

BURSA

(Khans Area - Sultan Complexes) and

CUMALIKIZIK

MANAGEMENT PLAN

[2013-2018]



AKAN ARCHITECTURE



BURSA (Khans Area & Sultan Complexes) and CUMALIKIZIK MANAGEMENT PLAN (2013-2018)

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ABBREVIATIONS - SYMBOLS

ABPRS	Address-Based Population Registration System
AKOM	Disaster Coordination Centre
AVM	Shopping Mall
AYKOME	Infrastructure Coordination Centre
BAB	Bursa Site Management Unit
BMM	Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
BEBDA	Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency
BHRCTC	Bursa Human Resources, Commitment, Training and Consulting
BRBPCP	Bursa Regional Board for the Preservation of Cultural Properties
BARMAPT	Bursa Administration of Repair, Maintenance, Accessibility and Public Transport
BBPRSCS	Bursa Board for Parks, Recreation, Social and Cultural Services
BPTA	Bursa Public Transport Administration
BURRF	Bursa Research Foundation
BUWSA	Bursa Water and Sewerage Administration
BMP	Bursa Management Plan
BHPK	Bursa Historical Bazaars and Khans
BCCI	Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
DPT	The State Planning Organization
EP	Environmental Plan
WCH	World Cultural Heritage
WHC	World Heritage Committee
WHL	World Heritage List
WHC	World Heritage Centre
WHP	World Heritage Property
SPO	State Planning Organization
EC	European Commission
EUROPA NOSTRA	European Federation for Cultural Heritage Institutions
SCACHP	Supreme Council of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage Property
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
SWOT	Strengths and Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
ICCROM	International Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation Centre
ICOM	International Council of Museums
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
CP	Conservation Plans
PICB	Protection, Implementation and Control Bureau
ACHF	Association of Cultural Heritage Friends
CBD	Central Business District
OICC	Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities
CAE	Civil Architecture Example
UCCE	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
TSI	Turkish Standards Institute
TUIK	Turkish Statistical Institute
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UU	Uludağ University
WH	World Heritage
WHO	World Health Organization
MP	Management Plan

FOREWORD

Bursa, a platform for the foundation of the Ottoman Empire, has a unique historical heritage with its walls, inns, springs, Turkish baths and fountains. Bursa, located on the Silk Road where not only merchants but also scholars, armies, ideas and cultures passed from east to west and from west to east, is a city of history and culture which has managed to preserve its authentic values until the 21st century.

Bursa, the home of many civilizations from Bithynians to Romans, from Byzantines to the Ottomans, offers a unique architectural pattern with its modern buildings in addition to having mostly preserved the authenticity of its historical properties. We consider thousands of years of heritage to be entrusted to us for safekeeping for the coming centuries and we continue our endeavour towards protecting and promoting it.

In addition to physical applications, domestic and international promotion of the historic and cultural values of our city is of utmost importance. In this context, we have been carrying on our attempts for Khans Area and Cumalıkızık, which were placed in the World Heritage Tentative List under the name of "Bursa and Cumalıkızık: Ottoman Urban and Rural settlements (13th-15th Century)" in 2000, to be included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. With the Nomination File "Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire", which was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, we hope to be included in the UNESCO World Heritage List by 2014.

Being included in the UNESCO World Heritage List would mean having the privilege of being a heritage shared by the world. Additionally, it grants the technical support of UNESCO, help from the World Heritage Fund, international promotion of the region and the opportunity to increase tourist potential.

With the support of many institutions and organisations under the coordination of our Municipality, we believe that Khans Area, Sultan Complexes and Cumalıkızık will be included in the World Heritage List. To that end, we are working on site management and planning to preserve Khans Area, Sultan Complexes and Cumalıkızık with the contribution of all our stakeholders. By identifying targets and strategies in this frame, we will have the opportunity to reach a consensus and carry on applications.

In order to preserve our historical heritage, Bursa Site Management Unit, which was founded to bring together the authorised and responsible institutions, non- governmental organisations, professional chambers, owners and experts, and units who specialise in the renovation of historical properties, has made ground breaking process, which is shared in our website www.alanbaskanligi.bursa.bel.tr. Our goal is to make Bursa a model city which has preserved its historical identity, and to pass it to future generations as a world heritage with all its values.

I would like to thank all institutions and non-governmental organisations, our stakeholders, for their contribution to the nomination of Bursa for the UNESCO World Heritage List, a process which is extremely important for our city.

Recep ALTEPE
Mechanical Engineer
Mayor of Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

Bursa, or Prusias ad Olympon, as it was initially called, is a city that has been home to many civilizations in its 2200 year history. The city was founded in 185 B.C. in Southern Marmara Region, in reference to the Bithynian King Prusias I, and its name was changed to Prusa and then to Bursa over time. After Roman and Byzantine reigns, Bursa was included in Ottoman territories by Sultan Orhan in 1326. Bursa, which became the capital of the Ottoman State, that was on its way to being an Empire, is an important sample of a city model carrying the physical and social aspects of its rural and urban settlements to the present day, via its unique waqf system. In this context, Bursa, with the Khans Area that has preserved its authentic shopping culture even during the Republic period, the Sultan Complexes built by the first Ottoman sultans in strategic locations of the city, and Cumalıkızık Village, which maintains its old physical and social pattern, is a candidate for the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality started taking steps towards inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List, which has 11 areas from Turkey at present, with its application to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2000, entitled "Bursa and Cumalıkızık: Early Ottoman Urban and Rural Settlements". This process was revitalized by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality in 2009, and gained momentum with the foundation of Bursa Site Management Unit under the Projects Department in 2011, the appointment of the Site Management Unit President and appointment of its team. In addition, protocols have been signed with Osmangazi and Yıldırım Municipalities, and the Advisory Board and Coordination and Supervision Board have been established by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality in order to carry out joint and coordinated activities in areas designated as candidates for the World Heritage List.

In line with the insight gained by the Bursa Site Management Unit during the preparation of the Management Plan, Bursa Khans Area (Orhan Ghazi Complex and the surroundings), Sultan Complexes (Hüdavendigar, Yıldırım, Yeşil, Muradiye), and Cumalıkızık Village were included in the management plan borders, and were approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The process continued under the coordination of the Site Management Unit, insights of all stakeholders were acquired; aims and strategies were set by creating a common ground in Strategy Seeking Meetings, regarding Bursa's Candidate Areas for UNESCO World Heritage List, which were organized by Bursa Site Management Unit in May and June of 2012.

In relation to the mentioned territories, after experts were consulted on the justification of the nomination, the name of the Nomination Application File was changed to "Bursa and Cumalıkızık: The Birth of the Ottoman Empire" and the "Nomination Folder" consisting of "The Nomination File" prepared by experts, its attachments and "The Management Plan", was completed and submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as of February 2013, and was submitted to ICOMOS for expert evaluation on March 1, 2013. Bursa, with all of these characteristics, and its progress so far, aims to be included in UNESCO World Heritage List by 2014.

As the Site Management Unit President, I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the preparation of the Management Plan, especially the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, that carried leading roles in the process, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Projects Department, Akan Architecture Team who prepared the Management Plan, Giora Solar and his team, who prepared of the Nomination File, Bursa Site Management Unit Advisory Board, for their contributions during the process, the members of Coordination and Supervision Board, and Site Management Unit team members.

Prof. Dr. Neslihan DOSTOGLU

Architect

Bursa Site Management Unit President

INTRODUCTION

Bursa and surrounding regions has always been an important centre of civilization with a history dating back to 5000 B.C. On the other hand the most important event in Bursa's history is the conquest by the **Ottoman Beylic** on their way to "becoming a major state." With building activities following the conquest, Bursa gained a new appearance and has become an economic, political, social and cultural point of interest. Site Management, which is the subject of this plan, involves urban and rural settlements in Bursa, symbolizing its economic, political, social and cultural development that has lasted for centuries.

Reflecting the existence of previous civilizations in our lands, as well as their economic, social and cultural development, intangible cultural properties are our heritage which has been entrusted to us and which cannot be recovered if destroyed. We are expected to protect this heritage and convey it to next generations.

Legal precautions for the conservation of Cultural heritage have gained strength with National and International conventions; especially in the last 60 years. The "Convention for the Conservation of Cultural Property In the event of Armed Conflict", signed on 14.05.1954 in **The Hague**, was prepared by UNESCO following major the destruction during World War II. Since the aforementioned convention; many conventions, regulations, declarations and memorandums have followed, and the Turkish Republic has always been among the signatories of these conventions.

Declaration of the congress which gathered in Venice on May 31, 1964 has become an important guide in terms of repair and conservation (Venice Charter). Later, ICOMOS was founded in 1965, which was followed by the foundation of GEEAYK ("High Council of Immovable Monuments and Antiquities") in our country, with GEEAYK adopting the resolutions of the Venice Charter in 1968, a more efficient conservation process was started.

The "Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" was accepted on 16 November 1972 at the UNESCO General Conference in Paris. "The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention" was published in accordance with this decision by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in 1977 and was updated in 2008, 2011 and 2013. According to these guidelines, "Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means. The purpose of a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations." Turkey ratified this Convention on 23 May 1982 and it entered in to force in 1983 when it was published in the Official Gazette.

Countries which have heritage on the World Heritage List and that have accepted this convention are required to adhere to international norms when it comes to the protection and reuse of the heritage and the planning of zoning in the areas surrounding the heritage.

After 2000, UNESCO has implemented a prerequisite of a "Management Plan" for areas to be included on the World Heritage List, and due to this prerequisite, Turkey, a signatory to the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Culture and Natural Heritage", has made various legal preparations. In this context, the 21.11.2005 dated, 26006 numbered "Regulation Regarding the Procedures and Principles for Determining Foundation, Duties and Management Areas of the Site Management and Board of Monuments" prepared according to the "Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage" Annex-2a, means that management plans are now required for all conservation and historical areas, not just world heritage sites.

With this legislation, the terms Management Area and Management Plan have been included in legislation for the first time and in the relevant article of the law the Management Plan has been defined as: "Plans which have been reviewed with five year intervals, indicating yearly and five-year application phases and budgets of conservation and development project that shall be developed according to operation project, excavation plan, landscaping project and building plan for the purpose of enabling conservation, utilization and improvement of Management Site." Within the scope of the legislation is the determination of the site managers, the creation of the advisory committee and the coordination and auditing board, description of their duties, preparation of the management plan and the decision making process. According to the legislation: "Public organizations and institutions, municipalities and legal or real entities are obliged to comply with the Management Plan which has been approved by coordination and auditing board; related authorities are required to prioritize services which

have been given under the scope of relevant plan and to provide relevant funding for this purpose in their budgets."

As part of this process, in 2009, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality has prepared, according to the relevant legislation, a draft Management Plan, under the coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, for the area within the Ministry approved boundaries of Bursa (Khans Area – Sultans Complex) and Cumalıkızık Village, for the file on the Temporary List and the application that Bursa made to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2000. The draft management plan, having been revised by the advisory board, and then revised according to the views and recommendations of the Coordination and Auditing Board, is necessary not only to be included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, but also to comply with the legislation of our country regarding conservation.

Inscription of Bursa's Historical Sites on the World Heritage List

The World Heritage List was started in 1978 with the aim of raising awareness of and creating the cooperation required to protect all natural and cultural assets in the world which have "Outstanding Universal Value" by recognising these natural and cultural assets as the common heritage of humanity.

There are 6 cultural and 4 natural criteria for the UNESCO World Heritage List determined by UNESCO. Criteria items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were suitable for Bursa.

After the "Bursa and Cumalıkızık Village Early Ottoman Era Urban and Rural Settlement" application made in 2000, the area was included on the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites.

Re-initiation of these efforts by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality in 2009 has accelerated the process of meeting these criteria. In this context the preparation for the serial candidate file phase began. Suggested Management Site Boundaries, which were created taking into consideration surveys performed by relevant authorities designated by the Ministry, and the coordination meeting held on 30.03.2010, which enabled the ministry to receive opinions from relevant authorities, was approved by the Minister on 19.10.2010.

Then, meetings and expert views to strengthen Bursa's application have led to the following decisions:

Sultan Complexes (Murad I-Hüdavendigâr, Yıldırım, Yeşil and II. Murad-Muradiye) will also be included in Suggested World Heritage Site Boundaries for better representation of Bursa's Outstanding Universal Values,

Preparations of Candidate File will continue with a new title,

Boundaries of Cumalıkızık and Khans Area will be revised.

According to the views of the Bursa Provincial Board of Conservation of Cultural Assets, Consultancy Committee and other related boards, the inclusion of the Sultan Complexes in to the Management Area and the revisions of Khans Area and Cumalıkızık buffer zone area boundary revisions have been approved by Minister of Culture and Tourism on 26.07.2012.

Management Plan Preparation Process

The tender for World Heritage List Candidate File Preparation was awarded to Mr Giora Solar's company and the service contract was been signed on 15.07.2011.

Site Management, is a Management Plan, which is prepared with a participatory approach and aims to evaluate all the cultural landscape and other cultural resources and manage them all together, implemented by all participants and managers together.

UNESCO has not defined a strict Management Plan format to enable member states to create plans that are suitable for the local conditions. "Management Guidelines for World Heritage Sites", which has been prepared by Feilden and Jokilehto in 1993 and published by ICCROM is regarded as the principal guide for management of World Heritage Sites. This guide has been renewed and developed with additions since then.

"Bursa Site Management Unit" has been established in **December 2011** under Bursa Metropolitan Municipality and Prof. Dr. Neslihan Dostoğlu was appointed as the President and Site Manager. Bursa Site Management Unit continues its activities under Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Projects Department, Directorate of Historical and Cultural Heritage.

Bursa Site Management Unit has signed a contract with **Mrs Tanju Verda Akan's** company **Akan Architecture** on April 18th 2012 for the preparation of **Management Plan**; to be prepared with the contribution of all other parties, in order to ensure conservation of Khans Area, Sultan Complexes and Cumalıkızık Village based on international norms.

Management Plans in Conservation Areas

The aim of the Management Plan is to develop and safeguard Outstanding Universal Values for present and future generations by means of short-middle-long term actions.

The "management plan" for an area to be protected, has been defined as and will include priorities, problems, threats and opportunities of the region, prepared by all stakeholders in a transparent manner, including objectives based on a vision to solve problems and to prevent threats; providing basic strategies and action plans.

Tools for their implementation shall be defined accordingly for effective conservation. These tools are:

Legal: Existing legal infrastructures and policies for conservation, conservation legislations, planning legislations, international regulations, national and regional plans,

Institutional: Institutions with the authority for preservation, Central Administration, Local Governments, Regional Preservation Board, trained staff in Civil Society Organizations, and Site Management Unit to coordinate all parties.

Financial; Financers of the Plan including central/local budget resources, national and international funds, resources of public organizations/professional organizations and private sector investments and resources;

Physical and Social; Landscaping Plan, Master Plan, Reconstruction Plan for Preservation as to the Physical dimension; and a shared decision-making process with participation of local residents, public organizations and professional chambers as to the Public dimension of the implementation of the plan.

The purposes of designating a Management Plan are; evaluation of legal and corporate framework, determination of studies involving the application, designating the duties and responsibilities of the stakeholders for efficient management of the area, provision of required data infrastructure by means of projects, identify financial resources and create a sustainable system for the **Area to be preserved in the best possible way.**

Preparation of the Management Plan for Bursa Historical Site

In accordance with regulations, the Bursa Site Management Unit consists of a **Site Manager**, Coordinator, experts and required boards. These boards are the **Advisory Committee** and the **Coordination and Auditing Boards**. In accordance with the need for transparency and also to allow all stakeholders to participate, both national and international search meetings have been held in the Management Plan preparation phase. Management Plan is an important medium to establish coordination with related organizations, including public organizations, government institutions and associations, architectural chambers, rightful owners and residents in the area.

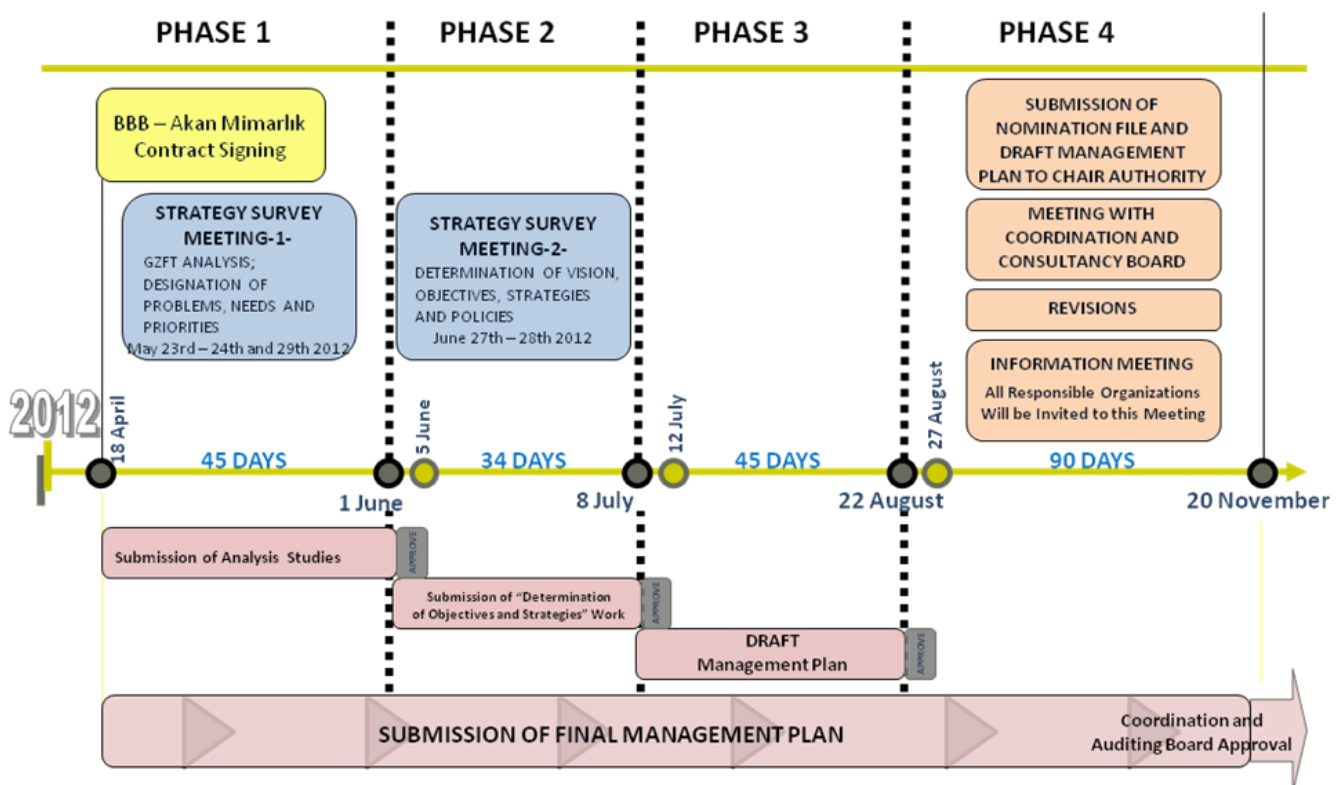
Among these search meetings, Khans Area meeting was held on 23.05.2012 Wednesday, the Complexes Region meeting on 24.05.2012 Thursday and the Cumalıkızık Village meeting on 29.05.2012 Tuesday at Merinos Atatürk Congress Cultural Centre. These meetings have reflected the strong and weak aspects of Management Sites as well as opportunities, threats, future wishes and solution offers.

As the first phase of the service procurement process regarding the preparation of the management plan, in parallel with these meetings, all studies and collected data has been gathered in a systematic analytical report format. The purpose of the "Current Status Analysis Report" is to establish a data infrastructure for the Management Plan, and the Management Plan has utilized this report.

The second scope meetings were held on Wednesday 27.06.2012 for Khans Area and Sultans Complexes Areas, and on Thursday, 28.06.2012 for Cumalıkızık Village, at the Merinos Atatürk Congress Cultural Centre.

Important targets, strategies and policies regarding site management have been determined according to the opinions and priorities that have been defined by the stakeholders during these meetings.

The Report, which was written as a result of these meetings, includes targets and strategies which will act as a guide for any activity aimed at planning, conservation, utilization and development of social, cultural, economic, tangible and intangible values of areas in a transparent, participative, efficient, planned and integrated manner in accordance with designated missions, visions and principles under the scope of Management Plan preparation for Bursa Historical Sites including Khans Area, Sultan Complexes and Cumalıkızık area.



The interim "Objectives and Strategies" Report has been separated and problem areas identified according to data from the **2nd Phase** Strategy 1 and 2nd Search Meeting reports, along with the data from the "Analysis Report", as listed below.

1. Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation)
2. Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning
3. Social - Economic - Environmental Life Quality
4. Training and Awareness
5. Accessibility - Transportation
6. Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management
7. Emergency and Disaster Management

The main objective of each subtitle is focused on "conservation of the area". The plan includes aspects which may influence the conservation process.

In the third phase, actions required to implement the defined objectives and strategies have been prepared and recommendations and ideas have been shared regarding corporate cooperation, the formation of the Area Management, task assignment, cooperation with related organisations, financial resources, indications, expected time periods, application, tracking, auditing and management.

General opinions and important data which has been acquired from the 1st and 2nd phase reports of Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan Site have been considered and participant, sustainable, and transparent processes are defined for development of projects and correct conservation of the site according to established mission and vision.

National and international management plan examples have also been evaluated during the plan preparation process.

As a result, the Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan consists of three main parts:

The first part is the definition of the Management Plan site,

The second part is the action plan tables which have been prepared to guide the work of the institutions involved and which include the vision, mission and basic principles of the plan, along with the monitoring, auditing, stakeholder analysis of the plan,

The third part is composed of the attachments. The attachments consist of information regarding all registered monuments, along with a table of all , completed, continuing, planned or periodic work to be carried out by institutions that are involved with the planning and development process as of May 2013, along with a list of all those that are involved in the Management Plan. Primarily, "Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan Draft" has been completed and submitted to Bursa Site Management Unit on 22.08.2012. This report has been sent to Ministry of Culture and Tourism on 03.09.2012.

The Draft Plan has been evaluated at the Bursa Site Management Consultation Board Meeting held on 07.09.2012. Required revisions have been made on the draft plan according to the opinions set forth in the evaluation meeting held on 14.09.2012.

The first Draft Plan has been submitted to Bursa Site Management on 04.10.2012.

According to the decision given at the Cooperation and Auditing Board Meeting on 12.10.2012, the second Draft of the Management Plan has been completed and Final Report has been submitted to Bursa Site Management Unit on 07.12.2012. The attachment of the folder sent to the "UNESCO World Heritage Centre" contains the English translation of the revised 2nd Draft of the Management Plan. The 2nd Draft of the Management Plan was revised and completed following the 2nd meeting of the Cooperation and Auditing Board, held on 08.03.2013, and submitted as the Final Report to the Bursa Site Management Office on 06.05.2013. The management plan will be approved by the Cooperation and Auditing Board and will be accountable to UNESCO.

Bursa Historical Sites Management Process

The Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the law, requiring annual follow-ups and revisions, to guide the activities of the Site Management Unit for a period of 5 years. The Management Plan involves suggestions for local authorities, central authorities and other stakeholders which will enable Bursa (Khans Area - Sultans Complexes) to be sustainable in the future. Management of these actions and the contributions of stakeholders constitute the core duty of the Site Management Unit.

"Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan", which will be effective following approval from the Bursa Site Management Cooperation and Auditing Board will be binding for all state organizations, municipalities and real or legal entities according to legal legislations.

Authorized organizations are obliged to prioritize the services which have been given under the scope of the plan as well as to provide relevant funding and resources accordingly. The Site Manager will work in close cooperation with the designated authority, involving all organizations which are responsible for the application, during implementation period of Management Plan objectives.

During the monitoring period of implementing Management Plan Decisions, Auditing Board, which will be established and authorized by Cooperation and Auditing Board according to the legislations, will conduct annual performance evaluations of designated actions and prepare a work program and draft budgets for the following year.

Reports to be prepared following these procedures will be evaluated by Cooperation and Auditing Board. Work

program and budget of the Management Plan for the next year will be approved following these evaluations. Also, the Auditing Unit will be responsible for reviewing vision, objectives and policies with five year intervals and will submit reports to Cooperation and Auditing Board.

Problems and development objectives have been determined at every level and solutions and actions have been suggested for the purpose of preparing a realistic Management Plan which involves short, middle and long term goals.

The operation cycle of the system, designated timeframes for the action and performance indicators are given in the second part of "Management Plan".

This first Management Plan which has been prepared for Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes) and Cumalikizik require continuity of the Site Management Unit and rapid implementation of short term actions/administrative processes.

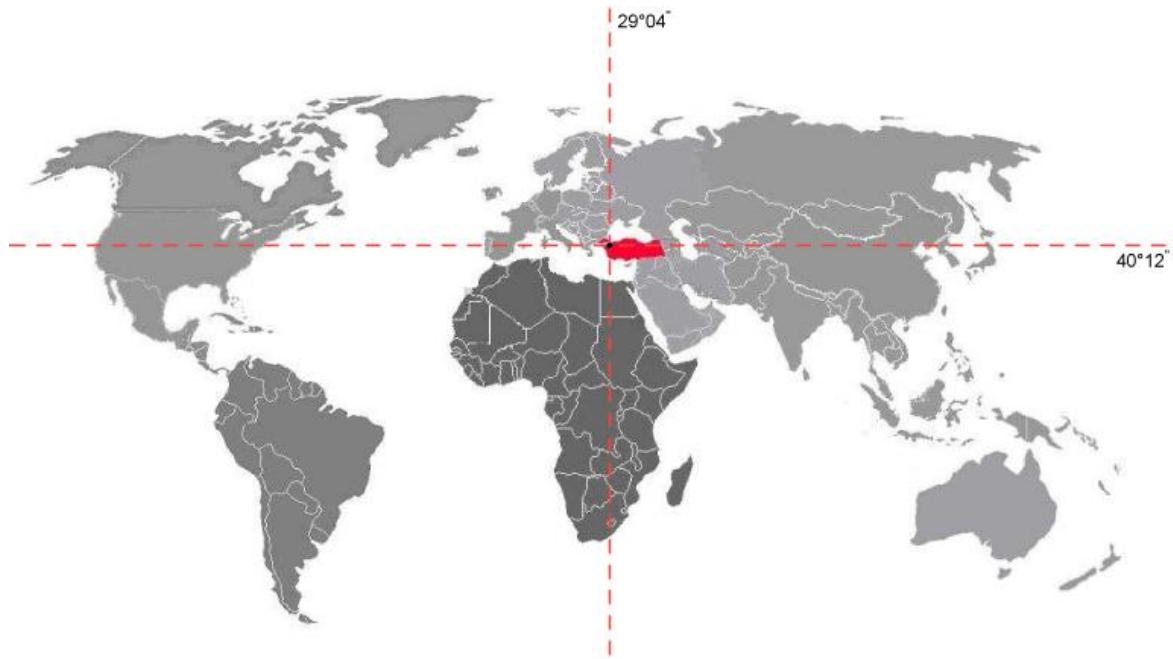
This section involves the preparation process of the plan along with its features, responsibilities, tracking requirements, auditing conditions and legal legislations in a summarized framework.

1. DEFINITION OF BURSA and CUMALIKIZIK MANAGEMENT SITE

1.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE MANAGEMENT SITE

The Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan covers Bursa Khans Area, Sultan Complexes, and Cumalıkızık Village.

Located in the northwest of Anatolia, in the South of the Marmara Region, with coordinates of 40°12" North and 29°04" East, **Bursa** is positioned in a junction point that connects Marmara Region with West Anatolia (Aegean Region) and Central Anatolia, in the centre of a triangle shaped by Turkey's three biggest cities; Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir.



Map 1. Location of Bursa Management Plan Sites in the World

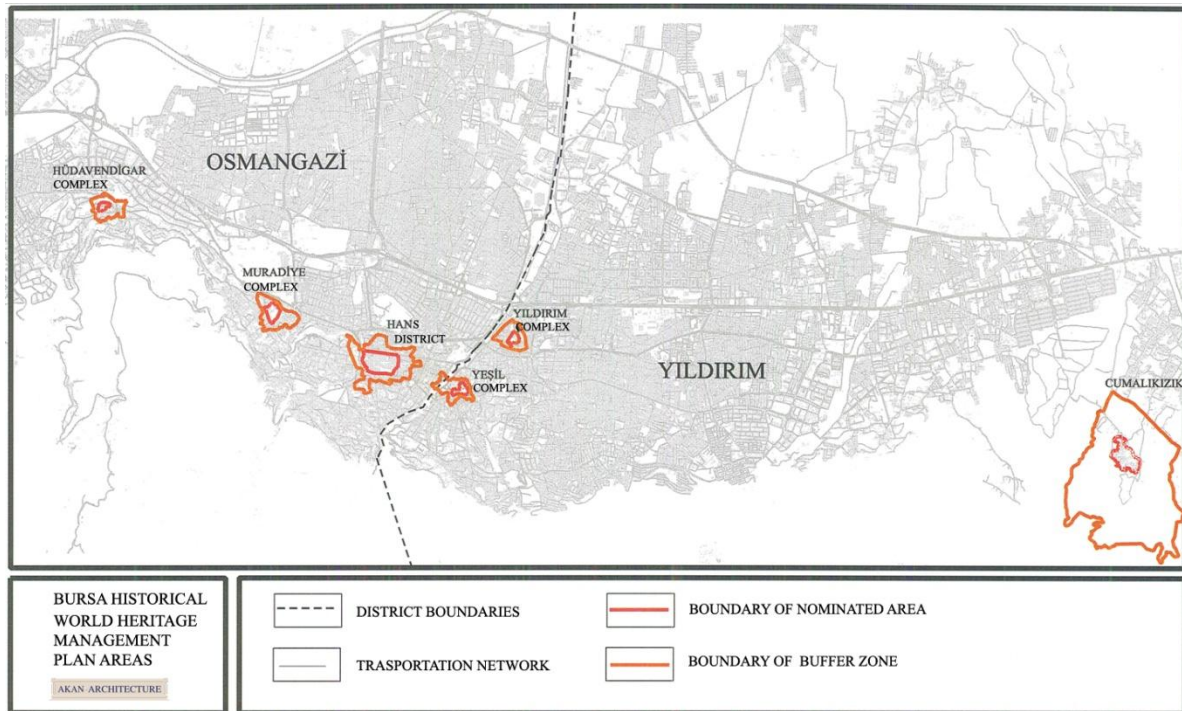


Map 2. Location of Bursa Management Plan Sites in Turkey and Marmara Region

Bursa has seventeen districts. Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Area is within the administrative boundaries of Osmangazi and Yıldırım Districts.

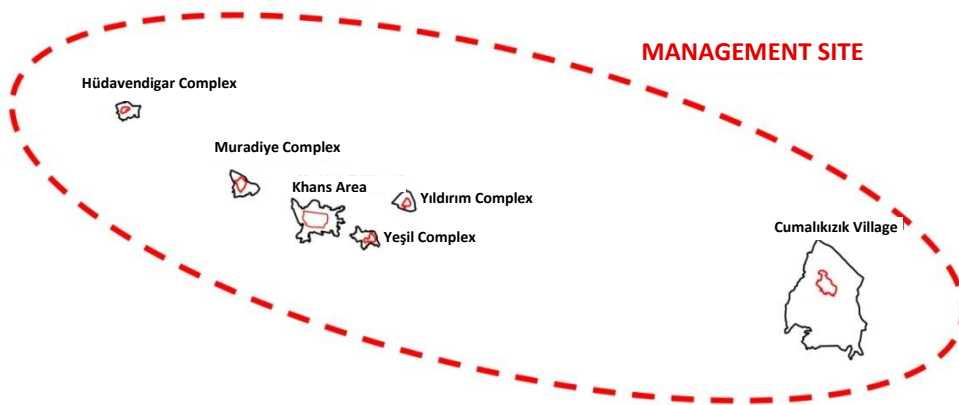
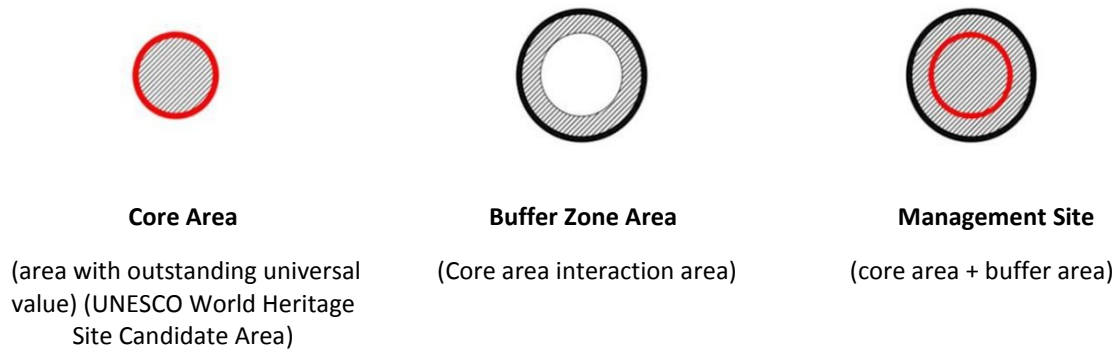


Map 3. Boundaries of Bursa World Heritage Management Plan Site (Source: Akan Architecture)



Map 4. Boundaries of Bursa World Heritage Site Management (Source: Akan Architecture)

MANAGEMENT SITE BOUNDARIES

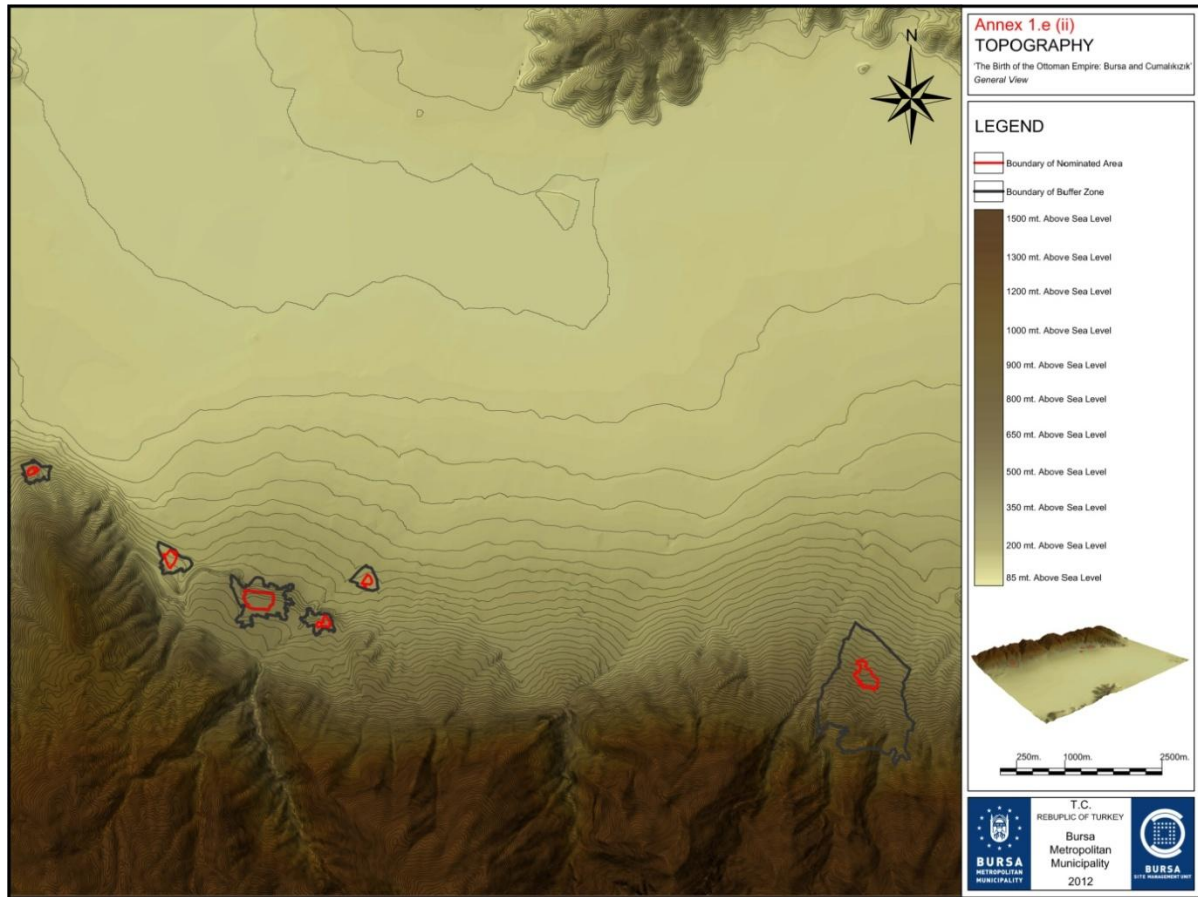


The boundaries of the core area for the candidate areas have been defined according to the following criteria:

1. The assets within the boundaries best represent the reason and value of the application.
2. The assets within these boundaries are defined and legally protected as conservation areas.
3. The assets have been well preserved and still retain the authenticity and completeness of the area.
4. The areas are large enough to be defined as of Universal Value.
5. The boundaries follow the definition of the history of the assets.

The boundaries of the management area have been defined as manageable areas of sufficient size to enable the protection, preservation and utilization of the proposed world heritage site areas.

The commercial centre, also known as Khans Area, comprises numerous historical khans, markets and bazaars. Orhan Ghazi Complex, ordered to be built on the plains outside the city walls by Sultan Orhan Ghazi, who conquered Bursa, is the first complex in Bursa which has a mosque, madrasah, public kitchen, khan and Turkish bath. Constructions that were built around Orhan Ghazi Complex helped create **Khans Area** in time. Among the complex structures, the madrasah and public kitchen no longer exist. Other Complex sites are respectively the **Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex** ordered by Murad I, **Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex** built by Sultan Bayezid I, **Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex** ordered by Sultan Mehmed I Çelebi, and **Muradiye (Murad II) Complex** ordered by Murad II, all of which are on separate hills in the northern slope of Mount Uludağ. As an example of rural settlement, Cumalıkızık is a Waqf Village dedicated to the Orhan Ghazi Waqf.



Map 5. Site Management Topography Map (Source: BBB)

Site Management Boundary of the **Khans Area** was established considering the Area's natural landscape, by containing structures of monumental and civil architectural importance with their authenticity preserved, and including registered and quality buildings within the buffer zone. Orhan Complex falls within the boundaries of Khans Area Management Plan Site Boundaries.

The four core areas and buffer boundaries of **Sultan Complexes**, which played an important role in the creation of an Ottoman City identity and settlement structure, were determined by taking into consideration the Area's natural landscape. Authentic and preserved monumental structures in core areas (mosque, madrasah, Turkish bath, hospital, public kitchen, and tomb) have their specified natural conservation zones; and the buffer areas were created protecting the social texture that communed with these structures around the Complex and considering structures, structure groups, streets and civil architecture examples.

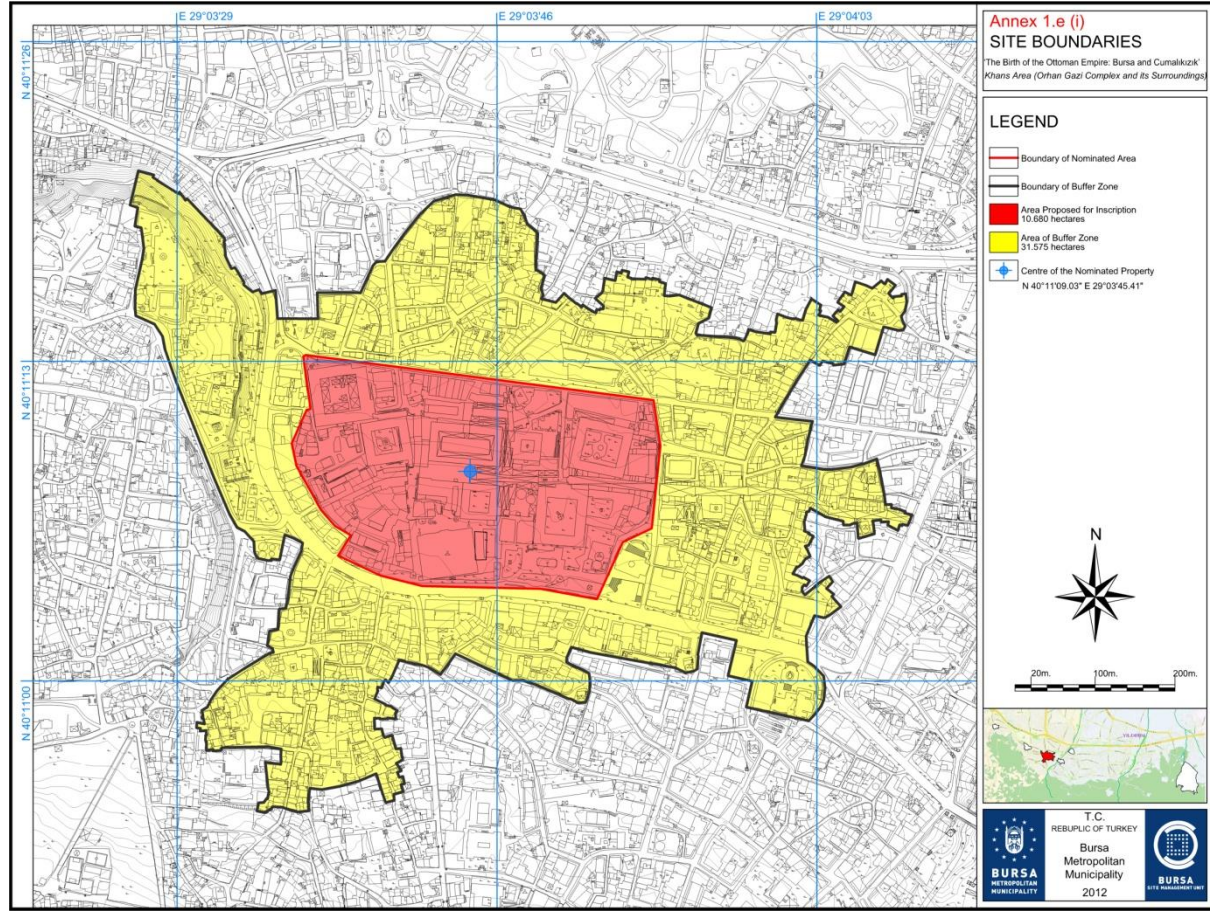
The whole site of **Cumalikizik Village** constitutes a core area. The buffer zone which incorporates the property owned by villagers engaged in agriculture and located around the settled site was determined considering the Area's natural landscape, and forest and highroad boundaries.

Administrative Distribution and Size of Management Plan Site by Districts			
Area	District	Core Area	Buffer Zone
Khans Area	Osmangazi	106.800 m ²	315.750 m ²
Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex	Osmangazi	11.750 m ²	89.300 m ²
Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex	Yıldırım	15.290 m ²	85.640 m ²
Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex	Yıldırım	19.410 m ²	85.780 m ²
Muradiye (Murad II) Complex	Osmangazi	31.420 m ²	112.430 m ²
Cumalikizik Village	Yıldırım	86.460 m ²	1.919.170 m ²
Total		271.130 m ²	2.608.070 m ²
		2.879.200 m ²	

Table 1. Administrative Distribution and Size of Site Management by Districts

1.1.1. KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES

Khans Area (Orhan Ghazi Complex and its Surroundings)



Map 6. Khans Area, Site Management



Constituted as an important social and commercial centre, Orhan Ghazi Complex came to be named in time as the Grand Bazaar and Khans Area, achieving its rich and dense texture and current boundaries with new outfits additively contributed by following sultans.

Picture 1. Khans Area (Source: BBB Archive)

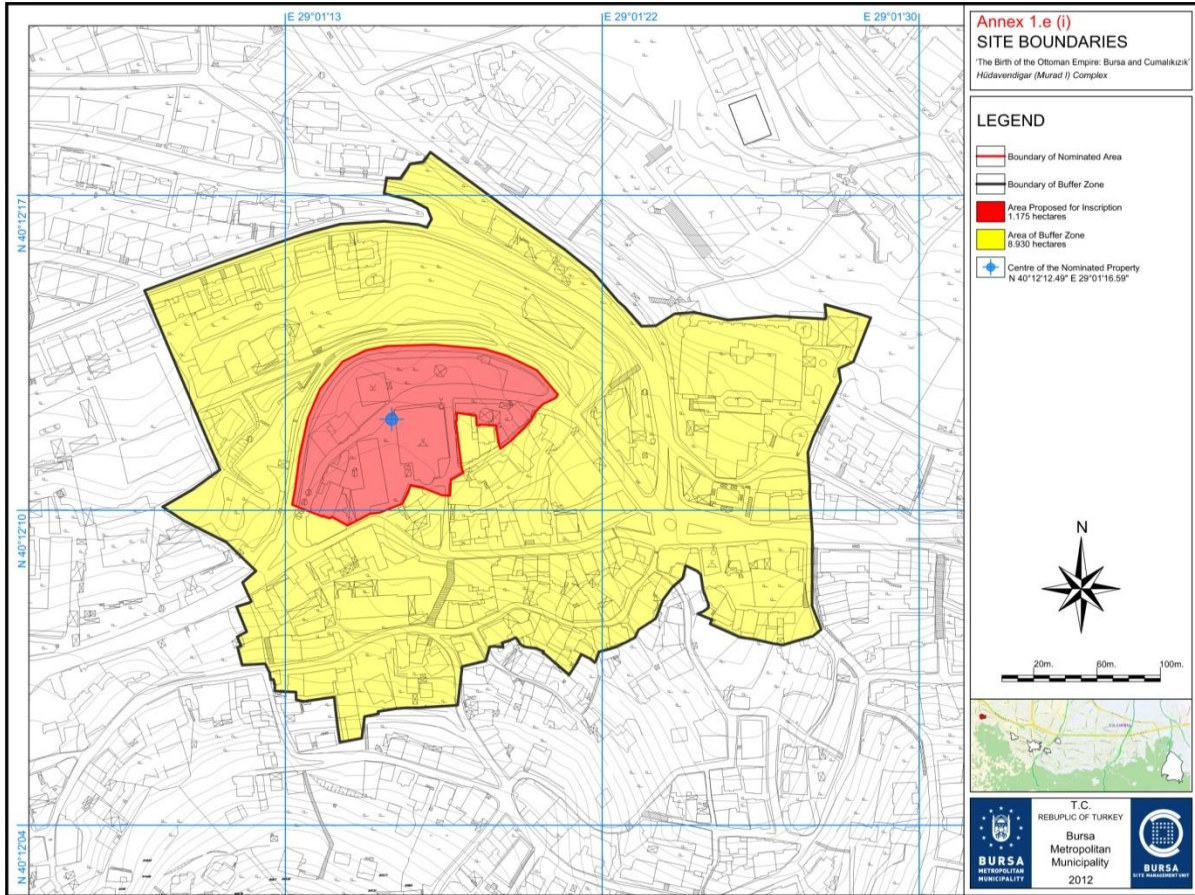
Core Area: Located in the Urban Conservation Site; it covers an area of 106.800 m² with the historical City Hall and Çömllekçiler Street on the east, Cemal Nadir Street on the west, Atatürk Street on the south, Cumhuriyet Street on the north.

Buffer Zone Area: Incorporates an area of 315.750 m² between Reyhan Street, Fevzi Çakmak Street, Dinlendi Street, Cemal Nadir Street and Tophane Park starting from Osmangazi and Orhangazi Tombs in the northwest and including the Çakır Hamam building in the west; crossing over the property lines of the cadastral maps of street-front sites at İnebey Street, Akbıyık Street, Behram Street, Taşkapı Street and Atatürk Street in the south; crossing over the property lines of the cadastral maps of street-front sites at Tuzpazarı Street and Hamam Street and crossing over Gümrük Street, Kümbet Street, Cumhuriyet Street, Abdal Street, and Yeni Street on the east; crossing over the property lines of the cadastral maps of street-front sites at İsmail Hakkı Street in the north and including Abdal Mosque and Tomb in the northeast.

Sultan Complexes

The core boundaries of the Sultan Complexes, which preserve the integrity of authentic monumental structures and are located on a high hill, are defined by the conservation areas, while the buffer zones are determined considering the residential areas containing examples of civil architecture as well as other infrastructure areas and street layout.

Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex:



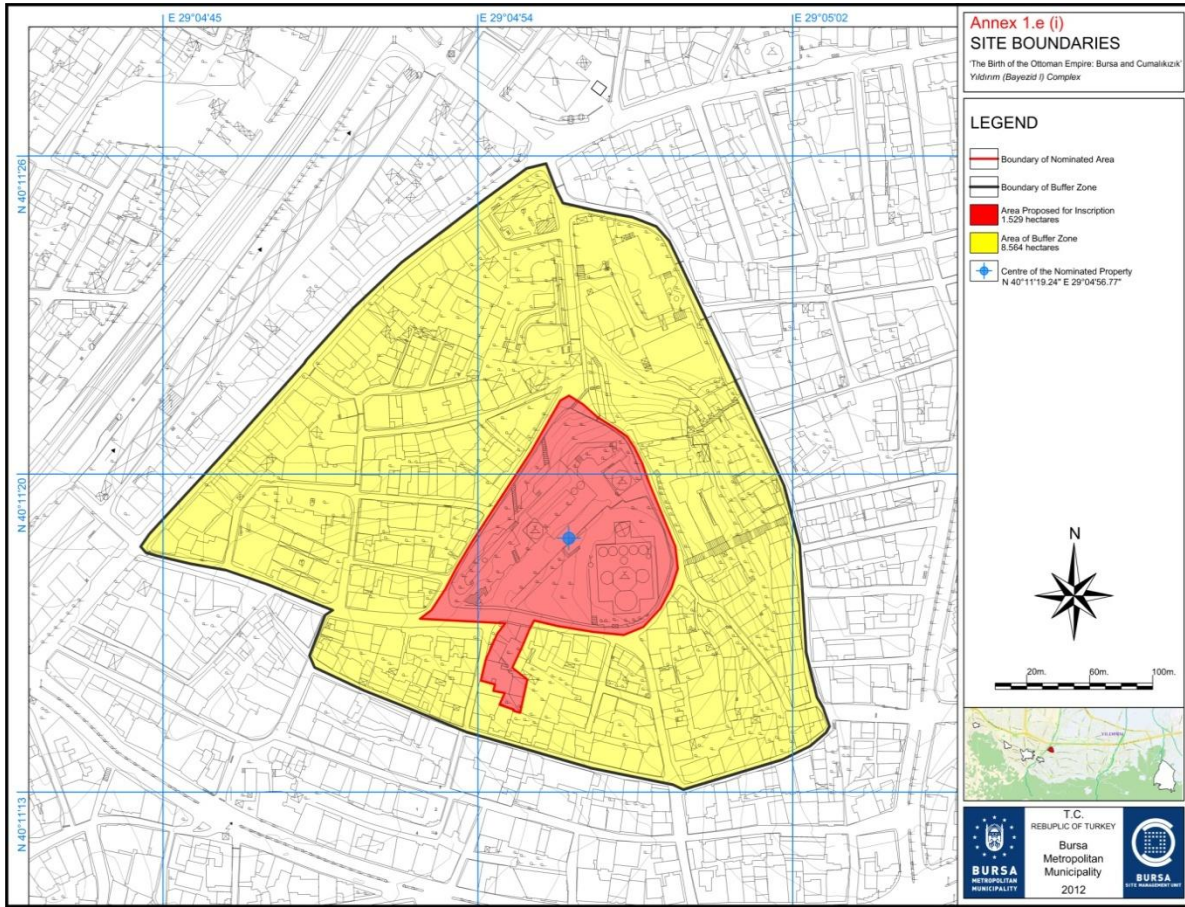
Map 7. Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex, Site Management



Core Area: Located in the Urban Conservation Site; it incorporates an area of 11.750 m² between Bağlan Street on the north, Armutlu Street on the east, Çekirge Street and Mustafa Street on the south, and the Military Hospital on the west.

Buffer Zone Area: Incorporates an area of 89.300 m² between 1. Murat Street, Hamam Street and 1. Arka Street.

Picture 2. Hüdavendigâr Mosque (Source: Osmangazi Municipality Archive)

Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex:

Map 8. Yıldırım Complex, Site Management

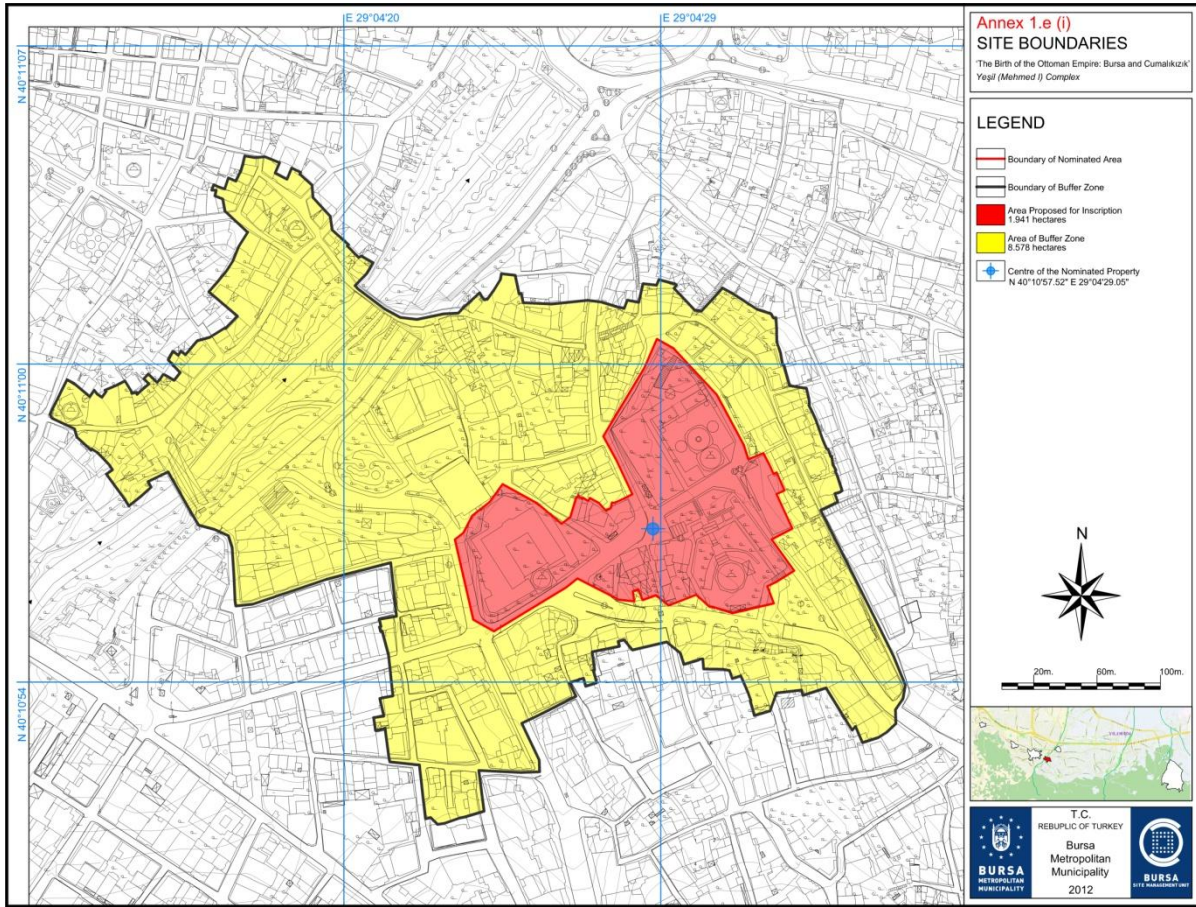


Archive)

Core Area: Located in the Urban Conservation Site; it incorporates an area of 15.290 m² between Yardımcı Street on the east, Yıldırım Street (including Yıldırım Bath and adjacent parcels) and Hamam Street on the south, and Cümlekapi Street on the west.

Buffer Zone Area: Partially located in the Urban Conservation Site; it incorporates an area of 85.640 m² between Çukur Street, Kamacı Street and Kurtuluş Street on the west, 1st Kumlu Street and Güreş Street on the east, Şen Street and Uzun Street on the south.

Picture 3. Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex (Source: BBB

Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex:

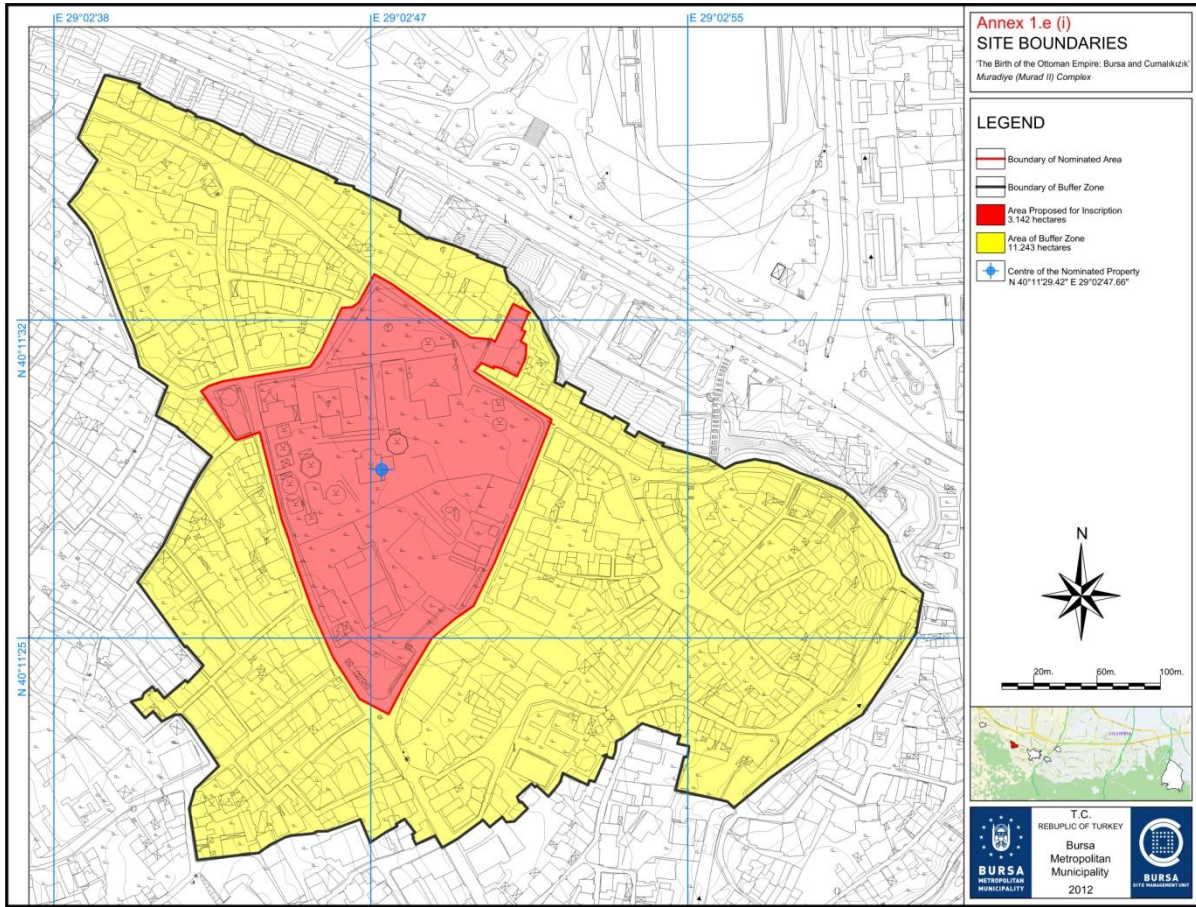
Map 9. Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex, Site Management

Core Area: Located in the Urban Conservation Site; it incorporates an area of 19.410 m² between Imaret Street, İnce Ardığı Street, and Uğurlu Street on the east, Emirsultan Street and Yeşil Street on the south, Çelebi Mehmet Avenue and Salim Street on the west.

Buffer Zone Area: Partially located in the Urban Conservation Site; it incorporates an area of 85.780 m² between Boyacı Kulluğu Street, Yeşil Street, Yeşilalan Street on the north, Şible Street and Emirsultan Street on the east, 3rd Fırın Street, Çelebi Mehmet Avenue, and Derebaşı Street and Yan Street (Selami Convent and Hazire included) on the south, Akdemir Street, Yeşil Street, Namazgah Street, Selçukhatun Street, and 2nd Yağız Street on the north.



Picture 4. Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex (Source: BBB Archive)

Muradiye (Murad II) Complex:

Map 10. Muradiye (Murad II) Complex, Site Management

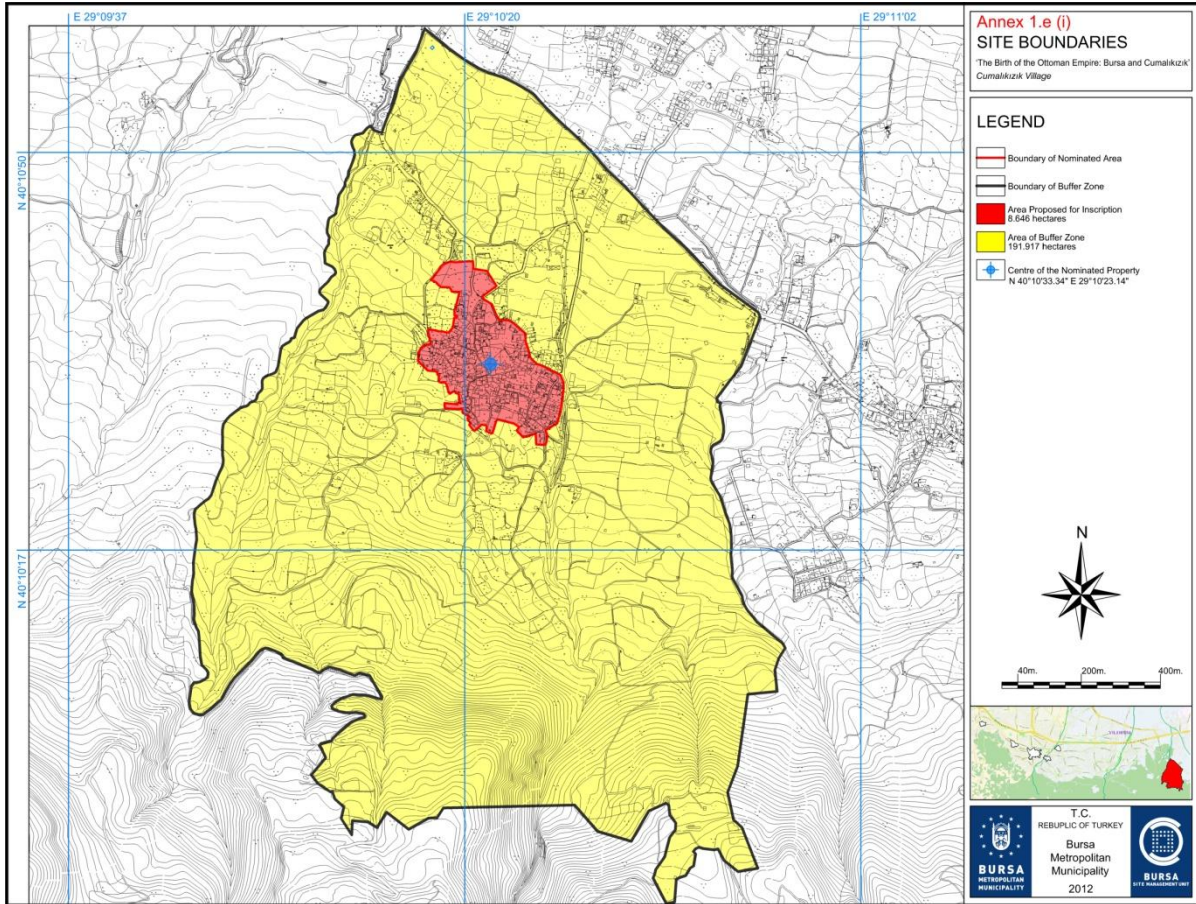
Core Area: It incorporates an area of 31.420 m² between Beşikçiler Street and 2nd Murat Street on the north, 2nd Murat Street on the east, Kaplıca Street, 2nd Murat Bath, Hamzabey Street, Prod. Dr. Halil İnalçık Street on the west.

Buffer Zone Area; Partially located in the Urban Conservation Site; it incorporates an area of 112.430 m² between Çekirge Street on the north, Bozkurt Street, Çarıklı Değirmen Street on the east, 11th Yeni Street, Kayabaşı Street, 2nd Şadırvan Street, 2nd Hızlan Street in the south, Çifteçınar Street, Hızalan Street, Dr. Ekrem Paksoy Street, 2nd Çatı Street, İslamoğlu Street, 5th Fırın Street, Hamzabey Street, Postekiciler Street, an unnamed Street to the west of Beşikçiler Mosque, and Beşikçiler Street on the west.



Picture 5. Muradiye Mosque (Source: BBB Archive)

1.1.2. CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE



Map 11. Cumalıkızık Village, Site Management

Core and Buffer Zone Areas were designated for conservation, recuperation, rejuvenation, improvement, identification of problems and resources and evaluation by determining the physical, social and economic characteristics of Cumalıkızık Village Historical Urban and Natural Conservation Site Areas.



Picture 6. Cumalıkızık Village (Source: BBB Photographs Archive)

Core Area: Located in the Natural and Urban Conservation Site, it incorporates an area of 86.460 m² within the boundaries of Revision of Cumalıkızık Preservation Plan scaled 1/1000 Cumalıkızık.

Buffer Zone Area: Incorporates an area of 1919.170 m² between Hamamlıkızık road on the north, forest land boundary on the west, Uludağ National Park boundary in the south and Kir Stream in the east.

1.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT

1.2.1. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Dating back to as far as 5000 B.C., the written history of Bursa region begins with the Aegean migrations which is one of the significant events in history of Asia Minor. Several tribes that migrated to Anatolia from Thrace in the middle of 2000 B.C. proceeded through the south of the Sea of Marmara and interiors of Anatolia. Among these tribes, some coalesced with native population; Mysians settled in Balıkesir and east of Çanakkale, and Bithynians and Thynians settled in Bursa, İzmit and Bilecik, consequently naming the area after themselves. These regions were called as Mysia and Bithynia onwards from their settlement. Until the Lydia Kingdom was destroyed in 546 B.C., the region was under their occupation. After that, it was occupied by Persians until 334 B.C.

According to some sources, Bithynia King Prusias named a new city he founded as “Prusa” around 185 B.C. The name Bursa comes from the city’s initial name “Prusa.”

After the Bithynia Kingdom lived through a roughly 250 years of turbulence and conflict in the Hellenistic Kings Era, Bithynia region came under Roman domination in 74 B.C. Prusa joined Byzantium governance following the split of the Roman Empire in 395. The region flourished in this period, making a name with its hot springs and healing waters. The city went into renovation under the reign of Emperor Justinian (527-565), hot springs were repaired, and new ones were built; the city was decorated with various public works buildings and palaces. Bursa remained as a principality under Byzantium reign until it was captured by Ottomans in 1326.

During the 13th and 14th centuries, Anatolia witnessed the rise of one of the largest empires of the World, which would shape history in political, military, cultural, artistic and economical terms for six centuries.



Map 12. Anatolia in the Mid-14th Century (Finkel, 2007)

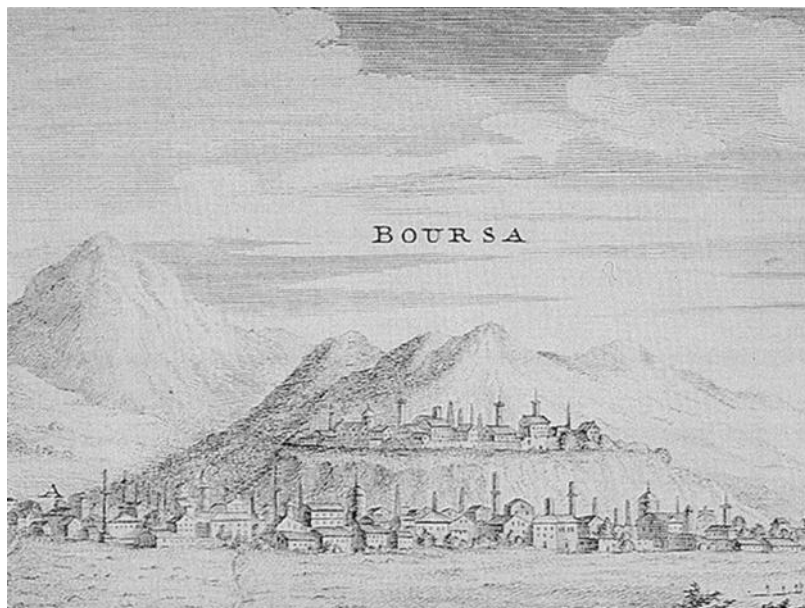
13th century was a period during which authority gaps became prevalent in Anatolia within the boundaries of the Seljuks and Byzantines. The Anatolian Seljuk State was destroyed after the invasion of the Mongolians, as a result many principalities declared independence in Anatolia due to the disappearance of confidence in the

region. The development of a new political formation on the northwest end of Anatolia at the start of the 14th century to become a powerful state, dominating most of Balkans and Anatolia in a short period, which did not even took a century, could be considered as one of the most significant events in the history of Middle Ages in terms of its important and permanent results. The Ottomans, who developed strategies to reach their grand targets even when they were a small principality, were settled around Yenişehir. Bursa was first besieged in 1308 by Osman Bey, after the defeat of the Bursa Byzantine Landlord, who went into alliance with other landlords. The triumph of the Ottoman forces in Dinboz Pass is known as “Bafeus Victory” in the history. After this victory, the Bursa Plain was opened to the Ottomans and the Turkomans who joined them.

Before this war, Osman Bey was in the first rank among similar Turkoman leaders around Bursa and Kocaeli. However, Osman Ghazi gained the title of the founder of a dynasty after this victory. Many Turkoman leaders in Anatolia, where the environment lacked confidence, started to join the Ottomans. The targets of the Ottomans increased together with their boundaries, as their reputation flourished day by day. The villages founded by the Turkomans, who were placed in the Bursa Plain, mostly provided the logistics, manpower and security which a state at its foundation stage would require.

After his reign for 40 years, Osman Ghazi passed away before the conquest of Bursa and was buried in the Tomb located in Tophane where he is still buried today.

Osman Bey built two castles, one of them in a thermal spring area and the other on the mountain side of the city in 1317, and thus cut the connection of Bursa with the sea, and besieged the city from two sides. After the siege which lasted more than 10 years, the city surrendered on April 6, 1326 without any battles with the Ottomans. The Byzantine population was not aggrieved, and the safety of the lives and properties of the inhabitants were secured by the Ottomans. After the conquest, construction activities gave the city a new outlook, and people were transferred to the city from all around, and the development of the city was supported. Bursa was also home to many civilisations before this time.



Picture 7. Miniature of Bursa (Source: Pococke, 1745:114)

In the path from a Principality to an Empire, the conquest of Bursa is accepted as the first step taken by the Ottoman Principality in becoming a State. This event turned Bursa into a city where the Ottomans could reinterpret what they had learnt from the other past Turkish and Islamic civilizations in a different geographical context.

Bursa, with its rich and well-watered plain, and its location at the intersection of roads connecting Anatolia with İstanbul and thus with Europe, was on a strategic position. Bursa, located on the slopes of Mount Olympos (Uludağ), right across Constantinapolis (İstanbul) which was the largest city of its period and a large gate opening both to Asia and Europe. Moreover, Bursa was one of the three citadel cities, which remained under the rule of Byzantines during the pervasion of Turks into West Anatolia.

In terms of urban development process, population growth with new migration waves and the consistent increase in production required Bursa to expand beyond its ancient castle zone. It would be accurate to describe the city's urban development as a strategic move. This urban development cannot be explained only with agricultural opportunities and marketplaces. The Khans Area and Sultan Complexes, which we intend to include in the World Heritage, are closely associated with both investments of an economic abundance and Bursa's role as a production and commercial centre by opening to the foreign world.

These developments show that Bursa surged over the ancient castle area 13 years after the conquest, and the Khans Area and the first Sultan Complex emerged in this period. Within the environmental possibilities of the city, Orhan Ghazi had Emir Khan built in the Tahte'l-kale and also Orhan Complex area.

Located in the east side of Bursa castle, **Orhan Complex** was built in 1339-1340 and was the first all-inclusive complex of composite structures. This group of structures consisted of Orhan Ghazi Mosque, public kitchen, madrasah, Turkish bath and Emir Khan. This khan is regarded as the first example of classical Ottoman Khans. The madrasah and public kitchen were demolished. This group of structures constitutes the city centre and still experiences the commercial livelihood as it was in the past.

This environment of trust and the positive development of the city was effective in the Turkmens settling in the capital. Thus, new neighbourhoods outside the city walls started to emerge and the face of the city started to change and develop. Important sultans, their attendants and statesmen like Orhanbey, Osmangazi, Reyhan, Demirtaşpaşa and Hocaalızade gave their names to neighbourhoods and those names have lived on for centuries in the Khans Area and its surroundings.

The settlement outside of the walls, starting with Orhan Complex, was followed by;

- Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex
- Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex
- Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex
- Muradiye (Murad II) Complex.



Picture 8. Orhan Ghazi Mosque (Source: BBB Archive)

- **Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex**

Murad I (Hüdavendigar), who acceded to the throne after Orhan Bey in 1360, ordered construction of the building complex in Bursa Çekirge, which enabled the city to expand westwards. Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex consists of a multifunctional zawiya-mosque, a public kitchen, Madrasah, fountain, Turkish bath, and tomb. This mosque is the only and unique example of Ottoman mosques with two porticos.



Picture 9. Hüdavendigar Mosque (Source: Bursa Municipality Archive and Osman Gazi Municipality Archive)

The Complex has given its name to the neighbourhood where it is located. Moreover, the location of the complex is a thermal area with abundant healing waters, which is important for the city.

In addition to the Sultan Complex Sultan I. Murat had built in his name, he also had the Kapan Khan built in the Khans Area. Kapan Khan was the most important place that the surplus product of the rural areas, Cumalıkızık in particular, was traded. At the same time we can see that Tahte'l-kale was extended in this period, and that this construction effected the surroundings of Emir Khan and changed the face of the Khan.

Additionally, historical documents also state that in the 17th century, the upper floors of Kapan Khan were used as accommodation for visitors to the city and janissaries.

- **Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex**

The construction of the Complex was started by Yıldırım Bayezid in 1390. Considered as one of the most brilliant architectural complexes of Bursa, the complex has drawn the eastern boundary of the city and became an important education centre of the period with its madrasah and hospital (darussifa).

It certainly was the most 'complete' complex originally containing a mosque, madrasah, public kitchen, and a Turkish bath. All buildings in the Complex were built according to the topography of the area. Because water was brought to the region before the construction of the Complex, settlement in the area became dense.

Similar to other mosques of Sultan complexes this mosque also has a “⊥” plan and is the first architectural example of the “Bursa Arch”, as defined in architectural literature.

Moreover, Yıldırım Bayezid built many public buildings at the city centre and the most comprehensive development in the city was done in this period. Bursa Grand Mosque, Covered Bazaar, Madrasah and Turkish Bath were built at the city centre.

The rise of Bursa as an important production and trade centre is also related with the external developments during the same period. Together with the conquest of Antalya and Alanya, the ports in these cities oriented the goods coming from Eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea to Bursa. Again in the same period, the dominance established in Candaroğlu area in northwest Anatolia enabled the control of the Tokat-Amasya section of the transit caravan route coming through Tabriz, and thus raw silk input to Bursa increased. Moreover, Bursa became a transit centre for the commercial goods. As a result of taking western Anatolian ports, such as Ayasuluk, İzmir and Foça, as well as the Saruhan and Menteşe region in southwest Anatolia under control, cotton yarn needed for textile production in Bursa was easily supplied. At the turn of 1400's, Bursa became the trading centre for all kinds of spices from Southeast Asia coming through Baghdad, Mosul and Aleppo. Pepper, ginger, cinnamon, carnation, saffron and coconut were sold to Europe through Hungary especially through Bursa- Brassovia route.

Tuna ports, Silistra, Ruse and Nikopol became transit points for the textile products and spices coming from Bursa. After sequential victories, Bayezid I doubled the boundaries of the state he had taken over from his father, in a short period. In his period, the Anatolian Citadel was constructed, and İstanbul was besieged, however it could not be conquered.



Picture 10. Yıldırım Mosque (Source: Dostoğlu, N. (2001) Ottoman Era Bursa: *Photographs of Bursa* mid-19th to the 20th century, AKMED, Antalya.)

- **Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex**

Construction of the Complex was started in 1419 by Sultan Mehmet Çelebi I and was completed in 1430. Naming the surrounding neighbourhood after itself, **Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex** is located on a dominant hill over Bursa. It consists of a mosque ('The Green Mosque'), a madrasah, a tomb ('The Green Tomb'), Turkish bath and public kitchen (imaret).

The ceramics seen at the sultan gathering place, altar, and semi-body walls of the mosque, and altar, semi body walls, and symbolic coffins at the tomb sustain their authenticity to date. The glazed-tiles used for the mosque and tomb contain 80% quartz, in other words semi-precious stone minerals, and it has been recorded in the ceramic literature as "Ceramic Impossible to Manufacture". The mosque and tomb continue to be unique structures of both today and the past due to such decoration properties. Its architect and makers of ornaments were the best known at their time. The complex was constructed by primarily the outstanding efforts of Hacı İvaz Pasha, the architect of the buildings and muralist Ali, Mecnun Mehmed and Muralist Ali İbn İlyas Ali of Bursa, Tile-Maker Mecnun Mehmed, wood carver Hacı Ali of Tabriz and roofer Pir Mehmed Celebi. The existence of the signatures of the artists on the adornments of the buildings demonstrates the value given to art and artists by the Sultan, the constructor of the building.

Numerous khans and bazaars were built in the Khans Area, which was the commercial centre of the time. The old İpek Khan, Geyve Khan, Gelincik Bazaar, Sipahi Bazaar and Yorgancılar Bazaar on a west-east direction formed the east-west axis of "Uzun Bazaar", bordered from north.



Picture 11. Yeşil Mosque (Source: Dostoğlu, N. (2001) Ottoman Era Bursa: *Photographs of Bursa* mid-19th to the 20th century, AKMED, Antalya.)

Muradiye (Murad II) Complex

It is the last complex built by an Ottoman Sultan in Bursa. Constructed in 1426 by Sultan Murad II, it included originally a mosque, madrasah, Turkish bath, public kitchen and the Sultan's tomb.

In addition to the tomb of Sultan Murad II who put his stamp in history as a sultan fond of poetry, music and literature in addition to being a brave soldier and statesman, there are also tombs for many members of the palace in the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex.

Muradiye (Murad II) Complex, as the first example of a graveyard ('hazire') composed of tombs, gained importance with the start of the construction of the tomb of Sultan Murad II until the period of Kanuni Sultan Süleyman (Süleyman the Magnificent). In the subsequent years, Eyüp Sultan Graveyard in Istanbul would be an example of this tradition.

Muradiye Complex is also known as the last Complex to be built by the Sultans in Bursa, and had important contributions to the formation of the Muradiye neighbourhood.

The Complex has given its name to the neighbourhood. Moreover, new neighbourhoods which were called Koca Naib, Yahşibey, and Hamzabey were established in the area. These neighbourhoods still exist today.

Kütahya Khan, which was constructed during the era of Murad II, created the East and West axis of the Khans Area.

The Muradiye Complex expresses wealth and a perspective of charity particularly with its public kitchen.



Picture 12. Muradiye (Murad II) Complex: II. Murad Mosque and Tombs (Source: Dostoğlu, N. (2001) Bursa in the Ottoman Era: Photographs of Bursa from the Mid-19th Century to the 20th Century, AKMED, Antalya.)

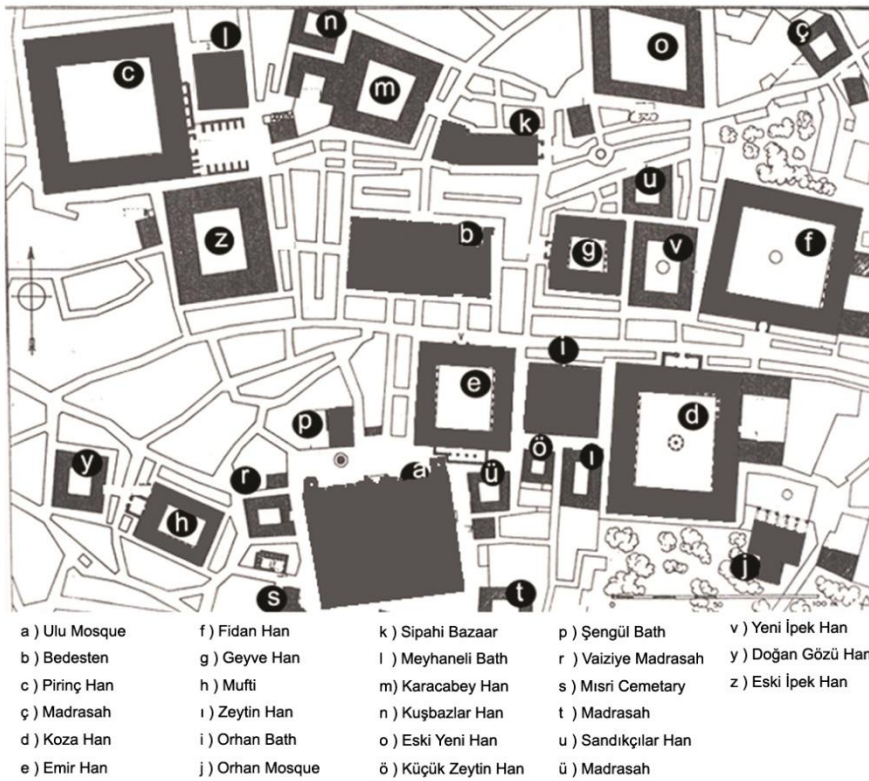
Hüdavendigar, Yıldırım, Yeşil (Mehmed I) and Muradiye Complexes are valuable for enlivening and enhancing the city with newly founded neighbourhoods as well as the artistically crucial public buildings included in the structures; historical heritage should not be evaluated only with historical artefacts, but also with their intangible cultural heritage.

Constituting the core of **Khans Area**, Orhan Complex was developed as a commercial centre after Orhan Ghazi. The sultans who ordered other Complexes in the city centres transformed Bursa Khans Area into a centre of trade that maintain its importance for centuries by also ordering khans, Turkish baths, mosques, public kitchens, and grand bazaars in the commercial centre.

The Ahi organization played an active role in the commercial development of cities, and enabled the economic activities of the city to be monitored by the state. Production and commerce were carried out mostly by these groups of artisans and merchants who were mostly well-organized. Such organisations were administered by guilds specialized in their fields. The existence of almost 60 guilds in Bursa in the 15th century indicates the size and welfare of the city.



Picture 13. Groups of artisans and merchants (Levni, 1720)



Map 13. Map showing structures in Grand Bazaar and Khans Area, built in different periods (including those non-existent today) (Source: Cezar, 1983, 37)

The buildings in the Khans Area were constructed in Bursa from the 14th century until the mid-16th century.

Emir Han was the first one to be constructed as a part of the Orhan Ghazi Complex in the area. Kapan Khan was constructed on the south-west of Emir Han during the era of Murad I (Kapan Khan was founded as an agricultural market because of the need for more commercial areas in the city and became the most important place where rural residents, particularly from Cumalıkızık, sold surplus products in the city), and Bedesten was constructed during the era of Yıldırım Bayezid confining the Khans Area from the north. Bazaars formed around the khans. A long network of narrow streets, all with shops created the bazaar itself.

Furthermore, the Grand Mosque, with its 20 domes and 2 monumental minarets, constructed at the city centre 1396-1400, during the reign of Yıldırım Bayezid. It is considered by the scholars of its period as the 5th most important place among the holy places of Islam (after Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem and Damascus).

There are several other mosques including some smaller ones in the bazaar area. It also hosts several Turkish baths and covered shops.

İpek Khan, which was constructed during the era of Mehmed I, and Kütahya Khan, which was constructed during the era of Murad II, created the East and West axis of the Khans Area.

Even after the conquest of Istanbul, constructions continued in the Khans Area. Fidan Khan, Balibey Khan and Tuz Khan which were constructed during the era of Fatih Sultan Mehmed, and Koza Khan and Piriç Khan, which were constructed during the era of Bayezid II, provided funds for the construction of monumental buildings in Istanbul.

According to historical records the Khans Area, which enlarged in time, was a commercial zone (production and markets) and also a residential zone in the Ottoman period. In addition to the development of the bazaar area, neighbourhoods, named Alacamescit, Selçuk Hatun, Hocaalizade, Tahtakale, Reyhan and others spread around the central commercial area and still exist today with their names intact, in the buffer zone of the Khans Area. Khans were specialized and named by the types of products they received.

Kızık Villages

- **Cumalıkızık Village**

Cumalıkızık is an Ottoman village in the East of Bursa, on the Northern slopes of Uludağ.

In the Orhan Waqf Charter dated 1339, a Complex belonging to Orhan Ghazi and a public kitchen inside the Complex are mentioned. In order for this public kitchen to continue its existence, input of various agricultural products from rural areas was required. This urbanization model was adopted by successors who reigned in Bursa after the Orhan Ghazi era, and the input of rural products were sustained in public kitchens of Complexes built by these successors. These connections serve as proof to the importance of rural-urban integration in the development process of Bursa. The existence of Cumalıkızık village is mentioned in an additional document attached to Yıldırım Bayezid Waqf Charter dated 1400. When the Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex was intended to be built on land owned by the Orhan Ghazi Waqf in 1390s, an equivalent plot to these agricultural lands had to be found because there was no development right for waqf lands. Therefore, Cumalıkızık Village was allocated to Orhan Ghazi Waqf in exchange for the land of Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex. After this date, Cumalıkızık village subsisted as a waqf village. The name "kızık" is mentioned in Divan-ı Lügat-it Türk in 11th century as there were Turkmen settlements called "kızık" in Anatolia and Northern Syria. The Kızık villages in Bursa are thought to have been built in the early 1300s.

The contribution of Cumalıkızık Village to urban transformation and development should be evaluated within complex-village connection. Agricultural tax revenues from villages were reserved for Orhan Public Kitchen. Handing their tax revenue to the waqf, they would market their surplus products (butter, honey, flour, fruits, dried fruits, meat, and qawarma) to the waqf and have them sold. This gave an economic strength to the village. Also, the waqf would make use of the villagers' labour force while renovating monumental structures. This situation was crucial in Cumalıkızık Village's preservation of its historical identity with the village people maintaining their development and existence by means of their earnings. Waqf revenues were instrumental in the development and maintenance of Khans Area and other Complexes.

The village itself, the structure, environment and the homes have retained their original plans and construction techniques, and the whole village creates the "feel" of the the Early Ottoman Period. The land around the village is still used for agriculture and forestry.

With its 700-year history, the village architecture is among the best-preserved rural architecture from Ottoman Empire. This unique Ottoman Village is a settlement with a structure which shows a variety of relationships between man and nature, forest land and traditional houses, public buildings and open areas.

- **The Development Process of Bursa Grand Bazaar and Khans Area**

Evaluation of 'the development process of Bursa Grand Bazaar and Khans Area' can be separated into four periods from the beginning to today:

1. The first period which starts from the city's capture and moving outside the walls and goes on to 16th century is the phase of the foundation of the Grand Bazaar and Khans Area in Bursa. Formation process of historical commercial canter in Bursa continued until 16th century. (This period was described in earlier paragraphs)
2. The second period which includes 17th and 18th centuries is a static one in terms of spatial transformation. During this period this area is known to have housed 3170 stores and at least 27 khans in the 17th century.
3. The 19th century, which was the third period, brought with it changes in the morphology of the city due to industrialization, negatively affecting the commercial centre of the city while the road networks passing through the city compromised the spatial integrity..

Bursa Grand Bazaar suffered extensive damage from fires in 1801 and 1889, also from the 1855 earthquake which Bursa residents recall as the "the small apocalypse."

4. In the fourth period in the 20th century, the growing importance of a lifestyle based on consumption affected Bursa Grand Bazaar and Khans Area; new adjustments were done so that they can meet the new demands during this process of change

The development and concentration of the commercial centre in Bursa (Khans Region) dates back to the period after İstanbul was conquered and declared as the capital of the State. İstanbul had to be reconstructed because of a long siege and lost population. During this period, Bursa offered a culturally and economically developed and

prosperous environment, suitable for investments to keep its monumental buildings alive during the construction of Istanbul. The commercial centre in Bursa completed its establishment with all its buildings, during this period until the end of 16th century.

The law prepared with the name “Kanunname-i İhtisab-ı Bursa” in the period of Bayezid II is accepted as the first Standards Legislation of the world, and contains the most comprehensive municipal laws, and the first laws protecting consumer rights and also first regulations for foodstuff. This Legislation demonstrates the extent of the trade in the city.

The city, after suffering upheavals and plunderage due to Celali riots in the 17th century began to lose its commercial importance together with the decrease in the demand for silk as a result of the economic crisis in the Mediterranean Region.

The commercial significance of the city further decreased in the 18th century with the impact of the Industrial Revolution. This decrease was mainly related with the inability of the manufacture of textile products, which continued in Bursa in the form and scale of cottage industry, to compete with Europe, where mass production was adopted, and with the change in the location of the Silk Route as a result of the developments in transportation technology in this period.

After this period, Bursa began to reflect the characteristics of an industrial city. It is possible to see the factories, the number of which gradually increased starting from 1840, in a 1/1600 scale map prepared by a team from the Harbiye Military School under the surveillance of surveyor Suphi Bey, with the intention to document the structure of the city after the severe earthquake which took place in Bursa in 1855.

The Ottoman municipal organisation was established in Istanbul with a regulation enacted on December 28, 1857. The Municipal Law was enacted in 1867, after which three municipalities were established including Bursa.

The Ottoman Government decided to practice the Reform Act, starting from Bursa being named as the capital of the empire, upon the renewal needs upon the 1855 earthquake. Ahmed Vefik Pasha, who was appointed to implement the Reorganisation reforms in Bursa after the earthquake in the second half of the 19th century, had found the opportunity to observe the changes implemented by Haussmann in Paris, during his appointment as an Ottoman ambassador in Paris in 1860. Ahmed Vefik Pasha was delegated first as an auditor in Bursa (1863-1864), and then as a governor (1879- 1882). He ordered new roads and state buildings such as the government house (1863), hospital (1879), and municipality building (1879) to be located close to these roads in the city centre. The roads having conventional trade structure were converted to avenues due to increasing traffic density in the trade centre. Ahmet Vefik Pasha invited Violette-le-Duc and Léon Parvillée on behalf of the Ottoman Government for preparing a Project on the restoration of these masterpieces. As a result of the style collaboration accepted by these two French architects, Khans were restored to their original plans.

Many plans of Bursa at different scales have been prepared until now.

The first urban plan was prepared by Carl Christoph Lörcher in 1924. According to this plan, historical pieces and the preservation of Historical Commerce Centre were ignored. Since this plan was not found realistic, it was not put into practice. The second plan, which aimed to combine Atatürk Avenue (Hükümet Avenue) and Historical Commerce Centre of Bursa was prepared by Henry Prost between 1938 and 1940. But, this approach led to the fact that the urban texture of Khans Area could not be felt due to instant constructions in the new developing area.

A latter one for the historical commerce centre was prepared by Luigi Piccinato and Emin Canpolat in 1958. After the fire in 1958, urban plans at a scale of 1/4000 were used for the restoration of the Historical Commerce Centre. Piccinato aimed to assess the existing historical area different from the potential spaces during the renewal. According to the plan, the new buildings would be built in accordance with the spatial characteristics of The Historical Commerce Centre and would not change the traditional commerce texture of Bursa. Thus, this urban plan is known to be more sensitive to the traditional urban texture when compared to others.

Bursa's historical commercial centre was also considered during the 1976 Bursa master plan. Preservation of these cultural assets has been intended with these decisions that protect these structures that are in the city centre from heavy traffic and construction.

Despite the recessions between 1960 and 1980, the historical, archaeological and natural conservation sites were registered in 1978 and these decisions about Khans Area were made in 1979 by GEEAYK (High Council of Immovable Monuments and Antiquities). According to these decisions, Haşim, which was located in the north of the Bursa Commercial Centre Khans Area, would be relocated to the İşcan Area. Additionally, once the preservation plans were prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Bursa Municipality, a request was made for

these to be presented to the Preservation Council. Despite the fact that these decisions were not implemented in the historical areas, they are important in terms of the definition of construction standards in the transition of the centre of the historical commercial area.

The planning history in Bursa, which started with three Western planners and continued with a 1/25000 scale plan (1976), and a 1/5000 scale plan (1984), continued by planners in the Comprehensive Planning Office of Bursa who defined historical, natural and archaeological sites in Bursa. The Bursa plan was revised in 1995 and 1998, and finally a 1/100000 scale plan of Bursa was approved in 1998. At present, Bursa, as a metropolitan centre in Turkey, is seeking methods for its sustainable development. A new planning team, working in cooperation with consultants from City Planning Departments of Turkish universities, is in the process of defining the aims of Bursa based on concepts such as sustainability, identity and citizen participation.

Bursa, which has maintained its character as a scientific and cultural centre madrasahs where the sultans were educated, and as a dynamic commercial centre with khans and bazaars carried its tangible and intangible cultural values to the present.

1.2.2. IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT

Bursa, apart from being the first capital of the Ottoman Empire and the first Ottoman-Turk city to be built by the Ottomans, also represents the institutionalization of the Ottoman Empire.

The foundation patterns of the Ottoman Empire and Ottoman Bursa complement each other. The social, judicial, and economic structure already existing in Anatolian lifestyle and Islamic culture came together in Bursa with the political atmosphere and underlay the new and authentic “state capital/city.”

Bursa was founded on three key factors; “Sultan Complexes” having an important role in the formation of Ottoman urban identity and settlement structure, “Khans and Bazaars” that can help develop the economy of the empire and that provide financial source for many state foundations, and “Villages and Waqf Villages” that were founded on the abundant lands of the Ottoman Empire, and that showed parallelism to the foundation date of Ottoman Empire and that could support the new city.

The housing and zoning patterns around Ottoman Bursa and its vicinities were planned and implemented as a system. With this system, urban and rural settlements were assembled which created a self-sufficient structure, substantially made a social/cultural/economic improvement, and there arose an international manufacturing and trade network within peace and safety.

The housing and zoning patterns around Bursa are proof that Ottomans set out to become an empire. The success of this planned and deliberate zoning and housing movement in its foundation was the beginning and turning point for the Ottoman Empire that maintained her existence for 600 years.

In the foundation years, a new governmental body was being structured that consisted of local residents from different ethnic and religious groups and Moslem Turks. Named as the Ottoman Empire in the succeeding years, settlements were formed according to the social pattern of this new state.

The best preserved representatives of urban-rural life in the areas which make up the World Heritage Site Candidate Areas, have always supported each other in the course of their history and played an important role in enriching the Ottoman Empire as a phenomenon that has close relationship and that share the same time, same land and same life. The trace of this richness still exists till today as both tangible and intangible values.

The details of this institutionalization introduced by zoning and housing movements are described below.

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE IN THE FOUNDATION PERIOD OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

During the 13th and 14th centuries, Anatolia witnessed the rise of one of the largest empires of the World, which would shape history in political, military, cultural, artistic and economical terms for six centuries.

The 13th century was a period where gaps in authority were experienced in the boundaries of Seljuk and Byzantine. Byzantium (Eastern Roman Empire), one of the most powerful states of the Middle Ages experienced a period of decline and started to lose Asia Minor slowly upon the Malazgirt War in 1071. Due to

inner conflicts and the devastating effect of European Crusade Armies, it got weaker, lost land and the army was dissipated. People protecting the borders of Byzantium were fed up with high taxes.

The Anatolian Seljuk State was destroyed after the invasion of the Mongolians, as a result many principalities declared independence in Anatolia due to the disappearance of confidence in the region. The development of a new political formation on the northwest end of Anatolia at the start of the 14th century to become a powerful state, dominating most of Balkans and Anatolia in a short period, which did not even took a century, could be considered as one of the most significant events in the history of Middle Ages in terms of its important and permanent results. The Ottomans, who developed strategies to reach their grand targets even when they were a small principality, were settled around Yenisehir. Bursa was first besieged in 1308 by Osman Bey, after the defeat of the Bursa Byzantine Landlord, who went into alliance with other landlords. The triumph of the Ottoman forces in Dinboz Pass is known as “Bafeus Victory” in the history. After this victory, the Bursa Plain was opened to the Ottomans and the Turkomans who joined them.

After his reign for 40 years, Osman Ghazi passed away before the conquest of Bursa and was buried in the Tomb located in Tophane where he is still buried today. After a siege of 11 years, Bursa, a city which hosted many civilisations in its history, was conquered by Orhan Ghazi, the son of Osman Ghazi in 1326.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AT THE BEGINNING OF OTTOMAN HISTORY

One of the most important factors that eased and speeded up the transition from beylic to state and the foundation procedure was Ahi establishments, which had a voice in local administration in almost every city and town, which maintained the order and defended the city during times of authority gap, and which also supported the Ottomans financially and morally during their foundation.

The Ahi order was indigenous to Turks, an establishment for merchants and craftsmen founded during the Anatolian Seljuk period. Its place of foundation and inception, that is its homeland, is Anatolia. The Ahi community borrowed its moral values that it adopted and was trying to promulgate from the customs and traditions of old Turkish nomads. Ahi community was a group that defended their place of life and fought for it.

The Ottoman Beylic, on the other hand, prospered in a short time thanks to the support from said power and acquired the upper hand in Anatolia. An appropriate amount of land was allocated as waqf right in return for their services by Osman Bey and Orhan Bey to these Ahi communities that fought in battles and they were entitled to exemption from certain taxes. Viziers were chosen from Ahis during Orhan Bey’s reign. The Ahi order played a crucial role in the establishment and development of cities.

In the pre-Islamic period, the war heroes among Turks would be called **alp**, and they would be called **alp-eren** in the beginning of the Islamic period. This title combines with the “**ghazi**” and “**ghaza**” concepts. The basic rule of living together in communities on Byzantine borders was based on holy war -ghaza- and “ghazi” culture. Ghazis are people who strive for proselytizing Islam and dispensing justice. However, the ghaza contains conquest and spoil of war although it has a religious motive. Ghaza, conquest and spoil of war enabled the Ottoman Beylic to institutionalize; Osman Bey’s becoming “the leader of ghaza” was instrumental in the legitimizing of the Ottoman dynasty and Osman Bey’s “hanite.”

Sufistic sects are movements of sentiment and belief indigenous to Seljuk and Ottoman societies. They always supported the government policy and maintained sustainability of safety and public order. **The sufis** played an (sheikh, dervish, abdal, ulema) important role in the foundation stage of the Ottoman Empire and for this reason Sufism was well-developed in Bursa.

Sufistic sects and zawiyas were extensively influential in the Turkification and Islamization of Anatolia. It should be noted that people attached to these areas were doing “ghaza” with the “alperen” spirit rather than leading a “mystic life.”

This social and political structure was undoubtedly appealing to groups pursuing ghaza, conquest and spoil of war on Byzantine borders, and virtually setting the tone for the right conditions to establish an independent state.

Osman Bey knew politics as well as war. He cooperated with Turkish communities and settled in an area for a long time with many zawiyas around, with Ahis active in the cities, with warrior alp-eren/ghazis, and with influential figures like sheikhs and ulemas. He always awarded the supports both materially and morally.

The semi-nomad Turkish groups living in the Byzantine area were also in a financial cooperation with the settled non-Muslim residents around. This cooperation laid the ground for the multi-communal and multi-faith structure in Ottoman Empire's foundation.

BURSA: AN OTTOMAN-TURKISH CITY

The conquest of Bursa as part of the road from beylic to empire is seen as the first step in the transition from the Ottoman Beylic to state. Bursa would now be a new city where the Ottoman's could re-interpret what they have learnt from previous Turkish and Islamic civilizations in a different region.

The centres that constitute Bursa's Historical Sites are symbols, models, and witnesses of the beginning and development of the city's centuries-long housing and zoning policy.

These sites area spatially and functionally connected with each other and are of great importance both separately and as a group.

Complexes, khans/bazaars, neighbourhoods, and waqfs (including Waqf's revenue source village), represent a specific **location**, **function**, and **institution** in an Ottoman city.

With all the historical components and the simultaneous establishment of Cumalıkızık village meant that Bursa had a unique city plan with relationships between waqf - complexes - village - city. This urbanization became a model for future Ottoman-Turkish cities.

The typical social life of Turks initially emerged in Bursa, which is regarded as the first Ottoman city.

The public buildings and in particular the religious structures were associated with Islamic belief and permanence and hence were made of durable materials on a monumental scale, whereas residential buildings were made with more temporary materials, in more modest forms.

The characteristic settlement plan for Ottoman cities, starting with Bursa, consisted of, a little square placed in the marketplace; a central mosque, outdoor coffee houses usually near the mosque or on green space; bazaar, covered bazaar and khans that has production and merchandising and also social and cultural functions; neighbourhoods with ramblend and dead-end streets that cuts wider and more straight roads connecting other neighbourhoods from various angles; Complexes as public and common area structures between and among the neighbourhoods; the housing texture settled on slopes in a way no to block each other's view; all these features established the characteristic settlement layout for Ottoman cities starting with Bursa.

Complex The most important element in the city model developed by the Ottoman's, built on the hills overlooking the plains of Bursa. Every Complex signifies the development phase of the young Ottoman Empire. Being the most important part of Ottoman cities, Complexes served as public space. They can be identified as the physical place of public service in Ottoman cities. Complex is a group of integrated structures intended for religious and social use, basic foundation of Turkish city life: It contains some or all of the units like Mosque, Madrasah, hospital, public kitchen, tomb, or library.

This group of structures, which have mostly maintained their presence to this day, are still noticeable with their landscape in the city. The complex was a symbol of the Sultan's conservation over the Ottoman capital.

Khans Commercial structures in the centre of Bursa, generally no more than 2 floors. Some of them were built as to be attuned to current structure and the surrounding roads. They were built in a way to get the most efficiency for their intended use: separate rooms arranged around a hall or courtyard, passages which enable rotation, etc...

Rectangular-planned and covered by fourteen distichous domes with equal size arranged on an east-west direction; the Yıldırım Bayezid Covered Bazaar accelerated the development of Bursa bazaar, specified construction layouts for other units as the focal point, and set an example with this feature to other cities.

Beginning with Bursa, the early Ottoman architecture left important marks on a massively wide geography which the Ottoman Empire ruled for centuries.

One of the most important designs of early Ottoman architecture – a unique architecture plan that can be seen nearly in all mosques in Bursa and whose style is called “⊥” plan or Bursa Style – was developed in Bursa.

"⊥" planned mosques with zawiya, consist of a prayer hall, flanked by iwans on both sides, along with two guest rooms each on the north and south of the iwans. Mosques built with this type of plan, as well as being a place of worship, were important in the formation of the Ottoman Empire as a stage to discuss political issues, to make judicial decisions, a place for ahi and dervishes to work, and also meet the needs for education and accommodation.

Public and command necessities in Early Ottoman Era (1299-1451) could be said to be the driving factors that shaped zoning patterns. There was not a separate expenditure in budget expenses of the classical era Ottoman Empire. Expenses for development of zoning activities are divided into three. According to the records, the sultan owned 1/5 of spoils of war and spent this source in his expense.

The second factor is the waqf system; The Ottomans distinctively synthesized this system for the development of the city, and used it for maintaining the permanence of this development. In fact, this system is one of the main factors behind the success of the existence of the historical fabric in Bursa, the first capital of Ottomans, still felt today, even after 700 years.

The Waqf system, due to the nature of its establishment, was in charge of the maintenance and protection of many facilities, and the administration of the facilities inside cities, and nearby towns and villages. The records of the system, which were kept since its establishment, are used as a principal source for historical data even today. This is significant both for the formation and preservation of the system, and the urban memory which has developed simultaneously with the system.

Selatin (Sultan) Waqfs, among the Ottoman Waqfs, have the most significant share in this system. Sultans, who knew and applied this system very well, ensured the sustainability of both their complexes (Orhan, Hüdavendigâr, Yıldırım, Yeşil and Muradiye (Murad II) Complexes), and the physical and social structure developing around these complexes. The monthly rentals of real estates, such as facilities and shops, khans, gardens and houses in cities, as well as the taxes collected as cash or in kind from villages can be listed among the income sources of these foundations.

Starting from the period of Orhan Ghazi, by courtesy of the sultans, members of the dynasty and other state officials, many religious and commercial centres, where rich foundations were endowed, began to be built in Bursa.

Cumalıkızık Village has preserved the rural life with physical and social structure of the village. It also continues with agriculture and is a living rural museum.

A cemetery and a square with 700 year old plane trees in its centre are located at the entrance of the village. This square is the widest space in the village which has a dense texture. Although a public common area, this area was left empty with an intention to be included in the cemetery in the future since it was near. At present, it is used as the location of the bazaar by stone and the middle of the streets are given inclination to allow rain water to stream down from the middle of the street. Thanks to the fountains available in the small squares formed by a cluster of 3 narrow streets, the need for water in the houses in the vicinity were met. Trading centre of Cumalıkızık is the square where the mosque of the village is located. Cumalıkızık consists of 270 houses; however, only 180 of them are used today.

The streets of the village pass through the inner parts of the village by forming various perspectives according to the topography. The houses located at the sides of the streets, standing back to back, form a dense texture. The streets are narrow in conformity with traditions. The width of the street named Cin Aralığı (Jinni Corridor) or Şeytan Çıkmazı (Devil's Blind) varies between 65-90 centimetres.

The village, its pattern, setting and houses have retained their original plans and building technique and the whole village maintains the "spirit" which is probably the closest possible to the one in the early Ottoman period. Land uses around the period. Land uses around the village are still agriculture and forestry, same as the original usage.

Exact dating of each individual house is impossible, but it can be said that there were very few new houses built or intrusive interventions done. The village with its 700 years of history is among the rural architectural buildings that have been best preserved in the Ottoman Empire. This unique Ottoman Village is the place where various relationships among human beings and nature, forest land and traditional houses, government buildings and open spaces come into existence.

In summary, in the Ottoman City all components of social structure were able to find themselves a place that they truly belonged. Urbanization process of Bursa also incorporated the social structure that established the Ottoman Empire; they coexisted. Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Area serve as the living and standing witnesses to this model.

Cumalıkızık Village, Khans Area and Sultan Complexes that are in the Management Area are living and preserved places with all assets – concrete and abstract – they include. Many of the buildings with monumental and civil engineering texture that reside within the boundaries of the Management Area are buildings that have preserved their main functions to a great extent until recently.

1.3 OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUES OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT AND UNESCO NOMINATION CRITERIAS

Located on the north western slopes of Uludağ and in the south of the Marmara Area, Bursa has a rarely seen density of historical and cultural heritage that lives on in the city. Due to its fertile soil and natural beauty, it has been the focus of interest of other civilizations throughout history. However, it gained its real importance after the establishment of the Ottoman Empire as the first Ottoman capital, and became an important "political-social-economic-cultural centre after the 14th century.

Bursa is the first city and capital where complexes were formed during the "Establishment of the Ottoman Empire" on the way to the formation of the Ottoman Empire. All the historical components in Bursa and, in the immediate vicinity, Cumalıkızık, were established simultaneously with a waqf - complex - village - city relationship and unique city planning system. Established by the Ottomans to complement each other, the city is the first where a combination of urban and rural settlements was tried.

This urbanisation model used in Bursa was an example to other Ottoman-Turkish cities and also had an effect on other civilizations it came in contact with at the time.

The historical and cultural structures and areas of Bursa, which is a dynamic city, have preserved their authenticity and integrity despite the fact that their surroundings have changed due to development over time. All of the historical structures in the Khans Area, which developed in the historical trading access around the Orhan Gazi Complex and its surroundings, continue to trade today while still maintaining the integrity of their historical form and material. Complexes, the most important aspect of this urbanisation model, continue to exist to this day with the neighbourhoods that have developed around them thanks to the functions that they have continued to undertake since the day they were founded. Cumalıkızık village is one of the best preserved examples of Ottoman rural architecture, with its organic street structure, monumental and traditional structures, agricultural areas and most importantly the people of the village that protect these values.

Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Village, with its outstanding universal value, meets 5 of the 6 cultural criteria for UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination.

"Bursa and Cumalıkızık: The Birth of the Ottoman Empire" are suggested for nomination based on criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

Criteria recommended by Giora Solar in the nomination file:

In order to register in the UNESCO World Heritage List, there are 6 cultural and 4 natural criteria determined by UNESCO. Bursa Heritage Sites have been found eligible for Cultural criteria No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Criterion 1: To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

Bursa was created and managed through an unprecedented, ingenious urban planning system. The establishment of the State in a very short time with all its institutions, and the introduction of a new approach for the development of the city is the hallmark of the creative genius of Orhan Ghazi.

The conquest of Bursa can be accepted as the first step of the Ottoman Beylik in becoming a State, in the path from a Beylik to an Empire. Orhan Bey, like his father Osman Bey, followed an amicable policy in Anatolia, and with a farsighted approach; he always took the cosmopolite structure of this region into consideration while he ascertained his strategies. The survival of the Empire for many centuries and Bursa reaching our time with the characteristics of an Ottoman Capital and the continuation of the integrated system in the state, which worked flawlessly, are the indicators demonstrating the fact that the achievements of the Ottomans were not coincidental.

Criterion 2: Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Bursa, as the first capital of the Ottoman Empire, was of key importance in the development of subsequent Ottoman cities. The new approach that Orhan Ghazi introduced in the development of the city by constructing his complex outside the city walls was adopted by his successor sultans. The development of the city was oriented by the complexes established by the sultans.

The complexes were nuclei, attracting the construction of residential neighbourhoods, around and next to them. These neighbourhoods, well served by the complexes, grew fast, filled the distances in between, and created the new city, the Ottoman sultans' first capital.

All the religious, cultural and social facilities in Ottoman cities, such as mosques, small mosques, madrasahs, schools, libraries, hospitals, fountains, were built by individuals with charitable intentions. In order for such complexes to continue functioning, buildings which would provide income, like khans, Turkish baths, covered bazaars, were constructed and the rental income from these buildings, together with the taxes obtained from villages, in terms of products and goods, were donated to the waqfs. The permanence of these buildings were facilitated by means of waqfs, and it was the existence of the waqfs which enabled the continuity of life in Ottoman cities, and which held the cities together and orderly by maintaining the function of a skeleton.

With its complexes and bazaars at the heart of a unique urban system, Bursa provided an exemplary model for the Ottoman Islamic world. It exerted great influence on the subsequent Ottoman settlements such as Konya, Kayseri, Edirne, İstanbul, Aleppo, Cairo, Samarkand, Skopje, Sarajevo, Safranbolu, Saraylı, Berat, and Pocitelj.

In addition, Bursa was a place for encounter, signifying the coexistence of different cultures, and creating a synthesis between local people and the newcomers to the city. Justification of this criterion is provided by unique architectural examples such as Hüdavendigâr Mosque. As Ottomans settled gradually in the former Byzantine territories, a new architectural idiom was created, representing cultural exchanges and transformations particular to early Ottoman period.

Criterion 3: Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

Bursa-Cumalikizik is a good example of the early Ottoman way of life and vision with the tradesmen culture still being alive today and the continuation of rural life in close proximity to the city even today.

The commercial life monitored by the state and taken under discipline with the standards imposed, are associated with the establishment of 'ahi's and guild system. The guilds that specialized in the area as a result of this organization enabled Bursa to be recognized at an international level as a trade Centre of its period. The current reflections of the guild system can be observed in the chambers of artisans and bazaar societies at present.

The village and the city represent through their architecture, historic complexes, markets, mosques and sultans' tombs, everything which can be considered all together as "Ottoman" tradition and civilization.

Criterion 4: Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

Bursa is an outstanding example of an early Ottoman city with its khans, bedesten, mosques, madrasahs, residential areas, tombs, hamams and ensembles (complexes and village). A unique architectural plan was developed in Bursa which is called as 'Bursa-style' or "⊥" Plan in the history of Turkish/Ottoman architectural literature. The mosque was located, as the Centre of the complex, at the summit of the hill where the complex was built. Orhan Mosque is the first mosque where "⊥" Plan (with small prayer space and guest room), which is one of the most significant designs of the early period in Ottoman Architecture, was used. The need for facilities to meet the physical, cultural, social needs of the state in the foundation

stage caused the formation of this plan type which is more complicated. The mosque consisted of a main prayer section called harim and two iwans on both sides of this prayer section and two guest rooms located on the south and north sides of the iwans. In this first stage, the mosques, with these guest rooms, were able to meet the functions of independent buildings such as public kitchen and madrasah, which were constructed in the complexes as separate buildings, in later stages.

Complexes, as social units, meeting the requirements of the society and facilitating life, shaped the city by taking the functional structure of this plan type as an example.

Criterion 6: Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance

Bursa is closely linked with important historical events, myths, ideas and traditions from the early Ottoman period. These helped to shape the mystic image of the city.

This is justified by the presence of the tombs of early Ottoman sultans, and particularly the identification of Karagöz and Hacivat, the characters of the famous shadow theatre, with Bursa. According to a myth, Hacivat and Karagöz, who are included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List, were two skilled workers for the construction of Orhan Complex.

For the Sultans, Bursa continued its existence as the capital in the hearts of their ancestors who founded and exalted the State. Even after Edirne became the capital, Ottoman sultans were sent to Bursa for being educated in the sultan madrasahs there, until the conquest of İstanbul. The existence of the graveyards of Osman Ghazi and Orhan Ghazi, founders of the Ottoman Empire, being in Bursa, reinforced the moral relationship of the dynasty with Bursa. Many sultans and courtiers considered Bursa as the spiritual capital even after the conquest of İstanbul and demonstrated their loyalty to their ancestors and the city, by choosing Bursa as the location for burial.

Today Bursa is the fourth biggest city in Turkey in terms of both its contribution to the Turkish economy and in terms of its population. Despite the changes Bursa experienced in time, it did not lose its identity as the first capital of Ottomans and transferred its past with tangible and intangible values.

1.4. CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT

1.4.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legal framework is discussed in the context of conservation and financing of cultural and natural properties. Laws, codes, KVKK principle rules, regulations, notifications, instructions, notices, other related legislation and international treaties that influence Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Area are mentioned generally.

Article 63 of the 1982 Constitution of the Turkish Republic constitutes the highest legal framework on conservation in Turkey. Article 63 of Section XI of the Constitution invests the state with the conservation of history, culture and natural heritage and the taking of supportive and incentive measures in this aim.

Laws

In addition to the laws outlined in this section, Zoning Law No. 3194, Environment Law No. 2872, National Parks Act No. 2873, No. 4046 Law on Privatization Practices, Tourism Incentive Law No. 2634, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216 are also associated with the Historical Areas in Bursa.

Law 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage is the basic law on preservation in Turkey. The Management Site is preserved under this law. Registration and detection of movable and immovable cultural and natural assets, maintenance, repair and functional changes of registered buildings, planning, zoning and construction issues are all come under the framework put in to place by the 23.07.1983 dated Law No. 2863. On 14.07.2004 significant changes were made to this law and the statement "Municipalities, governorships, and the relevant authorities have to prepare, examine and finalize development plan in three years for the areas under discussion" was integrated. **In addition, "Management Areas and Management Plan" concepts have been defined and made mandatory and became a requirement for conservation areas.** Regulations based on Attachment-2 clause for defining area management and management areas were created. Establishment of agencies (KUDEB) responsible for the implementation and audit of conservation sites and allocation of funds for maintenance and repair works of Cultural Properties are newly added practices. Moreover, a relevant clause on utilizing the amount of money collected from residence tax to be used in expropriation, project planning and preservation was updated on 04.02.2009.

Foundations Law No. 5737 came into force in its updated state on 20.02.2008. Through this law, the task of "foundation management, activities and inspection, registration of moveable and immovable cultural assets both domestic and abroad, protection, maintenance and preservation, adding value by running waqf assets" was appointed to General Directorate of Foundations. The law mandates public bodies and institutions to ask for the opinion of the General Directorate of Foundations regarding conservation sites for waqf-owned cultural properties.

Law No. 5366 on "Preservation by Renovation and Utilization by Revitalizing of Deteriorated Immovable Historical and Cultural Properties"; was adopted on 06.16.2005 and published in the Official Gazette on 07.05.2005. The law in question defines "renovation areas" within the conservation area that is independent from the plan and with borders approved by the council of ministers and invests local government with the responsibility of designating and implementing "renovation projects" in these renovation areas. Moreover, it has several regulations concerning Regional Conservation Boards solely focused on renovation sites.

Act No. 5225 for Inducement of Cultural Investments and Initiatives came into force on 07.21.2004. The purpose of the Act is to preserve cultural heritage and regard it as a contribution to the country's economy, and to encourage investors to create funds in the field of culture. Incentive topics defined by the Act include proper facilitation of immovable cultural properties defined Law No. 2863 in line with the said Law, and

examination, collection, documentation, archiving, publication and promotion of cultural properties and intangible cultural heritage, and providing necessary training in this matter.

Forestry Law No. 6831 has been published in the Official Gazette and came into force on 09.08.1956 and can be considered as the first of the regulations for the conservation of natural heritage in Turkey. Forest lands by law are divided into two categories in terms of ownership and administration, and quality and character; furthermore, provisions will be made regarding preservation, operation, construction work, administration, limitation, and mapping and forestation activities in forest lands.

Soil Conservation and Land Use Law No. 5403, published in the Official Gazette dated 19.07.2005, contains methods and principles pertaining to classification and determination of land and soil resources based on scientific principles, preparation of plans for land use, evaluation of social, economic and environmental aspects with participative methods in the conservation and development process, and identification of tasks and authorities with regard to prevention of misuse and abuse and facilitation of conservation. Legislation number 3194 with Law No. By adding paragraph 8.1.c to Zoning Law No. 3194 with Law No. 5403, it has been prohibited to conceive plans for agricultural lands to be used for purposes other than agriculture without the necessary permission.

Decree No. 644 Pertaining to "Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning"; the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning was founded with the Decree Law Pertaining to Organization and the functions of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning were published in the Official Gazette on July 4, 2011. Amendments have been made in the content of the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties No. 2863 with the "Decree on the Amendment of Certain Laws and Decree-Law" dated August 17, 2011. In this context, duties and authority regarding natural properties and conservation sites authorized by the Law No. 2863 have been delegated to the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, and the General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Heritage has been established. In this context, the name of the Law No. 2863 has been changed as "Cultural Heritage Conservation Act" and the word "Natural" has been omitted from Board titles.

Regulations include; those issued by the Cabinet on conservation of cultural and natural heritage and setting guidelines and procedures for implementation of related Laws, Regulation on Method and Principles for the Utilization of Artefacts Owned by Public Agencies published in the Official Gazette dated 16.10.1986, and the Regulation that Demonstrates the Application Method of the Law No. 7054 Pertaining to the Transfer of Originally Waqf-Owned Antiquities of Historical and Architectural Value to the General Directorate of Foundations that came into force and published on 03.01.1964.

Resolutions; the High Council of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Heritage makes resolutions for operations regarding conservation sites and interaction sites, and conservation and restoration of immovable cultural and natural properties. In this framework, resolutions issued by the High Council of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Heritage that are important for the conservation legislation are;

- Resolution No. 421 (19/04/1996), Historical Sites, Terms of Conservation and Use
- Resolution No. 660 (11/05/1999), Grouping of Immovable Cultural Heritage, Maintenance and Repair
- Resolution No. 661 (11/05/1999), Maintenance and Simple Repair of Unregistered Structures Located on Conservation Sites, Adjacent Plots of Immovable Cultural and Natural Properties and Site Areas
- Resolution No. 663 (11/05/1999), Principles to be Taken into Consideration in Evaluation of Issues Regarding Determination and Conservation of Immovable Cultural Properties and Structures Eligible as Cultural Properties that Should be Conserved
- Resolution No. 664 (11/05/1999), Conservation Site of Parcels Possessing Immovable Cultural Property Outside the Conservation Site
- Resolution No. 665 (11/05/1999), Equipment and All Types of Illuminated/Non-Illuminated Signs for Conservation Sites and Immovable Cultural and Natural Properties
- Resolution No. 666 (11/05/1999), Definition and Conservation of Monumental Trees included in Natural Properties to be Conserved
- Resolution No. 696 (11/14/2002), Inspection of Applications on Unregistered Parcels Located in Registered Cultural and Natural Property Plots Outside Archaeological, Natural, Historical Conservation Sites
- Resolution No. 702 (04/15/2005), Urban Archaeological Conservation Sites and Terms of Use

- Resolution 712 (05.03.2006) evaluation of issues encountered in application of “Regulation Pertaining to Methods and Principles for Preparation, Demonstration, Application, Audit and Author of Conservation and Environmental Plans”
- Resolution No. 720 (10/04/2006), Urban Sites, Conservation and General Terms & Conditions (amended by resolution No. 736 dated 11.01.2007.)
- Resolution No. 728, (19.06.2007), Terms of Use and Protection of Natural Conservation Areas
- Resolution No. 731 (06/19/2007), Intervention Methods, Application and Auditing by the High Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation for Cultural Properties such as Masjids, Mosques, Tombs etc. controlled by General Directorate of Foundations

Regulations; they are issued in order to ensure the implementation of laws and regulations on the conservation of cultural and natural properties;

- “Regulation Regarding the Procedures and Principles for Determining Foundation, Duties and Management Areas of the Site Management and Board of Monuments (dated 11.27.2005, No. 26 006)
- Regulations for the Identification and Registration of Immovable Cultural Assets and Protected Areas (dated 03/13/2012, No 28232)
- Regulations on Structural Basis and Auditing for Immovable Cultural Properties to be Conserved (dated 06.11.2005, No. 25 842)
- Regulation for the Preparation, Presentation, Application, Control, and Contractors of Projects for Conservation and Landscaping (dated 07/26/2005, No 25887)
- Application Regulations on the Law Pertaining to Renewed Conservation and Sustainable Usage of Deteriorated Immovable Historical and Cultural Properties (14.12.2005 dated, numbered 26 023)
- Regulation on Working Methods and Principles of Conservation, Application and Auditing Boards, Project Boards and Educational Institutions (dated 06.11.2005, No. 25 842)
- Regulation on the Contribution Fee for Conservation of Immovable Cultural Properties (dated 04.13.2005, No. 25 785)
- Regulation on Providing Aid for Maintenance of Immovable Cultural Properties (dated 07.15.2005, No. 25 876)
- Regulation on Buildings, Lands and Plots usage of which has been restricted (dated 11.17.1986, No. 19 284)
- Regulation on the Organization and Duties of National Museum Directorates (dated 11/11/2005, No. 25 990)
- Museums Regulation for General Directorate of Foundations (dated 02.06.2007, No. 26 426)
- Regulation on Methods and Principles of Renting Waqf Cultural Properties in Exchange for Maintenance or Renovation (dated 09/10/2008, numbered 26 993)
- Regulation on Preparation and Approval of Master Plans in Tourism Centres and Development Areas for Conservation of Culture and Tourism (dated 11.03.2003, No. 25 278)
- Regulation on the Exchange of Real Estate Located on Conservation Sites of Cultural and Natural Properties with Definitive Construction Ban with Real Estate Owned by the Treasury (dated 02.08.1990, No. 20 427)
- Regulation on procurement of goods and services for Survey, Restoration, Restitution Projects, Street Improvement, Landscaping Design, Application and Evaluation, Excavation Works and Transport Operations within the scope of the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (dated 06.18.2005, No. 25 849, change: 10.08.2009 Date and No. 27 315)
- Regulation on Photograph and Video Shooting for Cultural Properties in Museums and Departments Affiliated with Museums, Publishing Copies and Moulage (dated 01.26.1984, No. 18 293)
- Regulation on Income Tax Withholding, Insurance Premiums, Employer's Share and Energy and Water Cost Reductions for Cultural Investments and Initiatives (14.07.2006 dated, numbered 26 228)
- Regulation on Tendering of Waqf-owned Cultural Properties (10.09.2008, No. 26 993)
- Regulation on Plans for Conservation Sites by the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning (03/23/2012)

Communiqués; the most important communiqué published by respective organizations or institutions regarding the conservation of cultural and natural properties is the ‘Communiqué on Preservation Plans’ (dated 23.07.2006, No. 26 237).

Directives; being instructions that show the application method for regulation provisions, directives for conservation of cultural and natural properties include;

- Directive Pertaining to Transactions Carried Out in Accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of the Law on Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation (dated 10.18.2004, the approval of the Ministry No. 25 932)
- Directive on Activities of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Monuments and Museums and Monuments Surveying Directorates (08.08.2005 dated, the approval of the Ministry No. 115 203)
- Directive for Determining Methods and Principles for Monitoring and Supervision of the Preservation Plans (dated 09.02.1992, No. 2396 approval of the Ministry)
- Directive on Entrance, Information and Direction Signs at Museums and Historical Sites (dated 11.23.2007, the approval of the Ministry No. 196 639)
- Directive on Methods and Principles for Supervising Excavations, Restorations and Landscaping Works on Excavation Sites (dated 08.09.2005, the approval of the Ministry No. 115 868) and so on.

Relevant Legislation: This section includes laws and other relevant legislation indirectly associated with the conservation of cultural and natural heritage which contain provisions regarding conservation despite not being directly related to it.

Municipality Law No. 5393, entered into force on 13.07.2005. With this law, municipalities have been held responsible for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage and the historic fabric, and preserving functions and locations important for the city's history, conducting maintenance and repair operations for this purpose, renovating outdated city areas eligible for development of the city, implementing urban transformation and development projects in order to preserve the city's historic and cultural fabric.

Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216 came into force on 07.10.2004. 7th article of the Law, "conservation of cultural and natural heritage, the historic fabric and preserving functions and locations important for the city's history, conducting maintenance and repair operations for this purpose, rebuilding those ineligible for conservation in accordance with the original" is included in the Metropolitan Municipality's duties, authority and responsibilities.

Special Provincial Administration Law No. 5302, entered into force and was published in the Official Gazette dated 03.04.2005. With the Law, Special Provincial Administrations have been authorized for duties in areas outside municipal boundaries and held responsible for organizing activities for culture and tourism.

The Law No. 6360 on the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities in Thirteen Provinces and of Twenty-Six Districts and Amending Certain Laws and Decree Laws; was published in the Official Gazette No. 28489 on 06.12.2012 and will come into force as of April 2014. With this law, changes were made to some provisions of the law on local governments. Accordingly, special provincial administrations will be removed, and all references to the special provincial administrations, according to the subject, will be construed as having been made to ministries, provincial organizations and their affiliated or related companies, treasury, governorates, municipalities, metropolitan municipalities or district municipalities. The powers given to the special provincial administrations, duties and responsibilities according to relevance, starting from April 2014, and will be given to and fulfilled by these institutions and organizations. Also according to the same law, the boundaries of the 13 municipalities contained in the metropolitan city of Bursa were changed to territorial boundaries, villages and towns located within the territorial boundaries of the districts lost their legal entity, villages became neighbourhoods, municipalities became towns as part of their district municipality.

No. 6306 "Law on Transformation of Areas under Disaster Risk" entered into force and published in the Official Gazette on May 31, 2012. The law defines methods and principles about enhancement, liquidation and renovation in order to establish healthy and safe living environments in line with specifications and standards on lands and plots of risky buildings and areas under disaster risk. According to the law, metropolitan municipalities can implement urban transformation and development projects for housing, industry or trade areas, technology parks, creating recreational and social equipment sites on public service areas, reconstruction and restoration of old parts of the city or taking measures against the risk of earthquake.

International Conventions; legally adopted by Turkey as the international conventions in the field of conservation; Venice Charter (1964), the Convention on the Conservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003), Conservation of

Historic Towns and Urban Areas Regulation (Washington Charter -1987), Traditional Architectural Regulation (1999), Vienna Memorandum (2005). In addition to this, the Convention on Measures for Prohibition and Prevention of the Unlawful Import and Export of Cultural Heritage and Property Transfer of Ownership of Measures for the Prohibition and Turkey National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites Regulation should also be taken into consideration.

1.4.2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

In the constitution, responsibility for protecting natural and cultural heritage has been given to the state. However, conservation of the historic-cultural heritage, with an increased social awareness and consciousness requires a strong public administration. Article 123 of the 1982 constitution of the Republic of Turkey states that public administration is based on central and local administration, and Article 126 states that the administration of provinces is based on decentralization. According to these basic principles of organization centralized administration means that administration is gathered entirely in the centre, while decentralization of authority means a complete transfer of administration to the local units. In this context for preservation of cultural heritage national public institutions, central and local government institutions are examined under two headings.

Central Government Institutions

In accordance with Law 3046, a central organization of a ministry is founded to implement the services that the ministry is responsible or, determining objectives and policy regarding these services, and for planning, organizing and providing resources for, co-ordinating, monitoring and follow up of these services. Ministry provincial organizations, which are responsible for achieving the objectives of the ministry and serving the public, are composed of provincial organizations responsible to the governor, and/or the district officer or directly to the central. In central government, decisions taken for public services are made by the centre and implemented by the centre. In this type of administration, financial resources are managed by the centre. With central administration, decisions tend to be precedents for the entire country. Implementation of the decisions passed by central administration is according to the hierarchical structure of the centre. When some of the powers of central administration are delegated to local administration "decentralization" is applied. This helps increase the efficiency of public services reaching the public. In this context, ministries and institutions under central control can be organized on a provincial level. These are provincial organizations directly linked to the Centre. Provincial organizations cannot act independently; staff, budget and duties are determined by the capital.

The **Ministry of Culture and Tourism** is the ultimate central institution for the conservation of all movable and immovable historical, cultural and natural assets. It has the authority to make regulations on the subject. **The General Directorate of Monuments and Museums**, which was established in that regard, conducts the tasks of maintaining, developing, promoting, and evaluation of historical and cultural heritages and preventing their destruction. The General Office is composed of Central Provincial Organization, Provincial Organization and affiliated directorates as well as High Council of Protecting Cultural Heritage and Continuous Scientific Boards including Regional Boards. Ministry of Culture and Tourism is represented by the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism. Provincial Directorates of Culture and Tourism are provincial agencies of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Projects prepared by the relevant institutions or individuals and Preservation Plans in the Conservation Sites cannot be implemented without the approval of the Board of Preservation. The tasks of Bursa Surveying and Monuments Department include; execution and implementation of the project that covers the services for maintenance, repair, construction, survey, restitution, restoration, landscaping, merchandising for structures and museums registered under the Law No. 2863. The High Council of Cultural Heritage Conservation has been established in the central government to facilitate the preservation and sustainment activities carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism which are based on scientific principles.

The Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation ranks second among central government agencies which effect the Management Area. The Ministry is responsible for the protection of natural protected areas and natural assets. In that regards, the **General Directorate of Natural Assets Protection**, manages the identification of natural protected areas and natural assets, along with the prevention of their destruction, along with enabling their survival, development, promotion and utilisation. The Central Organization includes Centralized Provincial Organization, Central Commission for Natural Heritage Protection and Regional Commissions. Provincial

Directorate of Environment and City Planning is a provincial administration of the Ministry of Environment and City Planning. The Bursa Natural Heritage Conservation District Commission within the control of the General Directorate is responsible for the protection, approval and supervision of natural conservation areas and natural assets.

The Ministry of Forestry and Water is another central government authority. Its task is to develop policies for the identification of areas to protect, the protection, management, development and operation of nature, especially forests, protected areas, national parks, nature parks, natural monuments, nature conservation areas, wetlands and biodiversity and hunting and wildlife conservation, along with the protection and sustainable use of water resources.

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock is a central government institution tasked with the development of rural areas, improvement of living conditions in rural society, education in rural areas, organizing and mobilizing local resources to develop agricultural infrastructure, create alternative sources of income, protect land, agriculture, animal husbandry and water.

The Governor is the highest administrator representing central administration in the province. According to article 4 of the Governor Provincial Administration Law "The Governor is the representative of the state, government and each and every minister, and is the representative of their administrative and political power". The governor is above all provincial offices in the province. The Governor is also an executive power in charge of the Special Provincial Administration.

Some central government institutions also have regional offices. Regional organizations include several provinces. Regional offices are attached to the central administration and are responsible to the central administration. They are the intermediary which implements the decisions of the central administration and conveys their findings from the region to the central administration.

General Directorate of Foundations is a central government institution responsible for identification of movable and immovable waqf cultural assets both domestic and abroad, conducting inventory, preservation of those owned by the General Directorate and registered foundation, expropriation of the property that changed hands, their evaluation, maintenance, restoration and possible reconstruction. General Directorate of Foundations is also organized in the form of regional offices. **Regional offices** are responsible for audit of the practices in terms for cultural heritages under their control, as long as the processes are approved by the Preservation Board of Cultural Heritage. Besides, it is required to get the approval of General Directorate of Foundations in projects and practices carried out by other state institutions when they use rental or protocol methods. It is required to get the approval of General Directorate of Foundations for basic maintenance of properties under discussion.

Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency was formed on 14.07.2009 with the 2009/15236 decision of the Council of Ministers in accordance with Law No. 5449 on the "Establishment, Coordination and Duties of Development Agencies" dated 25.01.2006. It has a broad and powerful executive body including governors of the provinces in the region, mayors, Presidents of the Provincial Assembly and the Chambers of Industry and Commerce, representatives of regional universities, public institutions, private sector and non-governmental organizations and professional staff with a consultation network. BEBKA is an institution which provides coordination, cooperation between public, private and civil society sectors, which gives regional solutions to regional problems and serves to efficiently utilize local resources and develop the areas of Bursa, Eskişehir and Bilecik.

Local Government Institutions

Centralized government provides integrity of decisions made and authority across the country. However, to identify local needs and differences and respond quickly to these, administrative arrangements have been made in local administration in the past 20 years. In the 1982 constitution, the organization, duties and powers of local governments have been regulated by law in accordance with regional administration. Local administrations are autonomous organizations. They are not under the authority of the central government. Central government has "administrative guardianship" authority over regional administration. This authority over local government provides "administration integrity" and protects public interest.

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality: In terms of local governance in the Management Plan Sites, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality is the institution that has first degree liability. The municipality Law No. 5393 defines the concept of municipality as "a public legal person with administrative and financial autonomy whose decision body is created by their voters and who are founded in order to meet the demands of local residents' common needs". Remaining within the limits of the municipality as authorized by the Metropolitan Municipality Law No.5216, the Metropolitan Municipality is responsible for "Ensuring the preservation and functionality of buildings important for cultural and natural properties and the historical texture of the city, conducting repair and maintenance for this purpose, reconstruction of those unperceivable in accordance with the original."

Bursa Site Management Unit: Bursa Site Management Unit was established according to annex-2 article and regulations of Law No. 5226 and dated 14.07.2004 amending the related Law no. 2863, after the protocols signed with district municipalities in 2011. Bursa Site Management Unit functions within Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Projects Department and is affiliated to Historical and Cultural Heritage Directorate. It consists of a Control Unit to be formed on request from Site Management Unit, Area Chief, Advisory Board, and Coordination and Supervisory Board in the Management Plan implementation process. The secretarial services, necessary personnel, tools, devices and equipment have been provided by the BBB. Site Management functions as a platform to ensure coordination amongst all stakeholders and protect the World Heritage Candidate areas in accordance with a management plan that is prepared to international standards.

Established by the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, subsidiaries to the local government and working under the general supervision of local government, special purpose entities carry out a number of services.

District municipalities are also liable institutions in terms of local governance. District Municipalities, which in this case are Osmangazi and Yıldırım Municipalities, are the authorities within the boundaries of the area. Housing and Urban Development Offices of each district municipality are liable for the implementation and approval of zoning activities within the district boundaries and 1/1000 scale development plans. Zoning plans for protection purposes at 1/1000 scale are prepared and approved by relevant district municipality and upon the approval of Metropolitan Municipality, they are put into practice with the approval decision of the Board of Protection.

Bursa Special Provincial Administration is a local government organization. According to Special Provincial Administration Law No. 5302 "'special provincial administration' shall mean the public entity enjoying administrative and financial autonomy, which is set up to meet the local and common needs of the people dwelling in the province, and whose decision-making branch is elected and made up by electors". They are responsible for education, health, social services, culture, arts, tourism, agriculture and housing within the city limits but outside the boundaries of the municipality. The Governor is the head of the special provincial administration. Along with the Governor there is an elected provincial council and a provincial standing committee. The income of the special provincial administration includes revenue allocated from the general budget of the provincial government along with their share of the property tax. Along with their other duties and responsibilities, since 2004 they have been responsible for managing the financial resources required for conservation efforts. According to the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 10% of all property tax must be transferred to the Special Provincial Administration. These funds are under the supervision of the Governor of Bursa and are used for the expropriation, design, planning and implementation processes of conservation and utilization efforts by both the administration itself and by the municipality.

Mukhtars are responsible for determination of the physical and social needs and security of the village or neighbourhood and are the local representatives of the people living in the area.

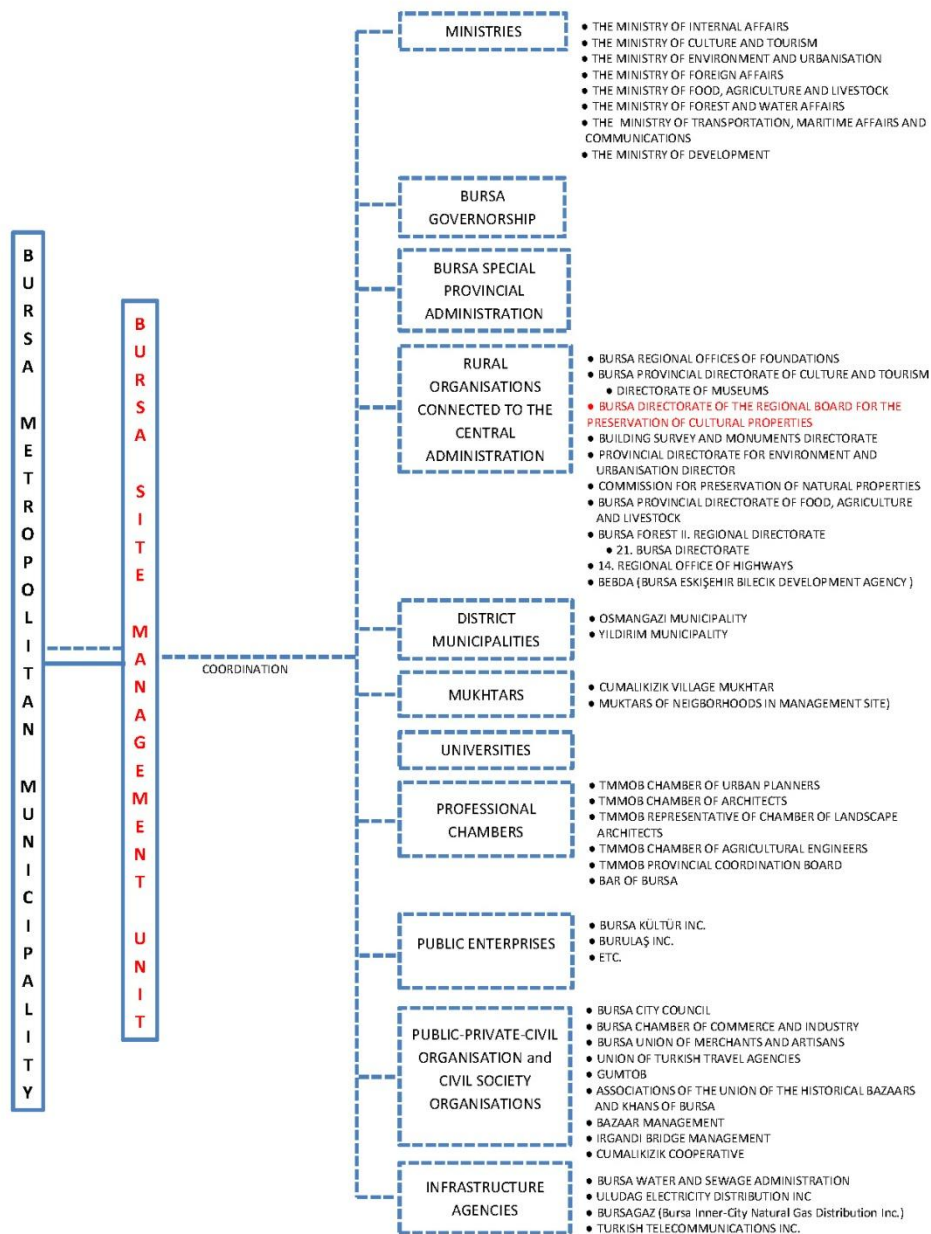
Other Agencies and Organizations

There are many institutions and organizations other than central and local government on a national scale that have a say or make a contribution regarding preservation of historical and cultural values. There is a large number of non-governmental organizations that are well organized locally and throughout the country and are actively participating in the preservation of natural assets/heritage. The **Foresters' Association of Turkey** and **Turkish Association for the Conservation of Nature** are pioneers among those organizations. **Society for the Conservation of Nature**, **WWF Turkey**, **Nature Association**, **TEMA**, and **Bird Surveys Association** have participated in projects regarding rural development, forestry, and natural preservation and have been

conducting studies in cooperation with local NGOs. “**Association of Historical Towns**” is an important organization for local organization that has been working to raise awareness and sensitivity among local governments for preservation of historical cultural environments. Founded in 2000, the Association is also a member of “The European Association of Historical Towns.” **ÇEKÜL Foundation, TURING Organization, TAÇ Foundation** are some of the civil organizations active in restoration issues. Among other NGOs conducting activities in this area and making themselves heard are; **Cultural Awareness Foundation, The Collaborative Workshop, KUMİD** (Association of Friends of Cultural Heritage), **History Foundation of Turkey, Bursa Culture Art and Tourism Foundation, Bursa Research Foundation (BURSAV), the Science and Arts Foundation, Human Settlements Association, Turkish Timber Association,** Foundation of World Heritage Travellers Association, BTSO (Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry), BESOB (Bursa Union of chamber of merchants and craftsman), BTÇH (Bursa Union of Historical Bazaar and Khans) , TURSAB (Association of Turkish Travel Agencies), Cumalıkızık Cooperative and etc. **City Council of Bursa**, founded in 2009, makes decisions about all issues on Bursa. Bursa Association of Historic Bazaar and Khans Society has been working to preserve the historic fabric of the area and make it a centre of attraction to increase total income. Bursa Association of Tradesmen and Craftsmen aids its members in issues of problem solving, vocational training, and improvement of working environments.

Other Vocational Chambers affiliated to TMMOB (UNION OF CHAMBERS OF TURKISH ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS) and universities, especially Uludağ University, have been making important contributions with occupational, legal and scientific activities.

- SITE MANAGEMENT SCHEMA-



- All the projects and area plans that related with the Immoveable Cultural Assets and Conservation Areas has to have approval of the Directorate Of The Regional Board For The Preservation Of Cultural Properties. (Law No. 2863)
- Site Management Unit has the responsibility of implementation of the Management Plan and Coordination between organizations. (Law No. 2863 / excluded 5226 and regulations)

Figure 1. Management Schema (Source: BAB)

PERSONNEL INFORMATION FOR INSTITUTIONS REGARDING PRESERVATION IN BURSA		
INSTITUTION	OCCUPATION	AMOUNT
REGIONAL BOARD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES	CITY PLANNER	3
	ARCHITECT	5
	SURVEY AND GEODESY ENGINEER	1
	ARCHEOLOGIST	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	11
BUILDING SURVEY AND MONUMENTS BOARD	ARCHITECT	3
	CIVIL ENGINEER	3
	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	3
	ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN	4
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	13
BURSA DIRECTORATE OF MUSEUMS	DIRECTOR	1
	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	1
	ARCHEOLOGIST	7
	MUSEUM INVESTIGATOR	1
	ART HISTORIAN – OFFICER	2
	TECHNICIAN	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	14
PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND MUSEUMS – DIRECTORATE OF CENTRAL LIBRARY	PROVINCIAL DIRECTOR	1
	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	2
	DEPARTMENT CHIEF	4
	INVESTIGATOR	5
	OFFICE SUPPLY TREASURER	1
	SPECIALIST	1
	RESEARCHER OF FOLKLORE	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	15
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION PLANNING AND PROJECT DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR (CIVIL ENGINEER)	1
	CIVIL ENGINEER	1
	TECHNICIAN	1
	GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER	1
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	1
	ARCHITECT	1
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	1
	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	1
	RESTORATOR	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	9
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION CULTURE AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR (ECONOMIST)	1
	COMPUTER OPERATOR	2
	DATA PROCESSING AND CONTROL OPERATOR	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	4
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS, DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	DIRECTOR (AGRICULTURE ENGINEER)	1
	AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	10
	GEOMORPHOLOGIST	1
	GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER	1
	CIVIL ENGINEER	1
	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEER	1
	TOPOGRAPHER	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	16
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION DIRECTORATE OF INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRICITY SYSTEM OPERATOR	4
	CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN AND ASSISTANT	2
	CIVIL ENGINEER	6
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	3
	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	2
	ARCHITECT	1
	TECHNICIAN	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	20
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC WORKS AND URBAN IMPROVEMENT DIRECTORATE	MAP ENGINEER	3
	CITY PLANNER	1
	CIVIL ENGINEER	1

	MAP TECHNICIAN	1
	MAP TECHNICIAN	2
	TOPOGRAPHER	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	9
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS, ARTWORKS AND CONSTRUCTIONAL WORKS DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR (CIVIL ENGINEER)	1
	ARCHITECT	3
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	1
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	2
	MUSEUM INVESTIGATOR	1
	DATA PROCESSING AND CONTROL OPERATOR	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	10
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY CULTURE AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR	1
	SPECIALIST	1
	CHIEF	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	3
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY PARKS AND GARDENS DIRECTORATE	ARCHITECT	1
	CIVIL ENGINEER	1
	AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	7
	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	2
	TECHNICIAN	3
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	14
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY TECHNICAL AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE	ARCHITECT	1
	CIVIL ENGINEER	9
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	2
	MAP ENGINEER	1
	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	1
	TECHNICIAN	9
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	23
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY PLANNING AND PROJECTS DIRECTORATE	ARCHITECT	5
	ENGINEER	1
	ART HISTORIAN	1
	ARCHEOLOGIST	1
	RESTORATOR	3
	TECHNICIAN	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	12
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY DEVELOPMENT AND URBANIZATION DIRECTORATE	CITY PLANNER	7
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	1
	GEODESY AND PHOTOGRAMMETRY ENGINEER	4
	ARCHITECT	5
	CIVIL ENGINEER	7
	MAP TECHNICIAN	6
	TECHNICIAN	10
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	40
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY PARKS AND GARDENS DIRECTORATE	AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	8
	ASST. AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	1
	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	1
	ARCHITECT	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	11
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS DIRECTORATE	CIVIL ENGINEER	1
	ASSIST.RESTORATOR ARCHITECT	1
	ARCHITECT	3
	CIVIL ENGINEER	1
	RESTORATOR	1
	ART HISTORIAN	1
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	10
2 ND REGIONAL DIRECTORATE BURSA DIRECTORATE ULUDAĞ NATIONAL PARK DIRECTORATE FOREST AND WATER AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR (FOREST ENGINEER)	1
	FOREST ENGINEER	2
	FOREST ENGINEER	1
	AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	5

BURSA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS DEPARTMENT (PROJECTS DIRECTORATE, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE DIRECTORATE, SITE CHIEFTSTAINCY)	ARCHITECT	4
	ASSIST. RESTORATOR ARCHITECT	1
	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	1
	ASSIST. ART HISTORIAN	2
	ARCHEOLOGIST	1
	RESTORATION TECHNICIAN	1
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	1
	TECHNICIAN	1
	ARCHITECT	8
	ASSIST.ARCHITECT	1
	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	3
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	2
	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	2
	CIVIL ENGINEER	2
	TECHNICIAN	1
	GRAPHIC DESIGNER	1
	CITY PLANNER	1
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	34
BURSA MUNICIPALITY CULTURE AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR	1
	CHIEF	1
	OTHER PERSONNEL	24
	ELECTRICIAN	1
	ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN	2
	ARCHEOLOGIST	1
	ART HISTORIAN	5
	GUIDE	2
	COORDINATOR	1
	INVESTIGATOR	1
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	39
BURSA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY TECHNICAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE	CIVIL ENGINEER	15
	ELECTRONICS ENGINEER	3
	ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN	2
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	2
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	3
	MAP TECHNICIAN	1
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	5
	MACHINE TECHNICIAN	1
	ARCHITECT	6
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	38
BURSA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT URBAN PLANNING BRANCH DIRECTORATE	CITY PLANNER	21
	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER	3
	MAP ENGINEER	1
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	4
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	29
BURSA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND CONTROL DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DIRECTORATE	DIRECTOR	1
	SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER	2
	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER	3
	CHEMICAL ENGINEER	1
	AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	1
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	2
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION TECHNICIAN	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	12
BURSA DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT AND URBANIZATION, PROJECTS DEPARTMENT	ARCHITECT	3
	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	1
	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEER	1
	TECHNICIAN	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	7
BURSA PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN PLANNING, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION	SENIOR AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	1
	AGRICULTURE ENGINEER	1
	İMŞAAT ENGINEER	1
	ARCHITECT	1

	GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER	1
	GEODESY AND PHOTOGRAMMETRY ENGINEER	2
	CITY PLANNER	2
	BIOLOGIST	1
	MAP TECHNICIAN	2
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	12
BURSA PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN PLANNING	GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER	2
	GEODESY AND PHOTOGRAMMETRY ENGINEER	1
	ASSIST.CITY PLANNER	1
	CIVIL TECHNICIAN	3
	OTHER TEAMS AND TECHNICIANS	9
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	16
BURSA PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN PLANNING, DIRECTORATE FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS	CIVIL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	5
	CIVIL AND MECHANICAL TECHNICIANS	4
	TOTAL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL	9
	TOPLAM	435

Table 2. Personnel Information for Institutions Regarding Preservation in Bursa (Source: BAB)

1.4.3 PRESERVATION IN SITE MANAGEMENT

1.4.3.1. Conservation Decisions and Listed Buildings

Conservation sites identified within the scope of the given law are the areas which should be preserved with their historical, social, economic, architectural and natural values. Urban sites are the areas where cultural and natural environmental elements which have architectural, local, historical, aesthetic and artistic value are located. In this context, all the core areas included in the file presented as the serial nomination file are included in the urban sites. The conditions concerning the preservation and utilisation of urban sites are identified through the principle decision dated 04.10.2006 with nr: 720, (amended with principle decision nr: 736 dated 01.11.2007) and the conditions for construction are being assessed by the Regional Preservation Board. Furthermore, there are approved preservation plans (scale: 1/1000) for all the areas including the core areas. These plans are prepared by the relevant District Municipality and approved by the district municipal council and enter into force with the positive opinion of the Preservation Board after having been approved by the Council of the Metropolitan Municipality. For all the projects and implementations to be carried out in the areas included in the scope of the preservation plans the permission and approval of Regional Preservation Board shall be obtained.

Development plans for the protection of urban conservation areas in Osmangazi and Yıldırım districts were approved prior to 2000. The development plans for the protection of conservation areas in Bursa post 2000 are for Mudanya – Centre and Zeytinbağı urban conservation areas, Osmangazi – Eski Samanpazarı urban conservation areas, Nilüfer – Gümüştepe (Misi) Village urban conservation area and finally Gürsu – Centre urban conservation area.

The following table shows the urban conservation areas and decisions regarding the World Heritage Candidate sites within the Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Areas. These conservation decisions have been in place since 1979-1986 and these conservation areas are protected by the Protection Legislation.

District	Location	Name	Registration Date
Osmangazi	Centre	Muradiye-Hisar-West Maksem	14.02.1986 / 1919
Osmangazi	Centre	Reyhan-Kayhan-Khans Area	14.02.1986 / 1918
Osmangazi	Centre	Çekirge	14.02.1986 / 1918
Osmangazi	Centre	East Maksem Gökdere Sericulture	13.01.1979 / 10888
Yıldırım	Centre	Yıldırım-Davutkadı	27.07.1984 / 347
Yıldırım	Centre	Setbaşı-Yeşil-Emirsultan	11.6.1982 / 12954
Yıldırım	Cumalıkızık	Cumalıkızık	14.3.1981 / 12730

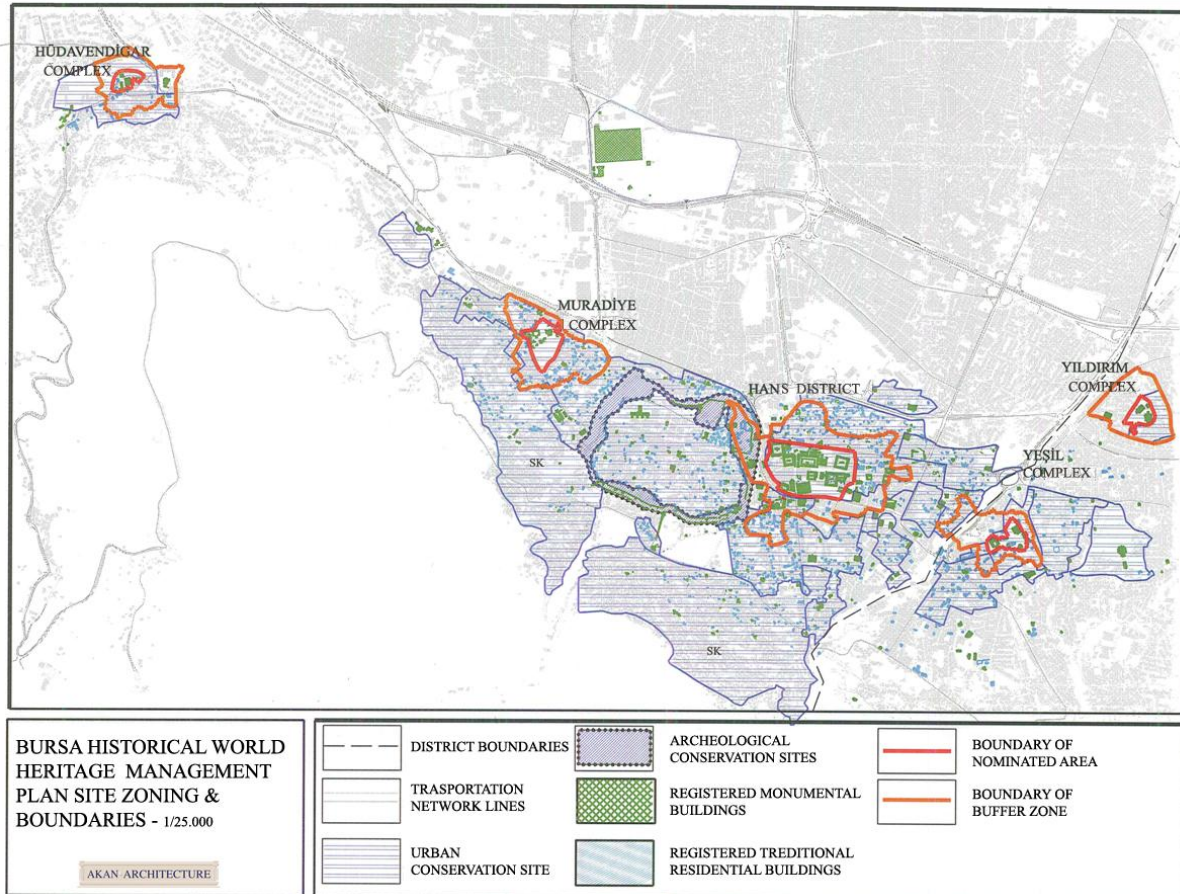
Table 3. Conservation sites where World Heritage Candidate Sites are located in Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Area (Source: Bursa Regional Board for the Preservation of National and Cultural Properties-2011)

There are 144 registered archaeological conservation sites in Bursa. 33 of these are located within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Municipality. Most known sites include Nicaea-İznik, Apameia-Mudanya,

Miletepolis-Mustafa Kemal Paşa, and Apollonia-Gölyazı. Only one of these archaeological conservation areas, “The ancient city of Prussia ad olympium” is within the Khans Area Management area.

District	Location	Name	Registration Date
Osmangazi	Hisar	Prussia ad olympium antique city	1,3 BBKK 04.05.1991/1730

Table 4. Archaeological sites in Bursa located inside the Site Management (Source: Bursa Regional Board for the Preservation of National and Cultural Properties-2011)



Map 14. Bursa World Heritage Management Sites and Conservation Sites (Source: AKAN ARCHITECTURE)

District	Location	Name	Degree
Osmangazi	Centre	Çekirge-Sulphuric Thermal Water Sites	1,2,3
Yıldırım	Cumalıkızık	Cumalıkızık Vicinity	1, 3

Table 5. Conservation sites where World Heritage Candidate Sites are located in Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Area (Source: Bursa Regional Board for the Preservation of National and Cultural Properties-2011)

Within Bursa provincial boundaries there are 30 1st degree, 10 2nd degree, and 27 3rd degree natural conservation areas. Only 9 of these natural conservation areas have development plans for the protection of the area. The oldest development plan for the protection of Bursa's natural conservation areas is the (3415 numbered and 10.2.1993 dated) Osmangazi, no 3 Sıcaksu Area Development Plan for the Protection of the Area.

There is one urban, archaeological, and natural conservation site registered in Bursa. This site is İznik, which was listed in 1972.

There are a total of 3489 single unit cultural properties registered in Bursa. 3000 of these are within the boundaries of Metropolitan Municipality. 600 of these are monumental and 2400 of them are examples of civil architecture. A large number of monumental buildings are religious structures, with 355 mosques and masjids

making up the majority. The works built by the first the Ottoman Sultans were built in Bursa. Therefore the masjid and mosque building style for the early Ottoman period was developed in Bursa.

All monuments of Bursa city centre within The Khans area and Sultan Complexes were first added to the national inventory by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's High Board of Natural Assets decision no 1918 dated 14.02.1986. Similarly, the monumental and traditional civilian example architectures were added to the national inventory by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's High Board of Natural Assets decision no 1372 dated 14.10.1990. Other civilian example architecture of the Cumalıkızık village was added to the national inventory by the Bursa Cultural and Natural Resources Protection Provincial Board's no 3508 and no 5640 decisions dated 24.10.1993 and 28.04.2010 respectfully. Each structure has its own inventory record. For any projects or actions regarding registered structures, approval must be obtained from the Bursa Provincial Cultural Resources Protection Board. Additionally, all decisions regarding monuments and trees within the core areas are taken by the Natural Resources Protection Commission of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

1.4.3.1.1. Khans Area (Orhan Gazi Complex and Surroundings)

The urban protection areas within the World Heritage candidate sites of Reyhan-Kayhan-Khans areas were determined by the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board's no 1918 decision dated 14.02.1986. The Bursa Protection Board approved a 1/1000 scale Bursa Centre Reyhan-Kayhan-Khans Area Protection Aimed Development Plan involving all core areas and urban protection sites with decisions dated and numbered 27.10.1988 / 218, 01.03.1989 / 426, 01.04.1989 / 456, 04.06.1989 / 516 respectfully. The digitally created plan was approved by the Bursa Provincial Cultural and Natural Resources Protection Board's decision no 10434 dated 15.05.2004. The permission and approval of the Protection Board must be obtained for any projects or actions taken within the aforementioned development plan.

According to the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board's decision no 1918 taken in 1986, there are 21 registered monuments within the Khans core area. There are 222 registered monuments in the buffer zone. There are a total of 222 registered civilian architectural examples with the management area. There are also 19 monumental trees within the core area and 27 within the buffer zone.

1.4.3.1.2. Hüdâvendigâr (I. Murad) Complex

The core area was included in the Çekirge urban protection area with the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board's decision no 1918 dated 14.02.1986. The core area includes the "Çekirge Geothermal Area" that encompasses hot water springs mainly used for health and tourism purposes. The restrictions and conditions regarding land use and construction of the 5686 numbered and 03.06.2007 dated Geothermal Resources and Natural Mineral Waters Law forms the base of the development plans. The 1/1000 scaled Çekirge Thermal Protection plan, encompassing the core site, was approved by the Bursa Provincial Cultural Assets Protection Board's decision no 4521 dated 11.07.1995. Any project or actions within the aforementioned development plan areas requires the permission and approval of the Protection Board.

There are 6 registered monuments within the Hüdâvendigâr (Murad I) Complex core area according to decision no 1918 taken in year 1986 by the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board. There are 3 registered monuments in the buffer zone. Within the management site there are 17 registered civilian architecture examples. Within the same core site, there are 5 registered monumental trees.

1.4.3.1.3. Yıldırım (I. Bâyezid) Complex

The core area is within the Yıldırım-Davutkadı urban protection area as per decision no 347 dated 27.07.1984 of the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board.

The 1/1000 scaled Yıldırım Davutkadı development plan, encompassing the core area, was approved by the Ministry of Cultures 03.01.1985/160132072-610 numbered decision. Any project or actions within the aforementioned development plan areas requires the permission and approval of the Protection Board. There are 5 registered monuments within the Yıldırım (Bâyezid I) Complex core area according to decision no 1918 taken in year 1986 by the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board. There is 1 registered monument in the buffer zone. Within the management site there is 1 registered civilian architecture examples. Within the same core site, there are 2 registered monumental trees.

1.4.3.1.4. Yeşil (I. Mehmed) Complex

The core area is within the Setbaşı- Yeşil- Emirsultan urban protection area as per decision no 12954 dated 11.06.1982 of the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board. The 1/1000 scaled Yıldırım Setbaşı Emirsultan development plan, encompassing the core area, was approved by the Ministry of Cultures 03.05.1983/160131009-512 numbered decision. Any project or actions within the aforementioned development plan areas requires the permission and approval of the Protection Board.

There are 6 registered monuments within the Yesil (I. Mehmed) Complex core area according to decision no 1918 taken in year 1986 by the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board. There are 7 registered monuments in the buffer zone. Within the management site there are 55 registered civilian architecture examples. Within the same core site, there are 10 registered monumental trees.

1.4.3.1.5. Muradiye (II. Murad) Complex

The core area is within the Muradiye- Hisar- Maksem Batısı urban protection area as per decision no 1919 dated 14.02.1986 of the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board. The 1/1000 scaled Muradiye development plan, encompassing the core area, was approved by the Bursa Provincial Cultural and Natural Resources Protection Board's 26.10.2007 dated and 3015 numbered decision. Any project or actions within the aforementioned development plan areas requires the permission and approval of the Protection Board.

There are 20 registered monuments within the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex core area according to decision no 1918 taken in year 1986 by the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board. There are 10 registered monuments in the buffer zone. Within the management site there are 85 registered civilian architecture examples. Within the same core site, there are 3 registered monumental trees.

1.4.3.1.6. Cumalıkızık Village

The core area is within the Cumalıkızık urban and natural protection area as per decision no 12730 dated 14.03.1991 of the Immovable Cultural and Natural Resources High Board and decision no 1624 dated 25.02.1991 of the Bursa Provincial Cultural and Natural Resources Protection Board. According to Law no 2863's 644 numbered "Organisation and Functions of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning" decision, duties and powers regarding natural resources and protection areas was given to the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning. The protection and utilisation conditions were detailed in the policy decisions no 728 dated 19.06.2007.

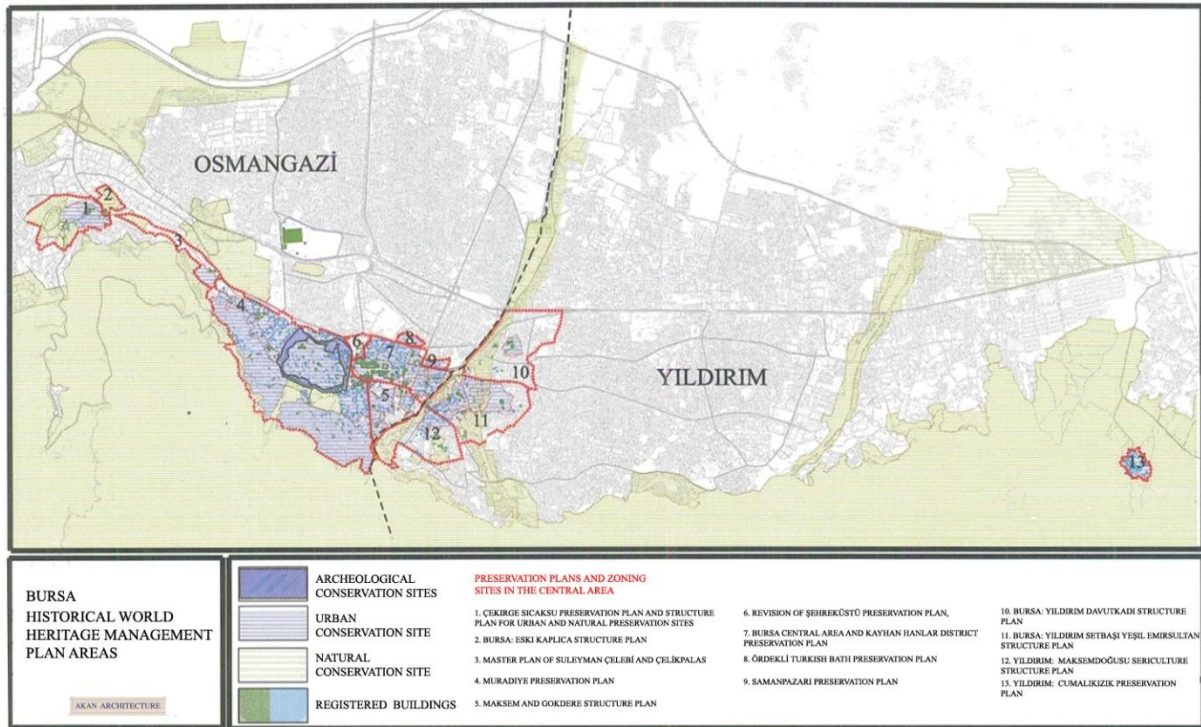
The 1/1000 scaled Muradiye development plan, encompassing the core and urban development area, was approved by the Bursa Provincial Cultural and Natural Resources Protection Board's 24.10.1993 dated and 3508 numbered decision. Any project or actions within the aforementioned development plan areas requires the permission and approval of the Protection Board.

There are 5 registered monuments within the Cumalıkızık Complex core area according to decisions no 1372, 3508 and 5640 taken in 1990, 1993 and 2010 respectfully by the Bursa Provincial Cultural and Natural Resources Board. Within the management site there are 123 registered civilian architecture examples. Each structure has its own registration. Within the same core site, there are 3 registered monumental trees.

Registration Status	Item
Traditional House (SMÖ Structure)	176
Religious Monumental Unit	1
Turkish bath	1
Tomb	1
Graveyard	1
Fountain	1
Natural Monument (Sycamore Tree)	3
Total	184

Table 6. Number of Registered Structures (By Committee Decisions) (Source: BKTVCBK, 2010)

1.4.3.2. Planning Decisions



Map 15. Bursa World Heritage Management Plan Sites (Source: AKAN ARCHITECTURE)

ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN OF BURSA (SCALE: 1/100000) (APPROVED IN 1998)

Bursa 2020 Environmental Plan (Scale: 1/100.000) entered into force after being approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement on 19.01.1998. In this plan, new planning zones have been established; the Management Plan Sites remain in the area named the Central Planning Area.

The purpose of the plan is the preserve conservation sites designated according to “Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties” numbered 2863. Pursuant to developmental principles; the aim is to avoid decisions that will cause population growth and accumulation in areas where historical identity must be preserved. In terms of planning principles, it has been decided that usage devoted to service sector and tourism in metropolitan areas shall be endorsed, and no type or scale of industry shall be permitted in order for the conservation of the identity of historic settlements.

Accordingly,

- Conservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of the Central Planning Area which takes place at the historic centre are essential. The necessary arrangements shall be conducted for the region's identity to be mainly determined by the service sector by 2020. Density increase cannot be allowed in this planning area, and rehabilitation and decentralization of the settlement centre is of substantial importance.

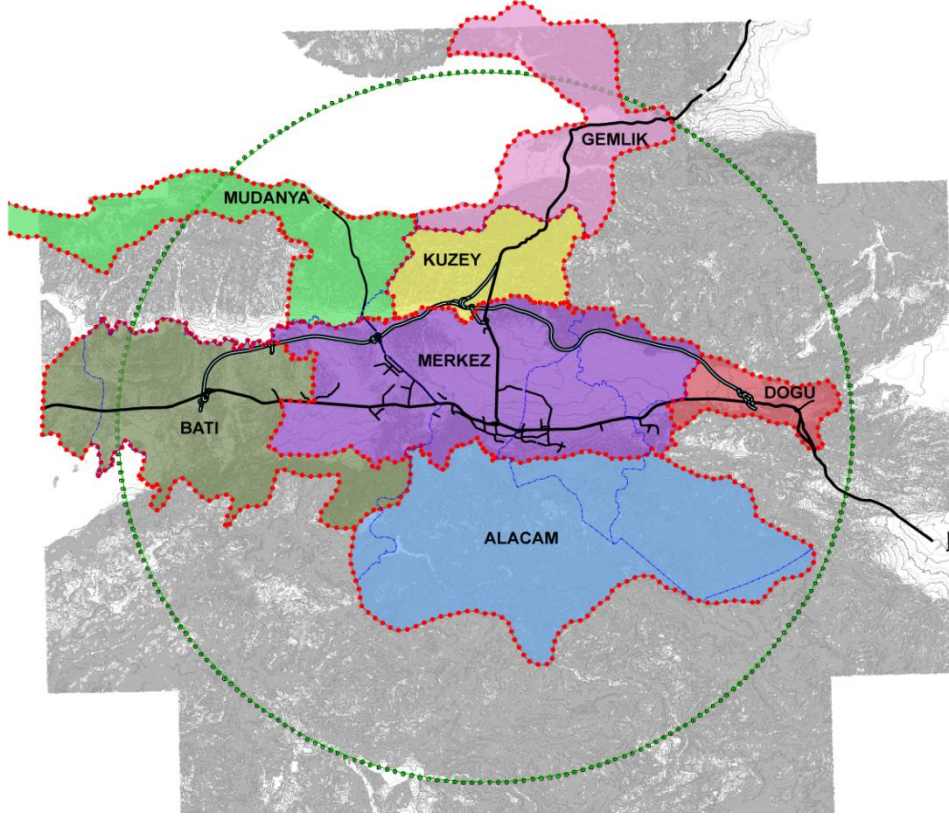
MASTER PLAN OF CENTRAL AND WEST PLANNING DISTRICT (SCALE: 1/25000), 2005

Ordered by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa, Master Plan of Central and West Planning District (Scale 1/25000) was approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Council by the decision dated 13.07.2006 and numbered 476-477.

Among the aims of the plan, influences which have effect on the Candidate areas are listed:

- Preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of the historic centre are crucial for Central Planning District. The aims are conservation, utilisation, maintenance and improvement of the natural, historical, cultural environment, ecological systems, the land in rural and urban areas, and the natural resources.

- The plan objectives regarding conservation sites state that “These sites are registered by Preservation Committees as prescribed by the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties. Historic, cultural and natural heritage within the scope of the planning area in question shall be preserved and the related values to be transmitted to future generations.” Furthermore, article no 4.16 of the same plan’s provision states that “Master Plan (scale: 1/5000) and Structure Plan (scale: 1/1000) shall be conducted in line with the decision of Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board on Conservation Sites.



Map 16. Master Plan Planning Sites (Scale: 1/25.000)

NO	PLAN NAME	COVERAGE ZONE	APPROVED BY	APPROVAL DATE
1	Environmental Plan of Bursa (Scale: 1/100000) (Approved in 1998)	Bursa Provincial Border	Ministry of Public Works and Settlement	19.01.1998
2	Master Plan of Central and West Planning District (Scale: 1/25000)	Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	Metropolitan Municipality	13.07.2006

Table 7. Approved Upper Scale Plans Covering Site Management within Metropolitan Municipality Borders

OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY MASTER PLAN (SCALE: 1/5000), 2008

Upon preparation, Osmangazi Municipality Master Plan (Scale 1/5000) was approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Council by the decision dated 17.04.2008 and numbered 291.

The objective is to produce a plan in order to meet the social and cultural needs of inhabitants, build a healthy and safe environment, aiming to improve the quality of life and set a balance of conservation-utilization based on research regarding the economic, demographic, social, cultural, historical and physical features of the area, specifying urban settlement and developmental inclinations by offering alternative solutions, containing land usage, conservation, restriction decisions, organization and implementation principles.

Khans Area, Hüdavendigar Complex and Muradiye (Murad II) Complex are included within the scope of this plan. The provisions concerning the Candidate areas are listed as follows:

- Khans Area (Orhan Ghazi Complex and its surroundings) has been specified as “**MIA (Central Business Area)**” in Osmangazi Municipality Master Plan (Scale: 1/5000). Central Business Areas are described in planning notes article 2.1 as: “The most important spatial element of Bursa's city identity and vision. This is the district where projects will be devised that unifies the area with the city, establishes its relationship with the historic environment, offers reassuring solutions to relations with environment and in the specified confines of the area and its connections, produces structuring policies, endorses the Bursa “World City” vision at convenient measures determining locations and compactness and vacancy rates. The may be commercial, social, and administrative facilities (private or public health, education, sports, social, and cultural facilities, prayer places, national and international conference-congress, seminar centres, fair, assembly and multi-purpose halls), touristic facilities, housing, technical infrastructure and other functions required by usage in the Central Business Area. Combustible, inflammable and explosive storage is prohibited. Manufacturing units that cause visual, noise or air pollution or health-threatening conditions are not permitted. Residential areas may be suggested to ensure sustainability of central business areas and provide optimum service for urban, social and technical infrastructure in the area at all hours during day and night.”
- Decisions have been described as in article no 6.1 titled “Conservation sites” for all preservation sites including Khans Area and Sultan Complexes (Hüdavendigâr, Muradiye): “Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board decisions shall be abided in these areas with the precondition that the resolutions of the Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board and environmental plan decisions shall not be violated. Execution of planning decisions shall commence after they are approved by Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board.”

YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY MASTER PLAN (SCALE: 1/5000), 2007

Prepared for urban settlement and development areas, **Yıldırım Municipality Master Plan (Scale 1/5000)** was approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Council by the decision dated 12.09.2008 and numbered 492. Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex, Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex and Cumalıkızık Village are included within the scope of this plan. The core area of Cumalıkızık Village has been designated as Urban Conservation Site, and afforestation and forestry areas in the buffer zone as Natural Conservation Site.

Under the conservation sites subtitle no 5.1. of the title 5. Conservation sites of the provisions of Yıldırım Municipality Master Plan (Scale: 1/5000), it has been stated that “Bursa Preservation Committee for Cultural and Natural Property decisions shall be abided in these areas on condition that the resolutions of the preservation committee for cultural and natural properties and environmental plan decisions shall not be violated. Planning decisions have been adopted considering resolutions for conservation sites and no master plan can be generated without approval from Bursa preservation committee for cultural and natural properties.

Execution of planning decisions shall commence after they are to be deemed fit by Bursa Regional Preservation Committee for Cultural and Natural Properties.” All operations on these areas are expected to be conducted within this framework.

BURSA CENTRAL AREA AND REYHAN-KAYHAN KHANS AREA PRESERVATION PLAN (SCALE:1/1000),1988,2005

Bursa Central Area and Kayhan Khans Area Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000) fully incorporates the core area boundaries of Khans Area World Heritage Site and partially contains buffer zone boundaries of the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex World Heritage Site.

The historical Khans Area was declared as an Urban Conservation Area and partially as a Protected Urban Conservation Area in 1986 with decision no. 1918 of the Conservation High Council. Studies for Bursa Historical Centre Preservation Plan began in 1989; the arranged plan was deemed fit by Bursa Preservation Committee's decision no. 27.10.1988 / 218, 01.03.1989 / 426, 01.04.1989 / 456, 04.06.1989 / 516.

Later the digital version of this plan was prepared. After being approved by Osmangazi Municipal Council decision dated 06.04.2005 and numbered 394, approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipal Council decision dated 13.06.2005 and numbered 195-350, the devised plan was put into effect by Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board's (BKTVKBK) decision dated 25.08.2005 and numbered 886.

Upon examination of the decisions taken regarding Bursa Central Area and Kayhan Khans Area Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000), general usage decisions have been made which describe that all construction (modification, maintenance, reconstruction) operations (within site boundaries) cannot be implemented

without special surveying, restoration, new usage and urban design projects and **without approval from Bursa Regional Preservation Committee for Cultural Properties**. In addition 7 special project areas defined in the plan have been specified and descriptions have been provided.

Special project area No 1: It is essential to evaluate the Tuzhanı and Nilüfer Bazaar and also the structures example of civil architecture located south of Tuzhane as a whole and transform into commercial use. New structuring is not to be advised except loose structuring.

Special project area No 2: To be considered as a whole with shops around the Kütahya khan.

Special project area No 3: In light of new usages advised in the plan for the old and new galle market khan, restoration, new use and urban design projects shall be devised.

Special project area No 4: Davut Paşa Turkish bath provisions for area no 2 apply here.

Special project area No 5 A: Setbaşı Stream recreation area no 1: a new regulation is to be passed for urban usage. Single-floor or light structuring can be recommended to the purpose.

Special project area No 5 B: Setbaşı Stream recreation area no 2: To be brought into service, integrated by current examples of civil architecture.

Special project area No 6: Shoemakers' Market: The new structure envisaged in the plan is to suit the designing perception of new market built after the Khans Area fire.

Special project area No 7: Fidan Khan – Geyve Khan Preservation and Environmental Project: Park and green field regulation for pedestrian use is essential in this area and new structures shall not be recommended. In the special project area, implementation shall be committed in line with the Urban Design Project approved by Preservation Committee and prepared by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality APK Projects Directorate (Scale: 1/500 and lower when necessary).



Map 17. Bursa - Osmangazi District, Reyhan Kayhan Khans Area Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000)

Plan decisions which have influence on the core area and which include the buffer area are given below:

Special Project Areas (SPA) in the form of public open areas were created among the registered commercial buildings within the core area. The part in the east which constitutes the historical trade axis was identified generally with a height of 8 meters except the registered buildings. The areas, where the ground covering is intended to reflect the historical texture are specifically indicated in the plan. The area around "Heykel Önü", where the historical administrative buildings of the city are located, is preserved as a green area.

Commercial continuity was secured in the southern part of the area where registered buildings with historical characteristics as post office and banks are located. The impact area around the core area is included in the

scope of three different plans. Commercial areas concentrated around Tahtakale are included within the scope of Muradiye Preservation Plan and construction in block basis is envisaged. The traditional commercial buildings were preserved with the construction types and functions as set forth by the plan. In the area which is right at the south of this area where registered civil architecture sample buildings are concentrated, new building masses of 2-3 floors are identified in partial plans (Scale: 1/5000) of the plan.

No construction is allowed in the 1st degree archaeological sites pursuant to principle decisions. It is envisaged to remove except registered buildings from these areas according to principle decisions. Furthermore, no excavations are allowed in these areas other than those for scientific purposes.

Commercial function is not foreseen in the area on the North where small scale workshops involved in traditional production, and houses are intensively located. The monumental registered buildings are considered together with their surroundings, and the new construction is generally restricted to 8 meters overall length.

REVISION OF ŞEHREKÜSTÜ PRESERVATION PLAN, (SCALE: 1/1000), 2004

Revision of Şehreküstü Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000) partially incorporates the buffer zone boundaries of Khans Area. It was adopted by Osmangazi Municipal Council decision dated 17.02.2003 and numbered 716. Approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality decision dated 20.01.2004 and numbered 16021024 / 419, the devised plan was accepted by BKTVCBK decision dated 26.03.2004 and numbered 10391.

MAKSEM AND GÖKDERE STRUCTURE PLAN, (SCALE: 1/1000), 2004

Maksem and Gökdere Structure Plan (Scale: 1/1000) incorporates part of the buffer zone of Khans Area. Adopted by Osmangazi Municipal Council decision dated 07.10.2004 and numbered 502, approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipal Council decision dated 13.12.2004 and numbered 16021012/064-299, the devised plan was deemed fit by BKTVCBK decision dated 15.04.2004 and numbered 10434.

ÇEKİRGE SICAKSU PRESERVATION PLAN AND STRUCTURE PLAN FOR URBAN AND NATURAL PRESERVATION SITES (SCALE: 1/1000), 1995

Çekirge Sıcaksu Preservation Plan and Structure Plan for Urban and Natural Preservation Sites cover all of the core area of Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex World Heritage Site and partially the buffer zone. The plan was put into effect following Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board's (BKTVCBK) decision dated 11.07.1995 and numbered 4521 (in accordance with this decision, conservation sites in this plan were seen appropriate).

Later it was adopted by Osmangazi Municipality with the decision dated 27.11.2001 and numbered 367. Approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality through the decision dated 18.07.2002 and numbered 16021049/210.

Plan decisions having influence on the core area and which also comprise the buffer zone are indicated below:

Since the slope of the area increases towards the south, the height of all buildings to the north of the complex is defined in a manner not to damage the silhouette of the complex. This approach is reinforced by forming a green area around the complex, which at the same time satisfies the requirements for a public open area.

Block order of 3-floor construction is implemented on the private parcels to the south of the complex, and this height identifies an overall height of approximately 20 meters when the slope is taken into consideration.

Furthermore, hot water resources and basin are mentioned in this plan as special conservation areas. Monitored construction is implemented within this conservation area.

BURSA: ESKİ KAPLICA STRUCTURE PLAN, (SCALE: 1/1000), 1991

Bursa Eski Kaplica Structure Plan partially contains the buffer zone of Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex. It was adopted by Osmangazi Municipality's decision dated 14.02.2002 and numbered 100. Approved by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality's decision dated 25.10.2002 and numbered 16021042/261, the plan was deemed fit and put into effect with BKTVCBK decision dated 26.05.1991 and numbered 1769.

BURSA: YILDIRIM DAVUTKADI STRUCTURE PLAN (SCALE: 1/1000), 1985

Bursa-Yıldırım Davutkadi Area Structure Plan (Scale 1/1000) covers all core area and buffer zone of Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex World Heritage Site. It was approved by the decision of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage Supreme Board dated 27.07.1984 with no: 347 and the Ministry of Culture Decision dated 03.01.1985

with no: 160132072-610. Its' digitized version was approved by the Municipal Council of Yıldırım dated 10.01.2007 no: 4.

Plan decisions having influence on the core area are indicated below:

The area surrounding the complex was identified as a park in order to reveal the historical buildings and the silhouette, taking the urban landscaping into consideration. The complex area composed of public buildings appears to be a focal area within the area. There are housing settlements and public institutions around the complex which are 2 or 3-floors, adjacent to each other, with overall heights arranged in a manner to preserve the silhouette of the complex.

BURSA: YILDIRIM SETBAŞI YEŞİL EMIRSULTAN STRUCTURE PLAN (SCALE: 1/1000), 1983

The Bursa-Yıldırım Setbaşı Yeşil Emirsultan Structure Plan (Scale: 1/1000) covers all of the core area of the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex World Heritage Site's Core Area and a part of the buffer zone. It was approved by Ministry of Culture's decision no 03.05.1983/160131009-512. The digitalized version was approved by the resolution of Municipal Council of Yıldırım dated 10.01.2007 with no: 4.

Plan decisions having influence on the core area are indicated below:

The surrounding area of the complex was identified as park in order to reveal the historical structure and silhouette taking the urban landscaping into consideration. The complex is surrounded by houses and partly by small commercial facilities, which have floors varying gradually from 3 to 5 floors. Besides the building fabric which is mostly in adjacent order, free order is also permitted depending on the development and land subdivision. Gökdere River, which is in the scope of the plan, is identified, together with the surrounding special project area, as a recreational area and a park within the scope of Gökdere Valley Environment Plan. Thus, it was aimed to preserve the natural and green areas within the city.

BURSA OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY MURADIYE PRESERVATION PLAN (SCALE: 1/1000), 2007

Bursa Osmangazi Municipality Muradiye Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000) incorporates all of the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex World Heritage Site's core area and the boundary of the buffer zone. Moreover, it incorporates the part of buffer zone boundaries of the Khans Area World Heritage Site. Approved by Osmangazi Municipal Council decision dated 02.05.2007 and numbered 445, and by Bursa Metropolitan Municipal Council decision dated 14.06.2007 and numbered 380 and no 16021041/688, the devised plan was put into effect by BKTVCBK decision dated 26.10.2007 and numbered 3015.

Plan decisions having influence on the core area are indicated below:

Two different planning methodologies were adopted in the entire Muradiye Preservation Plan.

A- Areas arranged in masses by setting the location within the parcel, ground area utilisation and number of floors (Areas to be implemented with cadastral based maps, prepared as a Plan Implementation Annex with Scale: 1/500)

B- Areas arranged in classical development plan technique by setting the building development order (Areas to be implemented with the Development Plan with Scale: 1/1000)

Plan boundaries are identified at the hillside which is a natural threshold on the north and according to the rivers on east and west sides. Building density, including the registered buildings around the complex, is high. Small scale commercial areas are identified although the area is mainly identified as a housing area. Since the historical buildings have maximum three floors and are in adjacent order, new constructions were identified with this floor height and order. The plan, at the same time, defines construction and use at the block scale (Scale: 1/500).

CUMALIKIZIK PRESERVATION PLAN (SCALE: 1/1000), 1994

Cumalıkızık Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000) which comprises the core area, included in the urban site boundaries, was approved by the decision of Bursa Preservation board dated 24.10.1993 with no: 3508. The buffer zone is included within the boundaries of the natural site. There is no conservation plan in the buffer zone. The area reserves in itself the right to structuring within confines of the relevant legislation provisions in this period. However, due to the fact that areas excluding the village settlement (Urban Conservation Area and Urban Conservation Interaction Area) are 1st degree Natural Conservation Sites, there is a building ban for these districts.

Plan decisions having influence on the core area are indicated below:

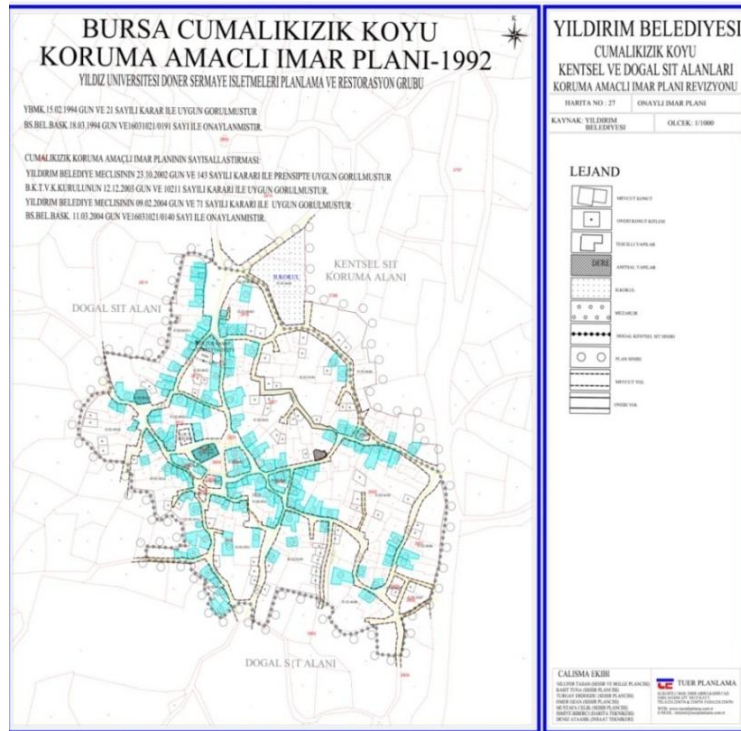
The area which reflects Ottoman rural architecture in its entirety is preserved with a planning aiming to preserve the village fabric. Urban design scale is the basis of the plan which takes into consideration elements

such as the street silhouette etc., rather than a single building. Since the authenticity of the buildings cannot be preserved with the principles of building regulations, the plan was completed with plan notes, the general provisions of which are given below:

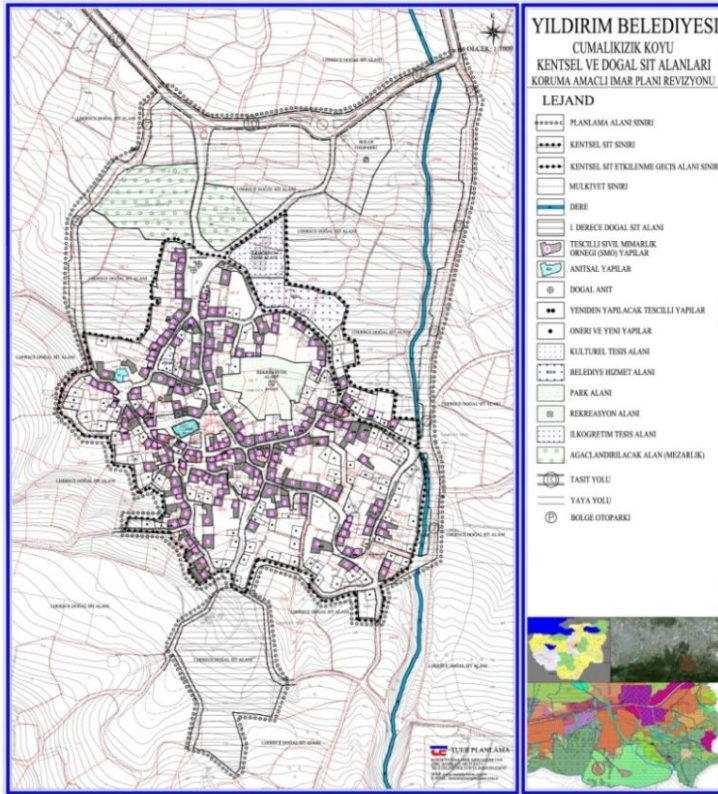
- The function of the buildings is housing. However if desired, functions such as commerce, accommodation, restaurants etc. may be implemented without deteriorating the building characteristics. In such a case, the approval of Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board (BCNHB) is mandatory.
- Implementations are to be carried out in all parcels according to the opinion and approval of BCNHB.
- BCNHB approval is mandatory for the Project preparation and establishment of urban design elements around all units which are listed as cultural and natural heritage.
- Elements concerning the infrastructure facilities such as electricity, telephone etc. which have negative impact on the value and appearance of the settlement, and elements such as signboards which obliterate the current appearance will be organized by the institutions or persons under the supervision of the relevant municipality and BCNHB.
- In case of the maintenance and repair or reconstruction of road coverings which must be protected, it is mandatory that their authentic characteristics are not deteriorated.
- It is mandatory for open protrusions, roofs and facings in unsuitable buildings, which are not in harmony with the current fabric, as mentioned in plan annexes, to be made suitable to the plan. Otherwise they will not be legalised.

The "An Ottoman Village alive in the Third Millennium - The Cumalıkızık Project" has been developed with the aim to pass down the physical, socio-economic and cultural aspects of Cumalıkızık to the future generations while considering the balance of conservation and usage. A protocol was signed in 2007 between Bursa Special Provincial Administration, Yıldırım Municipality and the Bursa Chamber of Architects. As a result of the studies conducted as part of this protocol, it has been seen that the development plan for the protection of Cumalıkızık should be revised.

The Cumalıkızık Village Urban and Natural Conservation area development plan for the protection of the area was prepared by the contractor through a tender. The revision plan was deemed appropriate by the Yıldırım Municipal Council by decision 270 dated 04.05.2011 and was approved by the Metropolitan Municipal Council with decision 1007 dated 15.12.2011. The plan is currently under consideration of the Bursa Cultural Asset Protection Committee and the Natural Asset Protection Commission.



Map 18. Cumalıkızık Housing Plan for Preservation Purposes (Source: 1/1000 Cumalıkızık Village Revision Plan Report)



Map 19. Revision Cumalıkızık Housing Plan for Preservation Purposes

Zoning plans have been prepared and put into practice for 15 of the 19 conservation areas in Bursa to this day. Zoning plans with the aim of conservation for Osmangazi ve Yıldırım in particular were approved before 2000 and need updating. Out of date plans need to be updated while conservation plans must be prepared for areas with natural or archaeological conservation needs.

Ongoing Projects of Related Institutions Regarding Conservation

Ongoing Planning Studies with larger scale:

- Environmental Plan of Bursa (Scale: 1/100000)
- Bursa Transportation Master Plan
- Revision of Cumalıkızık Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000)

Current Upper Scale Planning Works and Strategy Papers

- NINTH FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2007-2013
- TURKEY'S TOURISM STRATEGY (2023) AND ACTION PLAN FOR TURKEY'S TOURISM STRATEGY (2007/2013)
- TR41 BURSA-ESKİŞEHİR-BİLECİK (BEBKA) REGIONAL PLAN – 2010-2013
- STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2014) - Bursa Special Provincial Administration
- STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2014) - Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
- STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2014) - Osmangazi Municipality
- STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2014) - Yıldırım Municipality

Preservation Related Projects Belonging to Institutions as of 2013

A list of completed, continuing or planned projects is available in the attachments of the Management Plan (Attachment-3, Attachment-4 and Attachment-5). Projects outside the World Heritage Candidate area have been included on the grounds that they may affect the area.

1.4.3.3. Cultural and Natural Properties in the Management Site

The first example and foundation of Ottoman settlement order is seen in Bursa. As Bursa was rapidly growing, “the Complex” that included mosques, madrasahs, public kitchens, Turkish baths, and khans was built outside city walls in the “urbanization model” first implemented by Sultan Orhan in 1339 and later adopted by later sultans. Markets and settlements developed around this Complex. The city came to be formed by roads located among neighbourhoods around the Complexes and with roads that connected these neighbourhoods. The Orhan Complex constitutes the core of the Khans Area. With the commercial centre developing outside city walls in 14th and 15th centuries, Complexes around Bursa were built one after another which led to new settlements being established around them. Founded on elevations overlooking the plain, Yıldırım, Orhan (Emir Sultan), Yeşil (Mehmed I), and Muradiye Complexes were definitive focal points for development and spreading scheme of the city. Foundation, development lines, streets and road networks of the city have been preserved to this day without much change.



Picture 14. Yıldırım Complex and Geyve Khan

One of the most authentic rural settlements in Bursa, the Cumalıkızık village, is a vitally important cultural heritage that has been preserved to this day with its natural and historic richness and socio-cultural life. Tax revenue from Cumalıkızık Village was reserved for Orhangazi Waqf to produce resources for the public kitchen of Orhan Complex. This relationship demonstrates the village’s sustainability and role in the Bursa-Ottoman urban model with its many counterparts.

1.4.3.3.1. Tangible Values in the Area

There are 161 conservation sites that incorporate registered cultural properties in Bursa. 88 of these conservation sites are within Metropolitan Municipality Boundaries:

- 137 archaeological conservation sites,
- 19 urban conservation sites,
- 2 archaeological and urban conservation sites,
- 2 archaeological and rural conservation sites,
- 1 archaeological, rural, and urban conservation site.

There are also 32 natural conservation sites.

BURSA AREA CONSERVATION SITES		
Archaeological Conservation Site		137
Urban Conservation Site		19
Mixed Sites	Archaeological and Urban	2
	Archaeological and Rural	2
	Archaeological Urban - Historical	1
TOTAL		161

Table 8. Bursa Area Conservation Sites (Source: AKAN ARCHITECTURE)



Picture 15. A Civil Architecture Example in Cumalıkızık Village

According to the Law on Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties, cultural properties are all movable and immovable properties about science, culture, religion and fine arts found above ground, underground or under water and dating back to prehistoric or historic periods. Natural Properties are values found above ground, underground or under water dating back to geological ages, prehistoric or historic periods that need to be preserved due to their rarity, beauty and feature.

Type	Amount
Example of Civil Architecture	2699
Religious structures	355
Cultural structures	200
Administrative structures	13
Military structures	13
Industrial and commercial structures	65
TOTAL OF REGISTERED CULTURAL PROPERTIES ON STRUCTURAL SCALE	3345
Graveyards and martyr cemeteries	63
Monuments and memorials	18
Remnants	61
Streets to be preserved	2
OTHER REGISTERED CULTURAL PROPERTIES TOTAL	144

Table 9. Registered Cultural Properties on Bursa Structural Stage and Other Registered Cultural Properties (Source: Bursa Regional Committee for Preservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (2011))

REGISTERED HISTORICAL STRUCTURES (2011)		
DISTRICT	MONUMENTAL	CIVIL
Osmangazi	397	1512
Yıldırım	59	249
Cumalıkızık	5	176

Table 10. Distribution of Registered Historical Structures in Bursa by Provinces (2011)

Historical and Cultural Heritage of Bursa

Bursa is one of the most important metropolitans in Turkey and the fourth largest city with a population of over 2.5 million people. Aside from being one of the most important industrial centres of the country, it has an important cultural heritage thanks to its history dating back to 2nd century B.C. and being the first capital city of the Ottoman Empire. The City, which became famous as “Green Bursa”, has a separate importance with Uludağ Mountain and other natural wealth. All the surviving values of the city are a testament to its past and are also of importance as part of the identity of the city.

The areas nominated for world heritage site are still alive and inhabited in the centre of Bursa, a city with a rich cultural and historical heritage.

In addition to the mosques, masjids and tombs belonging to Turkish-Islamic culture, there are a number of structures belonging to other cultures and religions in and around the city of Bursa. Defensive structures like the city walls and religious structures like synagogues, churches, monasteries describe the social structure of the era. These structures are clear indicators of how tolerant the Ottoman State was. The churches in particular were built by Christians living in Bursa up until 1922, and a majority were built in the 18th and 19th centuries. There are other religious structures near the management area.

The church located in Demirkapı neighbourhood, where the Rums live, is Bursa's most durable church. It was used as a factory for a long time. Another Rum Neighbourhood is the Kayabaşı Neighbourhood between Muradiye and Hisar. The big church in this neighbourhood is extensively decayed today. It is still located in the garden of the Induction station. There were three Armenian churches in Setbaşı vicinity prior to 1922. There is currently a durable Armenian church on Namazgah road. It is not used as a church.

French Church: It was built by the French in 19th century in basilica style. The church was built with face stone and brick. A small bell tower was placed on the outcrop in front of the church. It has managed to survive to our day in a good condition. Built for missionary purposes, the church's style is baroque. Located in Hocaalızade neighbourhood, the church was restored to be utilized as a culture house, and its original name is "Santa Maria Church."

Ahayim Synagogue: Located on Arap Şükrü Street, Ets Ahayim Synagogue was built in early 14th century. Ets Ahayim means "Tree of Life" in Hebrew. It is a significant building since it is the first synagogue built in the Ottoman Era. Orhan Bey permitted construction of this synagogue after he captured Bursa.

Mayor Synagogue: Located on Arap Şükrü Street, this synagogue was ordered by Jewish people who were settled in Bursa after they came from Mallorca Island of Spain in 15th century. The synagogue was named after Mallorca, from where the community came. The synagogue has a rectangular plan and the interior was decorated with colourful hand drawings.

Geruş Synagogue: Another temple located on Arap Şükrü street, the Geruş Synagogue, was built in early 16th century with permission from Selim II. "Geruş" means expelled in Hebrew. The synagogue has a different significant because of this name. The structure has a rectangular plan and was built with face stone. It has managed to survive to our day in a good condition.

Important thermal waters and Turkish baths located on the Thermal Water Zone near the Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex Management Plan Site are as follows:

Hüsnügüzel Bath: It is located on a plot of land between Uludağ Avenue and I. Murat Avenue. It is thought to have been built in the 16th century and uses approximately 46°C water originating from Zeyni Nine Spring. The spa has a four-sided cool room, and an eight-sided hot room with washing niches in each corner, as well as washing cell. The hot room is covered with a tiled dome and has a marble pool. The cool room has a pitched roof. The walls of the spa are built of rubble stone and the facade is plastered. Parts of the spa are unused, repairs are required.

Keçeli Bath: Located in Bursa Çekirge, at the intersection of I. Murad Avenue and Selvi Street, as there is no inscription it is unknown when this bath was commissioned or who commissioned it. The architecture of the structure suggests that it was built before the reign of Fatih, in the 14th century. The square bath has a dome and a tiled roof. The covered apodyterium is a rectangle 6.40x9.90 metre. The warm room is square and has a dome. The hot room is a rectangle and has a dome.

Servinaz Bath: Located in Çekirge district of Bursa, the name of this bath is listed as Molla Mehmet Bath in the Bursa Urban Registry. The bath has lost its authenticity entirely due to various repairs over time. Only the 7m covered dome in the hot room has preserved its authenticity.

Çekirge Bath: Located in the Çekirge district of Bursa, below road level on I. Murad Avenue, this bath was built in 1365. Known as a blessed and healing bath by the women of Bursa, it was built as a public, free bath. The entrance which is a few steps below the level of the road has a waves and sea motif on the door.

Kükürtlü Spas: The men's and women's sections of Kükürtlü Spa were built at different times. In the men's area that was built by I. Murad in the 1380s, there are two iwans, a private room and a latrine. Part of the men's area and the women's area was built in the 16th century by II. Bayezid. The walls of the spa and the dome rim are made from stone. Later a second room was added and the gradient of the dome was reduced and tiled. During the reign of II. Bayezid, a glass entrance was added on to the existing spa. Some wood hotel rooms were

added on to the original stone structure in the 19th century. Once the spa entered the ownership of Osman Efendi, the hotel area was enlarged to encompass the three sides of the bath, a vaulted bath halvet and a long suite of bathrooms was added to the south. Having been operated as a hotel until 1978, the premises was requisitioned for use as a rehabilitation centre for the University of Uludağ in 1978 and the building was handed over to the university in 1981. The restoration work that started then was completed in 1992. The water used in the Spa known as Kükürtlü Spa is 65 degrees centigrade. The spa, which is part of the "Bademli Garden Springs", is between Central Bursa and Çekirge. It has seven sources. Kükürtlü Hotel, Yeni Spa, Kaynarca and Karamustafapaşa baths are all part of this source. The waters which are both radioactive and contain sulphur have the same bathing and drinking features as the Vakıfbahçe Spring. The sulphuric waters are good for peripheral vascular diseases and chronic inflammatory diseases.

Kara Mustafa Spa: Located on the road down north of Kükürtlü it is a spa bath. It is not known who it was built by however it is also known as Akça Bath. Thought to have been built in the Byzantine era, the bath was rebuilt by II. Bayezid's son in law Kara Mustafa Pasha in 1490 as Kara Mustafa Bath. It is made up of a rectangular cool room, two cells and a covered dome. It has a marble fountain and a long pool. The water contains silver. Today, the Kara Mustafa Pasha Baths are used as a health centre with accommodation and other services.

Yeni Spa: The cool room that was built by Kanuni Sultan Süleyman's grand vizier Rustem Pasha in 1552 is covered by two lead covered large domes 11 metres wide separated by an arc and lit by an eight-sided lantern. In the centre of this area is a 3.5 metre marble pool with fountain. The warm room is covered with a single dome with two half-domes. The hot room, which is accessed through a small, domed area from the warm room, has a dome and is in the form of an eight-sided star and the iwans at the side open up in to the middle space. The hot room has bell glass called "filgozu" where natural light enters and it contains a large pool in the centre. The hot water spills from a stone in the form of a lion's mouth, in to a small pond, and flows from there in to the large pool. In the hot room there are 2 metre walls covered with tiles. The tiles and basins were purchased from Timurtaş Pasha Bath. There are hotel rooms in the wooden buildings that were added on to the original stone building, but these extensions do not exceed the height of the bath.

Kaynarca Bath: It is located in Central Bursa Osmangazi area, on the northern road down from Kükürtlü Spas, next to Kara Mustafa Bath and adjoining Yeni Spa. It is thought to have been built after 1680 due to the single dome. Because it was small, it was expanded in 1802. It is used as a women's only bath.

Museums and Movable Cultural Properties of Bursa

There are 22 museums in Bursa. These are Bursa City Museum, Archaeological Museum, Karagöz Museum, Forestry Museum, Atatürk Pavilion Museum, Museum of Uluumay Ottoman Public Outfits and Ornaments, the Alive Museum, Hüsnü Züher, 17. Century Ottoman House Museum, Museum of Turco-Islamic Artefacts, Tofaş Museum of Anatolian Cars, Hünkar Pavilion, Press Museum, Cumalıkızık Ethnography Museum, Mudanya Museum of Armistice House, Yenişehir Şemaki House Museum, Textile Museum, Energy Museum, Celal Bayar Museum, Bursa Health Museum, İznik Museum, Ayasofya Museum, Merinos Energy Museum, Merinos Textile Industry Museum and İnegöl City Museum.

Important museums in Bursa (Khans Area, Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Village are as follows:

Bursa City Museum is the first city museum in Turkey. The changes and transformation Bursa has been through in a 7000-year period are displayed in this museum permanently. The museum opened for service on 14 February 2004. The museum building was built by Ekrem Hakkı Ayverdi in 1926 as the Court House. The architect is thought to be Kemalettin Bey. Emptied in 1999 when the Court House moved to a new building, it was turned into a museum after the restoration process 2001-2004.



There is a chronological arrangement on the first floor, and a thematic one on the second. The museum provides information about the city with objects such as wax figures of 6 Ottoman sultans who lived in Bursa, decors that animate the traditional commercial life, and a model that shows the city's topography.

Picture 16. Bursa City Museum

Museum of Uluumay Ottoman Public Outfits and Ornaments (Şair Ahmed Pasha Madrasah): Open for service on 18 September 2004 in Şair Ahmet Pasha Madrasah in Muradiye, the museum displays Ottoman outfits and ornaments owned by Esat Uluumay that have no other example in Turkey. Incorporating the museum in which 79 pieces of clothing and 400 parts of ethnographic ornaments from various regions of Turkey are exhibited, Şair Ahmet Pasha Madrasah is also a historical and touristic place that represents the Ottoman architectural style. Different collections comprising of socks, photographs or copper objects that Esat Uluumay cannot show are occasionally displayed in this first special ethnography museum of Bursa. Also the founder of Bursa Kılıç-Kalkan Association, the museum presents apparel and ornaments from regions that Esat Uluumay personally visited during his research on ethnography. The museum is open every day within office hours except Monday.

17th Century Ottoman House Museum: It has been assumed that there was a pavilion of Sultan Murad II in Muradiye vicinity, across from the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex where the frame house stands. Hence, this house is also thought to be the one where Sultan Mehmed II who conquered Istanbul was born. Used as a museum today, the two-floor house displays 17th century features in terms of plan and ornaments and it is one of the oldest surviving houses in Bursa, also the most beautiful one. In the plan that consists of an iwan sofa that leads to the garden and two rooms, bottom floor rooms are low-pitched winter rooms.



Named as “the head room” upstairs, this room presents beautiful and characteristics features from 17th century ornaments with a wooden cupboard with hand-carved plant and flower motifs, a wooden ceiling with geometrical decors and a hexagonal ceiling rose.

Picture 17. 17th Century Ottoman House Museum

Consisting of three floors with the basement, ground and first floor, there is a foundation made from face stone with a marble drinking basin on the courtyard of the building. A large “sofa” with wooden stairs and wooden railings leads to the ground floor where there is one bedroom on each side. There is also a wooden stair for the first floor which includes a guest salon, dining room and harem room. With its ceiling adorned with authentic drawing work, the bedroom doors and cabins are graced with flowers, cypresses and cages. Possibly the most important and colourful part of the house, “the Harem Room”, is illuminated with fourteen windows opening outside. Various handicrafts from the period, nacre-studded wooden house appliances and porcelain objects are exhibited in this room. “A work of art built by craftsmen of Bursa”, the Ottoman House Museum is open to visit every day except Monday.

Museum of Turco-Islamic Artefacts: Built as part of the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex in 1419 during Sultan Mehmet I Çelebi reign, Yeşil Madrasah was restored in 1972 and opened for service in 1975 as the Museum of Turco-Islamic Artefacts. A centre for science in the past, Yeşil Madrasah has fewer ceramic decorations compared to the mosque and tomb. The vault on door entry, ceiling of the west iwan and window pediments on the exterior are the ceramic-adorned places of the Madrasah. Having a large classroom and thirteen rooms with one of them also large, the Madrasah was one of the most important educational institutions of its time.

Having been used as a museum since 1930, Yeşil Madrasah includes in its salon and rooms; metal, stoneware, handiwork, guns, handwritten books, Islamic coins, Islamic inscriptions, tombstones, and ethnographic materials from Seljuk and Ottoman periods. The classrooms and rooms in the museum include; objects related to traditional shadow shows of Hacivat and Karagöz, Turkish bath equipment from Bursa region, various objects from Bursa lodges and dervish convents; Ottoman orders and medals with golden, silver and bronze coins, vessel heads for firearms, plaques of various calligraphy masters, books, calligraphy samples from great masters like Sheikh Hamdullah and Hafız Osman, kitchen and coffee appliances made of copper. Service book written by İbn Hilâl İbn el-Bavvab in 975/76, richly-illuminated Bakara sura from 14th century, a Koran dated 1323, the Koran owned by Sultan Murad II, a Koran bound with gazelle skin given by the Mameluke Sultan to Bayezid I as a gift, and ceramic plates from 15th century İznik are among the most important objects in the Museum of Turco-Islamic Artefacts.

Virtually arranged as an open-air museum, the garden of this historical building includes exclusive tombstone examples from 15th century to 19th, found in different parts of Bursa.



Picture 18. Museum of Turco-Islamic Artefacts

Alive Museum: The Hüsnü Züber House, a 19th century Ottoman House that served as State Guesthouse in Muradiye and later as the Russian Consulate, was renovated by Hüsnü Züber and opened for visit in 1992. The historical building was built as State Guesthouse in 1836 and was used as a house until 1988 when it was purchased by Hüsnü Züber. It was donated to Bursa Metropolitan Municipality in 1994. The pyrogravure collection of Hüsnü Züber is exhibited in the Hüsnü Züber House Museum and it is rich in its collection of Turkish wooden objects and Turkish motifs. This map engineer was visiting Anatolian villages as a lieutenant colonel when his exhibition started with 15 wooden plates and spoons in 1960, which then reached 450 Turkish wooden objects and 600 Turkish motifs and collection. You can see Anatolia's rich culture and civilization in the museum, where wooden plates and spoons from various regions with different figures and motifs portrayed on them with searing method (now with electric pens) are displayed in five glass cases on both sides. Meanwhile, rooms of this historical pavilion have been decorated with original objects as in a traditional Ottoman House. Reflecting 19th century features, the objects demonstrate richness of the Ottoman-Turkish culture and civilization. The sector that was previously used as a stable has been turned into a humble projection room today for seminars, talks, and cinevision presentations. Dining and folklore spoons are also exhibited in this salon. On the upper floor of the museum, you can see the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex from the large window of open sofa called "patio", and you can see Uludağ's evergreen foothills from the upper window of iwan between the two rooms.

Cumalikizik Ethnography Museum, where various objects that inhabitants use in the Historical Ottoman Village of Cumalikizik are displayed, is located on the village entrance. This small ethnographic museum includes objects donated from the village such as; lighting and heating tools from 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, kitchenware, agricultural implements, firearms, technical equipment, hunting equipment and mount and transport materials; and in the porch-covered part of the garden, there are carriages, winery, grape trampling boat, grindstone, drinking basin and capital.

1.4.3.3.2. Intangible Values in the Management Site

The second article of the Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted in the 32nd General Session by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines Intangible Cultural Heritage as:

The "intangible cultural heritage" means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills - as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith - that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.

The convention defines the domains of "Intangible Cultural Heritage" as below:

- Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- The performing arts;

- Social practices, rituals and festive events;
- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
- Traditional craftsmanship.

The Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was unanimously adopted in the TBMM session dated 19.01.2006 and Turkey became a party to this international resolution. The “Approving Ratification of the Convention on the Conservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage Law” (No: 5448) was published in Official Gazette No. 26 056, dated 21 January 2006 and entered into force.

UNESCO’s list of world intangible cultural heritages contains 267 properties as of 2011. Our country managed to have 10 of our properties enter into the world heritage list as a result of activities initiated by General Directorate of Monuments and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY	MEDDAH TRADITION	2008
	MEVLEVİ SEMA CEREMONY	2008
	NEWROZ (Common file with Azerbaijan, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan)	2009
	KARAGÖZ	2009
	AŞIKLIK TRADITION	2009
	TRADITIONAL COMMUNE MEETINGS (Yeats, Bader, Sira Night and others)	2010
	ALEVİ-BEKTAŞİ RITUAL SEMAH	2010
	KIRKPINAR OIL WRESTLING FESTIVAL	2010
	TRADITIONAL CEREMONIAL KEŞKEĞ	2011
	MESİR PASTE FESTIVAL	2012

Table 11. Values from Turkey included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

Intangible cultural properties may also include traditional median play and meddah shows, the amulet, Bursa local cuisine, Bursa handicrafts, Bursa bridal gowns (sericulture, ceramics, weaving, etc.), folk music, traditions, customs, folk literature, etc.

As a folkloric value native to the region, Karagöz Hacivat shows are organized regularly as theatrical plays. There are narratives claiming Karagöz and Hacivat, representatives of shadow plays in our country, who actually lived in Bursa and worked in the Orhan Mosque construction. Karagöz and Hacivat tradition continues in Bursa today. In Karagöz house across from the Karagöz & Hacivat mausoleum in Çekirge, this tradition has been being kept alive and young masters are being trained to carry it over to future generations.

Karagöz and Hacivat tradition was inscribed on the “UNESCO the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity” in 2009. Listing reasons according to Decision 4.COM 13.73: (i) Ensuring sustaining of social cultural values and identities that combine different art forms such as poetry, narrative, music, and dance together, and carry them over to next generations, (ii) The Karagöz and Hacivat show would contribute to increasing visibility and awareness of this authentic theatre at the local, national and international level, creating social and cultural dialogue among other traditional shadow theatre practitioners worldwide, opening new horizons for cultural diversity and promoting respect among individuals.



Picture 19. Karagöz and Hacivat

Spiritual Court registries show that sericulture was substantially developed in Bursa in late 14th century. The centre of sericulture in Bursa, Kozahan has maintained its significance until today as the place where silk

cocoons and silk fabrics are sold. Silk production declined time due to vanishing of the staple food of silk worms, mulberry trees, and increase in the cost of silk farming.

In excavations carried out in Iznik and its vicinities, ceramic pieces from prehistoric ages were found which revealed that ceramic production began in Iznik in around 7000 B.C. Ceramic was commonly used in Ottoman architectural productions. Iznik ceramic and research centre was founded in 1995 under Iznik Education and Training Foundation. In addition, the Vocational School of Uludağ University provides training in china and ceramic. Iznik Ceramics were used in large quantities in decorations of the Sultan Complexes.



Picture 20. Samples of Sericulture and Iznik Ceramics

Local food includes; İnegöl Meatballs, Yörük Kebab, Büryan, Turkey Phyllo, Keşkek, stew made from game animals, Sour Meatball, Liver Wrap, Mumbar Dolması, Pita Kebab, şipit, cennet köşkü, dilber dudağı, Ramadan halva, Walnut Baklava, Kemalpaşa Cheese Dessert, Stuffed Fig, Zerde, kaymaçına. The most famous one is undoubtedly the “Doner Kebab with Pita (İskender Kebab)” and it was first devised by Mehmetoğlu İskender Efendi then spread over the world. Due to Bursa’s history as a capital, the “court kitchen” is in a very special place among Ottoman cuisine.

Organized on the last Sunday of every June annually, the Raspberry Festival is a fun festivity with local features as the theme, currently in a traditionalization process to make it something that financially contributes to Cumalıkızık. Traditional and agricultural products farmed in Cumalıkızık are important symbols of the village. Visitors can buy these products inside the village. Also, they can have a village-style breakfast in inner courts of traditional houses. Home-made products like gözleme, home-made baklava, erişte, tarhana and jam are produced and sold in the village. The village bread and walnut bread are among traditional products as well. Foods native to Cumalıkızık are tarhana soup with chestnut and mafiş dessert.



Picture 21. Sword & Shield Performance

The rhythmic sound that is emitted as a result of sword and shield clashing together in a play of Kılıç-Kalkan creates its own original music. It has been regarded as utterly authentic since there is no known dance in the world that is performed without music. Its most significant feature is that it has been performed for almost 700 years with the same figures and style. When Orhan Gazi captured Bursa, his warriors entered the city by performing a sword & shield demonstration.

Gezek is the get-together and practice of arty individuals, performed one night a week either in one's mansion or in another's humble home. The gezek culture dates back to Central Asia and Seljuk era. While Gezek was a community of wanderers seeking to spread culture in Seljuk period, they came to accept people from all walks

of life under the period's conditions. Gezek communities comprise of only men and bring together people from different occupational and social groups. A "gezek lantern" was hung on the door for the gezek location to be found easily. On these nights, members relish the music. There is a rule of "when the saz plays, the chatter stops" in gezek. Containing an everlasting unique gezek culture, many gezek communities have been continuing their activities in Bursa and making an effort for preservation of this cultural heritage.

One of the most important activities regarding Bursa's intangible cultural values was the activities compiled in a book within the scope of the Our Neighbourhood, Our Bazaar, Our Village project initiated by Bursa Studies Foundation and Osmangazi Municipality. In these activities, an oral history study was conducted with old residents of Bursa who lived in mountain villages, in the bazaar area or historical neighbourhoods; then, what they said about the past, their social life forms, human relations, customs and traditions were put into writing to make it permanent. With this project, Bursa was appreciated by UNESCO and set an example of owning up to intangible cultural heritage for municipalities and other cities that are member of Historical Cities Association. The books that were prepared and published in 2005 by Osmangazi Municipality which include Bursa's "UNESCO World Heritage List" Nominated Areas and vicinities are below: Kavaklı Neighbourhood, Osmangazi Neighbourhood, Mollagürani Neighbourhood, Aladdin Neighbourhood, Muradiye Vicinity, Çekirge Vicinity, Okçular Bazaar, and Koza Khan. These activities have been carried out by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality since 2009. Five Golds of Uludağ: Bursa Kizik Villages, Bazaar's Story, Historical Neighbourhoods of Bursa I (Alipaşa-Hocaalızade-İbrahimpasha-Maksem-Nalbantoğlu-Tahtakale), Historical Neighbourhoods of Bursa II (Hocataşkın-Kurtoğlu-Meydancık-Namazgah-Yeşil) books are important artefacts by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality that contain intangible values of Bursa.

Excavations and Archaeological Finds

First archaeological researches in Bursa started in 1930s and 40s. Over 26 Prehistoric and Ancient Mound excavation and research were performed in Bursa basin, and there are also on-going researches.



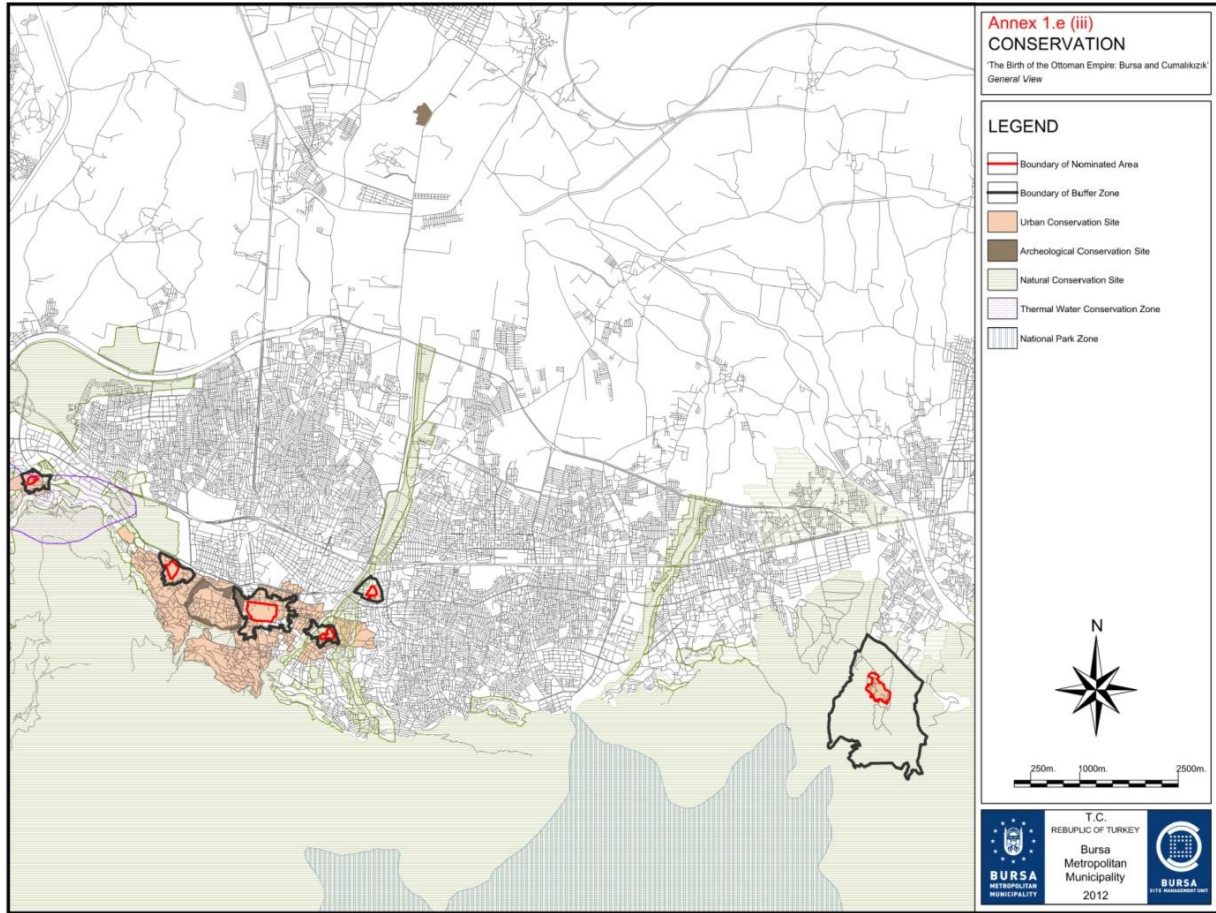
Picture 22. Orhangazi/İlipinar Mound Finds

Bursa Castle dates from the Bithynia kingdom. It underwent modifications in **Roman**, **Byzantine**, and **Ottoman** periods. Block and rubble stones were used in its construction. It is a very high castle. Its entrances are Hisar Gate, Yer Gate, Zindan Gate, Pınarbaşı Gate, and Kaplıcalar Gate.

Located north of Geyve Khan which is in Khans Area, one of the World Heritage Candidate Areas, the Tumulus dating back to Bithynia Kingdom is also an important archaeological find.

Bursa Tumulus is located in city centre. It is in the north of Geyve khan. It dates back to 2nd century B.C. Tumulus consists of two parts, dromos and sepulcher. Dromos has a ceiling height of 1.92m, and the sepulcher's ceiling height is 2.09m. Door lentils of the dromos and sepulcher are shaped as semicircle. Made from vaulted face stone with joint filling, the main entrance of tumulus in the west side is 5 meters below today's natural ground level. 5 laginos (cantharis), 5 double-handled urns, 3 small pots, 16 scent containers, 2 Megara bowls, 2 oil lamps, 3 golden pieces of diadem dating back to Bithynia Kingdom period 2nd century B.C. that were found in the tumulus were brought to Bursa Archaeological Museum.

1.4.3.4 Conservation Status and Factors affecting the Management Site



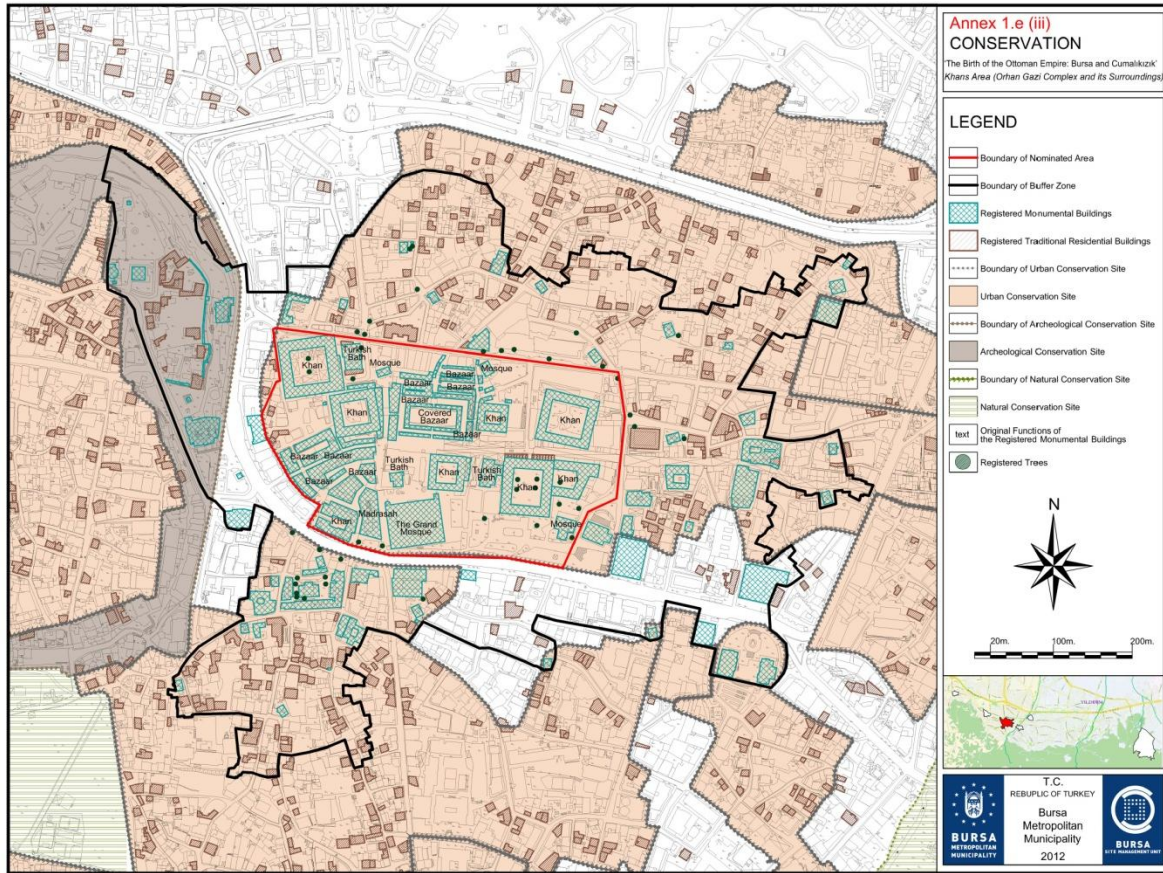
Map 20. Conservation Status of Bursa Management Sites

Traditional life continues in the complexes, Khans Area and Cumalıkızık Village. Bursa and Cumalıkızık separately and as a whole have preserved their cultural values to this day and present the cultural values of the area's texture and materials.

In this section we have evaluated the "authenticity" and "integrity" of Khans Area, Hüdavendigâr, Yıldırım, Yeşil and Muradiye Complexes and Cumalıkızık Village, along with their near term conservation efforts, ownership states and land use.

1.4.3.4.1 Conservation Status

KHANS AREA



Map 21. Conservation - Khans Area (Orhan Gazi Complex and Surroundings)

Authenticity:

The Khans Area that incorporates the first complex in its core carries the tradesmen culture of the Ottoman era to date, and enables us to experience the Ottoman Shopping centre spatially. The Khans in the area are two-storied, have square or rectangular plan properties, and maintain their existence with such form and plan properties. Such plan types have been effective in Khan Structures still sustaining the commercial functions.

Today, traditional daily Ottoman rituals such as first sale of the day, bargaining, master-apprentice relations, and neighbourliness among tradesmen continue at the Khans Area. Due to the sustained traditional Ottoman trade life in addition to the current trade life regulations, the khans area has not lost its liveliness and feeling of the Ottoman era over the past 700 years.

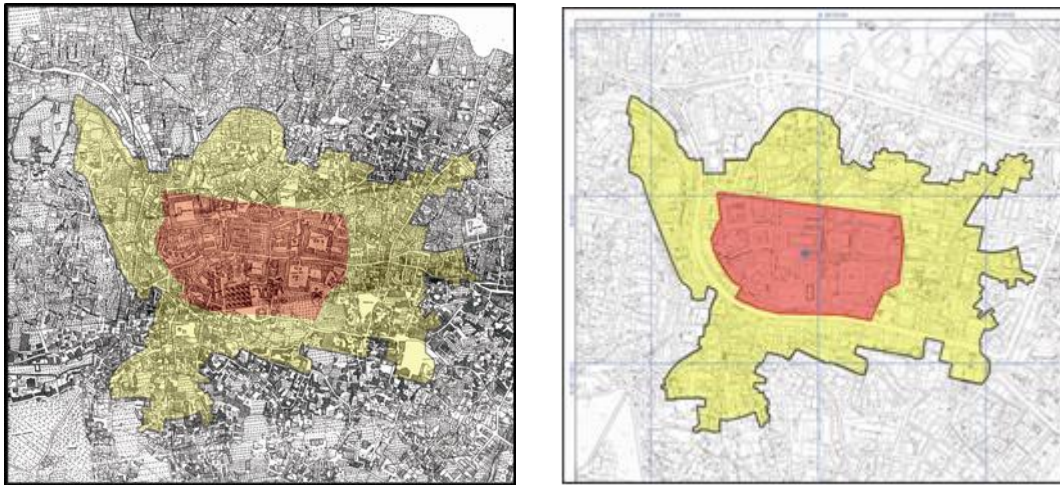
The commercial axis of the Khans Area has been shaped based on the caravan route of the Ottoman era. According to the Suphi Bey map (1862), which illustrated the accessible and oldest urban texture, the majority of the said structures remain today.

Integrity:

Orhan Ghazi Complex consists of a mosque, madrasah, public kitchen, Turkish bath and khan (Emir Khan). “Emir Khan” complex, also known as Eski Bezzazistan (Bey Khan) is one of the structures of the Orhan Ghazi Complex, making it different from the complexes. The mosque, Turkish bath, and Khan of Orhan Complex remains standing today. The mosque, which was used for religion, and the khan, which was used to conduct commercial functions, still maintains their unique functions today just as they did when they were first built. However, the Turkish bath is used for purposes different to its unique function, as it is within the historical trade centre. It serves nowadays as a bazaar where objects and ethnographical merchandise, which reflect the city-specific cultural values, are traded.

These structures have also maintained their authentic architectural form and elements. As the area in which the complex is located has represented the city centre since its establishment, it is a known fact that trade-purpose construction activity within its vicinity is intense. There are no detailed references to hand that explain why the madrasah, thought to be among complex structures no longer exists. However, it is a known fact that the public kitchen, which was affected by the great earthquake in 1855, was harmed in a fire. After the earthquake, during the reconstruction of Bursa in the 19th century, Turkey's oldest municipality building was constructed in the same area as part of the urban planning approaches of the period. And as a result the public function of the area still exists today.

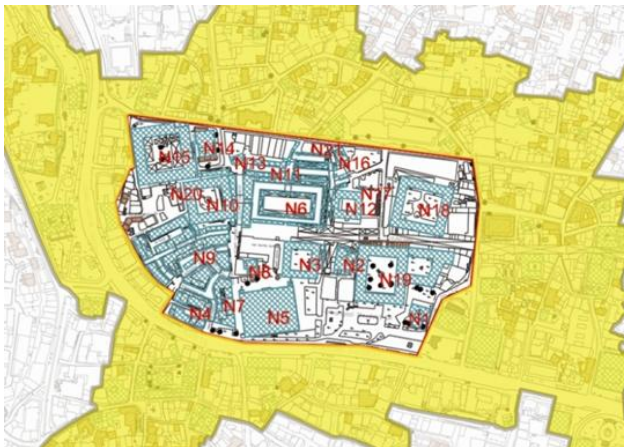
Buildings in the Khans Area, which developed around the Emir Khan in the historical commercial axis – being a part of the Orhan Ghazi Complex structures – still preserve their structural forms and elements and also their original commercial functions today. However, Piriç Khan, and Kapan Khan were partially harmed due to the construction of Hamidiye Street, and Saray Street, respectively, during construction activities in the 19th century.



Map 22. Presentation of the Management Site on Suphi Bey Map dated 1862 and Current Map

New neighbourhoods named Alacamescit, Hocaalizade, Tahtakale, Reyhan etc. were established around Khans Area after Bursa's conquest. These neighbourhoods still exist today in the Khans Area and create the buffer zone.

Near-term Conservation Efforts



Map 23. Key map of registered buildings in Khans Area

There are 21 registered monumental buildings in the urban site which includes the Khans Area core area. The buildings of Orhan Complex, among these registered buildings, have survived until today by preserving their authentic values due to the restorations summarized below.

- Orhan Ghazi Mosque (N1): Orhan Mosque Association made a restoration concerning the hand carvings in 2005. Problems that were determined in the handmade lead coatings were fixed with simple repairs.

Landscaping, drainage, WC buildings were constructed by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa in 2009, and the garden ground was coated with slates. The building is in a fairly good state at present and daily maintenance is carried out by the association of the mosque.

- Orhan Turkish Bath (N2): The Turkish bath, which thoroughly repaired in 1962 after the Kapalıçarşı Fire in 1958, is completely used as a bazaar at present. The daily maintenance of this actively used building is done by the property owners. The building is in a good state today.
- Emir Khan (N3): The building survey and restitution project prepared by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa was approved by the Preservation Board decision dated 25.02.2011 with no. 6586. The damage and material analysis that was done in the building survey constitutes the basis for restoration works. Using the building survey, Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa plans to complete the restoration project in 2013. Daily maintenance of the building is carried out by the property owners, and the Emir Khan Management affiliated with the Khan. The building is in a good state today despite still needed simple renovations such as facade cleaning and courtyard arrangements.

The khans, which are the symbols of the commercial value of the Khans Area, and the Grand Mosque (Ulucami), which is the symbol of the religious value of the region, have survived until today, as the physical evidences of the first capital of the Ottoman State and the current city centre, by means of preservation activities, the details of which are given below.

- İpek (Silk) Khan (N10): The building survey and restitution project prepared by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa was approved with the Council Decision dated 19.03.2011 no. 6703 and the restoration project was approved with the Council decision dated 23.12.2011 no. 296. The daily maintenance is carried out by the property owners and Emir Khan Management affiliated with the Khan. Today the building is in a good state, with only the need for simple repairs such as roof renovation and courtyard arrangements. These issues were addressed within the scope of the approved restoration project, and conveyed to the property owners to be used for new implementations.
- Geyve Khan (N12): Building survey, restitution and restoration projects for the facades, prepared by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa were approved by the decision of the Preservation Board dated 10.02.2005 no. 382, on the condition that the roof is covered with tiles, and the inscription on the gate is removed. The implementation was carried out by the Municipality of Osmangazi. In 2006, a decision was taken to reinforce the east facade. In 2007, the renovation project of the entrance gate on the north facade was approved and the project was implemented. The daily maintenance is carried out by the property owners and Geyve Khan Management, with which the Khan is affiliated. The building is in a fairly good state today.
- Piriç Khan (N15): The restoration activities commenced in 1994-1995 under the leadership of the Provincial Directorate of Public Works, and were completed as a result of a process lasting for almost 15 years. The lead coatings were renewed and jointing works were carried out in the scope of the aforementioned activities. The courtyard project, approved by the decision of Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board dated 14.11.2003 no. 10185 and deemed suitable by the Municipality of Osmangazi, is planned to be implemented. In 2012, the Preservation Board decided that a project, reflecting the part of the Khan which was destroyed when Cumhuriyet (Hamidiye) Street was opened at the very beginning of the 20th century, should be prepared. The daily maintenance is carried out by the property owners and Piriç Khan Management, with which the Khan is affiliated. The building is in a fairly good state today.
- Koza Khan (N19): The request of the property owners for the utilization of the building was assessed by the Municipality of Osmangazi, and a complete restoration project was prepared. This project was approved by the Preservation Board Decision dated 01.12.2011 no. 231. The project implementation has not yet started. The daily maintenance is carried out by the property owners and Koza Khan Management, with which the Khan is affiliated. The building is in a good state today, and it has been decided that the arrangements in the units will comply with the complete restoration project.
- Ulucami (The Grand Mosque) (N5): The restoration of the altar, mimbar, panels and hand carvings were carried out under the sponsorship of Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, based on the protocol executed in 2006 between Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Regional Directorate of Foundations.

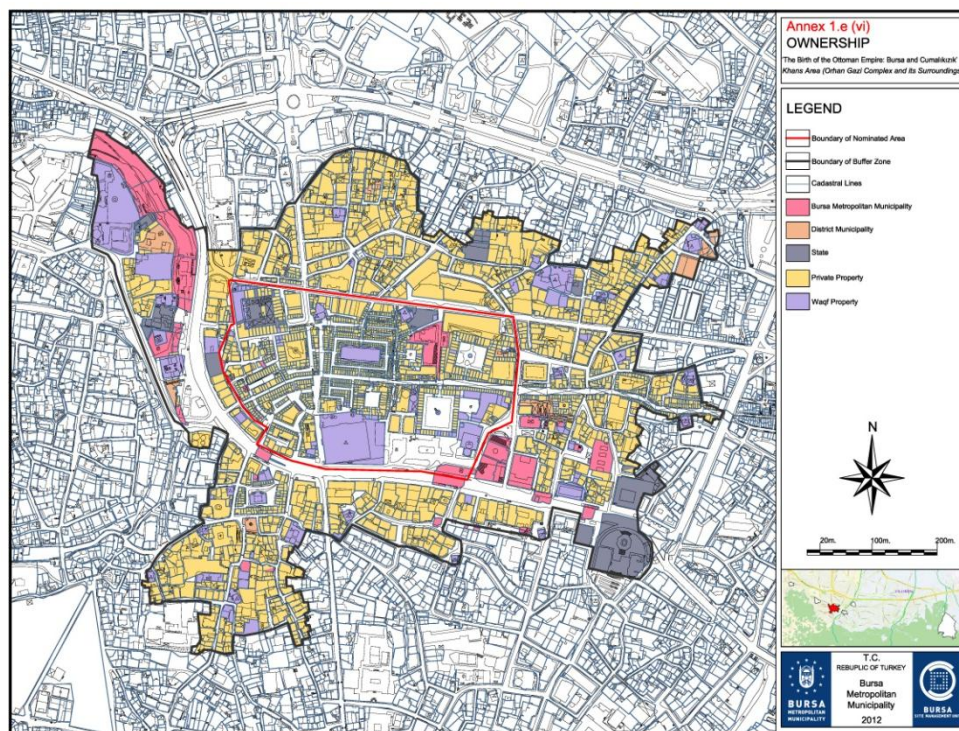
The cleaning of the façade and jointing was carried out by Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa in 2009 in the scope of simple renovation works.

The Regional Directorate of Foundations had the “Ulucami (Grand Mosque) Environmental Plan” prepared in 2010, and the implementation was carried out by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa. In this context, the ablution fountains in the courtyard of the mosque were renewed according to the original, the ablution spaces were arranged, and the ground was covered with travertine.

Regional Directorate of Foundations will have the updated building survey of the Grand Mosque prepared in 2013. The daily maintenance of the mosque, which is currently intensively utilized, is carried out by the mosque association. The building is in a fairly good state.

There are no residential buildings within Khans Area. The bazaars, although including some restored and new shops, keep the same function, same street patterns and are properly maintained. Some have new roofing over the streets, designed with much awareness towards conservation.

Ownership Status



Map 24. Ownership- Khans Area (Orhan Ghazi Complex and its Surroundings)

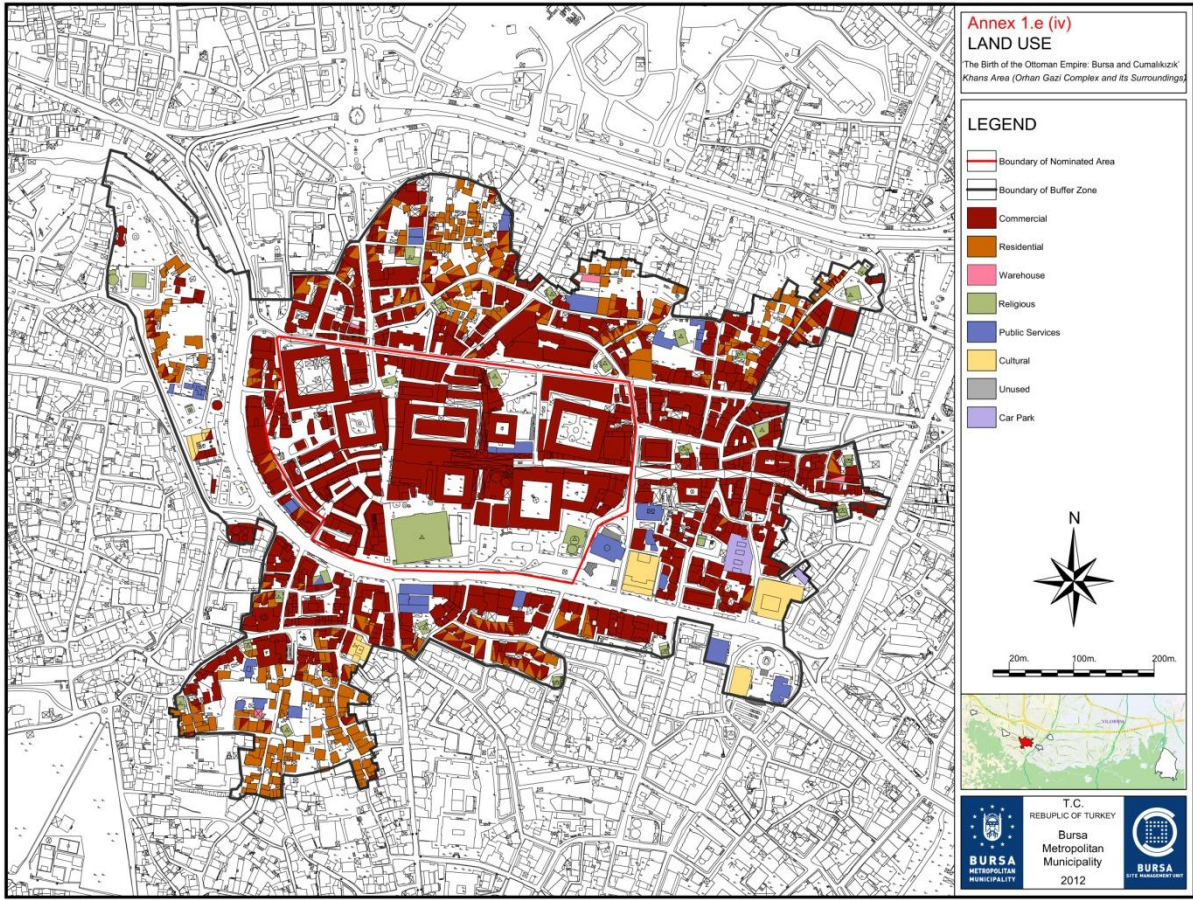
Table 12. Khans Area Ownership Status

OWNERSHIP	TOTAL	CORE AREA	BUFFER ZONE
	Ratio%	Ratio%	Ratio%
Private Property	77	67	77
Waqfs Property ¹	10	29	8
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	6	4	8,5
Osmangazi Municipality	2		5
State Treasury	5		1,5
TOTAL	100	100	100

¹ Waqf Property refers to the properties owned by the Directorate for the Foundations and private foundations.

Property in Khans area is mainly privately owned. According to data from ownership analysis studies within the Management Plan privately owned property accounts for 77%, Waqf owned property accounts for 10%, Public property (BMM – District Municipality) accounts for 8% and State owned property accounts for 5% of all property. The largest share after privately owned property falls to Waqf owned property. 98% of the waqf ownership is located within the Core Area.

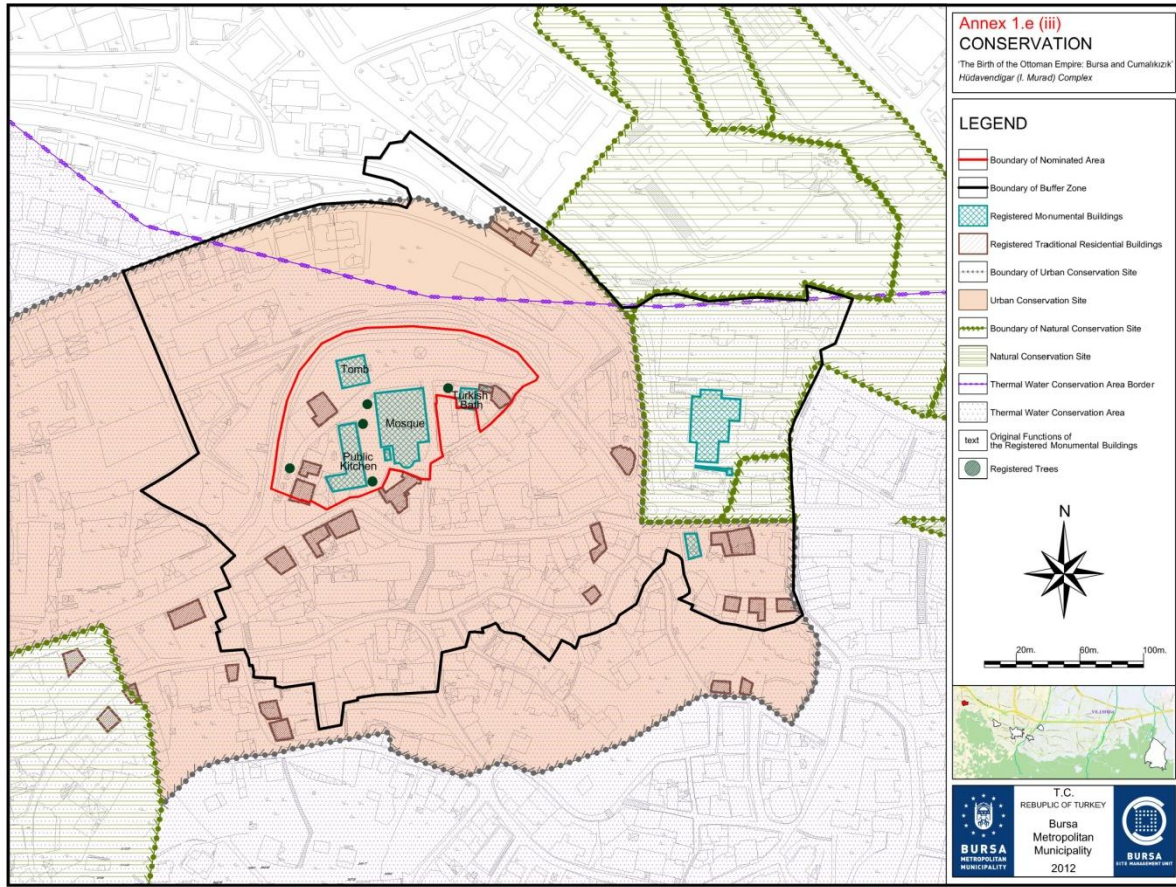
Land Use



Map 25. Land Use – Orhan Gazi Complex and Surroundings

The physical and functional use in Khans Area has mainly been commerce due to its historical bazaar function sustained for centuries.

95% of the core area is comprised by Commerce, 4% by Religious Facilities, and 1% by Governmental Agencies. 50% of the buffer zone is comprised by Commerce, 30% by Housing, 10% by Governmental Agencies, 5% by Religious Facilities, 3% by Cultural Areas, 1% by Storage, and 1% by Parking Lot. These rates point out that 62% of Khans Area Management Plan Site, a large portion, is constituted by Commerce. Khans and historical bazaar are particularly definitive in the extensive commerce rate within Core Area.

HÜDAVENDİGAR COMPLEX

Map 26. Conservation – Hüdavendigâr (Murat I) Complex

Authenticity:

Hüdavendigâr (Murat I) Complex has an important place in the city with its contribution to the city silhouette. Its mosque and madrasah, with unmatched design and construct in architecture history, public kitchen structure, Turkish bath and tomb entitles the Complex a distinctive place in terms of urban landscape. Streets formed around the Complex are the examples of Ottoman urban texture.

Integrity:

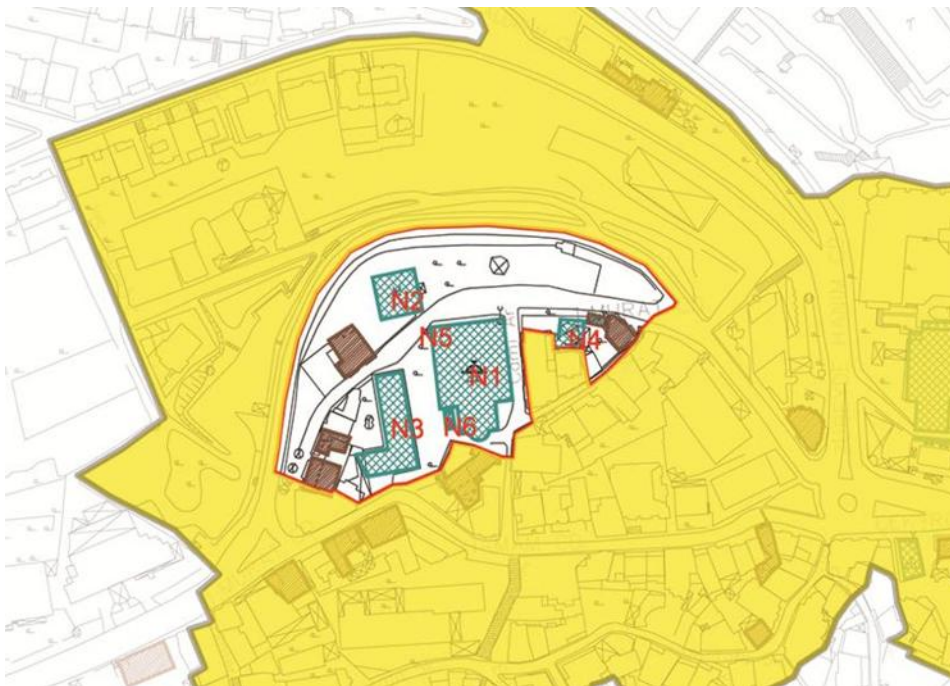
Map 27. Presentation of the Management Site on Bursa Map dated 1921 and the current map

All structures, namely the mosque and madrasah, public kitchen, Turkish bath and tomb that establish the Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex remain standing today with all their authentic architectural form and elements.

The tomb was reconstructed using historic techniques and details by Sultan Abdülâziz in 1863 on its former foundations and the public kitchen was renovated by Sultan Abdülhamit in 1906 after it has sustained significant damages during the 1855 earthquake. The public kitchen is used nowadays as a social-cultural centre and the Turkish bath maintains its original function. The fact that Cık Cık (Gir-Çık) Turkish bath, to the east of the mosque, is smaller than the other Turkish baths in the complex illustrates that room was allocated to necessary functional units at the complex; however, the Eski Kaplıca (Old Spring) hereby was also utilised.

The complex has given its name to the neighbourhood where it is located. In addition, the location of the complex is a thermal region with healing waters; this part of the region is also extremely important for the city today.

Near-term Conservation Efforts



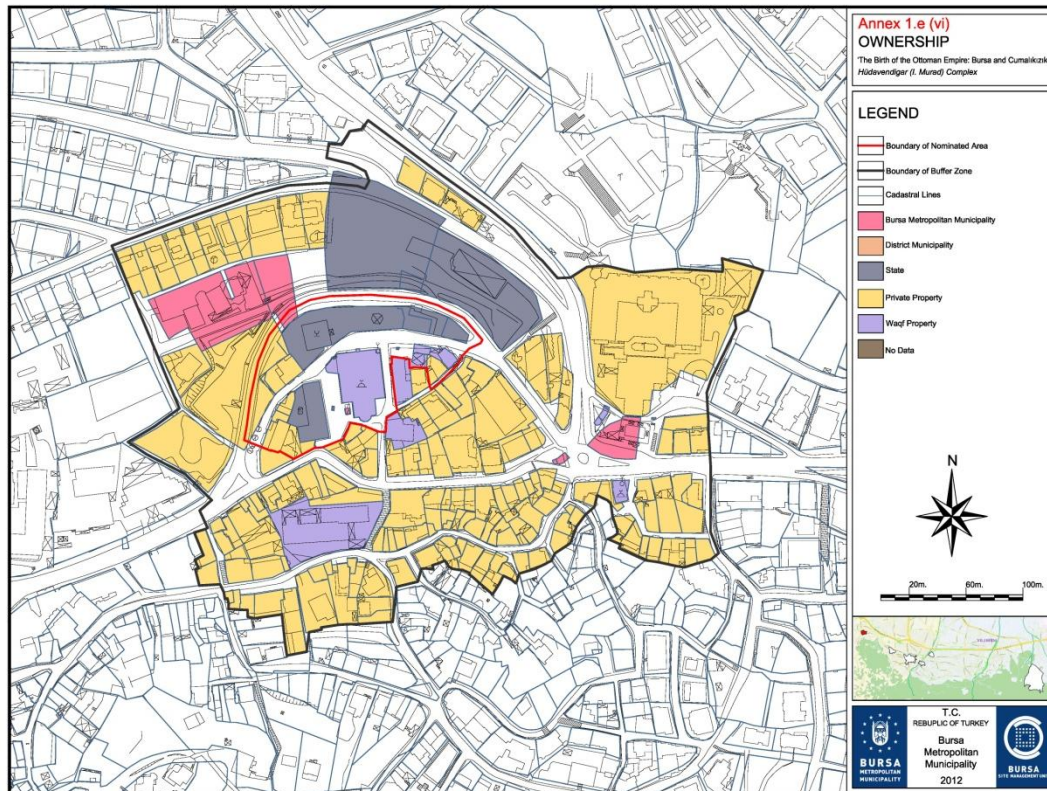
Map 28. Key map of registered buildings in Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex

There are 6 registered monumental buildings in the urban site, comprising the Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex core area. The content of the recent preservation activities implemented in these buildings are summarized below:

- Hüdavendigâr Mosque and Madrasah (N1): Projects prepared by the Regional Directorate of Foundations between 2006 and 2007 were approved with the decision of the Preservation Board dated 17.02.2006 no. 1264, and the implementation was carried out by the Regional Directorate of Foundations. The tile coating was changed, jointing cleaning was made, broken parts of door jambs were repaired, the wooden windows and the bricks on the madrasah floor were renewed in this context. The plastic paintings which were not authentic were scraped and the hand carvings on the walls were revealed and restored. Injection applied repair was carried out for the fractures on the building. The building, daily maintenance of which is carried out by the mosque association is in a good state today.
- Cık Cık (Gir Çık) Turkish Bath (N4): Required permissions for the project and implementations of Cık Cık Turkish Bath were obtained by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa from Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, and work on restoration projects commenced in 2010 by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa.

The restitution and restoration projects were approved with the decision of Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board dated 20.04.2010 no. 3893. The building which functioned as a Turkish bath for the homeless was restored in accordance with the original function. The restoration process was completed in 2012 by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa under the surveillance of Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations. The daily maintenance of the building which has a public function is provided by the Regional Directorate of Foundations. The building today is in a fairly good state.

Ownership Status



Map 29. Ownership – Hüdavendigâr (Murat I) Complex

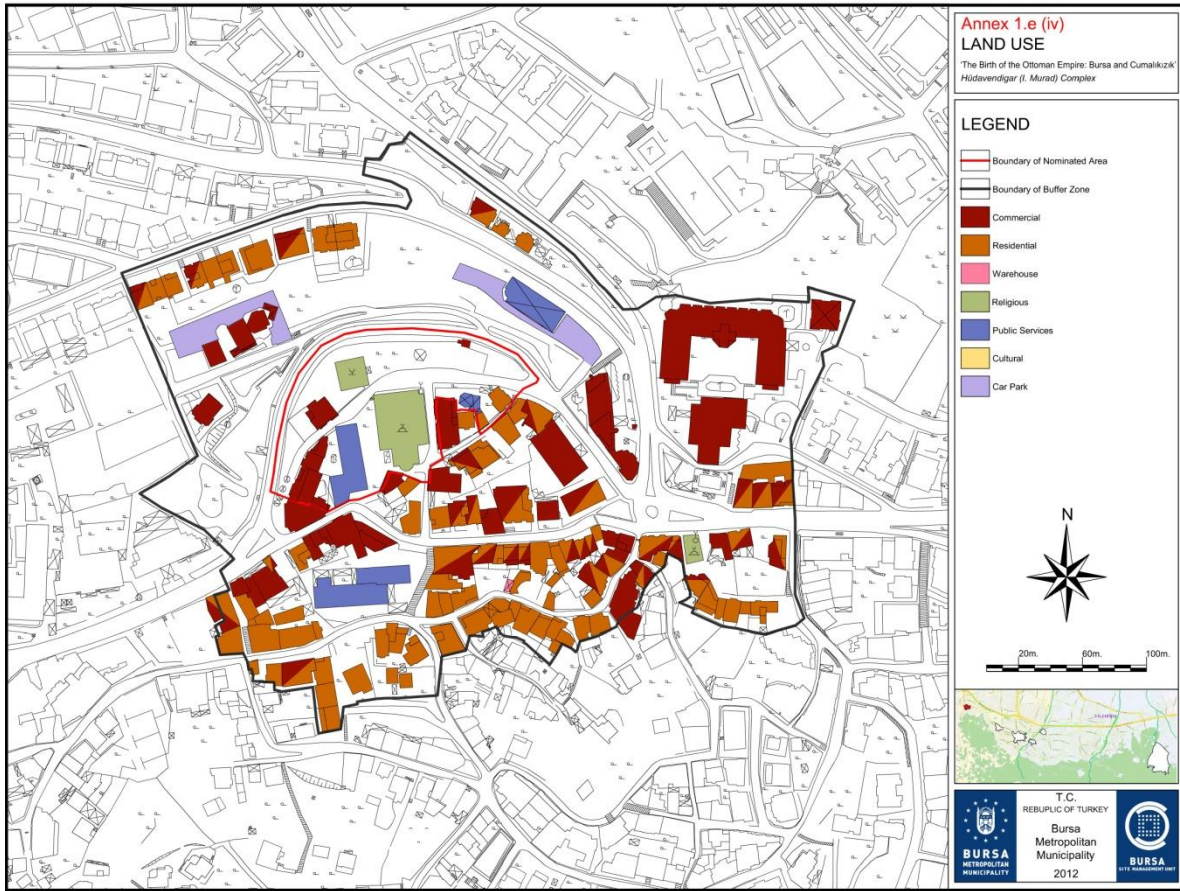
According to data from ownership analysis studies within the Management Plan privately owned property accounts for 73%, Waqf owned property accounts for 20%, Public property (BMM – District Municipality) accounts for 5% and State owned property accounts for 2% of all the property in Hüdavendigâr (Murat I) Complex Area. The largest share after privately owned property falls to State owned property. State and Waqf owned property is common within the Core Area. Privately owned property has a majority within the buffer zone along with Public and State owned property.

Table 13. Hüdavendigâr (Murat I) Complex Ownership Status

OWNERSHIP	TOTAL	CORE AREA	BUFFER ZONE
	Ratio%	Ratio%	Ratio%
Private Property	73	33	77
Waqfs Property ¹	20	58	15
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	5		6
Osmangazi Municipality			
State Treasury	2	9	2
TOTAL	100	100	100

¹ Waqf Property refers to the properties owned by the Directorate for the Foundations and private foundations.

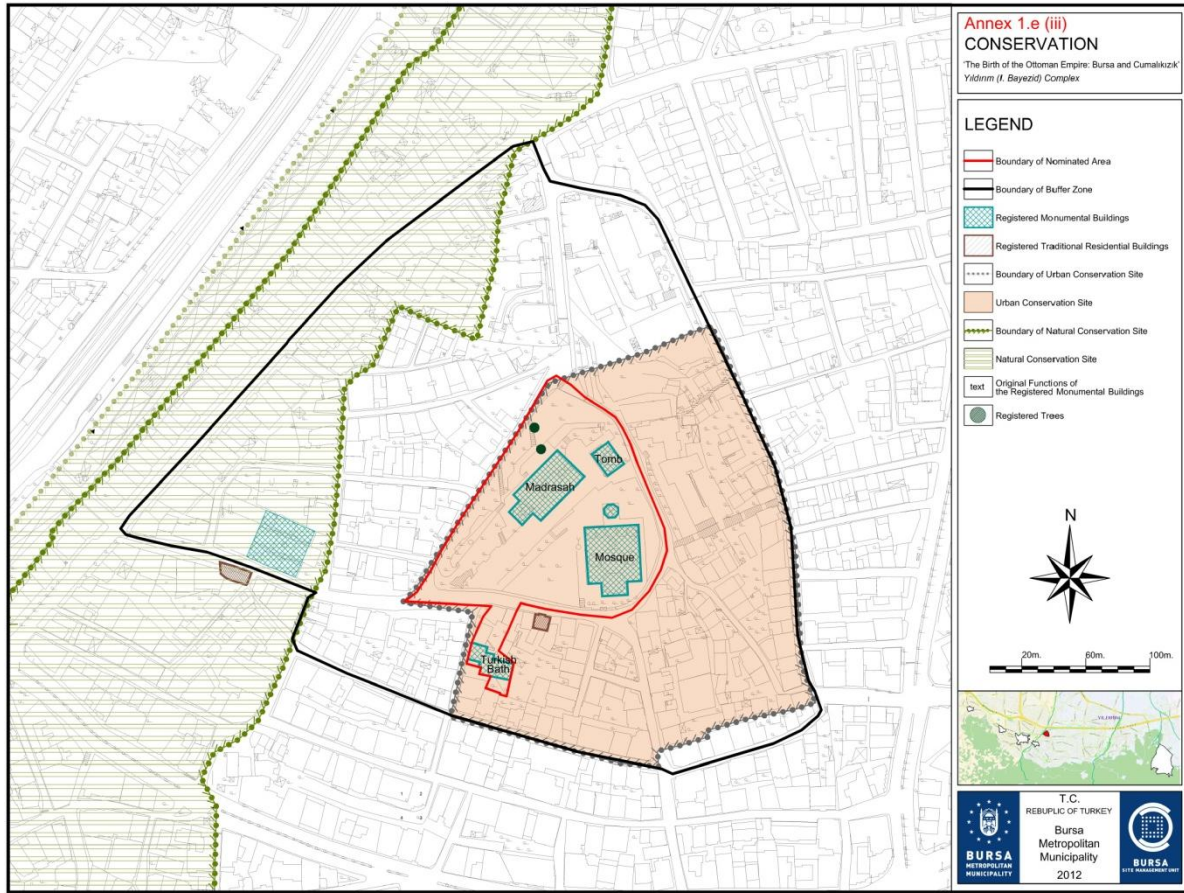
Land Use



Map 30. Land Use – Hüdavendigâr (Murat I) Complex

38% of the structures within or around the core area of Management Site are for commercial and commercial-housing use. The core area incorporates Complex structures and has a land use of 40% by religious facilities. The Buffer Zone has mainly residential functions and it can be seen that accommodation and hotel areas are also available.

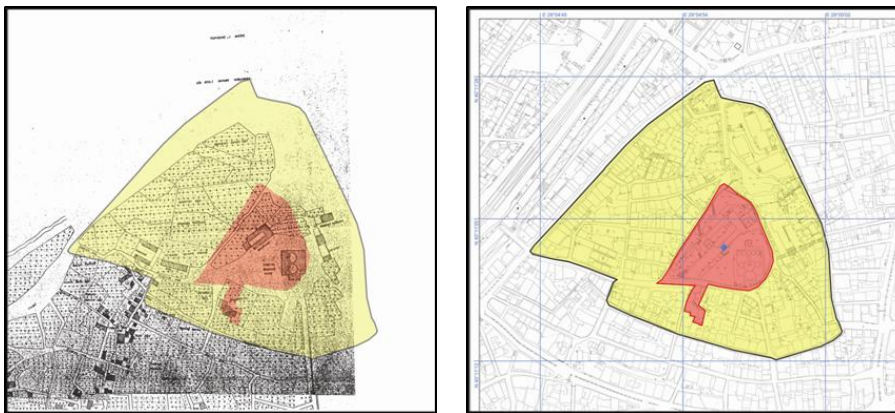
The Core Area is comprised by 40% Commerce, 40% Religious Facility, 15% Public Service, and 5% Housing. The Buffer Zone is comprised by 55% Housing, 32% Commerce, 5% Public Service, 5% Parking Lot, and 3% Religious Facility.

YILDIRIM COMPLEX

Map 31. Conservation – Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex

Authenticity:

Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex has an important presence especially in the eastern entrance of the city. It is important in terms of its settlement features in the topography of the eastern city with its mosque, madrasah, tomb and Turkish bath. The traditional settlement pattern around the complex showcases the samples of an Ottoman city pattern.

Integrity:

Map 32. Presentation of the Management Site on Suphi Bey Map dated 1862 and the Current Map

The Complex originally contained a mosque, hospital, khan, public kitchen, madrasah and bath. The only missing part of the complex is the public kitchen. Today, a primary school is located on the area, which was once the public kitchen, and continues to provide public services.

Darüşşifa continues to maintain its physical presence. However, due to recent reconstructions it no longer maintains its authenticity and is no longer within the core area.

The mosque, Turkish bath, and tomb maintain their authentic functions. In 1951, the right of use for the madrasah was assigned to the Ministry of Health, and continues to provide public services as a health centre today.

Near-term Conservation Efforts



Map 33. Key map of registered buildings in Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex

There are 5 registered monumental buildings in the urban site covering the Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex core area. The content of the recent preservation activities implemented in these buildings are summarized below:

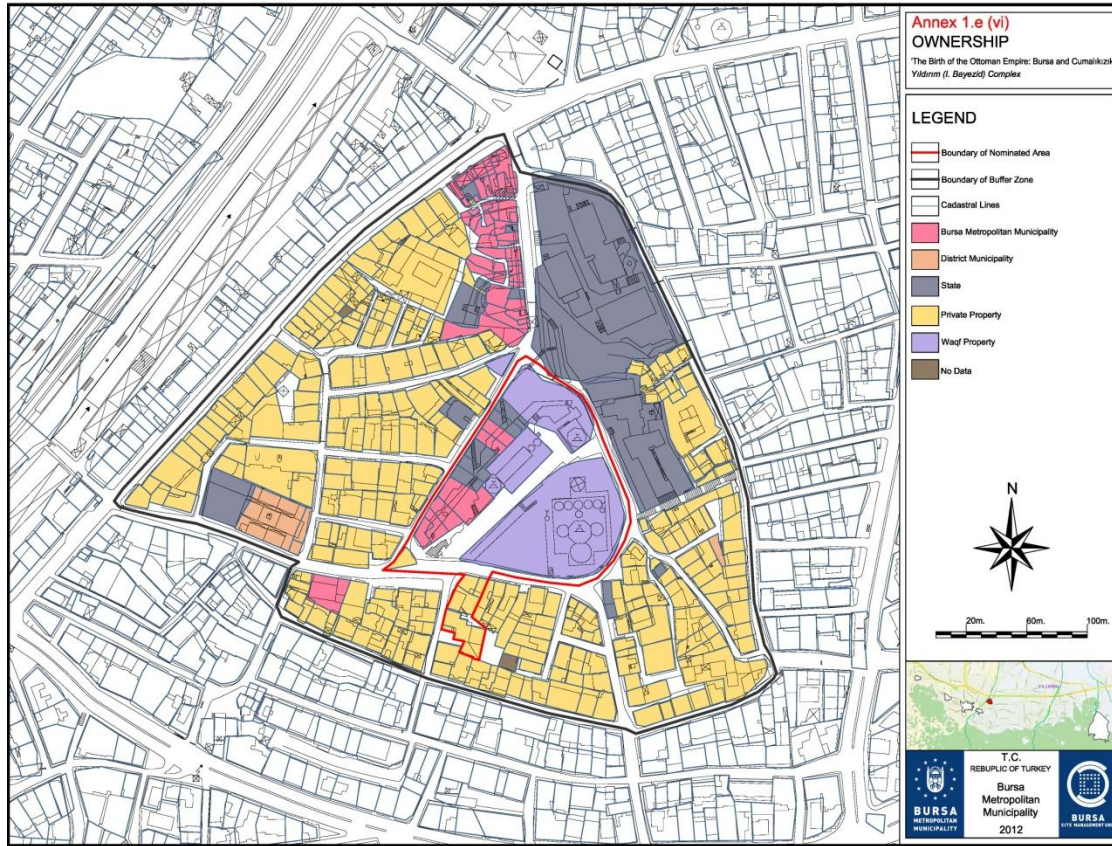
- Yıldırım Mosque (N1): Required permission for the project preparation and implementation of the minarets of Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque was obtained from the Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, and the restitution and restoration projects were prepared by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa. The aforementioned projects were approved with the decisions of Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board dated 29.01.2010/5392 and 20.03.2010/5569, and the implementation was carried out by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa under the supervision of Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations. In this process, the unauthentic minaret built by the General Directorate of Foundations in 1963 was removed according to the approved project. The implementation was completed in 2011.

Regional Directorate of Foundations will have the updated building survey, restitution and restoration projects of the mosque and the tomb prepared in 2013. The building, the daily maintenance of which is provided by the mosque association, is in a good state.

- Yıldırım Turkish Bath (N4): Upon the decision of Ministry of Culture, Immovable Antiquities and Monuments Supreme Board, dated 10.07.1981 no. 12955, the restoration project was approved, provided that the Furnace courtyard is not covered. The restoration project of Yıldırım Turkish Bath was prepared and implemented based on the original function. Daily maintenance of the building, which is still used as a local Turkish bath, is provided by the managers of the building. Although the building is in a good state at present, projects are

needed for the building to be perceived as a Turkish bath from outside, and for simple renovations to be carried out.

Ownership Status



Map 34. Ownership – Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex

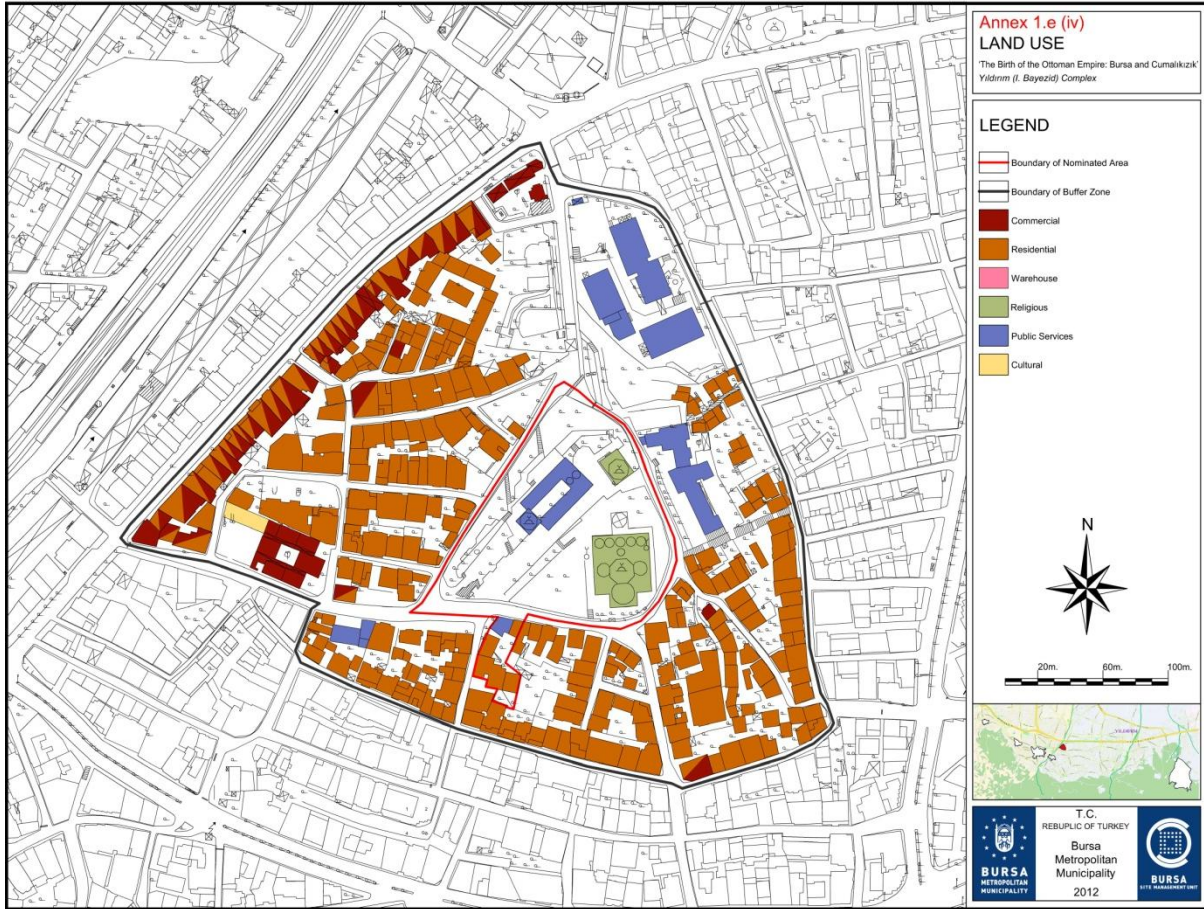
In the Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex area, privately owned property accounts for 66%, Waqf owned property accounts for 10%, Public property (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality – Yıldırım Municipality) accounts for 7% and State owned property accounts for 17% of all property. All of the waqf owned areas and state property is located in the Buffer Zone. All of the waqf property is located in where the Complex structures are located and is in the core area.

Table 14. Ownership Status of Yıldırım Complex

OWNERSHIP	TOTAL	CORE AREA	BUFFER ZONE
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Private Property	66	9	74
Waqfs Property ¹	10	74	
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	6	8	6
Yıldırım Municipality	1		2
State	17	9	18
TOTAL	100	100	100

¹ Waqf Property refers to the properties owned by the Directorate for the Foundations and private foundations.

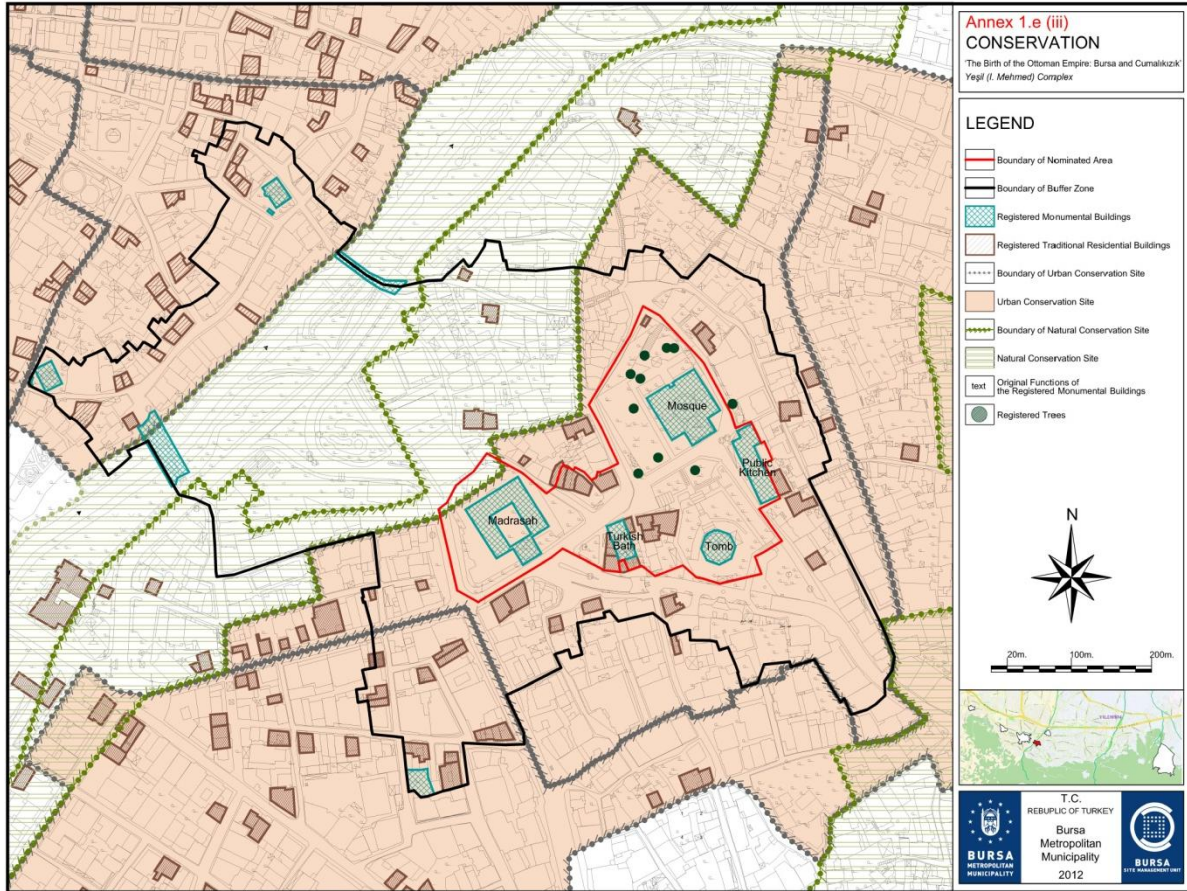
Land Use



Map 35. Land Use – Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex

64% of the structures located in the Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex, Management are residential. Residential-commercial land use can be seen along the Kurtuluş Road. Yıldırım Elementary School in the area and Yıldırım Madrasah in the Complex with a health centre function has a 15% common use.

The Core Area consists of 55% Religious Facilities and 45% Graveyard. The Buffer Zone, however, consists of 70% Residential, 20% Commercial and 10% Graveyard.

YEŞİL (Mehmed I) COMPLEX

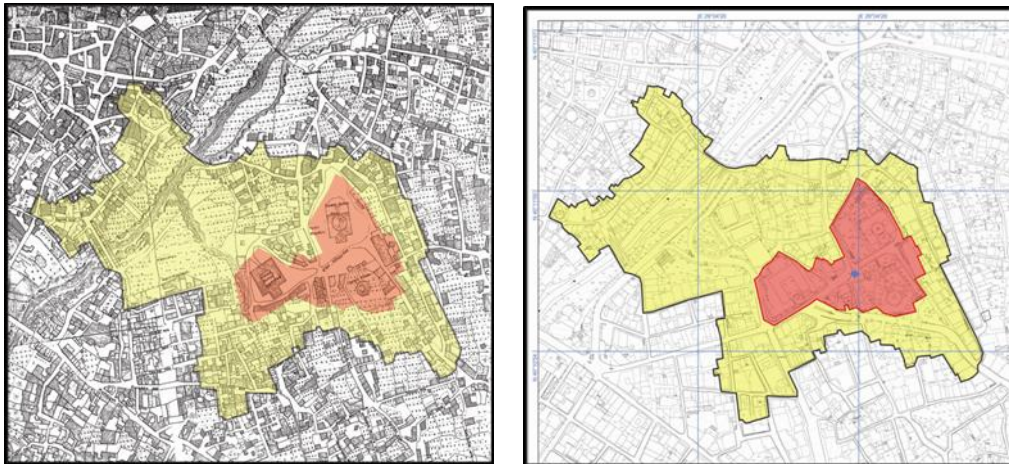
Map 36. Conservation – Yeşil (Mehmet I) Complex

Authenticity:

The Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex is an important presence in the city's view with its mosque, tomb, madrasah, poorhouse and Turkish bath. The Complex has very important monumental properties. Repairs of the poorhouse, tomb and mosque have recently been completed.

Integrity:

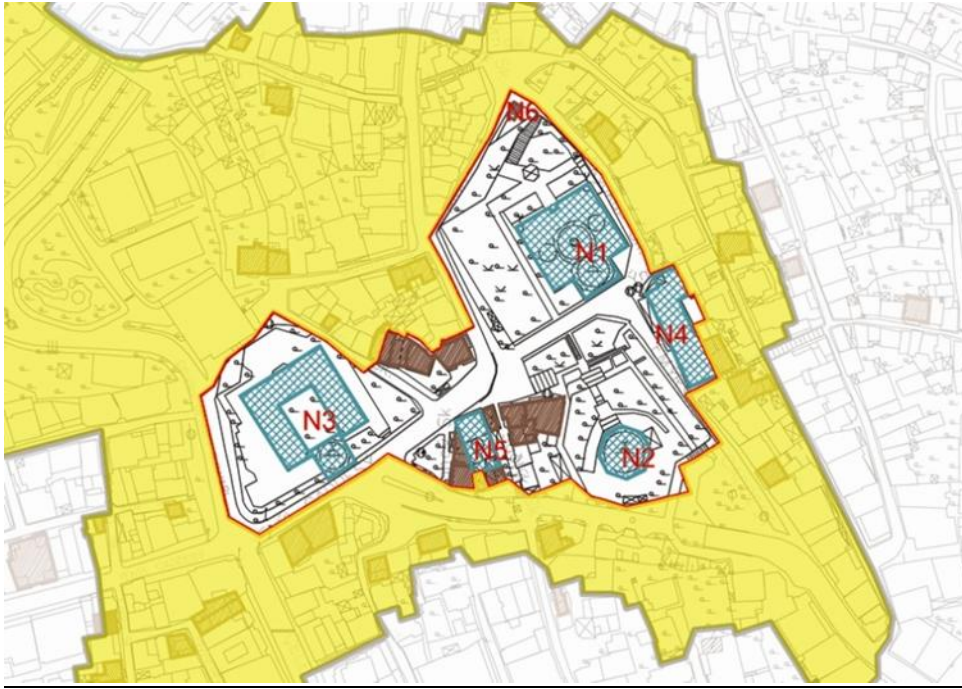
It consists of a mosque ('The Green Mosque'), a madrasah, a tomb ('The Green Tomb'), Turkish bath and public kitchen (imaret).



Map 37. Presentation of the Management Site on "Suphi Bey Map" dated 1862 and the Current Map

The glazed-tiles used for the mosque and tomb contain 80% quartz, in other words semi-precious stone minerals, and it has been recorded in the ceramic literature as “Ceramic Impossible to Manufacture”. The ceramics seen at the sultan gathering place, altar, and semi-body walls of the mosque, and altar, semi body walls, and symbolic coffins at the tomb sustain their authenticity to date. The mosque and tomb continue to be unique structures of both today and the past due to such decoration properties.

The Turkish bath functions nowadays as an art atelier, the madrasah as a Museum of Turkish Islamic Art, and the imaret as a public kitchen.



Map 38. Key map of registered buildings in Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex

There are 6 registered monumental buildings in the urban site comprising the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex core area. The content of the recent preservation activities implemented in these buildings are summarized below:

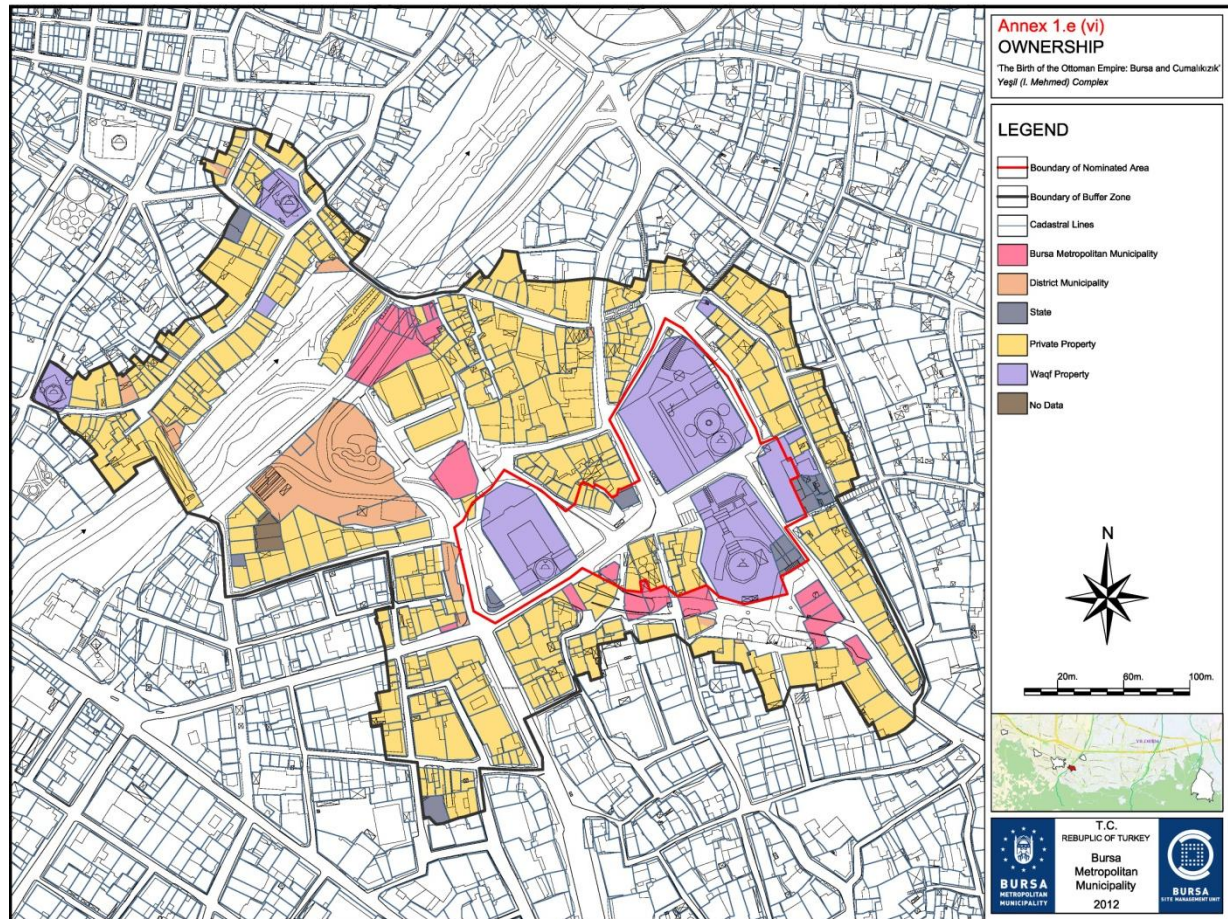
- Yeşil Mosque (N1): Jointing cleaning and lead coatings were carried out by the Yeşil Mosque Association in the scope of simple renovations in 2005-2006.

The restoration project was approved by the Regional Directorate of Foundations upon the decision of the Preservation Board dated 30.07.2011 with no. 7052. In the scope of the project, windows which were not authentic were replaced with wooden windows, kundekari shutters and doors were restored, hand carvings were scraped and the revealed hand carvings were improved upon the preparation of the project. The deteriorated tiles were renovated. The gold folio adornments on tiles, which remained authentic, were completed in accordance with the project. Minaret jointings were repaired. Additionally, the ablution fountain was reconstructed in its authentic position and form. The ground was covered with freestone. The building, the daily maintenance of which is provided by the mosque association, is in a fairly good state at present.

- Yeşil Tomb (N2): The restoration studies were started in 2006 by Bursa Directorate of Surveying and Monuments, an affiliate of Governorship of Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism. In the scope of the restoration studies, the main walls were reinforced and strengthened with seaming method, lead coatings were renewed, destroyed woodwork was replaced, ceramic glazed bricks were renewed based on the original and the unauthentic bricks were replaced on all walls. The painted sarcophagus was scraped and its tiles were revealed, cleaned and finished. Another plaster sarcophagus with reliefs and hand-carvings was restored. Moreover, drainage was made outside the tomb and the authentic walls were reinforced and tiles were completed. The daily maintenance is in fact under the authority of Regional Directorate of Foundations; however, it is provided by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa Directorate of Museums, in accordance with the protocol signed in 2010. The building is in a fairly good state, at present.

- Yeşil Madrasah (N3): The repair of the roof, jointing and facade cleaning, and renewal of the damaged windows in accordance with the original, and painting were done by Bursa Directorate of Surveying and Monuments in the scope of simple renovation in 2001. The exhibition disposition project concerning the Turkish-Islamic Arts Museum was approved and implemented in 2004. In 2013, survey, restitution, restoration and environmental planning projects and exhibition-disposition work concerning the building, which is utilized as Turkish- Islamic Arts Museum, will be implemented. Daily maintenance of the building is provided by the Regional Directorate of Foundations or by the institution to which it is allocated. The building is used as a museum today and is in a fairly good state.
- Yeşil Public Kitchen (N4): The building, which was restored at first to comprise the function of a private restaurant, was converted to embody its original function as a public kitchen by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa after the simple renovation approved with the decision of Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board dated 11.12.2010 no. 6368, based upon the protocol executed between Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa, Regional Directorate of Foundations and the Foundation of Somuncu Baba dated 30.07.2010. The simple renovation was completed in 2012 and the building still serves as a public kitchen operated by the Foundation of Somuncu Baba. The Daily maintenance of the building is provided by the foundation it belongs to and is in a fairly good state at present.

Ownership Status



Map 39. Ownership – Yeşil (Mehmet I) Complex

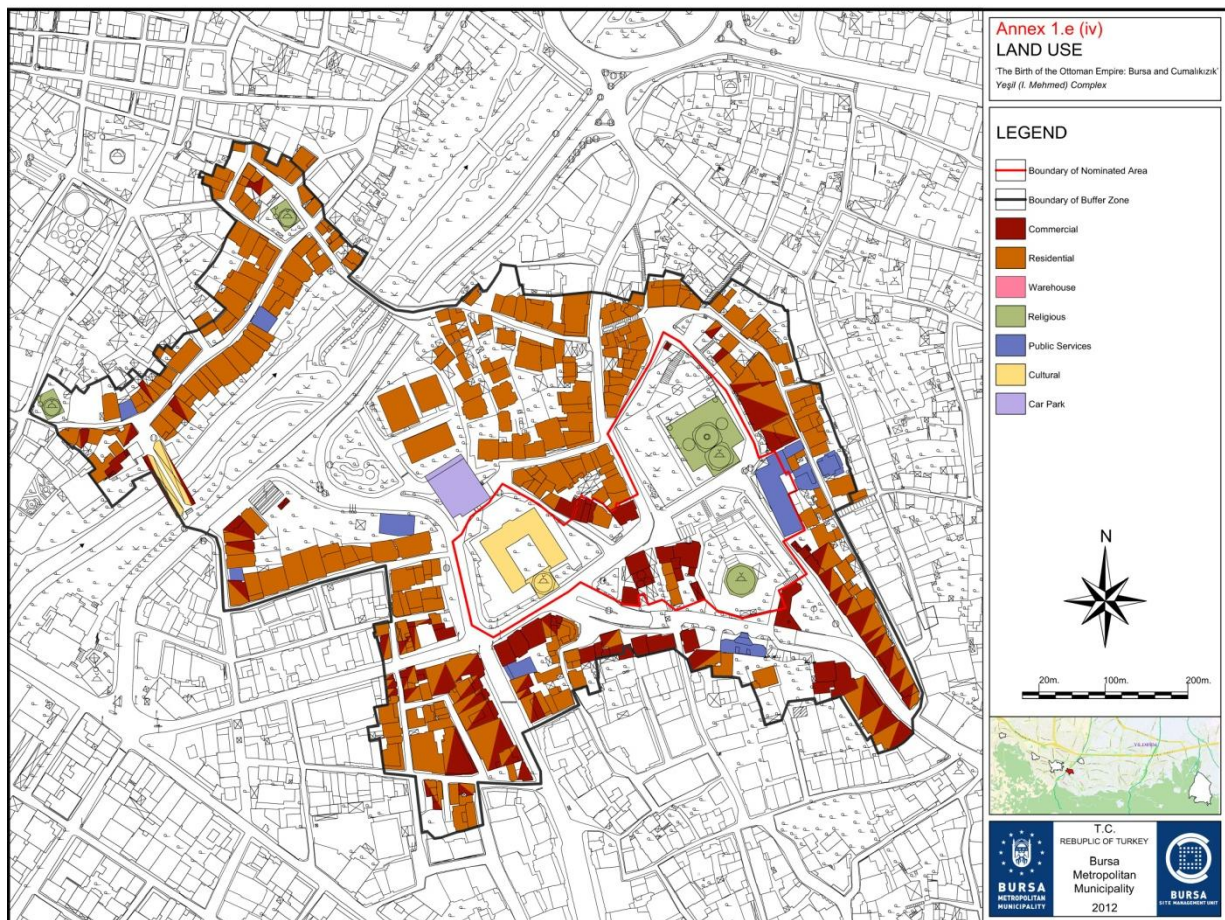
In the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex Management Site, privately owned property accounts for 74%, Waqf owned property accounts for 13%, Public property (BMM – Yıldırım Municipality) accounts for 11% and State owned property accounts for 2% of all property. All of the waqf property is located in the core area. There are structures belonging to the complex located in the waqf property areas of the Core Area. All of the private and State property is located in the Buffer Zone.

Table 15. Ownership Status of Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex

OWNERSHIP	TOTAL	CORE AREA	BUFFER ZONE
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Private Property	74	15	83
Waqfs Property ¹	13	85	2
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	5		6
Yıldırım Municipality	6		7
State	2		2
TOTAL	100	100	100

¹ Waqf Property refers to the properties owned by the Directorate for the Foundations and private foundations.

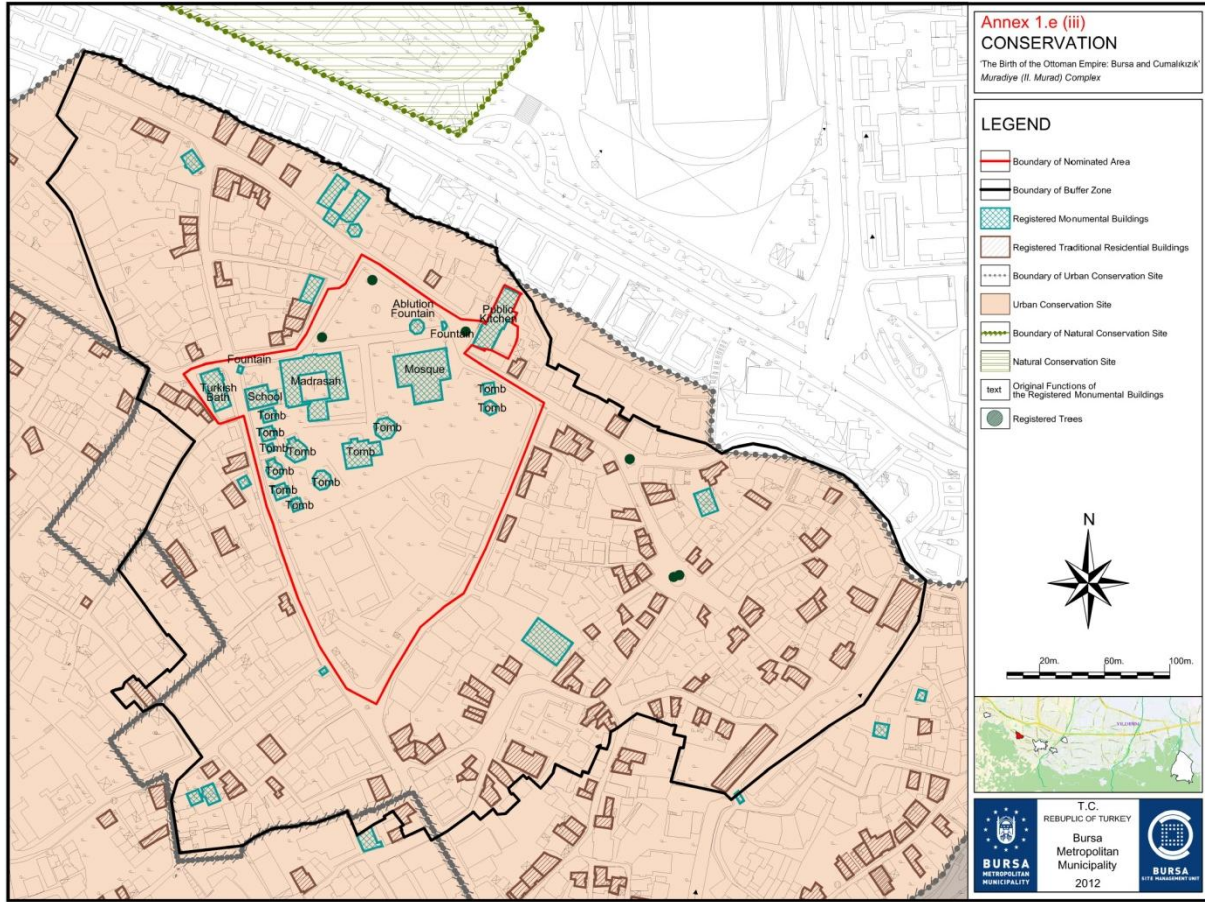
Land Use



Map 40. Land Use – Yeşil (Mehmet I) Complex

70% of the structures located in the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex Management Site are residential. The Core Area covers the Complex structures and consists of 40% religious facility area and with the cultural function of Yeşil Madrasah, 40% cultural use area. Residential-commercial land use can be seen along the Emir Sultan Road, Yesil Road and Celebi Mehmet Boulevard in the Buffer Zone.

The Core Area consists of 40% Religious Facilities, 40% Cultural Area, 10% Commerce, 5% Residences and 5% Official Establishments. The Buffer Zone, however, consists of 80% Residence, 10% Commerce, 5% Official Establishments, 2% Cultural Area and 1% Religious Facilities.

MURADIYE COMPLEX

Map 41. Conservation – Muradiye (Murat I) Complex

Authenticity:

Muradiye (Murad II) Complex is an important spot in the city with its mosque, madrasah, tombs and Turkish bath. There are 12 tombs in the complex most of which belong to the members of the Ottoman Empire Royalty. It has played a great role in recognition of Bursa as an Ottoman Tombs City. It preserved its original architecture and planning features.

Integrity:

Map 42. Presentation of the Management Site on "Suphi Bey Map" date 1862 and the Current Map

The last complex built by an Ottoman Sultan in Bursa. Muradiye (Murad II) Complex included originally a mosque, a madrasah, a Turkish bath, a public kitchen and the Sultan's tomb. There are twelve tombs within Muradiye (Murad II) Complex. Spouses, children, close relatives of Sultans, and various courtiers that served the Ottoman Empire lie under these tombs.

Structures that establish Muradiye (Murad II) Complex remain standing today. In our day, in conclusion of detailed studies conducted on tombs during restoration 15th – 16th century hand carvings were uncovered at domes and dome skirts and are the first examples of such artistic works of the era, proving that the structures sustained their authenticity to date.

In 1951, the right of use for the madrasah was assigned to the Ministry of Health, and continues to provide public services as a dispensary today -the public kitchen as a restaurant of Ottoman cuisine, and the Turkish bath as a rehabilitation centre for people with disabilities. The most important characteristic of the Complex is the harmony between its architecture and nature. There are numerous monumental plane trees and cypresses in the area.

Near-term Conservation Efforts



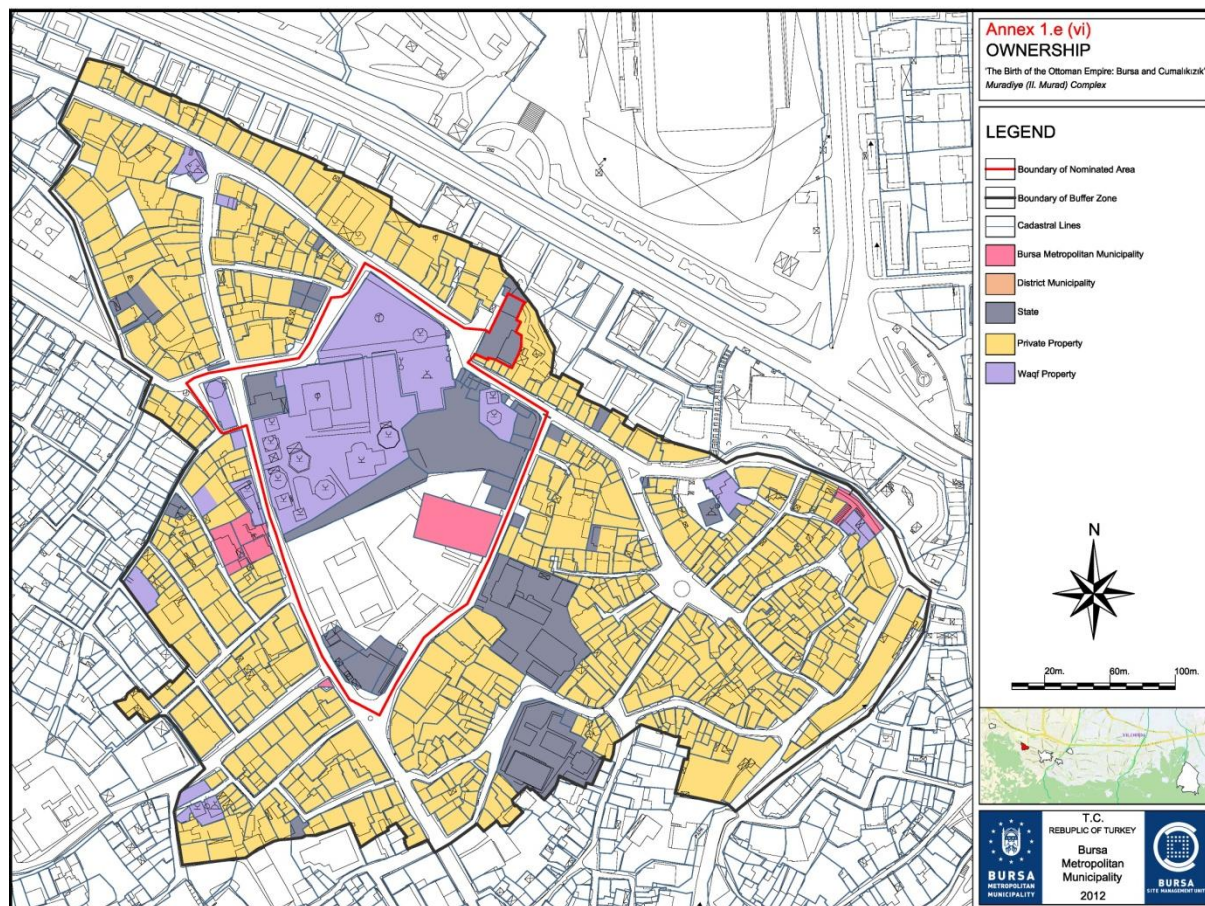
Map 43. Key map of registered buildings in Muradiye (Murad II) Complex

There are 20 registered monumental buildings in the urban site comprising the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex core area. The content of the recent preservation activities implemented in these buildings are summarized below:

- Muradiye Mosque (N1): Restoration project and implementation works approved with the decision of the Preservation Board dated 23.12.2011 with no. 294 are being carried out by the Regional Directorate of Foundations. Jointing cleaning was made on the facades, lead coating was renewed, drainage was made, hand carvings were revealed as a result of the hand-carving scraping performed in the entrance space to the mosque, and projects of these hand-carvings were prepared. Hand-carving research and scraping are on-going in the mosque together with the restorations. The building today is generally in a good state.
- Turkish Bath(N5): The restoration project with a function of training and rehabilitation for people with disabilities was prepared by the Municipality of Osmangazi and approved by the decision of the Preservation Board dated 19.04.2008 with no. 3580. In this scope, the unauthentic additions were removed and spatial arrangements were made in accordance with the function set forth in the project. The roof and facades of the building were restored in accordance with the original state. The restoration works were completed in 2010. The building, which is actively used at present, is in a fairly good state.
- Muradiye Tombs (N7-N18): The project studies for the restoration of the tombs were prepared by Bursa Special Provincial Administration, and approved after evaluations during the meetings of Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board held in October and December 2010. Restoration works started

in 2012 by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa based on the protocol executed between the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa and the General Directorate of Foundations. The original hand carvings were revealed during the implementations. Restorations still continue. Repair, maintenance and improvements are carried out by the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa in the scope of the protocol executed in 2010. Although the buildings are in a good state at present, some maintenance and repairs will be implemented in the scope of restoration projects.

Ownership Status



Map 44. Ownership – Muradiye (Murat I) Complex

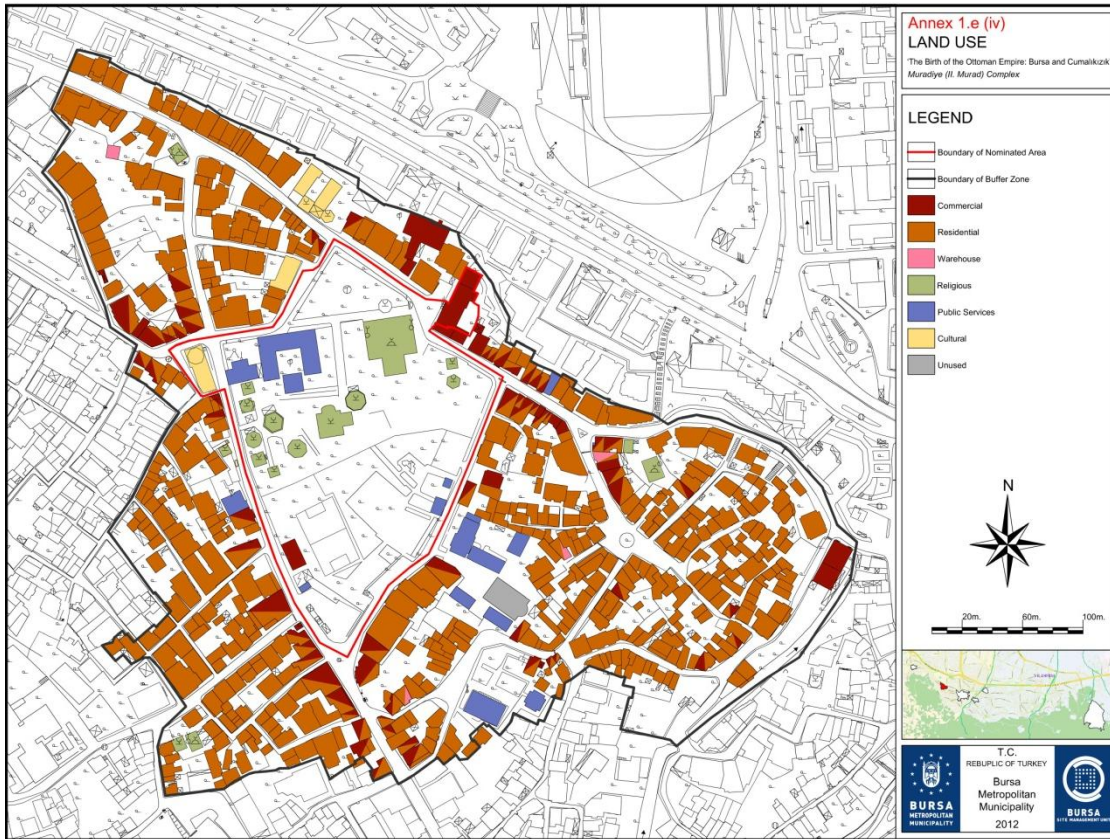
In the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex area, privately owned property accounts for 78%, Waqf owned property accounts for 11%, Public property (BMM – District Municipality) accounts for 2% and State owned property accounts for 9% of all the Management Site. All over the waqf areas in the core area are the structures related to the Complex. All of the private property and a part of the State property are located in the Buffer Zone.

Table 16. Ownership Status of Muradiye Complex

OWNERSHIP	TOTAL	CORE AREA	BUFFER ZONE
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Private Property	78		92
Waqfs Property ¹	11	56	2
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	2	11	1
Osmangazi Municipality			
State Treasury	9	33	5
TOTAL	100	100	100

¹ Waqf Property refers to the properties owned by the Directorate for the Foundations and private foundations.

Land Use

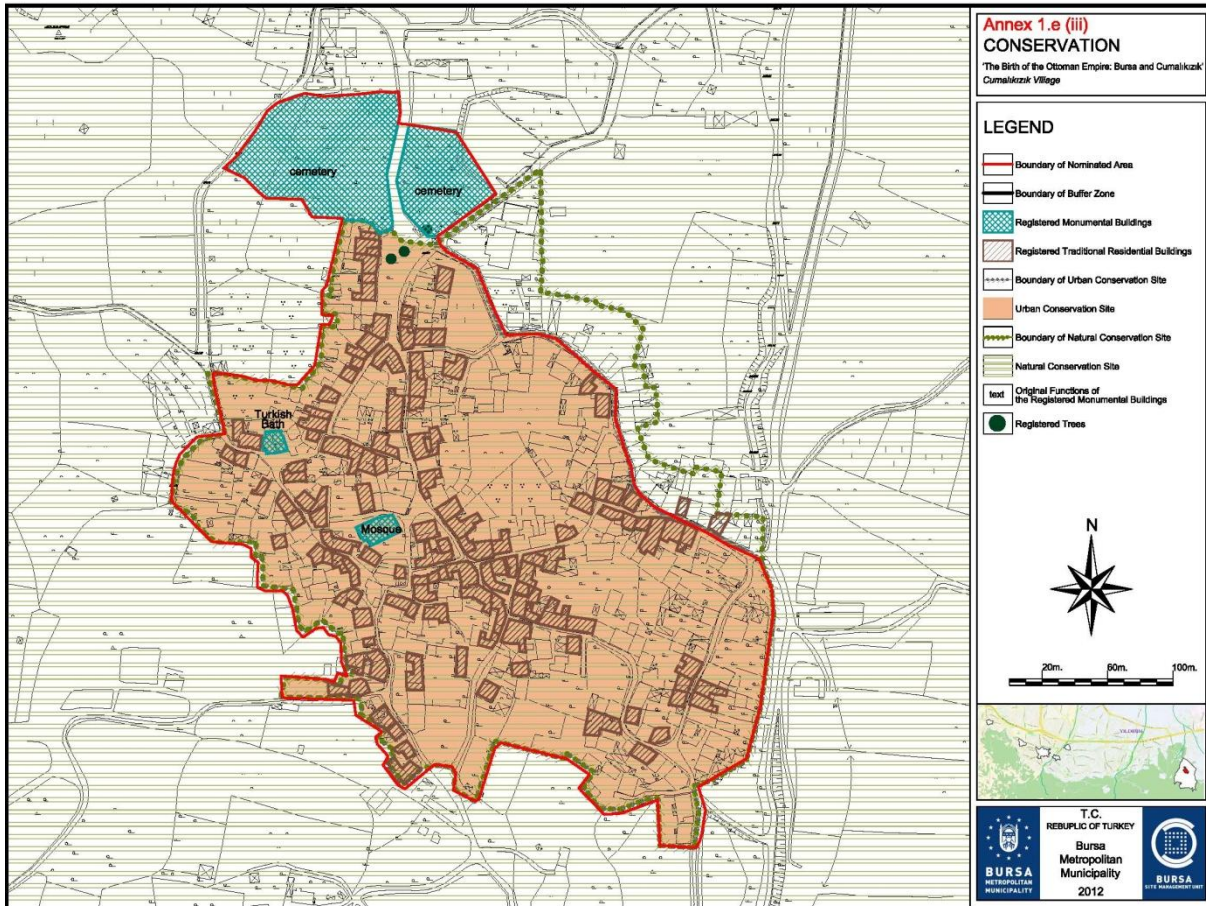


Map 45. Land Use – Muradiye (Murat I) Complex

70% of the structures located in and around the Muradiye (Murad II) Complex Management Site are residential. The Core area covers the Complex structures and 60% of it is occupied with religious facility areas. In the Buffer Zone, residential function is intensive and commercial uses serving in the area are at a rate of 12%.

The Core Area consists of 60% Religious Facilities, 30% Official Establishments, 5% Commerce and 5% Cultural Areas. The Buffer Zone, however, consists of 7.5% Residency, 12% Commerce, 8% Official Establishments, 5% Cultural Areas.

CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE



Map 46. Conservation - Cumalıkızık Village

Authenticity:

According to historical records, Cumalıkızık Village is referred to as an old Ottoman foundation village. The most important characteristic that separates it from other foundation villages is the fact that it preserves its being and authenticity with the village locals that live off income generated from agriculture, even though it is 12 km from the city centre of today and the past. With its organic street textures, monumental structures, agricultural areas, and most importantly the village locals that protect such values, Cumalıkızık remains as one of the best protected examples of Ottoman rural architecture that is still classified as a village. Due to the fact that housing structures within the village are timber, their original form and materials have reached our day intact, regardless of the constant maintenance and repair they have been exposed to. Local timber material was always available around the village without causing any shortages for the village when needed. The fact that the village is established on the skirts of Uludağ means it has abundant water for village locals and also water required for irrigation of agricultural areas by directing the water generated in the mountain towards the village. The floors of the village are authentic and are built sloping inwards in order to prevent incoming water accumulating in the village. In addition, the current water and drainage system protects its authenticity from when it was first built, and meets the needs of today.

Integrity:

Cumalıkızık Village is an early Ottoman village located on the north skirt of Uludağ in the east of Bursa. At the entrance of the village there is a common with the village cemetery and a 700- year old plane tree in the middle. This common area is the broadest location in the village that has an intense texture. Due to its closeness to the cemetery, empty land was left in abundance with the thought that the cemetery may be expanded in the future; however, regardless of the fact that the common is public property, villagers have utilised it as a market place. All streets in the village are overlaid with natural stones, and are sloped in the centre to enable rainwater to flow into the centre of the street. The water and drainage system of Cumalıkızık

village remains original as no works have been conducted since its construction. Thanks to the fountains located in some of the open spaces formed by the intersection of three narrow streets, nearby households are able to meet their water needs. The trade centre of Cumalıkızık is the mosque centre of the village.

In accordance with the topography, village streets create various perspectives, and extend inwards. Houses on either side of the streets create a dense texture with their back to back construction. Streets are narrow in accordance with tradition. The width of the street named Cin Aralığı (Jinni Corridor) or Şeytan Çıkmazı (Devil's Blind) varies between 65-90 centimetres.

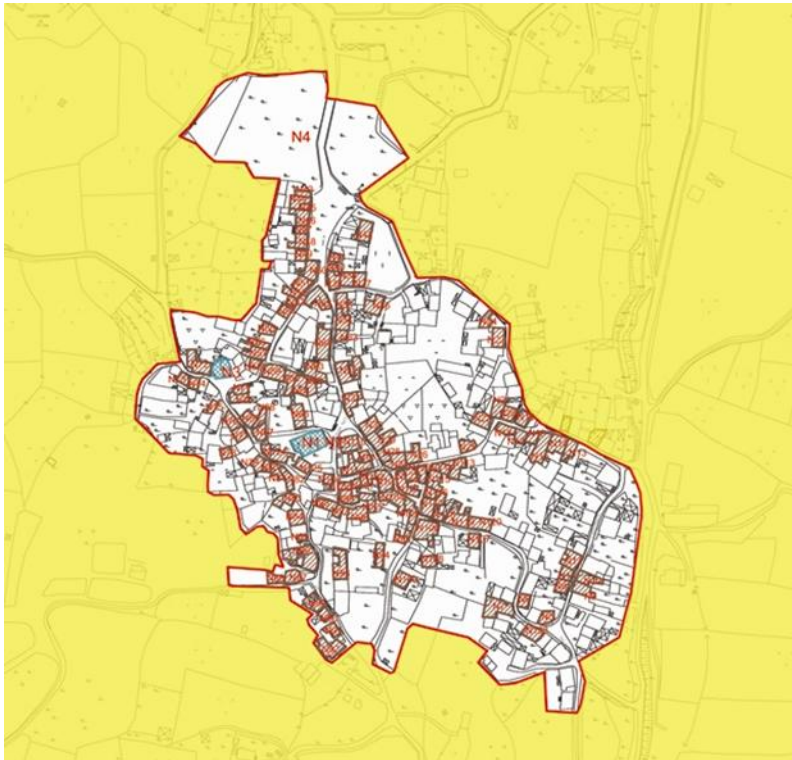
The village, its pattern, setting and houses have retained their original plans and building technique and the whole village maintains the "spirit" which is probably the closest possible to the one in the early Ottoman period. Land uses around the village are still agriculture and forestry, same as the original usage.

Two plan schemes were applied in the houses of Cumalıkızık, which are authentic in terms of roof typology. In the first scheme, the houses have a courtyard, creating a closed environment by being surrounded with high walls. In the second plan type, one cannot enter the courtyard directly from the street, but rather through an entrance space. This space is illuminated by means of a wooden grid which does not have any glass.

The monumental structures of the village remain standing today. Due to their structure types and the construction elements they incorporate the mosque and Turkish bath are the oldest structures of the historical village settlement.

According to H. 1236 – M. 1820 dated records held at the Ottoman Archive of the General Directorate of State Archive, Cumalıkızık Village was a village connected to the Orhan Ghazi Foundation during the said era. As a result, the village is the earliest and best preserved Ottoman village, whose agricultural areas, and residential areas have maintained their existence to date.

Near-term Conservation Efforts



Map 47. Key map of registered buildings in Cumalıkızık Village

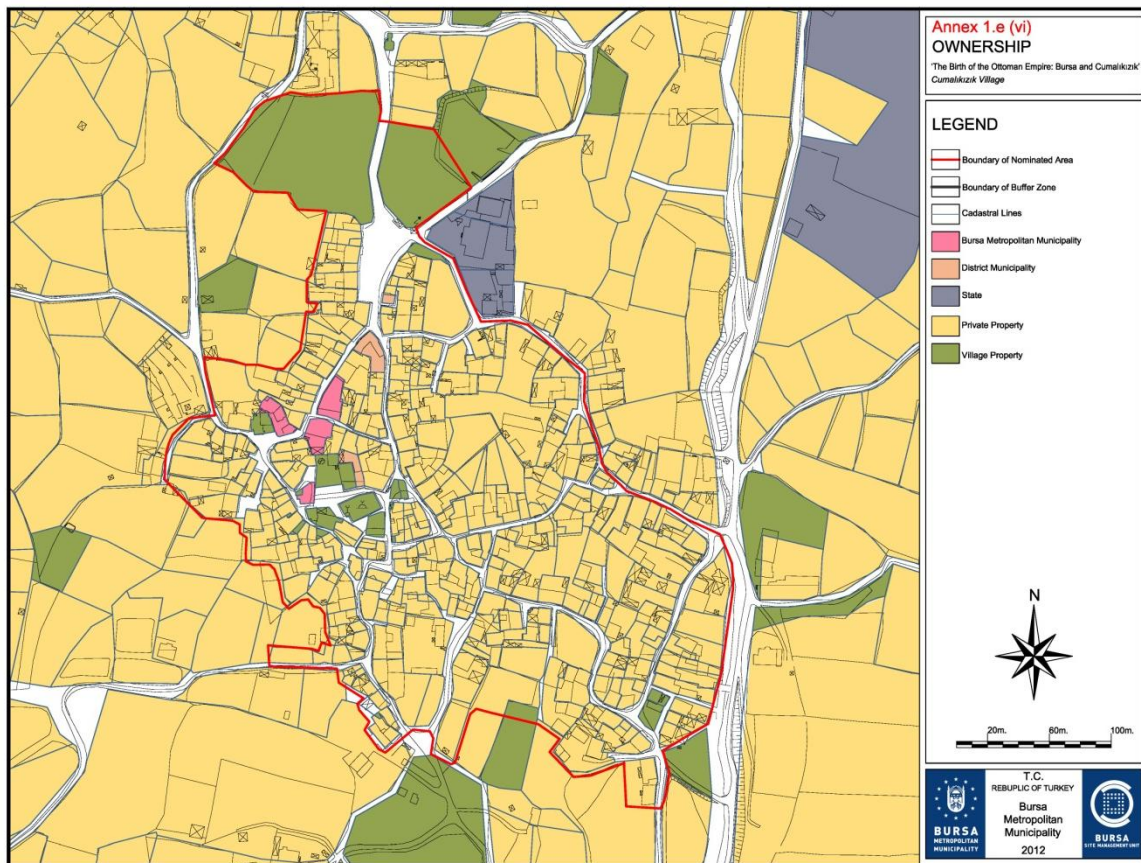
There are 4 monumental buildings (mosque, Turkish bath, cemetery and fountain), 3 natural monuments (trees), 176 civil architecture sample buildings, which add up to a total of 183 registered cultural and natural heritage in the urban site which includes the Cumalıkızık Village.

- The bath within the village was restored in 1983. The core of the historical building is known to have been built at the end of the 16th century. Many modern extensions have been added on to the building. The bath is one of the oldest buildings in the village considering the shape and authenticity of materials.

- A project was started jointly by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality and Bursa Tophane UNESCO Youth Association to finance the restoration in 1997. The objective of the project was to implement the development plan for the protection of the area produced in 1994. In 1998, Bursa Local Agenda 21 Action Plan for Conservation and Development of Cumalıkızık was implemented. The plans were prepared and implemented with an approach to preserve a sustainable cultural and economic structure with development. The main aim was not only to preserve the past, but to carefully plan and implement ways to bring them to the future.
- "An Ottoman Village alive in the Third Millennium - The Cumalıkızık Project" in a project run to protect and conserve Cumalıkızık, a 700 year old Ottoman Village which has preserved its authenticity to this day, and to better the economic situation of the local population. "An Ottoman Village alive in the Third Millennium - The Cumalıkızık Project" was signed by **Bursa Chamber of Architects** as an NGO, as central administration **Bursa Special Provincial Administration** and by local administration **Yıldırım Municipality**, in 2007. The purpose of this project is to enable administrative cooperation between the partners so as to be able to ensure the integrity and character of the conservation area, the monumental and civil architecture, rehabilitate the streets and squares and ensure the preservation of this heritage for future generations, ensure Cumalıkızık's ecological, physical, socio-cultural and economic sustainability. Methods have been developed taking in to account Cumalıkızık's social, economic, cultural and spatial development to protect this area. The work conducted according to these methods are listed below:
 - After the consents of the title holders of all the registered and unregistered buildings in Cumalıkızık were obtained, surveys of 121 registered buildings and facade surveys of 91 unregistered parcels were separated into 7 regions and were put up for tender. The surveys and facade surveys prepared were approved by Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board. Restitution, restoration and reconstruction projects and facade renovation projects of regions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were allocated in accordance with the decisions of the Board.
 - With an intention to protect the natural, historical and cultural heritage in Cumalıkızık and to carry the texture of Cumalıkızık forward to the 3rd millennium, an Urban Design Project tender was made to determine the restoration implementations for maintaining the authentic architecture, the strategies to be developed and the functions to be given to the buildings. The preliminary project prepared (Urban Design Project scale: 1/1000) was approved by Bursa Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Regional Board. In this process, the preservation plan had to be revised in accordance with the decisions taken with the Urban Design Project. Thus, the Development Plan for the Protection of Cumalıkızık Village which was approved in 1994 and took in to account the physical layout of the area was revised to enable the revival of the social, economic and physical development of the village.
The Development Plan Protection encompasses the conservation, revival, development, rehabilitation of physical, social and economic characteristics of Cumalıkızık Village Urban Conservation Area, Urban Conservation Area Impact Transitional Area and Natural Conversation Areas. The revised development plan was deemed appropriate by the Yıldırım Municipal Council with decision no. 270 on 04.05.2011 and was approved by the Metropolitan Municipality with decision no. 1007 on 15.12.2011. The plan is currently being considered by the Bursa Committee for the Protection of Cultural Assets and the Natural Assets Protection Commission.
 - 54 parcels of land were registered by the Bursa District Board for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets for their contribution to the architectural style and urban texture as part of the revision of the conservation plan and urban design project. Restitution and restoration projects for 54 registered parcels, facade rehabilitation and reinforcement of 4 unregistered parcels along with tenders for 5 areas where restoration projects have not been prepared have been completed.
 - Various facade and roof repairs have been completed (12 unregistered and subsequently registered structures) according to reinforcement projects approved by the Bursa District Board for the Conservation of Culture, and Natural Assets.
 - Restoration of Cumalıkızık Village Mosque, museum and one building as socio-cultural facilities are continuing according to Committee approved projects. The carrier system of the mosque was supported by original materials and hand drawings were revealed during plastering.
 - I.T.U. Applied Research Centre are consulting on the restoration and zoning plan revision being implemented in the village and for the urban design project.

Ownership Status

In Cumalikizik Village privately owned property accounts for 54%, Waqf owned property accounts for 1%, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality and Yıldırım Municipality owned property accounts for 3%, State owned property accounts for 41%, and village property accounts for 2% of all property. Mostly areas related to private and village property are located in the core area. There are areas with private and state property in the buffer zone as well.



Map 48. Property Ownership Analysis of Cumalikizik Village (Source: Land Use Studies)

Table 17. Cumalikizik Village Ownership Status

OWNERSHIP	TOTAL	CORE AREA	BUFFER ZONE
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Private Property	54	86	53
Waqfs Property ¹	1		1
Bursa Metropolitan Municipality	2	2	
Yıldırım Municipality	1	1	
State Treasury	41		43
Village Property	2	11	3
TOTAL	100	100	100

¹ Waqf Property refers to the properties owned by the Directorate for the Foundations and private foundations.

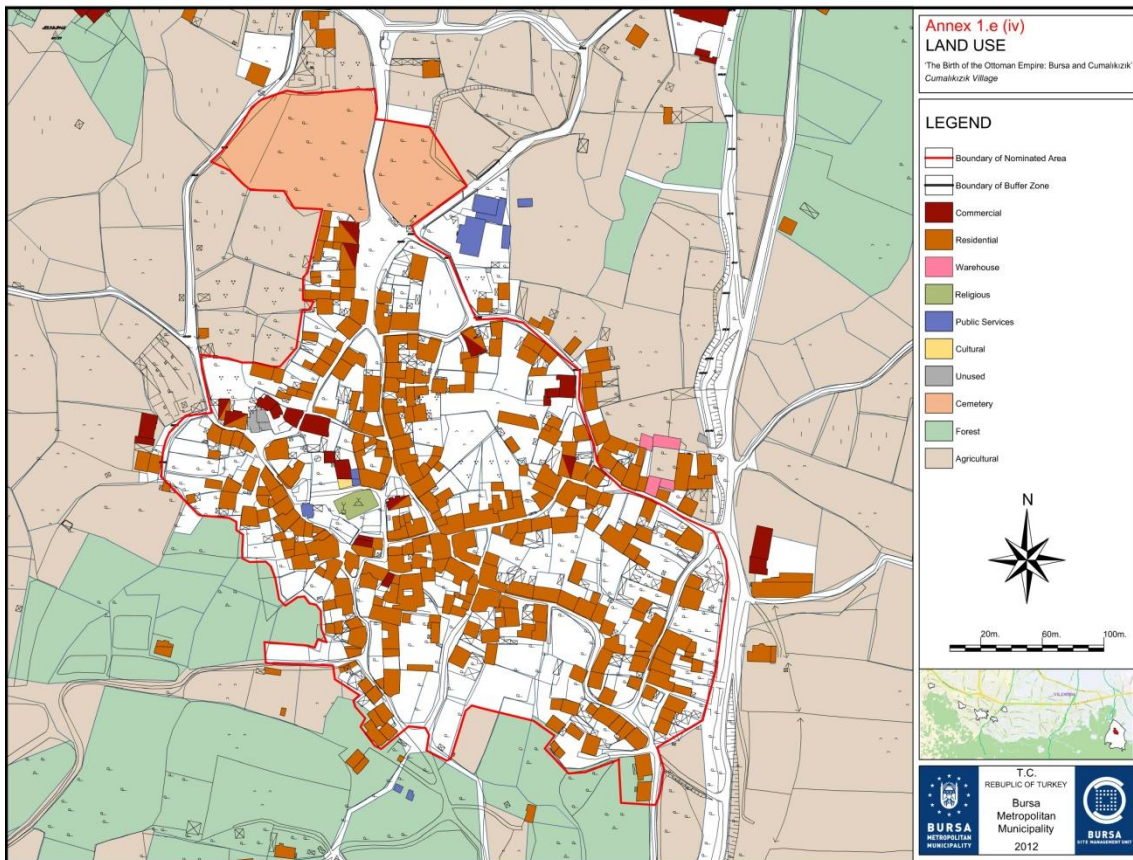
There are a total of 336 parcels in the planning area. 26 of the parcels belong to public establishments while the remaining 310 are private properties. 72% of these parcels are parcels with single share, 24% are 2-4 shares, and 4% are 5-10 shares.

Land Use

Cumalikizik village is in eastern Bursa, 15km away from the city centre and is in the northern side of Uludağ. It is located on the 10th KM of Bursa-Ankara highway, on the right 3km to Uludağ and 340m above the sea level.

The 700 year old Ottoman village Cumalikizik was brought under the conservation with High Council of Monuments' ruling in 1980 and all kinds of constructions in the village require a permit. In the following year, the village's centre and surroundings were declared an "Urban and Natural Site."

A total of 270 houses, 180 of which are still being used and some under conservation and restoration process, still bare their Ottoman era residence pattern in the village where many listed civil architecture samples from the Ottoman era are present. Additionally, there are mosque, Turkish bath, fountain and certified monumental trees. Moreover, there is a church ruin from Byzantine era to the south-east of the settlement in Ihlamurcu locality.



Map 49. Land Use - Cumalikizik Village

When examined in terms of land use, Urban Site and Urban Site Response Area and its locality possess residential and commercial use, garden-field and graveyard areas. The surroundings of the river to the east are rich in trees.

The Core Area consists of 80% Residencies, 10% Graveyard, 5% Commerce, 3% Religious Facilities, 1% Official Establishments and 1% Cultural Areas. The Buffer Zone, however, consists of 50% Forest, 40% Agricultural Field, 7% Commerce and %3 Residencies.

Cumalikizik Village Mosque Square and Egrek Square are the village's traditional centres that survived through time. The roads going south and south-east from Egrek Square and structuring axis make up the most crowded regions. Commercial and public buildings are located on Egrek and Mosque squares. Other areas, however, are less densely populated and garden agriculture is carried in some sections. Certified Civil Architecture Samples, however, are mostly located on squares and road axis.

There are vast agricultural fields in the Buffer Zone. The buffer zone, which has been designed to cover some of the agricultural fields that are owned by the villagers engaged in agriculture and are confined to the village's settlement, is limited by forest and highways.

1.4.3.4.2. Factors Affecting the Management Site

NUMBER OF RESIDENTS

Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes): There is no housing in the core area in the Khans Region and Sultan Complexes. According to the Bursa City Population 2011 Address-Based Population Registration System results, the population of buffer zone is as follows:

Khans Area	: 5732 persons
Hüdavendigar Complex	: 1127 persons
Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex	: 1208 persons
Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex	: 3183 persons
Muradiye(Murad II) Complex	: 3201 persons

Cumalıkızık Village: According to the Bursa City Population 2011 Address-Based Population Registration System results, the population of Cumalıkızık Village is 719. There is no settlement in the buffer zone.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC (SPATIAL) DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES

Khans Area: The area, being a place which meets various shopping requirements of all town-dwellers at the city centre, is used intensively. The transportation of users is provided by means of the main roads around the area and public transportation. The area is entirely pedestrianized. The biggest problem concerning the traffic in the area is the shortage of car parks. However, this problem is planned to be solved by accelerating mass transportation projects, such as the light rail system in the scope of the transportation master plan prepared at the city scale.

The new examples of construction and preservation in the area, which is included in the urban site area, are regulated by means of preservation plans, and followed by the relevant authorities, and thus development suitable for the historical environment is kept under control.

When we look at today, we can see that Khans Area has faced problems with adapting to the changing living conditions. It is very important for the city centre to attract citizens and make them happy to be there. It is visible that the area contains intensive commercial activity whereas socio-cultural and touristic use is almost non-existent. This situation causes the area to seem like abandoned at evening hours when there is no commercial activity

There has been a change in social structure as a result of extreme population movements in Khans Area, which has a historical past with containing commerce, small handicraft production, manufacturing, accommodation and religious activities for centuries, and as a result of this change there have been spotted deposition parts in the area. This change has shown itself particularly in Reyhan. Tahtakale's association with Khans area and commercial value has decreased.

Sultan Complexes: The surroundings of the complexes, which are the focal points constituting the city landscaping, are identified as green areas in the preservation plan and the areas are closed to vehicular traffic.

The new examples of constructions and preservation implementation in the area, which is included in the urban preservation site, are regulated by means of preservation plans, and followed by the relevant authorities, and thus development suitable for the historical environment is kept under control.

The thermal spa in the Hüdavendigar Complex management area has one of the best preserved bathing cultures in the world, and is of global importance. Additionally the area is on the route to Uludağ and is of importance for the region. This has led to different accommodation options being available in the area.

The residential houses around Yıldırım ve Muradiye Complexes and the commercial trade around Yeşil Complex have led to economic development pressures.

Cumalıkızık Village: New construction is not allowed in the village that is surrounded by natural conservation areas and is located in the city conservation area, conservation efforts are followed by relevant institutions. There is no pressure from any physical development within the village.

Visitors are prohibited to enter the village with their vehicles, and have to use the two car parks at the entrance of Cumalıkızık Village, for parking. Only the vehicles of the villagers are allowed into the village.

On the extensive, fertile soil of the village, all kinds of fruit (excluding citrus) and vegetables are grown. While chestnut was grown primarily before, now mostly cherries, raspberries, blackberries and chestnuts are grown. The commerce in the village consists of grocery shops, coffee shops and a bazaar area. Also several houses with upper floors used as residences have food-drink premises on the ground floor, homemade food and various handicrafts are sold to visitors.

For sustainable preservation, tourism planning must be controlled. While tourism can damage the local features, it can also lead to the loss of the natural and cultural assets of the area. There must be a balance between the gains from tourism and the agricultural culture that is the original source of the village's economy.

VISITOR PRESSURE

Khans Area: While there is visitor pressure, the conservation area is far from its limit. Traditionally big market areas which are able to serve a large number of visitors at a time.

Sultan Complexes: The number of local and foreign visitors to the mosques and tombs in the complexes is gradually increasing. As there is no entrance fee and all conservation areas are open to the public there is no definite data regarding visitor numbers, however the visitor pressure does not yet constitute a threat to the cultural value of the conservation area.

Cumalıkızık Village: Cumalıkızık is not yet under threat from visitors. Even if it were to attract more visitors in the future, with correct management this situation would not damage the texture and spirit of the village.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES

Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes): Utilization of natural gas generally for the heating systems in the city has reduced air pollution in general. Elimination of traffic from all core areas has decreased the risk an environmental pollution caused by traffic. However, because of Ulucami's (The Grand Mosque) location in the Khans Region facing Atatürk Street, which is one of the main roads around the core area, exhaust gases of motorized traffic pollute façades. In order protect its construction material limestone from any damages facades of the mosque were cleaned with hot water recently in 2009. The environment is kept under control with this kind of preservation activities.

Cumalıkızık Village: Since natural sites prevent the urban development in the remote surroundings of the area to reach the village, there is no environmental pollution risk in the village.

NATURAL DISASTERS AND RISK PREPAREDNESS

Bursa is located on an important tectonic belt, namely the North Anatolia fault line system, producing earthquakes actively. Tracia-Eskişehir fault line zone, which has a significant role in the formation of Bursa plains and mountains, is also in this region. In particular, the area where the city of Bursa is located is the active Bursa fault line which constitutes the border between Bursa Plain and Uludağ Slopes. Due to this fact, Bursa is included in the 1st Earthquake Region in the "Turkey Earthquake Regions Map".

Lastly, Bursa and its surrounding areas were affected by an earthquake based in İzmit on 17 August 1999 and suffered some small damages. After this earthquake that took place in the Marmara Region, actions against earthquake hazard were expedited, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency was established under the Prime Minister's Office, and this establishment was organized in all cities in Turkey. Being aware of the significance of the historical centre, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Disaster and Emergency has been preparing "Disaster Prevention and Action Plans" at the city scale. In the core areas, places that are unreachable by vehicles were determined and necessary actions were taken by placing hydrants and fire-hose cabinets. Moreover, the public is being trained for "risk prevention" in emergency situations. There are fire-fighting

teams in Cumalıkızık and in Khans Area, consisting of volunteers and villagers, who were trained on how to use the fire-hose cabinets.

Reinforcement requirements concerning earthquakes are planned in preservation projects in buildings individually, and drainage system problems are solving, humidity meters are placed in highly qualified buildings, such as the tombs in Muradiye Complex, and fire and smoke detectors are placed to the extent permitted by preservation principles; the Preservation Board is sensitive on the establishment of escape plans concerning fire exits.

ACCESSORIES

Infrastructure

In Khans Area and Sultan Complexes, there are available infrastructure systems for electric, water, sewer, natural gas, fire equipment etc. But they should be rehabilitated by using new technologies. Wireless communication and small fire trucks for narrow streets should be provided.

Currently Cumalıkızık village includes a water depot, potable water network, electricity and telephone infrastructure and a canalization network which has been built long time ago.

Internet and television infrastructure which are considered as livelihood requirements of today are included in hardware requirements which shall be provided without the visual pollution of satellite dishes.

Urban Furniture

Urban furniture such as lights, seating, rubbish bins, guardrails, covers, street signs, fountains and flower beds are present at each site. In addition there are child care rooms, telephone booths and public toilets for common usage. But these need to be increased in numbers. There are actions suggested on this issue in the management plan. Urban furniture and common areas have been designed in harmony with the structure of the sites.

Covers and signs that are not in harmony with the sites should be removed. Another actions suggested in the management plan is to create “an urban design guide” for these sites.

District municipalities are responsible for garbage collection and maintenance of urban furniture at sites in their borders. Garbage is collected with garbage trucks.

Security

The safety of all areas is provided by MOBESE cameras on the streets, security cameras or the people charged for it. Khans and bazaars in the Khans Area have doors, which are shut at certain hours of the day. Each Khan and bazaar also has their own security cameras and personnel. There are also police and municipal police points at the site.

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality provides security and security cameras at tombs in complexes.

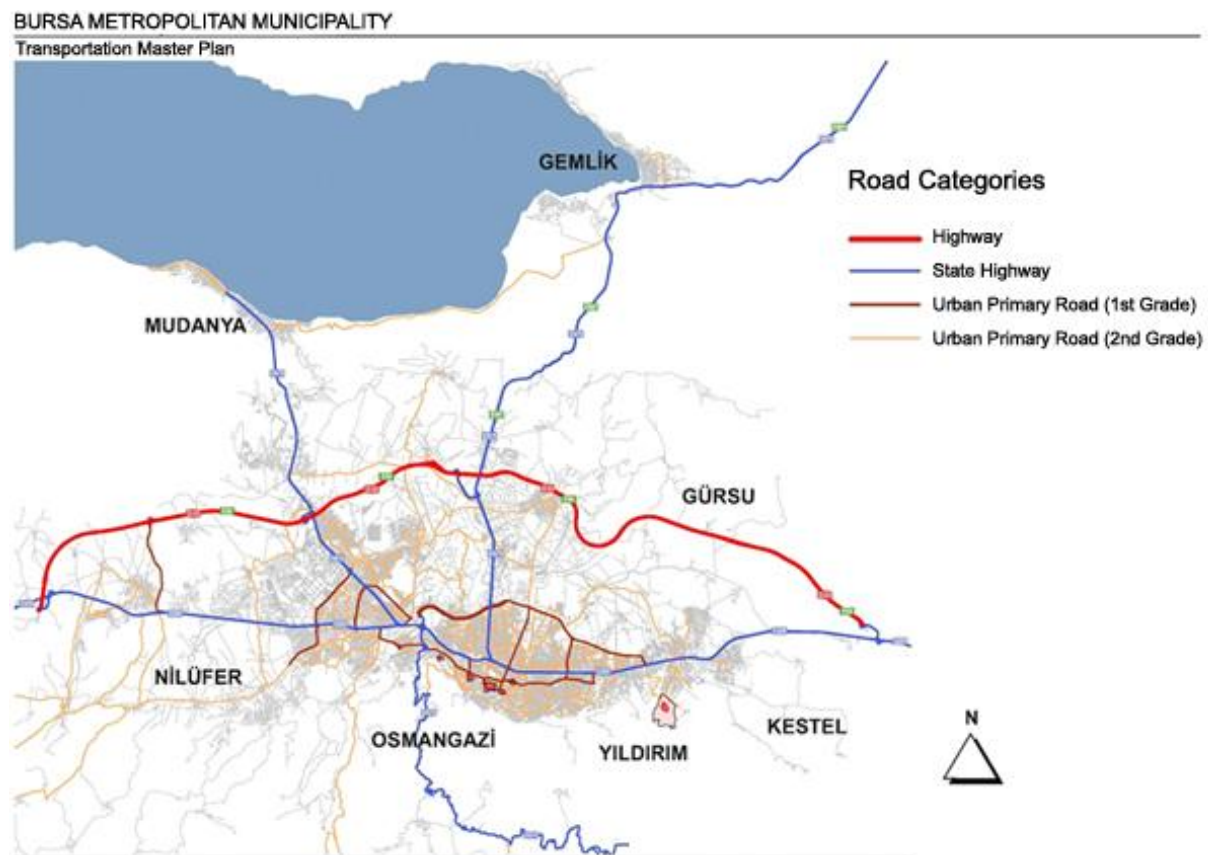
1.5. TRANSPORTATION - ACCESSIBILITY

Access to Bursa

Bursa, the 4th biggest city in Turkey, is located on an important transport axis in the East Marmara Region and has a pivotal location on this axis.

Bursa is located on the junction point of the Bursa-Bandırma-Çanakkale, Bursa-Ankara and İstanbul-İzmir highways, and thus it is a strategically vital city. Highways that connect centrals in Central and West Anatolia to the Marmara coast all go through Bursa. Also, it has a widespread and organized road network that connects inner-city settlements to each other.

This section examines accessibility to the Management Plan Sites and inner-city transportation.



Map 50. Bursa Highway Transportation Axis (Source: BMM Reports on Transportation Main Plan)

Intercity access to Bursa is available by Highway, Sea Route Linked with Highway, and Airline. Bursa Seabuses (BUDO), established by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality under BURULAŞ, and İstanbul Sea Buses (IDO) provide sea transportation between Bursa and İstanbul. There is no intercity rail transport to Bursa. However, the Bursa high-speed rail line, which will have a top speed of 250 km/hr, will provide rail access to İzmir and other ports via Balıkesir, providing a significant alternative transportation for the region's industry. The line is planned to enter in to service in 2016.

Airway access is provided via Yenişehir Civil Airport and Gemlik Military Airport. The old Yunuseli Airport is currently closed to air traffic. Additionally, Seabird services have been started by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, reducing the transport time between Bursa and İstanbul to just 18 minutes. Every day except Tuesday, there are a total of 4 flights - 2 from Haliç, 2 from Gemlik.

The World Heritage Candidate Areas and Buffer Zone areas are located in the Osmangazi and Yıldırım Districts. Khans Area, Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex and Muradiye (Murad II) Complex are within the Osmangazi district boundaries; Cumalıkızık Village, Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex and Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex are within the Yıldırım district boundaries. These areas are located in the city centre in terms of transportation connection.

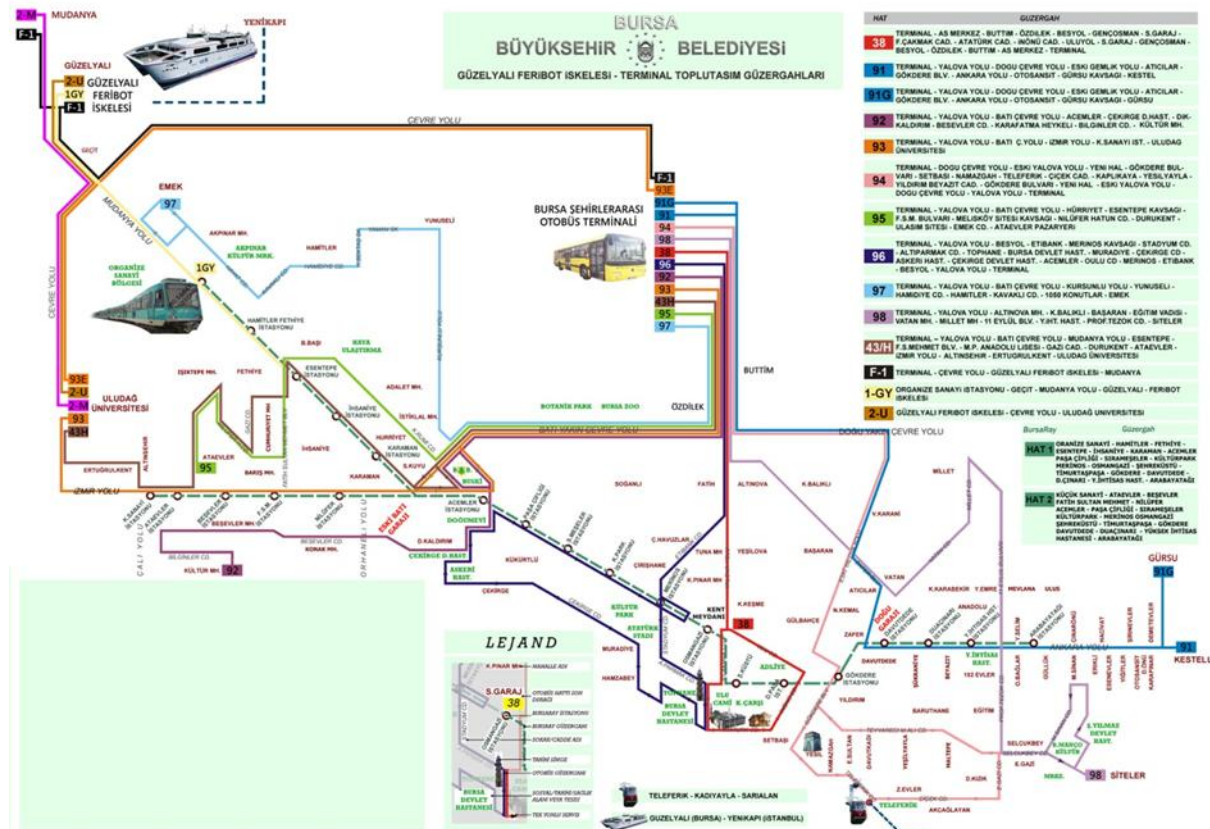


Photo 23. Güzelyalı Ferry Pier-Terminal Public Transportation Routes (Source: BMM)

Work is continuing to preserve the neighbourhoods, streets, avenues and historical buildings while also trying to make access easy for those living in and visiting these areas. Arrangements must be made within the city and in particular the Management Area to encourage pedestrian access and make access available for all sections of society. Additionally, the transport links within the Management Area can partly be resolved by the Visitor Management Plan and the Transportation Plan.

According to data from Metropolitan Municipality Directorate of Transportation, 8% of daily averaged 1.807.547 trips are conducted by Rail System, the remaining 92% are by rubber tyre vehicles on highways. 41% of these trips are made with privately owned vehicles and the rest 59% is by public transportation.

Public transportation is provided by bus, minibüs, and jitney and rail system. Public Transport by Rail System is by BursaRay run by BURULAŞ. In BursaRay 1. Stage A and B Parts, there are 23 stations overall with 5 of them underground. Total length of the two-line route is 22.043km and is totally independent from intercity highways. Transportation diversity and percentage research has been conducted for Bursa in general. Similar research should be conducted for the Site Management in the years to come.

BursaRay 2. Stage University Line has a length of 6.622 km and contains 6 stations with 1 of them underground. There are 2 stations with 1 of them underground on the Mudanya Road Extension. Its length is 2.233km. Daily number of passengers reached 181.000 as of year end 2011.

In addition, the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality has created a project for a Heykel-Garaj (T1) Tram Line, an approximately 6.5 kilometre line between Heykel and Garaj. The line will have 13 stations along the Stadium, Altıparmak and Atatürk Avenues, along Heykel, İnönü Avenue, Kıbrıs Şehitleri Avenue, Town Square and Darmstad Avenue route, with 1 workshop building, 2 workshop lines, 15 points, 1 checkrail and 2 transformer buildings.



Map 51. T1 Line Route (Source: Bursa Metropolitan Municipality)

There is not an important intercity access connection going through or near Cumalıkızık Village, thus there is not a heavy transport activity or traffic pressure. Bursa-Ankara highway passing north of the Cumalıkızık Village is the village's most important access route. All other roads are secondary. Minibus lines also use this route. Since access in and around the village is within walking distance, access is mainly on foot. There is not a distinctive hierarchy among roads in the area. Roads in the village do not present a planned structure. Due to the inclined structure of the village many roads are dead end roads, with a large number of these appearing in the village. Village roads have been paved with natural stone in line with the land. Several roads are quite narrow, and some are merely wide enough for a person to fit through. Transportation to the village is available by bus and minibus. There is a bus and minibus stop in the planning field in the village entrance.

Station 5 of the 8km-long BursaRay Kestel Line, which is still under construction, is being built en route to Cumalıkızık Village. The village is about 3km away from this station which will make access to the village easier and more appealing.

Another general problem in the city is parking space. The need for vehicle parking increases in line with the intensifying traffic of private vehicles in the city centre. Multilevel parking garages providing service in the area have been failing to meet the demand. The narrowness of inner-city roads and their over-capacity status brings more serious problems. Roadside parking spaces in the city centre are managed by BURBAK INC., an affiliate of the Metropolitan Municipality. There are also vehicle parks managed by private enterprises that provide service as parking lots and multilevel parking garages. There are parking lot problems in the area, particularly in places with attached building structures.

The sidewalks on the intercity main and side roads are being redesigned according to universal design principles, making them suitable for disabled use. This work is continuing in the city Centre and in particular in areas with high pedestrian traffic.

Streets and squares reserved for pedestrians have heavy pedestrian traffic. Streets and squares reserved for pedestrian traffic and their length are given below: Ünlü Street 160m, Nalbantoğlu 315m, Tahtakale 58m, Açıkkarşı 145m, Village Market 252m, Şehreküstü – Cumhuriyet Street 180m.

Bicycle parking areas have been built at Küçük Sanayi, Ataevler, Beşevler, FSM, Nilüfer, Karaman, İhsaniye, Esentepe, Hamitler, Organize Sanayi, and Acemler BursaRay stations.

1.6 CURRENT PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT SITE

1.6.1 PHYSICAL STRUCTURE

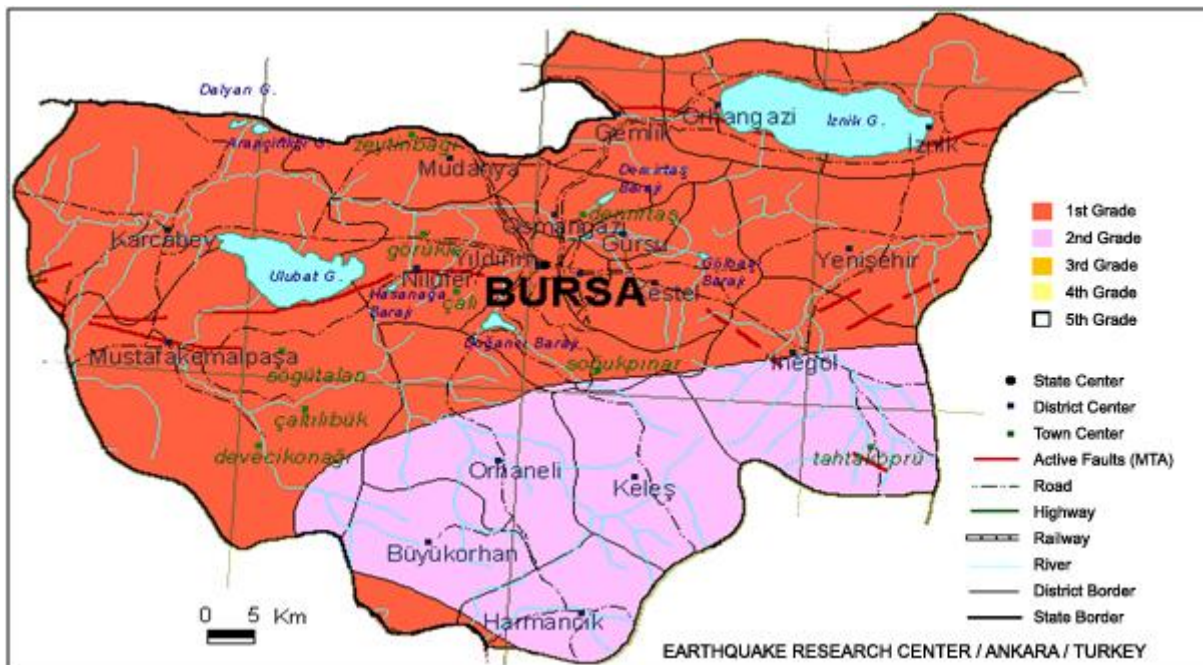
Khans Area and Sultan Complexes

- **Natural Structure**

The centre of Bursa is in the historical settlement in the southern slopes of Mount Uludağ. Originally situated on the hillside, the city has expanded in time in to the plains. A major part of the city lies in an east-west direction according to the topography and foundation lines of Sultan Complexes.

As the structure of Khans Area is complete, the topography of the area differs from place to place according to settlements. While the incline in the area is mostly around 5-10%, the Historical Walls area has inclines of around 40-50% at the travertine terraces. The four Sultan Complexes in the Site Management were founded on hills in a line. The Cumalıkızık Village conservation site has a medium sloping land structure. The 10% incline slowly increases towards the Southern slopes of Mount Uludağ.

Bursa is located on an important and active tectonic belt, in a region where the North Anatolian Fault system branches off. The Trakya-Eskişehir Fault zone, which has an important role in the formation of plains and mountains in Bursa, is also in the same region. The area where Bursa was founded is on the particularly the active Bursa fault, setting the boundary between Uludağ Elevation and Bursa plain. Due to its location, Bursa is listed in the 1st Degree Seismic Zone in "Earthquake Zoning Map of Turkey."



Map 52. Earthquake Zoning Map of Turkey - Earthquake Risk Map for Bursa (Source: Earthquake Research Centre / Ankara)

There are a vast number of hot water springs in Bursa city centre and several districts that are intensively used for health and tourist purposes. Water potential suitable for the development of Thermal Tourism has been found in these geothermal-based springs. Hot water springs in Bursa city centre are concentrated on two geothermal zones named 'Çekirge' and 'Kaynarca-Kükürtlü.'

Both sources have faced the danger of pollution due to intensive settlement. Conservation sites for these sources have been specified but the management policy has not been properly defined. There are a large number of springs for drinking water within the boundaries of Bursa, most of which emerge from the slopes of Uludağ, that have been bottled for commercial purposes.

- **Weather Data**

Continental climate conditions of the Black Sea region and characteristics of Mediterranean climate are seen in Bursa. Summers are hot with low rainfall, and winters are cold with heavy rainfall. A sub humid climate is dominant in Bursa with the influence of the Mediterranean climate and a significant drought is observed in the summer season. Winter months are included in humid limits, summer months are within fully dry limits. Only half an hour away from the city centre, Uludağ has a climate and snowfall that is suitable for winter sports and ski resorts. Vertical change of climate characteristics caused plant species to form belts.

- **Aquatic Resources**

Bursa is one of the rare cities that have both surface and underground water sources. Covering the city from one side to another, the Nilüfer River and its tributaries constitute the city's main water supply, at the same time serving as protection for the city against flooding.

More than 2000 fountains have been built in Bursa since the city's foundation. In addition, for the purpose of providing the city's water supply, a short-distance water pipeline was installed.

Major causes for water pollution for water resources in Bursa include; municipal and industrial waste water, drainage waters of fertilizers and pesticides used in agricultural activities, mixing of air pollution into water by wet and dry deposits, and the mining industry.

- **Air Quality**

When air pollution in Bursa area is examined, it can be seen that the pollution has risen to significant levels particularly in central districts. Coal is widely used in Yıldırım district house holds for domestic heating. Emission levels are higher than other districts in Osmangazi, due to domestic heating, heavy traffic, and pollution from industrial plants. There are 3 air quality measurement Centres in Osmangazi and Yıldırım.

The use of natural gas for heating systems in the city has generally decreased the air pollution in the city. Natural gas use should be popularized and natural gas should be provided for other districts as well, while encouraging people to use higher quality coal. Inner-city transport by bus, minibuses, or taxi causes excessive fuel consumption as well as exhaust and noise pollution. Removing traffic from all core areas has reduced the possibility of pollution from traffic. However, the Ulu Mosque in the Khans Area is on the boundary of one of the main arteries around the core area, Atatürk Avenue, and exhaust fumes does cause some pollution on the facade of the building. In 2009 the mosque facade was cleaned with hot water to avoid damaging the coarse stone construction. The area is kept under control with conservation efforts like this.

Toxic gases SO_2 and NO_2 emitted to the atmosphere react with the water vapour in humid air and constitutes acid. When this acid gets adrift due to wind and is relocated, it causes acid rains; and acid rains inflict damage and pollution on the exteriors of monumental structures in heritage sites.

Having an important place among fieldstones and extensively used in historical structures, the limestone is the most sensitive of natural building stones to atmospheric contaminants. Stones with high calcite rate (CaCO_3) like marble, limestone and sandstone are more vulnerable to air contaminants and acids in comparison to granite stones. Tarnishing on stone and marble surfaces of historical structures is caused particularly by sulphur dioxide (SO_2).

The effect of SO_2 on structures is that it reacts with CaCO_3 found in Stone and marble structures and forms calcium sulphate (CaSO_4) and gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) which are water-soluble and lead to deterioration of structures over time. Another effect of SO_2 is that it generates sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) in the atmosphere and on metal surfaces, which accelerates metal corrosion.

It can be understood that there is a linear interaction between traffic intensity and pollution on buildings, and between sulphur compounds deposited on stone surfaces and tarnishing on buildings.

- **Waste**

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality has a solid waste landfill in Osmangazi. The 1950 ton/day solid waste of settlement areas and business establishments is collected by district municipalities and transported to the

landfill. Medical waste from all medical institutions and establishment in Bursa are separately collected from the sources with 7 vehicles, and brought to medical waste sterilization plant in the solid waste landfill area, where they are sterilized.

There are sewerage systems in Osmangazi and Yildirim Districts and they are largely connected to the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

There are twenty five (25) Wastewater Treatment Plants (WTP) in the districts. In Bursa, there are 5 WTPs affiliated to Bursa Water and Sewage Administration. In the East and West WTPs of Bursa, waste waters of 95% of the population within the boundaries of the adjacent area in Bursa Metropolitan Municipality are purified.

- **Noise Pollution**

According to the results of Research Form for Provincial Environmental Problems and Priorities Inventory (2009-2010) conducted in Bursa by Environmental Inventory Department and General Directorate of Environmental Impact Evaluation and Planning of R.T. Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, Bursa was **ranked 6th** country-wide for noise pollution. Main sources of pollution are inner-city traffic, industrial plants and entertainment venues.

Cumalıkızık

Environmental quality of the village area is better in comparison with other regions. Houses in urban conservation sites are located in gardens, the structural and population intensity is not high, the traffic and air & noise pollution seen in other parts of the city are not observed in Cumalıkızık which provides a calmer living environment and a higher quality environment. There is a lack of arranged open-air space and health facility in and around the village. Construction of a playground for children and a sports field for youngsters is necessary.

1.6.2 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Bursa's Population is 2.652.126 based on 2011 results of the Address-Based Population Registration System (ABPRS). It constitutes 2.8% of the overall population in Turkey. Bursa is the 4th largest city of Turkey in terms of population size. Last four-year population results of districts which incorporate Management Plan Site are given in Table 18.

BURSA 2008-2011 POPULATION BY DISTRICTS (TÜİK)						
DISTRICTS	2008	2009	2010	2011		
				Male	Female	Total
OSMANGAZİ MUNICIPALITY	739.909	752.155	764.944	388.525	387.426	775.951
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	592.373	602.505	617.108	313.701	311.647	625.348

Table 18. Bursa Osmangazi – Yildirim Districts 2008-2011 Population Data (Source: TÜİK)

Osmangazi district constitutes 36% of Bursa's population and Yildirim district constitutes 24% of the amount. Osmangazi and Yildirim districts constitute 60% of the population within the city of Bursa and have an important ratio. There has been an increase in the districts' population.

According to 2011 TÜİK results, Rural population in Osmangazi District is 4% whereas Urban Population is 96%. As for Yildirim District, Rural population is 1% and urban population is 99%.

Khans Area, Sultan Complexes and Cumalıkızık Region boundaries incorporate 28 neighbourhoods within Osmangazi and Yildirim District boundaries. Overall Population is 124.087 in Site Management according to 2010 ABNRS results.

In 1990, 72.1% of university graduates, 71% of high school graduates, 60% of college graduates, 66% of vocational school graduates, and only 51.4% of school-age population aggregated in Osmangazi and Yildirim. Diploma holders from High school and above are dense in these two districts.

Household size in Osmangazi and Yildirim Districts, where historical areas within Management Plan are located, are close to those in cities generally in Turkey; however villages show a lower ratio in household size.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE			
	TOTAL	CITY	VILLAGE
TURKEY	3,89	3,82	4,13
OSMANGAZİ	3,62	3,62	3,72
YILDIRIM	3,88	3,88	3,79

Table 19. 2010 District-scale Household Size for Comparative Management Plan Site Districts in Turkey (Source: TÜİK)

KHANS AREA

Khans Area is within the boundaries of Osmangazi, Şehreküstü, Nalbantoğlu, Alacamescit, Tuzpazarı, Reyhan, Orhanbey, Tahtakale, Kavaklı, İbrahimpaşa, Hocaalızade neighbourhoods and incorporates 11 neighbourhoods. The area population is 13.260 according to 2010 ABPRS results. The area is comprised of 53% female and 47% male population.

In neighbourhoods constituting the Khans Area, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is 1.5%, the proportion of young people aged 15-24 that is considered as the young population is 1.5%, and proportion of adult group aged 25-65 is 97%.

Table 20. 2010 TÜİK- Education Rates in Neighbourhoods Incorporating Khans Area Management Plan Site (Source: TÜİK)

Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalent %	Graduate of Higher Education %	Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalent %	Graduate of Higher Education %
Osmangazi	96	28	16	Reyhan	92	23	10
Şehreküstü	92	26	15	Orhanbey	100	29	23
Nalbantoğlu	95	28	20	Tahtakale	93	25	14
Alamescit	100	33	19	Kavaklı	95	26	17
Tuzpazarı	95	19	11	İbrahimpaşa	93	29	22

SULTAN COMPLEXES

- **Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex**

Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex Area is within the boundaries of Çekirge, Dikkaldırım, Hüdavendigar, Kükürtlü neighbourhoods and incorporates 4 neighbourhoods. The area population is 66.673 according to 2010 ABPRS results. The area is comprised of 54% female and 46% male population. In neighbourhoods constituting the Khans Area, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is 20%, the proportion of young people aged 15-24 that is considered as the young population is 15%, and proportion of adult group aged 25-65 is 65%.

Table 21. 2010 TÜİK- Education Rates in Neighbourhoods Incorporating Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex Management Plan Site (Source: TÜİK)

Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalent %	Graduate of Higher Education %	Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalent %	Graduate of Higher Education %
Kükürtlü	95	27	30	Çekirge	93	26	19
Hüdavendigar	94	25	15	Dikkaldırım	94	24	14

- **Muradiye (Murad II) Complex**

Muradiye (Murad II) Complex Area is within the boundaries of Hamzabey, Kocanaip, Muradiye, Yahşibey neighbourhoods and incorporates 4 neighbourhoods. The area population is 12.108 according to 2010 ABPRS results. The area is comprised of 52% female and 48% male population. In neighbourhoods constituting the

Khans Area, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is 15%, the proportion of young people aged 15-24 that is considered as the young population is 13%, and proportion of adult group aged 25-65 is 72%.

Table 22. 2010 TUIK-Education Rates in Neighbourhoods - Muradiye (Murad II) Complex Management Plan Site (Source: TUIK)

Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalents %	Graduate of Higher Education %	Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalents %	Graduate of Higher Education %
Muradiye	94	26	15	İbrahimpaşa	93	29	22
Kavaklı	95	26	17	Hocaalızade	94	31	22

- **Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex**

Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex Area is within the boundaries of Kayhan, Hocataşkın, Kurtoğlu, Meydancık, Namazgah, and Yeşil neighbourhoods and incorporates 6 neighbourhoods. The area population is 17.233 according to 2010 ABPRS results. Kayhan neighbourhood in the area is connected to Osmangazi District and other neighbourhoods are within Yıldırım District boundaries. The area is comprised of 53% female and 47% male population. In neighbourhoods constituting the Khans Area, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is 20%, the proportion of young people aged 15-24 that is considered as the young population is 15%, and proportion of adult group aged 25-65 is 65%.

Table 23. 2010 TUIK- Education Rates in Neighbourhoods - Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex Management Plan Site (Source: TUIK)

Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalents %	Graduate of Higher Education %	Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalents %	Graduate of Higher Education %
Kayhan	93	26	14	Kurtoğlu	99	30	20
Meydancık	97	24	8	Hocataşkın	96	22	8
Yeşil	98	28	13	Namazgah	98	29	15

- **Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex**

Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex Area is within the boundaries of Yıldırım and Davutdede neighbourhoods and incorporates 2 neighbourhoods. The area population is 14.094 according to 2010 ABPRS results. The area is comprised of 52% female and 48% male population. In neighbourhoods constituting the Khans Area, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is 20%, the proportion of young people aged 15-24 that is considered as the young population is 13%, and proportion of adult group aged 25-65 is 72%.

Table 24. 2010 TUIK- Education Rates in Neighbourhoods - Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex Management Plan Site (Source: TUIK)

Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalents %	Graduate of Higher Education %	Neighbourhood	Literacy %	Graduate of High School and Equivalents %	Graduate of Higher Education %
Yıldırım	98	23	9	Davutdede	97	23	9

CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE

Cumalikizik Site Management is within the boundaries of Yıldırım District. The area is comprised of 52% female and 48% male population according to 2010 ABPRS results. As a result of reducing the privately registered boundaries of Cumalikizik Village, the area was constricted and population declined in comparison to 1970s and 1980s. In this period, population in Bursa city and Yıldırım District increased nation-wide. The population decrease observed in Cumalikizik Village between 2000 and 2008 is due to the nation-wide case of rural-urban migration.

Population and settlement characteristics of the area have also affected the social structure. Founded on Uludağ's slope and lolling against the mountain, Cumalikizik Village has shown little physical progress for long years. That is why the village texture sustained its existence to this day without spoiling.

Average rate for household size in Yıldırım District central and villages is 3.3. Persons According to Cumalıkızık Preservation Plan (Scale: 1/1000) Survey Report, the surveying study indicates that 72% of the settlement are owners, 9% are tenants, and 9% are living with relatives. Almost 77% of dwellings have more than one floor and a garden. Majority of residents in the planning area were born in Cumalıkızık Village. There is not a significant stratification in terms of income status in the social structure part of planning area; there is a homogenous structure.

In neighbourhoods constituting the village, the proportion of children under the age of 15 is 16%, the proportion of young people aged 14-24 that is considered as the young population is 14%, and proportion of adult group aged 25-65 is 70%.

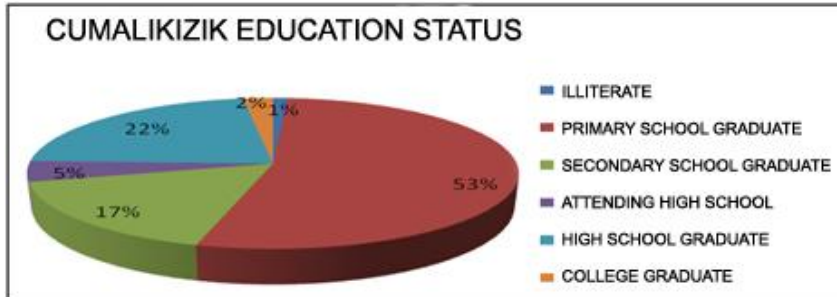


Figure 2. Educational Status of Cumalıkızık Village (Source: Cumalıkızık Preservation Plan Survey Report)

Cumalıkızık Village Elementary School is located north of the planning area. For other educational purposes, schools in the city are attended. According to 2010 TUIK data, literacy rate is 99%, the proportion of graduates from high school and equivalent institutions is 22%, the proportion of higher education graduates is 2%. The 5% still attends high school.

1.6.3 ECONOMICAL STRUCTURE

Bursa has earned a justified reputation particularly for silkworm breeding, synthetic, polyester yarn, cotton-silk fabric, and velvet production. This has developed a name for Bursa in the textile field. Bursa's fields are extremely fertile and the temperature, humidity and rainfall are highly convenient for agriculture. Agricultural products are varied and plentiful. Bursa is ranked 1st in production of several fruits and vegetables. 44% of the land is cropland. Bursa's mountain slopes are very fertile for growing chestnuts. Olive and olive processing is one of the most important agro-industries.

Bursa is highly developed in animal breeding. Food and dairy farming is intensively practiced. Grasslands are suitable for livestock. Sheep, cattle and hair goat breeding is practised. Apiculture and honey production is also developed.

Bursa has been ranked 6th among 15 cities that attract the most international investments, and automotive industry has the biggest role in investments.

KHANS AREA

Bursa Historical Bazaar and Khans District are located in the city centre. They are the commercial centre of the city. Every Ottoman sultan succeeding to the throne until the 16th century ordered a new khan, and also a Covered Bazaar was ordered in the Bayezid I Period which indicates the commercial importance of this area and Bursa.

Towards the mid-20th century, the transformation that began with the 1958 Bursa Fire Outbreak that severely damaged the Historical Commercial Centre continued with the effect of changing economic structure in Bursa and spread of shopping places to other parts of the city. Population increase has also accelerated the spread of commercial spaces outside the area. Increased vehicle population, technological developments, popularization of international brands emerged a Shopping Mall culture in Bursa. Having surfaced in recent periods and increasing in numbers all over the city, the shopping malls have substantially affected the economic, social and physical structure of the 600-year-old Bursa Historical Bazaar and Khans Area.

Rejuvenation and rehabilitation works implemented in the Historical Commercial Centre with contributions from local government and tradesmen's own facilities have increased the comfort and quality of the area, and also increased recognition.

According to results of a recently conducted research, the youth (under 35) prefer new shopping malls whereas the senior age group (above 35) prefers the Bursa Historical Bazaar and Khans area. On the other hand, groups with higher education and income levels prefer new shopping malls while housewives also prefer the Bursa Historical Bazaar and Khans area.

Research shows that Khans Area and the new shopping malls are used more at the weekends. The decision by the governor, based on the historic nature of the Khans Area and the fact that it is frequented by local and foreign visitors, for the bazaar to be open every day, including weekends, has had a positive effect on the economy of the area. Features like accessibility to public transport because of its central location, being a passage point that connects different housing areas in the city, and containing commercial places for procurement of daily basic necessities (fruit and vegetable markets, haberdasheries, etc.) increases daily use of the Khans Area.

Research indicates that expenditures made in the Khans Area constitute 62% of expenditures made in new shopping malls. This is because the Khans Area is used by a lower income group, product prices are generally lower, chain stores in new shopping malls are preferred by more consumers because of advertisements and new shopping malls are also regarded as attraction and socialization Centres.

One of the most important conditions for the Bursa Historical Bazaar and Khans Area to maintain its recent activity is the necessity for sustaining importance of commercial activities in the here, and the other one is the necessity to increase customer satisfaction (**comfort conditions, social environment, security, diversity of activity**). The parking lot opportunity in shopping malls is another reason why higher income groups lean towards these Centres.

CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE

Commercial activity in the village contains a grocery store and a coffee house. Other than that, traditional home-made food and various handicrafts are merchandized to incoming visitors. These activities are concentrated on the village centre. There is no particular commercial activity in Cumalıkızık Village. Most of the villagers are farmers; those who work in the city are occupied in textile, automotive, mechanic fields. A commercial survey has been conducted on the field to determine the commercial activities and economic features in the area. With the result of these surveys, the economic characteristics of the planning area are trying to be determined.

In the wake of the surveying operation conducted for the revision of the Preservation Plan, it has been found that there is not a dominant sector in economic sectors found in Cumalıkızık Village.

Agriculture is the active sector due to the rural settlement in the area. Majority of the village residents are comprised of farmers and housewives. Male population of the village has been migrating to city due to lack of employment fields. Number of people working in economic sectors according to surveys conducted in planning areas is given below:

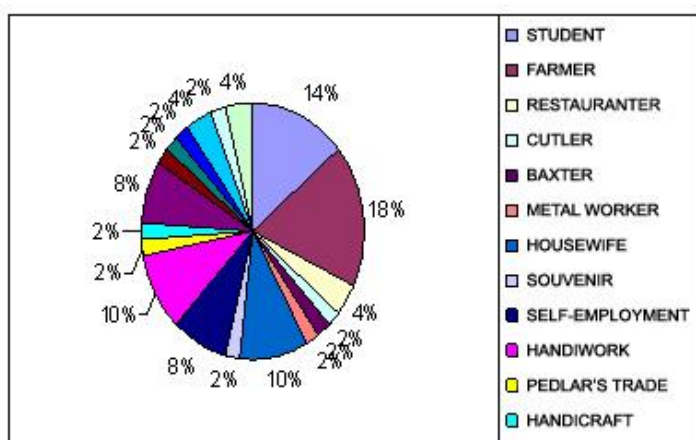


Figure 3. Sectorial Distribution of Workers in the Village (Source: Survey)

Every kind of fruit growing (except hesperidium) and vegetable gardening is practiced on wide-reaching, fertile soils of the village. While chestnut and peach production was in the first place before, it has been replaced by

cherry production today. Also, tobacco cultivation was practiced on half of the village field until 1955. Due to tobacco's yielding less income, villagers gave up its cultivation.

In the report prepared for Cumalıkızık by Bursa Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Farmer Training and Directorate of Publication, it is noted that the village's map field is 24.890 decars, permanent population is 860, and number of farmers in the village is 688. There is a Cumalıkızık Agricultural Development Cooperative Ltd. founded in 1989 in the village. Livestock and Agriculture income is inadequate.

In Cumalıkızık Village, cherry growing is practiced in 673 decars, raspberry in 100 decars, blackberry in 81 decars, and chestnut in 300 decars. There are 6000 cherry trees and 4500 chestnut trees on these fields. 150 tons of chestnut, 100 tons of raspberry, 81 tons of blackberry, 403 tons of cherry, is produced and 5 tons of honey is produced in 400 colonies.

It has been reported that there are 60 tractors, 60 sprayers, 40 Cultivators, 10 animal drawn plough, and 5 milking machines in the village.

Problems determined regarding plant production include:

- Struggles with plant diseases and mites,
- Undergrowth of Raspberry and Blackberry and struggle with fungal diseases,
- Shortage of irrigation water due to the village's water source being allocated to the hotel area and to Bursa for drinking water.

Lack of grassland for animal production has been indicated as the most important problem in the village.

1.6.3.1. Tourism Sector in Bursa

Hosting different civilizations in the past and serving as the first capital city of the Ottomans, Bursa has important resources in terms of thermal tourism, winter tourism and alternative tourism as well as containing a vital richness of heritage and potential for cultural tourism.

There has been a serious increase in tourism investments and consequently the sector's rejuvenation provided substantial economic inputs. In spite of available resources and potential, Bursa's tourism sector is not at an adequate level to make a significant contribution to the city economy.

Bursa city Centre (Osmangazi, Yıldırım-Nilüfer-Kestel districts and Uludağ area) covers 79.3% of overall tourism demand, 88.5% of tourists accommodated in establishments with a tourism operation license, and 95% of total number of foreign tourists.

According to 2012 tourism data for Bursa, 6727 of total bed amount from 55 facilities and 8200 beds with tourism operation license are located in Osmangazi district which also incorporates the Uludağ area. In addition to current bed capacity, 8 of the certificated 15 facilities with 3303 total beds are located in Osmangazi district, and 5 facilities are located in Nilüfer district. Apart from Uludağ tourism centre, Dağ Yenice area has been declared as thermal tourism centre and project design works are underway.

According to Bursa tourism sector report data, the majority of foreign tourists visiting Bursa are comprised of German tourists. According to evaluation results of the survey study, business travels comprise the tourism demand from Germany. According to numbers 2008-2010, there has been an increase in tourists coming from the Middle East countries. The most important reason is tourism promotion activities towards the Middle East countries.

Among the surveyed foreign tourists; 37.5% visited Bursa for holiday purposes, 27.50% for congresses, and 17.50% for business purposes. Among the surveyed domestic tourists; 41.7% visited Bursa for business purposes, 33.3% for holiday, and 11.7% for congresses. 35% of surveyed foreign and domestic tourists visited Bursa for holiday.

All foreign tourists coming to Bursa for business purposes are from Europe, 56% of domestic tourists coming for business purposes are from 3 biggest cities, and 44% are visiting from other cities.

41.9% of surveyed domestic tourists stated that they visited the historical city centre, 23% visited religious facilities, 15.4% visited Uludağ; 22.9% of surveyed foreign tourists stated that they visited the historical city centre, 6.25% visited religious facilities, and 43.8% visited Uludağ.

In the evaluation answers on Bursa given by foreign tourists, more than 50% said they found entertainment opportunities average and weak. More than 75% of tourists said that they found the cultural heritage, natural environment and hospitality good. In the evaluation answers on Bursa given by domestic tourists, more than 50% said they found prices, technical infrastructure, transportation and tourism activities weak and average.

5 tomb areas and 11 museum structures are located in World Heritage Management Plan Sites and its surroundings in Bursa's centre.

Table 25. Visitor Numbers for Tombs in Bursa World Heritage Sites and surroundings (Source: Bursa World Heritage Site Management Directorate Data)

TOMB	AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITORS BY ANNUAL ACTIVITY PERIODS
Yıldırım Bayezid Tomb	Summer:6.000 Winter:4.000
Yeşil (Mehmed I) Tomb	Summer:80.000 Winter:25.000
Osman Ghazi / Orhan Ghazi Tomb	Summer:65.000 Winter:20.000
Muradiye Tomb	Summer:35.000 Winter:45.000
I. Murat Tomb	Summer:4.000 Winter:1.500

Table 26. Management Plan Sites in Bursa and Museum Structures in Nearby Areas (2011) (Source: Tourism Sector Report by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality)

Museum	Affiliated Institution	Visitor Numbers			Districts
		Dom.	Foreig.	Total	
1.Museum of Islamic Artefacts	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	31990	3080	35070	Yıldırım
2. 17th Century Ottoman House Museum	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	11763	4938	16701	Osmangazi
3.Archeology Museum	Ministry of Culture and Tourism				Osmangazi
4.Atatürk Museum	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	28124	450	28574	Osmangazi
5.Bursa Forestry Museum	Directorate of Forestry				Osmangazi
6.Bursa Health Museum	Health Directorate				Osmangazi
7.Hüsnü Züher House	Municipality				Osmangazi
8.Karagöz Museum	Municipality				Osmangazi
9. Bursa City Museum	Municipality			66810	Osmangazi
10.Cumalıkızık Ethnographic Museum	Municipality				Yıldırım
11.Uluymay Museum of Folk Outfits	Municipality				Osmangazi



Map 53. Bursa World Heritage Sites and Museum Structures

Signage (Direction and Information Boards)

There are information boards in transfer points directing visitors to the Khans area, which is the city centre and from the Khans area to other nominated sites. There are digital information points (kiosks) in the Khans Area and Complexes put by the Governorship of Bursa.

The Khans Area is located at the city centre and is the first visiting point of domestic and foreign visitors thanks to its dense commercial, social and cultural values. In addition to the khan, bedesten and bazaar structures at the site, the existence of Ulucami make the site more attractive. All valuable buildings at the site have information boards about their short history. The site is the historical commercial trade centre used intensively

In the Sultan Complexes there are signs and information boards mainly for the most important buildings (mosque, tombs, museums etc.), but more historic information would be very useful.

In addition, information boards have been placed on early Ottoman monumental buildings on a route in Bursa identified as a part of an exhibition entitled "Early Ottoman Art-The Heritage of Beylics" under the program entitled Cross border Museum (International) "Islamic Art in the Mediterranean" in the scope of the MEDA / Euromed Heritage Program in 1999 with the contributions of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ege University and other institutions.

Cumalikizik Village is in close proximity to the city centre (approximately 10 km) there are direction signs to the village on the main roads. However suggested actions have been developed to ensure easier transportation to the village through main roads.

Information Centres

There are two information centres, one of them next to the Khans Area, the other one is near to tombs of Osman and Orhan Ghazi (in the buffer zone of Khans Area). Good historic information on the evolution of the city and its daily life in the past is provided by the "City Museum", in buffer zone of Khans Area. The museum also has periodical exhibitions about the city culture.

There are no information centres in the complexes, however Bursa Metropolitan Municipality appoints art historians as tour guilds about the structures.

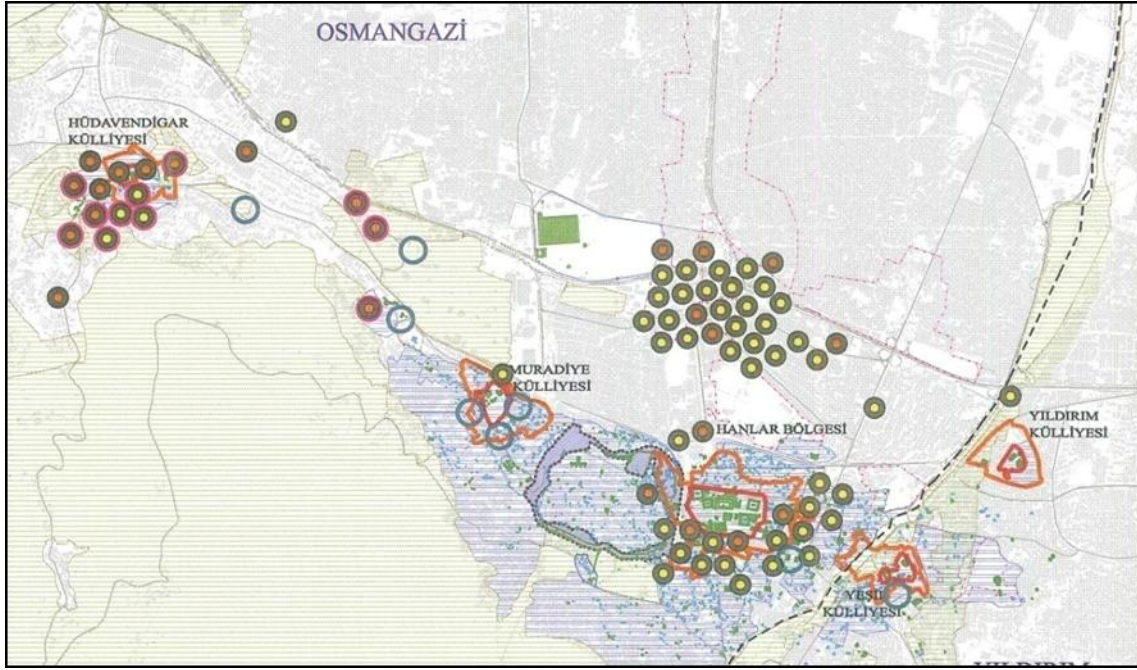
The Ethnography Museum in Cumalikizik Village hosts objects showing the cultural aspects of the people and also historical information about the village.

Various impressive publications such as leaflets, maps, books, and CDs are produced by the Metropolitan Municipality and district municipalities, which can be found at hotels, bookstores and tourists information centres.

Accommodation

Accommodation is provided by different hotels with various qualities. There are a total of 22 accommodation facilities in the sites of the Khans Area and Sultan Complexes. The area with the highest number of accommodation facilities is Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex and its surroundings, also known for its thermal facilities; the second one is the Khans Area in the central commercial zone.

At Cumalikizik there are a total of 2 duly certified buildings for accommodation.

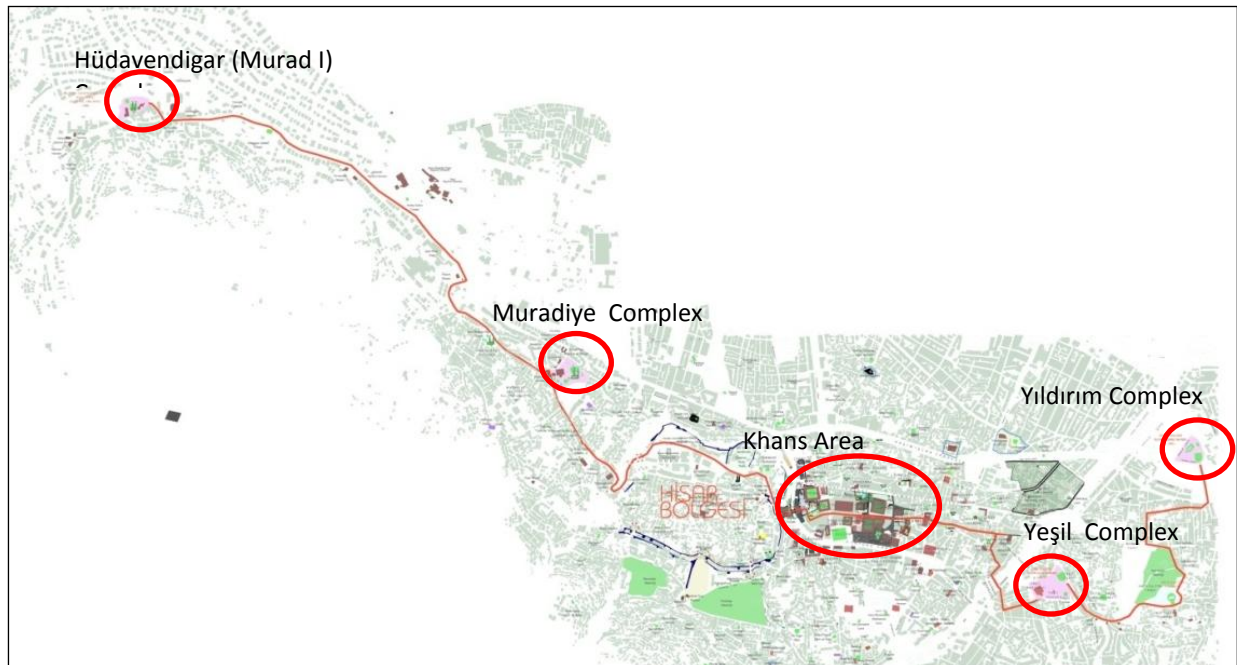


Map 54. Accommodation Facilities in central Bursa (Certified for Tourism Operation and Certified by Local Administrations) and World Heritage sites (Source: Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

Tourism Sector in Bursa World Heritage Management Plan Sites

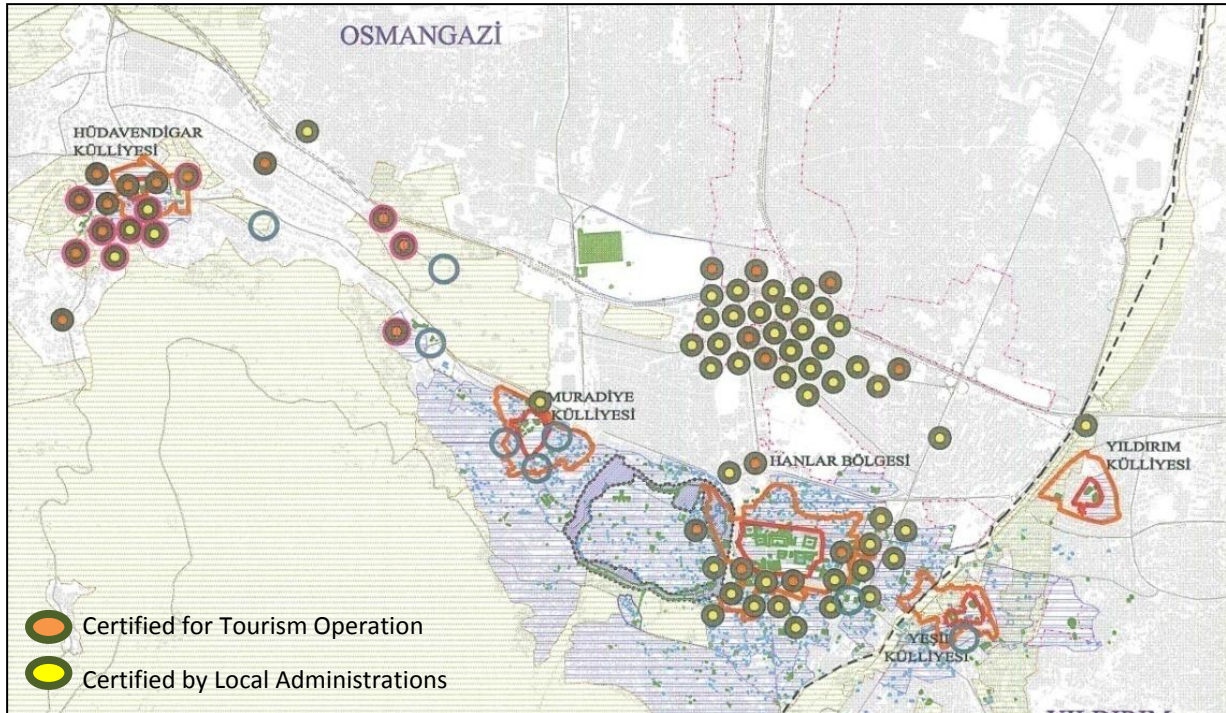
Bursa's suggested World Heritage Management Site comprises of 6 regions, 3 of them in Osmangazi district and 3 in Yıldırım district.

Khans Area and the four Complexes are located at a place where Bursa's cultural heritage is most intensive and also form a historical line.



Map 55. The historical axis in central Bursa (Source: Metropolitan Municipality archives)

The area with most accommodation facilities is Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex and its surroundings, also known for its thermal facilities, and also the Khans Area in the central commercial area.



Map 56. Accommodation Facilities in central Bursa (Certified for Tourism Operation and Certified by Local Administrations) and World Heritage sites (Source: Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

Tourism data of Suggested World Heritage Sites has been elaborated by district areas.

- Osmangazi District: Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex / Muradiye (Murad II) Complex / Khans Area
- Yıldırım District: Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex / Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex / Cumalıkızık area

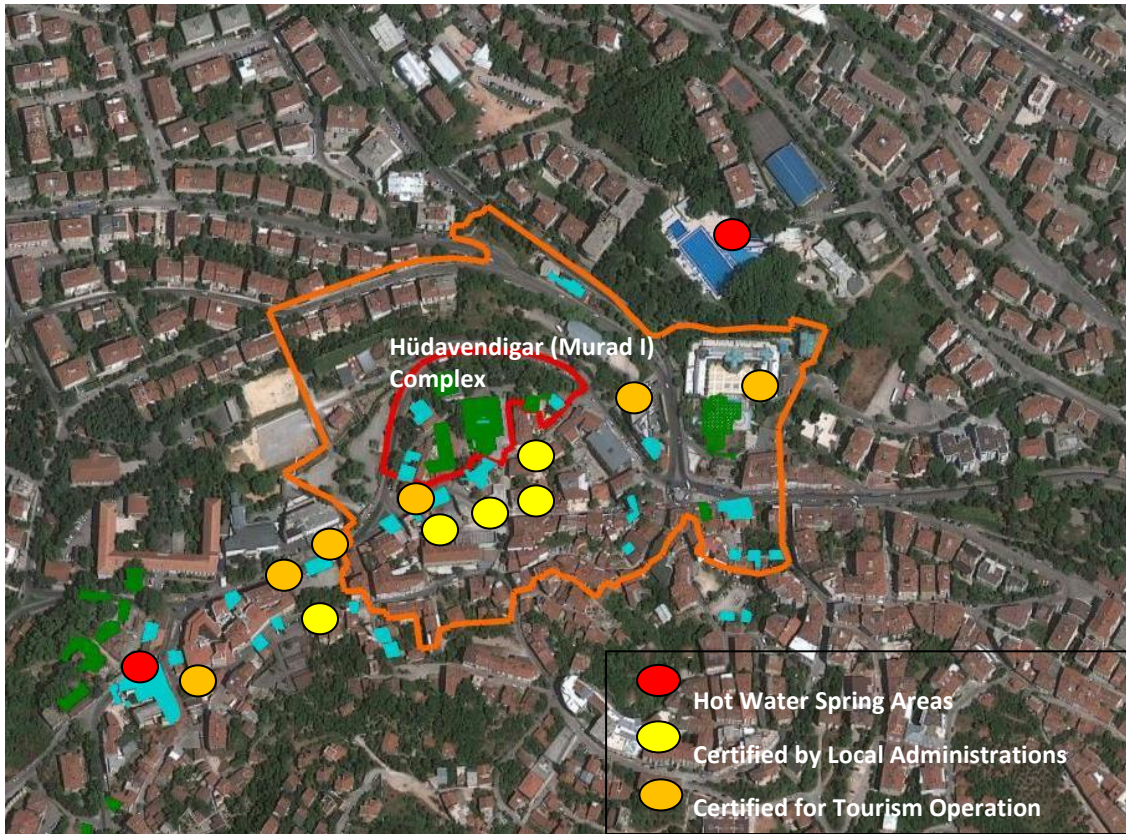
Suggested World Heritage Sites in Osmangazi District and Respective Tourism Data

• Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex and Surroundings

The area of Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex is also a thermal spring site where thermal hotels are very active and hence it has a high tourist potential. With 9 accommodation facilities certified for operation and 4 certified by local administrations, the area contains 1800 bed amount in total; accommodated tourist number in 2010 was around 106.00 for hotels certified for operation, and 41.000 for those certified for local administrations. In 462.000 tourists, accommodation facilities with operation certificate in Bursa comprise 20% of the total tourist number.

Tourist Potential:

According to 1934 provincial yearbook data, there were 28 hotel-motel and lodgings around Hüdavendigar (Murad I) area in 1934. Most of these hotels provided service as thermal hotels. An important tourism area from past to this day, Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex, interaction zone and surroundings will sustain that importance with new thermal constructions underway and more to be planned. Çekirge Urban Conservation Site which incorporates the Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex, registered civil architecture examples, other housing textures, and commercial areas has the potential make an important contribution in this development. The current housing texture particularly has the potential to be used as accommodation facilities like lodgings as in the past. **Qualifying for a sub-central commercial area and located on Uludağ climbing route, this area should be developed as a zone for health-thermal tourism and cultural tourism with surrounding health facilities, and for this reason the planning should be restructured to turn it into a tourism centre.**



Map 57. Thermal Sources around the Hüdavendigar (Murad I) Complex, registered structures and Accommodation Facilities (Source: Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

• Muradiye (Murad II) Complex and Surroundings

Muradiye Complex is in an important location for the historical line.

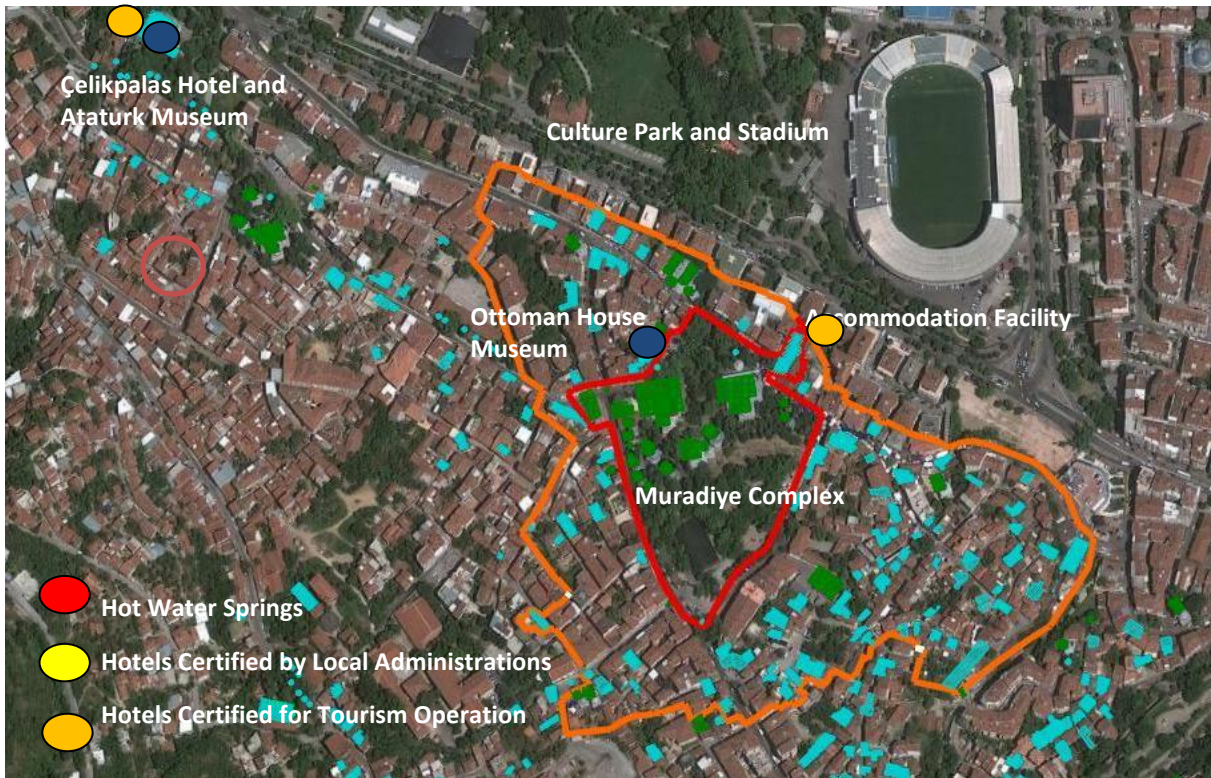
Located in the sub-centre of Muradiye vicinity, among structures located around the Complex; there is the 17th century Ottoman House Museum, Uluamay Ottoman Folk Outfits and Ornaments Museum, Health Museum and Ataturk Museum next to Çelikpalas Hotel.

Visitor number for Ottoman House Museum in 2010 was around 13.000 and visitor number for Ataturk museum in 2010 was around 28.000.

Tourist Potential:

Muradiye (Murad II) Complex is one of the locations around which there is intensive structuring of registered civil architecture examples and 4 museums; the area and its surroundings are also operate as a commercial sub-central of the vicinity. With most of them used as houses, the artefacts of civil architecture present significant texture characteristic on the street scale.

The area has the potential to be transformed into a more qualified tourism zone in the future by maintaining restoration and integrity of civil architecture examples, with Çelikpalas Hotel serving as a thermal facility with 400 bed space and Kırıcı Hotel providing service on Çekirge street with 211 bed space. Fashion design school around the interaction zone and old silk plants that can be reintroduced to tourism can make a significant contribution in development of tourism in the area.



Map 58. Registered Structures around the Muradiye Complex, Accommodation Facilities and Museums (Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

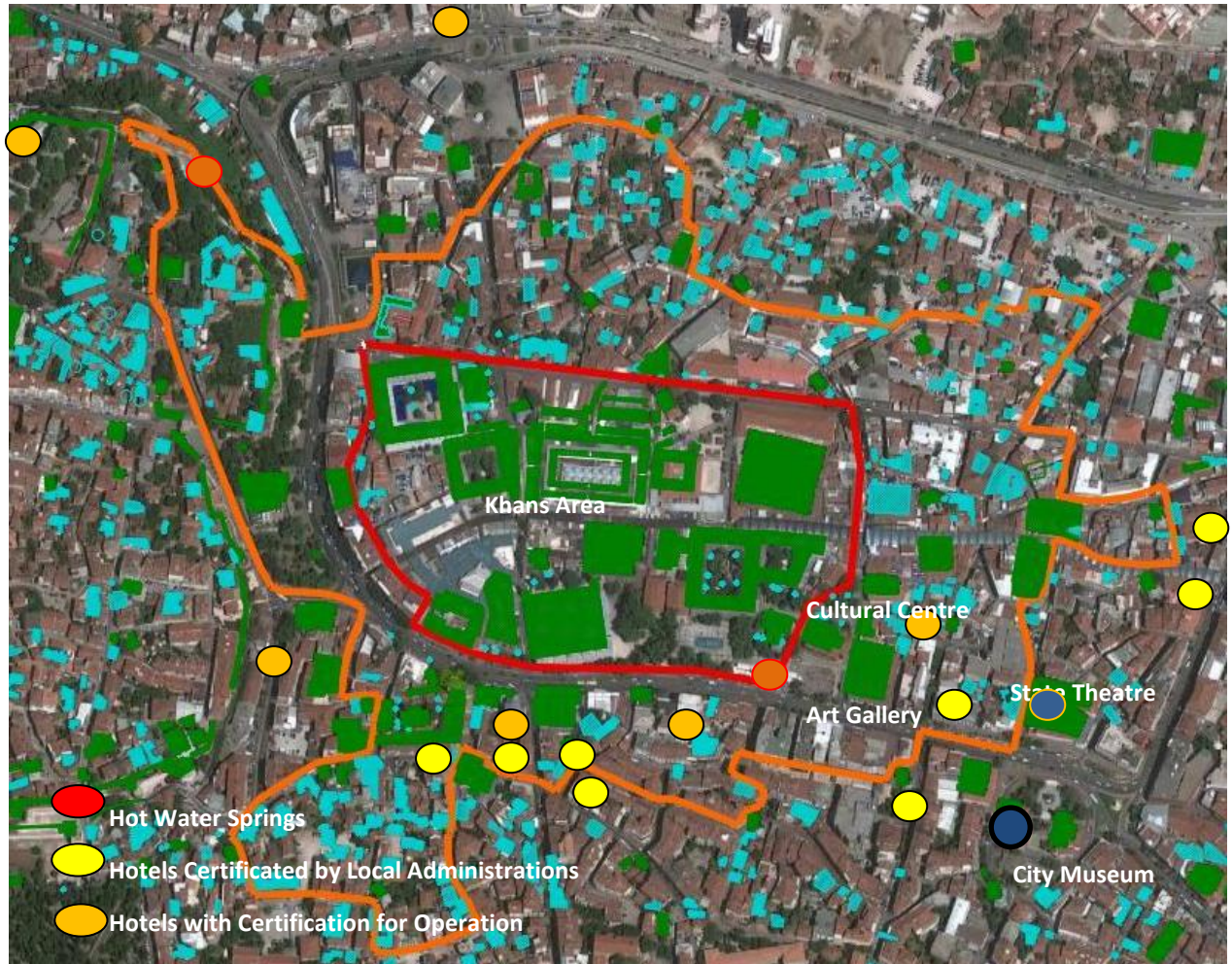
- **Khans Area and Surroundings**

Historical commerce and accommodation centre for Bursa and incorporating the most fascinating group of monumental structures among all Ottoman cities, the Khans Area still maintains its commercial activity today. Although their accommodation function is no longer used today, so many accommodation facilities were made around the area since the beginning of 1900s.

Cultural values of the Khans Area are supplemented by many urban cultural attractions. Bursa State theatre, Tayyare cultural centre, Bursa city museum, the Grand Mosque, and Orhan mosque are located in this area. The area is an important tourism attraction due to all these functions.

Tourist Potential:

Khans Area, interaction zone and surroundings feature as a city centre with registered civil architecture examples, monumental structures, houses and commercial and cultural functions all in together. Tourism accommodation facilities located around the area provide service as city centre hotels. There are not any other accommodation facilities in the area apart from these hotels. Reyhan housing area north of Cumhuriyet Street including featured houses from the past particularly inhabits an important potential for alternative accommodation facilities (lodging-boutique hotel etc.). The covered and open bazaar, khans, houses, and cultural and touristic facilities should be arranged and planned with their functions complementing each other to improve tourism activities in the area.



Map 59. Registered Structures around Khans Area, Accommodation Facilities and Museums (Source: Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

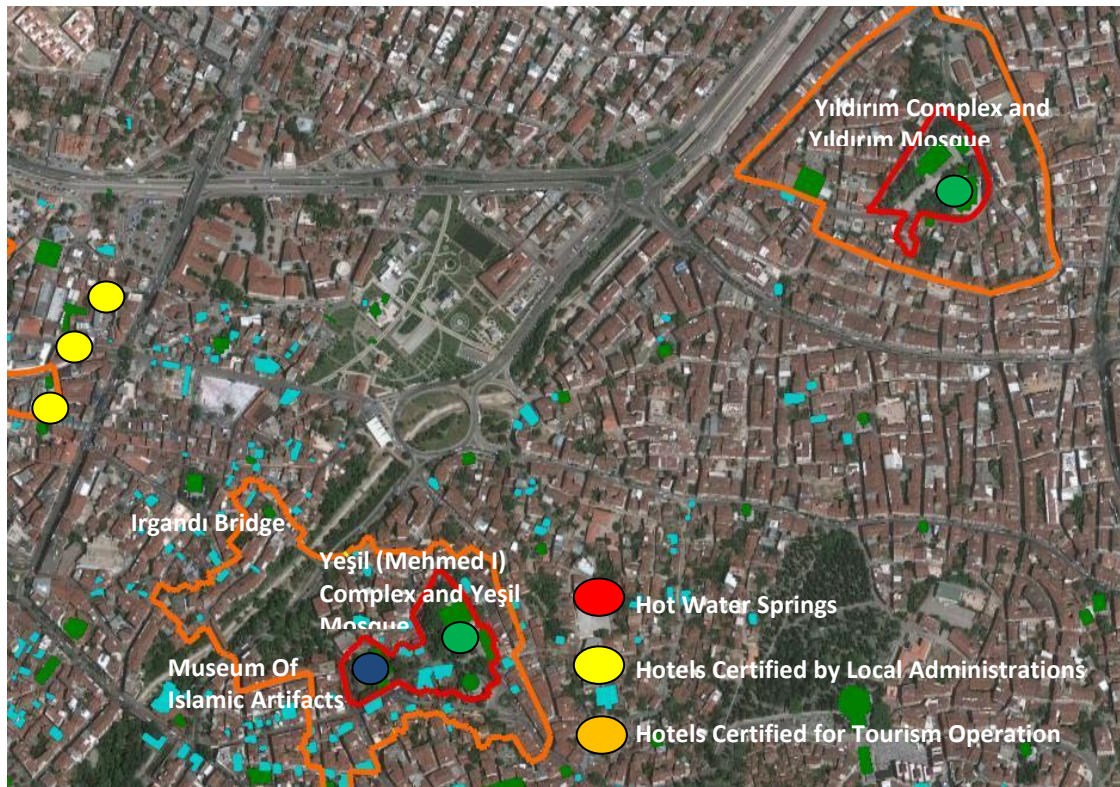
Suggested World Heritage Sites in Yıldırım District and Respective Tourism Data

- **Yeşil (Mehmed I) and Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complexes**

Religious facilities in Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex and Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complex are important for faith tourism. Accommodation facility is located in Osmangazi district around these daily visited areas. One of the important spots that attract visitors is the museum of Islamic artefacts. Visitor number in 2010 for Turkish-Islamic Art Museum was 32.000.

Tourist Potential:

The area of Yeşil tomb, Yeşil Mosque and Turkish-Islamic Art Museum attracts tourists as a symbolic area associated with Bursa. There is not any accommodation facility around the area; visitor demand is mainly on a daily basis. Low quality of environmental use, transportation issues, inadequacy of cultural and commercial activities to endorse tourism are seen to be important defects that cause inadequate investment demand for accommodation facilities in the area and development of facility. Therefore, tourism development in the area can be achieved with important spatial arrangements in the area.



Map 60. Registered structures around Yeşil (Mehmet I) and Yıldırım (Bayezid I) Complexes, accommodation facilities, museums (Source: Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

- **Cumalıkızık**

Located in Bursa's Yıldırım District, Cumalıkızık settlement area was founded on a 15 hectare area on Uludağ's slope.

There are agricultural areas and natural conservation sites around the village. Cumalıkızık is listed among tourism destinations determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Cumalıkızık is currently utilized as a cultural tourism area. In Cumalıkızık area, there is a facility certified for tourism operation with 15 bed spaces, a facility certified by local administrations with 12 bed spaces, and a museum area operated by the Municipality (Objects used by village people are displayed in the museum).

According to 2010 data from Bursa Directorate of Tourism and Culture, the number of tourists accommodated in the facility certified for tourism operation was 156 foreign and 189 domestic tourists. Overnight stays are 350 for foreign, 602 for domestic tourists. Average overnight stay is 2.3 nights. Occupancy rate in these facilities is around 20%. In the tourism sector survey, it was been indicated that the area should be arranged locally and authentically, and various festivals should be organized to rejuvenate tourism.

Tourist Potential:

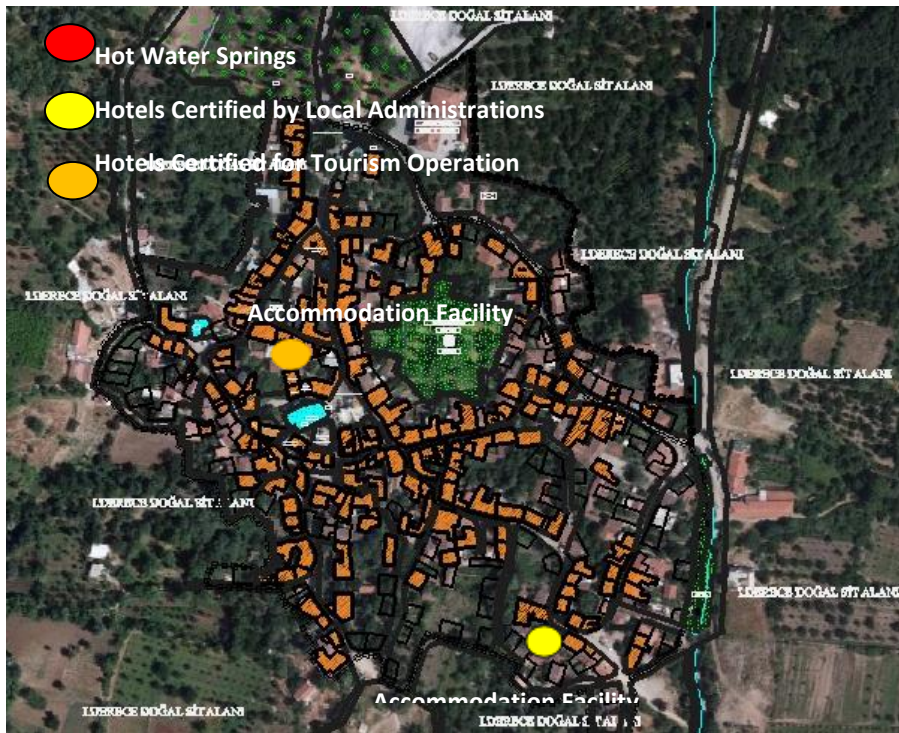
Cumalıkızık village has an important potential in development of tourism sector in Bursa in terms of cultural and alternative tourism.

However, this area should be improved in terms of demographic- social-economic structure.

There has been a significant drop in the village's population over years. While the population was 1889 in 1980, it declined to 606 in 2009. Residents are mostly comprised of elderly population.

Agricultural areas around the village area and important income source for the village to market fruit and agricultural products to tourists.

Current structure of the village population (mostly elderly population residing in the area) and maintaining sustaining of preservation-usage balance in terms of spatial development require social-economic-spatial planning to be devised altogether for the development of tourism.



Map 61. Cumalıkızık Settlement Area (Source: Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

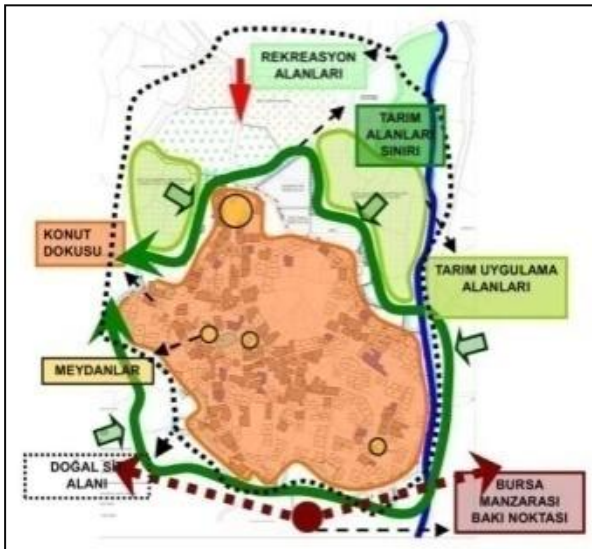


Figure 4. Cumalıkızık Settlement Area (Source: Report on the Tourism Sector by BMM)

TOURISM TYPES IN BURSA

Bursa has important resources and infrastructure in terms of cultural tourism, thermal tourism, winter tourism, congress and fair tourism, and alternative tourism.

- **CULTURAL TOURISM**

There are 24 urban conservation sites, 3489 registered structures, 137 archaeological conservation sites from different civilizations, ancient city areas, and 4 archaeological excavation sites. Cumalıkızık, Mudanya, and İznik are areas defined as destination sites by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Apart from these areas, Bursa central district is the most important area that creates demand for cultural tourism.

- **THERMAL TOURISM**

There are 10 thermal springs and 2 areas with thermal facility infrastructure (Bursa central, İnegöl Oylat). Apart from these areas, there is the Tümbüldek thermal tourism centre with 1700 bed space located in Mustafakemalpaşa district and Dağyenice thermal tourism centre located in Nilüfer district.

2 current thermal facility areas are the Kükürtlü-Çekirge area with 2500 bed space in Osmangazi district and Oylat thermal facility with 1200 bed space in İnegöl district.

- **WINTER TOURISM**

Uludağ is Turkey's first winter tourism centre and it is an access area with the most amounts of demands with its location and resources. There are 35 accommodation facilities (2.284 rooms, 5.285 beds) in Uludağ, owned by private and public sectors as well as a health centre. A location where national and international winter contests are organized, Uludağ provides service in summer season particularly for domestic tourism.

- **CONGRESS AND FAIR TOURISM**

Bursa is included among cities suitable for congress infrastructure (Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Izmir, Konya, Mersin, and Bursa) in the Tourism Strategy Action Plan by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

International fairground, İnegöl fairground, Merinos congress and cultural centre, hotels with convention Centres, cultural Centres with congress salon capacity comprise this infrastructure. Bursa's ranking up to 2nd position after Istanbul in the list of cities with most fairs held is a significant result of this infrastructure.

- **ALTERNATIVE TOURISM**

Uludağ national park and surroundings, mountain districts, plateaus–natural areas and villages, Tümbüldek thermal tourism area, Kocaçay, Uluabat, İznik ecological areas, Gürsu-Gürle nature sports areas and recreation areas, other natural sites in districts are potential areas to improve alternative tourism and ensure tourism diversity.

Tourism diversity is important for cultural stimulation and encouragement for long-duration accommodation in the area. Tourism routes should be arranged by maximizing this diversity.

Natural and Recreational Values of Landscape Source

The extreme difference of evaluation in short distance in Uludağ National Park caused the formation of different climate and plant zones. **6 different plant zones have been defined within park boundaries.** One of the intriguing geomorphologic features of Uludağ is the lakes (cirques) formed in the fourth glacial period. Of all seven lakes formed as a result of glaciations, only Koğukdere Lake, Kilimli Lake, Buzlu Lake, Kara Lake and Aynalı Göl can be visited.

Suuçtu Fall within boundaries of Bursa has been declared a nature park with an area of 10.74 ha. on 07.11.2011 with the approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. There is a nature park in the area.

The 28.1 Ha area in locality of Bursa Karacabey Ovakorusu, where species of pheasant and partridge have been bred, was established in 1968 as an area for development of the wildlife.

Uluabat Lake is an area within the scope of Natural Heritage which has been registered with Ramsar Area Code 3TR008. Shallow parts are covered with aquatic plants. White water lily covers extensively large areas in the northeast shore of the lake, on the inlet of M.Kemalpaşa River. The lake is a habitation area for hundreds of thousands of birds and twenty fish species.

Registered Monumental Trees:

Sycamore of the Orhan Mosque (Eskici Baba Sycamore): Located next to the fountain in the courtyard of the Orhan Gazi Mosque, the Eskici Baba Sycamore is the oldest in the city Centre at 565 years old and has a base girth of 12 metres.

Ulufeli Sycamore: Located near the town square in the Koğukçınar neighbourhood, this tree is said to have been planted during the reign of Yıldırım Bâyezid. There is a large cavity in the tree which has a base girth of 21.5 metres.

İnkaya Sycamore: Reported to be more than 570 years old, the base girth of the tree is 9 metres, and its diameter is 3m. Intriguing many tourists, the tree was surrounded with walls in 1964 and picnic tables were installed around it. There is a fountain added later on the İnkaya Sycamore. Landscape plan for İnkaya Sycamore was conducted by Osmangazi Municipality in 1991.

Aside from these, there are centuries-old sycamore trees in Kavaklı Mosque in Tophane Vicinity, Muradiye Tomb, Tahtakale Mosque yard and Setbaşı square.

2. BURSA AND CUMALIKIZIK MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The foundation of the management plan is based on the joint application of local and national stakeholders and the improvement of relationships with international stakeholders. Coordination of many projects and initiatives according to the purpose of the plan must be ensured for the success of the plan.

In this section, the establishment of appropriate relations between appropriate staff and financial resources with the key stakeholders and user groups will be discussed in detail.

2.1.1. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

In this section, we will discuss the management processes of the Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan Site. Firstly, we will explain the actors and stakeholders in this context. Then, titles of the suggested site management model will follow in the next section.

Even though preservation is considered a public service, apart from the benefit of protecting the status, the high number of public establishments engaging in this area and the preservation statuses which are introduced via the laws bring about inconsistency, instability or gap issues in the practice.

The constitution gives the responsibility of protecting natural and cultural heritage conservation to the government. However, in societies where public sensitivity and consciousness are not well established, conservation of historical-cultural heritage requires powerful public management. With the increasing numbers of institutions that have jurisdiction on preservation and planning and handing over of preservation and restoration functions to the private sector in the recent years, the importance of a public coordination institution has risen.

In this section; national and international establishments that have jurisdiction in the Site Management in regards to planning and protecting immovable cultural and natural assets, are specified considering their status in the structure of the organisation. Legal authorisations and obligations of the said establishments and their financial resources for preservation have been explained in the previous sections of this report.

Nevertheless, it is still possible to mention other establishments about the preservation of material or moral cultural or natural assets or about the Site Management apart from those that are specified in this section.

National public establishments, specified under the two titles of central and regional establishments, are specified as those connected to Bursa General Directorate of Foundations and Bursa Special Provincial Administration centre. The other national establishments and organisations are presented afterwards.

When evaluating the stakeholder analysis, it should be taken into account that the status of the Bursa Provincial Special Administration and Cumalıkızık village will change according to Law. No. 6360. According to law no 6360 published in the 28489 numbered Official Gazette dated 6th December 2012, the Provincial Special Administration will be abolished after April 2014 and their responsibilities will be distributed between the relevant ministries, provincial organisations and administrations of the ministries, the treasury, governorates, metropolitan municipalities and their relevant organisations or district municipalities. Also, according to the same law, the boundaries of metropolitan municipalities in 13 provinces will change to provincial territorial boundaries; the legal entity status of villages and towns within the territorial boundaries of counties' of provinces has been removed. Villages have become districts and municipalities have become towns attached to the provincial municipalities.

2.1.1.1. NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION ESTABLISHMENTS

Prime Ministry

- General Directorate of Foundations
 - Bursa Regional Offices of Foundations
 - Construction of Monuments Directorate
- TOKI (Housing Development Administration of Turkey)

Ministries

- The Ministry of Internal Affairs
 - ✓ Bursa Governorship
 - ✓ General Directorate of Local Authorities
 - Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
 - Osmangazi Municipality
 - Yıldırım Municipality
 - Cumalıkızık Village
- The Ministry of Culture and Tourism
 - ✓ Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
 - Directorate of Museums
 - Library
 - ✓ General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums
 - Rural Organisations connected to the Centre
 - Directorate of the Regional Board for the Preservation of Cultural Properties
 - Building Survey and Monuments Directorate
 - ✓ Foreign Affairs and Directorate of EU Coordination
- The Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation
 - ✓ General Directorate for Preservation of Natural Properties
 - Commission for Preservation of Natural Properties
 - Provincial Directorate for Environment and Urbanisation Director, Natural Heritage Preservation Directorate
 - Directorate for Construction Works
 - Directorate for Zoning, Housing and Cooperatives
 - Directorate for Projects
- The Ministry of Development
 - ✓ Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik Development Agency (BEBKA)
- The Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs
 - ✓ II. Regional Directorate
 - 21. Bursa Directorate
- The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
 - ✓ Bursa Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
- The Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communication
 - ✓ 14. Regional Office of Highways

Bursa Governorship

(Especially relevant units and institutions)

- Service Units

- EU and Foreign Affairs Coordination Centre
- Provincial Planning and Coordination Directorate
- Provincial Local Authorities Directorate
- Protocol Branch Directorate
- Provincial Board of Management Directorate
- Provincial Press and Public Relations Directorate
- Legal Affairs Branch Directorate
- Provincial Social Survey and Project Directorate

- Osmangazi Governorship
- Yildirim Governorship
 - Cumalikizik Village Mukhtar

- Provincial Directorates

(According to provincial administration law no. 5442, these directorates represent the state and government where there are governorships and are also the highest representatives of each and every ministry in the province)

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Special Provincial Administration

(Especially the relevant head of department and branch director)

- Agriculture and Rural Affairs Directorate
 - Director of Agricultural Services
- Culture and Tourism Directorate
 - Director of Culture and Social Affairs
- Zoning and Construction Directorate
 - Director of Plans and Projects
 - Director of Investment and Construction
 - Director of Zoning and Urban Improvement
 - KUDEB – Protection, Application and Audit Office

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

(Especially relevant departments and directorates)

- Projects Department
 - ✓ Projects Directorate
 - ✓ Historical Cultural Heritage Directorate
 - Bursa Site Management
- Technical Affairs Department
 - ✓ Construction Works Branch Manager
 - ✓ AYKOME Branch Manager
 - ✓ Road Maintenance and Repairs Branch Office
- Housing and Urban Development Department
 - ✓ Urban Planning Branch Directorate
 - ✓ Directorate for Zoning
 - ✓ Building Control Branch Office
- General Directorate of Earthquake Risk Management and Urban Development
 - ✓ Urban Transition Branch Office
 - ✓ City Aesthetics Branch Office
 - ✓ Parks and Gardens Directorate
- Environmental Conservation and Control Department

- ✓ Environmental Conservation Directorate
- ✓ Directorate of Environmental Control
- General Directorate of Transportation
 - ✓ Transportation Coordination Directorate
 - ✓ Traffic Branch Office
 - ✓ Public Transportation Branch Office
- Rail Systems Department
 - ✓ Rail Systems Planning Branch Office
- Fire Department
 - ✓ Fire Prevention Branch Office
 - ✓ AKOM Branch Office
 - ✓ Intervention Branch Office
- Culture and Social Affairs Directorate
 - ✓ Libraries Directorate
 - ✓ Tourism Directorate
- Head of Municipal Police Department
- Directorate of Correspondence and Decisions
 - Culture Branch Office
 - Museums Branch Office
 - Social Affairs Branch Office
 - Branch Office for the Disabled
 - Protocol and Foreign Affairs Branch Office
 - Local Agenda Branch Office
 - Press and Public Relations Branch Office
- Financial Services Department
 - Strategy Development Branch Office
- Bursa Water and Sewage Administration General Directorate (BUSKI)
 - ✓ Planning, Investment and Construction Department

Osmangazi Municipality

(Especially the relevant Directorates)

- Directorate of Planning and Projects
- Development and Urbanization Directorate
- Technical Affairs Directorate
- Directorate of Transportation Services
- Directorate of Press, Publishing and Public Relations
- Civil Defence Expertise
- Directorate of Licence and Audit
- Recreation and Parks Directorate
- Directorate of Cleaning Works
- Directorate of Municipal Police

Yıldırım Municipality

(Especially the relevant Directorates)

- Projects Directorate
- Development and Urbanization Directorate
- Recreation and Parks Directorate
- Technical Affairs Directorate

- Directorate of Transportation Services
- Directorate of Building Control
- Directorate of Press, Publishing and Public Relations
- Directorate of Cultural and Social Affairs
- Civil Defence Expertise
- Directorate of Licence and Audit
- Directorate of Cleaning Works
- Directorate of Municipal Police

Headmen (Mukhtars)

- Kükürtlü Mukhtar
- Cekirge Mukhtar
- Hüdavendigâr Mukhtar
- Dikkaldırım Mukhtar
- Muradiye Mukhtar
- Hamzabey Mukhtar
- Yahsibey Mukhtar
- Kocanaip Mukhtar
- Osmangazi Mukhtar
- Sehküstü Mukhtar
- Nalbantoglu Mukhtar
- Alacamescit Mukhtar
- Tuzpazarı Mukhtar
- Reyhan Mukhtar
- Orhanbey Mukhtar
- Tahtakale Mukhtar
- Kavaklı Mukhtar
- İbrahimpaşa Mukhtar
- Hocaalîzade Mukhtar
- Kayhan Mukhtar
- Meydancık Mukhtar
- Yeşil Mukhtar
- Kurtoglu Mukhtar
- Hocaaskin Mukhtar
- Namazgah Mukhtar
- Yıldırım Mukhtar
- Davutdede Mukhtar
- Cumalıkızık Mukhtar

OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS

In addition to the central and regional national public establishments, there are many establishments and organisations that have jurisdiction over or contribute in the preservation of historical and cultural values. Among these, as noted in this section are; civil society organisations and volunteering organisations, vocational chambers, universities, public enterprises, public-private-civil organisations, etc.

• Civil Society Organisations

- Bursa Culture Art and Tourism Foundation
- Bursa Cultural Tourism Promotion Association
- Bursa Culture and Mutualisation Association
- BURSAV Bursa Investigation Foundation
- Bursa Association of Old Work Admirers Organisation
- Association of Unity and Development of the Women of Cumalıkızık Village
- Association of Historical Bursa Kızıklar Culture, Unity and Mutualisation

- My Green Bursa Association
- Ecologic Life Association (EKODER)
- Association of Turkish Foresters, Conservation of Turkish Nature Association
- WWF Turkey
- DOGADER (Conservation of the Nature and Environment Association)
- TEMA (Combating Erosion, Reforestation and Conservation of Natural Habitats) Foundation Bursa Branch
- Association of Bird Investigators
- Historical Cities Association
- CEKUL (Conservation and Presentation of Environmental and Cultural Assets) Foundation
- SOMER (Social Policies Centre) Association
- Southern Marmara Natural and Cultural Environment Conservation Association
- TAC Conservation of Turkish Monument Environment Tourism Assets Foundation.
- Foundation of Improving the Cultural Conscience
- KUMID (Association of the Friends of Cultural Heritage)
- History Foundation
- Science and Art Foundation
- Ismail Hakki Bursevi Foundation
- International Puppet and Galanty Shows Association Bursa Branch
- Unity Foundation
- Somuncu Baba Foundation
- Bursa Tophane UNESCO Youth Foundation
- Koza Han Silk Merchants Association
- Cumalıkızık Mosque Association
- Cumalıkızık Sports Club
- DAĞDER
- Federation of Mountaineers Clubs
- Bursa Photography Club
- Bursa Association of Photography Art (BUFSAD)
- Bursa Ulucami Repair, Renovation and Maintenance Association
- Bursa Association of Entrepreneur Businessmen (BUGIAD)
- Bursa Association of Industrialist Businessmen (BUSIAD)
- Bursa Association of Young Industrialist Businessmen and Executives (GESIAD)
- Association of Independent Industrialists and Businessmen Bursa Branch (MUSIAD)
- Bursa Cone Agriculture Sale Cooperatives Union (KOZABIRLIK)
- Forestry Cooperatives Union of Bursa Region
- Agricultural Cooperatives Union of Bursa Region
- Ahi Community Scholarly Investigation and Unity Association
- Bursa Training and Cultural Association of the Physically and Mentally Disabled (BEDER)
- Bursa Association of the Unions of the Disabled
- Bursa Association of the Unions of Journalists
- Bursa Journalists Community (BGC)
- Bursa Specialization and Strategic Investigations Group (BISAG)
- Bursa Association of Osmangazi Social Help, Education and Culture Volunteers (OSDER)
- Bursa Civil Society Association (SIVILAY)
- Association of Bursa People of Bursa (BURSAM)
- Association Preserving Cekirge Thermal Waters
- Culture and Art Association of the Disabled (ENSADER)
- Association of Southern Marmara Professional Tourist Guides
- Silk Lions Club
- Architects and Engineers Group Association Bursa Branch
- Osmangazi Science, Culture and Unity Association
- All Merchants and Tradesmen Association
- Association of Turkish Mukhtars Bursa Branch

- Yıldırım Culture and Mutualisation Association
- Bursa Tradeswomen Association (BEKAYDER)
- Grand Bazaar Association (KÇD)
- Association of Social Service Experts
- Uzuncarsi Association
- Bursa Culture, Tourism and Representation Association
- Turkish Association of Municipalities
- Marmara and Bosphorus Municipalities Association
- Association of Municipalities of Bursa
- Turkish Association of Healthy Cities
- Association of Agriculture and Livestock Development of Bursa
- Association of Municipalities with Geothermal Resources
- Private Museums
 - Ulumay Ottoman People's Clothes and Accessories Museum (Poet Ahmed Pasha Madrasah)
 - The Living Museum: The House of Hüsnü Züher
- **Professional Chambers**

 - Associated with Union of Turkish Engineers and Architects (TMMOB)
 - ✓ Chamber of Urban Planners
 - ✓ Chamber of Architects
 - ✓ Representative of Chamber of Landscape Architects
 - ✓ Chamber of Agricultural Engineers
 - ✓ TMMOB Provincial Coordination Board
 - Bar of Bursa
- **Universities**

 - Uludağ University (1975)
(Especially relevant faculties and departments)
 - ✓ Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences
 - Public Management Division
 - International Relationships
 - ✓ Faculty of Engineering and Architecture
 - Architecture Division
 - Construction Engineering Division
 - Environmental Engineering Division
 - ✓ Faculty of Agriculture
 - Department of Garden Plants
 - Department of Agricultural Plants
 - Department of Food Engineering
 - Department of Plant Preservation
 - Department of Earth Science and Plant Nutrition
 - Department of Agricultural Economy
 - Department of Bio-system Engineering
 - Department of Landscape Engineering
 - ✓ Faculty of Education
 - Department of Educational Sciences
 - ✓ Faculty of Theology
 - Department of Islamic History and Arts
 - ✓ Faculty of Science and Letters
 - Department of Archaeology
 - Art History
 - Division of History
 - Department of Sociology
 - Department of Turkish Language and Literature
 - ✓ Faculty of Fine Arts

- ✓ KETAM (U.U. Urban History and Investigations Centre)
- ✓ Iznik Vocational High School

- Maps and Cadastral Survey
- Architectural restoration
- Ceramics, Glass and tile-making
- Tourism Guidance

- Bursa Technical University (2010)
- Bursa Orhangazi Foundation University (2011)
- Kadir Has University
- Yıldız Technical University
- Istanbul Technical University

• Press

Regional Representatives of Local and National Press Organisations

• Public Enterprises

Enterprises founded by the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality for special purposes:

- BURFAŞ (Bursa Parks, Gardens, Social and Cultural Services Tourism, Water and Water Products, Health, Construction, Energy, Public Relations, Press, Advertisement, Industry and Trade Inc.)
- BURBAK (Bursa Maintenance, Repair, Transport, Public Transport Management Inc.)
- BUSMEK (Arts and Vocational Courses)
- BURULAŞ (Bursa Transport and Public Transport Management Trade Inc.)
- BİNTED (Bursa Human Resources, Education, Consultancy Services, Reconstruction, Construction and Trade Ltd)
- BURKENT (Bursa Town Insurance Brokerage Services Inc.)
- Bursa Kültür INC. (Bursa Culture and Art Products Tourism Trade INC. General Manager)

• Other enterprises with special purposes:

-
- Bursa City Council
 - ✓ EU and Foreign Affairs Work Group,
 - ✓ Land and Water Resources Work Group,
 - ✓ Archaeology Work Group,
 - ✓ Bursa Work Group,
 - ✓ Cekirge Work Group,
 - ✓ Work Group of People who used to live in Bursa
 - ✓ Photography Give and Take Society Work Group,
 - ✓ City Guides Work Group,
 - ✓ Koza Work Group,
 - ✓ Social Help and Unity Work Group,
 - ✓ Historical and Cultural Heritage Work Group
 - ✓ Environment and Tourism Work Group
 - ✓ Board of the Work Group of the Disabled
 - Associations of the Union of the Historical Bazaars and Khans of Bursa
 - ✓ Bazaar of Coppersmiths
 - ✓ Bursa Grand Bazaar
 - ✓ Wedding Dress Merchants Bazaar
 - ✓ Towel Sellers Bazaar
 - ✓ Uzun Bazaar
 - ✓ İvazpaşa Bazaar
 - ✓ Salt Bazaar
 - ✓ Nilüfer Bazaar of Villagers

- ✓ Archers' Bazaar
- ✓ Bedesten Jewellers Bazaar
- ✓ Bedesten Region
- ✓ Osmangazi Underpass Bazaar
- ✓ Florists' Bazaar
- ✓ Conservation of Historical Khans Area Salt Bazaar and Salt Merchants Association
- ✓ Emir Khan
- ✓ Old Silk Khan
- ✓ Domed Khan
- ✓ Rice Khan
- ✓ Fidan Khan
- ✓ Koza Khan
- ✓ Old Mirrored Bazaar
- ✓ Salt Khan
- Bursa Union of Merchants and Artisans
- Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Association of Turkish Travel Agencies
- Association of Touristic Hotels and Operators of Southern Marmara
- Agricultural Development Cooperative of Cumalıkızık Village
- Structure Cooperative of OTOSANSIT
- Irgandi Bridge Management
- BURSAGAZ (Bursa Inner-City Natural Gas Distribution Inc.)
- UEDAŞ (Bursa Electricity Distribution Inc.)
- Turkish Telecommunications Inc.

2.1.1.2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

International organisations that engage in preservations and of which Turkey is a member are listed below:

- United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation (UNESCO)
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
- International Union of the Preservation of the Nature (IUCN)
- International Council of Museums (ICOM)

The international organisations of which Bursa Metropolitan Municipality is a member are listed below:

- Federation of European Cultural Heritage Organisation (EUROPA NOSTRA)
- World Health Organisation – Healthy Cities Project
- Association of Cities with Fortresses
- Union of European Historical Cities and Areas
- Union of World's Historical Cities
- Organisation of Islamic Cities and Capitals
- Union of Cities with the Europe Prize
- UCLG- Organisation of Unified Cities and Local Managements
- Council of International and Local Environmental Enterprises
- Federation of International Libraries and Library Associations
- Network of Balkan Metropolitans
- Forum of European Museums

2.1.2. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Following confirmation of the Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complex) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan by Site management Cooperation and Auditing Board; application and auditing process will begin according to

Regulations on Rules and Principles involving Determination of Management Area and Site management as well as Establishment and duties of Heritage Asset Board. According to the relevant legislations ("Law involving Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets Numbers 2863"), the Management Plan will be binding for all state organizations, municipalities and real or legal entities according to legal legislations. Authorized organizations are obliged to prioritize the services which have been given under the scope of the plan as well as to provide relevant findings accordingly. Also, required cooperation of related organizations and institutions with Site Manager is emphasized in the aforesaid context.

Resources involving application of each action which has been determined under the scope of the Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complex) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan are not only financial, but also related to information, human resources, technology and similar project experiences of related organizations. This region sets a framework which involves provision of financial resources from related organizations during application of relevant objectives. Under the scope of the organization's investment program and their main goal of establishment; provision of financial resources is the main fact of interest. Providers of resources may be a state organization or local authority or a state-private sector partnership, agencies, public organizations, private sector or volunteer organizations. Designation of relevant resources will be determined according to the action. We can classify available financial resources in our country involving conservation of cultural heritage such as national financial resources, international financial resources and other resources.

2.1.2.1. NATIONAL RESOURCES

National financial resources are classified in two groups - central authorities and local authorizes.

Resources of Central Authorities

There are many institutions which are included in the central organization structure of cultural heritage conservation in Turkey. In accordance with central management, the Council of Ministers is the leading authority of this structure in terms of operational function. Also Foundations General Directorate, which acts under the scope of the Prime Ministry, is one of the leading organizations in terms of conservation. Also, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Ministry of Forestry and Water Works, Ministry of Food, Farming and Husbandry, National Palaces Organization and Regional Directorates for Conservation of Cultural Assets have important, leading roles in terms of cultural conservation. Also, legal regulations which may provide financial resource for these conservation objectives are as follows.

According to Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets numbered 2863;

- a- Ministry of Culture and Tourism, provides monetary and technical support. According to provisions of the relevant law, Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides monetary and technical support for conservation, maintenance and repair of cultural and natural assets, under possession of real and legal entities, which shall be protected.
- b- "Contribution fee for conservation of intangible cultural assets", corresponding to 10% of real estate tax is deposited by related municipalities. Deposited amount will be collected in an account to be opened by Provincial Directorate and forwarded to the Municipalities by the Governor to be used in confiscation actions related to conservation and evaluation applications under supervision of Governor.
- c- At least 10% will be provided according to Mass Housing Law; will be used for applications involving maintenance, repair and restoration of registered intangible cultural assets. In 2011, an amount of 6.399.831 TL has been provided for 73 projects.
- d- Intangible cultural and natural assets which are possessed by real or legal entities may be confiscated directly by municipalities and provincial directorates provided that these assets are registered and used for functions to be determined by relevant boards.
- d- Parcels which have been registered as a protected zone and which have been subjected to construction prohibition in preservation (scale 1/1000) may be exchanged with possession or share rights of other lands of the treasury provided that application of all stakeholders involving the parcel have been acquired and accept ion of entire parcel. Also, these parcels may be exchanged with intangible assets of municipalities and provincial directorates.
- f- Parcels with cultural and natural assets: According to Municipalities Income Law; all kinds of taxes, fees and expenses will be excluded from; applications involving Law on Construction Auditing numbered 4708; Successor and Transfer taxes related to Transfer Tax Law numbered 7338; VAT requirements according to Value Added Tax Law numbered 3065, Law of Expenses numbered 492 and State Tender Law numbered 4734.

According to Law on Encouragement of Culture Investments and Enterprises numbered 5225;

Construction, repair, operation, education, training and promotion activities involving research, education and application Centres related to halls where culture and art events and structures such as archives, museum, art gallery, cinema, theatre, opera, ballet, and concerts are performed, produced and exhibited are encouraged. This law enabled provision of intangible cultural assets which are included in scope of Law number 2863, for encouraging conservation of especially intangible cultural heritage. Law also includes incentive actions such as income tax and stoppage tax discounts, discounts in insurance premiums and employer insurance payments, support in water and energy fees, ability to employ foreign personnel and artists as well as ability to continue operation during weekends.

Exemption according to Corporate Taxes law numbered 5422 and Income Tax Law numbered 193 (Sponsorship incentive):

All expenses, charity payments and funding supports which involve; projects and applications aimed at maintenance, repair and improvement of intangible cultural assets; Conservation or transfer of any intangible culture asset located in abroad; Conservation excavations, scientific excavation surveys and surface researches; Establishment of cultural inventory; establishment of cultural and art related facilities which will host events such as cinema, theatre, ballet, opera and concerts as well as convention Centres, libraries, museums and art galleries are exempted from income tax by 100%.

Also "Law on Amendment of Related Laws" numbered 5035 is another law which shall be considered. According to Article 14 of this law all expenses which have been made involving maintenance, repair, restoration or improvement of monuments that are registered under the name of Waqfs related to General Directorate of Foundations, municipalities or state organizations and all charity funding supports that have been made to these organizations will be deducted from income tax in annual balance sheets.

General Administration of Foundations is also one of the organizations which are involved in conservation of cultural assets. General Administration of Foundations has been authorized for registration, maintenance, repair, improvement and re-construction (in required) of all intangible cultural assets with Foundations Law numbered 5737. An amount corresponding to 10% of accrued Corporate Tax amounts of organizations and enterprises, more than half of the shares of which is possessed by General Administration or other associated foundations will be forwarded to General Directorate for providing financially insufficient foundations with related monetary resources to be utilized in repairs of cultural assets. Also expenses have been decreased with many exemptions and exceptions.

Prime Ministry Promotion Fund also provides support findings aimed at development of buildings involving faith tourism. The funding which has been developed in accordance with law number 3230; will be used for supporting promotional activities in both inland and abroad.

RESOURCES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Local authorities which are involved in conservation of historical-cultural heritage in Turkey can be listed as; municipalities acting under the scope of the Metropolitan Municipalities Law numbered 5216 and Municipalities Law numbered 5393 as well as Governorships/Provincial Directorates which are included under the scope of Provincial Directorates Law numbered 5302.

The most important resources of local authorities are "Contribution fee for conservation of intangible cultural assets", corresponding to 10% of real estate tax deposited by related municipalities. Provincial Directorates are responsible for management of the contribution fee, corresponding to 10% of real estate taxes, which will be used for building surveys, restitution and restoration projects of municipalities under the boundaries of the province.

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality is one of the local authorities which are responsible for conservation of cultural heritage in the Bursa Management Plan Area. In this context, provincial directorates which are associated with the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality can be listed as follows;

Urban Planning, Construction Application and Construction Control Branch Directorates under the scope of Construction and Urbanization Branch Management,

Survey Projects, Urban Transformation, Historical Cultural Heritage, and EU Relations Branch Directorates under scope of Survey and Projects Authority Directorate,

Environmental Conservation Branch, Environmental Conservation Branch Directorate, Parks and Gardens Branch Directorates which are included under the scope of Environmental Conservation and Auditing Directorate Head are directly related to the areas.

Historical Cultural Heritage Branch Directorate is authorized for designation, conservation, improvement and introduction of historical and culture heritage inside the boundaries of Bursa Provincial Directorate.

Municipalities' main sources of income are collected taxes and shares acquired from the general budget tax income. Also ministries provide financial support to municipalities which develop services and projects in some regions.

Regulations on Funding Support which will be provided to Projects of Local Authorities, Foundations and Organizations; regulates and provisions findings from Ministry of Culture and Tourism's budget to projects of foundations and organizations which focus on culture, art, tourism and promotion for development and introduction of art and tourism.

Regulations on Collection and Tracking of Environmental Income and Utilization of the Funding as well as findings of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Works for projects involving fighting against environmental pollution and improvement, provide municipalities with non-return financial support.

According to Regulations on Utilization of Funding for Compensation of Urban Infrastructure needs of Municipalities; the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization has included municipalities with insufficient income into its annual investment plan. In this context, the Ministry of Finance provides financial support to municipalities for their provision of map, building survey, potable water, waste water, solid waste and other similar urban infrastructure needs.

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality has the right to establish capital companies in its fields of activity according to provisions of legislations. Companies which have been established in this context are: BESAŞ INC., BURULAŞ INC., BURFAŞ INC., BİNTED CO., BURSA KÜLTÜR INC., BURBAK INC., and BURKENT INC.

BURFAŞ is involved in the operation of Culture Park, Botanic Park, Zoo and Pool Park. BİNTED provides engineering, consultancy, expertise and auditing services in areas such as administrative, technical, social and financial issues to Bursa's municipalities, associated organizations, cooperatives, unions, etc. with its skilled personnel. Bursa Culture and Arts Production INC. was established in 2005 under the scope of Bursa Metropolitan Municipality for performance of required studies involving advertisement and promotion services for cultural activities as well as establishment and operation of required facilities.

District Municipalities in the Bursa Site Management are Osmangazi Municipality and Yıldırım Municipality. Directorates which are related to Osmangazi Municipality are Plan and Project Directorate, Construction and Urbanization Directorate, Parks and Gardens Directorate, Cleaning Works Directorate and City Police Directorate. Directorates which are related to Yıldırım Municipality are Building Plans Directorate, Construction and Urbanization Directorate, Parks and Gardens Directorate, Cleaning Works Directorate and City Police Directorate.

OTHER RESOURCES (PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR)

Another issue, which shall be highlighted in terms of resources, is the contribution of public organizations. In this scope, organizations such as the Historical Cities Association, ÇEKÜL, TEMA, TURING, TAÇ Foundation, Foundation of Archaeologists, Foundation of Increasing Cultural Awareness, Foundation of Human Settlements, KÜMİD, History Association, Foundation of Science and Arts, Special Museums, TOBB and BTSO will be included in terms of both financial resources and awareness projects. Bursa Foundation of Culture, Art and Tourism, Tourism Foundation, BURSAV Researches Foundation is public organizations which may support Site management for matters such as research, education and publication.

Also, entrepreneurs may use KOSGEB support for projects aiming to contribute to the economy by means of historical assets restoration. These means of support may be listed as entrepreneur credits, promotion supports, marketing, research and development projects, employment projects as well as electricity and tax supports.

Also TÜBİTAK R&D Support, Labour Authority Projects, İgeme (Export Development Surveys Centre) Supports and individual donations and funds are other important resources.

Development Agencies which have been established with coordination of the Ministry of Development according to law number 5449 have genuine financing mechanisms. Local branches of development agencies, established with the Ministries Commission decision, have a high technical capacity.

Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency (BEBKA) will provide solutions to industrial and theme-related problems according to strategies and priorities of the Regional Plan in terms of projects and activities. Direct findings as well as interest and non-interest loans are among the available financial supports. Also technical support may be provided for strengthening public organizations in the region, and developing local and rural capacity. Vision of BEBKA in terms of the Management Plan Area is becoming a point of interest in tourism thanks to present historical, cultural and natural features.

Bursa Association of Historical Bazaars and Khans works to protect the historical pattern of the region and to transform the region into a point of interest which increases total revenue levels. Related activities may involve contributing to promotion and development of the region on local, national and international levels, performance of training studies by means of courses, conferences and panels, developing documentation Centres and creating publications such as newspapers, magazines and books.

Bursa Association of Artists and Craftsmen serves its members by providing problem solving activities, occupational trainings and workplace development projects. Member craftsmen and artists in Khans Area may especially acquire financial support for the repair and restoration of historical structures with suitable working areas.

Global Heritage Fund, provides plan, project and application support in developing regions for conservation of World Heritage List candidates.

2.1.2.2. INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES

An international awareness is present for conservation of cultural heritage. In this context;

Organizations and programs such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICRROM, World Heritage City Organization, European Council, IUCN, UNDP and REC have been established.

The purpose is to establish a conservation policy and legal environment with coordination of international organizations. Among these organizations, UNESCO especially provides financial support and expertise support for conservation of universal cultural heritage.

ICCOM provides support for development of restoration applications, as well as technical support and research aimed at conservation.

ICOMOS; provides support in terms of scientific matters involving conservation. According to the Turkey National ICOMOS Committee regulations; income of the Turkey National ICOMOS Committee is mainly based on findings from related Ministries, monthly fees of members, several donations, publication income and financial supports from different organizations.

World Heritage Committee is responsible for performing election among valuable candidate assets of the World Heritage List and managing the World Heritage fund. All findings which have been provided by means of this fund are directly related to the revision and success of the Management Plan. These funds are provided for requirements such as; provision of related experts, technicians and skilled workforce to enable efficient and seamless operation of approved studies involving cultural, scientific and technical surveys for the purpose of conservation, education of experts and personnel for the purpose of maintenance and promotion of cultural and natural heritage, determination of cultural and natural heritage as well as its conservation, maintenance, introduction and improvement, provision of required tools which cannot be acquired by related states, provision of low or no interest loans, long term loans and non-return support funds, in case of special requirements and exceptional reasons.

Resources acquired from United Nations UNDP Fund are generally used for supporting cultural tourism projects.

Development of Public Dialogue Project (CSD), aimed by the European Union General Secretary for the purpose of developing dialogue with Turkey aims to increase awareness about Turkey in the European Union. Its second program, which was initiated in 2011, also supports common projects of Turkish and EU Public Organizations involving culture and arts.

Other EU Resources which may provide support (7th Frame Program (2007-2013), Lifelong Education Program, Youth Program, Competition and Environment Program, Entrepreneurship and Improvement Framework Program, Entrepreneurship and Improvement Special Program (Ministry of Industry and Commerce - KOSGEB), Information and Communication Technology Policies Support Program (DPT), European Efficient Energy and Technologies Program (Ministry of Power), Culture Program (Ministry of Culture and Tourism) may also be applied according to their term restrictions. European Union establishes funding programs which will be used

by related authorities on a local scale. This will enable public organizations, universities, municipalities and governorships to determine their present problems, develop common solution offers and to realize these solutions.

2.2. A GLIMPSE TO FUTURE IN MANAGEMENT PLAN

Preservation, sustaining, evaluation of the historic texture effectively and efficiently with its natural integrity and at the same time meeting the changing needs are only possible by creating a public awareness with everybody, every institution and establishment making a contribution. Surveying meetings were therefore conducted during the process of forming the Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management plan.

Surveying meeting is a participative planning method and for the purpose of benefiting from knowledge and experiences of all stakeholders, participants to comprise as a whole in number and diversity have been invited by Bursa Directorate of Sites. The names of all participants who have attended meetings and shared their valuable ideas, and photographs of meetings are provided in the Management Plan annex.

2.2.1. PROCESS OF SURVEY MEETINGS

I. SURVEY MEETINGS

In the process of creating the Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan that incorporates Khans Area, Complexes and Cumalıkızık areas; the 1st Survey Meetings were held during a 3 day period (23-25 May 2012) with 162 participants from stakeholders of respective areas.

In the First Survey meetings, stakeholders have been invited in equal numbers from three main groups described below.



Picture 24. 23, 24, 25 May 2012, 1. Strategy Surveying Meetings

1. Determinants: Academicians, Delegations from Trade Associations, Delegations from respective Organizations-Clubs regarding areas in Bursa

2. Affected by Decision: Delegations of chambers-organizations-communities-Waqfs-cooperatives-khans, headmen, property owners defined by headmen,

3. Decision Makers: Governorship, Metropolitan Municipality, District Municipalities, Respective Local Governorships, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Regional Directorate of Foundations, BKKBK, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, District National Education Directorates, Provincial Directorate of Security, Gendarmerie Command, Provincial Directorate of Disaster and Emergency, Uludağ Electric Distribution, Türk Telekom Regional Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Health, Directorate of Museums, Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urban Planning, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies, Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, BEKA, BUSKI, Consultant Academicians

Main objective of the meeting has been to determine “thoughts and perceptions of stakeholders regarding the areas” and following sessions have been performed with purpose of reaching the objective.

Specified expectations have formed nine topic titles given below;

- Environmental Order and Life Quality
- Education and Raising Awareness
- Economic Structure
- Preservation and Planning

- Cultural Structure
- Emergency, Risk and Disaster Management
- Tourism and Publicity
- Transportation and Accessibility
- Administrative Structure

At the end of the first call meetings, with a structured method and guidance from the moderators, current situation in the area and the expectations of the stakeholders regarding the area were identified. The resulting "Strengths and Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)" analysis have been effective in identifying objectives and the creation of current situation analysis in the management plan action tables.

II. SURVEY MEETINGS

In the second Survey meetings, experts identified for the abovementioned nine topic titles have been invited with selected people from participants of the first meetings, the meetings lasted two days (June 27-28, 2012) with participation of 128 attendees.

In the second Survey Meetings, issues detected for areas in the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analyses and policies to be adopted by the Management Plan for the "Sites" have been defined, objectives and strategies have been ascertained.



Picture 25. 27.28 June 2012, 2. Strategy Surveying Meetings

Following sessions were conducted respectively in the second survey meetings, looking for the answers to these specific questions;

- What are the **INCLINATIONS** to affect the area in the future?
- Which **OBJECTIVES** can highlight the area in the future?
- What is the relationship between **GENERAL WEAKNESSES** and **STRENGTHS** of the Areas and the Chosen Objectives?
- Which **STRATEGIES** can be effective for the Chosen Objectives?
- What are the suggestions for true **POLICIES** in the area?

Data generated after the Second Survey were significant factors at ascertaining the definitive objectives of the Management Plan, detecting strategies and determining missions and visions.

2.2.2. SWOT ANALYSES (Strengths- Weaknesses, Opportunities- Threats)

It will be convenient to renew the SWOT analysis in the stage of legal updating of Management Plan in the future, with participation from all stakeholders.

2.2.2.1. Khans Area

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional identity of the area 2. Maintaining its historical and commercial feature since foundation 3. Tradesmen factor and their conservation of the district 4. Appealing to people from all strata 5. Very different from today's architecture 6. Encourage interest in history, worship and atmosphere of peace 7. Valued as urban memory 8. First orderly bazaar of the Ottomans 9. Centre of the Ottomans' first capital 10. Offering open, half-open and closed areas simultaneously 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issues with preservation-usage balance 2. No special law for the area 3. Different voices in management 4. Inability to solve preservation and safety problems due to the attractiveness of the area 5. Availability of too many projects designed for the area and lack of collaboration, uncoordinated investment plans by liable institutions 6. Not using a common language in floor covering, ground and top cover implementations, lack of integrity, uncertainty of details 7. Early closing hours
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the process of becoming a UNESCO World Heritage Site 2. Continuing pedestrianisation efforts 3. Create interest and nostalgia for the past 4. Increasing cultural tours 5. Warm atmosphere of Khans Area against the cold Malls 6. Increasing social networks 7. Association with nearby Malls (Zafer Plaza) 8. Owns Zones directorate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of awareness of political will to their obligation to preserve cultural heritages 2. Risk of failure to carry the culture over to the next generations 3. Rapidly increasing Malls and their closeness to area (Zafer Plaza) 4. Changes in architectural techniques and errors in implementation 5. Area's alienation from the city, being regarded merely in terms of economic input, socio-cultural factors falling to background

2.2.2.2. Sultan Complexes

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well-endowed enough to be nominated for UNESCO list 2. Reflecting the strongest feature of Waqf tradition 3. The most important architectural features of the first Ottoman capital 4. Dating back to first Ottoman sultans 5. Location of first religious and scientific studies 6. Topographic location increasing the importance in city morphology 7. Under conservation of laws (Site Decisions) 8. Works for getting the areas into historical heritage lists 9. Special administration (governorship) contribution fund in its preservation 10. A directorate available for its preservation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of safety in areas, lack of 24-hour security (such as Yıldırım Tomb and Mosque) 2. Regarding its conservation; Authority battles among institutions and Municipality, coordination failure between Foundation, Municipality and Ministry of Culture 3. Multiple voices (Foundation, Culture Ministry, Municipalities) 4. Incorrect restorations and project planning 5. Lack of detailed inventory and archive work, no inventory for antique artefact with cultural value in Complexes 6. Unqualified architecture of new structuring in and around the site 7. Traffic problems 8. Complex surroundings shut down by apartments 9. Undefined itineraries for especially domestic and foreign tourists
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of traditional houses around the Complex 2. In process of inclusion into UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list 3. Environmental Plan (Scale: 1/100000) 4. Increased sensitivity of local administrations for old artefacts 5. Increased sensitivity of local administrations for sustainable urban design conception 6. Master plans underway for transportation and tourism 7. Availability of thermal water springs 8. People's desire to learn about their past and history and increased historical awareness 9. Becoming an attraction point in the city 10. Increased love and care for tangible and intangible cultural heritage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ignorance of business establishments to environment and historic artefacts 2. Safety issues 3. Lack of awareness from people living in neighbourhoods around Complex (Economic problems) 4. Possible damage from concussion and resonance caused by extreme traffic, particularly heavy vehicles 5. Destruction of city silhouette with incorrect master plans (TOKİ) 6. Not participating in the city's cultural life

2.1.2.3. Cumalıkızık Village

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dating back to pre-Ottoman period 2. Locals protecting Cumalıkızık, desire to preserve and sustain their traditions 3. Preservation ensured as houses habited 4. Authenticity of house constructions 5. Living in the same house for generations, 5-6 different family names as house owners 6. Convenient for organic agriculture 7. Surveying and restoration projects underway 8. Located on the silk road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Problems with house conveniences (particularly service areas like kitchen and bathroom, heating issues) 2. Cumalıkızık entrance on Ankara road being filled with unqualified buildings which leads to imperceptions of Cumalıkızık's location 3. Lack of hygienic spaces for women in the village to make production 4. No income from agriculture (Since it became touristic) 5. Interqualified worker and master absence in restoration works 6. Failure of expectations to meet income demands due to zoning restrictions
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uludağ's potential 2. Able to ensure historical and economic sustainability due to its location in the middle of forest and agriculture areas 3. Increased sensitivity of local administrators to the local 4. Nomination for UNESCO Cultural Heritage 5. Increased demand for organic farming throughout the world 6. Availability of living people to narrate Cumalıkızık's past 7. Increased interest in nature 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unplanned expansion of Cumalıkızık buffer zone due to excessive migration 2. Demolished buildings with cultural properties losing their authenticity when reconstructed 3. Political authority's connivance to shanty settlements 4. Delayed restorations 5. Danger of extinction for agricultural areas 6. Structures losing their authenticity due to incorrect moves 7. Possibility of locals abandoning the village as in the case of Safranbolu 8. Invasion and looting of agricultural fields by foreigners

2.2.3. EVALUATION OF SEARCH MEETINGS' RESULTS

As a result of the survey meetings conducted for the active and effective protection, survival and appraisal of historical areas within their natural entirety, and for an increased public and social consciousness through responding to the need to change; the stakeholders of the subject or site coordinated to find solutions to common problems and formed the main sources of the future management plan.

As a result of the First Survey Meeting, the current status and the stakeholders expectations were determined. The "Strong and Weak Points, Opportunities and Threats" analysis was effective in generating the current status analysis in the management plan and action plan tables and in determining targets.

The data from the Second Survey Meetings lead to the finalization of action plan table targets and the completion of actions, and were important guides for the determination of strategies, mission and visions.

The seven main themes that formed the action plan tables, as took shape as a result of the Survey meetings are:

- 1. Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation) Problems-Objectives-Strategies**
- 2. Cultural Values –Conservation and Planning Problems-Objectives-Strategies**
- 3. Social - Economic - Environmental Life Quality Problems-Objectives-Strategies**
- 4. Training and Awareness Problems-Objectives-Strategies**
- 5. Accessibility - Transportation Problems-Objectives-Strategies**
- 6. Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management Problems-Objectives-Strategies**
- 7. Emergency and Risk Management Problems-Objectives-Strategies**

The most commonly shared idea by stakeholders was for the sites to gain their earned title by inscription into world heritage history and to preserve the sites to sustain this title; and important ideas have been generated on which management principles to adopt for carrying the sites to this purpose.

2.2.4. VISION, MISSION AND BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

For the formation of the Bursa (Khans Area, Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan's vision and mission; the following have been taken into consideration: The justification of the outstanding universal value specified in the Candidacy File; The results of the search meetings which reflect the expectations of the stakeholders and; The principles of preparing a Management plan according to national and international norms.

Vision of Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan:

As the first capital city of the Ottoman Empire, to protect and preserve the Khans Region, Sultan Complexes and Cumalıkızık Village's tangible and intangible values, where the traces of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire can be found, and to help them survive as a world heritage.

Mission of Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management Plan:

Enabling tangible and intangible historical, cultural and natural heritage in the Bursa (Khan Area and Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Village Management Area to be:

- **Planned, protected, utilized and developed;**
- **Enabling efficient contribution of all stakeholders in planning and application process;**
- **Management of funding provision period according to strategic priorities;**
- **Coordination, auditing and evaluation of applications;**
- **Guiding social, economic and cultural development of local residents and establishment of a balanced and sustainable conservation system for the area.**

The main principles for the Management Plan of the Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Village are:

The Management Plan of the Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Village will be

- **Transparent, Participative**
- **Efficient**
- **Planned**
- **Integrated**
- **And scientific in its preparation, application and revisions. These principles are valid for all targets and actions, determinations and applications.**

2.3. ACTION PLAN TABLES (OBJECTIVES, ACTION, RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION AND STAKEHOLDERS)

In the Bursa and Cumalikizik Management Plan, the action plan has been dealt with under seven topics in accordance with the basic principles and vision of the plan. Those topics are as follows:

1. Management “Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation”
2. Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning
3. Social - Economic - Environmental Life Quality
4. Training and Awareness
5. Accessibility - Transportation
6. Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management
7. Emergency and Disaster Management

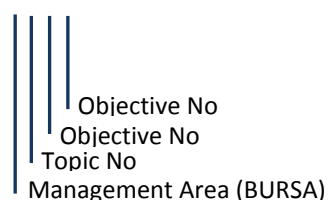
These topics were dealt with under two main parts in the plan for **Bursa** (Khans Area – Sultans Complexes) and **Cumalikizik Village**.

When defining the objectives and actions under each action plan topic, the approach was to ensure the continued integrity and/or authenticity of the management area as "world heritage" or improvement in the future. In this context, each topic has been defined with objectives and actions to achieve the goal of preservation.

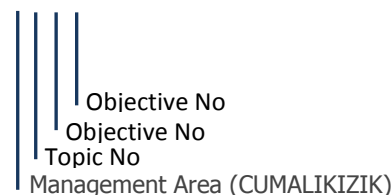
The management plan is expected to contain actions that will not change within 5 years. Therefore, taking into consideration the size and diversity of the total management area, the actions which have been determined according to the OBJECTIVES of the plan will be defined in the form of project packets, and a separate booklet will be created for each organization that is responsible for work in the area in the form of "annual work programs", with each project defined individually.

A system of codes has been developed to keep track of the connections between the objectives and actions in the Management Plan. The first initial of these codes are either (B) for Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes) or (C) for Cumalikizik. Numbers have been assigned to all 7 topics on the plan (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7). Objectives in each topic have been given a number (Example: B2.1, C5.4, etc.). Actions related to the same objective have each been given their own number (Example: B2.1.1, C5.4.3, etc.).

B2.1.1



C5.3.4



Those responsible for each action have been identified on two levels. In the table, the names listed in red in the "Responsible organizations and other relevant organizations" column are the organizations that have been defined as responsible. Financial sources have been listed where possible. (For abbreviations relating to organizations please see "Abbreviations and Symbols"). Additionally, to prepare a realistic management plan, the expected time period for each action has also been defined.

Short term	: Actions that will commence and/or be completed within one year
Medium term	: Actions that will commence and/or be completed within three years
Long term	: Actions that will commence and/or be completed within five years
Short – ongoing	: Actions that will commence within one year and will continue regularly
Medium – ongoing	: Actions that will commence within three years and will continue regularly
Long – ongoing	: Actions that will commence within five years and will continue regularly

2.3.1. BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)

2.3.1.1. Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation)

In this section, "strengths and opportunities", "weaknesses and threats" have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

All determinations and the assessments were made according to our "basic principles";

In the "Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes)" Section of the Management Plan; the "Management (Authorization, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation)" title generally deals with the management system which involves the process of preparation, application tracking and supervision of the Management Plan, the cooperation between institutions and organizations which are authorized for the Creation and Application of the Plan, developed objectives for detected problems, required actions for acquiring designated objectives, and related organizations or stakeholders which are expected to perform these actions.

- **Objective B1.1-** Analysis and development of legislation binding institutions in the area (Omissions, inconsistencies, conflicts, etc.)

The current situation analysis has resulted with the following: within the Management Area; a large number of institutions have authority, the boundaries of their authority are unclear, an expectation of a law specifically for Khans area exist, activities are not inspected, restorations are rapid and incorrect, there are no sanctions, there is a lack of qualified staff, inexperienced companies are used due to inadequate tender laws, central and local governments are jointly making efforts for conservation and using funds from the Special Provincial administration, the site is a candidate for World Heritage List, and there are activities to keep these areas as cultural heritage. The objective determined from this situation analysis is: the Analysis and development of legislation regarding the institutions in the area (Omissions, inconsistencies, conflicts, etc.) is needed. Actions determined to meet these objectives: Definition of limits of authority between institutions by examining the legislation for conservation, making the Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan in to a functioning plan, efficient use of existing laws, development of a monitoring and supervision mechanism, enabling the reflection of decisions in the Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan on larger scale plans, ensuring that "ICOMOS Impact Assessment Report" is taken in to account for all projects involving World Heritage Candidate areas, ensuring financial and technical support from Ministries, municipalities and universities, working together with the Conservation Committee to ensure incorrect applications are monitored and sanctions are used according to legislation of conservation, bringing special criteria to the tendering legislation and creating technical specifications to ensure that conservation is carried out by expert people/organizations.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Bursa Governorship, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Administration of Foundations, Bursa Regional Directorate, Bursa Cultural Assets Conservation Regional Board, Universities and trade associations.

- **Objective B1.2-** Analysis of and development of existing organization between institutions involved in the area (Coordination, participation policies, etc.)

The current situation analysis shows that there are old, inefficient and partial conservation plans, multiple number of responsible institutions, insufficient cooperation between organizations and lack of communication, conflict in expectations of stakeholders, restricted number of agreed objectives, and that the location of the areas are around original neighbourhoods, and both local governments and people have a vision to protect them. The objective determined according to the situation analysis is: Existing organization between institutions involved in the area shall be analysed and developed (coordination, participation policies, etc.). The

actions determined to meet this objective are: formation of Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) in metropolitan and/or district municipalities to give permission for basic repairs regarding conservation, encourage working in coordination with "Istanbul Regional Restoration and Conservation Laboratory" to enable the use of the correct technology and original materials, forwarding all project applications to the Conservation Council after having been checked by the municipality for suitability to urban design, creation of a Board of Aesthetics among municipalities, creation of an independent unit made up of different disciplines and organizations to enable cooperation and ensuring accomplishment of a control mechanism, determining institutions and organizations responsible for maintenance and basic repairs, creating an interactive control and communication chart, forwarding periodic reports to BAB.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Bursa Governorship, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Administration of Foundations, Bursa Regional Directorate, Bursa Cultural Assets Conservation Regional Board, Universities and trade associations.

➤ **Objective B1.3- Definition of Area Management and increasing awareness**

The current situation analysis shows that: There is inefficient operation and unclear timing of the conservation process, slow operation of official procedures; lack of organizational structure relating to problems such as neighbourhood and conservation concept, social structure relating to quality of life, health and culture; establishment of Bursa Site Management; creation of Management Plan and communication platform between stakeholders. The objective based on these findings is to define Site Management and to increase its visibility. The actions defined to meet this objective are as follows: to hold briefings regarding area management, to develop a project to enable efficient participation of NGOs and stakeholders in the management process, to arrange coordination meetings between stakeholders to be able to create an annual work program, to create an inspection unit regarding the Management Plan, determined by the Coordination and Auditing Board, to measure and evaluate participation to enable active, equal and transparent participation of all stakeholders and to create an auditable process, and to revise the Management Plan every 5 years.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Bursa Governorship, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Administration of Foundations, Bursa Regional Directorate, Bursa Cultural Assets Conservation Regional Board, Universities and trade associations.

1 - Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation) Action Plan Table - 1/3						
BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)						
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large number of institutions have authority in the area, the boundaries of authority are unclear, • expectation of special legislation for Khans Area • Lack of inspection, rapid and incorrect restoration, lack of sanctions • Insufficient Tendering legislation leading to the lack of qualified staff and experienced companies • Central and local administration involved in conservation, funds from Special Provincial Administration • On World Heritage Candidate List, adding these areas to cultural heritage 	B1.1- Analysis and development of legislation regarding the institutions in the area (Omissions, inconsistencies, conflicts, etc.)	B1.1.1. Definition of scopes of authority between organizations in accordance with conservation legislation and raising awareness	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Yildirim Municipality, Osmangazi Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Regional Conservation Committee, Universities, Trade Associations		Short Ongoing
		B1.1.2. Optimization of Bursa and Cumalikizik Management Plan, efficient use of existing legislation, development of teaching and inspection mechanisms				Short
		B1.1.3. Enable decisions in the Bursa and Cumalikizik Management Plan to be reflected in larger scale plans				Medium
		B1.1.4. Ensure that "ICOMOS Impact Assessment Report" is taken in to account for all projects involving World Heritage Candidate areas				Short
		B1.1.5. Ensure financial and technical support from Ministries, municipalities and universities				Short Ongoing
		B1.1.6. Work together with the Conservation Committee to ensure sanctions and reviews of incorrect applications according to conservation legislation		BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor, Yildirim Municipality, Osmangazi Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Regional Conservation Committee, Universities, Trade Associations		Short Ongoing
		B1.1.7. Bring special criteria to the tendering legislation to ensure that conservation is carried out by expert people/organizations, creation of technical specifications.				Medium

1 - Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation) Action Plan Table - 2/3				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)		
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Out of date, insufficient and partial conservation plans• Multiple individuals in charge, insufficient cooperation between stakeholders and lack of communication• Conflicting expectations of stakeholders, restricted number of agreed objectives• the location of the areas around original neighbourhoods and lack of public awareness	B1.2- Analysis of and development of existing organization between institutions involve in the area (Coordination , participation policies, etc.)	B1.2.1. Formation of Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) in metropolitan municipalities and municipalities to give permission for basic repairs regarding conservation	Bursa General	BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor, Yıldırım Municipality, Osmangazi Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Regional Conservation Committee, Universities, Trade Associations		Medium
		B1.2.2. Encourage working in coordination with “Istanbul Regional Restoration and Conservation Laboratory” to enable the use of the correct technology and original materials				Medium Ongoing
		B1.2.3. Forwarding all project applications to the Conservation Council after having been checked by the municipality for suitability to urban plan	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District			Short
		B1.2.4. Creation of an independent unit made up of different disciplines and organizations to enable cooperation and ensure accomplishment of the control mechanism				Short Ongoing
		B1.2.5. determine institutions and organizations responsible for maintenance and basic repairs, creation of an interactive control and communication chart				Medium
1 - Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation) Action Plan Table - 3/3				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)		

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient operation and unclear timing of the conservation process, slow operation of official procedures Lack of organizational structure relating to problems such as neighbourhood and conservation concept, social structure relating to quality of life, health and culture Establishment of Bursa Site Management, Creation of Management Plan and communication platform between stakeholders 	B.1.3 Define Area Management and increase awareness	B1.3.1. Arrange briefing meetings regarding Site Management	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor, Yildirim Municipality, Osmangazi Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Regional Conservation Committee, Universities, Trade Associations		Short
		B1.3.2. Developing a project to enable the efficient participation of NGOs and stakeholders in the management process				Short
		B1.3.3. Arranging coordination meetings between stakeholders to be able to create an annual work program				Medium
		B1.3.4. Create an inspection unit regarding the Management Plan, determined by the Coordination and Auditing Board				Medium
		B1.3.5. Measure and evaluate participation to enable active, equal and transparent participation of all stakeholders and create an auditable process				Short
		B1.3.6. Revise the Management Plan every 5 years				Medium

According to Law 6360 published in 28489 numbered and 6.12.2012 dated Official Gazette, as of April 2014 the Special Provincial Administration will no longer exist and all responsibilities given to the Special Provincial Administration will be transferred to Ministries, provincial organizations, the treasury, governor, metropolitan municipalities and their affiliates or district municipalities.

2.3.1.2. Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning

In this section, "strengths and opportunities", "weaknesses and threats" have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

All determinations and the assessments were made according to our "basic principles";

In the "Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes)" Section of the Management Plan; the "Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning" title generally deals with the management system which involves the process of preparation, application tracking and supervision of the Management Plan, the cooperation between institutions and organizations which are authorized for the Creation and Application of the Plan, developed objectives for detected problems, required actions for acquiring designated objectives, and related organizations or stakeholders which are expected to perform these actions.

- **Objective B2.1-** The realization of projects and applications in accordance with contemporary approaches and national and international conservation criteria

For the protection and conservation of historical and cultural heritage and the maintenance, repair, security and management of Sultan's Complexes and the realization of projects and applications in accordance with contemporary approaches and national and international conservation criteria are the primary objectives to overcome problematic issues such as; restorations which are not in compliance with the original or not resistant to natural disasters, fire etc.; usage of non-original material on the exteriors of restored buildings, harm to the genuine features of buildings and the city structure, absence of archives regarding old buildings which have been lost (like the old bazaars in Khans Area etc.), usage of parts of the complexes (Turkish baths, madrasah) in ways they weren't intended to be used, lack of periodical maintenance following the restoration and lack of systematic, planned repairs and maintenance operations, basic repairs being completed without permission, lack of qualified staff and experts in restoration, the fact that Khans Area was the Ottoman's first bazaar and an international trade centre, the Complexes belonging to the reign of the first Sultans, being the place where the first scientific and religious studies were made, the existence of publicly owned areas (Waqf, municipality etc.), protection and conservation of historical and cultural heritage. The actions defined for this objective are: Preparation of construction surveys of all streets, facades, floor coverings and electrical poles of all areas, starting first from World Heritage Candidate Areas, determining the priority areas in the stages of restoration, determining structures that will be restored with a balance to conservation and utilization, increasing the number of experts like art historians, archaeologists, architects specializing in restoration, restorers in public sector and companies that are working in the conservation area, requiring that companies doing restoration work have experienced and certified restoration staff, developing proposals to take advantage of the local labour force, as an incentive, rewarding and promoting good restorations, considering "ICOMOS Impact Assessment Report" for projects regarding all World Heritage Candidate sites.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Bursa Directorate of Museums, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Special Provincial Administrations, Universities, Trade Associations.

- **Objective B2.2-** Uncovering historical and cultural heritage related to tangible and intangible values, increasing research and archiving to develop urban memory

Intangible cultural heritage has not been adequately identified and they are being lost in time; lack of a comprehensive archive of the history of the area; lack of comprehensive knowledge and archive on the Complexes; lack of interest in local government in traditional arts and crafts; the region has a traditional identity and a symbolic value in the city and the fact that the names of masterpieces have been given to areas of the region. • The fact that it reflects the most important architectural feature of the first capital of the Ottoman Empire; the presence of one of the five most important mosques for the Islamic World, the Ulu Mosque in the core of Khans area, and the fact that it is an open line-art museum; the fact that the first

specimens of angular mosques from different periods are housed here and reflect the strong foundation tradition of the Ottoman's in Khans Area, the fact that intangible cultural heritage is protected; the fact that Karagöz and Hacivat are kept alive; well-established stories and academic studies on the subject exist. The objectives based upon the analysis of the current situation are: To reveal historical and cultural values related to tangible and intangible cultural heritage, to increase research and archival work for improving urban memory. The actions determined to meet these objectives are: To establish heritage information system and using this system to access information on property, zoning status, photos, inventory sheet, resolutions by relevant institutions, planned, continuing or completed projects; to complete an inventory of intangible cultural heritage and art relating to Khans Area and the Complexes; to compile and update work already done; to carry out projects related to the protection and perceptibility of the Tumulus (2nd century burial chamber) in Khans Area; to digitally archive up to date restoration projects and traditional buildings by Bursa Site Management; to establish a Bursa Site Management library regarding the World Heritage Candidate Site to promote the publication of research studies aimed at identifying intangible cultural assets, to create a "White Lily" type reward to support the sustainability of local craftsmen; to publicize these places in tourist maps etc., and to provide informative documents to these establishments.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Bursa Governorship, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Administration of Foundations, Bursa Regional Directorate, Bursa Cultural Assets Conservation Regional Board, Bursa Provincial Council Universities.

➤ **Objective B2.3- Protecting and sustaining the historical environment in an integrating manner**

The current situation analysis shows; a lack of common ideas, shared vision and policies for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage in conservation and planning studies; conservation plans are old and inadequate for conservation areas; a lack of a realistic and feasible protection plan for the areas; a lack of a common database; an inability to reach standard, compatible data; a lack of awareness regarding the urban silhouette; the threat of illegal and unlicensed construction in Khans Area and its surroundings; the loss of historical structure around the Complexes due to heavy construction; lack of utilization of these areas by local inhabitants; a majority of residential and civil architecture examples are still standing in the areas around the Complexes; municipal investment programs to ensure the continuity of the restorations. The objective according to this analysis is: Protecting and sustaining the historical environment in an integrating manner. The actions planned to achieve this objective: Revision of development plans for the protection of the areas to bring them in line with the Management Plan, ensure analysis to determine the maximum building height so as to preserve the urban landscape of the historical area, establishment of a GIS database to be able to map monthly, quarterly and 6-monthly work carried out by all institutions on an interactive map, develop landscaping projects for the green areas in the heritage sites, in particular those around the Complexes, to encourage more use by the public, create projects for the protection of the land where registered buildings have been demolished, digitization of the Protection Committee archives and updating of the registry.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Bursa Governorship, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Administration of Foundations, Bursa Regional Directorate, Bursa Cultural Assets Conservation Regional Board.

➤ **Objective B2.4 - Create unity in implementations in accordance with national and international principles.**

The current situation report shows that: there is a lack of urban design guide for work carried out, a lack of a common language for floor coverings, floor and top coverings, a lack of information and direction signage, a lack of norms and standards, store signs that overshadow the architectural identity of the area and a lot of storefront overflow, the negative impact of the disorder in the Khan courtyard and visual pollution, an increase in awareness of the importance of sustainable urban design by local administration. The objective as a result of this current situation report is: Create unity in accordance with national and international principles. The actions planned to achieve this objective: The creation of an "Urban Design Guide" for the Management Site,

creation of a function map as part of the urban design project, define street furniture, facade and height resolutions, and signage and camping areas, ensure the use of this guide for projects that are implemented.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Special Provincial Administration, Universities and trade associations.

Objective B2.5- Determination of indicators related to the degradation and destruction of cultural heritage

The objectives based on the current situation which includes loss of or physical degradation of cultural heritage, lack of registration of some historical buildings: Determination of indicators related to the degradation and destruction of cultural heritage. Actions identified to achieve these objectives: periodical identification of examples of civil architecture destroyed each year in the area, updating of registrations, ensuring detailed drainage and waterproofing projects as part of restoration efforts.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee.

2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table-1/5				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)		
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Restorations which are not in compliance with the original or not resistant to natural disasters, fire etc.; usage of non-original material on the exteriors of restored buildingsAbsence of archives regarding old buildings which have been lost (like the old bazaars in Khans Ares etc.)usage of parts of the complexes (Turkish baths, madrasah) in ways they weren't intended to be usedlack of periodical maintenance following the restoration and lack of systematic, planned repairs and maintenance operations, basic repairs being completed without permissionLack of qualified staff and experts in restoration,Khans Area was the Ottoman's first bazaar and an international trade centre, the Complexes belonging to the reign of the first Sultans	B2.1- The realization of projects and applications in accordance with contemporary approaches and national and international conservation criteria	B2.1.1. The actions defined for this objective: Preparation of construction surveys of all streets, facades, floor coverings and electrical poles of all areas	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Governor Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Universities, Trade Associations		Long
		B2.1.2. Determining the priority areas in the stages of restoration				Short Ongoing
		B2.1.3. Determination of the structures that will be restored with a balance to conservation and utilization				Short Ongoing
		B2.1.4. Increase the number of experts like art historians, archaeologists, architects specializing in restoration, restorers in public sector and companies that are working in the conservation area				Medium
		B2.1.5. Require that companies doing restoration work have experienced and certified restoration staff				Short Ongoing
2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table-2/5				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)		
				SULTAN COMPLEXES)		

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The existence of publicly owned areas (Waqf, municipality etc.)• the protection and conservation of historical and cultural heritage and the maintenance, repair, security and managing of Sultan's Complexes		B2.1.6. Rewards and promotion of good restorations as an incentive	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Governor, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Universities, Trade Associations		Short Ongoing
		B2.1.7. Ensure that "ICOMOS Impact Assessment Report" is taken in to account for all projects involving World Heritage Candidate areas		BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration		Medium Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intangible cultural heritage has not been adequately identified, loss of these values• Lack of a comprehensive archive of the history of the area• Lack of comprehensive knowledge and archive on the Complexes• Lack of interest in local government in traditional arts and crafts• The fact that the names of masterpieces have been given to areas of the region	B2.2- Reveal historical and cultural values related to tangible and intangible cultural heritage, increase the research and archival work to improve the memory of the city.	B2.2.1. The establishment of a heritage information system. With this system the access of information on property, zoning status, photos, inventory sheet, resolutions by relevant institutions, planned, continuing or completed projects	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Regional Protection Committee, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Universities		Medium
		B2.2.2. Complete an inventory of intangible cultural heritage and art relating to Khans Area and the Complexes				Medium
		B2.2.3. Create a project to increase the perceptibility of Tumulus (2nd century burial chamber) located in Khans Area				Medium
		B2.2.4. Create a project to increase the perceptibility of Tumulus (2nd century burial chamber) located in Khans Area				Medium
BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)						
2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table- 3/5						
SULTAN COMPLEXES)						

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflects the most important architectural feature of the first capital of the Ottoman Empire The presence of one of the five most important mosques for the Islamic World, the Ulu Mosque in the core of Khans area and the fact that it is an open line-art museum The fact that the first specimens of angular mosques from different periods are housed here and reflect the strong foundation tradition of the Ottoman's in Khans Area That Karagöz and Hacıvat are kept alive, well-established stories and academic studies on the subject exist 		B2.2.5. The formation of a Bursa Site Management library regarding the World Heritage Candidate Site	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB		Short
		B2.2.6. Promotion of the publication of research studies aimed at identifying intangible cultural assets		BAB, BBB, Governor, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Regional Protection Committee, Universities		Medium
		B2.2.7. A "White Lily" type reward to support the sustainability of local craftsmen, publicize these places in tourist maps etc., provide informative documents to these		BAB, BBB, Bursa City Council, Osmangazi Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Regional Protection Committee, Governor Universities		Medium

2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table- 4/5						BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of common ideas, shared vision and policies for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage • A lack of a realistic and feasible protection plan for the conservation areas • Lack of a common database, an inability to reach standard, compatible data, • A lack of awareness regarding the urban silhouette, changing silhouette • The threat of illegal and unlicensed construction in Khans Area and its surroundings • The loss of historical structure around the Complexes due to heavy construction, lack of utilization of these areas by local inhabitants • A majority of residential and civil architecture examples are still standing in the areas around the Complexes, municipal investment programs to ensure the continuity of the restorations. 	B2.3- Protecting and sustaining the historical environment in an integrating manner	B2.3.1. Revision of development plans for the protection of the areas to bring them in line with the Management Plan	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Governor, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Directorate of Museums		Medium
		B2.3.2. Ensure analysis to determine the maximum building height so as to preserve the urban landscape of the historical area				Short
		B2.3.3. Establishment of a GIS database to be able to map monthly, quarterly and 6-monthly work carried out by all institutions on an interactive map				Short Ongoing
		B2.3.4. Develop landscaping projects for the green areas in the heritage sites, in particular those around the Complexes		BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Directorate of Museums		Short Ongoing
		B2.3.5. Create projects for the protection of the land where registered buildings have been demolished				Medium
		B2.3.6. Digitization of the Protection Committee archives and updating of the registry				Medium

2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table-5/5					BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES) SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of urban design guide for work carried out • A lack of a common language for floor coverings, floor and top coverings • A lack of information and direction signage, a lack of norms and standards • Store signs that overshadow the architectural identity of the area and a lot of storefront overflow • The negative impact of the disorder in the Khan courtyard and visual pollution • An increase in awareness of the importance of sustainable urban design by local administration 	B2.4- Create unity in accordance with national and international principles	B2.4.1. The creation of a "Urban Design Guide" for the Management Site	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Special Provincial Administration, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Universities, Trade Associations		Medium
		B2.4.2. Facade and height resolutions, signage and camping areas, ensure the use of this guide for projects that are implemented				Medium
		B2.4.3. Ensure the use of this guide for projects that are implemented				Medium Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation and destruction of cultural heritage • Lack of registration of some historical buildings 	B2.5- Determination of indicators related to the degradation and destruction of cultural heritage	B2.5.1. Periodical identification of examples of civil architecture destroyed each year in the area	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Regional Conservation Committee		Medium Ongoing
		B2.5.2. Updating of registrations				Medium Ongoing
		B2.5.3. Ensuring detailed drainage and waterproofing projects as part of restoration efforts		BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Vakıflar Bölge Müdürlüğü, Regional Conservation Committee		Medium

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2.3.1.3. Social - Economical - Environmental - Quality of Life

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

All determinations and the assessments were made according to our “basic principles” and cover the following:

Under “Social – Economical – Environmental – Quality of Life” title of “Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes)” Management Plan, in general the sustainability of conservation and the current situation analysis of social, economic, environmental factors and their effect on the objectives, actions and organizations and institutions involved in these actions are dealt with.

- **Objective B3.1-** Developing the cultural use of areas to enable the maintenance of the traditional culture and character by hosting social and cultural events

The current situation analysis shows that: Functional uniformity in the structuralization of Central Bursa, the isolation of Khans area from the city, considering the area only in terms of economic gains, socio-cultural factors being side-lined, Students unable to integrate with the city centre, The visitor profile of Khans Area is not diverse, mall customers cannot be encouraged to the bazaar, Changing profile of the public living around the Complexes due to changing socio-economic conditions, Progress towards Khans area being integrated in to the urban fabric and becoming a point of attraction, meeting and gathering place for people, administrative and cultural buildings (city museum, theatre and cultural centres) existing next to commercial buildings, the existence of indoor and outdoor spaces and authentic recreation venues. The objective is: Developing the cultural use of areas to enable the maintenance of the traditional culture and character by hosting social and cultural events. The actions defined to meet these objectives: Development of events and organizations which emphasize the culture of the neighbourhood throughout the city and in the Management Area, Holding shopping festivals in the Bazaar (like BTSO’s shopping festivals, etc.), Promotion of fine arts (literature, painting, music, fashion etc.) organizations and cultural and social activities (exhibitions, fairs, street festivals, concerts, summer cinema etc.) that can be utilized by communities, identify suitable areas for this, Research and survey to determine and diversify the profile of those using cultural heritage (children, youth, adult, elderly), evaluation of these surveys, Organization of activities for university students (music, book sales, fairs, exhibitions, etc.), supporting institutions offering training programs and seminars in the areas, More effective usage of media web sites etc. for the promotion of cultural activities across Bursa.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit (BAB), Bursa Governorship, Bursa Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), BBB Department of Cultural and Social Affairs, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Development Agency (BEBKA), Bursa Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs.

- **Objective B3.2-** Creation of a sustainable financial model with the participation and cooperation of relevant institutions and organizations.

The current situation report shows: Problems with the balance between use and protection, Lack of a sustainable financial model, Site selection and rapid increase in number of shopping malls in the city centre, Khans Area being closed on weekends (Sundays) and after certain hours, Lack of sales areas around the Complexes, Gradual loss of small shopkeepers, Prevention of street vendors and informal trade, Loss of quality and business ethics, Keeping the bazaar culture alive in Khans area, merchants take responsibility for this culture and the khans, An increase in young people taking an interest in traditional arts, Sultan Complexes surviving in their original religious or commercial use like soup kitchens and being a part of socio-economic life. The objective is the creation of a sustainable financial model with the participation and cooperation of relevant institutions and organizations. The actions defined to meet these objectives: Work to develop market (trader) culture and ascertain product and service standards, Work towards reorganizing the opening and closing hours of the bazaars and khans within Khans Area, Investigate the expectations of stores where disappearing crafts and products with cultural value are sold, develop recommendations, Development of e-commerce and

promotion to increase local production, Offering grants and sponsorship opportunities for cultural and artistic events in the financial model to be created.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Bursa Valiliği, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Development Agency (BEBKA), Bursa Special Provincial Administration, Bursa Chamber of Trade and Industry (BTSO), Union of Bursa Tradesmen and Artisans Chambers (BESOB), Universities, NGOs.

➤ **Objective B3.3- Increasing quality of life and service offered considering urban environmental quality with the establishment of a balance between conservation and utilization**

The current situation report shows that: an urban and social structure of a sufficient quality to meet the everyday needs of those living in the area is required, Lack of green spaces and landscaping in Khans Area, insufficient landscaping appropriate to the historical fabric of the Complexes, Lack of social spaces available to the inhabitants of the Complex areas, disuse of those spaces that are available, Lack of places for children and young people to spend time, Lack of urban infrastructure, Environmental pollution, visual pollution and lack of maintenance, The existence of a natural urban landscape, the presence of monumental trees, the importance of topographic features and the city morphology, renovation work of infrastructure having. The objective is: Increasing quality of life and service offered considering urban environmental quality with the establishment of a balance between conservation and utilization. The actions defined to meet these objectives: Identification of lack of hardware (urban fixtures, health cabins, security, baby care unit, toilets, etc.), infrastructure problems and environmental pollution in the Management Areas, ensure inter-agency coordination to remedy these problems, Increase environmental awareness and develop programs to prevent environmental pollution, Studies for the use of sustainable and ecological sources of energy for transportation, heating, lighting etc., support for R&D in this aim, Development of proposals for the creation of continuous and effective control mechanisms, evaluation of area-specific healthy urban parameters.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management Unit (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Directorate for Environmental Protection, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Special Provincial Administrations, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs.

3- Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life Action Plan Table- 1/3				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES) SULTAN COMPLEXES)		
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional uniformity in the structuralization of Central Bursa, the isolation of Khans area from the city, considering the area only in terms of economic gains, socio-cultural factors being side-lined Students unable to integrate with the city centre The visitor profile of Khans Area is not diverse, mall customers cannot be encouraged to the bazaar Changing profile of the public living around the Complexes due to changing socio-economic conditions Progress towards Khans area being integrated in to the urban fabric and becoming a point of attraction, meeting and gathering place for people, administrative and cultural buildings (city museum, theatre and cultural centres) existing next to commercial buildings, the existence of indoor and outdoor spaces and authentic recreation venues 	B3.1- Developing the cultural use of areas to enable the maintenance of the traditional culture and character by hosting social and cultural events	B3.1.1. Work towards the establishment of a balance between cultural values and socio-economic status by ensuring the active participation and co-operation of the public	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Governor, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Development Agency, Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs		Medium Ongoing
		B3.1.2. Development of events and organizations which emphasize the culture of the neighbourhood throughout the city and in the Management Area				Short Ongoing
		B3.1.3. Holding shopping festivals in the Bazaar (like BTSO's shopping festivals, etc.).				Short Ongoing
		B3.1.4. Promotion of fine arts (literature, painting, music, fashion etc.) organizations and cultural and social activities (exhibitions, fairs, street festivals, concerts, summer cinema etc.) that can be utilized by communities, identify suitable areas for this		BAB, BBB, Governor Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Development Agency, Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs		Medium
		B3.1.5. Research and survey to determine and diversify the profile of those using cultural heritage (children, youth, adult, elderly), evaluation of these surveys				Short
		B3.1.6. Organization of activities for university students (music, book sales, fairs, exhibitions, etc.), supporting institutions offering training programs and seminars in the areas				Short
		B3.1.7. More effective usage of media web sites etc. for the promotion of cultural activities across Bursa	Bursa General	BAB, BBB Department of Cultural and Social Affairs		Short

3- Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life Action Plan Table- 2/3				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES) SULTAN COMPLEXES)		
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Problems with the balance between use and protection• Lack of a sustainable financial model• Site selection and rapid increase in number of shopping malls in the city centre• Khans Area being closed on weekends (Sundays) and after certain hours• Lack of sales areas around the Complexes• Gradual loss of small shopkeepers• Prevention of street vendors and informal trade• Loss of quality and business ethics• Keeping the bazaar culture alive in Khans area, merchants take responsibility for this culture and the khans• An increase in young people taking an interest in traditional arts, Sultan Complexes surviving in their original religious or commercial use like soup kitchens and being a part of socio-economic life	B3.2- Creation of a sustainable financial model with the participation and cooperation of relevant institutions and organizations.	B3.2.1. In order to contribute to the organisation of the economic structure of the region development of a structure together with the people and expert organizations to increase trust of customers and development of new functions that are in harmony with the area	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, Governor, Osmangazi Municipality, Development Agency, Special Provincial Administration, BTSO, BESOB, Universities, NGOs		Medium
		B3.2.2. Work to develop market (trader) culture and ascertain product and service standards				Short Ongoing
		B3.2.3. Work towards reorganizing the opening and closing hours of the bazaars and khans within Khans Area		BAB, BBB, Governor, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Development Agency, Special Provincial Administration, BTSO, BESOB, Universities, NGOs		Medium
		B3.2.4. Ensure sustainability by analysing past and present sectorial distribution, give function to structure according to this distribution within a balance of protection and use				Medium
		B3.2.5. Investigate the expectations of stores where disappearing crafts and products with cultural value are sold, develop recommendations		BAB, Governor, Osmangazi Municipality, Development Agency, Special Provincial Administration, BTSO, BESOB, Universities, NGOs		Medium
		B3.2.6. Development of e-commerce and promotion to increase local production				Short
		B3.2.7. Offering grants and sponsorship opportunities for cultural and artistic events in the financial model to be created				Short Ongoing
		3- Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life Action Plan Table- 3/3				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES) SULTAN COMPLEXES)

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having urban and social structure of a sufficient quality to meet the everyday needs of those living in the area • Lack of green spaces and landscaping in Khans Area, insufficient landscaping appropriate to the historical fabric of the Complexes • Lack of social spaces available to the inhabitants of the Complex areas, disuse of those spaces that are available • Lack of places for children and young people to spend time • Lack of urban infrastructure • Environmental pollution, visual pollution and lack of maintenance • The existence of a natural urban landscape, the presence of monumental trees, the importance of topographic features and the city morphology, renovation work of infrastructure having started 	B3.3- Increasing quality of life and service offered considering urban environmental quality with the establishment of a balance between conservation and utilization	B3.3.1. Identification of lack of hardware (urban fixtures, health cabins, security, baby care unit, toilets, etc.), infrastructure problems and environmental pollution in the Management Areas, ensure inter-agency coordination to remedy these problems	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Directorate for Environmental Protection, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs		Medium
		B3.3.2. Increase environmental awareness and develop programs to prevent environmental pollution				Short Ongoing
		B3.3.3. Studies for the use of sustainable and ecological sources of energy for transportation, heating, lighting etc., support for R&D in this aim				Medium
		B3.3.4. Development of proposals for the creation of continuous and effective control mechanisms, evaluation of area-specific healthy urban parameters				Medium Ongoing

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2.3.1.4. Education and Awareness

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

All determinations and the assessments were made according to our “basic principles”;

In the “Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes)” Section of the Management Plan; the “Education and Awareness” title generally deals with awareness of conservation, developed objectives for analysis of the current situation, required actions for acquiring designated objectives, and related organizations or stakeholders which are expected to perform these actions.

- **Objective B4.1-** Increase awareness in those who work in, live in or visit the Management Area to ensure the protection and sustainability of cultural values.

The current situation analysis shows: low conservation awareness, incompetent personnel, Lack of information in the new generation, Insufficiently informed lecturers/teachers who teach the subject of cultural heritage, Failure in conveying the importance and value of historical heritage to younger generations, Guides with lack of knowledge, lack of accumulation of information regarding complexes, lack of information given, Weakened image of and interest in bazaars, particularly among young people, Market traders unable to keep up with the times and protect traditions, Lack of awareness in school age children, Low interest in social responsibility projects from major companies in Bursa, Continued decline in the interest in history from public and local administration, Use of social networks and organization of cultural tours, Trust in written and verbal sources, efficient use of local media. The objective defined according to this analysis is: Increase awareness in those who work in, live in or visit the Management Area to ensure the protection and sustainability of cultural values. The actions defined to achieve this objective; General planning regarding education, determination of who-what-where-how of education, search for resources and funds, For staff working for relevant conservation agencies and organizations increase participation in conservation related events on a national and international scale, Arrange cultural tours to increase cultural awareness for those who live and work in the Management Area, Informing and guiding owners of valuable and registered buildings in the Management Area in areas of legal legislations and material usage with the support of neighbourhood mukhtars, Raise awareness about the protection of cultural heritage in primary and secondary education teachers, Identify methods to raise awareness about cultural and historical heritage in students at schools, Ensure that individuals or institutions providing guidance have adequate knowledge of the World Heritage Candidate areas, their history and their relations with each other, Making cultural shows more attractive on local TV, supporting with historical stories, Under the supervision of conservation experts, production of video, cd, cartoons, visual teaching aids, as well as the development of simple photographic and printed teaching aids which are educational regarding cultural heritage, creating areas which can be used and which will attract attention, creation of a heritage information kit to be used in schools Determine people who have made material and spiritual efforts for the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, reward them, use local media to encourage others and appeal to all.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Ministry of Education, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Provincial Directorate for Education, Regional Directorate of Foundations, Bursa, Bursa City Council, BUSMEK, BTO, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs.

4- Education and Awareness Action Plan Table - 1/2					BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low conservation awareness, incompetent personnel • Lack of information in the new generation • Insufficiently informed lecturers/teachers who teach the subject of cultural heritage • Failure in conveying the importance and value of historical heritage to younger generations • Guides with lack of knowledge, lack of accumulation of information regarding complexes, lack of information given 	B4.1- Increase awareness in those who work in, live in or visit the Management Area to ensure the protection and sustainability of cultural values	B4.1.1. General planning regarding education, determination of who-what-where-how of education, search for resources and funds	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality		Short Ongoing
		B4.1.2. For staff working for relevant conservation agencies and organizations, increase participation in conservation related events on a national and international scale				Short Ongoing
		B4.1.3. Arrange cultural tours to increase cultural awareness for those who live and work in the Management Area		BAB, BBB, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, BTSO, NGOs, Universities, Trade Associations		Short Ongoing
		B4.1.4. Informing and guiding owners of valuable and registered buildings in the Management Area in areas of legal legislations and material usage with the support of neighbourhood mukhtars				Short Ongoing
		B4.1.5. Raise awareness about the protection of cultural heritage in primary and secondary education teachers	Bursa General	BAB, BBB, Governor, Osmangazi Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Directorate of National Education, BUSMEK Universities		Medium Ongoing
		B4.1.6. Identify methods to raise awareness about cultural and historical heritage in students at schools		BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Provincial Directorate of National Education, Ministry of Education		Medium Ongoing
		B4.1.7. Ensure that individuals or institutions providing guidance have adequate knowledge of the World Heritage Candidate areas, their history and their relations with each other		BAB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism		Short Ongoing

4- Education and Awareness Action Plan Table - 2/2						BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened image of and interest in bazaars, particularly among young people • Market traders unable to keep up with the times and protect traditions • Lack of awareness in school age children • Low interest in social responsibility projects from major companies in Bursa • Continued decline in the interest in history from public and local administration • Use of social networks and organization of cultural tours, • Trust in written and verbal sources, efficient use of local media 		B4.1.8. Making cultural shows more attractive on local TV, supporting with historical stories	Bursa General	BAB, BBB, Governor, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa City Council, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate of National Education, Bursa Regional Directorate for Foundations, Universities, Trade Associations NGOs		Short Ongoing
		B4.1.9. Under the supervision of conservation experts, production of video, cd, cartoons, visual teaching aids, as well as the development of simple photographic and printed teaching aids which are educational regarding cultural heritage, creating areas which can be used and which will attract attention, creation of a heritage information kit to be used in schools				Medium Ongoing
		B4.1.10. Determine people who have made material and spiritual efforts for the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, reward them, use local media to encourage others and appeal to all				Short Ongoing

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2.3.1.5. Accessibility – Transportation

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

Targets, which are being developed in accordance with the current case analysis that are evaluated within the subjects of conservation, actions, and responsible institutions and other relevant institutions for the realization of the actions are considered under the “Accessibility – Transportation” title in Management Site (Bursa – Khans Area and Sultan Complexes) Plan.

- **Target B5.1 – A better integration and development of intercity transportation points into urban mass transport system of Bursa (mostly based on mass transport)**

The target – defined according to the current case analysis and in parallel to the evaluations that intercity traffic axes create negative effects in city centres; that transportation based on plastic wheels is the first to have a negative effect on cultural heritage; that vibrations from the traffic of heavy vehicles harm the complexes; that public or mass transport is insufficient in terms of accessing the Complexes from the city centre; that Environmental and Transportation Main Maps are being developed at an urban scale of 1/100,000; that High Speed Train between İzmir and İstanbul is passing through Bursa; that bonds with İstanbul are getting stronger and that Sea Transportation is used – is to better integrate the intercity transportation points into the current public transport system and to help develop (mostly based on public transport) it. The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: deciding the general issued of accessibility in Transportation Main Plan; Organising workshops related to Transportation Main Plan; Building a fast, east and accessible public transport system at an urban scale and helping develop it; increasing the number of public transport lines leading to the city centre from intercity transportation points; making transfer between/among different types of transport and pricing studies by creating accessible transfer centres; developing an interactive user system related to Transportation; creating pre-paid and periodical private travelling cards for local and foreign tourists; and integrating all these into the current transportation system

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BMM), Directorate of Rail System, BURULAŞ, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Committee of Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, trade chambers and Universities.

- **Target B5.2 – Improving the transportation facilities in Bursa local transportation system for World Heritage Candidate Sites and making arrangements related to pedestrian priority and accessibility**

The target – defined according to the current case analysis and in parallel to the evaluations is that there is no proper pedestrian way between Complexes Area and Khans Area; that pedestrian ways and regulations related to the disabled are insufficient; that cultural tours and tourism activities increase the need of pedestrian accessibility; that current sidewalks are not standard; that there are no paths for bicycles; that Informative and directing labels are not enough; that accessibility is limited for everybody and not being able to use it properly; that Complexes are on different axes and are focus points of cities; that there is a need for a fast transportation due to the increasing traffic; that arrangements for traffic free pedestrian ways have started – is to increase the transportation facilities in Bursa Local Transportation System between/among World Heritage Site Candidate Areas, and to make arrangements for pedestrian priority and accessibility by all. The actions defined in order to achieve these targets are as follows: making the main decisions of accessibility to the Management Site by considering the user profile and taking the required steps accordingly; developing the pedestrian, vehicle, transportation route and signalization systems according to the universal design and healthy urban principles by considering the needs of all different sections of society; arranging the directing signs for pedestrians and vehicles in the studies for the creation of “Urban Design Guide of Bursa Historical City Centre”; defining the routes connecting Khans Area and Complexes; by carrying out surveys related to alternative public transport systems (cable cars, chair lift and/or nostalgic train/tram) and making related regulations; connecting the Complex areas with pedestrian and green axes; using vehicles specially designed for the Management Site and arranging ring services on the defined routes; arranging pedestrian and cycling routes for the Management Site, which is integrated with other systems.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BMM), Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Bursa Regional Committee of Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, and Universities.

➤ **Target B5.3 – Solving the issues related to parking in the Management Site for users and visitors**

The target - defined according to the current case analysis and in parallel to the evaluations is that the traffic of Muradiye Complex is heavy especially on Tuesdays when there is an open bazaar there; that there are issues related to loading, unloading and service needs in Khans Area; that there is a negative effect of user profile in Khans Area; and that insufficient parking and waiting slots allocated to the tourist buses – is to solve parking issues of users and visitors. The actions defined in order to achieve these targets are as follows: making surveys about parking needs in the Management Site by considering the tourism potential; identifying the current capacity of the car parks in and around the Management Site; identifying strategies and making surveys for developing closed and open car parks in available areas starting from the underground ones; preventing the conversion of registered but torn down building areas into car parks; Making special transportation analysis directed at the Management Site and re-evaluating the road grading and which roads will be open when; defining get-on and get-off points for the tourist buses and projecting them; solving the parking issue outside of the World Heritage Candidate Areas; and controlling of the car parks and places used as car parks in the Management Area.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BMM), Directorate of Transportation, Provincial Directorate of Security, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Committee of Conservation of Cultural Heritage, and Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism.

5- Accessibility - Transportation Action Plan Table - 1/3					BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercity traffic axes create negative effects in city centres • That transportation based on rubber wheels is the first to have a negative effect on cultural heritage • That vibrations from the traffic of heavy vehicles harm the complexes • That public or mass transport is insufficient in terms of accessing the Complexes from the city centre, • That Environmental and Transportation Main Map are being developed at an urban scale of 1/100,000, • that High Speed Train between İzmir and İstanbul is passing through Bursa ; that bonds with İstanbul are getting stronger and that Sea Transportation is used 	B5.1- Better integration of the intercity transportation points into the current public transport system and to help develop (mostly based on public transport) it	B5.1.1. Deciding the general issues of accessibility in Transportation Main Plan	Bursa General	BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Regional Directorate for Foundations, Regional Conservation Committee, Universities, Trade Associations		Medium
		B5.1.2. Organising workshops related to Transportation Main Plan, building a fast, east and accessible public transport system at an urban scale and helping develop it				Medium
		B5.1.3. Increasing the number of public transport lines leading to the city centre from intercity transportation points; making transfer between/among different types of transport and pricing studies by creating accessible transfer centres		BAB, BBB, BBB Raylı Sistem Müdürlüğü, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, BURULAŞ		Short
		B5.1.4. Developing an interactive user system related to Transportation				Medium
		B5.1.5. Creating pre-paid and periodical private travelling cards for local and foreign tourists and integrating all these into the current transportation system		BAB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism, BURULAŞ, Business Chamber		Short

BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES) SULTAN COMPLEXES)						
5- Accessibility -Transportation Action Plan Table - 2/3						
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no proper pedestrian way between Complexes Area and Khans Area; that pedestrian ways and regulations related to the disabled are insufficient ; that cultural tours and tourism activities increase the need of pedestrian accessibility That current sidewalks are not standard; that there are no paths for bicycles That there are not enough Informative and direction signs That accessibility is limited for everybody and is not used that Complexes are on different axes and are focus points of cities; that there is a need for a fast transportation due to the increasing traffic; that arrangements for traffic free pedestrian ways have started 	B5.2- Improving the transportation facilities in Bursa local transportation system for World Heritage Candidate Sites and making arrangements related to pedestrian priority and accessibility	B5.2.1. Making the main decisions of accessibility to the Management Site by considering the user profile and taking the required steps accordingly	Bursa General	BAB, BBB, Universities		Medium
		B5.2.2. Developing the pedestrian, vehicle, transportation route and signalization systems according to the universal design and healthy urban principles by considering the needs of all different sections of society		BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality		Short
		B5.2.3. arranging the directing signs for pedestrians and vehicles in the studies for the creation of "Urban Design Guide of Bursa Historical City Centre"	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Regional Protection Committee, Universities		Short
		B5.2.4. Defining the routes connecting Khans Area and Complexes; by carrying out surveys related to alternative public transport systems (cable cars, chair lift and/or nostalgic train/tram) and making related regulations		BAB, BBB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Universities		Short Ongoing
		B5.2.5. Connecting the Complex areas with pedestrian and green axes; using vehicles specially designed for the Management Site and arranging ring services on the defined routes		BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Universities		Short
		B5.2.6. arranging pedestrian and cycling routes for the Management Site, which is integrated with other systems				Medium

5- Accessibility - Transportation Action Plan Table - 3/3					BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the traffic of Muradiye Complex is heavy especially on Tuesdays when there is an open bazaar there • That there are issues related to loading, unloading and service needs in Khans Area • That there is a negative effect of user profile in Khans Area with the changing socio-economic needs and the increase in transportation and parking facilities • Low number of parking spots available for Tourist buses 	B5.3- Solving the issues related to parking in the Management Site for users and visitors	B5.3.1. Making surveys about parking needs in the Management Site by considering the tourism potential	Osmangazi District Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Regional Protection Committee		Short
		B5.3.2. Identifying the current capacity of the car parks in and around the Management Site	Osmangazi District	BAB, Transportation Department, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality		Short
		B5.3.3. Identifying strategies and making surveys for developing closed and open car parks in available areas starting from the underground ones	Osmangazi District Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Regional Protection Committee		Medium
		B5.3.4. Preventing the conversion of registered but torn down building areas into car parks		BAB, BBB Transportation Department, Osmangazi Municipality		Short
		B5.3.5. Making special transportation analysis directed at the Management Site and re-evaluating the road grading and which roads will be open when		BBB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism Osmangazi Municipality Yıldırım Municipality		Short
		B5.3.6. Defining get-on and get-off points for the tourist buses and projecting them				Short
		B5.3.7. Solving the parking issue and controlling of the car parks and places used as car parks in the Management Area		BAB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Provincial Police HQ.		Short

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2.3.1.6. Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management

In this section, the site's "strong points and opportunities", "weak points and threats" were taken into consideration with a current status analysis and as actions necessary to reach our OBJECTIVES.

With all determinations and in accordance with our "Primary Principles" we evaluated that;

Under "Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management" title of "Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes)" Management Plan, the OBJECTIVES developed as current analysis of the sustainability of protection and use of balances, promotion and tourism activities and visitor management, plus the actions and the proposed responsible organisations / institutes and other organisations are detailed.

- **Objective B6.1- Make the World Heritage candidate areas attractive and ensure visitors have quality time at these areas.**

Lack of a Tourism Master Plan, the effect of cultural heritage on the development of culture tourism was unplanned, the small number of people arriving for cultural tourism, no definition of the targeted tourists, the lack of a defined trip route, day-stay of tourists coming to the region, the short period of stay, no accommodation in the Complexes (Yıldırım, Yeşil) areas, the restricted time that touristic busses can wait, the lack of touristic bus numbers and their parking problems, the preparation of the Tourism Master Plan, the increase in local and foreign tourism demand with other tourism diversity in the city (congress, thermal, nature, winter tourism etc., OBJECTIVES determined in accordance with sites that have been concluded to have a nature theme, ensuring that the World Heritage candidate areas are attraction sites and that visitors to these areas have quality time. The actions for realising these OBJECTIVES are; situation analysis of the current facilities in the Management Plan area taking into account its touristic potential and the various needs of the area (accommodation, eating-drinking, WC, baby care, social, cultural), the examination and development of the currently in progress Tourism Master Plan, creation of thematic cultural trip routes, preparation of cultural maps, determination of main themes of routes, support to qualified boutique hotels and family hostels, determination of organisations and institutes that will provide financial support, research into visitor satisfaction, development of visitor plans aimed at the World Heritage candidate sites and the determination of stakeholders.

Responsible organizations and stakeholders for all designated objectives are determined to be; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Universities.

- **Objective B6.2 - Determination of efficient promotion strategies on a local and international level, creation of promotion and information centres.**

Lack of publicity and promotion, insufficient information and promotion in cyber space, the lack of promotion leaflets for the Complexes, lack of design of souvenirs that will promote the area and Bursa's values, lack of easily understandable and readily available written and visual documents to help visitors perceive the heritage area, lack of marketing and promotion of local produce, lack of information and guidance signs, forgetting intangible cultural heritage, increase in recognition of the area through a tourism fare and knowledge of the silk road, branding and increase of local tourism in the Khans area, objectives decided through increasing use of technology and review of the current status of cyber space use, determining efficient promotion strategies nationally and internationally, formation of promotion and information centres. Actions perceived to reach these objectives; preparation of promotion material (written and visual) to be published in national and international media so that the Management Area reaches large masses, improving relations with national and international organisations, promotion and representation of our town, formation of medium projects, ensuring maximum use of national and international funds, the declaration of 2014 Bursa year by UNESCO for the revival and increasing of awareness of near extinct crafts, organising competitions for the presentation of promotional objects and local produce, dissemination of activities for the promotion of intangible cultural heritage, the preparation of information signs, sheets, brochures, pamphlets to promote the area and key focal points through collaboration with experts in the field, determination of slogans, development of tourist guidance systems following technological advances.

Responsible organizations and stakeholders for all designated objectives are determined to be; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, Bursa Foundations Regional Directorate, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality and NGOs.

➤ **Objective B6,3-** Establishment of fully equipped tourism promotion offices and implementation of an efficient system to increase quality standards of guidance services

The lack of number and unsuitable location of tourism offices, the lack of knowledge of where and how to services can be requested, the lack of information offices in the complexes, lack of guides, increase of cultural tours, objectives determined through current status analysis of trip routes and meeting points of tourists, formation of an effective system of fully equipped tourism promotion offices and improvement in the quality of guidance services. Actions for these objectives are; the formation of "visitor centres" and tourism offices within the heritage areas and at the city's focal points, producing and presenting short length films on public transport, in museums, social establishments and public areas to promote the World Heritage candidate sites.

Responsible organizations and stakeholders for all designated objectives are determined to be; Bursa Site Management Unit ("BAB"), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality ("BBB"), Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality and Yıldırım Governorship.

6-Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management Action Plan Table - 1/3					BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of a tourism master plan<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The effect of cultural heritage on the development of culture tourism was unplanned• The small number of people arriving for cultural tourism, no definition of the targeted tourists• The lack of a defined trip route, day-stay of tourists coming to the region• The short period of stay, no accommodation in the Complexes (Yıldırım, Yeşil) areas• The restricted time that touristic busses can wait, the lack of touristic bus numbers and their parking problems...• The preparation of the Tourism Master Plan, the increase in local and foreign tourism demand with other tourism diversity in the city (congress, thermal, nature, winter tourism etc.	B6.1- Turn the World Heritage Candidate Areas in to a centre of attraction and ensure visitors spend quality time there	B6.1.1. Situation analysis of the current facilities in the Management Plan area taking into account its touristic potential and the various needs of the area (accommodation, eating-drinking, WC, baby care, social, cultural)	Bursa General	BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism		Short
		B6.1.2. The examination and development of the currently in progress Tourism Master Plan				Medium
		B6.1.3. Creation of thematic cultural trip routes, preparation of cultural maps, determination of main themes of routes				Medium
		B6.1.4. , support to qualified boutique hotels and family hostels, determination of organisations and institutes that will provide financial support				Short
		B6.1.5. Research into visitor satisfaction		BAB, BBB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism Universities,		Short Ongoing
		B6.1.6. Development of visitor plans aimed at the World Heritage candidate sites and the determination of stakeholders		BAB, BBB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism		Medium

6-Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management Action Plan Table - 2/3					BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
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ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of publicity and promotion, insufficient information and promotion in cyber space• The lack of promotion leaflets for the Complexes• Lack of design of souvenirs that will promote the area and Bursa's values• Lack of easily understandable and readily available written and visual documents to help visitors perceive the heritage area• Lack of marketing and promotion of local produce• Lack of information and guidance signs• Forgetting intangible cultural heritage ...• Increase in recognition of the area through a tourism fare and knowledge of the silk road,• Branding and increase of local tourism in the Khans area• Increasing use of technology and cyber space	B6.2 Determine efficient promotion strategies nationally and internationally, formation of promotion and information centres	B6.2.1. Preparation of promotion material (written and visual) to be published in national and international media so that the Management Area reaches large masses	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality		Short Ongoing
		B6.2.2. Improving relations with national and international organisations, promotion and representation of our town, formation of medium projects, ensuring maximum use of national and international funds	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Governor, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, NGOs		Short Ongoing
		B6.2.3. The declaration of 2014 Bursa year by UNESCO for the revival and increasing of awareness of near extinct crafts, organising competitions for the presentation of promotional objects and local produce	Bursa General			Short Ongoing
		B6.2.4. Dissemination of activities for the promotion of intangible cultural heritage	Bursa General			Short Ongoing
		B6.2.5. The preparation of information signs, sheets, brochures, pamphlets to promote the area and key focal points through collaboration with experts in the field, determination of slogans	Bursa General	BAB, BBB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality		Medium
		B6.2.6. Development of tourist guidance systems following technological advances.	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District			Short Ongoing
		6-Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management Action Plan Table - 3/3				

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of number and unsuitable location of tourism offices • The lack of knowledge of where and how to services can be requested, the lack of information offices in the complexes, lack of guides, increase of cultural tours ... • Increase in cultural tours, Bursa being located on tourists trip routes and being a meeting point for tourists 	B6.3- Establishment of fully equipped tourism promotion offices and implementation of an efficient system to increase quality standards of guidance services	B6.3.1. Formation of an effective system of fully equipped tourism promotion offices and improvement in the quality of guidance services	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Principal Directorate of Culture and Tourism Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Yildirim District Office, Ministry of Culture and Tourism		Short
		B6.3.2. Enable the showing of short films depicting the importance and history of the World Heritage Candidate sites on public transport, in museums, and public areas like social establishments				Short

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2.3.1.7. Emergency and Disaster Management

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

All determinations and the assessments were made according to our “basic principles”;

The "Emergency and Disaster Management" of "Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes)" title generally deals with the risk factors to conservation and all factors that affect sustainability in the current situation analysis, objectives related to that analysis, required actions for acquiring designated objectives, and related organizations or stakeholders which are expected to perform these actions

- **Objective B7.1- Determination of risks and dangers, implementation of policies in close cooperation with stakeholders.**

According to the current situation analysis there is: a lack of preparation against disasters such as earthquake, fire etc. and absence of disaster management, Inadequate pre-measures against disasters such as fire and earthquake High level of sensitivity for nature and human oriented risks due to the location of the region on a 1st degree earthquake belt, Lack of accessibility for intervention in case of disasters, Creation of educational and informational programs in cooperation with BEBKA and the governor, infrastructure and urban transformation projects being considered, fire department being strengthened with new premises. The objective is: Determination of risks and dangers, implementation of policies in close cooperation with stakeholders. The actions defined to achieve this objective; Determination of risks and dangers, detection of insufficiencies, preparation of analysis maps, Preparation of emergency response plans, Expanding plans for accessing residents who live in areas inaccessible by vehicles (Fire Cabinet Project, Placement of Hydrants, etc.). Procurement of small vehicles.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Directorate of Earthquake Risk Management and Urban Development, Bursa Governor.

- **Objective B7.2- Ensuring precautionary measures in case of emergency situations of disasters at cultural assets.**

The current situation analysis shows: Risk of loss of cultural assets due to fire and earthquakes and danger of losing the historical texture of the areas surrounding Complexes, Buildings becoming dilapidated and posing danger for various reasons, Presence of plans that could cause danger in terms of conservation and construction, Damp and drainage issues in historical buildings, Visible infrastructure like power and phone lines, Start of “Determining Criteria for Risk Management” project as part of the historical and cultural heritage conservation efforts The objective is: Ensuring precautionary measures in case of emergency situations of disasters at cultural assets. The actions defined to achieve this objective; Ensure the provision of interdisciplinary emergency and evacuation plans for historical buildings, Research intervention techniques used internationally with historical monuments, determine forms of intervention, Arrange all forms of disaster awareness training related to earthquakes and disaster prevention, Ensure effective controls to keep the process efficient, Prepare risk maps for infrastructure, Development of projects for the determination of risks and prevention of intense electromagnetic pollution from nearby base stations, transformers, high voltage lines, Do a material analysis as part of a fire risk assessment to calculate the percentage of wooden structures.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Survey Projects Directorate, Bursa Governor, AKOM, AYKOME, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Health, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality, Universities.

- **Objective B7.3- Development of security policies**

The current situation analysis shows a lack of security, Failure to establish conservation safety in the area. The objective is: Development of security policies. The actions defined to achieve this objective; Identification of

gaps in the current system to strengthen the accountability of public security services, Development of projects for security (BTCH, Mobese systems), Provision of expert personnel for the development of security infrastructure in case of disaster or emergencies, Inspection of business licenses in the context of fire risks of businesses within the Management Area.

Responsible organizations and institutions for each of the designated actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Governor, Provincial Police HQ, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality.

7- Emergency and Disaster Management Action Plan Table - 1/3						BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of preparation against disasters such as earthquake, fire etc. and absence of disaster management Inadequate pre-measures against disasters such as fire and earthquake High level of sensitivity for nature and human oriented risks due to the location of the region on a 1st degree earthquake belt Lack of accessibility for intervention in case of disasters ... Creation of educational and informational programs in cooperation with BEBKA and the governor, infrastructure and urban transformation projects being considered, fire department being strengthened with new premises 	B7.1- Determination of risks and dangers, implementation of policies in close cooperation with stakeholders	B7.1.1. Determination of risks and dangers, detection of insufficiencies, preparation of analysis maps	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, Governor, BBB, Earthquake Risk Management and Urban Planning Department, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality		Short
		B7.1.2 Preparation of emergency response plans				Short
		B7.1.3. Determining an easily accessible transportation plan in case of an emergency, determination of alternative routes		BAB, Governor, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality		Short
		B7.1.4. Expanding plans for accessing residents who live in areas inaccessible by vehicles (Fire Cabinet Project, Placement of Hydrants, etc.). Procurement of small vehicles.		BAB, Governor, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality		Medium

7- Emergency and Disaster Management Action Plan Table - 2/3						BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to check structural soundness of cultural assets against earthquakes • Risk of loss of cultural assets due to fire and earthquakes and danger of losing the historical texture of the areas surrounding Complexes • Buildings becoming dilapidated and posing danger for various reasons • Presence of plans that could cause danger in terms of conservation and construction • Damp and drainage issues in historical buildings • Inadequate infrastructure, flooding in Khans Area during heavy rains in the winter • Visible infrastructure like power and phone lines ... • Start of "Determining Criteria for Risk Management" project as part of the historical and cultural heritage conservation efforts 	B7.2 -Ensuring precautionary measures in case of emergency situations of disasters at cultural assets	B7.2.1. Ensure the provision of interdisciplinary emergency and evacuation plans for historical buildings	Osmangazi District, Yıldırım District	BAB, Governor, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, BBB Education Projects, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality AKOM AYKOME		Medium
		B7.2.2. Research intervention techniques used internationally with historical monuments, determine forms of intervention				Medium
		B7.2.3. Arrange all forms of disaster awareness training related to earthquakes and disaster prevention		BAB, Governor, BBB Education Projects, Osmangazi Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality		Short Ongoing
		B7.2.4. Ensure effective controls to keep the process efficient		BAB, BBB, Osmangazi Municipality		Short Ongoing
		B7.2.5. Prepare risk maps for infrastructure		BAB, BBB, BUSKİ AYKOME		Long Ongoing
		B7.2.6. Development of projects for the determination of risks and prevention of intense electromagnetic pollution from nearby base stations, transformers, high voltage lines		BAB, BBB, AKOM, Osmangazi Municipality, Sağlık İl Müdürlüğü, Universities		Long Ongoing
		B7.2.7. Do a material analysis as part of a fire risk assessment to calculate the percentage of wooden structures		BAB, BBB, Regional Conservation Committee		Medium

7- Emergency and Disaster Management Action Plan Table - 3/3					BURSA (KHANS AREA & SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of security • Failure to establish conservation safety in the area 	B7.3- Development of security policies	B7.3.1. Identification of gaps in the current system to strengthen the accountability of public security services	Osmangazi District, Yildirim District	BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality Governor, Provincial Police HQ		Short
		B7.3.2. Development of projects for security (BTCH, Mobese systems)		Governor, Provincial Police HQ		Short
		B7.3.3. Provision of expert personnel for the development of security infrastructure in case of disaster or emergencies.				Medium
		B7.3.4. Inspection of business licenses in the context of fire risks of businesses within the Management Area		BBB, Osmangazi Municipality, Yildirim Municipality		Short

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2.3.1.8. Bursa (Khans Area - Sultan Complexes) Action Plan Timeframe Table

Project Timeframe Key: **S:** Short term, **M:** Medium term; **L:** Long term, **S-O:** Short term-Ongoing, **M-O:** Medium term- Ongoing, **L-O:** Long term- Ongoing

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation)	B1.1	B1.1.1. Definition of scopes of authority between organizations in accordance with conservation legislation and raising awareness	S-O					
		B1.1.2. Optimization of Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan, efficient use of existing legislation, development of teaching and inspection mechanisms	S					
		B1.1.3. Enable decisions in the Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan to be reflected in larger scale plans	M					
		B1.1.4. Ensure that "ICOMOS Impact Assessment Report" is taken in to account for all projects involving World Heritage Candidate areas	S					
		B1.1.5. Ensure financial and technical support from Ministries, municipalities and universities	S-O					
		B1.1.6. Work together with the Conservation Committee to ensure sanctions and reviews of incorrect applications according to conservation legislation	S-O					
		B1.1.7. Bring special criteria to the tendering legislation to ensure that conservation is carried out by expert people/organizations, creation of technical specifications.	M					
	B1.2	B1.2.1. Formation of Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) in metropolitan municipalities and municipalities to give permission for basic repairs regarding conservation	M					
		B1.2.2. Encourage working in coordination with "Istanbul Regional Restoration and Conservation Laboratory" to enable the use of the correct technology and original materials	M-O					
		B1.2.3. Forwarding all project applications to the Conservation Council after having been checked by the municipality for suitability to urban plan	S					
		B1.2.4. Creation of an independent unit made up of different disciplines and organizations to enable cooperation and ensure accomplishment of the control mechanism	S-O					
		B1.2.5. Determine institutions and organizations responsible for maintenance and basic repairs, creation of an interactive control and communication chart	M					

	B1.3	B1.3.1. Arrange briefing meetings regarding Site Management	S					
		B1.3.2. Developing a project to enable the efficient participation of NGOs and stakeholders in the management process	S					
		B1.3.3. Arranging coordination meetings between stakeholders to be able to create an annual work program	M					
		B1.3.4. Create an inspection unit regarding the Management Plan, determined by the Coordination and Auditing Board	M					
		B1.3.5. Measure and evaluate participation to enable active, equal and transparent participation of all stakeholders and create an auditable process	S					
		B1.3.6. Revise the Management Plan every 5 years	M					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning	B2.1	B2.1.1. The actions defined for this objective: Preparation of construction surveys of all streets, facades, floor coverings and electrical poles of all areas	L					
		B2.1.2. Determining the priority areas in the stages of restoration	S-O					
		B2.1.3. Determination of the structures that will be restored with a balance to conservation and utilization	S-O					
		B2.1.4. Increase the number of experts like art historians, archaeologists, architects specializing in restoration, restorers in public sector and companies that are working in the conservation area	M					
		B2.1.5. Require that companies doing restoration work have experienced and certified restoration staff	S-O					
		B2.1.6. Rewards and promotion of good restorations as an incentive	S-O					
		B2.1.7. Ensure that "ICOMOS Impact Assessment Report" is taken in to account for all projects involving World Heritage Candidate areas	M-O					
	B2.2	B2.2.1. The establishment of a heritage information system. With this system the access of information on property, zoning status, photos, inventory sheet, resolutions by relevant institutions, planned, continuing or completed projects	M					
		B2.2.2. Complete an inventory of intangible cultural heritage and art relating to Khans Area and the Complexes	M					
		B2.2.3. Create a project to increase the perceptibility of the Tumulus (2nd century burial chamber) located in Khans Area	M					

		B2.2.4. Create a project to increase the perceptibility of Tumulus (2nd century burial chamber) located in Khans Area	M					
		B2.2.5. The formation of a Bursa Site Management library regarding the World Heritage Candidate Site	S					
		B2.2.6. Promotion of the publication of research studies aimed at identifying intangible cultural assets	M					
		B2.2.7. A "White Lily" type reward to support the sustainability of local craftsmen, publicize these places in tourist maps etc., provide informative documents to these establishments	M					
	B2.3	B2.3.1. Revision of development plans for the protection of the areas to bring them in line with the Management Plan	M					
		B2.3.2. Ensure analysis to determine the maximum building height so as to preserve the urban landscape of the historical area	S					
		B2.3.3. Establishment of a GIS database to be able to map monthly, quarterly and 6-monthly work carried out by all institutions on an interactive map	S-O					
		B2.3.4. Develop landscaping projects for the green areas in the heritage sites, in particular those around the Complexes	S-O					
		B2.3.5. Create projects for the protection of the land where registered buildings have been demolished	M					
		B2.3.6. Digitization of the Protection Committee archives and updating of the registry	M					
	B2.4	B2.4.1. The creation of a "Urban Design Guide" for the Management Site	M					
		B2.4.2. Facade and height resolutions, signage and camping areas, ensure the use of this guide for projects that are implemented	M					
		B2.4.3. Ensure the use of this guide for projects that are implemented	M-O					
	B2.5	B2.5.1. Periodical identification of examples of civil architecture destroyed each year in the area	M-O					
		B2.5.2. Updating of registrations	M-O					
		B2.5.3. Ensuring detailed drainage and waterproofing projects as part of restoration efforts	M					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life	B3.1	B3.1.1. Work towards the establishment of a balance between cultural values and socio-economic status by ensuring the active participation and co-operation of the public	M-O					
		B3.1.2. Development of events and organizations which emphasize the culture of the neighbourhood throughout the city and in the Management Area	S-O					
		B3.1.3. Holding shopping festivals in the Bazaar (like BTSO's shopping festivals, etc.).	S-O					
		B3.1.4. Promotion of fine arts (literature, painting, music, fashion etc.) organizations and cultural and social activities (exhibitions, fairs, street festivals, concerts, summer cinema etc.) that can be utilized by communities, identify suitable areas for	M					
		B3.1.5. Research and survey to determine and diversify the profile of those using cultural heritage (children, youth, adult, elderly), evaluation of these surveys	S					
		B3.1.6. Organization of activities for university students (music, book sales, fairs, exhibitions, etc.), supporting institutions offering training programs and seminars in the areas	S					
		B3.1.7. More effective usage of media web sites etc. for the promotion of cultural activities across Bursa	S					
	B3.2	B3.2.1. In order to contribute to the organisation of the economic structure of the region development of a structure together with the people and expert organizations to increase trust of customers and development of new functions that are in harmony with the area	M					
		B3.2.2. Work to develop market (trader) culture and ascertain product and service standards	S-O					
		B3.2.3. Work towards reorganizing the opening and closing hours of the bazaars and khans within Khans Area.	M					
		B3.2.4. Ensure sustainability by analysing past and present sectoral distribution, give function to structure according to this distribution within a balance of protection and use	M					
		B3.2.5. Investigate the expectations of stores where disappearing crafts and products with cultural value are sold, develop recommendations	M					
		B3.2.6. Development of e-commerce and promotion to increase local production	S					
		B3.2.7. Offering grants and sponsorship opportunities for cultural and artistic events in the financial model to be created	S-O					

	B3.3	B3.3.1. Identification of lack of hardware (urban fixtures, health cabins, security, baby care unit, wc, etc.), infrastructure problems and environmental pollution in the Management Areas, ensure inter-agency coordination to remedy these problems	M					
		B3.3.2. Increase environmental awareness and develop programs to prevent environmental pollution	S-O					
		B3.3.3. Studies for the use of sustainable and ecological sources of energy for transportation, heating, lighting etc., support for R&D in this aim	M					
		B3.3.4. Development of proposals for the creation of continuous and effective control mechanisms, evaluation of area-specific healthy urban parameters	M-O					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Education and Awareness	B4.1	B4.1.1. General planning regarding education, determination of who-what-where-how of education, search for resources and funds	S-O					
		B4.1.2. For staff working for relevant conservation agencies and organizations, increase participation in conservation related events on a national and international scale	S-O					
		B4.1.3. Arrange cultural tours to increase cultural awareness for those who live and work in Management Area	S-O					
		B4.1.4. Informing and guiding owners of valuable and registered buildings in the Management Area in areas of legal legislations and material usage with the support of neighbourhood mukhtars	S-O					
		B4.1.5. Raise awareness about the protection of cultural heritage in primary and secondary education teachers	M-O					
		B4.1.6. Identify methods to raise awareness about cultural and historical heritage in students at schools	M-O					
		B4.1.7. Ensure that individuals or institutions providing guidance have adequate knowledge of the World Heritage Candidate areas, their history and their relations with each other	S-O					
		B4.1.8. Making cultural shows more attractive on local TV, supporting with historical stories	S-O					
		B4.1.9. Under the supervision of conservation experts, production of video, cd, cartoons, visual teaching aids, as well as the development of simple photographic and printed teaching aids which are educational regarding cultural heritage, creating areas which can be used and which will attract attention, creation of a heritage information kit to be used in schools	M-O					
		B4.1.10. Determine and reward people who have made material and spiritual efforts for protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, use local media to encourage others	S-O					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Accessibility - Transportation	B5.1	B5.1.1. Deciding the general issues of accessibility in Transportation Main Plan	M					
		B5.1.2. Organising workshops related to Transportation Main Plan, building a fast, east and accessible public transport system at an urban scale and helping develop it	M					
		B5.1.3. Increasing the number of public transport lines leading to the city centre from intercity transportation points; making transfer between/among different types of transport and pricing studies by creating accessible transfer centres	S					
		B5.1.4. Developing an interactive user system related to Transportation	M					
		B5.1.5. Creating pre-paid and periodical private travelling cards for local and foreign tourists and integrating all these into the current transportation system	S					
	B5.2	B5.2.1. Making the main decisions of accessibility to the Management Site by considering the user profile and taking the required steps accordingly	M					
		B5.2.2. Developing the pedestrian, vehicle, transportation route and signalization systems according to the universal design and healthy urban principles by considering the needs of all different sections of society	S					
		B5.2.3. arranging the directing signs for pedestrians and vehicles in the studies for the creation of "Urban Design Guide of Bursa Historical City Centre"	S					
		B5.2.4. Defining the routes connecting Khans Area and Complexes; by carrying out surveys related to alternative public transport systems (cable cars, chair lift and/or nostalgic train/tram) and making related regulations	S-O					
		B5.2.5. Connecting the Complex areas with pedestrian and green axes; using vehicles specially designed for the Management Site and arranging ring services on the defined routes	S					
		B5.2.6. arranging pedestrian and cycling routes for the Management Site, which is integrated with other systems	M					

	B5.3	B5.3.1. Making surveys about parking needs in the Management Site by considering the tourism potential	S					
		B5.3.2. Identifying the current capacity of the car parks in and around the Management Site	S					
		B5.3.3. Identifying strategies and making surveys for developing closed and open car parks in available areas starting from the underground ones	M					
		B5.3.4. Preventing the conversion of registered but torn down building areas into car parks	S					
		B5.3.5. Making special transportation analysis directed at the Management Site and re-evaluating the road grading and which roads will be open when	S					
		B5.3.6. Defining get-on and get-off points for the tourist buses and projecting them	S					
		B5.3.7. Solving the parking issue and controlling of the car parks and places used as car parks in the Management Area	S					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management	B6.1	B6.1.1. Situation analysis of the current facilities in the Management Plan area taking into account its touristic potential and the various needs of the area (accommodation, eating-drinking, WC, baby care, social, cultural)	S					
		B6.1.2. The examination and development of the currently in progress Tourism Master Plan	M					
		B6.1.3. Creation of thematic cultural trip routes, preparation of cultural maps, determination of main themes of routes	M					
		B6.1.4. , support to qualified boutique hotels and family hostels, determination of organisations and institutes that will provide financial support	S					
		B6.1.5. Research into visitor satisfaction	S-O					
		B6.1.6. Development of visitor plans aimed at the World Heritage candidate sites and the determination of stakeholders	M					
	B6.2	B6.2.1. Preparation of promotion material (written and visual) to be published in national and international media so that the Management Area reaches large masses	S-O					
		B6.2.2. Improving relations with national and international organisations, promotion and representation of our town, formation of medium projects, ensuring maximum use of national and international funds	S-O					

		B6.2.3. The declaration of 2014 Bursa year by UNESCO for the revival and increasing of awareness of near extinct crafts, organising competitions for the presentation of promotional objects and local produce	S-O					
		B6.2.4. Dissemination of activities for the promotion of intangible cultural heritage	S-O					
		B6.2.5. The preparation of information signs, sheets, brochures, pamphlets to promote the area and key focal points through collaboration with experts in the field, determination of slogans	M					
		B6.2.6. Development of tourist guidance systems following technological advances.	S-O					
	B6.3	B6.3.1. Formation of an effective system of fully equipped tourism promotion offices and improvement in the quality of guidance services	S					
		B6.3.2. Enable the showing of short films depicting the importance and history of the World Heritage Candidate sites on public transport, in museums, and public areas like social establishments	S					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Emergency and Disaster Management	B7.1	B7.1.1. Determination of risks and dangers, detection of insufficiencies, preparation of analysis maps	S					
		B7.1.2 Preparation of emergency response plans	S					
		B7.1.3. Determining an easily accessible transportation plan in case of an emergency, determination of alternative routes	S					
		B7.1.4. Expanding plans for accessing residents who live in areas inaccessible by vehicles (Fire Cabinet Project, Placement of Hydrants, etc.). Procurement of small vehicles.	M					
	B7.2	B7.2.1. Ensure the provision of interdisciplinary emergency and evacuation plans for historical buildings	M					
		B7.2.2. Research intervention techniques used internationally with historical monuments, determine forms of intervention	M					
		B7.2.3. Arrange all forms of disaster awareness training related to earthquakes and disaster prevention	S-O					
		B7.2.4. Ensure effective controls to keep the process efficient	S-O					

		B7.2.5. Prepare risk maps for infrastructure	L					
		B7.2.6. Development of projects for the determination of risks and prevention of intense electromagnetic pollution from nearby base stations, transformers, high voltage lines	L					
		B7.2.7. Do a material analysis as part of a fire risk assessment to calculate the percentage of wooden structures	M					
	B7.3	B7.3.1. Identification of gaps in the current system to strengthen the accountability of public security services	S					
		B7.3.2. Development of projects for security (BTCH, Mobese systems)	S					
		B7.3.3. Provision of expert personnel for the development of security infrastructure in case of disaster or emergencies.	M					
		B7.3.4. Inspection of business licenses in the context of fire risks of businesses within the Management Area	S					

2.2.2. CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE

2.2.2.1. Management (Authority, Legislation, Organisation, Coordination, Participation)

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

Targets, which are being developed in accordance with the current case analysis that are evaluated within the subjects of conservation, actions, and responsible institutions and other relevant institutions for the realization of the actions are considered under the “Management (Authority, Legislation, Organisation, Coordination, Participation)” title in Cumalıkızık Management Site Plan.

- **Objective C1.1-** Identifying the solution methods (deficiencies, conflicts, incompatibilities, etc.) by analysing the current legislations that authorized institutions bound to in the Management Site

The target – defined according to the current case analysis and in parallel to the evaluations that Conservation Zoning Plan is not up to date, that it takes long to update and that there is an existence of gap in the legislation; that illegal housing around the village and income pressures; that there is a plunder of farming areas by foreigners; that the limitations (prohibition of satellite, solar power, etc.) of conservation law no 2863 decreases life quality; that construction of a registered building with non-authentic material, poses an example case for the villagers; that there is an issue of conversion of such buildings into restaurants by unauthorized people; that the issue of the legal entity of villages was withdrawn due to the new law; that the village resides in the conservation area and the protection status is not clear; that the site is in the World Heritage Nominee list and studies are being done in order to bring it in the historical heritage; and that they are benefiting from the contribution margins primarily – is to identify the solution methods (deficiencies, conflicts, incompatibilities, etc.) by analysing the current legislations that authorized institutions bound to in the Management Site. The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Identifying the authority limits among institutions by reviewing the conservation legislation and making informative studies; Making Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan more functional, benefiting from the current legislation authorities; developing tracking and controlling mechanism; identification of deficiencies and issues in the controlling and applications in order to diminish gaps in the legislation and coordinating; Making a zoning plan aiming conservation, doing best in order to put it into practice immediately; preparation of protocol agreements in order to generate a committee of experts from different institutions and disciplines for the coordination of institutions in the controlling and application of restoration processes; and making projecting and applications possible to continue in terms of national and international preservation criteria and in accordance with the contemporary conservation approaches.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Bursa Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governorship of Bursa, Yıldırım Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry(BTSO), NGOs.

- **Objective C1.2-** Analysing and developing the current organization among authorized institutions in the Area (Coordination, participatory politics, etc.)

The target – defined according to the current case analysis and in parallel to the evaluations that there is lack of coordination among projects at the village, unable to set up participatory mechanism; that there is existence of multiple voices and lack of coordination; that they are preserved due to the fact that locals possess the village and have a susceptibility to preservation; that village is incorporated with several programs; that a communication platform is being generated among the stakeholders and increase of coordination among institutions and collaboration in the Works – is to analyse and develop the current organization among authorized institutions in the Area (Coordination, participatory politics, etc.) The finalized decisions to achieve

these goals are as follows: Developing the model and financing proposals for preservation applications, generating financial and technical support from Ministries, Municipalities and Universities; Formation of Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) in metropolitan municipalities and municipalities to give permission for basic repairs regarding conservation; Encouraging working in coordination with “Istanbul Regional Restoration and Conservation Laboratory” to enable the use of the correct technology and original materials, Looking for solutions via Ministries by identifying the issues experienced at conflicting applications using legal control and legal consultancy; Carrying out studies in order to develop farming products and cooperative concept with active participation of the villagers and institutional collaboration, Identifying the needs in order to balance conservation usage and consider life quality while conserving.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governorship of Bursa, Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Provincial Special Administration.

1- Management (Authority, Legislation, Organisation, Coordination, Participation) Action Plan Table – 1/2						CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that Conservation Zoning Plan is not up to date, that it takes long to update and the existence of gap in the legislation Illegal housing around the village and income pressures, plunder of farming areas by foreigners the limitations (prohibition of satellite, solar power, etc.) of conservation law no 2863 decreases life quality Construction of a registered building with non-authentic material, poses an example case for the villagers, conversion of such buildings into restaurants by unauthorized people The issue of the legal entity of villages due to the new law ... The village resides in the conservation area and the protection status is not clear The site is in the World Heritage Nominee list and studies are being done in order to bring it in the historical heritage, Benefiting from the contribution margins primarily 	C1.1 –Identifying the solution methods (deficiencies, conflicts, incompatibilities, etc.) by analysing the current legislations that authorized institutions bound to in the Management Site	C1.1.1. Identifying the authority limits among institutions by reviewing the conservation legislation and making informative studies	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Regional Conservation Committee, Universities, Trade Associations		Short
		C1.1.2. Making Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan more functional, benefiting from the current legislation authorities, developing tracking and controlling mechanism				Short
		C1.1.3. Identifying deficiencies and issues in the controlling and applications in order to fill the gap in the legislation		BAB, BBB, Governor, Yıldırım Municipality		Short
		C1.1.4. Making a zoning plan aiming conservation, doing best in order to put it into practice immediately, coordinating		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Regional Conservation Committee		Short
		C1.1.5. Preparation of protocol agreements in order to generate a committee of experts from different institutions and disciplines for the coordination of institutions in the controlling and application of restoration processes		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee BTSO, NGOs,		Short Ongoing
		C1.1.6. Making projecting and applications possible to continue in terms of national and international preservation criteria and in accordance with the contemporary conservation approaches				Short Ongoing

1- Management (Authority, Legislation, Organisation, Coordination, Participation) Action Plan Table - 2/2					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination among projects at the village, unable to set up participatory mechanism • Multiple voices, lack of coordination ... • They are preserved due to locals possess the village and have a susceptibility to preservation • Village is incorporated with several programs, a communication platform is being generated among the shareholders and increase of coordination among institutions and collaboration in the works 	C1.2- Analysing and developing the current organization among authorized institutions in the Area (Coordination, participatory politics, etc.)	C1.2.1. Developing the model and financing proposals for preservation applications, generating financial and technical support from Ministries, Municipalities and Universities.	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Special Provincial Administration, Regional Conservation Committee		Medium
		C1.2.2. Formation of Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) in metropolitan municipalities and municipalities to give permission for basic repairs regarding conservation				Medium
		C1.2.3. Encourage working in coordination with "Istanbul Regional Restoration and Conservation Laboratory" to enable the use of the correct technology and original materials				Medium
		C1.2.4. Looking for solutions via Ministries by identifying the issues experienced at conflicting applications using legal control and legal consultancy				Short Ongoing
		C1.2.5. Carrying out studies in order to develop farming products and cooperative concept with active participation of the villagers and institutional collaboration		BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Environment and City Planning, Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock		Medium Ongoing
		C1.1.6. Identifying the needs in order to balance conservation usage and consider life quality while conserving, and finding solutions		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality		Short Ongoing

According to Law 6360 published in 28489 numbered and 6.12.2012 dated Official Gazette, as of April 2014 the Special Provincial Administration will no longer exist and all responsibilities given to the Special Provincial Administration will be transferred to Ministries, provincial organizations, the treasury, governor, metropolitan municipalities and their affiliates or district municipalities.

2.2.2.2. Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

In the “Cumalıkızık” Section of the Management Plan; the “Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning” title generally deals with restoration projects and standards, resources, cultural and archaeological values, higher level plans and standards, required actions for acquiring designated objectives, and related organizations or stakeholders which are expected to perform these actions.

- **Objective C2.1-** The realization of projects and applications in accordance with contemporary approaches and national and international conservation criteria in and around the village.

Lack of control during the restoration applications, Restoration projects are not performed in accordance with international principles and standards, authentic materials (chestnut tree cannot be found) are not used in the applications, loss of originality due to incorrect intervention, Loss of originality in buildings having a cultural value although being constructed according to the original, fast restoration due to the tendency of doing things fast and partially being unsuccessful, Not applying the conservation and development decisions, incorrect application, Lack of qualified staff and experts in restoration. The objective defined is: The realization of projects and applications in accordance with contemporary approaches and national and international conservation criteria in and around the village. The actions defined to reach these objectives: Making national and international researches related to the procurement of authentic materials that will be used in the area during the restoration practices, Going on the works in the conservation-usage balance during the identification of primarily restoration needed buildings, ICOMOS Effect Assessment Report must be considered for all the projects in and around Cumalıkızık Site Management Plan, Increase the number of experts like art historians, archaeologists, architects specializing in restoration, restorers in public sector and companies that are working in the conservation area, Require that companies doing restoration work have experienced and certified restoration staff, Generating a group of young locals so that they can do some maintenance in conventional ways, developing a communication system that can provide coordination, Introduction and rewarding the successful restoration applications in order to support the case.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Governorship of Bursa, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Universities, Trade Associations.

- **Objective C2.2-** Revealing the historical and cultural assets – concrete and abstract – peculiar to the village, increase research and archiving studies.

Dissappear of abstract cultural heritage, Cultural areas are seen as commerce goods, transformation of the village into a film set under the effect of popular culture and damage of the films shot in the village to the environment and to the historical pattern, Lack of knowledge about the village among young people, there is a danger of being forgotten if it is not transferred to the next generation, The village specific events cannot be practiced, A detailed archaeological research has not been done yet, The lack of studies at a scale of research and excavations, There are illegal excavations, Village has a natural pattern and natural beauties in addition to its history, Cultural structure and pre-Ottoman history, Traditions are partially going on, The area has a story of its own, Academic studies about the village are carried out. The objective is: Revealing the historical and cultural assets – concrete and abstract – peculiar to the village, increase research and archiving studies. The actions defined to reach these objectives: The establishment of a heritage information system. With this system the access of information on property, zoning status, photos, inventory sheet, resolutions by relevant institutions, planned, continuing or completed projects, Rearrange the village museum according to contemporary museum standards for the display of cultural and archaeological assets, Completing the inventory of village cultural assets (inventory sheets, current projects, written literature, verbal history, conservation history, photo archive, etc.) and gathering them in the village library which is associated with the museum, Promotion of the publication of research studies aimed at identifying intangible cultural assets (For

example, local food culture, village plays and research of village plays, research in to handcrafts specific to the village such as “yağlık, uçkur, çevre, ulama çevre, tel kırma, havlu, oya”), Surface research in to the cultural layers (remains of a Byzantine Monastery) Cumalıkızık and surroundings, Material and moral incentives for public administrators to keep local cultural and folkloric traditions alive (holding this rituals like village weddings, henna ceremonies etc. at regular intervals); Create programs (annual festivals etc.) that express the connection that Cumalıkızık has with the other Kızık villages and its Oğuz-Yörük identities.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governorship of Bursa, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Directorate of Museums, Universities, NGOs.

➤ **Objective C2.3-** Protect and conserve the natural assets around this historic rural settlement as a whole.

Lack of an integrating protection plan, no planning for balance of conservation and utilization, Development plan for protection is not up to date, Buffer zone area around the village is not controlled, income pressure, unskilled and dense construction, worries about destruction of agricultural land, Lack of awareness raising, design standards in keeping with the historical texture, The fact that the entire village is a civil architecture example of rural settlements. The objective determined is: Protect and conserve the natural assets around this historic rural settlement as a whole. The actions defined to reach these objectives: Revise the development plan for protection in a transparent way to include not just the village but the areas surrounding the village with an aim to ensuring agricultural sustainability, Establish a GIS database to be able to map monthly, quarterly and six-monthly work carried out in Cumalıkızık by all institutions on an interactive map, Create a unit in Cumalıkızık to receive feedback about the development plan for protection, respond to demands from the village and settle disputes, Create an urban design guide that is in keeping with the development plan for protection and the village texture in village and its surroundings.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Directorate of Environmental Protection, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs.

➤ **Objective C2.4-** Determination of indicators related to the degradation and destruction of cultural heritage

A structure with a new building permission that is built with concrete will set a precedent for the villager, Non-original applications to buildings including those purchased by the state, authentic architectural features along with living people. The objective determined is: Determination of indicators related to the degradation and destruction of cultural heritage. The actions defined to reach these objectives: Determination of examples of civil architecture that are uninhabited or have changed ownership, updating and approval of registration slips.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee.

2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table- 1/4					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of control during the restoration applications• Restoration projects are not performed in accordance with international principles and standards, authentic materials (chesnut tree cannot be found) are not used in the applications, loss of originality due to incorrect intervention• Loss of originality in buildings having a cultural value although being constructed according to the original, fast restoration due to the tendency of doing things fast and partially being unsuccessful• Not applying the conservation and development decisions, incorrect application• Lack of qualified staff and experts in restoration• Some of the structures built in and around the village are not suitable for historical pattern and architecture ...• Survey and restoration projects are being done, restoration of the house has been started,	C2.1- The realization of projects and applications in accordance with contemporary approaches and national and international conservation criteria in and around Cumalıkızık Village	C2.1.1. Making national and international researches related to the procurement of authentic materials that will be used in the area during the restoration practices	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities		Short Ongoing
		C2.1.2. Going on the works in the conservation-usage balance during the identification of primarily restoration needed buildings				Medium
		C2.1.3. ICOMOS Effect Assessment Report must be considered for all the projects in and around Cumalıkızık Site Management Plan				Medium
		C2.1.4. Increase the number of experts like art historians, archaeologists, architects specializing in restoration, restorers in public sector and companies that are working in the conservation area				Short
		C2.1.5. Require that companies doing restoration work have experienced and certified restoration staff, Generating a group of young locals so that they can do some maintenance in conventional ways, developing a communication system that can provide coordination		BAB, BBB, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities		Short Ongoing
		C2.1.6. Introduction and rewarding the successful restoration applications in order to support the case				Short Ongoing
2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table- 2/4					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disappearance of intangible cultural heritage Cultural areas are seen as commerce goods, transformation of the village into a film set under the effect of popular culture and damage of the films shot in the village to the environment and to the historical pattern Lack of knowledge about the village among young people, there is a danger of being forgotten if it is not transferred to the next generation The village specific events cannot be practiced A detailed archaeological research has not been done yet, the lack of studies at a scale of research and excavations There are illegal excavations ... Village has a natural pattern and natural beauties in addition to its history, cultural structure and pre-Ottoman history, Traditions are partially going on, the area has a story of its own, academic studies about the village are carried out . 	C2.2- Revealing the historical and cultural assets – concrete and abstract – peculiar to the village, increase research and archiving studies	C2.2.1. The establishment of a heritage information system. With this system the access of information on property, zoning status, photos, inventory sheet, resolutions by relevant institutions, planned, continuing or completed projects	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Regional Directorate of Foundations, Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Museums Universities		Long
		C2.2.2. Rearrange the village museum according to contemporary museum standards for the display of cultural and archaeological assets		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor, Regional Conservation Committee,		Short
		C2.2.3. Completing the inventory of village cultural assets (inventory sheets, current projects, written literature, verbal history, conservation history, photo archive, etc.) and gathering them in the village library which is associated with the museum		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Museums Universities		Long
		C2.2.4. Promotion of the publication of research studies aimed at identifying intangible cultural assets (For example, local food culture, village plays and research of village plays, research in to handicrafts specific to the village such as “yağlık, uçkur, çevre, ulama çevre, tel kırma, havlu, oya”)		BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Bursa Directorate of Museums		Medium

2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan
Table- 3/4

CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
		C2.2.5. Surface research in to the cultural layers (remains of a Byzantine Monastery) Cumalıkızık and surroundings	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governor , Regional Conservation Committee		Medium
		C2.2.6. Material and moral incentives for public administrators to keep local cultural and folkloric traditions alive (holding this rituals like village weddings, henna ceremonies etc. at regular intervals)		BAB, BBB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism , Regional Conservation Committee, Bursa Directorate of Museums, NGOs, Universities		Medium
		C2.2.7. Create programs (annual festivals etc.) that express the connection that Cumalıkızık has with the other Kızık villages and its Oğuz-Yörük identities				Short Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of an integrating protection plan, no planning for balance of conservation and utilization • Development plan for protection is not up to date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer zone area around the village is not controlled, income pressure, unskilled and dense construction, worries about destruction of agricultural land • Lack of awareness raising, design standards in keeping with the historical texture ... • The fact that the entire village is a civil architecture example of rural settlements 	C2.3- Protect and conserve the natural assets around this historic rural settlement as a whole	C2.3.1. Revise the development plan for protection in a transparent way to include not just the village but the areas surrounding the village with an aim to ensuring agricultural sustainability	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Directorate of Environmental Protection, Yıldırım Municipality , Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs		Short
		C2.3.2. Establish a GIS database to be able to map monthly, quarterly and six-monthly work carried out in Cumalıkızık by all institutions on an interactive map				Short Ongoing
		C2.3.3. Create a unit in Cumalıkızık to receive feedback about the development plan for protection, respond to demands from the village and settle disputes				Short Ongoing
		C2.3.4. Create an urban design guide that is in keeping with the development plan for protection and the village texture in village and its surroundings				Medium

2- Cultural Values - Conservation and Planning Action Plan Table- 4/4						CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A structure with a new building permission that is built with concrete will set a precedent for the villager • Non-original applications to buildings including those purchased by the state ... • Authentic architectural features along with living people 	C2.4- Determination of indicators related to the degradation and destruction of cultural heritage	C2.4.1. Determination of examples of civil architecture that are uninhabited or have changed ownership	Yıldırım District	BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Regional Conservation Committee		Short Ongoing
		C2.4.2. Updating and approval of registration slips				Medium

According to Law 6360 published in 28489 numbered and 6.12.2012 dated Official Gazette, as of April 2014 the Special Provincial Administration will no longer exist and all responsibilities given to the Special Provincial Administration will be transferred to Ministries, provincial organizations, the treasury, governor, metropolitan municipalities and their affiliates or district municipalities.

2.2.2.3. Social - Economical - Environmental - Quality of Life

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

Under “Social - Economical - Environmental - Quality of Life ” title of " Cumalıkızık " Management Plan, in general the sustainability of conservation and the current situation analysis of social, economic and environmental factors and their effect on the objectives, actions and organizations and institutions that are involved in these actions are dealt with.

➤ **Objective C3.1-** Creating a financial model to enable the village to sustain its rural identity, ensure security.

No longer making money from agriculture since the village has gained touristic value, gradual decrease in agriculture and animal husbandry, Agricultural produce being plundered by foreigners, turning a blind eye to development on agricultural land, Lack of hygienic places where village women can produce products together, Agricultural land being at risk from the migrating population, women and children being unable to work alone in the fields, The position of the village in the middle of forest and agricultural lands, produce and tourism important for economic sustainability, Presence of natural soil and plants, variety of agricultural products and continuation of production, albeit little production. The objective defined: Creating a financial model to enable the village to sustain its rural identity, ensure security. The actions defined to reach these objectives: Make effort towards the development of agriculture and coops, arrange organizations to share knowledge and experience with other provinces, Definition of organic and good agricultural practices, increase efficiency, research financial support for the implementation of drip feed irrigation systems, Determine which product varieties to create a brand, develop ideas for the branding of traditional village products (chestnut, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, cherry etc.), Planning a premises and organization for the processing and conservation of the agricultural products, Investigate possibilities for one-stop marketing, sponsorship and grand opportunities for the hygienic and quality controlled production of Cumalıkızık brand products, Develop policies to encourage agricultural tourism, create activities related to agriculture that visitors can take part in, Define areas within the village and Khans area for the sale of agricultural produce, raise awareness about the health benefits of the products.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Bursa İli Gıda, Directorate of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry(BTSO)

➤ **Objective C3.2-** Create a sustainable finance model with the cooperation of relevant organizations and institutions

The bad state of the village economy, the lack of a realistic economic plan to revive the economy, Lack of a sustainable finance model, Lack of suitable, planned commercial areas in the area, senseless spending of public funds, Lack of organization in points of sale, lack of continuity of product standards or pricing ,Consideration of cultural areas as commercial areas and charging tax to producers, Increased interest in technological advances in agriculture and organic farming, efforts starting for drip feed irrigation systems. The objective defined: Create a sustainable finance model with the cooperation of relevant organizations and institutions The actions defined to reach these objectives: Work together with locals and expert organizations to revive the area economy, Reorganization of bazaar area, Research on whether the products sold in the village are unique to the village, Sustaining and developing the flow of income, researching incentives and sponsorship, The identification of indicators to ensure the control of the functioning of the financial model.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Governorship of Bursa, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Bursa Directorate of Foodstuff, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry(BTSO), Village Mukhtar, Universities

- **Objective C3.3-** The establishment of a balance between conservation and utilization, improving the quality of life with an aim for sustainable urban environmental quality and increase in efficiency of services.

Environmental pollution, the noise and visual pollution created by the village bazaar, Spatial structure which can not entirely meet the expectations of visitors and users, Restrictions (heating, communication, natural gas, internet etc.) lowering the quality of life, No plan for the balance of conservation and utilization, Problems with comfort levels in the houses. The objective defined: The establishment of a balance between conservation and utilization, improving the quality of life with an aim for sustainable urban environmental quality and increase in efficiency of services. The actions defined to reach these objectives: Investigate the compliance of environmental management, social and technical infrastructure services and current practices, work towards inter-agency cooperation and modernization of the system , Establishment of balance between conservation and the necessities of everyday life, development of proposals ensuring the adequacy of inadequate resources (like health unit), Develop ideas for the use of renewable energy sources, Ensure new technology for infrastructure needs is in keeping with the area (for example the form of the road), Develop environmental awareness, create programs to prevent environmental pollution.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Directorate of Environmental Protection, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs

- **Objective C3.4-** The establishment of a balance between conservation and utilization, improving the quality of life with an aim for sustainable urban environmental quality and increase in efficiency of services.

Negative social and physical effects resulting from migration, abandoned buildings, Population becoming one-dimensional (young population leaving, only elderly and children remaining), beginning of degradation of traditional village life. Risk of loss of village culture, No increase in level of education, Newcomers unable to fit in with locals. The objective defined: Create policies to prevent migration to allow sustainability of the historical and cultural structure of the village. The actions defined to reach these objectives: Determine reasons for migration with surveys and focus group studies, create preventative strategies and solutions, Research in to the prevention of functional changes due to cultural and commercial pressure, and find solution alternatives.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Yıldırım Municipality, Yıldırım District Office, Village Mukhtar, Universities, NGOs

- **Objective C3.5-** Protection of natural environment and enabling sustainability of natural resources.

The increasing illegal development around the village causing problems for risk and disaster planning, Environmental pollution, Damage to natural resources. The objective defined: Protection of natural environment and enabling sustainability of natural resources. Re-examination of high scale plans particularly for the buffer zone area, allow for rearrangements, Development of projects for the protection of natural resources and agricultural areas, Develop educational programs with the local public regarding environmental pollution and prevention, Preparation of recycling projects for recyclable and special waste.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Yıldırım Municipality, Governorship of Bursa, Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs, (AKOM), (AYKOME)

3- Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life Action Plan Table- 1/4					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<p>No longer making money from agriculture since the village has gained touristic value, gradual decrease in agriculture and animal husbandry</p> <p>• Agricultural produce being plundered by foreigners, turning a blind eye to development on agricultural land</p> <p>• Lack of hygienic places where village women can produce products together</p> <p>• Agricultural land being at risk from the migrating population, women and children being unable to work alone in the fields</p> <p>...</p> <p>• The position of the village in the middle of forest and agricultural lands, produce and tourism important for economic sustainability</p> <p>• Presence of natural soil and plants, variety of agricultural products and continuation of production, albeit little production.</p>	C3.1- Creating a financial model to enable the village to sustain its rural identity, ensure security	C3.1.1. Make effort towards the development of agriculture and coops, arrange organizations to share knowledge and experience with other provinces	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, BTSO		Medium Ongoing
		C3.1.2. Definition of organic and good agricultural practices, increase efficiency, research financial support for the implementation of drip feed irrigation systems		BAB, BBB, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock, Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, BTSO		Medium
		C3.1.3. Determine which product varieties to create a brand, develop ideas for the branding of traditional village products (chestnut, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, cherry etc.)				Short
		C3.1.4. Planning a premises and organization for the processing and conservation of the agricultural products				Short Ongoing
		C3.1.5. Investigate possibilities for one-stop marketing, sponsorship and grand opportunities for the hygienic and quality controlled production of Cumalıkızık brand products				Short Ongoing
		C3.1.6. Develop policies to encourage agricultural tourism, create activities related to agriculture that visitors can take part in				Short
		C3.1.7. Define areas within the village and Khans area for the sale of agricultural produce, raise awareness about the health benefits of the products		BAB, BBB, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, BTSO		Short Ongoing
3- Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life Action Plan Table- 2/4					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The bad state of the village economy, the lack of a realistic economic plan to revive the economy• Lack of a sustainable finance model• Lack of suitable, planned commercial areas in the area, senseless spending of public funds• Lack of organization in points of sale, lack of continuity of product standards or pricing• Consideration of cultural areas as commercial areas and charging tax to producers...• Increased interest in technological advances in agriculture and organic farming, efforts starting for drip feed irrigation systems• Efforts in chestnut growing, selling of village produce with the formation of a coop, increasing international and national partnerships.	C3.2-Create a sustainable finance model with the cooperation of relevant organizations and institutions	C3.2.1. Work together with locals and expert organizations to revive the area economy	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Governor, Yıldırım Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock		Medium
		C3.2.2. Special incentives for the area to revive the socio-economic state (pension, health insurance, agriculture-tourism incentives etc.)		Special Provincial Administration, BTSO, Village Mukhtar, Universities		Medium
		C3.2.3. Reorganization of bazaar area				Short
		C3.2.4. Research on whether the products sold in the village are unique to the village		BAB, BBB, Governor, Yıldırım Municipality		Medium
		C3.2.5. Sustaining and developing the flow of income, researching incentives and sponsorship				Short
		C3.2.6. The identification of indicators to ensure the control of the functioning of the financial model		BAB, BBB, Governor, Yıldırım Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock, Special Provincial Administration, BTSO		Short Ongoing
3- Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life Action Plan Table- 3/4						
CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE						

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental pollution, the noise and visual pollution created by the village bazaar• Spatial structure which can not entirely meet the expectations of visitors and users• Restrictions (heating, communication, natural gas, internet etc.) lowering the quality of life• No plan for the balance of conservation and utilization• Problems with comfort levels in the houses ...• village has brand value	C3.3- The establishment of a balance between conservation and utilization, improving the quality of life with an aim for sustainable urban environmental quality and increase in efficiency of services	C3.3.1. Investigate the compliance of environmental management, social and technical infrastructure services and current practices, work towards inter-agency cooperation and modernization of the system	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Directorate of Environmental Protection, Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, Trade Associations, Universities, NGOs		Medium Ongoing
		C3.3.2. Establishment of balance between conservation and the necessities of everyday life, development of proposals ensuring the adequacy of inadequate resources (like health unit)				Medium
		C3.3.3. Develop ideas for the use of renewable energy sources				Medium
		C3.3.4. Ensure new technology for infrastructure needs is in keeping with the area (for example the form of the road)				Short
		C3.3.5. Develop environmental awareness, create programs to prevent environmental pollution				Short Ongoing
3- Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life Action Plan Table- 4/4				CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE		

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative social and physical effects resulting from migration, abandoned buildings • Population becoming one-dimensional (young population leaving, only elderly and children remaining) • Danger of loss of village culture because of degradation of traditional village life • No increase in level of education • Newcomers unable to fit in with locals 	C3.4- Create policies to prevent migration to allow sustainability of the historical and cultural structure of the village	C3.4.1. Determine reasons for migration with surveys and focus group studies, create preventative strategies and solutions	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality Universities		Short
		C3.4.2. Ensure that all Cumalıkızık villagers, within or outside of the village, have a sense of belonging and contribute to all events related to the village		BAB, Yıldırım Municipality, Yıldırım District Office Village Mukhtar, NGOs Universities		Short
		C3.4.3. Research in to the prevention of functional changes due to cultural and commercial pressure, find solution alternatives				Short
		C3.4.4. To prevent migration from the village, perform an income analysis on the village household income and create projects for this (like old temettuat books)				Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increasing illegal development around the village causing problems for risk and disaster planning • Environmental pollution • Damage to natural resources 	C3.5- Protection of natural environment and enabling sustainability of natural resources	C3.5.1. Re-examination of high scale plans particularly for the buffer zone area, allow for rearrangements	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Governor, AKOM, AYKOME		Short
		C3.5.2. Development of projects for the protection of natural resources and agricultural areas		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality Governor, Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs		Medium
		C3.5.3. Develop educational programs with the local public regarding environmental pollution and prevention		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs		Short
		C3.5.4. Preparation of recycling projects for recyclable and special waste		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality		Medium

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2.2.2.4. Education and Awareness

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

Under “Education and Awareness ” title of “ Cumalıkızık ” Management Plan, in general the sustainability of conservation and the current situation analysis of education and awareness factors and their effect on the objectives, actions and organizations and institutions that are involved in these actions are dealt with.

- **Objective C4.1-** Increase awareness in those who work in, live in or visit the Management Area to ensure the protection and sustainability of cultural values.

Traditional village life starting to degrade, inclination towards unplanned development of socio-economic structure due to the effect of popular culture, Woodworking has been forgotten, Lack of qualified restorers and experts, Lack of management plan, worry about management plan being changed due to political pressure, Increase interest and sensitivity to local culture among local administrators Inhabitants open to innovation and education, Forgetting intangible cultural heritage, The public having wrong ideas and opinions about cultural heritage and conservation, Increasing NGO awareness, studies on the village, Village inhabitants valuing history and natural life, feeling of belonging and awareness of Cumalıkızık The objective defined: Increase awareness in those who work in, live in or visit the Management Area to ensure the protection and sustainability of cultural values The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Examining and determining topics for training programmes (preservation – social and economic values – quality of life – tourism, etc.) about the village history, which will be given in cooperation with universities, local governments, education institutions, and civil society institutions, Preparation of awareness programs regarding tangible and intangible cultural assets for public workers, managers, teachers and students, Training in marketing techniques and consumer rights to producers and village public who sell the products, Creation of training and certificate programs in restoration, maintenance and repair for the village public, Information and referrals for the owners of registered buildings in the Management Area on legal legislation regarding conservation etc., Creation of training programs to cultivate tour guides from the local residents, Efforts to share correct information on tangible and intangible values in media and cyber space, Enable village inhabitants to share the knowledge and experience of older generations, Awareness efforts to control illegal construction within the village, Enable coverage of Cumalıkızık in national media broadcasts or programs related to culture

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Governorship of Bursa, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock, Bursa Provincial Education Directorate Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry(BTSO), Yıldırım Municipality, Universities, NGOs

4- Education and Awareness Action Plan Table - 1/2				CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE		
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional village life starting to degrade, inclination towards unplanned development of socio-economic structure due to the effect of popular culture, Woodworking has been forgotten Lack of qualified restorers and experts Lack of management plan, worry about management plan being changed due to political pressure ... Increase interest and sensitivity to local culture among local administrators Inhabitants open to innovation and education 	C4.1- Increase awareness in those who work in, live in or visit the Management Area to ensure the protection and sustainability of cultural values	C4.1.1. Examining and determining topics for training programmes (preservation – social and economic values – quality of life – tourism, etc.) about the village history, which will be given in cooperation with universities, local governments, education institutions, and civil society institutions	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yıldırım Municipality		Short Ongoing
		C4.1.2. Preparation of awareness programs regarding tangible and intangible cultural assets for public workers, managers, teachers and students		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Universities, Provincial Education Directorate		Short Ongoing
		C4.1.3. Training in marketing techniques and consumer rights to producers and village public who sell the products		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock, Chamber of Agricultural Engineers		Medium Ongoing
		C4.1.4. Creation of programs to teach modern agricultural methods within the village, training in coops		Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock, Chamber of Agricultural Engineers		Short Ongoing
		C4.1.5. Creation of training and certificate programs in restoration, maintenance and repair for the village public		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Special Provincial Administration, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Education Directorate		Short Ongoing
		C4.1.6. Information and referrals for the owners of registered buildings in the Management Area on legal legislation regarding conservation etc.		Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Education Directorate		Medium
		C4.1.7. Creation of training programs to cultivate tour guides from the local residents		Yıldırım District Office, Ministry of Culture and Tourism		Short Ongoing

4- Education and Awareness Action Plan Table - 2/2					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forgetting intangible cultural heritage • Young people in the village unaware of the history of the village, lack of awareness • The public having wrong ideas and opinions about cultural heritage and conservation ... • Increasing NGO awareness, studies on the village • Village inhabitants valuing history and natural life, feeling of belonging and awareness of Cumalıkızık 		C4.2.8. Efforts to share correct information on tangible and intangible values in media and cyber space	Yıldırım District	BAB, Governor, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality , Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, BTO, NGOs, Universities		Short Ongoing
		C4.2.9. Enable village inhabitants to share the knowledge and experience of older generations				Short Ongoing
		C4.2.10. Awareness efforts to control illegal construction within the village				Short
		C4.2.11. Enable coverage of Cumalıkızık in national media broadcasts or programs related to culture				Short Ongoing

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2.2.2.5. Accessibility - Transportation

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

Under “Accessibility and Transportation ” title of " Cumalıkızık " Management Plan, in general the sustainability of conservation and the current situation analysis of accessibility and transportation factors and their effect on the objectives, actions and organizations and institutions that are involved in these actions are dealt with.

- **Objective C5.1-** Better integration and development of Cumalıkızık transportation links (from other provinces and the city centre) in Bursa public transport network (mainly public transport).

Limited transportation facilities in the city Cumalıkızık sign not being noticed on Ankara Road, Limited transportation links between nearby Kızık villages, Continued rural settlement despite having motorway access, Increased interest in nature and trekking tracks, Close to the city, The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Determination of main accessibility for Cumalıkızık Management Area, Workshop studies related to the Master transportation plan, Increase the number of public transport lines from inter-city travel to city centre, and from there to Cumalıkızık village, work on creating accessible transfer centres and charges , Integrate Cumalıkızık village in to the interactive transportation system, Create special prepaid travel cards aimed at local and foreign tourists and integrate them in to the current transport system, Creation of transport links to the other Kızık villages while maintaining the texture of the area, integration with the transportation master plan and conservation plan, Increase number of routes with rubber tyres, Create a connection to the rail link on the Ankara road, Rearrange the signage on the Ankara road.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), BBB Raylı Sistem Müdürlüğü, BURULAŞ, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Provincial Special Administration, Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Village Mukhtars, Trade Associations, Universities.

- **Objective C5.2-** Increase the transport facilities to Cumalıkızık village and public areas with pedestrian priority and access for every section of society in the Bursa urban transport system.

Access and traffic problem within the village, Limited accessibility for everyone, Lack of transportation to public areas in the village, parking problem within the village the objective defined: Increase the transport facilities to Cumalıkızık village and public areas with pedestrian priority and access for every section of society in the Bursa urban transport system. The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Increase the public transport routes that can be used by everyone, Develop pedestrian, vehicle, transportation route and signalling systems while keeping in mind all the needs of all aspects of society and sticking to universal design criteria, Ring services using specially designed public vehicles in the village, Creation of proposals for walking routes in the village and natural areas, Determine appropriate parking areas outside of the area, block vehicle entrance by visitors to the village.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Yıldırım Municipality, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Village Mukhtars.

5-Accessibility - Transportation Action Plan Table -1/2					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited transportation facilities in the city Cumalıkızık sign not being noticed on Ankara Road Limited transportation links between nearby Kızık villages ... Continued rural settlement despite having motorway access, Increased interest in nature and trekking tracks Close to the city 	C5.1- Better integration and development of Cumalıkızık transportation links (from other provinces and the city centre) in Bursa public transport network (mainly public transport)	C5.1.1. Determination of main accessibility for Cumalıkızık Management Area	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Governor , Special Provincial Administration, Regional Protection Committee, Village Mukhtars		Short
		C5.1.2. Workshop studies related to the Master transportation plan,		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Universities, Trade Associations		Short Ongoing
		C5.1.3. Increase the number of public transport lines from inter-city travel to city centre and from there to Cumalıkızık village, work on creating accessible transfer centres and charges.		BAB, BBB, BBB Raylı Sistem Müdürlüğü, Yıldırım Municipality, BURULAŞ		Medium Ongoing
		C5.1.4. Integrate Cumalıkızık village in to the interactive transportation system				Short
		C5.1.5. Create special prepaid travel cards aimed at local and foreign tourists and integrate them in to the current transport system		BAB, BBB, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism		Medium
		C5.1.6. Creation of transport links to the other Kızık villages while maintaining the texture of the area, integration with the transportation master plan and conservation plan		BBB, BBB Raylı Sistem Müdürlüğü, BAB, BURULAŞ		Short
		C5.1.7. Increase number of routes with rubber tyres				Short
		C5.1.8. Create a connection to the rail link on the Ankara road				Long
		C5.1.9. Rearrange the signage on the Ankara road				Short

5-Accessibility - Transportation Action Plan Table -2/2					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and traffic problem within the village • Limited accessibility for everyone • Lack of transportation to public areas in the village • Parking problem within the village 	C5.2- Increase the transport facilities to Cumalikizik village and public areas with pedestrian priority and access for every section of society in the Bursa urban transport system	C5.2.1. Increase the public transport routes that can be used by everyone	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Regional Conservation Committee, Yıldırım Municipality, Village Mukhtars		Medium
		C5.2.2. Develop pedestrian, vehicle, transportation route and signalling systems while keeping in mind all the needs of all aspects of society and sticking to universal design criteria				Medium
		C5.2.3. Ring services using specially designed public vehicles in the village				Medium Ongoing
		C5.2.4. Creation of proposals for walking routes in the village and natural areas		Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning İl Müdürlüğü, Regional Protection Committee, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, BAB		Medium
		C5.2.5. Determine appropriate parking areas outside of the area, block vehicle entrance by visitors to the village		BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, BAB		Short Ongoing

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2.2.2.6. Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

Under “Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management” title of “Cumalıkızık” Management Plan, in general the sustainability of conservation and the current situation analysis of tourism, promotion and visitor management factors and their effect on the objectives, actions and organizations and institutions that are involved in these actions are dealt with.

- **Objective C6.1-** Create tourism infrastructure to sustain the original identity of the living Cumalıkızık village.

Lack of a local Tourism plan integrated in to the Bursa Tourism Master Plan, Lack of a visitor management plan, High tourist density due to the capacity of the village being uncalculated and unplanned, Inability to manage tourist pressure, Accommodation problem for visiting tourists, Lack of standards specific to the area, Low development trend in alternative tourism, Increasing interest in culture and natural tourism as alternative tourism The objective defined: Create tourism infrastructure to sustain the original identity of the living Cumalıkızık village The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Create a protection and development vision supported by alternative tourism opportunities, ensure integration in higher scale plans, Gather data for the preparation of the visitor management plan and to calculate the capacity of the area, Increase variety of events specific to the area, enable the development of tourism, Create a themed trip route for the area and near surroundings, determine focus points of the route, Determine ways of meeting the need for accommodation and determine standards, increase bed capacity in accommodation facilities, open up the original structures to accommodation (boarding), provide accommodation in near vicinity, Support transportation with a ring service to the other management areas and city centre due to the relationship the village has with these areas

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Governorship of Bursa, Yıldırım Municipality, Universities, NGOs

- **Objective C6.2-** Creation of policies to increase awareness about Cumalıkızık Village as a national and international tourism destination

Cumalıkızık isn’t promoted well, Not a branded product, Focus only on the village square, Village gradually becoming film platform due to the effect of popular culture, Known throughout Turkey, Being on the historical Silk Road and promotion of this has started, Festivals where values specific to the area are promoted are held, Use of local media for promotion The objective defined: Creation of policies to increase awareness about Cumalıkızık Village as a national and international tourism destination The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Determination of effective promotional strategies, decisions to support the branding process and ensure continuity, invitation of national and international travel writers to the area to increase awareness of the area, Bringing local produce to a certain quality and order, enable the sale and promotion of produce (chestnut production), Popularize efforts to promote the intangible cultural assets of the village, Arrange for the traditional raspberry festival held in the village to be held on an international level.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yıldırım Municipality, Universities, NGOs

- **Objective C6.3-** Preparation of a system to increase the quality and standards of the tourism promotion officers and guide services.

Lack of guides to do promotion, Inadequate promotion of events, Inadequate tourism offices, Increasing number of Cumalıkızık volunteers both locally and abroad. The objective defined: Preparation of a system to increase the quality and standards of the tourism promotion offices and guide services. The finalized decisions

to achieve these goals are as follows: With the aim of supporting promotion activities to create training programmes (i.e. language courses, informative programmes about the site and its authenticity), which will be used by villagers and increase general awareness about the site; to create fixed tourist information offices in the village, Preparation of English and Turkish information signs which give information about the position and history of the village, to be placed in important points of the village, Preparation of English and Turkish information signs for the monumental and civil architecture structures in the village, Creation of visitor centres in the social areas of the village and its surroundings, showing of a short film describing the establishment of the Ottoman empire and the relationship with the other management areas.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Yildirim Municipality, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yildirim District Office.

6-Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management Action Plan Table - 1/3						CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a local Tourism plan integrated in to the Bursa Tourism Master Plan Lack of a visitor management plan High tourist density due to the capacity of the village being uncalculated and unplanned Inability to manage tourist pressure Accommodation problem for visiting tourists Lack of standards specific to the area Low development trend in alternative tourism ... Increasing interest in culture and natural tourism as alternative tourism 	C6.1- Create tourism infrastructure to sustain the original identity of the living Cumalikizik village	C6.1.1. Create a protection and development vision supported by alternative tourism opportunities, ensure integration in higher scale plans	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism		Medium
		C6.1.2. Gather data for the preparation of the visitor management plan and to calculate the capacity of the area				Short
		C6.1.3. Increase variety of events specific to the area, enable the development of tourism		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Universities, NGOs		Medium
		C6.1.4. Create a themed trip route for the area and near surroundings, determine focus points of the route		Yıldırım Municipality, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Universities, NGOs		Short
		C6.1.5. Determine ways of meeting the need for accommodation and determine standards, increase bed capacity in accommodation facilities, open up the original structures to accommodation (boarding), provide accommodation in near vicinity		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Universities, NGOs		Short
		C6.1.6. Support transportation with a ring service to the other management areas and city centre due to the relationship the village has with these areas				Short

6-Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management Action Plan Table - 2/3						CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumalikizik isn't promoted well Not a branded product Focus only on the village square Village gradually becoming film platform due to the effect of popular culture ... Known throughout Turkey, Being on the historical Silk Road and promotion of this has started, Festivals where values specific to the area are promoted are held, Use of local media for promotion 	C6.2- Creation of policies to increase awareness about Cumalikizik Village as a national and international tourism destination	C6.2.1. Determination of effective promotional strategies, decisions to support the branding process and ensure continuity	Yildirim District	BAB, BBB, Yildirim Municipality, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Universities, NGOs		Short
		C6.2.2. Preparation of a national and international documentary on the historical and cultural structure of the village, the creation of joint projects to strengthen international relations				Short Ongoing
		C6.2.3. Invitation of national and international travel writers to the area to increase awareness of the area		Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yildirim Municipality		Short Ongoing
		C6.2.4. Bringing local produce to a certain quality and order, enable the sale and promotion of produce (chestnut production)				Medium Ongoing
		C6.2.5. Popularize efforts to promote the intangible cultural assets of the village				Short Ongoing
		C6.2.6. Arrange for the traditional raspberry festival held in the village to be held on an international level		Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yildirim Municipality		Short Ongoing

6-Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management Action Plan Table - 3/3						CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of guides to do promotion • Inadequate promotion of events • Inadequate tourism offices ... • Increasing number of Cumalıkızık volunteers both locally and abroad 	C6.3- Preparation of a system to increase the quality and standards of the tourism promotion officers and guide services	C6.3.1. With the aim of supporting promotion activities to create training programmes (i.e. language courses, informative programmes about the site and its authenticity), which will be used by villagers and increase general awareness about the site; to create fixed tourist information offices in the village	Yıldırım District	Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Yıldırım District Office, Ministry of Culture and Tourism		Short Ongoing
		C6.3.2. Formation of a permanent consultancy office in the village				Short Ongoing
		C6.3.3. Preparation of English and Turkish information signs which give information about the position and history of the village, to be placed in various points of the village		BAB, Ministry of Culture and Tourism BBB , Yıldırım Municipality Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism		Short
		C6.3.4. Preparation of English and Turkish information signs for the monumental and civil architecture structures in the village.				Short
		C6.3.5. Creation of visitor centres in the social areas of the village and its surroundings, showing of a short film describing the establishment of the Ottoman empire and the relationship with the other management areas				Short Ongoing

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2.2.2.7. Emergency and Disaster Management

In this section, “strengths and opportunities”, “weaknesses and threats” have been considered, as an analysis of the current situation and the actions that need to be completed to reach our goals.

With the help of all evaluations and assessments carried out in parallel to “our basic principles”;

Under “Emergency and Disaster Management” title of “Cumalıkızık” Management Plan, in general the sustainability of conservation and the current situation analysis of emergency and disaster management factors and their effect on the objectives, actions and organizations and institutions that are involved in these actions are dealt with.

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Yıldırım Municipality, Yıldırım District Office, Village Mukhtar, Universities, NGOs

- **Objective C7.1-** Ensure precautions against emergencies and natural disasters are taken in and around the village

Natural disasters having damaged the buildings and restoration for disaster-resistant buildings not carried out, Inability to offer life safety against landslides (particularly in Cin Gap which is on the tourist route for local and foreign tourists), Narrow streets of the village and limited accessibility make emergency and disaster response difficult, Inadequate precautions and response to fire risk, Inadequate infrastructure The objective defined: Ensure precautions against emergencies and natural disasters are taken in and around the village The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Determination of risks and dangers regarding the village and its surroundings and natural assets, determining inadequacies an preparation of analysis maps, Preparation of area specific emergency response plans, evaluation of Cumalıkızık village by JICA and Provincial Directorate of Disasters and Emergencies, Prepare emergency exits and evacuation plans for the required buildings in the village, Research international response techniques when dealing with historical artefacts, define emergency responses, Set up a team of emergency responders made up of village inhabitants and provide training, Expanding plans for residents who live in areas to be able to respond in areas inaccessible by vehicles (Fire Cabinet Project, Placement of Hydrants, etc.). Procurement of small vehicles., Prepare a disaster information guide (where to find fresh water after a disaster etc.), Determining infrastructure risks, Cumalıkızık-specific studies for this, Inspection of business licenses in the context of fire risks of businesses within the Management Area

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (BBB), Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Forestry and Water Works, Local Agenda 21 Bursa Directorate, Governorship of Bursa, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Bursa Cultural Assets Regional Conservation Committee, Yıldırım Municipality, (AKOM), Village Mukhtar

- **Objective C7.2-** Develop policies to increase security

Inadequate security, Lack of security camera system, Tourists entering homes without permission. The objective defined: Develop policies to increase security. The finalized decisions to achieve these goals are as follows: Develop the security infrastructure in the village, supported with expert workers, Enable area control with a Special Security Unit

Responsible institutions and all other relevant institutions for these actions are; Bursa Site Management (BAB), Governorship of Bursa, Provincial Police HQ, County Police HQ, Yıldırım District Office’

7- Emergency and Disaster Management Action Plan Table - 1/2					CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disasters having damaged the buildings and restoration for disaster-resistant buildings not carried out • Inability to offer life safety against landslides (particularly in Cin Gap which is on the tourist route for local and foreign tourists)) • Narrow streets of the village and limited accessibility make emergency and disaster response difficult • Inadequate precautions and response to fire risk • Inadequate infrastructure 	C7.1- Ensure precautions against emergencies and natural disasters are taken in and around the village	C7.1.1. Determination of risks and dangers regarding the village and its surroundings and natural assets, determining inadequacies and preparation of analysis maps	Yıldırım District	BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism		Short
		C7.1.2. Preparation of area specific emergency response plans, evaluation of Cumalıkızık village by JICA and Provincial Directorate of Disasters and Emergencies		Regional Protection Committee, Ministry of Forestry and Water Works, Local Agenda 21 Bursa Directorate		Medium
		C7.1.3 Prepare emergency exits and evacuation plans for the required buildings in the village				Medium
		C7.1.4. Research international response techniques when dealing with historical artefacts, define emergency responses		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Governor, Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Village Mukhtar, Regional Protection Committee		Medium
		C7.1.5. Set up a team of emergency responders made up of village inhabitants and provide training		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, Governor, AKOM		Short
		C7.1.6. Expanding plans for residents who live in areas to be able to respond in areas inaccessible by vehicles (Fire Cabinet Project, Placement of Hydrants, etc.). Procurement of small vehicles.		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality		Short
		C7.1.7. Prepare a disaster information guide (where to find fresh water after a disaster etc.)				Short
		C7.1.8. Determining infrastructure risks, Cumalıkızık-specific studies for this		BAB, BBB, Yıldırım Municipality, AKOM		Short
		C7.1.9. Inspection of business licenses in the context of fire risks of businesses within the Management Area				Short

7- Emergency and Disaster Management Action Plan Table - 2/2						CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION	OBJECTIVES	ACTION	DISTRICT	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	SOURCE OF FINANCE	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate security • Lack of security camera system • Tourists entering homes without permission 	C7.2- Develop policies to increase security	C7.2.1. Develop the security infrastructure in the village, supported with expert workers	Yıldırım District	BAB, Governor , (Provincial Police HQ) District Office (County Police HQ)		Short
		C7.2.2. Enable area control with a Special Security Unit				Short

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2.2.2.8. Cumalikizik Village Action Plan Timeframe Table

***Project Timeframe Key:** **S:** Short term, **M:** Medium term; **L:** Long term, **S-O:** Short term-Ongoing, **M-O:** Medium term- Ongoing, **L-O:** Long term- Ongoing

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Management (Authority, Legislation, Organisation, Coordination, Participation)	C1.1	C1.1.1. Identifying the authority limits among institutions by reviewing the conservation legislation and making informative studies	S					
		C1.1.2. Making Bursa and Cumalikizik Management Plan more functional, benefiting from the current legislation authorities, developing tracking and controlling mechanism	S					
		C1.1.3. Identifying deficiencies and issues in the controlling and applications in order to fill the gap in the legislation	S					
		C1.1.4. Making a zoning plan aiming conservation, doing best in order to put it into practice immediately, coordinating	S					
		C1.1.5. Preparation of protocol agreements in order to generate a committee of experts from different institutions and disciplines for the coordination of institutions in the controlling and application of restoration processes	S-O					
		C1.1.6. Making projecting and applications possible to continue in terms of national and international preservation criteria and in accordance with the contemporary conservation approaches	S-O					
	C1.2	C1.2.1. Developing the model and financing proposals for preservation applications, generating financial and technical support from Ministries, Municipalities and Universities.	M					
		C1.2.2. Formation of Conservation Implementation and Control Bureau (KUDEB) in metropolitan municipalities and municipalities to give permission for basic repairs regarding conservation	M					
		C1.2.3. Encourage working in coordination with "Istanbul Regional Restoration and Conservation Laboratory" to enable the use of the correct technology and original materials	M					
		C1.2.4. Looking for solutions via Ministries by identifying the issues experienced at conflicting applications using legal control and legal consultancy	S-O					
		C1.2.5. Carrying out studies in order to develop farming products and cooperative concept with active participation of the villagers and institutional collaboration	M-O					
		C1.1.6. Identifying the needs in order to balance conservation usage and consider life quality while conserving, and finding solutions	S-O					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning	C2.1	C2.1.1. Making national and international researches related to the procurement of authentic materials that will be used in the area during the restoration practices	S-O					
		C2.1.2. Going on the works in the conservation-usage balance during the identification of primarily restoration needed buildings	M					
		C2.1.3. ICOMOS Effect Assessment Report must be considered for all the projects in and around Cumalikizik Site Management Plan	M					
		C2.1.4. Increase the number of experts like art historians, archaeologists, architects specializing in restoration, restorers in public sector and companies that are working in the conservation area	S					
		C2.1.5. Require that companies doing restoration work have experienced and certified restoration staff, Generating a group of young locals so that they can do some maintenance in conventional ways, developing a communication system that can provide coordination	S-O					
		C2.1.6. Introduction and rewarding the successful restoration applications in order to support the case	S-O					
	C2.2	C2.2.1. The establishment of a heritage information system. With this system the access of information on property, zoning status, photos, inventory sheet, resolutions by relevant institutions, planned, continuing or completed projects	L					
		C2.2.2. Rearrange the village museum according to contemporary museum standards for the display of cultural and archaeological assets	S					
		C2.2.3. Completing the inventory of village cultural assets (inventory sheets, current projects, written literature, verbal history, conservation history, photo archive, etc.) and gathering them in the village library which is associated with the museum	L					
		C2.2.4. Promotion of the publication of research studies aimed at identifying intangible cultural assets (For example, local food culture, village plays and research of village plays, research in to handicrafts specific to the village such as "yağlık, uçkur, çevre, ulama çevre, tel kırma, havlu, oya")	M					

		C2.2.5. Surface research in to the cultural layers (remains of a Byzantine Monastery) Cumalikizik and surroundings	M					
		C2.2.6. Material and moral incentives for public administrators to keep local cultural and folkloric traditions alive (holding this rituals like village weddings, henna ceremonies etc. at regular intervals)	M					
		C2.2.7. Create programs (annual festivals etc.) that express the connection that Cumalikizik has with the other Kizik villages and its Oğuz-Yörük identities	S-O					
	C2.3	C2.3.1. Revise the development plan for protection in a transparent way to include not just the village but the areas surrounding the village with an aim to ensuring agricultural sustainability	S					
		C2.3.2. Establish a GIS database to be able to map monthly, quarterly and six-monthly work carried out in Cumalikizik by all institutions on an interactive map	S-O					
		C2.3.3. Create a unit in Cumalikizik to receive feedback about the development plan for protection, respond to demands from the village and settle disputes.	S-O					
		C2.3.4. Create an urban design guide that is in keeping with the development plan for protection and the village texture in village and its surroundings	M					
	C2.4	C2.4.1. Determination of examples of civil architecture that are uninhabited or have changed ownership	S-O					
		C2.4.2. Updating and approval of registration slips	M					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Social - Economic - Environmental - Quality of Life	C3.1	C3.1.1. Make effort towards the development of agriculture and coops, arrange organizations to share knowledge and experience with other provinces	M-O					
		C3.1.2. Definition of organic and good agricultural practices, increase efficiency, research financial support for the implementation of drip feed irrigation systems	M					
		C3.1.3. Determine which product varieties to create a brand, develop ideas for the branding of traditional village products (chestnut, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, cherry etc.)	S					
		C3.1.4. Planning a premises and organization for the processing and conservation of the agricultural products	S-O					
		C3.1.5. Investigate possibilities for one-stop marketing, sponsorship and grand opportunities for the hygienic and quality controlled production of Cumalıkızık brand products	S-O					
		C3.1.6. Develop policies to encourage agricultural tourism, create activities related to agriculture that visitors can take part in	S					
		C3.1.7. Define areas within the village and Khans area for the sale of agricultural produce, raise awareness about the health benefits of the products	S-O					
	C3.2	C3.2.1. Work together with locals and expert organizations to revive the area economy	M					
		C3.2.2. Special incentives for the area to revive the socio-economic state (pension, health insurance, agriculture-tourism incentives etc.)	M					
		C3.2.3. Reorganization of bazaar area	S					
		C3.2.4. Research on whether the products sold in the village are unique to the village	M					
		C3.2.5. Sustaining and developing the flow of income, researching incentives and sponsorship	S					
		C3.2.6. The identification of indicators to ensure the control of the functioning of the financial model	S-O					

	C3.3	C3.3.1. Investigate the compliance of environmental management, social and technical infrastructure services and current practices, work towards inter-agency cooperation and modernization of the system	M-O					
		C3.3.2. Establishment of balance between conservation and the necessities of everyday life, development of proposals ensuring the adequacy of inadequate resources (like health unit)	M					
		C3.3.3. Develop ideas for the use of renewable energy sources	M					
		C3.3.4. Ensure new technology for infrastructure needs is in keeping with the area (for example the form of the road)	S					
		C3.3.5. Develop environmental awareness, create programs to prevent environmental pollution	S-O					
	C3.4	C3.4.1. Determine reasons for migration with surveys and focus group studies, create preventative strategies and solutions	S					
		C3.4.2. Ensure that all Cumalikizik villagers, within or outside of the village, have a sense of belonging and contribute to all events related to the village	S					
		C3.4.3. Research in to the prevention of functional changes due to cultural and commercial pressure, find solution alternatives	S					
		C3.4.4. To prevent migration from the village, perform an income analysis on the village household income and create projects for this (like old temettuat books)	M					
	C3.5	C3.5.1. Re-examination of high scale plans particularly for the buffer zone area, allow for rearrangements	S					
		C3.5.2. Development of projects for the protection of natural resources and agricultural areas	M					
		C3.5.3. Develop educational programs with the local public regarding environmental pollution and prevention	S					
		C3.5.4. Preparation of recycling projects for recyclable and special waste	M					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Education and Awareness	C4.1	C4.1.1. Examining and determining topics for training programmes (preservation – social and economic values – quality of life – tourism, etc.) about the village history, which will be given in cooperation with universities, local governments, education institutions, and civil society institutions	S-O					
		C4.1.2. Preparation of awareness programs regarding tangible and intangible cultural assets for public workers, managers, teachers and students	S-O					
		C4.1.3. Training in marketing techniques and consumer rights to producers and village public who sell the products	M-O					
		C4.1.4. Creation of programs to teach modern agricultural methods within the village, training in coops	S-O					
		C4.1.5. Creation of training and certificate programs in restoration, maintenance and repair for the village public	S-O					
		C4.1.6. Information and referrals for the owners of registered buildings in the Management Area on legal legislation regarding conservation etc.	M					
		C4.1.7. Creation of training programs to cultivate tour guides from the local residents	S-O					
		C4.2.8. Efforts to share correct information on tangible and intangible values in media and cyber space	S-O					
		C4.2.9. Enable village inhabitants to share the knowledge and experience of older generations	S-O					
		C4.2.10. Awareness efforts to control illegal construction within the village	S					
		C4.2.11. Enable coverage of Cumalikizik in national media broadcasts or programs related to culture	S-O					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Accessibility - Transportation	C5.1	C5.1.1. Determination of main accessibility for Cumalıkızık Management Area	S					
		C5.1.2. Workshop studies related to the Master transportation plan,	S-O					
		C5.1.3. Increase the number of public transport lines from inter-city travel to city centre and from there to Cumalıkızık village, work on creating accessible transfer centres and charges.	M-O					
		C5.1.4. Integrate Cumalıkızık village in to the interactive transportation system	S					
		C5.1.5. Create special prepaid travel cards aimed at local and foreign tourists and integrate them in to the current transport system	M					
		C5.1.6. Creation of transport links to the other Kızık villages while maintaining the texture of the area, integration with the transportation master plan and conservation plan	S					
		C5.1.7. Increase number of routes with rubber tyres	L					
		C5.1.8. Create a connection to the rail link on the Ankara road	S					
		C5.1.9. Rearrange the signage on the Ankara road	S					
	C5.2	C5.2.1. Increase the public transport routes that can be used by everyone	M					
		C5.2.2. Develop pedestrian, vehicle, transportation route and signalling systems while keeping in mind all the needs of all aspects of society and sticking to universal design criteria	M					
		C5.2.3. Ring services using specially designed public vehicles in the village	M-O					
		C5.2.4. Creation of proposals for walking routes in the village and natural areas	M					
		C5.2.5. Determine appropriate parking areas outside of the area, block vehicle entrance by visitors to the village	S-O					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Tourism - Promotion - Visitor Management	C6.1	C6.1.1. Create a protection and development vision supported by alternative tourism opportunities, ensure integration in higher scale plans	M					
		C6.1.2. Gather data for the preparation of the visitor management plan and to calculate the capacity of the area	S					
		C6.1.3. Increase variety of events specific to the area, enable the development of tourism	M					
		C6.1.4. Create a themed trip route for the area and near surroundings, determine focus points of the route	S					
		C6.1.5. Determine ways of meeting the need for accommodation and determine standards, increase bed capacity in accommodation facilities, open up the original structures to accommodation (boarding), provide accommodation in near vicinity	S					
		C6.1.6. Support transportation with a ring service to the other management areas and city centre due to the relationship the village has with these areas	S					
	C6.2	C6.2.1. Determination of effective promotional strategies, decisions to support the branding process and ensure continuity	S					
		C6.2.2. Preperation of a national and international documentary on the historical and cultural structure of the village, the creation of joint projects to strengthen international relations	S-O					
		C6.2.3. Invitation of national and international travel writers to the area to increase awareness of the area	S-O					
		C6.2.4. Bringing local produce to a certain quality and order, enable the sale and promotion of produce (chestnut production)	M-O					
		C6.2.5. Popularize efforts to promote the intangible cultural assets of the village	S-O					
		C6.2.6. Arrange for the traditional raspberry festival held in the village to be held on an international level	S-O					

	C6.3	C6.3.1. With the aim of supporting promotion activities to create training programmes (i.e. language courses, informative programmes about the site and its authenticity), which will be used by villagers and increase general awareness about the site; to create fixed tourist information offices in the village.	S-O					
		C6.3.2. Formation of a permanent consultancy office in the village	S-O					
		C6.3.3. Preparation of English and Turkish information signs which give information about the position and history of the village, to be placed in various points of the village	S					
		C6.3.4. Preparation of English and Turkish information signs for the monumental and civil architecture structures in the village.	S					
		C6.3.5. Creation of visitor centres in the social areas of the village and its surroundings, showing of a short film describing the establishment of the Ottoman empire and the relationship with the other management areas	K-D					

THEME	Objective No	ACTION	PROJECT TIMEFRAME	SHORT TERM		MEDIUM TERM		LONG TERM
				1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Emergency and Disaster Management	C7.1	C7.1.1. Determination of risks and dangers regarding the village and its surroundings and natural assets, determining inadequacies and preparation of analysis maps	S					
		C7.1.2. Preparation of area specific emergency response plans, evaluation of Cumalikizik village by JICA and Provincial Directorate of Disasters and Emergencies	M					
		C7.1.3. Prepare emergency exits and evacuation plans for the required buildings in the village	M					
		C7.1.4. Research international response techniques when dealing with historical artefacts, define emergency responses	M					
		C7.1.5. Set up a team of emergency responders made up of village inhabitants and provide training	S					
		C7.1.6. Expanding plans for residents who live in areas to be able to respond in areas inaccessible by vehicles (Fire Cabinet Project, Placement of Hydrants, etc.). Procurement of small vehicles.	S					
		C7.1.7. Prepare a disaster information guide (where to find fresh water after a disaster etc.)	S					
		C7.1.8. Determining infrastructure risks, Cumalikizik-specific studies for this	S					
		C7.1.9. Inspection of business licenses in the context of fire risks of businesses within the Management Area	S					
	C7.2	C7.2.1. Develop the security infrastructure in the village, supported with expert workers	S					
		C7.2.2. Enable area control with a Special Security Unit	S					

2.4. BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT MODEL

Site Management is a complete process including determination of the importance and value of the site, protection of the site with a sustainable approach and participatory ways, preservation and utilisation, solving problems, creating policies, aims and short-middle-long term activities for the satisfaction of needs by coordinating between institutions and establishments and planning, implementing, overseeing and updating work.

According to "Regulation of Duties and Establishment of Site management and Monument Works and the Procedures and Principles of Identifying the Management Plan Sites" which was introduced via the Official Journal No.26006 dating 27.11.2005, the term management covers the principles below:

- a) Identifying the boundaries of the areas,
- b) Including the methods for creating a suitable balance between the interest shown by the local community and preservation, access, sustainable economic development needs, in the Management Plan,
- c) Developing general strategies, methods and tools and identifying or creating financial resources which will increase the value of the area,
- d) Creating an international activity network making way to cooperation and sharing in order to improve cultural tourism,
- e) Creating application plans for development of regional cultural systems in sites with a potential to create a sector via correlation with others in a specific area,
- f) Ensuring participation and cooperation in preservation and evaluation of the Management Plan Sites,
- g) Defining the principles and limitations of usage and development for repairs, maintenance, restoration, restitution, showcasing, organizing and environmental planning of the sites, ruins and interactive fields and preserving them according to the Site management goals and in accordance with the international conservation principles and contract provisions,
- h) Using high standard equipment and specialty for management of cultural assets, in conservation grounds and during design and application processes,

These goals will be achieved by ensuring the coordination of public enterprises and establishments, civil society organisations, those with property in the region, volunteers, establishments and the local people.

How the Site Management Plan will be implemented and monitored is specified in the Regulations (Clause 13) with the following provisions:

- a) Public enterprises and establishments, municipalities and real and legal entities must follow the Management Plan which has been approved by the coordination and audit board. The competent authorities are obliged to give priority to their services as a part of the plan and allocate the necessary funding from their budgets.
- b) Unit president, enterprises and establishments in charge of the implementation and the competent authority shall coordinate during the performance of the duties defined in the Management Plans.
- c) Temporary project teams may be formed by the competent authorities to contribute in the project and implementation process of the duties defined in the Management Plan.
- d) It is mandatory to acquire the approval of the Regional Board of the Conservation of Cultural Assets for any construction and physical intervention, changes in functionalities and their respective plans and projects regarding the immovable cultural and natural assets covered by the Management Plan Site and the works foreseen in the Management Plan.
- e) Annual performance review of the works done by the audit division for the area, the schedule for the next year and a budgeted estimate is issued by the Site management in accordance with the conservation, presentation, publicity and visitor management strategies. The reports prepared after these reviews are evaluated and the schedule and the budget of the next year are approved by the coordination and audit

board. Apart from the annual reviews, the audit divisions review and submit for the coordination and audit board's approval the vision, goals and policies every five years.

- f) In the event where the audit divisions suggest modifications in the vision, goal and policies in the Management Plan, a Management Plan modification template is prepared by the competent authority depending on the modifications and the template is approved by the coordination and audit board after getting the advisory board's insight.

The process scheme proposal of the site management model which has been prepared in accordance with the international applications and the provisions of "the Regulation as to Duties and Establishment of Site management and Monument Works and the Procedures and Principles of Identifying the Management Plan Sites" can be seen below.

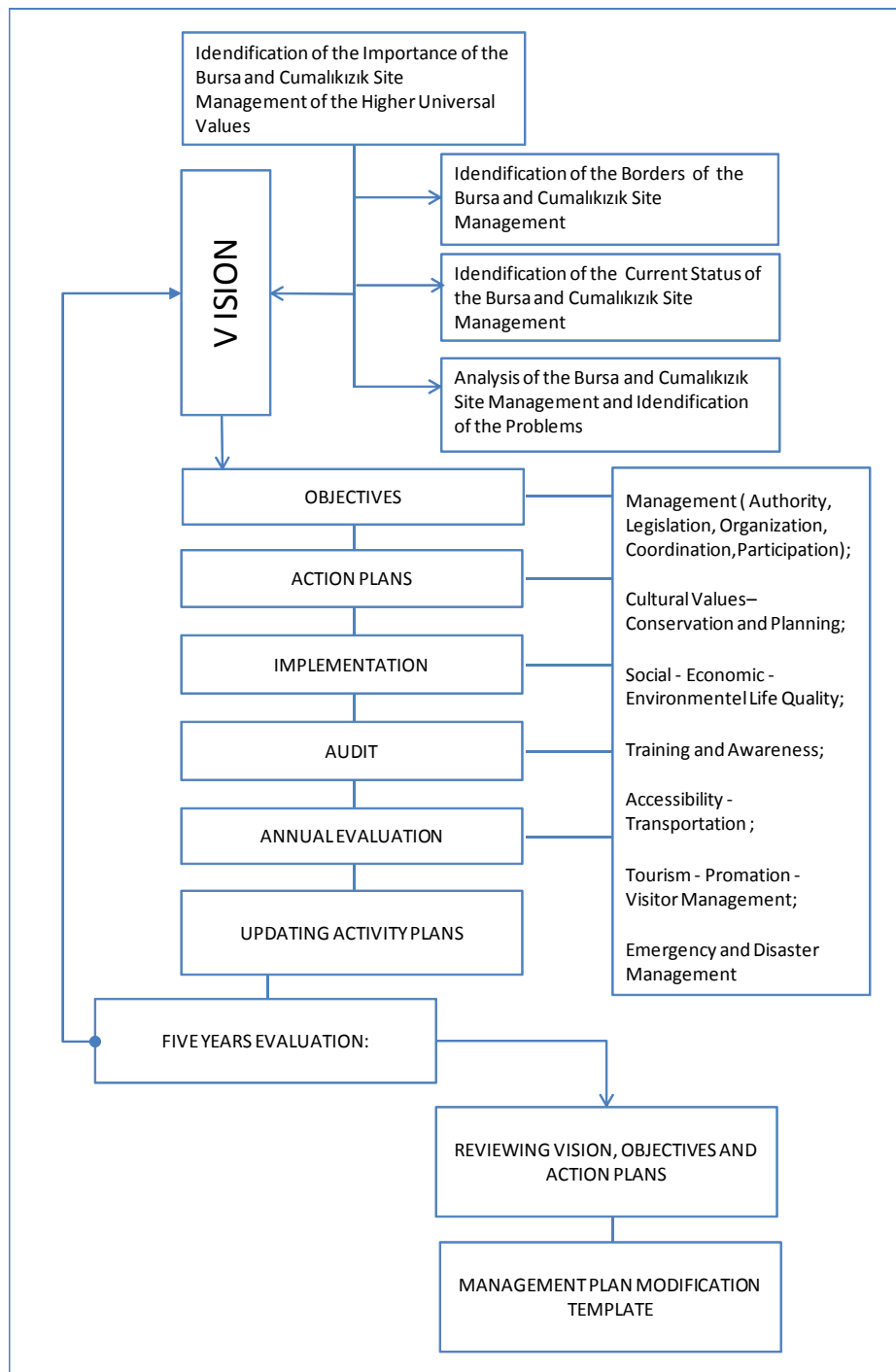


Figure 5: Site management process

2.4.1. COORDINATION AND ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

Site management is a tool which ensures coordination between the competent public establishments and civil society establishments and the Management Plan is a guide with a common axis focusing the activities that will ensure coordination for the same goals.

In order to carry out the said activities, it is necessary for the enterprises and establishments in charge of implementation to seize the activities planned for the problems and goals which were organised under eight titles and define the implementation steps in accordance with the inter-enterprise cooperation (shared service protocols, etc.). Traditional management and organisation understanding is not efficient enough especially for protecting, evaluating and managing the historical areas that are spread across multiple districts and settlements. Issues faced within organisational, technical and cultural infrastructure tend to prevent the cooperation of the current organisations of different nature for a common goal and the share of information, data, project, program, staff, financial resource, application and methods. Therefore, a site management organisation that has an organisational understanding that is dynamic, participative, goal oriented and be highly skilled at persuasion and adaptation, organising itself as an extension of the local administration (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality) has been formed. The site management also facilitates the participation, improvement in perception, consciousness, integration and harmony of central and local management industry and establishments as well as civil society and private sector organisations.

The Bursa Site Management Unit, as pertaining to its legislation is formed by a working team of chairperson, coordinator, experts and related committees. The committees are the Consultation Committee and the Coordination and Audit Committee. (The names of committee members are in Attachment 7.) During the preparation for the management plan, national and local search meetings were conducted for transparency and to ensure the participation of all stakeholders. The management plan is an important tool for ensuring the coordination of joint work between the relevant institutions, these being public institutions, non-governmental organisations, trade associations, right holder and those using the area.

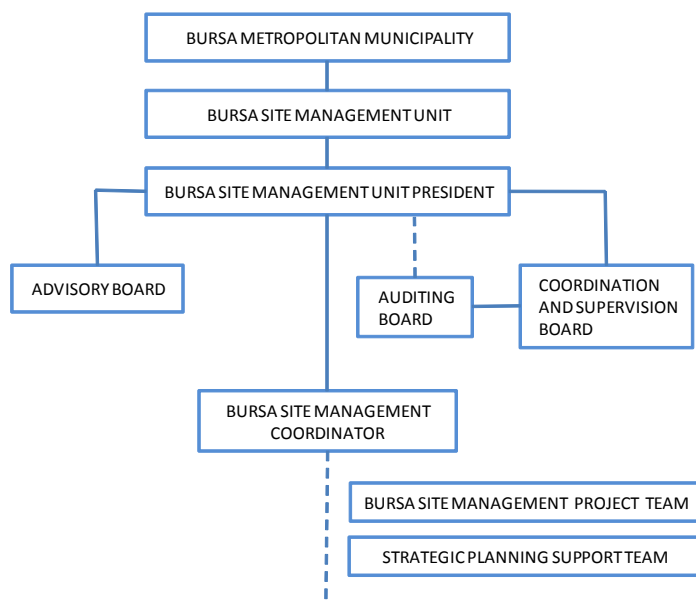


Figure 6. Bursa Site Management Unit's Organisation Scheme

2.4.2. FINANCIAL COORDINATION

Identifying financial resources for the many activities stated herein will help perform those activities. As the budgets of establishments and organisations are prepared in accordance with the economic trends and politic choices, financial means vary from year to year.

Financial resources for Bursa Khans Area, Sultan Complexes and Cumalıkızık Village projects are shown in the "Financial Resources" section in detail. A study will be carried out and sustained under the coordination of the Site Management Unit, to determine how financial means and technical capacities the institutions given in this section will be reflected on the Management Plan activities with the establishments in this section.

Management Plan is one of the important works which will be carried out by the Site Management Unit to ensure the contribution of special persons and establishments for its projects. As seen in the "Financial Resources" section, there are many indirect supports in addition to the direct financial resources. Expropriations, barter, fee and tax exceptions, subsidies and allocations for culture investments, revenue and corporate tax reductions are tools that are complementary to both sponsorships and direct financial resources.

Therefore, it is important to ensure that private persons and enterprises invest in possible future projects, especially after investigating the uses of indirect supports, provided that they look out for the social structure of the preserved areas beforehand.

Overcoming the economic issues in protecting the cultural and natural heritage can only be possible through correct appreciation of these values in tourism. Therefore, preservation of the cultural and natural heritage is of a great importance to tourism.

In order to evaluate and diversify financial resources form long term relationships with direct financial resources and investigating and persuading persons and enterprises that could be users of the indirect financial resources, an investigation- method setting study must be carried out.

2.4.3. ENFORCEMENTS REGARDING THE PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL ASSETS

Enforcements in the Law No.2863 regarding the preservation of the cultural and natural assets are divided into two groups of penal (convicting and fiscal penalties) and administrative (Suspension, demolition, fiscal penalties and dismissal from profession) penalties. Upon evaluating the application, it is clear that enforcement provisions in the Law No.2863 regarding the preservation of cultural and natural assets are not efficient enough. The review of the enforcement provisions of the law is necessary.

Moreover, legal enforcements as to the obligation of public organisations and establishments, municipalities and legal and real entities to follow the Management Plan and the responsibility of the competent authorities to give priority to the services within the plan and allocate the required funding from their budgets which is specified in Clause 13, should be included in that law.

2.5. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, INSPECTION, REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCESS

2.5.1. YEARLY REPORTING

The Bursa (Khans Area – Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Management plan requires yearly review during its implementation process. As a result, each year, the work program can include updates to the use of financial resources and action plan amendments.

As an element of performance based management, the review of objectives and actions with the help of indicators, will help reduce the coordination costs and increase the quality and efficiency of updates.

In this context, the most important step of implementation, review and the updating process is the formation of reports. Reporting, rather than a concept is a method and it will be possible to follow all developments and to audit all processes through the production of reports.

During the implementation of the aforementioned reports, sharing information with all relevant parties involved will have positive effects to the process, help sharing of knowledge and experience plus contribute to a common working culture with regards to the updating process.

With regards to the supervision and implementation of the management plan, the following is stated in the 26006 numbered Site Management and Monuments Board Establishment and Duties and the Site Management Determination, Regulation, Procedures and Principles Determination Act's 13th article: *"The management as determined by the Management plan, provides yearly performance evaluations with regard to the protection, conservation, presentation, promotion, visitor management strategies to the audit unit and drafts the budget and work program for the following year. The resulting report is assessed by the coordination and supervisory board and the following year's work program and budget is approved. Apart from this yearly review, the audit unit also offers five yearly reviews to the coordination and supervisory board with regard to the projects vision, aims and policies."*

The 14th article paragraph e) states that it is the Site Directors responsibility to prepare yearly audit reports and to ensure coordination for the presentation of such reports to the coordination and supervisory board.

According to the 17th article, the audit unit oversees the implementation of the management plan and has the authority to request information or documents from any public or private institutes or organisations or third parties with regard to the management plan and its implementation.

During the implementation of the management plan, the "work program and budget draft", the "annual report" for the previous year and the "evaluation report" must be prepared each year, presented to the Coordination and Supervision Board, therefore supervising the process.

The "Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan" is implemented in June 2013	Jan-Mar	Preperation of the previous year's "Annual Report"
	April	Presented to the Bursa Site Directorate Coordination and Supervision Board
	July – Dec	Preperation of the next year's "Work Program and Budget draft"
	December	Presented to the Bursa Site Directorate Coordination and Supervision Board

Table 27: The audit and supervision timetable for 2013-18

2.5.1.1. YEARLY WORK PROGRAM OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

The work programs of organisations and institutes involved with the site begin preparing their work plans for the following year in June-July each year, complete and submit the plan for approval in January.

For the aims and proposed actions of organisation and institutes to be included in the work program of the management plan, coordination meetings must be held each year in June. The aim is to collect similar projects under one project package name at the aforementioned coordination meetings.

After the organisations or institutions have approved their work programs, the Supervision Board will review the actions and form a “work program of the management plan for the following year” and present this plan to the Coordination and Supervision Board each year in February-March.

2.5.1.2. BUDGET DRAFT OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

It will be possible to form a budget draft after the project names have been determined by the work programs of the management plan.

In the action plan tables, the responsible institutions, organisations or stakeholders for each action of the Bursa (Khans Area and Sultans Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Village project has been defined. These definitions determine the source of the majority of resources to be used in each action from stakeholders, institutes and organisations.

Organisations investment plans foresee that financial support is provided from their budgets in accordance with their establishment aims and activities. In this context, the “responsible organisations and stakeholders” specified for each action will determine the budget of the action.

The main cost items will be the personnel, equipment/devices, consultants, and design and implementation fees for the actions of the project. In this context, the three main items of cost will be:

- Preparation and promotion costs
- Implementation costs
- Management costs

2.5.1.3. YEARLY ACTIVITY AND EVALUATION REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Data regarding management must be filtered from the previous year’s activity reports of the institutions and organisations carrying out work. Organisations’ 2013 activity reports are prepared between January – March 2014 and approved in April 2014.

The “management plan yearly activity report” will be formed after examining the organisations’ activity reports by the Supervision Department.

Any long term problem with regard to site protection or management, important threats regarding cultural heritage, negative/weak points or negative changes regarding the originality and/or completeness of cultural heritage, threats or negative/weak points regarding protection and its management plus all negative changes must be reviewed to minimise its effect.

This evaluation can be performed, with the help of relevant organisations and experts, through coordination work of the Supervisory Board. As much as possible, the evaluations should include as many pre-defined indicators that can be measured numerically as possible. Taking into consideration the largeness and diversity of the “Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Site” indicators are defined with the realization percentages of actions under each target. It is foreseen that the indicators will diversify in time with experiences gained during the implementation process.

As a result, the action report and expert-prepared evaluation report will be prepared during April-May of each year and presented to the Bursa Site Directorate Coordination and Supervision Board.

2.5.2. REVISION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The successful implementation of the management plan requires management, implementation, observation, evaluation and feedback loops. The continuity of this loop will be provided through action plans, yearly work programs and budget drafts, yearly action reports, evaluation reports, EDK decisions and management plan revisions.

The aim of the loop:

- A) Ensure the evaluation of the management plan by stakeholders
- B) Ensure the evaluation of the continuity of the cultural heritage within time by management site
- C) Update information regarding cultural heritage in line with changing conditions ensuring preservation of assets
- D) Create a mechanism for exchange of coordination, information and experience

The management plans of completed, continuing, planned and periodically conducted work or Bursa and Cumalikizik Management Plan's organisations as of May 2013 is noted in Attachment 3-4-5. All information given in these tables and the first section of the management plan, form the starting point for the evaluation of the process after implementation begins.

The process will be monitored and evaluated during the management plans implementation through yearly "following years work program and budget draft", "previous year's activity report" and the "evaluation report" presentations to the Coordination and Supervision Board.

It is foreseen that update will occur to the plan through revisions every 5 years as a results of The Coordination and Supervision Board's periodic reports.

2.6. EVALUATION

Bursa Site Management is an intermediary allowing coordination between stakeholders; Bursa and Cumalıkızık Management Plan is a stakeholder-oriented strategic plan that will substantiate the coordination of actions. There is no doubt that the process of preparing a management plan is an informative and educational shared experience for all stakeholders.

Following the planning and approval process, implementation of plans shall act as the real indicator of success. Implementation ratio of application and evaluation processes is crucial for conservation and management of cultural heritage. Application of the Management plan will be realized with implementation of the defined projects.

Actions involving objectives which have been given under seven subtitles shall be adopted by responsible organizations and required application steps shall be taken with close cooperation among organizations (common service protocols, etc.) for seamless realization of the projects.

The Management Site stretches from the city centre to rural areas.

Currently, Cumalıkızık Village tries to adapt modern life while trying to preserve its traditional structure, involving centuries, at the same time. Performance of required modifications according to requirements of our time while preserving historical identity of the village is very important in terms of conservation of this heritage. Problems of residents such as infrastructure, agriculture, population and income shall be solved under the scope of the management plan.

Local residents living around Khans Area and Sultan Complexes have also similar expectations from the management plan. In fact, the most apparent feature of people living in the Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes) and Cumalıkızık Site Management is their intentions to continue living in these regions where they have been living for long years. On the other hand, increasing demand and interest in modern living and the desire to live under more suitable conditions has resulted in a pressure on buffer zones.

Understanding and supporting the Management Plan by masses of people is crucial for this purposes.

Preserving the integrity and authenticity of cultural heritage depends on the financial practice of the plan.

These connections require tourism related efforts to be supported and audited.

The interference between culture and tourism emphasizes the requirement for consideration of culture and tourism together. Culture provides an important support for the marketing of tourism. On the other hand tourism provides important sources and opportunities for conservation of cultural assets. Solution of financial problems in conservation of cultural and natural heritage may only be possible with correct evaluation of these values in terms of tourism. Therefore conservation of cultural and natural heritage holds great importance for tourism.

Heritage areas will experience differences in time with realization of short, middle and long term objectives which have been given in the Management plan. For this reason; application, evaluation and reporting of the Management Plan with cooperation of related organizations is very important.

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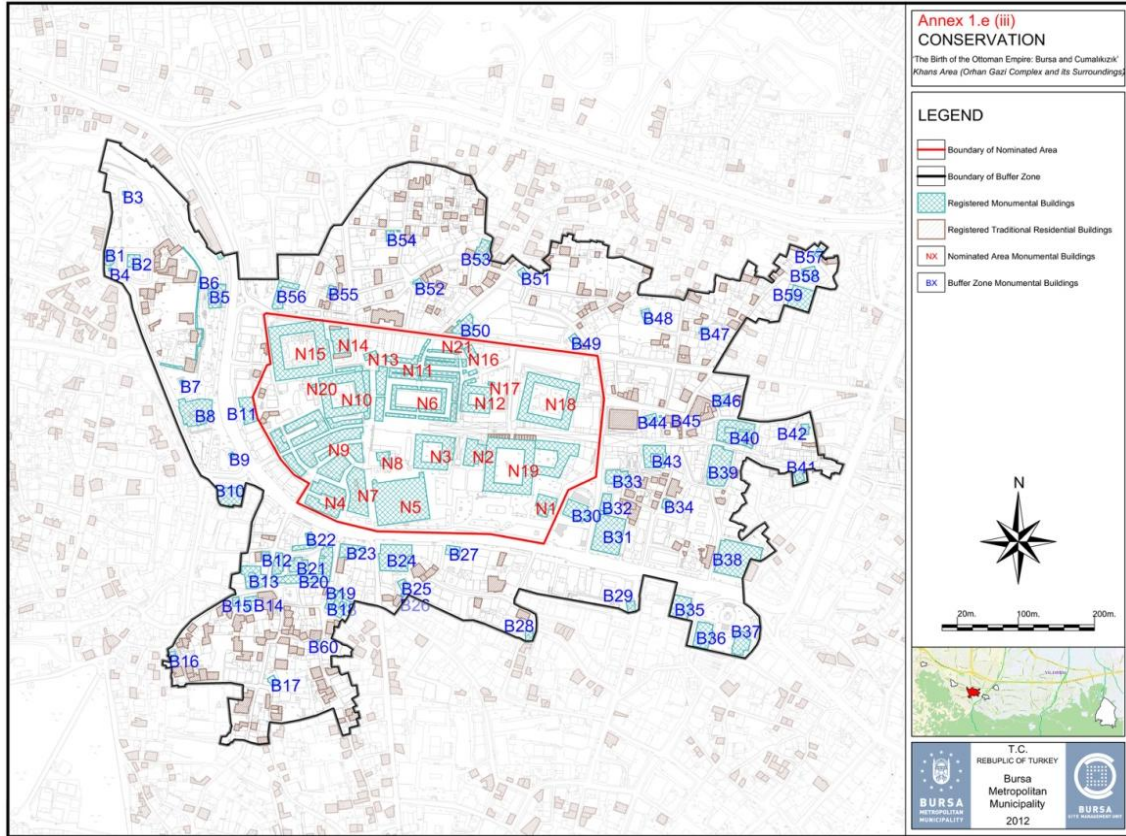
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ATTACHMENTS

ATT-1: WORLD HERITAGE AREA THE LIST OF MONUMENTS

KHANS AREA






CORE AREA, THE LIST OF MONUMENTS







N1	ORHAN GAZI MOSQUE	14 th Century Orhan Ghazi
N2	ORHAN (MIRRORED BAZAAR) TURKISH BATH	14 th Century Orhan Ghazi
N3	EMİR KHAN	14 th Century Orhan Ghazi
N4	KAPAN KHAN	14 th Century Murad I
N5	ULUS MOSQUE	14 th Century Bayezid I
N6	COVERED BAZAAR	14 th Century Bayezid I
N7	VAİZİYE (COURT) MADRASAH	14 th Century Bayezid I
N8	SENGUL TURKISH BATH	14 th Century Bayezid I
N9	BAZAAR OF COPPERSMITHS	17 th Century
N10	SILK KHAN	15 th Century Mehmed I
N11	IVAZ PASHA BAZAARS, GELINCIK, SIPAHI	15 th Century Mehmed I
N12	GEYVE KHAN	15 th Century Mehmed I
N13	IVAZ PASHA MOSQUE	15 th Century Murad II
N14	TURKISH BATH WITH SALOON (CHICKEN BAZAAR)	15 th Century Murad II
N15	RICE HAN	15 th Century Bayezid II
N16	ERTUGRUL BEY MOSQUE	14 th Century Bayezid I
N17	BURSA TUMULUS	BC. 2 nd Century
N18	FIDAN KHAN	15 th Century Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror
N19	KOZA KHAN - INNER KOZA KHAN	15 th Century Bayezid II
N20	CAPTIVE GRANDFATHER (SARICA SUNGUR) TOMB	17 th Century
N21	TRANSFORMER	20 th Century

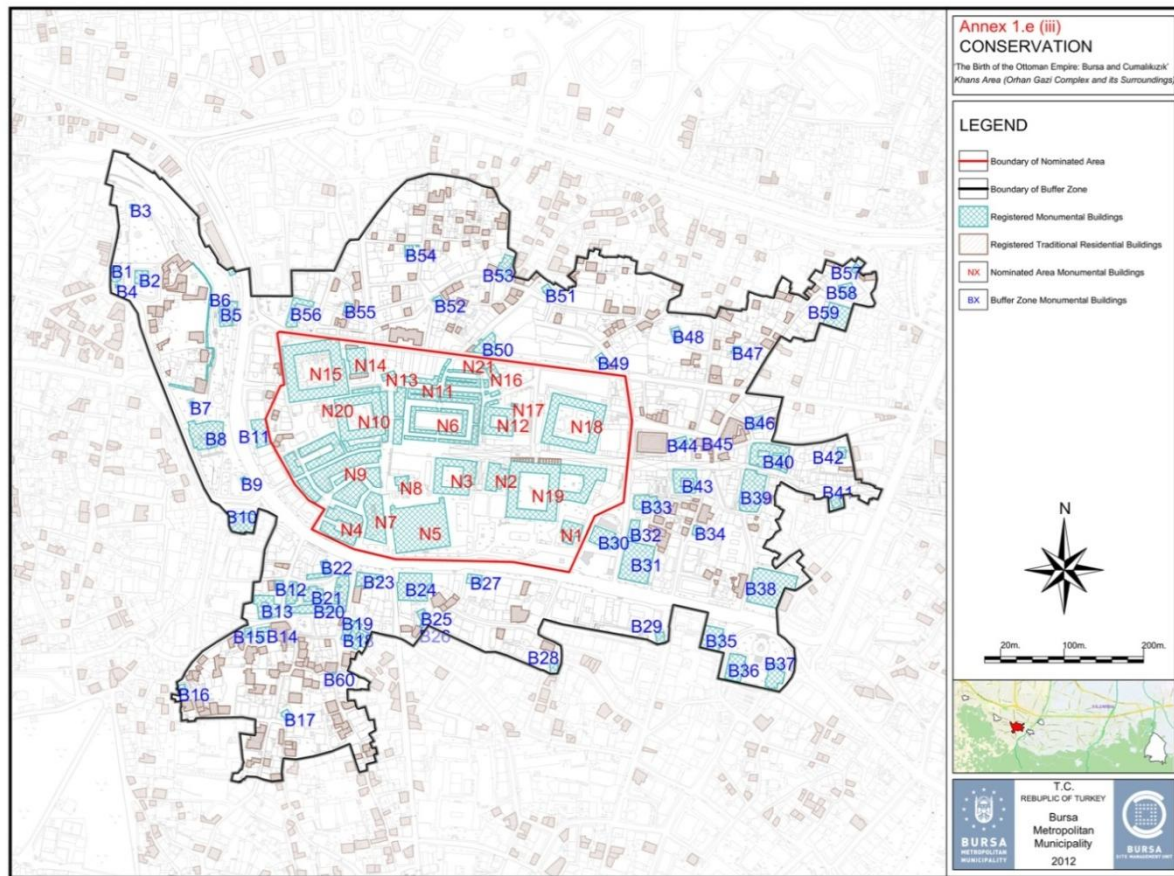
	<p>Orhan Ghazi Mosque</p> <p>It is stated on the inscription on the door of the mosque, which is in the Orhan complex, that Orhan Ghazi had it build in 1339, Karamanoglu had it burned in 1413 and Celebi Sultan Mehmed had it repaired in 1417. The mosque, which had been heavily damaged in the 1855 earthquake, had been repaired a few times and its east gate, which did not exist before, was opened during the renovations at the time of Vali Reshit Pasha in 1905.</p>
	<p>Orhan Turkish Bath (Mirrored Bazaar)</p> <p>The Turkish Bath of the Complex which Orhan Gazi had built outside the Fortress is the first bathhouse of the Bazaar. Construction year is thought to be 1339. The structure was damaged in a fire in 1584. The structure which was also damaged in 1958 Bazaar Fire has become one of the icons of Bursa and gained a function of bazaar where touristy products are sold.</p>
	<p>Emir Khan</p> <p>It is in the north eastern corner of the Grand Mosque. Sultan Orhan had it build in order to gain the complex some revenue. It is the first Ottoman khan ever to be built in Bursa. When Yıldırım Bayezid had a new covered bazaar build at the end of the 14th Century, Emir Han was referred to as the "Former Covered Bazaar" for a period of time. Emir Khan has been burned or demolished multiple times and has been repaired every time at high costs. Today, there are shops in the khan, which sell religious books and haj materials.</p>
	<p>Kapan Khan</p> <p>Kapan Khan had been built by Sultan Murat I during the second half of the 14th Century. However, the southern side of the structure was completely destroyed during the expansion of Hurriyet Road during the time of Reshit Mümtaz Pasha. A few of the northern rooms and the vaulted entrance of the Khan which is currently used by textile and the related merchants are authentic.</p>
	<p>Grand Mosque</p> <p>The Grand Mosque was built by Yıldırım Bayezid between the years 1396-1400. Its architect is thought to have been Ali Neccar. The mosque sustained damage from earthquakes, fires, south winds and a number of intrusions through time and went through various renovations. The Ceramic Fountain which was built in the south-eastern corner of the Grand Mosque in 1903 was demolished during the extensive renovations done in 1959 but a replica was built again in 1993-1994.</p>

	<p>Covered Bazaar (Bedesten)</p> <p>This structure which was built by Yıldırım Beyazid (1389-1402) and which constitutes the core of banking and stock market was used as a place where precious goods are purchased and sold and valuable possessions were kept. The task of keeping money and precious possession securely is carried out by banks today but in the past it was done by Bedestens. Entrance to the structure is provided by the gates in the middle of walls at four sides. The structure is being used as gold market today.</p>
	<p>Vaiziye (Court) Madrasah</p> <p>It is a madrasah-bazaar that was built by Amcazade Hüseyin Celebi to the west of the Grand Mosque. The madrasah which was built during Yıldırım I's reign (1389-1402), was damaged during the 1855 earthquake and was reconstructed according to its blueprints by unearthing its foundations in works carried out in 1957. It is used as a business centre today.</p>
	<p>Sengul Turkish Bath</p> <p>Sengul Turkish Bath was built to the north-west of the Grand Mosque during the reign of Yıldırım Bayezid I (1389-1402) as the Ulu Mosque Foundation. The Turkish Bath was devastated because of fires. Some walls of the cold side were destroyed; however, the hot side which had a dome over it sitting on an octagon frame survived to our day. It is still being used as a Silversmiths Bazaar.</p>
	<p>Silk Khan (Carriage Khan)</p> <p>Sultan Mehmed I had Silk Khan built in the first half of the 15th century to provide revenues to the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex. It is stated in various references that Hacı İvaz Pasha was the architect of the Silk Khan. During the opening of the Mediciye Road during the reign of Governor Ahmed Vefik at the end of the 19th Century, the east entrance façade of the khan was demolished and this section was reconstructed in 1958. There are tailor workshops and clothes shops in the khan today.</p>
	<p>Gevye Khan</p> <p>The purpose of the Gevye Khan that was built by Hacı İvaz Pasha in the 15th century and given to Celebi Mehmed I as a gift was to provide the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex with revenue. It was repaired and revealed by blocking buildings in front of it by Osmangazi Municipality in 2007.</p>
	<p>İvaz Pasha Mosque</p> <p>Hacı İvaz Pasha - who was the architect of the Yeşil Mosque and the Yeşil Tomb and also a fine soldier, had it build during the reign of Murad II (1421-1451). The mosque was renovated in 1967-1968 after the Bazaar fire of 1958. It was repaired in the 90s and its walls were put up as one line of face stones and bricks. The structure was built in 15th century as a masjid and was turned into a mosque with the mimbar issued by the Master Seyit Mehmed in 1642.</p>

	<p>Meyhaneli Turkish Bath (Chicken Bazaar)</p> <p>Sultan Murad II had it built in 1426 to provide Muradiye Mosque and poorhouse with revenue. The name “Turkish Bath with Saloon” was given because of the fact that it was used as a winery at one time. “Chicken Bazaar” however, is the name of the bazaar region the structure is in. Cold areas of the bathhouse’s women and men sections were demolished during road works. The structure which is privately owned is used as a bazaar and a warehouse.</p>
	<p>Rice Khan</p> <p>Bayezid II had it built between the years 1490 and 1508 to provide his mosque and poorhouse in Istanbul with revenue. Its architects are Yakup Shah, the son of Sultan Shah, and Ali, the son of Abdullah. The upper floor of the Khan was damaged in the 1855 earthquake and additional structures were built to make the devastated sections in the garden and inside the structure usable over time. Moreover, the north-eastern corner was cut during the opening of Hamidiye Road between the years 1903 and 1906. Two lines of stores that are covered by vaults to the eastern side of the Khan were burned in 1519 and were renovated later. Restoration works of the Rice Khan that started in the year of 1983 were concluded in 2004. Today, the ground floor is used by a number of cafes and the upper floor is mostly empty.</p>
	<p>Ertugrul Bey Mosque</p> <p>It was built during the reign of Bayezid I (1389-1402) for his son Ertugrul Bey. Ertugrul Bey passed away in 1398 while he was the flag officer of Aydin and his body was brought to Bursa and buried in the tomb of the mosque. The mosque which was burned, repaired and modified many times, managed to survive the 1855 earthquake with minor damages.</p>
	<p>Bursa Tumulus</p> <p>The tumulus in the North of Geyve Khan, dating back to 2nd century B.C., was discovered during the excavation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry building and was preserved at this basement of the building which is now demolished. Tumulus consists of two sections; dromos and tomb chamber. 5 laginos (pots), 5 double handled urnas (urn of ash), 3 small containers, 16 fragrance holders, 2 megare bowls, 2 oil lamps, 3 golden diadem parts dating to 2nd Century B.C. were found in Tumulus and sent to the Bursa Archaeology Museum.</p>
	<p>Fidan Khan</p> <p>It was built by the grand vizier of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror, Mahmud Pasha in 15th Century to provide the Mahmutpasha Complex in Istanbul with revenue. The gateway is to the south, while the door to the stables is to the east. However, the stables section did not survive to today.</p>

	<p>Koza Khan (Khan of Cocoon)</p> <p>Bayezid II had the architect Abdul-ula bin Pulad Shah built the Koza Khan to provide the mosques and madrasahs in Istanbul with income between the years 1490-1491. Today, it is used for commercial purposes.</p>
	<p>Inner Koza Khan</p> <p>The section called "Inner Koza Khan" is the stables section of Koza Khan. The one story structure that is directly adjacent to Koza Khan is accessible through a 3,66m opening in the eastern walls of Koza Khan. Today, the Inner Koza Khan is used for dining.</p>
	<p>Captive Grandfather (Sarica Sungur) Tomb</p> <p>It was built in 1680. According to a source, Sarica Sungur Masjid which is nearby was built by Hoca Sungur. According to another source, the Shayk al-Islam Esiri Mehmet Efendi had the Sarica Sungur Masjid repaired and made into a tomb for himself. He was buried here when he passed away in 1692. In addition to Shayk al-Islam Esiri Mehmed Efendi tomb, tomb of his mother Fatma Hanım and his brother Ali Efendi are also here. The name "Esiri Mehmed Efendi" was later turned into "Captive (Esir) Grandfather" anonymously.</p>
	<p>Transformer</p> <p>After an important invention on electricity by a French scientist at the beginning of the 1700s, there had been rapid developments in Europe and America especially after the beginning of the 1800s; however, attempts on energy generation started in Bursa in 1906. Until 1924 after the republic was founded and twelve transformer centres were built in different streets of Bursa with the contribution of Italian and French companies, illumination was achieved with oil lamps and candles in the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century in the city which had a more systematic electricity distribution. One of the twelve transformers is located on the Cumhuriyet (Republic) Road.</p>

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF KHANS AREA



B1	OSMAN GAZI TOMB	14th Century Current Building: 1863 – Reign of Abdülaziz
B2	ORHAN GAZI TOMB	14th Century Current Building: 1863 – Reign of Abdülaziz
B3	CLOCK TOWER	19th Century
B4	MARTYRS' MEMORIAL	20th Century
B5	CHURCH RUINS	19th Century
B6	WALLS OF BURSA	B.C. 185 (B.C. 2 nd Century)
B7	OKCU BABA TOMB	14th Century
B8	BALIBEY KHAN	15th Century
B9	TIMURTAS PASHA TOMB	Tomb: 1402-1403 Structure 1940
B10	CAKIR TURKISH BATH	15th Century
B11	CENTRAL BANK	1967 (20th Century.)
B12	MECNUN DEDE MOSQUE	15th Century
B13	WOODEN KHAN	? (15 th -18 th Century)
B14	WOODEN KHAN	? (15th-18th Century)
B15	HACI SEVINC MOSQUE	15th Century
B16	VELED-i VEZİRI MOSQUE	Murad II 1421-1451
B17	FISKIRIK (DUHTER-I SERIF) MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror 1451-1481
B18	INEBEY MADRASAH	Celebi Mehmet 15 th Century
B19	INEBEY TURKISH BATH	15th Century
B20	TAHTAKALE KHAN	Celebi Mehmet 15th Century
B21	TAHTAKALE MARKET BUILDING	?
B22	GUNGORMEZ MOSQUE	15th Century

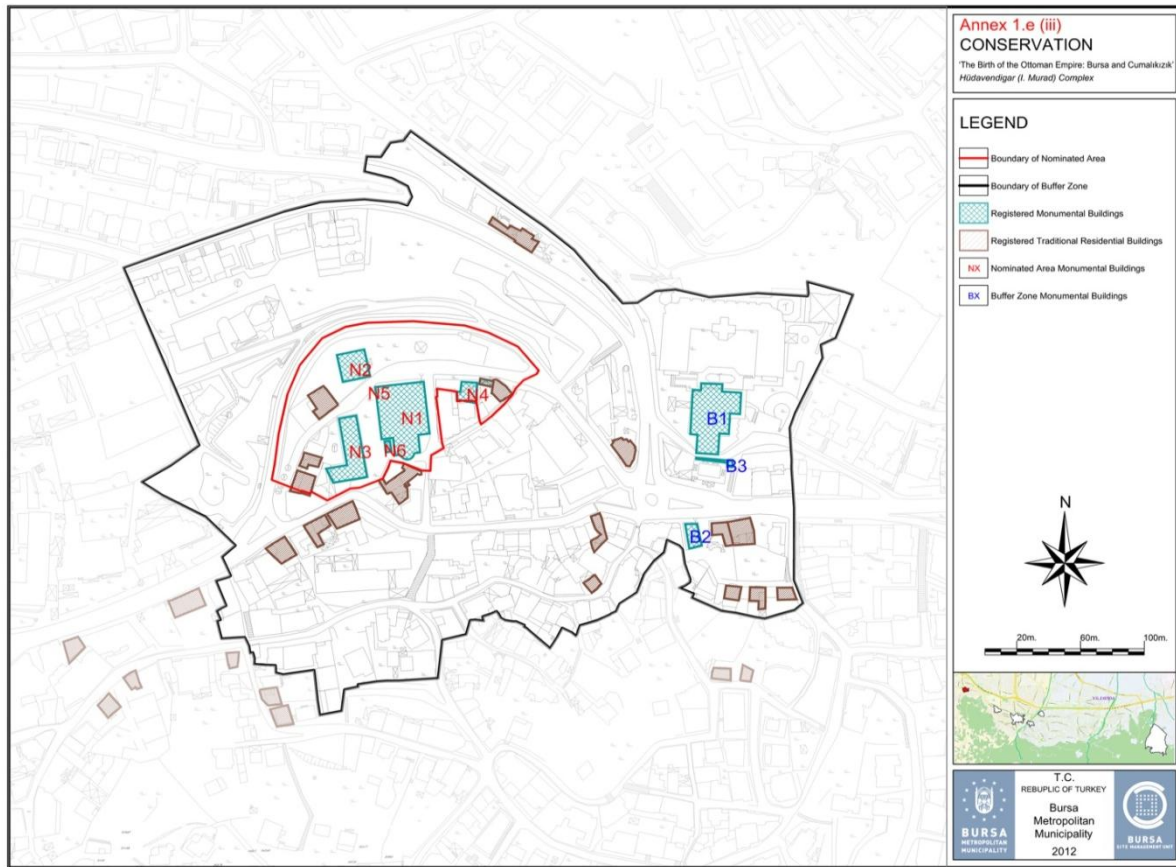
LIST OF MONUMENTS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF KHANS AREA - continued

B23	EMLAK BANK (ZIRAAT BANK) BUILDING	20th Century.
B24	POST OFFICE BUILDING	20th Century.
B25	SEKER HOCA MOSQUE	15th Century
B26	SEKER HOCA TOMB	15th Century
B27	IS BANK BUILDING	20th Century.
B28	NALBANTOGLU MOSQUE	Murad II 15th Century
B29	KARASEYH MOSQUE	15th Century
B30	THE HISTORICAL MUNICIPALITY BUILDING	19th Century
B31	TAYYARE CULTURE CENTRE	20th Century.
B32	YAPIKREDİ BANK	20th Century.
B33	THE BUILDING OF THE DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH	20th Century.
B34	SIMKES MOSQUE	15th Century
B35	GOVERNMENT OFFICE	20th Century.
B36	COURTHOUSE	20th Century.
B37	REVENUE OFFICE	20th Century.
B38	AHMET VEFİK PASHA THEATRE	20th Century.
B39	NALINCILAR TURKISH BATH	14th Century Murad I
B40	KUTAHYA KHAN	Murad II 15 th Century
B41	SERAFETTİN PASHA MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B42	KARAKADI MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B43	SALT HANKHAN	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B44	SALT BAZAAR MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B45	SALT BAZAAR FOUNTAIN	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B46	HAYRETTİN PASHA MOSQUE	14th Century Murad I
B47	ALANYA-ALANYERI MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B48	ISMAIL HAKKI BUREVİ DERVİSH LODGE AND MOSQUE	18 th Century (1722)
B49	YIGİT CEDİD MOSQUE	15th Century
B50	PERSEMBE TURKISH BATH	15th Century
B51	YENİ BEZZAZ MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B52	VELED-İ ENBİYA MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B53	REYHAN PASHA TURKISH BATH	Murad II. 15th Century
B54	MANTICI MOSQUE	Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror 15th Century
B55	CHICKEN BAZAAR MASJID	15th Century
B56	MUDANYA (APOLYONT) KHAN	? (14 th -16 th Century)
B57	ABDAL MEHMED MOSQUE	Murad II 15 th Century
B58	ABDAL MEHMED TOMB	Murad II 15 th Century
B59	ABDAL WAREHOUSE	?
B60	GOZETICI(watcher) DEDE TOMB	17th Century.

MONUMENT LIST OF SULTAN COMPLEXES

HUDAVENDIGAR (MURAD I) COMPLEX

CORE AREA, THE LIST OF MONUMENTS



N1	MURAD I MOSQUE AND MADRASAH	14th Century Murad I
N2	MURAD I TOMB	14th Century Murad I The current building was renovated.
N3	MURAD I POORHOUSE	14th Century Murad I The current building was renovated in 1906.
N4	CIK CIK (IN AND OUT) TURKISH BATH	14th Century
N5	MURAD I FOUNTAIN	(14 th -15 th Century)
N6	TRANSFORMER	20th Century.



Murad I (Hudavendigar) Mosque

The most important feature of the Mosque, ordered by Murad I Hudavendigar between 1363 and 1366, is that it was designed to accommodate a mosque on the ground floor and a madrasah on the upper floor. Marble columns and column heads that were taken from Byzantine structures can be seen in the mosque.

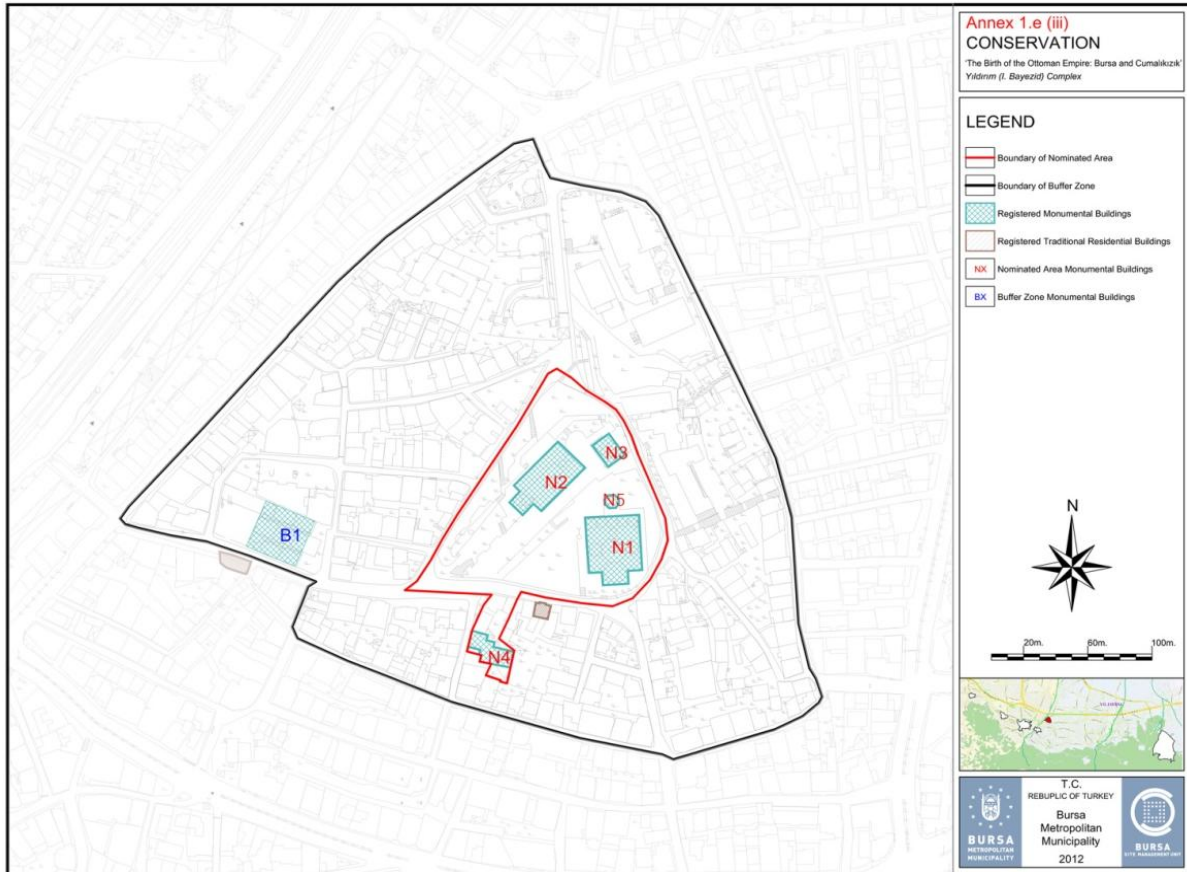
	<p>Murad I Tomb and Hazire</p> <p>The building was built by Bayezid I in 1389 for his father, Murad I, who was killed in the War of Kosovo. It was renovated in 1741. The building, after sustaining heavy damage in the 1855 earthquake, was reconstructed by Sultan Abdulaziz in 1863 on its old foundation. Around the Murad I's sarcophagus rounded with brass railings are the sarcophaguses of Yakup Celebi - son of Murad I, Süleyman Celebi - son of Yıldırım, Orhan Celebi and Musa Celebi - sons of Süleyman and Mehmet Celebi - son of Bayezid II. Owners of three sarcophaguses, however, are unknown.</p>
	<p>Murad I Public Kitchen</p> <p>It was built by Murad I between the years 1367-1385; however, it was renovated by Sultan Abdülhamit in 1906 after it sustained heavy damage in 19th century. Murad I Public Kitchen was utilized as the Provincial Directorate of Tourism and is still used by a foundation.</p>
	<p>Cik Cik (In and Out) Turkish Bath</p> <p>Inside the Murad I Complex, to the east of the mosque, there is a structure called Bachelors, Cik Cik or In and Out Turkish Bath, built around 1365 and 1366. Over time, a second frame to cover the roof with bricks and a dome with a less incline were built during the renovations the Turkish Bath went through.</p>
	<p>Murad I Mosque Fountain</p> <p>There were a tap and a sink that had a pointed arch but were not deep and a porcupine fringe with two sets of saw teeth over the sink on the fountain located by the mosques wall.</p>
	<p>Transformer</p> <p>One of the twelve transformers built during the same time is located within the boundaries of Hüdavendigâr (Murad I) Complex in Çekirge locality.</p>

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF HUDAVENDIGAR COMPLEX




B1	OLD SPRING	(14th Century) Murad I
B2	LAMI CELEBI MOSQUE	1528 – 16 th Century
B3	WATER TANK AND FOUNTAIN	(14th Century) Murad I

YILDIRIM COMPLEX

CORE AREA, THE LIST OF MONUMENTS

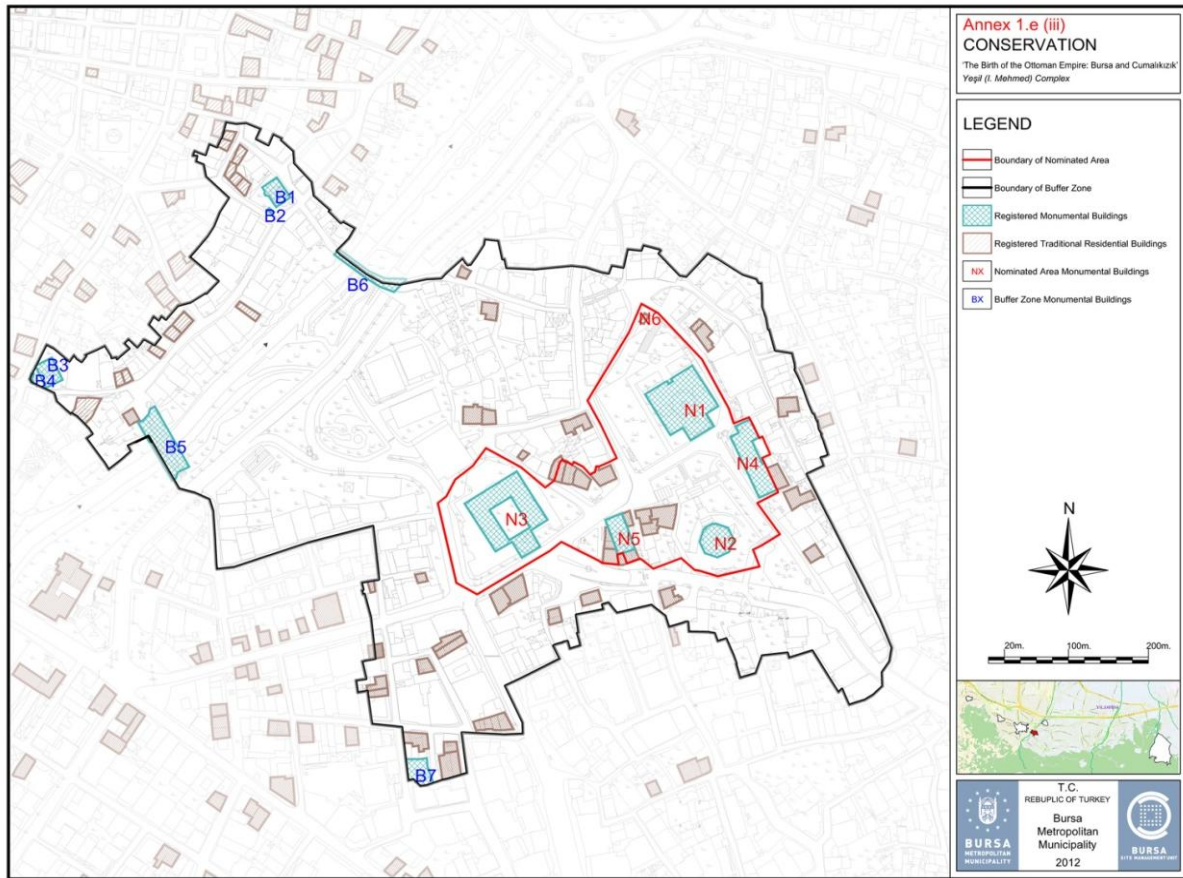


N1	YILDIRIM MOSQUE	The End of 13th Century, The Beginning of 14th Century
N2	YILDIRIM MADRASAH	The End of 13th Century, The Beginning of 14th Century
N3	YILDIRIM BAYEZID TOMB	The Beginning of 15th Century
N4	YILDIRIM TURKISH BATH	The End of 13th Century, The Beginning of 14th Century
N5	YILDIRIM MOSQUE FOUNTAIN	19th Century

	<p>Yıldırım Mosque</p> <p>It is located in the complex Sultan Beyazid I had built at the end of the 14th Century. An additional minaret separate from the structure was added in 1963 to the Yıldırım Mosque whose minaret was destroyed in 1855 earthquake.</p>
	<p>Yıldırım Madrasah</p> <p>Madrasah located to the north-west of the Yıldırım Mosque inside the Yıldırım Complex was built by Sultan Beyazid I in 1390. It is the first madrasah with a closed front in Ottoman architecture. The madrasah which was renovated in 1640, 1676, 1671, 1825 and 1953 is now being used as a dispenser.</p>
	<p>Yıldırım Bayezid Tomb</p> <p>Suleyman Celebi, son of Yıldırım, had Ali, son of the architect Huseyin, build the Yıldırım Tomb in the Sultan Beyazid I Complex to the north of the Yıldırım Mosque and east of the Madrasah in 1406. Body of Yıldırım who dies shortly after his defeat by Timur in the War of Ankara in 1402, was, after briefly staying in Aksehir, buried in the Tomb of his own complex in Bursa.</p>
	<p>Yıldırım Turkish Bath</p> <p>There is also a small Turkish bath in the educational grounds to the west of the Yıldırım Mosque in Yıldırım Complex. The Turkish Bath was built by Bayezid I in 1390. The building which had been used as a warehouse of a private property is now being renovated.</p>
	<p>Yıldırım Mosque Fountain</p> <p>Construction date of the fountain is unknown. However, some photos dating back to 1890 indicate that the fountain existed then. Fountain is operational today.</p>

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF YILDIRIM (BAYEZİD I) COMPLEX

B1	MOLLAYEGÂN MADRASAH	14th Century
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THE YEŞİL (Mehmed I) COMPLEX**CORE AREA, THE LIST OF MONUMENTS**

N1	YEŞİL MOSQUE	15th Century – Mehmed I
N2	YEŞİL TOMB	15th Century – Mehmed I
N3	YEŞİL MADRASAH	15th Century – Mehmed I
N4	YEŞİL POORHOUSE	15th Century – Mehmed I
N5	TURKISH BATH (GREEN TURKISH BATH)	15th Century – Mehmed I
N6	TRANSFORMER	20th Century.

**Yeşil Mosque**

Green Mosque, which was built between the years 1414-1419, is one of the most important works of Hacı İvaz Pasha. The mosque, designed with a reversed T pattern has two domes over it. The narthex of Yeşil Mosque was not completed because of the death of Celebi Sultan Mehmed. The mosque's ornaments were completed in 1424.

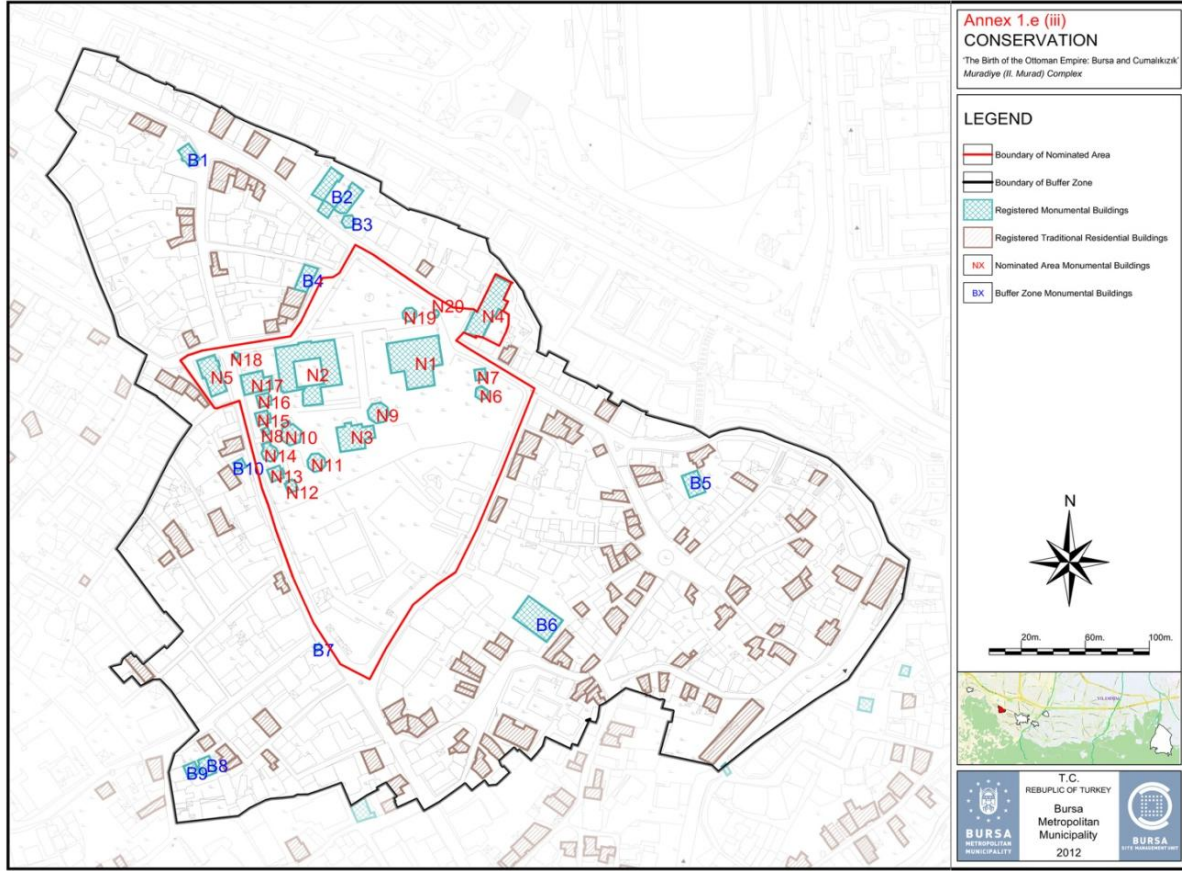
	<p>Yeşil Tomb</p> <p>It was made by Hacı İvaz Pasha in 1421 on the hill right across the Yeşil Mosque built by Celebi Sultan Mehmed. Mehmed I's sarcophagus in the Yeşil Tomb has majestic tiling work. In addition to the Sultan's symbolic coffin, sarcophaguses of the Sultan's relatives are also in the Tomb; however, the actual graves are kept in a cemetery room which is divided into five parts in the basement.</p>
	<p>Yeşil Madrasah</p> <p>The construction of the Madrasah which is currently being used as Turkish and Islamic Arts Museum, was initiated by Mehmed I in 1414, however, even though it was not completed as planned after the Sultan's death in 1421, it was opened to use in 1424. It is also known as the Sultaniye Madrasah.</p>
	<p>Yeşil Poorhouse</p> <p>A poorhouse makes up a proportion of the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex that Mehmed I had Hacı İvaz Pasa build in the Yıldırım district between the years of 1414 and 1421. After being in ruins for a long time, the poorhouse in the Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex was renovated by a Foundation. The building which was operated as a café for some time is being used by the General Directorate of Foundations and a new restoration is being carried out.</p>
	<p>Yeşil Turkish Bath</p> <p>Yeşil Turkish Bath, which is located on the Yeşil Street at the west of Yeşil Tomb, was built on the order of Türbedar Köse Ali Pasha, who is also known by the names Sofy Bedreddin and Köse Bedreddin, in 1480 during the reign of Fatih Sultan Mehmet. The bathhouse has a single dome and covers the cold section. The hot section is accessed via the cold section and the hottest rooms are accessed via the entrance between washing areas.</p>
	<p>Transformer</p> <p>One of the twelve transformers built in Bursa during the same period is located to the north of the Yeşil Mosque.</p>

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF YEŞİL COMPLEX






B1	BEDRETTIN MOSQUE	1443-Murad II
B2	BEDRETTIN MOSQUE FOUNTAIN	1443-Murad II
B3	SELCUK HATUN MOSQUE	1443-Murad II
B4	SELCUK HATUN FOUNTAIN	1443-Murad II
B5	IRGANDI BRIDGE	1443-Murad II
B6	BOYACI KULLUGU BRIDGE	16 th Century
B7	HACI BABA MASJIC CLOSED AREA	?

MURADIYE (MURAD II) COMPLEX





CORE AREA, THE LIST OF MONUMENTS



N1	MURAD II MOSQUE	15th Century Murad II
N2	MURAD II MADRASAH	15th Century Murad II
N3	MURAD II TOMB	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
N4	MURAD II POORHOUSE	15th Century Murad II
N5	MURAD II TURKISH BATH	15th Century Murad II
N6	HUMA HATUN TOMB	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
N7	FEMALE SERVANTS TOMB	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
N8	OBSTETRICIAN LADY TOMB	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
N9	PRINCE AHMED TOMB	1513 Selim I
N10	CEM SULTAN – PRINCE MUSTAFA CELEBI TOMB	15th Century
N11	PRINCE MUSTAFA TOMB	16th Century Selim II
N12	GULSAH HATUN TOMB	15th Century
N13	MUKRIME HATUN TOMB	16th Century
N14	PRINCE MAHMUD TOMB	16th Century
N15	GULRUH SULTAN TOMB	16th Century
N16	SIRIN HATUN TOMB	16th Century
N17	MURADIYE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	15th Century Murad II
N18	MURAD II FOUNTAIN	15th Century

	<p>Muradiye (Murad II) Mosque</p> <p>It located inside the complex that was built by Murad II in Muradiye district. This complex is the last of the complexes the five sultans that held the throne in Bursa had built until Istanbul was made the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The inscription states that the mosque construction started in May 1425 and ended in November 1426, taking less than a year and a half.</p>
	<p>Muradiye (Murad II) Madrasah</p> <p>It was built by Murad II in 15th Century. It not only holds 14 rooms and a big study hall for students but also a library. The madrasah that was renovated in 1951 and has been used as Tuberculosis Dispenser until recently. It has been in use since 2005 under the name of "Dönce Ocak Early Cancer Diagnosis Centre" and also has a Health Museum inside.</p>
	<p>Murad Tomb (Murad II Tomb)</p> <p>Within the boundaries of Muradiye Complex there are thirteen tombs the several Sultans had built for their relatives in 15th and 16th centuries and there is one tomb disconnected from the complex by a road that went through the western side. The most important one of these tombs is the one Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror had built for his father – Murat II – who passed away in 1451. Due to Murad II's will, the tomb was built minimalistic and the Sultan was buried directly into the earth not in a sarcophagus and the top of the tomb was left open to allow rain inside.</p>
	<p>Muradiye (Murad II) Public Kitchen</p> <p>It was built by Murad II between the years 1425 and 1426. The building, restored in 1994, has been serving as a restaurant where traditional Turkish dishes are offered since 1995.</p>
	<p>Muradiye (Murad II) Turkish Bath</p> <p>It was built by Sultan Murad II in the Muradiye Complex in 1425, but left out of the garden of the Complex due to traffic regulations made later. The building suffered from negligence over time, was used as a foundry for a period of time and was later restored and utilized as a Turkish bath once again. The building which was expropriated although being a private property and was restored by the Osmangazi Municipality between the years 2008-2010, was assigned to Bursa Provincial Board of the Disabled to be used as a "Personal Development Centre for the Disabled."</p>

	<p>Huma Hatun Tomb</p> <p>Murad II had the structure built in 1449 for Mehmed II's mother Huma Hatun inside the garden to the east of the Muradiye Mosque. It is also known as the White Tomb or Hatuniye Tomb. There is another sarcophagus other than Huma Hatun in the tomb.</p>
	<p>Cariyeler Tomb</p> <p>It is a tomb thought to have been built to the south-east of the Muradiye Mosque in the Muradiye Complex in the 15th century. The two sarcophaguses in the Tomb, owners of which are not entirely known, are thought to belong to women of the palace.</p>
	<p>Ebe Hatun (Gülbahar) Tomb</p> <p>The tomb in the Muradiye Complex, which is claimed to belong to the midwife of Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror, is open from all sides. The marble sarcophagus of the midwife inside is one meter above the ground.</p>
	<p>Şehzade Ahmed Tomb</p> <p>It was built inside the Muradiye Complex for Beyazid II's son - Şehzade Ahmed. There are six sarcophaguses in the tomb. Some parts of the walls and the dome are painted white and have simple carvings on them.</p>
	<p>Cem Sultan – Şehzade Mustafa Celebi Tomb</p> <p>Şehzade Mustafa who died in 1474 was buried in another tomb at first and then buried in his own tomb in 1479. Later, as Sultan Abdullah, Sultan Cem and Alem Shah were also buried here; the Tomb came to be called Cem Sultan Tomb.</p>
	<p>Şehzade Mustafa Tomb</p> <p>It is also known as the Mustafa-i Cedit Tomb. Şehzade Mustafa is the son of Süleyman the Magnificent and Mahi Devran. He was buried in the tomb that was built by his brother - Selim II - after he was murdered in 1553.</p>

	<p>Gulsah Hatun Tomb</p> <p>Gulsah Hatun is the mother of Sultan Mustafa and the wife of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror. There are two sarcophaguses in the tomb.</p>
	<p>Mukrime Hatun Tomb</p> <p>Grave of Mukrime hatun, wife of the Konya Flag Officer Şehinşah, one of Beyazid II's children, is in this tomb. There is a small iwan made of cut stones at the eastern entrance.</p>
	<p>Şahzade Mahmud Tomb</p> <p>Sultan Mahmud is the son of Beyazid II. His mother Bülbül Hatun had Ali, son of Abdullah, and Sultan Shahoglu Ustad Yakub built the tomb.</p>
	<p>Gülruh Sultan Tomb</p> <p>Gülruh Sultan the wife of Beyazid II, who passed away in 1502, is buried in the tomb. The Tomb has a flat arch on its door with marble frame and its door and window shutters are authentic. There are marble sarcophaguses belonging to Gülruh Sultan (1502), her daughter Kamer Sultan (1520), her son Osman (1512) and her daughter Fatma (1522) in the Tomb.</p>
	<p>Şirin Hatun Tomb</p> <p>There are graves of Feraḥşah and her grandchild Aynişah in addition to Şirin Hatun the wife of Beyazid II and the mother of Prince Abdullah. Şirin Hatun Tomb is the last tomb to the northwest of the yard. It was built after the 15th century.</p>
	<p>Muradiye Elementary School:</p> <p>The school was built by Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror's mother Hüma Hatun during the reign of Sultan Murat II in the 15th century as an elementary school in relation to Muradiye Complex and Muradiye Madrasah. It was rebuilt after the 1855 earthquake. It has been kept operating after 1948 with the name "Muradiye Elementary School." It has gone through several restorations.</p>



Muradiye Madrasah Fountain (Kaplica Str. Osmangazi)

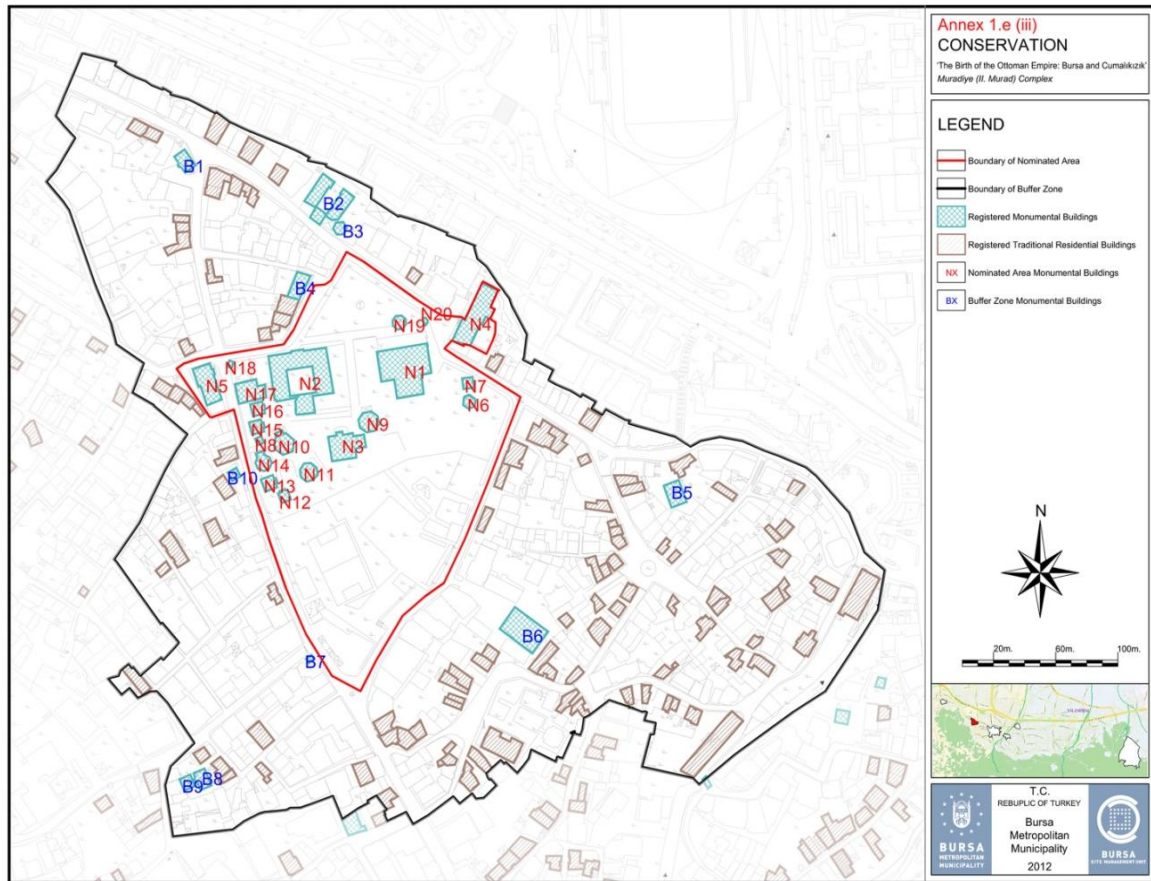
It is a fountain to the west of the Muradiye Madrasah, located at the corner overseeing the Kaplica Street and completely built of bricks. Only its sink has been made of limestone. It is known as Muradiye Madrasah Fountain.



Murad II Mosque Fountain

In the northern yard of the Muradiye Mosque, a wooden fountain with a pointy roof was built for the people to perform ablution before praying. However, at the end of the 1880s, instead of a pointy roofed wooden fountain, a fountain with a dome sitting on an octagon frame supported by eight wooden legs was built.

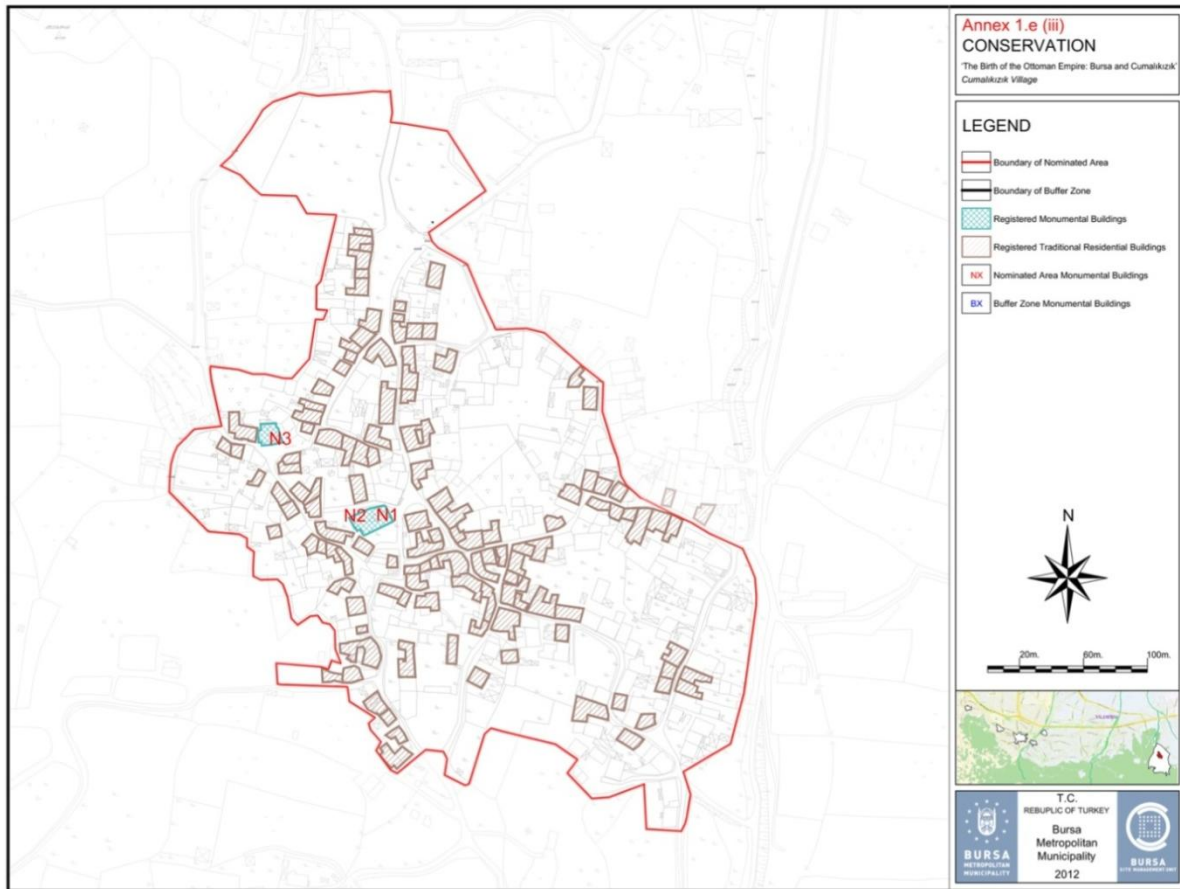
LIST OF MONUMENTS IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF MURADIYE COMPLEX



B1	BEŞİKÇİLER (SİNAN DEDE) MOSQUE	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
B2	ŞAİR AHMED PASHA MADRASAH	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
B3	ŞAİR AHMED PASHA TOMB	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
B4	17th CENTURY OTTOMAN HOME MUSEUM	17th Century.
B5	BAHRI BABA MASJID	16th Century Suleiman the Magnificent
B6	CHURCH	19th Century
B7	TRANSFORMER	20th Century.
B8	AZEB BEY MOSQUE	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror
B9	AZEB BEY TOMB	15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror

B10 KARSİ DURAN SULEYMAN TOMB

15th Century Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror

CUMALIKIZIK**CORE AREA, THE LIST OF MONUMENTS**

N1	CUMALIKIZIK MOSQUE	? It is estimated that the current mosque is 300 years old.
N2	ZEKIYE HATUN FOUNTAIN	19th Century
N3	CUMALIKIZIK HAMAMI	? It is estimated that the current Turkish Bath is 400 years old.

**Cumalıkızık Mosque and Zekiye Hatun Fountain:**

One of the most important monumental buildings in Cumalıkızık is the mosque in the upper square of the settlement. It has been discovered that the mosque has a history of 300 years and was built on the first mosque's ground. The minaret of the mosque, which has the Zekiye Hatun Fountain that was built on the eastern side in 19th century, was built in the years 1972-1973.

**Cumalıkızık Turkish Bath**

While the warmth, heat, water tank and shaving sections of the small sized Turkish Bath in Cumalıkızık is original, cold section, furnace and toiled sections were built later on. There is no exact date of construction of the Turkish Bath, which was restored in 1983. Until 30 years ago it had served the men for four days and women for three days a week but it lost its functionality over time and eventually was out of order.

ATT-2: PLANNING PROCESS AND ZONING ACTIVITIES

In this section, current plan and projects are analysed in terms of decisions affecting them by explaining factors affecting the development of the area through time, zoning activities and planning.

The oldest plan of Bursa, drawn by **Niebuhr** in 1837 and based on the description and portrayals of the writers from 1776 is a plan of simple plan qualification.

The period from 18th century to the mid-20th century became a period when the spatial integrity of the historical trade centre started to dissolve. The changes, brought by the rise of Industrialism and Capitalism in Europe during this period, have affected the historical trade grounds of Bursa as well.

Suphi Bey's Plan, displays data from 1862 - considered its date of completion. It was prepared following the violent 1855 Bursa earthquake to identify the layout of the city, was published in 1862 and is the first cadastral plan.

Lörcher Plan: The first planning study of Bursa following the foundation of the Republic was carried out by German Lörcher in 1924. The plan could not be implemented due to the fact that it was prepared based on the map created in 1912 ignoring the contemporary pattern under the effect of garden-city current. But, it is very easy to come across the tracks of this plan in the city. City Wall Entrance at Atatürk Avenue was opened in parallel to this plan.

Prost Plan: Henry Prost, who was in Turkey for planning activities of Istanbul in 1940 after Lörcher, was asked to make the planning of Bursa. The French expert completed the plan that he created trying to adapt the period's axial planning principles to Bursa in 1941. The Prost Plan, created in parallel to the framework of road construction regulations and the principles of axial planning, had the chance of practice and set the basis for the plan made in 1960. Darmstadt Avenue (in the Muradiye Complex axis), Gazlılar Avenue (in the Emir Sultan Mosque axis), Fomara (Fevziçakmak Avenue, in the Grand Mosque axis), and Atatürk Avenue (in the Green Tomb axis) were all opened in accordance with the plan.

1958 Bursa Fire and Luigi Piccinato Plan, the Planning Authority founded in Bursa with the support of the Bank of Provinces and Territorial Credit Bank after the 1958's great fire, created plans with the scales of 1/10,000 and 1/4,000 with the consultancy of Piccinato. The Piccinato Plan was the most extensive plan carried out until that time. Its general principles are; giving major importance to protecting and unearthing the city's monumental structures, identifying the clearly separated functional areas while mostly following the axis set by Prost and connecting the newly created centre and the historical centre via a strong commercial axis. Investigations and the efforts of Piccinato and his team to identify the pre-fire status continued with the excavations in this area. During the excavations, Bithynia tombs were found in the Khans Area. Based on the data, it was discovered that the area's historical background was not limited to the Ottoman Period, but dated back to the Bithynia Civilisation.

Bursa City and Locality Master Plan: After the 1960s, economic, social and physical developments started affecting one another and the city's identity and image factors entered an undefined and unclear period. The plans made by Prost and Piccinato could not catch up with the development ratio of the city. The Master Plan Bureau was founded in 1970 and was a first for Bursa. In 1976, the Ministry of Development and Housing had the Master Plan Bureau prepare the Bursa and Surrounding Locality Plan with a scale of 1/25,000. The main purpose of this plan was the decentralization of the city. Between the years of 1976 and 1984, central construction and height controls were applied for the conservation of historic patterns and the traditional centre and the functionalities in the centre were moved up north. The centre suffered from a rapid development and which persisted until the preservation decisions of 1978.

1979 Real Estate Old Works and Monuments High Council (GEEAYK) Decisions: Bursa's historic, archaeological and natural preservation areas were identified. A number of decisions were made for the Khans Area and surroundings with the GEEAYK decisions of 1979. The Central Business Area was moved to the north of Kayhan Neighbourhood, to Haşim İşcan Road, while the current commercial centre kept its functions. It was asked that preservation projects of the area be prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Bursa Municipality and presented to Bursa Council of the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets (BKTVKK) (GEEAYK, 1979). It was stated that BKTVKK would be in charge of practices until a Protective Zoning Plan was prepared for this area. Rejuvenation of Khans Area, Yeşil and Muradiye axis was foreseen.

1984 the Master Plan, 1/5000 scaled Master Plan was prepared by the Bursa Master Plan Bureau and approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement. This plan, when examined in terms of the centre, was inefficient and could not go past the circumstances of the transitional period. The Plans of shifting of the centre to the north were continued in this plan as well and radial developments of trade through main arteries were foreseen. According to the plan, lowland conservation areas were identified and protocols were signed with the related establishments. In 1987, Bursa was given the Metropolitan (BMM) title.

1990 Revision of the Master Plan, in 1990, the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality revised the Master Plan (1/25,000 and 1/5,000). In the plan where the aim was to revise the plan approved in 1984, unapplied and outdated data of the old plan was revised. Since the demand for residences was high, small parcel oriented planning revealed as the overall decision. However, unplanned development of Bursa whose population was rising quickly could not be prevented.

1995 Revision of Master Plan, in 1995, the 1984 Master Plan was revised. The master plan was done with a large number of stakeholders involved, including related boards, universities, state offices and political party leaders. In the preparation steps related to country, region, metropolitan region and metropolitan area were taken into consideration. This plan was expected to be in accordance with the main principles of Environmental Protection Plan that was started those years and at a scale of 1/100,000. Since the development direction was identified as westwards, urban development was directed towards this direction. New development areas in Osmangazi and Yıldırım districts were identified. Moreover, in order to improve the traffic in the city, density increase was done so that main axes could be opened and new housing areas were defined.

Bursa Environmental Landscape Plan of 1998 (1/100,000) (Year 2020): A protocol among Local Government (BMM), Central Management (Provincial Directorate of Public Works) and Ministry of Public Works and Housing was prepared and approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. Planning area comprises the whole Bursa boundaries. As a result of this plan, there are 7 planning regions within Bursa Metropolitan Area (Central, West, East, North, Mudanya, Gemlik and Alaçam) and 4 outside the Metropolitan Area (İnegöl, Mustafa Kemal Paşa - Karacabey, İznik - Orhangazi, Yenişehir) identified that can organize and limit the planning procedures. Main Planning Decisions were created for the first time for these planning regions identified with this plan. The development direction of the city was identified as westwards according to the plan. The industry left in the city centre was planned to be removed towards non-residential areas. Apart from one, all the other master plans at a scale of 1/25.0000 were approved. Residential and commercial areas were created in the west planning area. There were studies initialized to make a transportation master plan for the Central Planning Area.

2013 Revision of Bursa Environmental Landscape Plan (1/100,000) (Year 2030): A revision of 1998 plan was put forward as a result of urban developments, catastrophes, and legal changes. A protocol related to the preparation of Bursa Environmental Landscape Plan was signed by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality and Special Provincial Administration in December 2010. During the planning, a participatory approach was used and sectorial meetings were held. Upon the completion of the meetings, Targets and Strategies as well as Project Evaluations were done. Under 9 strategic headings, 35 targets, 104 strategies and numerous relevant projects were created. After the identified projects, planning decisions were created. Following "Decision Workshop", where the draft plan and decisions were presented, the draft plan was approved by the municipal council and was brought to the provincial assembly. After it is approved by the provincial assembly the plan will be submitted to the approval of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning.

The Current Upper Scale Planning Works and Strategic Documents

THE NINTH FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2007-2013

The Ninth Five-Year Development Plan 2007-2013 (DPT, 2006) based on a humane-social axis and under the title of Preservation, Development of Culture and Enhancement of Communal Dialogue, aims especially for a holistic approach on economic, social and cultural aspects, and preservation of natural and cultural assets and the environment considering the future generations, and also for a culture preserving its authentic structure and diversity and being open to further development while also contributing to the universal cultural accumulation.

THE TURKISH TOURISM STRATEGY (2023) AND THE TURKISH TOURISM STRATEGY ACTION PLAN (2007/2013)

According to the plan, it is aimed to create a cultural city brand by firing up the cultural tourism in Bursa. Cultural assets will be identified, restored according to their priorities and be granted functionalities fit for cultural assets. It has been proposed that tourism types applicable in the area be suggested and the tourism infrastructure developed and improved.

TR41 BURSA-ESKİŞEHİR-BİLECİK (BEBKA)- REGIONAL PLAN – 2010-2013

The vision of the 2010-2013 Regional Plan is defined as "A touristic centre of attraction with its living history, culture and nature; leader with an entrepreneur spirit; Europe's most competitive production centre with its innovative and information oriented industry and agriculture; a prosperous area with care for the environment and humans."

The cultural heritage in the plan is located below the "diversity in tourism" main development axis title. Under this title, the goals of conservation of historical assets, improvement of tourism infrastructure and service quality and preservation of folkloric values specific to the area were defined, targets and strategies were identified.

STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2014) - Bursa Provincial Special Administration

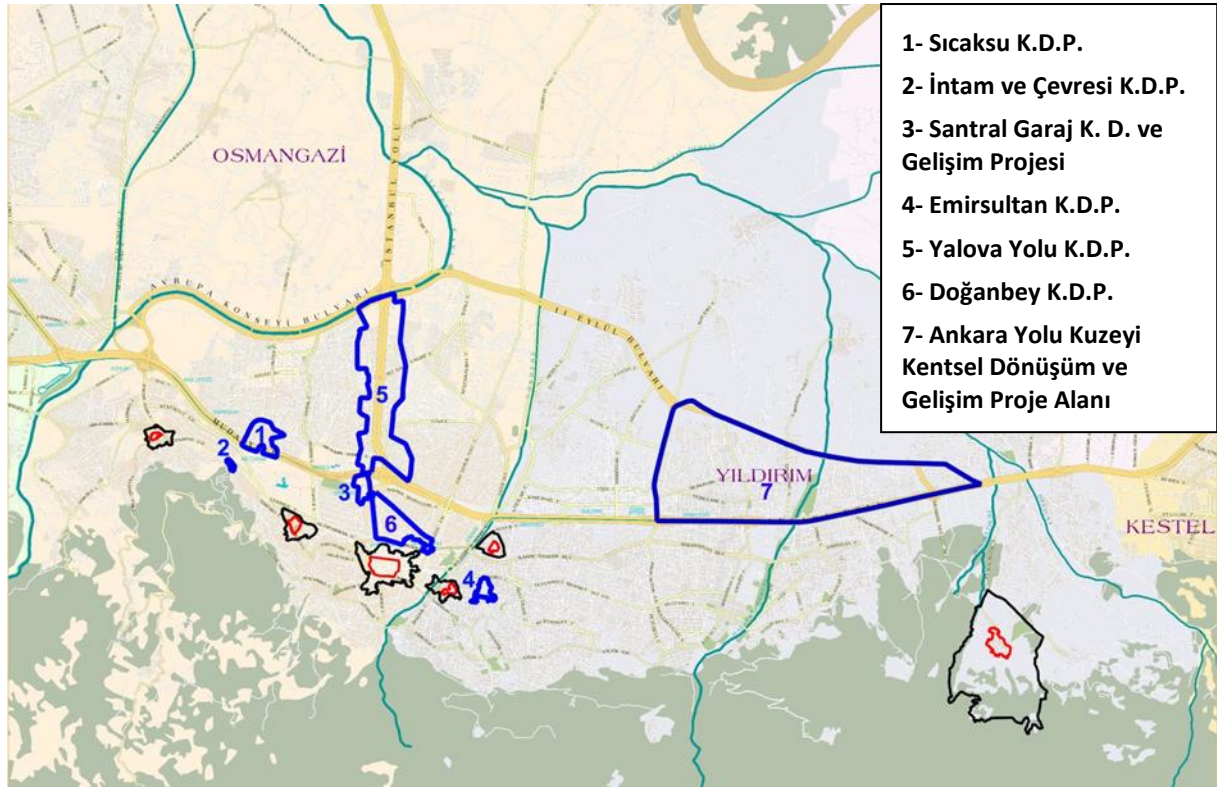
Bursa Provincial Special Administration has divided the 2010-2014 strategic plan into five main activity grounds: Improving Administrative and Financial Activities; Agricultural, Infrastructural and Environmental Development, Zoning, Real Estate and Spatial Development; Health, Social and Cultural Development; Disaster, Emergency and Civil Defence Method.

The issue of protecting the cultural assets are explained in the third and fourth activity field, namely; "Zoning, Real Estate and Spatial Development" and "Health, Social and Cultural Development." The goals in this context are; carrying out conservation and application activities effectively and efficiently, performing the required projects for the public, ensuring the stability of the service quality and ensuring the structures making up the historical integrity of Bursa are restored and unearthed, and that the people gain an understanding of urban aesthetics.

STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2014) - Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

It is the one related "protection of historical and cultural heritage" clause of strategic purposes from the plan prepared by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality. The aim defined as "increasing the perceptibility of the historical identity of Bursa, ensuring the historical and cultural heritage of the city meets modern life and is passed onto the coming generations." The aims defined within this scope are having an inventory, setting up a historical information centre and preserving historical values.

Urban Transformation and Development Projects



Map. 62. Urban Transformation Projects

According to Law No. 6306 "Law on the Transformation of Disaster Risk Areas", metropolitan municipalities can develop and implement projects regarding residential, industrial and commercial areas, technology parks, recreation and social areas, rebuild and restore old parts of the city, to protect the historical and cultural structure of the city or as a part of earthquake preparedness. In this respect urban transformation projects are carried out against processes which have a negative effect on the natural, social, political and cultural life of the city and the city itself. With these projects, the aim is to create higher quality surroundings, urban transformation, rehabilitation and regeneration.

Renovations areas identified for Urban Transformation Projects are outside the Management Plan Sites; however, with their close proximity to the Preservation areas, their possible effects in terms of silhouette, tourism, transportation, etc. should not be overlooked.

URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS CLOSE TO THE MANAGEMENT AREA

Emirsultan Urban Transformation Project

Emirsultan Mosque, its surroundings, and parts of Emirsultan and Hocataşkın neighbourhoods were declared Urban Transformation and Development Areas by the municipal council with decision 488 dated 19.07.2007. In the open area, as part of the Urban Transformation Project the Square was organized and construction of residential blocks with ground floor shops and a 2 storey underground car park and Emirbuhari tekke was completed.

Santral Garaj Urban Transformation and Development Project

A 12 hectare area encompassing parts of Santral Garaj, Hocahasan, Ahmetpaşa, Çırpan, Ulu and Kırcaali neighbourhoods were declared Urban Transformation and Development areas by the Bursa Metropolitan municipality Assembly No.364 dated 14.06.2007.

Sicaksu Urban Transformation Project

It is aimed to transform the area that is called Dericiler and served the leather industry for many long years and has now become a depressed area in the centre of the city into one of the most visually appealing parts of Bursa as part of the Urban Design Project according to the principles of contemporary urban transformation. With the aim of recovering the 19.8 hectare area left without a function after the move of industrial facilities, the area was declared as an Urban Transformation and Development Project by Decision 678 dated 29.07.2010 by the Assembly.

Yalova Road Urban Transformation Project

Due to the inability of establishing the urban area planned through zoning applications, the continued illegal construction and contamination of the city, the Yalova Road Urban Transformation and Development Plan was announced covering the Nilufer River in the north, Izmir-Ankara road on the south, a total area of 160 hectares spanning 2.739km.

İntam and Surroundings Urban Transformation Project

The project area is located around Çekirge Square and Çelikpalas Hotel, on one of the oldest and most important axes - Çekirge Avenue. İntam 95-97, Baro Evleri A Block and Tezcan Apartment were demolished as part of the project in February 2006. Unoccupied buildings remain in the area to this day. With this project, an area that is very important in the history of Bursa will regain its former liveliness and prestige. With the changes to Municipal Law 393 article 73 Law no 5998, the area was declared a "Urban Transformation and Development Project Area" by the Metropolitan Municipality Assembly Decision 678 dated 29.07.2010, covering an area of approximately 9.309,48 square metres and including İntam 95, İntam 97, İntam 99, İntam 101, Urgancıoğlu Apt. A and B Blocks, Tezcan Apt. and 2 slums located on the same parcel.

Doğanbey Urban Transformation Project

The area encompassing Kiremitçi, Tayakadın and Kırcaali neighborhoods was declared an Urban Transformation and Rejuvenation Area by Metropolitan Municipal Council decision 857 dated 14.12.2006.

ATT-3: COMPLETED PRESERVATION PROJECTS OF INSTITUTIONS BY 2013

(WHEN CREATING THE TABLES BELOW, WORK LISTS TAKEN FROM INSTITUTIONS, CORRESPONDANCES WITH INSTITUTIONS, ACCESSIBLE STRATEGIC PLANS OF INSTITUTIONS, PERFORMANCE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITY REPORTS WERE UTILIZED)

- Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes)

-1- Management (Authority, Legislation, Organisation, Coordination, Participation)				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)
NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
CHAMBER OF URBAN PLANNERS BURSA BRANCH	1	Bursa City Report Book		
	2	Commentary Declaration Of Khans Area		
FOUNDATION FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE	1	Symposium on Bazaar in the Ottoman Geography	BMM Association of Historical Towns	
CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS BURSA BRANCH	1	Organizing the day of the 25 th International Building-Life Fair and Congress at somewhere in the historical city centre		
BMM – CITY COUNCIL – GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF EDITORIAL OFFICE AND DECISIONS	1	A Meeting “Bursa is talking about Working Conditions of Bazaars, Big Malls and Shopping Centres”		
	2	Historical visits on “Bursa Urban Culture and Urban Awareness”	BMM Uludağ University	
BMM – PROJECTS DEPARTMENT	1	Survey meetings to create data for Management Plan of UNESCO World Heritage List (2 meetings)	BMM	TL 42.000 + VAT

-2- Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	1	Inner Koza Khan, Veled-I Enbiya Mosque, Muradiye Poorhouse Project Activities 2005		
	2	Koza Khan Masjid Project Activities 2007		
	3	Yeşil Mosque, Grand Mosque Locality Arrangements, Seker Hoca Mosque, Hacı Sevinç Mosque, Selcuk Hatun Mosque Project Activities 2008		
	4	Inner Koza Khan Restoration	BESOB (Bursa Union Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen)	TL 1,000,000
	5	Changing the Lead Covering of Orhan Mosque		TL 151,040

	6	Bursa Grand Mosque Restoration	BTSO	TL 3,000,000
	7	Bursa Grand Mosque Locality Arrangements	BMM	TL 750,000
	8	Bursa Grand Mosque Exterior Cleaning and Grout Replacement (2009)	BMM	TL 400,000
	9	Hudavendigâr Mosque Restoration		TL 882,346
	10	Muradiye Mosque, Fountain Construction	Oytas İnşaat	TL 30,000
	11	Yeşil Mosque and Yeşil Tomb Restoration	Harput Holding Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges	TL 3,000,000
	12	Yıldırım Mosque, Minaret Construction	BMM	TL 655,000
	13	Orhan Mosque Toilet Construction		TL 34,810
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY	1	Sümbüllü Bahçe Mansion – Restoration and Reconstruction Project		
	2	Sümbüllü Bahçe Mansion – Restoration and Reconstruction Project	Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry	TL 2,500,000
	3	Sümbüllü Bahçe Mansion – Landscaping and Revision Project		
	4	Archers Salt Bazaar Vaulting Project	Bursa Governorship Provincial Special Administration (70%)	TL 3,486,489.91
	5	Project and Implementation of the Restoration of Nilüfer Bazaar of Villagers	Bursa Governorship Provincial Special Administration (47%)	TL 1,767,911
	6	Abdal Square Modifications	Bursa Governorship Provincial Special Administration	TL 1,410,000
	7	Muradiye Turkish Bath Restoration	Bursa Governorship Provincial Special Administration	TL 711,115.65
	8	Coppersmith Bazaar Locality Roof Renovation and Locality Arrangement Work	Bursa Governorship Provincial Special Administration	TL 2,415,289.6
	9	Covered Bazaar, Transformer Locality Arranging Project		
	10	Ertas Bazaar Vaulting, Façade and Floor Adjustment Project		
	11	Ertugrul Bey Tomb Detail Project and Implementation		TL 35,164.00
	12	Geyve Khan Restoration		
	13	Yorgancılar Bazaar Entrance Façade Improvement Project Revision		
	14	Yorgancılar Bazaar Entrance Façade Improvement Project		TL 115,900.00
	15	Kozahan Garden Arrangement Project		
	16	Kozahan Building Survey Preparations		TL 69,000
	17	Kozahan Restitution Project		TL 18,000
	18	Kozahan Restoration Project		TL 13,000
	19	Kozahan Doors Restoration Project		
	20	Fidan Khan Survey		
	21	Tuz Khan Project and Restorations		
	22	Yiğit Cedit Mosque Restoration and Landscaping		TL 75,447,000
	23	Abdal Cultural Center Projects		
	24	Ertas Bazaar Street Sign Provision		TL 624
	25	Arrangement Project for 1.Murad Avenue park		TL 58,000
	26	Civil Architecture Example (S.M.Ö.) Building Survey		

		(OSMANGAZI-ALACAMESCIT MAH.4349/14)		
	27	Civil Architecture Sample (Building Survey, Restitution and Restoration Project and Practice (OSMANGAZI-ALACAMESCIT MAH.4349/15)		
	28	Armutlu Fountain Project and Restoration		
	29	Karakadi Mosque, Fountain Restoration		TL 4,400
	30	Nilüfer Bazaar of Villagers, Fountain Projects		
	31	Building Survey of Kanunname-, Ihtisab-I Bursa (Nilüfer Bazaar of Villagers)		
	32	Muradiye Park Pool Maintenance	Long term-periodical	
	33	Tahtakale Square Pool Maintenance	Long term-periodical	
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Zoning Plan of (Yıldırım Complex) Yıldırım-Davutkadi Area		
	2	Zoning Plan (Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex) Setbasi – Yeşil - Emirsultan		
GOVERNORSHIP OF BURSA – UNION OF PROMOTING CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	Dowery Handcrafts Contest	ULUUMAY MUSEUM OF OTTOMAN FOLKLORIC DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS	
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	1	Osmangazi Tomb Building Survey Project Preparation		TL 98.500
	2	Murad I Hudavendigâr Tomb Building Survey, Restitution, Restoration and Locality Arranging Projects		TL 98.500
	3	Muradiye Complex 12 Projects of Tomb Building Survey, Restitution, Restoration		TL 106.900
	4	Inebey Madrasah Restoration Construction Part I and II		TL 1,410,461.86
	5	Orhangazi Tomb Repair		TL 65,337.00
	6	Murad I Hudavendigâr Tomb Repair		TL 251,059.61
	7	Repairs of the Osmangazi and Orhangazi Tombs		TL 95,333.86
	8	Orhangazi Tomb Sarcophagus Cover Material Purchase (Reconstruction to be the same as the original)		TL 8,711.50
	9	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (First stage Restoration of Tophane Slopes, and Bursa Fortresses between Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism and Officer's Club)	BMM	TL 1,000,000.00
	10	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Reconstruction of Yıldırım Beyazıt Mosque's minarets)	BMM	TL 200,000.00
	11	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Restoration of Kütahya Khan)	BMM	TL 100,000.00
	12	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Restoration of registered Cık Cık "In and Out" Turkish Bath, which is located on H22d07d3c/4239/2 in Osmangazi District of Bursa Province)	BMM	TL 150,000.00
	13	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Construction of Vaulting, Façade Arrangement and Flooring of Nilüfer Villagers Bazaar)	OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY	TL 800,000.00
	14	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Sarcophagus Cover	DIRECTORATE OF BURSA INSTITUTE OF	TL 34,858.00

		Material Purchase for Murat I. Hüdavendigâr Tomb)	MATUREMENT	
	15	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (The task of electric compensation at the Museum of Turkish-Islamic Works, which is related to Directorate of Museums)	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (DIRECTORATE OF MUSEUMS)	TL 9,285.42
	16	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Security System Renewal of the Museum of Turkish-Islamic Works "Green Madrasah")	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	41.872,30 TL
	17	Financial contribution related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Construction survey, Restitution, Restoration and Landscaping as well as Electricity Network Setup of Bursa Osmangazi Muradiye Mosque)		12.685,00 TL
ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY KETAM	1	Identification of the Plant Types Used in Bursa's Urban Landscape and Plants of Domestic and Foreign Origins that Could be Used for This Purpose		TL 14.641
	2	Bursa Urban Flora		TL 4.650,00
ÇEKÜL	1	Cumalıkızık Street Improvement	BTSO TOBB	TL 500.000
	2	Veledi Habib Mosque and Tomb	Gökçen Family	TL 500.000
BMM – IT DEPARTMENT	1	Creating a Web-Based 3D City Guide and Spatially Generating and Migrating to the System the Current Geographic Data	All Divisions and the Public	TL 95.000
	2	Unlimited User Licence and Web Licence Service for Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Web-Based 3D City Guide	The Public	TL 300.000
	3	Bursa Geographic Spraying Informatics System	General Directorate of Health Affairs	TL 70.000
	4	Bursa Metropolitan Municipality 2011 Satellite Feed Service		TL 322.200
	5	BMM Ground Control Point Measurement Service Purchase	All Divisions	TL 12.220
	6	Bursa Provincial Landscaping Plan, Base Map Digitalization and Sector Analysis Interface Software Service Purchase	General Directorate of Zoning and Urban Planning	TL 112.800
BMM – CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS OFFICE	1	Lamii Çelebi Symposium (April 15-18, 2011)		
	2	International Symposium on Street Culture in Ottoman Geography (October 13-16 2011)		
	3	Theatre play called "Osmancık" in 2012		
	4	Opening 4 exhibitions on urban history and culture		
	5	"I know my city because I visit" Project (Guidance and Transportation Services) Between January 1, 2012-December 31, 2012, there were 352 tours		
BMM – EDITORIAL OFFICE – CITY COUNCIL	1	Book "Bursa Knowledge"	BMM, Uludağ University	
	2	"Activities of Bursa Step by Step" (08.04.2012 – Yeşil Mosque and Complex; 14.10.2012 – Grand Mosque and Khans Area)		
BMM – EDITORIAL OFFICE	1	Commemoration of Murat I Hüdavendigâr in Pristina		
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF HOUSING AND EXPROPRIATION	1	Murat I Mosque and Surrounding Area Core Area Current Plan Purchase (Numbered and sent to Directorate of Gardens and Parts for identification of tree types)	B.M.M. Head of Real Estate Nationalisation Department	
	2	Yıldırım Mosque and Surrounding Area Core Area Current Plan Purchase (Numbered and sent to Directorate of Gardens and Parts for identification	B.M.M. Head of Real Estate Nationalisation	

		of tree types)	Department	
	3	Muradiye Complexes and Surrounding Area Core Area Current Map Purchase (Numbered and sent to Directorate of Gardens and Parts for identification of tree types)	B.M.M. Head of Real Estate Nationalisation Department	
	4	Yeşil Tomb and the Mosque's Surrounding Area Core Area Current Plan Purchase (Numbered and sent to Directorate of Gardens and Parts for identification of tree types)	B.M.M. Head of Real Estate Nationalisation Department	
	5	Heykel Khans Area and its Surrounding Area Core Area Current Plan Purchase (Numbered and sent to Directorate of Gardens and Parts for identification of tree types)	B.M.M. Head of Real Estate Nationalisation Department	
BMM - PROJECTS	1	Old Silk Khan Building Survey, Restitution and Restoration Project		TL 65,000 + VAT
	2	Emir Khan Building Survey and Restitution Project		TL 52,000 + VAT
	3	Ertugrul Bey Mosque (Across Geyve Khan) Square Repair Project		
	4	Kutahya Khan Building Survey, Restitution, Restoration Projects		
	5	Reyhan Pasha Turkish Bath Building Survey, Restitution and Restoration Projects		TL 34,900 + VAT
	6	Yeşil Public Kitchen Maintenance and Repairs		
	7	Building Survey, Restitution and Restoration Projects for Walls of Bursa 1 st and 2 nd Phase		TL 100,000 + VAT
	8	Tophane Park Landscaping Project		
	9	Cik Cik (Gir Çık) Turkish Bath Building Survey, Restitution and Restoration Projects		TL 34,900 + VAT
	10	Ataturk Road Facade Improvement Project		
	11	Cumhuriyet Road Facade Improvement Project		TL 19,750 + VAT
	12	Competition of Orhangazi Square Urban Design and Square Improvement Projects		TL 270,000
	13	Inventory of Bursa Cultural Assets: Monumental Works		TL 60,000 + VAT
	14	Reyhan Kayhan Khans Area scale model preparation		TL 76,800 + VAT
	15	Reyhan Khans Area urban design project (Conceptual project of Italian Architect Massimiliano Fuksas)		€ 120,000
	16	Yıldırım Mosque Minarets Reconstruction Project		
	17	Yıldırım Mosque Toilet Project		
	18	Silk Khan Building Survey – Restitution – Restoration Project		
	19	Murad II Road Facade Improvement Project		
	20	Grand Mosque Landscaping and façade repair – Fountain and Lighting projects		
	21	Historical Tombstones Inventory Work		
	22	Balibey Khan Restoration and Repair Project		
	23	Osmangazi Road Facade Improvement Project		
	24	Muradiye shop+toilet+water tank+security booth+wall project		
	25	Covered Bazaar Building Survey, façade improvement, roof covering and engineering projects		
	26	Wooden Security Hut Project (for Yeşil Mosque, Grand Mosque, Murat I. Mosque, Yıldırım and Emirsultan Mosques)		

BMM – DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL WORKS	1	Restoration of Kütahya Khan and Façade Improvement Construction for surroundings	Owners	TL 2,308,463.55 + VAT
	2	Façade Improvement Construction for Atatürk Road		TL 1,468,644.07 + VAT
	3	Façade Improvement Construction for Cumhuriyet Road		TL 2,317,212.50 + VAT
	4	Restoration works of the minarets of Yıldırım Bayezid and Façade Illumination Works		TL 3,110,002.20 + VAT
	5	Geyve Khan Landscaping implementation		TL 655,881.74 +VAT
	6	Toilet and privy construction for İsmail Hakkı Mosque		
	7	Façade Improvement of Murat II Road		
	8	Cık Cık (In and Out) Turkish Bath Construction work		

-3- Social-Economic-Environmental Life Quality				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF PROJECTS	1	Arranging of the Garden of the Yeşil Tomb	Technical Affairs Department	
	2	Arranging of the Garden of the Yeşil Mosque		
	3	Yeşil Tomb Exterior Lighting Project		
	4	Yıldırım Mosque Exterior Lighting Project		
	5	Building Survey Works		
	6	Arranging of the Garden of the Muradiye Complex		
	7	Arranging of the Garden of the Yıldırım Complex		
	8	Arranging of the Garden of the Murat I Complex		
BMM – TECHNICAL AFFAIRS	1	Ulu Mosque Locality Illumination and Fountain Construction Works		
	2	Electrical Works of Minarets and Exterior Lighting of Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque		
	3	Arranging of Locality of the Yeşil Mosque		
BMM – ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION AND CONTROL	1	Landscaping of the Locality of the Yeşil Tomb		
BMM – CITY POLICE	1	Inspection and control of all advertisement elements (paper, banner, flyer, label, stand) that are used against the regulations and that leads to visual pollution (7500 pcs)	BMM	
BMM – INFORMATICS DIRECTORATE	1	Enabling the numerator module for district municipalities so that they can enter data online / creation of an editing module for 7 central districts / providing hardware	BMM	
UEDAŞ (Uludağ Electricity Distribution Inc.)	1	Cable installations at Covered Bazaar		
	2	Cable installations for Murad I. Mosque and the renewal of the transformer		
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY	1	Expropriation of green land and road in Reyhan St. (H22d07a2d / 4398 / 33)		TL 235,000.00
	2	Expropriation of green land and registered road in Reyhan St. (H22d07a2d / 4398 / 28)		TL 240,000.00

-4- Training and Awareness Raising			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
GOVERNORSHIP	1	Buying and Distributing to the Local Administrations the Bursa Local Administrations 2010 Book		
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY	1	The Project of the Training of Young Volunteers of Bursa's Road to History and Culture - 2006		
ULUDAG UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	1	"Revival of a Traditional Community Engagement Model for a Sustainable Future of a Historical Commercial District", Futures, Vol.43, Iss.4, pp. 361-373 (DOI: doi:10.1016/j.futures.2011.01.003)		
	2	"Sustainable Revitalisation as a tool for Regenerating the Attractiveness of a Historical Commercial District", Urban Design International, vol:16, no:3, pp.188-201 (DOI: doi: 10.1057/udi.2011.1)		
	3	"Community Engagement in the Rehabilitation of Historical Commercial Districts: Historical Bazaar and Khans Area Platform as a case.", International Ecological Architecture and Planning Symposium Proceedings Book, pp.444-446 , 15-18 October 2009 Antalya, Turkey,		
	4	Bursa Khans Area and the Historical Bazaar, U.U. R&D and Briefing Days Poster Presentations against Shopping Centres, 15-16 November 2011		
	5	"The First Integral Plan Towards Healing the Bursa's Covered Bazaar and Khans Area: Piccinato's Plan," History of the Bazaar, Publications of Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Bursa Research Centre, Bursa p.470-476. 2010		
	6	Model Proposal for Management Plan of Bursa's Historical Bazaar and Khans Area, U.U. R&D and Briefing Days Poster Presentations, 15-16 November 2011		
	7	"The Covered Bazaar and the Khans Area through History," Bursa's Urban and Architectural Development Symposium Declaration Book, p.289-309, 7-8 April 2008, Gaye Publishing House, Bursa, Turkey		
	8	The changing urban scenario of historical commercial districts as the hearts of everyday life in cities: Khans and Covered Bazaar Region in Bursa as a case , International Sociological Association (ISA) International Congress: Challenging Urban Identities, 25-27 September, Milano, Italy (undisclosed declaration) 2003		
	9	"Renovation Works of the Covered Bazaar and the Khans Area and Piccinato's Plan after the 1958 Fire," Southern Marmara Architecture, no: 10, p. 7-13.2000		
	10	"A Study of Bursa Khans Area's Change and Transition Process and Conservation," Doctoral Dissertation, Yildiz Technical University, FBE, Istanbul, 2007		
	11	"A Management Proposition for Making Use of Architectural Identity on Public Outdoors: Bursa Republic Area Sample" a Doctoral Dissertation Endorsed by the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality.		TL 10,399
	12	Urban Design Model for Bursa City Centre		
ULUDAG UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ART HISTORY	1	Muradiye Complex (Article)		
	2	Muradiye Complex as a Part of the Formation of Bursa (Article)		
	3	Works during the Reign of Sultan Murat I. (Article)		
	4	Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex (Article)		
	5	Visiting and examining all Sultan Complexes with our		

		Students as a Part of our Ottoman Architecture Lessons.		
	6	Renovations done to the Yeşil Mosque (Article)		
	7	Orhan Complex (Article)		
ULUDAG UNIVERSITY KETAM	1	TRANSCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE REGISTRY OF BURSA COURTS NO. A 153 DATING 1599 (1006-1007)		TL 8,350
	2	Inventory Study Related to Identification of Bursa's Architecture and Industrial Heritage		TL 14,640
ULUDAG UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	1	Kamil Kepecioglu, Bursa Log, I-IV, (Prepared with H. Algul-O.Cetin-M.Kara-M.Hizli-M.A.Yediyildiz), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Bursa 2009.		
	2	"Religious Structures in Bursa's Bazaar," History of the Bazaar Bursa, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Bursa Research Centre, Bursa 2010, p.328-334.		
	3	"Bursa Education Structure that survived from the Ottomans to our day," Bursa Cultural Assets Inventory: Monumental Works (Prepared by N.T.Dostoglu-Hamdi Dostoglu), Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Bursa Library, Bursa 2011, p.317-321.		
	4	"Muradiye Madrasahs," Bizim Mahalle – Bursa Muradiye Region (R. Kaplanoglu-A.Elbas), Bursa Osmangazi Municipality, Bursa 2008, p.75-79.		
	5	"Education-Training Bursa and Madrasahs that Survive to our Day," Religious Culture in Bursa (Mustafa Kara), Bursa 2011, p.161-188.		
	6	Bursa in the Yearbooks of Hudavendigar (All Yearbooks will be translated to our current language)		
CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS BURSA BRANCH	1	Cumalıkızık Painting Workshop as a part of Child and Architecture Events	Children of Nilufer-Yıldırım Community Centres	
	2	Jale Erzen's Speech "Structure and Aesthetics in Mosques of Architect Sinan"		
	3	Celik Erengezin's Speech "Energy Architecture and Urban Transformation"		
	4	Architectural Accessibility Seminar		
	5	Hasan Ozbay's Speech "Urban Design and Architectural Project Competitions"		
	6	Art Gallery "The Dream City"		
	7	Gallery "Architecture According to a Child"		
	8	1 st Structure and Life, Architecture Awards and Gallery		
	9	2 nd Structure and Life, Architecture Awards and Gallery		
	10	National Architecture Project Competition for Students for Meeting-Gallery-Presentation Area which is Expected to be Developed under the "Sustainability" Theme at 23 rd International Structure&Life Congress and Exhibition Centre		
	11	National Architecture Project Competition for Students for Meeting-Gallery-Presentation Area which is Expected to be Developed under the "Sustainability" Theme at 24 th International Structure&Life Congress and Exhibition Centre		
	12	Picture Competition "Toki's beating on the City of Bursa"		
BURSA CHAMBER OF CIVIL ENGINEERS	1	Investigation of the differences between the original state and the new state of Tekke Mosque located in Bursa Orhangazi by Dogangun A, Bagbanci O and Kusu S. Expertise 2011	Orhangazi Courthouse	
BMM – PROJECTS DIRECTORATE	1	Workshop "Sharing Experiences During the Preparations of Management Plans in Turkey's and World Heritage Sites" during the celebration of the 40 th year of UNESCO World Heritage Agreement	BMM, National Committee of UNESCO	
	2	Symposium on "Khans Area and Cumalıkızık, Candidates for UNESCO World Heritage List	BMM, Uludağ University	

-5- Accessibility – Transportation			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
BURULAŞ (Bursa Transportation Public Transportation Enterprise Industry and Trade Inc.)	1	Nostalgic Tram	BMM	EUR 2,749,891.26
	2	Bursaray University Phase	B.M.M. Head of Rail Systems Department	
	3	Bursaray Emek Phase	B.M.M. Head of Rail Systems Department	
	4	Incirli Street Tram Line	BMM	EUR 944,400.76
	5	Projects, Supply, Installation and Adaptation to the Current System of the Power Units (static inventors) of Hrs B80 Vehicles		EUR 1,423,200
	6	Heating, Cooling and Ventilation System Projects of Hrs B80 Vehicles		EUR 2,160,000
	7	Purchase of 15 Articulated, 25 Solo and 45 Medium Buses		Solo TL 4,650,000.00
	8	50 Buses were rented by B.M.M. Head of Transportation Department		TL 3,228,300.00 + VAT
	9	A 3 year Tender of Bursa Inter-cities and International Bus Terminal Operation spanning from 01.09.2010 to 31.08.2013 was granted.		TL 1,200,000 + VAT monthly
	10	15 Medium Buses were purchased from Otokar Inc. (15+3=18)		EUR 1,584,000.00 + VAT
	11	10 Articulated Buses were Purchased from Mercedes-Benz Turk Inc.		EUR 2,450,000.00 + VAT
	12	30 Solo Buses were Purchased. +6 (20%) a Total of 36		EUR 3,748,500 + EUR 749,700 = EUR 4,498,200 + VAT
	13	Operating Cruise Ships in Gemlik Gulf during Summer Months of the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012		
	14	Hrs Vehicle Purchase	B.M.M. Head of Rail Systems Department	
	15	Tram Purchase		
	16	Building Additional Tracks to Warehouse Section	B.M.M. Head of Rail Systems Department	
BMM - TRANSPORTATION	1	Pedestrianization of Cumhuriyet Road	BURULAS, B.M.M. Head of Rail Systems Department	
	2	Cumhuriyet Road Nostalgic Tram Line	Department of Technical Affairs	
	3	Road and roundabout arrangement projects during T1 Tram Line works	BMM	
BMM - INFORMATICS	1	Setting up smart transportation system	BMM	

-6- Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
GOVERNORSHIP	1	Tourism Week Events 15-22 April 2010 (Endorsed)		
	2	Dubai Tourism Fair Events 4-7 May 2010		
	3	Bedesten and Khans Area Presentation Brochure Prepared		
	4	Updating the Website of Bursa Governorship. Preparing English, Arabic and Russian design of the website		
	5	Preparing a Website design for Bursa Culture, Tourism and Presentation Unit		
	6	Kerkuk Turkmeneli TV and As TV's Shows for the Presentation of Bursa		
	7	Publishing Bursa's Magazine		
	8	Japanese Year Bursa Events in Turkey, Kozahan 16 September 2010		
	9	Presentation Brochures for Kurekli Waterfall and City Forest (Hamamlikizik)		
	10	TRT Arabic Chanel, Bursa's Special Show 06 October 2010 (Live)		
	11	Multiplication of Printed Presentation Materials, Presentation Kit, Presentation Movies, Exhibition Bag, Virtual Tour		
	12	USA Houston Turkish Fest. 6-7 November 2010		
	13	Hosting Tourism Investors from UAE (Dubai)		
	14	World Travel Market London Events 8-12 November 2010		
	15	3 rd International Health Tourism Congress Istanbul Events 3-6 December 2010		
	16	EMITT 2011 (East Mediterranean International Tourism and Travel) FAIR EVENTS		
	17	Preparing Visuals of Bursa (DVD)		
	18	Dubai Shopping Festival, Turkish Day Events 10 December 2010		
PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	2008, Queen Elizabeth II, Duke of Edinburgh Prince Philip and Hayrunnisa Gul Koza Khan and Khans Area Program		
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	1	City Guide of Bursa 2011 (printed in both in Turkish and English)		
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY	1	Proceedings, Osman Gazi and Bursa (Symposium)		
	2	Proceedings, Development of Bursa and Urban Planning Culture (Symposium)		
	3	Proceedings, Culture and Art in the Capital, Bursa (Symposium)		TL 8,000
	4	Proceedings, Bursa's Urban and Architectural Development (symposium)		
	5	Proceedings, The Ottoman Modernisation and Bursa (Symposium)		TL 10,650.00
	6	Proceedings, Osmangazi and His Reign (Symposium)		TL 23,500
	7	Proceedings, Orhangazi and His Reign (Symposium)		
	8	Proceedings, Sultan Murad I Hüdavendigâr and His Reign (Symposium)		
	9	The Book, Archers' Bazaar		TL 9,600

	10	Koza Khan Book		TL 28,000
	11	Geyve Khan Book		TL 18,600
	12	The Book, Muradiye Village		TL 51,000
	13	The Book, "A Turkish Capital, Bursa" from A. Gabriel		TL 32,500
	14	The Book, Foundations during the Founding Phase of the Ottomans		TL 9,500
	15	The Tourism Symposium Book		TL 10,900
	16	The History of Cutlery in Bursa Book		
	17	Trails of an Empire, Osmangazi Book		TL 103,650
	18	Map of the Historical Bursa		
	19	The Book, The Loved Sultans of Bursa		
	20	Hisarkology Book		
	21	The Book, Now in Bursa		TL 28,500.00
	22	The Book, Migration		
	23	Daily City tours in the scope of Bursa Urban Culture		
	24	Sightseeing tours in Bursa		
	25	Commemoration of Osma Gazi and Organization of the Bursa's Conquest (Symposium, public walk, village weddings, Rahvan Horses Run, Photography Contest)		
	26	Running Race and Half Marathon Organization (in the scope of Commemoration of Osman Gazi and Organization of the Bursa's Conqueror)		
	27	Commemoration of Murad I Hüdavendigâr at his tomb in Bursa		
	28	Activities of Karabaş-ı Veli Culture Centre		
	29	Activities of Seyid Usul Culture Centre		
	30	Activities of Somuncu Baba House Culture Centre		
	31	Activities of Ördekli Culture Centre		
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Commemoration Day of Yıldırım Bayezid (Since 2007)		
BURSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	1	Restoration and Supply Construction of Merinos Atatürk Congress and Culture Centre	BMM	
BMM – INFORMATICS DIRECTORATE	1	Publishing the Book on Bursa's City Guide (Developing the 2D map of City Guide and Publishing)	All Departments, Public Establishments and Organisations, Citizens	
	2	Preparation of maps and posters, historical environment map, Uludağ Transportation and Values Map, City Guide, booklets and hand maps	BMM	
BMM – PROJECTS	1	The Book on Historical Bazaar and Khans Area		
	2	Neighbourhood Books of Maksem, Nalbantoglu, Hocaalızade, Tahtakale, Alipasha, İbrahimpaşa Neighbourhoods		
	3	Preparation of Introduction film for Candidateship of UNESCO World Heritage List	BMM	TL 70,000 + VAT
	4	"bursa.com.tr – Bursa is under your finger prints" projects in 11 languages	BMM, BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency)	
	5	Website of Bursa Site Management (in Turkish and English)	BAB,BMM	
BMM –	1	Publishings and applications within the scope of Our Street Project	Foundation of Bursa Researches	

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS – CENTRE OF BURSA RESEARCHES	2	Book of Uludağ's Fifth Unity (Kızık Villages)	Foundation of Bursa Researches	
	3	Book, Grand Mosque		
	4	Book, Ottoman Capital Bursa		
	5	Book, Articles About Bursa by Halil İnalçık		
	6	Book, Rural Life, Rural Architecture		
	7	Guide of Murad Hüdavendigâr Complex		
	8	Guide of Yeşil Complex		
	9	Guide of Yıldırım Complex		
	10	Map of Historical Bazaar and Khans Area		
	11	Book, Endowments of Bursa I		
	12	Proceedings of Street Symposium		
	13	Historical Album of Brousse		
	14	Guider of Spiritual Values		
BURSA ASSOCIATION OF OLD WORKS' LOVERS	1	Publication of the book "Bursa and It's Monuments"	Sponsoring Company	

-7- Emergency and Disaster Management			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
HEAD OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS	1	Risk Information Project of Fire in Factories	BMM	
	2	Fire equipment and hose drobe number (15) are increased around firevalves where fire extinguishing trucks are not able to go through on the south side of the city and some rural areas.	BMM	
	3	Procurement of Small Area Extinguisher Tool (3)	BMM	
	4	Establishment of volunteering Fire Fighters Organization and training them (102 people)	BMM, ORSAT, AKUT, MAK, NAK, VILLAGES	
HEAD OF HR AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT	1	B.M.M. Head of Fire Departments New Personnel Recruitment	BMM	
BMM - INFORMATICS	1	Setting up Disaster Information System	BMM	

- **Cumalıkızık Village**

-1- Management (Authority, Legislation, Organisation, Coordination, Participation)			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	NO	NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
BMM – PROJECTS	1	Arranging Strategy Meetings for the creation of data for Site Management fort he UNESCO World Heritage List	BMM	TL 42,000 TL+ VAT

-2- Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning			CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Construction survey of registered buildings in 7 different regions inside the Cumalıkızık Village Urban Preservation Area, construction survey of unregistered structures' façade, approval by BKVKBK (2008)	Provincial Special Administration Bursa Branch of Chamber of Architects	
	2	Preparation of Restitution and Restoration projects of all old and new registered parcels (façade surveys or 4 unregistered parcels, all unregistered façade reinforcement projects carried out earlier as well as 54 parcel survey) and approval by BKVKBK in five different regions	Provincial Special Administration Bursa Branch of Chamber of Architects	
	3	Façade and roof reinforcement works for structures unregistered or registered later in different places (12)	Provincial Special Administration	
	4	Restoration project of Cumalıkızık Village Mosque (2811/1 parcel)	Provincial Special Administration Bursa Branch of Chamber of Architects	
	5	Restoration Project for Museum (2812/7 parcel)	Provincial Special Administration Bursa Branch of Chamber of Architects	
	6	Restoration Project of Socio-Cultural Area (2813/1 parcel)	Provincial Special Administration Bursa Branch of Chamber of Architects	
BMM - PROJECTS	1	Construction survey, restitution, restoration projects of Kızık Culture House		TL 29,0000.00 + VAT
	2	Basic repair work at the motel and restaurant located on Cumalıkızık parcel 32 and 96.		
BMM- CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	1	Bursa Meeting of Union of Historical Cities: Rural Life and Rural Architecture (Sep 6-9, 2012)		
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	1	Contribution margin related to the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Cumalıkızık Village: An Ottoman Village living for 3000 years)	YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	TL 602,120.89
BMM - INFORMATICS	1	Making a web based 3 dimensional city guide, creation of current geographical data in a spatial way and	PUBLIC AND ALL	TL 95,000

		digitalization of them	UNITS	
	2	Unlimited licensing and web licensing of BMM Web based 3D City Guide	PUBLIC	TL 300,000
	3	BMM Procurement of satellite images of Bursa		TL 322,200
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF HOUSING AND EXPROPRIATION	1	Procurement of trees in the core area of Cumalıkızık and surroundings	BMM, DIRECTORATE OF HOUSING AND EXPROPRIATION	
CULTURAL SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION OF HISTORICAL BURSA KIZIKLAR (Kızıklar-Der)	1	BROCHURE (KIZIKLAR)	YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	
	2	CELEBRATION; KIZIKLAR ARE MEETING		
	3	HISTORICAL PILAF DAYS		
	4	RECOVERING PROJECTS FOR CHESNUT		
	5	3 PANELS AND 1 SYMPOSIUM (KIZIKLAR)	BMM, KAFKAS PASTA ŞEKERLEME SAN.TİC.A.Ş.-	

-3- Social-Economic-Environmental Life Quality			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	1	Irrigation Practices – Closed System Irrigation Facility at Yıldırım Cumalıkızık Village	-	-

-4- Training and Awareness Raising			CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	House Hostess Training (Women of Cumalıkızık) 2007		
	2	Cumalıkızık People's Culture (People's Kitchen, Names, Nicknames, Chestnut Culture) Area Investigation		
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	An Ottoman Village Livign for 3000 years – Idea Contest of Cumalıkızık – Colloquium, Symposium and Contest Book		
	2	History Keepers Never Lost in Time - Making a model of Cumalıkızık (1/200) within the scope of Cumalıkızık Project	Provincial Special Administration, Bursa Branch of Chamber of Architects	

	3	History Keepers Never Lost in Time – Photography Exhibition within the scope of Cumalıkızık Project	BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency) (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), Yıldırım District Governorship	
	4	History Keepers Never Lost in Time – Workshop on Tourism Strategies for Cumalıkızık	BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), Yıldırım District Governorship, Uludağ University, NGOs, Vocational Chambers, TÜRSAB (Union of Turkish Travel Agencies)	
ULUDAG UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	1	"Physical Structure and Touristic Relationships in Cumalıkızık from past until today," Cumalikizik Tourism Strategy Panel and Workshop - Photograph Gallery, s. S. 72-79 Cumalıkızık, Bursa, 2012.		
	2	"Wooden Residence System in Traditional Cumalıkızık Houses," Uludag University, Department of Engineering – Architecture Magazine, Volume: 16, Issue:1, p. 41 – 51, Bursa, 2011.		
	3	"A Participatory Governance Model for Sustainable Development of Cumalıkızık, A Heritage Site in Turkey", Environment and Urbanization (SSCI) , 161-185 pp., April,2009,21, Sage Publ.,DOI: 10.1177/0956247809103012		
	4	"Evaluation of Traditional Turkish Wooden Building Culture in Terms of Ecological and Socio-cultural Sustainability; Case Study Cumalıkızık/Bursa" in World Applied Sciences Journal-WASJ (ISI),10(4), 466-471,Idosi Journals,ISSN 1818-4952.		
	5	"Transactions on the Built Environment", Suliman M. F., Jamal Al-Q.(eds)., "Evaluation of The Community Participation in The "Cumalıkızık Collaboration Project-Living Ottoman Village in The Third Millennium",Tripoli, Libya, July 2009		
	6	"Protecting a Historical Legacy for a Sustainable Future: Cumalıkızık," from the declaration book "The Symposium Book, an Ottoman Village- Cumalıkızık living in the 3rd Millennium," p. 219-222, Bursa, Turkey, December 2007		
	7	Admin of the work group "An Ottoman Village-Cumalıkızık living in the 3 rd Millennium" which is a part of the cooperation protocol signed by Chamber of Architects Bursa Branch, Bursa Provincial Special Administration and Bursa Yıldırım Municipality, 2006-2010		
	8	Member of this Science Board of "An Ottoman Village-Cumalıkızık living in the 3 rd Millennium" Symposium		

9	Member of Project Competition Jury in "An Ottoman Village-Cumalıkızık living in the 3rd Millennium" Symposium		
10	"An Ottoman Village- Cumalıkızık living in the 3 rd Millennium," TMMOB Chamber of Architects Bursa Branch, Southern Marmara Architecture Magazine Issue:27, .24-27, (2008)		
11	"The Cooperation: an Ottoman Village-Cumalıkızık living in the 3 rd Millennium," World Construction Magazine, Issue:2008/8, P.83-86, (2008)		
12	"An Ottoman Village-Cumalıkızık living in the 3 rd Millennium," Section 1, Konforum Magazine, Issue:19, P.98-102, (2010).		
13	"An Ottoman Village-Cumalıkızık living in the 3rd Millennium," Section 2, Konforum Magazine, Issue:20, P.92-96, (2010).		
14	An Examination of the Process Methods During the Rejuvenating Works on the Historical Settlements, Uludag University Institute of Physical Sciences Post Graduate Program, 2010-2012 Dissertation		
15	"Bursa Khans Area and Cumalıkızık During the Application Process for UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List" Panel, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, 27 September 2011, Bursa, Panelist		
16	Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Orhangazi Square and Locality Urban Design Project Competition, Jury Membership		
17	Fire Precautions and Fire Fighting Project for Historical Surroundings such as Bursa, Cumalıkızık Village, 2001, Project No:1999/35		
18	2004, "A Study On The Fire Conservation Of Historic Cumalıkızık Village"., JOURNAL OF CULTURAL HERITAGE, CNR - Special Project"Cultural Heritage", Italy. J CULT HERIT 5 (2): 213-219 APR-JUN 2004, Arts&Humanities Citation Index - Quarterly - ISSN: 1296-2074, (2004).		
19	Cumalıkızık Workshop as a part of the "Improving the Competitive Power in Industry and Tourism" 2010 Financial Support Program	International Participant (Italy – Palermo). TURSAB (Union of Turkish Travel Agencies) Bursa Branch Uludag University (Social Sciences Occupation High School) Bursa Chamber OF Photographers TMMOB Chamber of Architects Bursa Branch Association of Education, Unity and Development of the Women of Cumalıkızık	

			Village	
	20	The Alteration Process of 700 Years Aged "Cumalikizik Village" , 2010, Located in the First Capital of the Ottoman Empire World Applied Science Journal, 10 (11): 1354-1362, (Indexed ISI)- Quarterly – ISSN: 1296-2074, (2004)		
	21	Giving back what was taken from the Rice Han in the 20 th Century in the 21 st Century, Material in Architecture, Year:4, Issue:14, p. 55-66., 2009		
	22	Lost Values and Living Trails in Cumalikizik, "Trails," 7 th International Sinan Symposium Declaration Book, 2011		
ULUDAG UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ART HISTORY	1	The Turkish Culture in Kizik Villages (Article)		
ULUDAG UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF THEOLOGY	1	"The History's Gift to Bursa: The Kizik (An Evaluation of the Number of the Historical Kizik Villages)," Uludağ's Five, Bursa Kizik Villages, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Bursa 2009, p.2-23.		
BMM – PROJECTS DEPARTMENT	1	Workshop "Sharing Experiences for Turkey's Management Plan in World Heritage List" within the scope of the 40 th celebration of UNESCO World Heritage Agreement	BMM, National Committee of UNESCO	
	2	Candidate for UNESCO World Heritage List "Khans Area and Cumalikizik"	BMM, Uludağ University	

-5- Accessibility – Transportation				CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF PHYSICAL AFFAIRS	1	Cumalikizik Bridges	BMM	
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORTATION	1	Bridge and Connection Roads Project Controlling	BMM	

-6- Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management				CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Brochure (Kiziklar)		
	2	History Keepers Never Lost in Time – Opening the website " www.cumalikiik.gen.tr " within the scope of Cumalikizik Project	BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), Yıldırım District Governorship	

	3	History Keepers Never Lost in Time – Preparation of Banner, Borchures, Poster within the scope of Cumalikizik Project (5000 banners, 10,000 Brochure and 100 posters)	BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), Yıldırım District Governorship	
	4	History Keepers Never Lost in Time – Publication of Introductory Booklets within the scope of Cumalikizik Project (25 pages 1000 booklets)	BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), Yıldırım District Governorship	
	5	History Keepers Never Lost in Time – Making and distribution of the Cumalikizik Introductory Film (15 min) within the scope of Cumalikizik Project	BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), Yıldırım District Governorship	
	6	History Keepers Never Lost in Time – Introductory events in Italy (Brescia) within the scope of Cumalikizik Project	BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), Yıldırım District Governorship, Uludağ University, TURSAB (Union of Turkish Travel Agencies)	
	7	Making a publication out of all the studies	Long term Periodical	
	8	Cumalikizik Raspberry Festival & International Cumalikizik Festival (Every Year in June)	Long term Periodical	
	9	Chesnut and Chesnut Candy Festival (Since 2012) and Panel on Chesnut Production	Long term Periodical	
	10	Intenational Festival of Sonnets and Poets (Since 2004)	Long term Periodical	
	11	Dede Day (Commemoration) (Since 2009)	Long term Periodical	
BMM – PROJECTS DEPARTMENT	1	Preparation of Introductory Film for Candidateship of UNESCO Worls Heritage List	BMM	TL 70,000 + VAT
	2	Making the web site under the project “bursa.com.tr – Bursa is under your finger prints” in 11 languages.	BMM, BEBKA	
	3	Making the web site for Bursa Area Management (English and Turkish)	BAB, BMM	

- Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency - BEBKA "Custodians of History Surviving the Tunnel of Time Project", prepared by the Municipality of Yıldırım for Cumalikizik Village, has been chosen to receive support as part of the 2010 Financial Support Program "Enhancing the Power Of Competition in Industry and Tourism". Yıldırım District Office were partners on the project and worked together with TURSAB (Turkey Travel Agents Association), Uludağ University Engineering – Architecture Faculty Architecture Department and School of Social Sciences, Bursa Chamber of Photographers, Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects, Bursa Chamber of Architects, Cumalikizik Village Women's Education, Solidarity and Development Association, Collegio Universitario, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Brescia Municipality. Under the project a two-language website www.cumalikizik.gen.tr was prepared along with a promotional booklet and film, a 1/200 scale model of the village was exhibited in the area, a photo exhibition was organized in Italy and finally a Cumalikizik Tourism Strategies Panel and Workshop was held.

-7- Emergency and Disaster Management				CUMALIKIZIK KÖYÜ
NAME OF THE ESTABLISHMENT	NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	PARTNERS OF THE PROJECT/ACTIVITY	THE BUDGET OF THE PROJECT /ACTIVITY
BMM –	1	Risk Information Project of Fire in Factories	BMM	

DIRECTORATE OF FIRE FIGTHERS	2	Fire equipment and hose drobe number (15) are increased around fire valves where fire extinguishing trucks are not able to go through on the south side of the city and some rural areas.	BMM	
	3	Procurement of Small Area Extinguisher Tool (3)	BMM	
	4	Establishment of volunteering Fire Fighters Organization and training them (102 people)	BMM, ORSAT, AKUT, MAK, NAK, VILLAGES	
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF HUMAN RESOURCES	1	B.M.M. Head of Fire Departments New Personnel Recruitment	BMM	
BMM - INFORMATICS	1	Setting up Disaster Information System	BMM	

ATT-4: CONTINUING PROJECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN THE CONSERVATION

- Bursa (Khans Area and the Sultan Complexes)

-1- Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation)				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/ OPERATION PARTNERS	DURATION	PROJECT/ OPERATION BUDGET
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS – GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES	1	The second phase of the “Women Savvy Cities” is going on in Bursa (with contribution of 7 other cities). The program has partners; General Directorate Of Local Authorities of the Ministry Of Internal Affairs, UNEPA, UNDP and Embassy of Sweden.	UNEPA, UNDP, Embassy of Sweden, Provincial Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock	Long	
GOVERNORSHIP	1	Draft Law for Historic Bazaars		Medium	
CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS, BURSA BRANCH	1	25 th International Structure-Life Congress with Main Theme “Cities and Habitability”		Short	
	2	Formation of Opinions on the Historic City Center – Putting into Report		Short	
	3	Orhangazi City Square and Environment Project Contest Idea Formation – Project Monitoring		Short	
	4	Preservation Themed Workshop	Uludağ University	Short	
	5	Trip to the Historic Khans Area		Short	
	6	Historic Bursa Art Exhibition	Uludağ University		
TÜYAP	1	Book Publication for the 25 th International Structure-Life Congress with Main Theme “Cities and Habitability”		Short	
CHAMBER OF CITY PLANNERS, BURSA BRANCH	1	Updating the Bursa City Report Book		Short	
BMM – EDITORIAL OFFICE – CITY COUNCIL OF BURSA		Project on Improving the dialogue and State and NGOs in Bursa In order to increase participation for decision making process(01.11.2012-01.11.2013)		Short	

-2- Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/ OPERATION PARTNERS	DURATION	PROJECT/ OPERATION BUDGET
CULTURE, ARTS AND TOURISM FOUNDATION	1	International Bursa Festival	BMM	Long Periods	
GOVERNORSHIP - BURSA CULTURE AND TOURISM PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION	1			Long	
OSMANGAZİ	1	Improvement Projects for Grand Mosque Street and Covers		Long	TL 96,000.00

MUNICIPALITY					
BURSA REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	1	Muradiye Mosque Restoration	PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	Medium	TL 706,667.62
	2	Restoration of Tombs in Muradiye Complex	BMM	Medium	
DIRECTORATE OF SURVEY AND MONUMENTS	1	Project of the Museum of Turkish-Islamic Works		Medium	TL 300,000.00
BURSA DIRECTORATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF MATUREMENT	1	Equipment Purchase for Murat I the Hüdavendigar Tomb's Sarcophagus Cover (Redecoration in Accordance with the Original)	PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	Short	TL 34,858.07
PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	1	Restoration, Restitution, Electricity Network and Machinery projects of the Church Building in Muradiye (919/71 parcel)	-		-
TURKISH TELECOM	1	Muradiye Complex Infrastructure Works		Short	50.000 TL
ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ART HISTORY	1	Muradiye Complex Restoration Consultancy			
	2	Yeşil (Mehmed I) Complex Restoration Consultancy			
	3	Muradiye Tombs Restoration			
	4	Illumination Works for all Sultan Complexes and Hazires in Bursa			
BMM – CULTURE DIRECTORATE	1	International Bursa Karagöz Puppet and Shadow Shows Festival	BMM	Long Periods	
BMM – PUBLIC WORKS AND URBANIZATION	1	Bursa Environmental Plan (Scale: 1/100000)	PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION	Short	3 Trillion TL
BMM – INFORMATICS	1	Generating a Mobile Android-Based 3D City Guide, Limitless Mobile User License and Service Procurement		Short	
	2	Historical Heritage Information System and Web based information sharing service(UNESCO Management Site was chosen as pilot area)		Medium	
BMM – EDITORIAL OFFICE and BURSA CITY COUNCIL		International Photograph Festival of Bursa - FOTOFEST	Governorship of Bursa, Photography Foundation of BMM (BUFSAD), BTSO, Bursa Trade Stock Market	Long / Periodical	
BMM – PROJECTS DEPARTMENT	1	Surveying and Restoration for Gelincik Sipahi İvazpaşa Bazaars		Medium	171.637,60 TL + VAT
	2	Orhangazi Square Levelling Project		Medium	120.000 TL + VAT
	3	Tophane Slopes Levelling Project		Medium	42.000 TL + VAT
	4	UNESCO World Heritage Nomination File and Management Plan		Long	400.000 TL + 220.000 TL
	5	Maintenance and Repair of Monumental Trees and In-city Trees		Long	
	6	Maintenance, repair and restoration projects of historical fountains		Medium	
	7	Surveying, Façade Reinforcement, Flooring and Covering as well as engineering projects for Gelincikler and Sahafilar Bazaar.		Medium	
	8	Controlling the restoration practices of Muradiye Tombs		Short	
	9	Church excavations within the scope of Bursa Walls' Restoration works		Medium	

	10	Surveying, restitution, restoration projects of Hüsnü Züber House		Medium	
BMM – TECHNICAL WORKS	1	Front Façade Improvement Construction for II. Murat Street	Property Owners	Short	TL 357,558.00 + (VAT)
	2	Restoration of Historical Bursa Walls (1st Phase)		Long	TL 6,182,020.80 + (VAT)
	3	Maintenance and Restoration of Various Graveyards	Regional Directorate of Foundations	Short	APPROXIMATELY TL 3,000,000.00 + (VAT)
	4	Landscaping of Muradiye Complex			
	5	Landscaping of Yıldırım Complex			
	6	Landscaping of Murad I Hüdavendigâr Complex			
	7	Surveying, Façade reinforcement, Roof and Engineering Practices of Covered Bazaar	BMM, Property Owners	Short	
	8	Façade Reinforcement Construction of Osmangazi St.	BMM, Property Owners	Short	

-3- Social/Economic/Environmental Life Quality				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/OPERATION PARTNERS	DURATION	PROJECT/OPERATION BUDGET
BMM	1	Institutional Restructuring Project on Air Quality in Marmara Region	Marmara Clean Air Center, Bursa Provincial Directorate, Moeu National Reference Laboratory, Gölbaşı Environment and Urbanization, Germany Ministry of Environmental and Natural Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Austria Federal Environmental Agency	Medium	EUR 7,08 million
BMM – ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND CONTROL DEPARTMENT	1	Murad I Mosque Environmental Landscape Arrangement		Short	
	2	Cleaning Operation within the Scope of Historical Artefacts Surveying		Long	
	3	Maintenance and Repair of Monumental Trees and In-city Trees		Long	
	4	Construction of irrigation system for the garden of Yıldırım Complex		Short	
	5	Maintenance and Repair of Yeşil Mosque and Yeşil Tomb		Short / Periodical	
	6	Maintenance and Repair of the surroundings of Murat I. Tomb		Short / Periodical	
	7	Garden maintenance of Yıldırım Complex		Short / Periodical	
	8	Maintenance of Orhangazi Park, Cumhuriyet Road		Short / Periodical	
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF PROJECTS	1	Promotional Urban furniture		Short	
	2	Open Air Museum of Muradiye Gravestones		Medium	

-4- Training and Awareness				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/OPERATION PARTNERS	DURATION	PROJECT/OPERATION BUDGET
ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	1	Research Project: Model Suggestion for the Management Plan of Bursa Historic Bazaar and Khans Area (2011-2013)	BMM	Medium	TL 35,000
	2	Research Project Titled "Bursa Osmangazi District/Hisar Vicinity Management Plan" January, 2011	BMM	Medium	TL 35,001
	3	Studies of City and Architecture Committee		Short	
ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY DIVINITY SCHOOL	1	Güldeste			
	2	Kızık Villages in Bursa Court Registries			
	3	Bursa in Type-Books			
	4	Ottoman Buildings in Bursa Court Registries			
CHAMBER OF CITY PLANNERS BURSA BRANCH	1	Pronouncement for the 25 th International Structure-Life Congress with Main Theme "Cities and Habitability"		Short	
TÜYAP	1	Mimar Sinan Week Activities		Short	
CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS BURSA BRANCH	1	Works of the Urban Transformation Committee		Short	
	2	Improvement and Orientation Courses for Employees in the Construction Sector (Ferro concrete, Smithery, Mold, Roofing)	Provincial Directorate for National Education	Long	
	3	Mastery Course with Certificate of Authorization	Provincial Directorate for National Education	Long	
	4	Cooperation Protocol for Preservation and Sustaining of Reyhan Neighbourhood and Khans Area	BMM, Bursa Chamber of City Planners	Short	
BURSA CHAMBER OF CIVIL ENGINEERS	1	Examination of Dynamic Behaviours and Earthquake Reactions of Ferro concrete and Masonry Minarets, Scientific Research Project	Uludağ University	Medium	€ 20,530
	2	Development of a Rapid Evaluation Method for Determination of Minaret Damage Level , Tübitak, 1001 Project	Uludağ Üni., TÜBİTAK, Regional Directorate of Foundations	Medium	€ 50,000

-5- Accessibility - Transportation				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/OPERATION PARTNERS	DURATION	PROJECT/OPERATION BUDGET
BMM – TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT	1	Cemal Nadir Street Flow Regulation		Short	
	2	Haşim İşçan Street, Regulation of City Boulevard	Directorate of Technical Affairs	Short	
	3	Completion of Bursa Main Transportation Plan		Medium	
BURULAŞ	1	City Square-Statue (T1) Line	Rail Systems Transportation Directorate	Short	
	2	Bursaray Kestel Stage	BMM		
	3	T1 Tramway Line	BMM		TL 17,978,623.49 + VAT
	4	Physical Improvement Works in Stations	BMM		
	5	Call Center Operation			
	6	Web Site Improvement (Turkish- English)			

	7	Network Map (Publishable on Web Site as Bus - Train and Downloadable.)			
	8	Installation of Display That Indicates Station Names in Siemens B80 Type Rail System Vehicles			
	9	Installation of Informative LED Displays on Stations.			

-6- Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/ OPERATION PARTNERS	DURATION	PROJECT/OPE RATION BUDGET
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY	1	Bursa City Tour		Long – Periodical	
	2	Organization of Commemoration of Osmangazi and the Conqueror of Bursa (Symposium, The Conqueror Walk, Village Wedding, Horse run, Photography contest)		Long - Periodical	
	3	Organization of Historical Urban Run and Half Marathon (within the scope of Commemoration of Osman ghazi and the Conqueror of Bursa		Long- Periodical	
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Commemoration of Yıldırım Bayezid (Since 2007)		Long- Periodical	
T.R. PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	Tourism Week Activities		Long Periodical	
BURSA CULTURE, ARTS AND TOURISM FOUNDATION	1	International Gold Karagöz Folk Dancing Contest		Long Periodical	
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF PROJECTS	1	Healing the tourism infrastructure in the historical city centre	BEBKA, BMM	Medium	TL 1,293,000
	2	Updating the web site “bursa.com.tr – Bursa is under your finger prints” (in 11 languages)	BMM, BEBKA		
	3	Website update of Bursa Site Management(English and Turkish)	BAB,BMM		

-7- Emergency and Disaster Management				BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/ OPERATION PARTNERS	DURATION	PROJECT/ OPERATION BUDGET
REINFORCEMENT SERVICES	1	Purchase of Vehicles for Fire Department Services	BMM	Short	
	2	Installation of Fire-Cabinets for Streets That Fire Trucks Cannot Enter and for Outlying Villages	BMM	Long	
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF FIRE FIGHTERS	1	Establishment of a Volunteer Fire Department and Recruitment of Volunteer Fire-fighters Project (Target is 200 people)	BMM, ORSAT, AKUT, MAK, NAK, VILLAGES	Medium	
	2	Approval of Volunteer Fire Fighters (review of new construction and construction reconstruction)	BMM		
BUSKİ GENERAL DIRECTORATE	1	Installation of Water Hydrants Where Needed	BMM	Long	
	2	Demirtaş Fire Department Service Building	BMM	Long	

- Cumalıkızık Village

A project was started by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality and Bursa Tophane Youth Association in 1997 to finance the restoration works. The project's objective was to implement the master plan devised in 1994. Bursa Local Agenda 21 put Cumalıkızık Conservation and Rejuvenation Action Plan into effect in 1998. Plans were devised with an approach of sustainable development for the social, cultural, and economic texture. The main purpose is not only preserving the past, but also to enhance these past items and bring them to future with meticulous planning and implementation processes.

"An Ottoman Village Alive in the 3rd Millennium – The Cumalıkızık Project" is a multi-partnered and multi-participatory project executed with the aim of preserving and sustaining the Cumalıkızık settlement, a 700-year-old Ottoman Village that has survived to our day with its original structure intact, and improving the economic status of its residents with studies to carry out. **Chamber of Architects Bursa Branch** as the non-governmental organization, **Bursa Provincial Special Administration** as the central government, and **Yıldırım Municipality** as the local government cooperated to sign "An Ottoman Village Alive in the 3rd Millennium – Cumalıkızık Cooperation Protocol" in 2007. This project's objective is; ensuring administrative cooperation among partners and restoring monumental and civil architecture, streets and square that need to be preserved without damaging the character or fabric integrity, enriching this heritage with spatial interpretations to adapt it over to future generations; ensuring ecological, physical, sociocultural, and economic sustainability of Cumalıkızık and maintain it.

"**Custodians of History Surviving the Tunnel of Time Project**" devised by Yıldırım Municipality for **Cumalıkızık Village** was submitted to the "Improving the Competitive Strength in Industry and Tourism" 2010 Fiscal Support Program held by Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency-BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency), and the project came first (1st), hence qualifying for endorsement. The agreement was signed on 18.04.2011 by BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency) and Yıldırım Municipality, which started the project's **12-month** implementation process into effect. The project's budget amount is 218.458 TL and a portion of 163.844 TL shall be reimbursed by BEBKA (Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Development Agency). The project partners of Yıldırım District Governorship are; TURSAB (Association of Turkish Travel Agencies) Bursa Branch, Uludağ University Faculty of Engineering – Architecture and School of Social Sciences, Bursa Chamber of Photographers, TMMOB Chamber of Architectures Bursa Branch, Cumalıkızık Village Women Association for Education, Solidarity and Development and sustainable partnerships have been ensured with Collegio Universitorio, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore and Brescia Municipality as participants. In this context, a web site www.Cumalikizik.gen.tr has been prepared in 2 languages (Turkish and English), an introductory booklet and film has been prepared, a 1/200 scale model of the village has been exhibited, a workshop on cultural and touristic cooperation has been organized, a promotional week in Italy was organized. The festival in June 2012 will be held internationally.

-1- Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation)				CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/OPERATION PARTNERSHIPS	DURATION	PROJECT/OPERATION BUDGET
CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS BURSA BRANCH	1	Exhibition of Children/City Painting Workshop in Cumalıkızık		Short	

-2- Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning				CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/OPERATION PARTNERSHIPS	DURATION	PROJECT/OPERATION BUDGET
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Making and Approval of Cumalıkızık Urban Design Project (2008) by BKKVKBK	Provincial Special Administration, Chamber of Architecture Bursa Branch	Short	
	2	Making and Approval of Cumalıkızık Revision Plan (2010) by BKKVKBK.	Provincial Special Administration, Chamber of Architecture Bursa Branch	Short	
	3	Restoration of Cumalıkızık Village Mosque (2811 Block/1 parcel)	Provincial Special Administration, Chamber of Architecture Bursa Branch	Short	

	4	Restoration of Museum (2812 Block/7 parcel)		Short	
	5	Restoration of Socio-Cultural Facility (2813 Block/1 parcel)	Provincial Special Administration, Chamber of Architecture Bursa Branch	Short	
	6	Restoration of 18 civil architecture examples at different places whose restoration projects are approved	Provincial Special Administration, Chamber of Architecture Bursa Branch	Medium	
	7	Cumalikizik Restoration and Housing Plan and Urban Design Consultancy	ITU Research Center		
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	1	Symposium on Growing Chestnut	Kafkas Pasta Şekerleme Inc Uludağ University		
KIZIKLAR ASSOCIATION	1	Historical Kızıklar Silk Road Project	BMM		
	2	Projects on revitalization and improvement of chestnut			

-6- Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management				CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/OPERATION PARTNERSHIPS	DURATION	PROJECT /OPERATION BUDGET
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Cumalikizik Raspberry Festivities & International Cumalikizik Festival (in June every year)		Long Periodical	
	2	Chestnut and Chestnut Candy Festival (Since 2012)		Long Periodical	
	3	International Festival of Sonnets and Poets (Since 2004)		Long Periodical	
	4	Dede Day (Commemoration)(Since 2009)		Long Periodical	
	5	Publishing of all the studies done		Long Periodical	
T.R. PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	Rural Tourism Activities		Long	
	2	Village Culture and Life Weekend Tours		Long	
KAPLANGAZİ FOUNDATION	1	Fidyekizik Kızıklar House Cultural Center	BMM	Short	
KIZIKLAR ASSOCIATION	1	Historical Pilaf Festivities		Short	

-7- Emergency and Disaster Management				CUMALIKIZIK KÖYÜ	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	PROJECT/OPERATION PARTNERSHIPS	DURATION	PROJECT /OPERATION BUDGET
REINFORCEMENT SERVICES	1	Purchase of Vehicles for Fire Department Services	BMM	Short	
	2	Installation of Fire-Cabinets for Streets That Fire Trucks Cannot Enter and for Outlying Villages	BMM	Long	
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF FIRE FIGHTERS	1	Establishment of a Volunteer Fire Department and Recruitment of Volunteer Fire-fighters Project (Target is 200 people)	BMM, ORSAT, AKUT, MAK, NAK, VILLAGES	Medium	
	2	Approval of Volunteer Fire Fighters (review of new construction and construction reconstruction)	BMM		
BUSKİ GENERAL DIRECTORATE	1	Installation of Water Hydrants Where Needed	BMM	Long	

ATT-5: PLANNED PROJECTS OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CONSERVATION

- Bursa (Khans Area and Sultan Complexes)

-2- Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
BURSA REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	1	Restoration of the Imam House of Muradiye Mosque	Periodical / Medium	
	2	Restoration of Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque and Tomb	Periodical / Medium	
DIRECTORATE OF SURVEY AND MONUMENTS	1	Repairing Conservation Regional Office	Periodical / Medium	TL 200,000.00 + VAT
OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY	1	Restitution and restoration Project of Fidan Khan	Periodical / Long	
	2	Making a Panoramic (About the foundation of Ottomans)		2.500.000,00
	3	Providing, Installing and Training of Professional GID Software, an industry standard		200.000,00
	4	Setting up the Address Info System by taking photos of all buildings and matching them with KBS		600.000,00
	5	Matching Address Info System data with Housing and Environment Declaration Documents using ABS in order to catch frauds		550.000,00
	6	Renewal of Current Satellite Images		
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF PROJECTS	1	Survey, Restitution and Restoration projects of Kapan Khan	Periodical / Medium	TL 100,000.00 +VAT
	2	Survey, Restitution and Restoration projects of Tahtakale Khan	Periodical / Medium	TL 100,000.00 +VAT
	3	Survey, Restitution and Restoration projects of Yıldırım Beyazid Turkish Bath	Periodical / Medium	TL 80,000.00 +VAT
	4	Inventory Book of Civil Architecture Examples	Periodical / Medium	TL 150,000.00 +VAT
	5	Identification and Inventory Book of Natural Monuments	Periodical / Medium	
	6	Façade reinforcement Project for Maksem Avenue	Periodical / Short	
	7	Façade reinforcement Project for Tahtakale Avenue	Periodical / Short	
	8	Façade reinforcement Project for Yeşil Avenue	Periodical / Short	

	9	Façade reinforcement Project for Yıldırım Avenue	Periodical / Short	
	10	Urban Design Project of Tahıl Khan	Periodical / Short	
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL WORKS	1	Repair and Maintenance of Fountains	Periodical / Short	
	2	Organization of Orhangazi Square	Periodical / Medium	
	3	Restoration of Reyhanpaşa Turkish Bath	Periodical / Short	
BURSA REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS	1	Procurement for the projects of Muradiye Mosque Imam House	Periodical / Short Recommend ed	
	2	Procurement for the projects of Yıldırım Beyazid Mosque and Tomb	Periodical / Short Recommend ed	
	3	Gate Construction for İç Koza Khan	Periodical / Short Recommend ed	
	4	Procurement for the projects of Muradiye Madrasah	Periodical / Short Recommend ed	
	5	Procurement for the survey projects of the Grand Mosque	Periodical / Short Recommend ed	
	6	Roof repair of Tahtakale Inn	Periodical / Short Recommend ed	
ULUDAĞ UNI. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	1	An urban city model for Bursa City Centre	Periodical	500.000,00 TL +KDV
CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS BURSA BRANCH	1	Workshop on Conservation	Periodical	
	2	Visit to Historical Khans Area	Periodical	
	3	Organizing the first day of 25th International Structure-Life Congress in Historical Centre	Periodical	
	4	Photography Exhibition (Historical Bursa)	Periodical	

GOVERNORSHIP – INTRODUCTORY UNION OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	. A panoramic museum on the establishment theme of the Ottomans	Periodical	
BMM – INFORMATICS	1	Updating City Info system		
	2	Developing the 3D City Guide on the internet		
	3	Making a central database		
	4	Infrastructure Creation and Procurement for Geographical Info Systems for BMM		

-3- Social/Economic/Environmental Life Quality			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
BMM-DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONTROL	1	Orhangazi Park	Periodical / Short	
	2	Arrangement of Orhangazi Square	Periodical / Short	
	3	Landscaping of Yıldırım Complex	Periodical / Short	
	4	Restoration and Landscaping practices of Tophane Slopes and City Walls	Periodical / Short	
	5	Identification of Sources creating visual pollution	Periodical / Short	
	6	Taking Precautions against Environmental Pollution (Mobese Cams, Noise Monitors)	Periodical / Short	

-5- Accessibility – Transportation			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
BURULAŞ	1	English Language will be implemented in directing station labels and announcements	Periodical	
BURULAŞ , Directorate of Rail Transportation, Public Works	1	Pedestrianization of Altıparmak and Atatürk Avenue	Periodical	

-6- Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
BMM – DIRECTORE OF CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	1	Organization of International Bursa Karagöz Puppet and Shadow Play Festival	Periodical	
	2	Book fairs	Periodical	

	3	Realizing the projects of Bizim Mahalle, Bizim Çarşı, Bizim Köy and publishing the final books	Periodical	
GOVERNORSHIP-INTRODUCTORY UNION OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	Preserving the Original Identity of Bursa, a centre of Silk, Herb and Velvet	Periodical	
	2	Improving and Introduction of qualities that makes Bursa: Mehter, Sword-Shield, Hacivat-Karagöz,	Periodical	
OSMANGAZİ MUNICIPALITY	1	Organization of Commemoration of Osman ghazi and the Conqueror of Bursa (Symposium, The Conqueror Walk, Village Wedding, Horse run, Photography contest)	Periodical	275.000,00
	2	Commemoration of Murad I Hüdavendigâr at his tomb in Bursa	Periodical	50.000,00
	3	Running Race and Half Marathon Organization (in the scope of Commemoration of Osman Gazi and Organization of the Bursa's Conqueror)	Periodical	75.000,00
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Commemoration Day of Yıldırım Bayezid (Since 2007)	Periodical	

-7- Emergency and Disaster Management			BURSA (KHANS AREA AND SULTAN COMPLEXES)	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
BMM – DIRECTORATE OF FIRE FIGHTERS	1	Construction of Doburca, Akpınar Fire Fighters Building	Periodical / Long	
	2	Identification of new fire fighters building	Periodical / Long	
	3	Construction of Fire Fighters Training Facility	Periodical / Long	
	4	Recruitment for new personnel for Fire and Disaster Services	Periodical / Long	
	5	Creation of Volunteering Fire Fighters	Periodical / Long	

- Cumalıkızık Village

-1- Management (Authority, Legislation, Organization, Coordination, Participation)			CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
CHAMBER OF CITY PLANNERS BURSA BRANCH	1	Making of Cumalıkızık report	Periodical / Short	

-2- Cultural Values – Conservation and Planning			CUMALIKIZIK KÖYÜ	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Defining the needs of Cumalıkızık Museum and procurement	Periodical / Medium	
	2	Restoration of Civil Architecture Examples, which hold restoration approval, in an order	Periodical / Medium	
	3	Preparing the Youth Center According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	4	Preparation of Repair Workshop According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	5	Preparation of Multi-Purpose Training Units According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	6	Preparation of a Library According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	7	Preparation of Multi-Purpose Hall According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	8	Preparation of Health Unit According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	9	Preparation of Practice Areas According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	10	Preparation of Naure Sports Distribution Centre According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	11	Preparation of Chestnut Tree Application and Development Area According to Urban Design Project	Periodical / Medium	
	12	Arranging the bazaar area	Periodical / Medium	

-3- Social/Economic/Environmental Life Quality			CUMALIKIZIK KÖYÜ	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
TÜRK TELEKOM	1	WIMAX instalment in Cumalıkızık	Periodical	USD 45.000,00

-4- Training and Awareness			CUMALIKIZIK KÖYÜ	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	1	Training Studies for Cumalıkızık Agricultural Development Cooperative	Periodical / Long	
	2	Training of women farmers	Periodical / Long	

-5- Accessibility – Transportation			CUMALIKIZIK KÖYÜ	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Installation of Direction and Informative Labels for Cumalıkızık	Periodical / Short	

-6- Tourism – Promotion – Visitor Management			CUMALIKIZIK KÖYÜ	
ORGANIZATION	NO	PROJECT/OPERATION	DURATION	BUDGET
BMM and KIZIKLAR FOUNDATION	1	Nature Tourism Project	Periodical	
	2	Culture Tourism Project	Periodical	
	3	Spiritual Tourism Project	Periodical	
	4	Evliya Çelebi Route Project	Periodical	
	5	Bayındırkızık Holiday Project	Periodical	
YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY	1	Cumalıkızık Raspberry Festival & International Cumalıkızık Festival (Every Year in June)	Periodical / Long	
	2	Chestnut and Chestnut Candy Festival (Since 2012) and Panel on Chestnut Production	Periodical / Long	
	3	International Festival of Sonnets and Poets (Since 2004)	Periodical / Long	
	4	Dede Day (Commemoration)(Since 2009)	Periodical / Long	
	5	Cumalıkızık Raspberry Festival & International Cumalıkızık Festival (Every Year in June)	Periodical / Long	
VALİLİK-INTRODUCTORY UNION OF CULTURE AND TOURISM	1	Revealing and Introduction of Villages around Cumalıkızık, Gölyazı, Misi, Tirilye and Mountain Areas	Periodical	

ATT-6: PUBLICATIONS, SYMPOSIUMS

Publications of Bursa Metropolitan Municipality

1. Uludağ's Five: Bursa Kızık Villages
2. The History of the Bazaar
3. Historical Locations in Bursa I (Alipasha, Hocaalizade-Ibrahimpasha-Maksem-Nalbantoglu-Tahtakale)
4. Historical Locations in Bursa II (Hocataskin-Kurtoglu-Meydancik-Namazgah-Yesil)
5. Bazaar Culture and Bazaar in Ottomans
6. Puppet and Shadow Theatre (2010)
7. Tombs of Bursa, Bedri Mermutlu, Hasan Basri Öcalan
8. Council of 40s in Bursa, Prof.Dr.Mustafa Kara
9. Bursa Grand Mosque
10. Cultural Heritage Inventory of Bursa:Monumental Works, BMM, Bursa Library
11. Halil İnalçık's Research of Bursa
12. Urban Life, Urban Architecture
13. Guide of I.Murad Hüdavendigâr Complex
14. Guide of Yeşil Complex
15. Guide of Yıldırım Complex
16. Guide of Spiritual Values
17. Map or Historical Bazaar and Khans Area
18. Endowments of Bursa - I, by.: Asst. Prof. Hasan Basri Öcalan, Asst. Prof. Sezai Sevim, Asst. Prof. Doğan Yavaş
19. Brousse History Album
20. Proceedings of Street Symposium

Symposiums Held by the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality:

1. International Bazaar Symposium (2010) (jointly with the Union of Historical Cities and Cekül Foundation)
2. International Neighbourhood Culture Symposium (2011) (jointly with the Union of Historical Cities and Cekül Foundation)
3. Rural Life, Rural Architecture Symposium (2012) (jointly with the Union of Historical Cities and Cekül Foundation)
4. Workshop "Sharing Experiences During the Preparations of Management Plans in Turkey's and World Heritage Sites" during the celebration of the 40th year of UNESCO World Heritage Agreement (2012) (BMM and UNESCO National Committee of Turkey)
5. Panel on "Khans Area and Cumalıkızık", Candidate for UNESCO World Heritage List

Publications of Bursa Provincial Special Administration:

1. Bursa Guide of History, Mülazım Abdülkadir
2. A Spiritual City According to Evliya Çelebi Travel Book, by.:Hasan Basri Öcalan
3. Bursa Guide, Abdülkadir Kadri
4. Bursa City Guide (Turkish-English)
5. History of Ottomans, by.:Ömer S. Kurmuş
6. Yearbook of Hüdavendigâr
7. The Grand Mosque: Heart of Bursa, by:Mustafa Kara, Bilal Kemikli
8. Turkish Baroque Ornaments in Bursa Religious Architecture, Eser Çalikuşu
9. Geograpy of Bursa
10. Bursa and Uludağ, Dr. Osman Şevki
11. Memory or the Mirror of Bursa, Hasan Tâib Efendi

Publications of the Osmangazi Municipality:

1. **PUBLICATIONS OF THE PROJECT, OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD** (Editor: Raif Kaplanoglu, Aziz Elbas)
 - Kavaklı Neighbourhood (2005)
 - Osmangazi Neighbourhood (2005)
 - Mollagurani Neighbourhood (2006)
 - Alaattin Neighbourhood (2006)

- Cekirge Vicinity (2007)
- Muradiye Vicinity (2008)
- 2. PUBLICATIONS OF THE PROJECT, OUR BAZAAR (Editor: Raif Kaplanoglu, Aziz Elbas)**
 - Archers' Bazaar (2007)
 - Koza Khan (2008)
- 3. UNE CAPİTALE TURQUE BROUSSE**, The Book, "A Turkish Capital, Bursa" from A. Gabriel
- 4. Foundations during the Founding Phase of the Ottomans**, Ass. Prof. Sezai Sevim- Dr. Hasan Basri Ocalan
- 5. The Beloved Sultans of Bursa**, Prof. Mustafa Kara
- 6. Pictures from the Living Quarters of the Defence Lines**, The book of 19th Cities with Fortresses Symposium
- 7. Turkey with its Cities with Fortresses**, Nezih Basgelen
- 8. Hisarchaeology**, Emel Ozkan-Funda Unal
- 9. SYMPOSIUM BOOKS**
 - ✓ **2005** Social and Economic Affairs of the Capital, Bursa
 - ✓ **2006** Culture and Art in the Capital, Bursa
 - ✓ **2007** Bursa's Urban and Architectural Development
 - ✓ **2008** Development of Bursa and Culture of Urban Planning
 - ✓ **2009** The Ottoman Modernisation and Bursa
 - ✓ **2010** Osman Gazi and His Reigh
 - ✓ **2011** Orhan Gazi and His Reign
 - ✓ **2012** Sultan Murad I Hudavendigâr and His Reign
- 10. Bursa with its Natural and Monumental Assets**, Raif Kaplanoglu
- 11. The Wealth of Bursa, Settlers**, Editor: Zeynep Dortok Abaci
- 12. Geyve Khan**
- 13. TRAILS OF AN EMPIRE, OSMANGAZI**

Symposiums Held by the Osmangazi Municipality:

1. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals I / "Social and Economic Affairs of the Capital, Bursa" Symposium (2005)
2. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals II / "Culture and Art in the Capital, Bursa" Symposium (2006)
3. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals III / "Urban and Architectural Development of Bursa" Symposium (2007)
4. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals IV / "Development of Bursa and Culture of Urban Planning" Symposium (2008)
5. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals V / "The Ottoman Modernisation and Bursa" Symposium (2009)
6. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals VI / "Osman Ghazi and His Reign" Symposium (2010)
7. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals VII / "Orhan Ghazi and His Reign" Symposium (2011)
8. Commemorating Osmangazi and Conquest of Bursa Festivals VIII / "Sultan Murad I. and His Reign" Symposium (2012)
9. 19th International Cities with Fortresses Symposium (2009) (was held by Osmangazi Municipality and Bursa Metropolitan Municipality)

Events held by Yıldırım Municipality

- 1- Cumalıkızık Raspberry Festival
- 2- An idea project called "An Ottoman Village Alive in the 3rd Millennium"- Symposium
- 3- Custodians of History Surviving the Tunnel of Time Project – Photography exhibition "THOSE NEVER LOST IN THE TIME TUNNEL" within the scope of Cumalıkızık Project
- 4- Custodians of History Surviving the Tunnel of Time Project – WORKSHOP AND PANEL ON CUMALIKIZIK TOURISM STRATEGIES within the scope of Cumalıkızık Project
- 5- The relationship between physical structure and tourism from the past till today" Cumalıkızık Tourism Strategies Panel and Workshop – Photograph Exhibition (2012)

ATT-7: PARTICIPANTS OF BURSA AND CUMALIKIZIK MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY and BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT

NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
NALAN FİDAN	HEAD, PROJECTS DEPARTMENT
KÜBRA TEMEL	DIRECTOR, PROJECTS DEPARTMENT HISTORICAL CULTURAL HERITAGE DIRECTORATE
PROF. DR. NESLİHAN DOSTOĞLU	BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT PRESEDENT
BİRBEN DURMAÇALIŞ	BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR - RESTORATION MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE
AYTEN BAŞDEMİR	SENIOR ARCHITECT
ESER ÇALIKUŞU	SENIOR ART HISTORIAN
ESRA ÇOBANOĞLU	SENIOR ART HISTORIAN
AHMET GÜLER	TECHNICIAN

BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT COOPERATION AUDITING BOARD MEMBERS

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION – DUTY
PROF. DR. NESLİHAN DOSTOĞLU	ISTANBUL CULTURE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT CHIEF- BURSA SITE MANAGER
PROF. DR. HANDAN TÜRKOĞLU	İTÜ. FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, DEPARTMENT URBAN AND CIVIC PLANNING
PROF. DR. E. FÜSUN ALİOĞLU	KADİR HAS UNIVERSITY CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS PROGRAM OFFICER
AHMET GEDİK	BURSA GOVERNORSHIP, DIRECTOR OF PROVINCIAL CULTURE AND TOURISM
BİLAL ÇELİK	BURSA GOVERNORSHIP, PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE GENERAL SECRETARY
NALAN FİDAN	HEAD, BURSA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, PROJECTS DEPARTMENT
MÜRSEL SARI	BURSA ADMINISTRATION OF FOUNDATIONS REGIONAL DIRECTORATE
KENAN AKAN	OSMANGAZI MUNICIPALITY MAYOR DEPUTY
HİKMET AYDOĞDU	YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY MAYOR DEPUTY

BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY BOARD MEMBERS

NAME AND SURNAME	ORGANIZATION – DUTY
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PROF. DR. HANDAN TÜRKOĞLU	İTÜ. FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, DEPARTMENT URBAN AND CIVIC PLANNING
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ASST. PROF DOĞAN YAVAŞ	UÜ. FACULTY OF SCIENCE, HISTORY OF ART DEPARTMENT
SEDA DUZCU – UMUT ÖZDEMİR	MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE DIRECTORATE REPRESENTATIVES
TAMER ERDOĞAN	BURSA GOVERNORSHIP, ASST. DIRECTOR OF PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM
AZİZ ELBAS	BURSA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, R&D DEPARTMENT HEAD
SEZAİ ÖZOKUTANOĞLU	OSMANGAZİ MUNICIPALITY PLAN AND PROJECTS DEPARTMENT HEAD
DİLEK DURMAZ	TILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY SURVEY PROJECTS DEPARTMENT HEAD
SERPİL ARIK	BURSA CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS BOARD MANAGER
RAİF KAPLANOĞLU	BURSA FOUNDATION OF RESEARCH MANAGEMENT BOARD MEMBER
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FERRUH SEVİMGİL	OSMANGAZİ FOUNDATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CHIEVES, CHAIRMAN
AHMET ŞENER	YILDIRIM FOUNDATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CHIEVES, CHAIRMAN
AHMET KUŞ	CUMALIKIZIK NEIGHBORHOOD CHIEF
NİZAMETTİN KAYA	CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS BURSA BRANCH, CHAIRMAN
FÜSUN UYANIK	CHAMBER OF URBAN PLANNERS BURSA BRANCH, CHAIRMAN
EKREM DEMİRÖZ	BURSA LAW SOCIETY, CHAIRMAN
MİTHAT KIRAYOĞLU	ÇEKÜL(CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL VALUES ASSOCIATION) REPRESENTATIVE
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ZAFER ÜNVER	BURSA FOUNDATION OF OLD HERITAGE APPRECIATION, CHAIRMAN
MEHMET AKKUŞ	TÜRSAB, SOUTHERN MARMARA REGION, OPERATIONS BOARD CHAIRMAN

AKAN ARCHITECTURE PROJECT TEAM**TECHNICAL STAFF**

NAME AND SURNAME	POSITION
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PAPATYA AYDIN	DEPUTY PROJECT COORDINATOR
ŞULE ÖLÇER	SENIOR URBAN PLANNER
BERKAY ÇİVİCİOĞLU	SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEER
BESTE AKKOYUNLU	SENIOR ARCHITECT
BURCU YİĞİTOĞLU	ARCHITECT
ESİN HIZAL	SENIOR ARCHITECT
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NAZAN ÖZMEN	PROJECT MANAGER ASSISTANT - SECRETARY

CONSULTANTS

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LECTURER DR. SELEN DURAK	UÜ. FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE-ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT, LECTURER
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SEARCH MEETINGS (23-24-25 MAY/27-28 JUNE 2012) PARTICIPATION LIST (alphabetically)

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PERİHAN BORANT	BURSA CITY COUNCIL
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ÇİĞDEM CAN	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN PLANNING, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HERITAGE, TOPOLOGICAL ENGINEER
ESER CEYHAN	ESER ARCHITECTURE, ARCHITECT
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ESER ÇALIKUŞU	BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT, MASTER OF ART HISTORY
ŞİNASI ÇELİKKOL	HEAD OF UNİMA BURSA BRANCH
ALİ ÇETİN	OLD MUKHTAR OF CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
NESRİN ÇİDAM	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURSIM, HEAD
BERKAY ÇİVİCİOĞLU	AKAN ARCHITECTURE, MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEER

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ORHAN DOĞAN	BMM İTFAİYE DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞI, HEAD
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GÜRCAN DÖNMEZER	HEAD OF İVAZPAŞA BAZAAR
ŞABAN DUMAN	BURSA PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION, KUDEB, ART HISTORIAN
DR. SELEN DURAK	UÜ FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE, ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT, LECTURER
HAFİZE DURAN	BUSKİ, HEAD OF WATER DEPARTMENT
BİRBEN DURMAÇALIŞ	BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT, MASTER OF RESTORATOR ARCHITECT
SAMİ DURMAÇALIŞ	SHOP KEEPER IN COVERED BAZAAR
DİLEK DURMAZ	YILDIRIM MUNICIPALITY, HEAD OF PROJECT OFFICE
ARİF ECİRVAR	TÜRSAB, HEAD
SAMİ EKİN	ADMINISTRATION OF GEYVE KHAN YORGANCILAR BAZAAR GELİNCİK BAZAAR, ADMINISTRATOR
FATİH ER	BURSAGAZ, PROJECT MANAGER
ASST. PROF. YASEMİN ERBİL	BURSA ORHANGAZİ UNIVERSITY, ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT, HEAD
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EYÜP EYÜPOĞLU	IRGANDI BRIDGE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATOR
A. NALAN FİDAN	DIRECTORATE OF PROJECTS, HEAD
PROF.DR. ERGUN GEDİZLİOĞLU	İTÜ CIVIL ENGINEERING FACULTY, CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT LECTURER
SEBAHATTİN GENÇEL	DISTRICT NATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORATE OF YILDIRIM DISTRICT, HEAD
ADNAN GENÇER	BURSA REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURAL CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS, HEAD OF NATIONAL PARKS
ÖZER GÜLEÇ	RETIRED TEACHER- RESEARCHER ON FOLK CULTURE AND FOLKLORE
ŞABAN GÜLEN	MUKHTAR OF HAMZABEY ST.

AHMET GÜLER	BURSA SITE MANAGEMENT, TECHNICIAN
ATILLA GÜLSAR	PROVINCIAL DIRECTOREATE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION, DIRECTOR
MEHMET GÜVEN	BEBKA, EXPERT ON PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UNIT
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İSMAİL İŞİK	LOCAL AT CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
MEHMET İŞİK	BAKIRCILAR BAZAAR, SHOP KEEPER
OSMAN İŞİK	LOCAL AT CUMALIKIZIK VILLAGE
MEHMET İLKER	AZİZOĞLU PUBLIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND CONSERVATION, MEMBER
MAJOR MESUT İNAN	BURSA PROVINCIAL GENDARMERIE PUBLIC ORDER DIRECTORATE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE GENDARMERIE PUBLIC ORDER DIRECTORATE
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RAMAZAN TURAN	BURSA CITY COUNCIL
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