

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Historic Areas of Istanbul

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Turkey

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

356

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1985

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
The Archaeological Park , Turkey	0 / 0	109	0	109	1985
Süleymaniye Mosque and its associated Conservation Area , Turkey	0 / 0	53	0	53	1985
Zeyrek Mosque (Pantocrator Church) and its associated Conservation Area , Turkey	0 / 0	10	0	10	1985
Land Walls of Istanbul , Turkey	0 / 0	506	0	506	1985
Total (ha)		678	0	678	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Historic Areas of Istanbul - inscribed property	15/01/2010	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Ministry of Culture and Tourism Governorate of Istanbul
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Istanbul Cultural and Natural Sites Management Directorate Directorate General of Foundations Fatih Municipality Eyüp Municipality Zeytinburnu Municipality Bayrampaşa Municipality

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Halil Onur
Istanbul Cultural and Natural Sites Management Directorate
Istanbul Site Manager

Comment

Istanbul Cultural and Natural Sites Management Directorate
Mr. Halil Onur Istanbul Site Manager Süleymaniye Mah.Kirazlı Mescit Sok. No:36 FATİH / ISTANBUL 34116 Istanbul Turkey

Telephone: +90.212.455 32 12 Fax: +90.212.5274584 Email: halil.onur@ibb.gov.tr

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
2. [Explore Turkey: Istanbul](#)
3. [Istanbul OnLine](#)
4. [Istanbul](#)
5. [Istanbul](#)
6. [Turkey on the World Heritage List](#)

Comment

www.alanbaskanligi.gov.tr (Istanbul Site Management Directorate) www.howtoistanbul.com (Official tourism page) http://www.kultur.gov.tr/?_dil=2 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism) http://english.istanbul.gov.tr/ (Governorship of Istanbul) www.ibb.gov.tr (Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality) http://www.ourplaceworldheritage.com/custom.cfm?action=W Hsite&whsiteid=356 http://www.goturkey.com/

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Strategically located on the Bosphorus peninsula between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Istanbul was successively the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, and the Ottoman Empire and has been associated with major events in political history, religious history and art history for more than 2,000 years. The city is situated on a peninsula which is surrounded by the Golden Horn (Haliç), a natural harbor on the north, the Bosphorus on the east and the Marmara Sea on the south. The Historic Peninsula, on which the former Byzantium and Constantinople developed, was surrounded by ancient walls, built initially by Theodosius in the early fifth century.

The Outstanding Universal Value of Istanbul resides in its unique integration of architectural masterpieces that reflect the meeting of Europe and Asia over many centuries, and in its incomparable skyline formed by the creative genius of Byzantine and Ottoman architects.

The distinctive and characteristic skyline of Istanbul was built up over many centuries and encompasses the Hagia Sophia whose vast dome reflects the architectural and decorative expertise of the 6th century, the 15th century Fatih complex and Topkapi Palace - that was continually extended until the 19th century, the Süleymaniye Mosque complex and Sehzade Mosque complex, works of the chief architect Sinan, reflecting the climax of Ottoman architecture in the 16th century, the 17th century Blue Mosque and the slender minarets of the New Mosque near the port completed in 1664.

The four areas of the property are the Archaeological Park, at the tip of the Historic peninsula; the Süleymaniye quarter with Süleymaniye Mosque complex, bazaars and vernacular settlement around it; the Zeyrek area of settlement around the Zeyrek Mosque (the former church of the Pantocrator), and the area along both sides of the Theodosian land walls including remains of the former Blachernae Palace. These areas display architectural achievements of successive

imperial periods also including the 17th century Blue Mosque, the Sokollu Mehmet Pasha Mosque, the 16th century Şehzade Mosque complex, the 15th century Topkapı Palace, the hippodrome of Constantine, the aqueduct of Valens, the Justinian churches of Hagia Sophia, St. Irene, Küçük Ayasofya Mosque (the former church of the Sts Sergius and Bacchus), the Pantocrator Monastery founded under John II Comnene by Empress Irene; the former Church of the Holy Saviour of Chora with its mosaics and paintings dating from the 14th and 15th centuries; and many other exceptional examples of various building types including baths, cisterns, and tombs.

Criterion (i): The Historic Areas of Istanbul include monuments recognised as unique architectural masterpieces of Byzantine and Ottoman periods such as Hagia Sophia, which was designed by Anthemios of Tralles and Isidoros of Miletus in 532-537 and the Süleymaniye Mosque complex designed by architect Sinan in 1550-1557.

Criterion (ii): Throughout history the monuments in Istanbul have exerted considerable influence on the development of architecture, monumental arts and the organization of space, both in Europe and the Near East. Thus, the 6,650 meter terrestrial wall of Theodosius II with its second line of defence, created in 447, was one of the leading references for military architecture; Hagia Sophia became a model for an entire family of churches and later mosques, and the mosaics of the palaces and churches of Constantinople influenced both Eastern and Western art.

Criterion (iii): Istanbul bears unique testimony to the Byzantine and Ottoman civilizations through its large number of high quality examples of a great range of building types, some with associated artworks. They include fortifications, churches and palaces with mosaics and frescos, monumental cisterns, tombs, mosques, religious schools and bath buildings. The vernacular housing around major religious monuments in the Süleymaniye and Zeyrek quarters provide exceptional evidence of the late Ottoman urban pattern.

Criterion (iv): The city is an outstanding set of monuments, architectural and technical ensembles that illustrate very distinguished phases of human history. In particular, the Palace of Topkapı and the Süleymaniye Mosque complex with its caravanserai, madrasa, medical school, library, bath building, hospice and imperial tombs, provide supreme examples of ensembles of palaces and religious complexes of the Ottoman period.

Integrity

The Historic Areas of Istanbul include the key attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of Istanbul as the parts of the city that had escaped major changes and deterioration in the 19th and 20th centuries and were already protected by national legislation at the time of inscription. Vernacular timber housing in the Süleymaniye and Zeyrek quarters, was recognized as vulnerable at the time of inscription. Despite the threat of pressure for change, many efforts have been executed in order to conserve and strengthen the timber structures within the site since then. Changes in the social structure within the area have also affected the use of those structures. The urban fabric is threatened by lack of maintenance and pressure for change. The Metropolitan Municipality is attempting to rehabilitate the area to revive its degraded parts. The revival of the Süleymaniye and Zeyrek quarters is a long project which demands a long and careful process of cleaning, conservation and restoration. The Süleymaniye Complex has retained its structural and architectural integrity, except some minor changes in the commercial part of the compound. Zeyrek Mosque, originally the Church of Pantocrator, has suffered from several earthquakes.

The integrity of the major monuments and archaeological remains within the four Historic Areas are largely intact but they are vulnerable due to the lack of a management plan. With the management plan, which is under approval process by related authority, it is aimed to address all the issues and solve the problems within the site gradually.

The setting of the Historic Areas of Istanbul and the outstanding silhouette of the city are vulnerable to development.

Authenticity

The ability of the monuments and vernacular housing to express truthfully the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Areas of Istanbul has been compromised to some extent since inscription in terms of their design and materials. The conservation and restoration works in the setting of the Historic Peninsula are being led and followed by the central and local authorities as well as newly established institutions with the financial funds provided by the legal amendments. The setting and distinctive skyline of the Historic Peninsula continues to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. However the ongoing ability of the wider maritime setting to do this depends on ensuring that development does not compromise views of the skyline.

Protection and management requirements

The Historic Areas of Istanbul is legally protected through national conservation legislation. There is no specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites. The management structure for the protection and conservation of the properties includes the shared responsibilities of national government (The Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums, General Directorate of Pious Foundation) local administration and several state institutions. The approval of the Conservation Council has to be obtained for physical interventions and functional changes in registered buildings and conservation sites.

The Site Management Directorate for Cultural and Natural Sites of Istanbul was established within the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality in 2006 to coordinate management planning processes for World Heritage Sites of Istanbul. The work of the directorate is supported by an Advisory Board and a Coordination and Supervising Board. A site manager has also been appointed. A department was also structured under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to coordinate the management issues of the World Heritage Sites in Turkey and to collaborate with relevant authorities for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and the *Operational Guidelines*.

The first conservation plans for Zeyrek, Süleymaniye and the Land Walls were prepared and approved in 1979 and 1981. A new conservation plan including World Heritage sites was endorsed by the Council of İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality and submitted to the Conservation Council for approval. The impressive skyline of the Historic Peninsula with the Topkapı Palace, Hagia Sophia and Süleymaniye is preserved by planning measures. The legal protection and the management structures are adequate for ensuring the proper conservation of the properties. The national government has allocated a large amount of funding for restoration and conservation projects within the site as part of the European Capital of Culture campaign, in addition to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's, the İstanbul Special Provincial Administration's, General Directorate of Pious Foundation's and the local administration's annual budgets.

Finding a balance between change and preservation is a delicate issue in the Historic Areas. The Management Plan, which is currently being prepared in collaboration with all stakeholders in conformity with the related legislation, will address this issue. It will address the traffic and transport plan for the city, the urban regeneration strategy and tourism

management, and will provide a proper framework to ensure that construction and infrastructure projects respect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. It will also include policies for conservation, standards for restoration and rehabilitation, management responsibilities, accessibility, visitor management, policies for increasing the perception of the site, increasing the quality of daily life, risk management, awareness raising and training.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.2.1 Negative impact of motor vehicles and its infrastructure, positive impact of railways 3.2.2 Impact of heliports and seaplane charters in Haliç 3.2.3 Potential impact of Zeyport, Haydarpaşa Port and GalataPort (cruise tourism) 3.3.1 Impact of biological treatment plant in Yenikapı 3.5.3 Conversion projects for gardens by Land Walls 3.8.1 Temporary tents and stands for the festivals, rituals etc in the squares 3.8.4 Loss of information and practice in traditional arts and crafts, ex: jewelry

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
3.1	Buildings and Development								
3.1.1	Housing								
3.1.2	Commercial development								
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.2.2	Air transport infrastructure								
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure								
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure								
3.2.5	Underground transport infrastructure								
3.3	Services Infrastructures								
3.3.1	Water infrastructure								
3.3.4	Localised utilities								
3.3.5	Major linear utilities								
3.4	Pollution								
3.4.1	Pollution of marine waters								
3.4.2	Ground water pollution								
3.4.4	Air pollution								
3.4.5	Solid waste								
3.5	Biological resource use/modification								
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources								
3.5.3	Land conversion								
3.5.5	Crop production								
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric								
3.7.2	Relative humidity								
3.7.5	Dust								
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage								
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses								
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage								
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system								
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
3.9	Other human activities								
3.9.1	Illegal activities								
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage								
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events								
3.10.2	Flooding								
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts								
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events								
3.11.2	Earthquake								
3.11.3	Tsunami/tidal wave								
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)								
3.13	Management and institutional factors								

Name		Impact				Origin	
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.3	Management activities						
Legend		Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.1 Buildings and Development						
3.1.1	Housing	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.1.2	Commercial development	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	decreasing
3.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.2.2	Air transport infrastructure	restricted	on-going	minor	no capacity and / or resources	static
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	widespread	on-going	catastrophic	low capacity	increasing
3.2.5	Underground transport infrastructure	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.3 Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure	restricted	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.3.4	Localised utilities	widespread	on-going	minor	low capacity	static
3.4 Pollution						
3.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.4.2	Ground water pollution	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.4.4	Air pollution	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.4.5	Solid waste	widespread	on-going	significant	high capacity	static
3.5 Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.3	Land conversion	restricted	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.2	Relative humidity	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.7.5	Dust	widespread	one off or rare	minor	low capacity	static
3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	static
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	widespread	on-going	catastrophic	low capacity	increasing
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	widespread	on-going	significant	no capacity and / or resources	increasing
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	widespread	on-going	catastrophic	low capacity	increasing
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.9 Other human activities						
3.9.1	Illegal activities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	static
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.2	Earthquake	widespread	one off or rare	catastrophic	medium capacity	static
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	localised	on-going	catastrophic	low capacity	static
3.13 Management and institutional factors						
3.13.3	Management activities	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

3.2.3 Current and Potential Cruise Ports 3.2.5 Golden Horn Metro Transition Bridge 3.3.1 Biological Treatment Plant in Yenikapı 3.4.4 Eurasia Tunnel Project for Motor Vehicles 3.5.3 Gardens by Land Walls

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is no buffer zone, but there is a need for one

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property **do not limit** the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property had **no buffer zone at the time of its inscription** on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities / landowners**.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

A buffer zone is designated in accordance with the national legislation during the management plan process, but there isn't a WHC decision regarding the buffer zone.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

A Conservation Legislation is in place, and several sub-areas within the historic site are declared tourism centres.

In 2006, a study was being prepared, in order to declare the area a "historical urban rehabilitation area", according to the Legislation of Conservation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historical Areas.

Amendments to the Conservation Legislation in terms of rational planning, management and source utilisation and

studies are carried out to solve the severe problems related to the conservation of the cultural heritage.

Within the scope of the "Project for Minimization of Istanbul Seismic Risk and Capacity Improvement of Emergency Case", a protocol is signed between the Prime Ministry and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to protect cultural assets against earthquakes.

Protection arrangements are considered sufficiently effective.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Thursday, November 24, 2005

• Question 6.02

- As the site is declared as a site to be conserved, it is subject to the Conservation Legislation
- there are also several subareas within this historic site declared as tourism centers
- there is a study to declare the area as a "historical urban rehabilitation area" according to the Legislation of Conservation and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historical Areas.

Comment

World Heritage Site is protected under Law no: 2863 and its regulations. There are potential negative impacts of the misuse of the laws no:5366, no: 6306 and no:4046 (school areas, health facilities and railways are refunctioned and conservation plan and management plan is by-passed)

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The property had **no buffer zone at the time of inscription** on the World Heritage List

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

The property is protected within the framework of Law no 2863. But there are implementations against the Law no 2863

Periodic Report - Second Cycle

in the areas designated under Law no: 5366, 6306, 4046. It is suggested that these laws are not implemented in conservation areas.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

A Management Plan was submitted by the State Party, reviewed by WHC and the Advisory Bodies, and acknowledged by the Committee at its 36th Session (St Petersburg, 2012, Decision 36COM 7B.89). Furthermore, the Committee requested that the State Party address, at the first annual review of the Management Plan, the recommendations provided by ICOMOS in the course of the 2012 Joint Reactive Monitoring Mission.

A Steering Group was set up in 2004. There is no full-time site manager/coordinator, although one would be needed. The current management system is considered sufficiently effective.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Thursday, November 24, 2005

• Question 5.02

Steering group or similar management committee has been set up to guide the management of the site

• Question 5.03

Set up date: 2004

Function: To provide the coordination between various related and responsible bodies to obtain the sustainability through conservation.

Mandate: A special protocol

Constituted: formal

• Question 5.05

Overall management system of the site

- Management by the State Party
- Management under protective legislation
- Management under traditional protective measures or customary law
- Consensual management
- Other effective management system

Local authorities

Comment

2006-Site Management Directorate is founded. A site manager was appointed. Directorate is composed of the secretariat, Coordination and Supervision Board and Advisory Board. 2009-Boundaries of the management plan (MP) was approved and studies for MP was started. 2011-MP was approved and started to be implemented. 2012-Studies for the revision of MP was started and still goes on. 2011-Approval of 1/5000 scaled conservation plan 2012-Approval of 1/1000 scaled implementation plan

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
The International Campaign to safeguard the Sites and monuments of Istanbul and Goreme. Final Report. ca 1984	N/A	Available	01/00/1984	
Draft Outlines of a National Plan for Promotion and Financing within the Framework of the international Campaign (International Campaign to Safeguard the historic Quarters and Monuments of Istanbul and the Site of Goreme), 1985	N/A	Available	01/00/1985	

Section II-Historic Areas of Istanbul

The International Campaign to Safeguard the Sites and Monuments of Istanbul and Goreme. Final Report. Working group	N/A	Available	01/01/1984	
The International Campaign to Safeguard the Historic Quarters and Monuments of Istanbul and the site of Goreme. Draft Outlines of a National Plan for promotion and financing within the framework of the international Campaign	N/A	Available	01/01/1985	
Goreme Project. UNESCO / Istanbul - Goreme Campaign	N/A	Available	01/01/1987	
Istanbul Historic Peninsula: Site Management Plan	N/A	Available	30/10/2011	

Comment

Istanbul Historic Peninsula Site Management Plan, which was approved by the Supervision and Coordination Council in 2011, has already been submitted to the WHC and ICOMOS.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists but **few of the activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Poor
Visitors	Poor
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Poor
Industry	Not applicable

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer

zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is little or no contact with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Sufficient expertise hasn't been developed yet as the concept of management plan became a part of our legislation in 2006. There is need for capacity development activities.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

There is a management plan approved by national legislation in October 2011 and acknowledged in international platform. Conservation activities in Historic Peninsula including the World Heritage Site, are dealt with an integrated approach.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	37%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	56%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	7%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Title	Year	Amount	Link to source
Carrying out analytical studies on materials and structures constituting the dome of St Sophia, Istanbul, and photogrammetric surveys necessary for its conservation	1983	30000.00	
Training and equipment for the safeguarding of Istanbul	1987	47000.00	
Contribution to a training course on wood and stone conservation for the safeguarding of Istanbul	1987	12000.00	
Equipment for Istanbul	1988	30000.00	
Restoration works of the mosaics of the dome of St Sophia in Istanbul	1991	20000.00	

Purchase of material and funding of international experts for the restoration of the mosaics of Hagia-Sophia, Istanbul	1994	20000.00	
Restoration of the mosaics of Aghia Sophia, Istanbul	1994	30000.00	
Technical co-operation for the "House of Fatih Inhabitants" within the Historic Centre of Istanbul	1998	30000.00	
Exhibition on Hagia Sophia, Istanbul	1999	5000.00	
Historic Areas of Istanbul, Turkey	1999	8000.00	
Historic Areas of Istanbul, Turkey	1998	5000.00	
Total		237000	

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** equipment and facilities but overall these are **inadequate**

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Magnitude of the heritage features of the site and diversity of the functions create difficulties in the definition and follow-up of the equipments. Necessary studies will be conducted by Directorate of Survey and Monuments, Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality(IMM) Directorate of Historic Environment Protection, Special Provincial Administration, Fatih Municipality, (IMM) KUDEB

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Poor
Community outreach	Poor
Interpretation	Poor
Education	Poor
Visitor management	Poor
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	High
Promotion	High
Community outreach	High
Interpretation	High
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	High
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Human resources and budget is available, but it's necessary to do site specific studies for some spots within the World Heritage Site. It is suggested that the budget of site management is improved to strengthen its autonomy.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results **are shared with local partners** but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

See Bibliography of the Historic Peninsula Management Plan, approved in 2011

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Scientific studies and research projects are not sufficiently shared in local level. It is suggested that legal framework is organized to encourage this.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations**, but **not easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately** presented and interpreted

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Not needed
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Poor
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Poor
Information materials	Poor
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely **confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, but it makes **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

It is suggested that some amendments should be made on the current legislation to provide direct contribution to site management from the income gained from tourism activities.

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **small amount** of monitoring, but it is not planned

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, **but this has not been done**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Non-existent
Researchers	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Industry	Not applicable
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

Although there aren't indicators to evaluate the state of conservation of the whole site, there are some monitoring activities in accordance with main indicators defined for the specific buildings in the site. It is suggested that a mechanism should be developed to provide the efficient participation of NGO's and researchers to monitoring activities.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	Physical and visual impacts of motor vehicles on the cultural properties in Historic Peninsula	Providing the preparation of the heritage impact assessment reports for the new transportation projects Taking mitigation measures according to results of the reports	Requesting projects and activities of the institutions creating transportation project periodically Organizing meetings focused on transportation	Ongoing	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM) Site Management Directorate Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications	Informing the related institutions about World Heritage Convention, building awareness among the decision makers
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	Society is not very aware of the importance of heritage.	Developing education activities for different levels Farklı düzeylerde eğitim çalışmalarının artırılması	Monitoring will be carried out with IMM and related institutions of the central government İBB ve merkezi yönetimin ilgili birimleri ile bir program dahilinde izleme yapılacaktır.	Ongoing	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM) Site Management Directorate, Ministry of National Education	Awareness raising among decision makers and local community since primary school Yaşayanlar ve karar vericilerin küçük yaşta itibaren bilinçlendirilmesi
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	Technology and modern life takes the place of traditional lifestyle, traditional production models are disappearing Teknolojinin, modern yaşam biçimlerinin geleneksel yaşam biçimlerinin yerini alması, geleneksel üretim modellerinin kaybolması	To revive the production techniques which were lost over time with their own manner of production and in their own locations To make traditional productions competitive	Monitoring will be systemized within the framework of monitoring activities for the management plan İzleme faaliyetleri kapsamında sistematize edilecek	Medium term	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Pious Foundations District Municipalities of Fatih,Eyüp,Bayrampaşa,Zeytinburnu NGOs Universities	Change and loss of traditional knowledge systems make an irreversible impact on the physical fabric.Management of this tendency is among the primary objectives of the management plan.Bu eğilimin yönetilmesi YP'nın öncelikli hedefleri arasında
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Emigrations and immigrations damaged traditional house and neighborhood fabric especially in Suleymaniye.The district is seen as a temporary residential area for non-residents, unsettled.	Revitalising the neighborhoods with renewal projects.	Monitoring will be systemized within the framework of monitoring activities for the management plan	Long term	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Fatih Municipality	Awareness raising and educational activities cannot help fixing this problem because the population is unsettled and temporary.
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	Cultural assets are subject to over touristification, residential areas turns into hotel areas, life quality for the residents decrease, museums such as Ayasofya and Topkapı is under pressure of too many visitors as they are not managed efficiently.	Developing visitor management plans especially for museums Restoration of registered examples of vernacular house architecture,improving the services and public areas for residents to encourage the people keep living there especially in Sultanahmet	Monitoring will be systemized within the framework of monitoring activities for the management plan	Long term	Fatih Municipality Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality	Implementation of 1/1000 scale Conservation Master Plan will provide the necessary tools to balance residential and touristic needs and uses. Fatih Municipality is in charge in the first place.
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	Timber buildings in Zeyrek, Süleymaniye, Sultanahmet are very vulnerable to fire.Organic street fabric makes it difficult to respond in case of a fire in other monumental buildings and traditional bazaars	This factor will be dealt with in the framework of risk management	Monitoring will be systemized within the framework of monitoring activities for the management plan	Short term	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Fatih Municipality	This factor will be discussed in the revision process of the management plan.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones							
			Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
4.1.1	There is a need for a buffer zone		Providing the approval of buffer zone by World Heritage Committee	Short term (to be submitted along with the progress report in February 2015)	Related central and local institutions, Site Management Directorate Advisory Board, Coordination and Supervision Board	Despite there is a buffer zone designated in accordance with national legislation and acknowledged in the management plan, there isn't a buffer zone approved by World Heritage Committee Decision.	
4.3 Management System / Management Plan							
4.3.6	Few of the work plan activities implemented		Conducting activities to provide the elimination of implementation problems of the project packages in the Management Plan by responsible institutions.	Short term, medium term, long term in accordance with project packages	Site Management Directorate Advisory Board, Coordination and Supervision Board	This will be discussed in detail during the revision process of management plan and applicability of the management plan will be increased.	
4.4 Financial and Human Resources							
4.4.6	Inadequate equipment and facilities		Strengthening the financial and administrative capacity of the institution responsible for the management of the site.	Short term	Central and local governments	Making necessary amendments in the legislation of local and central authorities to improve the financial capacity of the institution responsible for the management of the site Updating the organization structure of the Site Management	
4.7 Visitor Management							
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved		Preparation, approval and implementation of visitor management plan	Medium term	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Fatih Municipality, Site Management Directorate	Creating an efficient visitor management strategy consolidating all tourism and promotion strategies carried out by various institutions	
4.8 Monitoring							
4.8.1	Some monitoring, but it is not planned		Creating mechanism to monitor the state of conservation of the site in accordance with scientific basis.	Short term	Site Management, Advisory Board, Coordination and Supervision Board, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Regional Directorate of Pious Foundations	State of conservation is monitored by responsible authorities, however a process and mechanism will be designed to carry out monitoring activities in a systematic and planned way.	
4.8.2	Key indicators have not been defined		Definition of monitoring indicators to follow the conservation status of the site regularly.	Short term	Site Management Directorate Advisory Board	Different key indicators will be defined for properties with different types and qualities to take into consideration in the monitoring process of the conservation status of all the attributes of OUV on site.	

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **compromised** by factors described in this report

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property has been **compromised** by factors described in this report

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **impacted** by factors described in this report, but this situation is being **addressed through effective management actions**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values are being **degraded** and have had an impact on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

There are many project and implementation for the conservation of monumental buildings but their quality should be improved. Integrity of the vernacular building fabric should be considered important in terms of authenticity and OUV. Current sources should be directed to private ownership and vernacular architecture examples.

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Not applicable
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

Technical evaluations of transportation projects within the framework of impact analysis has a positive impact.

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Non Governmental Organization
External experts
Advisory bodies
Others

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

no

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

In addition to general questions, answers that would allow answers specific to different types of properties should be developed. There should be a standard for assesment and evaluation. Some of the questions may be answered with subjective evaluations, they should require scientific basis.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Unsatisfactory
State Party	Unsatisfactory
Site Managers	Unsatisfactory
Advisory Bodies	Unsatisfactory

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise