



Ilisu Hydropower Project, Turkey

Report of the Sub-Committee on Cultural Heritage

First Site Visit Dec. 2-11, 2007

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Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	A
1. Purpose of the site visit	A
2. Organisation of SC-CH	A
3. Important achievements	B
4. Recommendations for TORs	C
5. Important achievements with regard to the TOR	E
1 GENERAL REMARKS.....	1
2 SUB-COMMITTEE CULTURAL HERITAGE.....	2
2.1 General remarks	2
2.2 Schedule of the First Site Visit.....	3
2.3 The Site Visit.....	5
2.3.1 Information Obtained	5
2.3.2 Contacts with PIU	6
2.3.3 Field Observations.....	6
2.4 Comments by TOR.....	10
2.5 Conclusions and Recommendations.....	14
ANNEXES.....	25
A1 COE ISSUES	26
A2 CULTURAL HERITAGE.....	27
A2.1 Meetings Held	27
A2.2 Proposal for a Cultural heritage site documentation format	30
A2.3 Cultural Heritage of Hasankeyf Proposal for an information sheet	32
A3 PHOTOS	33
A4: REFERENCES	37

List of Tables

Table E-1:	Recommendations for the TORs	C
Table 2-1:	Schedule of the SC-CH site visit.....	3
Table 2-2:	PIU-structure according to FAM.....	14
Table 2-3:	Recommendations according to priorities and urgencies.....	23
Table A1-1:	Short accounts of meetings	27

List of Figures

Figure 2-1:	Map of the project area.....	4
Photo 1:	Hasankeyf, Zeynel Bey Tomb.....	33
Photo 2:	Hasankeyf, tower of the Büyük Saray.....	33
Photo 3:	Hasankeyf, corner of an outer wall of the Büyük Saray.	33
Photo 4:	Hasankeyf, arch of an outer wall of the Büyük Saray.....	34
Photo 5:	Hasankeyf, artukid gate to the upper town.....	34
Photo 6:	Hasankeyf, Koç Mosque.	34
Photo 7:	Bismil area, view at the mound Gre Dimse.	35
Photo 8:	Garzan valley. View at the mound Gre Keleke.....	35
Photo 9:	Garzan valley.....	35
Photo 10:	Upper Botan valley.....	36
Photo 11:	The eastern Tigris valley near the Ilisu dam site.....	36
Photo 12:	Ilisu village.....	36

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CHAP	Cultural Heritage Action Plan
CoE	Committee of Experts
DSI	Ministry of Water Resources
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report, as published on the website
FAM	Agreed Minutes of the Final Assessment Meeting regarding Ilisu Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant Project
METU	Middle East Technical University
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PIU-CH	Project Implementation Unit Cultural Heritage
SC-CH	Sub-Committee Cultural Heritage
TAÇDAM	Centre for Research and Assessment of the Historic Environment of the METU
TOR	Terms of References
UEIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Update and Enclosures, as published on the website
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Purpose of the site visit

Between December 2nd and 11th, 2007 a first site visit of the SC-CH took place.

The main objectives of this first visit were the following:

1. To collect detailed on-site information about the exact extension and location of the future reservoir and the affected environments. For this reason visits to all parts of the reservoir area were planned. One aim was to properly distinguish between A and B category areas according to the definition by the World Bank.
2. To obtain information on the actual state of cultural heritage surveys in all affected areas and to better understand where additional surveys should be carried out.
3. To collect information about the state of ethnographical studies in the affected villages and the potential of such studies that comprise the documentation and/or preservation of vernacular architecture, traditional handicrafts and the preservation of non-tangible heritage.
4. To get first hand information on the state of archaeological research in Hasankeyf and on on-going activities for the documentation and conservation of its historical monuments as well as for the plans for the cultural and archaeological parks.
5. To start a preliminary assessment of the state of preservation of those historical monuments to be relocated in Hasankeyf, in order to be able to evaluate future necessary conservation and restoration work.
6. To collect detailed information on those sites, at which scientific research (excavation, prospection) has been carried out. The focus was upon a preliminary critical analysis of why a particular site was chosen for research, where additional research should be initialized, how work has been organized, what kind of support had been given to the teams and where potential for improvement of organization may be and where additional help to teams might be useful, in order to enable all teams to finalize research within the period of the dam construction.

2. Organisation of SC-CH

The SC-CH understands itself as a unit of experts whose specific scientific orientation and international expertise in geo-archaeology, archaeology, history, history of architecture and cultural heritage preservation complement each other. The SC therefore jointly undertakes all evaluation visits and reports.

3. Important achievements

1. Information and documentation for SC-CH

All available information on the cultural heritage project in progress as well as all documentation of the reservoir area and in samples of each cultural heritage project should be submitted to the SC-CH as soon as possible. Without this information and documentation (see list) further recommendations are not possible.

2. PIU staff

- Nomination of an archaeologist as head of the unit and an architect-restorer, both with long experience in international projects.

- Explanatory amendment to the nomination letter for the archaeologists responsible for chance finds concerning the necessary full-time availability of both experts.

3. Surveys

Most urgent is an archaeological and historical survey of the area, in which construction work for the dam site is planned to start soon as well as an ethnographical survey and study of those villages to be resettled first. The surveys should start early in 2008, as soon as weather conditions permit, i.e. in early spring. If necessary, professional teams should be hired on contract basis. Ministry of Tourism and Culture should be asked to prepare the necessary permissions for 2008 with priority.

For 2008, surveys in all areas should be carried out, in which no archaeological, historical and ethnographical surveys have been made yet. They will be the basis for all future decisions concerning the location of additional excavations, documentation of historical monuments and detailed documentation of vernacular architecture and intangible heritage of the affected villages.

Work for the construction site cannot be started before the surveys in the dam site area and all areas affected by mobilization work have been finished. A documentation of the areas affected by mobilization work must be accompanied by the experts for chance finds.

4. Excavations

At the moment, excavation activities are concentrated mainly on the western part of the affected reservoir area (Bismil area) as well as in Hasankeyf. Only one site is under research in the eastern part – Türbe-Höyük in the Botan valley. In order to gain a comprehensive picture of the historical development in the entire region, excavations should be carried out in all affected parts of the reservoir area. Whereas it will be not necessary, of course, to excavate all sites located in the area, a sensible choice of historically important sites should be made by PIU-CH on the basis of cultural heritage surveys. SC-CH will revise the selection as soon as possible. Since excavations need time and since the calculation of budgets should be finalized as soon as possible, it is of great importance to decide on the number and location of sites to be excavated as soon as possible during 2008.

The establishment is recommended of a centre for offices for the local PIU-CH staff, for providing information to the public, for documentation and preparation of publications as well as for the study of archaeological materials and conservation of objects. All functions should be concentrated on one centre, preferably attached to the museum in Mardin.

5. Documentation of historical monuments in the reservoir area

All historical monuments in the reservoir area should be documented, first by comprehensive surveys and, second, by architectural documentation (drawing, photogrammetry etc.), documentation of construction techniques and building history, description and photographs. In a subsequent assessment, the value for the history of the region and Turkey a decision should be taken as to whether the monument or a part of it should be preserved, i.e. relocated or taken to a museum.

6. Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Hasankeyf

The preservation of the cultural heritage of Hasankeyf remains one of the most demanding tasks of the Ilisu Hydropower Project. It is not only the peculiar location and historical situation of Hasankeyf which should be preserved as far as possible, but a large number of fragile architectural monuments as well. Several activities must be started soon in order to be able to present a sensible plan of action and budget proposal: an international discussion on the policies, aims, strategies and technical possibilities, i.e. a modern philosophy of the preservation of cultural heritage at the site of large-scale dam projects; professional assessment studies of damages to monuments and the start of salvage conservation work, the completion of scientific documentation of those monuments that will be lost, relocated or endangered by collapse, professional assessment studies on the structural stability and the technical possibilities for the transport of monuments, a decision on where excavations should be continued, are the most urgent tasks to be settled in 2008. For this, all colleagues now engaged in cultural heritage projects in Hasankeyf or who have worked there should be approached and asked to provide the experts with the necessary documentation.

4. Recommendations for TORs

It is recommended to subdivide the TORs, as agreed in the FAM, into more detailed activities and to partly change the dates for completion (see Table E-1). Please note that more detailed recommendations will be only possible after the completion of TOR CH-1 and 2.

Table E-1: Recommendations for the TORs
 Basis: PIU TORs as agreed in the FAM

TOR CH-	Item	Activities	Commencement and Completion
CH-1	Baseline data	1) Update of documents, see p. 23/24 Table 2-3: No. 5, 6, 7 2) Completion of baseline data file, see Table 2-3: No. 14 3) Amendment of baseline data after additional archaeological and	Immediately, completion by beginning of March, 2008 April 30 th , 2008 November 1 st , 2008

		ethnographical surveys in 2008 4) Amendment of baseline data after additional cultural heritage activities	To be part of the annual reports (CH-9)
CH-2	Schedule and budgets	1) Schedule for and information on CH activities 2008 2) Budget plan for CH Activities 2008 3) General outline CHAP (Table 2-3: No.15 4) Comprehensive CHAP (prerequisite is the completion of surveys and assessment studies)	Immediately, completion by beginning of March, 2008 Immediately, completion by beginning of March, 2008 April 30 th , 2008 November 1 st , 2008
CH-3	Involved institutions	List of all involved institutions; information on the project to national and international groups	April 30 th , 2008
CH-4	Investigations and excavations	1) Urgent CH-activities: see Table 2-3: No. 2 and above E.3.3 2) Assessment studies as basis for TOR-CH 2: see Table 2-3: No. 18, 19 3) General outline of a plan for investigations and excavations 4) Detailed plan for investigations and excavations (after completion of assessment studies)	Immediately, to be finished before the start of work for construction To be completed by autumn 2008 April 30 th , 2008 November 1 st , 2008
CH-5	Chance finds expert	See Executive summary E.5 and page 12	Fulfilled after written clarification of the availability of the experts
CH-6	Income restoration	See page 12	Quarterly reports until completion of CH related work
CH-7	Legal basis for relocation of monuments	document B.16.0.KVM.0.11.13.00/209379 of 20 Dec. 2006	Fulfilled
CH-8	Ethnographical studies	1) Urgent activities in the dam site area: see table 2-3: No. 1 and above E.3.3 and E.5 2) General ethnographical survey as basis for TOR CH-2: see table 2-3: No. 17 3) Detailed ethnographical studies, will be scheduled in the CHAP	Immediately, to be finished before the start of construction work To be completed by autumn 2008 Start in 2008, to be continued throughout the next years
CH-9	Monitoring of surveys and excavations	It is recommended to deliver annual reports by 1 November each calendar year, see page 13	Regularly each calendar year until the completion of surveys and excavations in the project area
CH-10	Monitoring of relocation and rebuilding	Same as TOR CH-9	Same as TOR CH-9
CH-11	Monitoring Cultural and Archaeological Park	Relevant after opening of the parks	See FAM
CH-12	Concept Hasankeyf	1) Arguments for the location of the cultural and archaeological park of Hasankeyf: see table 2-3: No. 8 2) Urgent assessment studies Hasankeyf: see table 2-3: No. 9	Immediately, to be the basis of TOR CH-12 To be completed by autumn 2008

		3) Assessment studies as basis for TOR-CH 2: see table 2-3: No. 12, 16, 20, 21	To be completed by autumn 2008
		4) Completion of scientific documentation, see table 2-3: No. 10	Start in 2008, to be completed before the start of conservation work
		5) Salvage conservation Hasankeyf	Start in 2008, to be continued throughout the next years
		6) Detailed concept for the Archaeological and Cultural Park Area	Start in autumn 2008, after completion of assessment studies etc.; completion schedule has to be fixed after revision of the assessment studies

5. **Important achievements with regard to the TOR**

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

TOR CH-1: The collection of baseline data should be given priority and should be completed during the first weeks of 2008.

TOR CH-2: A detailed Cultural Heritage Action Plan needs the efforts of all institutions involved in the project. Prerequisite for the professional drawing up of a CHAP will be a fully functioning PIU-CH as well as the completion of an up-date of several information and documents. Some activities that are essential for a CHAP such as definition of strategies, continuation of surveys and assessment studies should be undertaken or finalized immediately.

TOR CH-3, 4: It is recommended that all institutions that now conduct or once conducted cultural heritage projects in the reservoir area be contacted and informed about the new organizational structures and invite them to continue their work.

TOR CH-5: With regard to the partially fulfilled TOR CH-5 the PIU should ask the Ministry of Tourism and Culture for an amendment of letter B.16.0.KVM.200.11.02.02.1401.222 0.4 – 198457 of 27 Nov. 2007, making clear that the experts observing chance finds will be available full-time.

TOR CH-6: Ethnographical surveys in the reservoir area must start immediately, and those in the villages which will be evacuated in the near future should be completed before evacuation.

Construction work cannot be started before these surveys have been finished.

TOR CH-12: Detailed planning for the cultural and archaeological park should start soon, as work on the details, especially the overall didactical concept of the parks, will have a strong influence on the structuring of the budget and decisions as to how to proceed with excavations and documentation work in the historic city of Hasankeyf.

1 GENERAL REMARKS

For general remarks on the intention and organisation of the site visit see the report of the SC-E. All remarks mentioned there are applicable for SC-CH as well.

SH-CH highly appreciates the efforts made by DSI and PIU for making this site visit possible, and thanks all members of PIU who had to solve the many and sometimes difficult tasks of organisation SC-CH asked for.

2 SUB-COMMITTEE CULTURAL HERITAGE

2.1 General remarks

The main objective of the work of the CoE is to supervise the implementation of the Ilisu Hydropower Project in order to make sure that it is made in accordance with the Terms of Reference as agreed during the Final Assessment Meeting (the so-called FAM-TOR), which cover the aspects of Resettlement, Cultural Heritage and Environment.

The Sub-Committee on Cultural Heritage (SC-CH) deals with all Cultural Heritage Terms of Reference. These can roughly be grouped into two main categories, namely

- TORs dealing with the documentation of cultural heritage which will be flooded by the future reservoir, and
- TORs dealing with the relocation of important cultural heritage monuments and the presentation of them to the public.

Within the SC-CH, there are experts who are concerned with different cultural heritage fields. SC-CH nevertheless understands itself as one working unit. All cultural heritage issues will be evaluated jointly, as usually every site or monument has several objectives which needs the evaluation of each expert. The report therefore is structured as a joint report as well.

The TOR for Cultural Heritage can be divided into three groups: those relevant before the start of construction of the dam, those relevant during the whole period of construction and those relevant after the completion of the project. Thus, they do not have the same urgency and the same priority. However, the character of cultural heritage activities normally is such that on the basis of general surveys of an entire region a selection of cultural heritage will be identified as important cultural heritage. The general surveys belong to the planning phase of the Ilisu Hydropower Project and should be finalized before and at an early stage of construction work. Important cultural heritage must be investigated further and in detail. This can be done (1) by intensive surveys of specific areas, as for instance for ethnographical heritage or traditional village structures; (2) by excavations of archaeological sites; or, (3) by documentation of historical monuments. This kind of investigation takes a long time and will have to be carried out throughout the whole period of construction of the dam. In addition, the relocation of some very important monuments and the creation of cultural and archaeological parks and museums are another issue. Construction work for them should be finalized within the scope of the whole project. Work is divided into three major stages: (1) a thorough planning, (2) a construction phase and (3) an implementation phase. The planning phase has to be finalized in an early stage of the Ilisu Hydropower Project since it might have impact on the planning for the overall project.

2.2 Schedule of the First Site Visit

The first site visit of the SC-CH was scheduled from December 2nd to 11th, 2007. The program had been proposed and organized as follows:

Table 2-1: Schedule of the SC-CH site visit

CoE / SC – CH Site Visit Program		
Date	Day	Activity
2-Dec-07	Sunday	Arrival in Ankara
3-Dec-07	Monday	Meeting in front of DSI Building
		Flight Ankara - Batman
		Meeting in Batman at Hotel Asko
4-Dec-07	Tuesday	PIU/DSİ-CoE-ECA Meeting in Batman
		Meeting with Batman Governor and Mayor
5-Dec-07	Wednesday	Full Day / Yanarsu and Garzan by Shuttle Bus-1
6-Dec-07	Thursday	Full Day / Hasankeyf by Shuttle Bus-1
7-Dec-07	Friday	Full Day / Ilisu Village and Surroundings by Shuttle Bus-1
8-Dec-07	Saturday	Half day Bismil by Shuttle Bus-1
		Bismil to Diyarbakır by Shuttle Bus-1
		Flight Diyarbakır - Ankara
9-Dec-07	Sunday	ECA Common Meeting
10-Dec-07	Monday	Evaluation Meeting / PIU/DSI-ECA-CoE-IC-ECS
		Lunch at DSI
		Evaluation Meeting / PIU/DSI-ECA-CoE-IC-ECS

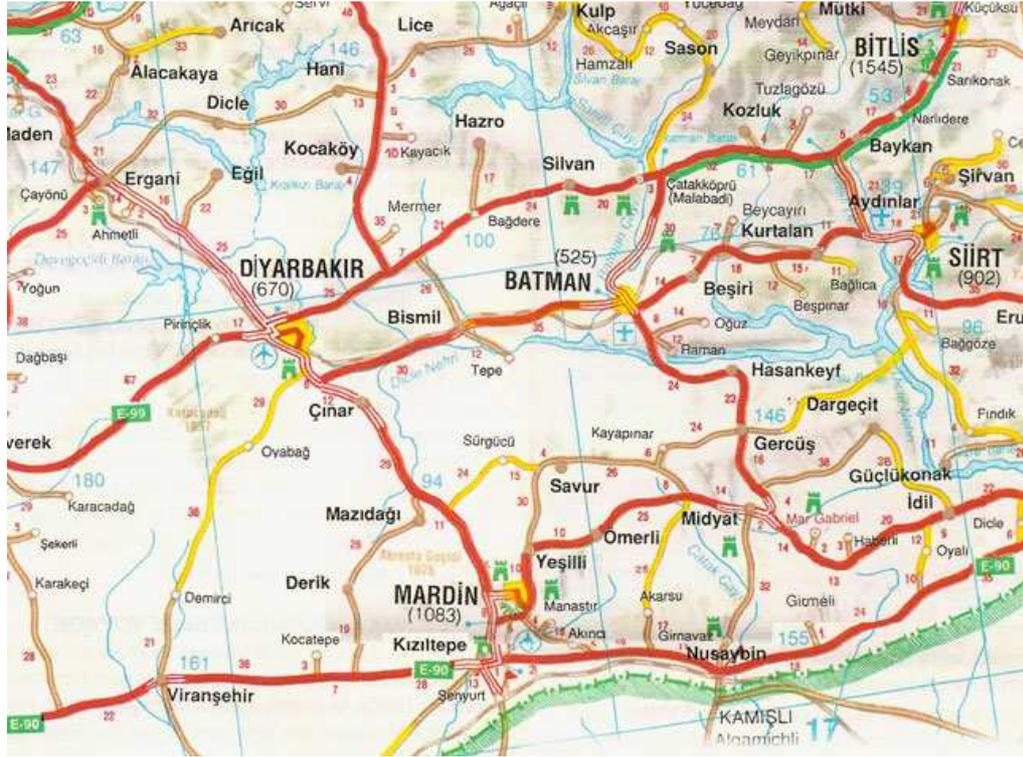


Figure 2-1: Map of the project area

2.3 The Site Visit

2.3.1 Information Obtained

In preparation of the Coordination Meeting in Zurich on 18th and 19th of October, 2007, as well as in the preparation of the first site visit, the SC-CH requested different kinds of information and documentation, in order to get an update about the development of activities and decisions undertaken in addition to the activities carried out by TAÇDAM until 2002 and those reported in the EIAR and UEIAR.

In particular, SC-CH requested detailed information on the methodology and strategy for cultural heritage projects, i.e. (1) the scientific criteria for archaeological and historical surveys, excavations, documentation of monuments and objects, the principles and methods of documentation, (2) the criteria for defining the importance of cultural heritage, for deciding upon the excavation of a particular site, for deciding upon the preservation of particular monuments and (3) the criteria for the inventory and documentation of cultural heritage as well as for information on the implementation of quality control. Furthermore, SC-CH requested: “all information about salvage operations and related activities at the cultural heritage of the Historical City of Hasankeyf which have been undertaken so far. All further actions to be undertaken in the time frame of the project should be defined in detail and incorporated within a heritage management plan. As for necessary archaeological investigations in all areas affected by the project PIU-CH was asked to develop criteria for the designation of areas given first priority to excavate as well as an action plan and provide them to the SC-CH. Regarding this an information and a copy of baseline data (e.g. for Hasankeyf: cadastral plans, an accurate and detailed plan of the affected area showing the limits of the dam reservoir, a mapping of all expropriated private and publicly owned land; for the whole reservoir area: detailed maps showing the areas where cultural heritage surveys have been carried out already, designated areas of archaeological importance which has been already scheduled by the Committee of Preservation of Historic and Natural Areas) have to be prepared and presented to the SC-CH, as well as all sort of relevant documents.” In addition, SC-CH asked for “all reports on cultural heritage activities carried out so far (inventory of sites, documentation of monuments and objects, monuments and objects; surveys; excavations)” and “accurate and detailed maps and plans of the affected area as well as of all cultural heritage activities”.

PIU provided the SC with a collection of several excavation and activity reports, written by the responsible directors of excavations and cultural heritage activities and given to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. In addition, digital copies of two photocopies of plans – obviously outlines for the new settlement of Hasankeyf – were added. Unfortunately there was no information added about the contents, source and completeness of the files nor about the relationship of files to projects.

None of the requested detailed maps and plans was ready for use during the site visit. Furthermore, several misunderstandings had to be cleared up during the site visit concerning the kind of information needed by the SC-CH to enable the SC to correctly evaluate the project and advise PIU. Consequently, SC-CH will prepare a detailed list of the materials and information needed which PIU should compile with the help of the concerned ministries and institutions.

This report therefore is based upon the information and material as published in the EIAR, UEIAR and the scientific publications of TAÇDAM as well as upon personal communication during the site visit.

2.3.2 Contacts with PIU

The PIU-CH, as defined in the FAM, has not been finally set up yet. Only part of the necessary staff has been nominated and is ready to start work; other important positions still must be filled (see below 2.5.2). Concerning the PIU, a coordinator and a representative of DSI were always available for organisational and information matters. A representative of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and his deputy were able to provide information about on-going archaeological projects. In Hasankeyf the responsible head of excavations was present for information on the on-going archaeological work.

Responding to a proposal of the SC-CH in Zurich, the SC-CH was accompanied on all site visits except the visit of the dam site proper by the “Scientific Committee”, which was formed by the High Commission for Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritages on the basis of the Principle Decision No. 717, titled “Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritages affected by Dam Reservoirs” dated 04 Oct. 2006, and which advises the Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

In addition to PIU, during the whole period of the site visit several members of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture were present.

2.3.3 Field Observations

Site visits to five areas were prepared in order to obtain an overview about a major part of the reservoir area and the planned and necessary work for the preservation of cultural heritage.

1. Visit to Hasankeyf

The historical town of Hasankeyf developed at an old crossing over the Tigris River. Known in historical sources since the Neo-Assyrian period, recent excavations found a settlement that goes back to the Roman period, and remains of Urartian structures have been reported. Through time Hasankeyf was characterized by its very peculiar location upon and at the foot of a steep cliff. The upper and lower town of Hasankeyf not only form an important historical site, but an urban structural unit as well. It is this structural unit and its setting in the landscape which, comparable to Petra in Jordan, render the town its uniqueness. The upper town and the cave dwellings have a longer history and for a long period of time were more important than the lower town. The town expanded in Artukid times, mainly as the result of residential and economical activities and, related to that, religious functions. Several historically and/or art historically important monuments of this period are preserved: the Rızk mosque, Koç Mosque, Sultan Süleyman Mosque, Kızlar Mosque, Küçük Mosque, the remains of the Artukid bridge, the Zeynel Bey Tomb and the Imam Abdullah Tomb. These outstanding monuments, as well as the remains of residential quarters will be affected by the Ilisu Hydropower Project. General plans for the relocation and re-arrangement of the art historically

important monuments in a cultural park area have been developed (see UEIAR, Cultural Heritage Action Plan of 27 May 2006).

Excavations and documentation of monuments in Hasankeyf were undertaken between 1986 and 1991 and 1999 to 2002 by Professor Oluş Arık and since 2003 by Professor Abdüsselam Uluçam. Since 1981 Hasankeyf is registered as an important archaeological and historical site of Turkey with 62 registered monuments. Excavations and documentation work has been carried out in 25 areas.

The purpose of the SC-CH visit was to gain an understanding of where and with what kind of results excavations had been undertaken and where additional research will be necessary in the future. Furthermore, the state of preservation of the upper town had to be evaluated preliminarily and an initial impression gained as to the effect that the future water level might have on the structural situation of the upper town. As for the monuments of the lower town, details of their construction, their state of preservation and the state of documentation were of major interest, in order to be able to estimate the technical possibilities, future efforts and resources for the planned relocation.

SC-CH visited all major areas and monuments in Hasankeyf. Professor Uluçam guided the SC through his excavations and explained carefully what has been accomplished during the past years and what results have been gained. His research work as well as that of Professor Arık focussed on areas that are located on state property. According to Professor Uluçam all of these areas have been examined in the meantime. Additional research should now be carried out on areas and monuments that are still in private hand. For this, agreement with the owners or expropriation is necessary. Professor Uluçam explained that the extension of the lower town towards the east is much larger than hitherto known. As it would be impossible – and scientifically not imperative – to excavate all of the lower town, SC-CH proposes to carry out a geo-physical survey in the fields and gardens to the east and then basing upon the results of this survey to decide on further, aimed excavations.

Misunderstandings about the request of the SC-CH for documents and information to be prepared prior to the site visit prevented a more detailed insight into the state of documentation and studies on the building history of monuments, on their preservation and on preparatory studies for their relocation. Therefore, SC-CH is not able yet to recommend and evaluate steps to be taken regarding the preservation of monuments.

It nevertheless was obvious that some of the monuments in Hasankeyf as well in the upper and the lower town are in urgent need of conservation, if their preservation for the future is desired. Severe damage to building parts of, among others, the Ulu Çami, the city gates of the upper town, the Büyük Saray, the Koç and Sultan Süleyman Mosque as well as the Zeynel Bey Tomb endanger the future of these monuments (Photos 1–6). It cannot be excluded that some of them will collapse in the very near future. As for most of the monuments a sensible relocation would only be possible by transporting them as a whole or in larger segments, strengthening and conservation are a crucial prerequisite for the transportation. For all affected monuments immediate evaluation is necessary concerning whether the archaeological, architectural and art historical documentation has been completed and whether a specialized and detailed analysis of building techniques, structures and the historical development of the monument has been undertaken. In addition, a detailed assessment and mapping of damages must be started

soon by specialized and experienced architects and restorers, who are familiar with medieval architecture and the materials used in Hasankeyf.

All future detailed planning for the archaeological park in the upper town as well as for the relocation of monuments should be constantly accompanied by special analyses and expert reports carried out by geologists, stress analysts and structural engineers (cp. the published expert report by Doyuran – Toprak – Akgün TAÇDAM 2001).

The location of New Hasankeyf and the nearby planned cultural park was another issue of discussion. The location preferred at the moment by the consortium (see UEIAR, Cultural Heritage Action Plan, proposal No. 2) is situated on the northern bank of the Tigris River and the future reservoir and links the new settlement and the cultural park with one another. It has been proposed that all historical monuments foreseen for relocation should be presented there. The dividing wadi would then be integrated into the park and would become the new location for the remains of the Artukid bridge. On the southern bank of the Tigris the upper town of old Hasankeyf will be turned into an archaeological park. No detailed proposals for this park have been developed yet. The proposal takes into consideration the important task of the future income for Hasankeyf through cultural tourism, but it is not convincing with regard to the preservation of cultural heritage and the peculiarity of Hasankeyf (see below 2.5.6). In addition, studies on the technical possibilities for transporting huge monuments across the river have apparently not been undertaken yet. SC-CH proposes to keep the decision open and to re-discuss the technical and cultural heritage impacts with reference to this location proposal on an international level.

2. Visit to the Bismil area

In the following the affected valley of the Tigris between the town of Bismil and the confluence of the Batman river into the Tigris will be designated as ‘Bismil area’. The area is characterized by a widening of the Tigris valley and a hilly but not mountainous landscape with very fertile soils. The valley becomes narrow and steep only to the east of the confluence of the Batman river into the Tigris. Since early prehistoric periods the valley of the Tigris has served as a preferred area for human occupation and as a major route for trans-regional communication and transportation. The ‘Bismil area’ therefore belongs to those parts of the affected area, in which a great number of early sites, mounds as well as some important architectural monuments are to be found. Surveys of the area and several excavations have been carried out for several years (Algaze, TAÇDAM). Some of the excavations have been completed; others were interrupted but should be continued, while some excavations are on-going.

The SC-CH visit was aimed at gaining an impression of the landscape, its potential for and distribution of historical and cultural heritage sites and at making a re-evaluation of the research carried out so far. As the wide landscape of the area offers sufficient space for settlements and therefore not all archaeological sites and mounds needed to be founded near the river, it is obvious that part of the important sites will lie outside the reservoir and will not be directly affected. Nevertheless, they might be considered as category B-sites, when taking future re-organisation of agriculture and development of the region into account.

Several sites were visited as well on the northern and the southern bank of the Tigris valley. Due to bad weather conditions and the lack of time, a visit to the important area of the confluence of the Batman into the Tigris river and the Batman valley had to be postponed. Thanks to the Director of the Diyarbakir Museum and the representative of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, who both were present, information on all sites visited was available. The Bismil area is characterized by a great number of important sites. Most of them are large and will require continuation of research for the whole remaining time until the completion of the Ilisu Hydropower Project. Therefore, excavation work in the area in general must be continued immediately and should be supported by all means. This should apply to all Turkish as well as to all international teams, who have worked or are still working in the area.

However, the SC-CH prefers to postpone detailed recommendations as to where further studies should be carried out, where they should be intensified or where they can be considered as completed, until PIU has been established as a fully working unit and all referred information as well as accurate maps of the area are available to the SC-CH.

3. Visit to the Garzan valley, today called Yanarsu

The River Garzan irrigates a wide, fertile valley. An archaeological survey showed the great historical value of the area, in which sites from all known historical periods are attested. No excavations or other cultural heritage documentation have been undertaken yet.

The aim of our visit was to re-evaluate the historical potentiality of the valley, to roughly estimate the number of sites to be investigated there and to understand the reasons why research has not been started yet.

The site visit to this valley was organized as a joint trip for all sub-committees. The trip took us from Beşiri near the northern part of the affected area of the valley along the west bank of the river down to the village Ridwan and from there through the northeastern hills back to the main route of Kurtalan – Batman. Security measures made by the local authorities did not allow a more than a very short visit of the area. According to the reports of archaeologists, security measures have prevented excavations and cultural heritage documentation in the area so far.

At the moment, therefore, SC-CH recommendations for this region must base upon the publication of the above-mentioned archaeological survey alone. According to the publication some of the sites are very promising, and excavations should be carried out there. In addition, several historical architectural monuments as well as villages with vernacular architecture should be documented.

4. Visit to the Botan valley, today called Uluçay

For a considerably long period in time the region of the Botan River (together with the region of the Tigris River, south of the confluence of the Botan and Tigris) served as a natural and historically important border land between great empires in the east and the west (for example, the Assyrian contra the Urartian empire or from the 2nd century AD onwards the Roman empire contra the Parthian empire). Important archaeological sites are known from this region, such as Türbe Höyük, Çat-Tepe (in whose vicinity Xenophon crossed the river) and historical bridges and hans that deserve further

examination. Only part of the affected area has been surveyed. For example, the upper area of the affected part of the Botan valley as well as the affected parts of the tributaries still await research. Excavations were undertaken in Türbe Höyük only.

The aim of the SC-CH visit was to gain an understanding of the actual state of cultural heritage surveys that have been carried out in the valley, to get an impression of the number of monuments and sites that have not been documented yet but are indeed worth being documented, as well as an impression of the working conditions in the area.

The SC was accompanied to a vantage point near the village of Aydınlar and enjoyed a marvellous view of the upper Botan river valley; however, we were not permitted to visit the valley itself due to security measures. Therefore, for the time being one must rely upon reports of archaeologists, who mention regular security problems as a reason why documentation of the cultural heritage as well as excavations have not been intensified yet.

5. Visit to the Ilisu dam site

This visit was aimed at collecting information about the scale and the time-schedule of construction work to be carried out for the Ilisu Hydropower Project as well as about the state of cultural heritage surveys and preservation activities in the affected area.

The SC-CH visited the dam site and made a short tour along the western Tigris river valley to the north in order to get an impression of the valley's potential for cultural heritage.

As far as information was available for the SC-CH, no cultural heritage surveys have been started yet, neither for prehistoric or for historical sites and monuments, nor have ethnographical surveys commenced either. Some villages, such as Ilisu village itself, show an intact village structure with well preserved vernacular architecture.

As it is of utmost importance that surveys will be carried out as long as an area, a landscape or a social community of a village is intact, it is recommended that several surveys should start immediately: an archaeological and historical survey in the directly affected area of the dam construction site and a survey and a documentation of vernacular architecture in the villages that have to be resettled first. At the same time, an ethnographical survey of the tangible and intangible heritage of those villages must be carried out.

Within a slightly longer time frame, but to be started as soon as possible as well, a comprehensive archaeological and historical survey should be carried out in the affected region of the Tigris valley, between the Ilisu dam site and the confluence of the Batman and the Tigris rivers. Surveys were carried out in only small parts of this region thus far.

2.4 Comments by TOR

For Cultural Heritage, 13 TORs have been defined. 12 TORs are relevant for PIU, two of which refer to the monitoring and provision of guidance by the CoE. Three TORs are relevant before the start of construction, four have to be finalized by April 30th, 2008, while the rest are of relevance on a longer term.

Of the three TORs to be finalized before the start of construction work, two have been fulfilled, while TOR CH-8 (ethnographical surveys) should be started immediately.

For four TORs to be finalized by April 30th, 2008, intensive preparatory work is necessary still. SC-CH offers guidance by adding two “check-lists” (Annex 2.2 and 2.3) for baseline data.

In detail:

TOR CH-1 (baseline data): For the time being, baseline data on archaeological sites and historical monuments are available only after consultation of different publications: those of the surveys by Algaze and others, through the publications of TAÇDAM as well as through data published in the EIAR, UEIAR and RAP. All maps and lists are incomplete, and in most cases basic information is missing. Therefore, comprehensive baseline data still must be compiled from existing data and also must be amended by additional information. Baseline data for the ethnographical heritage are entirely lacking. For an orientation, Annex 2.2 provides a list of mandatory information that should serve as a basis for such a database. The database should include all kinds of archaeological sites, all historical architectural monuments, villages with vernacular architecture, graveyards, traditional techniques of land use (for example, terraced fields, irrigation techniques), traditional arts and handicrafts as well as villages known for a special local intangible heritage. A detailed map of all sites, monuments and villages with vernacular and intangible heritage should be part of the database.

The compilation of known data should be completed until April 30, 2008. Furthermore, the database must be amended throughout the whole period of work for the project.

TOR CH-2 (Cultural Heritage Action Plan): As Enclosure of the UEIAR a general CHAP has been presented. It needs thorough amendment of detailed action plans for all kinds of Cultural Heritage activities in the affected reservoir area. For the time being the amount of information that is not available yet over-exceeds, information which actually should form the basis of a comprehensive CHAP. Therefore, especially the important time schedule and detailed calculation of costs cannot be drawn up in depth. SC-CH provides guidance by submitting a list of detailed questions and key-words for databases to PIU, and it urges PIU to start establishing the details for the CHAP immediately.

In general, the CHAP must take all activities for cultural heritage surveys into consideration as a basis for all further investigations: Cultural heritage surveys should cover all category A- and B-areas of the reservoir area according to WB standards. By screening all cultural heritage sites with special regard to their topographical and geographical situation, a assessed categorisation into A and B category sites should follow. In general, only A-category sites will receive further investigation within the Ilisu Hydropower Project, while B-category sites should be evaluated and prepared for registration as possibly important cultural heritage sites in the cadastre. By defining aims for the scientific research and strategies for cultural heritage preservation of the project, the results of the cultural heritage surveys as well as scientific knowledge on the historical role and value of the region should be taken into consideration. On this basis decisions can be made concerning where further excavation and documentation of monuments as well as ethnographical studies should be carried out. At the same time, proposals on the consolidation, preservation and movement of historical monuments or

objects in addition to the monuments of Hasankeyf can be drawn up. Structural analysis and professional assessment studies of adverse effects are prerequisite for the estimation of time schedules and costs.

Surveys, screening and evaluation must be finalized within 2008, and preparatory assessment studies must start immediately. For the time being all on-going excavations and documentation projects should continue. For late 2008 an evaluation conference should be organized, aimed at deciding at which sites and monuments further investigations and treatment should be carried out. On that occasion at the latest a very detailed plan of action should be ready to be presented, mentioning each cultural heritage project as well as each step to be taken within the project, together with a time schedule and a detailed budget plan.

TOR CH-3 (list of the institutions involved and information about the institutions):

In order to provide guidance SC-CH prepared a list with key-words necessary for the required list and sent it to PIU. Since time is running short for the execution of excavations, documentation of Cultural Heritage, restoration of monuments and relocation, it is highly recommended that all institutions already involved in cultural heritage projects affected by the reservoir be contacted and requested to continue their projects, and also that they be informed that financial support will be provided through PIU in the future. This applies to national as well as to international teams. Information should be sent out by April 30, 2008.

TOR CH-4 (plan for the investigation and excavation of mounds): By April 30, 2008, all on-going excavations and documentation projects should be re-evaluated with regard to their relevance for the affected reservoir area and their historical information. In general, investigations should not focus on one or two parts of the affected area of the reservoir alone, but should be conducted in all affected parts of the reservoir with the same intensity. Therefore, as soon as all cultural heritage surveys have been finalized (in 2008) additional excavations, documentation projects and other cultural heritage investigations should be defined and internationally announced.

TOR CH-5 (permanent contact person and deputy for observing chance finds):

Two persons have been nominated by letter of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism B.16.0.KVM.200.11.02.02.1401.222 0.4 – 198457 of 27 Nov. 2007. It should be stressed that both persons must be available at all times during construction work. They must be physically accompany the construction work and should observe all construction works by regular visits. The position therefore requires full-time availability and cannot be fulfilled in the sense of one duty among several others.

TOR CH-6 (50 % of the workers must be PAPs): Ordinarily in Cultural Heritage activities this requirement for workmen is fulfilled. However, attention should be directed towards involving young specialists, like trained archaeologists, art historians, architects with a specialisation in building history, restorers etc., with a local background in the project as well. They should be recruited with preference.

TOR CH-7 (legal basis for relocation of monuments): fulfilled by document B.16.0.KVM.0.11.13.00/209379 of 20 Dec. 2006.

TOR CH-8 (ethnographic studies): Ethnographical studies have not commenced yet. They should comprise ethnographical studies of villages (social structures, traditional

habits of the society, traditional handicraft and art, intangible heritage) by social scientists. Furthermore, the documentation of traditional land use, village structures and vernacular architecture should be documented by geo-archaeologists, historians and architects.

As construction work will start soon, all villages affected by resettlement in the coming weeks should be surveyed immediately. In addition, during 2008 a general survey of all villages affected by the reservoir should be made by specialists with long experience in southeastern Turkey, especially with regard to the villages' potential for ethnographical studies and documentation of vernacular heritage. On the basis of this general survey a decision can be made and presented as to which villages, important cultural heritage places and families/personalities should be selected for further detailed studies.

TOR CH-9 (Monitoring reports of surveys and excavations): SC-CH should receive monitoring reports on a regular basis. Since SC-CH has to write a comprehensive annual report by 1 December each calendar year (See FAM, Annex 2.2) we propose 1 November as a deadline for the monitoring reports. Monitoring reports should follow international standards and comprise the reports that each investigation team has to deliver to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and an informative detailed summary of them. This includes plans and photographs as far as is necessary for better understanding. In addition, an evaluation of all actions should be included with regard to the Cultural Heritage Action Plan (aims; evaluation of planned, executed or discontinued investigations; schedule according to the CHAP; budget per project) as well as a status report on all activities that PIU-CH is preparing as the next steps of action. SC-CH will provide PIU with a checklist for an international report format and asks PIU to prepare a template supplied to all cultural heritage projects.

TOR CH-10 (Monitoring reports on the planning of the relocation, rebuilding and construction of the Hasankeyf Cultural Area): Same as for TOR CH-9. Reports should include comprehensive information on all political, legal and technical discussions, studies and decisions as well as all plans.

TOR CH-11 (Monitoring reports on the operation of the Cultural Park Area): not relevant before the opening of the park

TOR CH-12 (Concept for the Cultural and Archaeological Park): The existing, very general concept should be developed in more detail, starting as soon as possible and presented for review by an independent committee of national and international experts. A thorough plan should be presented, which explains the general aims of the park and the expectations upon it. Furthermore, it should elucidate the particulars in the concepts of landscape planning, technical requirements (such as transportation) for the relocated monuments, for the museum as well as for tourist facilities. It should further describe the didactical concept for the park and the museum as well as the details of the architectural and interior design for all features to be constructed.

2.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Information and documents for SC-CH and PIU-CH

The SC-CH is still not able to fully evaluate those activities already carried out for the preservation and documentation of Cultural Heritage. Therefore, no detailed recommendations for the continuation of or for new CH activities can be given yet. This is due to the lack of full information and incomplete sets of documentation.

It is the general understanding that the collection of full information as well as the collection of all documentation is in progress. In order to support this, SC-CH provides PIU with a list of the necessary information and documentation to be collected by the involved institutions, mainly the Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

Since the data are a prerequisite for the CHAP as well, which should be available by April 30, 2008, the collection should be finalized as soon as possible.

2. PIU-CH nomination should be finalized as soon as possible

According to the FAM, Annex 1.2 the organizational structure of PIU-CH should be the following:

Table 2-2: PIU-structure according to FAM

	Position	Actual state of nomination
1	Archaeological Expert from DSI (Lead of PIU-CH)	- *1
2	Representative of DSI	filled
3	Representative of the Directorate Generale of Culture and Museums	filled
4	Archaeological expert with good practical experience in excavations and surveys and deputy (as permanent contact person for chance finds)	filled *2
5	Representative responsible for the budget	filled
6	Representative of the construction company	filled
7	Archaeologist for excavations and surveys in the Tigris area	- *3
8	Excavator of Hasankeyf and deputy	filled
9	Restorers and conservators	- *4
10	Stress analysts	-
11	Architects and architecture historians	- * 5
12	Representative of the company responsible for the relocation (after award of the contract)	-
13	Workers	Explicit nomination not necessary

Remarks:

General

PIU CH will be the unit that is responsible for the coordination and organization of all work necessary for the documentation and preservation of cultural heritage in the project area. Since there will be a great amount of documentation as well as a high number of excavation and preservation projects to be carried out during the whole construction phase of the Ilisu Hydropower Project, it is imperative that the actual work be conducted by several specialized teams at the same time (documentation of architecture: several teams specialized in the history of architecture; ethnographical studies: several teams specialized in ethnographical field work and studies; excavations: several teams specialized in field work and excavations; preservation of cultural heritage: several teams of architecture restorers and conservation specialists; restoration and relocation of monuments: several specialized teams with experienced members). PIU must be the professional body to coordinate this work. Therefore, part of the PIU staff must be available full-time and the whole year around (positions 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13)

Remarks on some of the positions listed above

*1: The archaeologist as head of the unit will be responsible for all super-ordinate organisation of cultural heritage activities, handling cultural-political issues as well as on security and public information issues. He/She will be responsible for the detailed structuring the budget and will be the competent contact person to SC-CH.

Several misunderstandings during the preparation of the site visits and the exchange of information between PIU, SC-CH and the referred ministries occurred, because there is no archaeologist as the head of PIU yet. This position should be nominated as soon as possible. It is of utmost importance that the person for this position is highly qualified in the following:

1. Fulfilment of the requirements for director of archaeological projects according to the turkish "Legislation for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property"
2. In addition: considerable experience in the organization of large scale cultural heritage projects in Turkey and, if possible, particularly in eastern Turkey; ample experience in international cultural heritage projects (organizational structures, reporting systems); thorough knowledge of WB standards and UNESCO and other cultural heritage conventions and treaties; proficiency in Turkish and English language (communication and report writing).

*2: The nomination of the two persons has been approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by letter B.16.0.KVM.200.11.02.02.1401.222 0.4 – 198457. In addition to the description of duties in this letter it should be added that this position requires full-time availability in order to prevent any interruptions in construction work. The archaeological expert and his deputy must reside nearby the construction area and should be available within short time day and night, whenever chance finds are reported and for inspection according to the Turkish antiquities law.

*3: The archaeologist position No. 7 will be responsible to facilitate all cultural heritage works on a regional level in order to prevent unnecessary delay of work for DSI

(contact with national and international teams of experts, organisation of staff, equipment and facilities, coordination of specialized works necessary for all teams). This position therefore requires good skills in English language as well (communication and report writing). Through this he will be of support for the museum, which is responsible for all excavations and cultural heritage activities in the project area. The person should be experienced in all kinds of archaeological and cultural heritage techniques and topics, in order to be able to act as a competent partner with all teams. The person should be available full-time in the region, and should be fully integrated in the company structures of DSI, in order to be able to act quickly and for the sake of the project. This structure will not touch the responsibilities of the Directorate Generale of Culture and Museums of supervising all excavations and cultural heritage activities and of sending a representative to every team carrying out projects.

*4: Depending upon the number of excavation and cultural heritage preservation projects in the Ilisu Hydropower Project in the due course of the project, several full-time restorers and conservators will be needed.

One restorer for archaeological objects and one conservator for historical monuments should be nominated as soon as possible. As they most probably will have to be able to lead and advise a larger number of restorers and conservators in the course of work, both persons should have extensive working experience.

*5: One architect-restorer should be nominated, who will be responsible for accompanying and advising in all necessary studies and works concerning the documentation of monuments, the study of the architectural history of monuments, the preparation of damage analyses and the preparation of restorations and relocations. This person should have a long experience in his field; he/she should be familiar with similar international projects and dispose over a thorough knowledge of the international standards and techniques relevant for modern preservation projects. Very good language skills as well in Turkish and in English are prerequisite for competent work in this position.

Depending on how conservation, restoration and relocation work will be organized in the future (most probably by commissioning specialized companies or institutions), additional architects and architect-restorers should be nominated to PIU. At least one more architect specialized in the history of Turkish architecture should be nominated for PIU-CH as soon as possible. This person should have thorough knowledge of the history of architecture and of all known monuments and their preservation in the region. He/She should be well experienced in dealing with conservation projects according to the Turkish law of antiquities.

3. Surveys

Surveys in those areas not yet surveyed should be conducted as soon as possible: (1) in the Tigris valley between Ilisu dam site and the confluence of Batman and Tigris rivers, where surveys were carried out only in some small parts as well as (2) in the upper Botan valley and its tributaries as far as affected by the reservoir. Preliminary ethnographical surveys should begin in the entire reservoir area. In specific, a survey should be started immediately in those particular villages that are scheduled to be relocated soon.

As well for historical reasons and for the prevention of future destruction it is strongly recommended that B-category areas be included in the surveys as defined by World Bank. The reason for this is that it is expected that the Ilisu Hydropower project will have a great impact on B-category areas by initializing new construction of infrastructure (roads, canalization etc.), of new settlements and by the transfer of agricultural activities etc. The surveys will provide competency in future decisions for all involved bodies and will help to prepare the in-time registration in the cadastre of sites worthy of being protected in the future.

Surveys are the basis of all cultural heritage preservation projects. Data collected by surveys will be used as the background for the decision as to which archaeological sites and historical monuments promise important historical information and should be excavated and which monument deserves detailed documentation or even preservation. Preliminary ethnographical surveys of the entire future reservoir area will supply a sound basis for the decision as to which villages with well preserved vernacular architecture or other structures should be documented in more detail and where intangible heritage should be collected. Serious interest in and documentation of the vernacular heritage considered to be of importance by the local communities will increase the national and international acceptance of the project. Surveys, therefore, deserve the utmost attention of all persons responsible for the project and should receive every support as well regarding professional organisation and undertakings and security measures.

A survey team should consist of a geo-archaeologist with long experience in field survey techniques (GIS, geology, topography), a specialist in the palaeolithic period, an archaeologist specialized on the prehistoric and historical material culture of the region (pottery, small finds, structures), an art historian and/or architect with special knowledge on the historical architecture of the region and an ethnographer.

The survey will be the major basis of all future decisions on the documentation and preservation of particular Cultural Heritage. In order to provide as much international credibility as possible for the Ilisu Hydropower Project, it is recommended that at least one international expert should be included in the survey team.

4. Excavations

Excavations have been carried out in the affected reservoir area for several years. Aside from some expeditions mainly concentrated on the Bismil area, i.e. the western-most part of the reservoir, only Hasankeyf and one site in the Botan river valley (Türbe Höyük) have been the object of scientific research.

All regions of the reservoir area are, however, rich in archaeological and historical sites and promise important historical information. While the Tigris valley itself is renown for its use for many thousands of years as an east-west transit route and as an important transmitter of ideas and cultures, the Botan river frequently served as a natural border line between east and west. Important fortifications and controlled crossings are to be expected here. The Garzan as well as the Batman river area in turn offers more favourable landscapes for habitation and agriculture and might have been important for the development of early settlement activities in the region. For much later periods, for example, we know that the Assyrian Empire of the 1st millennium BC considered the

areas as important as a corn chamber and a travel route to natural resources further to the North (metal for instance). The various regions, therefore, most likely had different functions, all of which contributed to the development of a particular way of life in the area. Excavations should be carried out in all parts of the affected area for historical reasons and in order to determine and clarify the diversity in function. However, it will be not necessary to excavate all sites identified during the surveys. Most probably the selection of two or three important sites in each region east of the Bismil area would suffice in order to obtain enough data for comparison with those of the better-studied Bismil area.

Excavations need time, on the average 5–7 years for one small site. Due to weather conditions they can be conducted only part of the year (approximately April to October). Furthermore, when carried out by expeditions involved in the university curriculum, the working period is much shorter, as professors and assistants cannot leave their particular university during the semester. On the other hand, excavations must be carried out by a team of specialists and led by directors with long field experience. Usually these specialists are members of universities and research institutions. Excavations produce a flood of data. Thus, in general one team of specialists will be able to excavate one site only. A number of excavations teams will be necessary for archaeological research work in the reservoir area, as is already the case in the Bismil area.

The region belongs to the area of the “Fertile Crescent”, renown for its very early occupation and settlement by man. Surveys have proven the existence of human occupation from Middle Palaeolithic times onwards throughout the whole Palaeolithic period (100 000 – 12 000 BP) as well as settlements through all later prehistoric and historical periods until modern times in this vast area.

Each greater period – the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze- and Iron Age, Hellenistic and Roman periods, Byzantine and early Islamic Medieval periods as well as the Ottoman and 20th century periods – possess have their own peculiarities and require specialized study and excavation techniques. Palaeolithic Archaeology, Near Eastern Archaeology, Classical Archaeology and Medieval Archaeology, therefore, have developed different appropriate excavations techniques and need further expertise from different specialists from neighbouring fields such as specialists in cuneiform studies, classical philology, palaeobotany, palynology, palaeozoology, dendrochronology, radiocarbon-dating etc. It is of importance, consequently, to give permission for excavation only to adequate specialists. According to the Turkish Antiquities law, permission for an excavation can be given to renowned scholars who can prove their specialization and long experience only. The decision has to be made by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Each excavation is accompanied by a representative of the Ministry, who is responsible for the guarantee of proper methodology and strategic planning as well as the correct treatment of finds.

As the period of possible research in the reservoir area is becoming increasingly short for excavation activities, it is recommended that all on-going excavations during 2008 be re-evaluated:

1. with reference to their relevance for the salvage project:
i.e. are they involved in A- or B-category sites ?
2. for their historical contribution to the area:

What results have been obtained so far?

Should the focus of excavation at a site be shifted, intensified or given up?

Does the potential of a site promise structural knowledge that is important for understanding the entire region and all other excavations (for example, the largest mound in the region, Ziyaret Tepe, although it is a “B-category” site)?

In addition, a re-evaluation should be undertaken on the basis of the surveys, in which additional sites in areas thus far neglected should be started and in which periods of history have been covered or are under-represented by the on-going excavations.

Excavation work in the affected region should be intensified as soon as possible. In order to be able to finalize work within the given time frame of the Ilisu Hydropower project, all national and international teams who are working or have worked in the region should be contacted and asked to continue their work. New excavations should be announced internationally. For salvage projects like the Ilisu Hydropower Project, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture together with PIU should discuss and prepare measures for accepting professional excavations companies in addition to the scientific teams from universities and renowned cultural heritage institutions. All excavation teams involved in category A-sites – national and international – should be supported administratively by PIU and should receive their funding through PIU. The SC-CH is ready to advise PIU.

Excavation activity has already created serious storage inefficiencies for the museums involved, especially the Diyarbakır museum which is the responsible authority for the excavations in the Bismil area. Storage facilities are reportedly becoming scarce and the proper treatment of small finds, i.e. professional cleaning and conservation, can only partly be provided. Excavated objects are, therefore, on the long term endangered by inadequate storage and the lack of conservation. The lack of facilities for the teams involved in the project as well as the lack of professional documentation centres have prevented the joint discussion of results and the centralized preparation of scientific publication and rapid public information. Especially the latter – amending relevant homepages, information for local, national and international news agencies and the preparation of scientific information sheets about the sites – were neglected during the past years. Therefore, it is recommended that a professional centre be created, which would be attached to one of the authorized governmental museums, such as the Mardin museum. This centre should provide storage facilities for the small finds collected during surveys or exposed during excavations, and it should be equipped with one or two full-time conservators-restorers specialized in archaeological finds. In addition, the centre should provide professional documentation equipment such as photo-copy machines, graphic-design computers and printers, a DIN A 0 scanner and plotter as well as one or two employees able to utilise these professionally. Meeting facilities and offices for those archaeologists ready to study their material outside the excavation periods should be attached. The latter should be organized under the supervision of regional antiquities service authorities.

5. Documentation of monuments in the reservoir area

The SC-CH has not been able to visit historical monuments yet, except for those in Hasankeyf; therefore, it has to give advice on the basis of published information.

Besides Hasankeyf there is a considerable number of historical monuments in the reservoir that require professional documentation: Roman and Medieval bridges, mosques, churches, caravanserais etc. While most likely it will not be possible to preserve all of these, their documentation should nevertheless be carried out in a highly professional manner. SC-CH thus recommends that a schedule be made of the particular monuments that should be documented, as well as when they will be documented within the next few years. This should be done under the supervision of the requested architect-restorer of PIU. The documentation can be carried out by a specialist group of architects with training as building historians and art historians or by inviting national and international institutions to take over the documentation of some of the monuments. In both cases it must be made absolutely clear that for the preservation of the historical information it is not suffice to simply draw, photograph and describe a monument as an architectural monument alone, but that a thorough analysis of the respective monument's building history must be included by a specialist (detailed analysis of buildings phases, detailed drawing of all structural elements and changes, analysis of building techniques).

6. Hasankeyf

Several years of archaeological work and documentation of historical monuments have passed. They undoubtedly enriched our knowledge about this exceptional town. Some of the results are published, but the majority is not. Since at the moment research in all areas which are the property of the state is reported as being completed, an evaluation would be necessary about the actual state of knowledge on Hasankeyf as well as about open questions. Through this decisions could be made as to where and how additional excavations should be undertaken, what kind of additional documentation of historical monuments is necessary in order to decide which monument can be preserved, which monument needs conservation and what kind of additional information and documentation would be necessary to properly explain a particular monument's value in history and decide on a buildings significance for today's cultural heritage. In preparation for the didactic concept of the cultural park, the special historical function of Hasankeyf, the special historical value as well as today's value for the different stakeholders should be analyzed. The expectations of different stakeholders on the cultural heritage preservation project should be defined in detail: the economic potential of the cultural heritage project, the kind and intensity of non-material relationships to the historical site of the inhabitants of Hasankeyf, the historical value of the location and the monuments to humankind in relation to international philosophies on cultural heritage preservation. This kind of scholarly evaluation would help to define the next actions and to plan more precisely the management of the Hasankeyf project.

In addition to and for the proper preparation of such an evaluation, several other activities will be necessary, as follows:

All registered monuments of the lower town and those endangered by collapse of the upper town should undergo a re-evaluation immediately concerning their state of documentation:

- State of information: was research undertaken? If so, what is its nature?
- State of excavation / cleaning: is the documentation completed? Are drawings and photographs of plans and sections available? Are the findings secured? Have they received conservation treatment?

- State of documentation: presence of architectural plan and sections, photographs, description of a monument?
- State of documentation of art historical elements: presence of drawings, photographs?
- State of documentation of details of the building techniques: presence of detailed mapping of used techniques?
- State of documentation of the building history: presence of detailed mapping of building characteristics and changes in these?

For those monuments that are foreseen for relocation or to be left in place (upper town):

- State of documentation of preservation: presence of detailed assessment and mapping of damages? Will conservation or even restoration be necessary before relocation?
- State of conservation: what kind of interventions were undertaken, and does documentation of the interventions exist?
- Technical study for relocation: under which conditions will the monument be transportable?

For the above-listed and for the planning and execution of all future work, all scholars and experts, as well as those involved in on-going field-work and former scholars should be asked to place their detailed documentation at the disposal of the architect/restorer of PIU as well as at the disposal of SC-CH. They will be assured that their right for scientific analysis and publication will not be impinged upon.

On the basis of the detailed map of Hasankeyf and the list of registered monuments and sites as well as on the basis of the recent excavations carried out in Hasankeyf, a plan of action as to where further excavation of parts of the historical lower town should be developed. For this, an updated version of the map and the list as well as a short description of the registered monuments should be made available as well to Professor Uluçam, PIU and the SC-CH. SC-CH recommends conducting geo-physical surveys in the historical town east of the modern town, which today is used for gardens and fields. In addition to the large scale excavations undertaken in lower Hasankeyf that are aimed at determining and explaining the development of the urban structure, SC-CH recommends choosing one or two excavation areas, in which previous research attested a settlement history dating back through several historical periods and to conduct there very detailed and stratigraphy documented excavations. These excavations would add important detailed chronological information on the occupation sequences of Hasankeyf. They should be carried out by well experienced field archaeologists with special knowledge on the history of southeastern Turkey.

Some of the architectural monuments are in a very critical state of preservation and might collapse in the near future. This applies as well to monuments in the lower town and the upper town. It is recommended that a detailed assessment studies of the damages and to present a thorough action plan for the conservation – and, if necessary, the restoration of those monuments – be undertaken already in 2008. In cases in which no detailed analysis of the building history and the building techniques (detailed mapping) has been made yet, this should be carried out together with the detailed damage assessment study. Both studies should be placed in the hands of architects and restorers with a long specialized experience as building historians and restorers of architecture respectively. An immediate start of these detailed studies and conservation

works of long neglected monuments would prove the pro-active attitude of the project managers and support the acceptance of the Ilisu Hydropower project.

For the preparation of the relocation of monuments of the lower town as well as for the preservation of monuments in the upper town, assessment studies concerning the structural stability and the technical possibilities for transporting the monuments should be started soon. These studies must be included as a basis for detailed budget plans as well as for the time schedule necessary for all preparatory steps.

As for the longer term of necessary cultural heritage activities in Hasankeyf, the proper conservation and restoration of monuments and archaeological artifacts, excavated during the past years should be commenced. Considerations as to where to store, where to restore and how to exhibit them, i.e the design of a local museum and documentation centre, should be undertaken. Availability of documents and of artifacts for further treatment (cleaning, conservation, restoration) should be organized for year-round use.

SC-CH has received the information that there is a court case between a scholar and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, which led to a decision to freeze all activities on those monuments under claim. For the sake of the monuments, some of which are in urgent need of conservation and in order to enable the Ilisu Hydropower Project to proceed with measures to be undertaken for the relocation of monuments, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture should be asked to provide permission to start mapping damages and to consolidate those monuments.

While the proximity of the new settlement and the cultural park underlines the important tasks connected with the future income for Hasankeyf through tourism, several other aspects have apparently not been taken into account. The upper town of Hasankeyf reflects the long history of the settlement and is, historically, as important as the lower town. While the lower town will be flooded, the upper town will remain in its present location and historically intact, and through this will become the scientifically much more important part of the town. In addition, a large number of the caves that are so characteristic of Hasankeyf will be preserved and thereby will present the last remains of the peculiar situation of Hasankeyf. All means should be undertaken to preserve this part of the town, as it will be not only of historical value, but of a high tourist potential too. By creating a division of Hasankeyf into a modern park with art historically important and impressive monuments on the northern bank of the reservoir and a preserved upper town on the southern bank, the historical unity of both parts of the town will be destroyed. Tourists will have to visit two sites, which are located rather far apart from each other. It is unlikely that both parts will be regularly included into organized tourist tours, as this would take too much time. One part, and most probably the one with the less comfortable infrastructure – the southern part – will be neglected and will be, on the long term, too costly to maintain. Experience in the preservation of World Cultural Heritage has shown that historical sites without direct spiritual or economic value for the inhabitants of a region will be neglected and destroyed sooner or later.

For the time being SC-CH proposes to take up the recommendation of the EIAR and to leave the decision on the location of the cultural park open. It is recommended to first carry out all necessary technical assessment studies and to re-discuss the impact on the cultural heritage at an international level.

Table 2-3: Recommendations according to priorities and urgencies

Activity and reference to chapters in the report	Start of Activities and Deadlines	Party
Ethnographical survey in the villages near the Ilisu Dam Site (Chapter 2.5.3)	Immediately, To be finished <u>before</u> the start of construction work	PIU, reporting to CoE
Archaeological survey in the Ilisu Dam Site (Chapter 2.5.3)	Immediately, To be finished <u>before</u> the start of construction work	PIU, reporting to CoE
Recruitment of PIU staff (Chapter 2.5.2)	Immediately To be completed until end of Feb. 2008	DSI, revision of CVs by CoE
Structuring of responsibilities within PIU for the organization and budgeting of CH projects (Chapter 2.5.2)	February 29, 2008	PIU/DSI, reporting to CoE
Budget Plan for Cultural Heritage activities 2008	Immediately To be completed until end of Feb. 2008	PIU, revision by CoE
Update of documents and information on surveys in the reservoir area (Chapter 2.3.3.1 and 2.5.1)	Immediately To be the basis for TOR CH-1	PIU, reporting to CoE
Update of documents and information on excavations and documentation of historical monuments in the reservoir area (Chapter 2.3.3.1 and 2.5.1)	Immediately To be the basis for TOR CH-1	PIU, reporting to CoE
Update of documents and information on archaeological investigations and documentation of monuments in Hasankeyf (Chapter 2.3.3.1 and 2.5.1)	Immediately To be the basis for TOR CH-1	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: Collection of documents and arguments for the choice of the location of the cultural heritage park (Chapter 2.3.3.1 and 2.5.6)	Immediately To be the basis of TOR CH-12	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: Assessment studies of damages on endangered monuments of the lower and upper town (Chapter 2.5.6 and Annex 2.3)	To be started immediately, to be completed in 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: completion of scientific documentation of monuments / buildings of the lower town (Chapter 2.5.6 and Annex 2.3)	To be started immediately, to be finalized before the start of conservation work	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: Salvage conservation work (Chapter 2.3.3.1 and 2.5.6)	Based on assessment studies of damages, to be started in 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: structural analysis of monuments foreseen to be preserved/relocated of the lower and upper town (Chapter 2.3.3.1 and 2.5.6 and Annex 2.3)	To be started immediately, to be completed in 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Baseline data (TOR CH-1) (Chapter 2.4. and Annex 2.2 and 2.3)	April 30, 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE

General outline of CHAP (TOR CH-2) (Chapter 2.4. and Annex 2.2 and 2.3)	April 30, 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: detailed assessment studies on the technical aspects for the relocation of monuments (Chapter 2.3.3.1 and 2.5.6)	Autumn 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
General ethnographical survey in the reservoir area (Chapter 2.5.3)	Autumn 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Completion of archaeological and historical monuments survey (Chapter 2.5.3)	Autumn 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Decision on additional excavation and international launch (Chapter 2.5.4)	Autumn 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: geophysical survey and decision on further excavations (Chapter 2.5.6)	2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Hasankeyf: evaluation of arguments and international experts studies on the location of the future cultural heritage park (Chapter 2.5.6)	End of 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE
Creation of a Cultural Heritage Operational and Research Centre dealing with all CH activities (Chapter 2.5.4)	End of 2008	PIU, reporting to CoE

ANNEXES

A1 **COE ISSUES**

No entries on this page

A2 CULTURAL HERITAGE

A2.1 Meetings Held

Table A1-1: Short accounts of meetings

Date	Persons met	Venue	Met by	Main Topics / Observations
Dec. 3, 2007	General Meeting of All Groups	Hotel	General Groups Meeting	Introduction of institutions, organisation of the site visit
Dec. 4, 2007	Visit Botan area		SC-CH, PIU Cultural Heritage, Members of the Ministry of Culture, Scientific Committee to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture	Investigation of potential of Cultural Heritage of the region
Dec. 4, 2007	PIU Cultural Heritage, Members of the Ministry of Culture, Scientific Committee to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture	Hotel	CoE Cultural Heritage	Presentation and explanation of FAMs
Dec. 5, 2007	Visit Garzan Area		All Groups	Investigation of potential of Cultural Heritage of the region

Date	Persons met	Venue	Met by	Main Topics / Observations
Dec. 5, 2007	PIU Cultural Heritage, Members of the Ministry of Culture, Scientific Committee to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture	Hotel	CoE Cultural Heritage	Introduction and explanation of TORs
Dec. 5, 2007	Selçuk University, Head of excavations in Hasankeyf	Hotel	CoE Cultural Heritage PIU Cultural Heritage, Members of the Ministry of Culture, Scientific Committee to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture	Presentation and discussion of Cultural Heritage Activities for Hasankeyf
Dec. 6, 2007	Prof. Dr. Abdüsselam Uluçam Selçuk University	Site visit in Hasankeyf	CoE Cultural Heritage PIU Cultural Heritage, Members of the Ministry of Culture, Scientific Committee to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture	discussion of state of preservation and documentation of Cultural Heritage monuments and sites in Hasankeyf

Date	Persons met	Venue	Met by	Main Topics / Observations
Dec. 6, 2007	Kaimakam of Hasankeyf Mayor of Hasankeyf	Hasankeyf	Representatives of all CoE	Information about the mandate and the work of CoE Information about the ongoing activities and importance of the project
Dec. 8, 2007	Director Museum of Diyarbakir	Visit to the Bismil area	CoE Cultural Heritage PIU Cultural Heritage, Members of the Ministry of Culture, Scientific Committee to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture	Information on excavations and cultural heritage activities in the Bismil area
Dec. 10, 2007	Site visit evaluation meeting; representatives of DSI and involved Ministries, ECAs, and of the embassies of Switzerland, Austria and Germany	DSI	Entire CoE	Morning session: presentation of main findings of site visit Afternoon session: detailed discussion of pending issues

A2.2 Proposal for a Cultural heritage site documentation format

Reference : University of Chicago/Istanbul University Reference System and Robin Thornes – John Bold, Documenting the Cultural Heritage (1998 The J. Paul Getty Trust)
 (<http://icom.museum/objectid/heritage/index.html>)

Survey of Vernacular Heritage	Archaeological sites	Architectural monuments
Site name (present and ancient name)	Site name (present and ancient name)	Site name (present and ancient name)
Site inventory /cadastral no. Cross-reference no.	Site inventory no. (e.g. S59/14 ; reference to University of Chicago/Istanbul University Reference System, METU TACDAM Reference System) Cross-reference no.	Site inventory no. (e.g. S59/14 ; reference to University of Chicago/Istanbul Univ. Reference System, METU TACDAM Reference System) Cross-reference no.
Location (by administrative e.g. Province, county, village/hamlet name and GPS coordinates)	Location (by administrative e.g. Province, county, village/hamlet name and GPS coordinates)	Location (by administrative e.g. Province, county, village/hamlet name and GPS coordinates)
Site type (village, cemetery, religious building etc.)	Site type (cave, mound etc.)	Monument type (cave, built architecture, etc)
Ethnographical relevance	Archaeological relevance	Architectural-Historical relevance
Description of site location (whole village, part of a village, pilgrimage site on a mound etc.)	Description of site location (part of a village, site located in cultivated fields etc.)	Description of site location (ensemble of monuments, monument in a village, single monument etc.)
Data for environmental conditions	Data for environmental conditions (physical features, morphology, geology, etc.)	Data for environmental conditions
Description of site (size, shape, functional type etc.)	Description of site (size, shape, geoarchaeological features, visibility of surface material, standing structures, extent and height of cultural deposits, cultural and natural agents of cultural deposition/erosion, etc.)	Description of monument (size, functional type, physical condition: general condition: ruined, restored, part of a modern building etc; general building techniques, etc.)
Legal status (legally protected, type of protection: waqif...)	Legal status (legally protected, type of protection)	Legal status (legally protected?, type of protection)
Survey team (Recording institution, company, responsible member of the team)	Survey team (Recording institution, company, responsible member of the team)	Survey team (Recording institution, company, responsible member of the team)
Survey date	Survey date	Survey date
Survey methods applied	Survey methods applied	Survey methods applied

Type of documentation (written description, number of photographs etc.) Cross-reference to additional archives/documentation	Type of documentation (written description, number of photographs etc.) Cross-reference to additional archives/documentation	Type of documentation (written description, number of photographs etc.) Cross-reference to additional archives/documentation
Dating (absolute or relative dating, dating method, source of information)	Dating cultural deposits (absolute or relative dating, dating method, source of information)	Dating (absolute or relative dating, dating method, source of information)
Previous research / surveys (reference, name of institutions, kind of survey, research; on-going/completed)	Previous research / surveys (reference, name of institutions, kind of survey, research; on-going/completed)	Previous research / surveys (reference, name of institutions, kind of survey, research; on-going/completed)
Publication	Publication	Publication
Assessment for cultural heritage management	Assessment for cultural heritage management	Assessment for cultural heritage management
Proposal for possible actions	Proposal for possible actions	Proposal for possible actions
Date of last update	Date of last update	Date of last update

A2.3 Cultural Heritage of Hasankeyf
Proposal for an information sheet

Area / Monument in Hasankeyf	Activities	Date	Responsible Person / Institution	Description
(Example: Rızk mosque)				
	Excavation / cleaning of the monument			What has been done ?, where exactly did excavation / cleaning take place ?, working methods ?
	Documentation of the architectural structures, decor			Documentation of which parts ?, completed ?, Methods of Documentation, Reference to drawings and photographs
	Analysis of building history, analysis of construction techniques		Example: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Adolf Hoffmann, Dipl.-Ing. Peter Schneider	Documentation of which parts, completed?, Methods of Documentation, Reference to drawings and photographs
	Detailed Assessment of damages			Documentation of which parts, completed?, Methods of Documentation, Reference to drawings and photographs
	Conservation, strengthening			Previous activities: by whom, documentation methods ? On-going activities, planned activities
	Legal status			Registered monument? To be registered? Expropriation necessary ? Legal procedure for relocation necessary ?
	Relocation			On-going activities, planned activities
	Restoration			Previous activities: by whom, documentation methods ? On-going activities, planned activities
	Excavation and documentation of the former location after relocation of the monument			Are there archaeological hints for older structures, settlement activities underneath the monument ? Should an excavation of the area be planned after the relocation of the monument ?

Please add for each working step one example of a detailed drawing and one or two photographs of details in order to explain the working method.

A3 PHOTOS

All the pictures on the following pages show the situation as of early December 2007.



Photo 1: Hasankeyf, Zeynel Bey Tomb.

The building shows severe damages of walls and decoration and needs urgently conservation treatment.



Photo 2: Hasankeyf, tower of the Büyük Saray.

Part of the walls are in a bad shape and are endangered to collapse. The building needs immediate conservation treatment.



Photo 3: Hasankeyf, corner of an outer wall of the Büyük Saray.

Part of the walls are in a bad shape and are endangered to collapse. The building needs immediate conservation treatment.



Photo 4: Hasankeyf, arch of an outer wall of the Büyük Saray. The arch is endangered from collapse. The building needs immediate conservation treatment.



Photo 5: Hasankeyf, artukid gate to the upper town. A started conservation treatment has not been finished. The gate in some sections is still endangered from collapse and need further conservation.



Photo 6: Hasankeyf, Koç Mosque. The walls and decoration are endangered from damage and collapse. The building needs immediate conservation treatment.



Photo 7: Bismil area, view at the mound Gre Dimse.

The mound will be affected by the reservoir and needs further archaeological investigations.



Photo 8: Garzan valley. View at the mound Gre Keleke.

The mound has a very long settlement history and has a high historical potential. Excavations there are recommended.



Photo 9: Garzan valley.

The remains of the Memikan brigade belong to those historical monuments that should receive thorough documentation.



Photo 10: Upper Botan valley.
During several important historical periods the mountainous region of the Bismil valley served as natural border between East and West. It has a high historical potential and needs further surveys and documentation.



Photo 11: The eastern Tigris valley near the Ilisu dam site.
The valley with its fertile landscapes most probably was occupied by man since very early periods of history but has not been surveyed yet. Immediate surveys are recommended.



Photo 12: Ilisu village.
The village shows an intact vernacular village structure which would be worth to document through ethnographical surveys. The village will be relocated soon. Surveys must be carried out immediately.

A4: REFERENCES

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