

RE-INTEGRATING THE FRAGMENTED CONTEXT:
PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF SIDE

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AND PRESENTATION OF SIDE**

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ABSTRACT

RE-INTEGRATING THE FRAGMENTED CONTEXT: PRESERVATION AND PRESENTATION OF SIDE

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Towns can be regarded as the existing physical witnesses of the superimposition of different periods. In their formation process, each civilization reshapes the urban form of the towns in relation to the remains of the previous periods. However, changing conditions and context in time cause changes in the physical form through transformations, additions and removals. This process are resulted with losing some components and consequently the integrity of the towns. Disintegration brings the fragmentation and components of the town become alienated from urban context. Therefore, the main concern of this thesis is the “fragmented” remains those lost their unity together with their meaning in urban context. Regarding this, Side and Selimiye village that faces the same problem is studied for this subject. Side is a town where traditional buildings of Crete Island immigrants from Ottoman Period and archaeological monuments, remains from Roman, Byzantine periods exist in current context physically together. However, they do not have relation not only with each other but also in the current context and became “fragmented”.

Within this scope, the main aim of this thesis is re-integrating the fragmented remains those lost their identity in the current town and providing perceptibility in this physical context.

In this regard, the study is handled in three main sections. In the first part, analysis and determinations about Side is presented. For this analysis process, the historical development of Side, the history of planning, the researches and current conditions are examined. In this scope, old maps, new-old aerial photos, new-old photos, base maps, master plans, excavations and projects are collected and studied. At the same time, written documents are benefitted with a comprehensive literature research. In the next part, the evaluations related to the analysis are produced. In the last part, a proposal for presentation and preservation principles with an integrated point of view on the basis of the conceptual framework are developed.

Keywords: fragmentation, re-integration, presentation, cultural heritage, Side ancient city

ÖZ

PARÇALANMIŞ BAĞLAMIN YENİDEN BÜTÜNLENMESİ: SİDE’NİN SUNUMU VE KORUNMASI

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Kentler tarih içindeki farklı dönemlerin üstüste gelmesinin fiziksel şahitleri olarak düşünülebilir. Kentlerin oluşum süreçlerinde, her medeniyet kentsel yapıyı kendinden önceki süreçlerin kalıntılarını göz önünde bulundurarak yeniden şekillendirmiştir. Fakat değişen koşullar ve bağlamlar fiziksel formda dönüşümler, eklemeler ve çıkarmalarla birtakım değişikliklere yol açmaktadır. Bu süreç, kentlerin bazı öğelerinin ve sonuç olarak da bütünlüklerinin kaybı ile sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu öğelerin bütünlüklerini kaybetmesi beraberinde bölünmeyi ve parçalanmayı getirir ve kenti oluşturan parçalar kentsel bağlamdan soyutlanır. Bu sebeple, bu tezin ana kaygısı, kentsel bağlam içerisinde bütünlüklerini ve beraberinde anlamlarını kaybeden, tekil olarak varlıklarını sürdüren “parçalanmış” kalıntılardır.. Buna ilişkin olarak da, aynı problemle yüz yüze olan Side antik kenti ve Selimiye köyü bu başlık altında çalışılmıştır. Side, Osmanlı döneminde gelen Girit göçmenleri için yapılan binaların ve Roma, Bizans döneminden kalan anıt ve kalıntıların fiziksel olarak bir arada buldukları bir kasabadır. Fakat sadece birbirleriyle değil mevcut bağlamla da ilişkilerini kaybetmişlerdir ve “parçalanmış”lardır.

Bu kapsamda, tezin asıl amacı, mevcut kent içerisinde kimliklerini kaybeden bu parçaların yeniden bütünleşmesini ve fiziksel bağlam içerisinde algılanabilirliğini sağlamaktır..

Bu bağlamda, çalışma üç ana bölümde ele alınmıştır. İlk bölümde, Side antik kentine ilişkin analizler ve tespitler yer almaktadır. Bu aşamada, Side'nin tarihi gelişimi, planlama geçmişi, yapılan çalışmalar ve mevcut koşulları incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda eski haritalar, hava fotoğrafları, eski ve yeni fotoğraflar, halihazır haritalar, imar planları, kazı çalışmaları ve projeler incelenmiştir. Aynı zamanda kapsamlı bir literatur çalışması yapılarak yazılı dökümanlardan yararlanılmıştır. Bir sonraki bölümde ise analiz aşamasında yer alan bilgilerin değerlendirmeleri yapılmıştır. Tezin son bölümünde de, Side'deki kültürel mirasın bütünleşik bir bakış açısıyla korunabilmesi ve sunulabilmesi için gereken ilkeler ortaya konulmuştur ve proje önerisi ile ilgili ön kararlara yer verilmiştir.

Keywords: bölünme, parçalanma, entegrasyon, sunum, kültürel varlık ,Side antik kenti

To my family and Can...

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Towns can be regarded as the physical outcomes of the superimposition of different periods. Each period in a town's historical continual development process, re-gains its own physical unity and meaning together with its urban and architectural components, all of which are shaped by the natural, social, cultural and economic aspects of its context as well as its inhabitants. Due to changing conditions and context in time, changes occur in the physical form of the town through transformations, additions and removals. Although these are all indispensable actions occurring naturally and continuously, they can lead to some disruptions which are resulted with losing some components and consequently the integrity of the town. Hence, the town becomes a disintegrated context, where the different components from different periods exist physically together, but do not have a relation with each other as well as with the contemporary urban form and life. Disintegration brings "fragmentation" with itself.

Hernandez, Salinas and Avila (2006: 856), defines the fragmentation process as "complex, multiphysics, multiscale phenomena in Nature and Technology"¹. "Fragmentation" is mainly defined as "disintegration", "collapse", and "breakdown of norms"².

¹ Hernandez, G., Salinas, L., and Avila, A. 2006. "Large Scale Simulations of Bi-dimensional n-Ary Fragmentation Model", in Computational Science - ICCS 2006: 6th International Conference, Reading, UK, May 28-31, 2006, Proceedings – Part 1 (ed.s: V. N. Alexandrov, G. D. van Albada, P. M. A. Sloot, J. Dongarra), Springer Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, pp. 856-859.

² The definition is taken from the <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/fragmentation>, last accessed in january of 2015.

Fragmentation as a word, has a wide-spread usage in many different disciplines, such as biology, economics, sociology, urban studies and computational sciences. In all these different disciplines, the “fragmentation” basically refers to the “disruption of continuity”, while in each different discipline its meaning and use alters slightly.

1.1. Problem Definition

In any of the different disciplines, “fragmentation” is considered as a problematic process, which brings different inconveniences and complexities together with it. In biology DNA fragmentation can lead to cell death; disc fragmentation in computers leads to disordered “wasted spaces”³ in memory which can reduce capacity and performance; in economy fragmentation causes market shakeouts; social fragmentation can bring clashes in the society.

Similarly, “fragmentation” is a serious contemporary problematic for historical rural and urban landscapes. The towns with long history, the contemporary urban context encompasses the traces and remains of different periods. However, archaeological sites sharing the same context with rural or urban settlements, suffer from various and complex conservation problems. Especially when they lose their integrity with the contemporary physical, visual, functional, social and administrative context, their annihilation process accelerates. They start to diverge from their contemporary context and become fragments. As G. Bilgin Altınöz mentions (2014: 32), in some cases, these traces and remains can become an integral part of their contemporary contexts and the “new whole”. However, in some others, they just exist physically in the contemporary context as “fragmented aliens from the past” (BİLGİN ALTINÖZ, 2014: 32).

³ The definition is written with the assistance of definitions http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fragmentation_%28computing%29, last accessed in January of 2015

In Turkey, development strategies are not generally conducted parallel with the conservation strategies. Therefore, generally the policies of development defined by the local and governmental authorities either totally ignore the unique and valuable features of archaeological and historical backgrounds of the towns, or they superficially try to make use of them just for the sake of economic benefit based on tourism. Whereas, today in the international platform it is widely discussed that preservation of archaeological heritage is not an action against to development, but it is a vital and very supportive component of any development scheme (MADRAN, 1994). The experiences in many European towns showed that the conflict between urban development and conservation often seems derive from poor co-ordination between town planning and conservation (Council of Europe, Cultural Heritage Committee)⁴.

All these actions for development, disregarding heritage conservation, end up with leaving the traces and remains of the past as fragments disintegrated from their historical and contemporary context. Side, the case of this study, is many of such towns in Anatolia.

Side, is a multi-layered town that has many valuable buildings and remains from different periods representing its far and near past. When the planning decisions of local authorities, those of conservation councils and the legislative framework for the conservation of archaeological heritage are examined, the reason of the problems those Side struggle today can be seen easily. The process that started with the opening of The International Planning and Tourism Competition that was organized by the Ministry of Tourism in 1968 became the turning point for Side ancient town. While tourism was a strategy to contribute the economic development of Side in 1970's virginally, today poorly-managed tourism threaten its integrity and significant characteristics because of overuse of the town.

⁴ Further information can be reached from the journal of "Council of Europe, Urban Archaeology in today's towns., MPC (91) 3, Strasbourg, 30 January 1991"

In this regard, fragmented heritage that lost their unity both in their historical and contemporary urban context is the substantial conservation problem of Side.

While the archaeological heritage, historical buildings and modern architecture were in harmony with their open spaces, green areas and each other in the middle of the 20th century, today archaeological remains are seen as individual fragmented scenes those separated from their physical and historical context (Figure 1. 1). For this reason, Side ancient town and historic town center together is analyzed in this thesis. It is obvious that, multifaceted conservation problems of cultural heritage can be read in this scope.



Figure 1. 1: Bird's-eye view of the peninsula in 1950's (right), 2010 (left)
(from the Arkitekt, 03/1973, 343, P:125-128 and Side Municipality)

1.2. Aim and Scope of the Study

Being considered as a problem by all different disciplinary fields, thereupon, it becomes essential to study for solutions for eliminating the fragmentation and regaining the integrity. The “defragmentation” action can be given as an example of such efforts in computing. “Defragmentation” in computing is defined as a process for reducing the amount of fragmentation by organizing the components of “mass storage” in a continuous process⁵. Hence, through the process of defragmentation, gaps and disorders in computer’s memory are tried to be re-filled by the small fragments through their re-organization. In this respect, A. Savaş (2014:50), explains defragmentation in computational sciences as an “infill” operation to remove gaps in the memory system⁶. In this respect, she suggests that “fragmentation” and “defragmentation” as a relevant analogy in architecture and urban planning (SAVAŞ, 2014: 50).

Consequently, this analogy can be used also for the historic rural and urban contexts where the traces of past periods exist in the form of disintegrated and disordered pieces as “fragments”. Hence, conservation of the fragments of the past periods within the contemporary urban or rural context is a complex issue. These fragments are fragile and irreplaceable witnesses of past civilizations, cultures, periods and life styles. They need actions that can re-integrate them with each other and with their contemporary context.

“I seek to insist on the understanding and use of historical and archaeological evidence as a tool for the future and as a means of coming to grips with the physical presence of the past as a source of inspiration and understanding. The physical presence of the past is certainly only one of the elements to be understood and used in the

⁵ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defragmentation>, last accessed in January of 2015

⁶ The information is taken from the article of Ayşen Savaş which is published in “Studio-log” Architectural Design Studios Arch 401-402, DOHA Exploring Artistic Landscapes, Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture

creation of the new, but it is ignored, misunderstood or perverted at our peril.

(BIDDLE, 1980: 9)

Martin Biddle points out that, the evidences of the past in a contemporary town is, actually, an important tool that should be considered for the design of its future. He defines those fragments of the past as a source of inspiration and understanding, which have a potential to contribute to the contemporary and future urban form. On the contrary, in most cases, they are ignored, misunderstood or misused instead, turning out to be problem (BIDDLE, 1980: 9)

So the protection of the archaeological heritage should constitute an integral component of policies relating to land use, development, and planning as well as of cultural, environmental and educational policies (ICOMOS, 1990)⁷. In fact, the fragments of the past in contemporary urban and rural contexts should be treated very cautiously, in order not to lose their identities and values. Besides, they need creative approaches and actions while trying to find ways for re-integrating these fragmented contexts.

Thereupon, the aim of this thesis is to discuss the principles and possible actions for the re-integration of the fragments of the past those lost their integrity in the current town, based on the case of Side. Those necessitates primarily, to have a comprehensive understanding of the historical development of the town; to reveal the existing traces and remains of different periods within that historical development process; understand each fragment in relation to its contemporary context; to assess the values, problems and potentials of the fragmented urban form as a whole as well as each fragment within this urban whole. Based on all these analysis and assessments, the thesis aims at defining the principles and proposals for presentation and conservation

⁷ Further information can be reached from the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990)

of the fragments of the past and for re-integrating the existing fragments with the contemporary context of Side.

However, it should not be forgotten that each site is a different case, having its own identity and significance related with its own history as well as past and present context. Besides, each town has different problems and potentials regarding the fragmentation problem. Therefore, this study does not try to find a generic solution for disintegration and fragmentation of past periods in contemporary rural and urban contexts. Instead, it focuses on the specific case of Side, tries to understand that specific case in detail. Hence, understanding the historical development process of Side in detail; revealing the traces of the past periods in the contemporary urban context; defining the values, problems and potentials of the fragmented context of Side as a whole, as well as of each remain as a fragment from its ancient past; and discussing solutions for re-integrating the fragments in Side constitute the main objectives of the study. For the specific case of Side, this study reveals that the context is highly fragmented due to various interventions taking place since especially 1970s onwards. Hence today, for the case of Side, it is impossible to have a re-integration based on its ancient past. Instead, the question is how to re-integrate these fragments with the contemporary context.

1.3. Methodology

In order to define re-integration, presentation and preservation principles, it is essential that the urban form of all periods, the traces, remains from them, should be analyzed and understood thoroughly. Only based on such a comprehensive understanding and assessment of the past together with its traces in the contemporary context. These traces and remains can be used as a fund of experience for the future (BIDDLE, 1980). In order to make further decisions for integration, it is important to reveal the disintegrations and their reasons systematically with all components of the site. At this point, it is also important to discuss the concepts of “fragmentation” and “integration”.

The methodology and the structure of the thesis is shaped accordingly. Focusing on this purpose, the thesis is structured in four main sections. In the first part, related concepts such as “fragmentation”, “disintegration”, “fragments” are discussed in the introduction section. In the next part, Side that is selected for the case study is considered in detail for a better understanding of the place with all aspects. Because, in order to develop interpretation and presentation principles the significance of a site, its multi-faceted historical, political, spiritual and artistic contexts should be explored. It should consider all aspects of the site’s cultural, social and environmental significance and values (ICOMOS, 2007)⁸. In this regard, main features of Side, history of Side, planning history of Side, the observations of travelers and decisions of conservation council are researched precisely. In the next part, the evaluations will be produced related to the analysis about the site. Finally, a proposal that comprises the presentation and preservation principles those aim to integrate the remains in their current context.

At the beginning of the studies for the thesis, comprehensive literature research was done in order to gain sufficient written documents. These sources can be listed as some subjects;

- International documents related to the discussions of archaeological heritage and examples from all over the world
 - o Journals, articles, books etc...
 - o International charters, declarations, recommendations
 - o Projects
- National Documents
 - o Laws, regulations, decisions
 - o Decisions of Conservation Council related to Side Ancient Town
- Thesis related
- Other written documents related to the content of the study

⁸ Further information can be reached The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, Proposed Final Draft, 10 April 2007

The sources were scanned to find related information about both the main scope of the thesis and Side ancient town. In addition to that, many visual documents like base maps, maps, old and new master plans, old photos, projects and drawings were gathered. In order to gain these sources, libraries, scientific people, Side Municipality, Antalya Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Assets, General Command of Mapping, International Institutions and web-sites on the Internet were visited.

After all, for the next step of the thesis, field surveys were realized to get the sufficient information about the site. During these surveys, detailed studies about the archaeological remains, historical buildings and the whole site were done. In order to get systematic information about the fragmented archaeological remains and surroundings, survey sheets were prepared and implemented at the sites. The sheets were not applied for the traditional buildings on the site. By the photos taken and some markers on the base map, the buildings were documented. In addition to that, detailed information at the site scale was gathered in the field surveys those realized three times in a year and lasted one to seven days. During the field surveys, interviews were done with the inhabitants and professionals.

The stages of gathering information for the case study can be summarized as written below;

-Pre-Survey: In this step, all information sources related to the sites such as; base maps, maps, aerial photos, old aerial photos and other visual documents were collected so as to use in field survey. Base maps, old maps, conservation master plans were taken from Side Municipality, old and new aerial photos were reached in General Command of Mapping and the others were provided from Side Excavation archive. In addition, survey sheets were prepared for archaeological monuments and surroundings in order to understand their conditions and gather data systematically.

-Survey: This step is based on field surveys which is planned to gather all information at the site. Revision of base maps, determining the vehicle or pedestrian traffic scheme and density, three dimensional relationships of buildings and streets by

street sections, collecting data about the traditional buildings such as number of storeys, current functions, relationship with the open spaces were some of the analyses produced at town scale. The survey sheets prepared before were applied to all archaeological monuments and their surroundings in order to understand physical accessibility, visibility, integration with the environment and functional relation. At some points sketches were drawn to reveal the perspectives and vista points of archaeological properties. Furthermore, all cultural properties, new constructions, street perspectives, vista points and open spaces were documented by the way of taking photos. In order to gather all this information three field surveys were planned; in May, 2013 three days long, in August 2013 ten days long and February 2014 two days long trips were arranged.

-Presentation of Analyses: Presentation of the data gathered in the previous stages composed of the final part of this analyses. In order to visualize the data systematically for a better understanding of the places, computer tools such as Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Illustrator and AutoCAD were used.

CHAPTER 2

UNDERSTANDING THE FRAGMENTED CONTEXT: THE CASE OF SIDE

“It is now generally accepted that, the purpose of this type of research (urban archaeology) must be to achieve a comprehensive understanding of an urban environment by means of horizontal and vertical cross-sectional analyses and thematic studies presenting the full history of the Civitas, including its relations with its hinterland.”

(SOMMELLA, 1984: 26)

While dealing with a fragmented context, firstly the significant characters of the context should be revealed. These can be gained from the traces in that context. If the fragmented context is a result of superimpositions of different layers, the problems become more complex. Understanding, assessing and re-presenting should be the main steps so that it could be a basis for future studies or interventions.

These steps begin with the revealing of different hidden layers. In order to put forward them, it is necessary to search back the physical traces of time in the contemporary context. According to Bilgin Altınöz (2014: 31), although there are differences in the definition of stratification in different disciplines, the basic principles of analyzing and representing the spatio-temporal data related with stratified contexts show similarities. That is, gathering data by tracing back the layers one by one from top to bottom, then defining the main time periods generating the formation of each layer, and finally presenting the layers in a chronological order from top to bottom, are the basic steps for understanding and presenting the stratification (BİLGİN ALTINÖZ, 2014: 31). For

the case of multi-layered towns, Bilgin Altınöz (2002) proposes a methodology based of relooking each period layer by layer, together with the main components for defining and understanding the urban form, such as the topography and the natural context as the basis, the settled area and its boundaries, entrances to the settlement, main axis and street network, main buildings and other remains. After defining these for each layer, then they are overlaid with each other and with the contemporary urban form so as to identify the continuities, gaps, changes, discontinuities, fragmentations in this process (BİLGİN ALTINÖZ, 2002).

In this thesis the methodology and approach proposed by Bilgin Altınöz (1996;2002) is used to understand and assess the development of urban form through history and its stratification. Therefore, in order to understand a multi-layered town of Side, analyses about the general features of the town, such as location, natural and topographical features, history and historical stratification, are made. Then, to reveal the historical stratification, extensive historical and archaeological studies are carried on. Different information sources are utilized within this scope, such as written, oral and figurative sources which supply knowledge about the nature, specifications, meaning and history of cultural heritage⁹. Following it, the existing traces and remains of the past periods, standing as fragments disintegrated from the present context of the town, are defined and further studied together with their surroundings.

Within the light of all information, this chapter focuses on the understanding the development of the urban form of Side in time, as well as the existing fragments of its past, in relation with their historical and current context. In this regard, this chapter is mainly structured in three parts. In the first one, the urban context with its location, topography and history is put forward. Therefore, general features of Side and surrounding is explained. After those, the factors as an impact of changing perceptions of the town is taken into consideration. Within this scope, decisions of conservation council, planning and development decisions, researches and projects are explained. Finally, in order to understand the town, the context it exists in is analyzed considering

⁹ These information sources are taken from Nara Document on Authenticity, Appendix 2, 1994

all components in terms of their urban, architectural, archaeological and morphological features. This study is considered at two scale; town scale and archaeological site scale. At town scale, general analyses such as open and built-up areas, registration status and legal status of edifices, urban morphology, traffic scheme and density, vista points in open spaces are studied. When archaeological site scale is analyzed, current function, number of storeys, changing open-built-up area density of surrounding buildings of archaeological remains. In addition to that, historical stratification, physical accessibility, visual perceptions and three-dimensional relations near the remains and buildings are analyzed.

2.1. General Features of Side and its Surrounding

In antiquity, today's plane region of Antalya province which surrounded by Taurus Mountains in the north, Mediterranean Sea in the south and Manavgat River in the east was known as "Pamphylia", which means the country of all clans. (MANSEL, 1978: 4) (Figure 2. 2).

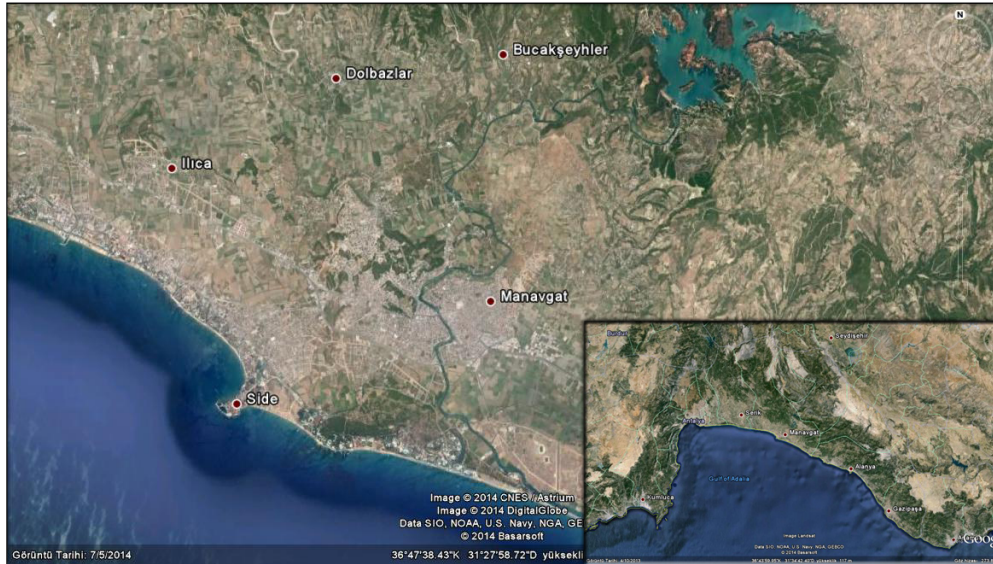


Figure 2. 1: Geographical location of Side (Google Earth, last accessed on 13.08.2014)

Side had been the most significant and merely harbor town of this region until Attaleia, today's Antalya, was established. The town was an important trade center among the other coastal towns in Anatolia. It is known that the name of Side leans back to the fruit called "pomegranate", which is the symbol of fertility in antiquity. The illustration on the ancient coins stand as the proofs of this.

In many sources Side is called "Old Antalya" or "Burnt Antalya", as the people living in Side until the end of Byzantine period, left the town and moved to Antalya (MANSEL, 1978: 18; İDRİSİ). So the town was abandoned until a new rural settlement called Selimiye Village was established in the same location with ancient Side, during the late Ottoman period. Today, Side is an important touristic settlement having the traces of both its far past, ancient town of Side and its more recent past, the Ottoman village of Selimiye in the same physical context. All these are the reflections of the historical stratification of Side, with continuities and breaks.

2.1.1. Location and General Features

The location of a place is part of its cultural significance (ICOMOS, 1999:5). In addition to that, its natural features of the place, such as the topographical, geological and climatic conditions, play an important role in the formation of a place, as well as in all the studies for understanding its present form while re-shaping its future.

Side is located 70 kilometers from Antalya and 7 kilometers away from Manavgat, which is the administrative province of Side (Figure 2. 1). It is located in Antalya Gulf is founded on a peninsula and stretching from northeast to the southwest. The peninsula is approximately 1 kilometers long and 350-400 kilometers wide in dimensions (Figure 2. 4). The distinctive quality of the town is the natural boundaries and flatness of the peninsula. The highest elevation of the peninsula might be the center place where theatre stands. Natural boundaries determines the size and the macroform of the town. Moreover, the narrowest part of the peninsula, not only provided a well-

defined town center, but also a fortified land in its physical development in history (TOPAKTAŞ, 1997: 79)

The area has a typical Mediterranean climatic conditions with warm-humid winters and long hot summers. Brooks and rills pour down from Taurus Mountains and rain raise the fertility of plain areas in this region. The average temperature does not fall under 10° C all the year round. The months when the temperature is the highest are July and August and temperature is the lowest in January (Yurt Ansiklopedisi, 1981: 757).

The subsoil of the peninsula is formed of hard and dark colored and various sized conglomerate layer that can be seen on the indented coast where is caved by the sea. Above this layer, a thin layer of sand and soil mixture is visible in some areas (MANSEL, 1978: 3).

This region has fertile lands surrounded by many rivers; Katarraktes (Düdensu), Kestros (Aksu), Eurymedon (Köprüçay), and Melas (Manavgat). Its geopolitical location, fertile land that is hydrated by many rivers have made this region settlement area for people throughout the history (Figure 2. 3) (MANSEL, 1978: 1). Physidia, Lykia and Cilicia are the neighboring regions of Pamphylia. In addition to that there are many places those witness many civilizations throughout the history. Attaleia (Antalya), Magydos (today's Lara Region of Antalya), Perge (Aksu Area), Silyon (Asarköy), Aspendos (Belkıs), and Olbia are antique cities of Pamphylia (Figure 2. 3).

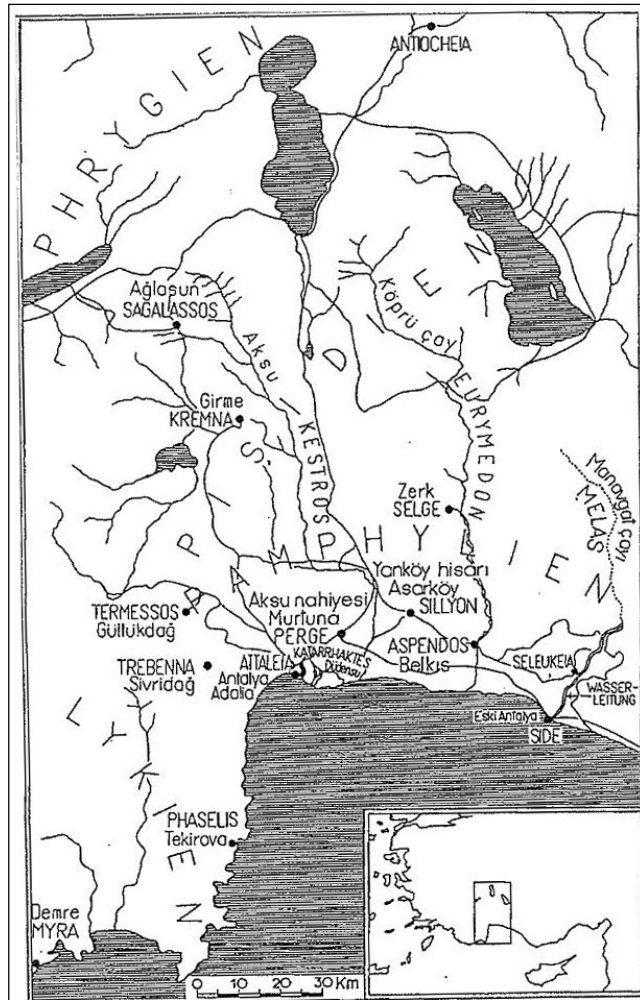


Figure 2. 2: The location of Pamphylia region and Side located on the coast (from: Side: A Guide to the Ancient Town and The Museum by O.Atvur, 1984, İstanbul)

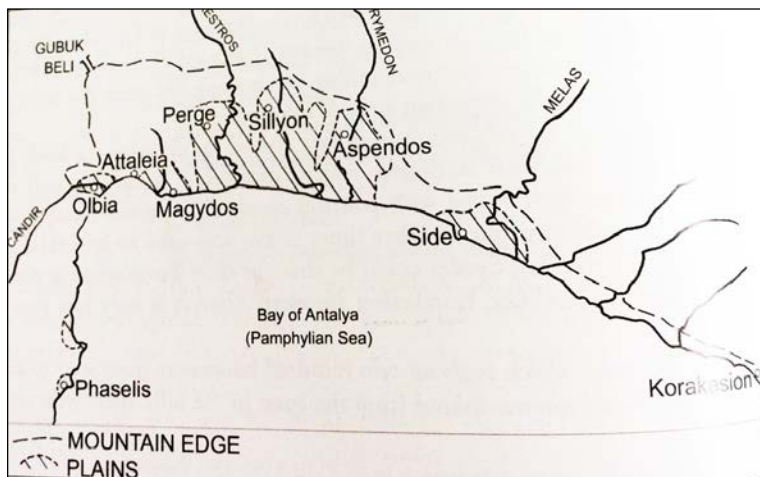


Figure 2. 3: The map showing the cities of Pamphylia and rivers (from the Cities of Pamphylia by John D. Grainger, 2009)

Side ancient town is within the boundary of Selimiye Village, which was founded by the immigrants coming from Crete Island at the end 19th century. Side was administrated by Side Municipality before the local elections in March, 2014. Since that time the town has been a province of Manavgat Municipality.

In conclusion, the strategic position of Side with fertile lands, rivers and the peninsula itself has made Side a valuable settlement throughout the history.



Figure 2. 4: A view showing the peninsula with the ancient town, 2009 (from Side Municipality Archive)

2.1.2. Historical Development of Side

The history of Side has not been totally enlightened yet; nevertheless the town is indicated as a colony of one of the West Anatolian cities called Cyma (Namurt harbor, near Aliağa, İzmir today) by the antique geographer, Strabo. Although it is not exactly known, the foundation of the ancient Side is assumed to be in the 7th century BC, during the second colonization movement (MANSEL, 1978: 4). Side was the second Greek colony town following Phaselis. After the colonization period, Pamphylia

region had been dependent to powers either which were dominant to Anatolian or the newly established ones (Side Uluslararası Turizm Planlama Yarışması, 1968: 41). On the other hand, according to some resources more reliable knowledge about the history of settlements can be gathered and these prove that Side is one of the oldest cities of South Anatolian. The Anatolian originated word not Greek or Phoenician “Side”, means pomegranate, a familiar symbol of fertility and this fruit is represented on the town’s coin from the earliest down to Roman imperial times (BEAN, 1968). I Inscriptions dating to 3rd and 2nd century BC indicate that there was a spoken and written language at Side whose words and script were apparently unique (MANSEL, 1978: 4). This language of Side has not been deciphered yet, today. The historian Anabasis stated that the people came from Cyma to Side had forgotten their language and started to speak the native one. This also shows that, those people had come to Side as immigrants. It means that, the town had been established before they came (BOSCH, 1957).

According to historian Herodot, the king of Lydian Kroissos took Pamphylia to his kingdom, however Lykians had sustained their independency until they fell under domination of Persians with Pamphylia in the 6th century BC. In this period, the town had sustained its freedom to some extent by stamping its own coinage until the invasion of Alexander the Great. In the 4th century BC, while the Anatolian expedition of Alexander the Great, Macedonian King, the town was surrendered without any resistance. Afterwards the town became one of the significant coin mints established by Alexander. Gold coins which have pomegranate depictions on show this clearly (MANSEL, 1978: 8).

After the death of Alexander, Pamphylia and Side subjected to struggles between the Hellenistic Kingdoms. In this period, town fell under domination of many kingdoms such as Antigonos, Pleistarkhos, Ptolemaios and were exposed to the attacks of Seleucids those also had been managing Syrian Kingdom. With the result of the war between Roman-Pergamon-Rhodes and Antiochus domination of Pamphylia was given to the Pergamon Kingdom. In this period, Side experienced most prosperous time in its history. The town became one of the significant trade, culture and art center

among the Mediterranean cities. Moreover, Side was such a developed town with the regard of education and culture that Syrian king sent his son to Side for his education (MANSEL, 1978: 10). It can easily be interpreted that, these developments reflected to the architecture and many advanced buildings were constructed with the regard of the prosperity level in the town

However this wealthy period did not lasted longer after the spread of the pirates that began with the Psidians and Clicians. It is learned from Strabo that, Cilician pirates used the harbour of Side as a dockyard and by agreement with the citizens auctioned their prisoners in the town (BEAN, 1968). Furthermore, the situation became worsened by the fact that, pirates were supported by Mithradates, Pontus King against to Romans. Finally, in 78 BC, the Roman Consul Publius Servilius domineered Side with Pamphylian and Clician cities to the Roman State. In addition to that, the town which sustained good relationships with the Romans from the beginning differently from the East Pamphylian cities maintained its own freedom until the death of Amyntas. After the year of 25 BC Side became a separate province under the reign of Roman emperor, Augustus.

As a result, in the inscription of 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, the town was indicated as a metropolis ruled by the provincial governor. In the 2nd and 3rd century, Side as the other Pamphylian cities lived its best era of all times through its history. In any time in the history, the town did not experience such a big development and wealthy period. Most of the standing monuments now were constructed within this period (MANSEL, 1978: 13).

In the 3rd century AD, these magnificent periods started to be deflated gradually. The tribes living in the northern mountain region began to spread down to the coastal regions and destroy. After many incursions, the town is divided into two with a constructed wall that was following the axis of theatre scene building with towers. After the construction of this wall called “Philipus Attius” population moved to the south, towards the peninsula (MANSEL, 1978: 15).

The people of Side who worshipped Gods such as Apollo, Athena, until the 4th century, started to adopt Christianity. In the first period of Christianity, the level of welfare in the town is not equal to the period in Roman period (Yurt Ansiklopedisi, C: 2: 771) After all, for the last time in the 5th and 6th century, town lived the prosperity as a Byzantine town until the Arabians raid in the 7th century. However, it was the diocese center of East Pamphylia region for this time. Many of the monuments were repaired and the town was inhabited again. Later on, with the Arabian invasions in the 7th century the ultimate decline of the town set in (BEAN, 1968). It is not obvious when the town was destroyed and people left the town. However, according to the excavations it is certain that none of the Byzantine buildings in Side date after the 9th and 10th century and there are traces of fires on the houses. Depending on these, it can be interpreted that, the destruction realized in the 10th century probably by Arabian raids (MANSEL, 1978: 17). After the disasters the people were transferred to Antalya; from this circumstance it derives its popular name of “Old Antalya”. It can be said that by examining the monuments, the town experienced numerous earthquakes and had not been inhabited until the 19th century. The depictions of travelers about Side at those centuries will be mentioned in the next sections. However, the main common of them is that the town was a forsaken haunted place covered by the sands brought with the winds and hosted to pirates (MANSEL, 1978: 18).

After the conquest of Crete Island in 1669, Turks from many regions of Anatolia such as Konya, Karaman, Trabzon, were sent and placed to the island as a part of a muslimization strategy of the Ottoman Empire (ATVUR, 2011: 44). Between the years 1895-1924 many people escaped from the island because of the torture. In this regard, in 1897, some of them had come to Antalya and by command of II. Abdulhamit, five villages, taking their names from the children of Abdulhamit the 2nd were established for them; İhsaniye, Ahmediye, Mecidiye, Kadriye (Belek) and Selimiye which is the core of today’s village on the peninsula inside the ancient town borders.

2.1.3. Evolution of the Physical Form and its Main Components Through History

As it is stated in the historical summary, there is no reliable information about the first settlement of the town. According to Strabon the town was a colony town of Kyme. However Mansel controverts this knowledge that there is no connection between the main town and colonial town in the later periods (MANSEL, 1978: 4). According to Kostof, colonial towns were usually planned cities which were established forcibly with a stroke (KOSTOF, 1985: 139). In addition to that, colonization in antiquity is categorized into two; the early colonized towns like Ephesos in 10th century BC, showing an organic pattern parallel to the ancient times. The later ones comparatively exemplify more quick evolution (Wycherley, 1962: 19-51).

Even though, there is not much information about the urban form of Side and its components in the earlier stages of its development, Side may be thought as one of the colonial planned towns (TOPAKTAŞ, 1997: 84). Mansel also mentions that, there was certainly a settlement in Side before all of these colonization movements (MANSEL, 1978: 4). Though the evidences about the urban form in Hellenistic Period are not clear, it is known that the town started to have a prosperous period under the dominance of the Pergamon Kingdom and became an important trade and cultural center. The harbour was an important component for Side during this period. Although the physical evidences from this period do not exist today, it is thought that, until Roman period, the main borders of the town such as fortification walls, colonnaded avenues and gates were already constructed (MANSEL, 1978: 1-19)

When the urban macroform before Roman period is considered, fortification walls, colonnaded avenues and gates are seen as the components of the town. Two colonnaded avenues extend in two different directions by starting from the main gate. One of them starts from the gate and extend in north-east direction through the theatre and with a curve after theatre, extends to the south until the border of peninsula (Figure 2. 5, 2. 6). The other avenues also originates from the main gate and directly extends

to south direction. The fortification walls can be regarded in two parts; land and seaward walls. Seaward walls which still can be seen today especially in southern parts of the peninsula encloses the peninsula. As a footnote, it should be said that, in Roman period when the construction actions increased, the material of seaward walls were used for construction of some monuments. Thus, diversity in stone material of walls today explain this. The land walls which can be followed easily today, run in the north-west, south-east direction by separating the peninsula from its periphery. In addition, as Side owed its prosperity to trade, the harbor was constructed on the south-eastern part of the peninsula.



Figure 2. 5: The images of Colonnaded Avenue extends in north-east direction by passing through the theatre (from author's archive, 2013)

2.1.3.1. Roman Period

The knowledge about the urban form of Side is evident from the Roman Period onwards. The town that had been connected to Galatia with Pamphylia region in Emperor Augustus period succeeded to be independent again in 25 BC. It is referred that, some of the existing monuments today were constructed after this date (KADERLİ, 2009: 17). After Emperor Marcus Aurelius connected the town to his empire, Side again live the heyday of its history.



Figure 2. 6: The images of main Colonnaded Avenue in 1950's, 1960's and 2013, respectively (from Orhan Atvur archive, Side Excavation Archive and author's archive respectively)



Figure 2. 7: The image of Colonnaded Avenue B

Within this reason; it can easily be guessed that, the greatest development of the town realized in 2nd century AD, in Roman period, considering the buildings those played an important role in the organization of the town (Figure 2. 9).

The contribution of Roman Period to Side was construction of monuments such as, theatre (L), nympheum (G), agoras, (J, M), baths (S, T, U), temples (N1, N2, K, P, Q) (Figure 2. 9). Monumental buildings were erected following the main axis such as, fortification walls, colonnaded avenues, and streets. It can be referred that, extensive organization of town planning was considered in Roman period. However, the gridiron plan scheme of the other cities in Anatolia such as Miletus, Ephesus was not seen in Side with the other Pamphylian cities¹⁰.

¹⁰The grid-iron plan will be discussed at the end of this section.



Figure 2. 8: The map showing the Roman Period edifices and possible town borders (prepared by the author)



Figure 2. 9: (a) Triumphal Arch, (b) Nymphaeum, (c) Vespasianus Monument, (d) Latrin, (e) Agora and Round Temple, (f) Theatre, (g) State Agora, (h) Temples, (I) Harbour Bath, (j) Agora Bath (all from author's archive, except (f) from Excavation archive)

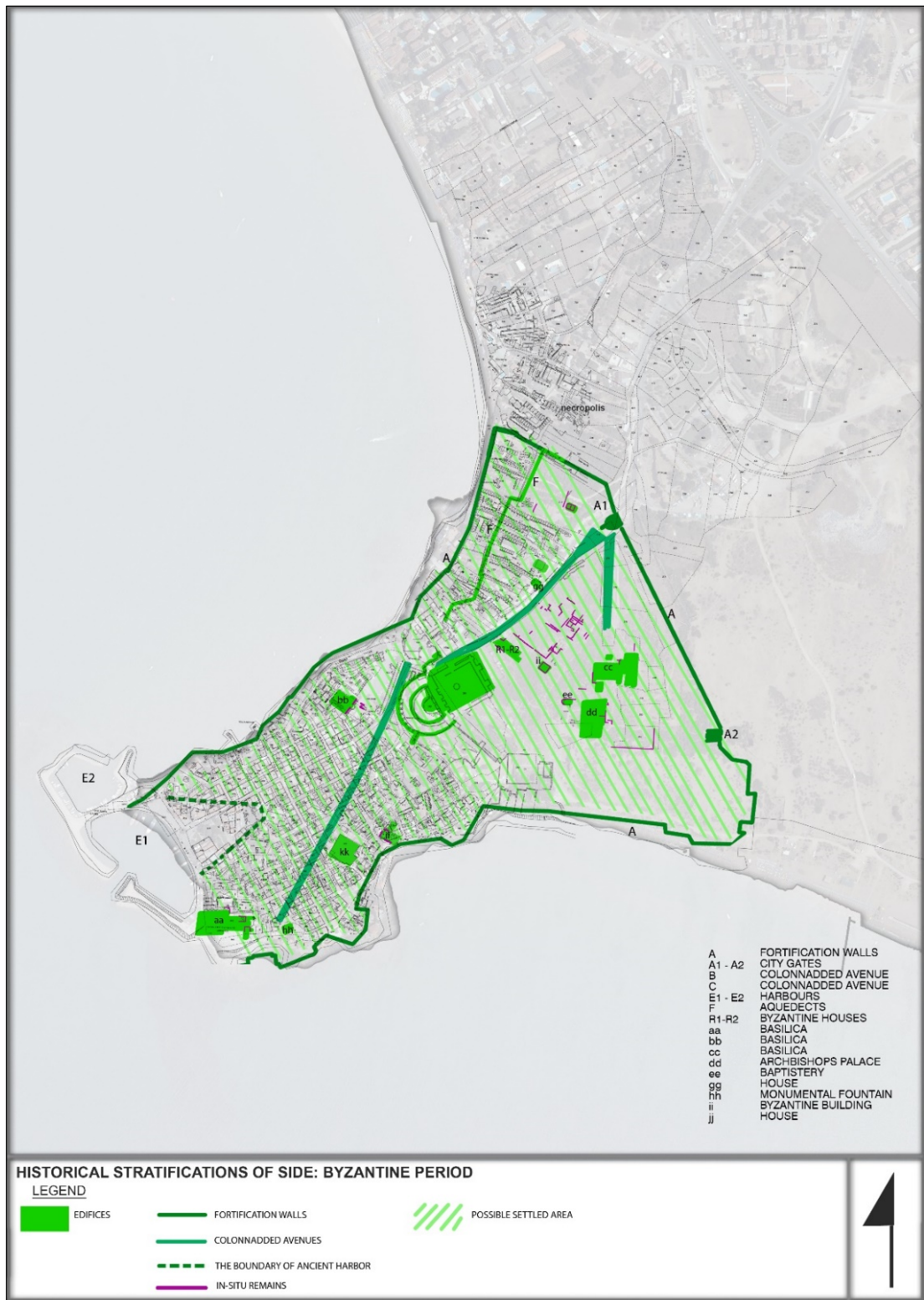


Figure 2. 10: The map showing the edifices of Byzantine Period and possible town borders (prepared by the author)

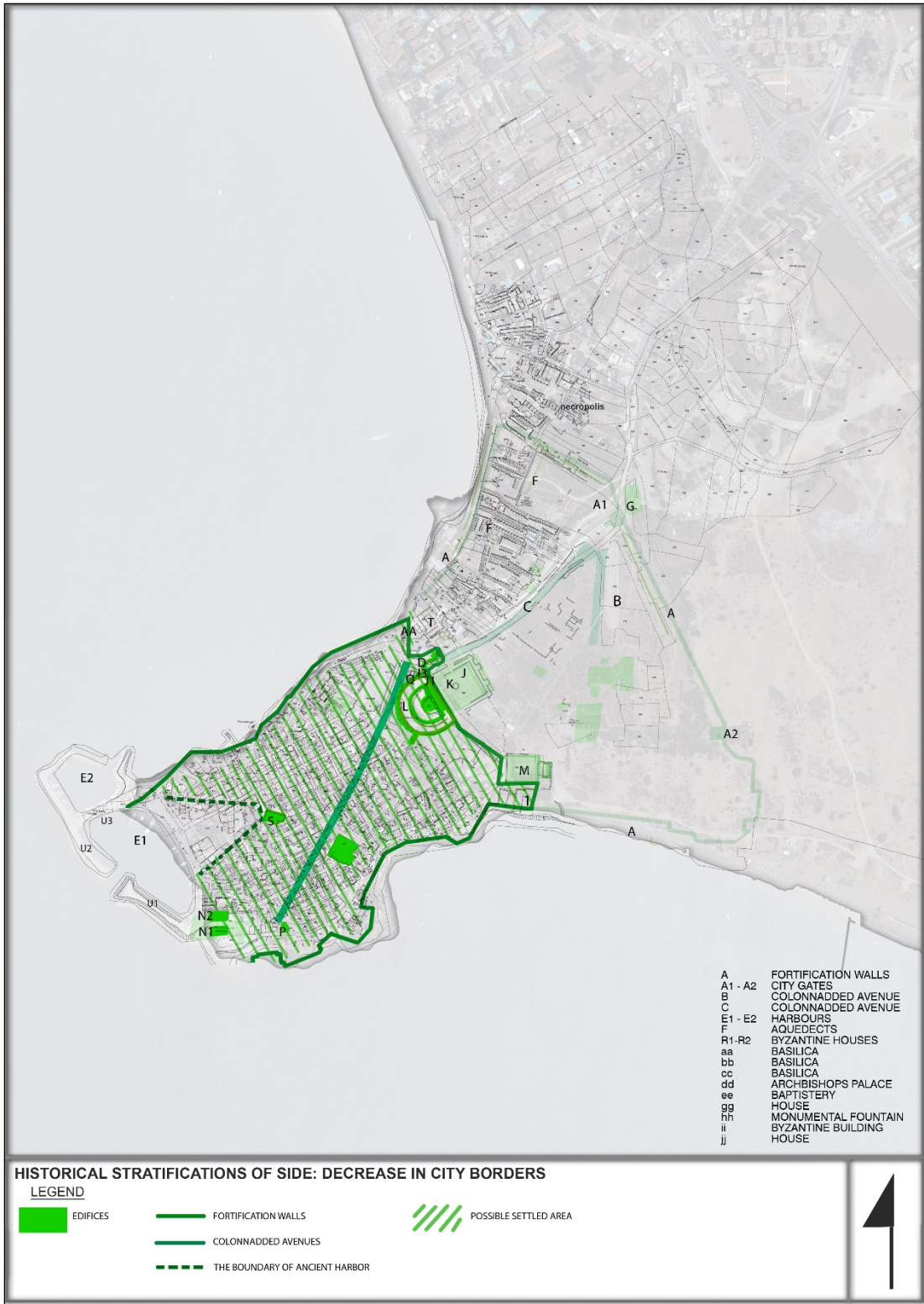


Figure 2. 11: The map showing the monuments and possible town borders after the construction of “Phillipus Attius” wall ((prepared by the author))

After the 3rd century, the town were exposed to the attacks of tribes living in the northern mountain region and beginning to spread down to the coastal towns. According to some resources, in this period the wall of “Philipus Attius” was constructed and the town was divided into two parts for easing the defense of the town against to incursions. This wall made from reused material over the scene building of theatre across the narrowest art of the peninsula. However, ongoing excavations do not affirm this information. Because the excavations near the Philipus Attius wall which started in last year has been going on and the information is not certain yet. Thus, the date when the town got smaller with this wall is considered in between the 4th and 7th century within the scope of this thesis¹¹.

2.1.3.2. Byzantine Period

Within the adaptation of Christianity in late Roman period, remarkable construction activities started. Hence, in the 5th century, Side had lived the best times for the third time as well as in the physical appearance. The town arrived the original borders again and in this period the construction activities in the north-eastern part of the town. It is seen that, the street and building organizations did not change in physical but the meaning of them transformed radically. In this period theatre were transformed to a open-air church, therefore some repairs and changes were applied.

Side was a significant diocese center so many religious buildings were constructed in this period. A basilica (aa) was erected over the temples in the harbour. In addition, in the north-east part of the town a great Archbishop’s palace (dd) and the basilica (cc) were the symbols of the new religion. These building complex was perpendicular to the Colonnaded Avenue and connected to the main gate with it (Figure 2. 10).

¹¹ The information about the “Phillipus Attius” wall is taken from Hüseyin Alanyalı who is the head of Side excavation and within the scope of this thesis it is regarded after Byzantine Period.

As mentioned before, the town borders enclosed smaller area after the construction of “Phillipus Attius” wall which was erected for the solution for defense problems. It is regarded within the scope of this thesis that it was constructed in 7th century. However, it is not certain information because the excavations near the wall have not been resulted yet. In addition to that, the construction date of big basilica in Temples region was in late period of Byzantine and this also affirms the information that the wall was constructed in 7th century. The construction of this wall means that many edifices such as agora, agora bath, state agora, houses and religious buildings of Byzantine period were left out of this boundary Therefore, it can be referred that north-eastern portion of the town had lost its importance and south-western part with colonnaded avenue kept its significance.

2.1.3.3. “Lacuna”

In ancient cities, in a stratified context, some interruptions may occur in a continuous formation process. These cause some gaps and losses of different parts in different layers and periods. The irregularities resulting from the losses are called as “lacunae” if it occurs in a building or a settlement (BİLGİN ALTINÖZ, 2014)¹². The period between the dates when the people had lived in Side left the town and Crete immigrants came to town can be defined as “lacunae” in the continuous inhabitation process.

Although the date when the people left the town is not certain, Mansel claims that, there were no buildings constructed after the 10th century and most of the remains traces of fire can be observed. Hence, he guesses people live in Side left the town and moved to Attaleia before 11th century because of Arabian raids. However some sources refer that the population of the town fell down gradually until 14th century and it can be said that some group of people had lived there until this period. Conversely to the common thought, until 16th century coins can be followed without any interruption.

¹² The information is taken from the article of Güliz Bilgin Altınöz which is published in “Studio-log”Architectural Design Studios Arch 401-402, DOHA Exploring Artistic Landscapes, Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture

However, there are no existing architectural remains dating to that period, which show that there could be temporal settlement of Turks (YILDIRIM, 2013: 23).

So it is clear that, there occurred an interruption in the continual settlement process of Side and the site was abandoned until the immigrants escaping from Crete Island because of torture of Greeks were brought here at the end of the 19th century.

2.1.3.4. Ottoman Period

Crete Island fell under domination of Ottomans in 1699, and some of Muslims in Anatolia were sent to the island within the scope of the Islamizing policies applied in islands of Ottomans. After the rebellion of Greeks in 1821 to have their independence, the fights between Greeks and Muslims began. Due to this 1890's great migrations to Anatolia occurred. In order to arrange the migrations and settlement process, a new foundation "İskan-ı Muhacirin Komisyonu" was established during that period. According to the archive records, this establishment was founded not only to help their settlements, but also to provide support in order to survive in Turkey. Some of them can be ordered; they were given remuneration, their houses were constructed, some lands to deal with agriculture and ox, cow and seed were given, they were privileged from military duties for 25 years and tax for 10 years (PAŞAOĞLU, 2013: 351)¹³. With this scope, Aydın Province sent some of the immigrants to the Konya Province so as to be settled in appropriate places in Antalya. The establishments of villages, districts and constructions started after they arrived. These immigrants had lived in Antalya for 2-3 years until villages were established within the command of Abdulhamit the 2nd. According to the sources, in the June of 1900, 367 dwellings had been constructed for immigrants until that date in Antalya and Alanya. Besides, Gönüllü points out that, the construction of 350 dwellings were going on¹⁴. As a result,

¹³ This information is quoted from PAŞAOĞLU, D. who indicates The Ottoman Archive of Prime Ministry as a source. The original source could not be reached within this scope.

¹⁴ "Antalya'da İskan Edilen Muhacirler", GÖNÜLLÜ, A.R., the article is taken from <http://www.turkiyat.selcuk.edu.tr/pdfdergi/s26/293-325.pdf>, last accessed in 05.12.2014

within the borders of Antalya Province five villages and two districts were established; Hamidiye district near the Şarampol area in Antalya, Sultaniye district near the Hasbahçe area in Alanya Borough. The villages were called İhsaniye, Ahmediye, Mecidiye, Kadriye (Belek) and Selimiye.

The rural settlement on top of ancient town of Side was established in this regard. Selimiye as the other villages coped with malaria for long years. In fact, the migration of these people from Crete and living in Side at the beginning of 20th century was completely a tragedy. For instance, the ancient harbour was filled up with water in time and they call here as “Gölcük” (Figure 2. 13). Because of the malaria spread from the mosquitos in this puddle, many children died and people embedded them to the coast nearby. When the time they firstly arrived Side, the authority of the region was under Tugayoğulları tribe. They were dealing with agriculture and craft work while they were in the island. Until lands where the 5 stars hotels today stands were given to them for agricultural purposes after the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, in 1937, they have no income except gathering and selling the salt accumulated on conglomerates (ATVUR, 2011: 45). In 1937, each mature person was given 12 decare land within the scope of land reform (TANAL, 2011: 7).

The urban form of this period is quite well known due to the existing buildings and tissue as well as the early photographs, drawings and plans available. Today’s gridal tissue, is in fact, is a totally new formation during late 19th century. Although it has been generally thought and mentioned as if the existing gridal tissue was the continuation of the gridal tissue of the ancient town of Side in antiquity, it is totally misleading. The ancient gridal tissue, which can be traced from the main archaeological remains and some traces in the current urban tissue, was quite different in direction and form from today’s existing grid.

So on the contrary to the general perception, the existing gridal urban tissue is totally a result of a new planned development in late Ottoman period. Actually, during the same period, there are various examples planned in a gridal form in different parts of Anatolia.

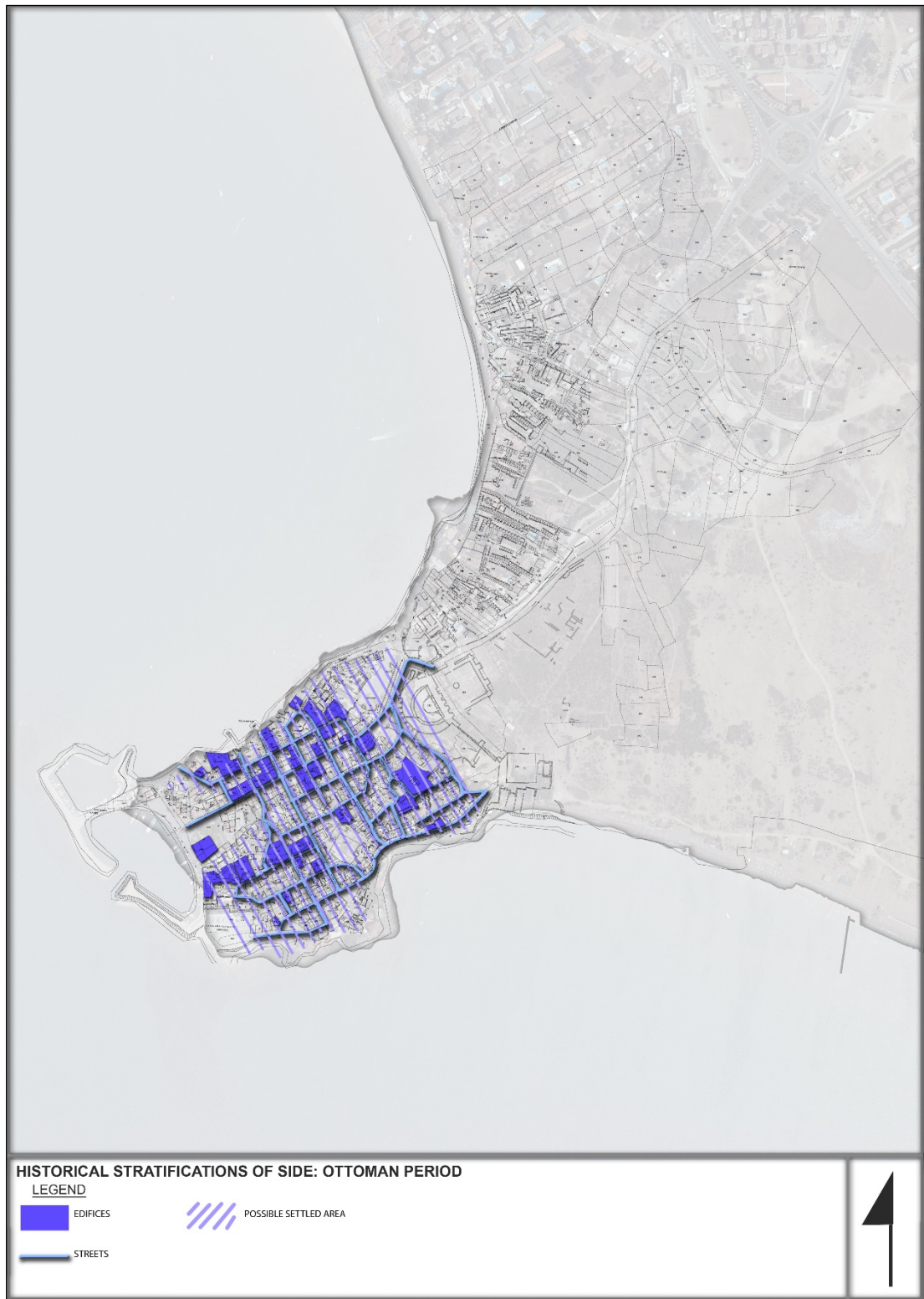


Figure 2. 12: The map showing the edifices used in Ottoman period and possible town borders (prepared by the author)

When cities or districts created with grid-iron plan scheme in Ottoman period and its origins are taken into consideration. They are generally late additions to the town in a planned manner with some principles.

Aktüre (1981: 98) mentions the immigrant districts of the Ottoman cities occurring in similar gridal form at the end of 19th century. Most of these immigrants were placed on lands belonging to government and foundations, and are placed out of the settlement areas of Turkmens and natives (AKTÜRE, 1981: 100).

More importantly, the principles which had to be followed while establishing the new districts in cities or villages were written. In this rescript, descriptions which were clarified in detail about the pattern of the settlements. No matter what the features of the region they were placed in; rural areas or near the town boundaries, the tissue of the settlement was distinctively common and differentiated from the other settlements. In spite of the organic traditional pattern in Ottoman cities or villages, street pattern and lots organization within the appearance of checkerboard or grid-iron cause perceived at the first look. This pattern does not only seen in Anatolian cities or rural areas but also the immigrant districts of Syria, Jordan and Palestine are seen with the same feature (AKTÜRE, 1981: 106). W.D. Hutteroth ¹⁵ put forward the reasons of this pattern as;

- The result of the inspection mechanism that the government maintains,
- The result of mainly being widespread “fashion” as standard settlement scheme,
- For the reason of creating at one stage and depending on one plan type instead of developing gradually and instinctively,
- Reflecting equal conditions of users such as low level of income, equal social status and undifferentiated social structure.

¹⁵ The original source of W.D. Hutteroth could not be reached. This information is cited from AKTÜRE, 1981: 106.

In these rescripts, it is also written that, the residential buildings and the streets should be constructed in a similar type and order. Besides, the process should be as quick as possible and the houses should be given to the people who need them (EREN, 1966: 46).

The structural features of these neighborhoods or villages can be also associated with the written regulation about construction activities called “Ebniye Nizamnameleri” in Ottoman Period. These came into force to arrange the settlements and buildings order. First one was published in 1849 and after the mid of the 19th century, it was applied. Because the date of newly come immigrants and publishing of these regulations intersect, it can be referred that, these principals were mostly implemented in newly established settlements (AKTÜRE, 1981: 106). Thus, these districts or villages indicate the same physical characteristics despite of their different regional conditions.

Within this context, “Bosnian District” in Ankara and İkizce Village in Haymana show the typical settlement of immigrants with checkerboard appearance like Selimiye village although the geography and topography are completely different from each other (Figure 2.14, 2.15). To conclude it can be referred that, this pattern was formed with exterior forces instead interior dynamics in the cities or villages.



Figure 2. 13: The puddle over the ancient harbour called as “Gölcük” by occupants
(from Orhan Atvur archive)

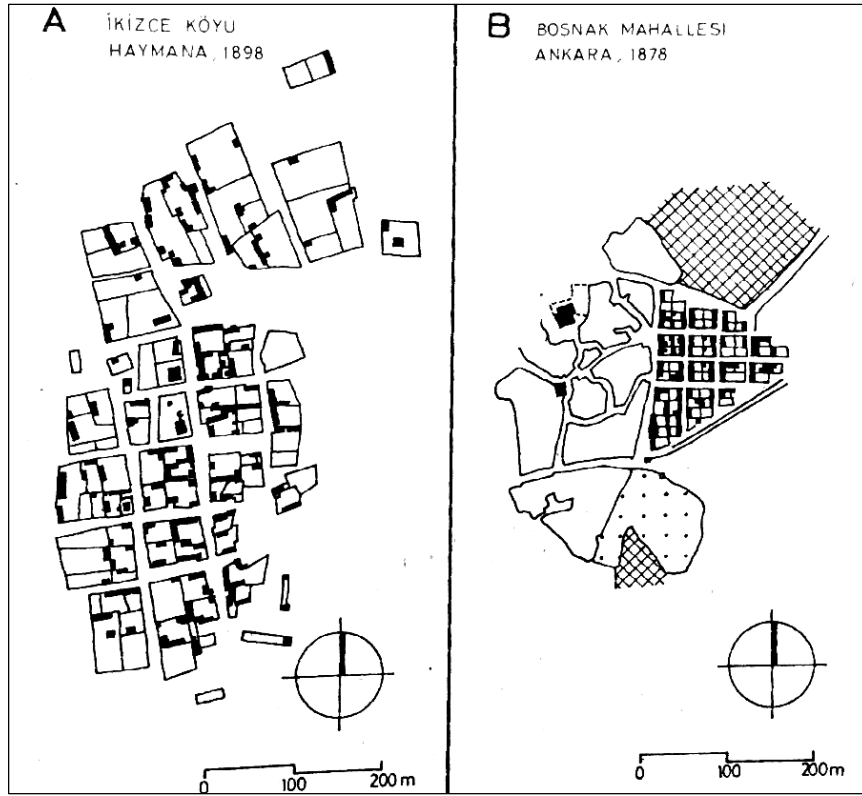


Figure 2. 14: Two examples of Immigrants Settlement from a rural area and near the borders of urban area (from the book of Sevgi AKTÜRE, p.105)

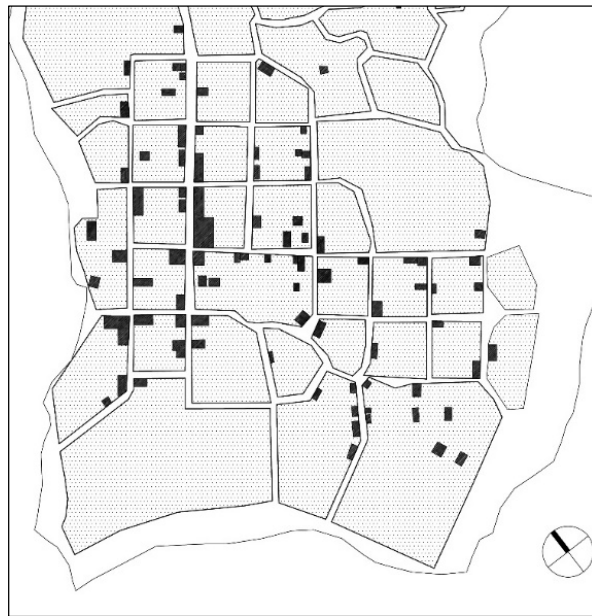


Figure 2. 15: The plan of Selimiye village in 1953 (drawn by the author via the aerial photo of 1953)



Figure 2. 16: The images showing the houses of Selimiye village respectively from 1965, 1981 (Orhan Atvur archive)

2.1.4. Side According To Travelers

It was stated before that it is not known when Side was completely abandoned. However, Empiror Kostantinos Porphyrogennetos indicates Side as “the shelter of pirates” in the 10th century in his book called “De Thematibus”. In addition to that, in the 12th century Arabian geographer İdrisi mentions the town as “Burnt Antalya” and adds that the inhabitants of the town were living in “New Antalya”, which was a settlement at two-days distance from Side. It can be interpreted from the information of those people that the town started to be damaged by attacks in the 10th century and in the 12th century it was completely abandoned (MANSEL, 1978: 19).

The town drew the attention of travelers in 16th century for the first time. Although Evliya Çelebi who was travelling from Antalya- Manavgat highway and Katip Çelebi who gave detailed information about Antalya in “Cihannüma” did not mention about Side, Piri Reis put a map about the Side with its surrounding in the book called “Kitab- i Bahriyye” (Figure 2. 17). In the map which shows the coast between Alanya and Antalya, the ruins of Side are represented with small fractures of stone and columns

and the town is illustrated with a projection between Köprüçay and Manavgat (MANSEL, 1978).

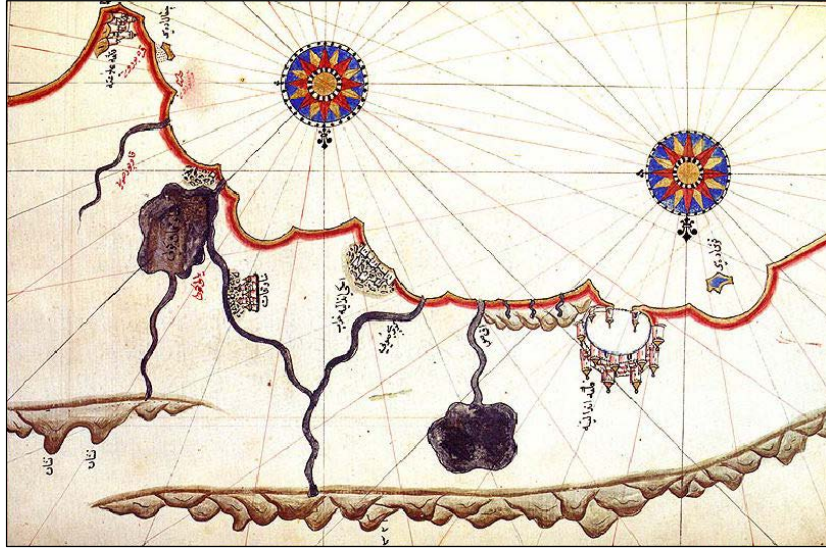


Figure 2. 17: The map of Piri Reis in “Kitab-ı Bahriyye” (from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Antalya_by_Piri_Reis.jpg, last accessed 14.08.2014)

In 19th century when the researchers and travelers came to the region, first scientific studies started. French Consul L.A.O. Corancez for the first time arrived to the town and determined that the town mentioned as “Sataliadan” is Side itself. He gave scientific information about coins and monuments as not to be underestimated but confusing (MANSEL, 1978).

After all, in 1812, Admiral Francis Beaufort who found out the name of the town “Side” from an inscription drew a planimetric draft of the peninsula with harbors, breakwaters, theatre, agora, city walls, nymheum and the round temple in agora (Figure 2. 18). He also drew the theatre and its diazoma and determined that the theatre had been repaired in Byzantine period with the traces of cross scratched on the stones. Beaufort presented significant data about the town for the beginning.

“...Side stands on a low peninsula, and was surrounded by walls; those fronting the sea appear to have been slightly built; but that which faces the land was of excellent workmanship, and much of it is still perfect. ...This theatre is the most striking feature of Side: at the distance of a few miles from the shore, we had mistaken it for a lofty Acropolis, rising from the centre of the town: and as it is by far the largest and the best preserved of any that came under our observation in Asia Minor.”

(BEAUFORT, 1818)¹⁶

A short time after Beaufort, Charles Robert Cockerell and William Martin Leake respectively visited the town and gave short information that did not add any new in their books¹⁷ and "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that country".

John Antony Cramer who visited the town in 1832 also mentions about the town in his book called “A Geographical and Historical Description of Asia Minor”. However he repeated the notes of antique sources and Beaufort.

Charles Fellows who was famous for the excavations and researches in Lykia visited Side in 1839 and in his book¹⁸ he described all of the ruins from the Roman era. He also mentioned about that the monuments and sculptures were constructed with such a rough style that Greek monuments in the inner region of Anatolia.

¹⁶ Further information can be reached from BEAUFORT, F. “Karamania, a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor and the remains of Antiquity”, London, 1818, p:147-170)

¹⁷ COCKERELL, C.R. “Travels in Southern Europe and Levant”, and Further information about the book of LEAKE, W.M. see the "Journal Of A Tour In Asia Minor with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that country" , Elibron Classics, London, 1824 , (P:195-196)

¹⁸ Further information can be reached from FELLOWS, C., "A Journal Written During An Excursion in Asia Minor" , John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1838, (P: 200-208)

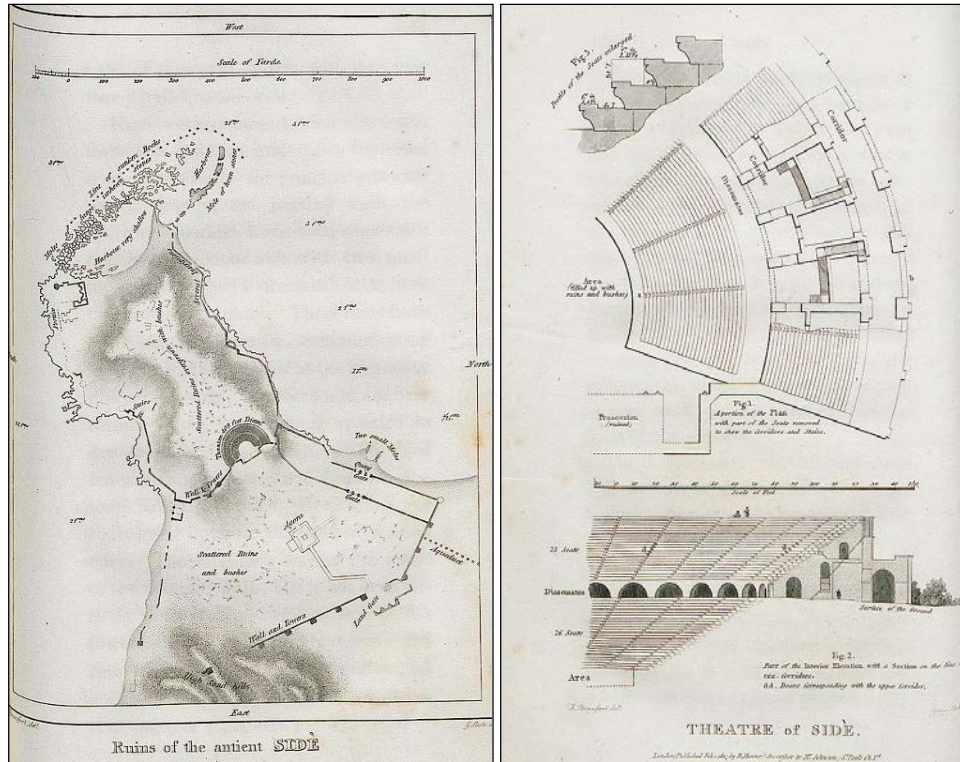


Figure 2. 18: The town plan and drawings of theatre prepared by Francis Beaufort (from “Karamania, a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor and the remains of Antiquity”)

Dimitri Danieloğlu who lived in Antalya and traveled with Thomas Abel Brimage Spratt and Edward Forbes analyzed the ruins if the information gave by Beaufort overlapped with his experience. However, because of malaria virus in Side, he died a bit after he went back to Antalya. In the book¹⁹ of the other researchers, they gave a place of his experience in Side. In addition to that, in 2010 his experiences were compiled in a book.²⁰ In these notes, Danieloğlu mentions about the magnificent and unique architectue of theatre and some remains they met while they were wandering in the streets.

¹⁹ SPRATT, T.A.B., FORBES, E., “Travels in Lycia, Milyas and the Cibyratis”, London, 1847

²⁰ DANİELOĞLU, D. "1850 Yılında Yapılan Bir Pamphylia Seyahati", Suna-İnan KIRIÇ Akdeniz Medeniyetleri Araştırma Enstitüsü, Antalya, 1855

French researcher Charles Texier gave a summary of the researches about the history and archaeology, and did not emphasize on the town although he studied in Pamphylia region in detail.

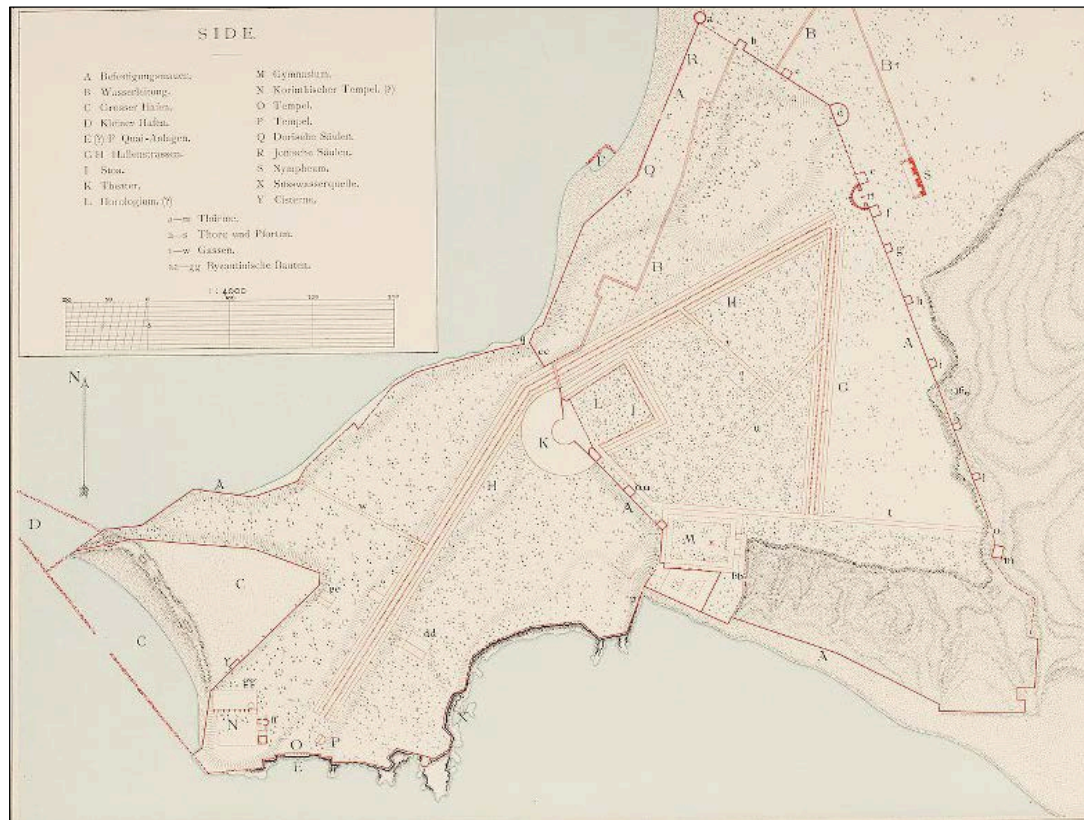


Figure 2. 19: The topographic plan of Lancoronski (Pamphylia ve Psidia Kentleri, LANCKORONSKI, K.G.V., Viyana, 1890)

The most important researches done about the Side in 19th century was carried out by a team consisted of archaeologist E. Peterson, architect-artist G. Nieman, some topographers, technical people and Karl Graf Von Lanckoronski who was the head of the research. They had done long-running researches in Pamphylia and Psidia in 1884-1885 and presented them in two sets of books.²¹ Their studies were important in this respect, they prepared a topographic plan of Side and produced drawings of building survey for some monuments such as nymphaeum and theatre (Figure 2. 19). However,

²¹ LANCKORONSKI, K.G.V. "Pamphylia ve Psidia Kentleri, Viyana, 1890

because Niemann got malaria just like Danieloğlu , they had to give up the studies and after all the town had a bad fame as haunted town (MANSEL, 1978).

At the beginning of the 20th century, the researcher came to the region, Hans Rott, dealt with mostly the buildings of Christianity. Moreover, he witnessed how the people came from Crete Island a little while ago were using the remains as building construction materials. In this way he had a chance of observing the changes.

Table 2. 1: Brief history of travelers visited Side (prepared by the author with the assistance of information given in the section 2.1.4. Side According To Travelers)

SIDE WITH THE VIEW OF TRAVELLERS	
12th century	<p>İdrisi- Arabian Geographer * Mentioning the city with ruins and called "Old Antalya"</p>
16th century	<p>Pir-i Reis "Kitab-ı Bahriyye" * Represent the ruins of Side with small fractures in a map showing the coast between</p>
1809	<p>French Consul L.A.O. Corancez</p>
1812	<p>Admiral Beaufort "Karamania, a Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor and the remains of Antiquity" * Prepare the sea map of southern coast * Prepare the planimetric draft map of Side * Drawing the circular temple, agora, theatre and nympeum</p>
1813 (Not certain)	<p>Ch. R. Cockerell "Travels in Southern Europe and Levant" and M. Leake "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor" * Brief description about Side</p>
1832	<p>J. A. Cramer "A Geographical and Historical Description of Asia Minor" * No additional information</p>
1839	<p>Charles Fellows "A Journal Written During an Excursion in Asia Minor" *describes all of the ruins from the Roman era *mentions about the monuments as constructed with a rough style</p>
1850	<p>D.E. Danieloğlu "Bir Pamphylia Seyahati" * Mentioning the magnificence of theatre * Mentioning the harbour</p>
1885	<p>Karl Graf Von Lanckoronski and his team (e. Peterson, G. Niemann) "The Cities of Pamphylia and Pisidia" * The topographic plan of Side and other ancient cities</p>
1862	<p>Charles Texier "Asia Minor" * Summary of past information</p>
1900	<p>H. Rott * Dealing with the buildings of Byzantine</p>

2.1.5. Evaluation of the General Features, Historical Development and Physical Evolution of the Town

Side is an ancient town that was utilized to settle for inhabitants of many civilizations because of the strategic location. This factor effects the physical appearance, today and components which were constructed in many periods strength the identical features of Side. According to this reason-result relationship, strategic position makes the town which was chosen for settlement by many civilizations. Significant monuments and buildings which has survived until today are the physical witnesses of these civilizations.

Built environment of Side, today is extension of surviving monuments and remains of Antiquity and traditional pattern and buildings of Selimiye village and new constructional developments originated from the new activity after 1960's; tourism. These components form the multi-layered character of the town. It can easily be seen that, the components and macroform of the town are re-shaped in each period. It is not come across in all archaeological sites that, the plan scheme of the town changed in each period. The grid-iron plan is originated from Ottoman period whereas in Roman period it was differently planned as seen from the directions of the monuments although in the other archaeological cities it is thought that the grid-iron plan is originated from the Roman street networks. These are the factors that strength the multi-layered character of the town. Different plan schemes, archaeological remains and monuments and traditional buildings from different periods are all values of this town, separately. Their contributions to the town are all valuable. Different monuments of different periods also make diversity in buildings within the aspects of construction technique and material. All periods reflect the conditions and architectural character of own conditions. In addition to that, the monuments had been constructed in previous period was repaired by the following ones indicate both the diversity and stratification. For instance, even in traditional houses of Ottoman period the conglomerate and marble pieces of previous periods can be observed.

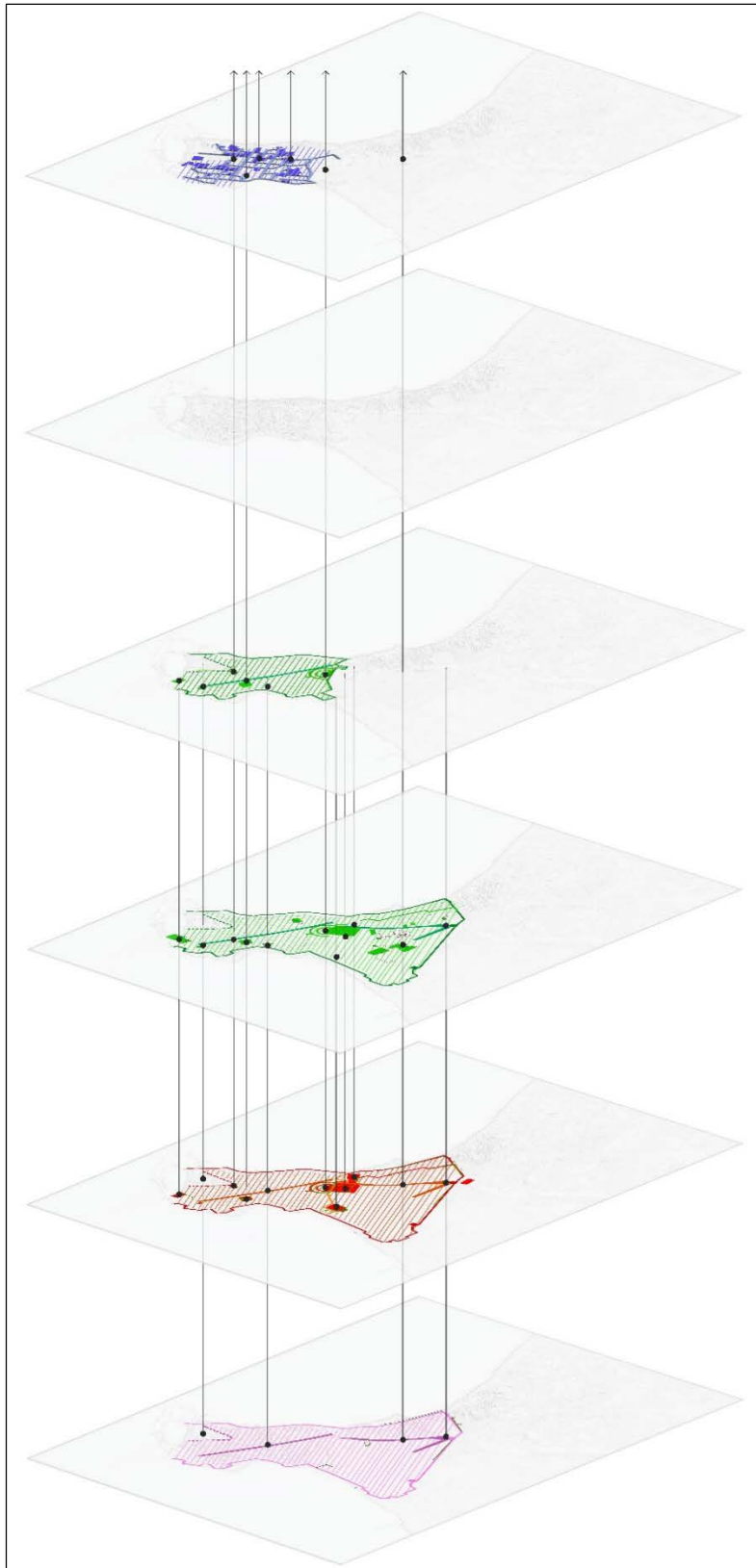


Figure 2. 20: The plano volumetric view of Side with its layers (prepared by the author)

2.2. Interventions as a Factor of Change of the Town in Time

The main aim of this chapter is understanding the Side ancient town with multi-faced features. One of them is the general features of it regarding the geographical features, historical evolution and the town with the view of travelers. These are mentioned in previous section however this part focus on the breaking points on the history of development and planning strategies, researches and studies. Side International Planning and Tourism Competition is regarded as the beginning action as the impact of changing future of Side.

2.2.1. Side International Planning and Tourism Competition

The International Planning and Tourism Competition that was organized by the Ministry of Tourism in 1968 is a critical point for planning and construction activities of Side. The project encompasses the area in between Kumköy in the west and Manavgat River in the east. Related to the scope of the project, 12.000 total bed amount was targeted. Within the scope of the project, Ancient Side and Selimiye village were determined as the center point of the project because the existed magnificent monumental buildings were effective at choosing this place as the heart of the project. Tourism settlements regarded within the scope of the project are remarked below;

1. Kumköy – Bingeşik – Yeni Selimiye:
2. Ancient Side
3. Titreyengöl
4. Kemer and Sorgun villages
5. Acısu-Sorgun

171 projects were accepted within the scope of the competition. International jury members; Tuğrul Akçura (from Turkey), Prof.K.Ahmet Aru (from Turkey), Bülent Berksan (from Turkey), George Candilis (from France), Michel Ecochard (from France), Yılmaz Gürer (from Turkey), Prof.Johnson Marshall (from England),

Prof.Marc J. Saugey (from Switzerland) were met for the purpose of assessment of projects under the chairmanship of Prof.Giovanni Astengo (Arkitekt, 1970-01: 5). The winning project team was composed of the people below;

Nihat Güner : Architect from I.T.U.,
Mehmet Çubuk : Architect and City Planner from D.G.S.A. and I.U.U.P.,
Ersen Gürsel : Architect from D.G.S.A.,
Altan Gürman : Assistant Painter from D.G.S.A.,
Ayhan Çalmlı : Assistant Economy Specialist from I.U.I.F.
(Arkitekt, 1970-01: 7)

In the project report, the team clarifies that they approach to the region in three main subjects. The first one is decisions of touristic settlement arrangements for Antalya region. The evaluation of the team is that two sides of the gulf indicate different characteristics within the context of being base for the tourism. Therefore, in the project, Antalya town is analyzed with regard to 450 kilometers long shoreline and two parallel zones. They are called “seaboard” 1 kilometers width from the sea and “deeper band” that is stretched through deeper regions after 1 kilometers strip (Figure 2. 21). They explain that these decisions are produced for the plan at 1/400.000 scale.



Figure 2. 21: The scheme showing the general decisions about Antalya region in the winning project of the competition (from Arkitekt, 1970-01: 7)

The following stage is arrangement decisions of Side-Sorgun-Manavgat and surrounding. In the report, the team defines this stage as zoning plan of Manavgat-Side, Sorgun Forest at 1/5000 scale (Figure 2. 22, 2.23). At this stage, substantial decisions those have an effect upon the future of Side are were taken. In the project report, items below are identified;

1. 6.000 total bed amount of Titreyengöl touristic station is located absolutely on the public land and it is a waterfront settlement.
2. 4.000 total bed amount of Acısu touristic station also is located on the public land and a waterfront settlement. It is regarded as one of districts of Side and within the green tissue which will be recreated it is planned to connect to ancient Side.
3. The other touristic station adjacent to Kumköy is planned to reserve 4.000 bed amount (Figure 2. 23).
4. Kumköy settlement is planned to be a developing village which will supply residential buildings to the people compel to move from ancient Side within the scope of evacuation decision for the antique town. The reason why Kumköy are determined for this target is that most of workplaces of people who live in Side are located here.
5. The fundamental aim for Side is evacuation and of Selimiye village and museumification of the ancient town. However, it is approved that some part of the population for instance fishers may go on staying at the town for the purpose of that it should not be a dead place. In addition to that, some recreation buildings and public buildings for the use of visitors or researchers such as archaeologists and staff are planned as so to be in harmony with the town. Furthermore, it is defined that buildings should be prefabricated, dismountable and heightened from the ground.
6. The administrative buildings such as PTT, customs house, police or military police station, civil offices and tourism information centers are planned to take location out of fortification walls and main gate of ancient Side.

7. The area between Side and touristic station in the west, summer villas zone are planned to construct with a definite holistic architectural understanding.
8. The secondary zoning bands, Kemer and Sorgun villages will serve for redundant population in the future.

(Arkitekt, 1970-01: 10-11)

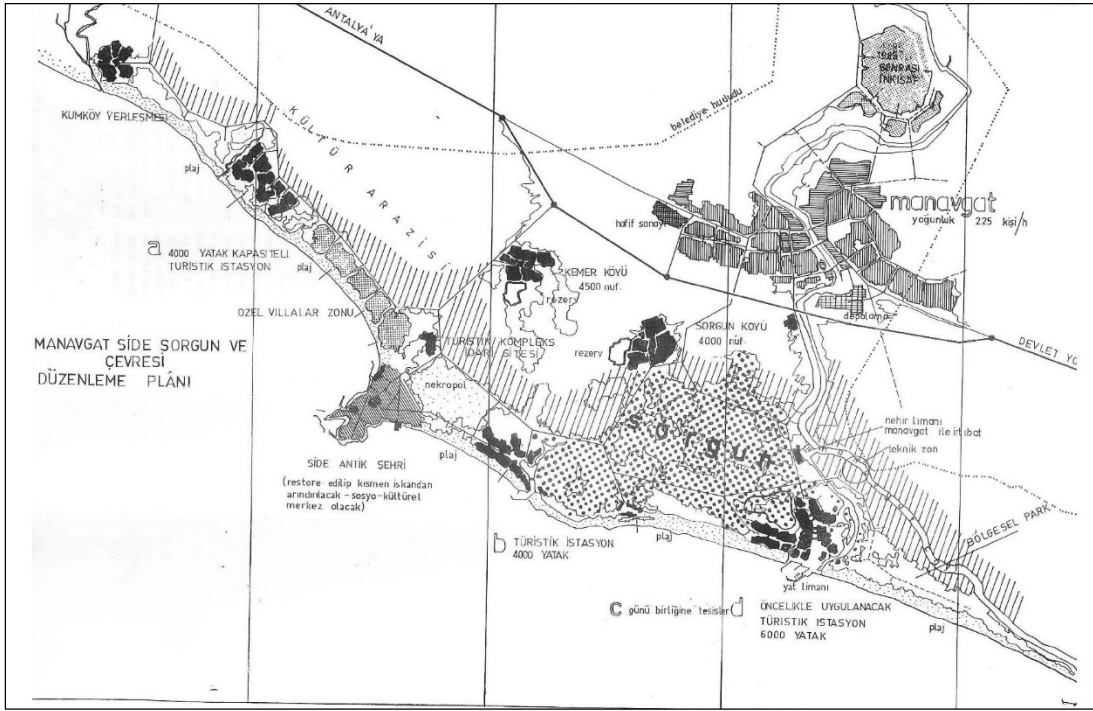


Figure 2. 22: The plan produced by winner showing the touristic decisions about Side-Manavgat and surrounding (from Arkitekt, 1970-01: 6)

After the competition had ended up, High Council of Immoveable Monuments and Antiquities²² started to conservation studies parallelly to decisions of winning project. EPA planning group consisted of the project team prepared both Master Plan at 1/5000 scale and Conservation and Planning Project of Side (Figure 2. 24).

²² Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu

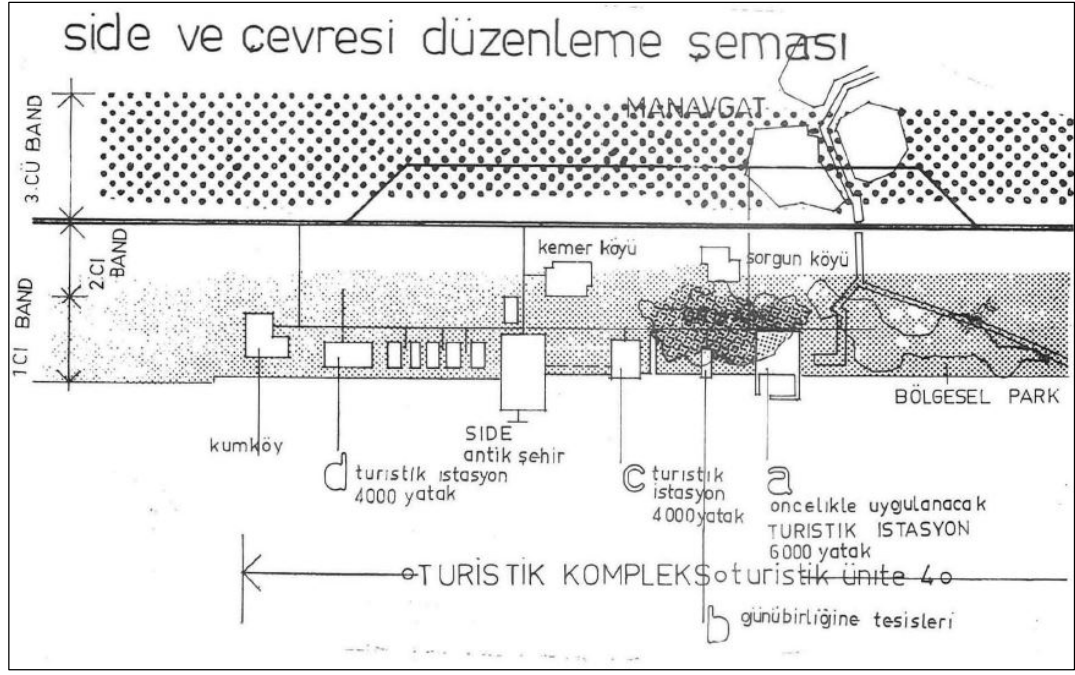


Figure 2.23: The scheme showing the decisions about Side-Manavgat and surrounding in the winning project of the competition (from Arkitekt, 1970-01: 10)

2.2.2. 1982 Conservation Master Plan and First Conservation Actions²³

Ministry of Public Works and Settlement approved the 1/5000 Master Plan of Side and surrounding that had been prepared by Ministry of Tourism. According to the decision of High Council of Immoveable Monuments and Antiquities in 11th of March, 1972 depending on the design of EPA, evacuation of Selimiye village settled at Ancient Side was found the best solution to prevent the destruction of ancient ruins. However, demolition of not all buildings from Ottoman period, just some of them settled at the ruins was decided. It was decided that the buildings which were planned to be conserved would maintain their life with a convenient function. In addition to that, some specific projects such as a complex for archaeologists were allowed with the approval of the committee. According to the result of studies done by Ministry of

²³ The sections from this point of the thesis to the current state are prepared with the help of Conservation Decisions taken from Antalya Conservation Council of Cultural Assets archive in march, 2013. Further information can be reached from the decisions in Appendix A.

Tourism, Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, project owner, and with the approval of the committee, the west of necropolis area was chosen for the new construction activities for natives of Side. This decision had been planned in the scope of the Side International Tourism Planning Competition before. However in 1974, a revision was handled about the expropriation and demolition of the buildings. It was indicated that, it was impossible to evacuate the whole town at once. Then, it was agreed to realize the evacuation step by step and begin with the buildings that had been constructed with new techniques and materials and settled on any archaeological ruin. In addition to that, the council emphasized the necessity of conservation master plan for Selimiye village at 1/1000 scale to decide the future of building activity.

The decision of the council about the preliminary conservation plan of Side prepared by Epa planning group in 1975 approved those subjects;

- Conservation of 98 residential buildings by the reason that document the social, economic and cultural level of a particular period of our society,
- Remaining the original (residential) functions of those buildings because of the impossibility of functional change in such a short period,
- Expropriation and demolition of the other buildings that harm the integrity,
- Construction of new buildings that supply the integration with old village buildings with the applied projects by the committee,
- Ban of entrance from the city walls for big vehicles and permission for smaller vehicles,
- Restoration and reuse of old ancient shops aligned on the colonnaded avenue.

In addition to that, it was remarked that, preparation of 1/500 scale Old Side Conservation Plan was inevitable.

As a turning point through the conservation history, in 1976, the Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments registered the conservation site borders and buildings²⁴.

In 1978, 1/1000 scale Conservation Master Plan of Selimiye (Ancient Side) Village was approved by the High Council of Immoveable Monuments and Antiquities (Figure 2. 24).

In 1979, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Village Affairs arranged a protocol about Old Side and new settlement area. Regarding as that decision, the expropriation implementations of the buildings except the 98 registered ones had to be scheduled through the year of 1979. The expropriation of private estates in the new settlement area also would begin in the same year and be managed by the Ministry of Village Affairs.

Planning notes of 1/1000 scale Conservation Master plan were revised in 1982 in some aspects;

-The borders of monuments and registered buildings were re-determined.

-The obligation of the expropriation for the lots situated on the colonnaded avenue were indicated.

-The whole building lots except the registered ones and the ones which will be demolished within the scope of evacuation were pointed out in the plan as "the lots that keep buildings which can be made convenient with the environment and vacant lots which are appropriate for new buildings harmony with the environment."

-Because of the opening of new construction area, new circulation routes with minimum harm to the colonnaded avenue were predicted.

²⁴ Further information and list of the buildings are given in 2.3.4. Registration Status of the City and Buildings

-In this revision, Side was handled to be planned in two regions; Necropolis area which was forbidden to constructions as an archaeological sites and Selimiye village which was an area for new constructions in harmony with the environment.

The next revision in the master plan were handled in 1985 after the 2863 numbered law had gone into effect and the subjects below were regarded;

-The decision about the buildings that were predicted to be expropriated and demolished was stopped until they would complete their existences.

-Expropriations of the building lots stated on the colonnaded avenues would go on in the excavation process.

- The decision about the necropolis area that was out of the borders of plan revision had to be regarded after the drilling activities.

The necropolis area and its construction conditions caused a debate throughout many years between the municipality and Antalya Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets²⁵. In 1986, it came up an issue again in the aspect that, in the whole lots of necropolis area scientific excavations would be arranged with the condition that the cost of the excavations would be provided by the owners. In the case they found a moveable cultural property it is obligatory to hand in Side Museum or in the opposite the issue about the immovable cultural property found in the excavation had to be carried to the Conservation Council.

²⁵ Antalya Kltr ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Blge Kurulu - After the 2863 numbered law, The Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments divided in two council as Antalya Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets and High Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Assets.



Figure 2. 24: The conservation and planning project of EPA Planning Group prepared for the competition (from Orhan Atvur archive)



Figure 2. 25: The first Conservation Master Plan of Selimiye village prepared by EPA planning group

In 1989, as the council had always insisted on that issue, the council gave a warning about the illegal constructions in the 1st degree archaeological site especially constructed adjacent to the West Mausoleum, city walls and the other archaeological properties. Also they remarked the significance of Side as a cultural property that had to be transferred to the next generations.

A considerable change in the border of 1st degree archaeological site of Side was seen in 1990 because of the inconvenience between the conservation sites defined by the conservation master plan and buffer zone borders that had been determined by the 8994 numbered decision (13th of March, 1976). The 1st degree archaeological site was enlarged to the new borders that involved the East and West Mausoleum. The council had said before, the borders would be regarded again after the scientific excavations in the necropolis area.

2.2.3. 1998 Conservation Master Plan

The conflict between Side Municipality and conservation council can be read from all decisions .For instance in a decision, the council warned the municipality that had built a temporary car park notes on to the necropolis area inconsistently with the plan and opened a new road passing near the nympheum that gave a serious harm to the aqueducts and city walls. Furthermore, the municipality again poured concrete to the area covered with sands which had not been excavated yet and regarded as East Necropolis area without the permission from the council.

After all, Side Municipality went out to tender for revision of the Conservation Master Plan and Eren KALE started off the studies in 1992. In a copy of this contract was sent to the conservation council by Side Municipality. Therewith, the council insisted on that according to 2863 numbered law, it was obligatory to prepare conservation master plans in conservation sites. And also, each conservation site had been distinctive from the others in the terms of characteristic features. Moreover, the problems and solutions

had to be differentiated and it was impossible to produce standard suggestions to all of them. Therefore, the council found the revision decisions of the plan positive and it emphasized that the only authority for determination of principles, control of planning stages and implementations.

When the studies about the plan were completed, it was handled by the council and despite of the approval of the revision for Conservation Master Plan by the Antalya Regional Conservation Council, Side Municipal Council rejected the decisions of plan.

This doubt for the plan lasted quite a long time. In 1995, the mayor wrote an elaborative petition that explained the reasons why they wanted to realize constructions for touristic purpose on the West Necropolis area. The Municipal Council supported this idea to ease the intensive constructions inside the village and provide a conjunction with the archaeological sites and accommodation buildings. In fact in this intention letter the council and mayor emphasized their purpose clearly that they went out to a tender for plan revision because of the dissatisfaction about the borders of the 1st degree archaeological site. For the reason that the project owner did not make a change about the borders, Municipal Council rejected the plan.

Furthermore, they criticized plan notes and the decisions, related writings of Antalya Conservation Council. They said that if they had applied the warnings of the council about the demolition of illegal constructions, the ancient Side would have been a place where no tourist wanted to visit, there were no night clubs. And what is worse that they described the town "dollar factory". In summarize, they wished to handle the plan in these conditions again by the project owner and have a "Conservation Master Plan for Touristic Purpose" made involving especially the West and East Necropolis.

After this "request for just touristic purpose", the council criticized Side Municipality about the attitude that caused make the cultural properties annihilated. Although the positive relationship between the project owner and municipality. As a consequence, the council reminded that the plan approved in 1982 would have been valid until the approval of a new plan notes.

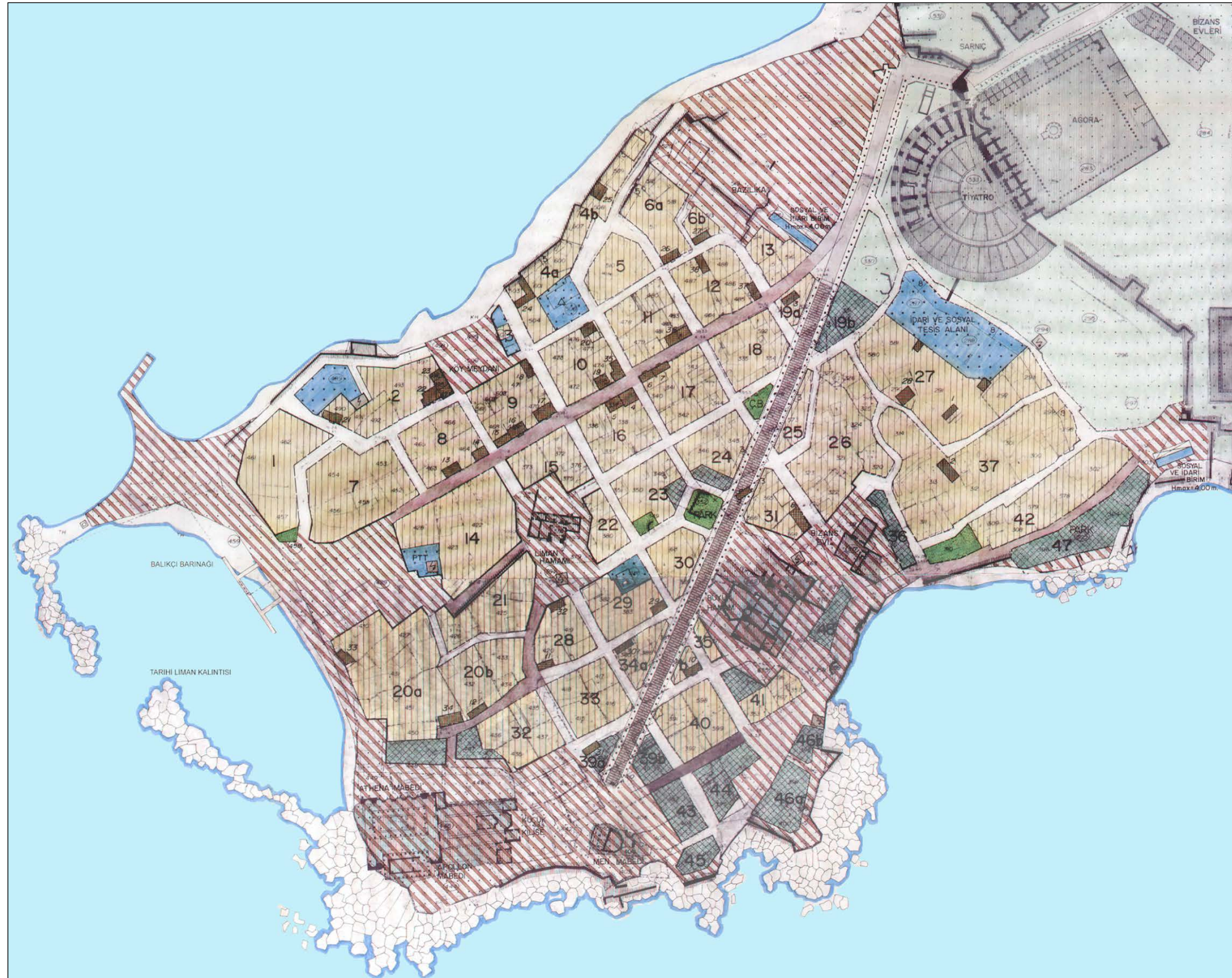


Figure 2. 26: The Revision Conservation Master Plan of Kale Architecture, 1998 (from Side Municipality archive)



Figure 2. 27: The Revision Conservation Master Plan of Side Municipality, 2014 (from Side Municipality)

In 1998, Side Municipality carried the process and its protest to the judgment. Parallely to this, the Regional Conservation Council issued a decision as an answer to the demand of Side Municipality for the "Master Plan for Touristic Purpose". In that principle, the council said that they had consulted to Legal Consultancy Department about the demand of the municipality and according to the decision of this consult, the Conservation Master Plan prepared by Eren KALE and approved by the Regional Conservation Council in 1995 became valid (Figure 2. 26). The reason was that; the 2863-3386 numbered law was a special law and had to be applied primarily. 17th subject of this law said that the change offers agreed by the council had to be made certain by the Municipal Council within a month following. Otherwise, the Conservation Council had a right to make the principle valid without taking the opinion of municipality. After all, the lawsuit that had been brought by Side Municipality for the cancellation of the conservation council decision ended up in favor of council and also approved by Council of State.

2.2.4. The Last Revision Conservation Master Plan of Side in 2014

After a long time, in 2006 Side Municipality applied to the Conservation Council for "Selimiye Village East Necropolis Area Conservation Master Plan" revision for the degree change for the conservation sites again. However, the regional council refused the application with the same reasons and demand for opinion from the High Council. The Conservation High Council also rejected this with the reason that there had not realized any scientific excavations yet in East Necropolis Area according to the decision dated to 2007.

In March 2014, the last revision of the master plan prepared by the Side Municipality was approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Figure 2. 27). The municipality created a multi-disciplinary team composed of archaeologist, architects, city and regional planners etc. The aim of the team is standing against the plans prepared by ignoring the people live in Side. The common thoughts of the people are the current

conservation master plans and site borders effect the illegal constructions and overuse of the town.

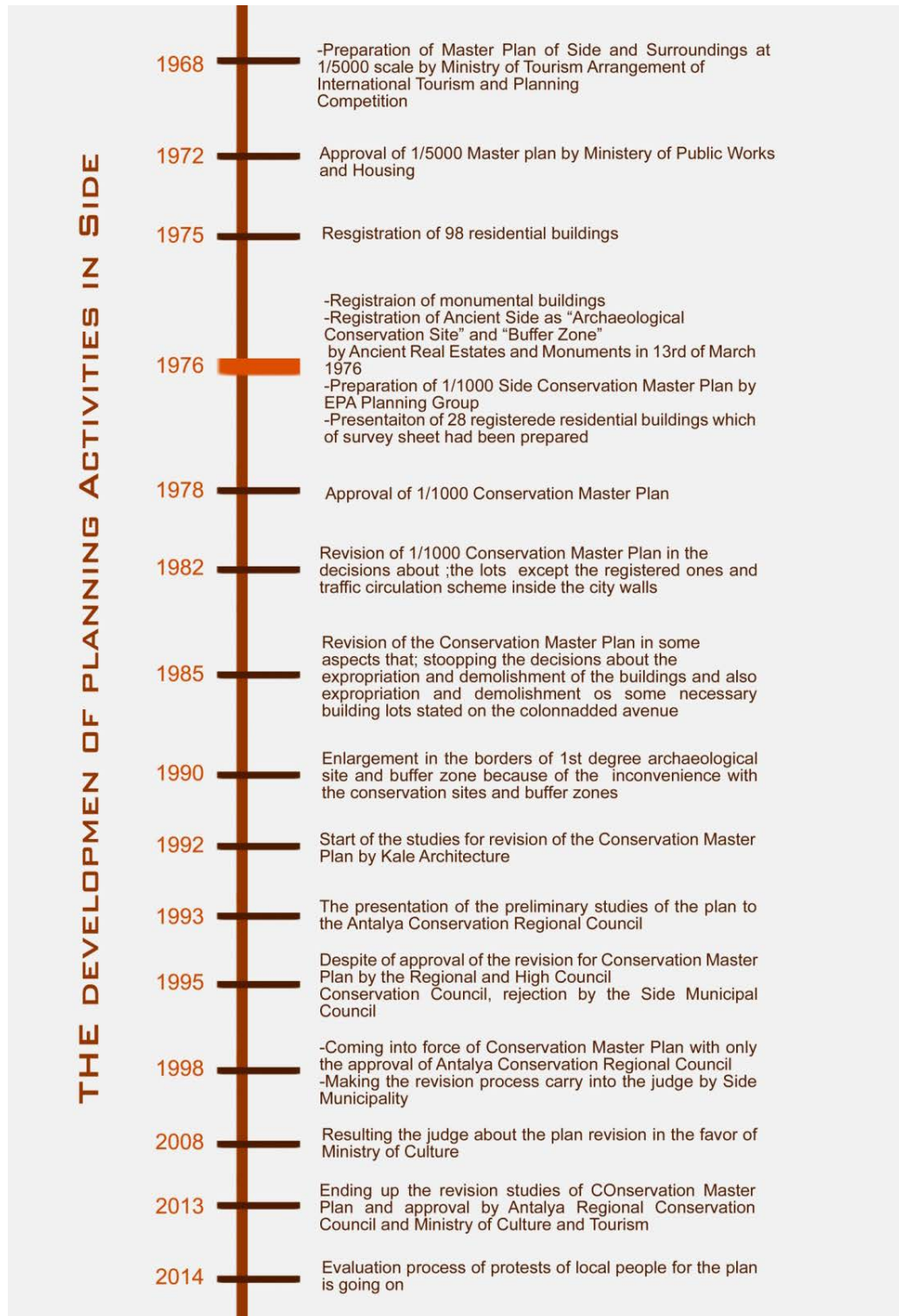
Within the scope of the revision plans, a critical decision about the borders of archaeological sites came into force. The boundary of Selimiye village is defined as 3rd degree archaeological and urban site. Besides it is decided that, the rest part of the ancient town involving the necropolis areas continues to be 1st degree archaeological site enclosing the new finding which is thought to be a bath from Roman period in the north east part of the town. The near environment of the monuments such as harbor bath, great bath, temples region are determined as conservation areas with the help of demolishment of some constructions. This debatable decision according to the legislative framework is the conservation areas inside the 3rd degree archaeological and urban sites. The monuments and immediate surroundings should be considered as 1st degree archaeological site so as to prevent the construction activities.

In summarize, the council has sent many principles, regulations involving warnings about the East and West Necropolis Area, the borders of conservation sites and illegal constructions inside the 1st degree archaeological sites until today. However, municipality ignored all of these warnings about demolishment of illegal buildings although the regulations instruct that local administrators have to respect the decisions of Regional and High Conservation Council (Table 2. 2).

2.2.5. The History of Researches and Projects in Side

The Italian team, R.Paribeni and P. Romanelli who came to Side in 1913 to make researches mostly dealt with the inscriptions and via their book, they introduced some important ones to the world. These team considered the new immigrants and kilns near the town as a threaten for the conservation of remains. Therefore, they wished to start excavations and researches in the town. However, because of the invasions of Italians in the World War I, they got rejections from the related institutions (MANSEL, 1978: 328).

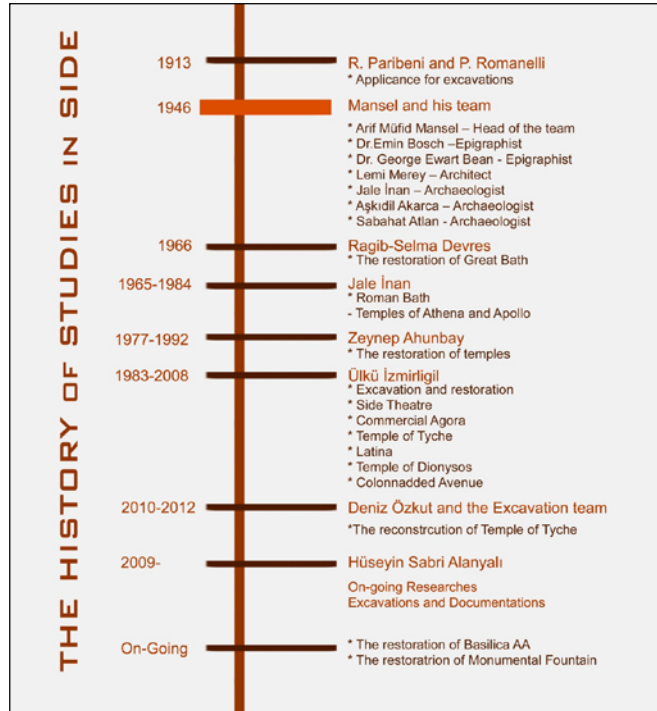
Table 2. 2: Brief history of the planning and conservation activities in Side (prepared by the author with the assistance of information given in the section 2.2.2.1982 Conservation Master Plan and First Conservation Actions, 2.2.3.1998 Conservation Master Plan, 2.2.4.The Last Revision Conservation Master Plan of Side in 2014)



No researches were conducted until Turkish Historical Society sent Halit Uluç and Arif Müfid Mansel sent to the region in order to investigate the antique cities and evaluate the excavation opportunities. After they prepare a review about the studies, they started to excavations and researches in 1947 with a team and sustained them until 1966. In 1964, the first comprehensive restoration project was carried out by Ragip and Selma Devres and implemented to the Agora bath which was converted to a museum in order to meet needs of the town.

The years between 1966-1975 when Mansel died, Jale İnan went on the excavations because Mansel concentrated on the excavations in Perge. After 1975, no researches were conducted until Ülkü İzmirligil started to perform the studies in 1983. In addition to that, restorations at the region of temples realized by Zeynep Ahunbay. The studies which were carried out under the subject of excavations, restorations and landscaping theatre and surrounding lasted for 25 years continuously. From 2009, the conservations and excavations have been going on by Hüseyin Sabri Alanyalı.

Table 2. 3: Brief history of researches and projects (prepared by the author with the assistance of information given in the section 2.2.5.The History of Researches and Projects in Side.



2.2.6. Evaluation of the Impacts of Each Intervention and Decision

“Before heritage places are promoted or developed for increased tourism, management plans should assess the natural and cultural values of the resource. They should then establish appropriate limits of acceptable change, particularly in relation to the impact of visitor numbers on the physical characteristics, integrity, ecology and biodiversity of the place, local access and transportation systems and the social, economic and cultural well-being of the host community. If the likely level of change is unacceptable the development proposal should be modified” (ICOMOS, 1999)

The changing perception of Side and current state provide a basis for the start point of this thesis. Within this context, it is no doubt that the international competition and conservation council decisions has affected the process somehow. In this section it will also be approached in two parallel evaluations.

Mehmet Çubuk who was a member of the winning project team performed a presentation which include his evaluations about the project and process for Side in a symposium called “Side’ye Emek Verenler Sempozyumu”, in 2007. His assessments have importance as a person who prepared the project and has an opportunity to observe the stages, implementations and current image of the town. It is indubitable that, the international competition was a turning point in the development process of Side. However, as Mehmet Çubuk was saying, the role that tourism highlighted as a propellant power has realized much more different than intended (ÇUBUK, 2007: 145)²⁶. Therefore it is necessary to propound negative or positive analyses and

²⁶ The presentation of Mehmet ÇUBUK published in the book “*Side’ye Emek Verenler Sempozyumu*”, 20-22 Nisan, Side, Antalya, Side Eğitim Kültür ve Sanat Vakfı SİVA, İstanbul, 2010

evaluations how competition effects the process which started from a small village to a touristic pillage. In the book of the competition, climatic, natural, cultural and archaeological aspects in Side bring values and supply benefit to both Turkey and Antalya in terms of touristic development. Moreover, it is stated by Ministry of Tourism in the book that, the tourism policy of Turkey foresees to establish two touristic “boom towns” where tourism investments and mass tourism actions become concentrated with the users from Turkey or abroad in Aegean Region shores and Mediterreanean Region shores until 1972 (Side Uluslararası Turizm ve Planlama Yarışması, 1968: 147). This assertive name for the towns indicates that Side was planned as a place where mass tourism actions are concentrated intentionally. Related to this, Çubuk also reminds the items in the specifications of competition which involve some ideas to canalize the project owners prepared by Ministry of Tourism. For instance, it is stated that, because new construction techniques and materials were not appropriate with the traditional pattern, it was asked for competitors to present the comments to evacuate the town to anywhere with a conservative understanding (ÇUBUK, 2007: 145). It means that some of the decisions made by winning project had already been determined by the ministry in specifications. In contrast with that, significant contributions to the conservation field, incontestably. The decisions and their impacts should be evaluated related to the conditions of those years. Within this scope, plan of conservation site for Side which was approved by the Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments and High Council realized with the outcome of the project for the first time in Turkey. Furthermore, the name given by the project team “The Plan of Side Conservation Site” were changed with the reason of that that name was not mentioned in the Public Housing Laws and called as “Side Selimiye Village Public Works Implementation Plan” (ÇUBUK, 2007: 146).

Another contribution was about being basis for preparation of laws about shorelines. In contrast, the most debated decision in the project was evacuation and museumification of the village. In the condition of the date, it seems a great solution to conserve the edifices and remains however thinking hardly about the construction of “new” within the frame of conservation plans and supply continuity of the life could be better. Despite of positive intents of the team, legal reasons such as change of

tourism ministers many time or decline in the amount of budget affected the applications of decisions negatively.



Figure 2. 28: Images showing the density of constructions in the peninsula in 1965 and 2013 (from Orhan Atvur archive and Side Excavation archive)

It is not an accurate approach to make interpretation by studying merely conservation council decisions. The conservation policy of Turkey, legal framework, definitions and vacancies should be analyzed deeply to make reliable evaluations about the process. The Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments which was established in 1951 had sustained its existence until 2863 numbered law, Conservation of Natural

and Cultural Assets Law became valid. Within this law, GEEAYK²⁷ which was authorized for both setting principles and making decisions aimed at supervising the implementations were transformed into two establishments called Conservation High Council of Natural and Cultural Assets which was responsible for setting principles and Regional Conservation Council of Natural and Cultural Assets authorized for making decisions about implementations.

Within this regard, it will be useful to mention about the resolutions in the law. In 658 numbered resolution, “*archaeological site*” is defined as “settlements and areas which any cultural property reflecting the economic and cultural features of their periods and the old civilizations’ productions those have sustained up to now underground or above ground are situated. According to this definition it is clear that, Side is an archaeological site. However, this item puts forward to two conflicts. One of them is lack of criteria in the determination of degrees for the archaeological sites. According to the laws and resolutions in Turkey, there is no scientific research and valid principles to ascertain the degrees (MADRAN, 2011: 28). According to this decision, Side is a 1st degree archaeological site and within this context; any construction is forbidden. At this point, it can be said easily, in these resolutions ignore the whole layers of the sites and make those settlements dead places. Because, the unpermissive decisions make natives leave those places. In this context, it entails to produce indigenous decisions and principles for conservation and supplying sustainable environment.

When the conservation decisions and master plans are analyzed, it can be referred that, being 1st degree archaeological site of Side has always brought problems and illegal constructions. When the problems of these settlements which have incontrovertibly significant archaeological values on the other hand it is inevitable to be together with the contemporary life are regarded again, two main concepts should be reviewed again; “multi-layeredness” and “urban archaeology” (MADRAN, 2011: 30). Because “urban archaeology” cares about the remains at different scales and qualifications and also

²⁷ Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu (The Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments)

conservation of sites which those differentiated remains compose by associating. This concept also aim both to reveal the history and stratification of the town and define a new role to the remains in new contemporary life with a holistic view. This issue came into force to the legislation of Turkey with 702 numbered resolution as “Conservation conditions of urban archaeological sites”.



Figure 2. 29: Images showing the changing physical context of remains in car park area in 1970’s and 2013 (from Side Excavation archive)

The other effect in the process of development of Side is disagreement between the Conservation Council and Side Municipality and their non-agreeable attitudes. When the decisions of the council from 1972 to today are investigated, the conflict between the council, Ministry of Culture and local administrations especially Side Municipality

can be easily read. The municipality performed illegal steps and did not try to stop illegal constructions which were completely against the decisions of the council and conservation plan notes. On the other hand, non-conciliatory attitude of the Regional and High Conservation Council and also legislations may have dragged the people to illegal steps. A statistic information can give the scene strikingly, in 1992, in Selimiye village inside the city walls only 16 of the building lots there were constructions legally and in accordance with the 2863, 3386 numbered laws and registered Conservation Master Plan. Outside of the city walls, except the bus station building all of the constructions were illegal. According to this number, it was clear that 90 % of the buildings were illegally constructed. In addition to that what is worse, today this percentage is not much different from that date²⁸.

In conclusion, with the light of all this information it can be said that the conservation and planning studies up to date do not state any significant discourse regarding the multi-layered character of the town. These decisions concern the importance of existence of the historical edifices and archaeological remains not to be lost and the restorations of some of them for touristic purposes, however conservation and the continuity of togetherness and especially the multi-layeredness character of these edifices are not evaluated in the scope of such studies.



Figure 2. 30: Images showing changing aspects of Side from the main street in 1981 and 2014 (from Orhan Atvur archive and author's archive)

²⁸ Further information about the legal and illegal constructions will be given in detail in the section 2.3.1.1.Registration Status of the Town, Buildings and Changes in Time

2.3. Understanding the Current Urban Context and Assessing the Changes in Time

“Interpretation and presentation should be based on evidence gathered through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions “(ICOMOS, 2007)

The town is the result of a historical development process that has specified the present appearance and urban morphology through the continuity or transformation of the physical existence (BİLGİN, 1996). In order to reveal the cultural significance, values potentials and problems of Side for re-integration of remains, it is necessary to make analyses for understanding the town. For this aim, general features, a brief history of Side, historical development of Side and the illustration of Side with the eye of travelers visited the town were summarized at the beginning of this chapter. Then, the factors effected the present existence of the town such as, tourism competition, the decisions of conservation council were explained. Thirdly, it is indispensable to analyze and propound the current state of the town at different scales.

Specific qualities which had to be preserved including the historic character of the town and all components that express this character which had to be investigated was ordered in Washington Charter in 1987. According to the charter the items which create the character of the towns should be analyzed and preserved;

- Urban pattern defined by lots and streets
- Relationships between buildings and green and open spaces,
- The formal appearance, interior and exterior of buildings as defined by scale, size, style, construction materials, color and decoration,
- The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting both natural and man-made, the various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time. (Washington Charter, 1987)

With the light of all information, the main objective of this section is to exhibit the physical structure of the town in its contemporary fragmented context.

2.3.1. The Built-up Environment and the Changes in Time

Archaeological remains, traditional buildings of Crete immigrants and new irregular and intense constructions compose of the built environment of Side. If the balance between the open and built areas are observed according to the specific years, it can easily be seen the effect of tourism development project. This investigation is done by the aerial photos of 1953 when Side was a modest village of immigrants, 1975 when the development and conservation activities got started, 1992 when the effects of tourism and rent was easily be read from the pattern and 2010 when the town was about to fill up its capacity for constructions (Figure 2. 31.).

Including the village houses, 228 buildings were identified in the settlement in 1973. According to the conservation council decisions 98 of them registered in 1976. According to a survey, 59% of the buildings were served for residential purposes, 8% storage, 7% commercial, 7% temporary uses, 6% pension, 13% other uses. In order to understand the density of constructions, the changing population may be examined. 64% with more than half of the 579 numbered population was immigrants in 1973, in Selimiye village (TOPAKTAŞ, 1997: 100). According to the statistic information of the census in 1935, the population of Selimiye village was composed of 122 men, 132 women and totally 254 people (KARACA, 2008: 240)



Figure 2. 31: The maps showing the change in construction density of the town by analyzing the open and built-up area balance (prepared by the author)

2.3.1.1. The Conservation Status and Changes in Time

The registration process in Side started from the preparation of the Conservation Master Plan at 1/1000 scale. Within this context, Side ancient town and Selimiye village were registered as 1st degree archeological site. Following this, the decisions of registration of archaeological assets and traditional buildings were carried on. The remains and edifices written below with descriptions were registered in 1976 with 8996 numbered decision of the Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments;²⁹

-City walls	(Enclose the east of peninsula.)
-Nymphaum	(Main gate on the city walls)
-Colonnaded Avenue	1. Lie down from the main gate to the area covered with sand (not be excavated) 2. Lie down from the city gate to the square of temples
-Bath	On the colonnaded avenue, opposite to agora
-Houses	On the two sides of colonnaded avenue
-Agora	In the city center
-Great Bath	Between the city wall from the late period and temples
-Men Temple	At the end of colonnaded avenue
-Athena and Apollo Temples	On the south edge of peninsula
-West Mausoleum	On the behind of sea walls

²⁹ Copies of the Committee's Decisions are given in Appendix A.

-East Mausoleum	1 kilometer far away from the east gate
-East Gate	Near the southeast city walls
-Necropolis	Outside of the city walls
-Great Basilica	150 meters far away from the colonnaded avenue that has not been excavated yet
-Cistern	On the west of museum
-Vespasianus Monument	Between the theatre and triumphal arch
-Harbor Bath	Behind the bath
-Harbors	1. On the southwest of the peninsula (Great Harbor) 2. near the Great Bath ³⁰

28 residential buildings, of which survey sheets were presented to the committee, were regarded as old buildings those had to be conserved as they were and registered with dwelling numbers and lots. About the rest of 70 buildings the committee insisted on the 1/50 scale survey drawings and restoration projects before any implementation.

As a consequence, 475, 313, 470, 508, 494, 493, 469, 490, 468, 339, 464, 338, 340, 463, 332, 471, 503-504, 541, 477, 505, 511, 513, 291, 365, 366, 388, 432, 420 lot numbered buildings were registered.

³⁰ The list of registered archaeological monuments is given in Appendix B.

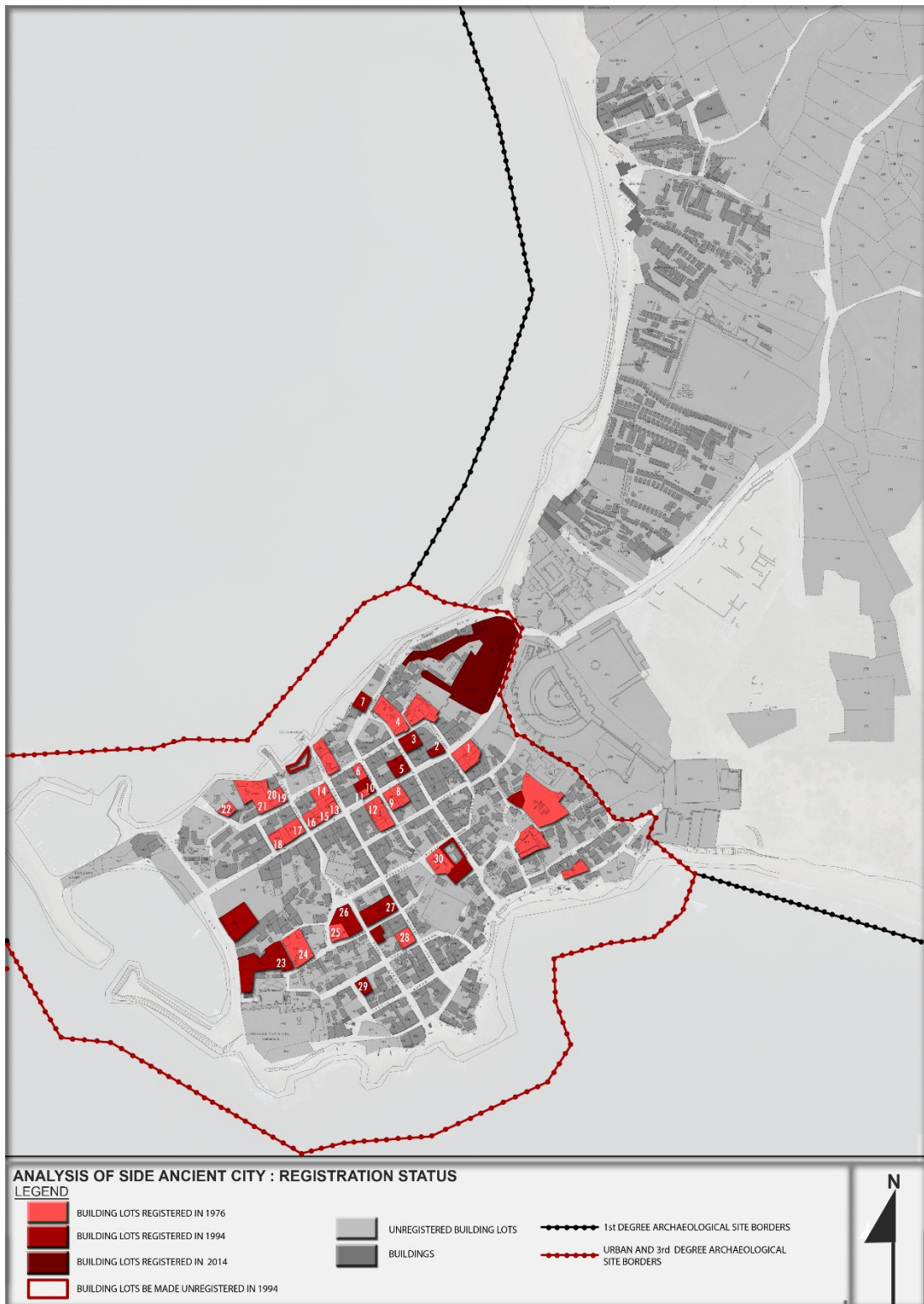


Figure 2. 32: The analysis showing the registered traditional buildings and archaeological site borders (prepared by the author)

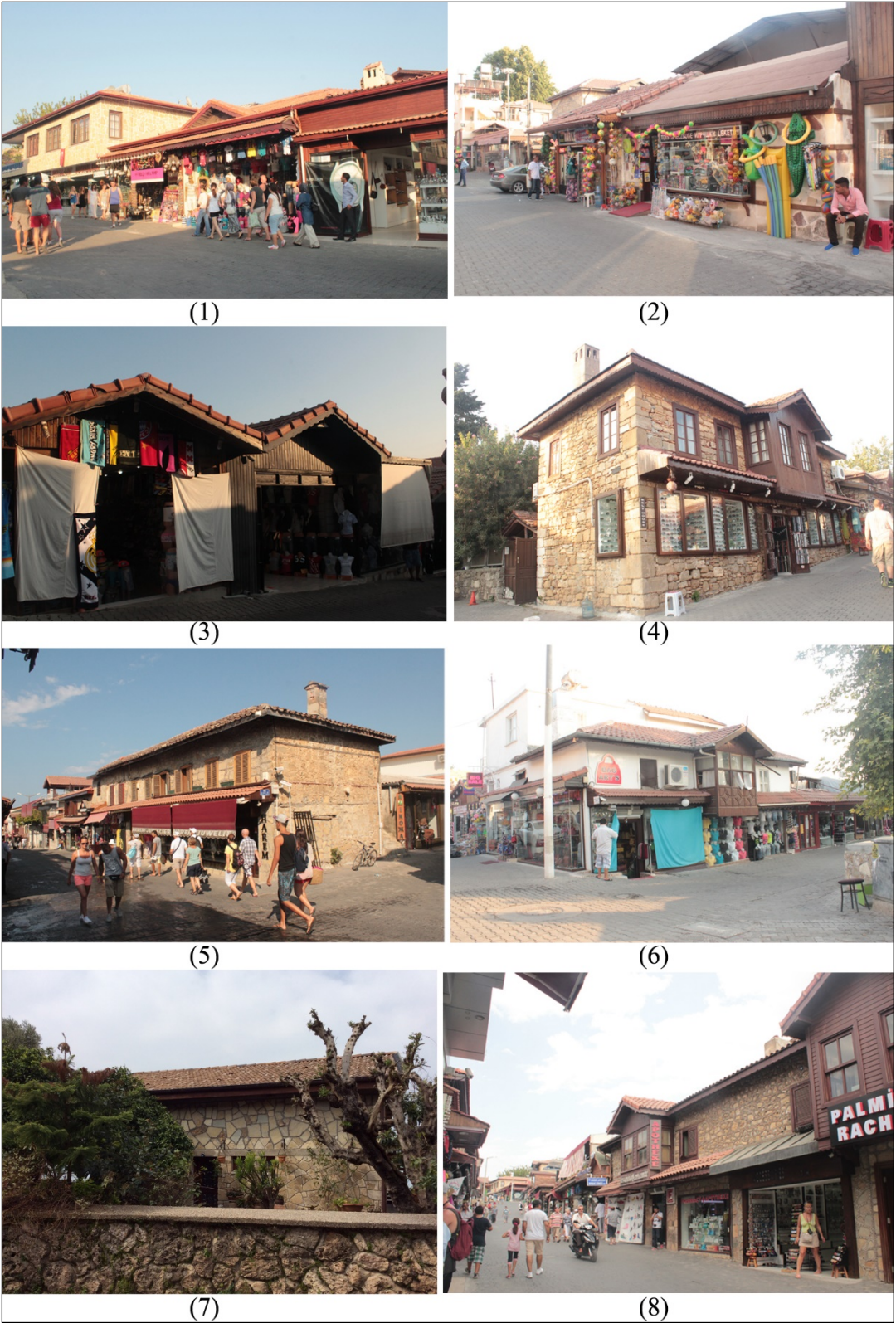


Figure 2. 33: The photos of registered buildings with numbers which can be followed from the map (from author's archive)

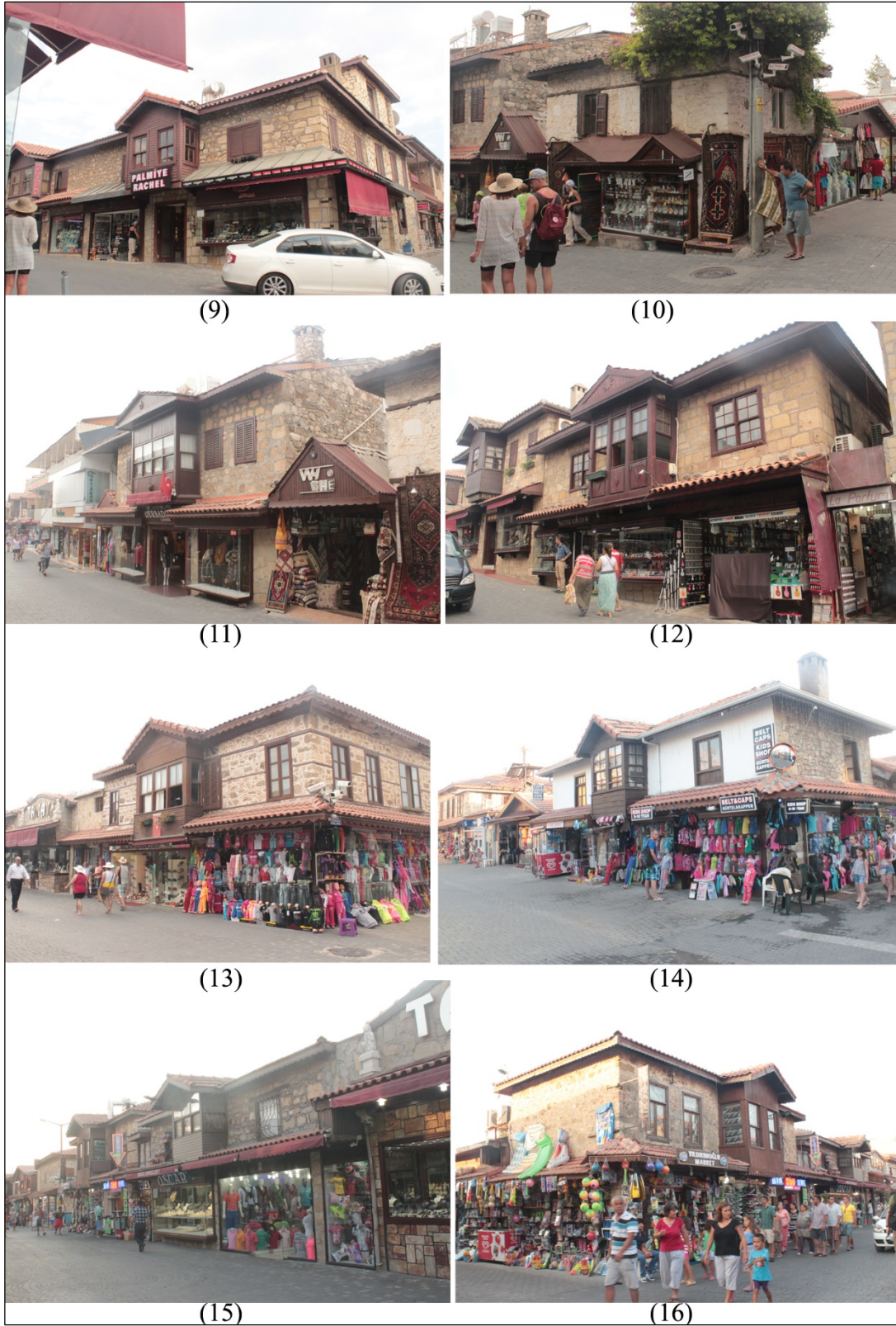


Figure 2. 34: The photos of registered buildings with numbers which can be followed from the map (from author's archive)



Figure 2. 35: The photos of registered buildings with numbers which can be followed from the map (from author's archive)

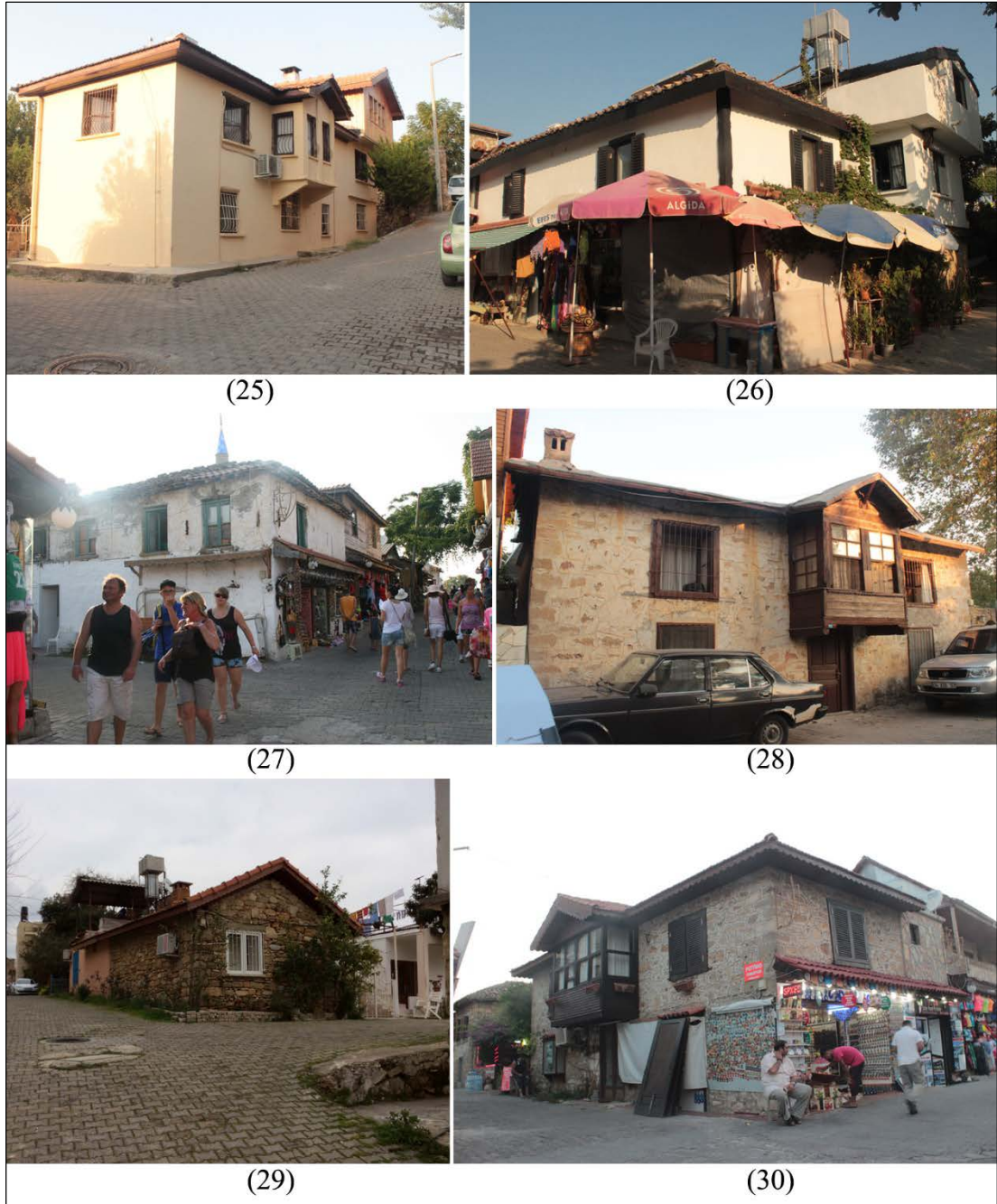


Figure 2. 36: The photos of registered buildings with numbers which can be followed from the map (from author's archive)

Within a decision in 1994, 505 numbered lot was decided to be abrogated from registration for the reason that there is no building on the lot. Although the registration sheets of 364 numbered lot were prepared, 365 numbered lot was registered. Thus, it was decided to change the numbers so as to correct the confusion. In addition to that, 290, 383, 385, 414, 419, 430, 451, 474, 481-482-483, 485, 487 numbered lots were registered with 2093 numbered decision of the Conservation Council (Figure 2. 32)³¹.

Finally, in 2014 of August, 873 and 874 numbered lots were registered. These lots take place in the south part of Agora Bath and opposite the theatre and remains which were constructed in Byzantine Period were known as “old rendering plant building”. Because the building had been used for this function for specific years and also the current function of the building is cafe and restaurant.

The radical change within the archaeological site borders occurred in the revision of Conservation Master Plan approved in 2014. Selimiye village and its boundaries were changed to 3rd degree and urban conservation site. Not only the natives but also Side Municipality demands for this decision and struggles for many years. In 1990, only a little change but enlargement had been decided in the 1st degree archaeological sites. Within the last plan, the 1st degree archaeological site borders were enlarged so as to involve a bath which was found with excavations in the north-east of Side.

When the registered buildings are analyzed in Side, it can easily be realized that, most of the buildings had restorations and the authentic characteristics almost got lost. Only too few of them keep their authenticity and original features. It can be referred that, the ones situated on commercial axis and be used for commercial purposes have been changed more. It is also seen that, some of the new ones are built by imitating the traditional ones. Therefore, it is almost impossible to distinguish the new and traditional ones which were restored if the inside of the buildings are not examined.

³¹ The whole list of registered traditional buildings is given in Appendix B.



Figure 2. 37: The building registered in August 2014 (from author's archive)

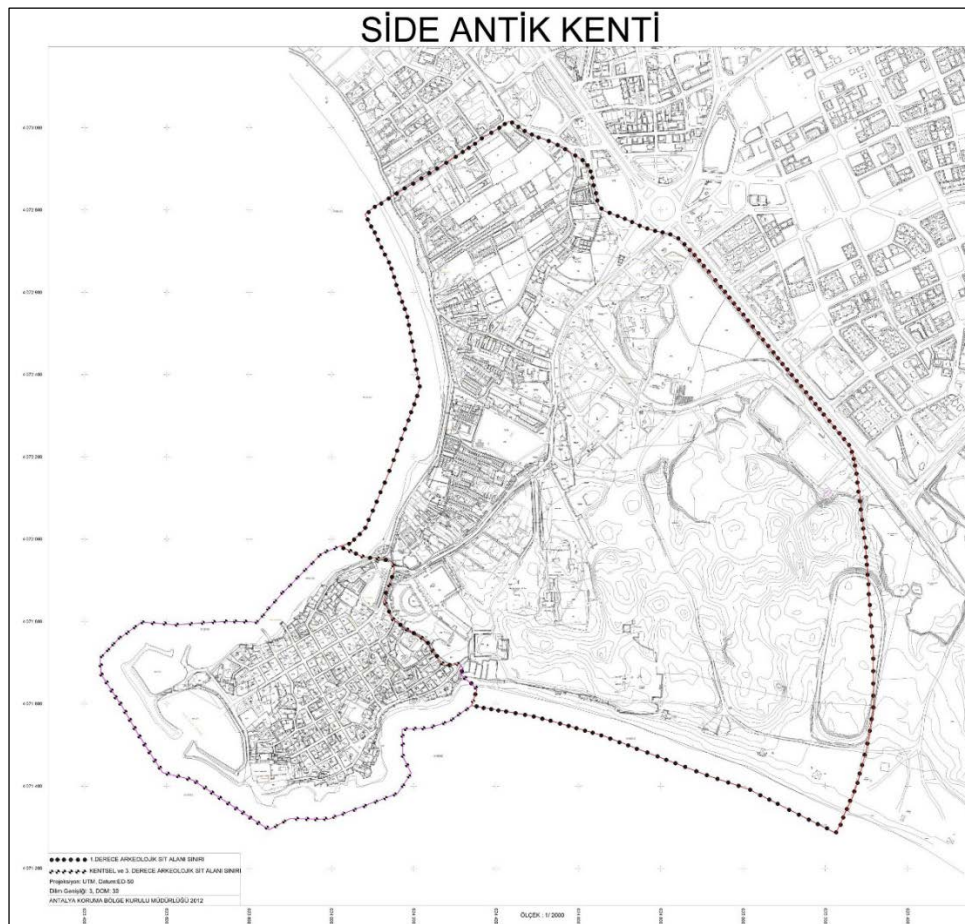


Figure 2. 38: The map showing the archaeological site borders of the town declared in the Official Journal in 2012

(from <http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/ilanlar/eskiilanlar/2014/05/20140509-4.htm>, last accessed, 01.12.2014)

According to the revision Conservation Master Plan approved in 2014, except the registered buildings, some buildings are determined as “traditional buildings”. The convenience of the buildings with the traditional pattern and their quality have influence on this definition and criteria of the determination³².

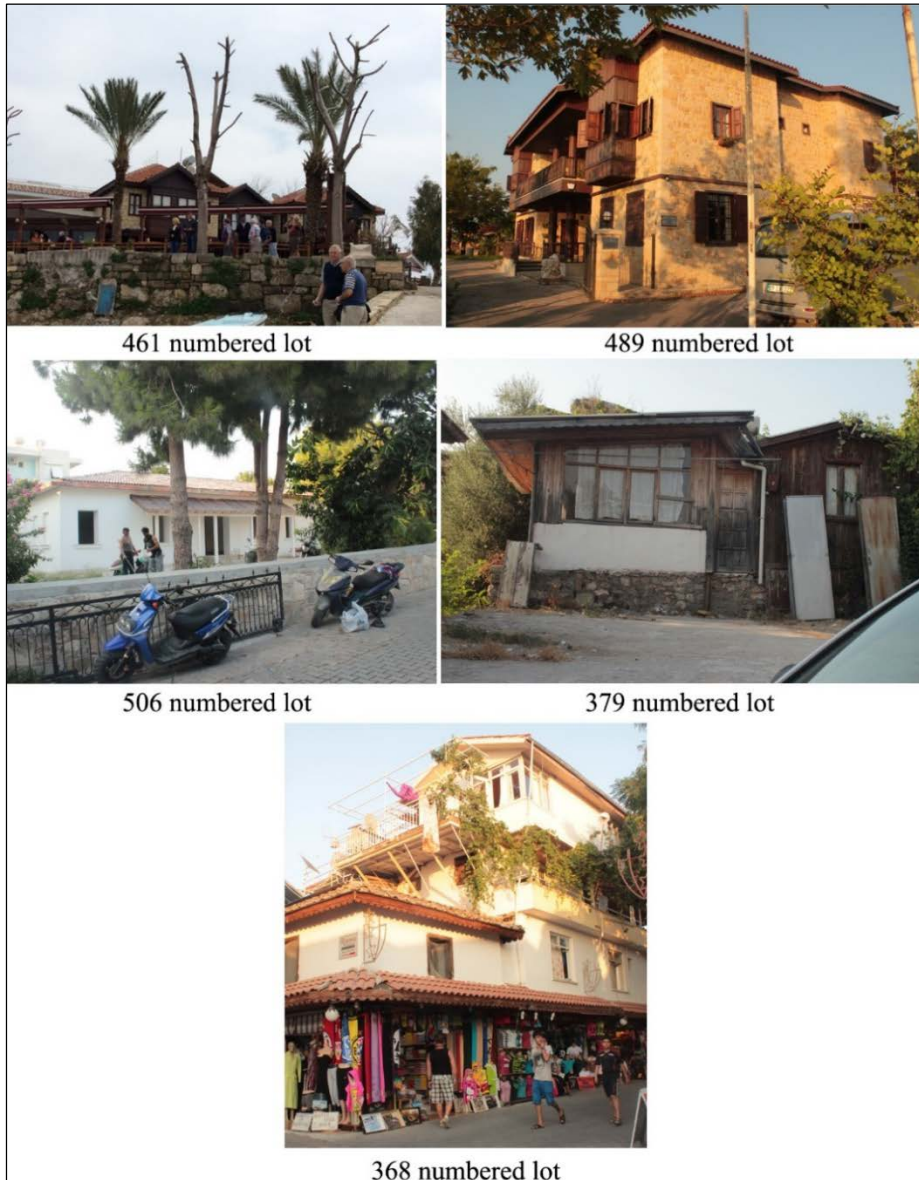


Figure 2. 39: The buildings described as “Traditional Buildings” within the Conservation Master Plan notes (from the author’s archive)

³² List of the traditional buildings taken from Side Municipality is given in Appendix B.

The determination of legal status of the buildings also gives striking results. The buildings except the registered ones and “traditional buildings” defined by Side Municipality are all regarded as illegal buildings. Information about this analyses which is gathered from the revision of Conservation Master Plan prepared by the municipality were taken from Side Municipality. The municipality defined this analysis as “building determination”. They firstly determine the registered buildings and be categorized in two; one of them is buildings constructed with a project and without a project. “Project” word mentioned here indicates the buildings those were repaired with restoration projects. Except registered buildings, the unregistered buildings on the other hand constructed with a project and the buildings in a harmony with the traditional tissue were determined and except all of these were regarded as illegal buildings in analysis of Conservation Master Plan. After all, the striking point is the result of this analysis, most of the buildings in Side is illegal in the year of 2014 although all principle bodies are aware of the situation (Figure 2. 41).



Figure 2. 40: The illegal building examples of 510, 325, 393, 453 lot numbers with their inharmonious appearance (from author’s archive, 2013-2014)



Figure 2. 41: The analysis of the legal status of the buildings (prepared by the author)

2.3.1.2. Current Functions of Buildings

The determination of utilization types of buildings gives significant information about the village because the impacts are serious for conservation of the site. When land use survey is analyzed, it indicates the dominant uses of commercial features. Commercial buildings give service for especially gastronomic features and leisure activities such as restaurants, cafes, bars and discos. The accommodation buildings used for touristic features or used by researchers follow the commercial usages. Although the density of them is not high, buildings utilized for residential features are seen. There are also some administrative buildings such as museum, PTT, military police station and buildings of municipality. In the village, there is just one mosque as an example of religious buildings.

It can easily be referred from the map that (Figure 2. 42), the distribution of commercial features concentrate on the main axis starting from the entrance and extending towards the harbor. Besides, the density is high in secondary streets which are perpendicular to the main street. In the regions nearer to the sea such as in the south east and south west part of the village, accommodation buildings like motel, hotel or small scale pensions are met very often. The street pattern where it gets organic rather than orthogonal pattern, the residential buildings are constructed with wide open spaces.

Existence of such a commercial zone in the main axis causes disruptions of the characteristic features of the village. Moreover, it causes many problems because the commercial features necessitates additional facilities such as car park areas, service and density in vehicular and pedestrian traffic. For the reason of the need to those facilities, unqualified open space and built areas started to occur in the village as a threat.

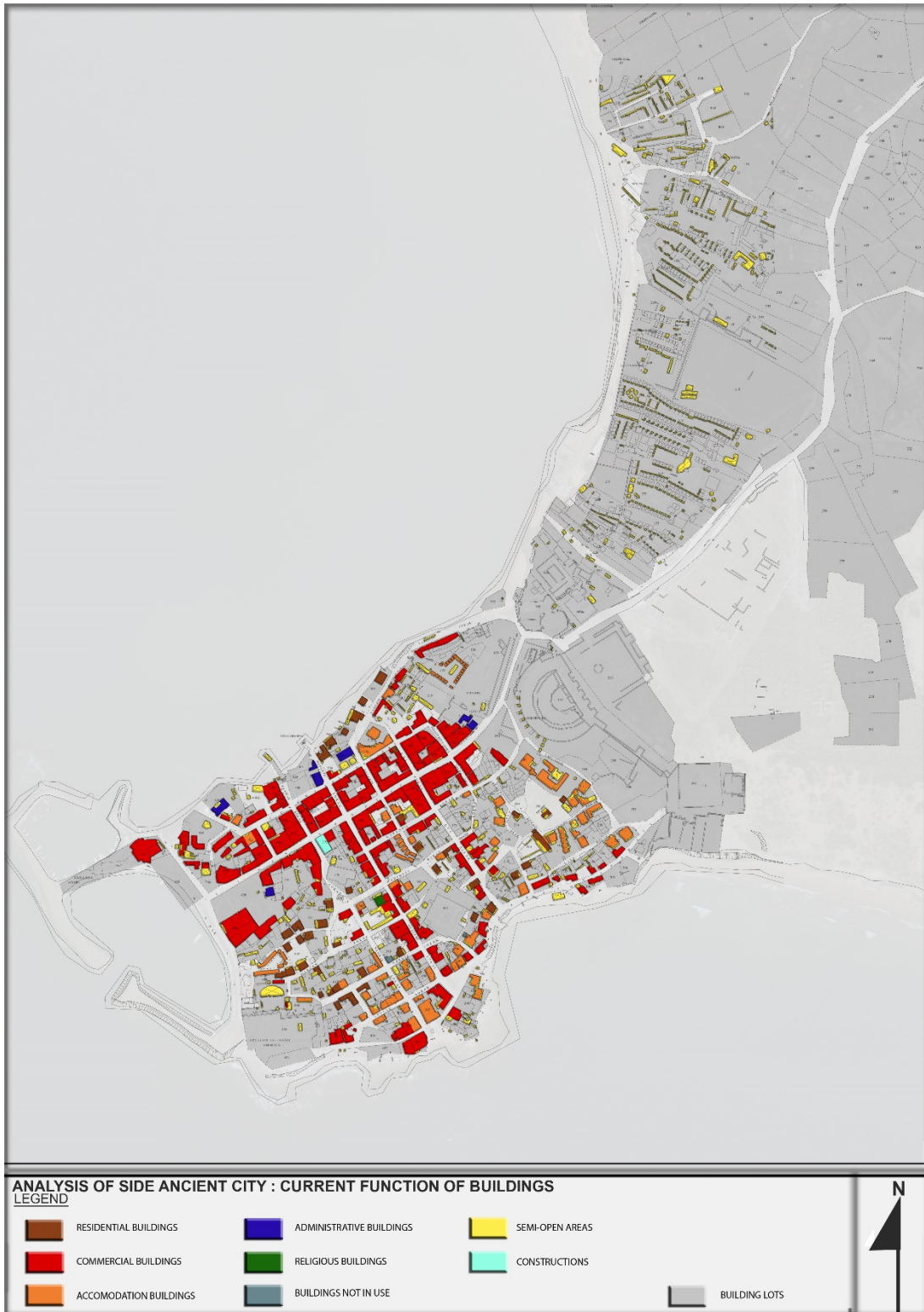


Figure 2. 42: The analysis of the current functions of buildings (prepared by the author)

2.3.1.3. Heights of Buildings

The building height survey shows that most buildings are mainly one or two storeys high (Figure 2. 44). However, there are three, and four storeys in some buildings as an extreme case for an archaeological site which had been 1st degree archaeological site until the last revision of Conservation Master Plan in 2014. If the land use survey and building height survey are intersected, it can be referred that, the commercial buildings like shops are mainly one storey height or two storeys height with a different usage in the second flat. Besides, the accommodation buildings like motel or hotel have three or over three storeys height because of their needs. The residential buildings are generally two storeys height with a wide or small green areas.

As a result of this analysis, it can be said that the density in the village indicate distributions which extends towards both vertically and horizontally.



Figure 2. 43: An example of an accommodation building with three storeys height (from author's archive, 2013)



Figure 2. 44: The analysis of the building heights (prepared by the author)

2.3.2. Open Spaces of the Town and the Changes in Time

The open spaces of Side can mainly be categorized in two; private and public open areas³³. Additionally, public open areas are regarded in three categories. Parks or green areas, streets and open areas of archaeological remains and their surroundings are the main elements of this category. If the variety and qualification of the open areas are examined, it is possible to say that the private open areas are slight amount. As they are seen in the maps (Figure 2. 31), backyard of the buildings are nearly full up with the constructions.

It is referred from this map that, in the regions where the pattern shows organic character, the open spaces, inside of the lot boundaries cover more places. The north-east of temples region and southwest of the theatre can be given as example.

Streets, squares and parks constitute the public open areas of the village. Moreover, archaeological remains itself which mostly have no roofs and surroundings should also be regarded as within these open areas (Figure 2. 51). It can easily be understood that, public green areas such as parks take too little space in the village. It means that, there is no qualified public open spaces for people in the village because of the dense constructions. Although, the surrounding of archaeological remains are full up with unqualified buildings which also physically threaten the existence of remains, it can be seen in the map that, there are still remarkable spaces around the remains. Furthermore, the biggest part of the open spaces are enclosed by the open areas of archaeological remains.

Public open spaces are significant elements of the town because the density of private ones is high and it is more difficult to interfere to them. For this reason, public open

³³ The definitions “private” and “public” are not shaped with the assistance of types of occupancy in this study. The utilization of spaces are the essential factor for the definitions.

areas and their main components are main tools of the study to make the implementations easier.



Figure 2. 45: The images of public open spaces (from author’s archive, 2013)

2.3.2.1. Street Network of the Town and Changes in Time

When the street networks are analyzed, different approaches planned in different periods throughout the history draws attention. There are some thoughts among the people who studied the village and archaeological sites in some way. Atvur says that as the town has not been completely excavated, it is not at present possible to say whether like Priene and Miletus it followed the so-called “Hippodamus” plan, regular town plan or like Pergamon, it followed the contours of the land. However, it is very likely that as was the case during the Hellenistic Age in Anatolia, the regular town plan was used (ATVUR, 1984: 11). Kaderli also put forwards a close approach parallelly with Atvur that; the plan of the town has developed by continuation of previous one.

The town also shows a character far from the Hippodamus plan typology, intersecting streets perpendicularly and modular lot typology (KADERLÍ, 2009: 13). However another source controverted these supposal by emphasizing that the plan of the town is straight grid-iron plan (Hippodamus plan organization). KARACA, 2008: 176). It is a common expression about the pattern of the cities that, the street and cadastral organizations follow the pattern of the previous one. When the case of Side is analyzed, the pattern of grid-iron is highlighted (Figure 2. 46). It can be thought that, this tissues is the witness of previous periods such as Roman periods. However, the directions of the Roman and Byzantine edifices do not follow the contours of this pattern. In order to have a better understanding, firstly the grids of all physical components of the town are propounded. The streets, edifices and archaeological remains, open areas and natural elements of it created the base of these lines. All of the assets were categorized according to the directions of them and then each of them are again separated as the source of the grid such as archaeological remains, buildings, streets or open areas and natural elements (Figure 2. 47, 2. 48, 2. 49). As a result of this study, three main grids in different directions as forming the current urban pattern (Figure 2. 50).

When all of these grids and the periods of all remains and edifices are intersected, it is not possible to distinguish the grid one and two according to their periods. For instances, the temples in the edge of the peninsula and archbishop's palace or basilica follows the same grid. Thus, it cannot be referred that, the grid one or two belongs to this period. However, it is clear that, the grid three which follows the buildings of immigrants and be realized mostly today was the product of Ottoman period. Contrary to common opinion that, the grid-iron plan seen today shows similarly to Roman street networks, it is formed when the immigrants arrived the town and be placed here.



Figure 2. 46: The analysis of the current street networks in the town (prepared by the author)



Figure 2. 47: The analysis showing the traces of grid 1 which is situated north-east and south west direction and the physical assets forming this grid (prepared by the author)



Figure 2. 48: The analysis showing the traces of grid 2 which is situated north and south direction and the physical assets forming this grid (prepared by the author)



Figure 2. 49: The analysis showing the traces of grid 3 which mainly follows the borders of Selimiye village buildings and the physical sources forming this grid (prepared by the author)

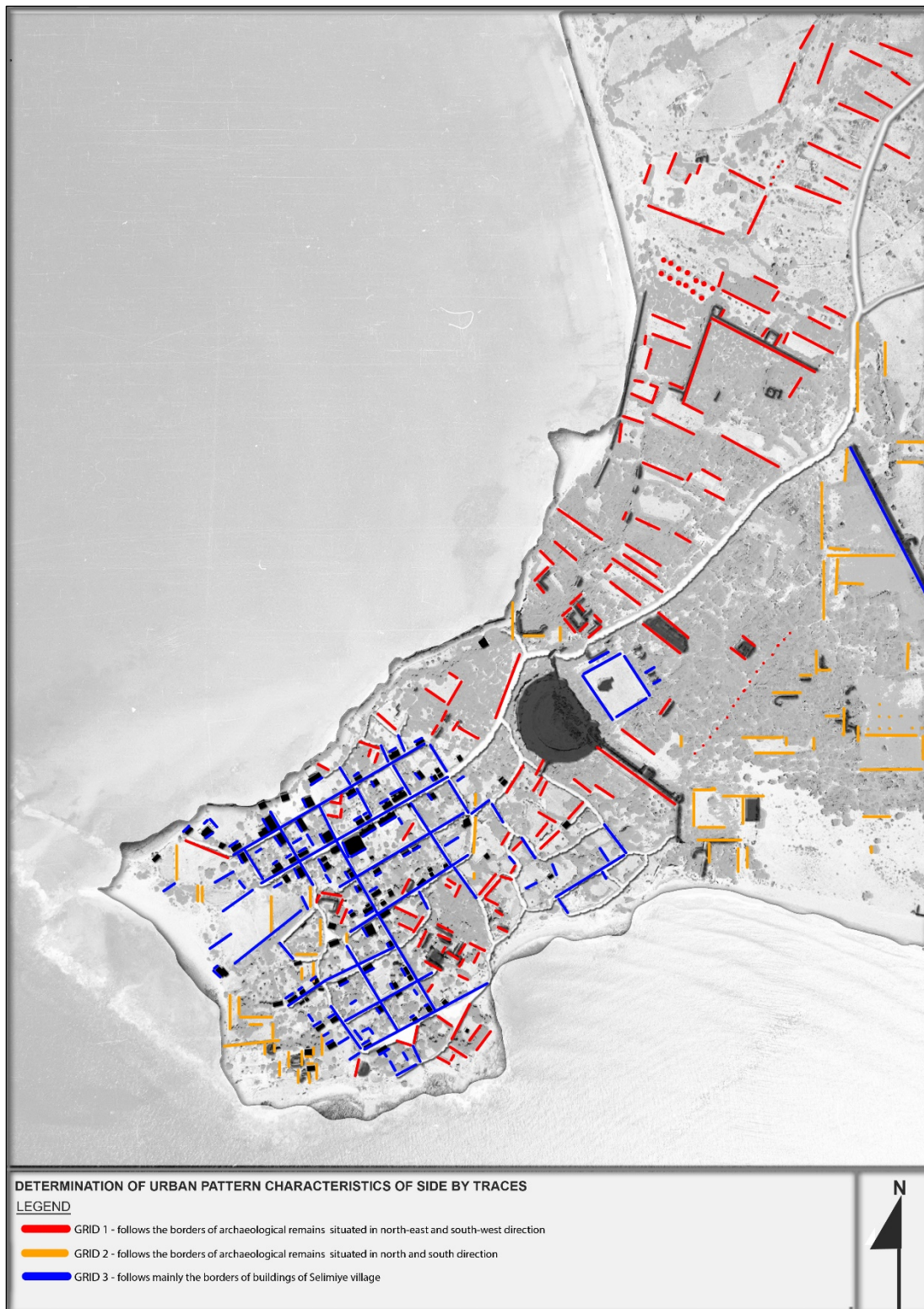


Figure 2. 50: The analysis showing the all the re-traceable grids with different angles (prepared by the author)

The existed remains of Roman and Byzantine period and edifices from Ottoman period compose the urban macroform. The colonnaded avenue from Roman period and main street of Ottoman period and side streets perpendicular to that form the main structure of the town. The theatre constructed in the narrowest and the highest part of the peninsula is one of the significant remains from the Romans. East necropolis is totally without any function today. On the other hand, West Necropolis exhibits a different character. Taking the advantage of the sea and the beach, narrow and thin plots are situated perpendicular to the coastline. Moreover, touristic accommodation and restaurants with remains are constructed over the necropolis area. In the process, starting with a temporary, light, wooden bungalows without foundations, the necropolis area is transformed and attains a different character today. The archaeological remains of Harbor Bath, the Great Bath, Byzantine Villa, Basilicas, and City Walls are endangered by urban expansion today with no function.

2.3.2.2. Vista Points of the Streets

Vista points in the village are defined as points and areas where visual values and problems seen well. In Selimiye village because of the density of constructions, the remains get fragmented from the context and not be perceived. The gridal street pattern also effects the points because unexpected perspectives are not created as the other traditional settlements with organic pattern. However, the diversity in the plan and grids of different periods relatedly the orientation of archaeological remains provide the vista points. Especially while walking in the street near the intersection points of the remains and traditional buildings, remains meet the people suddenly if they look aside. Besides, while walking in the street, in some points an archaeological remain which is quite far away can be seen at the end of the street.



Figure 2. 51: The analysis of the categories of open spaces (prepared by the author)

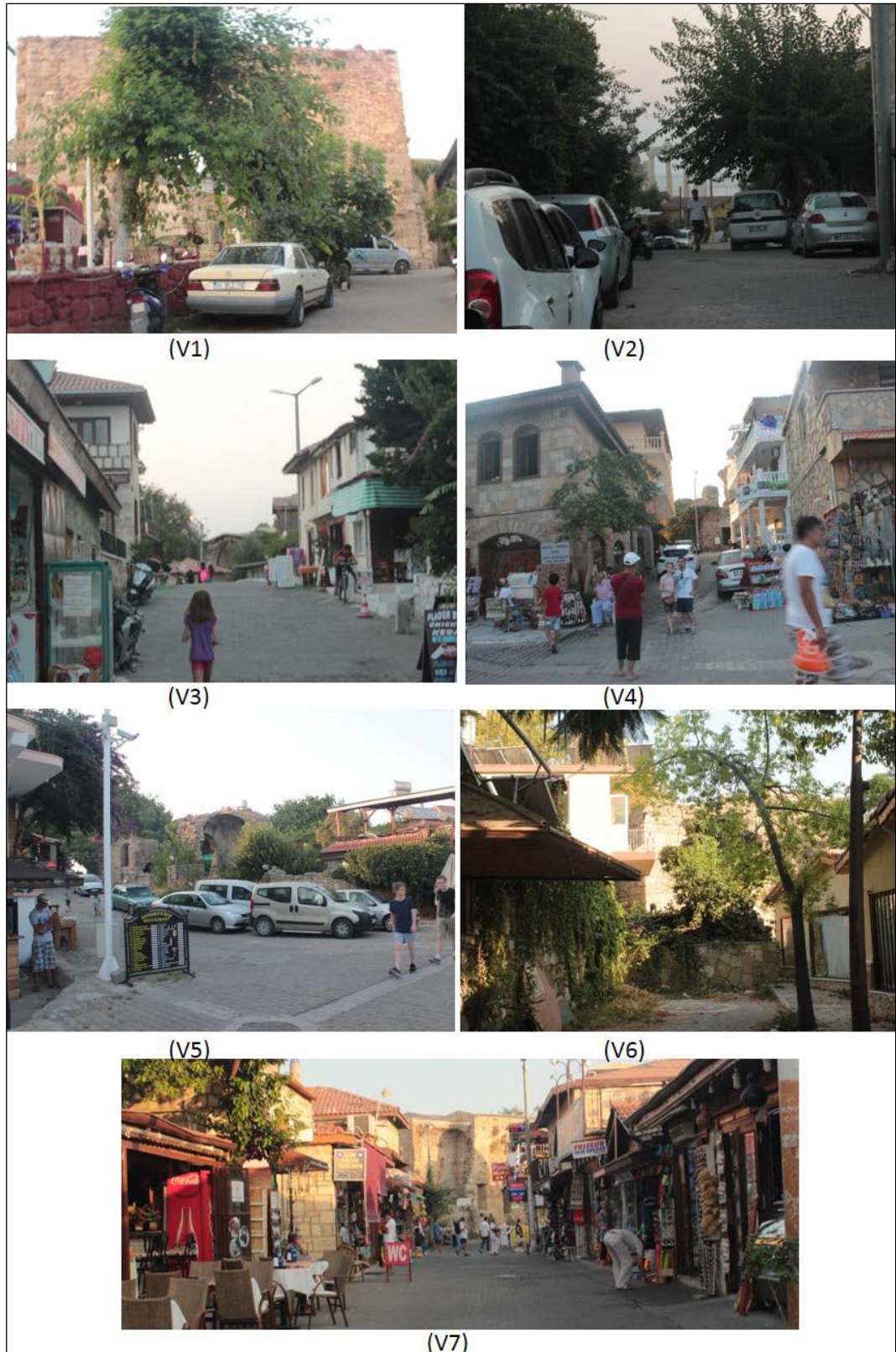


Figure 2. 52: The photos of vista points in open spaces (from author's archive, 2013)

2.3.2.3. Street Sections

The relations between the buildings, the streets and garden walls present the diversity in street sections. Diversity in the perspectives of the streets is one of the characteristic features of the Selimiye village (Figure 2. 53). Depending on the changing height of the buildings, functions of them and position of the buildings if they are in a courtyard or adjacent to the street create the diversity. The dominant street section in the village is determined by buildings on two sides of the street (Figure 2. 54). In this section, buildings are mostly used for commercial purposes and in the first floor of the edifices showcases and eaves over them cause difficulties and prevent the integrated perception of the buildings.

The second street section type is composed of buildings on one side of the street and courtyard wall in the other side (Figure 2. 55). In the third one, only courtyard walls and green elements draw the borders of the street (Figure 2. 56). These two types are not seen too often in the village. The streets which are situated in the area where the street pattern changes and become organic give these two types of sections. Besides, it is realized that these section types are met in the streets closer to the seashore. In the third type, it can easily draw attention that, density of the green areas rises in all of them. Moreover, plants prolapsing from the courtyard walls form the streets and streets get thinner. The size of most of them do not allow entering of vehicles. Within these reasons, this type of streets differentiate more from the first type.

Existence of the sea and coast create one more type of street section. The streets in the boundaries of the peninsula mostly show the characteristics of this type if it is accessible for people (Figure 2. 55). They are also used for mostly gastronomic commercial purposes such as restaurants. Therefore, in some points it is almost impossible to perceive the sea because of the unqualified constructions. However, tables and chairs in open areas and difference in elevation draw the borders of one side and the buildings on the other side.



Figure 2. 53: The analysis and schematic drawings indicating the street characteristics (prepared by the author)



Figure 2. 54: The photos from the streets which have buildings on both sides



Figure 2. 55: The categorized photos of streets depending on the colours



Figure 2. 56: The photos from the streets which have courtyard walls on both sides

2.3.2.4. Vehicular and Pedestrian Density of the Streets

“Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be controlled and parking areas must be planned so that they do not damage the historic fabric or its environment” (ICOMOS, 1987)

As it is stated in Washington Charter, traffic is the most important and had to be well-controlled issue of the historic towns. In Side, between the main gate and the beginning of the main street the vehicle traffic density gets highest (Figure 2. 59). Inside the village the vehicle traffic is controlled between specific time periods. However, vehicle can reach every place in streets of the village. Usage of the ancient way; Colonnaded Avenue by vehicles bring many serious problems especially the triumphal arch is exposed to physical problems originated from these vehicles. In addition, insensibly created the parking areas are placed over the areas which reserve significant remains underneath. According to Atvur, the main parking area opposite the theater was constructed at one night depending on the request of village headman from the governor of that date in 1980's tragically ³⁴(Figure 2. 57).

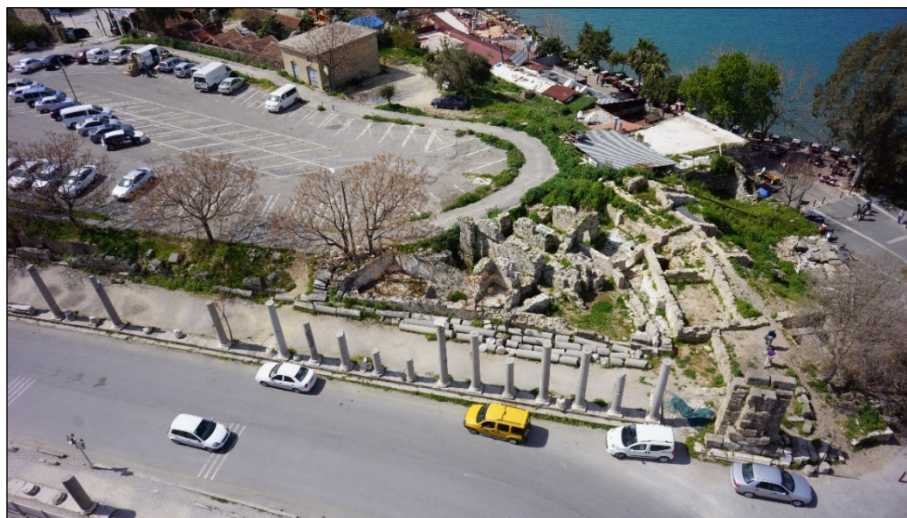


Figure 2. 57: The car parking area opposite the theatre and its relation to the remains, 2013 (from Side Excavation Archive)

³⁴ The information was taken from Atvur during an oral conversation with him.

Pedestrians arrive to the village by using the coast way which is newly arranged or Colonnaded Avenue. In the main street, the pedestrian density reach highest amount and be scattered to side streets by showing decline. Especially at nights in summer, the number of visitor reached over the capacity of the village.

One of the problems the village faceted with is the seasonal differences of user density. In winters, the village is transformed to an isolated town without any users. The population of the village between seasons reveals the serious gap in the terms of numbers (Figure 2. 58).



Figure 2. 58: The images showing the seasonal differences in the aspect of density (from <http://static.panoramio.com/photos/large/85782334.jpg>, last accessed in 09.12.2014 and author's archive)



Figure 2. 59: The analysis of the traffic scheme and density (prepared by the author)

2.3.3. Social Structure of the Town

The characteristics of social structure of Selimiye village is composed of immigrants came from Crete island at the end 19th century. However the social structure has changed over time and immigrants do not exist anymore in the town. Tanal mentions in her book about the people whose parents came from Side and live in Side for her book between 2002 and 2011. She published her reports from those people and their numbers do not climb over ten (TANAL, 2011). Depending on the information; 64% with more than half of the 579 numbered population involves immigrants in 1973, in Selimiye village (TOPAKTAŞ, 1997: 100). According to the statistic information of the census in 1935, the population of Selimiye village was composed of 122 men, 132 women and totally 254 people (KARACA, 2008: 240). Today, it is almost impossible to determine the natives came from Crete because the people live in Side for their work and touristic purpose are dominated to the population. Depending on a field survey for the thesis in February of 2014 and February of 2013 in winters, it is difficult to find people live in Selimiye village in streets. Thus, it is difficult to mention about the stationary population which forms the characteristics of social structure. The changing population depending on the specific periods also show the increase in population within the touristic activities. However, most of them live in new settlement of Side or in different cities in winters. Contrary, the population increases in summer and changes the social structure.

When the table is interpreted the population explosion can be realized between 1975 and 1985. This time period is also parallel to the radical steps in conservation such as registered buildings and the decision of “archaeological site” and tourism development projects.

Table 2. 4: The statistics information of changing population in Side (prepared by the author with the assistance of information of the web site: <http://tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr/nufusmenuapp/menu.zul>, last accessed 07.12.2014)

Yıl	Erkek	Kadın	Toplam
1965 (Selimiye Köyü)	209	234	443
1970 (Selimiye Köyü)	325	291	616
1975 (Selimiye Köyü)	449	366	815
1985 (Selimiye Köyü)	2.068	1.308	3.376
1990 (Side Belediyesi)	7.335	3.998	11.333
2000 (Side Belediyesi)	12.189	8.762	20.951

The other significant analysis to understand the current conditions in the town is the state of occupancy. The reason why this analysis is significant in this study is that the implementations to lots belong to treasury and municipality are easier than the private lots. It is seen in the map that, there are intensive private ownerships among the traditional and new buildings inside the village. On the other hand, most of the archaeological sites except commercial agora and state agora belong to treasury. It is also curious that the lands which municipality have are all in the center of the village. Besides, it is referred from the map that, inside the Selimiye village boundaries the private lots covers more spaces (Figure 2. 60).

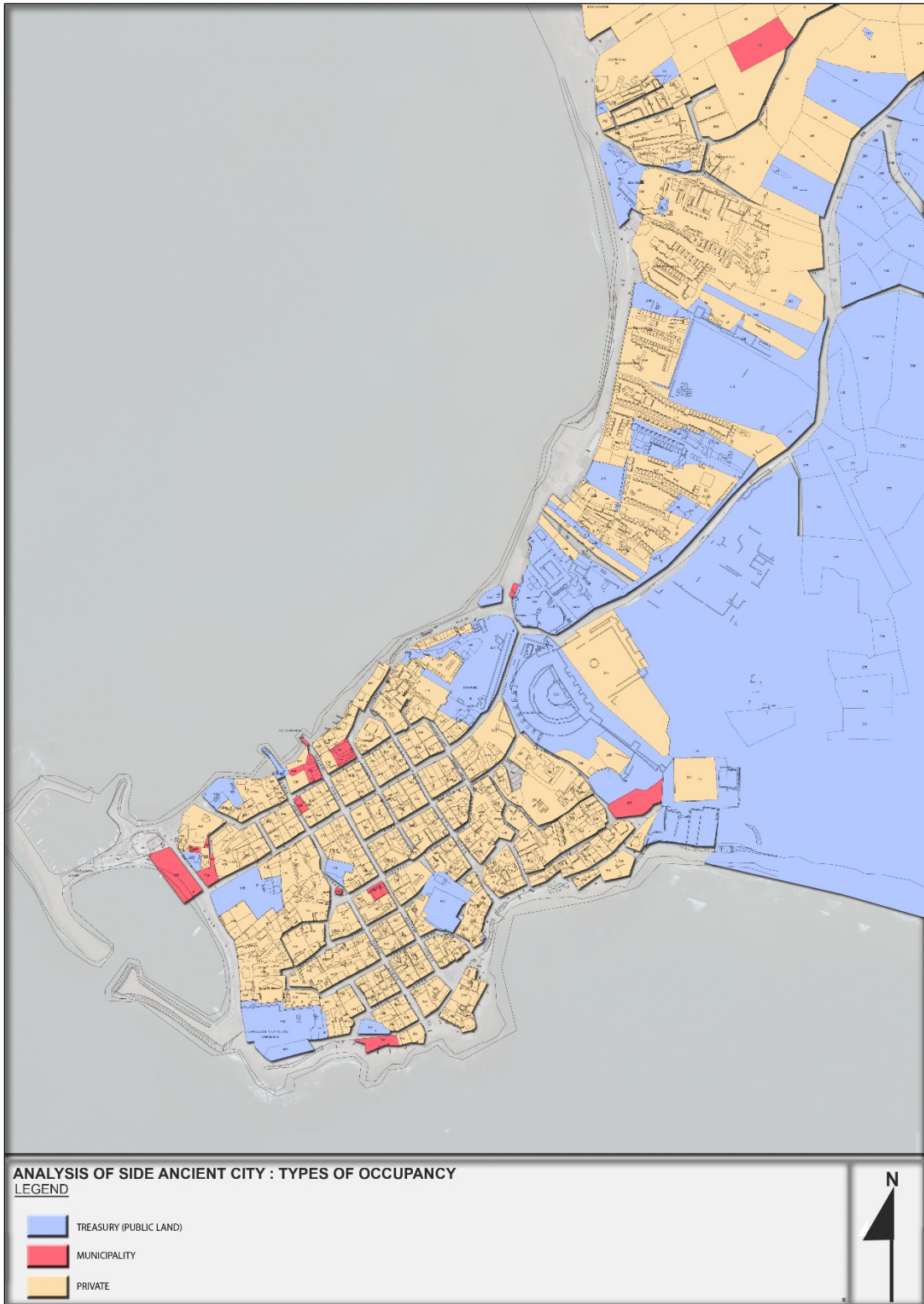


Figure 2. 60: The analysis of the types of occupancies. (prepared by the author)

2.3.4. Evaluation of the Contemporary Urban Form and Changes in Time

- The cultural heritage both sites and objects are isolated and be faced with the threat of disappear.
- As a result of mass tourism, the monuments and buildings are in danger and about to lose their cultural and historical significance.
- Some of the monuments and buildings are effected by the new constructions and be in bad conditions as structurally and physically.
- The present high densities as a result of high lot coverage and building height and lack of open and green spaces have a negative effect on visual qualities of the town.
- The characteristics of new constructions are completely incompatible and ignoring the archaeological and historical features of the town.
- Uncontrolled traffic and car parking areas make the process of deterioration faster of cultural heritage.
- Overuse of the town by pedestrians and vehicles make the perceptions of the town difficult.
- Social structure of the town had been identical until 1960's, the social character of the town has changed as a result of touristic developments.
- The dense usage of single artifacts such as Apollon temple, theatre and the main street as a result of the mass tourism policy cause the overuse of those places and ignore the other values of the town.
- Excessive density is not only observed on building lots but also seen in building heights and these bring integration problems.

2.3.5. Focusing on Fragments and Their Contexts

Archaeological remains of Side are the evidences of historical periods. However these archaeological remains have been abandoned for years and their relation with the context are broken off. One of the important problems is, these sites are not integrated with urban context and they became “fragmented” pieces. To evaluate and supply their integration, it is crucial to understand the context they are in. Therefore, in this part of the thesis, some of the archaeological remains are taken into consideration separately and their conditions will be described within their surroundings. Understanding an archaeological site thoroughly necessitates, understanding the context it exists in. Besides, all of the components in terms of architectural and archaeological features should be considered, analyzing the current state and their relationship with the current urban context.

In order to understand and present the current state of the remains, some criteria is determined. Within this scope the archaeological areas are analyzed in terms of physical, visual and functional relations with the environment. Physical and visual integration aspects are directly related with the natural and man-made environment.

Within the scope of understanding the physical and visual integration, the environment, spatial organization, density of built-up areas and the balance between open areas are analyzed. Besides, the borders and accessibility also effects the physical integration of the sites. Thus, within the physical aspects of the site two subjects are analyzed for all sites; physical relation and accessibility.

The visual relationship of the sites is one of the important factor for integration. Because this visual relation is directly depending on the perceptibility of the remains and sites. Within this context, it is important how the remains are perceived as a single element, or a whole with its environment. Furthermore, the visibility of the site and

remains is also important for visual integration. They can be seen and visible from far away or cannot be realized until approaching near the site.

For the last one, the utilization of the remains and surroundings is also crucial for the integration of them. Because, the edifices and their surroundings should be used for related purposes with the cultural properties. Within this scope Burra Charter mentions that, a compatible use is necessary to reveal the significance of the cultural heritage. The other item to be considered in this scope is types of users whether they are specialists, tourists or inhabitants. In addition, the frequency of the usage is also important and should be analyzed for the functional integration.

Social integration and to raise inhabitant's awareness and participation of them to the process is very important within the conservation of the cultural heritage. However, the analysis aspects should be defined by considering the characteristics of the place. In Selimiye village, almost all of the people are not from Side and they even do not live in Side. Most of people come Side for commercial purposes in touristic season and go back to their hometowns in winter. Some of them live in new settlement of Side not in the ancient Side and come to the village for their works. Only few families live in Side in both winters and summers. It means that, there is not much people to embrace the town and participate for the conservation of the town. Thus, within this study, social aspects for analysis are not minded.

2.3.5.1. Great Bath and its Surrounding

Great Bath is one of the "fragments" of Side which lost its unity and meaning in its current context.

In ancient period, it was the biggest bath in Side and situated near the Colonnaded Avenue in its construction date. Today, it can be arrived to the bath by following main street and turning left to a side street perpendicular to the main one. The only mosque

of the Selimiye village is very close to the bath. According to Mansel it was constructed in 3rd century when the prosperity time of Side in Romans.

It is crucial to mention about the current condition of the bath and especially the context it existed in. It is forbidden to enter the bath and also all entrances are locked. As mentioned above, while walking in the side street after passing the mosque in the right, the only some parts of one facade of the bath can be realized by turning the head to the left. Besides, only south-west elevation of the bath is accessible. From the south-east it is accessible with some obstacles because of the difference in the ground (Figure 2. 67: 8). This section of the edifice is also faced with significant physical problems. The new constructions are built in immediate surroundings of the bath (Figure 2. 65: 6, 2. 67: 7-9). They completely covered some part of the south-east facade. In front of the rest of south-west elevation there is a building and its open areas which are utilized for gastronomic purposes. Furthermore, the wall with approximately one meter height is built adjacent to the building. Thus, this part of the facade is not adequate for accessibility.



Figure 2. 61: The google earth image showing the location of Great Bath in the village (from Google Earth, last accessed in 20.01.2015)

The other integration aspect to understand the site is visual perception and visibility. It is not difficult to guess the results depending on the construction stacks almost completely enclose the bath. It is possible to say that, the perception of the whole parts of the building in a unity is impossible. Only in some points in the street, facades are perceived particularly. In front of the restaurant in the street, the starting point of the curved street in front of the bath, and at the end of the street from the sea side are the points where walls or arches or doors are seen. Besides, from the street in the north-west part of the bath with a wall remain on it, the highest level of the north-west elevation can be caught sight of.



Figure 2. 62: The google earth image showing the near environment of Great Bath ((from Google Earth, last accessed in 20.01.2015)

If the building character is monitored in immediate surroundings, it is possible to say that the buildings for commercial purposes are predominated. Although the balanced relation of open and built-up areas in the northern-west part, high buildings with over three storeys and utilized as tourism accommodation places such as hotel or pension are encountered intensively. There are also registered lots and modest buildings which do not ignore the existence of the bath.

The functions of the buildings near the bath are not compatible with the buildings and they even do not mind the existence of the building. The all buildings turn the backs to the monument and be orientated depending on the street and people passing from there. Moreover, it is more critical that the building has no function and no user group. Because there are no excavation goes on here relatedly no researcher and specialists also do not use the building. It is already close to the visits of tourists because the inactive state of the building and physical problems may cause dangers for people. Only the accessible surfaces are used for people only to take photos and watch.

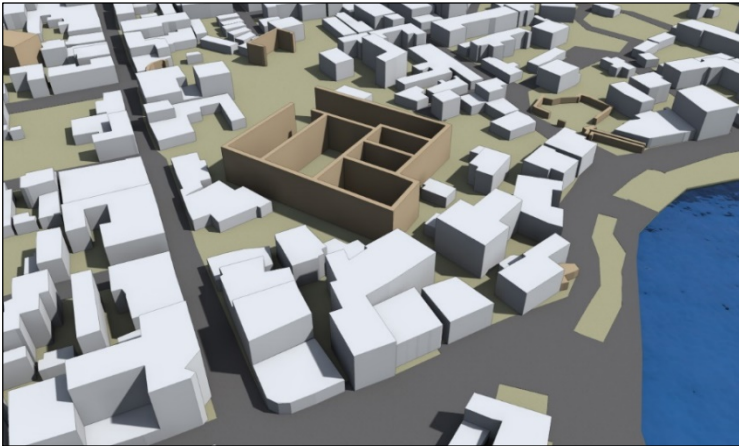


Figure 2. 63: The model showing the relations of the bath with its near environment (prepared by the author)

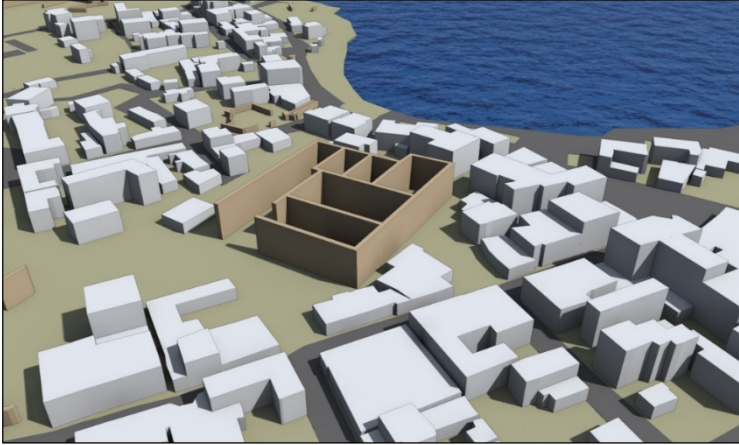


Figure 2. 64: The model showing the relations of the bath with its near environment (prepared by the author)

To conclude, it is possible to say that, the building block which the bath is placed on is surrounded by buildings with one to three storeys adjacently. This built environment has directly influence on the bath and makes revealing its cultural significance difficult. Only north-west part of the building block has more permeable character. Within the light of all analysis, the conservation of the building is endangered by these problems not only physically but also visually. It has been an object of a scene which people pass nearby, looking around and taking photos.



Figure 2. 65: The photos of Great Bath showing the current condition it exists in (from author's archive)

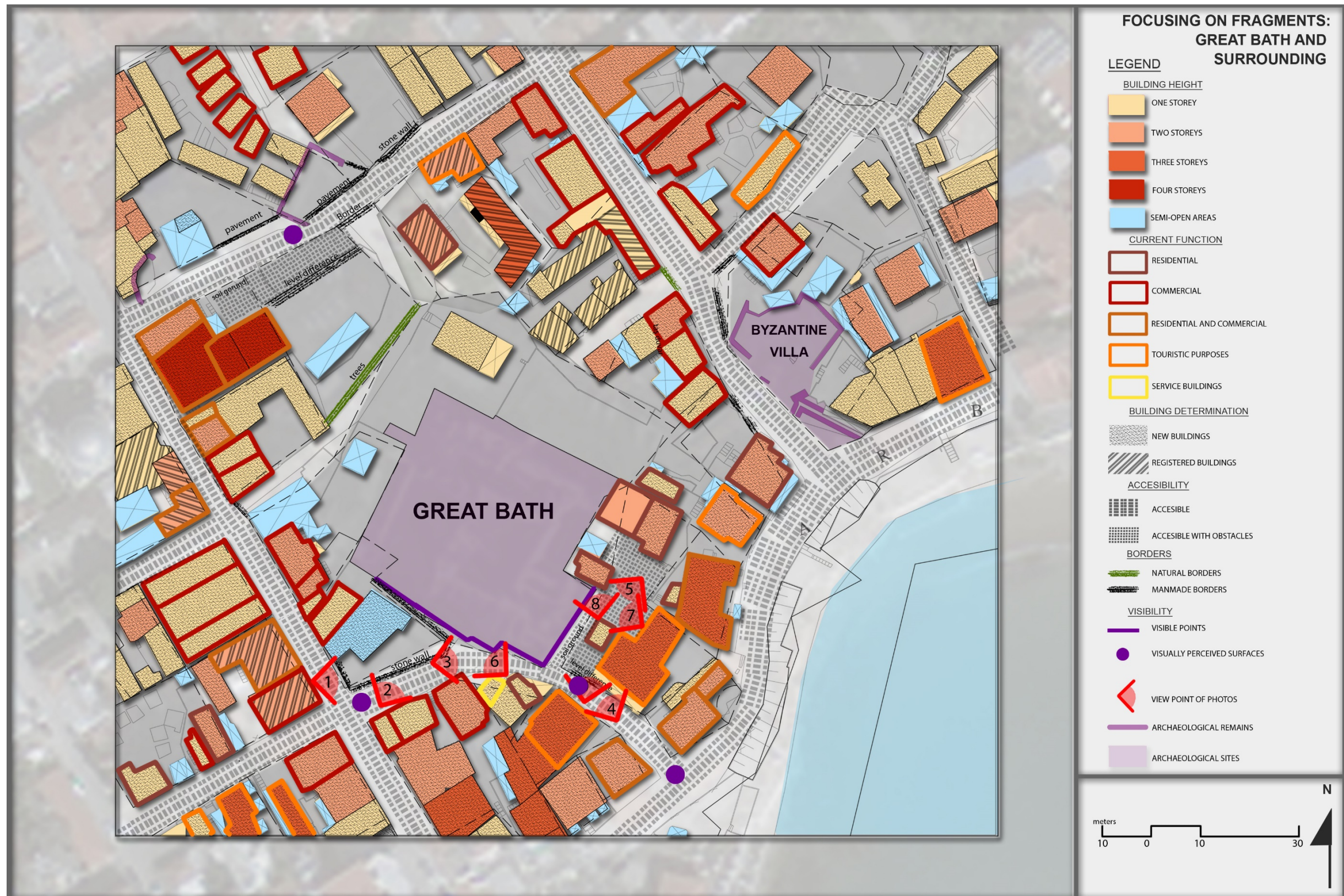


Figure 2. 66: The analysis of the physical and visual context of the Great Bath and its surrounding (prepared by the author)



Figure 2. 67: The photos of Great Bath showing the current condition it exists in (from author's archive)

2.3.5.2. The Harbor Bath and its Surrounding

As it is understood from the name, it was erected near the harbor in the 2nd century. Mansel claims that it can be the oldest bath of the town depending on the construction technique used in the vaults as the other ones; theatre, nymphaeum etc (MANSEL,

1978: 221). The characteristic architectural feature is utilization of the vaults in all sections of the bath. Besides, a remarkable part of the bath still exists and the vault system is visible transparently from the main facade.

If the bath is analyzed within the physical aspect, the access into the buildings is forbidden as the great bath. Two surfaces of the bath are accessible from the street passing in the south direction. However, the wire fence in front of this facade prevents the people approach near the building. There is also a level difference between the bath and the other buildings behind it. The north facade of the building can be accessed from the stairs in the street and a platform behind this surface of the bath. It is possible to say that, the building gets isolated from the immediate surroundings of it.



Figure 2. 68: The google earth image showing the location of Harbor Bath in the village (from Google Earth, last accessed in 20.01.2015)

When the visibility level of the bath is analyzed it can be seen that, the bath is visible from the points closer to it. However, it is not seen from the main street or the others except in front of it. The main facade of the bath composed of three vaults is perceived

from the street in front of it. However, if people arrive the bath by using the main street and turning left, the north-west facade of the monument with three spaces formed by arches is met (Figure 2. 71: 4). It is nearly impossible to have a sense about the other elevations by walking in the street. The north-east facade can be accessed from the stairs. The level difference is created behind the bath by elevating from the ground. It is also difficult to perceive the southeast facade of the monument totally. From the small open spaces of the buildings in this line, walls can be seen partially.



Figure 2. 69: The google earth image showing the near environment of Harbor Bath (from Google Earth, last accessed in 20.01.2015)

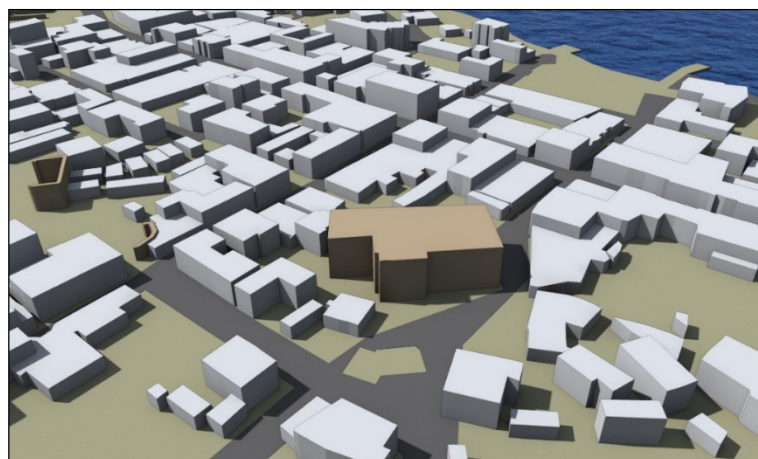


Figure 2. 70: The model showing the relations of the bath with its near environment (prepared by the author)

In the village almost none of the archaeological sites are not in an environment which have related functions within the archaeological heritage as it is seen in the bath. The platform and surroundings behind the bath is served for the storage of the restaurants. Thus, the buildings in the backyard of the bath also never mind the bath and turn their back to the bath by erecting walls. The building block the bath exists in is completely composed of the commercial buildings. Therefore, the open spaces of the bath satisfy their storage needs. They do not damage the bath not only visually but also physically by the constructions adjacent to the bath (Figure 2. 71: 6, 2. 72: 7).

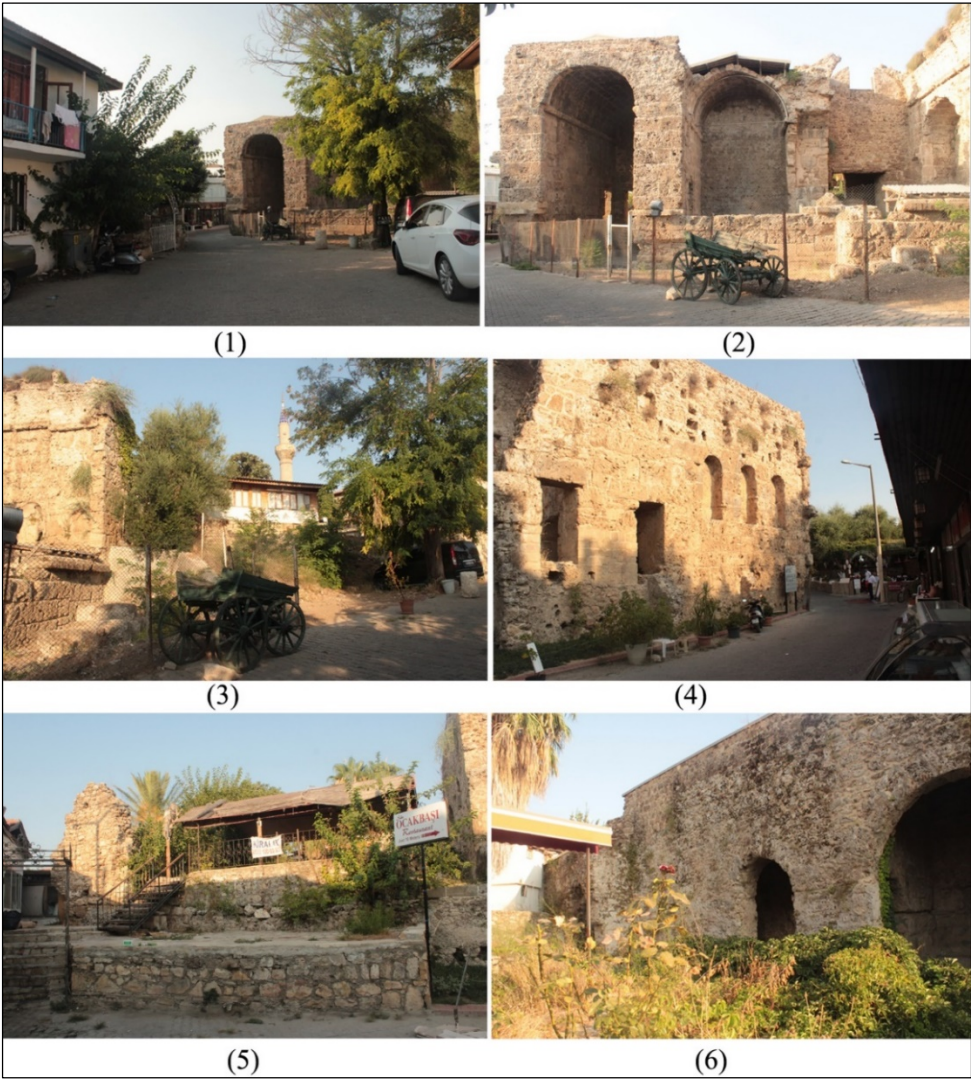


Figure 2. 71: The images of harbour bath showing the current context it exists in (from author’s archive)



Figure 2. 72: The images of harbour bath showing the current context of it (from author's archive)

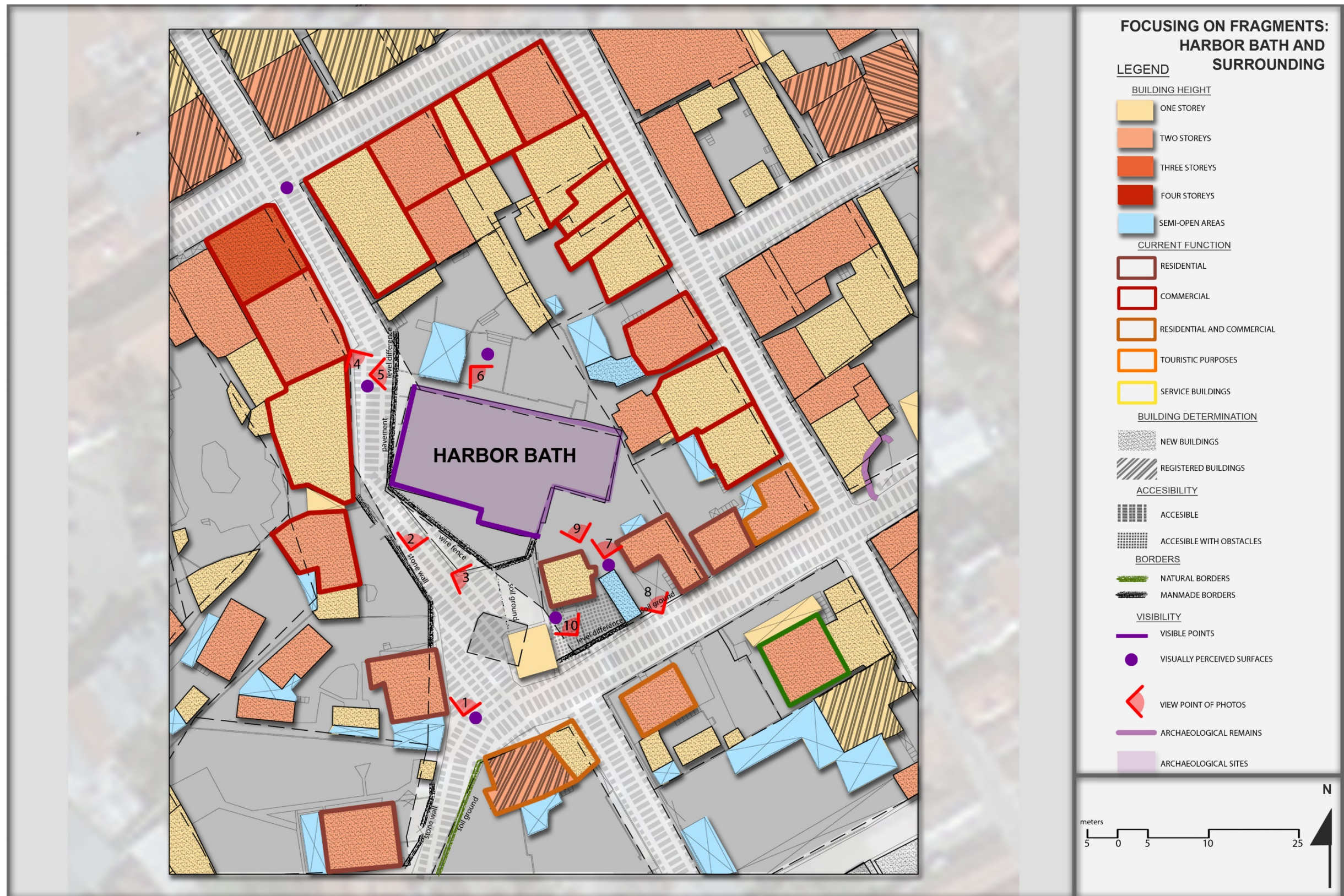


Figure 2. 73: The analysis of the physical and visual context of the Bath and its surrounding. (prepared by the author)



Figure 2. 74: A view from 1950's showing the traditional buildings of Selimiye village and Harbor bath (O.Atvur Archive)

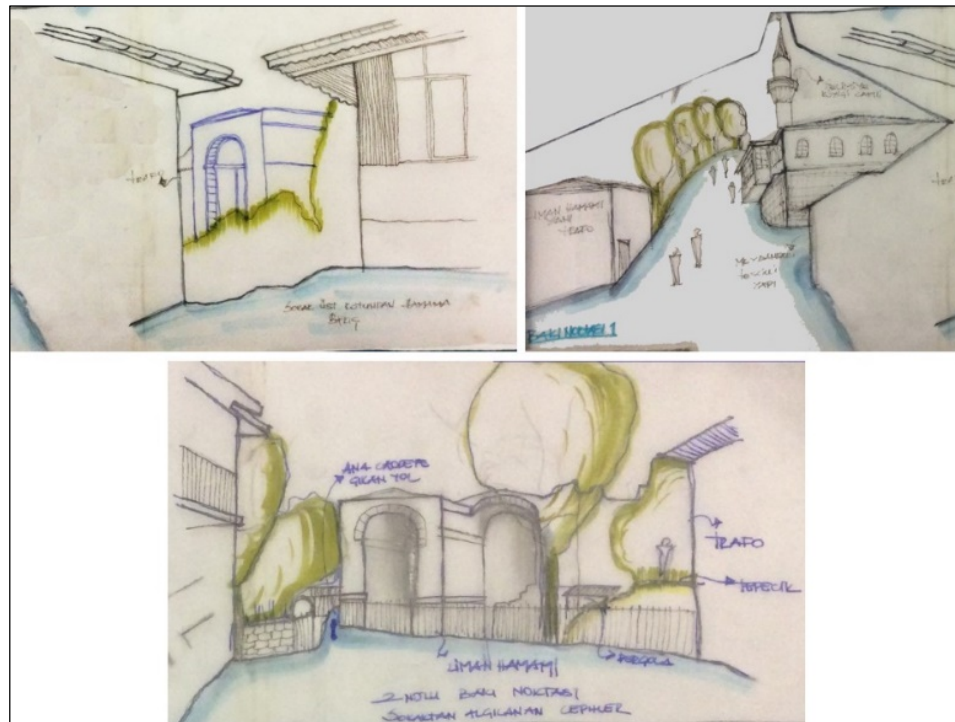


Figure 2. 75: Sketches produced for Harbor Bath and surrounding in field survey (prepared by the author)

In conclusion, the Harbor Bath lost its unity in urban context and perceived as a single element isolated from the current context. It lost not only its physical relationship with the sea but also its visual connection with it. It is almost impossible to guess the context it existed in its original conditions.

2.3.5.3. The Temples Area of the Harbor

In this area the remains of Roman period and Byzantine period reveal the historical stratification of the site where is at the end of the Colonnaded Avenue and south of the peninsula. Mansel describes this site as a square which is situated at the end of the Colonnaded Avenues and temples on each side of the square (MANSEL, 1978: 121). On one side of the space, two temples one of them is smaller and the other bigger, dedicated to the Gods Apollo and Athena are erected. In the other side, the semi-circular temple of Men which is positioned in approximately east-west direction. In Byzantine Period, it is thought that a basilica was constructed in the east of the temples within the borders of temenos (YILDIRIM, 2013: 178)

It is necessary to give information about the history of the site. It is guessed that this site is an authentic place which was the center of religious activities. However, it is guessed that it was used for different purposes for some time periods. For instance, after the abandonment of temples in Roman period until the construction of basilica, it could be served for the harbour and used for temporal functions (YILDIRIM, 2013: 179). After the arrival of immigrants at the beginning of the 20th century, it is guessed that, the workers of constructions utilized the site as “stone quarry”. Thus, this site is mentioned as “mermerlik” among the inhabitants. The workers, divided the big marble architectural fragments into the small pieces so as to make the transportation easy. Then, by burning them they were producing lime (AHUNBAY, 2007: 105)³⁵. After the excavations started by Mansel in 1947, the findings and the site get attraction of

³⁵ This information is taken from the journal of Zeynep Ahunbay which was presented for “Side’ye Emek Verenler Sempozyumu” and then published in a book.

the people and visitors. Thus, an anastylosis project which is implemented in a corner of the small temple came to an issue in 1977 with the assistance of Jale İnan. Then, between 1977 and 1991 the researches and implementations were done by a team under the presidency of Zeynep Ahunbay were completed. Within the result of the study, Apollo Temple became a symbol with the sunshine over the sea for Side ancient town and Selimiye village (Figure 2. 81: 16).



Figure 2. 76: The google earth image showing the location of Temples in the peninsula (from Google Earth, last accessed in 20.01.2015)

If the site and monuments are analyzed within the aspect of accessibility, it is possible to say that between short periods of time the accessibility may change. When the thesis study starts in summer 2012, the entrance to the site was free and open to public. However, its accessibility was supplied with some obstacles because of the gravels and sands on the ground. In 2013 when the restoration implementations and excavations conducted by Side Excavations start in the basilica, the entrance is restricted. The surroundings of the site was hedged by wire fence and entrances were subjected to fee.

It had lasted for some period. In the February of 2014 when one of the field surveys within the scope of the thesis occurred, the borders surrounding the site were removed again. Therefore, the analysis is done depending on this information. On the other hand, for the reason of the wire fences and level of difference from the street level, the temple of Men is completely not accessible.



Figure 2. 77: The google earth image showing the near environment of Temples region (from Google Earth, last accessed in 20.01.2015)

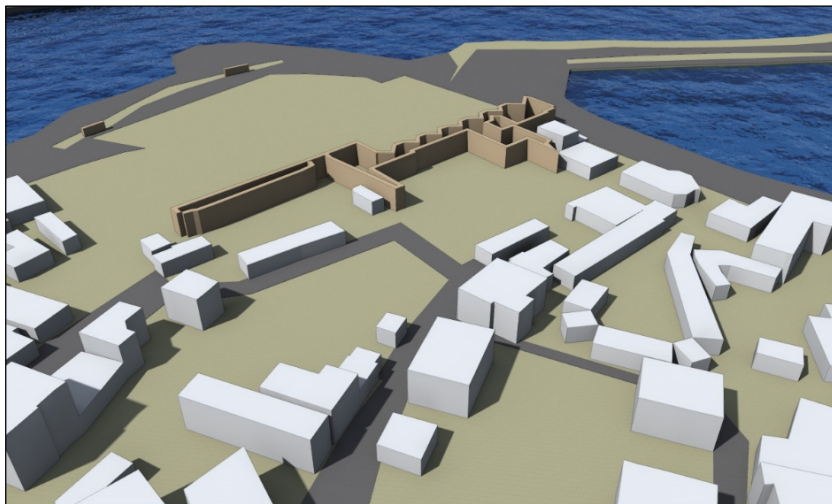


Figure 2. 78: The model showing the relations of the temples region with its near environment (prepared by the author)

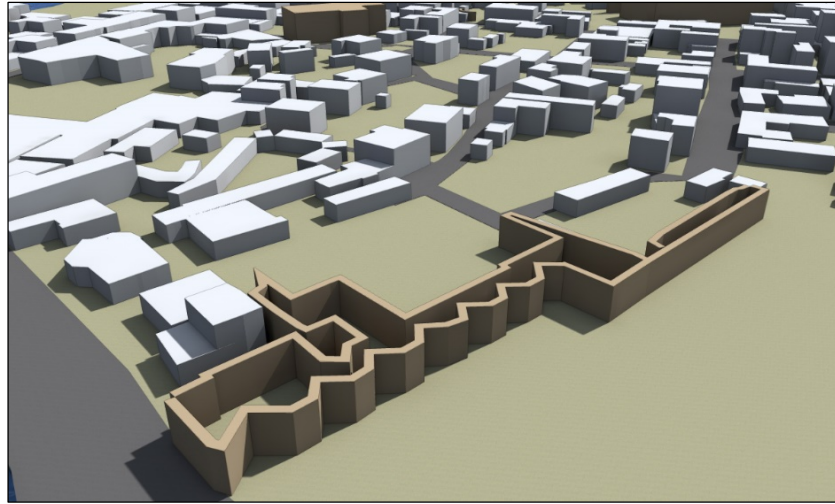


Figure 2. 79: The model showing the relations of the bath with its near environment (prepared by the author)

The site is generally visible from the southern part of the peninsula at close range, however it is not visible from the harbor and the other streets of the village except the one, stretching from the great bath downward to the temples area (Figure 2. 82). The temple of Men is also not visible far away from its location because of the unqualified constructions in immediate surroundings. Hence, the visual and physical integration of it is totally lost. Besides, the relation of the temple with the other temples and site also is broken for these reasons. The temples area is visually and physically integrated within their own context, despite of the disconnected relation with the buildings and village.

Most of the buildings nearby are used for commercial functions especially gastronomic purposes. According to Ahunbay (AHUNBAY, 2007: 105), when the site drew attraction of visitors in 1970's, the number of rambling buildings constructed for people who came to visit the site

As a result of the high attractions of the site, the site and monuments are overused by especially visitors. Besides, some social activities are arranged at this site such as shows, wedding ceremonies

In conclusion it is possible to say that this site is the mostly used part of the village with the theatre. Because of the uncontrolled use of the site and presentation problems the site has lost the physical and visual integrity with the town and environment. On the other hand, the edifices and remains keep their unity at site scale. The disconnected relation of temple of Men and the other buildings is a significant problem. Within this scope, the site lost its unity and authenticity, today. It is important to reveal the cultural significance of the site and presentation of the multi-layeredness character.

When all archaeological sites are evaluated, it is a common problem that, the sites have lost their characteristic features and become a scene which people take photos and pass nearby. Lack of presentation principles and disintegrated environment, their cultural properties are trivialized. Multi-layeredness character of them are not understood and not presented. The potentials of their open spaces are utilized for secondary purposes of commercial buildings. Because they are the alive witnesses of the history and their period, it is important to present their cultural significance and create qualified spaces for both visitors and occupants.



Figure 2. 80: The photos from the immediate surroundings of Temples Area (from author's archive)



Figure 2. 81: The photos from the immediate surroundings of Temples Area (from author's archive)

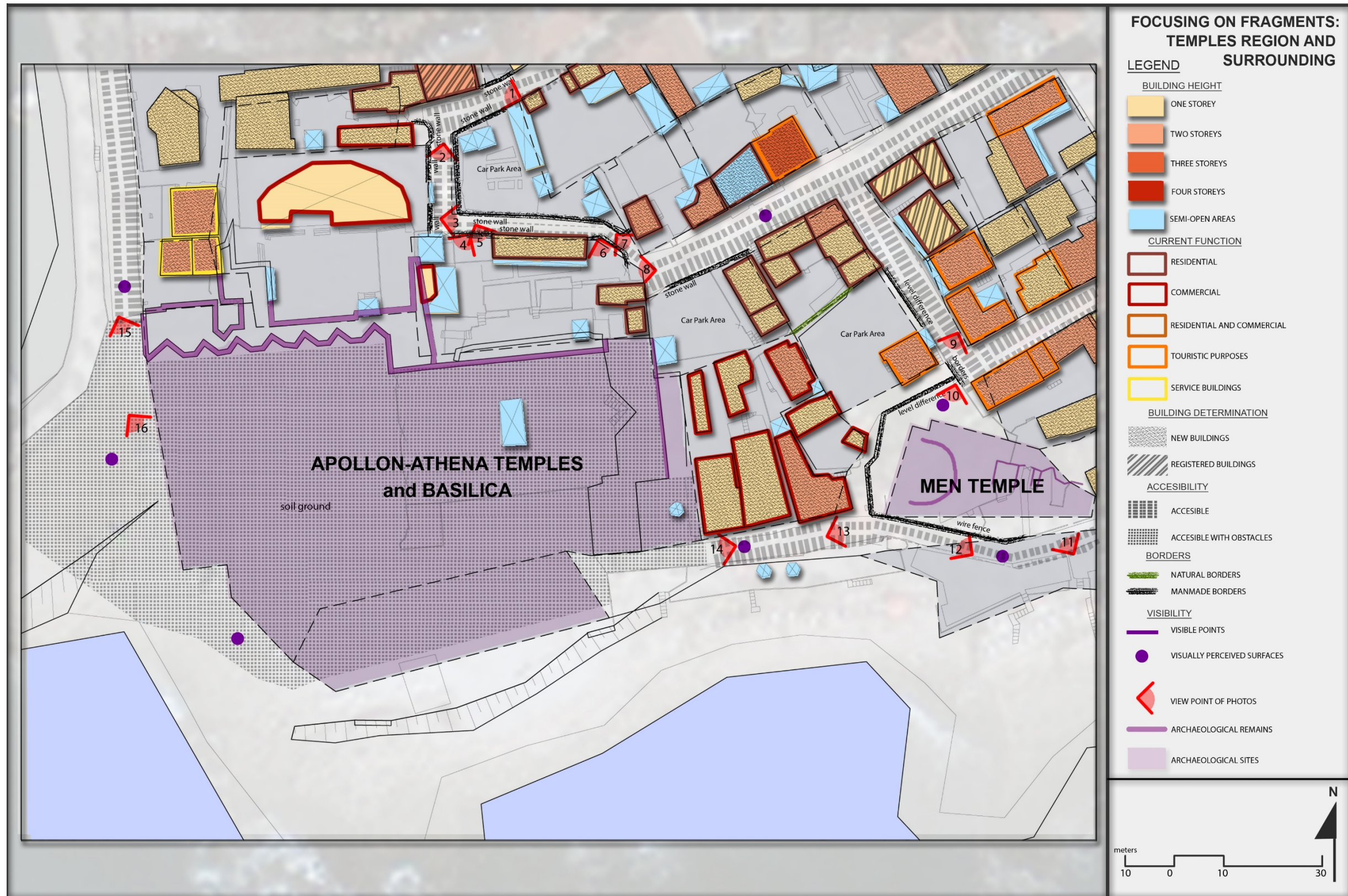


Figure 2. 82: The analysis of the physical and visual context of the Temples region and its surrounding (prepared by the author)

CHAPTER 3

ASSESSING THE FRAGMENTED CONTEXT OF SIDE AND DEFINING PRINCIPLES AND PROPOSALS FOR ITS RE- INTEGRATION

“The conservation of archaeological remains and their integration into the town may allow the creation of major cultural facilities and constitute an important basis for the deployment of efforts towards recovery of the ancient town”.

(Council of Europe, 1991: 2)

Side has been settled from many civilizations with an interruption between the 12th and 19th century. It has always kept its significance despite of the earthquakes, wars and attacks. The buildings from Ottoman period and remains of Roman and Byzantine era constitute the multi-layered character of the town. However, the excessive developments in tourism for the last 40 years and the temporal inhabitants of Side make the assessment process difficult in the terms of common conservation principles. Therefore this chapter is structured as two parts. Firstly regarding the significance of the town, the values, potentials and problems of Side will be handled as the basis of both conservation principles and urban design principles. This section constitute a base for decisions for integration of the fragmented context of the town. After that, the fundamental principles for integration proposal, the aim of the project and the proposal comprising the identity areas will be presented.

3.1. Assessments of the Fragmented Context

Within this scope, the first part of the chapter “Assessment and for the integration of fragmented context” is prepared by the assistance of “Understanding the fragmented context: The Case of Side” presented in Chapter 2. In that respect, the titles and elements explained in that chapter are re-evaluated depending on the values, potentials and problems. As the other chapter these elements are also separated and studied in different scales.

3.1.1. Values, Problems and Potentials of Side

According to the structure of the thesis, the determinations are regarded at two scales, Selimiye village scale and archaeological site scale. Therefore, this section of the chapter, values, potentials and problems of the town and sites are considered both separately and connected to each other at these scales.

3.1.1.1. Values

“Assessment of the values attributed to heritage is a very important activity in any conservation effort, since values strongly shape the decisions that are made.”

(MASON, 2002: 5)³⁶

Side is a multi-layered town with its significant monuments and buildings.as evidences of its history.

³⁶ The article of the author is published in “*Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage*”.

Different historical and archaeological layers constituting the urban identity of the town indicate the civilizations which contribute the town in different time periods. The buildings of Ottoman period and remains which have survived until today are the evidences of these periods and different cultures.

Side is a town of which the urban morphology and street patterns are created and planned differently in each period.

To evaluate the grids of the town it can be seen that there are three grid directions in the town. When it is intersected with the historical periods of the buildings and grids, it is not possible to say that each grid belongs to a period. However, two of them are distinguished easily and follow the buildings and streets of specific periods. Within this scope; it is clear that, the grid three which follows the buildings of immigrants and be realized mostly today was the product of Ottoman period³⁷. Contrary to common opinion that, the grid-iron plan seen today shows similarity to Roman street networks, it is formed when the immigrants arrived the town and be placed here.

In order to compare the grid-iron plan in Roman and at the end of 19th century. Depending on the grid-iron plan, Favro controverts the ideas about the extensive utilization of grid-iron plan in Roman period. She claims that, various alternatives were used off the grid. Moreover, especially occupants were trying to produce new forms to disturb the sharp-cut geometries of the cities. Because the origin of that plan which enables the order and control is Roman military camps. In fact, he tries to emphasize the imperative usage in cities. Thus, he claims that even Vitruvius do not emphasizes on the grid-iron plan in city planning (FAVRO, 2013: 141). Vitruvius set out the steps for establishing a town; firstly selection of a site considering many complex natural problems, secondly, erection of the fortification walls in relation to military needs. In this part he reminds that the geometry of the town is important for defense. For instance, square or determined angles are not flexible to defense even simplify the attack of the

³⁷ The maps of grids are given in Chapter 2 under the section 2.1.3. Evolution of the Physical Form and its Main Components through History

enemies. The third stage is laying out the street organizations and orientating them depending on the climatic conditions especially, winds (Vitruvius, 2005: 15).

As an immigrant village of the 19th century, the town is differentiated from the other Ottoman villages and traditional fabrics as being a town which is formed by a different social groups under a regulation.

Selimiye village which was established for immigrants came from Crete island shows characteristics features of 19th century immigrant's districts and towns as the aspect of grid-iron plan scheme. It is also valuable that the constructions indicate traces of the regulations of that period called "Ebniye Nizamnameleri".

The traditional buildings of Selimiye village are valuable as an indicator reflecting the construction technology and daily life of their context existed in before.

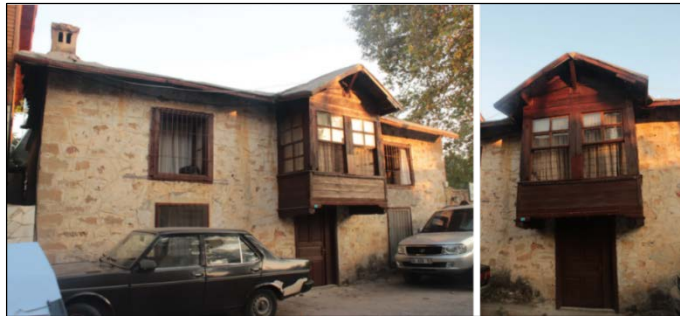


Figure 3. 1: The registered residential building in 366 numbered lot (from author's archive)

Although some of them did not keep their authenticity because of the wrong implementations, they are valuable for the reason that they were constructed for specific social group; came by migration from a different country. It is not analyzed within the scope of this thesis if the reflections of their life in Greek can be realized in their houses. However, even if the houses were given them after construction, the traces of their culture can be followed in ones which keep their authenticity. It is also

important that, they were constructed depending on a regulation published in Ottoman period by the emperor, explaining the requirements.



Figure 3. 2: The registered building keeping the original features in 432 numbered lot (from author's archive)

The archaeological monuments and remains are valuable for reflecting not only the technology of their periods, but also reserving social and cultural traces of their periods.

Side has many archaeological sources which have been able to survive up to now despite of natural disasters or manmade deteriorations. These are valuable for being uniqueness and an indicator of a specific feature of its period or reflecting the typical architectural and archaeological features of its period. These remains and edifices have unique features. For instance, the theatre is differentiated from the others which are erected in the same period in Anatolia as being unique example. The second tier of the cavea is superimposed on vaults whereas the first one is built over the natural slope as most of the others in Anatolia. However, all of the others have different features with

their material, architectural features or construction technique. Thus, Side is a historic town which have all of these values in urban context.

3.1.1.2. Problems

“The problems presented by the integration of scattered remains, mainly brought to light on that occasion of development or construction work in an urban environment, are more complex. Integrated remains constitute reference elements which throw light on the development of the town even if they do not reveal the complex overlapping of the successive urban fabrics; they help to give the town its personality and its identity”.

(BARRUOL, 1984).

Side as an ancient town and coastal town receives great attention for touristic purposes and has become one of the main tourism destinations in the southern part of Turkey. Mass tourism and increasing numbers of tourists threat the conservation of the village.

As the witnesses of continuous inhabitation process and parts of a historically stratified context, archaeological remains and historical buildings get fragmented objects in current context.

As mentioned before “fragmentation” is a significant conservation problem in historical sites which are the physical evidences of successive continuous inhabitation process. When some disruptions and irregularities occur in this process, the components of the context start to get fragmented pieces. The archaeological remains and historical buildings in Side are the fragments in the current context. “Lacunae” period guessed between the 11th and 19th century may be accepted the initial step of this period in Side. However, the noteworthy date for fragmentation is 1960’s

indubitably. The process started with “Side International Tourism Competition” causes irreversible results for the cultural heritage in Side. Thus, they are situated in current context as fragmented objects.

Physical existences of different historical and archaeological layers constituting the identity of Side is under threaten of being lost.

Multi-layered towns are the outcomes of the successive historical periods. The construction of “new” occurred regarding the integration of the remaining elements of the previous period. In the case if the integration cannot be achieved, the remains of the former periods become alienated with their current contexts. After this, the process of being lost and becoming fragmented of the archaeological remains and historical buildings starts. Parallely, in Side, the process started with the tourism competition in 1968 support the development of town and the town has become one of the significant tourism destinations.

The facilities necessitated for development of tourism cause irreversible transformations in the spatial setting of the town.

“The natural and cultural heritage, diversities and living cultures are major tourism attractions. Excessive or poorly-managed tourism and tourism related development can threaten the physical nature, integrity and significant characteristics. “

(ICOMOS, 1999)

Side is both an ancient town which reserve many significant cultural properties and a coastal town with its location which is surrounded from three sides with the sea. Thus, the requirements of a touristic coastal town and a historic significant town contravened. As a result of this and as it is stated in “ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism

Charter”, tourism is dominated and the uncontrolled development of it and its necessities change the character of the town and threaten the future of cultural heritage.

The wrong attitude in regarding the conservation as the protection of one monument or specific building/period instead of considering the continual historical development process of Side.

“The contributions of all periods to the significance of a site should be respected. Although particular eras and themes may be highlighted, all periods of the site’s history as well as its contemporary context and significance should be considered in interpretation process.”

(ICOMOS, 2005)

In multi-layered cities, the conservation implementations are considered only regarding the monument or building itself. The surrounding environment, its context, functional, physical and visual relations with the environment are generally not minded. When the researches and projects are evaluated, it can be realized that, in different time periods, different teams dealt with monuments and their implementations. However, integrated conservation approaches are yet new concept for Side. On the other hand, the common problem in multi-layered cities, some implementations are intended to emphasize for a specific period, event or a person, isolating the properties their continual historical context. It is not an intentional attitude in Side, however the archaeological remains and monuments get attraction and be dominated among the traditional fabric and buildings of Ottoman. For instance; the visits, simply to the theatre or to the temples of Athena and Apollo are chosen for great number of people. However, it is essential not to attribute more significance to any period, evaluate and present their significance with its all layers in current context.

The unqualified and tourism focused new constructions effect the physical, visual and functional relation of the monuments and buildings within the environment.

Tourism development activities have a destructive influence on the new constructions. When the new constructions are evaluated three types of buildings are met; the first group is defined by buildings which are harmonious with the environment within the aspect of mass, proportions and architectural features. Some of the buildings those are defined as “traditional buildings” within the scope of conservation plan notes can be given as examples (Figure 3. 3). The other new buildings utilized for touristic purpose have generally over three number of storeys and inharmonious with the environment as the mass proportion. The third category of buildings are composed of replica buildings which are constructed by imitating the traditional ones with the means of physical appearance. They are constructed with reinforced concrete system and stones are attached to the facade in order to appear similar with the others (Figure 3. 4).



Figure 3. 3: An example of “traditional buildings”



Figure 3. 4: An example of a new construction imitating the traditional ones (from author's archive)

Side ancient town suffers from the lack of unqualified and inadequate open areas to spend time in.

When the open areas are analyzed it is categorized in two types; one of them is defined by lots and private areas, the other is utilized by public. However, the area which is covered by open spaces is limited in both types. In built-up area analysis, it can easily be realized that, the building blocks are almost completely covered by buildings and there are no open spaces behind the lots, in the middle of the building block. Besides, green areas and parks which are spared for public use are also limited. It is a serious problem that the occupants and visitors have no open areas to spend time in.

The vehicle traffic and its density inside the ancient town and overuse of some areas by pedestrians give physical damage to the cultural properties.

“Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be controlled and parking areas must be planned so that they do not damage the historic urban fabric or its environment.”

(ICOMOS, 1987)

As it is stated in Washington Charter, the traffic density gives physical damage to the significant buildings. The road starting from the main gate of the ancient Side and come through the beginning of the village is exposed to intensive vehicle traffic in specific time periods. The asphalt material which is transmitted the vibrations of the vehicles physically give damage to all monuments and sites in its near environment such as commercial agora, agora bath, theatre, temple of Dionysos, Vespasianus monument etc..Although, it is limited to enter the village between specific time periods, circulation of vehicles in narrow street and also increasing number of pedestrians in summer cause problems. The car parking areas are also not planned or not created intentionally. The main parking area opposite the theatre is built over the Byzantine remains and all of the vehicles which cannot be entered into the village are left in that car park. Inside the village, there are some areas which are not thought for parking intentionally, however they are used for this purpose. Within this scope, the town faced with many problems.

The changes in social structure of the town, seasonal or temporal occupants of the town make conservation difficult since the participation of inhabitants in conservation process is essential.

As it is stated in many charters and regulations such as “Washington Charter”, the participation of the residents are essential to reach a successful conservation programmes and they should also be encouraged for conservation of the site. Because the conservation of the town, its benefits and outcomes concern them first of all. However in Side, the authentic social group of immigrants are almost in a slight number. Besides, it is impossible to say that the population of the town is stationary in Side. Most of the people live in the new settlement of Side or Manavgat or the other come from other cities seasonal. Only a few number of them live in Side through the year. The lack of the number in stable population make the participation and conservation process difficult.

3.1.1.3. Potentials

The location of the ancient town and Selimiye village, being settled over a peninsula depending on that being surrounded by the sea from three sides. Each point of the peninsula present different perspectives and relations about the manmade and natural features.

Side has a rich and different traces of history however it is difficult to understand what the source of these traces are and what the physical context they existed in was. Therefore all of the physical existed components of Side ancient town and Selimiye village are potentials which have to be handled in an integrated way and as a part of urban context.

The open areas of the archaeological sites encompass big places in the town, however they are not evaluated in convenient purposes.

The archaeological remains and sites are also reserve areas which have potential as being built-up area and utilized in an appropriate purpose.

Although mass tourism caused irreversible effects on cultural heritage of Side, tourism may be a potential for presentation and preservation of Side as a tool. Because, utilization of a historical physical structure or historic sites is a significant tool for conservation. However, it should be emphasized that the type of tourism has to be determined and defined well and its impacts should be evaluated regarding the features and conditions of Side.

The archaeological fragments are not situated in private occupancy that has to be regarded as a potential because expropriation is not needed.

3.1.2. Focusing on Fragments: Values, Problems and Potentials

After all determinations about the quality areas are evaluated according to their features. It is important in determination process that firstly togetherness of archaeological areas and historical buildings involving problems, values and potentials inside Selimiye village borders. Because archaeological areas with presentation problems do not involve complex problems and only reveal the characteristics of multi-layered cities. Archaeological areas inside the village indicate the physical, visual and functional integrity aspects. As a result of this, great bath, harbor bath and temples region and their immediate environment are focused as specific areas.

3.1.2.1. Great Bath and its Surrounding

Great bath is a valuable monument from Roman period and was utilized throughout the history. The bath and its surrounding reflect the multi-layered character of the town together with the traditional registered buildings. Byzantine villa and the other remains of Byzantine period support this feature. The orientation of the monument differently from the other buildings and street pattern also create diversity in visual perspectives. These points strength the perception of the building.

The building itself is a big potential with its near environment and its open areas. They cover a big space in the urban context together with many complex problems. Furthermore, when the open spaces are analyzed in surrounding the big spaces can be easily realized however, they are not used appropriate purposes and compose problems.

When the problems are focused in great bath the accessibility problems drew attention. Because the excavation and scientific researches are not completed, it is forbidden to enter the edifice. Besides, the accessibility to reach near the facades in north west and south east. The other facades are also accessible with some obstacles because of the material of the ground and level difference in the ground. The buildings and

unqualified new constructions prevent the visibility of the monument. It is also difficult to perceive visually from the streets and far from the monument. Only two facades of the edifice can be perceived at the points close to it. Furthermore, the buildings adjacent to the south west elevation give physical damage to the building. Vehicular traffic density in the near environment of the monument both give physical damage to the monument because of the vibrations and prevent the visual perception. For instance, car park areas and the cars eased close to the building. If the functional relation of the building is analyzed utilization of buildings and open areas for touristic purpose have a big impact on the building within an overuse aspect. It can easily be realized the density of commercial buildings in near environment.

3.1.2.2. Harbor Bath and its Surrounding

In general, harbor bath faced with similar problems and indicate similar values and potentials with the great bath. It was also constructed in Roman period near the harbor. This feature is significant for this monument however it is so difficult that the relation between the sea and the building is completely disintegrated. The building itself, its open areas together with the buildings of immigrant village are the values of the site. Moreover, the open areas in close environment such as streets and open areas defined by lot boundaries are potentials for utilization however, they are used for service and secondary functions of new constructions ignoring the building.

The level difference between the ground and open areas of the monument in north west part and the wire fence prevent the accessibility. It is also forbidden to enter the buildings as a visitor. The density of the buildings breaks the physical integration of the building in its urban context. The building in the north east facade threatens the future of the monument with the aspect of physical damage. If the visual perception is analyzed, only two facades near the street in front of it are perceived at close range however, is not seen far from the building. Besides, it is very difficult to see the two elevations look at the backyard of commercial buildings. At some points from the

streets and other open areas they can be seen between physical structures. The open areas in near environment of the monument there are open spaces utilized for car park areas and open areas of commercial buildings enclose big spaces as potential to supply the physical integration however, with this usage they create problems with the aspect of physical, functional and visual.

In conclusion, as the other qualified areas harbor bath lost its physical, visual and functional integrity in urban context together with its meaning. It is important to handle the evaluations and traces in an integrated way and solve presentation problems to reveal its cultural significance and make it become a part of daily use for both visitors and occupants.

3.1.2.3. The Temples Area of the Harbor

The Athena, Apollon and Men Temples are the components of this region. The site is significant with its location as being settled at the most valuable area of the village. It is also valuable when it is evaluated with the time period constructed and existed in. The temples and registered buildings in near environment of the site, open areas, street pattern and the sea can be regarded as the strength of the site. The vista points created by this urban pattern and open areas also supply diversity for visual perception of the site. The walking route in the border of the peninsula make easy the circulation and give these different perspectives with the streets in the north direction.

Great open areas of this archaeological site and the other buildings are significant potentials of the site. Being near the sea or water source is also a big potential although the physical relation is broken.

This site also reserve many complex problems as the other archaeological and multi-layered areas. The buildings located adjacent to the remains prevent the establishment of visual, physical and functional relation. From the street which is connected directly

to the main street the site is started to perceived visually. And from the top of the street which is a conjunction between the great bath and this area, the sites and especially the anastylosis of Apollon temple and its structure is perceived. However, the case is different for temple of Men within the aspect of visual perception and visibility. It is lost in physical built environment and cannot be perceived at close and far range. The wire fence encloses the temple prevents the accessibility. As the other sites, the commercial buildings especially utilized for gastronomic purposes prevent the functional relation. Furthermore, the remains settled in an open area of restaurants can easily be realized. This attitude is the result of an understanding of looking at the remain as a decorative object.

To conclude, although the site is valuable as revealing the cultural significance of the town with Apollon temple as the symbol, the site is not handled in an integrated way.

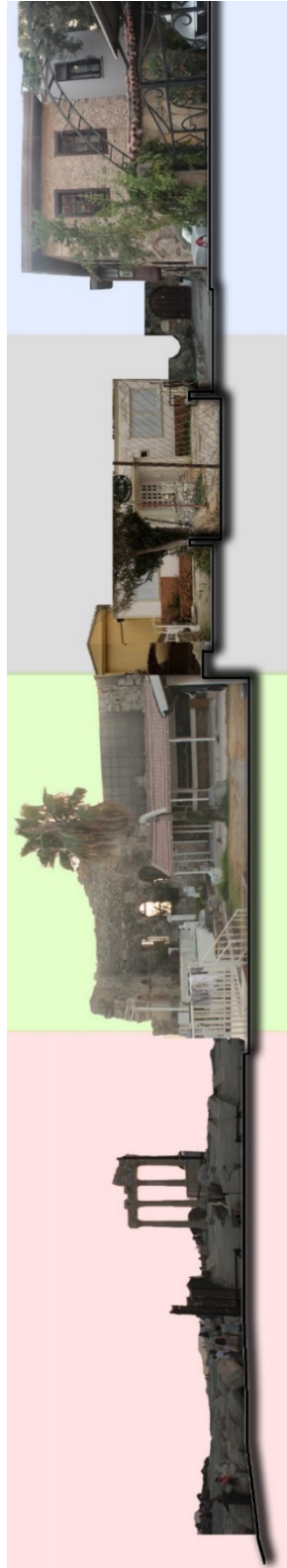


Figure 3. 5: The representative section of multi-layeredness of the town (prepared by the author)



Figure 3. 6: The analysis of the values and potentials of Great Bath and its surrounding (prepared by the author)

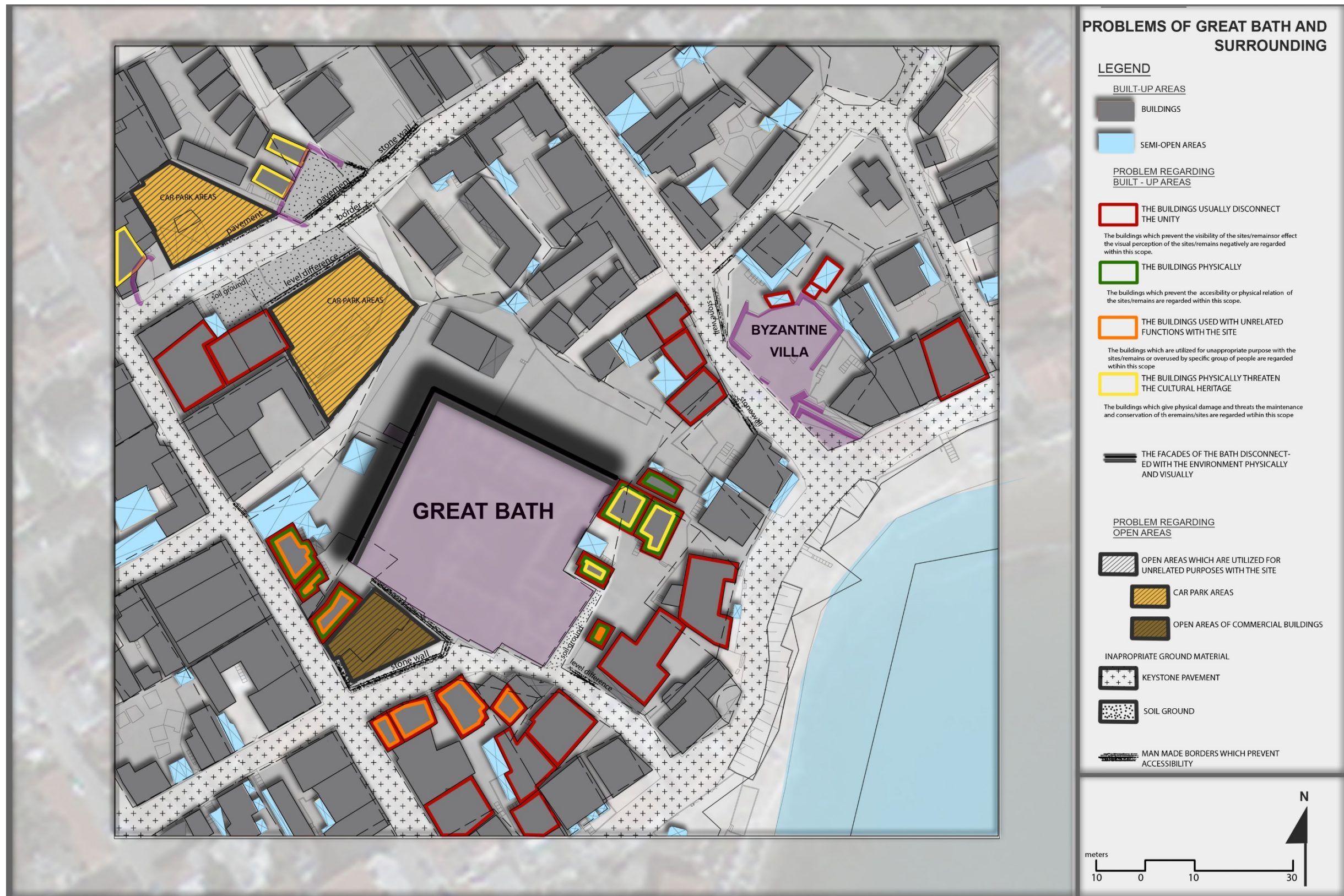


Figure 3. 7: The analysis of the problems of Great Bath and its surrounding (prepared by the author)



Figure 3. 8: The analysis of the values and potentials of Harbor Bath and its surrounding (prepared by the author)

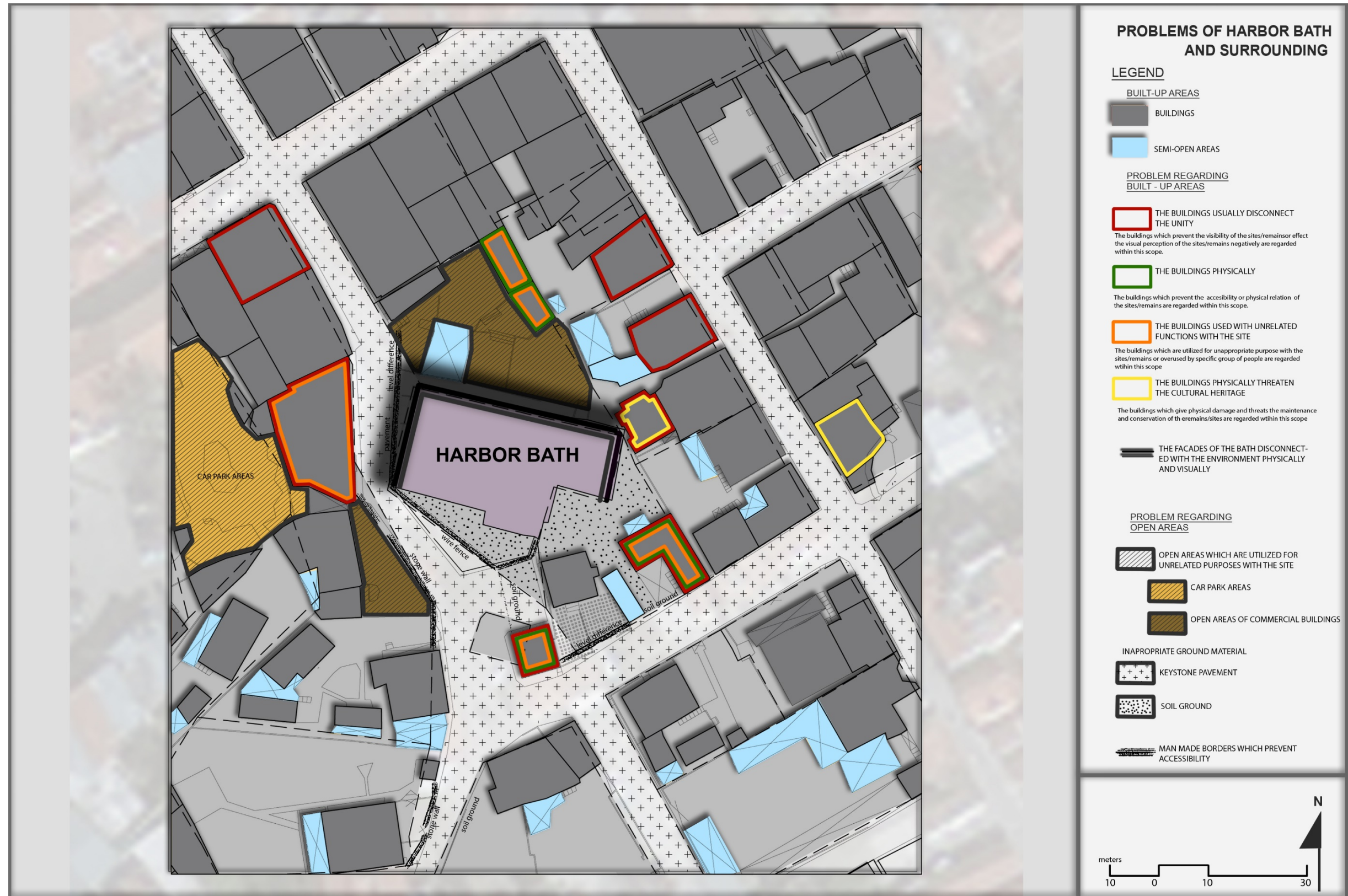


Figure 3. 9: The analysis of the problems of Harbor Bath and its surrounding (prepared by the author)

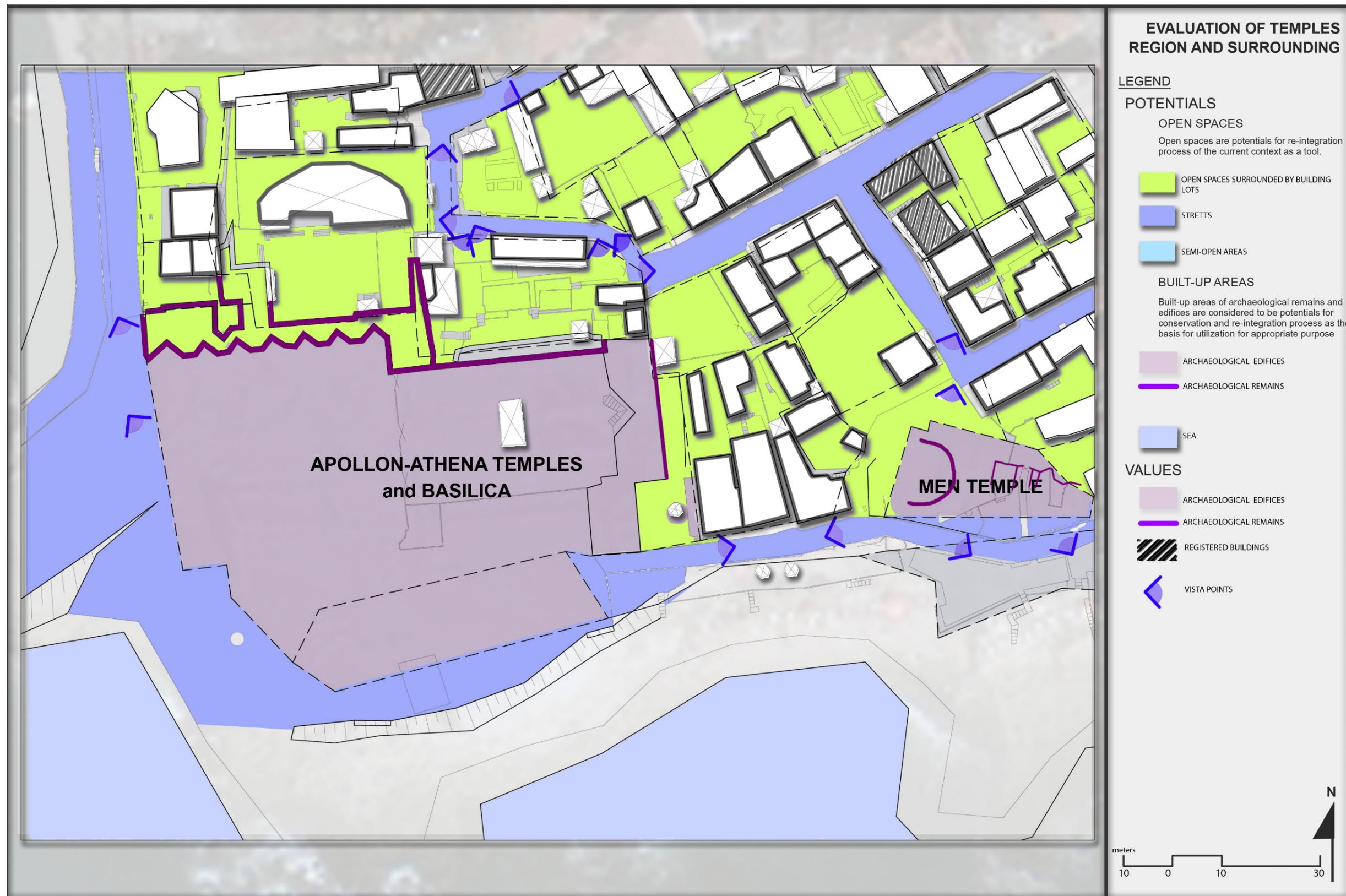


Figure 3. 10: The analysis of the values and potentials of Temples Region and its surrounding (prepared by the author)

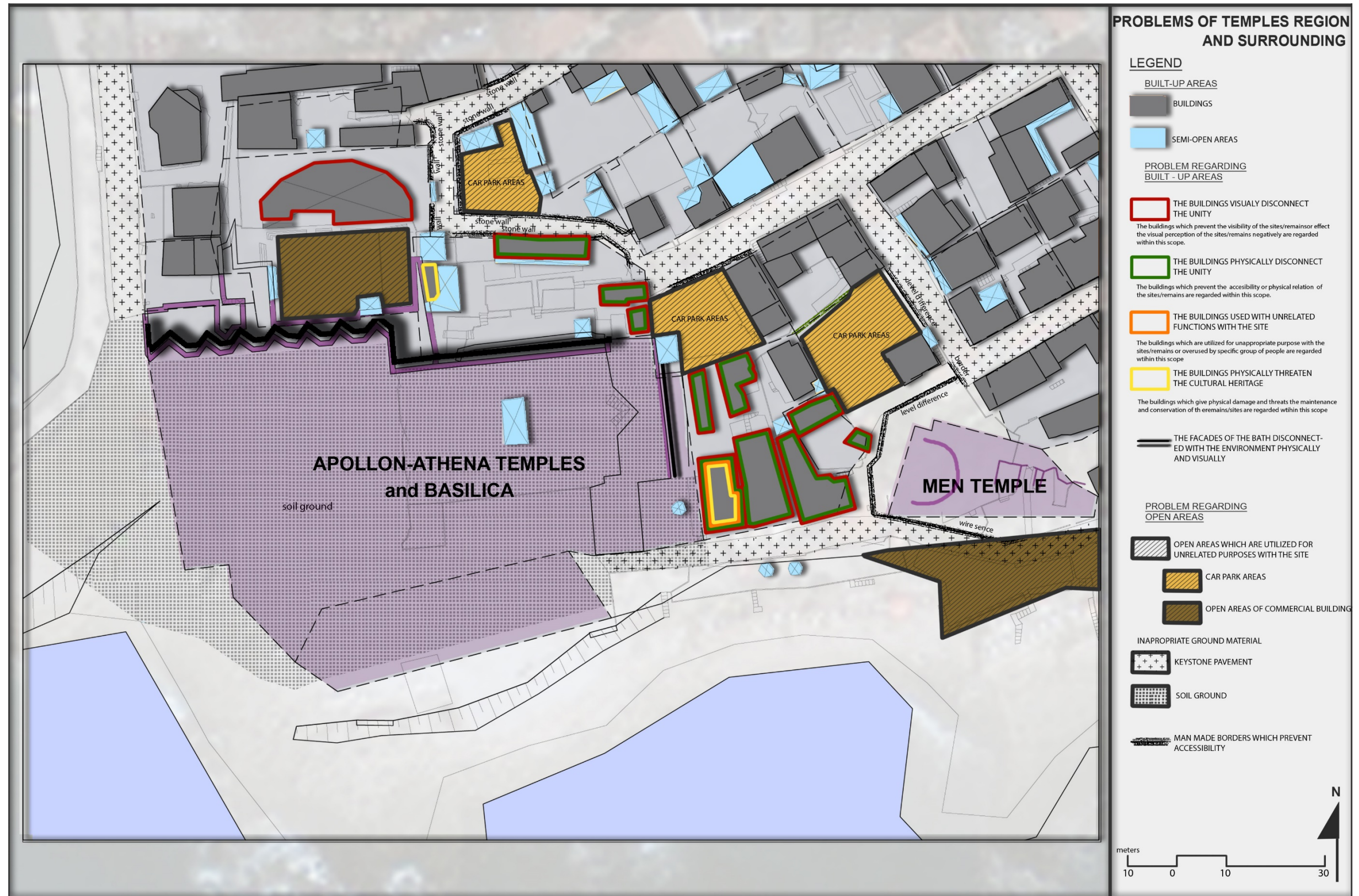


Figure 3. 11: The analysis of the problems of Temples Region and its surrounding (prepared by the author)

3.2. General Principles and Proposals for Re-integrating Side's Fragmented Context

Historic towns and archaeological areas are part of the daily environment of human beings everywhere that they represent the living presence of the past. They have survived for the ages as the most tangible evidence of the wealth and diversity of cultural, religious and social activities. However, in the development process of towns their cultural significance is neglected. As a result they lost their unity in urban context. However, as it is stated in many recommendations, their safeguarding and their integration into the life of contemporary society is a basic factor in town planning and land development. (Nairobi Recommendation, 1976)

The case of Side, within the scope of development strategies especially tourism strategies the conservation of cultural heritage reserve many complex problems in physical context.

Within the light of all information mentioned in previous chapters which involve all these analysis and evaluations on general features and current state of Side ancient town is prepared in order to propose a project for integration of remains and buildings from all periods. In this part of the thesis, the fundamental principles for integration proposal, the aim of the project and the proposal comprising the identity areas is presented.

The towns are the formations superimposed by the deposits of different contributions of a process. Each component of them has a role for togetherness and coherence. And any intervention in this process may cause transformations and disintegrations. Then, the disintegration brings the fragmentation with itself. The components of the town get fragmented pieces and lose their meaning in its own context. No matter if it is an archaeological or historical property. For instance a modern sculpture constructed in a context may lose its meaning with the loss of any elements of the town in its

environment such as a plant, a tree or a building, a street. Their existence is possible with their physical context.

Within the light of this process, it can be said that the fragmentation process which archaeological sites and historical towns usually face with is the fundamental problem for cultural heritage because their existence is meaningful with their integrity. Not only cultural heritage itself, their all physical existences in nearby surrounding make them meaningful.

However, it is absolutely difficult to supply re-integration of them as they were in original urban context in their periods. Moreover, it is impossible in multi-layered cities because of the diversity in contributions of different periods of the town.

Within the evaluation of all of these, the main of the proposal to for Side ancient town is re-integrating the components of all periods with the help of existence physical elements of the town by increasing their values. The integration of fragments from different periods in their own historical context is not aimed within the scope of this thesis. By following some traces of the fragmented pieces, their integration to each other in the “new urban whole” is the main concern of the proposal. Within this scope, some additions and removals are supported to supply integrity.

Within this scope, the meaning of “defragmentation” in computational science is also utilized a significant tool and basis for the proposing and presenting re-integration principles for Side. “Wasted space” and “open spaces” of the town are utilized for “defragmentation” in both of them.

Thus, the fragments of Roman period, Byzantine period, Ottoman period and current physical elements of the town which are the components of the proposal. Open spaces, green areas, manmade and natural elements are all a part of the proposal.

- It is essential to preserve all remains and edifices related to the layers of different periods.
- It is one of the fundamental targets of the project to make the history of Side understandable with the whole layers of different periods.
- It is also aimed to make all of these remains a part of people's daily life.
- It is essential that all interventions have to be applied with the means of open spaces arrangements. This present qualified open spaces to both local people and visitors.
- All interventions have to be flexible and reversible according to the conditions of the ancient town. Because in these cities the knowledge is dynamic depending on the result of new excavations and researches. In this regard project proposal should be moved with the same aim and methodology.
- It is essential that interventions should prevent the highlight of any period among the others. The treatment should be equal to all of the buildings and remains from different periods.
- Within this project proposal, unqualified new constructions which give physical damage to remains and prevent visual perception of remains can be demolished.
- The qualified buildings with no function can be utilized with convenient purpose within the scope of project.
- One of the fundamental targets of the project is that the increase of visual perception of buildings and remains so as to strength the visual relation.

- It is essential to interpret the vista points so as to give different perspectives of buildings and remains to users.
- Proposal aims to have people touch and contact with the cultural property in some points where it is not hazardous and allowed for entrance in order to make people experience the site.
- It is essential to make the riskless area accessible to draw attention of natives and visitors.

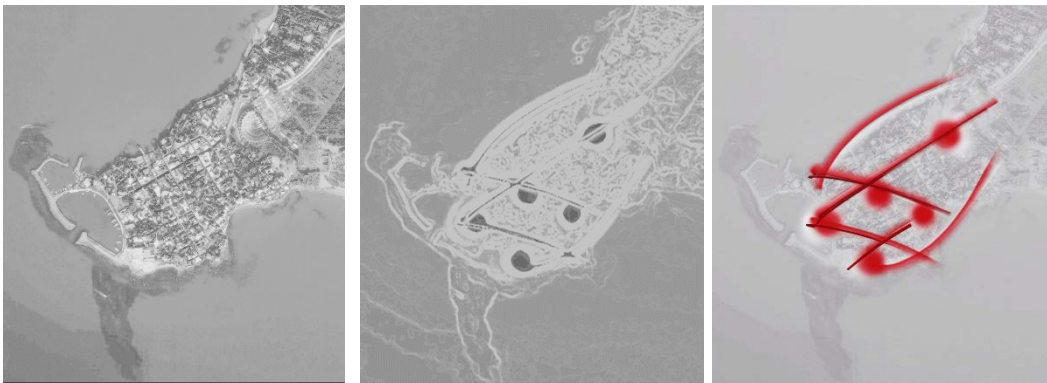


Figure 3.12: The conceptual drawing of the proposal

The conflict between the legislative framework and the decisions for the borders of archaeological site in the revision conservation master plan approved in 2014 was mentioned in previous sections. In order to propose a project for re-integration of the context the cultural properties exist in, it is necessary to conservation of them and transferred to the next generations. For this purpose, the problem of the border of archaeological sites should be solved. The conservation areas cannot be situated inside of the 3rd degree archaeological and urban site borders. The monuments and their surroundings should be regarded as 1st degree archaeological sites inside the borders. Firstly, it is necessary to approach the proposal from this view.

Within the scope of the project proposal the specific project areas are determined in evaluation section. The existing main street is planned to be connected with the “new” axis which is a conjunction between the great bath, harbor bath and byzantine villa as a layer of contemporary context. It is also connected to the temples region with the current street stretching from the great bath to the temples region. These axes are planned within the scope of this thesis however they do not have to be stable and should be changed according to the future information gained from new researches and excavations. Because the information in archaeological sites and historic areas are dynamic and changeable. These axes should be considered in this scope.

In this regard, the open spaces has a big role for re-integration within this proposal. For this reason, the aim of the proposal is established depending on the arrangement of open areas defined as potentials in previous section. Because the archaeological sites and remains exist in big open spaces in current urban context. And according to the results of the analyses, the limited open spaces cover more areas in nearby surrounding of archaeological remains with themselves. It is proposed to supply connections physically with open spaces by some interventions to the unqualified constructions by removals of mass and demolishment of some of them. Two existing streets, a new axis and the borders of the peninsula are the main lines of the project. As it was stated before, they are determined according to the conditions of today, existing information and the scope of this thesis. They should be flexible with the changing knowledge about the town.

These axes are defined by some components as borders such as walls or green elements .like trees Besides, difference in ground material is utilized for the presentation principles to reveal the traces from different periods. The lightening elements are also physical components of this proposal. And they are fed with the functions of the buildings nearby them. In addition to that, archaeological remains and monuments are given appropriate functions such as exhibition areas, small scale cafes or information centers. These functions supply qualified open spaces to the people which is occupants of Side or visitors to spend time in. Differently from the existed

ones, the open spaces and their functions are organized to reveal the values and visual perceptions of the cultural properties.



Figure 3. 13: The image of project proposal showing the axis and its components (prepared by the author)

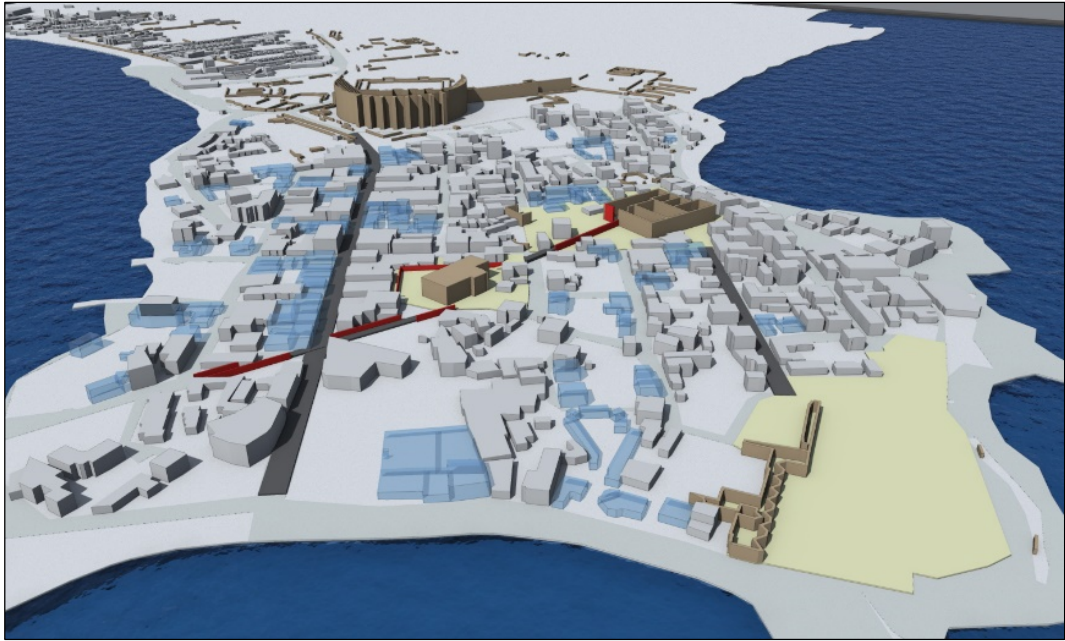


Figure 3. 14: The image of proposal (prepared by the author)



Figure 3. 15: The image of proposal (prepared by the author)

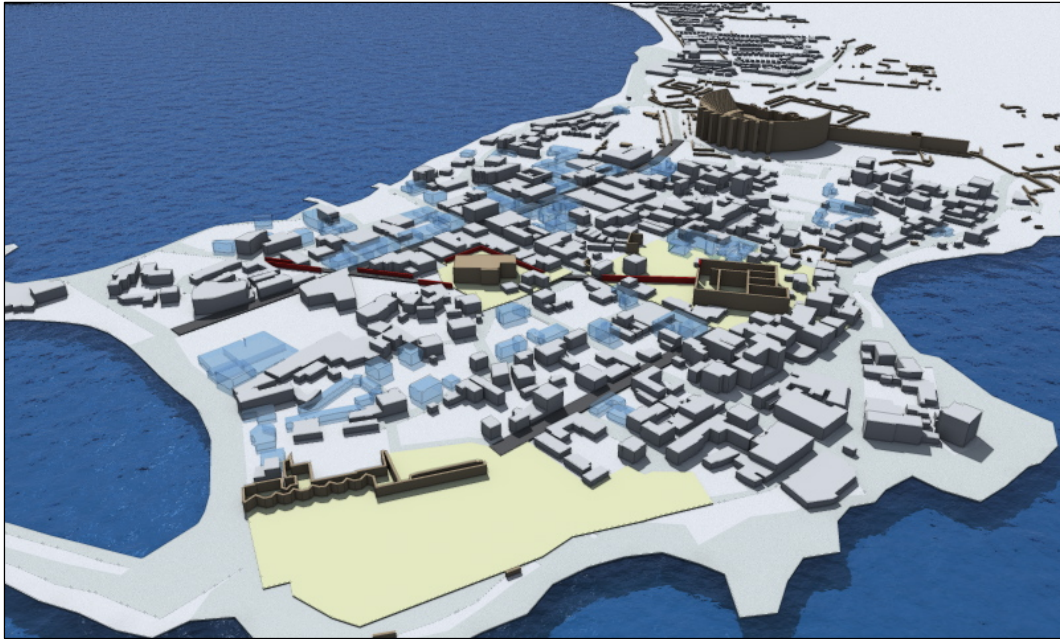


Figure 3. 16: The image of proposal (prepared by the author)



Figure 3. 17: The buildings which are planned to be removed partially or totally within the project proposal (prepared by the author)

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Towns are complex and heterogeneous organisms as a result of a collective creation process over a period of time. In this regard, urban morphology is the product of an historical development process. These all constitutes the multi-layered characteristic of the town.

The remains of the periods can be conserved and transferred to the future, as long as they can be integrated to the urban context. However, the integration of archaeological sites and remains are the main issue of conservation field. Therefore, these discussions firstly are handled in the scope of this thesis. They all help the process of accurate assessment and production of a proposal.

Knowledge of a town's history and features is an indispensable basis for the planning of any urban development and conservation. The town of Side which has significant cultural properties and be faced with integration problems is analyzed in this regard in the second step of this thesis. In order to have a comprehensive understanding of the case, analysis studies which realized in three stages. In the pre-survey step, accessible written and visual sources were gathered and analyzed before the field survey. The base maps, conservation master plan and its revisions were examined so as to create a basis for the field survey. In the field survey, the base map was updated according to the current town and photos of the site and buildings were taken systematically. Besides, in order to have detailed information about the archaeological sites, survey sheets were applied to the remains and their immediate surroundings. The physical,

visual and functional aspects are analyzed within this scope. The accessibility and physical relation of the site and its surroundings were the fundamentals of the physical integration assessment. Visual perception and visibility of the remains and the sites are inputs of the visual integration assessment. Besides, the current functions of the sites and buildings near the sites, user types and its density are essential for the functional integration aspects. The analysis of the archaeological remains and sites are done within the light of these aspects.

The evaluations of Side ancient town and analysis are defined by value assessment method. The values, problems and potentials are interpreted in both town scale and archaeological area scale within the help of information in analysis section. In this part it is easily seen that, the archaeological remains and historic buildings lost both their unity and meaning in urban context while in 1950's the modest village buildings and remains lived together in balance with open and built up areas.

After the values, problems and potentials of the town are revealed the identity areas which indicate the multi-layeredness character of the town and their problems. In analysis section, all of the archaeological remains and their surroundings such as east gate, nymphaeum, and archbishop's complex, state agora, theatre, agora bath, byzantine remains and their surroundings. However, only the identity areas which indicate the cultural significance and characteristics features of the town are presented in analysis, evaluation and integration part. In this regard, the great bath, harbor bath, temples region and their surrounding are defined as identity areas.

Within the light of analysis and evaluation step, it is decided that, some of the universal site conservation methods especially conservation master plans at 1/1000 scale may not help for the conservation and re-integration of remains in physical context. Because, preparation and application of conservation master plans in Side draw a general framework for conservation principles however, in implementation process, some architectural and urban design principles at more detailed scales should be proposed so as to be a model for integration. In this regard determination of identity

areas and considering all analysis and evaluations, a proposal is developed for re-integration. This project implicitly deal with the current status of the town and archaeological areas. It does not focus on the edifices and their structural and material problems. The proposal consider the main project areas and Selimiye village itself so as to be model for all of the others. As it is stated before, although all archaeological sites are analyzed in order to understand the physical context of them, the areas selected for project proposal are focused within the scope of thesis. On the other hand, this thesis covered just a preliminary discussion on the re-integration strategies and tools.

Accordingly, this thesis had contributions to the understanding of the urban form of Side and its change together with its causes through the historical development process. At that point, it has a specific contribution to the understanding of the gap between the 10th century to the end of the 19th century in the history of Side and to the re-formation of the Selimiye Village on ancient Side at the end of the 19th century. Another contribution of this thesis have been revealing the traces of the past in contemporary context by finding out different grids in the urban form, those of which should be considered by the archaeologists to better understand their meaning in history. The final contribution of the thesis have been the analysis and assessments of the values, potentials and problems of the fragments in relation to their historical and contemporary context in Side all of which lead to the development of principles and proposals for their re-integration with the contemporary context, specific for the case of Side.

In conclusion, although this thesis could just be an initial onset to establish a comprehensive methodology for the integration of fragmented archaeological remains and historic buildings, it revealed significant outputs and create a basis for the future studies on this issue as well as for the case of Side ancient town. However, it should be emphasized that this is an initial research and study for this proposal. This involves multifaceted complex aspects which have to be handled in a multi-disciplinary researches and further studies at different scales such as planning studies, conservation

studies and architectural projects are necessary to have a detail integration proposal. Besides, this project proposal may not be valid for all multi-layered towns. The methodology and stages can only be a model for the others because comprehensive analysis is necessary in order to produce a proposal for integration for all cities.

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APPENDIX A

DECISIONS OF REGIONAL CONSERVATION COUNCIL AND HIGH CONSERVATION COUNCIL RELATED TO SIDE AT THE SITE SCALE

Visuals are presented in the following pages.

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi: 266 - 12.3.1976

Toplantı yeri I S T A N B U L

Karar No. ve Tarihi: 8994 - 13.3.1976

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side (Selimiye) Köyünde bulunan korunması gerekli yapıların fişlerinin hazırlandığına ilişkin Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünce gönderilen 9-3-1976 tarih ve 477.2(07)1714 sayılı yazı okundu, ekleri incelendi, verilen izahat dinlendi, yapılan müzakeresi sonunda:

Manavgat İlçesi, Side köyüne ait gönderilen haritada Nekropolü vekorunması gerekli arkeolojik alanı içine alan Koruma Zonu Sını-
rının uygun bulunduğu, bu sınır içinde bulunan aşağıda adları ile yerleri belirtilmiş, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünce eski eser fişleri hazırlanmış yapı ve kalıntıların tesçil edilmesine:

- Kara Surları Yarım adanın doğusunu çevreler.
Nimphaum Sur dışında, şehir kapısının batısında
şehir kapısı Sur üzerinde ana kapı.
Direkli Cadde 1-Şehir kapısından kumla ile örtülü al-
na uzanır. (Henüz kazılmamıştır.)
2-Şehir kapısından tapınak meydanına
uzanır.
Hanan Direkli Cadde üzerinde, Agora karşısın-
Evler Direkli Caddenin her iki yanında.
Agora Şehir merkezinde.
M. Binası Agoradan denize ulaşan yolun sonunda.
Tiyatro Direkli Cadde kenarında Agoraya bitişik.
Su kemerleri

ASLI GİBİDİR.

Figure A. 1: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 266 - 12.3.1976
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 8994 - 13.3.1976

Toplantı yeri : İ S T A N B U L

- Büyük Hamam Geç devir sur kapısı ile mabedler arasında.
Men Mabedi Direkli Caddenin sonunda.
Athena ve Apollon Mabedleri ..Yarımadanın güney ucunda.
Batı Mausoleumu Deniz surlarının arkasında.
Doğu Mausoleumu Şehrin kapısı doğusundan 1.klm.mesafede.
Doğu kapısı Güneydoğu surlarının kulesi yanında.
Nekropol Surların dışında.
Büyük Bazilika Henüz kazılmamış direkli Caddenin 150m.iler-
sinde.
Üç Havuzlu Çeşme Müze binasının batısında.
Vespasianus Anıtı Tiyatro ile zafertakı arasında.
Liman Hamamı Limanın gerisinde.
Liman 1-Yarımadanın güney batısında(Büyük Liman)
2-Büyük Limanın yanında(Küçük Liman)

Murulumuzun 3-II-1975 tarih ve 8242 sayılı kararında teşgili yapılan 98 adet sivil mimarlık örneğinden bu kerre Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünce eski eser fişleri hazırlanan ve aşağıda yerleri belirtilen 23 adedinin aynen korunması gerekli eski eser olarak parsel ve kapı numaraları ile teşçiline bu kararımızda belirtilen ~~her~~ 71 adet sivil mimarlık örneğine her hangi bir inşai müdahaleden önce tekniğine uygun 1/50 ölçekli tam rölöve ve onarım tadilat projesi ile murulumuzdan özel karar istenmesinin zorunlu olduğuna,

el

ASLI GİBİDİR.

Figure A. 2: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 266 - 12.3.1976

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 8994 - 13.3.1976

Toplantı yeri : İ S T A N B U L

10 K İ Ç Partası

475	parşel	.....	(37 kapı sayılı)	—
313	"	.....	(
470	"	.....	(25 kapı sayılı)	
308	"	.....	(50 kapı sayılı)	
494	"	.....	(33 kapı sayılı)	
493	"	.....	(
469	"	.....	(22 kapı sayılı)	
490	"	.....	( 2 kapı sayılı)	
468	"	.....	(20 kapı sayılı)	
339	"	.....	(66 " ")	—
464	"	.....	( 9 " ")	
338	"	.....	(65 " ")	!
340	"	.....	(64 " ")	
463	"	.....	(10 " ")	—
332	"	.....	(56 " ")	
471	"	.....	(27 " ")	
503-504	parşel	.....	SElimiye İlkokulu	
341	parşel	.....	(63 kapı sayılı)	
477	"	.....	(39 " ")	
305	"	.....	(40 " ")	
511	"	.....	(44 " ")	
513	"	.....	(46 " ")	
391	"	.....	(

ASLIGIBİDİR
[Signature]

Figure A. 3: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 266 - 12.3.1976
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 8994 - 13.3.1976

Toplantı yeri : İ S T A N B U L

- 365 parsel
366 parsel (91 kapı sayılı)
30 K-1V B Paftası.
388 parsel (116 " ")
432 " (103/A " ")
420 " (109 " ")

Kurulumuzun 8.II.1975 tarih ve 8242 sayılı kararı ile teşçilli yapılar 98 adet yapıdan geri kalan 71 adetinin de fişihin hazırlanarak parsel ve kapı numaraları ile teşçil edilmek üzere Kurulumuza getirilmesine, evvelce 8-2-1975 tarih ve 8242 sayılı Kurulumuz kararı ile talep edilen 1/50 ölçekli " Eski SİDE Şehri Koruma Planını " en kısa süre içinde oluşturulup onaylanmak üzere Kurulumuza getirilmesinin istenmesine karar verildi.

ORHAN ALSAÇ
BAŞKAN

H.KEMALİ SÖYLEMEZOĞLU
BAŞKANVEKİLİ

Üye Akozan (Feridun)	Üye Aktepe (Münir)	Üye Akurgal (Ekrem)	Üye Alkim (Bahadır) Bulunmadı	Üye Alsaç (Orhan)
Üye Eldem (Sedad H.)	Üye Eyice (Semavi) Bulunmadı	Üye Kırzioğlu (Fahrettin)	Üye Kuban (Doğan)	Üye Kuran (Aptullah) Bulunmadı
Üye Orhonlu (Cengiz)	Üye Ogel (Semra)	Üye Söylemezoğlu (M. Kemali)	Üye Tayla (Hüsrev)	Üye Yenen (Mithat)
Üye Yüngül (Naci) Bulunmadı	Üye Kültür Müsteşarı Bilgiç (Emin)	Üye Vakıflar Genel Müdürü Çataklı (Osman)	Üye Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürü Gürçay (Hikmet)	Üye Turizm Genel Müdürü Kezer (Aydın)
Üye Planlama ve İmar Genel Müdürü Yüceyalçın (Kayhan) Bulunmadı				

BÇ. 11/1

Figure A. 4: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
GAYRİMENKUL ESERLER ve ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 344, 8.10.1982
Karar No. ve Tarihi A-3829,9,10.1982

Toplantı yeri :
İSTANBUL

26.4.1982 günlü Bakanlar Kurulu ve 14.5.1982 gün ve A- 3561 sayılı Kurulumuz kararlarına göre hazırlanmış Antik Side ye ilişkin Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Planlama ve Yatırımlar D.Bşk.nın 7.10.1982 gün ve 1509-5611 sayılı yazısı ekindeki 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma İmar Uygulama Planı revizyonu ve raporu incelendi, yapılan müzakresi sonunda;

- 1) Önerilen, 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma İmar Uygulama Planı revizyonunun prensipte uygun bulunduğunun Ancak, planda, Antik sütümlü yolu kesen hafif yolunun servis hizmetleri dışında trafiğe kapatılması ve kentin içine trafiğin sokulmamasına, otopark sorununun, kentin dışında çözülmesine,
- 2) Mizans evleri koruma sahası içinde kaldığı halde daha önce belirtilmemiş olan 3 adet parselin de koruma alanı içine alınarak istiklak edilmesine,
- 3) Üzerinde yapı olmayıp, çevreye uyumlu yapı yapılabilecek parsellerin, kişi mülkiyetinde bırakılmalarından ziyade kamu hizmetine tahsisleri hususunun yeniden irdelenmesine,
- 4) Mevcut parsellerin ifrazına izin verilmemesine,
- 5) Plan hükümlerindeki, "çatılar beşik örtüsü sisteminde olacak ve alaturka kiremit ile kaplanacaktır" maddesinin " çatı %33 eğimli ve kiremitle kaplanacaktır." biçiminde değiştirilmesine,

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./..

FA/30/ 9.11.1982

Figure A. 5: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI VE BİLİM, TURİZM VE
GAYRİMENKUL, ESKİ ESERLER ve ANITLAR
YÜKSEK KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 344, 8.10.1982
Karar No. ve Tarihi 1-3829, 9.10.1982

Toplantı yeri :
İSTANBUL

- 6) Sıde'nin Emniyetle ilgili, istenen değişikliklerin yapılması koşulu ile projenin onayına ve istinadların onanlı 1/1000 ölçekli projeye göre yapılmasına, uygulama safhasında ise 1/500 ölçekli detaylı çizimlerin de yapılması, emniyet üzere Kuruluma telifleri gerektiğine karar verildi.



Prof. ORHAN ALSAĞ

Prof. Dr. TOĞAN KOLAN

B A Ş K A N

BAŞKANVEKİLİ

Üye
Akozan (Feridun)

Üye
Aktepe (Münir)
İstisnada

Üye
Alsağ (Orhan)

Üye
Bayburtluoğlu Cevdet
İstisnada

Üye
Biler (Remin)
İstisnada

Üye
Erder (Cevat)

Üye
Kuban (Doğan)

Üye
Kuran Aptullah

Üye
Ogel (Semra)

Üye
Serdaroğlu (Ümit)

Üye
Sözen (Metin)

Üye
Tandoğan (Rifat)

Üye
Tayla (Hüsrev)

Üye
Kırmanoğlu (Fahrettin)

Üye
Kültür ve Turizm
Müsteşarı

Üye
Vakıflar
Genel Müdürü

Üye
Eski Eserler ve Müzeler
Genel Müdürü

Üye
Turizm Genel Müdürü

Üye
Planlama ve İmar
Genel Müdürü

Genel Sekreter
Galip Kırmanoğlu
İstisnada
BA/80/ 9.11.1982

Fahrettin Kırmanoğlu

Atalay TOKER

İstisnada

Figure A. 6: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü
Tescil, Planlama ve Kurullar Daire Başkanlığı

6135 - - 1-07-85

EK: 4

AN K A R A

SAYI : Müze:02.2.750.0(07)

KONU : Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi,
Selimiye (Side) Köyü, Arkeolojik
Sit Alanları içerisinde yapılacak
sonda; çalışmaları.

Telebu Emriyle 08.07.1985 de
Gelişmeler Sonunda

14.07.1985

MANAVGAT KAYMAKAMLIĞINA

- İlgi: a) Antalya Valiliği'nin 15.1.1985 tarih ve 177 sayılı, İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü değişik yazısı.
b) Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye (Side) Köyü Muhtarlığı'nın 13.2.1985 tarihli başvurusu.
c) Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Belediye Başkanlığı'nın 13.2.1985 tarih ve 3/9-36 sayılı yazısı.
d) Antalya Valiliği'nin 5.3.1985 tarih ve 1096 sayılı, İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü değişik yazısı.

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye (Side) Köyü, Arkeolojik Sit Alanları ve bu alan içerisinde bulunan taşınmazlara ilişkin ilgi yazılar incelenmiştir.

2981 sayılı "İmar ve Gecekondu Mevzuatına Aykırı Yapılara Uygulanacak Bazı İşlemler ve 6785 sayılı İmar Kanunu'nun Bir Maddesinin Değiştirilmesi Hakkında Kanun"un 6. maddesi sit alanlarının yeniden, 2863 sayılı Kanun kapsamında incelenerek değerlendirilmesini hükme bağlamıştır.

Side'deki sit alanlarının, bu Kanun hükmü uyarınca, inceleme çalışmalarının ilk aşaması Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu Üyelerinden oluşan bir komisyone mahallinde gerçekleştirilmiş olup, nekropol alanına ilişkin değerlendirmenin yapılabil-

GELEN EVRAKIN	
Tarih	11.7.1985
Kayıt No	256
Dosya No	750-



Figure A. 7: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü
Tescil, Planlama ve Kurullar Daire Başkanlığı

SAYI :
KONU :

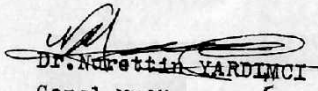
-2-

A N K A R A

mesi için ilgi yazılar ekindeki bilgi ve başvurular da gözönüne alınarak, sit alanlarında 2863 sayılı Kanun'un ilgili maddeleri doğrultusunda sondaç çalışmalarının gerçekleştirilmesi Bakanlığımızca uygun görülmüştür.

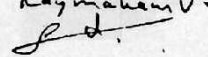
Side'de I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanları içinde yer alan nekropol alanında sondaç masrafları parsel sahiplerince karşılanmak üzere, 10.8.1984 gün ve 18485 sayılı, Resmi Gazete'de yayınlanan "Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarıyla ilgili Olarak Yapılacak Araştırma ve Kazılar Hakkında Yönetmelik" hükümleri gözönüne alınarak "Side Tiyatrosu Kazı Ekibi"ne sondaç çalışmalarının gerçekleştirilerek, hazırlanacak belgelerin Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu'nda değerlendirilmek üzere, Bakanlığımız Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'ne gönderilmesini rica ederim.

BAKAN ADINA


Dr. Nurettin YARDIMCI
Genel Müdür

D A Ğ I T I M :

- Antalya Valiliğine
- Manavgat Kaymakamlığına
- Manavgat Belediye Başkanlığına
- Side Muhtarlığına

3268
Müze Müdürlüğüne
8.7.1985
Kaymakam V.


ASLI GİBİDİR.

28.6.1985

Figure A. 8: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARI
YÜKSEK KURULU
K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 31, 18.7.1985
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 1313 18.7.1985

Toplantı yeri :
ANKARA

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye Köyü, (Antik Side Kenti) Sit Alanları ile Side Koruma ve Uygulama İmar Planı Revizyonununun 2981 sayılı Kanununun 6. Maddesi gereğince yapılan çalışma ve değerlendirme sonucunda:

-Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile uygun görülen Side Koruma ve Uygulama İmar Planı Revizyonunda Antik yapıların koruma alanları içinde kalmalarını nedeniyle kamulaştırılarak yıkılması koşulu getirilen yapıların ömürlerini tamamlayana kadar kamulaştırma ve yıkım işlemlerinin dondurulmasına, bu yapılarda eklenmiş, yenileme ve büyük onarım yapılamayacağına, koruma alanlarında kalan boş parsellerde ise yeni yapılamaya gidilemeyeceğine,

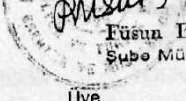
-Sütunlu yolun açılması için yapılacak kazı çalışmaları sırasında gerekli kamulaştırma işlemlerinin yapılabileceğine,

-Side Koruma ve Uygulama İmar Planı Revizyonunda kamu yararı için sağlıklı ve uygun olacak kamulaştırma ve yıkımların gerçekleştirilebileceğine,

-Yukarıda değinilen hususların dışında Side Koruma ve Uygulama İmar Planı Revizyonu Plan koşulları çerçevesinde uygulamaların gerçekleştirilebileceğine,

-Söz konusu plan revizyonu sınırları dışında kalan nekropol alanını kapsayan SİT alanlarının değerlendirilmelerinin yapılmakta olan son-
daç çalışmaları sonucunda değerlendirilebileceğine kadar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR.


Füsun ERSOY
Şube Müdürü

BAŞKAN Müsteşar KEMAL GÖKÇE	Üye Akozan (Feridun) Bulanmadı	Üye Aktan (Tahir)	Üye Çubuk (Mehmet) Bulanmadı	Üye Emre (Kutlu) Bulanmadı	Üye Karamoğaralı (Halük) Bulanmadı
Üye Öney (Gönül)	Üye Boysal (Yusuf)	Üye Tankut (Gönül)	Üye Müsteşar Yardımcısı Özkan (Gültekin)		
Üye Es. Eser. ve Müzeler Genel Müdürü Yardımcı (Nurettin)	Üye Turizm Genel Müdürü Ataman (Oktay) Bulanmadı	Üye Planlama ve İmar Genel Müdürü Ünal (Tankut)	Üye Orman Genel Müdürü Karadeniz (M. Ali) Bulanmadı	Üye Vakıflar Genel Müdürü Elbruz (Leyla)	

Figure A. 9: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARI
YÜKSEK KURULU

K A R A R

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 46, 31.7/1.8.1986
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 2549, 1.8.1986

Toplantı yeri :

ANKARA

Antalya İli,Manavgat İlçesi,Selimiye (Antik Side)Köyü'ne ilişkin Antalya Valiliği'nin 15.1.1985 gün ve 177 sayılı,5.3.1985 gün ve 1096 sayılı yazıları,Manavgat Belediye Başkanlığı'nın 13.2.1985 gün ve 36 sayılı yazısı,Side Muhtarlığı'nın 13.2.1985 günlü başvuruları ile 2981 sayılı Kanun'un 6.maddesi uyarınca sit alanlarının yeniden değerlendirilmesi amacıyla mahallinde yapılan inceleme ve sondaj kazılarının açığa çıkardığı verilerin değerlendirilmesi sonucunda;

Antalya İli,Manavgat İlçesi,Selimiye(Antik Side)Köyü,Nekropol Alanında bulunan bütün parsellerin;

a)Masrafları sahiplerince karşılanmak koşulu ile,parsellerin 100/100 oranının(tamamını)kapsayan alanlarında bilimsel kazı yapılmasının,bu parsellerde rastlanacak olan taşınmaz nitelikteki korunması gerekli kültür varlıklarının Side Müzesine nakledilmesine, taşınmaz nitelikteki korunması gerekli kültür varlığına rastlandığında konunun Yüksek Kurul'a getirilmesine,

b)Kazı yaptırmaya izin verilmeyen parsellerde inşaatla izin verilmemesine,kazı çalışmaları tamamlandıktan sonra,söz konusu alana ilişkin koruma amaçlı imar planı yapılarak uygulamaya plandan sonra geçilmesinin uygun olduğuna,

ASLI GİBİDİR



./...

ANKARA VALİLİĞİ	
Kayıt No.	Tarih:
1419	1-10 1986

Figure A. 10: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARI
YÜKSEK KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi: 46, 31.7/1.8.1986
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 2549, 1.8.1986

Toplantı yeri :

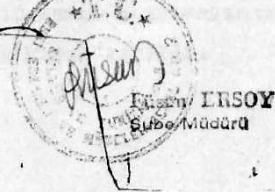
ANKARA

-2-

Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 13.3.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile belirlenen arkeolojik sit sınırlarının geçerli olduğuna,

Side Köyü yeni yerleşim alanında 31K.IV-A paftasındaki kilisenin tesciline, kilise ve koruma alanı dışındaki alanların korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlığı özelliğini taşımadığına, karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR



Prof. Dr. M. Oluş ARIK

B A Ş K A N
Müsteşar

Üye
Akozan (Feridun)

Üye
Aktan (Tahir)

Üye
Çubuk (Mehmet)

Üye
Emre (Kutlu)

Üye
Karamağaralı (Haluk)

Bulunmadı

Bulunmadı

Bulunmadı

Üye
Öney (Gönül)

Üye
Boysal (Yusuf)

Üye
Tankut (Gönül)

Üye
Müsteşar Yardımcısı

Bulunmadı

Özkan (Gültekin)

Üye
Eski Eserler ve Müzeler
Genel Müdürü

Üye
Turizm Genel
Müdürü

Üye
Yapı İşleri
Genel Müdürü

Üye
Orman Genel
Müdürü

Üye
Yakıflar Genel
Müdürü

Yardımcı (Nurettin) Ataman (Oktaç) Ünal (Tankut) Karadeniz (M. Ali) Elbruz (Leyla)
Bulunmadı

Figure A. 11: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARI
YÜKSEK KURULU
KARAR

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 2755 11/12/1986
Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 50, 10.11.12/12/1986

Toplantı yeri :

ANKARA

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye (Antik Side) Köyü Nekropol alanına ilişkin, Turizm Planlama ve Yatırımlar Dairesi Başkanlığı'nın 19.12.1986 gün ve Pl.ve Yat.Dağ.Şb.Md./078 sayılı yazısı okundu, verilen sözlü izahatlar dinlendi, yapılan müzakeresi sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye (Antik Side) Köyü Nekropol alanının mahallinde yapılacak inceleme sonucunda, surların ve kesin koruma alanı sınırlarının tespit edilmesine, Side Nekropol alanı ile çevresindeki diğer kalıntıları içeren alanlardan (Köy yerleşme alanı hariç) Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Planlama ve Yatırımlar Dairesi Başkanlığı'na hazırlanacak Turizm amaçlı imar planının Kurulumuza getirilmesine, planın uygulamaya konulmasından sonra yapılacak turistik tesislerin temel hafriyatının Müze elemanları denetiminde yapılabilmesine karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR.



Seyhan KİÇAN
Şube Müdürü

Prof.Dr.M.Ölüş ARIK

BAŞKAN
Müsteşar

Üye
Akozan (Feridun)

Üye
Aktan (Tahir)

Üye
Çubuk (Mehmet)

Üye
Emre (Kutlu)

Üye
Karamağaralı (Halûk)

Üye
Öney (Gönül)

Üye
Boysal (Yusuf)

Üye
Tankut (Gönül)

Üye
Müsteşar Yardımcısı

Özkan (Gültekin)

Üye
Es. Eser. ve Müzeler
Genel Müdürü

Üye
Turizm Genel
Müdürü

Üye
Yapı İşleri
Genel Müdürü

Üye
Orman Genel
Müdürü

Üye
Vakıflar Genel
Müdürü

Yardımcı (Nurettin) Ataman (Oktay) Ünal (Tankut) Karadeniz (M. Ali) Elbruz (Leyla)

Figure A. 12: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. :28.3.1989/13
Karar Tarihi ve No. :28.3.1989/314

Toplantı yeri : ANTALYA

Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi, Selimiye köyü, hudutları içinde kalan Antik Side Kenti arkeolojik sit alanı sınırlarının irdeleme çalışmalarına ilişkin, Yüksek Kurul'un 11.12.1986 gün ve 2755 sayılı kararı, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 23.11.1988 gün ve 10708 sayılı, 22.2.1989 gün ve 1539 sayılı yazıları okundu ekleri incelendi, yerinde yapılan incelemeler ve görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi, Selimiye Köyünde Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 13.3.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile belirlenen ve Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu'nun 1.8.1986 gün ve 2549 sayılı kararı ile uygun görülen koruma zonu sınırının ekli 1/1000 ölçekli paftalarda işaretlendiği biçimde değiştirilerek I. derece Arkeolojik Sit sınırı olarak Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'na önerilmesinin uygun olduğuna,

Ayrıca Koruma Kurulumuzun 28.3.1989 günü Side Antik Kentinde yapılan bu incelemelerde I. derece Arkeolojik sit sınırı içinde kaçak yapılanmaların hızla devam ettiği, Batı Mauseleum, sur duvarları ve diğer tarihi kalıntılara bitişik yapılanmaların olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bunlar, 2863 ve 3386 sayılı yasalar ve bugüne kadar alınmış Kurul kararlarına aykırı uygulamalardır.

Side'nin kurtarılması, korunması ve gelecek kuşaklara aktarılması tarihsel bir sorumluluktur. Bu gerçekten yola çıkarak Side Antik Kenti'nde 2863 ve 3386 sayılı Yasalar ve kurul kararlarına uymayanlar ve uygulatılmasında ihmal gösterenler hakkında gerekli yasal işlemlerin yapılması, ve konunun bu boyutlarıyla da ivedi olarak Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'nda değerlendirilmesinin önerilmesine karar verildi.

B A Ş K A N
Prof.Dr.Gündüz ATALIK

Üye
Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Ant.Müze Müdürü

Üye

Üye
Müeyesser TOSUNDAŞ
Mersin Müze Müdürü

Üye

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Prof.Dr.H.Örüm BARIŞTA

Üye
İbrahim SÖZEN
Manavgat Belediye Başkanı
(BULUNMADI)
Üye

Prof Dr. Gündüz ATALIK
Başkan


Aşık Çiğdem

Figure A. 13: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R



Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 28.3.1990/28
Karar Tarihi ve No: 28.3.1990/733

Toplantı yeri: ANTALYA

Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi, Selimiye köyü, hudutları içinde kalan Antik Side kenti arkeolojik sit alanı sınırlarına ilişkin, Antalya Koruma Kurulu'nun 28.3.1989 gün ve 314 sayılı kararı ve Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 2.2.1990 gün ve 112 sayılı kararı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi, Selimiye köyü, Antik Side kenti'ne ilişkin, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.3.1989 gün ve 314 sayılı kararı ile önerilen ve Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'nun 2.2.1990 gün ve 112 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan arkeolojik sit alanı sınırlarının kararımız eki 1/1000 ölçekli paftada belirlendiği şekilde I.derece arkeolojik sit alanı olarak tescil edilmesine,

Antik Side kenti Koruma İmar Planına ilişkin yürürlükteki tüm kurul kararlarının geçerli olduğuna,

Side Müze Müdürlüğünce 27.6.1989 günlü raporla belirlenen 2863 ve 3386 sayılı yasalara ve bugüne kadar alınmış Kurul kararlarına aykırı uygulamaların, Belediyesince ve Valilikçe derhal yaktırılmasının sağlanmasına, bu tarihten sonra yapılmış kaçak uygulamaların da Belediye, Müze Müdürlüğü ve Antalya Koruma Kurulu Büro Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca tespit edilerek, yaktırılmasının sağlanmasına, sorumluları hakkında yasal işlem yapılmasına,

Bugüne kadar alınan Kurul kararlarının Antik Side'nin korunmasına faydalık olmasına rağmen kararlara uyulmaması nedeniyle kaçak yapılmaların arttığı ve Side'nin bugünkü olumsuz görünüşüne ulaştığı, bunun önlenmesi için kararların daha dikkatle izlenmesi gerektiğine,

./..

Figure A. 14: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 28.3.1990/28
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 28.3.1990/733

Toplantı Yeri : **ANTALYA**

-2-

bu konudaki en büyük görevin ve sorumluluğun yerel idaraya düştüğüne ve ilgili sair birimlerin korumacılık ilkeleri açısından aynı inanç ve duygularla hareket etmesinin ilgililere hatırlatılmasına Yüksek Kurulun 2.2.1990 günü ve 112 sayılı kararı gereğince, karar verildi.

Ash GENİŞ.



B A Ş K A N
Prof.Dr.Gündüz ATALIK

Üye
Hüsrev TAYLA
Y.Mimar

Üye
Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Antalya Müse Müdürü

Üye
Bayram KÜÇÜK
Side Belediye Temsilcisi

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yrd.Doç.Erkan UÇKAN

Üye
Müeyesser TOSUNBAŞ
İçel Müse Müdürü

Üye

Figure A. 15: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 28.3.1990/28
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 28.3.1990/740

Toplantı yeri : ANTALYA

Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi, Antik Side (Selimiye Köyü) Nekropol alanında Side Belediye Başkanlığına yaptırılan geçici otopark ve Nimpheum'un önünden geçirilen yola ilişkin Antalya Valiliği, İl Kültür Müdürlüğü'nün 28.3.1990 gün ve 1498 sayılı yazısı, Kültür Bakanlığı, Side Müze Müdürlüğü'nün 9.3.1990 gün ve 172 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, yerinde yapılan inceleme ve görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi, Antik Side Nekropol alanında, Kurulumuzun 12.12.1989 gün ve 567 sayılı kararı ile Antik Side'nin çok yoğun olan trafiğinin çözülmesi için geçici olarak kabul edilen otopark kullanımına ilişkin vaziyet planına aykırı uygulama yapıldığı,

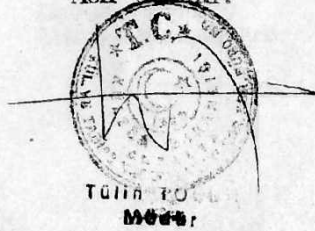
Sorgun yolu üzerindeki 284 parselden kum ve toprak alımı nedeniyle antik yapılara ait duvarların tahrip edildiği, Sorgun yolu üzerinde Kurulumuzdan izin alınmaksızın beton dökülerek spor sahası düzenlenmesi yapıldığı,

Kurulumuzun 12.12.1989 gün ve 567 sayılı kararı eki projede bulunmamasına rağmen Anitsal Nimpheum'un önünden yol geçirilerek, yol üzerindeki su kemeri ve sur duvarlarının tahrip edildiği,

Yapılmakta olan otopark düzenlemesi ile büyük plaja birbirine bağlamak amacıyla yine Kurulumuzdan izin alınmaksızın yol açıldığı, böylece yoğun kalıntıların bulunduğu ve bugüne kadar kaçak yapılaşmaların gelişmediği bu bölgeninde aynı sonuçla karşı karşıya bıraktığı Kurulumuzca yerinde tespit edilmiştir.

2863 ve 3386 sayılı yasalara ve Kurul kararlarına tamamen aykırı olan bu uygulamaların derhal durdurularak, sorumlular hakkında Valilikçe

Ash Çizimdir.



./..

Figure A. 16: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU
K A R A R

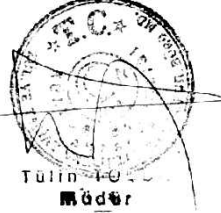
Toplantı Tarihi ve No 28.3.1990/28
Karar Tarihi ve No. 28.3.1990/740

Toplantı Yeri : ANTALYA

-2-

yasal işlem açılmasına ve sonucundan ivadilikle Kurulumusa
bilgi verilmesine karar verildi.

Ash Çiğdem.



BAŞKAN
Prof. Dr. Gündüz ATALIK

Üye
Hüseyin TAYLA
Y. Ninar

Üye

Üye
Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Antalya Müse Müdürü

Üye

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yrd. Doç. Erkan UÇKAN

Üye
Miyesser TOSUNBAŞ
İşl. Müse Müdürü

Üye

Figure A. 17: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

1

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:1,7,1992/74
Karar Tarihi ve No :1.7.1992/1493

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi,Side Antik Kentinde yapılacak trafo binası sayısının belirlenmesi için,2863 ve 3386 sayılı yasaya,onaylı Koruma İmar Planı Hükümlerine ve İmar Mevzuatına uygun olarak yapılmış binaların ve gerçek ihtiyaç sahiplerinin tespitine ilişkin,Yüksek Kurulun 2.3.1992 gün ve 245 sayılı kararı,Antalya Valiliği,İl Kültür Müdürlüğü'nün 14.5.1992 gün ve 2309 sayılı yazısı,Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 7.5.1992 gün ve 1619 sayılı,17.6.1992 gün ve 2052 sayılı yazıları gereğince hazırlanan Antalya Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarının 29.6.1992 gün ve 980 sayılı raporu okundu,ekleri incelendi,yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi,Side Antik Kenti Köyiçi mevkiinde bulunan parsellerdeki uygulamalara ilişkin Koruma Kurulumuza sunulan tesbit paftaları ve fotoğrafları,1992 Haziran ayı itibarı ile parsellerin son durumlarını gösteren belgeler ve 1984-1992 Nisan tarihleri arasında,Side Müze Müdürlüğü'nce tutulan kaçak uygulamalara ilişkin tutanak listeleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Bu değerlendirmeler sonucunda,kararımız eki belgelerden de görüldüğü gibi Side Antik Kenti Köyiçi mevkiinde yer alan parsellerden sadece 16 sında; (490,454,503,504,508,509,339,425,442,351,314-291,290,298,289,581) 2863 ve 3386 sayılı yasalara, 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı Yüksek Kurul Kararı ile onaylanan Koruma İmar Planına ve İmar Mevzuatına uygun yapılanma bulunduğu anlaşılmıştır. Ayrıca Köyiçi mevki dışında kalan bölümden otoğar tesisleri dışında kalan uygulamaların tümü izinsizdir.

Side Antik Kentinde yapılan çalışma sonucunda tespit edilen hak sahibi parsel sayısının azlığı, Antik Kentin içinde bulunduğu,çarpık yapılanma sürecinin bir göstergesidir.2.5.1992 gün ve 1435 sayılı kararımızda da belirtildiği gibi, Side Antik Kentinde yer alan parsellerde, yüzde doksanları aşan oranlarda kaçak yapılanma bulunduğu,bunun dışında Kurul Kararı ile yapılan onarım ve yeni yapılanmalarla ilgili tespitlerde ise, çoğunlukla Kurul Kararlarına uyulmayıp,değişiklik ve eklentiler yapıldığı görülmüştür.

Figure A. 18: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:1.7.1992/74
Karar Tarihi ve No :1.7.1992/1493

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Bu durumda,Side Antik Kentini olumsuz yönde etkileyen ve bu güne kadar önlenemeyen kaçak uygulamaların ivedilikle durdurulması ve kent bütünündeki sorunun çözülmesi için,Yerel Yönetimler ve Bakanlıklar arası koordinasyonun sağlanarak,çalışmaların yapılmasının gerekli olduğuna karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr.Gündüz ATALIK
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Haluk ABBASOĞLU
İMZA

Üye
Bayram KÜÇÜK
Side Belediye Tem.
İMZA

Üye
Gül ASATEKİN
Y.Mimar
Rest.Uz.
(BULUNMADI)

Üye

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yard.Doç.Erkân UÇKAN
İMZA

Üye
Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Antalya Müze Müdürü
İMZA

Üye

Figure A. 19: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 14.6.1993/99
Karar Tarihi ve No :14.6.1993/1875

Toplantı Yeri
SIDE

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi,Side antik Kenti Koruma İmar Planına ilişkin Antalya Koruma Kurulu nun 11.5.1993 gün ve 1852 sayılı kararı okundu,bu karar gereği hazırlanan plan incelendi,plan müellifinin açıklaması dinlendi,Turizm,Bayındırlık Bakanlıkları ve DLH Bölge Müdürüğü Uzmanlarının açıklamaları dinlenildi, yerinde inceleme yapıldı, bu görüşmeler sonucunda:

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi,Antik Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı değerlendirildiğinde,Yarımada için önerilen yaklaşımların genel olarak olumlu bulunduğu:

Buna göre, antik limanın yalnızca balıkçı barınağı olarak düzenlenmesi ve bu amaçla kullanılması,

Özel proje alanlarına açıklık getirilmesi ve plan kararları şekline dönüştürülmesi,

38 ve 48 nolu yapı adalarının olumlu bulunmadığı,

İmar adalarında her parselde getirilen müdahale biçimlerinin netleştirilmesi,bu düzenlemelerde etaplamalara gidilmemesi,ticaretteki 050 cm. fazla yükseklik verilmesinin uygun bulunmadığı, bu görüşlerimiz doğrultusunda yarımadadaki planın yeniden düzenlenmesine,

Antalya Koruma Kurulununun 28.3.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit alanı olarak belirlenen Batı Nekropolüne getirilen plan kararlarının I.Derece Sit Alanı kararları kapsamında değerlendirilemeyeceğine,bu nedenle Batı Nekropolünde yapılaşmaya açılmasının uygun bulunmadığına, planda korunması gerekli I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı olarak işlenmesi gerektiğine, bu görüşlerimiz doğrultusunda yeniden düzenlenecek planın Kurulumuza getirilmesine karar verildi.

Aslı Ortadındır.

BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr.Gündüz ATALIK
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Haluk ABBASOĞLU
İMZA

Üye
Turgut ŞEN
Side Belediye Başkanı
İMZA
MUHALİFİM

Aslı Ortadındır.
TUNÇOLUN
MÜDÜR

Üye
Prof.Dr.Yıldız ÖTÜKEN
İMZA

Üye

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yard.Doç.Erkân UÇKAN
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Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Antalya Müze Müdürü
İMZA

Üye

Figure A. 20: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:13.9.1993/104
Karar Tarihi ve No :13.9.1993/1961

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi, Antik Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planına ilişkin Side Belediye Başkanlığının 31.8.1993 gün ve 417 sayılı ve 31.8.1993 gün ve 416 sayılı yazısı okundu,plan müellifinin açıklamaları dinlendi,yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda,

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi,Antik Side I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırları içindeki Batı Nekropol Alanının, kuzey batısında kalan alanın III.Derece Sit Alanı olarak değiştirilmesine ilişkin Belediyesi önerisinin uygun bulunmadığı, (Olumsuz)

Kurulumuzun 14.6.1993 gün ve 1875 sayılı kararında belirlendiği gibi Batı Nekropol alanının I.Derece Sit Alanı olarak planlara işlenmesine,

Öneri Koruma İmar Planında 14.6.1993 gün ve 1875 sayılı kararda belirtildiği gibi 38 ve 48 nolu adaların kaldırılması, 430 adanın Limanın açıldığı meydana kısmının yeniden düzenlenmesine,

Plan raporunda, tescil edilmek üzere önerilen taşınmazlardan 368 ve 442 parsellerdeki taşınmazlar dışındaki 11 adet sivil mimarlık örneği yapıların tescillerinin prensipte uygun bulunduğuna,

Plan kararlarında en çok yapı büyüklüğünün belirlendiği gibi en az yapı büyüklüğünde belirlenmesine,

Parsel ölçeğinde yapılaşma kararlarının incelenmesinden sonra planın yeniden değerlendirilebileceğine karar verildi.

Ma. Glibidir.



BAŞKAN
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İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Haluk ABBASOĞLU
İMZA

Üye
Bayram KÜÇÜK
Side Belediye Tem.
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Yıldız ÖTÜKEN
(BULUNMADI)

Üye

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yard.Doç.Erkân UÇKAN
İMZA

Üye
Kayhan DORTLÜK
Antalya Müze Müdürü
İMZA

Üye

Figure A. 21: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

1

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:6.1.1994/113
Karar Tarihi ve No :6.1.1994/2093



Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi, Antik Side Koruma İmar Planına ilişkin Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 13.9.1993 gün ve 1951 sayılı kararı ve Side Belediye Başkanlığının 22.10.1993 gün ve 415 sayılı yazısı okundu,eki planlar incelendi,plan müellifinin açıklamaları dinlendi,yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi, Antik Side Revizyon İmar Planı incelendiğinde, 46a,46b ve 47 yapı adalarının kentle deniz ilişkisini koparabileceği nedeniyle, bu alandaki meydana düzenlenmesinde bu adaların ticari yeşil alan olarak değerlendirilerek yeniden düzenlenmesine

Gayri Menkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.3.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilen taşınmazlardan kararımız eki listede parsel numaraları belirlenen taşınmazların tescil kayıtlarının devam etmesine, bu listede envanter fişindeki bilgilerin 364 parseldeki yapıya ait hazırlanmasına rağmen listede 365 olarak geçen parsel numarasının 364 olarak düzeltilmesine, 505 parseldeki tescil şerhinin, bu parselde yapı bulunmaması nedeniyle kaldırılmasına, kararımız: eki listede parsel numaraları belirtilen taşınmazlarında 2863 ve 3386 sayılı Yasalar uyarınca taşınmaz kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmesine,

Kurulumuz yeni üyesi Prof.Dr. Orhan Kuntay'ca yerinde inceleme yapılmasına karar verildir.
2863 VE 3386 SAYILI YASALAR UYARINCA TESCİL KAYDI DEVAM EDECEK TAŞINMAZ-

LARIN LİSTESİ

Sıra No	Yeri	Parsel Numarası
1	Köyüçü	291
2	"	313
3	"	332
4	"	338
5	"	339
6	"	340
7	"	341
8	"	364
9	"	366
10	"	388
11	"	420
12	"	432
13	"	463
14	"	464
15	"	468
16	"	469
17	"	470
18	"	471
19	"	475
20	"	477
21	"	490
22	"	493
23	"	494-495-496
24	"	503-504
25	"	508
26	"	511
27	"	513

./.

Figure A. 22: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

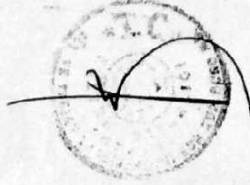
Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 6.1.1994/113
Karar Tarihi ve No : 6.1.1994/2093

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

2863 VE 3386 SAYILI YASALAR UYARINCA TAŞINMAZ KÜLTÜR VARLIĞI OLARAK TESCİL
EDİLEN TAŞINMAZLARIN LİSTESİ

Sıra No	Yeri Köyüğü	Parsel Numarası
1	"	.290
2	"	.383
3	"	.365
4	"	.414
5	"	.419
6	"	.430
7	"	.451
8	"	.474
9	"	.481-482-483
10	"	.485
11	"	.487
12	"	"

ASLI GİBİDİR.



BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr.Haluk ABBASOĞLU
(BULUNMADI)

Tülin TOLUN
Müdür

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yard.Doç.Erkan UÇKAN
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Yıldız ÖTÜKEN
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Orhan KUNTAY
İMZA

Üye
Kayhan DÖRTLÜK
Antalya Müze Müdürü
İMZA

Üye
Turgut ŞEN
Side Belediye Başkanı
İMZA

Üye

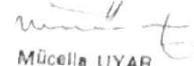
Üye

Figure A. 23: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

KURULU BAŞKANI:


Mücella UYAR
Müdür V.

Toplantı Tarihi ve No 7.6.1995/149
Karar Tarihi ve No 7.6.1995/2584

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonuna ilişkin Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 31.5.1995 gün ve 2535 sayılı kararı okundu. Side Belediye Başkanlığının 7.6.1995 gün ve 17-56 sayılı yazısı eki plan ve yönetmelik incelendi, Side İmar Müdürlüğünün açıklamaları dirlendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda,

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında 31.5.1995 gün ve 2535 sayılı kararımızla istenilen düzeltmelerin yapıldığı Kurulumuza sunulan plandan anlaşıldığından uygun bulun-
duğuna (olumlu),

Plan hükümlerine ilişkin yapılan incelemede, aşağıda tespit edilen düzeltme ve ilavelerden:

A- TANIMLAR BÖLÜMÜNÜN

-1.1.2 maddesinde "Nekropol alanı tanımının "Antik Side Kenti Dış Surları dışında kalan I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanıdır." diye düzeltilmesine,

-1.1.4 maddesinin kaldırılmasına,

-1.1.5 maddesinde Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenlemesi Yapılacak Alanların "Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planında genellikle korunması gerekli tescilli arkeolojik kültür varlıklarının çevresinde belirlenen ve bu yapıların korunması, ziyaret edilebilmesi ve incelenebilmesi için yeni yapılaşmadan arındırılarak bu planlama çalışmasının bir parçası olan 1/500 ölçekli avan projelere uygun olarak çevre düzenleme uygulama projelerinin yapılması gereken alanlardır." diye düzeltilmesine,

-1.4.3.maddesinin Yapı İnşaat Alanı tanımının "İskanı mümkün olan bütün katların alanları toplamdır. Emsal hesabında ışıklıklar, kapalı ve açık çıkmalar, kapalı merdivenler, yapıya mahreç veren zemin kat dışındaki açık koridorlar ve açık merdivenler inşaat alanına dahildir

İskanı mümkün katlar ifadesi ile, konut, işyeri, eğlence ve dinlenme yerleri gibi ikamete, çalışmaya ve eğlenmeye tahsis edilmek üzere yapılan katlar ve bunların servis mekanları kastedilmektedir." diye düzeltilmesine,

-1.4.15.maddenin basit tamir ve tadil tanımının Yüksek Kurulun 28.2.1995 gün ve 378 sayılı ilke kararına göre düzenlenmesine,

B- GENEL HÜKÜMLER BÖLÜMÜNÜN

-2.1 maddesine İmar Kanununun yanısıra 2863-3386 sayılı yasanın ibaresinin de eklenmesine,

-2.5 maddesine plan değişikliği tekliflerinde plan muellifinin de görüşü alınması ibaresinin eklenmesine,

-2.6 maddesine İmar Mevzuatına ve 2863-3386 sayılı yasaya aykırı yapılan yapılar İmar Mevzuatına uygun hale getirilebile haklarındaki yasal işlemlerin tamamlanması esastır ibaresinin eklenmesine,

-2.7 maddesinin 2.paragrafının tamamen iptal edilmesine,

-2.8 maddesine tescilli yapılar dışında yapılacak tüm yeni yapılara I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında olması nedeniyle Arkeolojik kazı yapılması olanağını sağlamak için geçici ruhsat verilmesi ibaresinin eklenmesine,

-3.1 maddesinde mevcut haliyle kurulacak Arkeolojik Sit Alanı tanımına bu alanlarda Yüksek Kurulun I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanlarına ilişkin 4.3.1988 gün ve 6 sayılı ilke kararı hükümlerinin geçerli olduğuna, bu alanlarda bugüne kadar yapılmış tüm izinsiz uygulamaların 2863-3386 sayılı yasa ve İmar Mevzuatına göre yasal işlem yapılarak Belediyesince kaldırılmasına diye değiştirilmesine,

-3.2 maddesinin Kazı Alanları başlığının öncelikli kazı alanları diye düzeltilerek tiyatronun kuzey-batısındaki alanın öncelikle araştırma yapılacak alan olarak belirlenmesine,

Bu alanda yer alan mevcut yapılaşma dondurulacaktır ibaresinin kaldırılmasına,

-3.4 maddesinin Arkeolojik Kültür Varlıkları bölümüne tiyatro-çhıra kompleksinin Kültür Bakanlığınca öncelikle onarılmasının sağlanması ibaresinin eklenmesine,

-3.5 maddesinin geleneksel kültür varlıkları başlığına tescilli yapıların onarılmasına ilişkin Yüksek Kurulun 28.2.1995 gün ve 378 sayılı ilke kararı hükümleri geçerlidir ibaresinin eklenmesine,

-3.5.4 b maddesinin iptaline,

-3.5.5 a maddesine varolan servis ekinde toplam inşaat alanı 12 m²'yi geçemez ibaresinin eklenmesine,

-3.5.5 b maddesine geleneksel yapının servis ekinin toplam inşaat alanı 12 m²'yi geçemez,

-3.5.5 d maddesine basit tamir ve tadil için Yüksek Kurulun 28.2.1995 gün ve 378 sayılı ilke kararı hükümleri geçerlidir ibaresinin eklenmesine,

Figure A. 24: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:7.6.1995/149
Karar Tarihi ve No :7.6.1995/2584

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

-Parsel ölçөгündeki sağliqlaştırmanın bugüne kadar parsellerde oluşmuş 2863-3386 sayılı yasaya, Kurul kararlarına ve imar mevzuatına aykırı uygulamaların her iki yasal mevzuata göre gereğinin yapılmasının ve bu parsellerdeki yapıların plana göre onay için müracaatının ancak parseldeki kaldırılması belirlenen yapı ve eklilerinin kaldırıldığıının Müzesi ve Belediyesince tespitinden sonra Kurulda değerlendirilebileceğii maddesinin Genel Hükümler Bölümüne yeni bir madde olarak eklenmesine,

C-KULLANIM ALANLARI İLE İLGİLİ HÜKÜMLER BÖLÜMÜNÜN

-4.2.2.maddesinin Turizm Bakanlığından yatırımcı ve işletmecii be gesi almadan (ev pansiyoncu-luğu hariç) herhangi bir turizm tesisi ve işletmesi yapılamaz diye düzeltilmesine,

-4.5.maddesinin bu alana ilişkin Koruma Kurulu kararı bulunduğundan iptaline,

D-YENİ YAPILAŞMANIN PROJELENDİRİLMESİ İLE İLGİLİ HÜKÜMLER BÖLÜMÜNÜN

-5.7.maddesinin 2.paragrafının "bu oran planda yol cephesi ticaret olarak belirlenmiş parsellerde, kullanımı ticaret olması koşulu ile yapının zemin katı ön ve arka cephesinde %40, 1.kat ön ve arka cephe-sinde ise %20'dir. zemin katta cephe yüzeyinden hiçbir şekilde dışarı taşılamaz." diye bitirilmesine,

-5.10.maddesinin 2.paragrafında güneş kolektörü ve su kazanı tesis edilemez hükmünün kaldırılarak gün ısının mimari projenin bir parçası olarak çözümlenmesi, güneş enerjisi elde etmek amacıyla çatılara konacak olan kolektörler çatı ile aynı eğimde olacak ve çatıdan maksimum 20 cm yüksek olacaktır.. Su depoları ise sokaktan ve deniz cephesinden görünmeyecek noktalara yerleştirilecektir diye düzeltilmesine,

E-AÇIK ALANLAR İLE İLGİLİ HÜKÜMLER BÖLÜMÜNÜN

-5.14.maddesine asfalt yerine parke taş kaplama diye düzeltilmesine,

-5.15.maddesine Belediye tarafından yaya bölgesi yönetmeliğinin hazırlanarak uygulanması fıkrasının eklenmesine,

-5.16.1.maddesinin geçici izinle verilen otoparkta hiçbir şekilde ilave ve hatriyat yapılamaz, bugünkü gibi geçici izinle kullanılacaktır diye düzeltilmesine,

-5.16.2.maddesinin kaldırılmasına,

F-ALTYAPI İLE İLGİLİ HÜKÜMLER BÖLÜMÜNE

-5.20.maddesi eklenerek Antalya Koruma Kurulu kararı ile geçici olarak verilen trafo yerlerinin ye-niden irdelenmesine,

Yukarıda belirtilen tüm bu hususların düzeltilerek plan ve yönetmeliğinin Belediye Meclis onayı alındıktan sonra Kurulumuza getirilmesine karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr.Haluk ABBASOĞLU
İMZA

MÜDÜR
Mücella UYAR
Müdür V.

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yard.Doç.Erkan UÇKAN
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Yıldız ÖTÜKEN
(BULUNMADI)

Üye
Prof.Dr.Orhan KUNTAY
İMZA

Üye
Yard.Doç.Dr.Gül ASATEKİN
Y.Mimar
Rest.Uz.
İMZA

Üye
Turgut ŞEN
Side Belediye Başkanı
(BULUNMADI)

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 25: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

ASLI GIBİDİR.



Toplantı Tarihi ve No:22.8.1995/153
Karar Tarihi ve No :22.8.1995/2641

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya ili,Manavgat ilçesi,Side Antik Kenti, Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonuna ilişkin Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı, Side Belediye Başkanlığının 21.7.1995 gün ve 354 sayılı yazısı ve eki 10.7.1995 gün ve 16 karar nolu Belediye Meclis Kararı okundu yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda:

Antalya ili, Manavgat ilçesi,Side Antik Kentinde Belediyesince yaptırılan ve Kurulumuzun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunarak görüşülmek üzere Belediyesine gönderilen Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planı Belediye Meclis Kararı ile uygun görülmemiştir.

Yerel Yönetimlerin en önemli görevlerinden biri planla kentleri sağlıklı olarak düzenlemek ve geliştirmek olmalıdır.

Oysa, Side Antik Kenti Ülkemizdeki sit alanlarının en ciddi ve yoğun kaçak yapılarını barındırmaktadır. Side Belediye Başkanlığının bu kaçak yapıları görevi gereği yıkmak ve yörenin plana uygun gelişimini sağlamak yerine kaçak yapılaşmayı korumak ve cesaretlendirmek yönünde karar alması üzüntüyle karşılanmaktadır.

Bütün bu sorunlara karşın hazırlanan Revize Koruma Planı Side yerleşmesinin korunması için bugünkü kısıtlı koşullar çerçevesinde Kurulumuzca olumlu bir atılım olarak değerlendirilmiş ve planın tüm hazırlık sürecinde Kurulumuz her türlü katkıyı vererek planın Side Kenti yararına işlerlik kazanabilmesini amaçlamıştır. Tüm bu süre içinde Belediye, Plan müellifi ile kurulan olumlu iletişim ortamına karşın Belediye Meclisinin Koruma Konusunu tümüyle reddeden, turizm adına tüm kültür varlıklarının yok olmasına neden olabilecek bir tavırla bugüne değin kısmen korunabilmiş Nekropol alanınıda yoğun turizme açmayı amaçlayan tavrını Koruma Kurulu kınamaktadır.

Bu durumda 14.12.1994 gün ve 2360 sayılı kararımızda belirtildiği üzere Belediye Meclisince de onanacak yeni bir revizyon planına kadar Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile onaylı Koruma İmar Planının geçerli olduğuna,

Planın kapsadığı alan içinde yapılacak her türlü müdahale için parselde var olan tüm kaçak yapıların yıkılmasından ve onaylı plana göre projelerin hazırlanmasından sonra konuların Kurulda değerlendirilebileceğine,

Side Antik Kentindeki tüm kaçak yapılara ilişkin alınan Kurul Kararlarının ivedilikle uygulanarak sonucundan Kurulumuza bilgi verilmesine karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr.Haluk ABBASOĞLU
İMZA

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Yard.Doç.Erkan UÇKAN
(BULUNMADI)

Üye
Prof.Dr.Yıldız ÖTÜKEN
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Orhan KUNTAY
İMZA

Üye
Yard.Doç.Dr.Gül ASATEKİN
Y.Mimar
Rest.Uz.
İMZA

Üye
Atilla ŞAHİN
Side Belediye Tem.
(MUHALİFİM)
İMZA

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 26: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü
Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : A.K.T.V.K.K.07.10.2.218
KONU : Antalya, Manavgat, Side Antik
Kenti Batı Nekropolü

ANTALYA

D.G.Y.Y.

İLGİ: Kültür Bakanlığı, Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünden
17.07.1996 gün ve B.16.0.KTV.0.11.00.1.732.07.11/3213 sayılı yazısı.

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kenti 1.derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı içinde kalan Batı Nekropolüne ilişkin, ilgil yazı eki başvuruda belirtilen istekler, 2863 sayılı yasa ve kurul kararları doğrultusunda Müdürlüğümüz Uzamaınca incelenmiştir.

Side Antik Kenti Çayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.03.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilmiş, Nekropolü ve korunması gerekli arkeolojik alanı içine alan koruma zonu sınırı, uygun bulunmuştur. Yine aynı kararla, bu sınır içinde kalan, antik yapı kalıntıları ve sivil mimarlık örneği evlerin de tescil edilmesi ve 1/50 ölçekli "Eski Side Şehri Koruma Planının" en kısa süre içinde oluşturulup onaylanmak üzere Yüksek Kurula iletilmesine karar verilmiştir.

Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Planlama ve Yatırımlar Daire Başkanlığınca hazırlanan "Side Koruma İmar Uygulama Planı" Yüksek Kurulun 09.10.1982 gün ve A.3829 sayılı kararı ile uygun görülüp, onayarak uygulamaya konulmuştur.

2981 sayılı "İmar ve Gecekondu Mevzuatına Aykırı Yapılara Uygulanacak Bazı İşlemler ve 6785 sayılı İmar Kanununun Bir Maddesinin Değiştirilmesi Hakkında Kanunun 6.maddesi, sit alanlarının yeniden, 2863 sayılı kanun kapsamında incelenerek değerlendirilmesini hükme bağlamıştır. Side Antik Kenti arkeolojik sit alanları bu kanun hükmü uyarınca, Yüksek Kurul üyelerinden oluşan bir komisyonca yerinde incelenmiş, Batı Nekropolüne ilişkin değerlendirilmiştir;

a) Antalya Valiliğinin 15.01.1985 gün ve 177 sayılı, İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü değişik yazısı.

b) Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye (Side) Köyü Muhtarlığının 13.02.1985 tarihli başvurusu.

c) Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Belediye Başkanlığının 13.02.1985 tarih ve 3/9-36 sayılı yazısı.

d) Antalya Valiliğinin 05.03.1985 gün ve 1096 sayılı İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü değişik yazıları ekindeki bilgi ve başvurular da gözönüne alınarak, masrafları parsel sahiplerince karşılanmak üzere Side Tiyatrosu Kazı Ekibince gerçekleştirilmesi uygun görülmüştür.

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Tel. : 0 (242) 247 87 61 - 243 21 60 Fax : 248 35 33

Figure A. 27: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü
Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : A.KT.V.1990.2.273
KONU :

ANTALYA

21.08.96 1690

- 2 -

Yukarıda sözü edilen başvurular ile 2931 sayılı kanunun 6.maddesi uyarınca, Side Antik Kenti I.derece arkeolojik sit alanı içinde kalan Batı Nekropolünde yapılan araştırma ve sondaj kazılarının açığa çıkardığı verilerin, Yüksek Kurulda değerlendirilmesi sonucunda alınan 01.08.1986 gün ve 2549 sayılı kararda, Yüksek Kurulum 13.03.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile belirlenen I.derece arkeolojik sit sınırlarının geçerli olduğuna, sondaj kazı çalışmaları tamamlandıktan sonra söz konusu alana ilişkin (Batı Nekropolüne) "Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı" yapılarak uygulamaya plandan sonra geçirilmesinin uygun olacağına karar verilmiştir.

Yüksek Kurulum 01.08.1986 gün ve 2549 sayılı kararı ile uygun görülen, arkeolojik alan koruma zonu sınırı Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.05.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile değiştirilerek I.derece arkeolojik sit sınırı olarak yeniden belirlenmiştir. Bu belirlenmede, sondaj kazı araştırmaları yapılan Batı Nekropolünün kuzey-batısı ve mousoleum (mezar anıtı), I.derece arkeolojik sit alanı içine alınmıştır.

Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 09.10.1982 gün ve A-3329 sayılı kararı ile onanan Side Antik Kenti "Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının" son yıllardaki gelişmeler nedeniyle revizyonu gündeme gelmiştir. Plan çalışmalarında Yüksek Kurulum 01.08.1986 gün ve 2549 sayılı kararı doğrultusunda Batı Nekropolü için istenilen Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı, önerilmiş ise de; Antalya Koruma Kurulu, 14.06.1993 gün ve 1875 sayılı kararında, Batı Nekropolü için getirilen öneri planın, I.derece arkeolojik sit koşullarına uymadığına, bu alanın, planda aynen korunacak I.derece arkeolojik sit alanı olarak işlenmesine karar vermiştir. Aynı Kurul, Batı Nekropolünün kuzeybatısında kalan alanın III.derece arkeolojik sit alanı olarak değiştirilmesine ilişkin Belediyesinin sunduğu öneriyi 13.09.1993 gün ve 1961 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulmamıştır.

Side Belediyesince yaptırılan ve Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulunun 07.06.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunarak görüşülmek üzere Belediyesine gönderilen "Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planı" da Belediye Meclisince uygun görülmüştür.

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Figure A. 28: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü
Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : A.KT.V.K.K. 07.10.2.218
KONU :

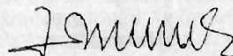
ANTALYA

21.08.96 1690

- 3 -

Antalya Koruma Kurulu, Side Belediye Meclisince alınan karar üzerine, Yüksek Kurulum 09.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile onaylı "Side Koruma İmar Planının" Belediye Meclisince onanacak yeni bir revizyon planına kadar geçerli olduğuna, 22.08.1995 gün ve 2641 sayılı kararı ile karar vermiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz ve rica ederim.


Necip ALTINIŞIK
Müdür V.

EK: 1 adet kroki
10 adet karar örn.
8 adet resim

DAĞITIM

Gereği için :

- Kültür ve Tab.Var.Kor.Gn.Md.

Bilgi için :

- Side Belediye Bşk. (EK KONMADI)
- Erdoğan BARUT (EK KONMADI)
Doğan Hotel
Side

20.AĞU.1996 Memur : Ö.DANACI
21.AĞU.1996 Arkeolog : A.ÖNCE

Adres : Kaleiçi Kılıçarslan Mah. Zafer Sok. No. 6 ANTALYA

Figure A. 29: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:25.03.1998/207
Karar Tarihi ve No :25.03.1998/3771

ASLİ KÜLTÜR B. KURULU
H. BÜTENE BAYKAL
Müdür V.
Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kenti, Revize Koruma İmar Planına ilişkin, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı ve 22.8.1995 gün ve 2641 sayılı karar, Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 12.2.1998 gün ve 690 sayılı ve 11.2.1998 gün ve 633 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri incelendi, Kurul üyeleri tarafından yerinde incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kenti, Revize Koruma İmar Planı Kurulumuzun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı karar ile plan yönetmeliğinde yapılan değişikliklerle uygun bulunmuş ve plan yönetmeliğindeki bu düzeltmelerin yapılarak, Belediye Meclis kararı ile birlikte onaylanmak üzere Kurulumuza gönderilmesi istenmiştir. Ancak Side Belediye Meclisinin 10.7.1995 gün ve 16 sayılı karar ile sözkonusu plan uygun bulunmamış, Arkeolojik Sit alanını da kapsayan (Nekropol Alanı) yani bir Turizm imar planından sonra ikisinin birlikte yeniden inceleneceği belirtilmiştir.

Side Belediyesi tarafından Side Revize Koruma Amaçlı imar planının uygun bulunmaması üzerine Antalya Koruma Kurulu 22.8.1995 gün ve 2641 sayılı karar almıştır. Bu kararda revize planın Belediye Meclisince uygun bulunmaması nedeniyle Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu tarafından 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3823 sayılı karar ile onaylanan Koruma İmar Planının geçerli olduğuna ve bu plan doğrultusunda uygulama yapılması gerektiğine karar verilmiştir.

Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planının Belediye Meclisince uygun bulunmaması üzerine, Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nce Hukuk Müşavirliği görüşü alınmış ve sözkonusu görüşün Antalya Koruma Kurulunda değerlendirilmesi istenmiştir. Hukuk Müşavirliği yazısında; 2863-3386 sayılı yasanın özel bir yasa olduğunu, öncelikle uygulanacağını, bu yasanın 17.maddesine göre de Koruma Kurullarınca uygun bulunan değişiklik teklifleri bu tebligattan en geç bir ay içerisinde Belediye Meclisince karara bağlanacağı, karar alınmadığı takdirde, Belediye Meclisi kararına lüzum kalmaksızın Koruma kurullarınca karara bağlanan hususlarda değişiklik teklifi kesinleşir denildiğinden, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı karar ile onaylanan revizyon koruma imar planının kesinleştiği belirtilmektedir.

Buna göre Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı karar ile uygun bulunan Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planının bu kararımızda plan hükümlerinde yapılan değişikliklerle birlikte yürürlüğe girmesine, uygulamanın plan, plan hükümleri ve kararımız doğrultusunda yapılmasına karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Yard.Doç.Erkan UÇKAN
İMZA

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI

Üye
Prof.Dr.Yıldız ÖTÜKEN
İMZA

Üye
Doç.Dr.Gül ASATEKİN
(BULUNMADI)

Üye
Prof.Dr.Sencer ŞAHİN
İMZA

Üye
Turgut SEN
Side Belediye Bşk.
(Muhafifim)
İMZA

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 30: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

MUHALEFET ŞERHİ

Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 25.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararına muhalifim. Şöyle ki:

Kurul'un Revize İmar Planı hakkındaki 7/6/1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı Side Belediyemize 23.06.1995 gün ve 1252 sayılı yazısı ekinde gönderilmiştir.

Bunun üzerine Belediye Meclisi olağanüstü toplanarak 10.7.1995 gün ve 16 Nolu 6 sahifeden oluşan kararı vermiş ve bu karar, Başkanlığımızın 21.07.1995 gün ve 17-56/354 sayılı yazısı ekinde Kuruluza gönderilmiştir.

Görüldüğü gibi, 3386 sayılı yasa ile değişik 2863 sayılı yasanın 17 nci maddesinde öngörülen bir aylık süre içerisinde revize İmar Planı hususunda karar almış ve gereği yapılmak üzere hem Kuruluza hem de Kültür Bakanlığına gönderilmiştir.

6 sahifelik Meclis kararımızda söz konusu revize Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planını neden ve de "şimdilik" kaydı ile uygun bulmadığımız Plan Lejandındaki ve Plan Hükümlerindeki rakamlar ve harflerde gösterilmek suretiyle açıklanmıştır. 21.07.1995 günü yazımızın son bölümünde de:

"Ekteki kararımızda açıklanan görüşler ve nedenler doğrultusunda İMAR PLANI tamamlandığında Belediyemize gönderilmesi" istenilmiştir.

Muhalf kaldığın kararda Gn.Md.lük Hukuk Müşavirliğinin görüşüne itibar edildiği açıklanmaktadır. Hukuk Müşavirliğinin görüşü içerisinde Belediyemiz Meclisinin 10.07.1995 gün ve 16 nolu kararından söz edilmediğine göre "böyle bir karardan haberdar olmadığı" ve neticeten- bu yüzden olumsuz görüş bildirildiği kanımna varılmaktadır.

Bu ve Meclis kararımızda açık-seçik yer alan iyileştirme ve düzeltmeler yapılmadan "bu hususta bir ay içerisinde herhangi bir Meclis kararı alınmadığından bahsile" Kurulunuzun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan revizyon koruma imar planının "tesinleştirilmesine" karar verilmesine muhalifim, karşıyım.
25.3.198

Turgut ŞEN
Side Belediye Bşk.
İMZA

ASLI GİBİDİR.



Figure A. 31: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü
Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : A.K.T.V.K.K.07.10.2.1
KONU : Antalya,Manavgat,Side Antik
Kenti Revize Koruma İmar Planı

ANTALYA

25.06.98 1446

D.G.Y.Y.

İLGİ: Kültür Bakanlığı, Hukuk Müşavirliğinin 11.6.1998 gün ve 1146 sayılı yazısı ve eki.

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesinde Side Belediye Başkanlığı tarafından Bakanlığımıza aleyhine, Antalya 2.İdare Mahkemesinde 1998/348 esas nolu dosya ile açılan davaya ilişkin ilgi yazı eki ara karar ile savunmaya esas olacak bilgi ve belgelerin istendiği ilgi yazı incelenmiştir.

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kenti Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırları ilk olarak Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.3.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile belirlenmiştir. Bu kararda "Eski Side Şehri Koruma Planının en kısa sürede oluşturulup onaylanmak üzere Kurula getirilmesi" istenmiştir. (EK: 1) Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığınca hazırlanan 1/1000 ölçekli Antik Side Koruma ve Uygulama Planı, uygulama raporu, imar yönetmeliği Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 12.5.1978 gün ve A-1109 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunmuş, Side Kaleiçi ve dışındaki nekropol alanındaki yapılanmanın kesinlikle sakıncalı olduğu belirtilmiştir. (EK: 2) Daha sonra bu plan 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı karar ile revize edilmiştir. (EK: 3)

2981 sayılı kanunun 6.maddesi uyarınca sit alanlarının yeniden değerlendirilmesi amacıyla Side Antik Kentinde yapılan inceleme ve sondaj kazılarının açığa çıkardığı veriler Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulunun 1.8.1986 gün ve 2549 sayılı kararı ile değerlendirilmiştir. Bu kararda "Side Antik Kenti, Nekropol Alanında bulunan bütün parsellerde bilimsel kazı yapılması, kazı çalışmaları tamamlandıktan sonra, sözkonusu alana ilişkin Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı yapılarak uygulamaya plandan sonra geçilmesinin uygun olduğu, Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.3.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile belirlenen Arkeolojik Sit sınırlarının geçerli olduğu" belirtilmiştir. (EK: 4)

Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Turizm Planlama ve Yatırımlar Dairesi Başkanlığının 19.12.1986 gün ve 78 sayılı yazısı ile hazırlanacak planlara esas olacak hususların 1.8.1986 gün ve 2549 sayılı kararda kesinlik taşımadığından Nekropol Alanı ve Selimiye Yeni Yerleşme Alanı sit alanlarına ilişkin tespitlerin yeniden gözden geçirilerek, halihazır üzerine işlenmesi istenmiştir. (EK: 5)

Bu yazı doğrultusunda Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 11.12.1986 gün ve 2755 sayılı kararı ile "Side Nekropol alanının mahallinde yapılacak inceleme sonucunda; surların ve kesin koruma alanı sınırlarının tespit edilmesi, Side Nekropol alanı ile çevresindeki diğer kalıntıları içeren alanlardan (köy yerleşme alanı hariç) Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Planlama ve Yatırımlar Dairesi Başkanlığınca hazırlanacak Turizm Amaçlı İmar Planının Kurulumuzaya getirilmesi" belirtilmiştir. (EK: 6)

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Figure A. 32: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü
Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : A.K.T.V.K.K.07.10.2.1
KONU :

ANTALYA

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Bu karar üzerine mahallinde Genel Müdürlük uzmanları ve Antalya Müze Müdürlüğü uzmanlarından oluşan bir ekip inceleme yapmış ve bu incelemeye ilişkin hazırlanan çalışmalar Antalya Koruma Kurulunda değerlendirilmiş ve 28.3.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırları genişletilerek 1/1000 ölçekli paftalarda belirlenmiş, Antik Side Kenti Koruma İmar Planına ilişkin yürürlükteki tüm kurul kararları geçerli kabul edilmiştir. (EK: 7)

Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Planının, Side Kentindeki yoğun gelişmeler nedeniyle revizyonu gündeme gelmiştir. Side Belediyesi, Side Koruma Planı Revizyonunu yaptırmak amacıyla ihale açmış ve iştirakçilerden Kale Mimarlık-Mühendislik Ticaret Limited Şirketi adına Eren Kale'ye ihale ederek, sözleşme yapmış, sözleşmenin bir örneğini 21.2.1992 gün ve 567 sayılı yazısı ile Müdürlüğümüze iletmiştir. (EK: 8)

Hazırlanan Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Antalya Koruma Kurulunda ilk olarak 11.5.1993 gün ve 1852 sayılı karar ile görüşülmüş ve gerekli düzeltmelerin yapılması, Turizm ve Bayındırlık Bakanlıklarının ve DLH'nın görüşlerinin alınması istenerek yerinde inceleme kararı alınmıştır. (EK: 9)

Bu karar doğrultusunda Kurul üyelerinin yerinde yaptığı inceleme sonucu 14.6.1993 gün ve 1875 sayılı karar alınmış, Turizm ve Bayındırlık Bakanlıkları ve DLH Bölge Müdürlüğünün açıklamaları değerlendirilmiş, planda yarımada için önerilen yaklaşımlar genel olarak olumlu bulunmuş, düzeltmeler yapılması istenmiş, Batı Nekropolünün yapılaşmaya açılması uygun bulunmamış ve Planda Korunması Gerekli I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı olarak belirlenmesinin gerekli olduğu belirtilmiştir. (EK: 10)

Side Belediyesi bu karar üzerine 31.8.1993 gün ve 417 sayılı yazısı ile Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı kapsamında bulunan sit alanı içindeki Batı Nekropol alanının kuzeybatısında kalan kentin dış surlarının dış kısmını içeren alanın konumuna uygun olarak sit derecesinin değiştirilmesini istemiştir. (EK: 11)

Bu talep, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 13.9.1993 gün ve 1961 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunmamıştır. (EK: 12) 6.1.1994 gün ve 2093 karar ile de Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.3.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilen kültür varlıklarına ilişkin liste onaylanmış, (EK: 13) 14.12.1994 gün ve 2360 sayılı kararlar Belediye Meclisince onaylanacak yeni bir Revizyon Planına kadar Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun onayladığı Koruma İmar Planının geçerli olduğu belirtilmiştir. (EK: 14) 31.5.1995 gün ve 2535 sayılı kararda da düzeltmeler yapılarak Nekropol alanının tek başlıkta I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı olarak plana işlenmesi gerektiği belirtilmiştir. (EK: 15)

Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında gerekli düzeltmeler yapıldığı anlaşıldığından Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile Koruma Planı uygun bulunmuş, plan hükümlerinde düzeltme ve ilave yapılmıştır. (EK: 16)

Ancak Antalya Koruma Kurulunca uygun bulunan bu plan, Side Belediye Meclisinin 10.7.1995 gün ve 16 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunmamış, Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planının yeniden ele alınıp, iyileştirmeler yapıldıktan ve mevcut hali ile korunacak Arkeolojik Sit Alanını kapsayan Turizm İmar Planının yapılmasından sonra iki planın birlikte yeniden inceleneceği belirtilmiştir. (EK: 17)

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Figure A. 33: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü
Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını
Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : A.K.T.V.K.K.07.10.2.1
KONU :

ANTALYA

- 3 -

25.06.98 1446

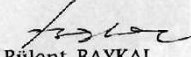
Side Belediyesi tarafından Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının uygun bulunmaması üzerine Antalya Koruma Kurulu 22.8.1995 gün ve 2641 sayılı kararı almıştır. Bu kararda "Planlama süresi boyunca Side yerleşmesinin korunması için Belediye, Plan Mülhifi ile kurulan olumlu iletişim ortamına karşın Belediye Meclisinin koruma konusunu tümüyle reddeden, turizm adına tüm kültür varlıklarının yok olmasına neden olabilecek bir tavırla kısmen korunabilmiş Nekropol alanını turizm açmayı amaçlayan tavrı kınanmış, Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Koruma İmar Planının geçerli olduğu, planın kapsadığı alan içerisinde yapılacak her türlü müdahale için parselde var olan tüm kaçak yapılarla ilişkin alınan kurul kararlarının ivedilikte uygulanarak Kurulumuza bilgi verilmesi istenmiştir. (EK: 18)

Side Belediye Başkanlığı 2.10.1997 gün ve 1.10/365 sayılı yazısı ile Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünden "Turizm Amaçlı Koruma İmar Planı" yaptırmak için yetki ve izin istemiştir. (EK: 19) Side Belediyesinin bu talebi Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünce değerlendirilmiş ve Hukuk Müşavirliğinin görüşü istenmiştir.

Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 12.2.1998 gün ve 690 sayılı yazısı ekinde gönderdiği Hukuk Müşavirliğinin makam onaylı görüşlerini içeren 20.1.1998 gün ve 287 sayılı yazısı doğrultusunda Side Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planının yeniden Antalya Koruma Kurulunda görüşülerek karara bağlanması istemi Antalya Koruma Kurulunda görüşülmüştür. (EK: 20)

Antalya Koruma Kurulu 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararında; "Hukuk Müşavirliğinin yazısında; "2863-3386 sayılı yasanın özel bir yasa olduğunu, öncelikle uygulanacağını, bu yasanın 17.maddesine göre de Koruma Kurullarınca uygun bulunan değişiklik teklifleri bu tabligattan en geç bir ay içerisinde Belediye Meclisine karara bağlanacağı, karar alınmadığı takdirde, Belediye Meclisi kararına lüzum kalmaksızın koruma kurullarınca karara bağlanan hususlarda değişiklik teklifi kesinleşir denildiğinden, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan revizyon koruma imar planının kesinleştiğinin belirtildiğini" belirtmiş, buna göre Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planının, plan hükümlerinde yapılan değişikliklerle birlikte yürürlüğe girmesine, uygulamaların plan, plan hükümleri ve karar doğrultusunda yapılmasına karar vermiştir." (EK: 21)

Bilgilerinize arz ederim.


H.Bülent BAYKAL
Müdür V.

EK: 1. Yazıda geçen ekler
2. Side 1/1000 ölçekli
revize koruma imar planı
ve plan hükümleri

DAĞITIM

Gereği için :

- Hukuk Müşavirliği

Bilgi için :

- Kültür ve Tab.Var.Kor.Gn.Md.

(EK: 2 KONMADI)

25.HAZ.1998 Memur : Ö.DANACI

...HAZ.1998 Şhr.Plın. : M.GÜL

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Figure A. 34: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No: 23.7.1999/235
Karar Tarihi ve No : 23.7.1999/4303

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

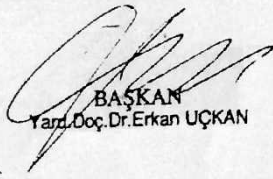
Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanına yönelik hazırlanan ve Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan ve 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla yürürlükte olduğu belirtilen Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planına ilişkin, Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 16.6.1999 gün ve B.16.0.KTV.0.65.00.02.721/2860 sayılı yazısı, Antalya Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarının raporu okundu, dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

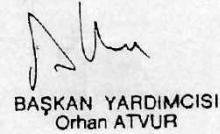
Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye Köyünde bulunan ve Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.3.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilen Side Antik Kenti 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma ve Uygulama Planı Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığınca hazırlattırılarak Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 12.5.1978 gün ve A-1105 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunmuş, Nekropol alanında yapılaşmanın kesinlikle sakıncalı olduğu belirtilmiştir.

Side Köyündeki antik yapı kalıntıları ve etrafının tescilli yapılar ile korunarak boş parsellere "Çevreye Uyumlu Yeni Yapı" kararı da getiren Revize İmar Planı da Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunarak, günümüze kadar uygulanmıştır.

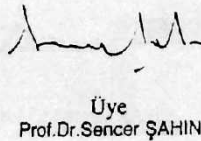
Planlama sınırını ile sit sınırlarındaki uyumsuzluk nedeniyle Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.3.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırları genişletilerek, yeniden belirlenmiş ve bu kararda, Antik Side Kenti Koruma İmar Planına ilişkin yürürlükteki tüm Kurul kararlarının geçerli olduğu belirtilmiştir.

Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Planının, Side Kentindeki yoğun gelişmeler nedeniyle revizyonu gündeme gelmiş ve Side Belediyesi tarafından Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının Revizyon çalışmalarına başlandığının bildirilmesi üzerine, Side Antik Kenti Koruma Planı sözleşmesi, Antalya Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca incelenmiş ve Antalya Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğü'nün 29.5.1992 gün ve 943 sayılı yazısı ile Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğü'nden bu alanın özel konumu nedeniyle planlama alanı olarak belirlenen I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanındaki plan kararlarının 2863-3386 sayılı yasa ve ilke kararları ile çelişmemesi için nasıl bir kullanım kararı dizisi içinde planlanacağına açıklanması istenmiştir.


BAŞKAN
Yard. Doç. Dr. Erkan UÇKAN


BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Orhan ATVUR

Üye
Prof. Dr. Yıldız ÖTÜKEN
(BULUNMADI)


Üye
Prof. Dr. Sencer ŞAHİN

Üye
Atilla ŞAHİN
Side Belediye Tem.

Üye

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 35: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C
KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA KURULU

ASLI GİBİDİR

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No:23.7.1999/235
Karar Tarihi ve No :23.7.1999/4303

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

- 2 -

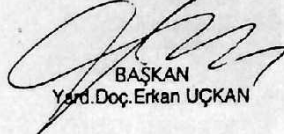
Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 2.10.1992 gün ve 2183 sayılı yazısında Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı için yapılacak planlama çalışmalarında, ilkelere saptanması, plan aşamalarının ve uygulamalarının denetlenmesine ilişkin yetkilerin Antalya Koruma Kurulunda olduğunu ve planın 2863-3386 sayılı yasa doğrultusunda değerlendirilmesi gerektiğini belirtmiştir.


Side Köyüçünde bulunan Arkeolojik kalıntılara gelebilecek fiziksel zararın önlenmesi, korunması, algılanabilirliklerinin ve ulaşılabilirliklerinin sağlanması, sivil mimarlık örneklerinin korunması ve yaşatılması, parsel ölçeğinde de bugüne kadar yapılmış yapıların irdelenerek emsale uygun hale getirilmesi ve sağlıklılaştırılması amaçlayan, Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planı 1993-1999 yılları arasında Kurulumuzda müteakip defalar ayrıntılı olarak değerlendirilmiş ve yerinde incelenmiştir.

Buna göre, Side Antik Kenti, Köyüçü Mevkii, I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı için hazırlanan plan yeni bir plan olmayıp, Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 9.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı karar ile uygun bulunan, bu tarihten beri uygulanan ve tescilli yapılar dışında boş parsellere de "Çevreye Uyumlu Yeni Yapı Yapılabilecek Parseller" kararı getiren bir planın revizyonu niteliğinde değerlendirilerek yukarıda açıklanan hususlar doğrultusunda, Kurulumuzun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan, ancak Side Belediye Meclisince uygun bulunmaması üzerine Kültür Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliği görüşleri doğrultusunda Kurulumuzun 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı karar ile yürürlüğe konan Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planı ile Plan Hükümlerinin geçerli olduğuna,

Bugüne kadar alınan Kurul kararlarının, hazırlatılan planların Side Antik Kentinin korunmasına yönelik olmasına rağmen, Kurul kararlarına uyulmaması sonucunda kaçak yapıların artarak Antik Kentin bugünkü olumsuz görünüşüne ulaşması nedeniyle bu olumsuzlukların önlenmesinin Koruma Kurulu kararlarının uygulanması ile aşılacağı, bu hususların izlenmesi ve uygulanmasındaki birinci derecede sorumlu kuruluş olan Yerel Yönetime hatırlatılmasına,

Bu bağlamda, Kurulumuzun 28.3.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı, 22.8.1995 gün ve 2641 sayılı kararlarında da belirtildiği gibi 2863-3386 sayılı yasalara ve Kurul kararlarına aykırı uygulamaların ivedilikle, Belediyesince kaldırılması gerektiğine karar verildi.


BAŞKAN
Yrd. Doç. Erkan UÇKAN


BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Orhan ATVUR

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Üye
Atilla ŞAHİN
Side Belediye Tem.

Üye

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 36: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 10.11.2006/39
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 10.11.2006/1278

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kentinde, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.3.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile belirlenen I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında sit alanı derece değişikliği önerilerek, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan planda plan tadilatı yapımına ilişkin Side Belediye Başkanlığı İmar İşleri Müdürlüğünün 11.9.2006 gün ve 553 sayılı yazısı okundu, dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Antik Kentinde, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.3.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile belirlenen I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında sit alanı derece değişikliği önerilerek, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan planda plan tadilatı yapılmasının, Doğu Nekropol alanında kazı çalışması veya kapsamlı bir arkeolojik belgeleme yapılmadığı, yüzeydeki mevcut yapı kalıntıları ile de bu alanın Side Antik Kenti bütününe bir parçası olduğundan sit alanı derece değişikliği ve buna bağlı plan tadilatı önerisinin uygun bulunmadığına (Olumsuz), bu alanda Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan planın geçerli olduğuna karar verildi.



BAŞKAN
Prof.Dr.Haluk ABBASOĞLU
İMZA

H.Bülent BAYKAL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
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İMZA

Üye
Dr.Zekeriya ŞİMŞİR
İMZA

Üye
Osman DELİKKULAK
Side Belediye Bşk.
(Muhalifim)
İMZA

Üye
Side Müze Md.
(BULUNMADI)

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 37: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T. C.
KÜLTÜR ve TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA
YÜKSEK KURULU

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 74 03.04.2007 Toplantı Yeri
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 726 03.04.2007 ANKARA

KARAR

Side Belediyesince hazırlanan Side- Selimiye Köyü Doğu Nekropol Alanı Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu ve buna dayanarak sit alanı derece değişikliği önerisinin Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 10.11.2006 tarih ve 1278 sayılı kararı ile reddedilmesi üzerine Side Belediye Başkanlığınca Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kuruluna yapılan itirazın değerlendirilmesi sonucunda;

Nekropol alanlarının, 2863 sayılı Kanunun 6 ncı maddesi kapsamında korunması gerekli kültür varlıklarından olması,

Yüzeydeki mevcut yapı kalıntıları ile Side Antik Kenti bütününe bir parçası olduğu anlaşılan Doğu Nekropol alanında kazı çalışması veya kapsamlı bir arkeolojik belgeleme yapılmamış olması,

Sit derece değişikliğinin talebinin bilimsel gerekçelere dayanmaması, alandaki mevcut izinsiz yapılaşmaya dayanılarak önerilmesi,

hususları göz önüne alındığında, Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunca alınan 10.11.2006 tarih ve 1278 sayılı kararın uygun olduğuna,

Doğu Nekropol alanında onaylı Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında yer alan geçici otopark, izinsiz yapılan futbol sahaları ve tribünleri ile arkeolojik sit alanını olumsuz etkileyen Fen İşleri yapılarının kaldırılarak sit alanı dışına taşınması gerektiğinin belediyesine bildirilmesine,

karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
İSEN (Prof. Dr. Mustafa)
Müsteşar

Üye ÖZBİLGİÇ (M.Ruhi) Başbakanlık Müsteşar Yardımcısı	Üye KAÇDIOĞLU (Hikmet) Kültür ve Turizm Bak. Müsteşar Yardımcısı V.	Üye DÜZGÜN (Orhan) Kültür Varlıkları ve Müz. Gn.Md.	Üye AYDEMİR (Şenol) Yatırım ve İşletmeler Gn. Md.	Üye AKTEPE (Köksal) Bayındırlık ve İskan Bak. Teknik Araştırma ve Uygulama Gn.Md.
Üye KURTULMUŞLU (Mustafa) Çevre ve Orman Bak. Orman Gn. Md. Yrd.	Üye TANYOLAÇ (Ahmet) Vakıflar Gn.Md.Yrd.	Üye KAVAKLI (Nevzat) Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bak. Maden İşleri Gn.Md. Yrd.	Üye YALINKILIÇ (Prof.Dr. Mustafa) Çevre ve Orman Bak. Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Gn.Md.	
Üye GÖK (Prof. Dr. Tamer)	Üye GÜNDOĞDU (Prof. Dr. Hanıza)	Üye TAPAN (Prof. Dr. Mete)	Üye KAHYA (Doç. Dr. Yegan)	
Üye FENDOĞLU (Prof. Dr. Hasan T.)		Üye BELLİ (Prof. Dr. Oktay)		

Figure A. 38: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 22.01.2008/63
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 22.01.2008/2156

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Turizm Alanı kapsamında kalan Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 7.6.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planının onay süreci ve revizyonuna ilişkin mülga Kültür Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliğinin 20.1.1998 gün ve 287 sayılı yazısı, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı, 23.7.1999 gün ve 4303 sayılı kararları, Yatırım ve İşletmeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 5.12.2007 gün ve 203650 sayılı yazısı, okundu, ekleri ile dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Turizm Alanı kapsamında kalan Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planına ilişkin Yatırım ve İşletmeler Genel Müdürlüğünün ilgi yazısında Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planına ilişkin kararın geçen süre göz önüne alındığında geçerli olup olmadığı, planda revizyona ihtiyaç duyulup duyulmadığı ve söz konusu alana ait 1/5000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı Nazım İmar Planının bulunmadığı hususlarının değerlendirilmesi istenmiştir.

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Turizm Alanı kapsamında kalan Side Antik Kenti sınırları ilk olarak Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.03.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilmiş, bu kararla aynı zamanda Eski Side Şehri Koruma Planının en kısa sürede oluşturulması istenilmiştir.

Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığınca 1/1000 ölçekli olarak hazırlanan Antik Side Şehri Koruma ve Uygulama İmar Planı, uygulama raporu, imar yönetmeliği Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 12.05.1978 gün ve A-1109 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunmuş, daha sonra bu plan 09.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararla revize edilmiştir.

Onaylanan Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının Side kentindeki yoğun gelişmeler nedeniyle revizyonu gündeme gelmiş ve revizyon çalışmaları başlatılmıştır.

Bu çalışmalar sırasında Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.03.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararıyla sınırları son şeklini alan I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırlarında değişiklik yapılması önerileri uygun bulunmamış, daha sonra özellikle Batı Nekropolü olarak adlandırılan kısımda sit sınırlarıyla ilgili İdare Mahkemesinde açılan davalar da Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı lehine sonuçlanmıştır.

Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı plan revizyonu Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 07.06.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunmuştur.

Antalya Koruma Kurulunca uygun bulunan planın Side Belediye Meclisince onaylanmaması sonrası Belediyenin bu alanda "Turizm Amaçlı Koruma İmar Planı" yaptırmak için Bakanlıktan yetki istemesi üzerine mülga Kültür Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliğinin makam onaylı görüşlerini içeren 20.01.1998 gün ve 287 sayılı yazısında;

2863 sayılı yasanın özel bir yasa olduğu ve öncelikle uygulanması gerektiği, o dönem yürürlükteki yasanın 17. maddesine göre, Koruma kurullarınca uygun bulunan değişiklik tekliflerinin bu tebligattan en geç bir ay içerisinde Belediye Meclisince karara bağlanacağı, karar alınmadığı takdirde Belediye meclisi kararına lüzum kalmaksızın Koruma Kurullarınca karara bağlanan hususlarda değişiklik teklifinin kesinleşeceği belirtilmiştir.



Figure A. 39: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 22.01.2008/63
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 22.01.2008/2156

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

- 2 -

Hukuk Müşavirliğinin söz konusu görüşü doğrultusunda da Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.03.1998 gün ve 3771, 23.07.1999 gün ve 4303 sayılı kararlarıyla Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 07.06.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı revizyonunun geçerli olduğuna karar verilmiştir.

Side Belediye Başkanlığınca bu kararın iptali için İdare Mahkemesinde açılan dava da Kültür Bakanlığı lehine sonuçlanmış ve mahkemenin kararı Danıştay tarafından onaylanmıştır.

Bu hususlar doğrultusunda Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının, ilk olarak Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığınca hazırlanan ve Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 09.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan planın revizyonu olduğuna ve alınan karar ile kararın eki plan paftalarının ilgili kurumlarla birlikte mülga Turizm Bakanlığı Yatırımlar Genel Müdürlüğüne de gönderildiğine,

O dönemde hazırlanan ilk planın 1/1000 ölçekli olması ve revizyon imar planı değerlendirmesinin 1/1000 ölçekli onaylı plan üzerinden yapılması nedeniyle 1/5000 ölçekli planının bulunmadığına,

Koruma Kurulu kararı sonrası onay işleminin gerçekleştirilmemesiyle ilgili Hukuk Müşavirliği görüşü alınarak Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planının geçerli olduğuyula ilgili karar alındığına,

Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında asıl olanın, planın plan kararlarıyla sınırlı kalmayıp uygulamasının yapılması ve izinsiz olan uygulamaların kaldırılmasının olduğuna,

Söz konusu planda Belediyesince revizyon talep edilmesi durumunda, önerinin 5226-3386 sayılı yasalarla değişik 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında Kurulumuzca değerlendirilebileceğine karar verildi.


ASLI GİBİDİR

BAŞKAN
Doç.Dr.Gül ASATEKİN
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Üye
Dr.Zekeriya ŞİMŞİR
İMZA

Üye
Av.Mesut AKAR
İMZA

Üye


H.Bülent BAYKAL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

Üye
Prof.Dr.Ziya GENÇEL
İMZA

Üye
Metin CAZ
Side Belediye Tem.
İMZA

Üye

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Prof.Dr.Havva IŞIK
(BULUNMADI)

Üye
Y.Mim.Feridun UYAR
İMZA

Üye
Güner KOZDERE
Side Müze Md.
İMZA

Üye

Figure A. 40: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council


SAYI : B.16.0.KTV.4.07/07.10.2./4/126/218
KONU: Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi,
Side Beldesi, Side Antik Kent
I.Der.Arkeolojik Sit Alanı içinde
Bulunan izinsiz uygulamalar.

ANTALYA
12.05.2008/1270

SIDE BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞINA

Özü yukarıda belirtilen konu hakkında Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafından alınan 01.05.2008 gün ve 2332 sayılı kurul kararı ekte gönderilmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ve rica ederim.


H. Bülent BAYKAL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

EK:
1-Karar

DAĞITIM:

Gereği İçin:

- Antalya Valiliği
(İl Kültür ve Turizm Md.)
(Kurullar Dai.Bşk.)
- Manavgat Kaymakamlığı
(Side Müze Md.)
- Manavgat Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığına
(01.04.2008 günlü 2008/3246 soruşturma hk.)
- Side Bid.Bşk.

Bilgi İçin:

- Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Gn.Md.
(Kurullar Dai.Bşk.)

H. Bülent BAYKAL
12.05.2008

Kayıt Tarihi	20.05.2008
Kayıt No.	100
Kisim	imar md.

Figure A. 41: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
ANTALYA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI
KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU

KARAR

Toplantı Tarihi ve No. : 01.05.2008/68
Karar Tarihi ve No. : 01.05.2008/2332

Toplantı Yeri
ANTALYA

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında 212, 215, 217,221, parsellerin de içinde bulunduğu batı nekropolü içinde, Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planında "Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenlemesi Yapılacak Alan" kararı getirilen 460 nolu parsel ile Side genelinde bulunan izinsiz uygulamalar ile Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı karar ile uygun bulunan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planında "Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenlemesi Yapılacak Alan" kararı getirilen 521 ve 522 parsellerin imar planı ile parsel ölçeğindeki yapılaşma kararlarındaki çelişkiye ilişkin Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.03.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı, 22.08.1995 gün ve 2641, 22.04.1999 gün ve 4200 sayılı, 23.07.1999 gün ve 4303 sayılı, 30.01.2001 gün ve 4886 sayılı, 21.05.2004 gün ve 6324 sayılı kararları ile Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 25.03.2005 gün ve 320 sayılı, 08.11.2007 gün ve 1946 sayılı ve 21.02. 2008 gün ve 2186 sayılı kararları, Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğünün 20.03.2008 gün ve 752 sayılı ve 03.04.2008 gün ve 941 sayılı yazıları, Side Müze Müdürlüğünün 4.4.2008 gün ve 302 sayılı, 7.4.2008 gün ve 309 ve 310 sayılı, 11.04.2008 gün ve 317 sayılı ve 22.04.2008 gün ve 376 sayılı yazıları ile Manavgat Kaymakamlığı Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığının 01.04.2008 gün ve 2008\3246 sayılı yazısı, Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanan 30.04.2008 gün ve 367 sayılı rapor okundu, ekleri ve dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye Köyü, Side Antik Kenti Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.03.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilerek nekropolü ve korunması gerekli arkeolojik alanı içine alan koruma alanının uygun bulunduğu, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Planlama ve Yatırımlar Dairesi Başkanlığınca hazırlanan "Koruma İmar Uygulama Planı" Yüksek Kurulun 09.10.1982 gün ve 3829 sayılı kararı ile onanarak uygulamaya konulduğu,

Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.03.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile de Side Antik Kenti I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırları 1/1000 ölçekli paftasında gösterildiği şekliyle son halini aldığı,

Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planı Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 07.06.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunduğu ve Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile de kesinleşerek uygulamaya konulduğu Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanan rapordan anlaşılmıştır.

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında "Mevcut hali ile korunacak sit alanı" kararı getirilen Doğu ve Batı Nekropolünde yer alan bazı parsellerdeki izinsiz uygulamaların Side Müze Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca tespit edilerek Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğüne bildirildiği, Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğünün 20.03.2008 gün ve 752 ve 03.04.2008 gün ve 941 sayılı yazıları ile izinsiz uygulamaların kaldırılmasına yönelik alınmış kurul kararları doğrultusunda Side Antik


H. Bülent BAYKAL
Bölge Kurulu Başkanı

Figure A. 42: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

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Kentindeki tüm izinsiz uygulamaların Belediyesince kaldırılarak hazırlanacak bilgi ve belgelerin Kurulumuza sunulmak üzere istenildiği halde gönderilmediğinin anlaşıldığına, 212, 215, 217, parsellerin de içinde bulunduğu Doğu ve Batı Nekropol alanında kalan ve Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planında kesin inşaat yasağı getirilen parsellerin, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı karar ile uygun bulunan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planında "Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenlemesi Yapılacak Alan" kararı getirilen 460 nolu parselin, Side Antik Kenti I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı içindeki tüm izinsiz uygulamaların, 3386-5226 sayılı Yasalarla değişik 2863 sayılı yasanın 9. ve 16. maddelerine, Koruma Yüksek Kurulu ilke kararlarına, onaylı koruma imar planı ile Kurulumuz kararlarına aykırı olarak yapılan izinsiz uygulamalar hakkında yasal işlem başlatılıp, izinsiz uygulamaların Side Belediyesince kaldırılması, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.03.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı, 22.08.1995 gün ve 2641, 22.04.1999 gün ve 4200 sayılı, 23.07.1999 gün ve 4303 sayılı, 30.01.2001 gün ve 4886 sayılı, 21.05.2004 gün ve 6324 sayılı kararları ile Kurulumuzun 25.03.2005 gün ve 320 sayılı, 08.11.2007 gün ve 1946 sayılı ve 21.02. 2008 gün ve 2186 sayılı kararlarında bir çok kez istenmiştir.

Ancak Side Müze Müdürlüğünün ilgili yazılarından Doğu ve Batı Nekropolü ile Köviçi Mevkiini de içeren Side genelindeki izinsiz uygulamalara yönelik geçmişten günümüze sürekli yasal işlem yapıldığı; ancak her turizm sezonunda kaçak yapılaşmaların artarak devam ettiği anlaşılmıştır.

Side antik kentindeki tüm bu kaçak ve izinsiz yapılaşmalar sonucu antik kentin bugünkü olumsuz görünüşüne ulaşması nedeniyle tüm bu olumsuzlukların giderilmesi amacıyla, 3386-5226 sayılı yasalara değişik 2863 sayılı yasanın "İzinsiz Müdahale ve Kullanma Yasağı" başlıklı 9. maddesi kapsamındaki aykırı uygulamaların "Ruhsatsız yapı Yasağı" başlıklı 16. maddesi uyarınca Side genelindeki tüm izinsiz uygulamalara ilişkin alınmış olan ve yukarıda bahsedilen kurul kararları Koruma Yüksek Kurulu ilke kararları ile onaylı Side Koruma Amaçlı revize İmar Planı ve plan hükümlerine aykırı Side Antik Kenti I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı içindeki tüm izinsiz uygulamaların "Kararlara Uyuma Zorunluluğu" başlıklı 61. maddesinde; "Kamu kurum ve kuruluşları ve belediyeler ile gerçek ve tüzel kişiler, Koruma Yüksek Kurulu ve Koruma Bölge Kurullarının kararlarına uymak zorundadır" denildiğinden ivedilikle Belediyesince kaldırılarak Kurulumuza bilgi verilmesine;

Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit alanında 521 ve 522 parsellerde yapılan izinsiz uygulamalara yönelik ise, Side Müze Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanan rapordan söz konusu taşınmazların Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planında korunması gerekli tescilli Arkeolojik Kültür Varlıklarının çevresinde belirlenen ve bu yapıların korunması, ziyaret edilebilmesi ve incelenebilmesi için yeni yapılaşmadan arındırılarak ve bu planlama çalışmasının bir parçası olan 1/500 ölçekli avan projelere uygun olarak uygulama çevre

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H. Bülent BAYKAL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

Figure A. 43: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
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düzenleme uygulama projelerinin yapılması gereken alanları içeren "Araştırma ve çevre düzenlemesi yapılacak alanlar" plan hükmü getirilen parsellerden olduğu ve plan eki Ek:3 Liste de belirtilen müdahaleler kapsamında çevreye uyumlu hale getirilmesine yönelik müdahale biçimleri belirlendiği, söz konusu plan hükmünde yer alan bu alanların yeni yapılaşmadan arındırılması ile plan eki Ek 3 listeye göre yapıların çevreye uyumlu hale getirilmesine yönelik parsel ölçeğindeki müdahale biçimlerinin çelişkili olması nedeniyle Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan, Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı ve Plan Hükmünün esas olduğu, Araştırma ve çevre düzenlemesi yapılacak alanların yeni yapılaşmadan arındırılmasına yönelik bu alanlara ilişkin Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarınca hazırlanan kararımız eki listede parsel numarası, yapı adı ve müdahale biçimi belirtilen (tescilli yapılar hariç) tüm yapıların ilgili belediyesince ivedilikle kaldırılarak plan hükmü gereği bu alanların yeni yapılaşmadan arındırılmasına, sonucundan Kurulumuza bilgi verilmesine, bu alanlara ilişkin uygulama çevre düzenleme uygulama projelerinin hazırlanarak kurulumuza getirilmesine karar verildi.

ASLI GİBİDİR

H.Bülent BAYKAL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

BAŞKAN
Doç.Dr.Gül ASATEKİN
(BULUNMADI)

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Prof.Dr.Havva IŞIK
İMZA

Üye
Dr.Zekeriya ŞİMŞİR
İMZA

Üye
Prof.Dr.Ziya GENÇEL
İMZA

Üye
Y.Mim.Feridun UYAR
İMZA

Üye
Av.Mesut AKAR
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Üye
Metin CAZ
Side Bld.Tem.
İMZA

Üye
Side Müze Md.
(BULUNMADI)

Üye

Üye

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Figure A. 44: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council



T.C

KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI

Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü

SAYI : B.16.0.KVM.4.07.00.02/07.10.2.1 - 4155

KONU: Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi,
Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit
Alanındaki uygulamalar hk.

ANTALYA
28.../12/2009

D.G.Y.Y.

Özü yukarıda belirtilen konu hakkında Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafından alınan 22.12.2009 gün ve 3670 sayılı kurul kararı ekte gönderilmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ve rica ederim.

Melike GÜL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

EK:

1- Karar

DAĞITIM:

- Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Gn.Md.
- Manavgat Kaymakamlığına
(Side Müze Md.)
- Side Belediye Başk.

24.12.2009 Dakt.A.DİKBAŞ
25.12.2009 F.BOYACIOĞLU
28.12.2009 Mim.U.OĞUZ

Kılıçaslan Mahallesi Zafer Sokak No.6 07100 Kaleiçi/ANTALYA Ayrıntılı Bilgi İçin: F.BOYACIOĞLUUzman
Tel : 0 (242) 247 87 61 – 243 21 60 Faks : 0 (242) 248 35 33
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Figure A. 45: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

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Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında bulunan ve Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 tarih ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında bir kısmına "Rekreatif Amaçlı Ticari Kullanım" bir kısmına da "Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenlemesi Yapılacak Alan" kararı getirilen 303 parsel verile 28.02.2005 tarihli inşaat ruhsatı ve Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 05.03.2004 tarih ve 6210 sayılı kararının Bakanlığımıza karşı açılan iptal davasının temyiz sonucuna ilişkin Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliğinin 21.05.2009 tarih ve B.16.0.HKM.0.030.641.02-13733-96396 sayılı yazısı eki Danıştay 6.Dairenin 23.12.2008 tarih ve E:2008/7208, K:2008/9510 sayılı onama kararında belirtilen ek gerekçe ile Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanındaki uygulamaların çelişkili olması nedeniyle konuya ilişkin Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğünün 23.07.2009 tarih ve 2291 sayılı yazısı, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 23.11.2009 tarih ve B.16.0.KVM.0.11.02.00/07.11.13-223209 sayılı yazısı ve eki Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliğinin 03.11.2009 tarih ve B.16.0.HKM.0.030.641.02-2009-75/208488 sayılı yazısı eki 03.11.2009 tarih ve B.16.0. HKM.0.030.641.02-2009-75/208486 sayılı Makam Olur'u okundu, ekleri ve dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında bulunan ve Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında bir kısmına "Rekreatif Amaçlı Ticari Kullanım" bir kısmına da "Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenlemesi Yapılacak Alan" kararı getirilen 303 parsel verile 28.02.2005 tarihli inşaat ruhsatı ve Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 05.03.2004 tarih ve 6210 sayılı kararı nedeniyle Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığına karşı açılan iptal davasının Antalya İ.Dare Mahkemesinin 06.03.2008 tarih ve E:2007/553,K:2008/467 sayılı kararı ile Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı aleyhine sonuçlanması neticesinde Kurulumuzun 01.05.2008 tarih ve 2307 sayılı kararı ile 303 parsel ilişkin Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 05.03.2004 tarih ve 6210 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan projenin iptal edildiğine,

Antalya İ.Dare Mahkemesinin 303 parsel yönelik 06.03.2008 tarih ve E:2007/553,K:2008/467 sayılı kararının temyiz sonucu Danıştay 6. Daire'nin 23.12.2008 tarih ve E:2008/7208, K:2008/9510 sayılı onama kararı incelendiğinde; Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanlarına ilişkin 05.11.1999 tarih ve 658 sayılı ilke kararına göre dava konusu yapı ruhsatı ve proje ile öngörülen yapılaşmaya izin verilemeyeceği gerekçesi de eklenerek onandığına,

Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planı ve plan hükümleri doğrultusunda yapılan uygulamalar ile ilgili yazı eki Danıştay 6. Daire'nin onama kararında belirtilen Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanlarına ilişkin 05.11.1999 tarih ve 658 sayılı ilke kararına dayandırılan ek gerekçenin çelişkili olması nedeniyle Side Antik Kentinin tescil ve planlama süreci ve Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun ilgili ilke kararları dikkate alınarak Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğünün 23.07.2009 tarih ve 2291 sayılı yazısı ile Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliği görüşüne ihtiyaç duyulduğunun Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğüne bildirildiğine,

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Melike GÜL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

Figure A. 46: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

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Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğünün 23.11.2009 tarih ve B.16.0.KVM.0.11.02.00/07.11.13-223209 sayılı yazısı ve eki Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliğinin 03.11.2009 tarih ve B.16.0.HKM.0.030.641.02-2009-75/208488 sayılı yazısı eki 03.11.2009 tarih ve B.16.0. HKM.0.030.641.02-2009-75/208486 sayılı Makam Olur'u incelendiğinde; Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayı ile alınan karar ilke kararına aykırı veya çelişkili hükümler taşıyor ise yapılacak uygulamalarda Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 05.11.1999 tarih ve 658 sayılı ilke kararına göre hareket edilmesinin uygun olacağı düşünülmekte denilerek görüşe ilişkin Makam Olur'u alındığına,

Danıştay onama kararı ve Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Makam Olur'unda Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanındaki tüm uygulamaların Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planı ve plan hükümleri doğrultusunda yürütüldüğü halde söz konusu plan ve plan hükümlerinin dikkate alınmadığına,

Danıştay Onama Kararı nedeniyle Side Antik Kentinin tescil ve planlama süreci incelendiğinde;

Side Antik Kenti sınırlarının ilk olarak Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 13.03.1976 gün ve 8994 sayılı kararı ile tescil edildiğine, bu kararla aynı zamanda 'Eski Side Şehri Koruma Planı'nın en kısa sürede oluşturulmasının istenildiğine,

Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığınca 1/1000 ölçekli olarak hazırlanan Antik Side Şehri Koruma ve Uygulama İmar Planı, uygulama raporu, imar yönetmeliği Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 12.05.1978 gün ve A-1109 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunduğu Side Kaleiçi ve dışındaki nekropol alanındaki yapılanmanın kesinlikle sakıncalı olduğunun belirtildiğine, daha sonra bu planın Bakanlar Kurulunun 26.04.1982 tarihli kararı doğrultusunda 09.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararlar revize edildiğine,

Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 2.2.1990 tarih ve 112 sayılı kararı doğrultusunda Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.03.1990 tarih ve 733 sayılı kararı ile de Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit sınırları genişletilerek Antik Side Kenti Koruma İmar Planına ilişkin yürürlükteki tüm kurul kararlarının geçerli olduğuna karar verildiğine,

Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 09.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının Side kentindeki yoğun gelişmeler nedeniyle revizyon çalışmalarının başlatıldığına, bu kapsamda Side Belediyesi Side Antik Kenti planlama çalışmalarına ilişkin 'Koruma Planı Sözleşmesi'nin bir örneğini Antalya Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğüne gönderdiğine, yapılan inceleme sonucu Antalya Koruma Kurulu Müdürlüğünün 29.05.1992 tarih ve 943 sayılı yazısı ile Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünden bu alanın özel konumu nedeniyle planlama alanı olarak belirlenen I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanındaki plan kararlarının 2863 sayılı yasa ve ilke kararları ile çelişmemesi için nasıl bir kullanım kararı dizisi içinde planlanacağını açıklanmasının istenildiğine,

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Figure A. 47: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

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Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 25.06.1992 tarih ve 2183 sayılı yazısında 2863- 3386 sayılı yasanın 17. Maddesi gereği sit alanı olarak ilan edilen yerlerde Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı yapılmasının zorunlu olduğunun, her sit alanının kendine özgü karakterinin olmasının, sorun ve çözümlerin diğer bir sit alanından farklılık göstermesi nedeniyle yapılacak planlama çalışmalarının da tek tip olmasının olanaksız olduğunun, Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı için yapılacak planlama çalışmalarında, ilkelerin saptanması, plan aşamalarının ve uygulamalarının denetlenmesine ilişkin yetkilerin Antalya Koruma Kurulunda olduğunun ve bu planın 2863- 3386 sayılı yasa doğrultusunda değerlendirilmesi gerektiğinin, belirtildiğine,

Bu çalışmalar sırasında Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.03.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararıyla sınırları son şeklini alan I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırlarında değişiklik yapılması önerilerinin uygun bulunmadığına, daha sonra Batı Nekropolü olarak adlandırılan kısımda I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanının III.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanına dönüştürülme önerisinin Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 13.09.1993 tarih ve 1961 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunmadığına, bunun üzerine özellikle Batı Nekropolü olarak adlandırılan kısımda sit sınırlarıyla ilgili İdare Mahkemesinde açılan davaların da Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı lehine sonuçlandırıldığına,

Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı plan revizyonunun Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 07.06.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunduğuna,

Antalya Koruma Kurulunca uygun bulunan planın Side Belediye Meclisince onaylanmaması sonrası Belediyenin bu alanda "Turizm Amaçlı Koruma İmar Planı" yaptırmak için Bakanlıktan yetki istemesi üzerine mülga Kültür Bakanlığı Hukuk Müşavirliğinin makam onaylı görüşlerini içeren 20.01.1998 gün ve 287 sayılı yazısında;

2863 sayılı yasanın özel bir yasa olduğunun ve öncelikle uygulanması gerektiğinin, o dönem yürürlükteki yasanın 17. maddesine göre, Koruma kurullarınca uygun bulunan değişiklik tekliflerinin bu tebligattan en geç bir ay içerisinde Belediye Meclisince karara bağlanacağına, karar alınmadığı takdirde Belediye meclisi kararına lüzum kalmaksızın Koruma Kurullarınca karara bağlanan hususlarda değişiklik teklifinin kesinleşeceğinin, belirtildiğine,

Hukuk Müşavirliğinin söz konusu görüşü doğrultusunda da Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.03.1998 tarih ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 07.06.1995 gün ve 2584 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı revizyonunun geçerli olduğuna karar verildiğine,

Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 16.06.1999 tarih ve 2860 sayılı yazısında "... Side Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planında yer alan bazı bölgeleme ve plan kararları ile lejant hükümlerinin Arkeolojik Sit alanlarına ilişkin alınan ve yürürlükte bulunan Yüksek Kurul İlke Kararları ile uyum sağlamadığı" belirtilerek ilgili ilke kararları esas alınarak Antalya Koruma Kurulunda yeniden değerlendirilmesinin istenildiğine, konunun Antalya Koruma Kurulunda değerlendirilerek 23.07.1999 gün ve 4303 sayılı karar ile Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.03.1998 tarih ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla yürürlüğe konan Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planının geçerli olduğuna karar verildiğine,

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Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

Figure A. 48: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
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Side Belediye Başkanlığınca bu kararın iptali için İdare Mahkemesinde açılan davanın da Kültür Bakanlığı lehine sonuçlandığı ve mahkemenin kararının Danıştay tarafından onaylandığına,

Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 28.3.1990 gün ve 733 sayılı kararı ile belirlenen I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında sit alanı derece değişikliği önerilerek, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan planda plan tadilatı yapımına ilişkin Side Belediye Başkanlığı İmar İşleri Müdürlüğü'nün 11.9.2006 gün ve 553 sayılı yazısı nedeniyle konunun Kurulumuzun 10.11.2006 tarihli toplantısında yeniden değerlendirilerek 1278 sayılı kararın alındığına, söz konusu kararda, doğu Nekropol alanında kazı çalışması veya kapsamlı bir arkeolojik belgeleme yapılmadığından yüzeydeki mevcut yapı kalıntıları ile de bu alanın Side Antik Kenti bütünü'nün bir parçası olduğundan sit alanı derece değişikliği ve buna bağlı plan tadilatı önerisinin uygun bulunmadığı belirtilerek bu alanda Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile uygun bulunan planın geçerli olduğuna karar verildiğine,

Side Belediye Başkanlığınca yukarıda detaylı açıklanan karara karşı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kuruluna yapılan itiraz nedeniyle konunun Koruma Yüksek Kurulunda değerlendirilerek 03.04.2007 tarih ve 726 sayılı karar ile Kurulumuzun 10.11.2006 tarih ve 1278 sayılı kararının uygun olduğunun, belirtildiğine,

Side Turizm Alanı kapsamında kalan Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planına ilişkin Yatırım ve İşletmeler Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 05.12.2007 gün ve 203650 sayılı yazısı ile Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan Side Antik Kenti Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planına ilişkin kararın geçen süre göz önüne alındığında geçerli olup olmadığına, planda revizyona ihtiyaç duyulup duyulmadığına ve söz konusu alana ait 1/5000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı Nazım İmar Planının bulunmadığı hususlarının değerlendirilmesinin istenilmesi üzerine ve Kurulumuzun 22.01.2008 tarih ve 2156 sayılı kararında, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 15.03.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan 1/1000 ölçekli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının, ilk olarak Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığınca hazırlanan ve Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulunun 09.10.1982 gün ve A-3829 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan planın revizyonu olduğunun ve alınan karar ile kararın eki plan paftalarının ilgili kurumlarla birlikte mülgâ Turizm Bakanlığı Yatırımlar Genel Müdürlüğüne de gönderildiğinin,

O dönemde hazırlanan ilk planın 1/1000 ölçekli olması ve revizyon imar planı değerlendirmesinin 1/1000 ölçekli onaylı plan üzerinden yapılması nedeniyle 1/5000 ölçekli planının bulunmadığına,

Koruma Kurulu kararı sonrası onay işleminin gerçekleştirilmemesiyle ilgili Hukuk Müşavirliği görüşü alınarak Koruma Amaçlı Revizyon İmar Planının geçerli olduğuyula ilgili karar alındığına,

Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında asıl olanın, planın plan kararlarıyla sınırlı kalmayıp uygulamasının yapılması ve izinsiz olan uygulamaların kaldırılması olduğunun,

Söz konusu planda Belediyesince revizyon talep edilmesi durumunda, önerinin 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında Kurulumuzda değerlendirilebileceğinin belirtildiğine,

ASLI GİBİDİR

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Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

Figure A. 49: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

T.C.
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Diğer yandan 5226-3386 sayılı yasalar ile değişik 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamındaki alanlardaki uygulamaların, bu yasa doğrultusunda hazırlanan Koruma Yüksek Kurulu ilke kararları doğrultusunda yürütüldüğüne,

Aynı yasa kapsamındaki alanlarda karar alma yetkisinin Koruma Bölge Kurullarına ait olduğu, bu alanlarda Resmi Kurumlarca ya da şahıslarca yapılan tüm uygulamaların, Koruma Yüksek Kurulu İlke Kararları doğrultusunda Koruma Bölge Kurullarının kararlarına göre yapılması gerektiğine,

Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 05.11.1999 tarih ve 658 sayılı ilke kararına göre; I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanlarının, korumaya yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar dışında aynen korunacak sit alanları olduğuna ve bu alanlarda zorunlu altyapı uygulamaları ve gezi yolu düzenlemesi, açık otopark, wc, bilet gişesi bekçi kulübesi gibi ünitelerin haricinde yapılaşmaya izin verilmediğine,

Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğünün 18.4.2001 tarih ve 2283 sayılı genelgesinde, I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit alanlarında kesinlikle yapılaşmaya izin verilmediği, 5.11.1999 tarih ve 658 sayılı ilke kararı gereği söz konusu alanlarda tescilsiz yapıların onarılamayacağı, ancak tescilli yapılara ilgili 660 sayılı ilke kararına göre işlem yapılabileceğinin belirtildiğine,

Sadece III. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanlarının Koruma- Kullanma kararları doğrultusunda yapılaşmaya izin verilen Arkeolojik Alanlar olduğu, bu alanlarda, Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı yapılıncaya kadar, Koruma Kurulunca Geçiş Dönemi Koruma Esasları ve Kullanma Şartları belirlendiği ve buna göre yapılaşmaya izin verildiğine,

Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun 'Kentsel Arkeolojik Sit Alanları Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları'na ilişkin 15.04.2005 tarih ve 702 sayılı ilke kararının da mevcut ve tescilli yapılara yönelik uygulamalara ilişkin olduğuna,

Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planı ve plan hükümleri incelendiğinde; planda doğu ve batı nekropol alanlarının 'Mevcut hali ile korunacak sit alanı' kararı ile kesin inşaat yasağı getirilen alanlar olduğuna, ancak köyü mevkiinde arkeolojik değerler ile birlikte korunması gerekli kentsel dokunun bulunduğu ve planın yeni yapılaşma hükümlerini de içerdiğine, Plan ve Plan hükümleri doğrultusunda kurulumuzca da çeşitli defalar yeni yapılaşma projelerinin değerlendirildiğine, dolayısıyla Side Antik kenti Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı uygulamaların Koruma Yüksek kurulunun 658 sayılı ilke kararının I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı ile ilgili kısmı ve 702 sayılı ilke kararı hükümleriyle örtüşmediğine,

Sonuç olarak, Side Antik Kentinin yukarıda detaylı açıklanan tescil ve planlama süreci, Koruma Yüksek Kurulunun mevcut ilke kararları, Danıştay onama kararı ve Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Makam Olur'u, Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 tarih ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planı ve plan hükümlerinin söz konusu planda yeni yapılaşmaların da yer alması, Antalya İdare Mahkemesinin 6.3.2008 tarihli E:2007/553, K:2008/467 sayılı kararına konu olan 303 parsel ile ilişkin verilen karar esas olarak ilişkin olduğu konuda kesin hüküm teşkil etmekle beraber daha önce ruhsat almış ve Kurulca

ASLI GİBİDİR

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Figure A. 50: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

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onaylanmış inşaatların 658 sayılı ilke kararının getirdiği yasak çerçevesinde durumlarının ne olacağı, 1978 yılında plan onayının ardından gerek Yüksek Kurul gerekse de Kurulumuz kararlarıyla bu alanda yapılaşmaya yönelik izinler verildiği, uygulamaların tamamlandığı ve bu durumun hukuki açıdan sorunlar teşkil edeceği dikkate alındığında;

Side Antik Kentinin 1978 yılından günümüze kadar geçen süreç içerisinde üzerindeki yerleşim alanıyla birlikte yaşamını koruma amaçlı imar planı ile birlikte sürdürdüğü, bu alanın planlanma sürecinde Kültür ve Tanıtma Bakanlığı, Kültür Bakanlığı, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı gibi isimlerle Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının Bakanlar Kurulu ile birlikte yer aldığı,

Antalya Koruma Kurulu ve Kurulumuzca bahse konu koruma amaçlı imar planına ilişkin 1992 yılından başlayarak koruma amaçlı imar planı ve ilke kararları ile ilgili hususun Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü ve Koruma Yüksek Kurulu görüşleri ile birlikte yürütüldüğüne, 1992 yılında Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Genel Müdürlüğüne verilen her sit alanının kendine özgü karakterinin olduğu, sorun ve çözümlerin diğer bir sit alanından farklılık göstermesi nedeniyle yapılacak planlama çalışmalarının da tek tip olmasının olanaksız olduğunun, Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanının Koruma amaçlı imar planı ile korunması, bu alandaki plan kararlarının sürekliliğinin devam etmesi gerektiğinin Kurulumuzca da benimsendiğine,

Tüm bu hususlar dikkate alınarak bundan sonra yapılacak uygulamalara esas teşkil edecek sürece yönelik izlenilecek yöntemin Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğüne değerlendirilmesine, bu süre içerisinde Antalya Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 gün ve 3771 sayılı kararı ile onaylanan Side Koruma Amaçlı Revize İmar Planı ve plan hükümleri doğrultusunda konuların değerlendirilemeyeceğine, karar verildi.

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Prof.Dr.Havva IŞIK
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Melike GÜL
Bölge Kurulu Müdürü

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Prof.Dr.Erdal TERCAN
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Mim.H.Bülent BAYKAL
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Üye
Metin CAZ
Side Bld.Tem.
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İMZA

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 51: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

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Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Turizm Merkezi içerisinde Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanına yönelik hazırlanan Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu kapsamında Köyiçi Mevkiinin Kentsel ve III.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı olarak belirlenmesinin prensipte uygun bulunduğu ve sit sınırlarına ilişkin paftanın Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğüne hazırlanarak iletilmesinin istendiği Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 26.12.2011 tarih ve 225 sayılı kararı, Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarının 17.01.2012 tarihli raporu okundu, ekleri ve dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Turizm Merkezi içerisinde Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında Kurulumuzun 26.12.2011 tarih ve 225 sayılı kararı doğrultusunda Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu kapsamında Köyiçi Mevkiinin Kentsel ve III.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı olarak belirlendiği ve I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırlarının güncellendiği kararımız eki 1/2000 ölçekli haritanın uygun bulunduğu (olumlu),

Kurulumuzun 26.12.2011 tarih ve 225 sayılı kararında belirtildiği gibi Side Köyiçi mevkiinde yer alan Apollon Tapınağı, Liman Hamamı, Büyük Hamam gibi arkeolojik yapı kalıntıları çevresinde önceki planlarda getirilen ve arkeolojik rezerv alanı niteliğini taşıyan "Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenleme Çalışmaları Yapılacak Alan" kararı sınırlarının hazırlanmakta olan Revize Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında aynı şekilde korunmasının temel prensip olmasına; ancak, arkeolojik yapı kalıntılarında ait mevcut ve olası arkeolojik izlerin Kazı Başkanlığı görüşüyle birlikte değerlendirilerek bu plan kararı sınırlarının revize koruma amaçlı imar planında geliştirilebileceğine,

Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 tarih ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının geçerli olduğuna, kararımızla belirlenen Kentsel ve III. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı doğrultusunda hazırlanacak olan Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonunun kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.



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Side Bld.Tem.
İMZA

Üye
Güner KOZDERE
Side Müze Md
İMZA

Üye

Üye

Üye

Figure A. 52: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

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KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
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Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Turizm Merkezi içerisinde Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanına yönelik hazırlanan Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu kapsamında Köyiçi Mevkiinin Kentsel ve III.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı olarak belirlenmesinin prensipte uygun bulunduğu ve sit sınırlarına ilişkin paftanın Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğüne hazırlanarak iletilmesinin istendiği Antalya Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 26.12.2011 tarih ve 225 sayılı kararı, Antalya Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü uzmanlarının 17.01.2012 tarihli raporu okundu, ekleri ve dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda;

Antalya İli, Manavgat İlçesi, Side Beldesi, Side Turizm Merkezi içerisinde Side Antik Kenti I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında Kurulumuzun 26.12.2011 tarih ve 225 sayılı kararı doğrultusunda Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonu kapsamında Köyiçi Mevkiinin Kentsel ve III.Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı olarak belirlendiği ve I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı sınırlarının güncellendiği kararımız eki 1/2000 ölçekli haritanın uygun olduğuna (olumlu),

Kurulumuzun 26.12.2011 tarih ve 225 sayılı kararında belirtildiği gibi Side Köyiçi mevkiinde yer alan Apollon Tapınağı, Liman Hamamı, Büyük Hamam gibi arkeolojik yapı kalıntıları çevresinde önceki planlarda getirilen ve arkeolojik rezerv alanı niteliğini taşıyan "Araştırma ve Çevre Düzenleme Çalışmaları Yapılacak Alan" kararı sınırlarının hazırlanmakta olan Revize Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planında aynı şekilde korunmasının temel prensip olmasına; ancak, arkeolojik yapı kalıntılarında ait mevcut ve olası arkeolojik izlerin Kazı Başkanlığı görüşüyle birlikte değerlendirilerek bu plan kararı sınırının revize koruma amaçlı imar planında geliştirilebileceğine,

Antalya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulunun 25.3.1998 tarih ve 3771 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan Side Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planının geçerli olduğuna, kararımızla belirlenen Kentsel ve III. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı doğrultusunda hazırlanacak olan Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Revizyonunun kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.

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Figure A. 53: The decisions of the High and Regional Conservation Council

APPENDIX B

THE RELATED LISTS TAKEN FROM SIDE MUNICIPALITY

Visuals are presented in following pages

EK 1

Tescil Kaydı Devam Edecek Arkeolojik Kültür Varlıkları

Sıra No	Envanter No	Adı
1	1	Antalya, Manavgat İlçesi, Selimiye Köyü(Side) Birinci Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı ve Antik Limanı
2	2	Liman Hamamı
3	3	Vespasianus Anıtı
4	4	Üç Havuzlu Çeşme
5	5	Büyük Bazilika
6	6	Nekropol Alanı
7	7	Doğu Mavsoleum
8	8	Batı Mavsoleum
9	9	Athena ve Apollon Mabetleri
10	10	Men Mabedi
11	11	Büyük Hamam
12	12	Su Kemerleri
13	13	Tiyatro
14	14	M Binası (Devlet Agorası, Kütüphane)
15	15	Agora
16	16	Hamam
17	17	Direkli Cadde
18	18	Nimpheum
19	19	Şehir Kapısı
20	20	Kara Surları
21	21	Doğu Kapısı
22	22	Bizans Evleri

Figure B. 1: The list showing the registered archaeological edifices

Ek2
Tescilli Sivil Mimarlık Örneği Yapılar

Sıra No	Envanter No	Adı
1	46	291
2	24	313
3	38	332
4	35	338
5	33	339
6	36	340
7	41	341
8	49	364
9	50	366
10	27	388
11	48	420
12	51	432
13	37	463
14	34	464
15	32	468
16	30	469
17	25	470
18	39	471
19	23	475
20	42	477
21	31	490
22	29	493
23	28	494-495-496
24	47	503-504
25	26	508
26	44	511

Figure B. 2: The list showing the registered buildings and lots

SİDE (ANTALYA) ANTİK KENTİ
KORUMA AMAÇLI REVİZYON İMAR PLANI PLAN HÜKÜMLERİ

SİDE / MART

27	45	513
28		290
29		383
30		385
31		414
32		419
33		430
34		451
35		474
36		481-482-483
37		485
38		487

Figure B. 3: The list showing the registered archaeological edifices

Ek3
Geleneksel Yapılar

Sıra No	Adı
1	461
2	868
3	489
4	492
5	504
6	506
7	509
8	466
9	479
10	517
11	423
12	372
13	342
14	379
15	380
16	345
17	347
18	368
19	436
20	415
21	416
22	417
23	417
24	386
25	389
26	314

Figure B. 4: The list showing the “traditional buildings”

SİDE (ANTALYA) ANTİK KENTİ
KORUMA AMAÇLI REVİZYON İMAR PLANI PLAN HÜKÜMLERİ

SİDE / MART

27	439
28	439
29	442
30	410
31	411
32	393

Figure B. 5: The list showing the “traditional buildings”

APPENDIX C

EXAMPLE OF A SURVEY SHEET


	METU FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE ASSESSING THE PRESENTATION PRINCIPLES FOR THE FRAGMENTED REMAINS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:ŞİDE	A_{pvf} <small>Archaeological Remains and Sites- Physical, Visual, Functional</small>
GENERAL INFORMATION	Surveyor: _____ Adress: _____ Cam ID: _____	Name and ID: _____
	Date: _____	Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Bad
	Excavation: <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> In progress <input type="checkbox"/> Finished	Presentation: <input type="checkbox"/> Not presented <input type="checkbox"/> Only with information panels <input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient
	Implementations: <input type="checkbox"/> Not applied <input type="checkbox"/> Project exists, but not implemented <input type="checkbox"/> In progress <input type="checkbox"/> Finished		Periods: _____
PHYSICAL RELATION	Accessibility: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Inaccessible <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Legally inaccessible/Forbidden <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Accessible with some obstacles <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Accessible	Integration with the environment (built and open spaces): <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Having no relation <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Partially related with the environment <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Having no designed relation but in related with the environment <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Having a designed relation with the environment and context
	Visibility: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Invisible <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Invisible from far away, visible at close range <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Visible at close range, invisible from far away <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Visible from any point	Visual Perception: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No relation with the surrounding environment <input type="checkbox"/> 2. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Related with the environment, but disintegrated from the city <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Related with both the environment and city
FUNCTIONAL RELATION	Functional Relation: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The site and surrounding environment has no function <input type="checkbox"/> 2. The site has no function but surrounding environment has <input type="checkbox"/> 3. The site has function that is not related with the environment <input type="checkbox"/> 4. The site has function related with the environment and the city	Visual Perception: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No relation with the surrounding environment <input type="checkbox"/> 2. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Related with the environment, but disintegrated from the city <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Related with both the environment and city
	Type of Users: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. No user <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Only tourists/researchers/specialists <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Only inhabitants <input type="checkbox"/> 4. All of them	User Density: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Not used or visited <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Used for the reason of the route <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Rarely used <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Frequently used
	Current function of the site: _____	Former functions of the site: _____

Figure C. 1: The survey sheet prepared for field survey