

2015

ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION FILE

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party	: Turkey
State, Province or Region	: Eastern Anatolia, Province of Kars
Name of Property	: ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	: 40 ⁰ 30' N 43 ⁰ 34' E UTM Zone: 379014087 - 4487342760

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property :

Ani is located in the northeast Turkey, 42 km far from the Kars city center. It is at the northwest of the valley, where Arpaçay River defines national boundaries of Turkey and Armenia. There is Bostanlar Creek at northwest of area, Ocaklı Village at north, Miğmiğ Creek at northeast and Arpaçay River, which is the tributary of Aras River, at south. The settlement has been situated on 85 hectares of triangular shaped area formed by these three valleys.

Main derives for defining proposed World Heritage and buffer zone boundaries are as follows: Firstly, national conservation designations are taken as basis in order for providing efficient implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national context. Secondly, topographical structure and cultural landscape that provide visual and physical integrity and contributes to the outstanding universal value of the site are other motives for delimitation of boundaries.

In this manner, the Citadel, the medieval settlement surrounded by the city walls and the rock-cut dwellings and monuments outside the city walls have been nominated for inscription. The proposed world heritage boundaries overlap with the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site which ensures the highest level of protection in the country.

The following areas are included in the buffer zone boundaries; pasture areas and Ocakli Village which are outside the city walls at north, agricultural areas to be protected at east and northeast, and areas with no function and unsuitable for any agricultural or urban development at the west. These areas have been registered as the 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site, in which any activity toward development and use is to be evaluated, approved and monitored by related conservation council for controlling the interventions in adjacent areas. World Heritage and buffer zone boundaries follow Arpaçay River which forms natural and national borders among Armenia and Turkey.

A4 (or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present) : See Pages 5-8

Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria) : ii, iii, iv, v

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value :

a) Brief Synthesis

Ani exhibits outstanding cultural and natural values by virtue of its location on a triangular plateau formed of three valleys running on the northwest, northeast and south directions in the national borders of Turkey and Armenia,. Ani has been settled for more than 2500 years between Early Iron Age (BC 1200-1100) till it came under Ottoman rule during the 16th century, but it is the Medieval era that Ani experienced its hey-day. The settlement beginning in the Citadel in the 4th century during Kamsarakans Period spread to a wider area in the Medieval Period. The transfer of *Katholikos* center to Ani after 992 attributed a religious mission to city. Ani, as a capital of the Medieval Armenian principality of the Bagratids, experienced a great prosperity reflected in the grandeur of its monuments, particularly from the period of 10th and 11th centuries. The location of the city on the Silk Road, as one of the gates opening to Anatolia, has contributed to the rapid growth of the city as well as the transmission and amalgamation of different cultures and later became a cosmopolitan trade center where diverse communities lived together. The religious monuments of Zoroastrianism, Christianity and Muslim as well as public and domestic buildings are the witnesses of multiculturalism of Ani. It was a multi-cultural center, with all richness and diversity of Medieval Armenian, Byzantine, Seljuk and Georgian urbanism, architecture and art development. Ani is established on tufa rocks. Its topographical structure and landscape, rock-cut dwellings constructed on valley shows the skill of human being to create a cultural pattern compliant with nature by using the advantageous of geography at the highest level and the contribution to formation of cultural accumulation of nature.

b) Justification for Criteria

(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Ani was a meeting place for Armenian, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions that are reflected in the architectural design, material and decoration details of the monuments. The remains of this multi-cultural life in Ani are easily traced at the use of architectural techniques and styles belonging to different civilizations. New styles which emerged as a result of cross-cultural interactions have turned into a new architectural language peculiar to Ani. The creation of this new language expressed in the design, craftsmanship and decoration of Ani has also been influential in the wider region to Anatolia and Caucasia.

(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

Ani was a center of multi-national and multi religious population who left their artistic and architectural traces. Ani bears exceptional testimony to the Armenian cultural, artistic, architectural and urban design development and it is an extraordinary representative of Armenian religious architecture reflecting its technique, style and material characteristics. Ani also has a significant place for Turkish history. After it was conquered by the Great Seljuks in 1064, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly. Great Seljuk traditions have met with structures in Ani for the first time and spread to Anatolia from here.

(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

With its military, religious, civil buildings, Ani offers a wide panorama of medieval architectural development. It is a rare settlement where nearly all of plan types developed in Armenian church architecture between 4th and 8th centuries can be seen all together. In addition to several centrally planned buildings, various kind of plans including cruciform, round, hexagonal and octagonal reflects the amazing variety of church plans. With its pointed arches, clustered columns and four free standing piers, the Cathedral of Ani is one of the most impressive examples of the inscribed cross plan during the early medieval period. The urban enclosure of Ani is also one of the important examples of medieval architectural ensemble with its monumentality, design and quality.

(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

Ani exhibits a unique example of human use of the natural topography. Triangular in plan sitting atop a narrow plateau above the confluence of rivers, deep valleys formed by the rivers, the city walls and low bastions bordering the city, rock-cut dwellings, chapels and pigeon houses are the crucial elements that contributes to the creation of a unique cultural landscape of Ani.

c) Statement of Integrity

With its impressive fortifications, religious and domestic buildings, still standing to great extent without any modern development, Ani bears exceptional testimony to a high degree of medieval artistic, architectural and cultural development. Integrity of the city as a whole is conserved owing to the walls surrounding the settlement. Majority of structures having monumental characteristic is standing soundly in terms of structural integrity. The nominated property covers the historical borders of Ani, surrounded by the city walls. Being surrounded of three sides of area with natural valleys and steep slopes is providing a natural protection. The village located within valley does not create any development pressure.

d) Statement of Authenticity

Ani was affected by the several wars and earthquakes in time which caused demolishes and destructions in structures in a certain extent. Although the restoration works in the previous periods generally had an approach towards a partial anastylosis of these monuments, today the main conservation policy of the restoration work carried out, which is advised by a scientific council, is to statically consolidation of the structures and to provide the necessary protection towards the negative effects of the external factors (i.e. climate, etc.).

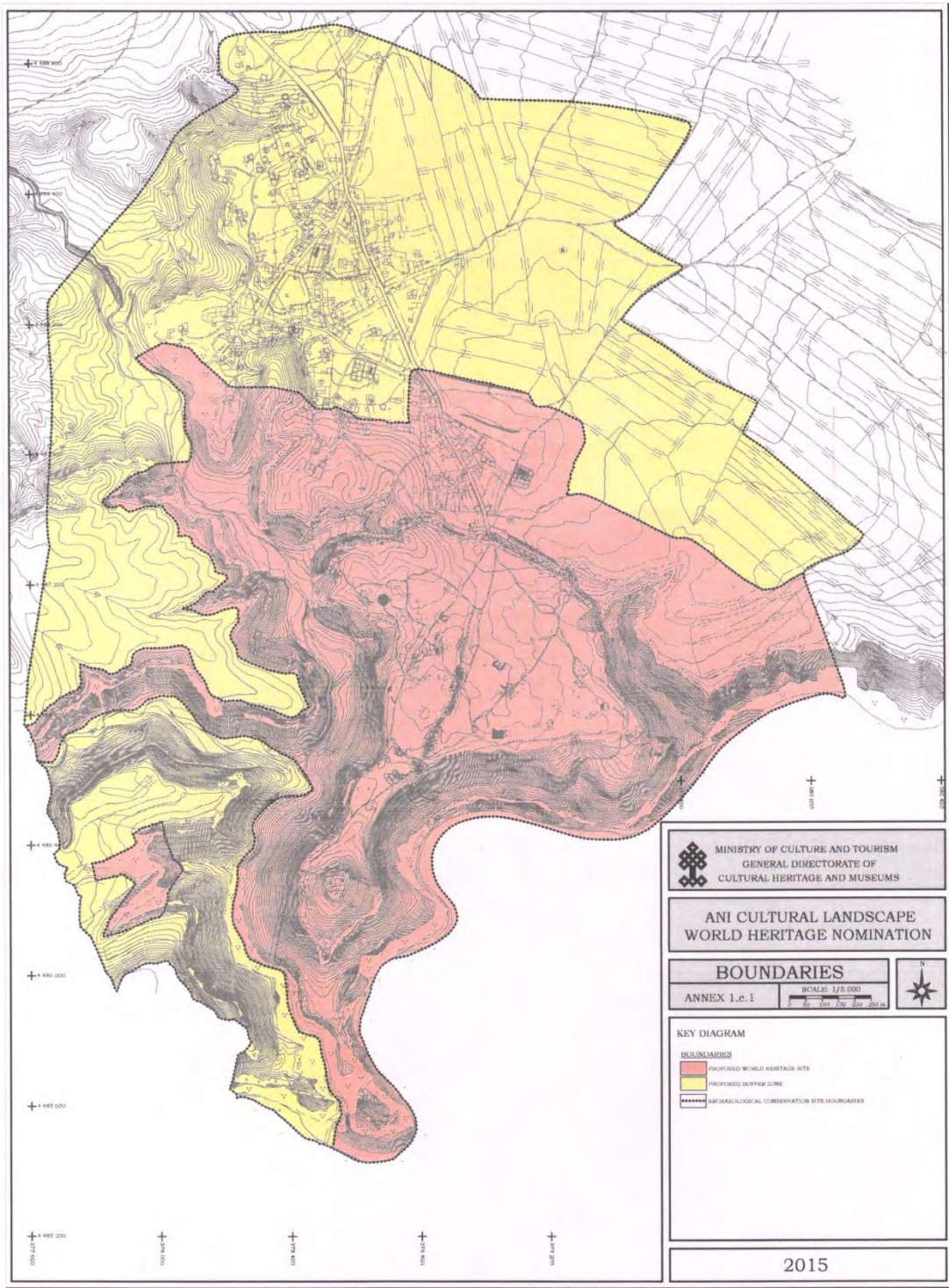
e) Requirements for Protection and Management

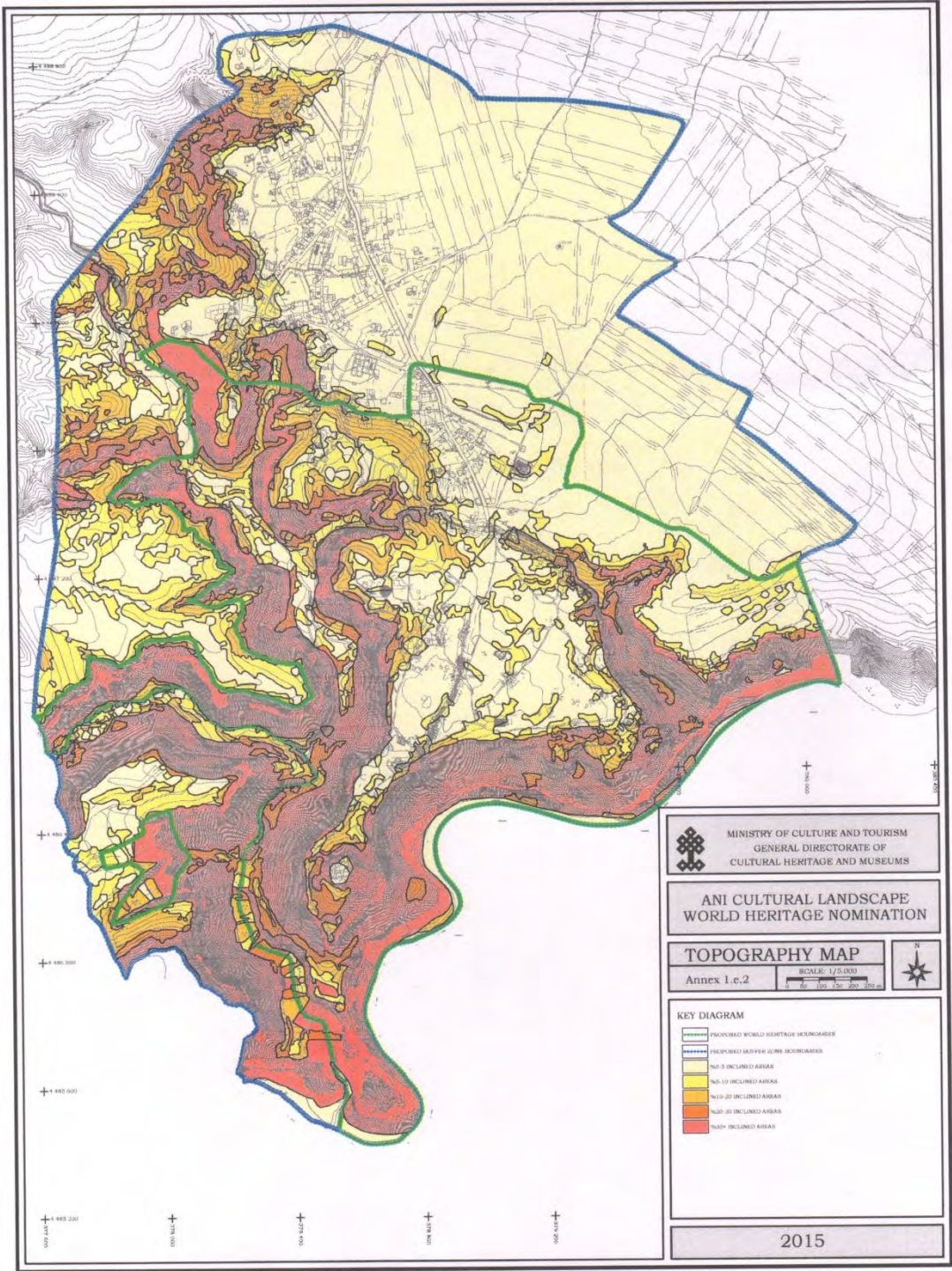
The site has been registered on the national inventory since 1988. As a result of a comprehensive planning process initiated in the beginnings of 2000's, plans and projects are produced based on scientific principals and with inclusion of stakeholders at different levels. In this scope, Conservation Plan encompassing Archaeological Site of Ani together with

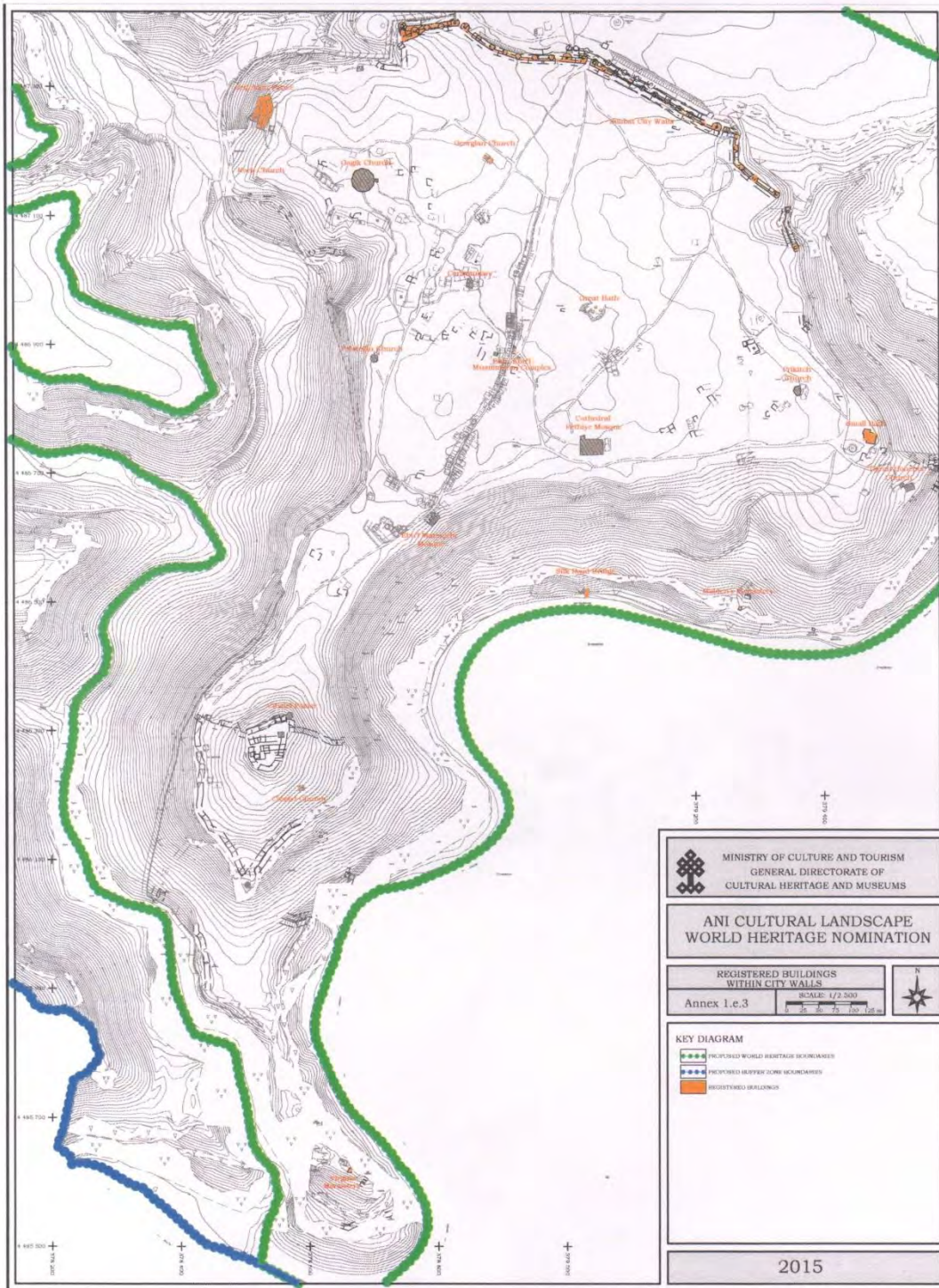
Ocakli Village is approved, and a draft management plan is achieved through a participatory process in the scope Joint Program for Alliances of Culture Heritage in Eastern Anatolia. Studies for producing Landscaping Project are ongoing.

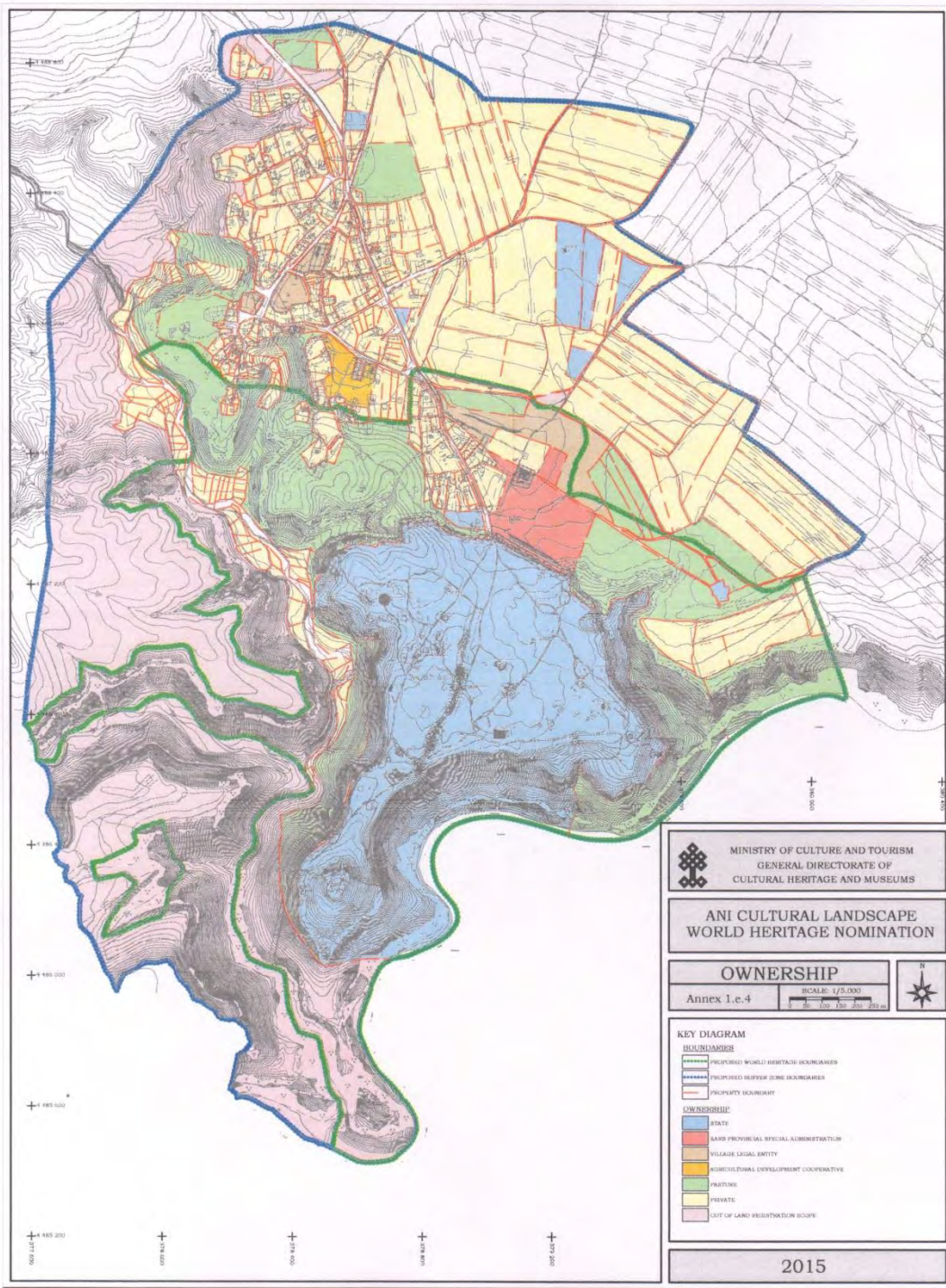
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

Organization : Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums
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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a. Country (and State Party if different) : TURKEY

1.b. State, Province or Region : Eastern Anatolia, Province of Kars

1.c. Name of Property : ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

1.d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second: 40° 30' N 43° 34' E

1.e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Annex 1.e.1: World Heritage and Buffer Zone Boundary Map

Annex 1.e.2: Topography Map

Annex 1.e.3: Registered Buildings within City Walls

Annex 1.e.4: Ownership Map

Annex 1.e.5: 1/5000 Scaled Conservation Plan

1.f. Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)

Area of nominated property : 250.7 ha

Buffer zone : 292.8 ha

Total : 543.5 ha

2. DESCRIPTION

2.a. Description of the Property



Ani is located in the Eastern Anatolia, within administrative borders of Ocaklı Village which is 42 km far from Kars city center. Arpaçay River that flows on the south direction forms a natural border with Armenia. The city that can be reached easily by road is situated on a triangular shape area surrounded by valleys and the river on three sides except for the north. Ani is located on a volcanic rock formation consisting of basalt blocks, which are of 30 meter-thick at water level and followed by red tuff on the surface that crumbles easily.



Ani, road map
(www.kars.gov.tr)

The buildings in Ani are located on three zones as the citadel, walled city and the area outside the city walls. While the churches predominate, there are also samples of military, public and commercial buildings. This situation is very important in terms of understanding how a medieval city has been programmed.

2.a.1. The Citadel

The Citadel, which stands on a high hill at the southeast of Ani, is surrounded by the city walls and there exist the remains of the churches and a palace inside. Other structures within the Citadel are still buried.

Since it is located on a suitable land for defense, it is hard to be reached in comparison to Ani. The city walls and structures of Citadel are the frontiers of the existing structures of ancient city. The Citadel is reached by a pathway extending from the southwest of road passing in front of the Ebu'l Manuđer Mosque.

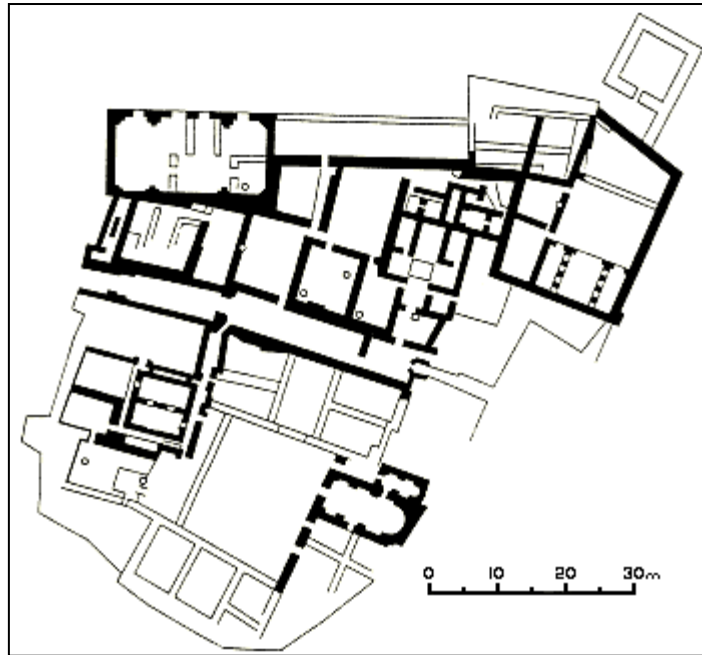
The Citadel comes into prominence with its topography and landscape value, as well as the buildings located inside. Particularly the palace complex offers valuable information in regard to understanding how a palace was programmed and which types of buildings it contains as only a limited number of palace structures have survived to our times. A great number of storages that are constructed either by carving the main rocks or formed by large pittoes (fired ceramic vessels) are among rare examples. The first Christian building in the city is the Palace Church within the citadel. The chapel flanking the north side of the church is an outstanding example with its two storied structure and it is also the only example in Ani. Different plan types have been applied to other four churches whose façades are embellished with rich architectural ornaments that reflect the characteristics of the period.

Some parts of city walls which are partly bonded with cyclopean stones belong to the Kamsaragan era. But, it is observed that some repairs were made till the end of the 13th century.

Kamsaragans (Citadel) Palace:

The construction date and donor of the palace which is located to the north of the Citadel is not known, but it is thought that it was constructed firstly in the Kamsaragans era and then used by the Bagratids.

The Palace, which is in ruined condition today, was unearthed during excavations carried out by Marr between 1907 and 1914. Researches have revealed that the structures belonging to the palace are placed on both sides of a corridor extending on the east-west direction and there are three ceremony halls and one Turkish bath and a number of rooms, some with two floors. Ceremony hall on the northwest is bigger than the others. North wall of structure has been separated into three bays with plasters and does not include decoration. It has been used for different purposes by being divided into four rooms in a next era. One of halls located in east has been divided into three bays with columns and frescos, tiles and figured embossment parts have been revealed in both halls.



Arrangement plan of Citadel complex palace
www.virtualani.org

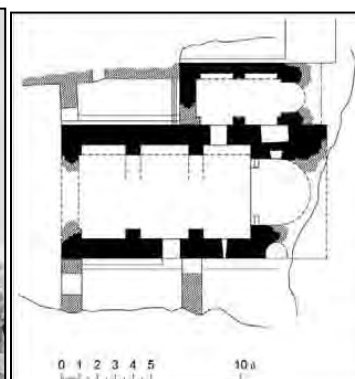
Palace (Surp Sargis and T'oros, Kamsaragans) Church:

According to inscription on south wall, the church located on the east section of the palace was constructed in 622 by a person named Absalon. Consequently, it is possibly the earliest church in Ani. It was repaired and used again between the 10th – 11th century.

The south wall of the structure, which only its north wall is standing today, has been tilted over completely possibly by the earthquake in 1966. According to the information given by Marr, the church with rectangular plan at east-west line has three doors placed at north, south and west. Door at north provides passing to chapel constructed adjacently to the church. Its inner north and south walls have been divided into three bays and rich geometric motives has been performed onto plaster surfaces. A semi-sphere planned apse is placed on its surface at east which is opened to naos with an arch decked with acanthus leaves. Top of structure has been covered with barrel vault reinforced with two arches inside and with saddle roof coated with float stones outside. Large number of figured embossment parts was revealed by Marr.



Palace Church, East view
www.virtualani.org



Plan
www.virtualani.org

Chapel at north has two floors and rectangular plan at east-west direction. Inner north and south walls have been divided into two bays with plasters. East wall has been bordered with semi-sphere planned apse.

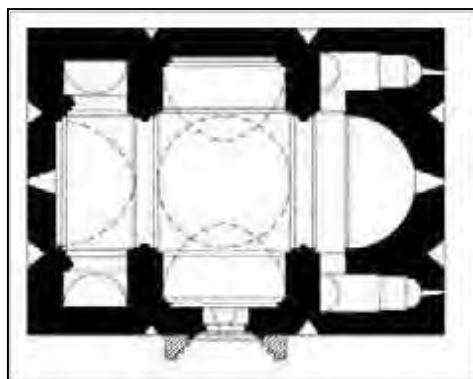
Midjnaberd (Grave of Prince Children) Church:

The donor and construction date of the church located on slope at south of palace is not known, but it is dated to the second quarter of the 11th century according to its architectural characteristics. The Church has been fallen into ruin by the earthquake in 1966, but according to ruins, drawings and photos in old publications, it is understood that it has been constructed of dark gray ashlar stones and had rectangular plan type outside at east-west direction and single nave dome hall plan type inside.

The only entrance of the structure is placed at south frontal axis and reminds of the doors of antique structures with its lento and door frame with profile and acanthus, elliptical line and pearl paillette frieze.



Midjnaberd Church, southeast view (Karapetian, 2011)



Plan (Karapetian: 2011)

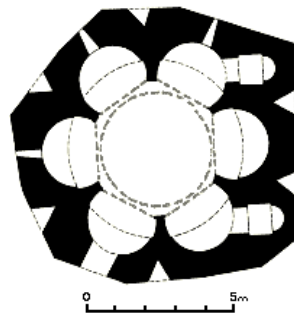
Façades of structure have been enlivened with triangular niches placed symmetrically onto axis and castellated windows are placed at upper level.

Inner south and north walls have been separated into two wider bays at east with two walls protruding outwards and east wall has been bordered with semicircular planned apse after

rectangular figured bema. There are apsidolled pastophorion cells in rectangular plan at east-west direction, providing entry from bema at two sides of apse. Square planned place in center has been covered inside with dome placed onto high cylindrical pulley and with a cone outside and one each semicircle arched castellated window has been opened on main axis of pulley.

Church with Six Apses (St. Eghia):

The church located in southeast end of the Citadel does not have inscription today. Structure constructed of yellow, red and pink colored smooth ashlar stones has decagon non-smooth plan type outside and six apses (hexa intrados) plan type.



Plan
(www.virtualani.org)

Entrance of structure is at southeast façade and totally six triangular niches two of which are at east have been placed onto façades and there castellated type windows have been opened at northwest bay at intervals. Façades have been enlivened with use of colored stone, and also embossing cross motives placed dispersedly have been performed.

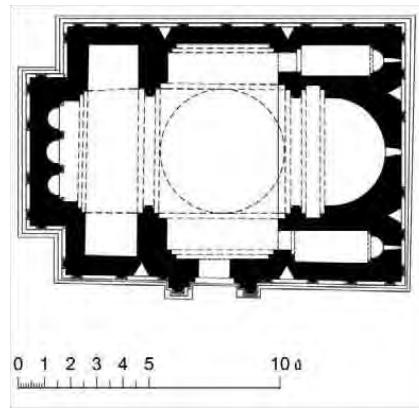
Intradoses have been connected to each other with slightly pointed arches inside and one each semi-sphere figured arch has been placed in each intrados and double arch application has been performed. Intrados at east has been used as apse and one each small pastophorion cell in rectangular plan opening to intradoses has been placed in both sides.

Top of intradoses has been covered with pentroof outside and semi some inside; place in the center has been covered at lower edges with dome on high cylindrical pulley placed with pendant having one each squinch. But, covers were ruined from top level of pulley.

Karimadin Church:

Donor and construction date of the church, located on planes at north outside the Citadel, are not known. But, its name is included as Karimadin in bell tower ruined in 1912. Researchers are dating the structure to the 10th – 11th century according to its architectural characteristics.

Structure is at ruined condition today, but plan and architectural characteristics are understood from remaining parts. The church placed onto three-step platform has rectangular plan outside at east-west direction, but west façade was constructed in middle section as protruded outwards, and it has dome hall plan type inside.



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

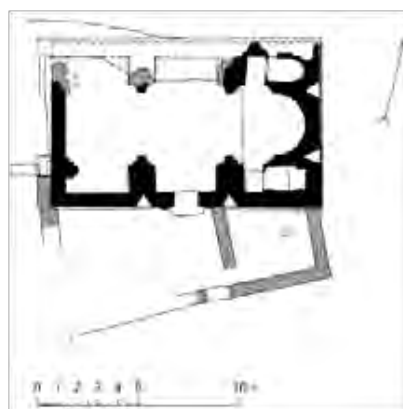
The only entrance door of structure is located at south façade axis. All façades are enlivened with the double columns placed onto double foundation and the range of arches connecting these and also one each triangle niche has been placed symmetrically to east, north and south façades. Architectural parts dispersed to the surrounding indicate that façades had rich decoration.

In inner place, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays with two wall piers made as protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semispherical planned apses after bema. There is one each apsidioled pastophorion cell with rectangular plan at both side of apse at east-west direction. Three apsidioles located side by side in section protruding outwards on west wall draw attention since this is an application encountered rarely.

Sushan Pahlavuni Church:

Construction date and the donor of the structure, located in north slopes of the Citadel are not known. But, it seems possible to date to the 10th – 11th centuries according to its architectural characteristics.

Structure is at ruined condition today, but plan and architectural characteristics are understood from the remains. The church is rectangular outside at east-west direction and has single bay dome (dome hall) plan type.



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

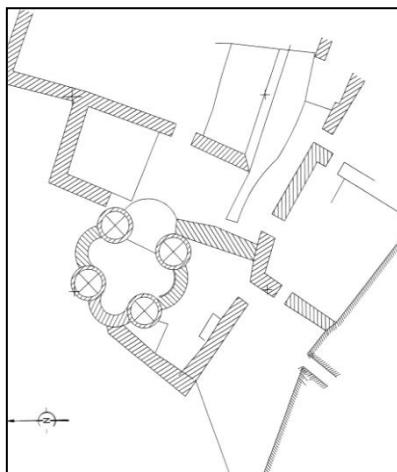
The only entrance gate of structure is located at south façade axis. East and west façades reaching to today have been enlivened with one each triangle niche placed onto axis symmetrically.

In inner place, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays with two each wall piers made as protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semispherical planned apses after bema. There is one each pastophorion cell with rectangular plan at both side of apse at east-west direction. East wall of diaconicon place from these has been ended with apsidiole.

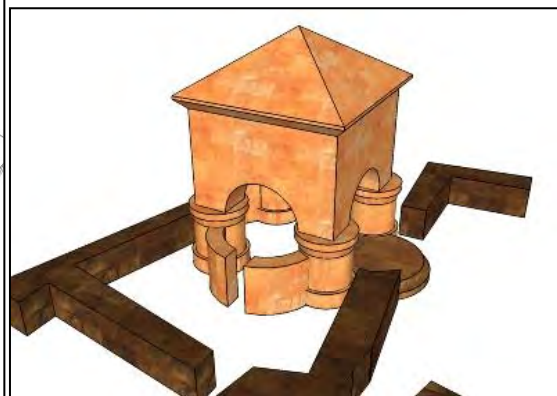
2.a.2. Outer Citadel

The Fire Temple (Ateşgede):

Ateşgede ruins, located in Ani were revealed during excavation of Russian Archeologist Nikoly Marr in 1909. The construction date and the donor of the structure located between Surp Arak'elots Church and Georgian Church are not known. But, it is thought to be a Zoroastrian temple constructed between the 1st – 4th centuries. It is possibly the oldest structure in Ani and the first Zoroastrian fire temple in Anatolia.



Plan
(Karamağaralı, 2000)



Reconstruction of temple
(<http://vahearmenia.blogspot.com>)

It was constructed from basalt stone blocks having a shape ended with roof on four columns rising from edges and with square plan in terms of structural characteristics. Some wall ruins have been encountered near the structure during latest excavations and it is considered that these walls have been constructed after conversion of Ateşgede into chapel.

Structure, which its top section is ruined, has baldachin scheme, which has been placed onto cylindrical bases and bordered with four columns which are short but having diameter of 1.30 m. Structure was converted into tetra intradoses (four leafed clover) planned chapel in 12th century by bonding the area between columns. There exist some places around structure, whose functions cannot be revealed.

II. Smbat City Walls:

Most off-guard section of Ani, which is protected naturally with Creeks and rivers flowing from three directions, is north side. Second city walls were constructed in King II Smbat period (977-989) to strengthen this north side. It is known from inscriptions on them that it was repaired in Gagik I, Ebu'l Manuçehr and Ebu'l Muammeran periods.

City walls, constructed in spandrel shape to ensure compliance with land where they have been founded, have seven entrance gates which are named as Uğurun Gate, Kars Gate, Lion Gate, Satrançlı Gate, Acemağılı Gate and Mığmığ Creek Gate. Because rocky steeps rising between Bostanlar Creek at west direction and Mığmığ Creek at east direction provide natural protection, city walls constructed at this direction have been constructed in single row with simpler system according to land structure. On the other hand, city walls facing to Yavşan Düzü and Cirit Düzü have been constructed as fortified. City walls constructed by considering that possible enemy attacks would come from this direction have been constructed of double-row or three-row system.

These outer city walls constructed of smooth ashlar stone have been constructed lower than inner city walls supported with semicircular and rectangular towers placed with intervals. However, they have been more destroyed. Supporting towers constructed between city walls in order to make the city walls resistant to long sieges have been used as provisions and grain warehouses. Inner city walls have great number of towers near to each other, some were constructed higher from city walls and containing some floors for accommodation. Doors of inner and outer city walls have been made by not matching to each other and so, entry into city has been hardened. There are cross motives, lion and snake embossed relief and tile decorations on outer façades of city walls which reach up to 5 meter height in places according to slope of land. Castle city walls have been made with lime boiled Khorasan mortar from red and yellow colored tuff stone.

Defense of city walls has been strengthened by making wide and deep ditch system in front of city walls at slopes descending to Bostanlar Creek on Cirit Düzü at north-east direction of city. The large part of city walls are still standing even they were damaged by Georgia and Mogul invasions particularly. There are four-line Kufic Islamic inscription documenting the conquest of city by Seljukian Sultan Alpaslan on tower at east side of city walls where Lion gate is located.

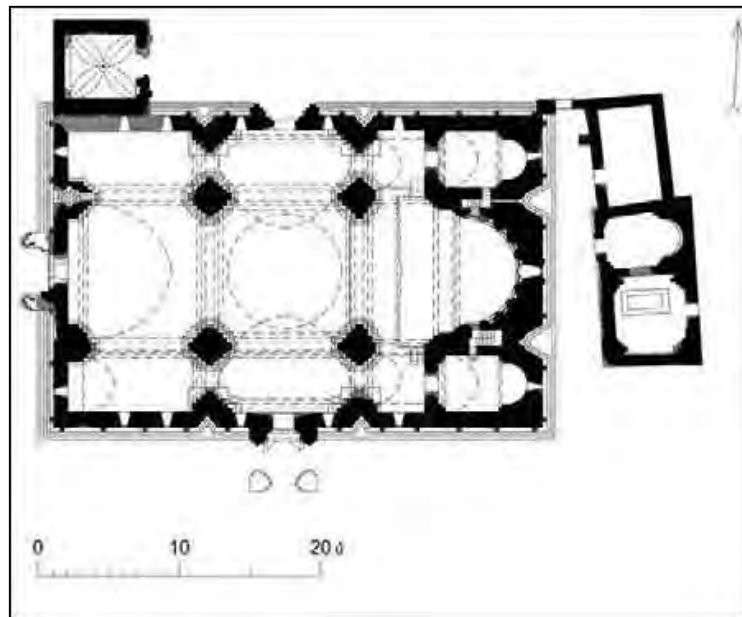
Lion Gate, which was possibly the main entrance of city in the past, is at west of Ani city walls and is the main entrance that visitors of Ani use, according to today' road route and it takes its name from lion embossment, which is placed between towers inside and above upper section of wall. Kars Gate has been strengthened with one each tower at both sides. These towers containing various places are the oldest and highest towers in city walls. Satrançlı Gate which was repaired in Shaddadids Period (11464-99) is known with this name because the red and black colored rhomboid stones adorning the top of its entrance remind the chess board.

While yellowish, greyish and reddish colored stones used in wall masonry add an impressive beauty to the walls, cross and gammadion motives, charmed animal figures and ceramic pieces embossed onto walls are strengthening this impression.

Cathedral (s. Asdvadzadzin Church, Fethiye Mosque)

Smbat II (980-989) was started the construction of the church located in upper plane of Arpaçay Valley at south of city and Queen Katremide, who was the wife of King Gagik, completed construction in 1001. Architect of structure was Trdat.

When city was captured in 1064 by Great Seljuk Emperor Alpaslan, it was converted into mosque with the name of Fethiye in memory of conquest, but Georgians commanding the city in 1124 started to use it as the church again.



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

Structure constructed of regular reddish, blackish and brownish ashlar has been placed onto three-step base and has rectangular plan outside at east-west direction and three naves, dome and basilica plan inside. Area in the middle has been bordered with resistant columns bearing the arches. There is a square planned additional place next to northeast wall of cathedral and two grave rooms and grave chapel of Queen Katremide in front of east wall. The church has been lightened through narrow and high arched windows. Façade walls of the church have been divided with arches and these arches have been combined with columns. It is estimated that the frescos in apse section of the church inside were made in the 13th century.

There are great numbers of inscriptions on façades of the cathedral and opposite façades have nearly equal arrangement. North and south façades have been enlivened with five blind arch sequences at east section and with four blind arch sequences at west section which are connected with thin columns and reaching to equal height. Triangular niches have been placed in the first arch bays inside.

Entry to basilica planned building has been provided via semicircular arched doors placed on axis of north, south and west façades and the one at west from these is public door, the one at north is patrician door and the one at south is king door. Porches have been constructed in front of each baldachin formed door. Windows have been placed above and at two sides of each door. Upper windows have bigger size and have been surrounded by fillets protruding outwards. Windows at both sides at south façade have been placed into semicircular arched sunk niche and

eagle motives have been placed onto archivolt of each niche. Circular (oculus) windows are seen on each façade. This middle section of south façade and arches crowning the window and triangular niches are more ornamental and this indicates that south façade has been emphasized.

East and west façades have been divided with five arcades being one wide and one narrow. One each triangular niche has been opened on arcades at two sides of center at east façade, one big sized castellated window has been opened on arch bay in center and two castellated windows placed at top and bottom have been opened on outer arch bays and these have been crowned with omega type arch. There are no triangular niches at west frontal. One big sized castellated window has been opened on door and one each castellated window with smaller size and at lower level has been opened on outer arch bays. There is a circular type (oculus) window surrounded by staged fillets on façade face.

On façades, eagle figures have been included besides cross, khatchkars, geometric and vegetal motives performed as embossment. Cylindrical lower section, which has reached to today, of pulley ruined by earthquake is seen between saddle roof and covered cross arms.

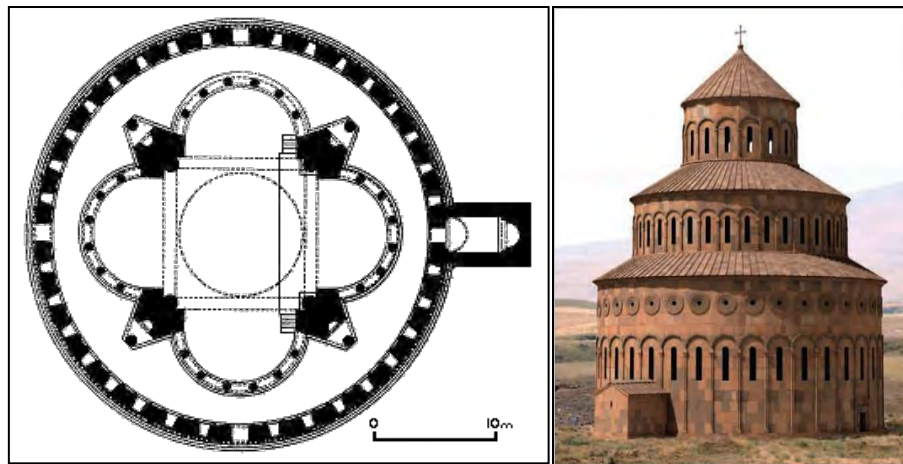
In cathedral, middle nave has been kept pretty wide in comparison with two adjacent ones and a high and wide place has been created under the dome standing on pendants. This application is a certain characteristic seen in structures of Trdat.

East wall has been bordered with semicircular planned apse located after bema. Semicircular apse is higher than other sections of the church and lower section of apse has been enlivened with ten niches with staged arch continuing along apse wall and connecting double columns having bases and spherical cap. Decoration style in this apse is typical example of the church architecture of the 11th century. Two floored, apsidioled and rectangular planned pastophorion cells were placed on both sides of apse at east-west direction which are opened to each with one each door and to apse with one each small corridor. Apse has been covered with semi dome and other section has been covered with cradle vaults. Dome, bell tower and some section of wall at north façade of structure have been ruined.

Gagik (Surp Krikor, Gagikashen) Church:

The structure located in northwest section of city and upper plane of Bostanlar Creek was built by Gagik I (990-1020) between 995 and 1001, according to inscriptions obtained in excavations. It is greatly possible that the architect of structure is Trdat constructing Ani Cathedral in the same years.

The structure was revealed in excavations realized by Marr in 1906 at foundation level which gave way to determination of its architectural plan. According to this, structure has rotund plan outside and tetra intradoses (four leafed clover) plan surrounded by narthex inside. Foundation walls have been constructed of basalt stone and façade walls have been constructed of regular ashlar tuff stone. Only the foundation walls and columns and column bases in inner place and one section apse of the church have reached to today. This plan type was applied firstly to Zwartnots Cathedral in Armenia, which was constructed by Patrick III Nerses in 642-662, on area accepted as meeting place of King III Trdat and St Grigor Lusavoriç. Last example of this plan type applied only in three structures is Bana Cathedral which was constructed by Georgian Bagratuni family in Şenkaya District of Erzurum.



Plan

Reconstruction of the Church

(Karapetian: 2011)

The church, as it is understood that it was not so strong even when it was constructed, was repaired in 1013 within short period after its construction and around of columns, which border the square planned place in the center, has been walled and converted into pier. But, this application was not become sufficient and its cover was collapsed after a while. Therefore, the church was not repaired again and its stones were used in construction of other structures around it.

Structure has been placed onto three-step platform. Façades of rotond have been enlivened by surrounding with arch arcade combining double columns inside and single columns outside. Structure has four entrances and these have been placed onto main axis of rotond. But, a chapel has been added in front of door at east direction and its access has been ensured through the church by means of this door.

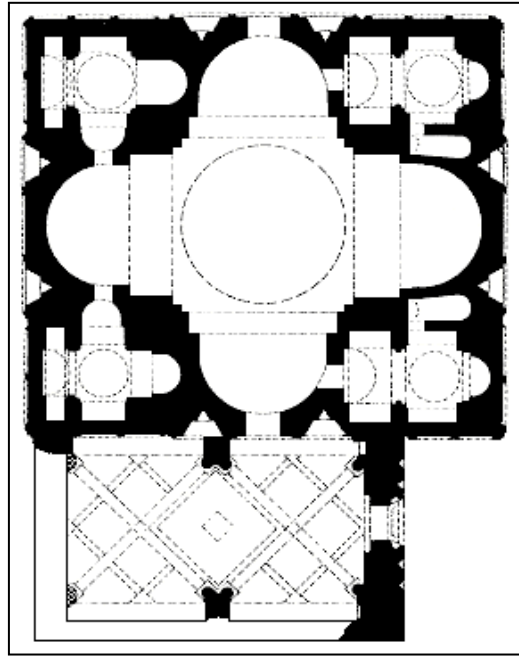
Place with square plan inside in the center has been bordered with one each big pier having “M” shape located in corners and one each columns has been placed behind piers. Intradoses opened to this place from four directions have been arranged as arched spans, which six columns carried. Intrados at east has been utilized as apse and bema section climbed with one each stair at two sides has been constructed in front of apse.

Architectural pieces at scattered condition show that structure has rich adornment as competing with rare plan type at inside and outside. Furthermore, during excavation, statue was found in structure. It is thought that the statue, which its shoulder section is protected in Erzurum Archeology Museum, is representing Gagik handing the church model, which he holds with his two hands, in order to bless the Church.

Surp Arak'elots (Apostles) Church (Caravansareai):

Construction date and donor of structure located in southeast of Georgian Church, at east section of city is not known. Date of oldest inscription available on it is 1031 and it is related to land donation, which Abuğamir Pahlavuni made. According to another inscription, a gavit was added in its south side in 1217.

The church was revealed as a result of excavation realized by Marr in 1906 and it was documented with photographs and drawings.

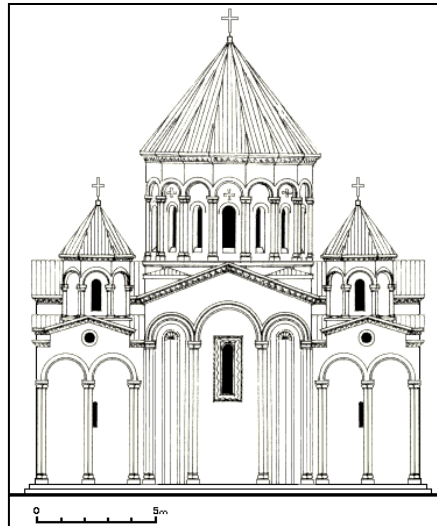


Plan

(www.virtualani.org)

Structure demolished substantially today has been constructed of reddish, blackish and brownish regular ashlar stones and has rectangular plan inside at east-west direction and tetra intradoses (four leafed clover) plan inside. It has two entrances placed on south and north axis. Entrance in south façade remaining sound reminds the doors of antique period with its profiled linto and door frame and its frieze with acanthus leave and tooth arcade located on linto. Façades of structure have been enlivened with arch arcades connecting the double columns and one each triangle has been placed symmetrically onto main axis at four façades.

Square planned place in the center bordered with corner walls has been expanded inside with one each intrados at four directions and intrados at east has been utilized as apse. Among intradoses, there are corner places, which have single bay domed (cuppel hall) and its east walls are bordered with semicircular planned apsidiole. Structure is at a representing characteristic of plan type started with the name of “Cvari” in Georgian architecture and “Hripsime” in Armenian architecture after 6th century. But, arrangement of corner places as one each chapel, structure’s having five domes together with dome covering the top of these places and the square planned place in the center and effect of this on outer view of structure make Arak’elots Church unique among its all similar ones.



Reconstruction
www.virtualani.org

Gavit added in south of the church is at more durable condition. East façade of square planned place was arranged at Seljukian tradition at east-west direction and therefore it has been as caravanserai. There is a portal formed with wreathed molding, surrounded by pointed arch and having three series of muqarnas intrados. There are two each triangular niches placed symmetrically at both sides of portal and rising from ground to the cover level. Top section of outer niches has been filled with oyster motive and inner ones have been filled with muqarnas. Sections remaining between door and niches have been adorned with vertical borders, which geometrical insert motives have been performed.

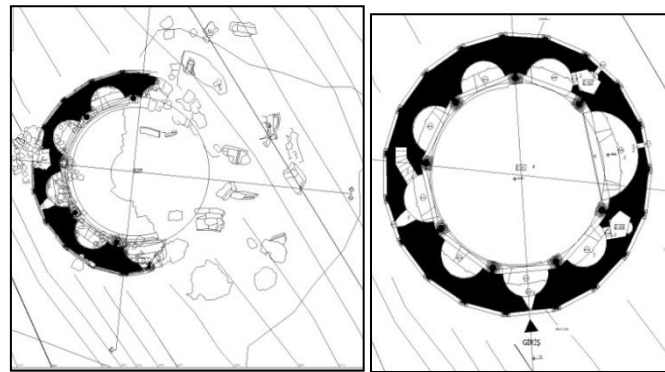
Cover system of gavit is interesting as arrangement in east façade. As a result of connection two columns in front of east and west walls and one each column in front of south wall with quite protruding thick arches made at cross direction, sections have happened on cover. Square shaped section occurred in center has been covered with muqarnas filled domed vault and remaining triangular areas have been covered with star ceiling formed by pushing red and black colored stones and flat ceiling adorned with hexagonal geometric motives. Arches constructed as protruding outwards as causing Baroque impression, making these at cross direction and rich colored stone workmanship in cover bring the structure into the forefront once.

Surp Amenap'rkitch (Redeemer, Halaskar, Ruined) Church:

The Church was constructed at a point near to the Cathedral at the east of city, in 1035 by Marzban Ebu'l Garip, in the name of Emperor Smbat and in the memory of holy cross, which he had succeeded to take when he visited Byzantine Emperor Mikhael, according to the inscription found in its façade. It is written in other inscriptions found on façade that gavit was added in 1193, bell tower was added in 1227 and Prince Vahram Zakarid was let Architect Vasil repair in 1342.

The Church which is consisted of two sections is constructed of yellow, red and gray regular ashlar stones. Structure, which only one step can be seen now and has been placed onto circular planned platform, has ten-nonagon plan inside and octa-intradoses (with eight apses) plan. Semi dome at east direction is wider than other dome. Columns consisting of two planes

separate this section. The Church was restored by Atabeks in 1291 and 1342. Half of the church was ruined in years 1930 as a result of streak of lightning.



Building Survey Plan Restitution Plan
(General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums Archive)

One entrance of structure is at south façade. Upper section of door with profiled lento and door frame has been bordered with architrave having slot and profile and it reminds the door of antique structures with this characteristic as in Midjnadberd and Surp Arak'elots churches. Façades of the church have been enlivened with staged blind arches connecting the double columns having spherical head and bases and a castellated window crowned with omega type arch has been opened on arch bay located at west axis. Khatchkars has been placed on arch bay at south side of this.

Above of intradoses has been covered outside with single chamfered roof surrounding all around the structure and after this, high cylindrical pulley having equal width nearly with the church has risen. Surface of pulley separating the structure from other structures with this characteristic has been surrounded by blind arches connection to double columns having head and base and surface of arches has been adorned with insert motives. One each castellated has been opened on each arch bay, but omega figured arch has been placed onto the ones on west from these. There is an eagle figure on arch bay at south of this. Conical cones have been constructed after the profiled cornice and geometrically adorned beam located on upper section of arches and surrounding the structure.

Intradoses inside the place have been opened to place in center with arches connected the columns placed in corners and have surrounded the three stage fillet and protruding walls after upper section of heads of columns. East half of structure is not available today, but it is seen in old plans that intrados at east was greater sized and utilized as apses and there was one each small sized pastophorion cell opened to intradoses at its two sides at west.

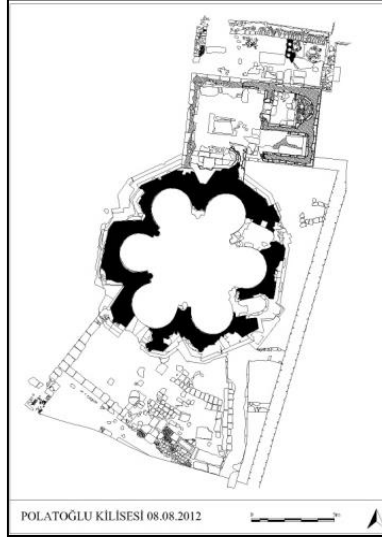
Walls are covered with frescos known that they were made in the 13th century by painter named as Sarkis P'arçkans, but "Last Supper" scene and Bible authors on semi dome of intradoses can be determined for pictures, which their colors have faded.

Abughamrents (Surp Krikor Polatoğlu) Church:

The first construction date of the church, located at side of slope facing to Bostanlar Creek at west of city is not known. However, in one inscription found on wall of the church, it was stated that the grave chapel at north side was constructed by Abulğarip Pahlavuni for his father Krikor,

his mother Şuşan and his sister Seda. Since inscription with earliest date in structure belongs to year 994, it is thought that it was constructed by Marzban Krikor Pahlavuni, who was the father of Abulğarip Pahlavuni, possibly in 980.

The church reaching to today at good condition has been constructed of regular red, black and brownish ashlar stones onto three-step platform and has dodecagon plan outside and hexa-intradoses (six leafed clover) plan inside.



Plan

(General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums archive)

The church having cylindrical structure has octagonal dome and foundation of dome stands on 6 side columns, which thin interlaced columns separating the deep surface has supported. There is one each window on each corner of octagonal dome of the church having one door opened to southwest. On door aperture with lento and door frame, there is semicircular arched pediment containing inscription. Since the church does not have apse, this leads to that this church has been used as mausoleum in the memory of family graveyard. Shadow clock made with engraving technique on south façade wall of the church is remarkable. Triangle niche has been placed on façades alternately and thin long castellated type windows have been bordered at two sides with double columns having spherical head and base.

Outside east façade, fillet bunch protruding outwards surrounding the other façades has been converted into semicircular formed arches on upper section of windows and niches. In order to emphasize the apse from outside at east façade, walls, which triangular niches have been placed at two sides, have been made as slightly protruding outwards and the profiled fillets, which their surface has been adorned with geometrical insert motives, have been placed on these sections. Furthermore, apse emphasis has been strengthened with the omega form arch adorned with small rosette flower placed among curved branches on window opened to apse and the inscription on upper section of this, but solution here seems unique.

Outside, above of intradoses has been covered with single chamfered roof surrounding the roof all around and after this, there is cone on high cylindrical pulley. Surface of pulley has been surrounded by 12 blind arches formed with double line hollow fillets and one each castellated type window surrounded by double line wreathed hollow fillet has been opened on surface of each arcade. Enlivening the surface of pulley with double arches in this way is an exceptional characteristic.

Inside, place in the center has been expanded with nearly horseshoe shaped intrados. Intradoses have been opened to main place with semicircular arch and arches have been placed onto columns placed at corners and ensuring the sharp wall corner to be softened. Staged column heads protruding outwards and having twisted hollow fillet at lower section attract attention as factor richening the visual effect in inner place. Once upon a time, traces from wall pictures covering the inner of structure completely have reached to today from various places of structure as lose color.

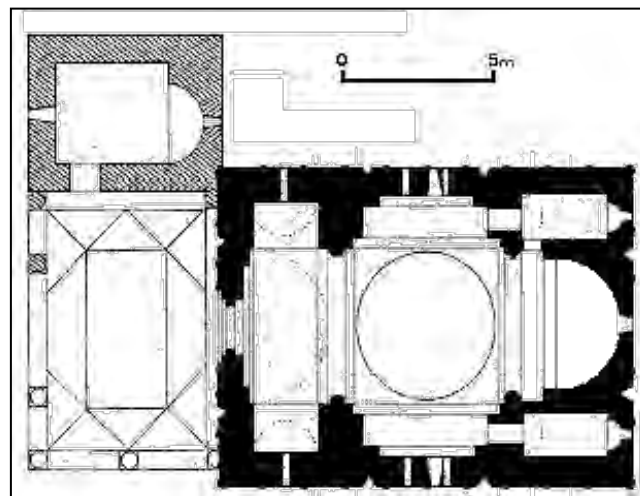
Above of intradoses has been covered with semi dome inside and place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley crossed with pendent.

As a result of excavation works carried out around the structure in 2012, it has been determined that some structures have been added around the church in next period and its south side has been used as graveyard area.

Tigran Honents (Surp Krikor Lusavoriç, Nakişli) Church:

Structure located on upper plane of Arpaçay River valley, at southeast of city, according to inscription on east façade, was constructed by merchant Tigran, who was son of Sulem Smbatorents from Honent family, in period of Zakaria, who was the governor of Ani and was dedicated to Surp Krikor Lusavoriç.

The church has been constructed onto three-step platform with red, black and brownish ashlar stones. There is gavit added in 1215 at west of structure having rectangular plan outside at east-west direction and single-nave domed (dome hall) plan inside and there is a chapel constructed second half of the 13th century at north of gavit. Inner place of ground floor of the church has been connected to dome with four big columns. Semicircular shaped apse has been surrounded by two-floor confession room at left and right. Around of the church has rectangular plan and roof heads of façades has been decorated with relief animal figures. This church is remarkable especially with frescos in inner place. On inner façade walls and dome section of the church, there are frescos symbolizing the events from birth of Jesus to death.



Plan

(www.virtualani.org)

Single entrance of the church has been placed onto west façade axis and opposite façades have been arranged similarly. North and south façades have been enlivened with the double column being at equal height and having spherical head and bases and ten semispherical blind arch series connecting these; east and west façades have been enlivened with five higher and wider semispherical blind arch series in the center and one each niche has been opened in middle, on arch bays at two sides in order to reflect the partition inside. Surface of arches have been decorated with geometric insert motives and in their corner beads, symmetric or standalone eagle, partridge, pheasant, cock, griffon, lion etc. animal figures and animal fight scenes have been performed among vegetal compositions consisting of curved branch, palmate and rumi reflecting the structure's most interesting Seljuk Period impressions.

At upper level on each façade, there is one each rectangular castellated window placed on axis. Window only on east façade has been surrounded by a frame profiled with thin hollow and straight fillets and the others have been surrounded by wide protruding border filled with geometrical insert motives. Also, one each circular (oculus) shaped castellated type window has been opened on two arch bays located in middle section at north and south façades and on second arch bay from west and two each semicircle arched castellated windows placed up and down have been opened on outer arch bays at east façade. The circular formed windows adorned with vegetal and geometrical motives by being profiled its around with fillets and the omega shaped arches crowning the windows at east are important factors empowering visual effect at façades.

Structure has been converted into cross plan, side sections have been covered with pentroof, cross arms have been covered with saddle roof and place in the center has been covered with conic dome on high pulley. Pulley starting cylindrically has made with sixteen façades after two protruding fillets and façades have been bordered with double column having spherical head and base and semicircular blind arches connecting these. Surfaces and corners of arches have been filled with vegetal motives. One each rectangular thin castellated window has been opened on arch bays by skipping one each and an omega shaped arch has been placed only onto window at east. Also, three red painted medallions with wheel and vegetal motive and an eagle figure have been performed onto three arch bays at west side.

Inside the church, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays at west with two each wall piers protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semicircle planned apse located after bema. At both sides of apse, one each pastophorion cell with rectangular plan and apsidioles has been included at east-west direction.

Place in the center has been covered with pendant pass dome, apse semi dome and cross arms and bema has been covered with cradle vault.

One of most important features of structure is mural paintings. Painting the inside of structure completely is a feature seen rarely in Armenia architecture. Therefore, it is discussed by researchers that there is Georgian effect and they have been carried out by Georgian artists. Other remarkable feature of mural paintings is that it is single example, which great number of scenes related to life of Saint Krikor Lusavoriç preaching the Christianity among Armenians besides scenes having subjects of Bible and Torah.

Gavit added in front of west façade, which has greatly ruined condition today. But, it is known that it has been bordered with four columns at west, two columns at north and three columns at south. Fresco remains are traced on west and north walls.

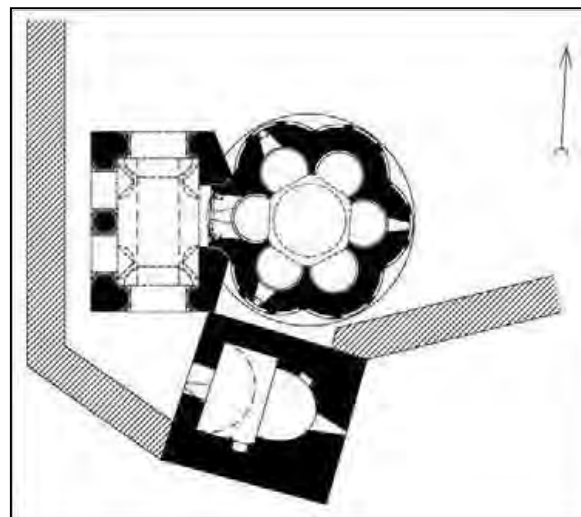
Chapel added in north of gavit has rectangular plan at east-west direction and is opened to gavit with the door at south wall.

Virgins (Bekhents, Surp Hripsime, Kusanac) Monastery:

Construction date and donor of monastery, which was established on steeps near to valley bottom, at north slope of Arpaçay at farthest point of Turkey-Armenia border, are not known. But, according to manuscript alleged that it was written in this monastery, its name is Bekhents and was constructed very likely in the 13th century. But, some researchers state that building was constructed in beginning of the 11th century.

Basilica planned monastery is a special prayer room and reaches to the gallery at west direction with arches, which north and south frontage walls have semicircular shape.

Monastery, surrounded by high walls, was dedicated to nuns of Ave Hripsime and its structures reached to today at good condition. Quite small sized church has been constructed of reddish smooth ashlar stones and it has hexa-intrados (six leaved clover) plan reflected as semi circles outside. There is a gavit at east and chapel at south.



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

Single entrance of the church is located at west façade axis. Façade of intradoses has been enlivened with three each semicircular arch connecting the double columns having spherical head and bases. Geometrically adorned rozettes and animal figures have been placed onto frontals of some of arches, which their surfaces have been adorned with geometrical inserts and vegetal motives and arch corner beads have been filled with curved branch, rumi and palmate. One each circular (oculus) window has been opened on east and west façades and one each clover shaped window has been opened on north façade.

Structure has been covered with dome located on high pulley. Pulley beginning cylindrically has been converted into condition with twelve façades after double line hollow fillet and corners have been bordered with three each column bundles having spherical heads and bases. One each semicircle arched thin long castellated window has been opened on main axes and windows have been surrounded by wide borders, which its surface was filled with geometrical insert motives. Its skirting section is at form of cone ribbed at zig zag shape with hollow fillet bundles, with

twelve nervures and at semi-opened umbrella. Frontons between pulley and nervure have been adorned with vegetal motives consisting of folded branches and palmate. Cone form expressed as semi-opened umbrella has been used densely in Armenian architecture in these dates, but it is seen that it is the single implementation in Ani.

Door providing entry to inner place at west façade has semicircle arch and has been surrounded by border profiled with hollow-cross-smooth fillet outside. There is pheasant figure possibly performed as embossment at north corner of arch. Intradoses in inner place are horseshoe planned and their walls are with semicircle arch that had been placed onto columns in front of them. Two fillets, which are hollow at bottom and protruding at top, forming the heads of columns at the same time wrap all around the structure and cause a plastic impression in inner structure. Intradoses have been covered with semi-dome and the place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley passed with pendent.

Gavit located in front of west façade is rectangular planned at north-south planned and almost at completely ruined condition. But, it is seen in old drawings that north and south façades have been arranged as two arched and west façade has been arranged as two arched opening connecting the single column.

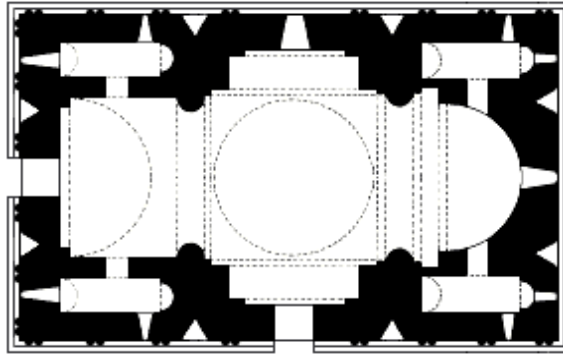
Chapel constructed between boundary wall and the church by being compressed is sounder comparatively. Entrance of rectangular planned structure at east-west direction is west façade axis. Castellated window located on east façade has been crowned with omega shaped arch having adorned surface.

Maiden's Monastery (Aghjkaberd, Surp Hovhannes, Zak'aria Church; Maiden's Castle):

Donor and construction date of the structure, located on headland surrounded by precipice, where Arpaçay and Bostanlar Creek joined at south end, are not known. According to its architectural structure and decorations it is dated to the 13th century.

The church is surrounded by city walls and other structural remains around are suggested to belong to monastery. The church has been connected with a gallery to caravan road extending towards steeps at north direction. Important part of gallery having cradle vault on it has been demolished. South half of structure, constructed onto two-step platform with red, yellow and brownish smooth ashlar stones, was demolished during earthquake in 1960. However, according to the remained sections and the drawings and photographs in old publications, it is understood that structure has rectangular plan type outside at east-west direction and single nave dome (dome hall) plan type inside. Dome on it has a view of tent.

There are geometrical embossment decorations on outer façade walls of the church. Windows located among the arches of six-bay outer façade wall enlighten inside.



Restitution plan
www.virtualani.org

Entry to structure has been provided from two doors placed on west and south façade axes. Two each triangular niches have been opened symmetrically to façades and west façade has been enlivened with blind arch series connection the double columns having cylindrical adorned head and bases. As in Tigran Honents Church, it is understood from sections remained at good condition that arch surfaces has been adorned with geometrical and vegetal motives and the animal figures among folded branches and also cross motives have been performed on arch corner beads.

There is one each castellated window at upper level at north façade and between two triangular niches at east façade. Windows have been bordered with two each columns and omega shaped arch has been placed onto upper section. On east façade, there are also two each small sized castellated windows placed as topped and bottomed and upper ones of these have been crowned with omega shaped arch. Rich decorated architectural parts of structure are at a condition scattered around. Also, there are parts with inscription.

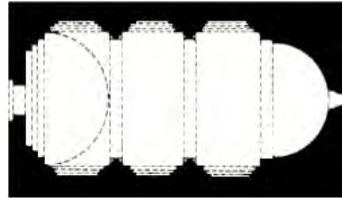
Square planned place in the center inside has been bordered with corner walls at four directions and sharp ends of walls have been softened with columns placed in front of them. Place has been expanded with three bays with rectangular plan being equal size at north and south and bigger size at west and east section has been bordered with semicircle planed apse after bema. There is one each double-floor pastophorion cell having the rectangular plan at both sides of apse and apsidiole on east walls. Ground floor entrances of cells accessed to upper floors with one each door opened to apse must be at west direction. Differently from similar plan types, one each cell having to same characteristics has been placed at both sides of place at west.

Walls at cover level have been surrounded by two fillets being hollow at bottom and straight at top as in the church of Virgins Monastery and Abughamrents Church. Cover is at completely ruined condition, but place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley and other places have been covered with cradle vault habitually.

Georgian (St. Stephanos) Church:

Donor and construction date of the structure located at northwest of city between Surp Arak'elots Church and Lion Gate are not known. But, Georgian Katoliko Epiphan edict located on south façade once upon a time carries the date of 1218. Since Georgians had commanded the city in 1124, 1161 and 1200, it should have been constructed in these dates, before 1218.

A part of vaulted cover resting on three round arches placed onto northeast wall and inner surface of wall is present today from the church constructed as basilica plan. It is understood from remains that rectangular planned structure at east-west direction has single nave and two floors. It has been constructed of smooth ashlar stones as in other architectural structures in Georgian Church archeological site.



Restitution plan
(www.virtualani.org)

Existing north wall divided into three bay with triple column bundle, which has been placed with equal intervals, has been thick in the middle of two columns kept thin and short and rising up to beginning level of cover, and semicircle arches of bays have been rested onto columns at both sides. Scene for Visit of Mary to Elizabeth has been performed on arch bay at east as embossment and scene for Good News to Mary has been performed on west one of this.

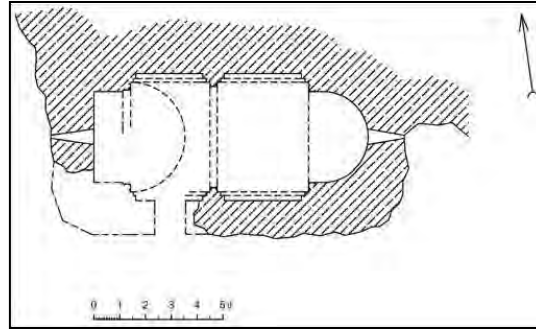
East wall has been bordered with semicircular planned apse. As in other structures in Ani, walls including apse have been surrounded at cover level with two straight protruding fillets at top and hollow fillet at bottom.

Apsse has been covered with semi dome and naos has been covered with cradle vault reinforced with two arches. Cover of lower floor is cradle vault.

Rock Chapel:

Name, donor and construction date of the structure located in a volcanic rock mass, on rocks between Seljukian Palace and Gagik Church, are not known.

Inner place of the chapel constructed at the ends of the 9th century has rectangular plan at east-west direction. Southeast section is at ruined condition, but it is estimated that entrance has been placed on west section of south façade. In inner place, there are two dummy columns separating the apse and two dummy columns separating side by side naves. Entrance section of chapel was demolished as a result of earthquake happened in 1988.



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

East wall of naos has been bordered with circular planned apse. Apse has been made from rocks at both sides by being figured, opened to naos with two columns having spherical heads and semicircular arch connecting these and a niche has been placed at lower side of east wall.

North and south walls have been divided into two bays with triple column bundle, placed onto axis and as in Georgian Church, which the ones at two sides were short and thin and the middle ones were kept thicker and higher, and staged arch of bays has been covered with this column bundle, the above of one each thin Naos at wall corners have been covered with cradle vault and apse has been covered with semi dome.

Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque:

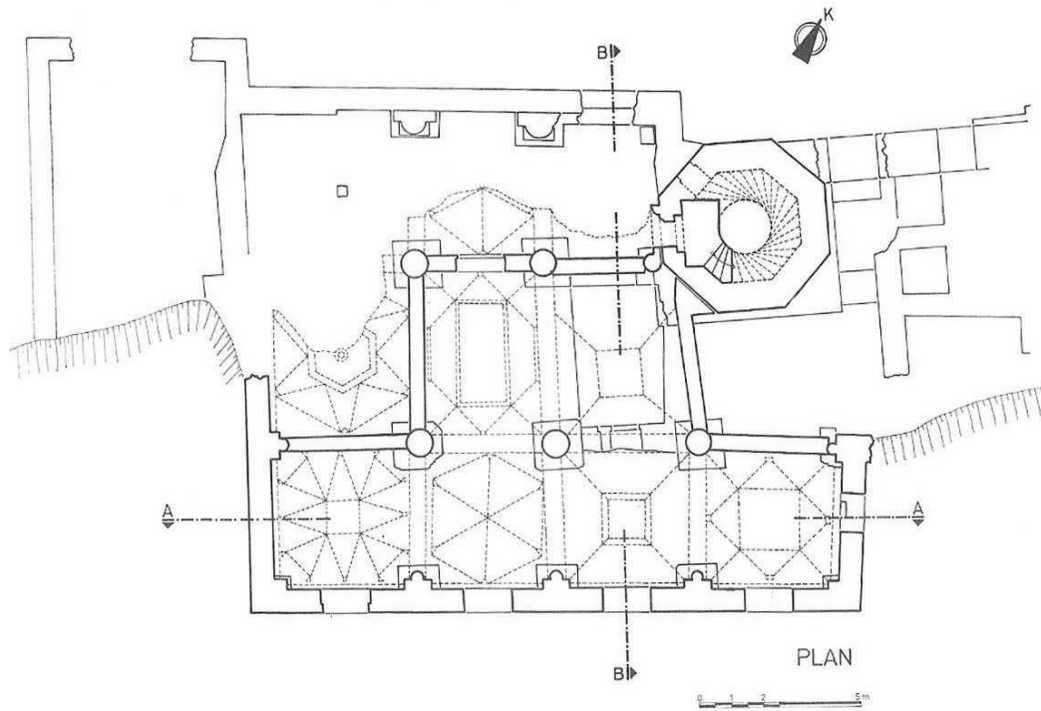
The mosque has been located at southwest of city, at side of slope facing to Arpaḡay and at south of road going up to citadel. Alparslan conquering Ani in 1064 left the administration to Manuḡehr, who was son of Shaddadid Emir, Ebu'l Esvar and Manuḡehr reconstructed the city. It is thought that Manuḡehr minaret was one of structures, which Manuḡehr constructed and Ghaznevids constructed the victory tower as standalone monument. Researchers has dated the structure to the year of 1086 according to inscription determined in 1847 by N. Khanikof, specified that it has been located in west faḡade, which is at ruined condition now, and written with flowery cufic and therefore, it has the characteristic being Turkish mosque constructed firstly in Anatolia.

The mosque has two floors, rectangular plan and ground is embedded in earth at section facing to valley and consists of four rooms. This section of mosque has been used as madrasa and first floor on madrasa is bearing the wide dome in inner side by being connected with elephant-foot column. Star motived decorations remaining among arches are especially remarkable. Stone minaret with 99 steps constructed as adjacent to the mosque has remained standing till today. Whole of the mosque has been constructed smooth cut tuff stone.

Two inscriptions have been determined on west faḡade. One of them was read by M. Brosset, W. Barthold and N. Khanikof and it has been stated that it has been related with restriction of non-legal taxes taken from public by Ebu Said Bahadır Khan. The original function and the construction date of the building needs to be further investigated.

The mosque has been constructed of red and black colored smooth cut tuff stones. The mosque, which its east side has been made as fevkani to arrange the incline of slope, has rectangular plan type at north-south direction outside and three-nave plan type showing direction towards mihrab inside. But, based on minaret and some changes made in north section, one each section in north

of middle and west naves has been removed and this has caused the deformation of proper lines of this structure.



Measured drawing plan
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

Single entrance of structure has been placed on north section of west façade, but since the whole of west façade and west section of south façade are at ruined condition, only door stone has reached to today.

The mosque has been enlightened with totally five big semi arched windows being four on east façade and one on east side of north façade. There is one each window on upper section of these windows and four rectangular windows at different sizes, opened to the places in ground floor at east façade.

The minaret with octagonal body is rising at northwest corner of structure. The minaret, which the part after the minaret balcony was demolished, is entered from semicircular arched door located at south façade and opened to the west nave of mosque. There is “Basmala” written with cufic on north façade of minaret, which continues the tradition of Middle Asia Turkish minarets. Due to connection type of the minaret to the mosque and its inclusion in the 12th unit of the mosque, it is thought that it has been constructed before mosque and deformity at north side has been developed depending on this.

Inner place has been divided into three bays and 12 bays extending to mihrab and made wider than the middle one with short columns with cylindrical arches having high base and heads and semicircular arches connecting these at four directions. But as specified before, one each section of middle and west nave at north has been removed. Ashlar stone fill closing the arch bays facing out today is from time which Marr has converted the mosque into the museum to exhibit the pieces obtained from excavations. Besides unique view, which four big windows facing to Arpaçay present; as in gavit of Surp Arak’elots Church, most important remarkable characteristic

of the structure is that each unit is covered with different forms of vaults adorned with compositions of polygons, star and cross formed with mounting of red and black colored stones

Four rectangular planned place having nearly 5.00 m height have been placed at north-south direction at east section of east constructed as fevkani. Places can be reached by going down to square planned nave formed under ground level at north section of west nave and passing through the door on east wall of this section. Entered first place is second place from south. Other places can be passed through the doors located at upper on north and south walls of this.

Emir Ebu'l Muammeran Complex:

Seljukian Sultan Alpaslan gave the administration of city to Shaddadid principality after he conquered city Ani in 1064. It was constructed between 1164-1200 by Shaddadid Şahinşah, who was son of Ebul Manuçehr, first Ani Bey in Shaddadid family, reconstructing Ani and therefore taking the Emir Ebu'l Muammeran title.

The minaret of Ebul Muammeran Mosque, having a plan similar to plan of Ebul Manuçehr Mosque, which is single mosque remaining standing in archeological site, has same architectural characteristics with octagon minaret of Manuçehr Mosque. It is understood from Muammeran Mosque gravure, which travelers travelling the region in 18th century, that mosque minaret is higher than the minaret of Manuçehr Mosque. the rules required to complied by trade caravans coming to city were specified in inscription dated A.D 1199, which was broken and destroyed in 19th century, belonging to the mosque constructed on antique road of the city. Ebul Muammeran Mosque was demolished completely in 1917 and ruined section of the mosque minaret has reached to today.

Complex consists of rectangular planned small mosque being at foundation level. The minaret at northeast of small mosque, square based mausoleum at west of the small mosque and place, which is possibly small Islamic monastery at north.

Small mosque revealed in 2001 season of excavation works carried on by B. Karamağaralı is at a condition protected as base level. Door step and door frame remains indicate that the structure is entered from two doors constructed as adjacent to the minaret on north and south walls and floor coverings at north indicate that there were a narthex here.

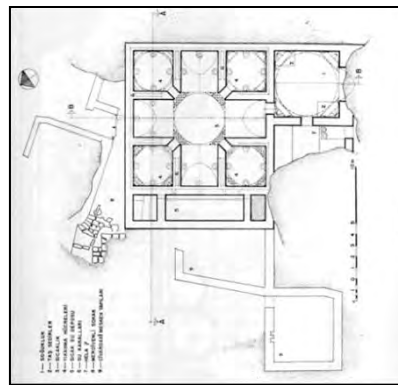


Measured drawing plan
(Karamağaralı, 2002)

The minaret demolished in 1894 has octagon plan and pretty long body. The inscription that formerly inserted to the building and the lower floor of mausoleum, located at the west of the small mosque, having square plan outside and circular plan inside survive today.

The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Bath):

The great bath, constructed in a place that could be regarded as the center of Ani, in 30 meters northwest of the Cathedral belongs to Seljukian Period, but its donor and construction date are not known. It is considered that it was constructed between years of 1072-1090, based on a coin that had been found during excavations, bearing figure of Melik Shah on one face and the name of Manuçehr on other face. Important part of the bath remains, which are 12th century pieces and found in excavations made in 1965-1966, are under earth. While the bath stayed under earth completely, it was found during excavations carried out in 1966-1967. It is at ruined condition today and it has started to fill with earth and debris.



Plan
(Balkan, 1968)

The bath constructed of red and gray colored smooth ashlar stones continues the traditional Turkish baths scheme with heating bay with four iwans and four-corner cell. Entry to building has been provided from square planned coldness section located in southeast of heating. Door on north wall of this section is opened to heating section. There is furnace at west of heating section and toilet at west of coldness section.

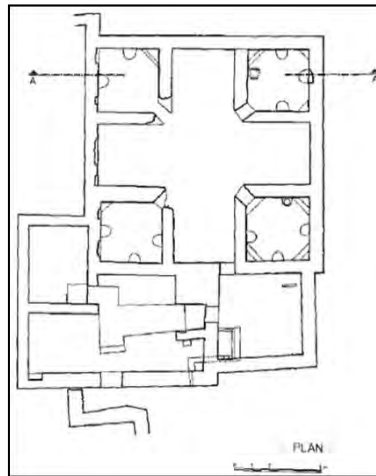
Square planned parts of the bath have been covered with dome passed with muqarnas filled squinch and other sections have been covered with pointed vault.

Small Bathhouse:

The donor and the construction date of the structure, located at southwest of city and north of Tigran Honents Church, are not known. It is considered to have been built before 1215.

The bath constructed in Seljukian architecture style consists of four iwans and four private rooms and door entrances of rooms have been made as lancet arch. Furthermore, iwans have been covered with cradle vault arches. Entrance of bath is at west direction and dressing rooms are reached from here with a corridor. Furthermore, at north of this corridor, there is warmness section and furnace section next to this warmness section.

It was revealed in same years with Big Bath as a result of excavation carried out by Kemal Balkan.

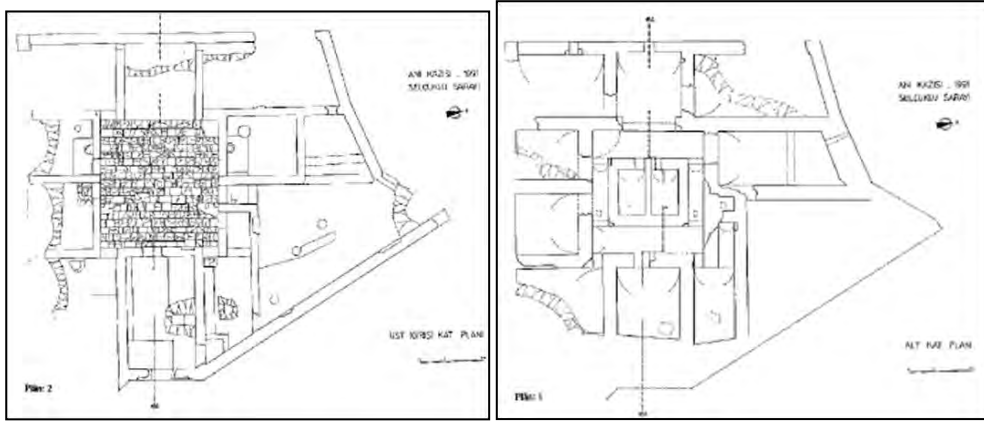


Plan
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

Small Bath has been constructed of red and gray colored smooth ashlar stones and heating section continuing the traditional Turkish bath tradition has four iwans and four-corner cell plan. Structure is reached by passing through rectangular planned coldness section. Furnace section is located in southeast of heating section. It is understood from remaining traces that square planned sections are covered with dome and other bays sections are covered with lancet cradle vault.

Seljuk Palace (Tacirin, Pahlavuni, Baron, Ebu'l Muammeran Palace):

Construction date of this magnificent palace, constructed on a steep slope facing to the Bostanlar Creek at the northwest of the site is not certain, but it is dated to the 12th – 13th century according to its architectural characteristics and portal arrangement. Constructed of smooth ashlar stones, it was originally with two stored and the basement floor was placed on incline of slope. Beam supports on upper level of ground floor walls indicate that the upper floor has been constructed from wood. Since the first wooden floor was demolished, the basement floor and the ground floor have reached to today. The portal door forming the entrance of palace has consisted of star motives presenting the most beautiful stone workmanship of Seljukian architecture. Sections with cradle vault forming the basement floor of palace were used as storehouse during winters and ground floor having L shape was used as main palace. Rectangular planned palace constructed of characteristic Seljukian decoration style of the 12th century has consisted of a big hall and rooms distributed around this hall. Fountain located inside Seljukian Palace presents other remarkable architecture characteristic of this magnificent structure.



Ground and basement floor measured drawing plan
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

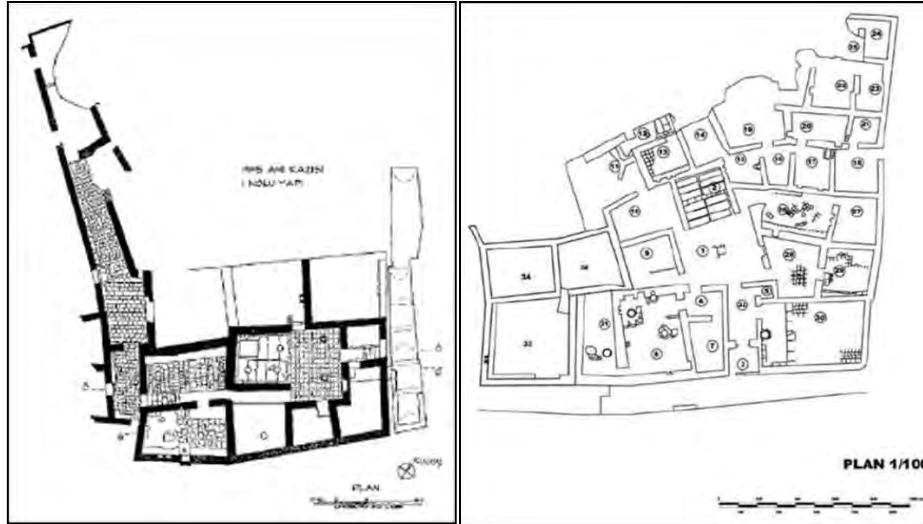
Ground floor is entered from big portal located at east of structure and opened to iwan in inner side. Portal reflecting the tradition of Islamic architecture has been divided into two sections with a profiled fillet and door opening with door frame and lintel having semicircle arched fronton has been placed. Around of fronton and door has been decorated with eight armed star consisting of red colored stones and black colored cross shaped stones placed among these. A window having lancet arched fronton has been opened on upper section. Around of fronton and window has been adorned with red and black colored rhombuses.

Ground floor has been programmed in inner section around rectangular planned inner court at east-west direction. At east and west axis of court, there are one each iwan and rectangular planned rooms opened to court at four directions at different sizes. A lancet arched niche has been opened on north wall of court. Fronton of niche arch has been decorated with black colored hexagon shaped stones placed onto red ground and six armed star compositions among these and around of it has been surrounded by a border adorned by chain.

Basement floor is reached from a semicircle arced small door placed onto west of axis on the south façade. In this section, there are two places; one is iwan with vaulted, the three places placed side by side at east, two places at south, big place arranged side by side at north, opened to a common corridor and triangle section resting on rocks.

Domestic Architecture

Houses were revealed during excavations carried on by B. Karamağaralı. No I is located at northeast of Cathedral and No II is located at the east of the Manuçehr Mosque. Both buildings were constructed of smooth ashlar stones and consisted of places at different sizes and plans placed around an inner hall. Earthenware ceramics were found in some places as embedded in ground and cookers and tandoori pots showing that these spaces were used as kitchen.



No I Building
(Karamağaralı, 1997)

No II Building
(Çoruhlu, 2010)

No II building has been adorned with wall picture as understood from remains. An inscription in Arabic letters determined on a picture indicates that building belongs to Muslim family; consequently it was constructed between 11th – 12th centuries.

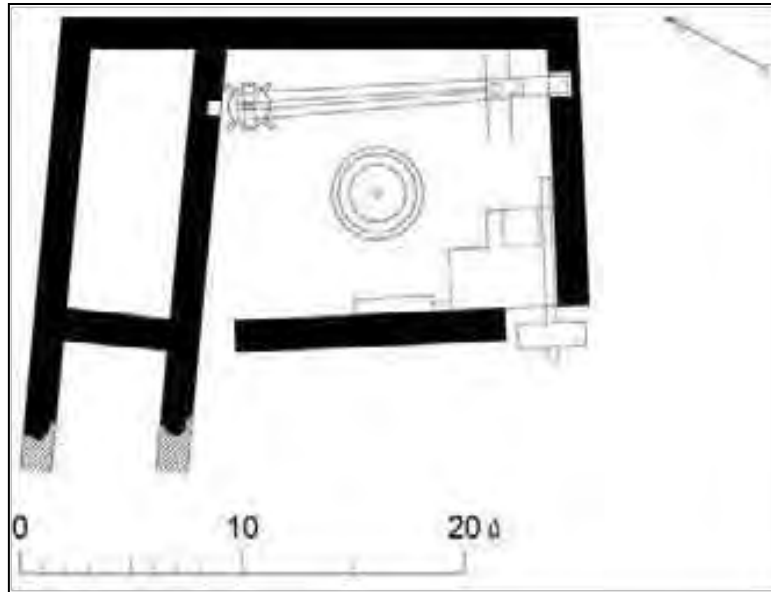
Bazaar:

Main street and bazaar extending between lion gate and Ashot city walls were started to be revealed after 1991 season of excavation works carried on under the chairmanship of B. Karamağaralı. As a result of these works, places different sizes of places constructed as next to each other at east and west side of main street have been determined.

Commercial pattern consisting of opposite shops starts after south of Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque. Four different applications attract attention in buildings on this area. Structures in first group have been arranged at iwan style and these have become dense mostly at north side of road. Second group structures are closed single places. House-shop complexes seen mostly at south side of road form the third group and two-storey shops form the fourth group. Irregularity at construction of buildings and material and workmanship differences on walls prove that bazaar has not been formed at the same time and was formed within time between the 11th – 13th centuries by making additions. It is not possible to determine the functions of buildings completely, but shop, inn and especially bezirhane remains on road they may have been used as village bakery, manufacturing shop and wine vats.

Bezirhane (Space for producing linseed oil)

Because of being important trade center, *bezirhane* have been encountered in many places of city. But, its example having biggest size is located at east of city, at north of Surp Amenap'rkitch Church. Building ruined substantially has consisted of one main place with rectangular plan at north-south direction, two places at north of this place and one place at west of this place. There is a big sized grinding stone confirming the function of building in the middle of main place.



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

The Silk Road Bridge:

One of most important roads providing the connection between East and West in history is undoubtedly Silk Road that passing through Ani. The road reaching to Arpaçay through Armenia is connected to Ani with a bridge joining two sides in front of the Dvin Gate of city and extended to the Small Bath from slope. Some sections of road being pathway and resting on rocky ground from place to place have been terraced by laying with rock pieces.

The arch of the bridge constructed of smooth cut tuff stones on river has been demolished completely. The bridge, which its construction date and donor are not known but estimated that it remained from the 10th century provides two-storey pass. Big sized feet of Silk Road Bridge on two sides and pathway traces have reached to today. It is thought by starting out from remains that bridge had single eye and there were two-storey tower form places opened to outside at entry and exit sections. Stone pier thought to be constructed to ensure the boats to dock has been determined on coast near bridge.

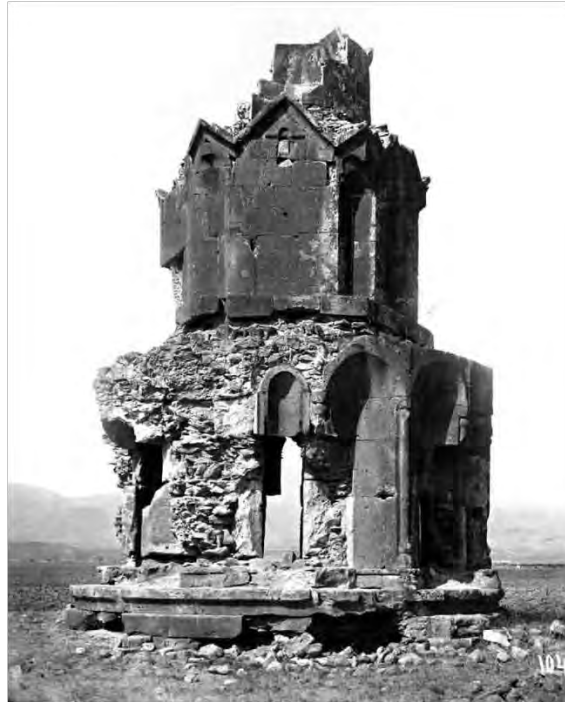


Reconstruction of the Bridge
(Karapetian, 2011)

2.a.3. Outer City Wall

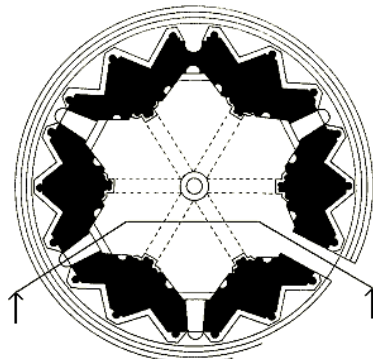
Çoban Church:

The donor and construction date of the church, located at nearly 500 m north outside the city wall, is not known, but it is dated to the ends of 11th century and beginnings of 12th century according to architectural characteristics.



Çoban Church in 1908
(Karapetian, 2011)

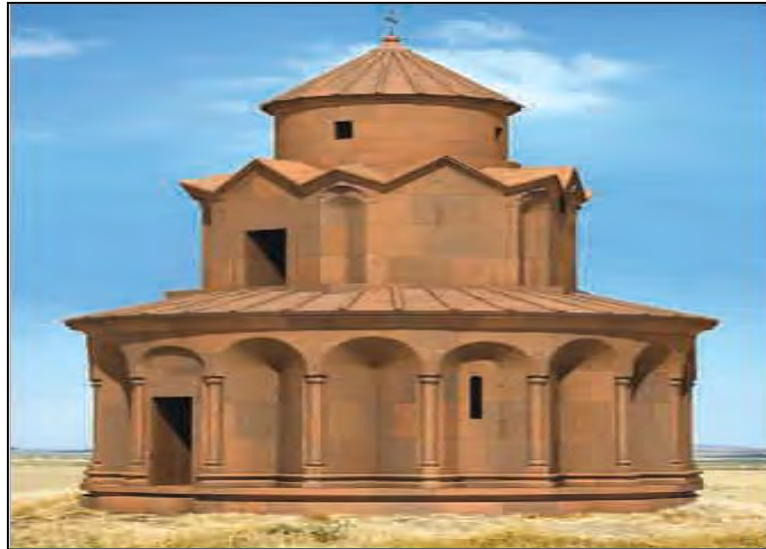
The church has been placed onto three-step, circular planned platform and constructed of red and gray colored smooth ashlar stones. It is known that the church, which its only one part from south wall reached to today, has a unique plan type. First of all, building is two-storey. Lower floor has eighteen façades outside and is six armed star planned inside. Upper floor has six façades outside and has been constructed of circular plan inside.



Plan

www.virtualani.org

Façades of lower floor have been bordered with one each thin column having spherical head and bases and entrance opening has been placed onto southwest façade and one each triangle niche has been placed onto other façades. Façades have been kept small on triangle niches and ended rhythmically with triangle fronton by turns. Conic cone on cylindrical pulley has risen after this.



Reconstruction of the church
(Karapetian, 2011)

Bird Houses:

During excavations performed on main road reaching to Lion Gate from Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque, great numbers of stone bowl placed on roadside for birds to drink water have been revealed. It has been determined that the shelters of birds drinking water from these bowls have been made by being carved on rocks around Bostanlar Creek. Since these bird houses showing different plans according to the locations and sizes of rocks have quality workmanship and contain small rectangular places at equal sizes, it brings to mind that these have been made by craftsmen from Ani and as well, there has been post organization based on pigeon.

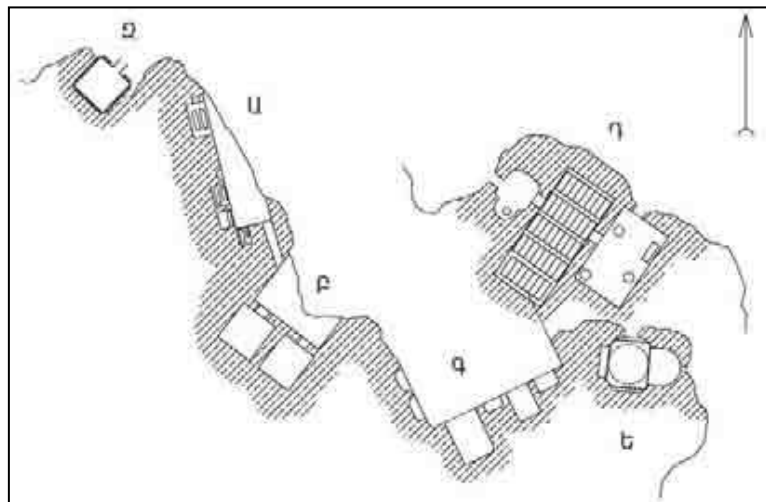


Bird Houses
(Karapetian, 2011)

Rock Carved Structures:

Palisades around Ani has occurred from tuff formations at bottom and hard basalt formations at top. On slopes of valleys surrounding the city from three directions, there are great numbers of chapels, burial chamber, warehouse, house, bird houses and great numbers of structures and caves used for similar functions. Some of these places are connected to each other with inner stairs. Some of them have more than one floor climbed with stairs. It is known that front face of many of them was covered with rubble stone or wood. While some of these structures adding beauty to the silhouette of city have simple arrangement, some of them have been planned as pretty complex. It is known that caves located around Bostanlar Creek have been used for housing purpose till 1950s. One of these chapels located at west side of Creek contains wall picture and it is thought that it is the grave chapel of Tigran Honents.

Caves scattered on cliffs surrounding Ani are aggregated especially on both sides of Alaca Valley located at west side of city. Here is old Tsağkotsadzor, i.e. “Flower Gardens Valley”. Caves were researched in 1915 by Russian archeologists. Russians made research nearly in 500 units located in 30 churches, eight groups of graveyard and 16 pigeon lofts.



Plan and its surrounding considered as grave chapel of Tigran Honents
(Karapetian, 2011)

Ocaklı Village located next to Ani and remaining within buffer zone is an important element communing with Ani with its legends, myths, music, gastronomy and other social anthropological values and required to be assessed together.

2.a.4. Natural Environment

Ani attracts attention with its topographic structure and landscape. Arpaçay and its catchment basin pass the area at south axis with dramatic elevation difference and form microclimate completely different from existing environment with canyon characteristic and water, which it contains in it. Bostanlar Creek and catchment basin connected to Arpaçay by passing the area at north-south axis are other dominant landscape image. In region, where Bostanlar Creek passes through, there are many small valleys formed from dry Creek beds. This differentiation

and richness in landscape ensure the area to come into prominence with natural landscape values.

Because Bostanlar Creek basin has a more plane topography and more different earth structure as compared with Arpaçay, they have been used along history as housing (rock graving structures) and agriculture purposes.

Ani is at important point in terms of biological diversity. 90 bird species have been determined till now at studies made in antique city by Kuzey Doğa Society. As the city of Kars located at the one of important points for migration of birds, it is estimated that the number of bird species will exceed 150. According to Red List prepared by World Society for Protection of Animal, one specie from these birds seen within antique city borders is in endangered species (EN), two species are in near threatened (NT) species and one specie is in vulnerable (VU) status. Furthermore, it has been determined that fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Anatolian gopher (*Spermophilus xanthoprimum*) are living in area, pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax is living in Fethiye Mosque and bats are living/breeding in Seljukian Palace. Three different species in bat colony consisting of 300 individuals have been determined; *Myotis myotis* and *Miniopterus schreibersii* constitute the great majority of group. Besides, a few *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* have been observed in palace.

Neopron percnopterus being in endangered species worldwide are breeding on rocky places extending along Arpaçay River. At scientific study made by General Staff and Kuzey Doğa Society together, it has been determined that neopron percnopterus is breeding on rocky places opposite to Manuçehr Mosque. It has been determined with regular observations made by Kuzey Doğa Society within Ani Archeological Site, neopron percnopterus is still breeding at opposite Mosque at Armenian side.

2.b. History and Development

2.b.1. History of Ani

The earliest archeological finds in Ani are dated to the Neolithic Period. Archaeological surveys carried out in the Bostanlar Creek, Cirit Düzü and Miğmiğ Creek have shown that the region has been populated after the Neolithic Period and the settlement has continued following the Neolithic period. In the archaeological surveys made especially in 1940-1943, remains found in caves in Bostanlar Creek have of importance in terms of indicating traces for the first settlement in the region. In excavations conducted between the years 1965 and 1967, the early Bronze Age settlements and earthenware painted pots belonging to this period have been revealed. However, as understood from ceramic pieces found in the Citadel, the first settlement in Ani located in the region named as Shirak in history has started in the Iron Age. The ditch and city wall remain made with cyclopean stones at the north of II Smbat City Walls belong to the Iron Age. Walls having nearly 9.00 m thickness have been constructed at infilling masonry technique with andesite blocks provided from the region, stone blocks have been used without being processed or by being corrected roughly and fill section has been kept at 5.00 m width. Considerable part of city walls, which its two sections having nearly 3.00-4.00 m length are seen today, has been removed and re-used in the construction of other parts of the city walls.

The city remaining within political hinterland of Urartians after the middle 9th century B.C, later came under the domination of Kimmer, Scythian, Med, Persian and Sassanian. The Fire

Temple, remains of which are seen in the north of city today, is the oldest monumental structure of Ani, dating from Persians or Sassanians. After the 4th century, information has increased related to city. In this period, Armenian King Trdat III, who accepted Christianity in 301 as a official state religion has brought his relative Arşevir, son of Kamser, from Karen-Pahlav, which he met during campaign he made to Iran, and let St Grigor Lusavoriç baptize. Kamsaragan Period has started in Ani after he has presented all Arpaçay side and Kağızman Ani to Arşavir from Kamsaragan Family choosing Christianity as indicator of being pleased with event. Family settled in Citadel has held the administration of Ani till the ends of 8th century. Kamsaragans choosing Bagaran (Kilittaşı) as capital settled in the citadel in Ani. The Palace complex and palace church in Citadel were constructed in this period.

The region has witnessed to Byzantine-Sassanian wars at the ends of 3rd century; while Erzurum, Erzincan, Tunceli, Elazığ, Diyarbakır and Mardin has come under domination of the Byzantine Empire, Kars region have been given to Sassanians. Thus, Arsasid/Arşaguni Dynasty in Armenia has ended and region has been administrated by Marzbanlar dependent on Persian Empire or Generals dependent on the Byzantine Empire after this period. Mamikonian Family for leading suzerains has administered Armenia as dependent on Persians till A.D. 564, meanwhile a sharing has been lived again between Byzantine and Sassanian Empires between years A.D. 564-642. Armenia destroyed with war of these two powers has been under Arabic attacks after A.D 640. In Emevis period having a command of region between 661-750, Khazars have passed the Caucasus to help Byzantine and seized again Kurdish tribes, which they left to Habib bin Mesleme. Region Governor Grigor Mamikonian has lost his life at wars made and then Emevis has surrendered Mamikonions and assigned Ashot (686-690) from Bagrationu family as governor. Upon being killed by Arabs because Ashot was follower of Byzantine, Iustinianus II has organized an expedition, put in prison the sirs obeying Muslims and assigned Nerseh, who is son Vahan, from Kamsaragan family as governor of whole Armenia with the title of kuropalat and Smbat from Bagrationu family as Army Commander. Thus, power balance among local sirs has been lost and Bagratuni family has started to come into prominence.

Abbasids have a command of region after year 750. In period of Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Reşid, Up Aras River, Kars Creek and Arpaçay lines Dvin; together with Kura River lines, Ardahan, Göle, Posof and Çıldır regions Tiflis; Pasinler and Karasu lines have been connected to Erzurum (Karin/Kalıkala) Emirate.

Kamsaragans fighting successfully against Persians together with Mamigonian family have been almost destroyed completely at war made around Erciş in 772 with local sirs trying to prevent the spread of Abbasid and this situation has suited to Bagratuni Family, who has become rich with trade by being spread Çoruh, Dicle and Aras River Front. Kamsaragans losing power have to sell their capital Bagaran (Kilittaşı) and Ani to Bagratuni family, who wanted to settle in a region. A branch in the leadership of Ashot Misaker has decided to settle east regions of Kars in order to be close to city Dvin, which was the important center of Armenia trade and Arab Emirs were living, and has seized Bagaran (Kilittaşı) belonging to Kamsaragan Family and made it center.

Upon death of Ashot in 826, his lands have been shared between his two sons Bagarat and Smbat; While Bagarat had the lands around Muş (Daron, Sasun and Khoyt), capital Bagaran (Kilittaşı) and Aras fronts (Arşarunik and Shirak) have left to Smbat.

Smbat, son of Ashot, taken to Bagdat in 806 as hostage and gaining the trust of caliph has been announced as “Armenian Prince of Princes” in 861/862 by Caliph Al-Mutavakkil (822-861) or

Caliph Al-Musta'in (862-866). One each kingdom crown has been sent by Caliph Al-Muta'mid (870-892) and Byzantine Emperor Basileos I (867-886) in 885.

After death of Ashot, Bagarat from his sons has taken Fırat valley and Smbat from his sons has taken Shirak region involving Ani and Kars, but they have left the capital of their ancestors and made Başıreğel (Shirakavan) center. Smbat recognized officially as king of Armenia by Caliph Al-Mu'tazid (892-902) has placed the crown, which caliph has sent, in Surp Prgiç Church, where he constructed in Başıreğel (Shirakavan), with a ceremony managed by Garnili Katolikos II Kevork. Leon VI (886-912), Emperor of Byzantine, has sent a crown in 893 and recognized the kingdom of Smbat. Smbat expanding the borders of sovereignty to Erzurum (Garin), Tao-Klarceti (Penek-Bereket Village), Caspian Sea and slopes of Caucasus has been taken to Dvin by being captured in war which he made in 914 with Sacoğlu Yusuf and Vaspuragan King Gagik Ardzruni. His successor son Ashot II has succeeded to take the title of "King of Kings" from Emperor of Byzantine Konstantinos Porphyrogennetos (913-959) thanks to good relations established with the efforts of V. Iohannes (899-931), who was Catholicos of that period.

After death of Ashot II in 928/929, his brother Abas has been selected as king of kings (Şahinşah) of Armenia in Armenian Aristocrats' meeting coming together upon invitation of Vaspurakan King Gagik and has made Kars, which was the place of residence, as capital of Armenian kingdom. He has had the lands of him after death of Ashot Şabuhyan, who was son of his uncle, residing in Bagaran (Kilittaşı) without leaving any heir.

Ashot III (953-977) succeeding to the crown after King Abas has crowned in Ani with a ceremony in the presidency of Catholicos Anania. Gaining importance of Silk Road passing through Ani being at safer condition instead of Nakhichevan and Dvin trade road became unused during Arab-Byzantine war has attracted the attention of Bagratunians, Ashot III has moved the capital from Kilittaşı to Ani in 961 and surrounded the around of city with walls. This has been a milestone for Ani and while it was a small village, it has turned into metropolis city under management of Bagratunies using the advantageous of Silk Road trade. As a result of becoming unused of trade road at south of region due to ongoing wars between Byzantine and Arabs and selection of it as capital, besides old centers such as Dvin and Nakhichevan, formation of new centers such as Ani, Kars and Arzen has caused rapidly development of Ani having mostly view of village settlement place. In this period, it is understood from city wall remains, which Ashot has constructed and is seen now at north of Manuçehr Mosque, that city has expanded outwards of citadel and Ani has been culture and trade city which was hosting hundreds of trader, cultures have met, been combined and transferred.

Smbat II (977-988), elder son of Ashot III, taking his place by crowning in Ani after death of Ashot III has made important contributions to development of city. Smbat II has surrounded the around of city with walls for the second time, constructed many churches and started the construction of cathedral. Double city walls giving a different meaning to the silhouette of city are the art work of this period. Period of Gagik (989-1020), brother of Smbat II, taking the lead of Kingdom of Armenia in 989 has been golden age of Ani and city has become famous as "city with 1001 churches". Talented administrators have reconstructed the city with churches, palaces, buildings and commercial buildings. Impressions of multiculturalism are traced clearly at these structures constructed.



Armenian Bagratuni Kingdom in the 9th – 11th century
www.armenian-history.com

The fate of Ani has changed after the Great Seljuks have started the campaigns in the region and the Byzantine Empire desiring to secure the east borders has seized the lands of Vaspurakan Principality. Smbat III (1020-1040) taking his place with the death of Gagik I has strived with rebellions of Ashot-Sahak, who was his brother, for some period. In the meantime, Smbat supporting Giorgi at campaign, which Byzantine Emperor Basileos II has made campaign against Tao Klarcti King Giorgi I, has sent Patriarch Bedros to Trabzon with a letter bequeathing that he had passed his authorizations to Basileos II after his death and riding fall of Bagratunies since he has been afraid that campaign organized in Trabzon would be directed to him and Emperor Basileos has donated palace in İstanbul and some lands around Kayseir to king of Ani. Upon death of Smbat in 1040-1041 without leaving any heir behind him, Byzantine Emperor of period Mikael IV has ordered the bequest to be applied and Ani Shirak lands to be left to Byzantine. Gagik II, who was son of Ashot-Sahak, brother of Smbat III, has been brought to administration of Ani with the efforts of Vahrams Pahlavuni from commanders.

In the meantime, Konstantinus Monomakhos (1042-1054) ascending the Byzantine throne has arranged a new campaign for conquest of Ani by getting help from Ebu'l Esvar, who was the administrator of Shaddadid. Monomakhos has invited Gagik, who was standing out against him with suggestions of Sarkis, high ranked commander from Ani, and notified that he had desired to see him and would make him permanent in administration of Ani and Shirak. Smbat disobeying the warnings of Vahram, who has played important role at ascending to the throne, and of commanders being at his side has delivered the keys of city and gone to Constantinople. Bagratuni Princedom has ended in 1045 after Patriarch Bedros has sent the keys of city to Monomakhos and Ani has started to be governed by Byzantine commanders. This has been unfortunate period of Ani. Commanders have banished great majority of public.

Water problem of Ani has been tackled in Byzantine period. It is recorded in Armenian inscription with 7 lines found on west wall of Cathedral that Byzantine representative, who was Governor of Ani, "had brought water to Citadel to make the ones suffering thirstiness happy". At works made in one of main streets of city during excavation in 1991, water channels in 2 lines have been found at 1.5-2 m depth. Furthermore, manholes have been made at certain intervals on channels passing through the middle of road.

Great Seljukians has started campaigns in the region at command of İbrahim Yinal in 1048, Tuğrul Bey in 1055 and army at the command of Sultan Alparslan (1063-1071) has enveloped Ani, which under command of Byzantine and told “cannot be seized” in literature, in 1064. When Byzantines seized the city, they have banished the Bagratunies other local community slowly to other places and have posted hired soldiers instead of them. When Seljukian siege has begun, City defended by Bagrat and Krikor, who were the general dependent to Byzantine Empire, has been seized by Seljukians as a result of siege continuing 25 days.

Great Seljukian Sultan Alparslan has left Ani to Dvin Emir Ebu'l Esvar from Shaddadid and since Eşvar was old, his son Manuçeher Bey has governed Ani as dependent on Seljukians. Sultan Alparslan has taken the city and left its administration to Shaddadids and then second golden age of Ani has begun. Governors from Shaddadid have invited the people banished from the city to city and ensured the inner peace. Importance has been given to Silk Road Trade in this period too and traders and travelers have started to pour in city becoming safe again. Manuçeher (1064-1110) has let repair the demolished city walls and buildings of Ani and constructed bazaars, inns, caravanserai, workshops and water channels. Besides trade buildings, city has been reconstructed by construction palaces, mosques and buildings. Thus, city has reached to its old live trade life and it has become a city which both Muslims and Christians were living.

Upon death of Manuçeher in 1110, his son Ebu'l Esvar (1110-1124) has taken his place and Ani coming under attacks frequently in this period, which Seljukians strived for fighting for the throne, has been put under the domination of Georgians by King David in 1124. But, Fadlun I (1125-1161), son of Ebu'l Asvar, has succeeded to retrieve the city from Georgians in 1125 after one year of siege. City entering into domination of Georgians again in 1161 at last years of Fadlun II (1155-1161) has been emptied by Georgians in 1164 as a result of pressures of Atabeks dependent on Seljukians and given to Shaddadid Shahinsah (1164-1200), brother of Fadlun II. Efforts of Shahinsah for renewing the buildings in Ani have gain Ebu'l Muammeran title to him. Ani Shaddadid Principality has ended after city has been seized by Georgian Quenn Tamara (1184-1212) in 1199-1200.

A post system, which pigeon was used, has been determined in Ani. 10 big pigeon lofts outside the city walls and pigeon trough found during excavation in 1991 on main street of city are proving this. It is not known when post system has been used but it is thought that it has gained importance in 12th – 13th century, which was the bright era of Ani.

After this, there has been no long term sovereignty and it has been governed by many states coming to the region, especially Moguls until it has been joined to Ottoman lands. Kars and Ani surrounding; have stayed under domination of Moguls between 1239 and 1358, Ilkhanids and Calayirs between 1358 and 1380 and Karakoyunlus between 1380-1386 and has been made governorship center by being seized by Timur. Region has passed to the administration of Karakoyuns again in 1406-1467 and of Akkoyuns between 1467 and 1534. Kars and Ani such as many cities in the region turning to warzone in this period have been ruined. It has been joined to the lands of Ottoman Empire during Irakeyn Campaign of Suleiman the Magnificent in 1534.

Regarding the city turning to an important trade center and ensuring the cultures to be met, combined and transferred due to being on Silk Road; the development of trade with European ports through Cilicia starting especially from 1250s, the exploration of cape of good hope in 1498 and the superiority of Silk Road trade to caravan trade have caused many cities such as Ani livening up with Silk Road trade to lose their importance. When it ruined as a result of ongoing

wars and great earthquakes, which it lived, it has started to be left after earthquake occurring in 1605.

Settlement history of Ani can be summarized as follows:

Civilization	Period
Late Neolithic Period	B.C. 5000-3000
Chalcolithic Period	B.C. 5000-3000
Early Bronze Age	B.C. 3000-1200
Iron Age	B.C. 1200-1100
Urartu Period	B.C. 860-700
Scythian Period	B.C. 665-549
Persian Period	B.C. 449-330
Hellenistic Period "Alexander the Great"	B.C. 330-228
Parth State (Artaksios Dynasty)	B.C. 189-M.S 226
Sassanian State	226-428
Mamikonian Family dependent on Byzantine	564-642
Arab Islam Period	642-750
Abbasid State	786-908
Bagratuni Kingdom	902-1045
Byzantine Empire	1045-1064
Seljuk Empire	1064-1199
Georgian Empire	1200-1233
Mogul Period	1238-1300
Ilkhanids and Calayirs Period	1358-1380
Karakoyuns Period	1380 – 1386
Akkoyunlus Period	1400-1470
Ottoman Empire	1512-1918

Beyhan Karamağaralı carrying on excavation work in area brings forward that people above 10.000 have settled in city Ani, which was pretty crowded. Of which samples of civilian architecture demolished today have covered a wide area side by side and consecutively, furthermore straight streets, water channels, sewerage system, pigeon post system, one big cathedral, one mosque and churches prove that crowded community was living in the city.

2.b.2. Excavation and Research History

City has been explored again at the beginning of the 19th century with the visits of European travelers and excavation works have been started after the region has passed to the Russian administration. First scientific study on Ani is M. Bossert's work named *Les Ruines d'Ani* published in St. Petersburg in 1861.

Excavations have been performed at two phases by a committee under the leadership of N. Marr charged in Russian Linguistic Sciences Academy. After first period works in years of 1892-1893, long break has been given and second period studies have been carried out between 1904 and 1917. Excavation report with the title of Ani has been published in Moscow in 1934.

Study areas according to excavation seasons are as follows.

1892: Surp Amenap'rkitch and Bakhtakegi Church
1893: Horom Tikin and Sushan Pahlavuni Church, Ashot city walls
1905: Palace of Sargis, Gagik Church
1907-1908: Caravanserai, Palace in citadel, ceremony hall, Palace Church, Midjnaberd (Grave of Prince Children) Church, Tetra Intradoses Planned Church, Six-Apse (St. Eghia) Church
1909: Fire Temple, Surp Arak'elots Church, water systems
1910: Georgian Church, Tigran Honents Church, Kars Gate of Smbat II city walls
1911: Seljukian Palace, Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque, Abughamrents Church
1912: Karimadin Church
1913: Tumuluses, houses, bulgur mills and St. Sargis Church around Surp Amenap'rkitch Church

Records of studies after 1913 have been lost during World War I without being published. But, it is known that surface researches have been made around Ani in 1915 and it has been studied in structures around the Cathedral in 1916-1917. Marr has stolen the works, which he had exhibited in Ebu'l Manuçehr, he turned into museum, at the end of year 1917 by loading them in wagon.

Prof. Dr. Kılıç Kökten has made drilling works in citadel and outside the city wall. Kemal Balkan has realized Big and Small Bath excavations in 1965.

After these short term excavations, studies have be started again in 1989 with a team consisting of domestic and foreign scientists, in the presidency of Prof. Dr. Beyhan Karamağaralı, who was academic member in University of Hacettepe. This period's studies carried on till 2005 are as follows by years.

1989-1990: Seljukian Palace, Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque
1991: Small Bath, Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque, bazaar, section of main road between Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque and Lion Gate
1992-1994: Lion Gate, main road, caravan road reaching from Arpaçay to Dvin Gate, Silk Road Bridge, No I and II buildings
1995: No I and II buildings
1998: Main Road, Fire Temple, epigraphic studies
2000-2001: Main Road and shops
2002: Blind street and a place next to No I Building, water channels and bath outside the city wall
2003: Tigran Honents Church, water channels, main road and shops

Excavation works have been carried on under presidency of Kars Museum directorate and under scientific consultancy of Prof. Dr. Yaşar Çoruhlu, who was academic member of Marmara University, in 2006-2009. It has been studied on following areas in this period by years;

2006: No II Building
2007: No II Building, main road and shops
2008: No II Building, Ashot City Walls, places in front of east and west bastions of Ashot City Walls, main road
2009: No II Building, places around Ashot City Walls, mausoleum near to east bastion of city wall, shops at two sides of main road

A team under presidency of Prof. Dr. Fahriye Bayram, who was academic member in Pamukkale University, has undertaken the excavation works in 2011. Priority in these studies have been given to the structures, which their restoration projects have been approved, and it has been studied around Abughamrent Church t the end of first excavation and around Cathedral in seasons of 2012-2013.

2.b.3. Earthquakes

Ani is located on seismic belt passing through Armavir, Ervandashat, Artashat, Vagharsapat, Dvin, Erivan and Erzurum line located on near surrounding of it. Historical and current references mention from a great number of earthquakes happened in Ani and damage, which these gave to city. In one hand, while being under continuous attacks throughout the history, especially Mogul and Timur invasions were causing the city to turn into ruins and on the other hand earthquakes lived frequently have given big damages to city

Great majority of structures in the city should have been affected from earthquakes. But, informations related to few of them can be reached in references. Surp Amenap'rkitch church has been damaged in earthquakes happening in 1132 and 1139 and east half of it has been demolished in earthquake in 1988.

South wall of Palace Church in citadel has been tilted over in earthquake in 1966, Midjnaberd and Çoban Churches have been ruined completely.

Collapse of dome of cathedral has happened due to earthquake lived in 1319. Earthquake in 1988 has demolished the northwest corner of it. In the same earthquake, south wall of Kızlar Monastery has been damaged.

Earthquake in 1989 has given big damage to Seljukian Palace.

2.b.4. Restoration and Conservation History

The first restoration works in Ani Archeological Site were carried out during excavations made in 1905-1917 by N. Marr charged in Russian Science Academy. These are mostly small sized applications for consolidation of structures

After a long time, with the permission of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, wide scale restoration activities have been started. In this scope, Smbat II City Walls were restored in 1995, Seljukian Palace was restored in 1999, Tigran Honents Church and Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque was restored in 2009 and Abughamrents Church restored in 2011. Works have been started in Surp Amenap'rkitch Church in 2013 and repair project of Cathedral has been approved.

But since the works realized have caused important losses at unique conditions of structures especially in city walls and palace, they have come under criticism.

Important steps have been taken in order to protect the architectural ruins and socio-cultural environment of Ani. One of these was the establishment of Field Management Department and the preparation of Field Management Plan and the other one is the preparation of Reconstruction Plan for Protection.

Two workshops have been made for preparation of Field Management Plan and first workshop has been realized in Kars and Ankara between the dates of 4-9 December 2009. Preparation works have been started within scope of project with the title of "Alliances for Culture Tourism in East Anatolia" financed within frame of "Fund for Reaching to One Thousand Development Targets" by Spain Government and performed by United Nations and Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism within scope of United Nations Joint Program. In this context,

Ani has been discussed in all its parts; basic principles of multilateral preparations such as stakeholders, tasks of stakeholders, determination of importance and values, problems of area, threats, repair, strengthening and restoration works, socio-cultural development of environment, tourism and education have been tried to be determined.

“Reconstruction Project for Protection Purpose of Kars Center Ani Archeological Site” has been prepared to develop solutions to ensure the planned development of archeological sites remaining within scope of planning area, determine the principle and fundamentals for establishment of protection-usage balance in line with sustainability principle of cultural properties in this area, protect by bringing forward the archeological, historical, cultural and natural properties of Ani Archeological Site and Ocaklı Village settlement and meet the needs of visitors in accordance with Law 3386 and 5226 of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritages with No 2863.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.a. Brief synthesis

Ani is located on the northeast of Anatolia, at the Turkish-Armenian border, on a triangular plateau formed of valleys between the three rivers running on the northwest, northeast and south. The town is 42km from Kars, adjacent to the small village Ocaklı.

The first settlement in Ani was in the Early Iron Age (BC 1200-1100). During the 2nd century BC and 5th century AD, it came under Persian and Sassanid rule and during the 4th – 8th centuries the Kamsaragan family settled in the Inner Citadel. At this point it was only a small citadel town, but in 961 when the Bagratid Dynasty moved their Capital to Ani the town began to flourish and after a short time it grew into a metropolis. Also being a center of the *Katholikos* imported granted a religious mission on the town. In 1045, the Byzantines overthrew the Bagratid family; in 1064 Sultan Alpaslan of the Great Seljuk's ended the Byzantine rule and handed the town to the Shaddadid emirs. This is considered as the beginning of the second golden age for Ani. The Georgian's now and then made incursions to the town until 1199 CE when Queen Tamara ended the Shaddadid emirs' hegemony. After this date, Ani changed hands several times, including the arrival of the Mongols, but there was no long lived hegemony until it came under Ottoman rule during the 16th century. Thus, the continuity of the settlement in Ani, for almost 2500 years, from the Iron Age to the 16th century, was due to its geographical setting which made it an important town from the strategic point of view.

Ani is one of the unique medieval settlements that carry strong traces of Armenian history, culture and architecture. Between 961-1045 CE when it became the capital of Bagratid Dynasty, the settlement was re-vitalized and in 992 it became the center of the Armenian *Katholikos*.

Ani is an important center for Turkish history as well, because it was conquered earlier in 1064 by the Great Seljuk's and this was an advantage during the battle of Malazgirt and later. After this, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly.

The location of the city on the Silk Road, as being one of the gates opening to Anatolia, has contributed to the rapid growth of the city as well as the transmission and amalgamation of different cultures. Architectural traditions that evolved in the Caucasus, Iran, Turkestan and Khurasan, in hundreds of years, were transferred into stone. Therefore, it is one of the unique Medieval cities where a new architectural language was created and this was carried to later buildings, triggering a cultural intercourse in building science and technology.

Because of the several cultures that lived here for centuries, Pagan, Christian and Moslem, religious buildings stand side by side. Not only religious buildings but also municipal and public ones like palace, shops, bridge and military establishments the walls that encircle the settlement are also standing. The architectural design, building technology, materials of construction, and decorative details on these buildings reflect the preliminary architectural examples.

Ani also attracts attention with its topographical structure and landscape. Rock-cut dwellings constructed on valley in compliance with the natural structure shows the skill of human being to create a cultural pattern compliant with nature by using the advantageous of geography at the highest level and the contribution to formation of cultural accumulation of nature.

3.1.b. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Ani was a meeting place for Armenian, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions that are reflected in the architectural design, material and decoration details of the monuments. The remains of this multi-cultural life in Ani are easily traced at the use of architectural techniques and styles belonging to different civilizations together at same structure. At the same time, new styles which emerged as a result of cross-cultural interactions have turned into a new architectural language peculiar to Ani. The creation of this new language expressed in the design, craftsmanship and decoration of Ani has also been influential in the wider region to Anatolia and Caucasia.

Interactions among the Central Asia, Seljuk and Armenian Architecture:

The intercultural connections between Central Asia, Seljuks and Armenians are particularly reflected in the architectural design, material, and detail of decorations. As in multi-unit plan scheme of Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque and Surp Arak'elots Church, vault diversities having geometrical adornments created by inserting colored stones testify the effect of Armenian architecture to Seljuk architecture. Similar impacts can be observed on other Anatolian Seljuk period monumental buildings.

The minaret of Ebu'l Manuḡehrs Mosque and Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque, independent from structure having long octagonal body are two rare examples in Anatolia connected to Karakhanid, Ghaznevids and Great Seljuk traditions. The four aiwan scheme with four chambers at the corners - used densely in Middle Asia in many structure type such as palace, pavilion and madrasa- transmitted to Anatolia by the Big and Small baths in Ani. This has been a preferred plan type four bathhouses in Anatolia till today.

Architectural decoration is one of elements, which regional interactions are traced well. Decoration details in structures are the meeting of the elements created in Iran, Khorasan and Turkistan region with stone in Ani. Muqarnas fill crown gate of Seljuk Palace and geometrical decorations surrounding the gate and formed with method of inserting red and black stones are presenting good example of cultural interaction. The church of Apostles is noteworthy for its stylistic interactions between Middle Asia and Armenian art historical traditions. Its entrance façade with its muqarnas vaulted bears Seljuk-style geometric decorative compositions. The geometric interlace composition at the Prikitch church shows relations between Armenian, Georgian and Seljuk decorative patterns. The Church of Saint Gregory of Tigran Honents also displays cultural interactions in its architectural decorations. The exterior of the church is abundantly decorated with carvings of the Eurasian animal style including bears, lions, monkeys, wolves, dogs, dragons. This style reflects Central Asian origin and similarities can be found in later periods in Anatolia, such as Emir Saltuk tomb in Erzurum.

The use of material in structures gives a good example of transfer of tradition among cultures. Armenian architecture has contributed to the development of Seljuk architecture especially in

stone structure tradition and the traces of this interaction are seen in Seljuk architecture examples constructed in Anatolia for the next centuries. The Great Seljuk architectural tradition of building in brick was carried to Anatolia by the Anatolian Seljuks, but it was soon changed into cut stone where the impact of the Armenian building tradition in stone can be traced.

Interactions between Byzantine, European and Armenian Architecture:

The Cathedral testifies a spectacular architectural development resulting from exchanges of ideas and building technology between medieval Armenia and Byzantine traditions. The architect responsible for building was Trdat, whose fame was such that he was summoned to Constantinople to repair the dome of Hagia Sophia, which was damaged by an earthquake in 989. With the effect of architectural innovation of Hagia Sophia, Trdat rested the dome on a drum with four pendentives placed between the arches, which rest on four piers. Together with the use of pendentives by abandoning squinch, protruding column bundles placed onto corners of piers, the staged pointed arches connecting these and the double columns are most important innovations, which Trdat added in Armenian architecture. These innovations, which Trdat has presented in so-called “Ani architecture school” have not been limited to Ani and have affected the whole Armenian Region. Especially blind arch series and protruding pointed arches have affected the churches constructed in Anatolia and Caucasia for the next periods and have been seen in Khtzkonk Monastery (10th-11th century) in Kars Digor, Gyumri Marmaşen (11th century), Goşavank (13th century) and Hagharcin (13th century) in Dilijan region and Karabakh Gandzasar (13th century) monastery churches.

The tenth-century monuments of Trdat have also been considered to be the forerunners of European Gothic architecture. The cathedral’s tall, elegant clustered columns, impressive stone vaults and pointed arches give to it the appearance of Gothic architecture that appeared in Western Europe between the 12th-14th centuries. The Cathedral also displays Eastern influence in its round horse-shoe arches over the niches and doors. The foundation inscription on the cathedral’s south wall characterizes the sovereign, Gagik, as a *Shahanshah* (king of kings). The deployment of the idea of an inscription that has its origin in Islamic and Persian culture, transformed into a wall wide foundation inscription rendered in Armenian script is also an example of cultural connections.

(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

Ani was a center of multi-national and multi religious population which had come from Caucasia, Central Asia and Mesopotamia during the Middle Ages. Zoroastrian, Christian or Muslim religious buildings have reached to today as witnesses of multiculturalism of Ani. Among these, the Fire Temple remaining from Persian or Sassanian Period is oldest example reflecting the Zoroastrian culture in Anatolia and oldest monumental structure witnessing the multiculturalism of Ani.

Ani bears exceptional testimony to the Armenian cultural, artistic, architectural and urban design development. Development of settlement of Kamsarakans in citadel in Bagratuni period presents data showing the transition from castle settlement to the city and plays important role in following the Armenian urbanism development. Ani, which Bagratids made

capital, has been *katholikos* center and important trade center on the Silk Road at the same time.

Ani is an extraordinary representative of Armenian religious architecture reflecting its technique, style and material characteristics. The rectangular plan of church architecture, widely used in early period of Armenian religious architecture, turned into centralized domed plan type due to changing praying requirements. While it has been a tradition constructing the dome as small sized and preferring the tromp for transition to dome; a wider central space was created with the use of big sized dome and pendentive thanks to innovations of Architect Trdat. In early periods again, outer facades were made of thick wall and small windows were used. With the creation of blind arch series and triangle niches in Ani, window sizes and numbers have enlarged. Consequently, it is possible to follow this development of Armenian religious architecture in churches having different plan type in Ani.

Ani is an important center for Turkish history as well, because it was conquered earlier in 1064 by the Great Seljuks and this was an advantage during the battle of Malazgirt and later. After this, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly. Great Seljuk traditions have met with structures in Ani for the first time and spread to Anatolia from here.

(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

With its military, religious, civil buildings, Ani offers a wide panorama of medieval architectural development. It is a rare settlement place where nearly all of plan types developed in Armenian church architecture between 4th and 8th centuries can be seen all together. In addition to traditional architectural types, there are also several innovations. Structures having similar plan types are not exactly same of each other and include different detail. As in Surp Arak'elots Church constructed with so-called *Hripsime* plan type, as places between conches were constructed with dome by being arranged as a chapel, it has presented different examples.

Ani is a site where architectural principles, ideas, construction techniques that were created and shared by diverse cultural traditions merged into unique creations. With its pointed arches, clustered columns and four free standing piers, the Cathedral of Ani is one of the most impressive examples of the inscribed cross plan during the early medieval period. The architect of the building, Trdat (987-1001) was one of the few medieval architects mentioned by name in contemporary sources. While it had been a tradition to keep the facades pretty simple at early period structures, create a dim atmosphere in inner place, construct the dome as small sized by keeping the middle nave narrow and prefer the tromp generally at transition of dome; due to creating excitement of Architect Trdat and innovations presented in Ani, a new architectural style has been presented at inner place and on façade arrangements.

Trdat was also active in the construction of the palace chapel of patriarchal of King Gagik II (ca.1001-5). Mixed plan of Gagik Church consisting of rotund outside and cross and tetra-conches inside is rare for all regions. This plan type seen only in three structures Armenian architecture has been applied in Ani for the first time. In Arak'elots Church having a plan type known with the name of *Cvari/Hripsime* in Caucasia since 6th century, a new meaning has been brought by arranging the corner place as chapel and covering with dome.

The urban enclosure of Ani is also one of the important examples of medieval architectural ensemble with its monumentality, design and quality. The stone walls of the city, with double fortifications strengthened by semi-cylindrical towers and massive stone surfaces offer an impressive view of the city. Carefully designed through the selection of strategic sites, the practice of incorporating round towers into the wall system and the use of angled entrances make the fortresses different from other examples. Ani's walls were built with the local volcanic stone called tufa which provides a lighter structure with the same strength.

(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

Ani has been located on land having a structure with tufa rock. Rivers, especially Arpaçay River, surrounding three sides of it; deep valleys, which these rivers have formed; engraved structures on rock on slopes of valleys; Maiden's Monastery located on steep cape surrounded with cliffs at conjunction of Arpaçay and Bostanlar Creek; citadel rising at one end of city and attracting attention with city walls and ruins; Smbat II walls with high and low bastions bordering the city from north and placed closely; create unique landscape to Ani established on a triangular area. Houses, stores, chapels and pigeon lofts engraved on natural rocks in valley with human hand are the indicator of existence of a cultural life in compliance with nature in Ani and have caused creation of an uncommon cultural property.

3.1.c. Statement of Integrity

Ani is a settlement surrounded with double line walls at north and single line walls at other directions. Except a small area at the east side of Arpaçay which remains within the Armenian side today- this area has possibly been used as graveyard- the nominated property cover the historical borders of Ani, surrounded by the city walls. It is a pretty big medieval settlement with area of approximately 85 hectares.

As repeated several times in the dossier, Ani has not been settled again, after it was abandoned in the beginning of the seventh century. This was one of the most important factors for preserving authenticity and integrity of the property. Majority of structures having monumental characteristic is standing soundly in terms of structural integrity. Nevertheless, a number of buildings need several protective interventions at different levels such as strengthening, improvement and repair.

The walls surrounding the settlement are the most important factor for preserving the integrity of the city till today. The Citadel, the area which Smbat II walls are surrounding, and the valley outside the walls remain within the borders of 1st degree archeological conservation site. All sorts of construction activities have been prohibited here, except scientific purposed excavation activities, the restoration activities and foundationless superstructure arrangements for presentation. On the other hand, being surrounded of three sides of area with natural valleys and steep slopes is providing a natural protection. The village located within valley does not create any development pressure. Since the rock-cut dwellings located within the valley are hardly accessible, they have been better protected. The 1st degree archeological

conservation site is being proposed as the world heritage area which contains all components that would reflect the outstanding universal value of Ani.

3.1.d. Statement of Authenticity

Ani has been preserved its authenticity, as it has not been settled again after it was abandoned in the beginning of the seventh century. Throughout its long history, however, Ani was affected by the several wars and earthquakes. In addition, the harsh climate of the region, dramatic temperature changes between the day and night and the destructive activities of humans have caused partial deterioration and demolition. However, the structures remained standing are protecting their unique forms substantially. Domestic and public architectural examples have not reached sound to today as religious and military structures.

Non-continuous excavation works, lack of coordination between changing excavation teams and delay of restoration works have also adverse effects on the structure. Other negative impacts are that Ocaklı Village residents at next to city walls do not have sufficient historical consciousness and they are pasturing their cattle, forming the basis of their economy, at the site.

N. Marr carried out the first excavation works and intervened to some structures for consolidation purpose. These implementations did not affect the basic characteristics of structures. However, some parts of Smbat II city walls repaired in 1990s and the Seljuk Palace have exposed to extensive restoration activities without taking their unique forms into consideration. In recent years, restoration works have started again. In these works, universal restoration principles and modern restoration methods have taken into consideration. Since the early-1990s a systematic restoration program is being continuously carried out by the excavation team. This includes consolidation, reinforcement and restoration of monuments that have been deteriorated and degraded by the earthquakes, negative effects of climatic conditions and misguided restoration works in the previous years.

Although the restoration works in the previous periods generally had an approach towards a partial anastylosis of these monuments, today the main conservation policy of the restoration work carried out, which is advised by a scientific council, is to statically consolidation of the structures and to provide the necessary protection towards the negative effects of the external factors (i.e. climate, etc.). Since 2006, there has been no restoration program aimed at the partial anastylosis of monuments. The excavations in the recent years also aims to support the restoration works and to understand the already existing structures in terms of plan layout, original function, material, etc. rather than to unearth further excavation sites which would be difficult to preserve in-situ.

In this context, it is important that the excavations on the site and the restoration program are to be carried out concurrently so as to support each other.

Ani is an archeological area open to visit today. None of structures has function. Any function has not been loaded to the restored structures. There is no formation and intervention that will affect its topography and silhouette around the city.

3.1.e. Protection and management requirements

After Ani was abandoned following the earthquake in 1605, it was discovered again at the ends of 19th century and excavation works carried out by Nikolay Marr between 1892-1893 and 1904-1917, by Prof. Dr. Beyhan Karamağaralı in 1989-2005 and by Prof. Dr. Yaşar Çoruhlu in 2006-2009. A team at the head of Prof. Dr. Fahriye Bayram, who was academic member in Pamukkale University, has taken over the works after 2011.

The first restoration works were conducted by N. Marr, who was charged in the Russian Sciences Academy in 1905-1917. These were small sized implementations towards consolidation of structures.

The site has been registered on the national inventory since 1988 as the 1st degree archaeological conservation site. Additionally, the certain part of the village adjacent to the site was designated as the 1st degree archaeological conservation site while the rest of the village together with the agricultural areas at east and northeast and grazing areas at west were registered as the 3rd degree archaeological conservation site in 2010. Therefore, the settlement development in the village and negative effects of farming and animal husbandry activities have also been taken under control since then.

Within the national administrative and legislative context, main responsible authority for the conservation and management of the site is the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with its central and local branches. Kars Governorship, Provincial Special Administration in particular, is legally authorized for the preparation and implementation of conservation plan and control of settlement development. Archaeological activity is supervised and archaeological excavation is carried out by the excavation team, activities and performance of which is regularly controlled by the Ministry.

However, despite to conservation designations at the site, one of the main issues is the conservation and maintenance of structural integrity of monuments and preventing them from adverse effects of nature. Development of tourism infrastructure, increasing local citizens' awareness about site's cultural values and significance and supporting local economic development through conservation and tourism activities at the site are other concerns of responsible authorities. Based on these priorities, huge amount of national or international resources and comprehensive scientific studies for restoration of monuments have been put in place by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism since the beginning of 1990s and necessary precautions against climatic conditions have been taken. In addition to these, a comprehensive planning process with inclusion of local partners has been initiated and certain documents defining the ways and principals of a sustainable development and use of the site are obtained as of today.

In this scope, Smbat II walls were restored in 1995, the Seljuk Palace was restored in 1999, Tigran Honents Church and Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque was restored in 2009 and Abughamrents Church was restored in 2013. Works for Surp Amenap'rkich Church and Cathedral have been started in 2013 and restoration implementations of them are still ongoing.

Conservation Plan for Ani was prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by Kars Regional Conservation Council and Kars Governorship Council on the 19th September, 2013 and on the 6th November, 2013 respectively.

Abovementioned problems resulting from insufficiency of management capacity at the site have also been highlighted within management planning process as follows, and policies and actions have been defined for removing them.

- Insufficient archiving due to discontinuity in data flow between different excavation teams,
- View of stone quarry and hills occurring due to accumulation of debris fill and stones removed at excavation works,
- Negative effects of strong continental climatic conditions of region on structures and working periods,
- Not ensuring the control and security of the site sufficiently due to wideness of the site and not preventing the unlicensed excavations especially in some areas,
- Although availability of asphalted road, insufficiency of public transportation services,
- Insufficiency/lack of places required for welcoming, accommodation and other needs of visitors.

Management Plan for Ani has been drafted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism through a participatory process, and is estimated to be approved by May 2015 at the latest.

3.2. Comparative Analysis

The comparison can be initially made within the context of Armenian heritage, as Ani is a unique example of the Medieval Armenian culture in terms of its artistic and architectural development. This comparison can be structured in two ways. First, Ani has been compared with the other medieval Armenian settlements. Secondly, the isolated buildings of Ani have also been compared with similar structures within the region of Caucasia, some of which are already registered in the World Heritage List.

3.2.1. Medieval Armenian Settlements

Among twelve ancient capitals of Armenians; Dvin (336-428), Bagaran (885-890), Shirakavan (890-929), and Kars (929-961) all in Anatolia and Armenia, are the most relevant settlements to compare with Ani as they were also founded by the Bagratid Dynasty, medieval Kingdom of Armenia. A brief description of these ancient Armenian capitals demonstrate that they are mostly in a ruinous state and do not reflect prestigious view of a capital. Their monuments have been destroyed and reconstructed many times as they have been struck by earthquakes throughout the ages.

Founded between in the 4th century AD, **Dvin** was both the capital and religious center from the 6th to the 9th century. Following its destruction by several earthquakes in the 9th century, the town was rebuilt and enjoyed a new period of prosperity between 10th to 12th centuries. It was destroyed again during the Mongol invasion in 1236. Recent archeological studies have revealed that Dvin consisted of a citadel surrounded by city walls and outer suburbs. The city was situated on a hill, on top of which stood the old Citadel and the adjacent buildings. The archaeological site of the Dvin was inscribed in the Tentative List in 1995. Although Dvin was once the capital and *katholikos* center similar to Ani, there is not much left today from the original city, except parts of the city walls and a basilica.



Archaeological site of Dvin (source: Dvin Archaeological Project'
<http://www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Armenia/overview.htm>)

Located on the west bank of Akhurian River, the ancient settlement of **Bagaran** (often associated with the current village of Kilittaşı) was founded at the end of the 3rd century BC. During the ninth century Bagaran was an important religious and administrative center of medieval Armenia. It served as a capital city between 885 and 890. It was during this period that Bagaran remained one of the most religious centers of the Armenian Kingdom as many members of the Bagratuni rulers, including Ashot I, were buried in here. The settlement has similar historical development with Ani: Bagaran was invaded by the Byzantines in 1045 and by Seljuks in 1064. Although the city was ruled by the Zakarid princes of Armenia for a short period, it was invaded by the Mongols in 1236. Bagaran was finally destroyed by Tamerlane in 1394. The Church of Saint Theodore built between 624 and 631 was one of the principal buildings of ancient Bagaran. Another church was situated under the fortress is only known by the 19th descriptions. These structures have been completely demolished in the twentieth century. Today, only some surviving parts of city walls and ruins of the church of Saint Theodore have been preserved.

Located 25 km northeast of Ani, near the village of Kalkankale, Shirakavan (**Erazgavors**) was another capital of Bagratunids from 890 to 928 when the capital transferred to Kars. As the medieval settlement was established at the confluence of Akhurhan/Arpaçay and Kars rivers, the village and monuments are partly under the Akhurhan/Arpaçay dam. Today, only several fragments of a church survive.

Kars also served as a capital of the medieval Bagratunids for a brief period of time. The walls of Citadel of Kars, sitting at the top a rocky hill overlooking Kars, date back to the Bagratuni period, but it probably took on its present form during the thirteenth century when Kars was ruled by the Zak'arid dynasty. During the Ottoman period, much of the city walls were reconstructed. Surb Arak'elots built in the tenth century are below the castle. The church has a tetraconch plan surmounted by a spherical dome on a cylindrical drum. The church once housed a museum in the 1960s–70s and was converted to a mosque. The Church of Holy Apostles was built between 930 and 937 AD when Kars was the capital of the Bagratid Kingdom.

The basic difference between Ani and these ancient capitals of Bagratids is that Ani because of its geological condition, is spread over a much larger area and a highly developed city with the settlement of merchants and artisans emigrated from other cities. There were several reasons for this development. Firstly, Ani had some major topographic advantages to the previous capitals. In contrast to Dvin, Bagaran and other capitals, Ani was situated in a

naturally fortified area, a peninsula on three sides by deep gorges by the River Axurean and on the right by the stream. When Bagratid's made Ani capital, the settlement had already been protected by the fortress built by Kamsaragans. In addition, its location between the region Arsarunik and Shriak, provided Ani a relatively politically safe zone. Apart from this geo-political characteristics, the masters craftsmanship's of building more earthquake resistant structures provided Ani a more robust capital and remain standing for long periods. As this brief comparison shows, Ani is the largest and best preserved capitals of medieval kingdom of Bagratids.

Apart from capitals of Bagratids; Ani can also be compared to other nearby medieval Armenian ecclesiastical and cultural centers such as Argo, Ketchivan, Horomos, Bagnayr, Mren, Tignis and Magazberd.

Mren, now located in the Digor district of Turkey's Kars region was an important Armenian settlement. In the 7th century, Mren was part of the domain of the Kamsarakans who possessed the district of Shirak. Mren was the summer residence of Bagratids when they made Ani their capital. The town was largely abandoned by the late 14th century or early 15th century. Of great historical and architectural importance, it is now in a state of collapse.

Located in 55 kilometers to the southwest of Kars, **Ketchivan** (also known as Ketchror) was another medieval Armenian town. A village named Tunçkaya was built on the ancient site. The physical appearance of the site is similar to that of Ani as it also occupies a roughly triangular plateau between the vertical sides of converging ravines. Like Ani, the town has a very strong defensive wall with u-shaped towers. The overall effect has a visual similarity to the walls of Ani. It differs from Ani in that the masonry of walls lower quality and there is no crenellations. There are also ruins of a church and several unidentified structures located within the fortifications. The Citadel church of Ketchivan is a small structure, rectangular in plan, with a single-nave flanked by rectangular corner chambers. In contrast to Ani, surviving structures are limited with the city walls and a church.



Medieval City Walls of Ketchivan
(<http://www.virtualani.org>)

Located approximately 20 km North of Ani, **Tignis** was also home to the Bagratid princes in the ninth century before they moved capital to the Ani. The fortress of Tignis, which was built in the twelve century, overlooks the village of Kalkankale. The large part of the fortress was demolished at the beginning of twentieth century. The fortress today preserves only some parts of inner and outer walls and towers. The building technique and materials are similar to that of Ani. However, rather than protecting a city, the fortress was used a fortified granary or watchtower. The fortress is in ruinous state now.

Located within the Digor district, the city of **Magazberd** may have existed as early as the late fifth and early sixth century. Although the plan of the inner and outer walls of the fortress are similar to that of Ani, the fortress of Magazberd must have been built in the first half of the thirteenth century when considering its construction technique. The existing structures consist of a small fortress and urban fortified settlement above it. There exist several ruinous buildings and cisterns. The main surviving part of the fortification consists of a double wall on its northern side furnished with three semi-circular towers.

After Ani, **Sis** became the Cilician Armenia's capital between the years 1080-1375. In the Middle Ages Sis was the religious centre of Christian Armenians, at least until the Armenian clergy installed a rival to *Katholikos* Gregory IX of Cilicia in 1441 in Vagharshapat (Echmiadzin). Today ruins of churches, castles and palaces can be seen on all sides.

These medieval settlements prove that Ani was not an isolated example, but it is the best preserved example of medieval Armenian settlement. In contrast to these Armenian fortified sites, Ani is much more than a military garrison with its numerous religious and several public and domestic buildings. Ani's walls are decorated with symbolic motifs with high relief representations of eagles and other motifs. This symbolism of the city walls contributes to a prestigious capital rather than a military garrison. The settlements mentioned above cannot be comparable to Ani neither in terms of the number and diversity of surviving buildings, nor the integrity of the whole settlement within the enclosed walls and the state of preservation. The unique setting on a steep rocky headland, an impressive double wall enclosure, and being a treasure of medieval architecture are the most important features of Ani that make it different from any other medieval Armenian settlement.

In addition to medieval towns or settlements, Ani can be compared with isolated monuments which are already listed as the world heritage.

Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran consists of the monastery of St. Thaddeus and St. Stephanos and the Chapel of Dzordzor, which are the main Armenian cultural heritage of Iran, was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2008 under the criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi). The monastic ensembles can be compared to Ani in terms of architectural design, ground plans and building materials. Similar to buildings at Ani, these buildings are very complete examples of Armenian architectural traditions, representing the evolution over time of Armenian building complex. However, the general architectural forms of monastic ensembles date back to the reconstruction in the 14th century. Although both reconstructions incorporated elements dating to the 7th to 10th centuries, they are the later examples of Armenian church architecture, as different from the monuments of Ani.

Similar to monuments in Ani, these monastic complexes bear testimony to important cultural interactions between Armenian, Persian and Byzantine cultures. While Byzantine influences can be seen in ground plans, Persian influences are most evident in sculpture and decoration. The other similarity is that monastic ensembles of Iran are situated in semi-desert area, in the gorges of River Araxe which forms the border between Iran and Azerbaijan. However, in terms of the numbers and completeness of monuments, Ani presents a very wide range of panorama of different architectural types in a living capital. In contrast, the fortified ensembles of St. Thaddeus consist of a monastery, two cemeteries and three annex chapels. In addition, the Chapel of Dzordzor is the only a vestige of an earlier monastic ensemble.

Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots were inscribed in the list in 2000 under the criteria (ii) and (iii). They bear witness to the evolution of the Armenian central-domed cross-hall type, which exerted a profound influence on architectural and artistic development in the region, including Ani.

Built in 301-3 in Vagharshapat, the capital and religious centre of Armenia at that time, the Cathedral of Holy Echmiatzin is the most ancient Christian place of worship in Armenia. Originally built as a vaulted basilica, it was transformed into its present cruciform plan during restoration work in the fifth century after serious damage. Supported on four massive independent pillars connected by slender arcades within the exterior walls, the wooden cupola was replaced with an identical one in stone in the seventh century. With these architectural features, Zvartnots exerted a major influence on the architecture not only of its own time but also on that of later centuries at Ani. For example, King Gagik's Church of Saint Gregory at Ani built in 1001 by architect Trdat was apparently modeled on the cathedral of Zvartnots that was built in the mid-seventh century.

3.2.2. Larger Medieval Context: Medieval Walled Cities

Protected naturally due to its topographic characteristics and surrounded by city walls, Ani is a rare medieval settlement in Turkey reaching to today preserving its original characteristics since modern settlement has not been established on it. It also becomes different from other medieval settlements in the World, as it contains great number of churches deserving to be named as "City with 1001 Churches", and other religious buildings belonging to Zoroastrian and Islamic belief.

Although the period, when Ani was an important administrative, religious and trade center has lasted rather short, there is no a group of medieval structures at this size in Turkey, protecting its integrity substantially.

When we looked at contemporary Byzantine cities in Anatolia such as **Nicaea, Ankyra and Sinope**, it is seen that they are also surrounded with walls. As different from Ani, these cities have been established generally on ruins of Greek and Roman period, and thus, their city walls have undergone changes throughout centuries. Secondly, middle Byzantine cities differed from Ani in that they did not include the construction of cathedrals. In Ani, the construction of cathedral, resembles to medieval European cities of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, in which the erection of a cathedral involved a capital investment. Among Byzantine cities, interchange between Byzantine Constantinople and Ani is well-documented. The basic plan of Ani with double walls and a moat follows that of Theodosian walls of **Constantinople**. Furthermore, the marked horizontal banding typifying the mixed stone and brick construction of the Theodosian walls finds its reflection in horizontal bands of darker tufa in Ani's wall. The difference is that Ani's walls are made of the fine-cut tufa lines.

Following the end of Byzantine domination in Anatolia, cities experienced prosperity during the Anatolian Seljuk period in the 13th century. Like Ani, **Konya** was a center of culture and politics during the medieval period and a capital. Seljuks, who learned the stone building tradition from Armenians, built their magnificent madrasah, mosques and other buildings during the 13th century Konya. Similar to Ani, the citadel hill of Konya was fortified and a royal residence there was built by Sultan Aladdin Keykubad (reg. 1219-1236). The outer city walls were built enclosing the whole city with its twelve city gates. However, much of the outstanding city walls of Konya were already collapsed during the early twentieth century due

to human and natural factors including an earthquake in 1906. Although it was once the capital city of the Seljuks with its outstanding monuments, Konya lost much of its traditional urban fabric as a Seljuk capital. What is more, surviving Seljuk monuments remains scattered between modern buildings of the city, without displaying any integrity.

Diyarbakır was another medieval city surrounded by city walls. Like Ani, it was located on important crossroads connecting the West to the East, and thus, hosted different civilizations through its long history. The fortress of Diyarbakır gained its current form during the fourth and the sixteenth century, while the walls of Ani date from the tenth century. Diyarbakır Fortress has been restored by numerous civilizations through its long age, and thus exhibits evidences of these different cultures. The walls of Ani, however, have not received any substantial addition afterwards. The material and design of the walls are also different. In Diyarbakır, the local basalt stone is the main construction material of the fortress, while tufa was used in Ani. They have both round and rectangular towers. Different from Roman and Byzantine traditions, in Ani, we have the practice of incorporating the towers into the wall system instead of building them as isolated towers. Ani's walls were ornamented with patterns created by the use of darker stone blocks, similar to Diyarbakır walls. The walls of Diyarbakır and Ani have some symbolic representations distinguishing them from merely practical military functions.

Historical literatures specify that during its golden age during the 10th and early 11th centuries, Ani was such a developed city that can be comparable with **Bagdad, Damascus and Constantinople**, which are the other prominent centers of the period in the region. However, comparison of Ani with these cities may not be useful as these cities have continued to developed till modern period. Since Ani was not settled after a certain date, it has characteristic of an archeological area “rediscovered” in the 19th century.

In the neighbouring countries, Ani had also some common features with **Bakü** in Azarbaycan and **Tabriz** in Iran. It shows similarity with the city Baku of Azerbaijan accepted to World Heritage List in 2000 since it contains the religious structures belonging to Zoroastrian, Christian and Islam belief, reflecting the multiculturalism. The Walled City of Baku represents an example of an historic urban ensemble and architecture with influence from Zoroastrian, Sasanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian cultures. The inner city has preserved much of its 12th-century defensive walls. However, as Baku has continued to develop with modern structures, it becomes difficult to perceive the historical environment. Most important similarity between Ani and Tabriz is that Tabriz was an important trade center at the location connecting Europe and Asia. But, differently from Ani, Tabriz completed its development in Ilkhanid period in 15th century and has been one of rare examples of Ilkhanids in terms of urban structure.

This brief comparison has demonstrated that although the cities mentioned above have some common features with Ani, there are basically three different aspects that make Ani completely different from them: The first is that while these cities have continued to grow and change in times, Ani did not suffer from any modern development and thus, remained as an archaeological site until today. The second difference is related to the cultural and political context in which the grandeur medieval monuments of Ani were produced. As different from any other medieval cities mentioned above, Ani is the best preserved medieval settlement bearing exceptional testimony to Armenian military and ecclesiastical architecture, cultural and artistic achievements enclosed within the city walls. Thirdly, different from many other fortified sites, Ani has special topographic, geologic and landscape design. Triangular in plan

sitting atop a narrow plateau above the confluence of rivers, deep valleys formed by the rivers, engraved structures on rock on slopes of valleys and walls and low bastions bordering the city from north are crucial elements that contribute to the creation of a unique cultural landscape of Ani.

3.2.3. Comparative Analysis of Monuments

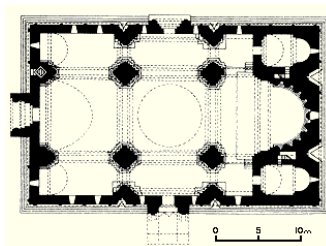
The architectural remains of Ani can be compared individually with other buildings particularly in the region of Caucasus and in eastern Mediterranean areas. This comparative analysis is based on a few examples that show similarities to those in Ani.

The Cathedral:

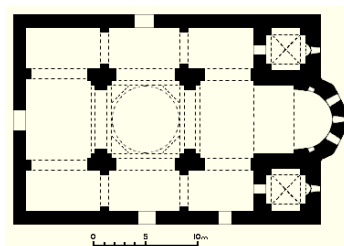
The cathedral was built as a royal commission, by members of the Armenian Bagratid dynasty, as a central religious institution of the capital, situated near the main square at the junction of the two main roads. The construction seems to have occurred in two phases. In 989, King Smbat II entrusted the Project to the architect Trdat. The construction presumably paused after Smbat's death and was resumed by Queen Katramide, the wife of Gagik I.

As for the plan scheme, Ani Cathedral displays the form of seventh century centrally planned basilicas in Armenia, such as **Bagavan**, **St. Gayane** and **Mren**. Although it was modeled on these earlier Armenian churches, architect Trdat introduced some innovations to the architectural scheme of the early medieval domed basilica. Supported on pendentives, the dome stood atop the intersection of four barrel vaults elevated to a cruciform design and topped with gabled roofs. Inside, four massive freestanding piers divide the space into three aisles. The other departure from the seventh century Armenian architectural scheme is the enlarged space under dome. As the dome is independently supported by four piers, the rest of the structure is larger than the size of the dome would permit. This creates a more airy relationship between dome and perimeter than earlier Armenian churches, which were more contact in nature.

The cathedral of **Mren**, dated to the second or third decade of the seventh century, is often regarded as a local model for Ani Cathedral as they have similar architectural plan layout. At the Cathedral of Mren, like Ani, four substantial piers support the dome and the high barrel vaults over the nave and transepts. The rectangular corner bays have longitudinal barrel vaults. The attenuated proportions and elegant profile piers also resemble Ani. However, compared to Mren, Ani Cathedral has larger central space under the dome as the four main piers stand much closer to the lateral walls. In addition, the state of conservation of Mren is not very well as parts of the church have collapsed in recent years.



Plan of the Cathedral of Ani
(<http://www.virtualani.org>)



Plan of the Cathedral of Mren
(<http://www.virtualani.org>)

The Cathedral at Argina built in the seventh century, near suburbs of Ani, should also be compared with Ani Cathedral, as it has been considered as the first work of architect Trdat. Argina Cathedral differs from Ani Cathedral in that it was a domed hall construction. In **Argina Cathedral**, the vaulting was articulated by a series of pointed rib-arches that spring from profiled piers. In Ani Cathedral, however, these supports are thinner providing a refined interior with the narrow blind arches of the exterior walls. As at Ani, dihedral niches that were used for decorative purposes, are carved both sides of the apse and on the north and south façades. Argina Cathedral is now completely destroyed.

Another complex seen as connected with architect Trdat is **Haghpat and Sanahin Monasteries** with the indoor program and façade arrangement in main churches. Considered exceptional examples of the 'domed hall' ecclesiastical architecture with blended elements of both Byzantine church architecture and the traditional vernacular building style, the monastic complex are inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1996. Construction of the main church of the large fortified monastic complex of Haghpat, dedicated to the Holy Cross, began in 966-67 and was completed in 991. Different from Ani Cathedral, the central dome rests on the four massive pillars in the side walls. The external walls are almost entirely covered by triangular niches. The Sanahin Monastery consists of a large group of buildings on the plateau above the Debet gorge and integrated into the impressive mountain landscape. Blind arcade was first used in the tenth century on flat façades at Sanahin and Biwrakan, but with clumsier designs. At Ani cathedral, the blind arches are more delicate.

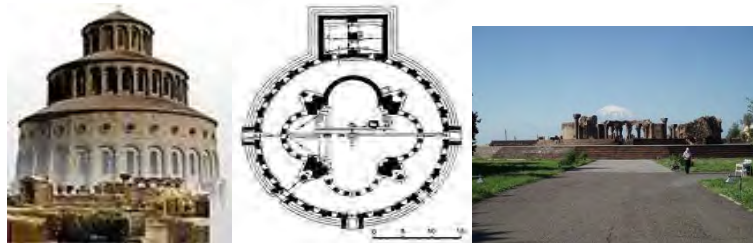
The use of blind arch series and protruding pointed arch, which Trdat has presented in the Cathedral, have affected in the churches constructed in Anatolia and Caucasia at the following periods as is seen in the **Khtzkonk Monastery** (10th -11th century), **Gyumri Marmashen** (11th century), **Kars Digor**, the **Goşavank Monastery** (13th century) and **Hagharcin** (13th century) in the Dilijan region and **Karabağ Gandzasar** (13th century) monastery churches. Among them, the monastic complex of **Marmashen** is often regarded as the best surviving example of the so-called “Ani school” of medieval Armenian architecture within the Armenian Republic. A blind arcade runs around the outside of the building. The east and west windows are more conventional in form, with ornate rectangular frames. Inside the church there is a row of niches, framed by a blind arcade that runs along the base of the apse. This layout is very similar to that found in the Ani Cathedral.

Compared to these buildings, the Cathedral of Ani appears as the best example of new style that was created by the so-called “school of Ani”, which are reflected in its impressiveness of design, emphasis on vertical line, delicacy and abundance of decoration.

Gagik Church

With the mixed plan type, which rotund is used outside and cross and tetraconch are used inside, Gagik Church is one of three churches constructed together with nearly same architectural plan. This plan was firstly used in the **Zvartnots Cathedral** in Armenia, constructed by Patriarch Nerses III in 642-662. Inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2000 under the criteria (ii) and (iii), the religious buildings and archaeological remains in **Zvartnots** exerted a major influence on the architecture at Ani. Gagik Church built in 1001 by architect Trdat was followed the plan of the Cathedral of Zvartnots. However, instead of the use of the apse wall in Zvartnots, the apse connects to the enclosure corridor with column row, creating a wider and higher central space. From the building, only the foundations, portions of the vaulting and

walls, some capitals, bases and sections of piers and columns, and fragments of reliefs survive today.



Reconstruction and plan drawn by Toros Toramanian
View of the Zvartnots ruins
(<http://www.virtualani.org>)

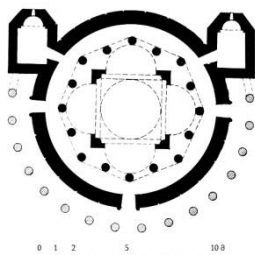
The second building is the **Bana Cathedral** (653–658, rebuilt c. 881–923) built by Georgian Bagratuni Family in the district Şenkaya of Erzurum, in the northeast Anatolia. Similar to Gagik, Bana was a large tetraconch with three-tiered choirs and arcades in the lower parts of each apse. It was contained in a continuous polygonal ambulatory with a diameter of 37.45m and with façades adorned with colonnades. However, what remains of the church is only part of the lower level floor half-submerged in its own ruins, including the east apse with one column of its colonnade with a carved capital.



A hypothetical reconstruction of Bana by the Russian architect Anatoly Kalgin, 1907
Surviving structures of Bana Cathedral
(<http://www.virtualani.org>)

As understood from literatures and reconstruction drawings, most important characteristic distinguishing these structures from preceding examples is the strong effect created by the staged blind arches connecting the double columns and the rotond enlivened with the circular window (oculus) series located at the upper part of these and the double drum, being wide at bottom and narrower at top, having the arrangement on façade of church.

Mixed plan type which the rotond used outside and tetraconchos can be seen at wider region in other cultures, such as Italia St. Lorenzo (last quarter of 4th century), Athens Panagia Church (5th century), church in Rusafa (beginning of 6th century), Bosra Cathedral (512). Among them, the Azerbaijan Liakit Church, supported by columns and four arches, is similar with Gagik in design.



The floor plan of the Liakit Church

(http://armenianstudies.csufresno.edu/iaa_architecture/liakit.htm)

Surp Arak'elots Church

It is the sole representative in Ani of plan type known with the name of “*Hripsime*” in Armenian architecture and “*Cvari*” in Georgian Architecture after the 6th century, with corner places located between tetraconchos and conches placed in regular rectangle outside. The place at the center enlarged with conches at four directions inside and rectangular conches outside and the small places located among conches form the main frame of plan which **Mtsheta Cvari Church** and **Ecmiadzin St. Hripsime** churches are among prominent examples. Places located between conches in Surp Arak'elots Church are arranged as a small chapel and their tops are covered with dome on high drum and consequently it has five domes together with the dome in the center. Therefore, it is not possible to find the monumental and visual effect in other structures.

The cover system added in the south of the structure is pretty remarkable. **Sanahin Monastery** is among first examples, which gavit is included in Armenian architecture. In Arak'elots Church, two each columns with cylindrical body placed in front of north and south walls have been connected with arches placed transversely from corners of place as not seen before. Square and triangle shaped sections have been formed on cover with the same implementation made in sections at sides. Flat roofs of these sections including different compositions and having geometrical decorations formed by inserting colored stones and muqarnas filling the surface of domed vault closing the square planned section in center are the important indicator of aesthetic pleasure and geometry. Covering of center section with muqarnas fill domed vault was used in the 13th-14th century structures in region as in churches of **Geghard** and **Noravank** monasteries. The muqarnas on the east façade of Gavit and geometrically inserted-pattern border placed vertically on wall surfaces are one of the best examples reflecting the cultural interactions in Ani.

Tigran Honents Church

It has single nave-domed (domed hall) plan type started to be used commonly in Armenia after the 6th-7th century. As in the organization of space, it comes into prominent with its geometrical harmony seen in façade arrangement. Facades has been enlivened with blind arch series being the characteristic property of Ani architecture school and triangle niches have been opened on bays of arches so as to reflect the partition inside. Another important characteristic of church is the pictures covering the wall surfaces completely.

The first examples of domed hall type of Armenian churches can be seen in Zovuni **Surp Bogos-Bedros** (6th century), **Ptghni** (7th century), **Aruch Surp Krikor** (7th century) and **Dedmaşen Surp Tadeus** (7th century). Built and decorated in the first decades of the thirteenth century, Tigran Honents differs from other similar designs with its an extensive fresco cycle. The

interior of the Tigran Honents is fully decorated with scenes from the life of Christ and St. Gregory the Illuminator. Due to this unusual cycle of the Life of St. Gregory the Illuminator, the church has often been considered as “the most developed monumental narrative of a saint to survive from the Orthodox world up to this period.” The fresco decoration of Tigran Honents has often been associated with Georgian and Byzantine arts in both style and layout, as none of the earlier churches dating to the Bagratid era of Ani has figural decoration. At Zvartnots, Trdat’s model for the Gagik, no fresco survives, but the sculptural decoration has figural and ornamental forms. At the Church of the Holy Apostles in Kars has also figurative sculptural decoration around its drum.

Ebu’l Manuḡehr Mosque:

The design of the building differs from typical mosque structure with its extensive basement, large windows and other features of decorations. Although the construction date, style and the original function of the building still needs to be further investigated, it has assumed that this was the first mosque built in Anatolia after the arrival of the Seljuk. The similarity of short and fat columns with capitals bearing muqarnas ornamentation can be found inside the hall at the monastery of Horomos and Bagnayr **Monasteries**.

A tall, octagonal minaret stands at the northwest corner of the mosque. The design of the doorway to the minaret suggests that the minaret was originally freestanding. The minaret is a rare example in Anatolia, connected to Karakhanid, Ghaznevid and Great Seljukian traditions. Minaret in City **Urgenç** of Turkmenistan listed as the World Heritage Site in 2005 is an example to minarets independently from structure. However, in contrast to the of **Kalan** and **Bukhara** minarets in Uzbekistan, all of which are in round shape, the minaret at Ani has an octagonal form.

The Royal and Small Baths:

The baths have plan type with four iwans and corner room. The first use of four iwans scheme goes back to the courtyard of Parthian Palace dated to the 1st and 2nd century in Northern Iraq. There is a domed structure with four iwans at the west section of Azerbaijan **Taht-ı Suleyman Palace** (A.D. 6th century). Amman Pavilion (A.D. 725) of Umayyad and Buddhist Monastery (A.D. ends of 7th century) in Tajikistan Adzina Hill has four iwans. After these first examples, four-ivan scheme was implemented in many structures without regarding the function in Turkish Islam architecture in Iran, Turkistan and Afghanistan. This scheme together with structures such as **Leşker-i Bazar Palace** (1112) of Ghaznevids, **Palace** (11.-12. centuries) of Great Seljuk in city Merv, **El Banat Pavilion** (12th century) in Rakka and **Nuriye Maristan** (1154) in Damascus constituted the indispensable plan type of Friday mosques of Great Seljuk. Baths in Ani are the first representatives of this deep-rooted tradition in Anatolia and they have been used till today especially in baths, as well as in madrasa and mosque.

The Fire Temple

Today, only sixty ruinous examples of fire temples from the period 550 BCE to 650 CE survive. While some of them belong to the Sasanian period (224-642 CE), during which Zoroastrianism flourished as the official religion, some others are dated to earlier

Achaemenian Seleucid, and Parthian periods. The fire temple at Ani is one of the earliest examples of the fire temple design that came to be known in Iran as *chahar-taq* (a term referring to the form; a domed square, with arches spring from the piers placed on the four corners of an imaginary square.) At a later period, the structure was converted into a Christian chapel by the insertion of curved walls between its four columns.

The *chahar-taq* plan of the Ani fire house is similar to other early Parthian (247 BCE-224 CE) and Sassanian (226-651 ACE) fire temples found in Iran. **Bazeh Khur** Fire Temple, at Khorasan is one of the oldest *Chahar-Taqi* temples dating to the Parthian era 247 BCE-224 CE. **Rokn Abad** Fire Temple at Akbar-Abad 10 km near Shiraz was completely destroyed in 2006 due to road construction. The other example is **Sassanian Chahar-Taqi** at Niasar near Kashan, Isfahan. About 550 km directly west of Ani, on the coast of the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan's Abseron peninsula, there is a seventeenth century CE fire temple, in the village of **Surakhani** located fifteen km. west of the capital Baku. **Takht-e Soleyman** is often accepted as the principal Zoroastrian sanctuary. Built in mid-5th century CE, **Takht-e Suleiman** became a royal Zoroastrian sanctuary during the 6th and 7th centuries. A fortified oval platform rising about 60 meters above the surrounding plain and measuring about 350 m by 550 m constitutes the principal element of the site. The sanctuary was enclosed by a stone wall 13m high, with 38 towers and two entrances. **Takht-e Soleyman** was destroyed at the end of the Sasanian era and it was rebuilt in the 13th century under the Mongol rule when Zoroastrian faith in the middle of the Islamic period was revived. The fire temple at Ani, on the other hand, is earlier examples of the fire temple design.

3.3. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief Synthesis

Ani exhibits outstanding cultural and natural values by virtue of its location on a triangular plateau formed of three valleys running on the northwest, northeast and south directions in the national borders of Turkey and Armenia. Ani has been settled for more than 2500 years between Early Iron Age (BC 1200-1100) till it came under Ottoman rule during the 16th century, but it is the Medieval era that Ani experienced its hey-day. The settlement beginning in the Citadel in the 4th century during Kamsarakans Period spread to a wider area in the Medieval Period. The transfer of *Katholikos* center to Ani after 992 attributed a religious mission to city. Ani, as a capital of the Medieval Armenian principality of the Bagratids, experienced a great prosperity reflected in the grandeur of its monuments, particularly from the period of 10th and 11th centuries. The location of the city on the Silk Road, as one of the gates opening to Anatolia, has contributed to the rapid growth of the city as well as the transmission and amalgamation of different cultures and later became a cosmopolitan trade center where diverse communities lived together. The religious monuments of Zoroastrianism, Christianity and Muslim as well as public and domestic buildings are the witnesses of multiculturalism of Ani. It was a multi-cultural center, with all richness and diversity of Medieval Armenian, Byzantine, Seljuk and Georgian urbanism, architecture and art development. Ani is established on tufa rocks. Its topographical structure and landscape, rock-cut dwellings constructed on valley shows the skill of human being to create a cultural pattern compliant with nature by using the advantageous of geography at the highest level and the contribution to formation of cultural accumulation of nature.

b) Justification for Criteria

(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Ani was a meeting place for Armenian, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions that are reflected in the architectural design, material and decoration details of the monuments. The remains of this multi-cultural life in Ani are easily traced at the use of architectural techniques and styles belonging to different civilizations. New styles which emerged as a result of cross-cultural interactions have turned into a new architectural language peculiar to Ani. The creation of this new language expressed in the design, craftsmanship and decoration of Ani has also been influential in the wider region to Anatolia and Caucasia.

(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

Ani was a center of multi-national and multi religious population who left their artistic and architectural traces. Ani bears exceptional testimony to the Armenian cultural, artistic, architectural and urban design development and it is an extraordinary representative of Armenian religious architecture reflecting its technique, style and material characteristics. Ani also has a significant place for Turkish history. After it was conquered by the Great Seljuks in 1064, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly. Great Seljuk traditions have met with structures in Ani for the first time and spread to Anatolia from here.

(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

With its military, religious, civil buildings, Ani offers a wide panorama of medieval architectural development. It is a rare settlement where nearly all of plan types developed in Armenian church architecture between 4th and 8th centuries can be seen all together. In addition to several centrally planned buildings, various kind of plans including cruciform, round, hexagonal and octagonal reflects the amazing variety of church plans. With its pointed arches, clustered columns and four free standing piers, the Cathedral of Ani is one of the most impressive examples of the inscribed cross plan during the early medieval period. The urban enclosure of Ani is also one of the important examples of medieval architectural ensemble with its monumentality, design and quality.

(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

Ani exhibits a unique example of human use of the natural topography. Triangular in plan sitting atop a narrow plateau above the confluence of rivers, deep valleys formed by the rivers, the city walls and low bastions bordering the city, rock-cut dwellings, chapels and pigeon houses are the crucial elements that contributes to the creation of a unique cultural landscape of Ani.

c) Statement of Integrity

With its impressive fortifications, religious and domestic buildings, still standing to great extent without any modern development, Ani bears exceptional testimony to a high degree of medieval artistic, architectural and cultural development. Integrity of the city as a whole is conserved owing to the walls surrounding the settlement. Majority of structures having monumental characteristic is standing soundly in terms of structural integrity. The nominated property covers the historical borders of Ani, surrounded by the city walls. Being surrounded of three sides of area with natural valleys and steep slopes is providing a natural protection. The village located within valley does not create any development pressure.

d) Statement of Authenticity

Ani was affected by the several wars and earthquakes in time which caused demolishes and destructions in structures in a certain extent. Although the restoration works in the previous periods generally had an approach towards a partial anastylosis of these monuments, today the main conservation policy of the restoration work carried out, which is advised by a scientific council, is to statically consolidation of the structures and to provide the necessary protection towards the negative effects of the external factors (i.e. climate, etc.).

e) Requirements for Protection and Management

The site has been registered on the national inventory since 1988. As a result of a comprehensive planning process initiated in the beginnings of 2000's, plans and projects are produced based on scientific principals and with inclusion of stakeholders at different levels. In this scope, Conservation Plan encompassing Archaeological Site of Ani together with Ocakli Village is approved, and a draft management plan is achieved through a participatory process in the scope Joint Program for Alliances of Culture Heritage in Eastern Anatolia. Studies for producing Landscaping Project are ongoing.

4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.a. Present state of conservation

A great number of structures, (twenty one) maintained a good state of conservation and their structural integrity. Yet, they are still in need of preservative interventions at different levels including strengthening, improvement and repair. The other buildings have been more damaged or buried under the earth completely by the time of progress.

Two sections of Early Iron Age having nearly 3.00-4.00 m. length have been seen; it is understood that big part of city walls has been removed and used in construction of other city walls. II Smbat Walls, however, is in good state of conservation even there exist destructions in certain places. Only four columns with cylindrical body of Fire Temple remain standing. Upper half of pulley, dome and bell tower of the Cathedral have collapsed together with some part of wall at its north façade. West section of north wall of the cathedral has been demolished by an earthquake. Structure other than this is completely standing. Walls of Gagik Church have remained standing from place to place at height of 3.00-4.00 m. and its remaining parts have been demolished completely. Southwest section of Surp Arak'elots Church has been demolished completely, while its gavit section is relatively in good state of conservation. Tigran Honents Church is in good state of conservation, though its gavit section has been demolished. Deformations at cover system have been repaired. West nave and roof of Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque have been demolished and its roof has been closed with sheet metal. Other than this, structure is in good state of conservation. Cover systems of Royal and Small Bathhouses have collapsed. Excavation in Royal Bathhouse has been made, but it has been started to be covered with fill earth again by the time of progress. Cover systems of shops and other structures forming the bazaar have collapsed and their walls have been able to be protected at height of 2.00-3.00 m from place to place.

Joint restoration projects are carried out with World Monuments Fund at two structures. These are:

Ani Cathedral Joint Conservation Project: "Agreement Certificate for Cooperation that will be made on Ani Cathedral Restoration Project Covering the Certification, Conservation and Promotion of Ani Cathedral Located in Turkish Republic, Province Kars, Ani Archeological Site Area" covering the technical and financial cooperation has been signed on 07 January 2011 with World Monuments Fund for preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects of Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque).

For "Ani Cathedral Project Preparation Work" started within scope of Stage 1A of said Agreement Certificate, fund of totally 500.000,00 TL has been transferred by the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and fund of 236.951,30 TL as equivalent of 150.000,00 \$ has been transferred by WMF.

"Ani Cathedral Project Preparation" and "Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project" covering project preparation, structural monitoring and urgent temporary interventions for Cathedral have been planned as two separate works.

Tender of “Ani Cathedral Project Preparation” has been realized on 14.06.2012. The contract has been signed with awarded firm on 06.07 2012 and the work has been initiated on 11.07.2012. Measured drawing and restitution projects were approved on 27.02.2013 and restoration project was approved on 22.01.2014 respectively by the decisions of Kars Regional Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

It has been thought that “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” should be executed by WMF during implementation phase in order for monitoring effects of interventions to be made.

As it is estimated that Joint Conservation Project could not be completed by the end of 2014, time extension has been needed and WMF has been notified about time extension to be given till 2018 by considering the delays that may happen.

Tender approval and procedures for “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” shall be started once the necessary amount is allocated by WMF and after fund is sent.

Surp Amena Prikitch Church Restoration: Total budget for completion of implementation work of church is 1.000.000,00 Dollar and stages of restoration work have been planned as;

Stage-1- Emergency measures, evaluation of research and investigation results,
Stage-2: Completion of emergency measures and stabilization of implementation
Stage-3: Application of final project.

For application work of Surp Amena Prikitch Church; United States of America Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCD) grant program has been applied jointly with World Monuments Fund and works have been started at site as of 01.07.2012 within scope of grant of 625.000,00 Dollar received and Agreement Certificate signed on 03.11.2010 with World Monuments Fund (WMF).

Within scope of Stage-1 and Stage-2, excavation, cleaning, inventory of church’s demolished and scattered parts and carrying them to the safe places, erection of scaffold for safety and working purposes, making the material analysis, structural monitoring, making the supports with emergency temporary interventions, conservation and analysis and research of icons have been realized and Stage-1 and Stage-2 have been completed.

For realization of promotion and presentation of the church and its immediate surroundings, which are the final projects determined in Stage-3, it is planned to be applied by World Monuments Fund (WMF) to USA Embassy grant and to sign the Agreement Certificate again for Stage-3 provided that the said grant can be received.

Furthermore, it has been thought that it would be appropriate and valuable to ensure participation of Armenian experts (architect, restoration expert, art historian) in restoration, documenting and emergency measure works for Surp Amenap’rikitch Church together with experts from Turkey and third countries. In this scope, subject for invitation of Armenian experts to our country has been passed along and Dr. Architect Davit KEERTMENJYAN and Restorer Architect Ashot MANASYAN from Armenia Ministry of Culture, and Research Assistant Davit DAVTYAN from Armenian National Sciences Academy Archeology and Ethnography Institute have been charged for this purpose.

Works for finalization of applications made to “cultural protection fund” of USA Ankara Embassy for USA Embassy grant appropriated for 3rd Stage of Implementation Work of Surp Amenap’rikitch Church are continuing. Site visit will be held at appropriate dates to be determined together with Armenian experts.

4.b. Factors affecting the property

(i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

There is no agricultural activity in site, but insufficient education of people living in Ocaklı Village, and livestock grazing within the archeological site (although the city is surrounded by wire fence) are some of the important problems for conservation of the site.

As a result of quakes due to the use of dynamite in stone quarry located in Armenian borders until recently, existing cracks on walls has been deepened, stones on front and upper sides of structures have been fallen down and thus structures have been damaged statically, especially the cathedral and the ruined city walls. Tourist groups were also affected negatively by the explosion sound occurring with the use of dynamite. Furthermore, visual pollution has occurred in terms of landscape. But, dynamite is not used nowadays in stone quarry located in Armenian border.

Since population of Ocaklı Village decreased due to emigration within time, development of village settlement area so as to create pressure on area does not seem possible. The protection of current structuring pattern, the demolition of structures contrary to pattern after end of their life and the improvement of quality of building stock have been taken as basis within Conservation Plan. In this scope, current ratio of constructed areas (10%) has been protected. Adjacent and block housing order is not in question and continuation of free building order peculiar to village has been recommended. Single-floor housing has been foreseen in village and cubic forms, flat and simple façade layout and minimalist building style have been adopted. Street plan is not in question in unique pattern of Ocaklı Village and buildings are scattered among blocks. In plan, protection and continuation of this pattern peculiar to village have been recommended. Construction principals determined for dwellings is valid for commercial structures to be constructed as well.

It has been recommended rehabilitation and protection of 16 structures, which are functioned to be used in “Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area” and “Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area” in section within 1st Degree Archeological Site of Ocaklı Village. 10 structures reflecting the rural architecture within 3rd Degree Archeological Site are also proposed for protection and rehabilitation as they are at a quality that may be an example for new housing in village. Totally 26 structures have been protected in order to create structure stock that will be taken as model in whole of village.

(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)

Kars, as having continental climate, is coldest area of Eastern Anatolia. City has such climate, short and hot in summer months and long and snowy in winter months. Snowing is too much and yearly precipitation amount changes between 252 and 528 mm. This high temperature change damages structures, especially the mural paintings.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

Ani is located in 2nd degree seismic belt. The city has suffered from several earthquakes through its long history and these have caused the structure to be damaged. According to historical sources, the city was abandoned due to a huge earthquake in the seventeenth century. Several earthquakes happened more recently have continued to damage the buildings at different levels. Seljukian Palace has been damaged substantially in earthquake lived in 1989. Therefore, earthquakes are one of the most important threats for protection of structures in the site.

(iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites

Archeological Site and Ocaklı Village are connected to Kars city center with a road in 45 km length and this road is ended at entry of archeological site. There is no sufficient infrastructure for welcoming, accommodation, food & beverage, toilet facilities for visitors. Visitors enter the site from Lion Gate and start the tour by buying their tickets from small ticket office here. A simple visitor path was designed by the excavation team recently by collating the rubble stones gathered from the site side by side in order for facilitating site visit for visitors and preventing them from damaging structures by scattering randomly around the area.

In-area visitor routes have not changed too much in time. Path connections used by visitors are the traces that do not deform the spatial continuity. Silk Road route known as the most important trade road in the past is continuing its function as the most important pedestrian and service road even today. Visitor paths are sufficient in size, but not quality.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Estimated population located within
Area of nominated property : None
Buffer zone : 635
Total : 635
Year : 2013

Year	1980	1985	1990	2000	2010	2013
Population of Ocaklı Village	1130	1075	841	636	653	635

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.a. Ownership

Whole of 85 hectares area surrounded by city walls belongs to the state and is assigned to Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In section of candidate property's remaining parts outside the city walls, there are lands and grazing areas at entrance which belong to the state and Provincial Special Administration, areas at north which belong to private ownership and Village Legal Entity.

Expropriation of private properties in areas, which are functioned with scientific excavation and visitor activities, is recommended by Conservation Plan. For this purpose, totally 59.519 m² land belonging to real persons will be expropriated firstly in accordance with plan decisions. Privately owned parcels hosting structures and located out of areas functioned with scientific excavations and visitor activities shall be expropriated after completion of usage life of structures.

Ownership distribution of parcels in buffer zone (3rd Degree Archeological Site area) is as follows.

Land Ownership	Land Size (m ²)
Agricultural Development Cooperative	19.549
Village Legal Entity	3.879
Treasury	6.565
Private Property	72.650
Total	102.643

5.b. Protective designation

85 hectares area surrounded by city walls has been designated as the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site by the decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 22.10.1988. With the decision of aforesaid Council dated 14.07.1992, the area between Bostanlar Creek, Cirit Düzü and Mıgmiğ Creek has been added to the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site and the 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site has been formed around this area. 1st and 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site boundaries have been expanded with the decision dated 08.11.2002. A section of Ocaklı Village adjacent to archeological site has been included within the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site with the decision of the Council dated 29.09.2010 and boundaries have taken their final situation.

21 structures reached today from continuous settlement of thousand years since the 4th B.C. and located within the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site have been registered as "Immovable Culture Property to be Protected" by the decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 08.11.2002. These are:

- 1) Archaeological Site of Ani
- 2) City walls, towers, citadel
- 3) Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)
- 4) Tigran Honents (Şirli) Church
- 5) Surp Amenap'rkitch (Keçili) Church

- 6) Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque
- 7) Gagik (Surp Krikor) Church
- 8) St.Gregor Church
- 9) Maiden's (Surp Hovhannes) Monastery
- 10) Emir Ebu'l Muemmaran Complex
- 11) Virgins (Surp Hripsime) Monastery
- 12) Citadel Palace and Church
- 13) Seljuk Bath
- 14) Small Bath
- 15) Rock Chapel
- 16) Remains at the west of the Caravanserai
- 17) Surp Arak'elots Church (Caravanserai)
- 18) Church ruins (Surp Stephanos Kilisesi, Georgian Church???)
- 19) Seljuk Palace
- 20) Silk Road Bridge
- 21) Caves

Ani had been under military control within scope of 1st Degree Military Prohibited Zone until 2003 as it is located at border; but it has been excluded from this scope by the Cabinet's decision dated 13.10.2003 and this decision has been started to be implemented since 08.03.2004. Number of domestic and foreign tourists coming to archeological site within scope of culture tourism has increased following this implementation.

5.c. Means of implementing protective measures

Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which is the main responsible government body for conservation and management of the site, is organized both in central and local level. General Directorate of Culture Heritage and Museums is centrally regulating the activities of its local branches and fulfilling certain tasks regarding monument restorations and the World Heritage issues. Local branches, which are relevant for this case, are Kars Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments and Directorate of Kars Museum.

All conservation and development activities take place according to the national Law on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Property with the approval of the Regional Conservation Council. Designating the site as the 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Sites infers that no construction activity in these areas is allowed unless approved by Regional Conservation Council. The activities within registered conservation zones should be defined within scope of a project by related institutions appropriately to the conservation plans and can only be implemented if they are approved by regional conservation council. If there is a problem with implementation of projects or any activity is realized inappropriately to the conservation law, these organs implement legal action.

Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monument is the executive body of monitoring the implementation of projects operated at site.

Excavation, restoration and scientific researches in archaeological site are held by excavation team which is charged by the Cabinet (Council of Ministers). The excavation permit was granted in 2014 to Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM from Pamukkale University in Denizli.

Activities and works of the excavation team, which is authorized by the government at yearly base, is regularly monitored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Head of the excavation team works in collaboration with Kars Museum Directorate to which an annual report is submitted. Unearthed movable remains are also delivered to the Museum for registering and keep.

5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

There is no any upper scale planning study made and approved in the past for the planning area and the zone located in it. **1/100.000 Scaled Environment Plan of Ardahan-Kars-Iğdır-Ağrı Planning Zone** study, which former Ministry of Environment and Forestry has initiated in November 2009, still continues.

Only one activity has been determined for Ani within **Kars Province Strategic Plan** covering the years of 2010-2014. This activity is to provide support to excavation works made by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and to request information for Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism on excavation works made.

Within the scope of the **Regional Plan** developed by Serhat Development Agency based in Kars, it is proposed to further improve traveler experience by basic infrastructure investments in Ani. As the Conservation Plan for the Ani has been approved, following constructions in line with the Landscape Implementation Project based on Conservation Plan, more friendly travel within Ani will be achieved. In this context, pathways will be improved, lighting and signage units will be installed, a view point with adequate signing and information will be constructed in an appropriate point within the site.

In Province Kars included in cities determined as culture cities in action plan titled “Branding at Rural Scale” in **Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023**, restoration of cultural properties according to their determined priorities and gaining suitable functions to cultural properties, development of local funds by making special budgeting studies, elimination of infrastructure and superstructure deficiencies and development of accommodation capacities have been targeted. Central management units, tourism employee associations, relevant departments of universities and non-governmental organizations have been charged as responsible and relevant organizations within scope of said action plan.

Kars will be connected to Ankara, İzmir and İstanbul with high speed railway within scope of **Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy 2023**. According to this, it is expected that Province Kars located on route will gain favor in terms of both trade and tourism; it is thought that Ani will become prominent in terms of culture tourism in this scope.

Conservation Plan for the Archaeological Site of Ani: The plan has been produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by Kars Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage and Kars Governorship Council on the 19th September 2013, and the 6th November 2013, respectively.

Ocaklı Village settlement area has been examined at four zones within scope of this plan. “Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area”, “Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area” and “Reserve Excavation Area” have been recommended in the 1st Degree Archeological

Conservation Site of Village and its sections remaining in the 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site have been reserved as “Settlement Area”.

All structures in area determined as “Scientific Excavation Area” shall be demolished after their life ends and new structures shall not be constructed on their places.

Use of some section of structures reflecting the rural architecture in “Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area” has been decided. Totally 14 structures have been assessed in this scope in functions of excavation house, exhibition unit, store, laboratory, workshop and site house. Any structure other than the said functions shall not be constructed in this area.

In “Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area”, a structure reflecting the rural architecture has been functioned as countryside café and two-floor structure in the ownership of Provincial Special Administration has been functioned as cafeteria. Other than these two structures, functions such as visitor center, ticket offices, toilet, parking lot, sitting areas and square arrangements have been included in this area.

Use of building shall be ended by making functional change in some of structures located in areas arranged towards “Scientific excavation” and “visitor activities” and other structures shall be demolished.

Ani Management Plan: Plan studies have been initiated in 2009 and a draft plan was produced through two workshops. The final draft, which is herewith enclosed to the nomination, has been evaluated by the Advisory Board and Coordination and Audit Board respectively.

5.e. Property management plan or other management system

A management plan with a comprehensive and holistic approach was a need for the site and thus produced by Ministry of Culture and Tourism through a process initiated in the scope of United Nations Joint Program of “Alliances for Culture Tourism (ACT) in Eastern Anatolia” which was proceeded through “Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund”.

Two workshops were organized in the process. The first one aimed at firstly increasing capacities of partners in planning process and highlighting certain issues to be discussed further in detail. Second workshop was organized to develop the draft plan based on the first workshop’s outputs. Innovative participatory approaches have been applied in both workshops and site management boundaries have been defined in a participatory way. Afterwards, a team was formed within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to structure the management plan and study action plan comprehensively. Focus group meetings were conducted with academicians, tourism industry and local government institutions, as well, in order for finalization of the plan.

As a result, the vision for the site is agreed by all stakeholders in the planning process as “An Open Air Museum Ani which is conserved on Silk Route with the support of a research center, is introduced into world public opinion via new communication technologies and which contributes to regional development through participatory processes.” The plan outlines the significance and main values of the site, addresses main issues mentioned by local stakeholders and puts forward possible solution as agreed by the partners.

Management goals defined in the plan are as follows:

Goal 1: Research, registration and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the site

Goal 2: Reintroducing cultural heritage into society by conveying the site's values and significance and thus ensuring local public's embracing the site

Goal 3: Utilizing the site's potential for providing socio-economic development of the region through participatory processes without endangering the site's values

Goal 4: Improving transportation and tourism infrastructure at the site and promotion of the site at national and international level

Goal 5: Increasing coordination and managing capacity at the site

The management plan was evaluated by Advisory Board on the 19th of November 2014 and by Coordination and Audit Board on the 20th of November 2014 for the first time. Last revisions on the management plan are being held in line with the remarks and recommendations of the members and it is planned to be approved before May 2015, as the Audit Board shall reach a final decision in six months at the latest according to the provisions of the legislation.

In management plan process, the regulatory institutional framework was also established by the Ministry as entitled by the related Act. Museum Director Mr. Necmettin ALP has been appointed in 2013 as the "site manager" responsible for proceeding of preparation, implementation and monitoring process of management plan. Advisory Body, which was firstly formed in 2006 with participation of academicians and ngo representatives, was revised and Coordination and Audit Board was formed in 2014. Advisory Board is set up to present proposals to assist decision-making and implementation of the draft management plan of the site management; while Supervision and Coordination Council is authorized to approve and supervise the implementation of the management plan.

5.f. Sources and levels of finance

Amounts that Ministry of Culture and Tourism has allocated for protection activities in Ani between years 2002-2013, are as follows:

Name of Project	Amount (2002 – 2013)
Restorations in Ani	3.470.000
Kars Museum Repair, Exhibition-Arrangement and Landscaping	750.000
Base Map and Conservation Plan Preparation for Ani	260.000
Conservation Plan and Landscaping Project Preparation for Ani	415.000
Ebuhamrent Church, Prikitch Church and Seljukian Palace Structural Strengthening Project	50.000
Measured Drawing, Restitution and Restoration Project Preparation for Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)	50.000
Project Preparation for Cultural Properties in Ani	400.000
Project Preparation for Ani Cathedral	450.000
TOTAL	5.845.000

5.g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

All conservators and restorers in Ani are specialists with university degree. The permanent excavation team comprises a limited number of members for now as it is formally charged by the Cabinet in 2014. It is a fact that the Excavation Directorate's accumulation of knowledge increasing by the year will contribute significantly to conservation and management of the site. Staff of regional branches of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is taken to either regular or project-based training programs on restoration techniques organized by the Ministry. Consolidation and restoration projects held by the Ministry every year is followed and monitored by a control team which is scientifically supported by an Advisory Body composed of academicians.

Workshops organized during management planning process within the scope of Joint Program for Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia have deeply contributed to increase local administrations' capacities in management of the site.

5.h. Visitor facilities and infrastructure

Around of area is surrounded with wire fence passing at a distance that will not prevent the repair of city walls. Entry to area is provided from Lion Gate. There is an undefined parking area at entrance remaining outside the city walls, an information board presenting the general characteristics of area in between city walls and also a ticket office located between inner and outer city walls. There is no any other visitor center.

Visitor toilet available at entrance of area previously has been removed base on protection regional council decision because it was located on Early Iron Age city walls. There is a toilet for visitors within Provincial Special Administration Building located outside city walls at northeast of Lion Gate.

Annual visitor numbers to Ani

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Archaeological Site of Ani	10.168	16.661	13.440	23.659	22.211	41.100	29.641	22.718

5.i. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property

69.9 ha area is subject to the landscaping project within scope of Conservation Plan. The process for this project is carried on by Ministry and studies are ongoing. Design principles and general approach for landscaping are as follows: being careful at selection of species in planting; if afforestation is to be implemented, practicing it locally; making no plantation within 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site; protection of natural flora; not intervening to canyon landscape at any way; making landscape arrangements at removable application

techniques and with suitable materials without foundation; making arrangements for disabled and older people to be included in the project.

Tour routes have been determined both inside and outside the area with Conservation Plan. Routes within the Archeological Site are short tour (2200 m), long tour-a (3470 m) and long tour-b (1760 m from Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque towards south). A tour route has been recommended for seeing the natural (Bostanlar Creek valley and canyon) and cultural (caves, Ocaklı Village) landscape properties outside the archeological site. "Natural and cultural landscape tour route" being nearly 8 km long has been recommended only as walking paths and viewing terraces by adopting the approach for minimum intervention to natural landscape.

The width of existing road ending at the entrance of area is 10 meters and this width has been protected by Conservation Plan. In order to prevent the visual pollution and density, which road creates at entrance of the site, vehicle traffic is routed to Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area with a service road. It has been recommended to pedestrianize the section of road remaining between archeological site and service road fork. Service roads have been recommended to give service to depots and other reinforcements located in Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area by using firstly the existing cadastral roads. In "Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area" defined at the entrance of area, a structure reflecting the rural architecture has been functioned as countryside café and two-floor structure in the ownership of Provincial Special Administration has been functioned as cafeteria. Other than these two structures, functions such as visitor center, ticket offices, toilet, parking lot, sitting areas and square arrangements shall be included in this area and their details shall be determined within scope of landscaping project.

5.j. Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)

Professional and technical services in Ani are performed by Kars Museum Directorate affiliated to General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums. 6 expert personnel (Archeologists and Art Historians) together with Museum Director are charged in Kars Museum. Furthermore, totally 11 personnel, 4 private security personnel and 7 workers of Turkish Employment Agency, are working within working hours every day as affiliated to Museum Directorate.

6. MONITORING

6.a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

The following key indicators are monitored regularly by the local branches of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; such as the Kars Museum, the Kars Regional Conservation Council, as well as related excavation team and technical control team within General Directorate.

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records
Overall conditions of the structures	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Screening of wall cracks	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Inclination/leaning of walls	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Water ingress and water regime in the structures (walls, floors)	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Salt crystallization: identification and effects	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, -Restoration and Conservation Regional Laboratories
Wall paintings	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, -Restoration and Conservation Regional Laboratories
Periodic photographic documentation	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Maintenance of the restored buildings	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Vegetation	Daily by site guards and annual evaluation	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Temperature	Daily reading – annual compilation	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Insect and rodent damage	Daily by site guards and yearly assessment	Excavation Team, General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums

Records include written records, drawings and digital photo documentation. A database is currently being developed for monitoring, documenting and updating scientific information. Photos are taken of each assessment category to ensure greater clarity of the possible problems and their assessment year by year.

6.b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Monitoring of the property is held regularly by related institutions in the light of their own legal responsibilities. These institutions are as follows:

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
 - General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums (central)
 - Kars Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (regional)
 - Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments (regional)
 - Kars Museum (local)
- Kars Governorship
 - Provincial Special Administration (provincial)
- Kars Municipality (provincial)
- Excavation Team
- Site Management (local)
 - Site Manager
 - Advisory Board
 - Supervision and Coordination Council

Ministry of Culture and Tourism's monitoring includes not only the site itself, but also the actions of individuals and implementations of plans and projects of different institutions, as well.

In order to follow the implementation of the management plan itself, Ministry of Culture and Tourism has established site management unit which is both responsible for preparing and monitoring of the management plan (detailedly explained in section 5.e).

6.c. Results of previous reporting exercises

Annual reports and documentation on the preservation status of the site are kept in the archives of the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums as well as in the archives of Kars Museum, Kars Regional Conservation Council and Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments.

7. DOCUMENTATION

7.a. Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

Photo Album including up-to-date photographs of the site is enclosed to the nomination (Annex 7.a).

No	Format (slide/press/video)	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer/Director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer/director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
1	Photo	General view, from South to north	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
2	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
3	Photo	Bostanlar Creek	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
4	Photo	Arpaçay	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
5	Photo	Cithadel	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
6	Photo	Fire Temple	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
7	Photo	Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
8	Photo	Gagik Church	29/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
9	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
10	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
11	Photo	Abughamrents (Polatoğlu) Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
12	Photo	Tigran Honents Church	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
13	Photo	Karimadin Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

14	Photo	Sushan Pahlavuni Church	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
15	Photo	Church: Number 10	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
16	Photo	Citade, Palace Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
17	Photo	Citadel, Midjnaberd (Grave of Prince Children) Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
18	Photo	Citadel, Church with six apses (St. Eghia)	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
19	Photo	Virgins Monastery	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
20	Photo	Maiden's Monastery	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
21	Photo	Georgian Church	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
22	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
23	Photo	Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque	12/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
24	Photo	The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Bath)	06/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
25	Photo	Small Bathhouse	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
26	Photo	Seljukian Palace	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
27	Photo	Buildings	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
28	Photo	Bazaar	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
29	Photo	Bezirhane	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
30	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
31	Photo	Rock Chapel	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

32	Photo	Bostanlar Creek Caves	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
33	Photo	Inside of the cave	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
34	Photo	Bird Houses	16/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
35	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Cross-ribbed vault	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
36	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Cross-ribbed vault	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
37	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
38	Photo	Citadel	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
39	Photo	Aşot City Walls	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
40	Photo	Palace Church, North wall	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
41	Photo	Palace Church, plaster on the North wall	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
42	Photo	Midjnaberd Church, view from Southeast	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
43	Photo	Church with six apses, view from Southeast	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
44	Photo	Karimadin Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
45	Photo	Sushan Pahlavuni Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
46	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls, outside	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
47	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls, inside	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

48	Photo	Eponymous relief of Lion Gate	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
49	Photo	Satrançlı Gate	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
50	Photo	A relief of bull head between snake figures	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
51	Photo	Ceramic pieces embossed onto walls	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
52	Photo	Fire Temple	26/10/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
53	Photo	Cathedral, south facade	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
54	Photo	Cathedral, east facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
55	Photo	Cathedral, Detail view from east facade adornment	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
56	Photo	Cathedral, niches on the apse	20/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
57	Photo	Gagik Church, view from East	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
58	Photo	Gagik Church, indoor, carrier system	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
59	Photo	Gagik Church, ornamented architectural pieces	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
60	Photo	Gagik Church, column head	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
61	Photo	Surp Arak'elots	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		Church, view from North					
62	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, door aperture on the North facade	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
63	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Gavit, East facade	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
64	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Gavit, vault system	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
65	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Kilisesi, view from West	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
66	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church, West part of the church	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
67	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkith Church, Bible authors	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
68	Photo	Abughamrents Church, Southeast facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
69	Photo	Abughamrents Church, East facade, apse from outside	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

70	Photo	Abughamrents Church, pulley and cone	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
71	Photo	Abughamrents Church, a view from inside	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
72	Photo	Abughamrents Church, North of the church, late period buildings	04/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
73	Photo	Abughamrents Church, graveyard area in front of the South facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
74	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, view from Southwest	07/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
75	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, South facade, ornament detail	16/07/2011	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
76	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, scenes related to life of St. Krikor Lusavoriç	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
77	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, Gavit, view from Southwest	01/05/2006	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

78	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Church and a Chapel, view from East	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
79	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Detail of facade adornment	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
80	Photo	Virgins Monastery, pulley	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
81	Photo	Virgins Monastery, indoor	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
82	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Church, Gavit and Chapel	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
83	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, view from North	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
84	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, Detail of West facade's arrangement	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
85	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, East facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
86	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, North wall and apse	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

87	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, decorated architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
88	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, decorated architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
89	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, inscribed architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
90	Photo	Georgian Church, North wall	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
91	Photo	Rock Chapel	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
92	Photo	View from Virgins Monastery to Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
93	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, East facade	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
94	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
95	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, indoor, East nave	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

96	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, View from a window of the Mosque to Arpaçay	04/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
97	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, different forms of vaults	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
98	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, different forms of vaults	05/01/2006	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
99	Photo	Emir Ebu'l Muammeran Complex, ruins of mosque's foundation	12/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
100	Photo	The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Bath), 2014	06/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
101	Photo	Small Bathhouse, view from Southeast	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
102	Photo	Seljukian Palace, East facade	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
103	Photo	Seljukian Palace, South facade, an entrance of basement floor	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

104	Photo	Seljukian Palace, a decorated niche, situated in the inner court	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
105	Photo	Bazaar	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
106	Photo	Bezirhane, general view	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
107	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
108	Photo	Bird Houses	16/08/2008	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
109	Photo	Bostanlar Creek	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
110	Photo	Bostanlar Creek, rock carving structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
111	Photo	Bostanlar Creek, rock carving structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
112	Photo	Citadel's south slope, rock carving structures	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
113	Photo	Tatarcık Creek, rock carving structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
114	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church -2005	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
115	Photo	Palace Church	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
116	Photo	Cathedral-2012	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram		Yes

117	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls -2012	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
118	Photo	II. Smbat Walls-2014	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
119	Photo	Seljukian Palace, East facade -2014	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
120	Photo	Seljukian Palace, South facade	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
121	Photo	Seljukian Palace, West facade	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

7.b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

7.b.1. Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 22.10.1988 and numbered 115

7.b.2. Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 14.07.1992 and numbered 472

7.b.3 Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 08.11.2002 and numbered 1306

7.b.4. Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 29.09.2010 and numbered 2004

7.b.5. Ani Cultural Landscape Draft Management Plan

All above mentioned documents are presented as annex (See Annex 7.b).

7.c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

The main records relating to the site and its research, excavation and restoration history consist of drawings, photographs, and reports, in both hardcopy format and in digital format. Most of the records are archived in Ministry of Culture and Tourism, while Regional Conservation Council decisions are kept within the archive of the Kars Regional Directorate of Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

7.d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Decisions on register, inventory and plan / projects approvals can be found at Kars Regional Conservation Council's archives.

Restorations projects and excavation reports are kept within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums.

7.e. Bibliography

TRAVEL BOOKS:

BORE, E., 1840, *Correspondance et mèmores d'un voyageur en Orient*, Paris.

BORE, E., 1843, "Les Ruines d'Ani", *Le Correspondant*, Paris: 289-328

BROSSET, M., 1849, *Rapports sur un voyage archéologique dans la Géorgie et dans l'Arménie excécuté en 1847-1848*, St. Petersburg.

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REBUPLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE and TOURISM
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS

Ankara, 20 / 01 / 2015

Abdullah KOCAPINAR
General Director





T.C.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museum

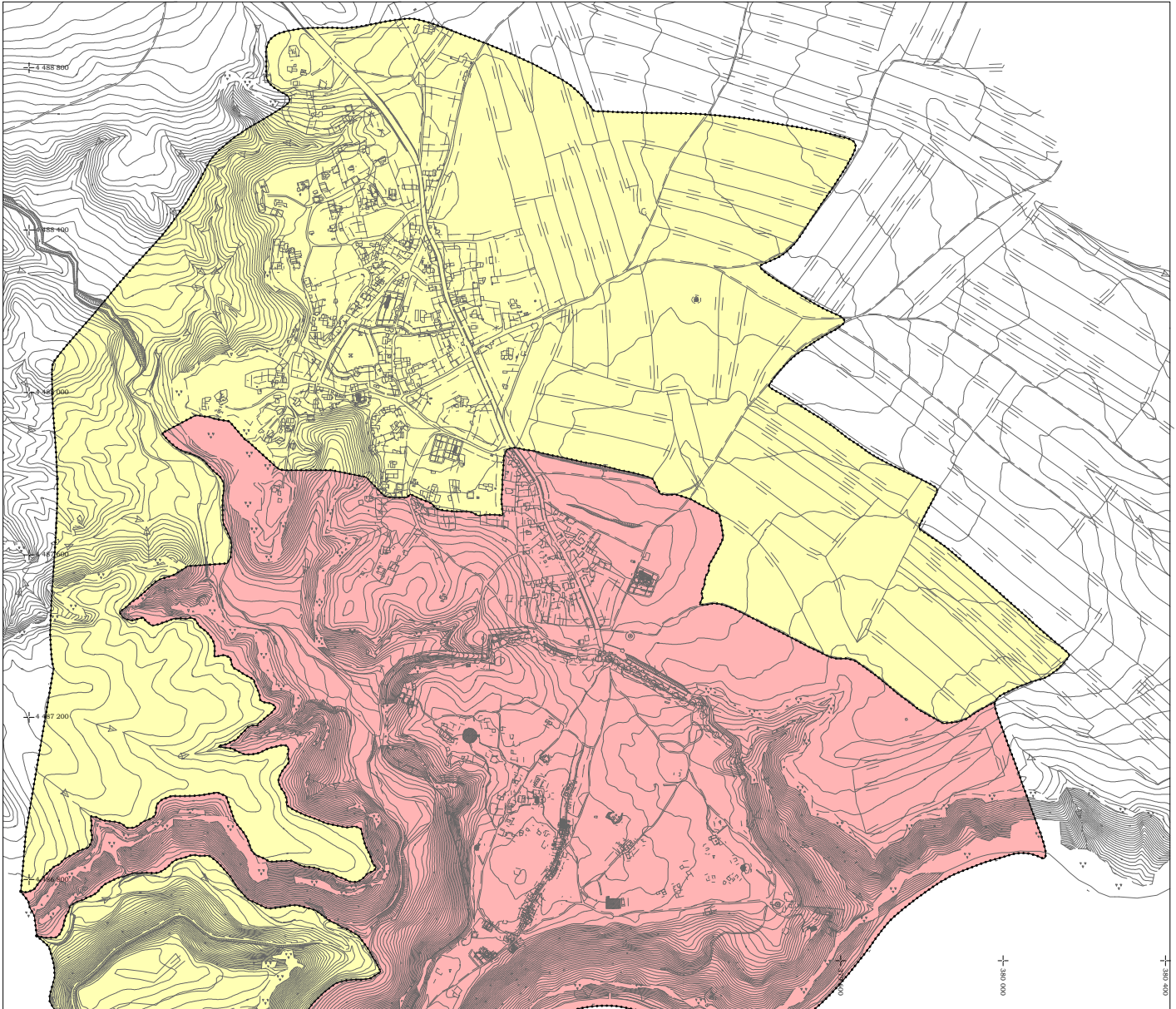
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General Director







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 GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
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ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION

BOUNDARIES
 ANNEX 1.e.1

SCALE: 1/5.000
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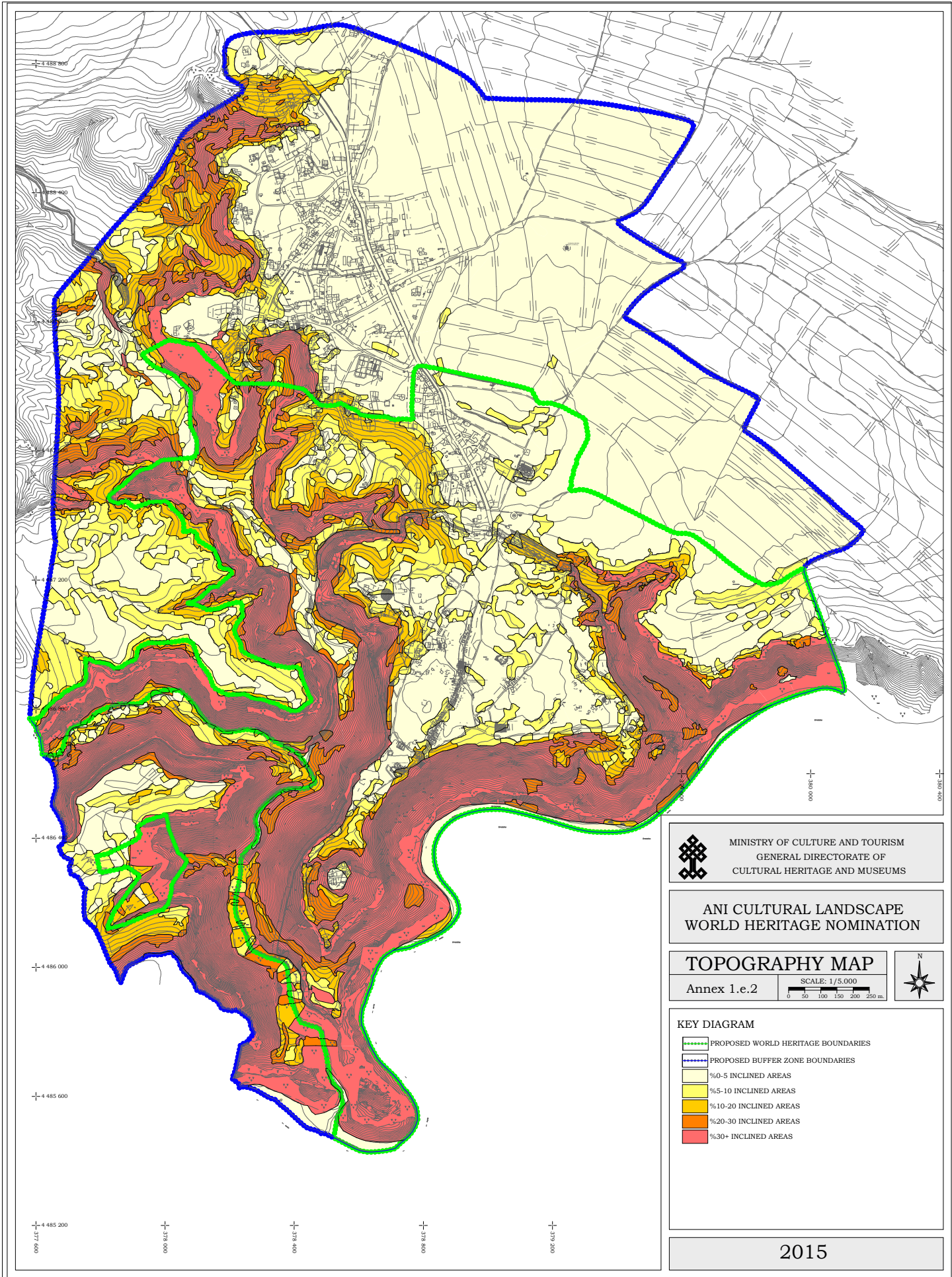



KEY DIAGRAM

BOUNDARIES

- PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE SITE
- PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION SITE BOUNDARIES

2015




 MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
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 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS








**ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
 WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION**

TOPOGRAPHY MAP
 Annex 1.e.2

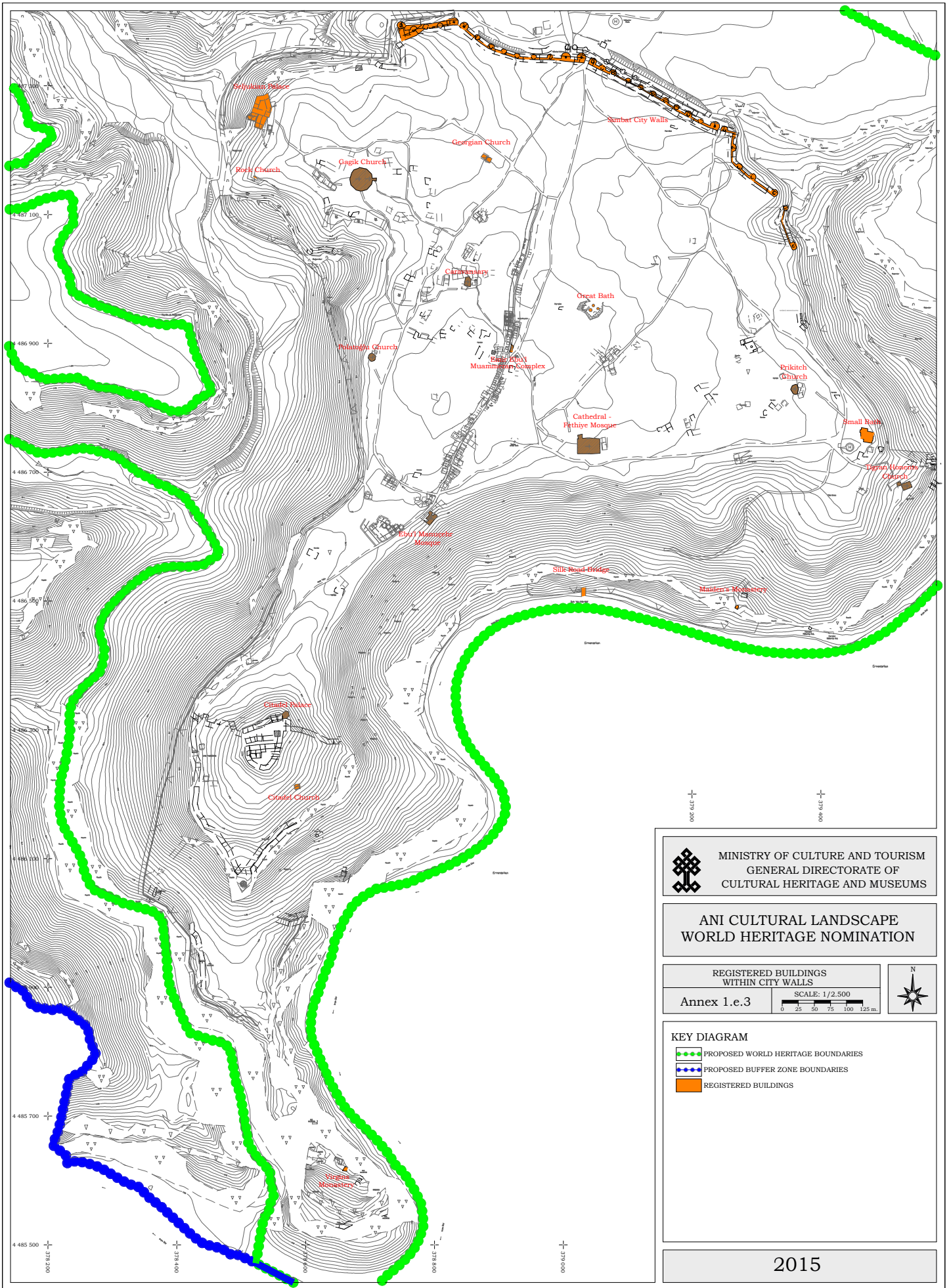
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KEY DIAGRAM

-  PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE BOUNDARIES
-  PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE BOUNDARIES
-  %0-5 INCLINED AREAS
-  %5-10 INCLINED AREAS
-  %10-20 INCLINED AREAS
-  %20-30 INCLINED AREAS
-  %30+ INCLINED AREAS

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**ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
 WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION**

REGISTERED BUILDINGS
 WITHIN CITY WALLS
 Annex 1.e.3

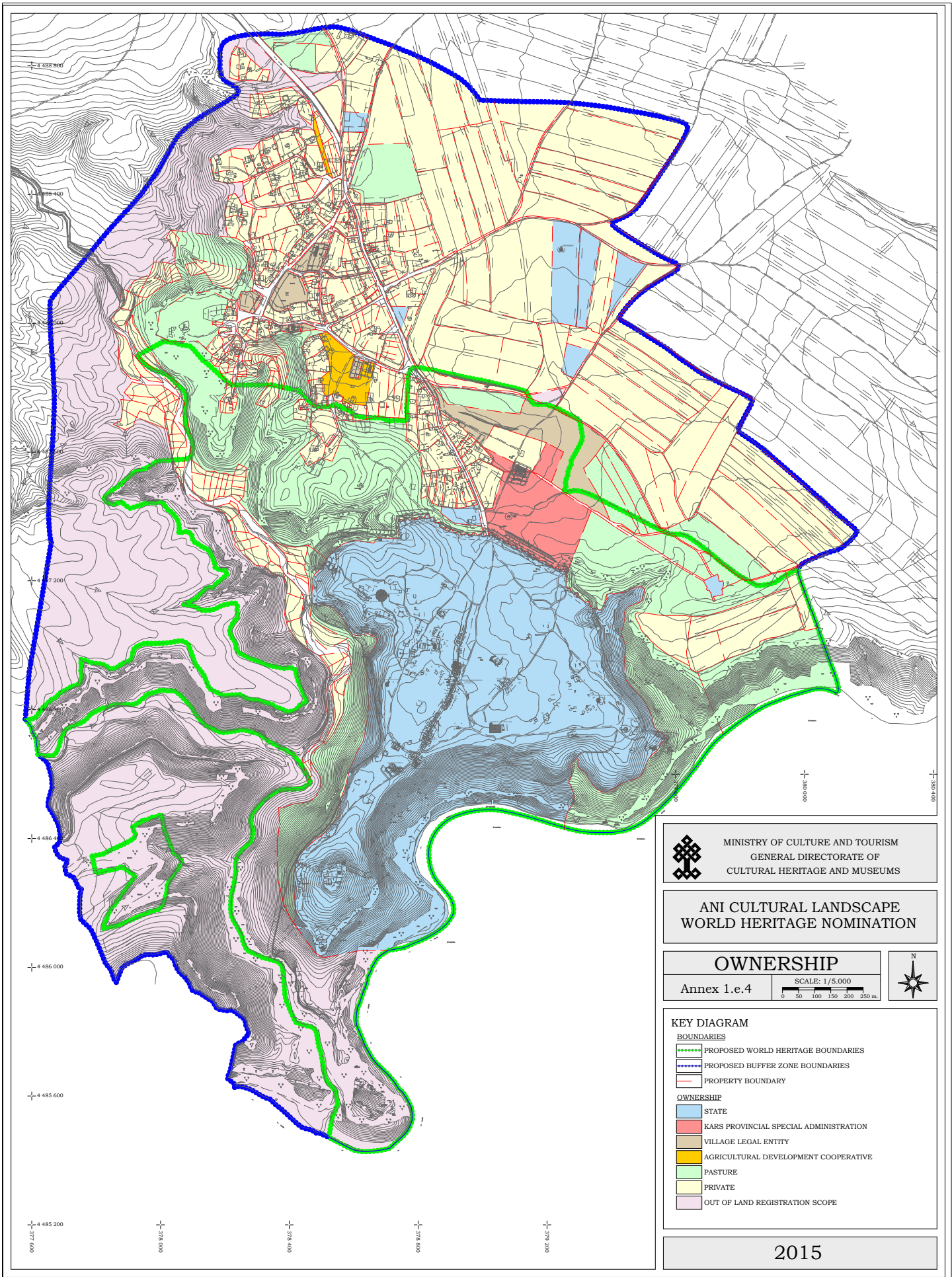
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 0 25 50 75 100 125 m.




KEY DIAGRAM

-  PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE BOUNDARIES
-  PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE BOUNDARIES
-  REGISTERED BUILDINGS

2015





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**ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
 WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION**




OWNERSHIP
 Annex 1.e.4

SCALE: 1/5,000
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


KEY DIAGRAM

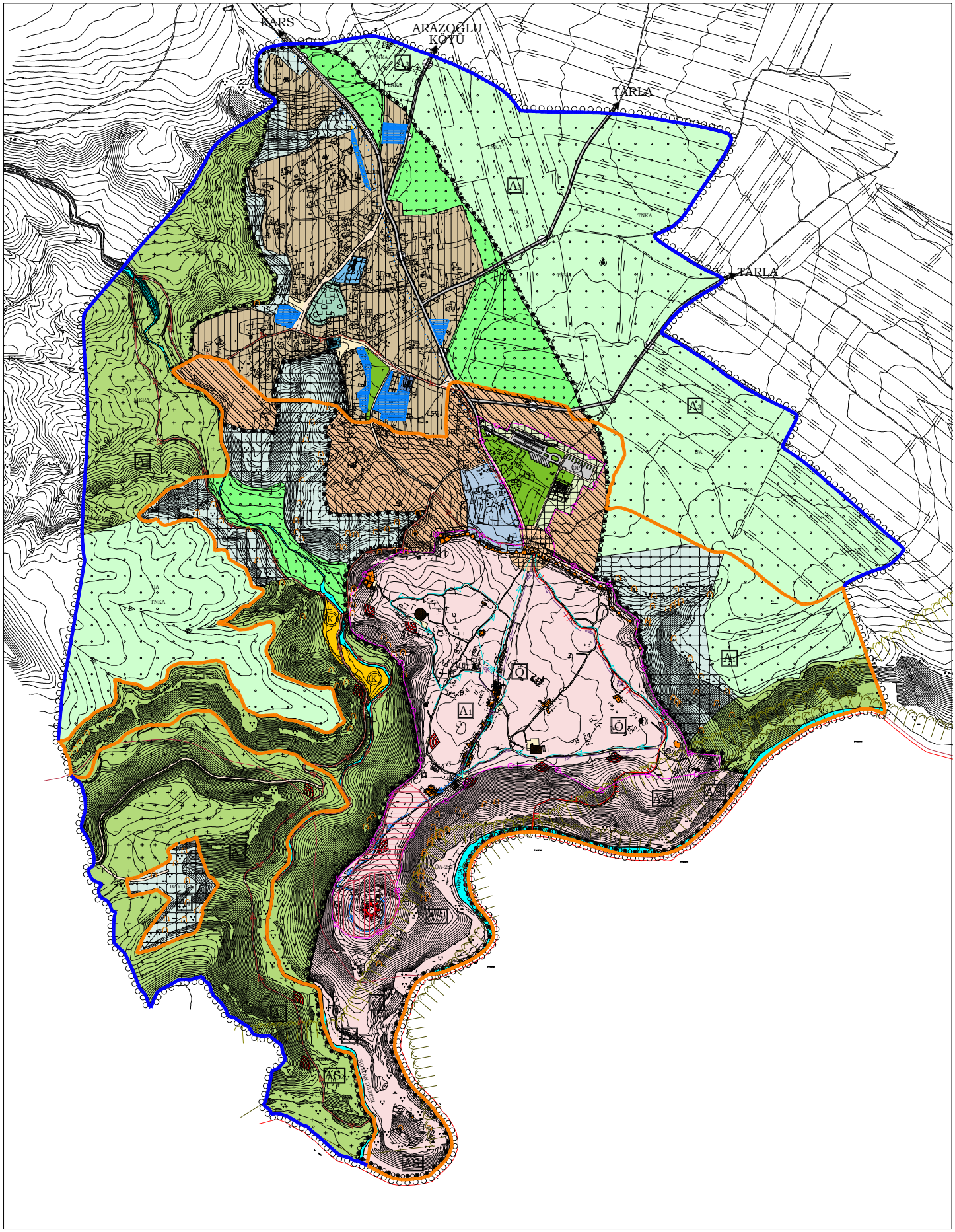
BOUNDARIES

-  PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE BOUNDARIES
-  PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE BOUNDARIES
-  PROPERTY BOUNDARY

OWNERSHIP

-  STATE
-  KARS PROVINCIAL SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION
-  VILLAGE LEGAL ENTITY
-  AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE
-  PASTURE
-  PRIVATE
-  OUT OF LAND REGISTRATION SCOPE



2015





CONSERVATION PLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANI KEY DIAGRAM

BOUNDARIES






ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

-  NATIONAL BORDERS
-  VILLAGE BORDER

PLANNING BOUNDARIES

-  CONSERVATION PLAN BOUNDARY
-  LANDSCAPE PROJECT BOUNDARY



BOUNDARIES OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS

-  1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION SITE
-  3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION SITE
-  GEOGRAPHICALLY SUITABLE AREAS FOR SETTLEMENT
-  1ST DEGREE PROHIBITED MILITARY ZONE
-  2ND DEGREE PROHIBITED MILITARY ZONE




URBAN SPACE USE

SETTLEMENT AREAS FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

INHABITED RESIDENTIAL AREAS

-  LOW DENSITY 20 P / Ha. (Gross)
-  AREAS FOR NEW SETTLEMENT FOLLOWING EXPROPRIATION

URBAN SOCIAL INFRASTRUTRE





-  PRIMARY SCHOOL
-  HEALTH FACILITY
-  PRAYER BUILDINGS

OPEN AND GREEN AREAS














OPEN GREEN AREAS

-  PARK





OTHER GREEN AREAS

-  FORESTRATION AREA
-  AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY
-  STREAM
-  CAVE




CONSERVATION AREAS

-  1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AREA
-  3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION AREA
-  REGISTERED BUILDINGS
-  EXCAVATION AREA
-  ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
-  1ST STAGE EXCAVATION AREA
-  2ND STAGE EXCAVATION AREA
-  AREAS FOR VISITOR INFRASTRUCTURE
-  AREAS FOR SCIENTIFIC EXCAVATION INFRASTRUCTURE
-  CAMPING AREAS
-  VIEWING PLATFORM
-  PANORAMICAL VIEWING PLATFORM
-  SILK ROAD



VISITING ROUTES

-  SHORT ROUTE
-  LONG ROUTE - A
-  LONG ROUTE - B
(INCLUDING CITADEL AND MAIDEN'S CHURCH)
-  NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ROUTE




AREAS TO BE CONSERVED IN ITS CURRENT USE






-  AREAS TO BE CONSERVED IN ITS CURRENT USE
-  AGRICULTURAL AREAS TO BE CONSERVED
-  PASTURE

AREAS TO BE RESTRICTED FOR BUILDING

-  1ST DEGREE PROHIBITED MILITARY ZONE
-  2ND DEGREE PROHIBITED MILITARY ZONE

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

-  SUITABLE AREAS
-  CONTROLLED AREAS 2.1
-  CONTROLLED AREAS 2.2

-  ROAD
-  PEDESTRIAN WAY
-  PARKING AREAS FOR CARS AND BUSES
-  SQUARE
-  SITE ENTRANCE SQUARE ARRANGEMENT

NORTH



SCALE :1/5000

**ANI CULTURAL
LANDSCAPE**

PHOTO ALBUM



PHOTO 1: General view from south to north



PHOTO 2: II. Smbat City Walls



PHOTO 3: Bostanlar Creek



PHOTO 4: Arpaçay River



PHOTO 5: Citadel



PHOTO 6: Fire Temple



PHOTO 7: Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)



PHOTO 8: Gagik Church



PHOTO 9: Surp Arak'elots Church



PHOTO 10: Surp Amenap'rkitch Church



PHOTO 11: Abughamrents (Polatoğlu) Church



PHOTO 12: Tigran Honents Church



PHOTO 13: Karimadin Church



PHOTO 14:Sushan Pahlavuni Church



PHOTO 15:Church: Number 10



PHOTO 16: Citadel, Palace Church



PHOTO 17: Citadel, Midjnaberd
(Grave of Prince Children) Church



PHOTO 18: Citadel, Church with six apses
(St. Eghia)



PHOTO 19: Virgins Monastery



PHOTO 20: Maiden's Monastery



PHOTO 21: Georgian Church



PHOTO 22: Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque



PHOTO 23: Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque



PHOTO 24: Big Bath



PHOTO 25: Small Bath



PHOTO 26: Seljukian Palace



PHOTO 27: Buildings



PHOTO 28: Bazaar



PHOTO 29: Bezirhane



PHOTO 29: Silk Road Bridge



PHOTO 30: Rock Chapel



PHOTO 32: Bostanlar Creek Caves



PHOTO 33: Inside of the cave



PHOTO 34: Bird Houses

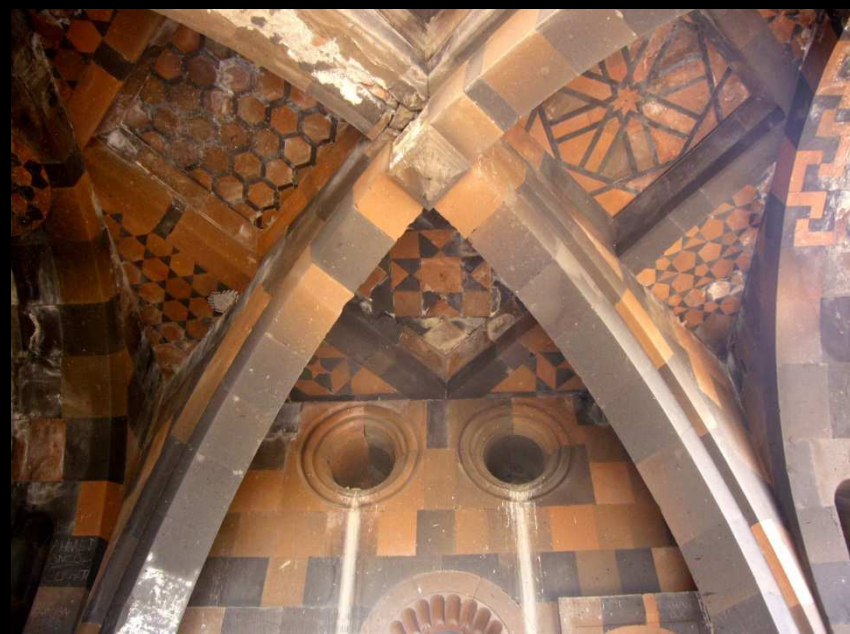


PHOTO 35: Surp Arak'elots Church,
cross-ribbed vault



PHOTO 36: Surp Arak'elots Church,
cross-ribbed vault



PHOTO 37: Silk Road Bridge



PHOTO 38: Citadel



PHOTO 39: Aşot City Walls



PHOTO 40: Palace Church, North Wall



PHOTO 41: Palace Church, plaster on the North wall



PHOTO 42:Midjnaberd Church,
view from Southeast



PHOTO 43: Church with six apses,
view from Southeast



PHOTO 44: Karimadin Church



PHOTO 45: Sushan Pahlavuni Church



PHOTO 46:II. Smbat City Walls, outside



PHOTO 47: II. Smbat City Walls, inside



PHOTO 48: Eponymous relief of Lion Gate



PHOTO 49: Satrançlı Gate



PHOTO 50: A relief of bull head between snake figures

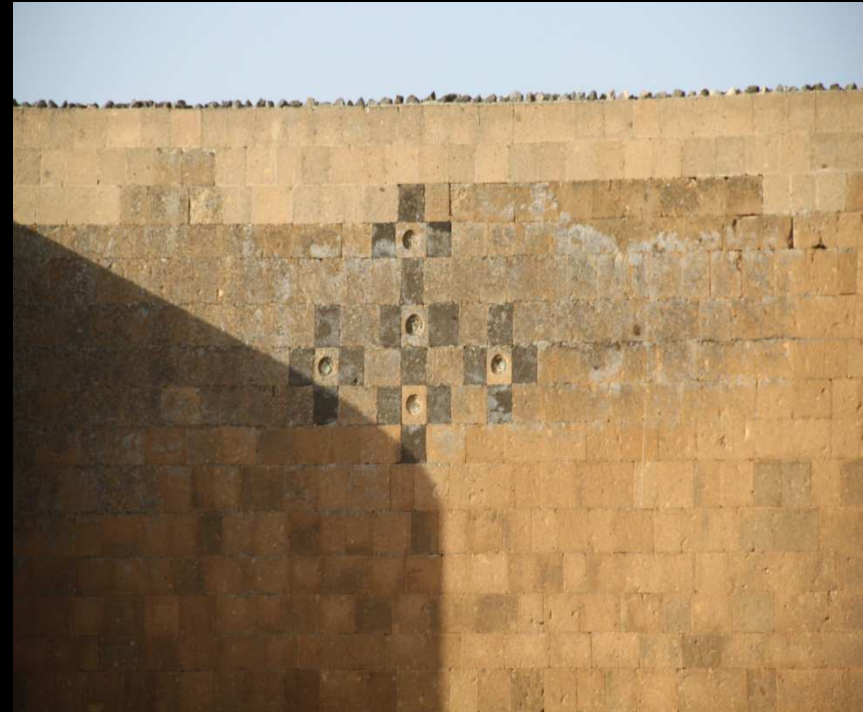


PHOTO 51: Ceramic pieces embossed onto walls



PHOTO 52: Fire Temple



PHOTO 53: Cathedral, south façade



PHOTO 54: Cathedral, East façade



PHOTO 55: Cathedral, Detail view from
East façade adornment



PHOTO 56: Cathedral, niches on the apse



PHOTO 57: Gagik Church, view from East



PHOTO 58: Gagik Church, indoor,
carrier system



PHOTO 59: Gagik Church,
ornamented architectural pieces



PHOTO 60: Gagik Church, column head



PHOTO 61: Surp Arak'elots Church,
view from North



PHOTO 62: Surp Arak'elots Church,
door aperture on the North facade



PHOTO 63: Surp Arak'elots Church, Gavit,
East facade



PHOTO 64: Surp Arak'elots Church,
Gavit, vault system



PHOTO 65: Surp Amenap'rkitch Kilisesi,
view from West



PHOTO 66: Surp Amenap'rkitch Church,
West part of the church



PHOTO 67: Surp Amenap'rkith Church,
Bible authors



PHOTO 68: Abughamrents Church,
Southeast façade



PHOTO 69: Abughamrents Church,
East façade, apse from outside



PHOTO 70: Abughamrents Church,
pulley and cone



PHOTO 71: Abughamrents Church,
a view from inside



PHOTO 72: Abughamrents Church,
North of the church,
late period buildings



PHOTO 73: Abughamrents Church,
graveyard area
in front of the South façade



PHOTO 74: Tigran Honents Church,
view from Southwest



PHOTO 75: Tigran Honents Church,
South façade, ornament detail



PHOTO 76: Tigran Honents Church,
scenes related to life of
St. Krikor Lusavoriç



PHOTO 77: Tigran Honents Church,
Gavit, view from Southwest



PHOTO 78: Virgins Monastery,
Church and a Chapel,
view from East



PHOTO 79: Virgins Monastery,
Detail of façade adornment



PHOTO 80: Virgins Monastery, pulley



PHOTO 81: Virgins Monastery, indoor



PHOTO 82: Virgins Monastery,
Church, Gavit and Chapel



PHOTO 83: Maiden's Monastery,
view from North



PHOTO 84: Maiden's Monastery,
Detail of West facade's
arrangement



PHOTO 85: Maiden's Monastery, East facade



PHOTO 86: Maiden's Monastery,
North wall and apse



PHOTO 87: Maiden's Monastery,
decorated architectural parts
of structure



PHOTO 88: Maiden's Monastery,
decorated architectural parts
of structure



PHOTO 89: Maiden's Monastery,
inscribed architectural parts
of structure

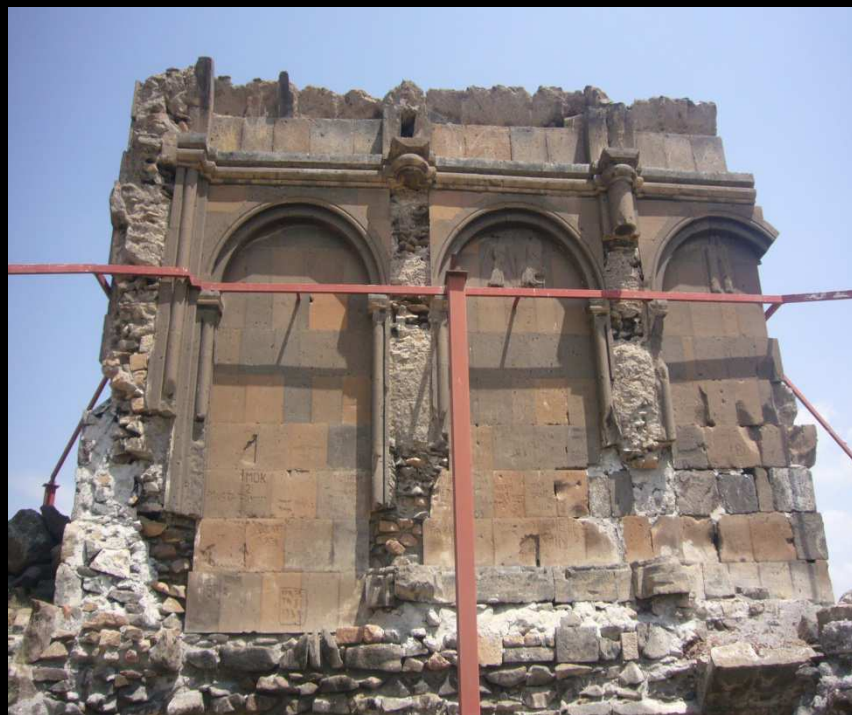


PHOTO 90: Georgian Church, North wall



PHOTO 91: Rock Chapel



PHOTO 92: View from Virgins Monastery to Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque



PHOTO 93: Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque, East façade



PHOTO 94: Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque



PHOTO 95: Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque,
indoor, East nave



PHOTO 96: Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque,
view from a window of
the Mosque to Arpaçay



PHOTO 97: Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque,
different forms of vaults



PHOTO 98: Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque,
different forms of vaults



PHOTO 99: Emir Ebu'l Muammeran Complex,
ruins of mosque's foundation



PHOTO 100: Big Bath, 2014



PHOTO 101: Small Bath, view from Southeast



PHOTO 102: Seljukian Palace, East façade



PHOTO 103: Seljukian Palace, South façade,
an entrance of basement floor



PHOTO 104: Seljukian Palace,
a decorated niche,
situated in the inner court



PHOTO 105: Bazaar

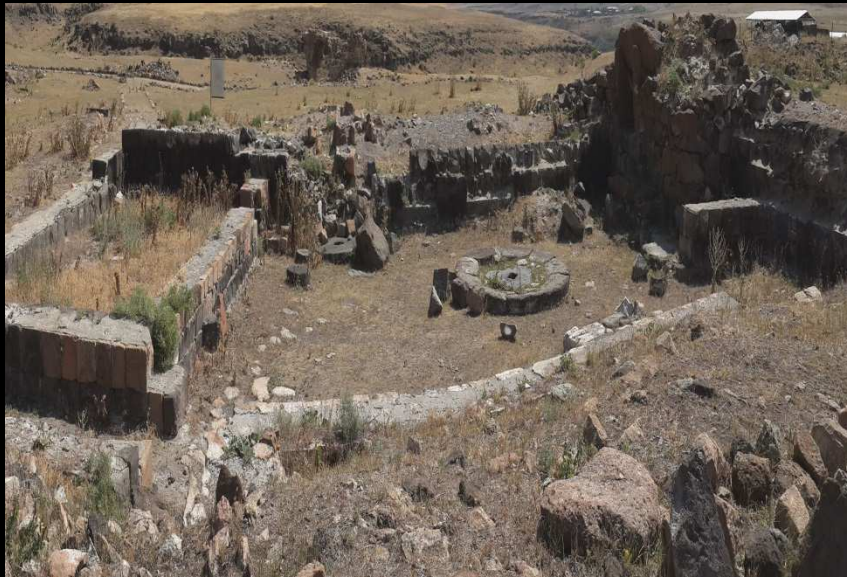


PHOTO 106: Bezirhane, general view



PHOTO 107: Silk Road Bridge



PHOTO 108: Bird Houses



PHOTO 109: Bostanlar Creek



PHOTO 110: Bostanlar Creek,
rock carving structures



PHOTO 111: Bostanlar Creek,
rock carving structures



PHOTO 112: Citadel's south slope,
rock carving structures



PHOTO 113: Tatarcik Creek,
rock carving structures



PHOTO 114: Surp Amenap'rkitch Church,
2005



PHOTO 115: Palace Church



PHOTO 116: Cathedral, 2012



PHOTO 117: II. Smbat City Walls, 2012



PHOTO 118: II. Smbat Walls, 2014



PHOTO 119: Seljukian Palace, East façade, 2014



PHOTO 120: Seljukian Palace, South façade



PHOTO 121: Seljukian Palace, West façade



PHOTO 116: Cathedral, 2012



PHOTO 117: II. Smbat City Walls, 2012

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2	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
3	Photo	Bostanlar Creek	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
4	Photo	Arpaçay	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
5	Photo	Citadel	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
6	Photo	Fire Temple	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
7	Photo	Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
8	Photo	Gagik Church	29/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
9	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
10	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
11	Photo	Abughamrents (Polatoğlu) Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
12	Photo	Tigran Honents Church	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
13	Photo	Karimadin Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
14	Photo	Sushan Pahlavuni Church	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
15	Photo	Church: Number 10	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
16	Photo	Citadel, Palace	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		Church					
17	Photo	Citadel, Midjnaberd (Grave of Prince Children) Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
18	Photo	Citadel, Church with six apses (St. Eghia)	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
19	Photo	Virgins Monastery	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
20	Photo	Maiden's Monastery	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
21	Photo	Georgian Church	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
22	Photo	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
23	Photo	Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque	12/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
24	Photo	The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Bath)	06/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
25	Photo	Small Bathhouse	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
26	Photo	Seljukian Palace	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
27	Photo	Buildings	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
28	Photo	Bazaar	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
29	Photo	Bezirhane	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
30	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
31	Photo	Rock Chapel	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
32	Photo	Bostanlar Creek Caves	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
33	Photo	Inside of the cave	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
34	Photo	Bird Houses	16/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
35	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church,	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		Cross-ribbed vault					
36	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Cross-ribbed vault	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
37	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
38	Photo	Citadel	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
39	Photo	Aşot City Walls	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
40	Photo	Palace Church, North wall	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
41	Photo	Palace Church, plaster on the North wall	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
42	Photo	Midjnaberd Church, view from Southeast	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
43	Photo	Church with six apses, view from Southeast	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
44	Photo	Karimadin Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
45	Photo	Sushan Pahlavuni Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
46	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls, outside	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
47	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls, inside	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
48	Photo	Eponymous relief of Lion Gate	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
49	Photo	Satrançlı Gate	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
50	Photo	A relief of bull head between snake figures	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

51	Photo	Ceramic pieces embossed onto walls	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
52	Photo	Fire Temple	26/10/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
53	Photo	Cathedral, south facade	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
54	Photo	Cathedral, east facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
55	Photo	Cathedral, Detail view from east facade adornment	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
56	Photo	Cathedral, niches on the apse	20/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
57	Photo	Gagik Church, view from East	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
58	Photo	Gagik Church, indoor, carrier system	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
59	Photo	Gagik Church, ornamented architectural pieces	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
60	Photo	Gagik Church, column head	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
61	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, view from North	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
62	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, door aperture on the North facade	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
63	Photo	Surp Arak'elots	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		Church, Gavit, East facade					
64	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Gavit, vault system	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
65	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Kilisesi, view from West	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
66	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church, West part of the church	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
67	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkith Church, Bible authors	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
68	Photo	Abughamrents Church, Southeast facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
69	Photo	Abughamrents Church, East facade, apse from outside	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
70	Photo	Abughamrents Church, pulley and cone	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
71	Photo	Abughamrents Church, a view from inside	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
72	Photo	Abughamrents Church, North of	04/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		the church, late period buildings					
73	Photo	Abughamrents Church, graveyard area in front of the South facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
74	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, view from Southwest	07/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
75	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, South facade, ornament detail	16/07/2011	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
76	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, scenes related to life of St. Krikor Lusavoriç	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
77	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, Gavit, view from Southwest	01/05/2006	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
78	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Church and a Chapel, view from East	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
79	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Detail of facade adornment	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
80	Photo	Virgins	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		Monastery, pulley					
81	Photo	Virgins Monastery, indoor	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
82	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Church, Gavit and Chapel	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
83	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, view from North	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
84	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, Detail of West facade's arrangement	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
85	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, East facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
86	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, North wall and apse	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
87	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, decorated architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
88	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, decorated architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
89	Photo	Maiden's Monastery,	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		inscribed architectural parts of structure					
90	Photo	Georgian Church, North wall	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
91	Photo	Rock Chapel	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
92	Photo	View from Virgins Monastery to Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
93	Photo	Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque, East facade	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
94	Photo	Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
95	Photo	Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque, indoor, East nave	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
96	Photo	Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque, Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque, View from a window of the Mosque to Arpaḡay	04/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
97	Photo	Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque, different forms of vaults	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
98	Photo	Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque, different forms of vaults	05/01/2006	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
99	Photo	Emir Ebu'l	12/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		Muammeran Complex, ruins of mosque's foundation					
100	Photo	The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Bath), 2014	06/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
101	Photo	Small Bathhouse, view from Southeast	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
102	Photo	Seljukian Palace, East facade	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
103	Photo	Seljukian Palace, South facade, an entrance of basement floor	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
104	Photo	Seljukian Palace, a decorated niche, situated in the inner court	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
105	Photo	Bazaar	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
106	Photo	Bezirhane, general view	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
107	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
108	Photo	Bird Houses	16/08/2008	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
109	Photo	Bostanlar Creek	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
110	Photo	Bostanlar Creek, rock carving structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
111	Photo	Bostanlar Creek, rock carving	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

		structures					
112	Photo	Citadel's south slope, rock carving structures	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
113	Photo	Tatarcik Creek, rock carving structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
114	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church -2005	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
115	Photo	Palace Church	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
116	Photo	Cathedral-2012	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram		Yes
117	Photo	II. Smbat City Walls -2012	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
118	Photo	II. Smbat Walls-2014	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
119	Photo	Seljukian Palace, East facade -2014	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
120	Photo	Seljukian Palace, South facade	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
121	Photo	Seljukian Palace, West facade	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM**

Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

**Decision Date: October 22, 1988
Decision No: 115**

Venue: Erzurum

In accordance with the resolution No. 67 dated January 1, 1984, It has been decided unanimously that Ani Ruin shall be declared as Grade 1 Archaeological Site, the registration receipts, photos and other documents of some buildings being out of the Site and not included in the file and the remains of other old buildings situated under and among the buildings of Ocaklı village shall be submitted to the Board. (Affirmative)

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

Decision Date: July 14, 1992
Decision No: 472

Venue: Erzurum

It has been decided that the area within the site borders of Ani Ruin shall be determined as Grade 1 Archaeological Site, the area marked in the map scaled 1/5000 shall be regarded as Grade 3 Archaeological Site and the area located 50m away this area shall be determined as protection area; and

Designing a reconstruction plan for protect shall be recommended to the General Directorate for Cultural and Natural Heritage. (Affirmative)

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

Decision Date: November 08, 2002
Decision No: 1306

Venue: Kars

As a result of on the spot researches of the Board members No. 472 dated July 14, 1992 with regard to Ani Ruin in Ocaklı Village of Kars, it has been decided that the borders of Grade 1 Archaeological Site shall be extended as it is marked in the map scaled 1/5000, Grade 3 Archaeological Site shall be determined likewise in the map and declared, and owing to the fact that 21 pieces of immovable property within the Grade 1 Archaeological Site and signed in the supplementary list have the characteristics of cultural assets, they shall be registered as “Immovable Cultural Property in need of Protection” in accordance with the Law No. 3386 and amended Law 2863.

THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OF ANI RUIN IN OCAKLI VILLAGE OF KARS

- 1) Ani Ruin (Archaeological Site)**
- 2) City walls, towers, citadel**
- 3) Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)**
- 4) Tigran Honents (Şirli) Church**
- 5) Surp Amenap'rkitch (Keçili) Church**
- 6) Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque**
- 7) Gagik (Surp Krikor) Church**
- 8) St.Gregor Church**
- 9) Maiden's (Surp Hovhannes) Monastery**
- 10) Emir Ebu'l Muemmaran Complex**
- 11) Virgins (Surp Hripsime) Monastery**
- 12) Citadel Palace and Church**
- 13) Seljuk Bath**
- 14) Small Bath**
- 15) Rock Chapel**
- 16) Remains at the west of the Caravanserai**
- 17) Surp Arak'elots Church (Caravanserai)**
- 18) Church ruins (Surp Stephanos Kilisesi, Georgian Church???)**
- 19) Seljuk Palace**
- 20) Silk Road Bridge**
- 21) Caves**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM**

Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

**Decision Date: September 29, 2010
Decision No: 2004**

Venue: Erzurum

As a result of the discussions, It has been decided that the site borders of Ani Ruin in Ocaklı Village of Kars and borders of the reconstruction plan for protect shall be redetermined as they are plotted in the maps scaled 1/5000.

ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Draft

January 2015

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ABBREVIATIONS

KÜVAM	General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museum
AEGM	General Directorate of Research and Training
YİGM	General Directorate of Investments and Enterprises
TGM	General Directorate of Promotion
DÖSİMM	Central Directorate of Management of Revolving Funds
MoEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanism
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institution
İŞKUR	Institution of Providing Jobs and Employees
KOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
SERKA	Serhat Development Agency
KARSOD	Kars Hotels and Resaturants Foundations
TÜRSAB	Association of Turkish Travel Agencies
TUREB	Association of Travel Guides
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
TNCU	Turkish National Commission for UNESCO
Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir	Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments
Provincial Dir. Cult. And Tour.	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu.	Provincial Directorate of National Education
Provincial Dir. Food, Agr. and Husb.	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Husbandary
Provincial Dir. Envir. Urban.	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanism

ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Draft
January 2015

Preface

Ani Cultural Landscape located in borders of Central District of Province Kars is 42 km far to Kars City Center and located at Armenia border.

Ani, which is located on Silk Road in Middle Age and important historical city in terms of politic-social, military and economic has pretty rich heritage culturally. Excavation, protection and restoration works have been performed for long years by Ministry of Culture and Tourism for protection cultural properties located in Ani Cultural Landscape and transfer of them to next generation. In this scope, the preparation of management plan being a tool that will support and direct these works has been supported and necessary organizations have been formed in accordance with “Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Determination of Site Management and Establishment and Tasks of Monument Artifact Board and Management Areas”.

Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan has been prepared by planning team constituted in Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museum under consultancy of Dr. Aylin Orbaşı and with the support of UN Joint Program “Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia” started by being signed on 13 November 2008 between Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and United Nations organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNWTO ve UNICEF).

Purpose of this management plan; is to mediate the cultural importance and properties of Ani Cultural Landscape, which the settlement was continuous till it has been joined to lands of Ottoman Empire in 16th century with Early Iron Age, its development, all richness and diversity are seen together in terms of urbanism, architecture and art of Middle Age and is multicultural Silk Road settlement, to be protected and ensure its sustainability and the importance and values of area to be adopted at best way by users and visitors at the same time.

We thank to Dear Dr. Savaş Zafer Şahin and Dear Dr. Esin Kuleli contributing in preparation of management plan, Kars Governorship not sparing their supports during preparation of management plan, Kars Province Culture and Tourism Directorate, Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer (Art Historian – Middle East Technical University) taking part in Advisory Board, Prof. Dr. Neriman Şahin Güçhan (Architect- Middle East Technical University), Prof. Dr. Uğurhan Akyüz (Civil Engineer - Middle East Technical University), Ömer Hamdi Kırıl (Ms. City Planner) and Prof. Dr. Şaban Maraşlı (Kafkas University), who is Representative of ÇEKÜL Foundation, Dear Prof. Dr. Oktay Belli presiding scientific meeting and Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Development Workshop arranged in 2010, head of Ani Cultural Landscape Area Kars Museum Director Necmettin Alp giving great support to said work with his knowledge for area, İhsan Karayazı, who is site manager of United Nations Joint Program ensuring the realization of questionnaire studies applied to families living in Ocaklı Village, Zeynel Abidin Yaşlı and Kaptan Zeynel Abidin Yaşlı, who are Museum Directorate Art Historians, Archeologist Hasan Yaşar and Museum Director Yüksel Kara and all participants sharing their valuable and comments and opinions by participating in various workshops and meetings arranged in Kars and Ankara during preparation of management plan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Management Plan

Purpose of a management plan; is to ensure the protection and sustainability of importance and properties of area and to mediate users and visitors to adopt the importance and properties of area at best way at the same time. Management plan is a tool for practice and application targeting to ensure the cultural sustainability of area by establishing a balance among protection of culture heritage, restoration, tourism and economic development and needs and priorities of local community. Management plan performs a frame task directing the decisions that will be made for area.

Purpose of Ani Architectural Site management Plan; is to coordinate between authorized central and local administrations and non-governmental organizations by determining the activities, which will be made in area to ensure the determination of all properties and importance owned by Ani Cultural Landscape, the protection, keeping the values alive, assessment and transfer to next generations effectively of these properties within natural integrity, and the details on how these activities will be actualized.

Preparation of area management plan for the continuation of its existence by being integration of immovable culture and natural properties required to be protected with its environment, ensuring the area management so as to include the matters increasing the value of area by bringing infrastructure and service opportunities, constitution of balance between protection-usage and interest of local community by ensuring cooperation between relevant organizations and people for this, the protection, development and evaluation of properties of area and the determination of principles for these are defined in Law 5226 and Annex-2 article of Law 2863. In line with the said Law, "Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Determination of Site Management and Establishment and Tasks of Monument Artifact Board and Management Areas" has been entered into effect by being published Official Gazette with no 26006 and dated 27.11.2005.

According to the relevant legislation; Ministry of Culture and Tourism is authorized for preparation of management plans of archeological protected areas.

1.2 Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan

Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan has been prepared by planning team constituted in Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums under consultancy of Dr. Aylin Orbaşı and with the support of UN Joint Program "Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia" started by being signed on 13 November 2008 between Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and United Nations Organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNWTO ve UNICEF).

Planning team constituted in structure of General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums and names of experts taking charge within scope of plan studies are as follows:

Planning Team:

Ms. City Planner Kıvılcım Neşe AKDOĞAN

Culture and Tourism Expert Evrim ULUSAN (Ms. City Planner)

Culture and Tourism Expert Gökhan ÇETE (Art Historian)

Culture and Tourism Expert Ümran KESKİN (Ms Architect)
Culture and Tourism Expert Yavuz YAĞAN (Public Administration)
Culture and Tourism Expert Mehmet AKKOÇ (Business Administration)
Culture and Tourism Expert Ömer BALAMİR (Archeologist)
Culture and Tourism Expert Assistant Fatih KÖK (Economy)
Master Architect Serap SEVGİ,

Experts taking charge during planning study:

Culture and Tourism Expert Bengü SAYAR (Geology Engineer)
Culture and Tourism Expert Umut ÖZDEMİR (Art Historian)
Culture and Tourism Expert Şule KILIÇ YILDIZ (Art Historian)
Culture and Tourism Expert Hülya KESKİNKILINÇ (Architect)
City Planner İpek ÖZBEK
Archeologist Yıldırım İNAN
Geographer Gülhan YILMAZ

1.3 Ani Cultural Landscape Site Management Boundaries

As included in “Definitions” title of relevant regulation and Law 2863, “Management Area”; is defined as places, which are formed to coordinate between central and local administrations and non-governmental organizations authorized on planning and protection and which their borders are determined by Ministry by taking the opinions of relevant administrations, in order for protection, keeping alive, assessment, development around a certain vision and theme of protected areas, archeological sites and interaction sites effectively within their national integrity and meeting the community with cultural and educational needs.

Management area border has been determined by taking the opinions of relevant organizations as a result of studies performed in accordance with provisions of relevant Regulation and has been approved with the approval of Minister of Culture and Tourism with no 25251 and dated 03.02.2011.

According to this; Border determined as 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan by the decision of Former Regional Board for Erzurum Cultural and Natural Properties Protection with no 2004 and dated 29.09.2010 has been accepted as management area border basis for preparing Management Plan (Figure 1.1). Said borders cover the whole of 1st and 3rd Degree Archeological Protected Area and overlapped with said borders.

1.4 Studies Carried Out within the Scope of the Management Plan

Long before Management Plan preparation studies started; Advisory Board has been established by Ministry with the approval of Minister of Culture and Tourism with no 55682 and dated 13.04.2006 for ensuring contribution to projecting and application studies towards protection, assessment and development of Ani Cultural Landscape and realization of the coordinated studies.

The said Advisory Board consists of following members:

- Prof. Dr. Hamza Gündoğdu (Archeologist - Erzurum Atatürk University),
- Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer (Art Historian – Middle East Technical University),

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neriman Şahin Güçhan (Architect - Middle East Technical University),
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Uğurhan Akyüz (Civil Engineer - Middle East Technical University),
- Ömer Hamdi Kıral (Master City Planner)
- Representative of General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums
- Kars Governorship representative
- Kars Municipality representative
- ÇEKÜL Foundation representative

Advisory Board members has prepared a detailed report¹ dated 14.06.2006 explaining the studies recommended to be made at short, middle and long range aiming the completion of researches for existing condition of Archeological Site in compliance with scientific principles and the realization of applications for protection and presentation in this line. Project procurements have been made for conservation at single structure scale by Ministry of Culture and Tourism in line with the said report and the implementations for structures, which their projects were obtained, have been realized.

Within scope of Alliances United Nations Joint Program for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia started to be performed after 2008, firstly development of capacities of shareholders has been aimed in relation with preparation of a management plan and “Ani Management Plan Preparation Capacity Development Workshop” has been realized in Kars and Ankara in this line between 4 and 9 December 2009. In this workshop, shareholders have been informed in relation with area management and different dimensions of management planning and land survey, shareholder analysis, GZFT analysis and strategy-target-action determination exercises have been made at certain level. Results obtained in this workshop has formed basis for second phase studies towards the preparation of Ani Cultural Landscape management Plan.

In “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Development Workshop” realized between 29 May and 2 June 2010, existing conditions and studies made till today in Ani Cultural Landscape have been evaluated, usage of a participative method at top level has been aimed with discussion and sharing of scientific data and management plan frame has been produced as a result of realized studies.

In order to produce a concrete product in line with results obtained from both workshops in this scope and to support to development of capacities of experts charged in Ministry of Culture and Tourism at management plan preparation subject, the continuation of studies by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the preparation of Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan by taking as reference “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Frame Development Study” produced as a result of these two workshops have been approved.

Regarding organization of department in accordance with relevant legislation, Dr. Esin Kuleli has been assigned as area head of Ani Cultural Landscape with the approval of Ministry of Culture and Tourism with no 149195 and dated 04.08.2009; but Mrs Kuleli has resigned from area head of Ani Cultural Landscape with her petition dated 20.05.2010 and it has been accepted with the approval of Ministry of Culture and Tourism with no 132165 and dated 22.06.2010. Furthermore, Permission of excavation performed by Prof. Dr. Yaşar ÇORUHLU in Ani Archeological in the name of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University has been cancelled with the Cabinet Decision with no 2010/721 and dated 12.07.2010. Excavation works have been carried out in the head of Kars Museum Directorate between 2010 and 2014; Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM has been

¹ “Kars Province Archeological Site Consultative Board Report”, 14 June 2006

assigned to Excavation Head of Kars Ani Cultural Landscape in the name of Pamukkale University with the Cabinet Decision with no 6552 and dated 23.06.2014.

Within scope of updating of organization of Head of Area; Kars Museum Director Necmettin ALP has been assigned as **Site Manager of Ani Cultural Landscape** with the Approval of Ministry of Culture and Museum with no 237968 and dated 12.12.2013; **Coordination and Audit Board** and **Advisory Board** have been updated with Approval with no 15.04.2014 and dated 73777. Members in said boards are as follows:

Coordination and Audit Board	Advisory Board
Head of Area	Prof. Dr. Ömür BAKIRER
General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums	Prof. Dr. Uğurhan AKYÜZ
Kars Governorship (Province Culture and Tourism Directorate)	Prof. Dr. Neriman ŞAHİN GÜÇHAN
Kars Governorship (Province Special Administration)	Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM
Head or member of Kars Cultural Properties Protection Region	Ömer KIRAL
Erzurum Relief and Monuments Directorate	Kars Representative of Chamber of Architects
Serhat Development Agency	Association of Turkish Travel Agencies
Kars Mayoralty	ÇEKÜL
Ocaklı Village Headman	Kars Culture and Art Association
Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM	Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry
Kars Culture and Art Association	Kuzeydoğa Society

1.5 UN Joint Program of Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia (Kars)

United Nations Joint Program “Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia” supported with funds provided from Thousand Year Development Targets Fund by Spain Government has been realized in Kars with cooperation of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and **UNDP** (United Nations Development Program), **UNESCO** (United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization), **UNICEF** (United Nations Children Emergency Fund) and **UNWTO** (United Nations World Tourism Organization), which are United Nations Organizations.

United Nations Joint Program has aimed to activate the culture sector within frame of sustainable tourism in Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. Joint Program has generally targeted participative governance model, prioritizing of protection of cultural heritage and contribution of cultural tourism to increase of Kars People’s incomes. United Nations Joint Program has aimed the target “Decrease of Hunger and Poverty in World” globally and to provide contribution to elimination of regional development differences in Turkey by taking as basis the Thousand Years Development Targets-1.

Implementation of United Nations Joint Program is based on current national strategies, 9th Development Plan (2007-2013), Tourism Strategy Action Plan (2007-2013) and Turkey Tourism Strategy (2023) and has contributed to the development of sustainable tourism by protecting the cultural values.

Each United Nations Organization is responsible for implementation of activities at subjects being in its area of interest. In this scope, activities realized with UNESCO; are to give support to development of policies for protection of concrete and nonconcrete cultural heritage and to contribute the formation of strategic models.

Within scope of United Nations Joint Program, Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan preparation and activities related to development of capacity have been implemented with multi-participative and innovative method. Especially, approval of “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Framework Development Study” made as a result of workshops and reaching agreement for preparation of 5-year draft management plan within current legal frame by relevant parties have been an important development.

In this process, Ani current map has been updated and completed and has been integrated into “ArcGIS Software and Automation System developed for Registered Protected Areas in Kars and Immovable Cultural and Natural Properties Data Creation, Protection, Follow-up and Control Services”, which is another study carried out within scope of United Nations Joint Program.

In line with the targets of United Nations Joint Program, management plan preparation capacity development workshop, scientific meetings, stakeholder and interest group meetings have been carried out at local and national level for introduction of area management approach entering into implementation newly in our country to institutions and organizations, who will be responsible for preparation and implementation of Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan and sharing of experiences with institutions and organizations still performing management plan study and definitions of tasks and it has been aimed to be guidance to institutions and organizations that will carry out a study.²

² www.kultur.mdgf-tr.org

2. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

2.1 Determination of stakeholders

Stakeholder analysis is one of main element of management plan. Stakeholder group, which will be effective in protection of Ani at best manner in line with the management targets and will be affected from strategy and policies recommended in management plan, has been determined as follows:

1. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums
2. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Research and Training
3. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Promotion
4. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Investment and Enterprises
5. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Central Directorate of Managing Revolving Funds
6. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Foreign Relations and EU Coordination Department
7. T.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
8. T.R. Ministry of National Defense
9. T.C. Ministry of Environment and Urbanization General Directorate of Spatial Planning
10. Kars Directorate Cultural Properties Protection Regional Board
11. Erzurum Relief and Monuments Directorate
12. Kars Governorship
13. Kars Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
14. Kars Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization
15. Kars General Secretary of Provincial Special Administration
16. Kars Provincial Directorate for National Education
17. Kars General Provincial Council Head
18. Kars Municipality
19. Department of Ani Cultural Landscape Excavation
20. Kars Museum Directorate
21. Advisory Board Members
22. T.R. Kafkas University History Department
23. T.R. Kafkas University Archeology and Art History Department
24. T.R. Kafkas University Vocational High School (Architecture and City Planning Department – Architectural Restoration Program)
25. T.R. Kafkas University Sarıkamış Vocational High School (Tourism and Hotel Management)
26. Serhad Development Agency (SERKA)
27. Erzurum Regional Directorate of Foundations
28. 24th Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
29. Prime Ministry Promotion Fund
30. Area Head of Ani Cultural Landscape
31. BMOP Project Management
32. ICOMOS Turkey
33. World Monuments Fund Representative
34. Kars Representative of UCTEA chamber of Architects
35. UCTEA Chamber of City Planners, Ankara Branch
36. TÜRSAB
37. TUREB

38. Provincial Gendarmerie Regiment
39. Ocaklı Village Headman
40. Historical Cities Union
41. ÇEKÜL Foundation
42. Kuzey Doğa Society
43. Anatolia Culture
44. Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry
45. Kars Hoteliers and Restaurants Association (KARSOD)
46. Kars Ardahan Iğdır Development Aid Foundation
47. Kars Association for Supporting Contemporary Life
48. KAGIKADER (Kars Women Entrepreneurs Association)
49. Kars, Ardahan, Iğdır Culture and Solidarity Association
50. Murat Çobanoğlu Amorous Protection Association
51. Kars Culture Association
52. Minstrels Association
53. Kars Culture and Art Association
54. Kars City Council Representative
55. Local and National Media Representative

2.2 Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder participation process looking after the integrative, continuous and full participation principles in Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan preparation process has been realized at four phases.

“Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Preparation Capacity Development Workshop” arranged in cooperation of Alliances United Nations Joint Program for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia has been realized in Kars and Ankara on 4-9 December 2009. In this workshop, stakeholders have been informed on area management and different dimensions of management planning and land study, stakeholder analysis, GZFT analysis and strategy-target-action determination exercises have been made at certain level. Results obtained in this study have constituted a basis for second phase studies towards Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan preparation. In this line, decision for realization of a second workshop, which more refined results will be able to be obtained, has been made.

The realization of participative method application developed for preparation of management plan in “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Development Workshop” realized between 29 May – 2 June 2010, the performance of preliminary study for making management planning, evaluation of capabilities and conditions required for creation of management plan with existing informations and conditions and strengthening of the sense of ownership and belonging for management planning of stakeholders, area and area management and the commitment processes of corporate stakeholders have been aimed.

It has been aimed in second workshop to evaluate the conditions existing in Ani Cultural Landscape and the studies made till today, to discuss the scientific data and to use a participative method at higher level at the same time. In this meaning, a three-day program, which scientists, stakeholders and managers would contribute by evaluation the data in hand, has been realized. Only scientists have participated in first day of program and all stakeholders have participated in second and third

days. Managers being at decision making position have gathered scientists and other stakeholders after scientific study.

By benefitting from results and analyses of both workshops held, existing and missing sections of a possible management plan have been evaluated and presented. By benefitting from compliance of workshop results, the vision, scenario, strategy, policy and scientific data have been produced and lacks have been determined. Frame of management plan has ensued as a result of second workshop.

First draft of management plan has been shared with stakeholders and interest groups at third phase and, then round table meetings have been held one to one with representative of relevant organizations and institutions, Advisory Board members and stakeholders in Ankara and Kars between 30.05.2011 – 01.06.2011 and opinion has taken especially on action plan. Long break has been given due to completion of United Nations Joint Program in 2012 before plan preparation and approval process was completed. Within this period, studies for preparation of UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List application file of Ani have been concentrated and management plan studies have accelerated when preparation of World Heritage List candidature file was brought to the agenda.

Organization of area department has been completed towards approval and implementation of management plan at fourth phase and in this scope, Kars Museum director Necmettin ALP has been assigned as Head of Area; Advisory Board and Coordination and Audit Board have been established. Reviewed draft plan has been evaluated by Advisory Board on 19.11.2014 and by Coordination and Audit Board on 20.11.2014 and its approval is aimed following the completion of studies and corrections requested additionally.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1. Location and Topography of the Site

General geography description

City Kars, where Ani Cultural Landscape is located in it, is located on high plateaus of NorthEastern Anatolia and altitude of Archeological Site from sea level changes between 1370-1490 meters. Highest point of area is reached in Citadel.³

City Kars is located between 42°10' and 44°49' east longitudes and 39°22' and 41°37' north latitudes. 51% of city lands showing a big plateau characteristic is covered with plateau, 19% with plains and 30% with mountainous and hilly areas. Ani Cultural Landscape is located in Arpaçay Valley section of area of city covered with plateaus as 51%. While agricultural lands of Ocaklı Village and big part of Archeological Site are low-sloped; there are very high sloped lands occurred as a result of vertical erosion on Arpaçay and Bostanlar Creek.⁴

Kars region, which extends like a bridge between East and West on Silk Road and many cultures have established a rich cultural heritage by meeting, is entry gate of Caucasus to natural and cultural values.

Tatarcık Creek is flowing at northeast of Ani Cultural Landscape located at distance of 42 km to Kars, at south of Ocaklı Village and at west coast of Arpaçay, which draws the border of Turkey-Armenia and is branch of Aras River, and Bostanlar Creek is flowing at west of it. Area, where Ani is located, being at triangle view and rising on a deep valley is in volcanic basalt rock blocks. These gray colored rocks are approximately 30 meter thick at water level at bottom and these rocks are red tufa, soft and easily crumbling at top.

Land Forms

City Kars area surrounded with Aras River and Arpa Çay valleys on one side and Yalnızçam Mountains and Allahuekber Mountains on the other side remains between high and continuous mountain chains separating Black Sea Region and Eastern Anatolia and forms a different geographic unit in general of Eastern Anatolia with its lands, structure, elevation, climate and utilization styles.

Region having border with Armenia and Georgia at northeast of Anatolia has been covered with volcanic formations in general. Other than some small points, sedimentary masses are not encountered in the area. Despite fragmented and broken structure of area, the mountain chains in area have been cut from many places and are at conditions covered with volcanic formations. This structure is more clear at west-east direction at section extending to Arpa Çay Valley at south of Aras River Valley and Kars Brook Valley.

Land forms in city area are too different from other regions of East Anatolia. Contrary of structure in general of East Anatolia, worn, round hills and faint figures are common here. Lavas ashes coming out from volcanos have filled hollow places by being spread around. Therefore, Kars city

³ Kars Center Ani CityKAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning Engineering Ltd. Comp. 2012

⁴ Kars Center Ani CityKAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning Engineering Ltd. Comp. 2012

area has become wide plateaus and plains with monotonic view. Mountains rising on plateaus are too steep and generally covered with thick layer of earth. Steep slopes and bare rocky places may be encountered only in valleys. This structure of area is resulting from not degrading strongly because it is inclined slightly to towards Caspian Sea and stays under snow in big part of year. Kars city area covered with thick layer of earth everywhere is the area of East Anatolia, which weeds and lawns are growing mostly.

Plains in Kars are generally ranged along river valleys; all of planes in city other than Iğdır Plane and valley floors around Posof are high and cold. Although plain lands covered with alluviums from place to place are too fertile, grains and vegetables are not growing on agricultural areas having elevation higher than 2.000 meters and trees other than some fruit trees, poplar and willow are not encountered. Pine forests on mountain chains extending from Sarıkamış District to north and west is known as single forestland in city.

Mountains

High plateaus and fold mountains rising on this shape the land forms in Kars. Mountains extend generally at west-east direction in compliance with basic structure of city area. These lines being the east extensions of North and South Anatolia fold systems arching widely at Middle Anatolia have risen by being squeezed with the approach of north and south masses to each other in Period I. Part risen most highly in Eastern Anatolia is Erzurum region. After Erzurum, mountain chains expand and descend as fan towards east and west. Kars lands are on these South and North Anatolia fold mountains beginning to expand again towards east after approaching to each other in Erzurum region.

These fold mountains are splitted into three main spurs when approached to city area and first spur extends towards Iran border at southeast so as to form the watershed line of Aras River and south border of city. Second spur comes from Sarıkamış region and separates Kars Creek and Aras River basins by splitting city region into two. Third spur draws the north borders of city by forming the watershed of East Black Sea Basin and Kura River Basin and reaches to Armenian and Georgian border.

City lands have undergone eustatic movements again in Period II and Period III. Meanwhile, fold mountains have been broken by losing its flexibility from place to place and it has diverged from these extension directions. As a result of these divergences, many collapse areas, which each of them is a high plane, have formed and a range of volcanic mountains have emerged on failure lines lavas emerging during this formation have covered or filled the low lands by being spread onto wide area. Therefore, high but flat wide plateaus and high planes have been formed among masses risen in block with fold mountains.

Plateaus Planes

51% of Kars City is covered with plateaus. These plateaus are generally located among planes ranged along river valleys. One of important ones is located between Aras-Arpa Çay valleys and Kars Plane, the other one is located on Kars Plane and Kura Rivers and another one is located on Yalnızçam Mountains splitting the region from Black Sea Basin.

High planes surrounding both sides of Kars Plane is names as Kars Plateaus. Mountains surrounding the plane from south are splitting here from Aras Valley. Kars Plateaus start from south of Sarıkamış and extend to Arpa Çay Valley at east and Başgedikler Plane at north. Plateau's sections located on west and northeast of Sarıkamış are covered with forests. When went to east, forest cover starts to disappear gradually.

Kars plateau declines towards Aras Valley. But, there are steep places and rocky places at sections close to valley floor. Northwest direction of plateau towards Aladağ declines with a milder slope. This region is generally waterless. Water sources are at slopes facing to Aras at lower parts. Despite it receives rain too much, since it is covered with high permeable earth layer, pastures and meadows are poorer in this section permeating the water rapidly than other sections of plateaus.

Region named as Erzurum-Kars Plateau has been formed with coming of high and light undulating plateau areas together. In city splitted with East Black Sea Mountain Chains from northwest, high plateau plains take the place of mountains and pastures and meadows take the place of forests. Pastures and meadows on plateaus covered with thick earth layer have important roles in development of city stockbreeding.

Humidity and Precipitation

Yearly humidity in City Kart according to average values is 67% and humidity ratio increases a little bit more in winter months. Humidity ratio decreases to 2% rarely in summer months. Cloudiness ratio is much in all seasons and 71 days are open within year, 214 days are cloudy and 80 days are overcast.

High pressure area dominating in Kars prevents the city to receive much rain. Precipitations seen in city are the precipitations occurring as a result of rising of air masses by hitting to mountains. Convective precipitations causing flood are seen in spring and summer months lasting too short. Maximum precipitation is seen in spring months in general of city. Rime is seen frequently due to cooling in city where continental climate is valid. Due to same reasons, avalanche event is seen frequently.

Climate and Flora

City Kars having a continental climate is coldest region of Eastern Anatolia Region. Winters lasting seven months are long and hard and summers last calm, even cool. It is under influence of Siberia high pressure center. Snowing is too much; yearly precipitation amount changes between 252 and 528 mm. it snows nearly 50 days in a year and earth remains covered with snow more than 100 days. Spring and fall seasons last too short.

Flora is at view of steppe in city geography showing a big plateau characteristic. 70% of city Kars is covered with pastures and meadows and 20% of it is covered with plantation. Nonarable land is 5%. Forest property is not deemed rich.

Kars at connection point of Anatolia with Caucasia and Middle Asia has high biological diversity at the same time because it accommodates the species in this geography. At one side, uncommon halo steppes and some desert species are encountered at Iğdır Plane and Kağızman line, on the other side Alaska and Siberia species are available in mountains above 3000 meter high.

Kars geography has plateau and mountain meadows considered as one of most important ecosystems of the world. On the other side, it is rich in terms of drinking and domestic waters. Çıldır Lake, Aktaş Lake, Çalı Lake and Kuyucuk Lake being important especially for water birds are the values of region.

Nearly 1250 types of flowering plant are growing naturally. 100 type of these are endemic (rare) species which are not available in anywhere of the world. Lathyrus Karsianus growing in Allahuekber Mountains is one of these. There are other plants bearing the name of Kars. Festuca Karsiana, Allium Karsianum, Caucalis Karsianum and Nonea Karsensis are some of these.

Management area and its near surrounding show the steppe characteristic in general. One exemption of this is dense green texture. There is no single tree in region where Ani is located. In this area, there are perennial herbaceous plants and natural grass plants. There are limited number of fruit trees and poplar trees in Ocaklı village. Because main source of living of village is stockbreeding, importance has not been given to the subject of plant production.

There are meadow plants along Bostanlar Creek basin and they are used as rangeland. There are great numbers of astragalus along Bostanlar Creek. Place of “astragalus honey” is important in honey production constituting the one of important sources of living of Kars region. As Bostanlar Creek moves towards south, it passes through canyon and then meets with Arpa Çay. There are perennial herbaceous plants along canyon. Different types of Sedum plant named as mountain unripe grape show distribution along canyon. There is “harmal plant (peganum harmala)” as bush. Seeds of harmal plant are used by village people in handicrafts production.

Sole region of region, which may be defined as woodland, is Arpa Çay basin. Along basin, there are great numbers of willow (Salix sp.), poplar trees (Populus sp.) and water shore plants and reeds.⁵

Fauna

Ani Cultural Landscape is located at important point in terms of biological diversity as well as historical texture. 90 bird species have been determined at studies, which KuzeyDoğa Society has made in antique city till now. In our country located on greatest bird migratory routes in west paleatrik zone, because City Kars is one of important points for migrations of birds, it is estimated that number of bird species will exceed 150. According to Red List prepared by World Society for Protection of Animal, one specie from these birds seen within antique city borders is in endangered species (EN), two species are in near threatened (NT) species and one specie is in vulnerable (VU) status. Furthermore, it has been determined that fox (Vulpes vulpes) and Anatolian gopher (Spermophilus xanthoprymnus) are living in area, pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax is living in Fethiye Mosque and bats are living/breeding in Seljukian Palace. Three different species in bat colony consisting of 300 individuals have been determined; Myotis myotis and Miniopterus schreibersii constitute the great majority of group. Besides, a few Rhinolophus ferrumequinum have been observed in palace.⁶

Neopron percnopterus being in endangered species worldwide are breeding on rocky places extending along Arpaçay River. At scientific study made by General Staff and Kuzey Doğa Society together, it has been determined that neopron percnopterus is breeding on rocky places opposite to

⁵ Kars Center Ani City KAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning and Engineering Ltd. Compi. 2012

⁶ Kuzey Doğa Society Science Coordinator Emrah ÇOBAN, 16 August 2011

Manuḡehr Mosque. It has been determined with regular observations made by Kuzey Doęa Society within Ani Cultural Landscape, neophron percnopterus is still breeding at opposite Mosque at Armenian side. It is thought that stone screening quarries established along Armenia border line is not influencing Neopron percnopterus being in endangered species. This subject has to be taken into consideration and measure has to be taken in cooperation studies that will be made with Armenia.⁷

Natural life has been taken into consideration within scope of Ani Cultural Landscape management plan and target and strategies have been determined by taking into consideration that each activity, which would be made in area, may influence all living creatures living in area for centuries directly or indirectly.

Geological Structure

Eastern Anatolia Region is one of area, where the volcanism developed in a continental collision zone is seen best in the world. Especially Erzurum-Kars Plateau located in northeast of region is dated to 11 and 2.5 million years ago of collision-origin volcanic activity and has a special importance due to extremely good outcropping.

Ani Cultural Landscape is a Medieval city established on volcanic tufa layer at west side within of Arpa ay River within borders of Turkey. There are rock groups formed in neo-tectonic period and being pretty younger (upper Miocene-Quaternary). In Archeological Site, from old to young; there are Lower Pliocene old Kura volcanites, Lower Pliocene old Akyaka basalt, Middle-Upper Pliocene old Dumanlıdaę Pyroclastics, Pliocene old Kalkankale formation, Upper Pliocene – Lower quaternary old Roadside pebble and sand, Quaternary old Taşköprü andesite, Aküzüm ignimbrite, Melikler basalt, Borluk volcanites and today's old alluvium and alluvial fans.

Kura volcanites have been formed with first phase of volcanism in the region. It starts with grey-grizzle, mostly red colored, thick-very thick layered agglomerate and agglomerates transits to ash colored, thin layered tufa. These tufas are followed by black-red colored andesites towards up. Akyaka basalt has been formed with second phase of volcanism in the region and is at dark black colored, flat and columnar structure. Dumanlıdaę pyroclastics, which are the product of third phase, consist of volcanites, which most them are at acidic type such as tufa, andesite, pumice, perlite and obsidian. Kalkankale formation settled at lake and river environment conditions has consisted of from, sandstone, mudstone, clay stone and marl. Taşköprü andesite is dark gray colored, clear flow structure and thin platy weathering and has occurred with fourth phase of volcanism. Aküzüm ignimbrite is dark and light brown-black colored and thick layered. Melikler basalt appearing in fourth phase of volcanism in region is black colored generally, brownish from place to place, reddish colored from place to places, with gas cavity sometimes and clinker type basic flow. Today's old alluvium and alluvial fans consist of improved pebble, sand and silty deposit at west of Ocaklı Village.

⁷ Kuzey Doęa Society Science Coordinator Emrah OBAN, 16 August 2011

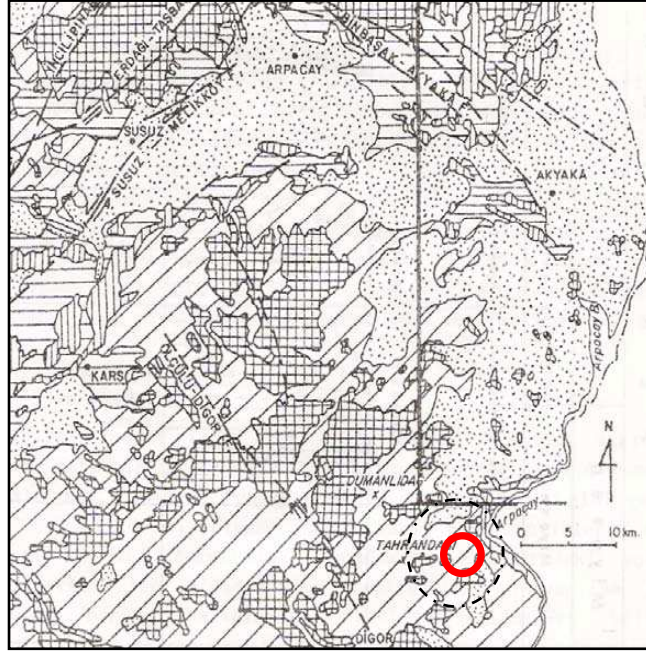
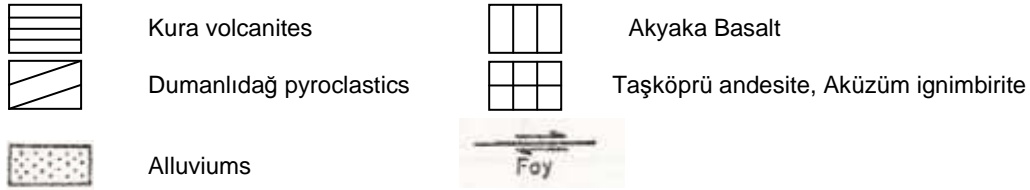


Figure 3.2: Geology map belonging to Ani Cultural Landscape and close surrounding
(Reference: MTA 1992, Erivan D37 sheet)



Archeological Site rests on volcanic rock units mentioned above and giving outcrop from place to place. Natural materials in area, especially tufa, which is ideal material for construction, have been used in construction of church, cathedral, mosques etc. buildings. For example; black-brown andesite tufa ashlar stones are architectural structure stone used in Abughamrents Church, Cathedral and Tigran Honents Church. Likewise, castle walls of citadel have been constructed with khorasan mortar in two or three lines from place to place with light brown and black colored tufa stone.

This volcanic tufa stone found too much on both side of valley, which Arpa Çay river is flowing, is a rock type containing great numbers of pores. This type of rocks, which are black, red and brown colored and its composition is basaltic andesite, is lighter due to pores, which they have, but at easily processing soft structure when removed from stone quarry. It has a feature of hardening after starting to contact with sun.

The materials compliant with the volcanic and tufa geologic structure of region and the adornment depending on technique and architecture have been preferred in Ani Cultural Landscape. Walling understanding based on color alternating (use of stone with light – dark color) on facades, ceilings, arches and doors has been included with hard and strong material taken from different stone quarries. Black-bright red relation has been included in basalt and yellow and spotted brown color stone joint has been included in andesite tufas. Facades have been coated with ashlar stone and rubble stone has been placed among them as fill material. The destruction of nature (earthquakes, storms and lightning happened at Caucasia fault line and big temperature difference between

summer - winter) as human intervention within time and the method for working with dynamite in stone quarries opened recently at east of Arpa Çay at Armenian side have given notably damage to architectural works.⁸

Seismicity

All of Kars city and districts are located in IIth degree seismic belt according to Turkey Earthquake Regions Map prepared by former Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (Map 2). As known, big majority of earthquakes giving damage is occurring Ist and IInd degree earthquake zone and second degree earthquake zones show the places, where earthquakes having intensity of VIII have happened or may happen.

Big majority of earthquakes is developing depending on movement of active faults (faults moved within period of past 10.000 years). Strike-slip faults have been formed as a result of compression regime being dominant in region and there are four active faults, which may influence the area and its surrounding, in Turkey Active Fault map. It is estimated that these faults may be Erzurum Fault Zone, Kağızman Fault, Balık Gölü Fault and Iğdır Fault (Map 2).

Historical earthquakes happened in City Kars (before 1990) have been given in following table and taken from official website of Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency.

Table 3.1: City Kars Historical Earthquakes

Christ	Year	Latitude	Longitude	Place	Intensity
A.D.	1883	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and Erivan	VIII
A.D.	1872			Kars an Erivan, Gence, Tabriz	VII
A.D.	1869	41.0000	44.0000	Gyumri, Kars, Tiflis, Erivan	VIII
A.D.	1868	40.0000	42.0000	Erzurum, Kars	IX
A.D.	1868	41.0000	44.0000	Kars, Erzurum, Ardahan, Tiflis	VIII
A.D.	1845	40.0000	42.0000	Ahılkelek Kzy-Geoargia-Kars	VII
A.D.	1840	40.0000	44.0000	Kağızman, Iğdır-Kars, Ağrı	VIII
A.D.	1707	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and its region	VII
A.D.	1605	40.0000	44.0000	Ani and Kars Regions	VIII
A.D.	1319	40.0000	44.0000	Arpa Çay Valley USSR	VIII
A.D.	1219	41.0000	43.0000	Kars Region, Armenia	VIII
A.D.	1157	41.0000	44.0000	Gyumri-Georgia, Kars	-
A.D.	1151	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and Armenia	VIII

⁸ Kars Center Ani City KAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning and Engineering Ltd. Compi. 2012

A.D.	1132	41.0000	44.0000	Ani, Digor-Kars	VIII
A.D.	1104	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and Armenia	VIII
A.D.	1046	41.0000	44.0000	Arpa Çay valley	VIII
A.D.	1007	41.0000	43.0000	Kars, Digor	VI
A.D.	1003	41.0000	43.0000	Kars, Digor	VI
A.D.	995	41.0000	43.0000	Kars region	VI

T.R. Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency Earthquake Department
Reference: <http://www.deprem.gov.tr/sarbis/Veritabani/Tarihsel.aspx>

When historical earthquake data (happened before 1900) included in above table is examined, it is seen that city Kars has remained in effect of many destructive earthquakes and earthquakes happened in city have been very intensive (VI), damaging (VII), destructive (VIII) and too destructive (IX). According to historical resources, city Ani has become unlivable after earthquake disaster in 17th century and has been left completely because Silk Road has lost its trade importance and sea trade has started. Effect and destruction of said destructive earthquakes happening in historical period in region are seen clearly in mosque, castle and cathedral etc. architectural structures. In most of structures; deformations, structural cracks, breakings, ruptures, debonding and openings are seen.

In Kars effected from current earthquakes as in historical period, 1926, 1936, 1975, 1983, 1988 earthquakes, which their intensities are changing between 5.0 and 7.0 ($5.0 \leq M_s \leq 7.0$), have caused serious damage and loss of life. During earthquake happened in 1988 as Eriven centered and affected Kars-Akyaka zone, north wall of Cathedral in Ani Cultural Landscape has been demolished completely and demolitions and destructions have happened in city walls surrounding Archeological Site. During this earthquake, deep cracks have occurred on walls of some of other big architectural structures located in Architectural Site.

Table 3.2: City Kars Current Earthquakes

DATE	Magnitude (Ms)	Place	Dead	Injured	Heavy Damaged House	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Depth (km)	Intensity (MSK)
22.10.1926	5.7	Kars	355	-	1100	40.94	43.88	10	VIII
23.03.1936	4.5	Kars-Kötek	-	-	100	39.00	42.00	30	-
25.03.1975	5.1	Kars-Susuz	2	26	762	40.95	42.96	25	VI
30.10.1983	6.8	Erzurum-Kars	1155	1142	3241	40.20	42.10	16	VIII
07.12.1988	6.9	Kars-Akyaka	4	11	546	40.96	44.16	5	-

Reference: <http://www.e-kutuphane.imo.org.tr/pdf/11191.pdf>

As a result; taking place of area and its surrounding in IInd degree seismic belt and exposing to destructive earthquakes is an important point required to be taken into consideration. Furthermore, according to archive data of Former General Directorate of Disaster Affairs, Kars is one of 15 cities, which rack fall danger and risk is highest in Kars/Turkey, and it is observed in settlement units connected to Sarıkamış, Digor and Center district.

3.2 Transportation

Ani Cultural Landscape 42 km far to Kars City center is reached with road connection having asphalt and divided road. Road is 19 meters wide to Ocaklı Village and decreases to 10 meters inside village. Kars is 1.425 km far to Istanbul and 1.071 km far to Ankara. It is possible to reach to Kars with Bus between 18-20 hours from Ankara and between 14-16 hours from Ankara.

Mass transportation system has not been established between Kars-Ocaklı Village; only two minibuses belonging to Ocaklı Village are travelling from Kars once in a day.

Because Ani is a far destination, another transportation type preferred to reach to Kars is airway transport. Runway of airport has been renewed in 2010, furthermore modern terminal building has been constructed and put into service in 2013. THY and other private airways have flight to Kars every day. Flight time at direct flights is averagely 2 hours for Istanbul and Izmir and 1,5 hours for Ankara. Also, there are connected flights from some cities such as Antalya.

Although it is not a coastal city, Kars is a destination that may be accessed easily from sea with distance of 270 km to Hopa Port. It is possible to reach to Hopa with seaway at tours with Istanbul departure and to Hopa from there with averagely 4-hour road travel.

With railways in Turkey, Ankara-Kars is 1.361 km, Istanbul-Kars is 1928 km and Izmir-Kars is 2185 km. Although train is relatively cheap transport type with both its longer route when compared to road and its old infrastructure, it is transport type, which is not preferred because it is slow, old and limited. Travel lasting nearly 30 hours from Ankara, 38 hours from Istanbul and about 40 hours from Izmir causes too much time loss at today's conditions.

An agreement has been signed between Turkey, Georgia and Azerbaijan in 2007 to construct Baku-Tiflis-Kars Railway (BTK) Project in order to ensure the railway connection of Turkey and Azerbaijan through Georgia. It is targeted with Project to construct a railway between Turkey (Kars) and Georgia (Ahılkelek) and to renew the existing Ahılkelek-Tiflis and Tiflis-Bakü railways.

Foundations of railway line having total length of 826 km have been laid in Georgia in 2007, foundations of 76-km section of line remaining in Turkey have been laid in 2008 and 85% of project has been completed as of year 2014.⁹

It is expected to strengthen more the relations among Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan States and nations having cultural and economic solidarity and friendships coming from history with each other and located on old historical Silk Road between Asia and Europe and to contribute the development of trade by evaluating the transport potential of Bakü-Tiflis-Kars (BTK) railway project in region. BTK project is not only a railway project, but it is a project to enliven historical Silk Road again and enhance the economic, social and cultural relations more with region countries. In project, which Kazakhstan and

⁹ <http://tcdd.net/baku-tiflis-kars-demiryolu-projesi-tcdd-net-haber>

China are included, while transport of energy source to world is ensured Turkey, Georgia and Azerbaijan will obtain an important advantage at international transport.¹⁰

Furthermore; “it is stated in Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy 2023” that Kars will be connected to Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul with high speed railway lines till 2023.¹¹

In this scope; it is expected that city Kars will provide benefit in terms of trade and touristic; it is thought that Ani Cultural Landscape will become prominent in terms of culture tourism in this scope.

3.3 Ani Cultural Landscape

Protection Status of the Site

Ani has been registered as 1st Degree Archeological Protected Area with the decision with no 115 and dated 22.10.1988 of Former Erzurum Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Regional Board. With the decision of same Board with no 472 and dated 14.07.1992, Bostanlar Creek and Cirit Düzü and Mışmış creek remaining out of this area has been added in 1st degree archeological protected area 3rd degree archeological protected area has been formed around this area. 1st and 3rd degree protected area borders have been expanded with the decision with no 1306 and dated 08.11.2002. Finally, 1st and 3rd degree archeological protected area borders have been updated with the decision of Former Erzurum Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Regional Board with no 2004 and dated 29.09.2010; planning borders basis for reconstruction plan for protect have been determined with this decision.

21 structures located in 1st Degree Archeological Protected Area with the decision with no 1306 and dated 08.11.2002 of Erzurum Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Regional Board and reaching until today from continuous settlement continuing thousand years after B.C. 4th century have been registered as “Immovable Culture Property Requiring Protection”. These are:

1. Archaeological Site of Ani
2. City Walls, bastions and Citadel
3. Fethiye Mosque (Cathedral)
4. Resimli Church (Tigran Honents Kilisesi, Nakışlı Church)
5. Keçel Church (Surp Amenap'rkitch Church, Redeemer Church, Church Of The Holy Saviour, Church Of The Holy Saviour Of All, Halaskar Church)
6. Manuçehr Mosque
7. Gagik Church (Surp Krikor Church)
8. St. Gregor Church
9. Kızlar Monastery (Surp Hripsime Monastery)
10. Ebul Muemmaran Mosque (Ruined Minaret, Octagon Tower)
11. Genç Kızlar Church (Surp Hovhannes Kilisesi)
12. Citadel Palace and Church (Citadel Tetra-intrados Church)
13. Seljukian Bath (Small Bath)
14. Bath (Big Bath)
15. Kaya Church (Kaya Chapel)
16. Structure Ruin at west of Caravanserai

¹⁰ http://www.tmmb.org.tr/files/Kars-Tiflis_Bilnot.doc

¹¹ “Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy 2023, s.74

17. Caravanserai (Surp Arak'elots Church)
18. Church Ruin (Surp Stephanos Church, Georgian Church???)
19. Palace
20. Bridge (Silk Road Bridge)
21. Caves

Legal and Corporate Framework:

According to Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties with no 2863, primary responsibility on protection and utilization of Archeological Site belongs to Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Studies under responsibility of Ministry are carried out through General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums and its provincial organization (protection region boards, museum directorates, relief and monuments directorates). Ani Cultural Landscape is under management of Kars Archeology Museum with totally 4 private security personnel to work at entrance and security and 7 Turkish Employment Agency workers personnel.¹²

While Ani Cultural Landscape has been under military control within scope of 1st Degree Military Prohibited Zone until 2003 Because it is located at border; at the end of 2003, it has been excluded from scope of Military Prohibited Zone with the Cabinet's decision dated 13.10.2003 and this decision has been started to be implemented after 08.03.2004.¹³ Number of domestic and foreign tourists coming to archeological site after this implementation within scope of culture tourism has increased and it has been possible for the tourists touring the archeological site to make their tours more easily and more comfortably.

Since Ani Cultural Landscape and Ocaklı Village are located out of borders of urban area, zoning plan making and implementation authorization for archeological Site is at Kars Governorship according to Construction Zoning Law 3194. Kars Governorship has transferred Ministry of Culture and Tourism his authorization on making 1/5000 scaled reconstruction plan for protect and 1/1000 scaled implementation zoning plan on nearly 544-hectare area covering the whole of 1st and 3rd degree archeological protected area and studies within scope of this have been carried out Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Tender for Kars Ani City Reconstruction Plan for Protect, Landscaping Project and Geological Survey Making Work has been realized on 28.06.2011 and contract has been signed with contractor on 27.07.2011. Ani Cultural Landscape Reconstruction Plan for Protect has been found appropriate in 2013, has been approved with decision of Kars Cultural Properties Protection Region Board with no 410 and dated 19.09.2013 and has been approved by decision of Provincial Council with no 410 and dated 06.11.2013. Impact assessment analysis studies are continuing in line with Heritage Impact Assessment ICOMOS Guide for Landscaping Project and Cultural Properties for this project.

With the change made in "Regulation on Contribution for Protection of İmmovable Cultural Properties" entering into force in 2005, opportunity has been provided to be used in projects, which will be performed for protection of cultural properties in areas remaining under responsibilities of municipalities and Provincial Special Administration, from Contribution accounts formed from contributions accrued from taxpayer in the ratio of 10% of real estate incomes and let use for financing of projects prepared for protection and assessment of immovable cultural properties by being collected in an account opened in the name of Provincial Special administration. In this scope, Provincial Special Administration is an important institutional stakeholder, who may transfer

¹² Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Preliminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDG-F, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010

¹³ Kars Museum Directorate Archive

source, in activities that will be performed for protection and assessment of cultural properties in the area.

Other than these main organizations authorized in area in accordance with relevant legislations, relevant non-governmental organizations mainly Kafkas University, Serhad Development Agency, Kars Chamber of Industry and Trade, ÇEKÜL, Anatolia Culture, Historical Cities Association, and KuzeyDoğa Society are other institutions and organizations, which support has been taken to produce and implement project and to provide source.

3.4 History of Excavations in Ani

Ani has been specified in travel books of famous travelers visiting the region in beginning of 19th and 20th century. Excavation works starting following the ends of 19th century have continued intermittently. First excavation works have been started in 1892 by Nicholay Marr charged in Russian Language Sciences Academy and have continued till 1917. Results of these researches have been published in 1934.¹⁴ Archeological studies have been carried out in old graveyard area located in harvest place 11 km out of Archeological Site walls, main street of antique city, Gagik Church and Citadel and restoration of Saint Prikitch Church has been performed. Constructed excavation house has been removed later. Again, Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque has been used as museum in this period.

It has been determined in researches performed under head of Prof. Dr. Kılıç Kökten after excavations of Prof. Marr that region history has gone down to Copper Age (Chalcolithic Period).¹⁵ Kökten has carried out drilling works in citadel and out of city walls in 1944.

Excavation has been made in 1965 in Big and Small Bathes, in graveyard area in place of harvest and in front of wall facing to Bostanlar Creek on graveyard area and cleaning works have been carried out in Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque. Prof. Dr Kemal Balkan has also performed archeological excavations in old graveyard area located outside of city walls at southwest of Today's Ocaklı Village.

Excavation and restoration works have been carried on in 1989-2005 by a team consisting of local and foreign scientists under head of Prof. Dr. Beyhan Karamağaralı, who is Academic Member of Hacettepe University. In this period, excavation works have been carried out in Lion gate, Seljukian Palace, Big Bath, Antique road extending from Ebu'l Manuçehr to Lion gate, caravan road, bazaar, birdhouses, No I House located at east of Big Bath, No II House at south of Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque and at west of road passing in front of mosque, north section of Ani cathedral and 17 linseed oil ateliers. Excavations under head of Beyhan Karamağaralı have been ended in 2005.

General cleaning and walking roads of No II house excavation area have been made in excavation works started again in 2006 in the head of Kars Museum Directorate.

Excavation works carried out under the head of Prof. Dr. Yaşar Çoruhlu from academic members of Marmara University Fine Arts Faculty with the Decision of Cabinet after 2007 have been carried on till 2010. Works of this period have been concentrated especially on No II House and shops at east side of antique road.

¹⁴ Marr, N. Ani, State Acad. History Material Culture, 1934

¹⁵ <http://arama.hurriyet.com.tr/arsivnews.aspx?id=-241922>

It has been worked around Tigran Honents Church, Cathedral and Abughamrents Church in excavation works carried on under head of Kars Museum Directorate after 2010 and structure ruins in this area have been revealed.

Some parts of inventory art works and study art works revealed at surface explorations starting in 1942 in Ani Cultural Landscape and in archeological excavation works carried out after 1965 have been brought to Kars Museum. Important part of findings such as earthenware jar, pot, vase, pots and pans, metal arrow and spearheads, coins, glass tears bottles, mercury vessels, oil lamps, loom weights, cross icons and gold jewelries found in excavations made within walls of Archeological Site and excavations in graveyard area inside Ocaklı Village outside the city wall are exhibited in museum.

3.5. Restoration Works and Current Status of Structures

Evaluation of restoration works made in past

Nikolay Marr realizing the first excavations in Ani between 1892 and 1917 has realized some restoration works for Saint Prikitch Church.

Restoration works coordinated by General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums were continuing since 1993. Relief, restitution and restoration projects of some structures located in Archeological Site have been prepared in this process and their implementations have been realized.

Compilation and evaluation of works made in past years by Ani Cultural Landscape Project Coordinator in 17 January 2006 have been made. Said coordinatorship has started the protection projects preparations of structures in the area within budgets in investment program firstly and then the works for their implementations by notifying that the projects prepared for structures locates in area and approved by relevant Protection region Board in its period have stayed behind of protection understanding and technology developing in our country today, have to be dealt with again due to availability of more research possibilities and have to be prepared again. In this scope, restoration works have been completed in Lion Gate, which was the main entrance gate of Ani Cultural Landscape, and city walls at 2 sides of gate, Seljukian Palace and Tigran Honents Church. Cleaning, protection and reinforcement works have been started in 2012 in Saint Prikitch Church and still continue. Furthermore, protection and reinforcement works have been carried out in Ebu'l Menuçehr Mosque.

Advisory Board established with Ministry Approval with no 55682 and dated 13.04.2006 has prepared a detailed report on 14.06.2006 for work recommendations required to be made in Ani Cultural Landscape. Works started in Archeological Site in this context are carried on in line with opinions of Ani Cultural Landscape.

In said report;

In title of “Problems Determined in Ani Cultural Landscape” it has been stated that;

- A study for compilation and evaluation of all documents and studies made till today in relation with area would be made so as to form an archive and systematic database.
- There have been historical artifacts and pretty dense stonewares in area located at north-northeast in Ani Cultural Landscape, the area registered as IIIrd Degree Archeological

Protected Area has not been assessed as a reserved excavation area, for example old wall ruins have been observed at sides of cesspool of old Guard structure,

- Serious destruction has occurred in artifacts located in Ani Cultural Landscape and sufficient measure have to be taken for repair and protection at nearly all of artifacts; there have been serious structural problems in some parts of artifacts and this situation has created a serious threat in terms of visitors touring both artifacts and area, interventions made on structure ruins revealed during excavations have remained insufficient and there have been faults in some restorations,
- Presentation and security of area have not been ensured, routing and information panels have remained insufficient, area has been surrounded with wire for security purpose but cut by Ocaklı Village residents from many places,
- The participation of Ocaklı Village residents has been benefitted for excavation works foreseen to continue in area,
- Construction of an excavation house in area has been required,
- Subject on changing the name of “Ani” as Ani” based on Ottoman resources has been based on scientific resources and its reasons had to be presented to science world.

In title of “Studies Required to Realized in Short, Middle and Long Period”;

It is stated that excavation works should be defined in area within survey process, their phases have to be determined, otherwise opening new excavation areas in too worn-out area will cause the settled problems to increase and therefore, it is recommended not to open new excavation areas in Ani at short and middle terms.

Short Term (Urgent) Works:

Temporary Reinforcement and Consolidation: Schematic recommendations have been given for structures, which Advisory Board can make detailed investigation, and it has been recommended that these evaluations should be expanded by excavation team so as to include other structures in area by specifying that damages observed in structures in area should be eliminated, the transfer of structures standing still to next generations by being protected should be ensured, but some of these damages should be intervened urgently and destructions should be prevented.

Stone Quarries: Effects of stone quarries operated in Armenian side of border have been mentioned in report of Advisory Board. Stone quarries remaining within Armenian borders at east and south side of Arpa Çay forming border between Armenia and Turkey are operated densely and it has been recommended that the work in this regions should be stopped. Advisory Board has sent all documents to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICOMOS Turkey National Committee on 28.09.2006. As a result of attempt made, activity has been continued in stone quarries a few times more and at the end, use of explosives has been ended by Armenia.

Middle Term Works:

Survey and Data Bank Creation Works:

- Ensuring the creation of project and plan that will be made in area at each scale and of data bank required for presentation of area and obtaining the survey, plan, project, photograph etc documents made till today on Ani Cultural Landscape from original production media with official channels,
- Preparation of “Structure Identity Cards/Files” for the implementing to each of structures and structure ruins in area. It has been recommended that the said cards should include the following subjects;

- Preparation of scaled sketches,
- Determination of construction technique and technology by associating with construction materials,
- Determination of existing structural status of structures,
- Determination of physical, mechanical and raw material properties of construction materials,
- Determination of cultural identity of structure.
- Investigation of history of area and structures in area and formation of Ani City Archive,
- Land survey for structures requiring reinforcement/consolidation
- Obtaining digital base map of Ani and Ocaklı village
- Creation of Geographical Information System (GIS) related to area

Presentation of Area:

- Making Local Landscaping Project

Works for Socio-Economic and Cultural Development of Ocaklı Village:

- Mutual relations among village people, cultural tourism and archeological excavation and protection activities have been recommended to be continued by taking into consideration “International Cultural tourism Regulations” adopted in ICOMOS 12th General Meeting realized in Mexico in 1999 and it is recommended that the said regulations principles should be observed in works of Reconstruction Plan for Protect, it should include the concrete and nonconcrete cultural heritage, village should meet modern education, drinking water, infrastructure, lighting and communication facilities, the integration for creating employment for unemployment in village and added value should be integrated with cultural tourism and awareness programs should be prepared and implemented starting from students in village for creation of historical environment awareness.

Long Term Works

- Association of the works towards protection of Ani Cultural Landscape with culture and tourism programs of City Kars,
- Scanning of Ani and area, which is defined as IIIrd degree archeological protected area, with geo-radar,
- Preparation of Reconstruction Plan for Protect (KAİP) and Landscaping Project,
- Preparation of Management Plan has been recommended.

Short Term (Urgent) Works of Advisory Board, within scope of Temporary Reinforcement and Consolidation recommendation; “Work of Temporary Reinforcement of Immovable located in Kars Ani City” especially Lion Gate, Manucehr Mosque, Ani Cathedral, Tigran Honents Church, Prikitch Church, Abughamrent Church, Caravanserai, Seljukian Palace and Georgian Church has been awarded on 30.05.2008. Temporary reinforcement and supporting of structures located in area has been ensured within scope of said work. Work starting on 23.06.2008 has been completed on 01.09.2008.

In this scope, furthermore; restoration work has been carried out in Tigran Honents Church in 2008-2010 and a roof section has been constructed on mosques for protection in Ebu’l Manucehr Mosque. Restoration works started in Abughamrent Church after 2011 have been completed. Implementations towards protection and cleaning works in saint Prikitch Church have been realized.

General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums has transferred appropriation in the amount of totally 5.000.000 TL for restoration works in Ani from 2002-2013 years investment programs.

Restoration works performed by General Directorate after 1990s and current status of structures are given below:

Lion Gate border walls:

Relief and restoration projects for Lion gate and border walls have approved with decisions of Erzurum KVTKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 and no 813 and dated 06.12.1996.

New city wall, which was not available at origin, has been constructed due to projects prepared without making excavation works at entrance section of Lion Gate. It has been decided with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 844 and dated 04.07.1997 that walls would be removed gradually and inscription would be opened so as to be seen clearly.

Restoration projects of TB 9-10 and TB 11-12 bastions belonging to antique city walls have been prepared within scope of Kars Ani City Year 1997 Relief, Restitution and Restoration Projects Construction work and has been approved with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 907 and dated 09.10.1998.

Stone repair work has been carried out in walls and bastions at entrance and side sections of city. Lower emptied sections of walls and bastions have been repaired with freestone by making fill works and repair has been realized on sections, which their upper coating were damaged, by decaying. Completion has been made on city walls with cement based bonding materials without making sufficient historical investigation and necessary excavation. Destructions happened on S4 bastion of city walls have been eliminated in 2010.

Conservation interventions should be determined with material analyses in order for the projects made in 90s to be obtained with today's technology and the negative effects of problems in existing implementations and the damages on surfaces facing to inner section of city to be eliminated. Cost and tender file preparations towards relief-restitution-conservation projects have been made in 2012 for this purpose. Then, procurement of relief, restitution and restoration projects with scope of "Kars Ani Cultural Landscape Ani Walls Project Making" has been tender to Kars Governorship on 14.11.2012. Projects obtained have been presented to Scientific Advisory Board on 06.01.2014 and the projects arranged in line with the decisions made have been approved with decision of Conservation Region Board with no 722 and date of 17.12.2014.

Electrical project for lighting of city walls around Lion Gate has been prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 209 and dated 24.11.2005. But, implementation of this project has been postponed by our Ministry for now. Establishment of electrical installation in area has been requested from Kars governorship but said works is requested to be realized by our Ministry. Since subject is not within scope of restoration works, it will be handled within scope of Ani Cultural Landscape Landscaping work.

Abulhamrent Church:

Abulhamrent Church (St Grigory Abughamrents/Polatođlu Church) relief, restitution and restoration projects have been approved with decision of Erzurum KVTKBK with no 1335 and dated 24.07.2009 and restoration has been completed in November 2012.

According to Conservation project, improvement and repair of upper cover of structure, repair of outer faade coatings, surface cleaning, flooring investigations in inner place, bema arch repair and cleaning etc. works have been carried out and survey excavation has been done in zhamatun and graveyard around the structure.

Ani Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque):

Relief, restitution and restoration projects and report of Cathedral have been found appropriate with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 within framework of general principles and have been approved with corrections specified in decision, but its implementation has not been realized.

Northwest wall of structure and some section of its upper cover have been demolished as of 2011. Statically important demolitions have happened on northwest faade of structure. Stone coatings on wall surfaces have fallen down together with demolition on materials on south and west entrance gates. Because dome of structure on upper cover has been demolished today, structure is open to external factors especially to water destruction from inside and outside. Therefore, structure has been projected and works towards its protection have been started.

Ani Cathedral Joint Conservation Project: “Agreement Certificate for Cooperation that will be made on Ani Cathedral Restoration Project Covering the Certification, Conservation and Promotion of Ani Cathedral Located in Turkish Republic, Province Kars, Ani Archeological Site Area” covering the technical and financial cooperation has been signed on 07 January 2011 with World Monuments Fund for preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects of Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque).

For “Ani Cathedral Project Preparation Work” started within scope of Stage 1A of said Agreement Certificate, fund of totally 500.000,00 TL has been transferred by the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and fund of 236.951,30 TL as equivalent of 150.000,00 \$ has been transferred by WMF.

“Ani Cathedral Project Preparation” and “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” covering project preparation, structural monitoring and urgent temporary interventions for Cathedral have been planned as two separate works.

Tender of “Ani Cathedral Project Preparation” has been realized on 14.06.2012. The contract has been signed with awarded firm on 06.07 2012 and the work has been initiated on 11.07.2012. Measured drawing and restitution projects were approved on 27.02.2013 and restoration project was approved on 22.01.2014 respectively by the decisions of Kars Regional Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

It has been thought that “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” should be executed by WMF during implementation phase in order for monitoring effects of interventions to be made.

As it is estimated that Joint Conservation Project could not be completed by the end of 2014, time extension has been needed and WMF has been notified about time extension to be given till 2018 by considering the delays that may happen.

Tender approval and procedures for “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” shall be started once the necessary amount is allocated by WMF and after fund is sent.

Gagik Church:

Structure, foundations and some sections of façade walls have been demolished completely. Relief of Gagik Church has been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and date of 02.12.1994. Since the big section of structure is at ruin condition today, suitable conservation interventions have to be determined with material analyses for inventorization of structure ruins firstly with excavation team, removal of the out of structure, obtainment of projects made in 90s with today’s technology following the documenting works and elimination of structure’s damages happened till today. Updating of relief projects, definition of material and structure and determination and analyses towards material and structure deformations have to be made.

Surp Arak'elots Church (Caravanserai):

Relief of Caravanserai has been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and date of 02.12.1994. Restitution and restoration projects and report prepared within scope of “Year 1995 relief, Restitution and Restoration Projects Making Work of Structures in Kars Ani Cultural Landscape” of Church have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 813 and date of 06.12.1996 but its implementation has not been realized. Sections of structure remaining out of entrance section with crown door have been demolished as of 2011. Structure elements are being demolished. Stone coatings on its surfaces on existing section have been fallen and upper cover has been fallen into ruin. Since big part of structure is at ruin condition today, cost and tender file preparation shall be made for relief-restitution-conservation projects following inventorization of structure ruins firstly with excavation team and removal of them out of structure and documenting works.

Surp Amena Prikitch (Aziz Prkich-Keçeli) Church:

Various restorations have been carries out in structure till 14th century. It is known that half of structure has been demolished due to rumors such as strike of lightning and earthquakes. Demolitions have happened in standing section of structure in terms of both static and construction materials.

Projects for implementation have been procured by General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums in 2008-2009 and approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVBKB with no 1353 and date of 24.07.2009.

Other than recommendations of architectural conservation with reinforcement of structure, the preparation of inventory of ruing of structure demolished and available inside it by being classified and the evaluation of their usabilities have been planned in conservation project. Work that will continue together with survey and drilling excavations around structure includes monitoring program including the effect of seasonal changes and seismic explorations.

Surp Amena Prikitch Church Restoration: Total budget for completion of implementation work of church is 1.000.000,00 Dollar and stages of restoration work have been planned as;

Stage-1- Emergency measures, evaluation of research and investigation results,

Stage-2: Completion of emergency measures and stabilization of implementation

Stage-3: Application of final project.

For application work of Surp Amena Prikitch Church; United States of America Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCD) grant program has been applied jointly with World Monuments Fund and works have been started at site as of 01.07.2012 within scope of grant of 625.000,00 Dollar received and Agreement Certificate signed on 03.11.2010 with World Monuments Fund (WMF).

Within scope of Stage-1 and Stage-2, excavation, cleaning, inventory of church's demolished and scattered parts and carrying them to the safe places, erection of scaffold for safety and working purposes, making the material analysis, structural monitoring, making the supports with emergency temporary interventions, conservation and analysis and research of icons have been realized and Stage-1 and Stage-2 have been completed.

For realization of promotion and presentation of the church and its immediate surroundings, which are the final projects determined in Stage-3, it is planned to be applied by World Monuments Fund (WMF) to USA Embassy grant and to sign the Agreement Certificate again for Stage-3 provided that the said grant can be received.

Furthermore, it has been thought that it would be appropriate and valuable to ensure participation of Armenian experts (architect, restoration expert, art historian) in restoration, documenting and emergency measure works for Surp Amenap'rikitch Church together with experts from Turkey and third countries. In this scope, subject for invitation of Armenian experts to our country has been passed along and Dr. Architect Davit KEERTMENJYAN and Restorer Architect Ashot MANASYAN from Armenia Ministry of Culture, and Research Assistant Davit DAVTYAN from Armenian National Sciences Academy Archeology and Ethnography Institute have been charged for this purpose.

Works for finalization of applications made to "cultural protection fund" of USA Ankara Embassy for USA Embassy grant appropriated for 3rd Stage of Implementation Work of Surp Amenap'rikitch Church are continuing. Site visit will be held at appropriate dates to be determined together with Armenian experts.

Tigran Honents Church:

Tigran Honents Church (Painted Church) relief has been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 and restitution and restoration projects and report have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 813 and dated 06.12.1996. Suitable conservation interventions have to be determined with material analyses for obtainment of projects made in 90s with today's technology and elimination of structure's damages happened till today; studies for procurement of projects again have been started.

It has been determined that zhamatun section of monument structure has been demolished completely, its chapel has been demolished at level of upper cover and main walls, upper cover bricks have destroyed and construction materials have entered into dense deformation process, and projects towards conservation of structure have been prepared. Relief-restitution-restoration projects of structure registered with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 1306 and dated 08.11.2002 as immovable cultural property required to be protected have been approved with decision of Board with no 504 and dated 23.12.2006 and recommendation prepared as interlocking stainless steel for roof intervention has been approved with the decision of board with no 715 and dated 10.09.2007.

Restoration implementation work has been awarded on 15.08.2008 and provisional acceptance of work has been made on 05.11.2010. Works for constructing lightning arrester in Tigran Honents Church, which its implementation was made, have been completed.

In conservation works; main walls have been constructed at sizes specified in project for chapel of structure and protective roof has been constructed by protecting vault trace on stone cover. Stone material in thin plate having view of natural stone brick has been used on upper cover of said roof.

Wall coping processes have been on zhamatun section, intervention has been made on crack on west wall in order to reinforce according to its static project and interlocking of stones has been ensured. Missing main wall stones on outer façade have been completed. Roof tiles and ridges destroyed on upper cover have been constructed again as specified in its project and according to the structure's samples in its place. Missing materials in roof fill on upper cover have been completed and roof has been placed. Missing ones from roof moldings have been completed from their samples in its place. Cleaning has been made on stone surfaces, which are not picture, painting or fresco.

Since bema investigations in inner place of church, flooring investigations in side cells and flooring investigation in front entry section have not been made by former Excavation Department, restoration works except said interventions have been completed on 30.05.2010.

In second Phase; implementation shall be realized in line with data obtained from survey excavations that will be made on bema elevation and zhamatun flooring of church. For this purpose, cleaning works in zhamatun around church and excavation works required for revealing the flooring have been made and completed in 2012.

Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque:

Mosque relief and restoration projects and report have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 with the corrections specified in decision by being approved within frame of general principles.

Later, Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque minaret modification projects prepared in accordance with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 in relation with Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque minaret and middle section cover style of Cathedral Postaphorion cell within scope of "Work with Contract Extending to Years 1992-93-94 for Relief, Restitution, Restoration and Landscaping Projects of Structures in Ani Cultural Landscape" have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 685 and dated 23.06.1995.

But, since suitable conservation interventions have to be determined with material analyses for obtainment of projects made in 90s with today's technology and elimination of structure's damages happened till today, it has been decided to make projects again.

Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque relief, restitution and restoration projects prepared in 2006 have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKBK with no 507 and dated 08.02.2007, implementation work has been awarded in 2008 and completed in 30.05.2010.

According to said conservation projects, bad wall in narthex at south façade and implementations on inner and outer walls of east façade from manufactures made with cement mortar in period of Marr have been removed and stone coating has been made again with lime based mortar. Surface cleaning and salt cleaning have been made in inner place. Basement floor has been cleaned, its

ruined sections and vaults have been completed and wall surfaces have been cleaned. Unoriginal flooring located in ground floor of structure has been removed and arranged again as stone cladding at sizes and style specified in its project. Wall coping has been made on wall ruins and traces belonging to place not known yet on outer facades of structure. Temporary and protective metal roof has been placed onto it by renewing the protective layer. Steps on minaret have been completed reinforcement and improvement works have been made on stone material melting/broken at upper elevations. Protective roof recommended in its project has been placed in order for minaret not to take water. Since flooring survey in front entrance section of mosques and surveys related to drainage were not made, restoration works except said interventions have been completed. Also, studies for constructing lightning arrester have been completed.

In Second Phase; its implementation shall be able to be realized in line with data obtained from excavations that will be carried out for narthex flooring and drainage survey at north and south facades. Therefore, is planned to handle in excavation program and make the works towards simultaneous protection It is planned to make necessary drainage survey on north and south facades of Ebu'l Manuđer Mosque in next excavation season.

Georgian Church (Surp Stephanos Church):

Structure has urgent repair need. Bad temporary interventions made for reinforcement purpose should be removed urgently.

Therefore; relief, restitution, restoration and structural reinforcement projects should be prepared simultaneously with inventorization and classification of structural elements located in ruined section of structure and excavation and survey around the structure. Excavation works in Georgian Church shall be carried out in next years in parallel with restoration works in Archeological Site.

Seljukian Palace:

Partial repair recommendation belonging to Seljukian Palace have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 505 and dated 04.12.1992 and it has been decided that implementations, which would be carried out next, would be made after detailed project comes. In line with this decision, palace has been repaired within scope of "Year 1993 Repair and Landscaping of Kars Ani Cultural Landscape" work of General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums. Because continuation of repair works of Erzurum Relief and Monuments Directorate was required and as a result of evaluations of applications for completion of vaulted section in this scope, repair has been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 562 and dated 08.07.1993 and repair has been realized. Later, implementations have been made in 1999 according to the relief, restitution and restoration projects approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994. In said decision; it has been decided in restoration projects that excavation would be carried out before repair to determine the features of original wall traces in section, which was the continuation of façade at south of palace and the wooden stair recommended from ruined vault section, which was not available at original, would be realized with steel material in order to go down to crypt at ground floor.

Since structure had important static problems because walls of structure have been risen, newly constructed walls had different features from original walls, door lintel were no available and sliding at ground could not be prevented sufficiently, structural reinforcement projects have had prepared again. Seljukian Palace Structural Reinforcement Project has been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKBK with no 1336 and dated 24.07.2009.

In Structural Reinforcement Project; removal of all intervention made in 1999 on structure is demanded. It is seen that reconstructed sections of structure and upper floors of palace and post housings of extension have disappeared, there have been faults at door ornamentation completions, said implementations have given damage to structure substantially, excessive salinization has occurred especially in original sections located lower floors and resistance of construction materials has reduced. In this scope, implementation of project including the removal of walls constructed at unnecessary heights with wrong masonry system causing salinization substantially in lower floors of structure by produced with cement mortar shall be started in next years.

Small Bath:

Relief, restitution and restoration projects and restoration report have been prepared within scope of “Kars Ani City year 1997 Relief, Restitution and Restoration Projects Construction Work” and have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 9047 and dated 09.10.1998. Upper cover of structures is at completely demolished condition. Mortar production has been made excavation team for filling on walls to protect them. It is seen that these productions have been deformed and dense salinization problem has occurred on walls. In project; it is recommended that upper cover of structure should be covered with steel construction and transparent material at dome form. But, due to increase of destruction in structure within time and revealing of new places as a result excavations, said projects have to be made again.

Silk Road Bridge:

Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) is making attempts for repair of bridge and work will be able to be started depending on opinion and subject related contacts of Ministry of Foreign Affairs because bridge is located within borders of two countries. If positive process begins for repair of bridge, cooperation will be made between Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Ministry of Transportation.

Conservation Plan:

“Kars Ani 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan and 1/1000 scaled Implementary Development Plan” prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums have been found appropriate with the decision of Kars Cultural Heritages Protection Region Board with no 410 and dated 19.09.2013; they have been approved with the decision of Kars Provincial Council with no 104 and dated 06.11.2013.

Landscaping Project:

Construction of guard box at the entrance of Ani Cultural Landscape has been approved with the decision of High Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritages with no 252 and dated 20.07.1984 and canteen desired to constructed near Archeological Site has been approved with the decision of Ankara Regional Board of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritages with no 161 and dated 18.05.1984 and they have been decided to be constructed.

Recreation facility desired to be constructed by Kars Governorship Provincial Special Administration with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 623 and dated 11.05.1994 has been decided to be constructed in a place next to Police Building at south section of block with no 840 and its project has been approved. Kars Provincial Special Administration’s request for construction of a facility in plot with no 5 and block with 1018 located in front of Archeological Site has not been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKKBK with no 965 and dated 29.02.2008 and it has been stated that old decisions of board on this subject were not valid.

Work for surrounding of Ani Cultural Landscape with wire fence, which has not been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKKB with no 1200 and dated 07.03.2002, decision of Board with no 1158 and dated 28.08.2001 and decision of Board with no 1180 and dated 24.10.2001, has been approved in order to prevent demolition of Ani Cultural Landscape more provided that they would be passed from end point of existing walls and from a distance that will not prevent the repair city walls.

Outer façade lighting application projects towards Ani Cultural Landscape have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKKB with no 209 and dated 24.11.2005. But, implementation of this project could not be implemented within this period due to problems resulting from works of establishment of electrical installation; it shall be handled within scope of Landscaping Project still continued.

Upon Kars Governorship Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate's application including the request of opening of 2 canteens for tourism purpose in Ist Degree Archeological Protected Area, which its property belongs to Kars Provincial Special Administration at plot 22-d and block 1191 located in front of Ani Ruins, it has been stated that the subject would be evaluated after their projects associated with Ani city so that the base area of the canteens desired to constructed with the decision of Erzurum KTVKKB with no 1004 and dated 03.07.2008 would not exceed 10m² and their height would not exceed 2.5 m walls were presented to board.

The subject on that construction of an excavation house was necessary for carrying out the excavations healthily has been sent to General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums with the application dated 11.03.2010 of Prof. Dr. Yaşar Çoruhlu, Head of Ani Excavations. As a result of evaluation of subject, it has been notified to relevant organizations with letter of Erzurum KTVKKB Directorate with the date of 22.04.2010 that the projects belonging to excavation house would be evaluated in the Board after reconstruction Plan for Protect towards Ani Cultural Landscape would be prepared and entered into force.

Landscaping Project Preparation works being the final phase within scope of "Kars Ani City 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan and 1/1000 scaled Implementary Development Plan" work tendered by Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums are continuing. 69.9 ha of project area has been defined and this area shall remain outside city walls together with whole of Archeological Site within scope of Reconstruction Plan for Protect but it does not cover "Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area" defined within borders of Ist Degree Archeological Protected Area.

3.6. Socio-Economic Situation of Surrounding Area

Economy of Kars is based on agriculture substantially and 77% of population has been employed in agricultural activities area. New business development in other sectors is very difficult settled employers are mentioning from distance, high cost of fuel and transportation, insufficiency of qualified manpower and difficulty for access to financial resources as factors threating the financial condition. As a result of all these, unemployment ratio is pretty high. As a direct result of unemployment, Kars is faced with emigration problems at high levels today because young people are leaving the region for looking for a job. Migrations from rural area to city and out of country have increased in last 15 years and improvements in transportation and communication area and globalization have accelerated this more. Leaving of Kars by wealthy population has made

important negative effect on local economy and caused decrease in purchasing power of remaining population.

Ocaklı Village located at north of Ani Cultural Landscape and remaining within borders of management area is in relationship directly with Archeological Site and activities realized by local people are influencing Archeological Site. In this scope, literature search and poll application with 77 houses in Ocaklı Village have been realized for determination of socio-economic situation in Ocaklı Village having the potential of influencing Archeological Site directly.

Ocaklı Village has generally developed on a flat land and at both sides of Archeological Site entrance axis. Buildings are single-floor and some two-floor buildings are encountered. Blocks are pretty wide. Buildings reflecting the rural architecture constructed by using traditional construction techniques, bad additions, outhouses and modern buildings are together in settlement area. When bad additions are removed in some section of blocks within area although they are not a protected unique pattern, togetherness of building groups consisting of courtyard (life), kitchen (tandoori house), cellar, toilet and barn is seen.¹⁶

Ocaklı Village has characteristic similar to economic structure of Kars City; agricultural and stockbreeding activities take part at the forefront. It has been determined in poll study that main means of living of 52 houses (67,5%) of 77 houses in Ocaklı Village is farming and crop planting is made in all of them; 45 of 77 houses have agriculture land; 97,8% of these lands is operated by property owner and 2,2% of it is operated by property owner and sharecropper. Furthermore, there are barns in 82% of houses in parallel with stockbreeding made in village.

Cattle farming are made for milk and cheese production. Milk obtained is sold to a dairy farm being close to there. Cheese is produced for need. Live selling of chicken and goose is made and house need is met partly. Furthermore, pillow is made from goose feathers.

According to data obtained from Address-Bases Population Registration System (ADNKS) studies performed by Prime Ministry Turkish Statistical Institute; total population of Ocaklı Village as of 2013 is 635 being 311 men and 324 women. Although distribution of this population peerage group cannot be reached from ADNKS system, distribution of year 2010 population (653) based on data obtained from previous studies can be monitored in following table:

As seen from classification made, 34% (0-14 years old) of population is young population; 57% (15-64) of it is active population and 9% (65+) of it is old population.

Detailed results of household interview survey carried out within scope of joint program are given in Annex-2.

¹⁶ KAİP and ÇDP, 2012

Table 3.3: Distribution of Year 2010 Population of Ocaklı Village Per Age Groups

Age Groups	Population
0-4	74
5-9	78
10-14	70
15-19	44
20-24	47
25-29	53
30-34	54
35-39	54
40-44	24
45-49	23
50-54	25
55-59	19
60-64	31
65+	57
TOTAL	653

Effect of climate and diversity of plants and animals growing in the region has shown its effect on community cuisine. Kars region community cuisine presents very rich characteristic. Community cuisine products are the indicator of culture structure of community; it reflects the main characteristics of geography, where it is located. Besides diet based on vegetable, meat, cereal, milk and milk products, bread types, pie and desert types bear indigenous characteristic. Kesme soup, lentil soup, buttermilk soup and hingel gurut are the foods made in region.¹⁷

3.7 Tourism

While the number of foreign tourists visiting Turkey in 2003 is 13.7 million and tourism income obtained is 10.1 Billion Dollars, number of tourists in 2013 has reached to 33.8 million and tourism income has reached to 25.3 billion Dollars.¹⁸ But, region and cities visited mostly in Turkey are densifying in west section and fewer tourists are visiting East Anatolian cities.

Tourism Demand in City Kars

City Kars is divided into 7 (seven) districts and consists of more than 300 villages having a rich mixture of traditions and culturally various communities. Rich history of city is reflected with the existence of carious areas such as Ani Cultural Landscape and Kars city center. Besides these, region presents all-round destination with rich natural beauties, folkloric richness and winter tourism possibilities. It is estimated that nearly 37% of total tourism comprises of culture tourism¹⁹.

¹⁷ Güllüdağ, N., Yağcı, K., Dinç, M., Kara, A., "Field Study for Alliances United Nations Joint Program for Culture Tourism in East Anatolia", Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Literature Department of Turkish Language and Literature, 2011

¹⁸ <http://www.ktbyatirimisletmeler.gov.tr/TR,9851/turizm-istatistikleri.html>

¹⁹ Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Preliminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDGIF, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010, Estimate based on number of visitors coming to Ani.

According to informations obtained in interviews made with tourism stakeholders, Germany is one main markets in summer season due to people migrated from Kars. In winter, winter tourism and especially Sarıkamış skiing center becomes main tourism motivation, which domestic tourists and foreign tourists coming from Russia and Ukraine are using.²⁰

Kars is a destination, which is stopping place in Turkey, Caucasus and Silk Road routes, basic reasons of visits for purpose of visit to Kars have been determined as;

- ▶ Culture tourism
- ▶ Winter tourism
- ▶ Eco-tourism (bird observation activity)
- ▶ Business purposed tourism.

Cultural tourism in Kars draws around 20.000 tourists each year; demand is densified in May-October period. Dense season last three months and remaining period of year is low. Demand is coming from domestic market (70%) and important international markets (30%). Accommodation service is given in hotels in Kars.²¹

Kars is among 15 cities aiming as Branding in Culture Tourism determined with Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. After meeting held with participation of relevant stakeholders, “Brand City Action Plan” has been prepared. In this plan, project recommendations, which will contribute the branding of City Kars in culture tourism are included

Kars tourism market survey study made in 2011 within scope of United Nations Joint Program shows that international tourism consists of only 18% of total visits in Kars and this corresponds to 0,01% of international tourism in Turkey and consequently it indicates the result of that Kars is a local tourism destination now. On the other hand, important characteristic of tourism market is that main purpose of visiting Kars is culture tourism in summer season and winter tourism in winter season and foreign traveler profile consists of brave and discovery fancier young or mature people within search of alternative destinations.

Main results obtained from market survey study can be summarized as follows:

- ▶ Kars is a tourism destination coming in view by being developed newly and ready to be discovered.
- ▶ Making touristic travel too much in Turkey forms an opportunity for Kars to draw foreign tourists trough joined routes.
- ▶ Kars is a destination confronting as another stop in route on travel roads located in Turkey, Caucasia and Silk Road.
- ▶ Number of foreign visitors is still pretty low. In addition to this, there is irregular growth in terms of distribution per nationalities.

5 of 8 hotels being active in city and having star degrees from 1 to 5 are in Kars and 3 of them are in Sarıkamış. There are totally 446 rooms and 917 beds as of 2014 in 8 facility having tourism operation license.

Number of foreign visitors lodging in totally 8 facilities with tourism operation license in Kars in 2014 is 13568 and number of domestic visitors is 66,432.

²⁰ Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Prleiminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDGIF, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010

²¹ Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Prleiminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDGIF, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010

Table 3.4: Data of Tourists Lodging in Facilities with Tourism Operation License in Kars between 2009 and 2014

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2009	55.746	9.343	65.089
2010	51.066	13.523	64.589
2011	65.573	24.774	90.347
2012	70.333	12.587	82.920
2013	79.364	8.916	88.280
2014 (first 11 months)	66.432	13.568	80.000

Museum and Archeological Sites

Kars City is involved in Erzurum Sub Region within scope Eastern Anatolia Project Master Plan, which State Planning Organization has made. Other cities involved in Erzurum Sub Region are Ağrı, Ardahan, Bayburt, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Iğdır and Muş.²²

There is no any museum or archeological site in Ardahan, Iğdır and Muş cities located in Erzurum Sub Region; Ishakpaşa Palace located within borders of City Ağrı is under control of Kars Museum because there is no museum in this city. Other than this, there are Bayburt Museum, Erzincan Museum, Gümüşhane Ethnography Museum, Erzurum Archeology Museum Erzurum Atatürk House Museum, Erzurum Yakutiye Turk – Islam Monuments Museum, Bayburt Baksı Museum, Erzincan Museum and Kars Museum in the region. Other places having characteristic of Archeological Site in region are Erzurum Castle, Kars Castle and Ani Cultural Landscape.²³

In this scope, by comparing the number of visitors of Ani Cultural Landscape with other Archeological Sites and museums located in Erzurum Sub Region; attractiveness level of Ani Cultural Landscape in terms of touristically has been presented.²⁴

²² East Anatolia Project master Plan (DAP), State Organization, <http://www.dpt.gov.tr/bgyu/bkp/DAP.pdf>

²³ Ministry of Culture and Tourism, <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/belge/1-45478/eski2yeni.html>

²⁴ Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Central Directorate of Circulating Capital

Table 3.5: Number of Museum and Archeological Site Visitors for Period of 2006-2013

Archeological Sites and Museums	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ani Cultural Landscape	10.770	10.168	16.661	13.440	23.659	22.211	41.100	29.641
Erzurum Castle	44.652	49.541	40.460	36.424	40.824	57.185	49.181	36.627
İshakpaşa Palace	59.501	58.719	134.348	102.389	190.616	219.166	137.930	111.276
Kars Museum	4.575	165 ²⁵	6.144	5.791	10.065	12.610	10.885	11.761
Erzurum Archeology Museum	6.052	25.033	9.198	12.043	12.821	12.286	13.369	9.957
Erzurum Atatürk House Museum	25.859	35.042	32.783	2.887	40.942	36.705	35.353	30.640
Erzurum Yakutiye Turk – İslam Monuments Museum	40.295	51.685	36.456	4.816	Closed	Closed	54.042	59.585
Gümüşhane Ethnography Museum	-	-	-	-	4.874	3.907	3.405	3.860

As seen in table, there is substantial increase in number of visitors coming to Lars Museum and Ani Cultural Landscape when compared to past years.

In both domestic and foreign marketing of Turkish tourism, role of travel agencies especially in Istanbul is in the forefront. It has been determined in thesis study, which studies of 131 agencies declaring that they are making culture tourism in Istanbul for “Marketing of Ani Cultural Landscape” are evaluated that;

- Only 41 of 131 agencies are making touristic activity related to Ani Antique City and this number corresponds to 31,1% of agencies making culture tourism,
- Remaining 68,7% is not making any activity related to Ani Antique City,
- Two of each three agencies do not include Ani in his program as a destination,
- Customers of 63,4% of 41 agencies making touristic activities towards Ani Antique City consist of only group tours; customers of 17,1% of agencies consist of other organized tours, customers of only 19,5% of agencies consist of combination of group tours, other organized tours and individual tours, nearly whole of visits towards destination are realized by groups and individual demand is scarcely any;
- Number of arranged tours is at very low levels when compared to other cultural destinations;
- Foreign visitors coming to destination are coming from Far East, North America and West European countries,

²⁵ Since Kars Museum is closed for a certain period in 2007, number of visitor is low for year 2007 in proportion to other years.

- More than 75% of visitors are 45 years old and older.²⁶

As activities required to be made to enable Ani Cultural Landscape to be marketed in foreign countries as a touristic destination, it is specified by travel agencies that followings are necessary;

- With ratio of %36,6, “Positive image building efforts”,
- With ratio of %31,7, “Increasing visual and audio media advertisements”,
- With ratio of %19,5, development of internet and interactive selling systems,
- With ratio of %12,2, increasing the printed media advertisements.

Image is accepted by agencies as most important problems in relation with marketing of destination and most important works required to be made by State in order for the development of Ani as a touristic destination to be ensured are specified as;

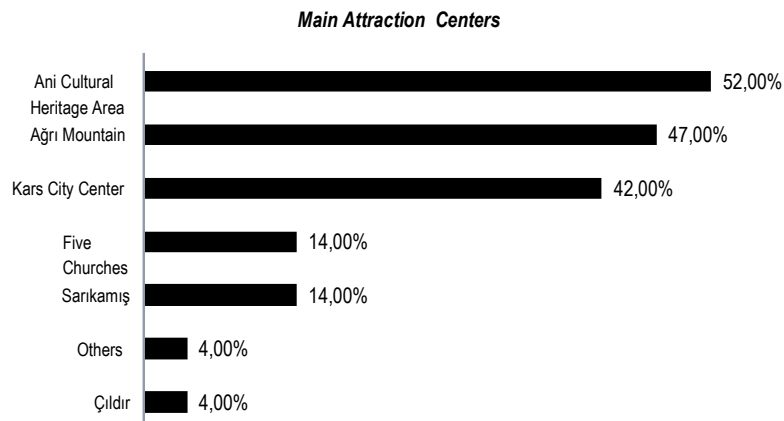
- With ratio of %41, 5, image building efforts,
- With ratio of %36,6, infrastructure and superstructure works,
- With ratio of %12,2, work for encouragement of tourism
- With ratio of %9,8, marketing works.

In case problems of region and destination related to image are solved, promotion and marketing will not be a problem; it is underlined that necessary infrastructure and superstructure preparations are required to be made for formation of demand structure that will meet this demand while image problem is solved and demand is created.

Within scope of United Nations Joint Program, response of question “Which main attraction centers of Kars do you present to your customers while you make selling?” asked during questionnaire study, which UN World Tourism Organization has realized in 2010 among national and international tour operators (TO) and travel Agencies (SA) is directly related to Ani Antique City.

When responses given to said question are examined, following matters have been determined;

- Most important tourism attraction center in Kars is Ani; this area is an attraction center sold to their customers by tour operators and travel agencies (%52).
- One of most important reasons of visitors to come to Kars is Ani.



²⁶ Aküzüm, A., “Place of Cultur Tourism in Turkish Tourism and Marketing of Ani Antique City by Group A Travel Agencies in Istanbul as a Field Study”, Unprinted Master Thesis, Istanbul University, Social Sciences Institute, Istanbul, 2003

Tourism Sector Studies within Scope of UN Joint Program of Alliances for Culture Tourism in East Anatolia

To increase the economic effect of tourism in Kars and to contribute to social integration through development of tourism; UN Joint Program (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNWTO) has aimed to present a covering and determining report related to current status of tourism sector in Kars tourism destination and a strategic approach, which will be approved with local stakeholders, and big majority of stakeholders in city has been included in this program.

To eliminate the lacks determined in Kars and to develop the tourism activity compliantly, a full strategic framework has been formed for development of tourism in Kars tourism destination and a series of project has been defined. In this line, action plan with the name of “Sustainable Tourism Development Master Plan” has been prepared. Common strategies have been determined within scope of Management Plan and recommendations compliant with each other have been brought.

Basically, two matters specified below present complementary direction of these two documents;

- **Tourism Development Master Plan** defines Ani Cultural Landscape as basic richness and assesses as a potential attraction factor for tourists.
- **Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan**, local development is looked after in tourism development for Ani Cultural Landscape sustainable management.

Other common points;

- Main importance is given to culture tourism. Results of UNWTO researches assess Ani at a special position. Therefore, a good area management plan is important as specified in Tourism Development Master Plan. Ani is shown as first reason for tourists to come to Kars.
- Kars and Ani have been specified in both documents as important intersection point on Silk Road and Caucasus region. Importance of Ani’s position in region is given with advantages and disadvantages.
- Lack of awareness on value of cultural properties and easy access to cultural properties are particularly mentioned in both documents.
- Protection and reinforcement of cultural properties are basic recommendation of Tourism Development master Plan. While the measures required to be taken at primary and secondary importance in this direction are determined in Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan; matters such as sustainable tourism, protection of concrete and nonconcrete cultural properties and product development are among the recommendations of both studies.
- Both plans are mentioning the importance of good tourism operation.
- Including the concept of “outdoor museum” in both studies proves that same vision is shared for future of Ani.

4. CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUES OF THE SITE

4.1 Cultural Significance of the Site

Cultural significance of the site has been defined through participatory workshops as:

A multi-cultural Silk Road settlement which was permanently settled from Early Iron Age until it went under the rule of Ottoman Empire in the 16th century, and where development of urbanism, art and architecture in Medieval Age is observed through abundant and varied artefacts.

4.2 Values of the Site

Values that support and contribute to the significance of the site have also been defined which are classified under four headings:

Historical and cultural values:

- **Archaeological value** as it holds known or possible multi-layered archaeological data of different civilizations
- **Building history** value as it holds data of a significant transition period and also in terms of building technology history
- **Break ground** value as it is one of the first places that Turks started to move into Anatolia, as the first Turkish mosque (Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque) was built here, as the first Seljuk inscription is placed on the walls of Lion Gate and as it is the largest settlement situated on Silk Road's entry to Anatolia.
- **Architecture history of value** as it enlightens important transitions in architecture, building technology, material use and decoration styles and accordingly **educational value** for the fields of history and architecture

Tangible values

- **Religious value** as it holds buildings and symbols of different religious cultures
- **Tangible cultural value** due to myths and legends
- Local, national and international **symbolic value**
- **Social value** including village life

Socio-economic and political values

- **Tourism value** as it is a major source for local, regional and national tourism even in terms of its potential for nature tourism
- **Economic value** due to excavation, research and restoration works as well as tourism and trade activities
- **Geo-political and strategic values** as it is situated in national border.

Natural and ecological values

- **Natural and ecological values** as it host a variety of flora and fauna
- **Landscape value** due to topographical dynamism, integrity, visual richness and diversity

5. ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SITE

5.1. Problems of the Site

The problems highlighted during workshops, meetings and interviews in planning process are:

Research and Scientific Data

- Absence of a database that gather all information about the site; inadequacy of researches and inaccessibility to previous reports and researches
- Lack of recording of certain archaeological data as they are not archived due to discontinuity in excavations teams
- Lack of suitable accommodation and working conditions for excavation teams which adversely affect excavation period and efficiency

Conservation

- Wideness of the site which obstructs control and intervention
- Conservation problems in certain structures and absence of a comprehensive conservation planning
- Improper restoration practices in certain structures
- Getting international reaction for improper practices as the site is followed by international public opinion closely
- Incompleteness of certain restoration projects due to non-synchronous working of restoration and excavation
- Experts' not having enough knowledge about restoration techniques
- Absence of / inaccessibility to restoration projects revised during implementation
- Leaving construction and excavation waste within the site
- Implementation of temporary interventions proposed by Advisory Body in its 2006 dated report conceptually without approved projects and still keeping temporary intervention that needs to be removed
- Projects owners' not being tasked with monitoring of their projects during implementation
- Endemic birds' nesting within cultural property within the site
- Being distant to major settlements (ex difficulty in material supply during restorations)
- Presence of certain Ani-originated artefacts in distant museums (ex. St. Petersburg)

Tourism and visitor management

- Not efficiently evaluated for tourism and not linked with surrounding tourism centers; perceived as far and hardly accessible
- Limited opportunity for individual access
- Provincial-wide deficiency of tourism service infrastructure
- Absence of landscaping project
- Absence of visitor management plan and a visitor center
- Deficiency of infrastructure which adversely affect tourism, excavation and research activities and daily life of village community
- Lack of promotion and information about conservation and research activities at the site
- Insufficiency of information boards and not presenting historical information on the existing boards

Socio-economic situation of the neighbor community

- Economic insufficiency of Ocakli Village and surrounding settlements
- Local community's being impaired by insufficiency of agricultural production, decrease in livestock industry and pasture areas
- Sprawl of husbandary activities into the site and leaving animal disposal at the site entrance
- Uninformed village community about cultural values and not embracing the site
- Insufficiency of equipment and personnel at community health clinic

5.2. Threats

The factors that may threaten cultural significance of the site in future are:

- Illegal excavations
- Site's being in the 2nd degree seismic belt
- Active nuclear power station in a close distance (METZMOR Nuclear Power Station at a distance of 80 km from Ani)
- Decrease in financial support and scientific interest to the site
- Negative effect of quarries within Armenian border on landscape
- Wideness of the site
- Negative climatic conditions
- Geopolitic condition of the site and its position on national border
- Not adequately functioning departments of archaeology and art history in Kafkas University

5.3. Strengths

Strengths and opportunities that may support management of the site are:

- Perception of the site integrally
- Site's international scientific fame and attraction for national and international funds and resources
- Increasing dialogue between countries through cultural diplomacy
- Variety in transportation alternatives (highway, railway, airway)
- Geographical relation with Kars, Ardahan, Iğdır and Ağrı
- Existence of a regional museum
- Continuity of excavation, scientific researches and restoration activities
- Richness in cultural landscape
- Natural and ecological values, flora and fauna richness
- Having a village life in close distance and continuity of traditional life
- Increase of interest to cultural property and conservation works at city center
- Having an approved tourism strategy for Kars and Eastern Anatolia
- Richness of local cuisine
- Increased awareness for conservation works and support for site's promotion through UNJP

5.4. Opportunities

- Bakü-Tiflis-Kars International Railway Project
- Planning to extend High Speed Train Route to Kars by 2023
- Existence of a renovated airport
- A good quality mainroad between Kars and Ani
- Being situated on internationally renowned historical Silk Road
- Kars' being one of those 15 Brand Cities of Turkey
- Existence of Kafkas University
- Being attractive to national and interational fund and resources

6. VISION

The vision that has been defined for Ani Cultural Landscape through participatory workshops is:

“An Open Air Museum Ani that is conserved on Silk Road with the support of a research center, that is introduced into world public opinion via new communication technologies and that contributes to regional development through participatory processes.”

Objectives based on this vision have also been defined for 5, 10 and 20 years period.

Objectives for 5 Year

- Implementation of Conservation Plan and Management Plan, actualization of projects defined in Management Plan
- Completion of visitor center
- Completion of Excavation House Complex

Objectives for 10 Year

- Completion of restorations as defined in the second term 5-year restoration program
- Revision of walking paths accordingly to excavation and restoration works
- Inclusion of local and international partners into excavation works
- Enlarging the visited area including other monuments in close distance
- Integration of the site with Ocakli Village, embracement by local community and better understanding of its values and significance at local and national level
- Contribution from tourism activities to increase in social welfare

Objectives for 20 Year

- Acceptance of conservation, restoration and repair works as model at international level
- Better understanding, presentation and recognition of city history as a whole
- Breaking into Asia and Far East tourism markets
- Developing the site as an open air museum with new presentation technologies which do not damage site's cultural significance and landscape
- Coming to forefront in Silk Road
- Active participation of local community in conservation and management of the site

7. GOALS

Five main goals are defined for sustainable management of the site:

Goal 1: Research, registration and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the site

Goal 2: Reintroducing cultural heritage into society by conveying the site's values and significance and thus ensuring local public's embracing the site

Goal 3: Assessing the site's potential for providing socio-economic development of the region through participatory processes without endangering the site's values

Goal 4: Improving transportation and tourism infrastructure at the site and promotion of the site at national and international level

Goal 5: Increasing coordination and managing capacity at the site

8. POLICIES AND ACTIONS

8.1 Scientific Research

B1: Building updated and digitalized database for the site

B1.1: Reporting digital archive updates at half-year base

B1.2: Preparation of building identity cards for monuments at the site as defined by Advisory Board in its 2006 dated report

B1.3: Uploading building identity cards into digital archive

B1.4: Uploading measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects into digital archive

B1.5: Uploading excavation reports and publications into digital archive

B2: Developing Kars Museum Library as a resource for conservation works at Ani

B2.1: Compilation of written and visual literature about Ani

B2.2: Transferring documents about Ani that were gathered via UNJP into Kars Museum Library

B3: Increasing technical and scientific researches about the site

B3.1: Organizing scientific meetings about Ani with international participation

B3.2: Initiating research projects on Ani and its settlement characteristics

B3.3: Research on shelters to be used in Ani considering climatic and landscape characteristics of the site and determination of an appropriate typology

B3.4: Research on relationship among natural and cultural structures within and surrounding the site

B3.5: Indepth research on biological diversity within the site

B3.6: Assessing intangible cultural values of Ani within presentation projects

B4: Building a knowledge management system for updating information about the site to be used in research and presentation projects

B4.1: Defining the framework for information flow between site manager and General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums

B4.2: Defining the mechanism and authorities for management of digital archive and Kars Museum Library (updating, use and monitoring)

8.2 Archaeological and Excavation Works

A1: Defining excavation program

A1.1: Defining short-medium-long term excavation program appropriately to 5, 10 and 20 year objectives of the management plan, policies defined in B1 and 5-year restoration program defined in R1.3

A1.2: Submission a report on the work done during each excavation season by the excavation director to the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums

A2: Ensuring synchronization among archaeological excavation and restoration works in order for providing data and guidance from archaeological research to restoration

A2.1: Fulfilling excavation works defined in excavation program which is prepared appropriately to 5-year restoration program (see R1.3)

A2.2: Fulfilling floor covering and drainage researches in north and south sections of Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque

A2.3: Fulfilling floor covering researches for entrance, bema and niches of Tigran Honents Church

A2.4: Fulfilling excavation works in Georgian Church

A3: Improving accommodation and working condition of excavation team

A3.1: Implementation of excavation house complex as proposed by conservation plan

A3.2: Until A3.1 is realized, placing prefabricated buildings as additional accommodation behind Old Police Station House which is assigned for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the use of excavation team

Scientific Excavation Principals for Ani

1. Fulfilling excavation works by phasing and under the head of excavation director,
2. As stated in the decision of regional conservation council dated 27.02.2012 and numbered 145, fulfilling surface survey and seismic investigations in order to guide archaeological works and ensure perception of the site integrally,
3. Initiating excavation works firstly at immediate vicinity of monuments,

8.3 Repair, Consolidation and Restoration

R1: Ensuring site's integrity and authenticity in restoration processes

R1.1: Defining common restoration principles that will guide all implementations

R1.2: Defining key indicators based on the scientific principals for monitoring states of conservation of all structures

R1.3: Preparation of a 5-year restoration program based on conservation plan and restoration principals defined in management plan by considering priorities for restoration of monuments

R2: Obtaining conservation projects for structures prioritized in 5-year restoration program

R2.1: Immediately removing temporary consolidation treatments applied to Georgian Church in 2008 without causing any damage to the monument and applying more well-founded implementations

R2.2: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Georgian Church

R2.3: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Small Bath

R2.4: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Gagik Church

- R2.5: Inventorying structural remains of Caravansary and moving them outside the monument
- R2.6: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Caravansary
- R2.7: Finalizing international initiatives for restoration of Silk Road Bridge
- R2.8: Searching for additional financial support from national and international resources for restorations defined in 5-year restoration program
- R2.9: Defining of a second cycle 5-year restoration program
- R3: Restoration of monuments appropriately to restoration principals
 - R3.1: Dissemination of restoration principals to teams working on the site and auditing restorations' conformity to these principals
 - R3.2: Completion of restoration works for Cathedral
 - R3.3: Completion of restoration works for Prikitch Church
 - R3.4: Completion of restoration works for Seljukian Palace
 - R3.5: Completion of restoration works for city walls
 - R3.6: Realization of legislation arrangements to ensure project owners' monitoring of restoration imlementations' conformity to projects
 - R3.7: Documentation of restoration projects as completed and uploading them to digital archive
- R4: Increasing capacities of technical expert of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on restoration projects and implementations
 - R4.1: Organizing in-service training programs by the Ministry on restoration projects and implementations
 - R4.2: Providing experts working in Ani with participation in training programs

Restoration Principals for Ani

1. Preparation and implementation of restoration projects relying on archaeological data,
2. Examination of restoration projects' effects on natural environment all through implementation process,
3. Avoding from completion of structures as long as exact scientific historical information is not obtained, rather adoption of approaches for consolidation and structural reinforcement,
4. Prioritizing restoration of structures for which archaeological excavation is completed,
5. Designing protective covers for structures appropriately to site's landscape characteristics and climatic conditions
6. Executing, archiving and monitoring of documentation works on current states of conservation of structures ensuring that details and historical traces are kept
7. Fulfilling indepth analysis for problem defining priorly to any intervention,
8. Following assessment of all information and findings together, firstly defining of "intervention principals"; secondly project designing for "intervention decisions", "intervention stages and techniques" and "restoration stages"; applying for Advisory Body and Regional Conservation Council for their remarks and approval for measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects,
9. Fulfilling restoration works appropriately to scientific conservation-restoration principals; adoption of a process based on planning, continuous research and monitoring,
10. Execution of all intervention based upon detailed restoration projects,
11. Preparation of restitution projects for all structures,
12. Fulfilling restoration works under the leadership of excavation director for overcoming information deficiencies stemming from unfinished excavation works,
13. Conserving structural annexes carrying historical and socio-cultural values,
14. Execution of structural reinforcement where necessary on condition that it is based on a project,

15. Preferring additions and interventions that are removable, portable, light and flexible in terms of material, detail and content
16. Avoiding from architectural solution for protective covers that are monumental on their own,
17. Not giving functions for structures that bring additional load and infrastructure; utilizing them for exhibition purposes and short-term activities,
18. Application of conservation interventions upon a short-medium-long term program; monitoring implementations and assessing their outcomes; revising or adjusting the projects upon needs,
19. Documenting implementation process as before, during and after,
20. Notifying projects owners, technical control team, excavation director and Advisory Body at every stage of implementation and taking their assent

Issues to be taken into consideration during restoration and excavation for conserving natural environment

1. Assessing the site in terms of breeding wild animals during restoration and conservation works held in spawning periods of birds (15th April – 30th July) and placing artificial nests for breeding birds where necessary
2. In order for conserving three bat species within Seljukian Palace (nearly more than 300 in population), fulfilling restoration and conservation works within Palace for periods except May-September, and contacting to Bosphorus University Environmental Sciences Department,
3. Considering underground nests of gnawing mammals (particularly Anatolian ground squirrel) during excavation works; controlling excavation areas for this purpose carefully, especially during the works held between May and July which is their breeding period,;
4. Putting Arpa Çay River under protection for conserving biological diversity at Ani and monitoring this site regularly.

8.4 Landscaping, Visitor Management and Presentation

Ç1: Taking necessary precautions against implementations endangering the site

Ç1.1: Preventing animals from moving into the site

Ç1.2: Discharging earthwork soil outside of management plan boundaries that are not visible from roads arriving to the site and the way that it does not damage the site's topography and it's cultural, natural and landscape values

Ç1.3: Controlling discharging of construction waste out of the site regularly

Ç1.4: Placing specially designed sufficient number of waste baskets on the pathsides within the site

Ç2: Improving technical infrastructure for visitor management

Ç2.1: Preparation and approval of a Landscaping Project

Ç2.2: Repair of information and signing boards

Ç2.3: Rehabilitation of visitor paths

Ç2.4: Foundation of a lighting system for the site

Ç2.5: Expropriation of private property within the area which is associated with visitor facilities by conservation plan

Ç2.6: Dedication of Provincial Special Administration's property at the site to Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Ç2.7: Completion of implementations associated with visitor facilities (visitor center, cafeteria, toilets, ticket desk, parking areas etc.)

Ç3: Improving presentation capacity of the site

Ç3.1: Preparation of an interpretation plan in conformity with landscaping project

Ç3.2: Doing a feasibility study about the use of new communication technologies for presentation of the site as a reference open air museum

Ç3.3: Presentation of ongoing excavation and restoration works to visitors and local public

Landscaping, Visitor Management and Presentation Principals for Ani

1. Providing appropriate ground and railing arrangements at visitor paths for visitor safety,
2. Applying for materials and techniques during construction and repair of visitor paths provided that they do not endanger natural and historical environment,
3. Considering disabled and elderly visitors within landscaping project and interpretation plan,
4. Within the scope of landscaping project, placing only baldachin, resting and visitor safety uses within archaeological site; arranging parking areas, toilets, sales shops and ticket desk outside or at the entrance of the site,
5. Implementing toilet and buffet at the first stage of landscaping project,
6. As current visitor paths are accepted as temporary paths, determination of permanent visitor paths following seismic and archaeological survey researches,
7. Applying for demountable and ungrounded implementation techniques and appropriate materials in landscaping project,
8. Assessing site entrance within the scope of landscaping project,
9. Forbidding any activity in natural areas except for visitor paths and viewing platforms.

8.5 Tourism and Promotion

T1: Developing promotion of Ani within the scope of tourism promotion and marketing strategy linked to Kars and the region

T1.1: Enriching the website prepared for promotion of Ani and regularly updating it according to new information obtained through excavation and restoration works

T1.2: Increasing diversity and the number of books, documentaries, publications and other promotional materials related to the site

T1.3: Participation in national and international tourism fairs regularly

T1.4: Fulfilling provincial-wide image building activity

T1.5: Preparation of World Heritage List Nomination File of Ani

T1.6: Preparation of advertisements to be broadcasted on printed and visual media

T2: Improving of promotion of the site with local participation

T2.1: Organizing training courses for developing and marketing of tourism products

T2.2: Establishing of sales units at the site for local product sales

T2.3: Including Kars in cities to be organized guiding courses

T2.4: Providing public transportation between Kars city center and Ani

T2.5: Organizing Ani-themed photography and documentary exhibitions and competitions

T2.6: Organizing permanent or provisional Ani-themed exhibitions within Kars Museum

T2.7: Distribution of Ani brochures at hotels and restaurants at city-wide

T2.8: Fulfilling communication, promotion and PR activities on national and international televisions, newspapers and magazines

T2.9: Organizing informative tours for opinion leaders, travel agencies and/or journalists

T3: Promotion of Ani as associated with Silk Road

- T3.1: Inclusion or representation of Kars within national and international research projects about Silk Road
- T3.2: Inclusion of Kars in national studies about Silk Road
- T3.3: Preparation of promotional publications about Silk Road with inclusion of Kars

8.6 Socio-Economic Deveopment of the Site, Local Participation and Awareness Raising

- S1: Providing contribution from research, conservation and tourism activities to socio-economic development of the village
 - S1.1: Fulfilling socio-economic research on Ocakli Village in order to discover current condition, requirements and labour force potential at the site
 - S1.2: Determination of employment opportunities of excavation, restoration, research and cultural tourism activities, and providing village people with vocational training on these sectors where necessary
- S2: Improving social fabric through rehabilitation of infrastructure, roads and dwellings at village and enabling local development
 - S2.1: Establishing of sewage system
 - S2.2: Supplying the personel and equipment need of community heath center at a level that it can serve to village and tourism
 - S2.3: Preparation a report on how certain level of international resources and interest to the site can be diverted to development of village and improvement of infrastructure of the village
 - S2.4: Examination of dwellings at village in terms of earthquake-resistency and structural standards and their rehabilitation and consolidation where necessary
 - S2.5: Taking incentive measures for guesthousing and for production, exhibition and sale of local products
- S3: Increasing awareness at local about significance and values of the site
 - S3.1: Education of primary shool children of Ocakli Village and surrounding villages about Ani history, cultural heritage and conservation
 - S3.2: Initiation activities for awareness raising of village people about Ani history, site's values and benefits that it may bring to village

8.7 Management

- Y1: Establishing site management system in order for an effective management at the site
 - Y1.1: Foundation of technical infrastructure of site management office
 - Y1.2: Appointing responsible person in every responsible and related institution for monitoring implementation of site management plan
- Y2: Taking necessary precautions against natural and human-driven risks
 - Y2.1: Preparation of a risk analysis and mitigation plan for the site
- Y3: Increasing security measures at the site
 - Y3.1: Employing security staff for full-day security of the site and providing them with technical equipment
 - Y3.2: Putting tourism gendarmerie into practice
- Y4: Approval and presentation of management plan
 - Y4.1: Approval and disseminaton of management plan to all stakeholders

Y4.2: Organizing a “Management Plan Implementation Commencement Meeting” under the chairmanship of Governor

Y4.3: Presentation of management plan on local media

Y4.4: Preparation of management plan brochure

Y5: Monitoring of management plan implementation

Y5.1: Establishing “Monitoring and Assessment System” for ensuring inclusion of projects defined in management plan into strategical plans, performance programs and annual budgets of responsible institutions

Y5.2: Submission of all audit reports and formal letters to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for notification and action

Y5.3: Preparation an assessment report by site manager at yearly base, submission of the report to Advisory Board and and Coordination and Audit Board and making necessary revisions on management plan by taking into consideration of remarks and evaluation of these boards

Y5.4: Preparation an “5-Year Assessment Report” on management plan implementation by site manager at the end of 5 year, submission of the report to Advisory Board and Coordination and Audit Board, preparation of second term 5-year management plan by taking into consideration of remarks and evaluation of these boards

9. ACTION PLAN

Action plan is the document that clarifies distribution of tasks among stakeholders in order for actualization management policies defined in the management plan. It is detailed in this plan that how the actions shall be financed, in which period they shall be executed and which partner(s) shall be responsible for each action.

Assessment of actions according to order of importance:

Urgent actions shall be implemented as soon as possible in order for preventing the site's cultural significance from any adverse effect.

Required actions are necessary for safeguarding cultural significance of the site, which may be endangered in the event that these actions are not actualized.

Desired actions will support cultural significance of the site.

In order to make the follow of the action plan easier:

Responsible institution is the primary institution for actualization and monitoring of the action legally or due to its authority/interest.

Related institution will provide the responsible institution with information, consultancy or evaluation during actualization of the action.

Term is the period between initiation and completion of the action in order for its actualization realistically and reasonably.

Financial resource is the resource or institution that will provide financial support.

Folowing terms refer to;

Site Manager; Necmettin Alp who has been appointed as Site Manager for Archaeological Site of Ani

Site Management; Members of "Advisory Board" and "Coordination and Audit Board"

Scientific Advisory Board; Academic specialist members within Advisory Board

Museum Directorate; Museum staff including Museum Director

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
B1. Building updated and digitalized database for the site	B1.1 Reporting digital archive updates at half-year base	Required	-Regional Conservation Council Directorate	-KÜVAM	Every six months	-KÜVAM -Kars Regional Conservation Council - Müdürlüğü
	B1.2. Preparation of building identity cards for monuments at the site as defined by Advisory Board in its 2006 dated report	Required	-KÜVAM	-Kars Regional Conservation Council -Site Management -Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2015 - 2016	-KÜVAM -Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate
	B1.3: Uploading building identity cards into digital archive	Required	-Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate	-	2015 - 2016	-KÜVAM -Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate
	B1.4: Uploading measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects into digital archive	Required	-Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate	-KÜVAM -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2015 - 2016	-KÜVAM -Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate
	B1.5: Uploading excavation reports and publications into digital archive	Required	-Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate	-KÜVAM -Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2015 - 2019	-KÜVAM -Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate
B2: Developing Kars Museum	B.2.1: Compilation of written and visual literature about Ani	Required	-Site	-KÜVAM -Kars Regional Conservation	2015 - 2019	-KÜVAM

Library as a resource for conservation works at Ani			Management	Council Directorate -Universities -NGO's and individuals -Excavation Team		-Sponsors
	B2.2. Transferring documents about Ani that were gathered via UNJP into Kars Museum Library	Required	-Site Management	-KÜVAM -YİGM -AEGM -Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-KÜVAM
B3: Increasing technical and scientific researches about the site	B3.1: Organizing scientific meetings about Ani with international participation	Desired	-KÜVAM -Site Management -NGO's -Universities	-Kars Governorship -Scientific Advisory Board -ICOMOS Turkey -TNCU	2015-2019	-KÜVAM -SERKA -Sponsors - NGO's -Universities
	B3.2: Initiating research projects on Ani and its settlement characteristics	Desired	-Universities -NGO's and individuals	-Site Management -Excavation Team	2015-2019	-Research Funds
	B3.3: Research on shelters to be used in Ani considering climatic and landscape characteristics of the site and determination of an appropriate typology	Required	-KÜVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board	2015-2016	-KÜVAM
	B3.4: Research on relationship among natural and cultural structures within and surrounding the site	Desired	-KuzeyDoğa Foundation -Kafkas University	-MoEU -Provincial Dir. Envir. and Urban.	2015-2019	-NGO's -Universities
	B3.5: Indepth research on biological diversity within the site	Desired	-KuzeyDoğa Foundation -Kafkas University	-KuzeyDoğa Foundation	2015-2019	-NGO's -Universities
	B3.6: Assessing intangible cultural values of Ani within	Desired	-Kafkas University	-DÖSİMM		-AEGM

	presentation projects		-Provincial Dir. Culture and Tourism	-AEGM	2015-2019	-DÖSİMM
B4: Building a knowledge management system for updating information about the site to be used in research and presentation projects	B4.1: Defining the framework for information flow between site manager and General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums	Required	-KÜVAM -Site Management	-Excavation Team -Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate	2015-2016	--
	B4.2: Defining the mechanism and authorities for management of digital archive and Kars Museum Library (updating, use and monitoring)	Required	-KÜVAM -Museum Directorate -Site Management	-Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate	2015-2016	--

ARCAEOLOGICAL AND EXCAVATION WORKS

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
A1: Defining excavation program	A1.1: Defining short-medium-long term excavation program appropriately to 5, 10 and 20 year objectives of the management plan, policies defined in B1 and 5-year restoration program defined in R1.3	Required	-Excavation Team	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015	-Excavation Team
	A1.2: Submission a report on the work done during each excavation season by the excavation director to the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums	Required	-Excavation Team	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2019	-Excavation Team
A2. Ensuring synchronization among archaeological excavation and restoration works in order for providing data and guidance from archaeological research to restoration	A2.1: Fulfilling excavation works defined in excavation program which is prepared appropriately to 5-year restoration program (see R1.3)	Required	-Excavation Team	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2019	-Excavation Team
	A2.2: Fulfilling floor covering and drainage researches in north and south sections of Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	Required	-Excavation Team	-KÜVAM, -Kars Museum Directorate	2017-2019	-Excavation Team
	A2.3: Fulfilling floor covering researches for entrance, bema and niches of Tigran Honents Church	Required	-Excavation Team	-KÜVAM, -Kars Museum Directorate	2017-2019	-Excavation Team
	A2.4: Fulfilling excavation works in Georgian Church	Urgent	-Excavation Team	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2017	-KÜVAM
	A3.1: Implementation of	Urgent	-KÜVAM	-Provincial	2016-2017	-KÜVAM

A3: Improving accommodation and working condition of excavation team	excavation house complex as proposed by conservation plan		-Excavation Team	Special Administration		-Provincial Special Administration
	A3.3: Until A3.1 is realized, placing prefabricated buildings as additional accommodation behind Old Police Station House which is assigned for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the use of excavation team	Urgent	-Excavation Team -KÜVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Regional Conservation Council	2015-2016	-Excavation Team

REPAIR, CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
R1: Ensuring site's integrity and authenticity in restoration processes	R1.1: Defining common restoration principles that will guide all implementations	Required	-KÜVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team	2015	-
	R1.2: Defining key indicators based on the scientific principals for monitoring states of conservation of all structures	Required	-KÜVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team -Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-
	R1.3: Preparation of a 5-year restoration program based on conservation plan and restoration principals defined in management plan by considering priorities for restoration of monuments	Required	-KÜVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team	2015-2016	-
R2: Obtaining conservation projects for structures prioritized in 5-year restoration program	R2.1: Immediately removing temporary consolidation treatments applied to Georgian Church in 2008 without causing any damage to the monument and applying more well-founded implementations	Urgent	-KÜVAM	-Kars Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team	2017-2018	-KÜVAM
	R2.2: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Georgian Church	Urgent	-KÜVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Regional	2015-2017	-KÜVAM

				Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board		
	R2.3: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Small Bath	Required	-KÜVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board	2016-2018	-KÜVAM
	R2.4: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Gagik Church	Required	-KÜVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board	2016-2018	-KÜVAM
	R2.5: Inventorying structural remains of Caravansary and moving them outside the monument	Required	-KÜVAM -Excavation Team	-Scientific Advisory Board -Kars Regional Conservation Council	2016-2017	-KÜVAM
	R2.6: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Caravansary	Required	-KÜVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board	2016-2018	-KÜVAM

				-Excavation Team		
	R2.7: Finalizing international initiatives for restoration of Silk Road Bridge	Required	-TEPAV -Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-General Directorate of Roadways	2015-2019	-
	R2.8: Searching for additional financial support from national and international resources for restorations defined in 5-year restoration program	Desired	-KÜVAM -Site Management -Excavation Team	-Kars Governorship -SERKA	2015-2016	-KÜVAM -Sponsors -International funds -Prime Ministry Promotion Fund
	R2.9: Defining of a second cycle 5-year restoration program	Required	-KÜVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team -Site Management	2019	-
R3: Restoration of monuments appropriately to restoration principals	R3.1: Dissemination of restoration principals to teams working on the site and auditing restorations' conformity to these principals	Required	-KÜVAM -Site Management	-Kars Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2015-2019	-
	R3.2: Completion of restoration works for Cathedral	Urgent	-KÜVAM -World Monuments Fund	-Excavation Team -Scientific Advisory Board -Kars Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2017-2018	-WMF -KÜVAM

	R3.3: Completion of restoration works for Prikitch Church	Urgent	-KÜVAM -World Monuments Fund	-Excavation Team -Kars Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir. -Scientific Advisory Board	2016	-USA Ankara Embassy Fund -KÜVAM
	R3.4: Completion of restoration works for Seljukian Palace	Required	-KÜVAM	-Excavation Team -Kars Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2017-2018	-KÜVAM
	R3.5: Completion of restoration works for city walls	Required	-KÜVAM	-Excavation Team -Kars Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2018-2019	-KÜVAM
	R3.6: Realization of legislation arrangements to ensure project owners' monitoring of restoration imlementations' conformity to projects	Required	-KÜVAM	-Chamber of Architects	2015-2016	-KÜVAM
	R3.7: Documentation of restoration projects as completed and uploading them to digital archive	Required	-Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate -Site	-KÜVAM -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2015-2019	-Self Budget

			Management			
R4: Increasing capacities of technical expert of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on restoration projects and implementations	R4.1: Organizing in-service training programs by the Ministry on restoration projects and implementations	Desired	-AEGM	-KÜVAM -Universities -ICOMOS Turkey	2015-2018	-AEGM -KÜVAM
	R4.2: Providing experts working in Ani with participation in training programs	Desired	-KÜVAM -Site Management	-Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir. -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2018	-KÜVAM

LANDSCAPING, VISITOR MANAGEMENT AND PRESENTATION

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
Ç1: Taking necessary precautions against implementations endangering the site	Ç1.1: Preventing animals from moving into the site	Required	-Ocaklı Village Administration -Kars Museum Directorate -Provincial Dir. Food, Agr. and Husb.	-Gendermerie Station	2015-2019	-Provincial Special Administration
	Ç1.2: Discharging earthwork soil outside of management plan boundaries that are not visible from roads arriving to the site and the way that it does not damage the site's topography and it's cultural, natural and landscape values	Required	-Excavation Team	-Kars Museum Directorate -Provincial Special Administration	2015-2019	-Excavation Team
	Ç1.3: Controlling discharging of construction waste out of the site regularly	Required	-Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	-Provincial Special Administration	2015-2019	-Project owners
	Ç1.4: Placing specially designed sufficient number of waste baskets on the pathsides within the site	Required	-KÜVAM	-Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-KÜVAM
	Ç2.1: Preparation and approval of a Landscaping Project	Urgent	-KÜVAM	-Excavation Team -Kars	2015	-KÜVAM

Ç2: Improving technical infrastructure for visitor management				Regional Conservation Council		
	Ç2.2: Repair of information and signing boards	Urgent	-Provincial Dir. Cult. And Tour. -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	-KÜVAM	2015-2016	-SERKA -DÖSİMM
	Ç2.3: Rehabilitation of visitor paths	Urgent	- Provincial Dir. Cult. And Tour. -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	-KÜVAM	2015-2016	-SERKA -DÖSİMM
	Ç2.4: Foundation of a lighting system for the site	Urgent	-Kars Museum Directorate	-KÜVAM	2015-2016	-SERKA -DÖSİMM
	Ç2.5: Expropriation of private property within the area which is associated with visitor facilities by conservation plan	Urgent	-KÜVAM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-KÜVAM
	Ç2.6: Dedication of Provincial Special Administration's property at the site to Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Urgent	-KÜVAM -Provincial Special Directorate	-	2015	-Provincial Special Directorate
	Ç2.7: Completion of implementations associated with visitor facilities (visitor center, cafeteria, toilets, ticket desk,	Urgent	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Kars Museum	2015-2017	-SERKA -DÖSİMM

	parking areas etc.)			Directorate		
Ç3: Improving presentation capacity of the site	Ç3.1: Preparation of an interpretation plan in conformity with landscaping project	Required	-KÜVAM -Excavation Team -Site Management	- Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Scientific Advisory Board	2015-2016	-
	Ç3.2: Carrying out a feasibility study about the use of new communication technologies for presentation of the site as a reference open air museum	Desired	-KÜVAM -Site Management	-Kars Governorship -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2016-2018	-SERKA -Sponsors -International funds
	Ç4.3: Presentation of ongoing excavation and restoration works to visitors and local public	Desired	-Site Management -Excavation Team -Kars Museum Directorate	- Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2019	-Excavation Team

TOURISM AND PROMOTION

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
T1: Developing promotion of Ani within the scope of tourism promotion and marketing strategy linked to Kars and the region	T1.1: Enriching the website prepared for promotion of Ani and regularly updating it according to new information obtained through excavation and restoration works	Desired	-KÜVAM -Site Management	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TGM -Excavation Team	2015-2019	-KÜVAM
	T1.2: Increasing diversity and the number of books, documentaries, publications and other promotional materials related to the site	Desired	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TGM	-TÜRSAB -Kars Belediye Başkanlığı -Kars Culture and Art Foundation -TUREB -Local and National Media	2015-2019	-Kars Governorship -SERKA -NGO's
	T1.3: Participation in national and international tourism fairs regularly	Desired	-TGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-Provincial Special Administration -KARSOD	2015-2019	-TGM
	T1.4: Fulfilling provincial-wide image building activity	Desired	-TGM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TÜRSAB	2015-2016	-TGM
	T1.5: Preparation of World Heritage List Nomination File of Ani	Required	-KÜVAM -Site Management -Excavation Team	-Kars Regional Conservation Council Müd. -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015	-KÜVAM

				-Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.		
	T1.6: Preparation of advertisements to be broadcasted on printed and visual media	Required	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-TGM -Site Management	2015-2016	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.
T2: Improving of promotion of the site with local participation	T2.1: Organizing training courses for developing and marketing of tourism products	Required	-Kars Governorship -AEGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-Kars Municipality -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -Kafkas University -Kars Entrepreneur Women Foundation, -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu. -İŞKUR, -SERKA, -KOSGEB, -Rural Development Support Organization	2015-2019	-Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu. -İŞKUR
	T2.2: Establishing of sales units at the site for local product sales	Required	-Provincial Special Administration	-Kars Regional Conservation Council	2016-2017	-Provincial Special Administration
	T2.3: Including Kars in cities to be organized guiding courses	Required	-AEGM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TUREB	2015-2019	-AEGM
	T2.4: Providing public transportation between Kars city	Desired	-Kars Municipality	-Kars Governorship	2015-2019	-Kars Municipality

	center and Ani			-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.		
	T2.5: Organizing Ani-themed photography and documentary exhibitions and competitions	Desired	-Kars Governorship -TGM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Provincial Special Administration -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2019	-TGM -Kars Governorship -Sponsors
	T2.6: Organizing permanent or provisional Ani-themed exhibitions within Kars Museum	Desired	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	-Excavation Team	2015-2019	-KÜVAM -Sponsors
	T2.7: Distribution of Ani brochures at hotels and restaurants at city-wide	Desired	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-KARSOD	2015-2019	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.
	T2.8: Fulfilling communication, promotion and PR activities on national and international televisions, newspapers and magazines	Desired	-TGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -SERKA -Kars Municipality	-Kars Governorship -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -Kars Museum Directorate -Site Management	2015-2019	-TGM -Kars Governorship -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -SERKA, -Kars Municipality
	T2.9: Organizing informative tours for opinion leaders, travel agencies and/or journalists	Desired	-TGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -SERKA -Kars Municipality	-Kars Governorship -TÜRSAB -Kars Museum Directorate -Site Management	2015-2019	-TGM -Kars Governorship -TÜRSAB -SERKA -Kars Municipality
	T3.1: Inclusion or representation of Kars within national and	Desired	-TNCU -ICOMOS	-TGM -SERKA	2015-2019	-

T3: Promotion of Ani as associated with Silk Road	international research projects about Silk Road		-Kafkas University			
	T3.2: Inclusion of Kars in national studies about Silk Road	Desired	-Foreign Relations and EU Coordination	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2019	-
	T3.3: Preparation of promotional publications about Silk Road with inclusion of Kars	Desired	-TGM -Foreign Relations and EU Coordination	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2019	-TGM

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE, LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS RAISING

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
S1: Providing contribution from research, conservation and tourism activities to socio-economic development of the village	S1.1: Fulfilling socio-economic research on Ocaklı Village in order to discover current condition, requirements and labour force potential at the site	Required	-Site Management -TÜİK -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry	-Ocaklı Village Administration -SERKA -İŞKUR	2016-2017	-SERKA
	S1.2: Determination of employment opportunities of excavation, restoration, research and cultural tourism activities, and providing village people with vocational training on these sectors where necessary	Required	-Site Management -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -İŞKUR	-Excavation Team -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu. -Kars Museum Directorate -Ocaklı Village Administration	2016-2017	-Excavation Team -İŞKUR
S2: Improving social fabric through rehabilitation of infrastructure, roads and dwellings at village and enabling local development	S2.1: Establishing of sewage system	Urgent	-Provincial Special Administration	-Kars Municipality	2015-2016	-Provincial Special Administration
	S2.2: Supplying the personel and equipment need of community health center at a level that it can serve to village and tourism	Required	-Provincial Dir. Health	-Ocaklı Village Administration	2015-2016	-Provincial Dir. Health
	S2.3: Preparation a report on how certain level of international resources and interest to the site can be diverted to development of village and improvement of	Desired	-Foreign Relations and EU Coordination -Kars	-Provincial Special Administration - Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2016	-

	infrastructure of the village		Governorship			
	S2.4: Examination of dwellings at village in terms of earthquake-resistency and structural standards and their rehabilitation and consolidation where necessary	Required	-Provincial Special Administration	-Kars Regional Conservation Council -Ocaklı Village Administration	2016-2019	-Provincial Special Administration
	S2.5: Taking incentive measures for guesthousing and for production, exhibition and sale of local products	Required	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Municipality -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2016-2019	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry
S3: Increasing awareness at local about significance and values of the site	S3.1: Education of primary school children of Ocaklı Village and surrounding villages about Ani history, cultural heritage and conservation	Required	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu.	-Kars Museum Directorate -NGO's	2015-2019	-
	S3.2: Initiation activities for awareness raising of village people about Ani history, site's values and benefits that it may bring to village	Required	-Site Management -Excavation Team	--Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -NGO's -Ocaklı Village Administration	2015-2019	-

MANAGEMENT

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
Y1: Establishing site management system in order for an effective management at the site	Y1.1: Foundation of technical infrastructure of site management office	Urgent	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate -DÖSİMM	-Provincial Special Administration	2015	-KÜVAM -DÖSİMM
	Y1.2: Appointing responsible person in every responsible and related institution for monitoring implementation of site management plan	Required	-Site Management	-Related institution	2015	-
Y2: Taking necessary precautions against natural and human-driven risks	Y2.1: Preparation of a risk analysis and mitigation plan for the site	Required	-Site Management -AFAD	-KÜVAM -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2015-2016	-KÜVAM
Y3: Increasing security measures at the site	Y3.1: Employing security staff for full-day security of the site and providing them with technical equipment	Required	-DÖSİMM -Kars Governorship -Provincial Command of Gendermerie	-DÖSİMM -Ocaklı Köyü Muhtarlığı -Kars Museum Directorate	2015	-DÖSİMM -Kars Governorship -Provincial Command of Gendermerie
	Y3.2: Putting tourism gendarmerie into practice	Desired	-Provincial Command of Gendermerie	-KÜVAM	2015-2016	-Provincial Command of Gendermerie
Y4: Approval and presentation of management plan	Y4.1: Approval and dissemination of management plan to all stakeholders	Urgent	-KÜVAM -Site Management	-	2015	-KÜVAM
	Y4.2: Organizing a "Management	Required	-Kars		2015	-Kars

	Plan Implementation Commencement Meeting” under the chairmanship of Governor		Governorship -Site Management	-		Governorship
	Y4.3: Presentation of management plan on local media	Required	-Kars Governorship -Site Management	-	2015	-Kars Governorship
	Y4.4: Preparation of management plan brochure	Required	-KÜVAM -Site Management	-	2015	-KÜVAM
Y5: Monitoring of management plan implementation	Y5.1: Establishing “Monitoring and Assessment System” for ensuring inclusion of projects defined in management plan into strategical plans, performance programs and annual budgets of responsible institutions	Required	-Site Management -KÜVAM	-	2015	-KÜVAM
	Y5.2: Submission of all audit reports and formal letters to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for notification and action	Required	-Site Manager -KÜVAM	-	2015-2019	-KÜVAM
	Y5.3: Preparation an assessment report by site manager at yearly base, submission of the report to Advisory Board and and Coordination and Audit Board and making necessary revisions on management plan by taking into consideration of remarks and evaluation of these boards	Required	-Site Manager -KÜVAM	-	2015-2019	-KÜVAM
	Y5.4: Preparation an “5-Year Assessment Report” on management plan implementation by site manager at the end of 5 year, submission of the report to	Required	-Site Manager	-	2019	-KÜVAM

	Advisory Board and Coordination and Audit Board, preparation of second term 5-year management plan by taking into consideration of remarks and evaluation of these boards		-KÜVAM			
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10. MONITORING AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Site Management is the main responsible authority for monitoring of implementation of the plan and ensuring coordination among stakeholders in implementation. Implementation is to be commenced via projects following approval of the management plan by Coordination and Audit Board. Performance indicators and Project Assessment Table (see Table 10.1) will be used for measuring of performance and operability of the plan.

The flowchart below shows feedback mechanism in implementation and authority shares among partners as defined in legislation:

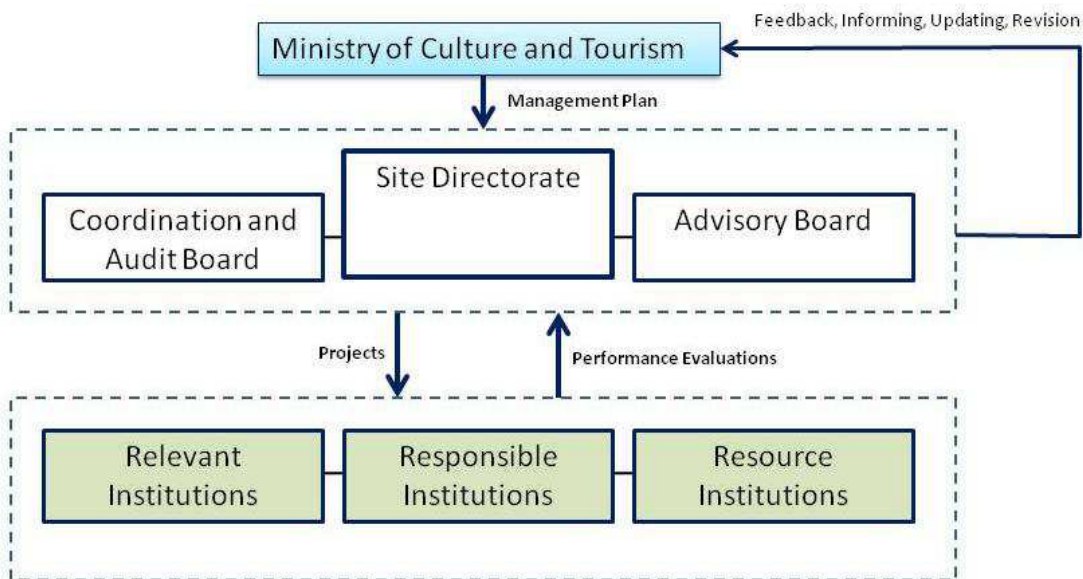


Figure 10.1 Flowchart for management plan monitoring and revision process

Performances of the projects are evaluated annually. Reports prepared in line with the indicators and Project Assessment Table to be filled for each project separately are examined by the Coordination and Audit Board, which then approves the work program and budget for the next year and revised management plan. The vision, aims and policies of the plan are to be evaluated in the last implementation year of 2019 through participatory processes and its findings are to be submitted to Advisory Board and the Coordination and Audit Board for evaluation.

Project Assessment Table to be taken as basis for evaluation of projects in monitoring is shown below:

Table 10.1: Project Assessment Table

No and Name of the Project :

Responsible Institution(s) :

Resource Institution(s) :

Term :

Commenced in due of time and ongoing

Explain the reason if not commenced in due of time

.....

Completed in due of time

Explain the reason if not completed in due of time

.....

If a revision is needed in the project for the next year:

Project is not necessary or applicable, shall be removed.

Content of the Project shall be revised.

Responsible institution shall be revised.

Resource institution shall be revised.

Term of the project shall be revised.

Other:

.....

.....

.....

... / ... / ...

Signature

Performance indicators are the most important tools for reviewing whether an action plan is realistic and operable or not. Performance indicators for Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan have also been defined for assessing its implementation and measuring its performance.

It would be possible to measure through these indicators shown in Table 10.2 how much of the actions are realized and to what extent the goals are achieved. By this table to be revised in each assessment year, rational and practicable action plan corresponding to national legal and institutional framework will be reached.

Years in the table refer to the assessment year of the plan and indicators designate the main objectives to be achieved by that year. Targeted situation in Ani and adjacent Ocakli Village by the end of plan period of 2015-2019 are shown in a separate column.

Tablo 10.2: Performance Indicators for Monitoring of Management Plan Implementation

	2016	2017	2018	2019	Main targets for plan period
Scientific Excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for current state database is established. • Knowledge management system is developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building identity cards are prepared. • Kars Museum Library is founded. • Current state database is put into operation. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 4 research projects are commenced. • Minimum 2 national, 2 international scientific meetings are organized.
Archaeological and Excavation Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-medium-long term excavation program is defined. • Prefabricated buildings are placed back of Old Police Station building as additional accommodation for excavation team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological excavation works are initiated in 3 buildings for guiding their restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation House Complex Project is implemented. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation House Complex is put into use. • 4 excavation reports are submitted to the Ministry.
Repair, Consolidation and Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators for monitoring states of conservation of structures are defined. • 5-year restoration program is prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects for restoration of 4 structures are initiated. • 2 structures are restored. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of restoration projects for 4 structures is initiated. • 2 structures are restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 structures are restored. • Implementation of restoration project for 4 structures is initiated. • Minimum 2 training courses are organized by the Ministry.
Landscaping, Visitor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping project is approved. • Expropriation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specially designed trashcans are placed at the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private property to be functioned for visitor activities is 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual visitor number for Ani is reached to 120.000.

<p>and Presentation</p>	<p>for private property to be functioned for visitor activities is commenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Special Administration' property is dedicated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. • Interpretation plan is prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board are repaired. • Visitor paths are rehabilitated. • Lighting system is founded. 	<p>expropriated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of visitor center, cafeteria, toilet, ticket desk is completed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual visitor number for Kars Museum is reached to 70.000. • Technical infrastructure for landscaping and presentation is completed.
<p>Tourism and Promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website is updated. • WHL Nomination File is prepared. • Public transportation between Kars and Ani is put into use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training courses for development and marketing of tourism product are organized. • Ani-themed photography competition and exhibition are organized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies for province-wide image building are realized. • The site is inscribed on WHL. • Sales units for local products are established at appropriate places at the site. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual visitor number for Ani webpage is reached to 100.000. • Minimum 4 national, 4 international fairs are attended. • Minimum 4 advertisements on visual media, 4 advertisements on printed media are broadcasted. • Minimum 4 photography competition, 4 photography exhibition are organized. • Minimum 5000 promotional brochures are distributed in hotels

					<p>and restaurants in Kars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 2 informative tours are organized for opinion leaders, travel agencies and journalists.
<p>Socio-Economic Development of the Site, Local Participation and Awareness Raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research is done for the use of international resources for socio-economic development of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage system is founded. • Equipment and personnel need of the health center is supplied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-cultural research of Ocakli Vilage is done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guesthousing is put into practice in Ocakli Village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% of the dwelling stock in the village is rehabilitated. • Job guaranteed vocational courses are organized for minimum 50 people living in Ocakli Village. • Minimum 10 people living in Ocakli Village are employed in culture and tourism activities. • Guesthousing is put into practice in minimum 2 houses in Ocakli Village.
<p>Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tehnical infrastructure of site management office is established. • Monitoring and Assessment System is founded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism gendarmerie is put into operation. • Full-day security of the site is provided. • Risk analysis and mitigation plan is prepared. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the Action Plan of the Management Plan is implemented. • Animals' move into the site is stopped.

					Ani is included into curriculum of primary schools in Kars.
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ANNEX-2: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT OF OCAKLI VILLAGE, KARS

Within the scope of the Ani Archeological Site Management Plan, in order to understand the socio-economic structure and to find out the expectations in Ocaklı Village, a questionnaire study comprising 77 households was executed. According to the analysis of this study carried out on the base of SPSS programme, the outcomes are as follows:

- When the population distribution of the village is examined according to the gender and education status, it is found out that Majority of the population have been graduated from elementary school and approx.% 8 of them is illiterate.

Table 1: The education status of Ocaklı Village Population

Status of graduation	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	4	29	33
Literate but not graduated from any school	4	13	17
Graduated from primary school	75	109	184
Graduated from elementary school	102	42	144
Graduated from elementary school	10	5	15
Graduated from high school	16	5	21
Graduated from university	1	0	1
Unknown	11	14	25
TOTAL	223	217	440

- According to the questionnaire, % 90 of the dwellings is traditional village houses and %10 of them is well kept detached houses. (Chart 1)

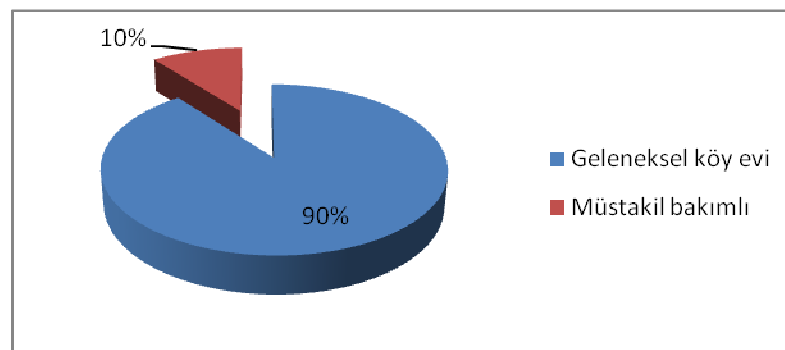


Chart 1: Type of the dwelling

- Concerning the question on the ownership, the responses are as follows: householder (72 persons, %91), tenant (2 persons, %3), the others (5 persons, %6).(Chart 2).

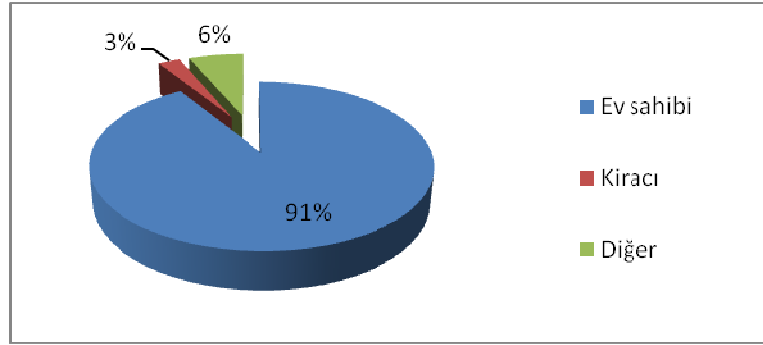


Chart 2: Ownership of the dwelling

- Rent prices are defined as 120-150 TL
- The responses related to the construction dates of the dwellings in the village are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Construction dates of the dwellings

Construction Dates	Dwelling	Percentage
1940 – 1949	1	1
1950 – 1959	28	36
1960 – 1969	18	24
1970 – 1979	7	9
1980 – 1989	5	7
1990 – 1999	7	9
2000 and later	11	14

- The responses related to the residence duration in the dwelling are shown in Table 3

Table 3: Residence durations of the Participants in their houses

Residence Duration	Number of the participants	Percentage
1 – 5 years	7	9
6 – 10 years	8	10
11 – 20 years	14	18
21 – 30 years	5	7
31 – 40 years	12	16
41 – 50 years	15	19
50 yıl and over	16	21

- Construction type of % 85 (61 persons) of dwellings is stone masonry, %5 (4 persons) is brick masonry, %10 (8 persons) is reinforced concrete. (Chart 4)

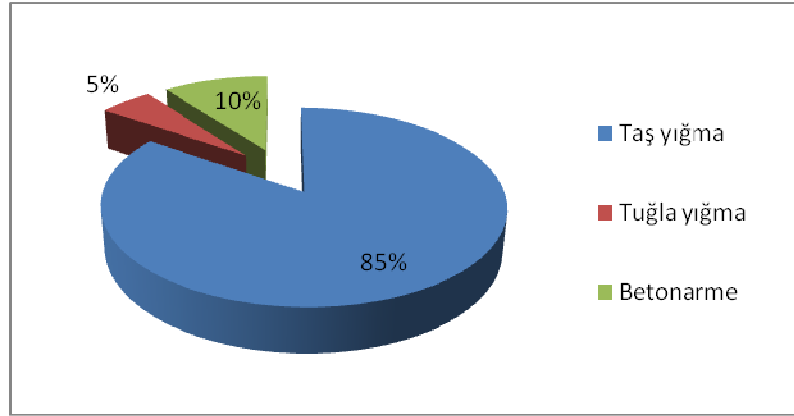


Chart 3: Construction type of dwelling

- Within all of the dwellings studied by the questionnaire, stove is used for heating purpose.
- According to the outcomes of the questionnaire, sizes of the households are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Size of household

Size of household	Number of household	Percentage
1-2 persons	8	10
3-4 persons	19	25
5-6 persons	27	35
7-8 persons	14	18
9-10 persons	5	7
11-12 persons	4	5

- According to the outcomes of the questionnaire, it was observed that 13 of 77 households are dealing with handicrafts such as knitting, lacework etc in general. In addition, it was mentioned that carpet weaving could not be carried out due to the lack of opportunities.
- 17 of 77 households work at the seasonal labors outside of the village generally in construction and industry sectors in Ankara, İstanbul and İzmir. (Table 5)

Table 5: Information about seasonal labors

Province	Sector	Number of working person	Percentage
Ankara	Construction	6	35
İstanbul	Construction	4	23
İzmir	Industry	3	18
Kars	Service Sector	3	18
Ani Archeological Site	Excavation and Restoration	1	6

- According to the questionnaire, it was defined that 45 of 77 households have got agricultural land. The size of the agricultural lands changes from 1-9 decares to 300 decares.(Table 6).

Table 6: Size of Agricultural Land

Size of Agricultural Land	Number of Household	Percentage
1 – 9 decares	7	16
10 – 29 decares	5	11
30 – 59 decares	14	32
60 – 99 decares	5	11
100 – 150 decares	10	22
200 – 250 decares	2	4
300 decares	2	4

- It was determined that %97 of the agricultural lands is managed by the land owner, % 2.2 is managed by both land owner and sharefarmer. Within the only one of 45 households, the land is managed by sharefarmers.
- According to the questionnaire, it was defined that grain production is executed within the all of the agricultural lands in the village.
- 66 of 77 households are dealing with the animal husbandry and information on the type of this activity is given in Table 7.

Table 7: Types of Animal Husbandry

Type of Husbandry	Number of Household	Percentage
Bovine+ Coop	55	83
Coop	2	3
Bovine	8	12
Bovine + Ovine + Coop	1	2

As a result of the assessment of the questionnaire, it was defined that one household is dealing with the livestock of owine and has ten small ruminants. The numbers of the large ruminants and fowls are given in Table 8 and 9.

Table 8: Number of fowls

Number of Fowls	Number of Household	Percentage
1 – 5	19	33

Table 9: Number of large ruminants

6 – 10	18	31
11 – 15	11	19
16 – 20	5	8
21 – 30	4	7
50	1	2

Number of large ruminants	Number of household	Percentage
1 – 5	20	31
6 – 10	30	47
11 – 15	5	8
16 – 20	5	8
21 – 30	4	6

- As a result of the assessment of the questionnaire, it was defined that 13 of 77 households don't have any property and other evaluations are given in Table 10.

Table 10: Properties owned by the households

Properties	Number of Household	Percentage
Dwelling	22	28
Dwelling and Cropland	33	43
Dwelling and plot	3	4
Cropland	2	3
Dwelling, Cropland and Plot	4	5
No properties	13	17

- It was defined that 2 of 77 households rented their dwellings.
- The evaluation of the annual incomes of households living in Ocaklı Village is given in Table 11.

Table 11: Annual Income of Households in Ocaklı Village

Annual Income (TL)	Number of Household	Percentage
5 thousand and below	41	53
6 – 10 thousand	24	31
11 – 15 thousand	5	7
16 – 20 thousand	3	4
21 – 25 thousand	1	1
No response	2	3
having income by financial aids	1	1

- In order to define the economic condition of the households in Ocaklı Village, a question related to the wares and basic household appliances was asked to the participants and the evaluation results are as follows:
 - 63 of 77 (%82) households have a shed.
 - The ratio of tractor ownership (%51) is more than that of automobile ownership (%18)
 - 49 of 77 (%64) dwellings have its kitchen inside of the house and 17 of them (%22) have it outside. The rest of them (11 dwellings and % 14) don't have any separate kitchen.
 - 52 of 77 dwellings have a toilet outside, 20 of them (%26) have it inside.
 - 49 dwellings (%64) have a bathroom inside of the house and 16 dwellings (%21) have it outside.
 - All of the dwellings have electrical connection and %74 of them (57 houses) are been connected to the piped water system.
 - All of the dwellings have a refrigerator.
 - %97 of the dwellings (75 houses) has a television.
 - %79 of the dwellings (61 houses) has a washing machine and %64 of them (49 houses) has a vacuum cleaner.
 - Electronic equipment ownership such as computer and dishwasher has a quite low ratio (%9 and 7 houses).
- %88 of 77 participants (68 persons) are native – born residents and %11 (9 persons) are immigrants. (Chart 4)

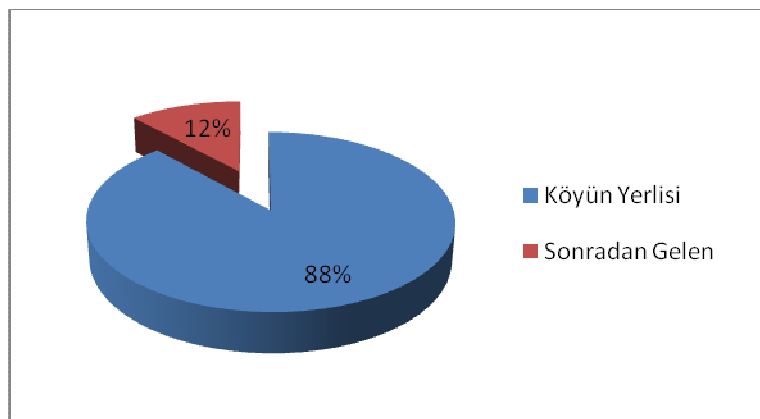


Chart 4: the condition of the residents of the village

- 2 of participants immigrated to the village from other districts of Kars (Digor and Akyaka), 1 person immigrated from a village of Ağrı, 6 persons immigrated from other villages of Kars.
- Marriage was mentioned by the participants as a reason for the immigration to the Ocaklı Village.
- %19 of participants (15 persons) wants to immigrate from the village, % 62 of them does not have this kind of mind and %19 (15 persons) said that they don't know. (Chart 5)

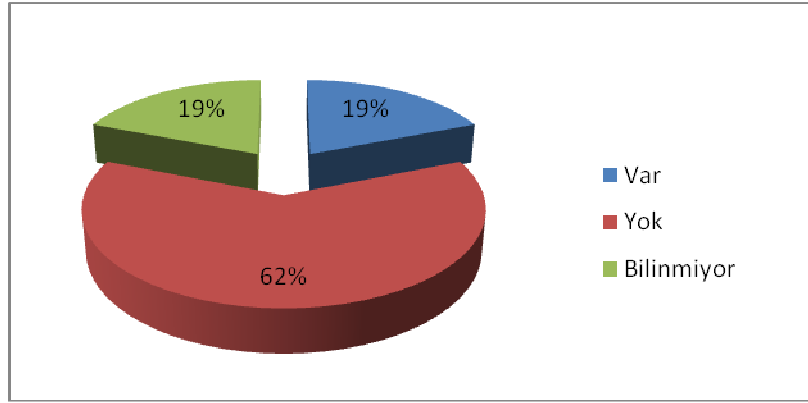


Chart 5: Immigration request from Ocaklı Village

- When 15 persons were asked why they want to immigrate from the village, the answers are given as follows: to have a better living condition by 2 persons (% 13), to have a better education by one person (%7), to have a better job by 11 persons (%73) and to have a better health service. (Chart 6).

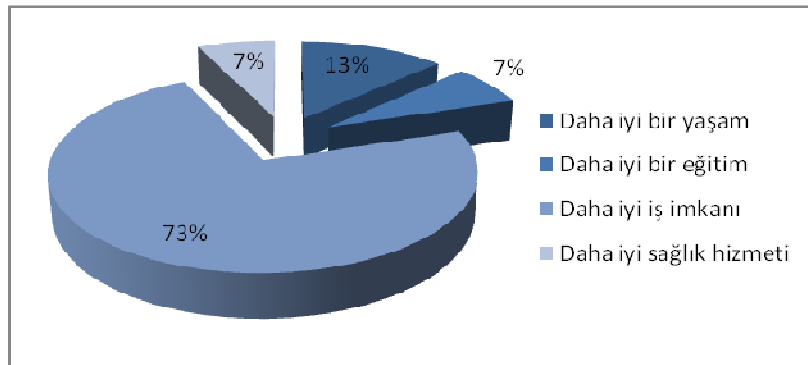


Chart 6: Reasons explained by the participants for immigrating from the village

- All of the participants mentioned that they reside in their dwellings all the year round.
- 49 persons of participants (%64) explained that they feel pleased with their houses, 28 of them (%36) said that they don't happy for that. (Chart 7)

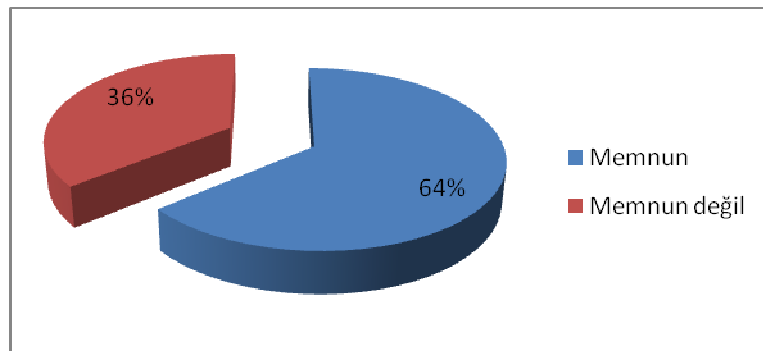


Chart 7: the rate of being pleased with the dwelling

- Being inconvenient for dwelling (2 persons, % 7), being deteriorated, older and requiring to repair (3 persons, % 11), roof problems (9 persons, %32), having no roof (7 persons, %25) and being small (one person, %4) are the reasons mentioned by the participants who are not pleased with their houses. (Chart 8)

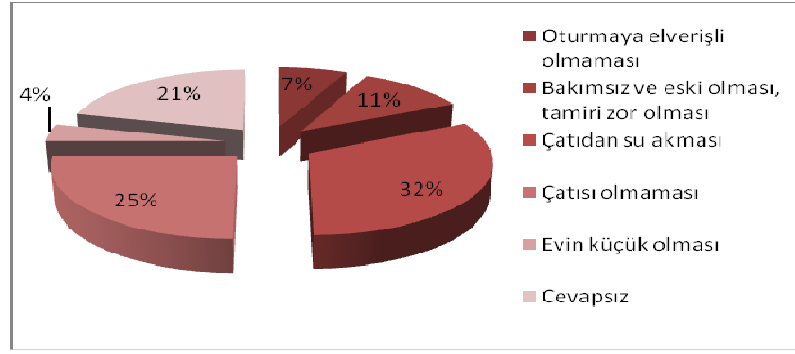


Chart 8: Reasons for not being pleased with the houses

- When the participants who are not pleased with their houses, were asked what they want to do, the answers are given as follows: to repair and utilize it (8 persons, %29), to make additions (2 persons, % 7), to demolish and reconstruct it (8 persons, % 64). (Chart 9)

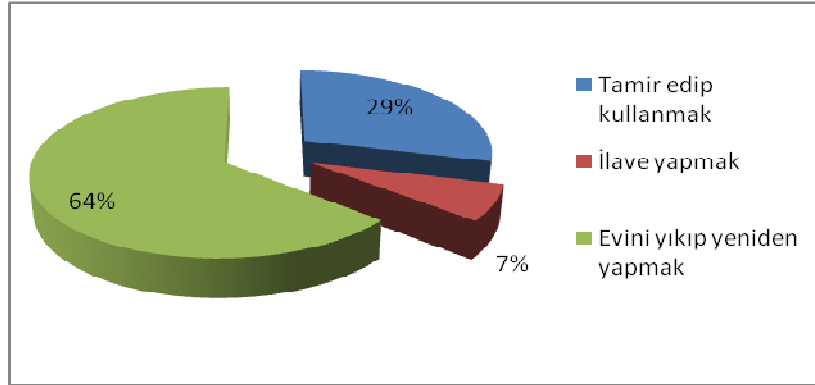


Chart 9: Interventions intended by the participants who are displeased with their houses

- The participants who are not pleased with their houses , were asked in which kind of houses they would like to live, the answers are given as follows: in a detached house with roof (6 persons, %21), in a detached house having bathroom, kitchen and toilet (5 persons, %18), in a flat (4 persons, %14), in a large and useful house (3 persons, %11), in their own houses after their repair (one person, % 4). The rest of participants (9 persons, %32) did not give any response to this question. (Chart 9)

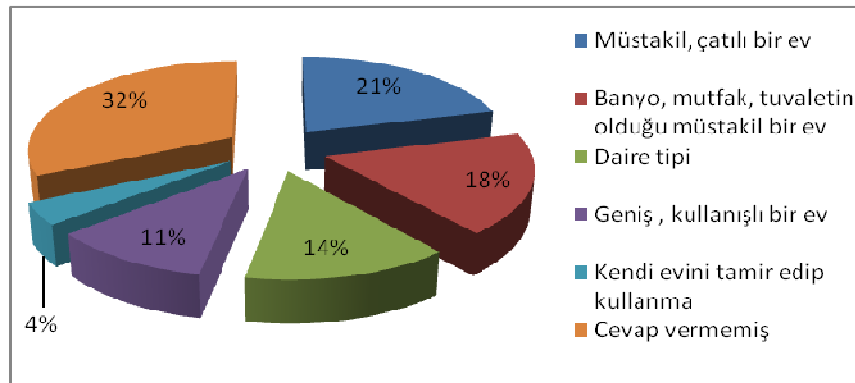


Chart 9: Requests of the participants being displeased with their houses

- Concerning the question asked to the participants whether they are pleased to live in Ocaklı Village, 64 persons (%83) said that they are pleased, 10 persons (%13) said that they aren't, 3 persons (%4) did not give any response to this question. (Chart 10)

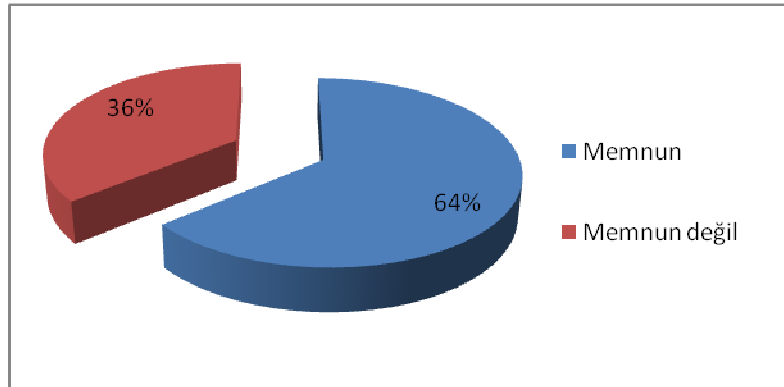


Chart 10: The rate of being pleased or unpleased to live in Ocaklı Village

- The participants being unpleased to live in Ocaklı Village were asked why they are unhappy. The reasons were explained as follows: not to find any job and not to have enough budget (5 persons, %50), problems among the villagers (2 persons, %20), hard living conditions in the village (one person, %10), having children living outside the village (one person, %10) and village life (one person, %10). (Chart 11).

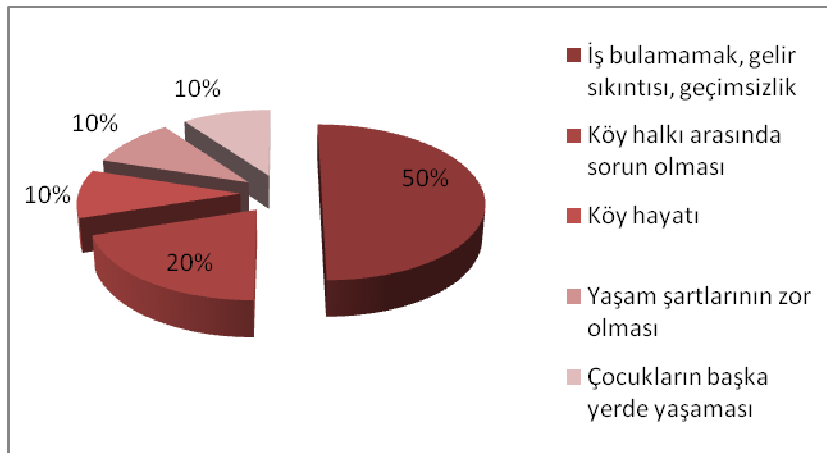


Chart 11: Reasons for being unpleased to live in Ocaklı Village

- 5 persons (%50) of the participants feeling unpleased to live in the village would like to live in İzmir, 3 of them (%30) would like to live in İstanbul, one person (%10) would like to live in Ankara and one person (%10) would like to live a metropolitan city. (Chart 12).

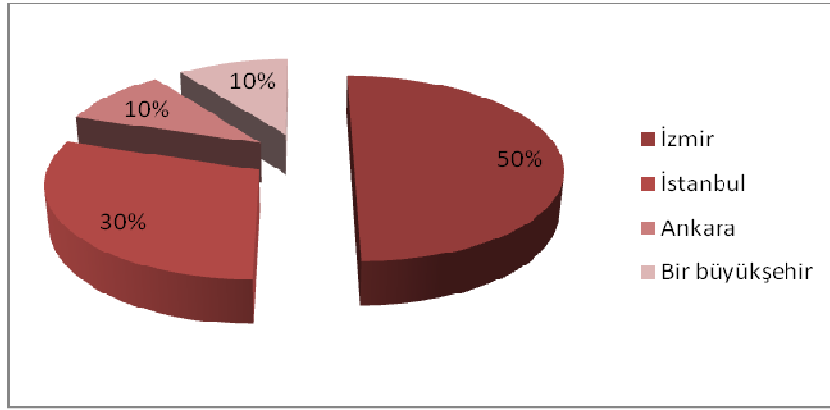


Chart 12: the places where the participants would like to live

- The participants were asked from which point of view the region is significant and the responses are as follows: from the point of Historic values (36 persons, %43), from the point of tourism (21 persons, %25), from the point of agriculture (13 persons, %15), from the point of animal husbandry (13 persons, %15), from the point of climatic conditions (one person %1) and one person did not give any answer to this question. (Chart 13).

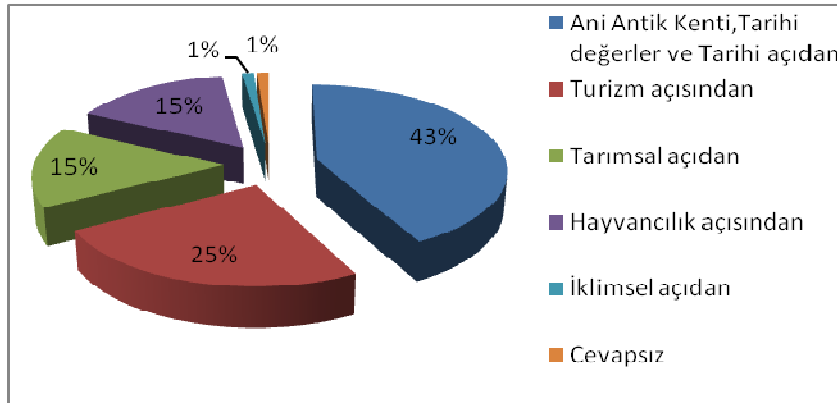


Chart 13: The values that make Ani important

- The participants were asked what is the first matter came to their mind when Ani is mentioned, the responses are as follows: historical and cultural property (32 persons, %42), tourism/touristic value (27 persons, %35), history/historical events and memories (6 persons, %8), castle (4 persons, %5), prohibition (2 persons, %2), silk road and trade city (2 persons, %3), picnic area (one person, %1), ruins (one person, %1), blessing (one person, %1) and one person did not give any response. (Chart 14)

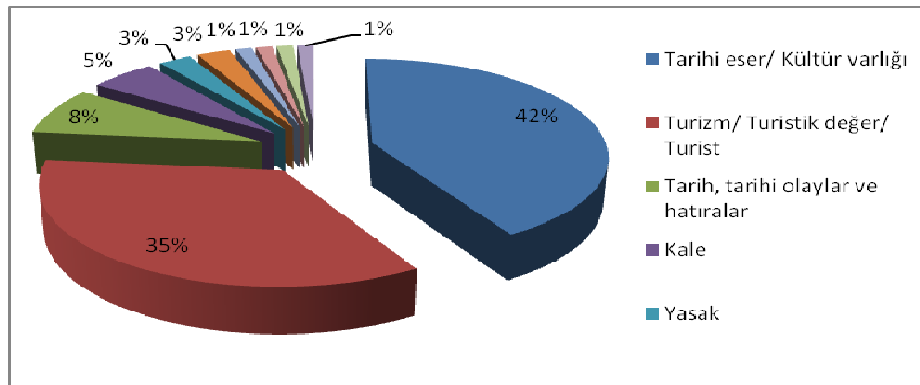


Chart 14: The first aspects that come to mind related to Ani

- The participants were asked how Ocaklı Village will be effected by conserving the properties in Ani and the responses are as follows: 69 persons (%90) agreed with the view that the land value will be increased, 70 persons (%91) agreed with the view that the building values will be increased, 74 persons (%96) agreed with view that new job opportunities will be created, 77 persons (%100) agreed with the view that it will improve the culture, 74 persons (%96) agreed with the view that it provide economic recovery, 76 persons (%99) agreed with the view that it will develop infrastructure invesments and 76 persons (%99) agreed with the view that the services will be improved.
- The participants were asked which body has the most important responsibility for conserving the site, the responses are as follows: state/official authorities (61 persons, %67), local people (29 persons, %32) and politicians (one people, %1). The NGO's and other options were not marked. (Chart 15).

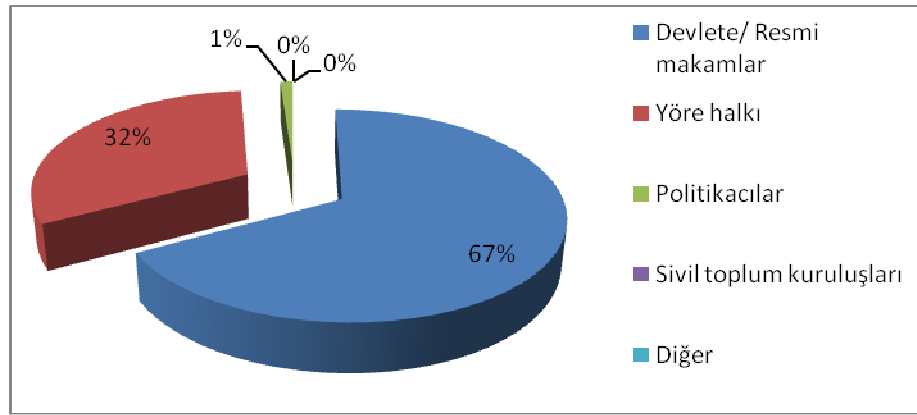


Chart 15: The rate of responsibility for the conservation of Ani

- The participants were asked what is the most important reqirement in the village,

The uppermost necessities mentioned are as follows: drinking water (59 persons, %77), health facility (5 persons, % 6), education facility (4 persons, %5), housing (4 persons, %5), sewage system (2 persons, %3), restoration of historic buildings (2 persons, %3), road and transportation (one person, %1). (Chart 16.1).

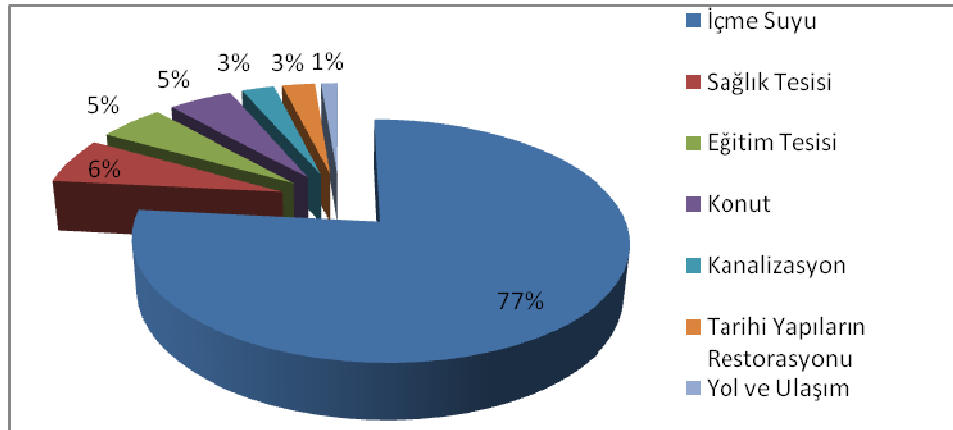


Chart 16.1: Uppermost necessities in Ocaklı Village

The necessities ranked as the second mentioned are as follows: sewage system (48 persons, %62), drinking water (8 persons, %11), health facility (8 persons, %11), education facility (6 persons, %8), road and transportation (4 persons, %5), restoration of historic buildings (one person, %1), housing (one person, %1) and the other options (one person, %1). (Chart 16.2).

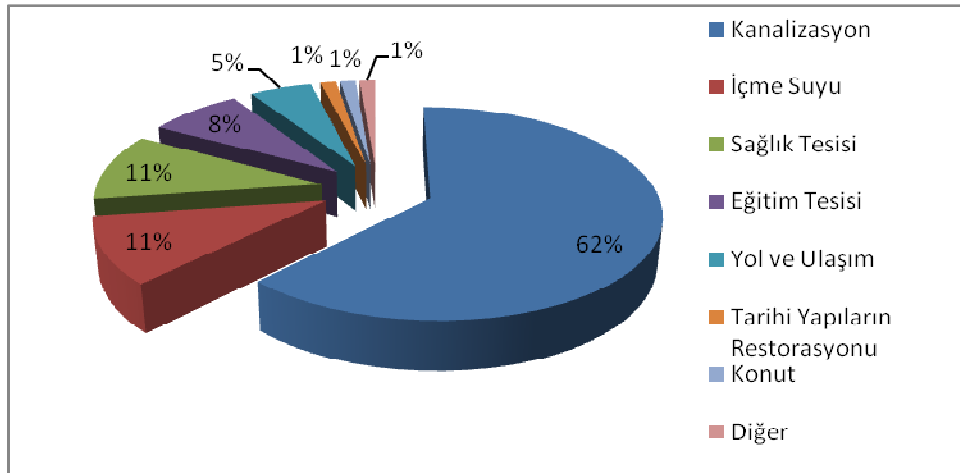


Chart 16.2: The necessities ranked as the second in Ocaklı Village

The necessities ranked as the third are as follows: road and transportation (16 persons, %21), education facility (12 persons, %16), sewage system (11 persons, %14), restoration of historic buildings 810 persons, %13), well kept streets (10 persons, %13), health facility 86 persons, %8), housing 85 persons, %6), drinking water (2 persons, %3), park (2 persons, %3), cultural facility (one person, %1), sport facility (one person, %1) and pansion (one person %1). (Chart 16.3).

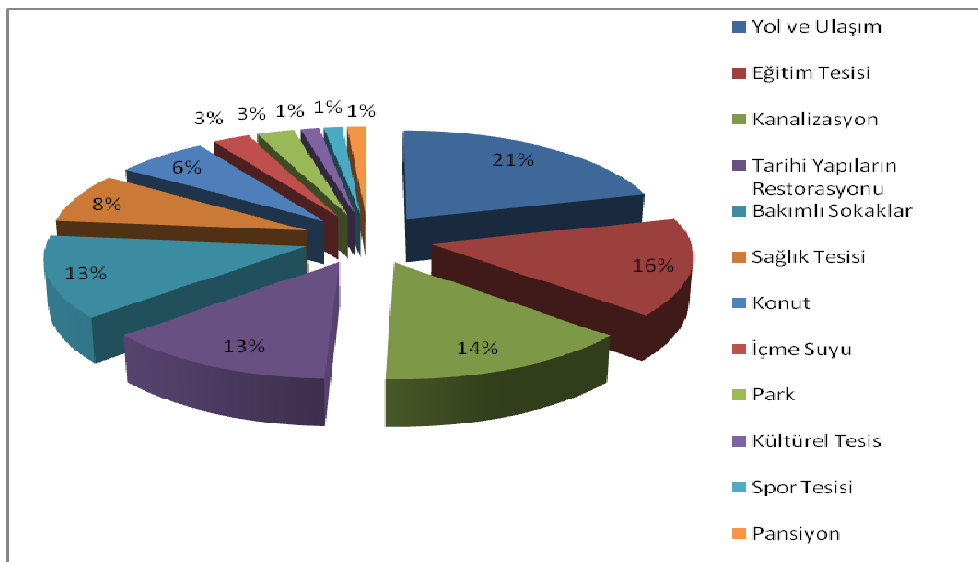


Chart 16.3: The necessities ranked at third in Ocaklı Village

- All of the participants are supporting the conservation of the historic structures in Ani.
- The participants were asked whether the local people are sensitive to the cultural values or not, the responses are as follows: sensitive (60 persons, %78), senseless (12 persons, %16), 5 persons (%6) did not give any response. (Chart 17).

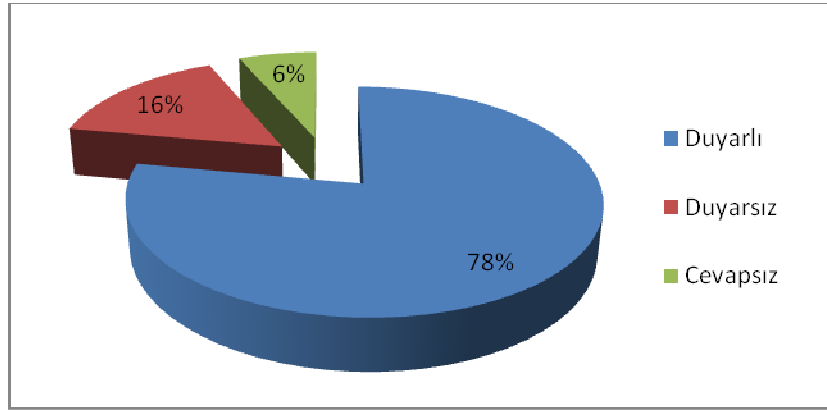


Chart 17: The sensibility of local people to the cultural values

The proposals given by the participants concerning actions which could be done against the senseless people are as follows: giving information about culture, improving living conditions (cultural and economic), providing education, preventing grazing within the site, appropriation a pasture which could be for grazing by the local people, providing income opportunities for the local people through Ani.

- 9 of 77 participants explained their other views concerning the site within the scope of the questionnaire. These views are as follows:
 - No immigration in case of providing job opportunities in Ani,
 - Being less damaged due to the security guard in the site,
 - Necessity for improving the houses,
 - Necessity for creating labor opportunities,
 - Necessity for building tourism facilities such as hotels,
 - Necessity for protecting the site by the government,
 - Necessity for water and sewage system and in event of that Ani is conserved, the immigrants can be back to the Village.
 - Due to the lack of sufficient health services within the site, providing accessibility to the health services within the city by the government.

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

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Our Ref. GB/AS 1518

Charenton-le-Pont, 22 September 2015

World Heritage List 2016

Ani Cultural Landscape (Turkey) - Additional information

Dear Sir,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of "Ani Cultural Landscape" as a World Heritage Site, and an ICOMOS evaluation mission will be visiting the property to consider matters related to protection, management and conservation, as well as issues related to integrity and authenticity.

In order to help with our overall evaluation process, we would be grateful to receive further information to augment what has already been submitted in the nomination dossier.

Therefore we would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and kindly provide additional information:

Identification of the property

1. Could the State Party provide a map showing all the nominated buildings/places listed in section 2.a of the nomination dossier (i.e. the buildings/places located on the three zones of the nominated property: the citadel, walled city [outer citadel] and the area outside the city walls [outer city wall]). It would help if the map(s) could also illustrate the location of some of the 21 structures registered as "Immovable Culture Property to be Protected" and listed on page 76-77 of the nomination dossier (i.e. Surp Amenap'rkitch (Keçili) Church; St. Gregor Church; Caves) – these are not represented on the map "Registered Building Within the City Walls" in annex 1.e.3.

Although individual building/structures are described in section 2.a. of the nomination dossier, ICOMOS would like to receive further descriptive information (overview) concerning the smaller component of the nominated property (the one located on the western side of the citadel).

Justification for inscription

2. Could the State Party further elaborate on the rationale for the serial approach (two serial components) of this nomination?

3. Could the State Party also explain how each component part contributes to the overall Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property?

Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

4. Could the State Party further elaborate on the justification of criterion (v) as to why it considers the two-components of the proposed property to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of cultures or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change?

Comparative analysis

5. Considering that Ani Cultural Landscape falls under the typology of archaeological heritage, cultural landscapes and cultural routes, could the State Party augment the comparative analysis to consider how the nominated property compares to other typologically relevant inscribed properties and properties on the tentative nomination lists in the State Party and surrounding Region (to include properties such as Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia and the Ancient City of Korykosin both in Turkey; The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera in Italy; and the Vardzia-Khertvisi in Georgia).

Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

On page 69 of the nomination dossier, it is stated that “Ani exhibits outstanding cultural and natural values (...)”.

6. Could the State Party please further elaborate on the justification of the outstanding natural value of the nominated property?

Conservation

The nomination dossier indicated on page 49 (under section 2.b.4) that, “since the works realized have caused important losses at unique conditions of structures especially in city walls and palace, they have come under criticism” and on page 56 that “some parts of Smbat II city walls repaired in 1990s and the Seljuk Palace have exposed to extensive restoration activities without taking their unique forms into consideration”.

7. Could the State Party please share with ICOMOS further information regarding the nature and the extent of the impact of these restorations efforts and all the respective buildings that have been affected?

Factors affecting the property

On page 74 of the nomination dossier, it is indicated that the “Ocaklı Village, and livestock grazing within the archaeological site (although the city is surrounded by wire fence) are some of the important problems for conservation of the site”.

8. Could the State Party please provide further details on the impact of livestock grazing on the property?

ICOMOS would also appreciate a clarification on how this problem is being mitigated considering that the “Conservation Plan for Archeological Site of Ani” (annex 1.e.5) allocates substantial areas for pasture, mainly on the western side of the nominated property, and in some cases these pasture areas overlap with areas designated as 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Areas?

Ownership

On page 76 of the nomination dossier, it is stated that the “Whole of 85 hectares area surrounded by city walls belongs to the State and is assigned to Ministry of Culture and Tourism”. However, this corresponds to less than 35% of the total area of the nominated property (which is 250.7 hectares). In addition, the map on ownership (annexe 1.e.4) illustrates that part of the property designated 1st Degree Archaeological Area, which includes registered building (i.e. Virgins Monastery), is located in what is

considered "out of land registration scope". Therefore, ICOMOS would be pleased if further detailed information on the ownership profile of the land in both the nominated property and buffer zone (e.g. a table detailing the land ownership regime in hectares as illustrated on the map in annex 1.e.4) could be provided.

ICOMOS would also appreciate clarification of the implication of the different land ownership regimes for the conservation of the proposed property.

9. What are the existing arrangements for conservation for the smaller component of the nominated property and buildings such as the Virgins Monastery, which are located on the area designated "out of land registration scope"?

It would also help if the State Party could provide further information regarding the framework and process of expropriation of private properties as recommended by the Conservation Plan.

10. Does the expropriation include monetary compensation? If yes, what is the situation in terms of the availability of funds for such an undertaking?

Protection

11. Could the State Party clarify whether all the places identified within the nominated property and buffer zone are designated as 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Sites?

12. Could the State Party also clarify how the nominated buffer zone will protect the visual and physical integrity of the nominated components of the property?

Management

13. ICOMOS would be pleased if further information regarding progress made by the State Party in addressing the six key "problems resulting from insufficiency of management capacity at the site" presented on page 58 of the nomination dossier could be provided.

14. Could the State Party as well clarify if the "Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan" has been approved and by whom? If not, could it please provide an update on the timeframe for its formal approval?

15. ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide additional information on the progress made to date regarding the implementation of some of the defined urgent activities to be undertaken in 2015 according to the management plan (e.g. Rehabilitation of visitor paths and repair of information and signing boards; Dedication of Provincial Special Administration's property at the site to Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Expropriation of private property within the area which is associated with visitor facilities by the conservation plan; Organization of a "Management Plan Implementation Commencement Meeting" under the chairmanship of the Governor).

16. The management plan indicates that the wire fence that has been installed for security purposes has been cut by Ocaklı Village residents in many places (page 25) and that sprawl of husbandry activities into the site result in deposition of animal dung at the site entrance (page 44). ICOMOS would welcome further detailed information regarding the processes by which the Ocaklı Village residents have been involved in the preparation of the nomination dossier and the management plan.

Sources and levels of finance

17. Could the State Party please clarify the currency of the budgetary attribution of the 5.845.000 that

were allocated to the property between 2002 and 2013? It would also help if the State Parte could outline the long-term financial support (in Euros or USD) envisaged for the implementation of the current Management Plan (between 2015 and 2019).

Monitoring

18. ICOMOS would welcome further explanation from the State Party on how the indicators for the assessment of changes were established?

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **Monday 2 November 2015 at the latest**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully



Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit

Copy to Ministry of Culture and Tourism - Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums
Kars museum
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

**Additional Information for
“Ani Cultural Landscape World Heritage List Nomination File”
As Requested by the Letter of ICOMOS Dated 22nd September 2015**

- 1. Could the State Party provide a map showing all the nominated buildings/places listed in Section 2.a of the nomination dossier (i.e. the buildings/places located on the three zones of the nominated property: the citadel, the walled city and the area outside the city walls). It would help if the maps could also illustrate the location of some of 21 structures registered as “immovable cultural property to be protected as listed on page 76-77 of the nomination dossier (i.e. Surp Amenap’rikitch Church, St. Gregor Church, Caves) – these are not represented on the map “Registered Building within the City Walls in annex 1.e.3.**

Many of the structures in the site have aliases in the literature. The list of the 21 structures with their all referred names is presented below.

1. Archaeological Site of Ani
2. City walls, towers, citadel
3. Cathedral (Asdvadzadzin Church, Fethiye Mosque)
4. Tigran Honents Church (Surp Krikor Lusavoriç Church, Embroidered Church, Church with Mural Paintings)
5. Surp Amenap’rikitch Church (Prikitch Church, Keçeli Church, Redeemer Church, Halaskar Church, Ruined Church, Church of the Holy Saviour)
6. Ebu’l Manuçehr Mosque
7. Gagik Church (Surp Krikor Church, Gagikashen Church)
8. Polatoğlu Church (St.Gregor Church, Abughamrants)
9. Maiden’s Monastery (Surp Hovhannes Monastery, Aghjkaberd Monastery, Zak’aria Church)
10. Emir Ebu’l Muemmaran Complex (Ruined Minaret, Octagon Tower)
11. Virgins (Surp Hripsime, Bekhents, Surp Hripsime, Kusanac) Monastery
12. Citadel Palace and Palace Church (Surp Sargıs and T’oros Church, Kamsaraganlar Church, Citadel Tetrakonchos Church)
13. Seljukian Bath (Royal Bath, Great Bath)
14. Small Bath
15. Rock Chapel
16. Remains at the west of the Caravanserai
17. Caravanserai (Surp Arak’elots, Apostle Church)
18. Georgian Church (Surp Stephanos Church)
19. Seljuk Palace (Tacirin, Pahlavuni, Baron, Ebu’l Muammeran Palace)
20. Silk Road Bridge
21. Caves

As can be recognized, Surp Amenap’rikitch Church and St. Gregor Church are presented on the Annex 1.e.3 map as “Prikitch Church” and “Polatoglu Church” respectively. However, as pointed out in this question that there are also structures which are not represented on the already submitted map of Annex 1.e.3. These structures are:

The Citadel
Midjnaberd Church,

Church with Six Apses
Karimadin Church
Sushan Pahlavuni Church

The Walled City
Fire Temple
Domestic Architecture
Bazaar
Bezirhane

The areas outside the city wall
Çoban Church

They were not represented on the “Registered Buildings within the City Walls Map” because they are not among those registered 21 buildings. However, a revised map showing all missing structures and places will be provided before 28th of February, 2016.

2. Could the State Party further elaborate the rationale for the serial approach (two serial components) of this nomination?

While the nominated property is a unique representation of a medieval settlement, a wide panorama of medieval architectural development and a meeting place for Armenian, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions; it is a cultural landscape, at the same time, that is formed by three valleys. There exist a great number of caves carved off tuff rocks on both slopes of Bostanlar Creek. They were benefited in time for various uses like depots, bird houses, dwellings, grave rooms and other similar religious purposes.

The small component of the nomination (4.7 ha), which hosts caves showing continuity of this pattern, is registered on the national inventory as the 1st degree archaeological conservation site, and therefore proposed for nomination as the core zone, rather than leaving it within buffer zone boundaries. The area in between of two components does not carry any exceptional value to be valued as world heritage. That’s to say, serial approach is mainly based on the category of the nomination as two components both represent a continuity of a value to be deemed as cultural landscape.



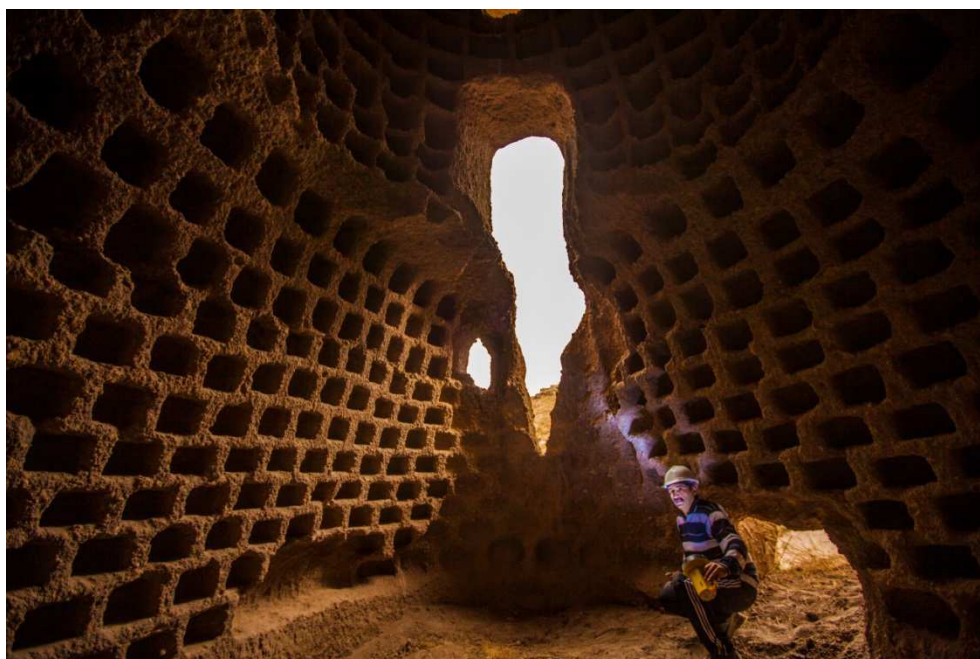
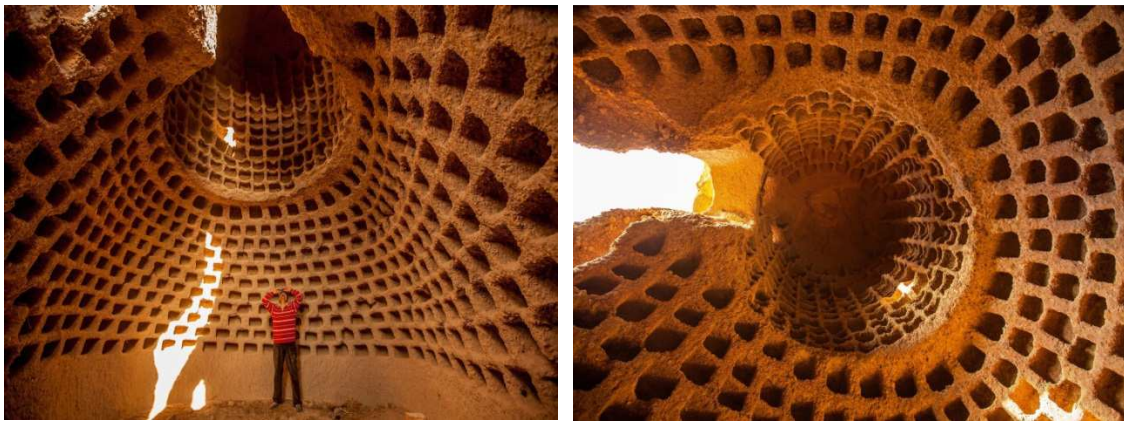
Small component of the nomination which is registered as the 1st degree archeological conservation site as it includes caves

3. Could the State Party also explain how each component part contributes to the overall Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property?

As stated in previous item, each component carries traces of a human settlement that is shaped by human hands on natural rocks in valley, and thus shows a representation of a human skill to create a cultural pattern compliant with nature by using the advantageous of geography at the highest level, which is therefore reflected into the category of the nomination.

4. Could the State Party further elaborate on the justification of criterion (v) as to why it considers the two components of the proposed property to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a cultures or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change?

Although the detailed information regarding this item will be provided later, below we present some examples of unique rock cut structures at Ani.



- 5. Could the State Party augment the comparative analysis to consider how the nominated property compares to other typologically relevant inscribed properties and properties on the tentative nomination lists in the State Party and surrounding region (to include properties such as Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia and the Ancient City of Korykosian both in Turkey; The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera in Italy, and the Vardzia-Khertvisi in Georgia?)**

The information regarding this question will be provided before 28th of February, 2016.

- 6. Could the State Party further elaborate on the justification of outstanding natural value of the nominated property?**

As stated in management plan, Ani Cultural Landscape is located at important point in terms of biological diversity as well as historical texture. 90 bird species have been determined at studies, which Kuzey Doğa Society has made at the site till now. As the country located on greatest bird migratory routes in west paleatrik zone in general, Kars is also one of important points for migrations of birds. It is estimated that number of bird species exceeds 150. According to Red List prepared by World Society for Protection of Animal, one specie from these birds seen within ancient city borders is in endangered species (EN), two species are in near threatened (NT) species and one specie is in vulnerable (VU) status. Furthermore, it has been determined that fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Anatolian gopher (*Spermophilus xanthoprimum*) are living in area, pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax is living in Fethiye Mosque and bats are living/breeding in Seljukian Palace. Three different species in bat colony consisting of 300 individuals have been determined; *Myotis myotis* and *Miniopterus schreibersii* constitute the great majority of group. Besides, a few *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* have been observed in palace.

- 7. Could the State Party share with ICOMOS further information regarding the nature and the extent of the impact of the restorations efforts in city walls and palace and all the respective buildings that have been affected?**

City Walls

The city walls, which are nearly 5 km long in Ani, have a bush system in especially northern parts. This part experienced different types of fortification interventions during the medieval age. The first (early) period walls consist of dwarf walls and bush system which were built with lime and clay. Secondly, in order to give strength to walls, new horseshoe shaped towers were added during Aşot period. In the third period, a second wall system was brought in front of the existing fortification wall. In the fourth period which is related with the Georgian period, a second wall system was added to the fortification walls and existing walls were escalated. In a similar way, a higher bush system was brought in front of the existing bushes.

In this area, because the topography is flat and improvement interventions were done during the historical periods, the north walls are in a better situation than other places. The ones settled in the valley shoulders, however, are deteriorated more because rock ground

conditions declined, and because of landslips. Walls cannot be seen in some points because of the earth fill and rubble eruptions.

While destructions in the course of time give information about wall parts and construction practices, they cause problems in the development of firm propositions about walls' restitutions in the historical periods. Integrations during restoration works done in parts where constructional improvement was needed after 1990 resulted in formation of wrong knowledge because of lacking of data about digging and historical researches around walls.

Aforementioned works were made between 1994 and 1996 and in 1998. Between 1994-1996, because outer walls were mostly destructed, they were raised to the inner grade level considering outer wall residuals. It is stated in reports that KUFİ epitaph present on the outer wall was taken into the inner wall because of collapsing in the outer wall. Because it was understood that KUFİ epitaph might stay behind the wall, reading of the book was provided by opening a 1,5x1,5 m niche.

In 1998; stone repairing was done in the walls and bushes located in the entrance of Ani city. Discharged undersides of the bushes and walls were repaired by freestones. On the areas where stone surface is destroyed, repair was done by corrosion, and cement bounded fasteners were used.

It is stated in Advisory Board report that there were important faults in repairs with regards to material selection, techniques and protection priority.

Projects related to the protection of walls were prepared between 2012 and 2014. By taking into consideration the limited digging and researches regarding the fortification walls; difficulty in traceability of the structure because of rubble eruption; disappearing of some traces because of wrong implementations in previous works, main principle of the project were determined as minimum interventions in order to protect physical state of the walls. Because updates will be needed in projects in the light of new information and discoveries found during the implementations that will be done till the future extensive scientific digging and researches, it is aimed to prevent the structure from factors that may destroy it and to strengthen the walls with minimum intervention.

Seljukian Palace

Besides not having exact information about the construction of the palace, it was probably constructed in the beginnings or in the first quarter of 13th century. The west and partially southwest of the palace place on the fortification walls that surround the city. Because the land is partial and rippled here, a deep basement was made on the ground floor resulting that the building had a three layer form with the first floor on the entrance.

The outer facade of the entrance gate of the Palace that opens to the north is protruded as in the Anatolian Seljukian structures which indicates a double-storey arrangement and the parts except the doorframe are quite simple.

It is realized that the upper floors and the extensions of the palace lost their originality because of the reconstructions made during the repairs in 1999 which resulted in that the functions of these parts cannot be understood. Also, excessive completions were done on

the façades, so the original structure traces were affected. There are faults in the decoration completions, as well. Excessive salinization occurred in the original parts on the ground floor as a result of practices with cement bounded fasteners. There are also problems stemming from raising the walls of the structure, difference in features between original and new walls, not having door lintels, not being able to protect subsidence of the ground, structural cracks, separations, deformations, material impairments and drainage problems seen on new walls.

In order to get implementation offers for improvement of the structure condition and solve the problems caused by previous restoration in 1999, structural recruitment projects were prepared in 2009 which proposes removal of all the interventions done in 1999. Implementations of the new project will be evaluated within budget opportunities.

8. Could the State Party provide further details on the impact of livestock grazing on the property and clarify how this problem is being mitigated considering that the Conservation Plan allocates substantial areas for pasture and in some cases these areas overlap with the areas designated as the 3rd degree archaeological conservation site?

South and west parts of the planning area consist of mostly forages. Registered forages can be seen at southeast of the buffer zone, south and west of Ocaklı Village, and east shoulders of Bostanlar Creek. In the 3rd Article of 4342 numbered Forage Law, forage is defined as '*a place registered or used immemorially for feeding animals and benefiting from its grass*'. Those forages and the area around the archeological site are used for grazing by the local population.

Population in Ocaklı Village earns livelihood by mostly breeding animals (66 of the 77 family participated in the household survey performed during management plan) and agriculture (45 of the 77 family). Because of this reason, definition of forage-like lands is important in order to ensure sustainable development of socio-economic structure. In spring, when there is much grass on the ground, too many animals are fed and thus the structures can be damaged. Against that damage, security and gendarme take those animals out of the architectural site regularly. The provision of '*Archaeological site (which is referred to the area surrounded by city walls) cannot be used for grazing*' is stated in the conservation plan for not doing grazing in the walled city area where is under property of the Treasury (Pink colored area shown as archaeological site in conservation plan). But, because the southern parts of the walled city and the south of the line between Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque and the Tigran Honents Church are stated by the City Administration of Food, Agriculture and Livestock as the places that will be benefited for grazing under the scope of 4342 numbered Forage Law, -even being within the nominated area-, these areas are shown as 'Forage' in conservation plan. However, it is decided to continue cultivated production and breeding functions in the cultivated areas and forages within the 3rd degree archeological conservation sites, and so, statement of '*Grazing can be done in the 3rd Degree of Archeological Conservation Site under the scope of grazing plan that will be prepared by City Forage Commission.*' was added to the conservation plan.

Provisions with regard to the activities to ensure that grazing is done in the defined areas, necessary precautions are taken in coordination of Gendarme, Museum Directorship and City Administration of Food, Agriculture and Livestock against illegal grazing in the

forbidden walled city area and also to increase awareness of the local people for this purpose are sited in management plan.

9. Could the State Party provides further details on the ownership profile of the land in both the nominated property and the buffer zone, and also further clarification of the implication of the different land ownership regimes for conservation of the property? What are the existing arrangements for conservation for the smaller component of the nominated property and the buildings such as the Virgins Monastery, which are located on the area designated “out of land registration scope”? Could the State Party provide further information regarding the framework and process of expropriation of private properties?

Whole of 85 hectares area surrounded by city walls belongs to the state and is assigned to Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In section of candidate property’s remaining parts outside the city walls, there are lands belong to the state (0.9 ha) and forage areas (73,8 ha) at entrance, areas owned by Provincial Special Administration (7.4 ha), areas at north which belong to private ownership (23 ha) and Village Legal Entity (6.1 ha). The rest of 54.5 ha is the area in out of land registration scope.

Surfaces of areas under different ownership regimes are presented below for both nominated property and its buffer zone:

Ownership	Nominated Area (ha)	Buffer Zone (ha)	Total	Ration in total (%)
State	85.9	7.7	93.6	17.2
Private	23	132.7	160.4	29.5
Forage	73.8	14.6	88.4	16.3
Provincial Special Administration	7.4	-	7.4	1.4
Village Legal Entity	6.1	2.5	8.6	1.6
Agricultural Development Cooperative	-	2.3	2.3	0.4
Out of land registration scope	46.5	124.8	166.6	30.7
Cadastral Roads	8	8.2	16.2	3
Total	250.7	292.8	543.5	100

As can be seen, nominated property is mainly a state property where process for expropriation of 59.519 m² area, which is under private property and associated with scientific excavation and visitor activities by the conservation plan, has been initiated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The negotiations on appraisal of expropriation price are currently ongoing between the Ministry and the property owners. Unless an agreement is reached, the process will be moved to the court and the payment will be made based on the amount the court will decide. It is foreseen that the expropriations will be completed by the end of 2016.

We consider that explanation of implication of the different land ownership regimes for conservation of the property requires in depth academic researches that information that would be presented here would not base upon a scientific foundation.

10. Does the expropriation include monetary compensation? If yes, what is the situation in terms of the availability of funds such an undertaking?

Expropriation process in Turkey requires monetary compensation to the owner in return of the expropriated property. According to the 3rd article of Expropriation Law in Turkey, expropriation works shall not be commenced unless sufficient budget is allocated for this purpose. The budget allocated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for this purpose is 15 million Turkish Liras which is equivalent to 5 million Euros for 2015. This amount is to be used in all expropriations in the country on the basis of a program defined by the Ministry in previous year. Priorities are given to properties firstly those stay within landscaping project areas, secondly those stay within excavated areas within the 1st degree archaeological conservation sites, and thirdly the other properties within 1st degree archaeological conservation sites.

11. Could the State Party clarify whether all the places identified within the nominated property and the buffer zone are designated as the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation site?

The Citadel, the medieval settlement surrounded by the city walls, the area between Bostanlar Creek, Cirit Düzü and Miğmiğ Creek and a section of Ocaklı Village adjacent to archeological site have been designated as the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site. This conservation status ensures the highest level of protection in the country and so, it is nominated for world heritage. The area surrounding the nominated property is protected by the national law as the 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site which is proposed as the buffer zone of the nomination. Therefore, the nominated property and its buffer zone boundaries overlap the 1st and 3rd degree conservation zones respectively.

Furthermore, 21 structures located within city walls and Citadel are designated as the “immovable property to be protected”.

12. Could the State Party also clarify how the nominated buffer zone will protect the visual and physical integrity of the nominated components of the property?

The valleys surrounding the nominated property and its buffer zone at three directions provides natural protection of the site. The only area open to development is the northwest of the site where Ocaklı Village developed organically in time. The village, where any peculiar plan scheme or settlement pattern cannot be observed, comprises of modest, generally one-flat residential units in rural characteristic.



Examples of residents in Ocakli Village

In terms of land use pattern, residential use forms only 5% of the whole area (nominated property and buffer zone) while this ratio is 16% for archaeological site, 22% for cultivated areas and 45% for free field. There is no need for development of residential areas as the population of the village decreases steadily in years. Development for tourism purposes is restricted by conservation plan where only arrangements for visitors are allowed. Besides, because both nominated area and buffer zone are designated as conservation sites, any construction activity requires permission of regional conservation council.

Arrangement for landscaping at the entrance of the archaeological site are also based on provisions of landscaping project that is approved by regional conservation council's decision dated 21st of May, 2015. According to the project, structures for visitor facilities are located outside of the walls and designed as one-flat buildings at a certain height providing protection of visual perception of the city walls and not blocking city wall landscape. The visitor facilities to be located within nominated area but outside the city walls includes a parking area and a visitor center which includes a ticket office, turnstile, masjid, sales shops and sales units for local residents, café, cinevision hall, exchange and post offices.

13. ICOMOS would be pleased if further information regarding progress made by the State Party in addressing the six key “problems resulting from insufficiency in management capacity at the site” presented on page 58 of the nomination dossier could be provided.

The six issues mentioned in the nomination file are below:

- Insufficient archiving due to discontinuity in data flow between different excavation teams
- View of stone quarry and hills occurring due to accumulation of debris fill and stones removed at excavation works,
- Negative effects of strong continental climatic conditions of region on structures and working periods,
- Not ensuring the control and security of the site sufficiently due to wideness of the site and not preventing the unlicensed excavations especially in some areas,
- Although availability of asphalted road, insufficiency of public transportation services,
- Insufficiency/lack of places required for welcoming, accommodation and other needs of visitors.

Progress has been achieved only for the last issue. Landscaping project is approved. However, although policies for taking necessary measurements for other issues are defined in recently approved documents, there is no progress achieved since February.

14. Could the State Party clarify if the “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan” has been approved and by whom? If not, could it provide an update on the timeframe for its formal approval?

Management Plan has been improved since its first submission with nomination file and approved on the 30th March, 2015 by the Supervision and Coordination Board, which is a branch of “site management”. This board is constituted by representatives of responsible authorities and charged with approval of the management plan and control of its implementation. The approved version of management plan is submitted as Annex 1.

15. ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide additional information on progress made to date regarding the implementation of some of the defined urgent activities to be undertaken in 2015 according to the management plan (e.g. Rehabilitation of visitor paths and repair of information and signing boards; dedication of Provincial Special Administration’s property at the site to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; expropriation of private property within the area which is associated with visitor facilities by the conservation plan; Organizing of a “Management Plan Implementation Commencement Meeting” under the chairmanship of the Governor).

The following actions in the scope of the Management Plan are initiated or completed until today.

- Process for expropriation of private property associated with scientific excavation and visitor activities by the conservation plan has been initiated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
- Landscaping project including arrangements for improving welcoming, interpretation, and presentation infrastructure is approved and implementation will start shortly after the expropriations are completed.
- A technical visit to Ani with participation of members of Scientific Advisory Board, owner of restoration projects and Armenian experts that are invited by the State Party is held between 6th and 10th of September, 2015, as the Ministry of Culture and Tourism be the coordinating authority.

16. ICOMOS would welcome further detailed information regarding processes by which the Ocakli Village residents have been involved in the preparation of the nomination dossier and the management plan.

The direct participation of local residents was achieved through the household survey regarding socio-cultural analysis of the village held during the management plan process. The results of the survey were integrated into SPSS (a software program designed for statistical analysis) system and analyzed in digital media. Their answers to the questionnaires have made great contribution to the development of the plan (You can find

all responses as attached to the management plan). The governor of the village (mukhtar) has been a legal representative to the site management organization where he is one of the members of Supervision and Coordination Board appointed by the Ministry. As the process for management planning were initiated earlier than the nomination dossier, all their contribution are reflected into the nomination dossier, as well.

17. Could the State Party clarify the currency of budgetary attribution of the 5.845.000 that were allocated to the property between 2002-2013. It would also help if the State Party could outline the long-term financial support (in Euros or Dollar) envisaged for the implementation of the current management plan (between 2015 and 2019).

The currency of the amount referred above is Turkish Liras, which is equivalent to 1.9 million Euros. Implementation of management plan will be ensured through realization of actions defined in action plan. Each action has its own resource institution and, according to the Conservation Act of 2863, these institutions are obliged to prioritize the actions they are charged by management plan and to allocate necessary amount for actualization of them. Therewithal, the institutional strategic plans are taken as basis during drafting the action plan.

18. ICOMOS would welcome further explanation from the State Party on how the indicators for the assessment of changes were established?

The indicators specified within the management plan in order for monitoring action plan and assessing management plan performance are established by planning team relying upon;

- the time periods set down by responsible institutions in drafting action plan
- goals and provisions of conservation plan
- previous experiences of the Ministry in implementation of management plans.

ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

March 2015

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ABBREVIATIONS

KUVAM	General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museum
AEGM	General Directorate of Research and Training
YİGM	General Directorate of Investments and Enterprises
TGM	General Directorate of Promotion
DOSİMM	Central Directorate of Management of Revolving Funds
MoEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanism
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institution
İŞKUR	Institution of Providing Jobs and Employees
KOSGEB	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
SERKA	Serhat Development Agency
KARSOD	Kars Hotels and Restaurants Foundations
TÜRSAB	Association of Turkish Travel Agencies
TUREB	Association of Travel Guides
STK	Non-Governmental Organizations
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
UTMK	Turkish National Commission for UNESCO
Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir	Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments
Provincial Dir. Cult. And Tour.	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu.	Provincial Directorate of National Education
Provincial Dir. Food, Agr. and Husb.	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Husbandary
Provincial Dir. Envir. Urban.	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanism

ANI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Draft

January 2015

Preface

Ani Cultural Landscape located in borders of Central District of Province Kars is 42 km far to Kars City Center and located at Armenia border.

Ani, which is located on Silk Road in Middle Age and important historical city in terms of politic-social, military and economic has pretty rich heritage culturally. Excavation, protection and restoration works have been performed for long years by Ministry of Culture and Tourism for protection cultural properties located in Ani Cultural Landscape and transfer of them to next generation. In this scope, the preparation of management plan being a tool that will support and direct these works has been supported and necessary organizations have been formed in accordance with “Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Determination of Site Management and Establishment and Tasks of Monument Artifact Board and Management Areas”.

Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan has been prepared by planning team constituted in Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museum under consultancy of Dr. Aylin Orbaşı and with the support of UN Joint Program “Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia” started by being signed on 13 November 2008 between Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and United Nations organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNWTO ve UNICEF).

Purpose of this management plan; is to mediate the cultural importance and properties of Ani Cultural Landscape, which the settlement was continuous till it has been joined to lands of Ottoman Empire in 16th century with Early Iron Age, its development, all richness and diversity are seen together in terms of urbanism, architecture and art of Middle Age and is multicultural Silk Road settlement, to be protected and ensure its sustainability and the importance and values of area to be adopted at best way by users and visitors at the same time.

We thank to Dear Dr. Savaş Zafer Şahin and Dear Dr. Esin Kuleli contributing in preparation of management plan, Kars Governorship not sparing their supports during preparation of management plan, Kars Province Culture and Tourism Directorate, Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer (Art Historian – Middle East Technical University) taking part in Advisory Board, Prof. Dr. Neriman Şahin Güçhan (Architect- Middle East Technical University), Prof. Dr. Uğurhan Akyüz (Civil Engineer - Middle East Technical University), Ömer Hamdi Kırıl (Ms. City Planner) and Prof. Dr. Şaban Maraşlı (Kafkas University), who is Representative of ÇEKÜL Foundation, Dear Prof. Dr. Oktay Belli presiding scientific meeting and Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Development Workshop arranged in 2010, head of Ani Cultural Landscape Area Kars Museum Director Necmettin Alp giving great support to said work with his knowledge for area, İhsan Karayazı, who is site manager of United Nations Joint Program ensuring the realization of questionnaire studies applied to families living in Ocaklı Village, Zeynel Abidin Yaşlı and Kaptan Zeynel Abidin Yaşlı, who are Museum Directorate Art Historians, Archeologist Hasan Yaşar and Museum Director Yüksel Kara and all participants sharing their valuable and comments and opinions by participating in various workshops and meetings arranged in Kars and Ankara during preparation of management plan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Management Plan

Purpose of a management plan; is to ensure the protection and sustainability of importance and properties of area and to mediate users and visitors to adopt the importance and properties of area at best way at the same time. Management plan is a tool for practice and application targeting to ensure the cultural sustainability of area by establishing a balance among protection of culture heritage, restoration, tourism and economic development and needs and priorities of local community. Management plan performs a frame task directing the decisions that will be made for area.

Purpose of Ani Architectural Site management Plan; is to coordinate between authorized central and local administrations and non-governmental organizations by determining the activities, which will be made in area to ensure the determination of all properties and importance owned by Ani Cultural Landscape, the protection, keeping the values alive, assessment and transfer to next generations effectively of these properties within natural integrity, and the details on how these activities will be actualized.

Preparation of area management plan for the continuation of its existence by being integration of immovable culture and natural properties required to be protected with its environment, ensuring the area management so as to include the matters increasing the value of area by bringing infrastructure and service opportunities, constitution of balance between protection-usage and interest of local community by ensuring cooperation between relevant organizations and people for this, the protection, development and evaluation of properties of area and the determination of principles for these are defined in Law 5226 and Annex-2 article of Law 2863. In line with the said Law, "Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Determination of Site Management and Establishment and Tasks of Monument Artifact Board and Management Areas" has been entered into effect by being published Official Gazette with no 26006 and dated 27.11.2005.

According to the relevant legislation; Ministry of Culture and Tourism is authorized for preparation of management plans of archeological protected areas.

1.2 Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan

Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan has been prepared by planning team constituted in Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums under consultancy of Dr. Aylin Orbařlı and with the support of UN Joint Program "Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia" started by being signed on 13 November 2008 between Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and United Nations Organizations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNWTO ve UNICEF).

Planning team constituted in structure of General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums and names of experts taking charge within scope of plan studies are as follows:

Planning Team:

Ms. City Planner Kıvılcım Neře AKDOĐAN

Culture and Tourism Expert Evrim ULUSAN (Ms. City Planner)

Culture and Tourism Expert Gökhan ÇETE (Art Historian)
Culture and Tourism Expert Ümran KESKİN (Ms Architect)
Culture and Tourism Expert Yavuz YAĞAN (Public Administration)
Culture and Tourism Expert Mehmet AKKOÇ (Business Administration)
Culture and Tourism Expert Ömer BALAMİR (Archeologist)
Culture and Tourism Expert Assistant Fatih KÖK (Economy)
Master Architect Serap SEVGİ,

Experts taking charge during planning study:

Culture and Tourism Expert Bengü SAYAR (Geology Engineer)
Culture and Tourism Expert Umut ÖZDEMİR (Art Historian)
Culture and Tourism Expert Şule KILIÇ YILDIZ (Art Historian)
Culture and Tourism Expert Hülya KESKİNKILINÇ (Architect)
City Planner İpek ÖZBEK
Archeologist Yıldırım İNAN
Geographer Gülhan YILMAZ

1.3 Ani Cultural Landscape Site Management Boundaries

As included in “Definitions” title of relevant regulation and Law 2863, “Management Area”; is defined as places, which are formed to coordinate between central and local administrations and non-governmental organizations authorized on planning and protection and which their borders are determined by Ministry by taking the opinions of relevant administrations, in order for protection, keeping alive, assessment, development around a certain vision and theme of protected areas, archeological sites and interaction sites effectively within their national integrity and meeting the community with cultural and educational needs.

Management area border has been determined by taking the opinions of relevant organizations as a result of studies performed in accordance with provisions of relevant Regulation and has been approved with the approval of Minister of Culture and Tourism with no 25251 and dated 03.02.2011.

According to this; Border determined as 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan by the decision of Former Regional Board for Erzurum Cultural and Natural Properties Protection with no 2004 and dated 29.09.2010 has been accepted as management area border basis for preparing Management Plan (Figure 1.1). Said borders cover the whole of 1st and 3rd Degree Archeological Protected Area and overlapped with said borders.

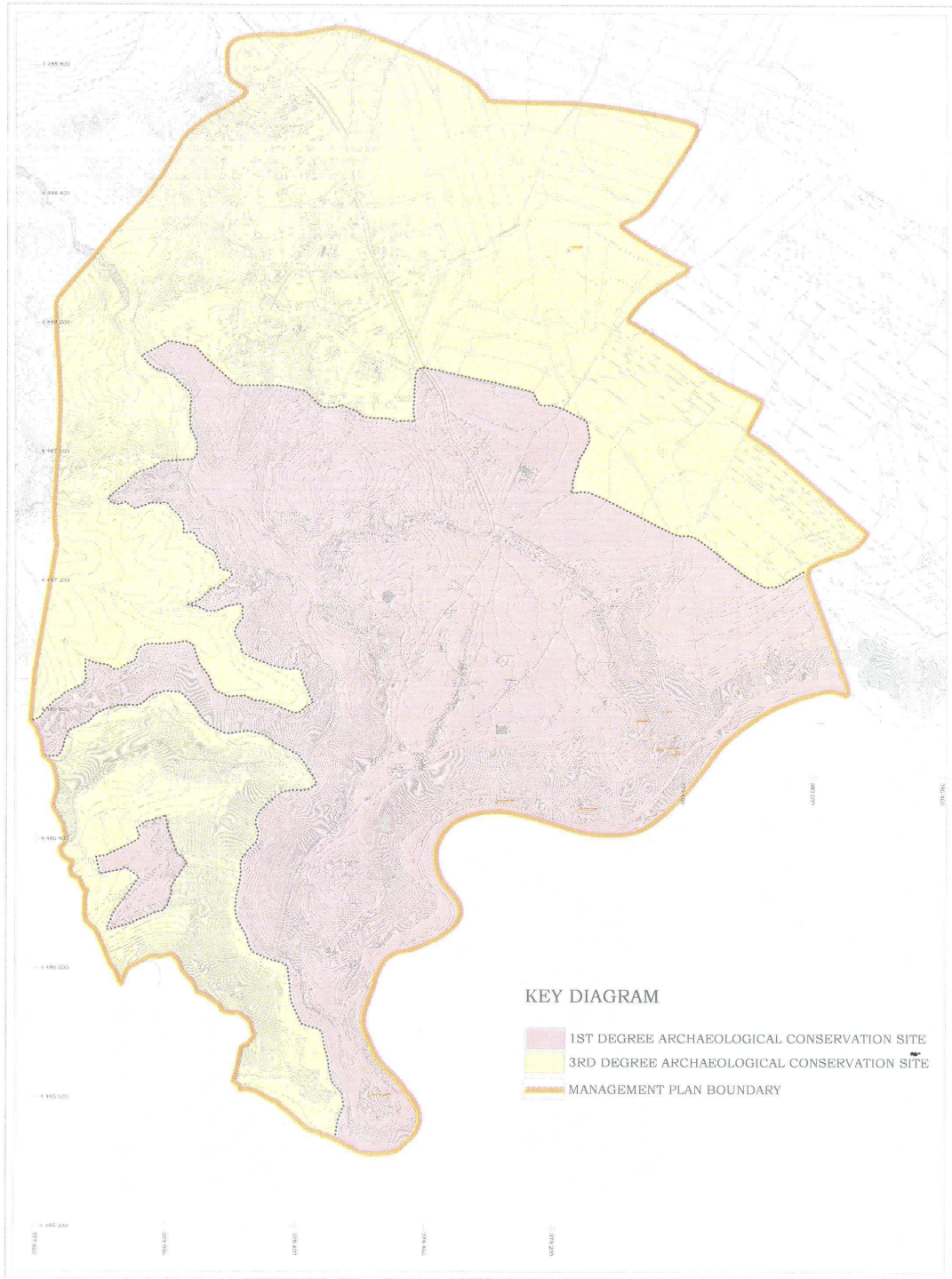


Figure 1.1: Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Boundary

1.4 Studies Performed Till Today within the Scope of Site Management

Long before Management Plan preparation studies started; Advisory Board has been established by Ministry with the approval of Minister of Culture and Tourism with no 55682 and dated 13.04.2006 for ensuring contribution to projecting and application studies towards protection, assessment and development of Ani Cultural Landscape and realization of the coordinated studies.

The said Advisory Board consists of following members:

- Prof. Dr. Hamza Gündoğdu (Archeologist - Erzurum Atatürk University),
- Prof. Dr. Ömür Bakırer (Art Historian – Middle East Technical University),
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neriman Şahin Güçhan (Architect - Middle East Technical University),
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Uğurhan Akyüz (Civil Engineer - Middle East Technical University),
- Ömer Hamdi Kırıl (Master City Planner)
- Representative of General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums
- Kars Governorship representative
- Kars Municipality representative
- ÇEKÜL Foundation representative

Advisory Board members has prepared a detailed report¹ dated 14.06.2006 explaining the studies recommended to be made at short, middle and long range aiming the completion of researches for existing condition of Archeological Site in compliance with scientific principles and the realization of applications for protection and presentation in this line. Project procurements have been made for conservation at single structure scale by Ministry of Culture and Tourism in line with the said report and the implementations for structures, which their projects were obtained, have been realized.

Within scope of Alliances United Nations Joint Program for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia started to be performed after 2008, firstly development of capacities of shareholders has been aimed in relation with preparation of a management plan and “Ani Management Plan Preparation Capacity Development Workshop” has been realized in Kars and Ankara in this line between 4 and 9 December 2009. In this workshop, shareholders have been informed in relation with area management and different dimensions of management planning and land survey, shareholder analysis, GZFT analysis and strategy-target-action determination exercises have been made at certain level. Results obtained in this workshop has formed basis for second phase studies towards the preparation of Ani Cultural Landscape management Plan.

In “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Development Workshop” realized between 29 May and 2 June 2010, existing conditions and studies made till today in Ani Cultural Landscape have been evaluated, usage of a participative method at top level has been aimed with discussion and sharing of scientific data and management plan frame has been produced as a result of realized studies.

In order to produce a concrete product in line with results obtained from both workshops in this scope and to support to development of capacities of experts charged in Ministry of Culture and Tourism at management plan preparation subject, the continuation of studies by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the preparation of Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan by taking as

¹ “Kars Province Archeological Site Consultative Board Report”, 14 June 2006

reference “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Frame Development Study” produced as a result of these two workshops have been approved.

Regarding organization of department in accordance with relevant legislation, Dr. Esin Kuleli has been assigned as area head of Ani Cultural Landscape with the approval of Ministry of Culture and Tourism with no 149195 and dated 04.08.2009; but Mrs Kuleli has resigned from area head of Ani Cultural Landscape with her petition dated 20.05.2010 and it has been accepted with the approval of Ministry of Culture and Tourism with no 132165 and dated 22.06.2010. Furthermore, Permission of excavation performed by Prof. Dr. Yaşar ÇORUHLU in Ani Archeological in the name of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University has been cancelled with the Cabinet Decision with no 2010/721 and dated 12.07.2010. Excavation works have been carried out in the head of Kars Museum Directorate between 2010 and 2014; Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM has been assigned to Excavation Head of Kars Ani Cultural Landscape in the name of Pamukkale University with the Cabinet Decision with no 6552 and dated 23.06.2014.

Within scope of updating of organization of Head of Area; Kars Museum Director Necmettin ALP has been assigned as **Site Manager of Ani Cultural Landscape** with the Approval of Ministry of Culture and Museum with no 237968 and dated 12.12.2013; **Coordination and Audit Board** and **Advisory Board** have been updated with Approval with no 15.04.2014 and dated 73777. Members in said boards are as follows:

Coordination and Audit Board	Advisory Board
Head of Area	Prof. Dr. Ömür BAKIRER
General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums	Prof. Dr. Uğurhan AKYÜZ
Kars Governorship (Province Culture and Tourism Directorate)	Prof. Dr. Neriman ŞAHİN GÜÇHAN
Kars Governorship (Province Special Administration)	Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM
Head or member of Kars Cultural Properties Protection Region	Ömer KIRAL
Erzurum Relief and Monuments Directorate	Kars Representative of Chamber of Architects
Serhat Development Agency	Association of Turkish Travel Agencies
Kars Mayoralty	ÇEKÜL
Ocaklı Village Headman	Kars Culture and Art Association
Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM	Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry
Kars Culture and Art Association	Kuzeydoğa Society

1.5 UN Joint Program of Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia (Kars)

United Nations Joint Program “Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia” supported with funds provided from Thousand Year Development Targets Fund by Spain Government has been realized in Kars with cooperation of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and **UNDP** (United Nations Development Program), **UNESCO** (United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization), **UNICEF** (United Nations Children Emergency Fund) and **UNWTO** (United Nations World Tourism Organization), which are United Nations Organizations.

United Nations Joint Program has aimed to activate the culture sector within frame of sustainable tourism in Eastern Anatolia Region of Turkey. Joint Program has generally targeted participative governance model, prioritizing of protection of cultural heritage and contribution of cultural tourism to increase of Kars People's incomes. United Nations Joint Program has aimed the target "Decrease of Hunger and Poverty in World" globally and to provide contribution to elimination of regional development differences in Turkey by taking as basis the Thousand Years Development Targets-1.

Implementation of United Nations Joint Program is based on current national strategies, 9th Development Plan (2007-2013), Tourism Strategy Action Plan (2007-2013) and Turkey Tourism Strategy (2023) and has contributed to the development of sustainable tourism by protecting the cultural values.

Each United Nations Organization is responsible for implementation of activities at subjects being in its area of interest. In this scope, activities realized with UNESCO; are to give support to development of policies for protection of concrete and nonconcrete cultural heritage and to contribute the formation of strategic models.

Within scope of United Nations Joint Program, Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan preparation and activities related to development of capacity have been implemented with multi-participative and innovative method. Especially, approval of "Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Framework Development Study" made as a result of workshops and reaching agreement for preparation of 5-year draft management plan within current legal frame by relevant parties have been an important development.

In this process, Ani current map has been updated and completed and has been integrated into "ArcGIS Software and Automation System developed for Registered Protected Areas in Kars and Immovable Cultural and Natural Properties Data Creation, Protection, Follow-up and Control Services", which is another study carried out within scope of United Nations Joint Program.

In line with the targets of United Nations Joint Program, management plan preparation capacity development workshop, scientific meetings, stakeholder and interest group meetings have been carried out at local and national level for introduction of area management approach entering into implementation newly in our country to institutions and organizations, who will be responsible for preparation and implementation of Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan and sharing of experiences with institutions and organizations still performing management plan study and definitions of tasks and it has been aimed to be guidance to institutions and organizations that will carry out a study.²

² www.kultur.mdgf-tr.org

2. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

2.1 Determination of stakeholders

Stakeholder analysis is one of main element of management plan. Stakeholder group, which will be effective in protection of Ani at best manner in line with the management targets and will be affected from strategy and policies recommended in management plan, has been determined as follows:

1. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums
2. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Research and Training
3. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Promotion
4. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Investment and Enterprises
5. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Central Directorate of Managing Revolving Funds
6. T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Foreign Relations and EU Coordination Department
7. T.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
8. T.R. Ministry of National Defense
9. T.C. Ministry of Environment and Urbanization General Directorate of Spatial Planning
10. Kars Directorate Cultural Properties Protection Regional Board
11. Erzurum Relief and Monuments Directorate
12. Kars Governorship
13. Kars Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
14. Kars Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization
15. Kars General Secretary of Provincial Special Administration
16. Kars Provincial Directorate for National Education
17. Kars General Provincial Council Head
18. Kars Municipality
19. Department of Ani Cultural Landscape Excavation
20. Kars Museum Directorate
21. Advisory Board Members
22. T.R. Kafkas University History Department
23. T.R. Kafkas University Archeology and Art History Department
24. T.R. Kafkas University Vocational High School (Architecture and City Planning Department – Architectural Restoration Program)
25. T.R. Kafkas University Sarıkamış Vocational High School (Tourism and Hotel Management)
26. Serhad Development Agency (SERKA)
27. Erzurum Regional Directorate of Foundations
28. 24th Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
29. Prime Ministry Promotion Fund
30. Area Head of Ani Cultural Landscape
31. BMOP Project Management
32. ICOMOS Turkey
33. World Monuments Fund Representative
34. Kars Representative of UCTEA chamber of Architects
35. UCTEA Chamber of City Planners, Ankara Branch
36. TÜRSAB
37. TUREB

38. Provincial Gendarmerie Regiment
39. Ocaklı Village Headman
40. Historical Cities Union
41. ÇEKÜL Foundation
42. Kuzey Doğa Society
43. Anatolia Culture
44. Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry
45. Kars Hoteliers and Restaurants Association (KARSOD)
46. Kars Ardahan Iğdır Development Aid Foundation
47. Kars Association for Supporting Contemporary Life
48. KAGIKADER (Kars Women Entrepreneurs Association)
49. Kars, Ardahan, Iğdır Culture and Solidarity Association
50. Murat Çobanoğlu Amorous Protection Association
51. Kars Culture Association
52. Minstrels Association
53. Kars Culture and Art Association
54. Kars City Council Representative
55. Local and National Media Representative

2.2 Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder participation process looking after the integrative, continuous and full participation principles in Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan preparation process has been realized at four phases.

“Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Preparation Capacity Development Workshop” arranged in cooperation of Alliances United Nations Joint Program for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia has been realized in Kars and Ankara on 4-9 December 2009. In this workshop, stakeholders have been informed on area management and different dimensions of management planning and land study, stakeholder analysis, GZFT analysis and strategy-target-action determination exercises have been made at certain level. Results obtained in this study have constituted a basis for second phase studies towards Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan preparation. In this line, decision for realization of a second workshop, which more refined results will be able to be obtained, has been made.

The realization of participative method application developed for preparation of management plan in “Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan Development Workshop” realized between 29 May – 2 June 2010, the performance of preliminary study for making management planning, evaluation of capabilities and conditions required for creation of management plan with existing informations and conditions and strengthening of the sense of ownership and belonging for management planning of stakeholders, area and area management and the commitment processes of corporate stakeholders have been aimed.

It has been aimed in second workshop to evaluate the conditions existing in Ani Cultural Landscape and the studies made till today, to discuss the scientific data and to use a participative method at higher level at the same time. In this meaning, a three-day program, which scientists, stakeholders and managers would contribute by evaluation the data in hand, has been realized. Only scientists have participated in first day of program and all stakeholders have participated in second and third

days. Managers being at decision making position have gathered scientists and other stakeholders after scientific study.

By benefitting from results and analyses of both workshops held, existing and missing sections of a possible management plan have been evaluated and presented. By benefitting from compliance of workshop results, the vision, scenario, strategy, policy and scientific data have been produced and lacks have been determined. Frame of management plan has ensued as a result of second workshop.

First draft of management plan has been shared with stakeholders and interest groups at third phase and, then round table meetings have been held one to one with representative of relevant organizations and institutions, Advisory Board members and stakeholders in Ankara and Kars between 30.05.2011 – 01.06.2011 and opinion has taken especially on action plan. Long break has been given due to completion of United Nations Joint Program in 2012 before plan preparation and approval process was completed. Within this period, studies for preparation of UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List application file of Ani have been concentrated and management plan studies have accelerated when preparation of World Heritage List candidature file was brought to the agenda.

Organization of area department has been completed towards approval and implementation of management plan at fourth phase and in this scope, Kars Museum director Necmettin ALP has been assigned as Head of Area; Advisory Board and Coordination and Audit Board have been established. Reviewed draft plan has been evaluated by Advisory Board on 19.11.2014 and by Coordination and Audit Board on 20.11.2014 and its approval is aimed following the completion of studies and corrections requested additionally.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1. Location and Topography of the Site

General geography description

City Kars, where Ani Cultural Landscape is located in it, is located on high plateaus of NorthEastern Anatolia and altitude of Archeological Site from sea level changes between 1370-1490 meters. Highest point of area is reached in Citadel.³

City Kars is located between 42°10' and 44°49' east longitudes and 39°22' and 41°37' north latitudes. 51% of city lands showing a big plateau characteristic is covered with plateau, 19% with plains and 30% with mountainous and hilly areas. Ani Cultural Landscape is located in Arpaçay Valley section of area of city covered with plateaus as 51%. While agricultural lands of Ocaklı Village and big part of Archeological Site are low-sloped; there are very high sloped lands occurred as a result of vertical erosion on Arpaçay and Bostanlar Creek.⁴

Kars region, which extends like a bridge between East and West on Silk Road and many cultures have established a rich cultural heritage by meeting, is entry gate of Caucasus to natural and cultural values.

Tatarcık Creek is flowing at northeast of Ani Cultural Landscape located at distance of 42 km to Kars, at south of Ocaklı Village and at west coast of Arpaçay, which draws the border of Turkey-Armenia and is branch of Aras River, and Bostanlar Creek is flowing at west of it. Area, where Ani is located, being at triangle view and rising on a deep valley is in volcanic basalt rock blocks. These gray colored rocks are approximately 30 meter thick at water level at bottom and these rocks are red tufa, soft and easily crumbling at top.

Land Forms

City Kars area surrounded with Aras River and Arpa Çay valleys on one side and Yalnızçam Mountains and Allahuekber Mountains on the other side remains between high and continuous mountain chains separating Black Sea Region and Eastern Anatolia and forms a different geographic unit in general of Eastern Anatolia with its lands, structure, elevation, climate and utilization styles.

Region having border with Armenia and Georgia at northeast of Anatolia has been covered with volcanic formations in general. Other than some small points, sedimentary masses are not encountered in the area. Despite fragmented and broken structure of area, the mountain chains in area have been cut from many places and are at conditions covered with volcanic formations. This structure is more clear at west-east direction at section extending to Arpa Çay Valley at south of Aras River Valley and Kars Brook Valley.

Land forms in city area are too different from other regions of East Anatolia. Contrary of structure in general of East Anatolia, worn, round hills and faint figures are common here. Lavas ashes coming out from volcanos have filled hollow places by being spread around. Therefore, Kars city

³ Kars Center Ani CityKAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning Engineering Ltd. Comp. 2012

⁴ Kars Center Ani CityKAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning Engineering Ltd. Comp. 2012

area has become wide plateaus and plains with monotonic view. Mountains rising on plateaus are too steep and generally covered with thick layer of earth. Steep slopes and bare rocky places may be encountered only in valleys. This structure of area is resulting from not degrading strongly because it is inclined slightly to towards Caspian Sea and stays under snow in big part of year. Kars city area covered with thick layer of earth everywhere is the area of East Anatolia, which weeds and lawns are growing mostly.

Plains in Kars are generally ranged along river valleys; all of planes in city other than Iğdır Plane and valley floors around Posof are high and cold. Although plain lands covered with alluviums from place to place are too fertile, grains and vegetables are not growing on agricultural areas having elevation higher than 2.000 meters and trees other than some fruit trees, poplar and willow are not encountered. Pine forests on mountain chains extending from Sarıkamış District to north and west is known as single forestland in city.

Mountains

High plateaus and fold mountains rising on this shape the land forms in Kars. Mountains extend generally at west-east direction in compliance with basic structure of city area. These lines being the east extensions of North and South Anatolia fold systems arching widely at Middle Anatolia have risen by being squeezed with the approach of north and south masses to each other in Period I. Part risen most highly in Eastern Anatolia is Erzurum region. After Erzurum, mountain chains expand and descend as fan towards east and west. Kars lands are on these South and North Anatolia fold mountains beginning to expand again towards east after approaching to each other in Erzurum region.

These fold mountains are splitted into three main spurs when approached to city area and first spur extends towards Iran border at southeast so as to form the watershed line of Aras River and south border of city. Second spur comes from Sarıkamış region and separates Kars Creek and Aras River basins by splitting city region into two. Third spur draws the north borders of city by forming the watershed of East Black Sea Basin and Kura River Basin and reaches to Armenian and Georgian border.

City lands have undergone eustatic movements again in Period II and Period III. Meanwhile, fold mountains have been broken by losing its flexibility from place to place and it has diverged from these extension directions. As a result of these divergences, many collapse areas, which each of them is a high plane, have formed and a range of volcanic mountains have emerged on failure lines lavas emerging during this formation have covered or filled the low lands by being spread onto wide area. Therefore, high but flat wide plateaus and high planes have been formed among masses risen in block with fold mountains.

Plateaus Planes

51% of Kars City is covered with plateaus. These plateaus are generally located among planes ranged along river valleys. One of important ones is located between Aras-Arpa Çay valleys and Kars Plane, the other one is located on Kars Plane and Kura Rivers and another one is located on Yalnızçam Mountains splitting the region from Black Sea Basin.

High planes surrounding both sides of Kars Plane is names as Kars Plateaus. Mountains surrounding the plane from south are splitting here from Aras Valley. Kars Plateaus start from south of Sarıkamış and extend to Arpa Çay Valley at east and Başgedikler Plane at north. Plateau's sections located on west and northeast of Sarıkamış are covered with forests. When went to east, forest cover starts to disappear gradually.

Kars plateau declines towards Aras Valley. But, there are steep places and rocky places at sections close to valley floor. Northwest direction of plateau towards Aladağ declines with a milder slope. This region is generally waterless. Water sources are at slopes facing to Aras at lower parts. Despite it receives rain too much, since it is covered with high permeable earth layer, pastures and meadows are poorer in this section permeating the water rapidly than other sections of plateaus.

Region named as Erzurum-Kars Plateau has been formed with coming of high and light undulating plateau areas together. In city splitted with East Black Sea Mountain Chains from northwest, high plateau plains take the place of mountains and pastures and meadows take the place of forests. Pastures and meadows on plateaus covered with thick earth layer have important roles in development of city stockbreeding.

Humidity and Precipitation

Yearly humidity in City Kart according to average values is 67% and humidity ratio increases a little bit more in winter months. Humidity ratio decreases to 2% rarely in summer months. Cloudiness ratio is much in all seasons and 71 days are open within year, 214 days are cloudy and 80 days are overcast.

High pressure area dominating in Kars prevents the city to receive much rain. Precipitations seen in city are the precipitations occurring as a result of rising of air masses by hitting to mountains. Convective precipitations causing flood are seen in spring and summer months lasting too short. Maximum precipitation is seen in spring months in general of city. Rime is seen frequently due to cooling in city where continental climate is valid. Due to same reasons, avalanche event is seen frequently.

Climate and Flora

City Kars having a continental climate is coldest region of Eastern Anatolia Region. Winters lasting seven months are long and hard and summers last calm, even cool. It is under influence of Siberia high pressure center. Snowing is too much; yearly precipitation amount changes between 252 and 528 mm. it snows nearly 50 days in a year and earth remains covered with snow more than 100 days. Spring and fall seasons last too short.

Flora is at view of steppe in city geography showing a big plateau characteristic. 70% of city Kars is covered with pastures and meadows and 20% of it is covered with plantation. Nonarable land is 5%. Forest property is not deemed rich.

Kars at connection point of Anatolia with Caucasia and Middle Asia has high biological diversity at the same time because it accommodates the species in this geography. At one side, uncommon halo steppes and some desert species are encountered at Iğdır Plane and Kağızman line, on the other side Alaska and Siberia species are available in mountains above 3000 meter high.

Kars geography has plateau and mountain meadows considered as one of most important ecosystems of the world. On the other side, it is rich in terms of drinking and domestic waters. Çıldır Lake, Aktaş Lake, Çalı Lake and Kuyucuk Lake being important especially for water birds are the values of region.

Nearly 1250 types of flowering plant are growing naturally. 100 type of these are endemic (rare) species which are not available in anywhere of the world. Lathyrus Karsianus growing in Allahuekber Mountains is one of these. There are other plants bearing the name of Kars. Festuca Karsiana, Allium Karsianum, Caucalis Karsianum and Nonea Karsensis are some of these.

Management area and its near surrounding show the steppe characteristic in general. One exemption of this is dense green texture. There is no single tree in region where Ani is located. In this area, there are perennial herbaceous plants and natural grass plants. There are limited number of fruit trees and poplar trees in Ocaklı village. Because main source of living of village is stockbreeding, importance has not been given to the subject of plant production.

There are meadow plants along Bostanlar Creek basin and they are used as rangeland. There are great numbers of astragalus along Bostanlar Creek. Place of “astragalus honey” is important in honey production constituting the one of important sources of living of Kars region. As Bostanlar Creek moves towards south, it passes through canyon and then meets with Arpa Çay. There are perennial herbaceous plants along canyon. Different types of Sedum plant named as mountain unripe grape show distribution along canyon. There is “harmal plant (peganum harmala)” as bush. Seeds of harmal plant are used by village people in handicrafts production.

Sole region of region, which may be defined as woodland, is Arpa Çay basin. Along basin, there are great numbers of willow (Salix sp.), poplar trees (Populus sp.) and water shore plants and reeds.⁵

Fauna

Ani Cultural Landscape is located at important point in terms of biological diversity as well as historical texture. 90 bird species have been determined at studies, which Kuzey Doğa Society has made in antique city till now. In our country located on greatest bird migratory routes in west paleatrik zone, because City Kars is one of important points for migrations of birds, it is estimated that number of bird species will exceed 150. According to Red List prepared by World Society for Protection of Animal, one specie from these birds seen within antique city borders is in endangered species (EN), two species are in near threatened (NT) species and one specie is in vulnerable (VU) status. Furthermore, it has been determined that fox (Vulpes vulpes) and Anatolian gopher (Spermophilus xanthoprymnus) are living in area, pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax is living in Fethiye Mosque and bats are living/breeding in Seljukian Palace. Three different species in bat colony consisting of 300 individuals have been determined; Myotis myotis and Miniopterus schreibersii constitute the great majority of group. Besides, a few Rhinolophus ferrumequinum have been observed in palace.⁶

Neopron percnopterus being in endangered species worldwide are breeding on rocky places extending along Arpaçay River. At scientific study made by General Staff and Kuzey Doğa Society together, it has been determined that neopron percnopterus is breeding on rocky places opposite to

⁵ Kars Center Ani City KAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning and Engineering Ltd. Compi. 2012

⁶ Kuzey Doğa Society Science Coordinator Emrah ÇOBAN, 16 August 2011

Manuḡehr Mosque. It has been determined with regular observations made by Kuzey Doęa Society within Ani Cultural Landscape, neophron percnopterus is still breeding at opposite Mosque at Armenian side. It is thought that stone screening quarries established along Armenia border line is not influencing Neopron percnopterus being in endangered species. This subject has to be taken into consideration and measure has to be taken in cooperation studies that will be made with Armenia.⁷

Natural life has been taken into consideration within scope of Ani Cultural Landscape management plan and target and strategies have been determined by taking into consideration that each activity, which would be made in area, may influence all living creatures living in area for centuries directly or indirectly.

Geological Structure

Eastern Anatolia Region is one of area, where the volcanism developed in a continental collision zone is seen best in the world. Especially Erzurum-Kars Plateau located in northeast of region is dated to 11 and 2.5 million years ago of collision-origin volcanic activity and has a special importance due to extremely good outcropping.

Ani Cultural Landscape is a Medieval city established on volcanic tufa layer at west side within of Arpa ay River within borders of Turkey. There are rock groups formed in neo-tectonic period and being pretty younger (upper Miocene-Quaternary). In Archeological Site, from old to young; there are Lower Pliocene old Kura volcanites, Lower Pliocene old Akyaka basalt, Middle-Upper Pliocene old Dumanlıdaę Pyroclastics, Pliocene old Kalkankale formation, Upper Pliocene – Lower quaternary old Roadside pebble and sand, Quaternary old Taşköprü andesite, Aküzüm ignimbrite, Melikler basalt, Borluk volcanites and today's old alluvium and alluvial fans.

Kura volcanites have been formed with first phase of volcanism in the region. It starts with grey-grizzle, mostly red colored, thick-very thick layered agglomerate and agglomerates transits to ash colored, thin layered tufa. These tufas are followed by black-red colored andesites towards up. Akyaka basalt has been formed with second phase of volcanism in the region and is at dark black colored, flat and columnar structure. Dumanlıdaę pyroclastics, which are the product of third phase, consist of volcanites, which most them are at acidic type such as tufa, andesite, pumice, perlite and obsidian. Kalkankale formation settled at lake and river environment conditions has consisted of from, sandstone, mudstone, clay stone and marl. Taşköprü andesite is dark gray colored, clear flow structure and thin platy weathering and has occurred with fourth phase of volcanism. Aküzüm ignimbrite is dark and light brown-black colored and thick layered. Melikler basalt appearing in fourth phase of volcanism in region is black colored generally, brownish from place to place, reddish colored from place to places, with gas cavity sometimes and clinker type basic flow. Today's old alluvium and alluvial fans consist of improved pebble, sand and silty deposit at west of Ocaklı Village.

⁷ Kuzey Doęa Society Science Coordinator Emrah OBAN, 16 August 2011

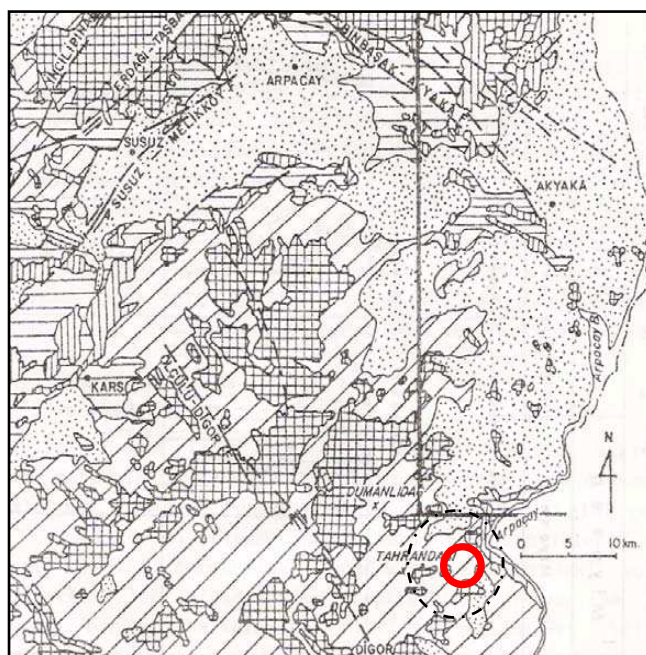
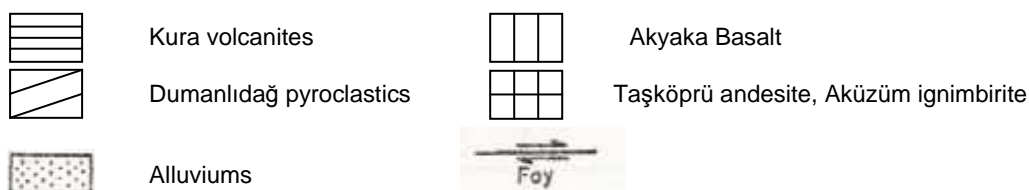


Figure 3.2: Geology map belonging to Ani Cultural Landscape and close surrounding
(Reference: MTA 1992, Erivan D37 sheet)



Archeological Site rests on volcanic rock units mentioned above and giving outcrop from place to place. Natural materials in area, especially tufa, which is ideal material for construction, have been used in construction of church, cathedral, mosques etc. buildings. For example; black-brown andesite tufa ashlar stones are architectural structure stone used in Abughamrents Church, Cathedral and Tigran Honents Church. Likewise, castle walls of citadel have been constructed with khorasan mortar in two or three lines from place to place with light brown and black colored tufa stone.

This volcanic tufa stone found too much on both side of valley, which Arpa Çay river is flowing, is a rock type containing great numbers of pores. This type of rocks, which are black, red and brown colored and its composition is basaltic andesite, is lighter due to pores, which they have, but at easily processing soft structure when removed from stone quarry. It has a feature of hardening after starting to contact with sun.

The materials compliant with the volcanic and tufa geologic structure of region and the adornment depending on technique and architecture have been preferred in Ani Cultural Landscape. Walling understanding based on color alternating (use of stone with light – dark color) on facades, ceilings, arches and doors has been included with hard and strong material taken from different stone quarries. Black-bright red relation has been included in basalt and yellow and spotted brown color stone joint has been included in andesite tufas. Facades have been coated with ashlar stone and rubble stone has been placed among them as fill material. The destruction of nature (earthquakes, storms and lightning happened at Caucasia fault line and big temperature difference between

summer - winter) as human intervention within time and the method for working with dynamite in stone quarries opened recently at east of Arpa Çay at Armenian side have given notably damage to architectural works.⁸

Seismicity

All of Kars city and districts are located in IIth degree seismic belt according to Turkey Earthquake Regions Map prepared by former Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (Map 2). As known, big majority of earthquakes giving damage is occurring Ist and IInd degree earthquake zone and second degree earthquake zones show the places, where earthquakes having intensity of VIII have happened or may happen.

Big majority of earthquakes is developing depending on movement of active faults (faults moved within period of past 10.000 years). Strike-slip faults have been formed as a result of compression regime being dominant in region and there are four active faults, which may influence the area and its surrounding, in Turkey Active Fault map. It is estimated that these faults may be Erzurum Fault Zone, Kağızman Fault, Balık Gölü Fault and Iğdır Fault (Map 2).

Historical earthquakes happened in City Kars (before 1990) have been given in following table and taken from official website of Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency.

Table 3.1: City Kars Historical Earthquakes

Christ	Year	Latitude	Longitude	Place	Intensity
A.D.	1883	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and Erivan	VIII
A.D.	1872			Kars an Erivan, Gence, Tabriz	VII
A.D.	1869	41.0000	44.0000	Gyumri, Kars, Tiflis, Erivan	VIII
A.D.	1868	40.0000	42.0000	Erzurum, Kars	IX
A.D.	1868	41.0000	44.0000	Kars, Erzurum, Ardahan, Tiflis	VIII
A.D.	1845	40.0000	42.0000	Ahılkelek Kzy-Geoorgia-Kars	VII
A.D.	1840	40.0000	44.0000	Kağızman, Iğdır-Kars, Ağrı	VIII
A.D.	1707	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and its region	VII
A.D.	1605	40.0000	44.0000	Ani and Kars Regions	VIII
A.D.	1319	40.0000	44.0000	Arpa Çay Valley USSR	VIII
A.D.	1219	41.0000	43.0000	Kars Region, Armenia	VIII
A.D.	1157	41.0000	44.0000	Gyumri-Georgia, Kars	-
A.D.	1151	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and Armenia	VIII

⁸ Kars Center Ani City KAİP and ÇDP investigation report, AKS Planning and Engineering Ltd. Compi. 2012

A.D.	1132	41.0000	44.0000	Ani, Digor-Kars	VIII
A.D.	1104	41.0000	43.0000	Kars and Armenia	VIII
A.D.	1046	41.0000	44.0000	Arpa Çay valley	VIII
A.D.	1007	41.0000	43.0000	Kars, Digor	VI
A.D.	1003	41.0000	43.0000	Kars, Digor	VI
A.D.	995	41.0000	43.0000	Kars region	VI

T.R. Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency Earthquake Department
Reference: <http://www.deprem.gov.tr/sarbis/Veritabani/Tarihsel.aspx>

When historical earthquake data (happened before 1900) included in above table is examined, it is seen that city Kars has remained in effect of many destructive earthquakes and earthquakes happened in city have been very intensive (VI), damaging (VII), destructive (VIII) and too destructive (IX). According to historical resources, city Ani has become unlivable after earthquake disaster in 17th century and has been left completely because Silk Road has lost its trade importance and sea trade has started. Effect and destruction of said destructive earthquakes happening in historical period in region are seen clearly in mosque, castle and cathedral etc. architectural structures. In most of structures; deformations, structural cracks, breakings, ruptures, debonding and openings are seen.

In Kars effected from current earthquakes as in historical period, 1926, 1936, 1975, 1983, 1988 earthquakes, which their intensities are changing between 5.0 and 7.0 ($5.0 \leq M_s \leq 7.0$), have caused serious damage and loss of life. During earthquake happened in 1988 as Eriven centered and affected Kars-Akyaka zone, north wall of Cathedral in Ani Cultural Landscape has been demolished completely and demolitions and destructions have happened in city walls surrounding Archeological Site. During this earthquake, deep cracks have occurred on walls of some of other big architectural structures located in Architectural Site.

Table 3.2: City Kars Current Earthquakes

DATE	Magnitude (Ms)	Place	Dead	Injured	Heavy Damaged House	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Depth (km)	Intensity (MSK)
22.10.1926	5.7	Kars	355	-	1100	40.94	43.88	10	VIII
23.03.1936	4.5	Kars-Kötek	-	-	100	39.00	42.00	30	-
25.03.1975	5.1	Kars-Susuz	2	26	762	40.95	42.96	25	VI
30.10.1983	6.8	Erzurum-Kars	1155	1142	3241	40.20	42.10	16	VIII
07.12.1988	6.9	Kars-Akyaka	4	11	546	40.96	44.16	5	-

Reference: <http://www.e-kutuphane.imo.org.tr/pdf/11191.pdf>

As a result; taking place of area and its surrounding in IInd degree seismic belt and exposing to destructive earthquakes is an important point required to be taken into consideration. Furthermore, according to archive data of Former General Directorate of Disaster Affairs, Kars is one of 15 cities, which rack fall danger and risk is highest in Kars/Turkey, and it is observed in settlement units connected to Sarıkamış, Digor and Center district.

3.2 Transportation

Ani Cultural Landscape 42 km far to Kars City center is reached with road connection having asphalt and divided road. Road is 19 meters wide to Ocaklı Village and decreases to 10 meters inside village. Kars is 1.425 km far to Istanbul and 1.071 km far to Ankara. It is possible to reach to Kars with Bus between 18-20 hours from Ankara and between 14-16 hours from Ankara.

Mass transportation system has not been established between Kars-Ocaklı Village; only two minibuses belonging to Ocaklı Village are travelling from Kars once in a day.

Because Ani is a far destination, another transportation type preferred to reach to Kars is airway transport. Runway of airport has been renewed in 2010, furthermore modern terminal building has been constructed and put into service in 2013. THY and other private airways have flight to Kars every day. Flight time at direct flights is averagely 2 hours for Istanbul and Izmir and 1,5 hours for Ankara. Also, there are connected flights from some cities such as Antalya.

Although it is not a coastal city, Kars is a destination that may be accessed easily from sea with distance of 270 km to Hopa Port. It is possible to reach to Hopa with seaway at tours with Istanbul departure and to Hopa from there with averagely 4-hour road travel.

With railways in Turkey, Ankara-Kars is 1.361 km, Istanbul-Kars is 1928 km and Izmir-Kars is 2185 km. Although train is relatively cheap transport type with both its longer route when compared to road and its old infrastructure, it is transport type, which is not preferred because it is slow, old and limited. Travel lasting nearly 30 hours from Ankara, 38 hours from Istanbul and about 40 hours from Izmir causes too much time loss at today's conditions.

An agreement has been signed between Turkey, Georgia and Azerbaijan in 2007 to construct Baku-Tiflis-Kars Railway (BTK) Project in order to ensure the railway connection of Turkey and Azerbaijan through Georgia. It is targeted with Project to construct a railway between Turkey (Kars) and Georgia (Ahilkelek) and to renew the existing Ahilkelek-Tiflis and Tiflis-Bakü railways.

Foundations of railway line having total length of 826 km have been laid in Georgia in 2007, foundations of 76-km section of line remaining in Turkey have been laid in 2008 and 85% of project has been completed as of year 2014.⁹

It is expected to strengthen more the relations among Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan States and nations having cultural and economic solidarity and friendships coming from history with each other and located on old historical Silk Road between Asia and Europe and to contribute the development of trade by evaluating the transport potential of Bakü-Tiflis-Kars (BTK) railway project in region. BTK project is not only a railway project, but it is a project to enliven historical Silk Road again and enhance the economic, social and cultural relations more with region countries. In project, which Kazakhstan and

⁹ <http://tcdd.net/baku-tiflis-kars-demiryolu-projesi-tcdd-net-haber>

China are included, while transport of energy source to world is ensured Turkey, Georgia and Azerbaijan will obtain an important advantage at international transport.¹⁰

Furthermore; “it is stated in Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy 2023” that Kars will be connected to Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul with high speed railway lines till 2023.¹¹

In this scope; it is expected that city Kars will provide benefit in terms of trade and touristic; it is thought that Ani Cultural Landscape will become prominent in terms of culture tourism in this scope.

3.3. Protection Status of the Site

Ani has been registered as 1st Degree Archeological Protected Area with the decision with no 115 and dated 22.10.1988 of Former Erzurum Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Regional Board. With the decision of same Board with no 472 and dated 14.07.1992, Bostanlar Creek and Cirit Düzü and Mışmış creek remaining out of this area has been added in 1st degree archeological protected area 3rd degree archeological protected area has been formed around this area. 1st and 3rd degree protected area borders have been expanded with the decision with no 1306 and dated 08.11.2002. Finally, 1st and 3rd degree archeological protected area borders have been updated with the decision of Former Erzurum Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Regional Board with no 2004 and dated 29.09.2010; planning borders basis for reconstruction plan for protect have been determined with this decision.

21 structures located in 1st Degree Archeological Protected Area with the decision with no 1306 and dated 08.11.2002 of Erzurum Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Regional Board and reaching until today from continuous settlement continuing thousand years after B.C. 4th century have been registered as “Immovable Culture Property Requiring Protection”. These are:

1. Archaeological Site of Ani
2. City walls, towers, citadel
3. Cathedral (Asdvadzadzin Church, Fethiye Mosque)
4. Tigran Honents Church (Surp Krikor Lusavoriç Church, Embroidered Church, Church with Mural Paintings)
5. Surp Amenap'rkitch Church (Prikitch Church, Keçeli Church, Redeemer Church, Halaskar Church, Ruined Church, Church of the Holy Saviour)
6. Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque
7. Gagik Church (Surp Krikor Church, Gagikashen Church)
8. Polatoğlu Church (St.Gregor Church, Abughamrants)
9. Maiden's Monastery (Surp Hovhannes Monastery, Aghjkaberd Monastery, Zak'aria Church)
10. Emir Ebu'l Muemmaran Complex (Ruined Minaret, Octagon Tower)
11. Virgins (Surp Hripsime, Bekhents, Surp Hripsime, Kusanac) Monastery
12. Citadel Palace and Palace Church (Surp Sargıs and T'oros Church, Kamsaraganlar Church, Citadel Tetrakonchos Church)
13. Seljukian Bath (Royal Bath, Great Bath)
14. Small Bath
15. Rock Chapel
16. Remains at the west of the Caravanserai

¹⁰ http://www.tmmb.org.tr/files/Kars-Tiflis_Bilnot.doc

¹¹ “Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy 2023, s.74

- 17. Caravanserai (Surp Arak'elots, Apostle Church)
- 18. Georgian Church (Surp Stephanos Church)
- 19. Seljuk Palace (Tacirin, Pahlavuni, Baron, Ebu'l Muammeran Palace)
- 20. Silk Road Bridge
- 21. Caves

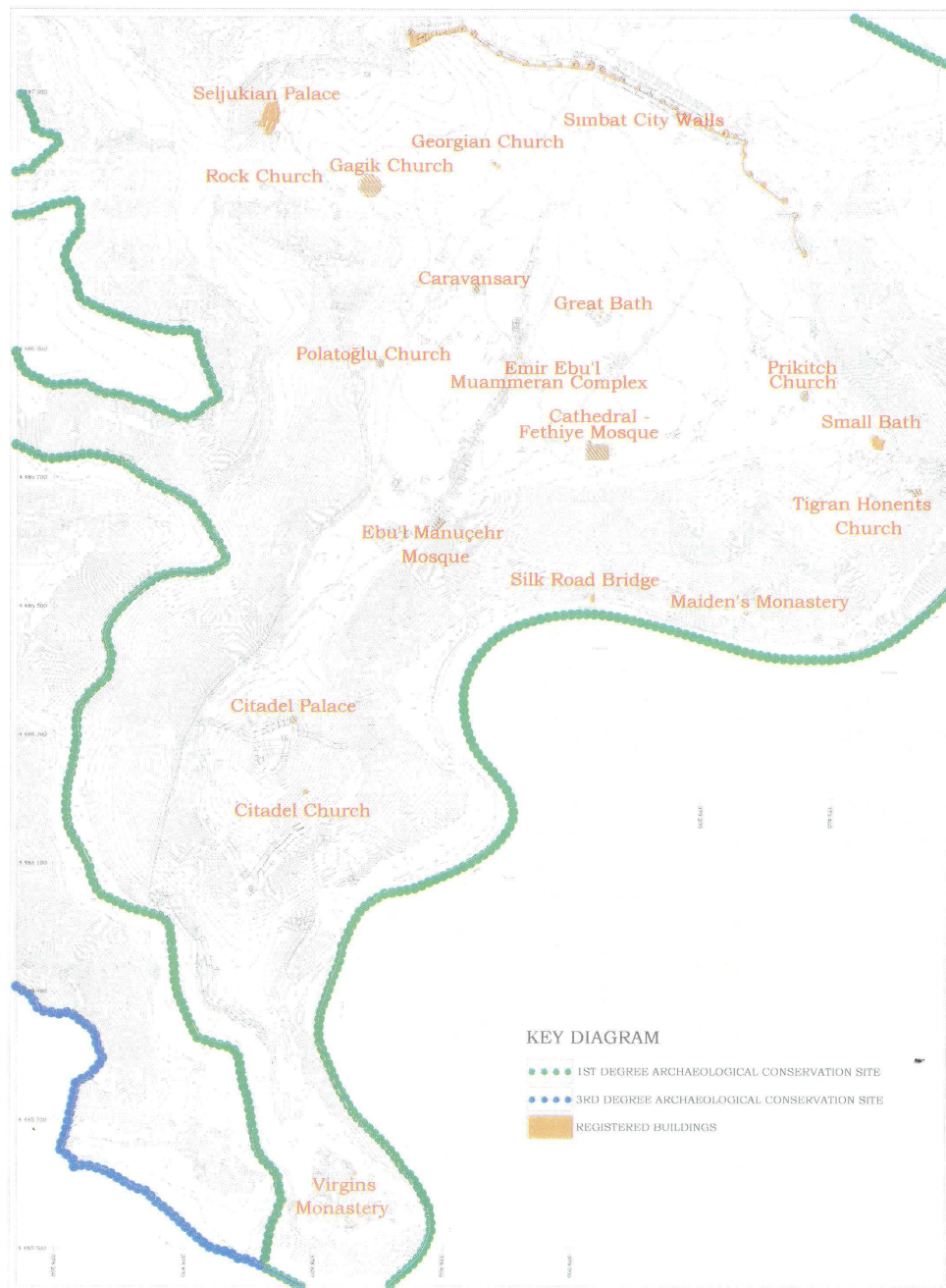


Figure 3.3: Registered Buildings at the Site

Legal and Corporate Framework:

According to Code of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties with no 2863, primary responsibility on protection and utilization of Archeological Site belongs to Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Studies under responsibility of Ministry are carried out through General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums and its provincial organization (protection region boards, museum directorates, relief and monuments directorates). Ani Cultural Landscape is under management of Kars Archeology Museum with totally 4 private security personnel to work at entrance and security and 7 Turkish Employment Agency workers personnel.¹²

While Ani Cultural Landscape has been under military control within scope of 1st Degree Military Prohibited Zone until 2003 Because it is located at border; at the end of 2003, it has been excluded from scope of Military Prohibited Zone with the Cabinet's decision dated 13.10.2003 and this decision has been started to be implemented after 08.03.2004.¹³ Number of domestic and foreign tourists coming to archeological site after this implementation within scope of culture tourism has increased and it has been possible for the tourists touring the archeological site to make their tours more easily and more comfortably.

Since Ani Cultural Landscape and Ocaklı Village are located out of borders of urban area, zoning plan making and implementation authorization for archeological Site is at Kars Governorship according to Construction Zoning Law 3194. Kars Governorship has transferred Ministry of Culture and Tourism his authorization on making 1/5000 scaled reconstruction plan for protect and 1/1000 scaled implementation zoning plan on nearly 544-hectare area covering the whole of 1st and 3rd degree archeological protected area and studies within scope of this have been carried out Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Tender for Kars Ani City Reconstruction Plan for Protect, Landscaping Project and Geological Survey Making Work has been realized on 28.06.2011 and contract has been signed with contractor on 27.07.2011. Ani Cultural Landscape Reconstruction Plan for Protect has been found appropriate in 2013, has been approved with decision of Kars Cultural Properties Protection Region Board with no 410 and dated 19.09.2013 and has been approved by decision of Provincial Council with no 104 and dated 06.11.2013. Impact assessment analysis studies are continuing in line with Heritage Impact Assessment ICOMOS Guide for Landscaping Project and Cultural Properties for this project.

With the change made in "Regulation on Contribution for Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties" entering into force in 2005, opportunity has been provided to be used in projects, which will be performed for protection of cultural properties in areas remaining under responsibilities of municipalities and Provincial Special Administration, from Contribution accounts formed from contributions accrued from taxpayer in the ratio of 10% of real estate incomes and let use for financing of projects prepared for protection and assessment of immovable cultural properties by being collected in an account opened in the name of Provincial Special administration. In this scope, Provincial Special Administration is an important institutional stakeholder, who may transfer source, in activities that will be performed for protection and assessment of cultural properties in the area.

Other than these main organizations authorized in area in accordance with relevant legislations, relevant non-governmental organizations mainly Kafkas University, Serhad Development Agency, Kars Chamber of Industry and Trade, ÇEKÜL, Anatolia Culture, Historical Cities Association, and

¹² Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Preliminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDG-F, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010

¹³ Kars Museum Directorate Archive

KuzeyDoğa Society are other institutions and organizations, which support has been taken to produce and implement project and to provide source.

3.4 History of the City of Ani

A monographic study that captures each period of the history of Ani city could not be reached. Wilhem Barthold's article with the heading "Ani" for Islam Encyclopedia is one of the rare studies and covers the Ani history from the Medieval age. In the books of Prof. Dr. Fahrettin Kırzioğlu named 'Kars Tarihi ve Ani Şehri Tarihi (The History of Kars and Ani City)', this archeological site in the medieval age and the first age is dominantly mentioned. In the book named Kars 2nd Kent Kurultayı Bildirileri (City Congress Proceedings) which is published under the editorship of Prof. Dr. Oktay Belli, again within his article named "Erken Demir Çağında Ani (Ani in Early Iron Age)", he mostly emphasized on the Medieval Age and provided opportunity for widening the knowledge field. Within the resources about this area's history, argument ideas are information without enough source or, if it necessary that much, stated as personal ideas. Also the book named "Başlangıcından 1071'e Ermeni Tarihi (The Armenian History from the Beginning to 1071)" of René Grousset in which he wrote about the Armenian history is also benefited. Historical information about Ani is generally filtered from the studies on Kars City or Armenian History studies. Information gained from these is ranged chronologically and a clear text was tried to be built. Hand axe and etc. related to Şelleen era foundlings during the surface studies in 1940 - 1944 and the drilling diggings done by Prof. Dr. Kılıç KÖKTEN mean that Ani Cultural Landscaping was used for housing since the Chalcolithic Period. Again in 1965 - 1967 years, during the archaeological diggings led by Prof. Dr. Kemal BALKAN, ceramic pieces belonging to the Old Bronze Age (3rd Millenium) were found. Earth dyed cups found in these diggings are exhibited in Kars Museum.¹⁴

Ani, because of its location, was a trade center from the Ancient age to the Medieval age.¹⁵ Its location in the east-west gave the chance to have important architectural projects to this city. Ani is in the area named as Şirag historically. Ceramic pieces found in İç Kale show that the first settlement in the city dates back to the Early Iron Age. Through the middles of B.C. 9th year, this city which was remained in the spreading area of Urartu, was domineered by the Kimmer, Scythian, Med, Persian, Hellen, Artaksiyas, Part and Sassanian.¹⁶ Despite the fact that the political structure and and its name in Iron Age and Urartu Period are not known in detail, residuals belong to the fortification wall make us assume that Ani was an attraction center even in the Early ages.

According to the Urartu documents in cuneiform script belonging to B.C. 1st. millenium, like other castles, Ani City was under the auspices of Diauehi Kingdom which had been prevailing in both cultural and political ways since B.C. 2nd. Millenium. Entering into the domination of Urartu happened during King Menua period (B. C. 875 - 810) for Kars. In the Yazılıtaş Tablet of King Menua; it is written that he dominated this country, it was ruled by King Utupursi, the King hade a structure made with the name *ekallu* as a symbol for his victory in the capital Sasiluni, and the King of Diauehi gave gold and silver as tribute. During his period, Diauehi region was made subject to Van hegemony.

Kars region, which remained under the Urartu hegemonia for 200 years, was taken under the Scythian hegemonia in B. C. 665. Kimmers, who could not resist the violent attacks of Scythian, first invaded Assyria, and after being vanquished by the Assyria King Asarhaddon in Çukurova,

¹ Belli, 2007: 76

¹⁵ Belli, 2007: 78-80

¹⁶ Grousset, 2005: 58-113; Kırzioğlu, 1953: 66-80, 116-134

they went towards to Middle Asia. In B.C. 675, it is said that Armenians, who were said to be a component of the Phrygian Government that was destroyed after Kimmer attacks, were also settled into East Anatolia with the other groups that head for the east.¹⁷

The area that was under the hegemony of the Persian Empire in B. C. 549 - 330 was transformed into a new management unit under the name *Armenia* by King Darius. The borders of this satrapy were connected to Aras River in the North, and the cities in the Firat and Dicle (The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers) area were connected to Boton watercourse in the South. Herodotos mentioned *Armenia* region as a rich area.

In B.C 331, this area entered into the hegemony of Macedonia as a result of the fact that Alexander the Great beat the Persian King III. Darius. Alexander the Great, sent the governor of Sardes Persian Mithrines to Armenia in B. C 331 as a satrap. When Alexander the Great died, the cities were shared by the Commanders, Neoptolemos, one of these commanders, domineered in Armenia area in year 323, and it was taken under the Persian Orontes' hegemony in B.C. 319

In year B.C. 189, ruling of Artaksias Dynasty which had hegemony on the Armenian region, continued till A. D. 2nd century.

The region has been the scene of battles between the Romans and the Parthians as from B.C 140. The region was ruled by the foreigner governors from the 2nd Millenium B. C. to year 53 A.D. From that year, Arsasid / Arsaguni dynasty ruled the area. In A. C. 226, Part Empire lasted, and the ruled Persia. During the Sassanian hegemony, the land of "Kars" was directed by Persians under the name of State *Ararat*.

In year 287 A.D, Armenian King III. Trdat accepted Christianity as the official religion in 301.¹⁸ During a expedition to Persia , During a military expedition made by III.Trdat to Iran, Kamsarağan Era in Ani started by his bringing Arşevir, the son of Kamser belonged to Karen-Pahlav clan he came across there and having him baptised in 311¹⁹, by St.Grigor Lusavoriç, and by giving all the Arpaçay brook clan and Kağızman as a present . Kamsaragans who chose Bagatan (Killitaş) as the capital, settled into the citadel in Ani. Through the late 4th century to middle of 5th century, the Armenian regions experienced battles between the Byzantine Empire and the Sassanians; while, Erzurum, Erzincan, Tunceli, Elazığ, Diyarbakır and Mardin region entered under the rule of Byzantine, wider and fertile areas in the east were ruled by the Sassanians. Thus, Arsasid/ Arşguni Dynasty hegemony in Armenia finished and, since that time, this region was ruled by Sassanian Marzbans or commanders belonging to the Byzantine Empire.²⁰ This period is accepted as a productive period with important innovations for the Armenian culture. It is said that even in the 5th century, the city of Ani is mentioned as a castle.

Mamigonian Family between those Armenian rulers ruled Armenia in 484 - 564 years A.D, under the control of the Persians.²¹ This area was shared by the Byzantine Empire and the Sassanians in 564 - 642 years A. D.²² During 591-705 A. D, one part of Armenia was ruled by Byzantine Empire officials.

¹⁷ Grousset, 2005: 66-68; Kırzioğlu,1953: 67

¹⁸ René Grousset, Başlangıcından 1071'e Ermenilerin Tarihi (History of the Armenians since the Beginning to 1071), Aras Yayıncılık, İstanbul, 2005: 119; M. Fahrettin Kırzioğlu, Kars Tarihi, I. Cilt, İstanbul, 1953: 175.

¹⁹ Brousset, 1860: 93; Kırzioğlu,1953: 179-181; Kırzioğlu,1986: 47

²⁰ Brosset,1860: 93, Honigman,1970: 7; Kırzioğlu,1953:189-190; Grousset,2005:176-178.

²¹ Grousset,2005: 221-222.

²² Grousset,2005: 232,243; Kırzioğlu,1953: 201-202; Lang,1985:36.

Arabian invasions started in year 640 to this area which was exhausted by the Byzantie-Sassanian combats. During the Emevi period, who ruled the area between 661 -750, Khazars again invaded the Kür trades who they left to Habib bin Mesleme, in order to help Byzantine. The region's governor Grigor Mamigonian died in the combats, as a result, Emevis abandoned Mamigonians and placed Aşot from Bagrationu family as the governor (686-690).²³ After Aşot was killed by the Arabians because of being a Byzantine fan, II. Justinianus organized an expedition, with improsining the trades on the Muslim side, made Nerseh, son of the Vahan from Kamsagaran family, governor of Armenia, and Smbat from Bagrationu family the commander.²⁴ So, the balance of power between local rulers was distracted, Bagrationu family came to the forefront.

Since year 750, Abbasid invasions in the area were started to be seen, During the Khalif Harun al-Reşid period (786 - 809), and the upper Aras River, Kars small stream and Arpaçay area are made subject to Dvin; Kura river region and Ardahan, Göle, Posof and Çıldır area made subject to Tiflis; Pasinler and Karasu region were made subject to Erzurum (Karin / Kalıkala) Emirate.²⁵

Since the 7th Century, like all of the other cities in the Armenia region, Ani also accepted Muslim Khalives as the rulers. During the battle made against Abbasid invasion, with the local rulers in 772 near Erciş, Mamigonion family was destroyed, and this served to Bagrationi family who got rich by trading in Çoruh, Dicle and Aras Rivers. Aşot, a branch under Mısager leadership, in order to be near to the main center of Armenian trade and Dvin city where Arabian Emirates were settled, decided to live in the east sides of Kars, and conquered Bagaran (Kilittaşı) which belonged to Kamsarakan dynasty, and made it a center for themselves.²⁶

After the death of Aşot in 826, the region was shared between his sons Bagarat and Smbat; while Bagarat owned the lands around Muş (Daron, Sasun and Khoyt), Smbat got the capital Bagaran (Kilittaşı) and Aras clans (Arşarunik and Şirak).²⁷

Aşot, the son of Smbat, who was taken to the Bagdad as a hostage in 806 and gained Khalif's trust, after his father's death in 856 Samarra, was announced as 'Armenian Prince of Princes' in 861-862 by the Khalif Al-Mutavakkil (822-861) or the Khalif Al Musta'in (862/866).²⁸ In 885, the Kingdom Imperials were sent by the Khalif Al-Muta'mid (870-892) and the Byzantine Emperor Basileos I. (867-886).²⁹

Upon the death of Aşot, Bagarat, one of his sons, took Taron Fırat valley, Smbat took Şirak region where Ani and Kars were settled, but by leaving his ancestors' capital, he made Başuregel (Şirakavan) the capital. Smbat, who was offically recognized as the Armenian King by Khalif Al-Mu'tazid (892-902), wore the crown sent by the Khalif, with a ceremony ruled by Garnilli Katolikos II. Kevork in the Surp Prgiç Church in Başuregel (Şirakavan). In year 893, Byzantine Emperor VI. Leon (886 - 912) also recognized Symbats' Kingdom by sending him a crown.³⁰ Smbat who widened the borders of his hegemony to Erzurum (Garin), Tao-Klarceti (Penek-Bereket

²³ Brosset,2003: 213, Gewond,2006:15, Grousset, 2005: 294-295, Kırzioğlu,1953: 219-222.

²⁴ Gewond,2006: 17-18; Grousset,2005: 296; Kırzioğlu, 1953: 222

²⁵ Kırzioğlu, 1953: 247.

²⁶ Grousset, 2005: 316-319; Kırzioğlu, 1953: 232, 249-251; Kırzioğlu, 1983: 191.

²⁷ Grousset, 2005: 333; Kırzioğlu, 1953: 253.

²⁸ Arpee, 1946:83; Kırzioğlu, 1953: 259; Der Nersessian, 1969: 33; Cowe, 2000: 78; Grousset, 2005: 334-353.

²⁹ Kırzioğlu, 1953: 261-263; Toumanoff, 1966: 612-613; S.Der Nersessian, 1969: 33; Lang, 1985: 38; Ostrogorsky, 1991: 221; Cowe, 2000: 78; Grousset, 2005: 373-374.

³⁰ Arpee, 1946: 83; Kırzioğlu, 1953: 265-266; Grousset, 2005: 377-378.

Village), Caspian Sea and the foothills of the Caucasus³¹, was taken to the Dvin after being taken a prisoner during the war against Sacoğlu Yusuf and Vaspurakan King Gagik Ardzruni in 914 . His son II.Aşot Yergat who ascended the throne, thanks to the good relations established by the efforts of V. Hovhannes (899-931), the cardinal of the period, he achieved to take the title ‘King of Kings’ from the Byzantine Emperor Konstantinos Porphyrogennetos (913-959).³²

After the death of II. Aşot in 928 / 929, his brother Abas got the Persian ‘Şahinşah’ title with his King of Kings title in the meeting of the Armenian royals which was held upon King of Vaspurakan’s call,³³ and made his place of residence Kars the capital of Armenian Kingdom.³⁴ After his cousin Aşot Şabuhyan’s death, who lived in Bagaran (Killitaşı), because of not having a successor, he also got his lands.

Aşot III., who ascended to the throne after the death of King (953 - 977), was crowned with a ceremony led by Katolikos Anania in Ani, and in 961, he moved from his capital Kars to Ani, and ramparted around the city. A great majority of the ramparts which are seen today were installed during IAşot III.’s period. Installing the second fortification walls around the city which were widened towards North was left to King II. Smbat the successor of Aşot III., (977-988).³⁵

Both because of being selected as capital, and also because of the war between the Byzantine and the Arabians, the trade route in the South was destroyed as a result besides the ancient centers like Dvin and Nahçıvan, the formation of the new centers like Ani, Kars and Arzen³⁶ made Ani which was most likely a village, more developed. Smbat II., the older son of III. Aşot, who replaced him after his death by wearing crown in Ani (977 - 988), promoted the development too. Smbat II. ramparted the city for the second time, had lots of churches installed and started the installation of a cathedral. Intensive public works were seen in the locations and the Kingdom near Ani.³⁷ It is known that lots of bridges were installed in order to make Persian-Trabzon trade way pass though Ani.

The period of Gagik I., brother of Smbat II, who was the heir to the kingdom in 989 (989-1020) was the Golden Era for Ani, and Bagradi Kingdom reached peak and Ani lived in a great welfare. During 993, Ani gained the property of being the Center for Patriarche (Katolikos). Ani became famous for being a ‘City with 1001 Churches’.³⁸

However, with the start of the invasions by the Great Seljuk Empire, Ani’s faith changed and the Byzantine Empire, who wanted to secure the borders in the east, annexed the lands of Vapurakan Chiefdom.³⁹ Smbat III, the son of Gagik replaced his place (1020 - 1040) and struggled with his brother Aşot Kaç’s riots for a while.⁴⁰ Meanwhile, during the Byzantine Emperor II. Basileos’ campaign against the I. Giorgi, King of Tao Klarçeti, Smbat, who supported Giorgi, who was afraid if the campaign prepared in Trabzon held against him and send Patriarch Bedros to Trabzon, with a will in which he said he transferred his authorisation to Basileos II, and with a letter which ends

³¹ Kırzioğlu, 1953: 267; Grousset, 2005: 380.

³² Kırzioğlu, 1953: 259-307; Toumanoff, 1966: 614; S.Der.Nersessian, 1969: 35; Yıldız, 1985: 3-4.

³³ Grousset, 2005: 457.

³⁴ Arpee, 1946: 85; Grousset, 2005: 457.

³⁵ Sözen Metin, Kuzeydoğu Anadolu’da Mimari, İstanbul 2009,s.73

³⁶ Der Nersessian, 1967: 427.

³⁷ Kurkjian, 1958: 195; Kirakos, 1986: 88; Grousset, 2005: 489-490; 506.

³⁸ Grousset, 2005: 507-508, 511-513, 525-529.

³⁹ Hild-Restle, 1981: 50; Grousset, 2005: 540-543.

⁴⁰ Mateos, 2000: 13-14.

Bagratians⁴¹, so Emperor Basileos granted a palace in İstanbul and some lands near Kayseri to the King of Ani.⁴² After the death of Smbat 1040 / 1041, because of not having a successor, the Byzantine Emperor IV. Mikael ordered application of the will and leaving Ani and Şirak to the Byzantine.⁴³ With the efforts of the commander Vahram Pahlavuni, Gagik II, the son of Aşot Kaç was put into power of Ani.⁴⁴ Meanwhile, IX. Constantinus Monomachos (1042 - 1054), who ascended to the throne in the Byzantine, by receiving help from the governor of Şeddadi, Ebu'l Esvâr, made a new invasion to capture Ani.⁴⁵ Monomachos invited Gagik who resisted with the suggestions of high order commander of Ani, Sarkis, with a letter containing a bible and holy pilgrimage to the Constantinople, noted that he wanted to see him and, made him lead Ani and Şirak permanently. Smbat, who turned a deaf ear to the commanders who were on his side, and especially to Vahram Pahlavuni who helped him to get the throne, went to the Constantinople after giving the keys of the city to the Patriarch Bedros.⁴⁶ The Patriarch Bedros sent the keys to the Monomachos and in 1045, Ani entered into the domination of Byzantine / East Roman Empire and officially put an end to Bagrati Kingdom.⁴⁷ However, that was not an end for the development of City Ani, it is known that the installation of an arch that brings water from the Alaca Mountains to the City was done by the East Roman Empire Governor.

The Great Seljuk Empire started the invasions with İbrahim Yinal in 1048, and with commanding of Tuğrul Be in 1055, in 1064 the army under the command of Sultan Alparslan (1063-1072) surrounded Ani that was called 'non restrainable' in the sources. The Byzantines exiled Bagrationis and other local people to other places when they captured the city and replaced them with mercenaries. When the Seljuk siege started, the city which was defended by the Byzantine commander was conquered by the Seljuks after a 25 days' blockage.⁴⁸ The Seljuks first invaded the castles on the mountains, then set their tents in front of the walls of Ani, and the community first thought the sultan and his army were tradesmen. But when some of the cavalries who understood what was going on while trying to take the army out, the people took shelter in the citadels. Upon not being able to make breaches in the walls, while the war was becoming violent, the Sultan Alparslan commanded massing sacks full of chaff, took the ones throwing naphtha and chaff on these, what is more, had high rise wooden mansions built and placed his warriors into them. Thus, he blocked the soldiers inside from climbing, and while a group of soldiers who could demolish a part of the walls got into the city and conquered Ani.⁴⁹ Because of these successes, the Khalif Kaim bi-Emrillah, praised Alparslan and gave him the title Ebu'l Feth.⁵⁰

The Sultan Alparslan left Ani to Dvin Emir Şeddadlı Ebu'l Esvâr. Because Esvâr was old, his son Manuçehr Bey ruled Ani by depending on the Seljuks.⁵¹ Manuçehr (1064 - 1110), had Ani's demolished walls and buildings repaired and also made new buildings like palaces, mosques, caravansary and aqueducts installed. So, the city had his lively trade life back, and became a place where Muslims and Christians can live together peacefully.⁵²

⁴¹ Aristakes, 1985: 32; Kurkjian, 1958: 202; Honigmann, 1970: 166.

⁴² Hild-Restle, 1981:50; Dostourian, 1985: 30; Kaşgarlı, 1991: 1093-1094.

⁴³ Aristakes, 1985: 57.

⁴⁴ Aristakes, 1985: 58; Matcos, 2000: 73-74.

⁴⁵ Grousset, 2005: 561.

⁴⁶ Kurkjian, 1958: 203; Aristakes, 1985: 62; Mateos, 2000: 79; Brosset, 2003: 280, dn 437.

⁴⁷ Mateos, 2000: 79-80; Aristakes, 1985: 63; Brosset, 2003: 280, dn 437; Honigmann, 1970: 173.

⁴⁸ Sevim, 1988: 41.

⁴⁹ Ali El Hüseyini, 1999:27.

⁵⁰ Kafesoğlu, 1992:29.

⁵¹ Kırzioğlu, 1953: 344-345.

⁵² Kırzioğlu, 1953: 360-366

After the death of Manuehr in 1110, his son Ebu'l Esvar (1110 - 1124) replaced him, while the Seljuks dealt with the fight for the thrones, Ani was exposed to lots of attacks, and in 1124 it was entered into the hegemony of Georgians which was related to the East Rome Empire by King David.⁵³ However, the son of Ebu'l Esvar, Fadlun I. (1125-1131) took the city back from the Georgians in 1125 after one year long siege. In 1161, in the last years of Fadlun II (1155-1161) period, the city was taken by Georgians again⁵⁴, as a result of oppressions from Atabek who belonged to the Seljuks, was discharged by the Georgians in 1164 and given back to the brother of Fadlun II, eddadlı ahinah (1164-1200). ahinah's effort for renewing the destroyed buildings in Ani, made him gain the title Ebu'l Mummeran. After being captured by Tamara, the Queen of Georgia (1184-1212) between 1199 / 1200, Ani eddadlı chiefdom came to an end.⁵⁵ The walls of the city were widened by Zaharis through the banks of the Arpaay.

Surroundings of Kars and Ani remained under the hegemony of the Mongols (1239 - 1256)⁵⁶, the İlkhaniids (1256-1336), the Jalayirids (1336-1380), the Karakoyunlus (1380-1386), the Timurids (1386-1406), Tmiurids made the city the governorship center.⁵⁷ The area was under the hegemony of Karakoyunlus between 1406 and 1467 once again, and the Akkoyunlus between 1467 and 1508. This area which became a battle field, like most of the other cities, Kars and Ani were also destroyed. In 1534, during the Irakeyn expedition of Suleyman the Magnificent, this city was annexated to the Ottoman lands. The city, which was destroyed because of an earthquake with an intensity of 8 in 1605, was abandoned, but a little bit of life continued till the ends of the 18th Century.

According to the Ayastefanos Agreement signed between the Ottoman Empire and Russia in March 3rd, 1878 at the end of the Ottoman - Russia War which started in 1877, Kars, Batum and Ardahan were left to Russia. After the October Revolution in 1917 with the Brest - Litowsk Agreement, this city again was given to the Ottoman territory. During the invasion period after 1918, Kars and its surroundings were under the Armenian and Georgian control.

Turkey - Russia borders were determined within the agreements done with the Russians in Moskov, March 16th 1921 and in Kars, October 13th 1921. Kars and its surroundings were annexed to the territory of Turkey.⁵⁸

3.5 Evaluation of Ani with regard to Architectural History

While preparing the information and photos given in this section, the information in the web site of Ani Cultural Landscape made by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums⁵⁹, Scientific Preparation report prepared during the Workshop for Developing Management Plan of Ani's Cultural Landscape between 29/05-02/06/2010 and the Final Report of the Workshop Developing Management Plan of Ani's Cultural Landscape were used.

⁵³ Mateos, 2000: 280. Dn 154; Brosset, 2003: 326.

⁵⁴ Mateos, 2000:331; Brosset, 2003: 344-345.

⁵⁵ Kırziođlu, 1953: 366-394.

⁵⁶ Tuncel, 1992: 199.

⁵⁷ Kırziođlu, 1953: 308-517.

⁵⁸ Kırziođlu M.Fahrettin, a.g.e. s. 551-555, 559

⁵⁹ Culture and Tourism Ministry, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums had Ani Cultural Landscape web-site prepared by Do. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM, Culture and Tourism Expert Filiz AZEROĐLU, Dr. Gner SAĐIR, Archeologist Nil KOAK, Architect Serap SEVGİ and Culture and Tourism Expert Levent BOZ (Layout and Application)

General Framework⁶⁰

Continuity of the settlement in Ani between the Bronze age and the New age was determined; and a 3000 year architecture tradition is seen in Ani's architectural heritage . It is known that in this ancient city, the first settlement started in the chalcolithic period and developed through the Ancient Bronze, Urartu, Roman, Kimmer, Scythian, Med, Persian, Hellene, Artakshiyas, Part (Arsaklı) Sassanian, Med, Bağratlı, Byzantine, Seljuks, Georgian and Ottoman Periods. The city walls went back to Early Iron Age and the only wall sample belonging to the Early Iron Age is seen in Ani, in the Northeast Anatolia and the Eastern Anatolia. What is more, Early Iron Age Wall and Ditch reached the present day only in Ani. The cave constituting the valley settlement structure has been used and maintained its importance till the recent periods.

Ani had strategic importance from the Old Age to recent days because of its geographical features. Ani, which is placed in a region called Şirak in history, because of being on the Silk Road, having natural protection by deep valleys caused by rivers both on three side, and its placement, took nations' attention of those who wanted to rule and was home to lots of civilisation from the first settlement to entrance into the hegemony of Ottoman Empire. This made Ani become multicultural.

Ani was the capital for the Armenian Bagrationu Princedom between 961-1045. In 992, the Armenian Katolikos Center moved to Ani, and this made city to be important in the religious sense. At the same time, Ani, which was a city where people from different regions and cultures lived together, Muslim, Christian and Pagan structures can be seen. Ani, where architectural, art and city planning developments belonged to the Medieval Ages is exhibited because of this mentioned features is one of the cities where the Medieval Ages are summarised with regards to the world's architectural history.

Ani, where an architectural feast is exhibited because of its wealth with regards to architectural expression, construction practice and technology, will be an important value for architecture education because its architecture can be read easily. It is seen that the architectural structures developed in the neighborhood outside Ani until the 8th century and brought by the conquests are used in Ani with several changes in their plans but similar materials, details and decoration. In this context, it can be said that the building materials, facade layouts and architectural decorations on the structures are repetitive features in the Medieval structures. Because the Silk Road is placed in the entrance point from the Caucasians to Anatolia in 9th and 12th Centuries and being the first transition point for Turks into Anatolia, the interaction between different cultures for architectural heritage can be seen in the construction practice and technology. The architectural style developed in Persian- Turkistan – Khorasan regions in the 11th century, with Caucasia , also in Ani it became a new style by using stone materials in the 11th century.

Because of being on Silk Road, the city became one of the most important trade centers till 14th Century. From 1199 tablets on Ebul Muhammeran Mosque minaret which is demolished nowadays, it is understood that linen and cotton trade and sheep and camel commerce was performed. It shows an important trade center of the Mediavel Ages, and structures from mediavel age are still in a good conduct.

⁶⁰ Information and architectural definitions were prepared by Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM head of digging,, and photos also belong to him.

The single epitaph that belongs to Sultan Alparslan who made Turkish clans settle in Anatolia, (dated 1066), again is placed in Ani. The monuments in Ani were built in masonry construction with red, black and/or brownish cut stone (andesite tuff) and rubble filling. Seeing different architectural searchings in different monuments and the variety in the structural types forms the wealth for the architectural heritage (For example: Gagik Church, Surp Arak'elots Church).

The buildings in Ani are mainly categorised in three areas, citadel, walled city and outer walls. Being mainly churches, the examples of military, civilian and trade structures are found. This is important in order to understand how a Medieval Age city was programmed.

Beyond these monument buildings, lots of ruined civilian architecture samples under earth are found in Ani Cultural Landscape.

The Citadel

The Citadel, which stands on a high hill at the southeast of Ani, is surrounded by the city walls and there exist the remains of the churches and a palace inside. Other structures within the Citadel are still buried.



The Citadel

Since it is located on a suitable land for defense, it is hard to be reached in comparison to Ani. The city walls and structures of Citadel are the frontiers of the existing structures of ancient city. The Citadel is reached by a pathway extending from the southwest of road passing in front of the Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque.

The Citadel comes into prominence with its topography and landscape value, as well as the buildings located inside. Particularly the palace complex offers valuable information in regard to understanding how a palace was programmed and which types of buildings it contains as only a limited number of palace structures have survived to our times. A great number of storages that are constructed either by carving the main rocks or formed by large pittoes (fired ceramic vessels) are among rare examples. The first Christian building in the city is the Palace Church within the citadel. The chapel flanking the north side of the church is an outstanding example with its two storied structure and it is also the only example in Ani. Different plan types have been applied to other four churches whose façades are embellished with rich architectural ornaments that reflect the characteristics of the period.



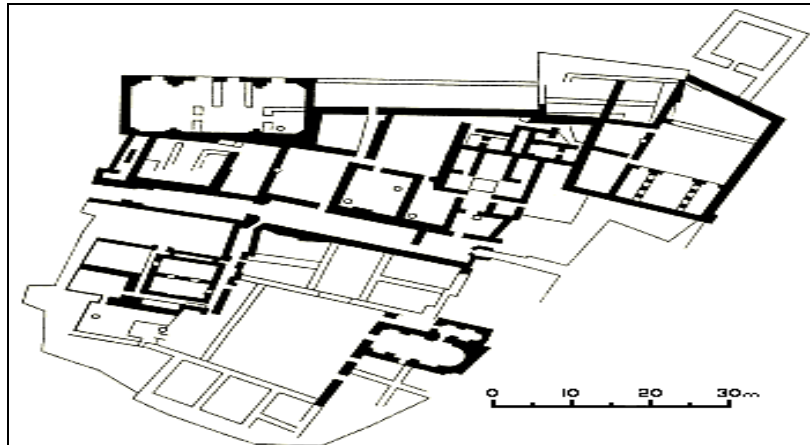
Aşot Walls

Some parts of city walls which are partly bonded with cyclopean stones belong to the Kamsaragan era. But, it is observed that some repairs were made till the end of the 13th century.

Kamsaragans (Citadel) Palace:

The construction date and donor of the palace which is located to the north of the Citadel is not known, but it is thought that it was constructed firstly in the Kamsaragans era and then used by the Bagratids.⁶¹

The Palace, which is in ruined condition today, was unearthed during excavations carried out by Marr between 1907 and 1914. Researches have revealed that the structures belonging to the palace are placed on both sides of a corridor extending on the east-west direction and there are three ceremony halls and one Turkish bath and a number of rooms, some with two floors.⁶² Ceremony hall on the northwest is bigger than the others. North wall of structure has been separated into three bays with plasters and does not include decoration. It has been used for different purposes by being divided into four rooms in a next era. One of halls located in east has been divided into three bays with columns and frescos, tiles and figured embossment parts have been revealed in both halls.⁶³



Settlement Plan of Citadel Palace

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Palace (Surp Sargis and T'oros, Kamsaragans) Church:

⁶¹ Marr, 1921: 397; Khatchatrian, 1966: 164; Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 481.

⁶² Marr, 1934/II: 65-72, fig. 114a.

⁶³ Marr, 1934/II: 65-72, fig. 120-121, 128-129.

According to inscription on south wall, the church located on the east section of the palace was constructed in 622 by a person named Absalon. Consequently, it is possibly the earliest church in Ani.⁶⁴ It was repaired and used again between the 10th – 11th century.⁶⁵



Palace Church, Northern Wall



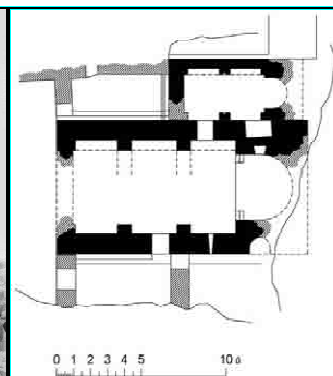
Plaster on northern wall

The south wall of the structure, which only its north wall is standing today, has been tilted over completely possibly by the earthquake in 1966. According to the information given by Marr⁶⁶, the church with rectangular plan at east-west line has three doors placed at north, south and west. Door at north provides passing to chapel constructed adjacently to the church. Its inner north and south walls have been divided into three bays and rich geometric motives has been performed onto plaster surfaces. A semi-sphere planned apse is placed on its surface at east which is opened to naos with an arch decked with acanthus leaves. Top of structure has been covered with barrel vault reinforced with two arches inside and with saddle roof coated with float stones outside. Large number of figured embossment parts was revealed by Marr.



Palace Church, view from east

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Plan

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Chapel at north has two floors and rectangular plan at east-west direction. Inner north and south walls have been divided into two bays with plasters. East wall has been bordered with semi-sphere planned apse.

Midjnaberd (Grave of Prince Children) Church:

The donor and construction date of the church located on slope at south of palace is not known, but it is dated to the second quarter of the 11th century according to its architectural characteristics.⁶⁷ The Church has been fallen into ruin by the earthquake in 1966, but according to ruins, drawings and

⁶⁴ Uluhogian, 1992: 403-404.

⁶⁵ Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 483; Cuneo, 1988: 653; Karapetian, 2001: 66.

⁶⁶ Marr, 1934/II: 50-53.

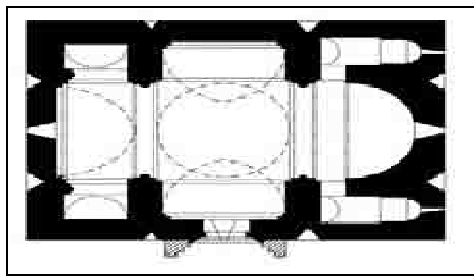
⁶⁷ Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 483; Cuneo, 1988: 652; Karapetian, 2001:105.

photos in old publications, it is understood that it has been constructed of dark gray ashlar stones and had rectangular plan type outside at east-west direction and single nave dome hall plan type inside.



Midjnaberd Church, view from southeast

The only entrance of the structure is placed at south frontal axis and reminds of the doors of antique structures with its lento and door frame with profile and acanthus, elliptical line and pearl paillette frieze.



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)



Midjnaberd Church, view from southeast
(Karapetian, 2011)

Façades of structure have been enlivened with triangular niches placed symmetrically onto axis and castellated windows are placed at upper level.

Inner south and north walls have been separated into two wider bays at east with two walls protruding outwards and east wall has been bordered with semicircular planned apse after rectangular figured bema. There are apsidolled pastophorion cells in rectangular plan at east-west direction, providing entry from bema at two sides of apse. Square planned place in center has been covered inside with dome placed onto high cylindrical pulley and with a cone outside and one each semicircle arched castellated window has been opened on main axis of pulley.

Church with Six Apses (St. Eghia):

The church located in southeast end of the Citadel does not have inscription. Structure constructed of yellow, red and pink colored smooth ashlar stones has decagon non-smooth plan type outside and six apses (hexa intrados) plan type.

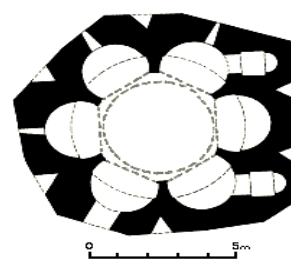
Entrance of structure is at southeast façade and totally six triangular niches two of which are at east have been placed onto façades and there castellated type windows have been opened at northwest bay at intervals. Façades have been enlivened with use of colored stone, and also embossing cross motives placed dispersedly have been performed.

Intradoses have been connected to each other with slightly pointed arches inside and one each semi-sphere figured arch has been placed in each intrados and double arch application has been performed. Intrados at east has been used as apse and one each small pastophorion cell in rectangular plan opening to intradoses has been placed in both sides.

Top of intradoses has been covered with pentroof outside and semi some inside; place in the center has been covered at lower edges with dome on high cylindrical pulley placed with pendant having one each squinch. But, covers were ruined from top level of pulley.



Church with six apses, view from southeast



Plan

(www.virtualani.org)

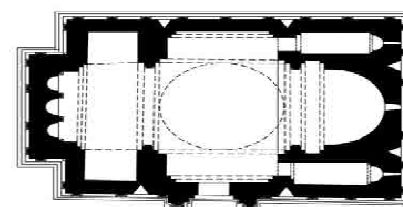
Karimadin Church:

Donor and construction date of the church, located on planes at north outside the Citadel, are not known. But, its name is included as Karimadin in bell tower ruined in 1912.⁶⁸ Researchers are dating the structure to the 10th – 11th century according to its architectural characteristics.⁶⁹

Structure is at ruined condition today, but plan and architectural characteristics are understood from remaining parts. The church placed onto three-step platform has rectangular plan outside at east-west direction, but west façade was constructed in middle section as protruded outwards, and it has dome hall plan type inside.



Karimadin Church



Plan

⁶⁸ Orbeli, 1966: n.101.

⁶⁹ Marr, 1934/II: 98; Cuneo, 1988:654; Uluhogian, 1992: 406; Karapetian, 2011: 168.

(Karapetian: 2011)

The only entrance door of structure is located at south façade axis. All façades are enlivened with the double columns placed onto double foundation and the range of arches connecting these and also one each triangle niche has been placed symmetrically to east, north and south façades. Architectural parts dispersed to the surrounding indicate that façades had rich decoration.

In inner place, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays with two wall piers made as protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semispherical planned apses after bema. There is one each apsidioled pastophorion cell with rectangular plan at both side of apse at east-west direction. Three apsidioles located side by side in section protruding outwards on west wall draw attention since this is an application encountered rarely.

Sushan Pahlavuni Church:

Construction date and the donor of the structure, located in north slopes of the Citadel are not known. But, it seems possible to date to the 10th – 11th centuries according to its architectural characteristics.⁷⁰

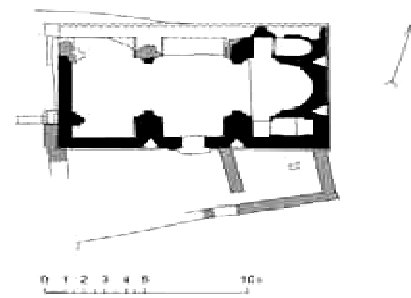
Structure is at ruined condition today, but plan and architectural characteristics are understood from the remains. The church is rectangular outside at east-west direction and has single bay dome (dome hall) plan type.

The only entrance gate of structure is located at south façade axis. East and west façades reaching to today have been enlivened with one each triangle niche placed onto axis symmetrically.

In inner place, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays with two each wall piers made as protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semispherical planned apses after bema. There is one each pastophorion cell with rectangular plan at both side of apse at east-west direction. East wall of diaconicon place from these has been ended with apsidiole.



Sushan Pahlavuni Church



Plan
(Karapetian: 2011)

⁷⁰ Uluhogian, 1992: 402.

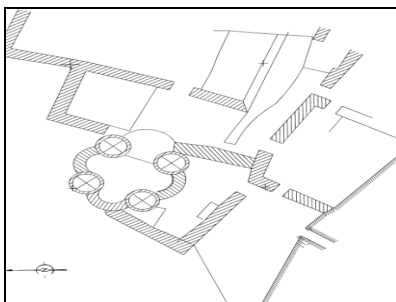
Outer Citadel

The Fire Temple (Ateşgede):

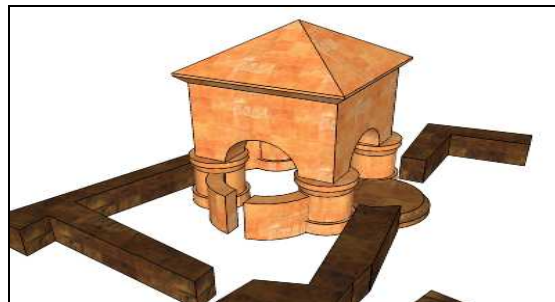
Ateşgede ruins, located in Ani were revealed during excavation of Russian Archeologist Nikolay Marr in 1909. The construction date and the donor of the structure located between Surp Arak'elots Church and Georgian Church are not known. But, it is thought to be a Zoroastrian temple constructed between the 1st – 4th centuries.⁷¹ It is possibly the oldest structure in Ani and the first Zoroastrian fire temple in Anatolia.



The Fire Temple



Plan



Reconstruction of the temple
(<http://vahearmenia.blogspot.com>)

It was constructed from basalt stone blocks having a shape ended with roof on four columns rising from edges and with square plan in terms of structural characteristics. Some wall ruins have been encountered near the structure during latest excavations and it is considered that these walls have been constructed after conversion of Ateşgede into chapel.

Structure, which its top section is ruined, has baldachin scheme, which has been placed onto cylindrical bases and bordered with four columns which are short but having diameter of 1.30 m. Structure was converted into tetra intradoses (four leafed clover) planned chapel in 12th century by bonding the area between columns. There exist some places around structure, whose functions cannot be revealed.

⁷¹ Marr, 1934/II: 53; Karamağaralı, 2000: 431-432.

II. Smbat City Walls:

Most off-guard section of Ani, which is protected naturally with Creeks and rivers flowing from three directions, is north side. Second city walls were constructed in King II Smbat period (977-989) to strengthen this north side. It is known from inscriptions on them that it was repaired in Gagik I, Ebu'l Manuĉehr and Ebu'l Muammeran periods.⁷²



II.Smbat City Walls, view from outside

City walls, constructed in spandrel shape to ensure compliance with land where they have been founded, have seven entrance gates which are named as Uĝurun Gate, Kars Gate, Lion Gate, Satranĉlı Gate, Acemaĝılı Gate and Mıĝmıĝ Creek Gate. Because rocky steeps rising between Bostanlar Creek at west direction and Mıĝmıĝ Creek at east direction provide natural protection, city walls constructed at this direction have been constructed in single row with simpler system according to land structure. On the other hand, city walls facing to Yavŝan Düzü and Cirit Düzü have been constructed as fortified. City walls constructed by considering that possible enemy attacks would come from this direction have been constructed of double-row or three-row system.

These outer city walls constructed of smooth ashlar stone have been constructed lower than inner city walls supported with semicircular and rectangular towers placed with intervals. However, they have been more destroyed. Supporting towers constructed between city walls in order to make the city walls resistant to long sieges have been used as provisions and grain warehouses. Inner city walls have great number of towers near to each other, some were constructed higher from city walls and containing some floors for accommodation. Doors of inner and outer city walls have been made by not matching to each other and so, entry into city has been hardened. There are cross motives, lion and snake embossed relief and tile decorations on outer faades of city walls which reach up to 5 meter height in places according to slope of land. Castle city walls have been made with lime boiled Khorasan mortar from red and yellow colored tuff stone.

Defense of city walls has been strengthened by making wide and deep ditch system in front of city walls at slopes descending to Bostanlar Creek on Cirit Düzü at north-east direction of city. The large part of city walls are still standing even they were damaged by Georgia and Mogul invasions particularly. There are four-line Kufic Islamic inscription documenting the conquest of city by Seljukian Sultan Alpaslan on tower at east side of city walls where Lion gate is located.

Lion Gate, which was possibly the main entrance of city in the past, is at west of Ani city walls and is the main entrance that visitors of Ani use, according to today' road route and it takes its name from lion embossment, which is placed between towers inside and above upper section of wall. Kars Gate has been strengthened with one each tower at both sides. These towers containing various places are

⁷² Mahe vd., 1999: 731-756; Karamaĝaralı, 2000:433.

the oldest and highest towers in city walls. Satrançlı Gate which was repaired in Shaddadids Period (11464-99) is known with this name because the red and black colored rhomboid stones adorning the top of its entrance remind the chess board.



II.Smbat Surları, view from inside

While yellowish, greyish and reddish colored stones used in wall masonry add an impressive beauty to the walls, cross and gammadion motives, charmed animal figures and ceramic pieces embossed onto walls are strengthening this impression.



Lion embossment on Lion Gate



Satrançlı Gate



Figurative decorations on city walls

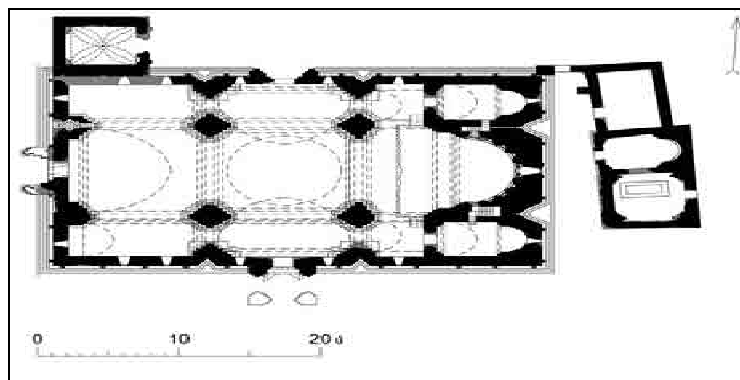
Cathedral (s. Asdvadzadzin Church, Fethiye Mosque):

Smbat II (980-989) was started the construction of the church located in upper plane of Arpaçay Valley at south of city and Queen Katremide, who was the wife of King Gagik, completed construction in 1001. Architect of structure was Trdat.

When city was captured in 1064 by Great Seljuk Emperor Alpaslan, it was converted into mosque with the name of Fethiye in memory of conquest, but Georgians commanding the city in 1124 started to use it as the church again.⁷³



Cathedral, south façade



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

Structure constructed of regular reddish, blackish and brownish ashlar has been placed onto three-step base and has rectangular plan outside at east-west direction and three naves, dome and basilica plan inside. Area in the middle has been bordered with resistant columns bearing the arches. There is a square planned additional place next to northeast wall of cathedral and two grave rooms and grave chapel of Queen Katremide in front of east wall. The church has been lightened through narrow and high arched windows. Façade walls of the church have been divided with arches and these arches have

⁷³ Marr, 1934/II: 118-121; Toromanian, 1942: 323-352; Orbeli, 1966: n.73; Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 484; Cuneo, 1988: 660; Uluhogian, 1992: 395-398; Karapetian, 2011: 84.

been combined with columns. It is estimated that the frescos in apse section of the church inside were made in the 13th century.

There are great numbers of inscriptions on façades of the cathedral and opposite façades have nearly equal arrangement. North and south façades have been enlivened with five blind arch sequences at east section and with four blind arch sequences at west section which are connected with thin columns and reaching to equal height. Triangular niches have been placed in the first arch bays inside.

Entry to basilica planned building has been provided via semicircular arched doors placed on axis of north, south and west façades and the one at west from these is public door, the one at north is patrician door and the one at south is king door. Porches have been constructed in front of each baldachin formed door. Windows have been placed above and at two sides of each door. Upper windows have bigger size and have been surrounded by fillets protruding outwards. Windows at both sides at south façade have been placed into semicircular arched sunk niche and eagle motives have been placed onto archivolt of each niche. Circular (oculus) windows are seen on each façade. This middle section of south façade and arches crowning the window and triangular niches are more ornamental and this indicates that south façade has been emphasized.



Cathedral, east façade

East and west façades have been divided with five arcades being one wide and one narrow. One each triangular niche has been opened on arcades at two sides of center at east façade, one big sized castellated window has been opened on arch bay in center and two castellated windows placed at top and bottom have been opened on outer arch bays and these have been crowned with omega type arch. There are no triangular niches at west frontal. One big sized castellated window has been opened on door and one each castellated window with smaller size and at lower level has been opened on outer arch bays. There is a circular type (oculus) window surrounded by staged fillets on façade face.

On façades, eagle figures have been included besides cross, khatchkars, geometric and vegetal motives performed as embossment. Cylindrical lower section, which has reached to today, of pulley ruined by earthquake is seen between saddle roof and covered cross arms.



Details of figures on east façade

In cathedral, middle nave has been kept pretty wide in comparison with two adjacent ones and a high and wide place has been created under the dome standing on pendants. This application is a certain characteristic seen in structures of Trdat.

East wall has been bordered with semicircular planned apse located after bema. Semicircular apse is higher than other sections of the church and lower section of apse has been enlivened with ten niches with staged arch continuing along apse wall and connecting double columns having bases and spherical cap. Decoration style in this apse is typical example of the church architecture of the 11th century. Two floored, apsidioled and rectangular planned pastophorion cells were placed on both sides of apse at east-west direction which are opened to each with one each door and to apse with one each small corridor. Apse has been covered with semi dome and other section has been covered with cradle vaults. Dome, bell tower and some section of wall at north façade of structure have been ruined.



Niches on apsis

Gagik (Surp Krikor, Gagikashen) Church

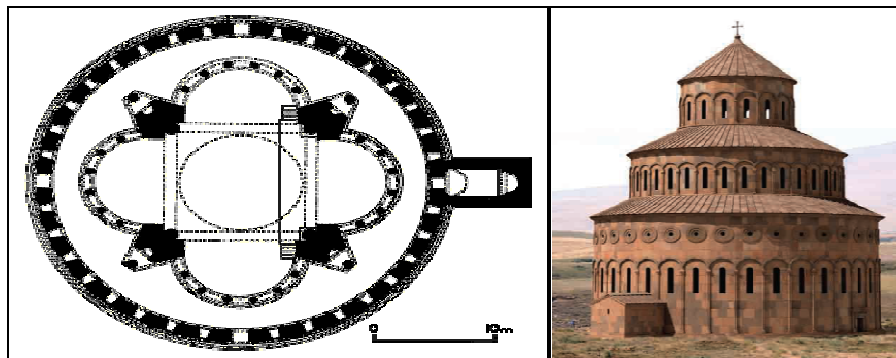
The structure located in northwest section of city and upper plane of Bostanlar Creek was built by Gagik I (990-1020) between 995 and 1001, according to inscriptions obtained in excavations. It is greatly possible that the architect of structure is Trdat constructing Ani Cathedral in the same years.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Marr, 1934/II: 55-56; Toromanian, 1942: 270-281; Orbeli, 1966: n.15; Donabedian-Thierry, 1987, 485; Cuneo, 1988: 668; Uluhogian, 1992: 398; Karapetian, 2011: 123.



Gagik Church, from east

The structure was revealed in excavations realized by Marr in 1906 at foundation level which gave way to determination of its architectural plan.⁷⁵ According to this, structure has rotund plan outside and tetra intradoses (four leafed clover) plan surrounded by narthex inside. Foundation walls have been constructed of basalt stone and façade walls have been constructed of regular ashlar tuff stone. Only the foundation walls and columns and column bases in inner place and one section apse of the church have reached to today. This plan type was applied firstly to Zwartnots Cathedral in Armenia, which was constructed by Patrick III Nerses in 642-662, on area accepted as meeting place of King III Trdat and St Grigor Lusavoriç. Last example of this plan type applied only in three structures is Bana Cathedral which was constructed by Georgian Bagratuni family in Şenkaya District of Erzurum.⁷⁶



Plan

Reconstruction of church

(Karapetian, 2011)

The church, as it is understood that it was not so strong even when it was constructed, was repaired in 1013 within short period after its construction and around of columns, which border the square planned place in the center, has been walled and converted into pier. But, this application was not become sufficient and its cover was collapsed after a while. Therefore, the church was not repaired again and its stones were used in construction of other structures around it.

Structure has been placed onto three-step platform. Façades of rotond have been enlivened by surrounding with arch arcade combining double columns inside and single columns outside. Structure has four entrances and these have been placed onto main axis of rotond. But, a chapel has been added in front of door at east direction and its access has been ensured through the church by means of this door.

⁷⁵ Marr, 1934/II: 55-56.

⁷⁶ Kleinbauer, 1972: 254-256.

Place with square plan inside in the center has been bordered with one each big pier having “M” shape located in corners and one each columns has been placed behind piers. Intradoses opened to this place from four directions have been arranged as arched spans, which six columns carried. Intrados at east has been utilized as apse and bema section climbed with one each stair at two sides has been constructed in front of apse.

Architectural pieces at scattered condition show that structure has rich adornment as competing with rare plan type at inside and outside. Furthermore, during excavation, statue was found in structure. It is thought that the statue, which its shoulder section is protected in Erzurum Archeology Museum, is representing Gagik handing the church model, which he holds with his two hands, in order to bless the Church.



Supporting system of the church



Architectural pieces



(Karapatian, 2011)



Gagik Sculpture

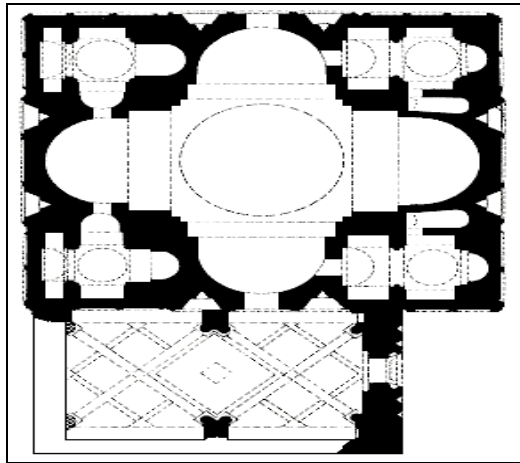
Surp Arak’elots (Apostle) Church (Caravanserai):

Construction date and donor of structure located in southeast of Georgian Church, at east section of city is not known. Date of oldest inscription available on it is 1031 and it is related to land donation, which Abuğamir Pahlavuni made. According to another inscription, a gavit was added in its south side in 1217.⁷⁷

The church was revealed as a result of excavation realized by Marr in 1906 and it was documented with photographs and drawings.⁷⁸

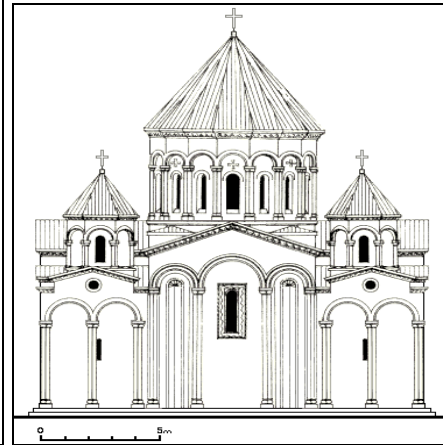
⁷⁷ Marr, 1934/II: 66; Toromanian, 1948: 48-50; Orbeli, 1966: n.38; Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 485; Cuneo, 1988: 664; Karapetian, 2011: 123.

⁷⁸ Marr, 1934/II: 66



Plan

(www.virtualani.org)



Reconstruction

(www.virtualani.org)

Structure demolished substantially today has been constructed of reddish, blackish and brownish regular ashlar stones and has rectangular plan inside at east-west direction and tetra intradoses (four leafed clover) plan inside. It has two entrances placed on south and north axis. Entrance in south façade remaining sound reminds the doors of antique period with its profiled linto and door frame and its frieze with acanthus leave and tooth arcade located on linto. Façades of structure have been enlivened with arch arcades connecting the double columns and one each triangle has been placed symmetrically onto main axis at four façades.

Square planned place in the center bordered with corner walls has been expanded inside with one each intrados at four directions and intrados at east has been utilized as apse. Among intradoses, there are corner places, which have single bay domed (cuppel hall) and its east walls are bordered with semicircular planned apsidiole. Structure is at a representing characteristic of plan type started with the name of “Cvari” in Georgian architecture and “Hripsime” in Armenian architecture after 6th century. But, arrangement of corner places as one each chapel, structure’s having five domes together with dome covering the top of these places and the square planned place in the center and effect of this on outer view of structure make Arak’elots Church unique among its all similar ones.



Surp Arak'elots Church, view from north



Door opening in northern façade



Gavit, east façade

Gavit added in south of the church is at more durable condition. East façade of square planned place was arranged at Seljukian tradition at east-west direction and therefore it has been as caravanserai. There is a portal formed with wreathed molding, surrounded by pointed arch and having three series of muqarnas intrados. There are two each triangular niches placed symmetrically at both sides of portal and rising from ground to the cover level. Top section of outer niches has been filled with oyster motive and inner ones have been filled with muqarnas. Sections remaining between door and niches have been adorned with vertical borders, which geometrical insert motives have been performed.

Cover system of gavit is interesting as arrangement in east façade. As a result of connection two columns in front of east and west walls and one each column in front of south wall with quite protruding thick arches made at cross direction, sections have happened on cover. Square shaped section occurred in center has been covered with muqarnas filled domed vault and remaining triangular areas have been covered with star ceiling formed by pushing red and black colored stones and flat ceiling adorned with hexagonal geometric motives. Arches constructed as protruding outwards as causing Baroque impression, making these at cross direction and rich colored stone workmanship in cover bring the structure into the forefront once.



Gavit, cover system

Surp Amenap'rkitch (Redeemer, Halaskar, Ruined) Church:

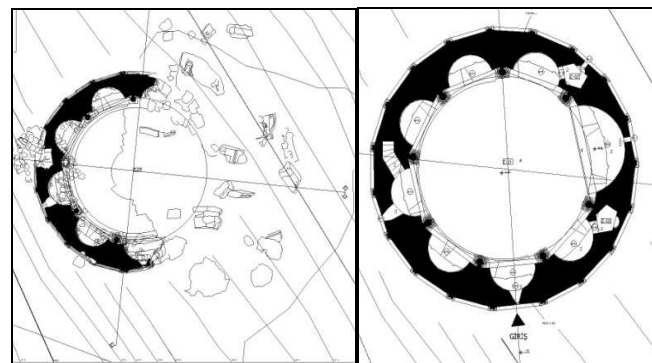
The Church was constructed at a point near to the Cathedral at the east of city, in 1035 by Marzban Ebu'l Garip, in the name of Emperor Smbat and in the memory of holy cross, which he had succeeded to take when he visited Byzantine Emperor Mikhael, according to the inscription found

in its façade. It is written in other inscriptions found on façade that gavit was added in 1193, bell tower was added in 1227 and Prince Vahram Zakarid was let Architect Vasil repair in 1342.⁷⁹



Surp Amenap'rkitch Church, view from west

The Church which is consisted of two sections is constructed of yellow, red and gray regular ashlar stones. Structure, which only one step can be seen now and has been placed onto circular planned platform, has ten-nonagon plan inside and octa-intradoses (with eight apses) plan. Semi dome at east direction is wider than other dome. Columns consisting of two planes separate this section. The Church was restored by Atabeks in 1291 and 1342. Half of the church was ruined in years 1930 as a result of streak of lightning.



Measured Drawing Plan Restitution Plan
(KUVAM Archive)

One entrance of structure is at south façade. Upper section of door with profiled linto and door frame has been bordered with architrave having slot and profile and it reminds the door of antique structures with this characteristic as in Midjnadberd and Surp Arak'elots churches. Façades of the church have been enlivened with staged blind arches connecting the double columns having spherical head and bases and a castellated window crowned with omega type arch has been opened on arch bay located at west axis. Khatchkars has been placed on arch bay at south side of this.

Above of intradoses has been covered outside with single chamfered roof surrounding all around the structure and after this, high cylindrical pulley having equal width nearly with the church has risen. Surface of pulley separating the structure from other structures with this characteristic has been surrounded by blind arches connection to double columns having head and base and surface of arches has been adorned with insert motives. One each castellated has been opened on each arch bay, but omega figured arch has been placed onto the ones on west from these. There is an eagle

⁷⁹ Marr, 1934/II: 110; Orbeli, 1966: n. 51; Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 486; Cuneo, 1988: 655; Karapetian, 2011: 130.

figure on arch bay at south of this. Conical cones have been constructed after the profiled cornice and geometrically adorned beam located on upper section of arches and surrounding the structure.

Intradoses inside the place have been opened to place in center with arches connected the columns placed in corners and have surrounded the three stage fillet and protruding walls after upper section of heads of columns. East half of structure is not available today, but it is seen in old plans that intrados at east was greater sized and utilized as apses and there was one each small sized pastophorion cell opened to intradoses at its two sides at west.

Walls are covered with frescos known that they were made in the 13th century by painter named as Sarkis P'arçkans, but "Last Supper" scene and Bible authors on semi dome of intradoses can be determined for pictures, which their colors have faded.



West half of the church



Fresco decoration

Abughamrents (St. Gregor, Polatoğlu) Church:

The first construction date of the church, located at side of slope facing to Bostanlar Creek at west of city is not known. However, in one inscription found on wall of the church, it was stated that the grave chapel at north side was constructed by Abulğarip Pahlavuni for his father Krikor, his mother Şuşan and his sister Seda. Since inscription with earliest date in structure belongs to year 994, it is thought that it was constructed by Marzban Krikor Pahlavuni, who was the father of Abulğarip Pahlavuni, possibly in.⁸⁰

The church reaching to today at good condition has been constructed of regular red, black and brownish ashlar stones onto three-step platform and has dodecagon plan outside and hexa-intradoses (six leafed clover) plan inside.

The church having cylindrical structure has octagonal dome and foundation of dome stands on 6 side columns, which thin interlaced columns separating the deep surface has supported. There is one each window on each corner of octagonal dome of the church having one door opened to southwest. On door aperture with lento and door frame, there is semicircular arched pediment containing inscription. Since the church does not have apse, this leads to that this church has been used as mausoleum in the memory of family graveyard. Shadow clock made with engraving technique on south façade wall of

⁸⁰ Toromanian, 1942: 318-319, Orbeli, 1966: n.53; Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 483-484; Cuneo, 1988: 662; Uluhogian, 1992: 398-399; Karapetian, 2011: 77.

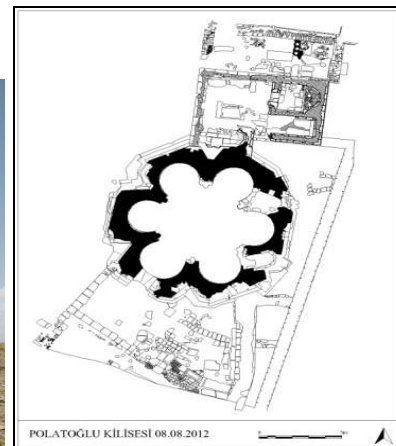
the church is remarkable. Triangle niche has been placed on façades alternately and thin long castellated type windows have been bordered at two sides with double columns having spherical head and base.

Outside east façade, fillet bunch protruding outwards surrounding the other façades has been converted into semicircular formed arches on upper section of windows and niches. In order to emphasize the apse from outside at east façade, walls, which triangular niches have been placed at two sides, have been made as slightly protruding outwards and the profiled fillets, which their surface has been adorned with geometrical insert motives, have been placed on these sections. Furthermore, apse emphasis has been strengthened with the omega form arch adorned with small rosette flower placed among curved branches on window opened to apse and the inscription on upper section of this, but solution here seems unique.

Outside, above of intradoses has been covered with single chamfered roof surrounding the roof all around and after this, there is cone on high cylindrical pulley. Surface of pulley has been surrounded by 12 blind arches formed with double line hollow fillets and one each castellated type window surrounded by double line wreathed hollow fillet has been opened on surface of each arcade. Enlivening the surface of pulley with double arches in this way is an exceptional characteristic.



Abughamrents Church, southwest façade



Plan
(KUVAM archive)



East façade



Champered roof and pulley

Inside, place in the center has been expanded with nearly horseshoe shaped intrados. Intradoses have been opened to main place with semicircular arch and arches have been placed onto columns placed at corners and ensuring the sharp wall corner to be softened. Staged column heads protruding outwards and having twisted hollow fillet at lower section attract attention as factor richening the visual effect in

inner place. Once upon a time, traces from wall pictures covering the inner of structure completely have reached to today from various places of structure as lose color.

Above of intradoses has been covered with semi dome inside and place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley crossed with pendent.

As a result of excavation works carried out around the structure in 2012, it has been determined that some structures have been added around the church in next period and its south side has been used as graveyard area.



View from inside



North of church, later period spaces



Graveyard in front of South façade

Tigran Honents (Surp Krikor Lusavoriç, Nakışlı) Church:

Structure located on upper plane of Arpaçay River valley, at southeast of city, according to inscription on east façade, was constructed in 1215 by merchant Tigran, who was son of Sulem Smbatorents from Honent family, in period of Zakaria, who was the governor of Ani and was dedicated to Surp Krikor Lusavoriç.⁸¹

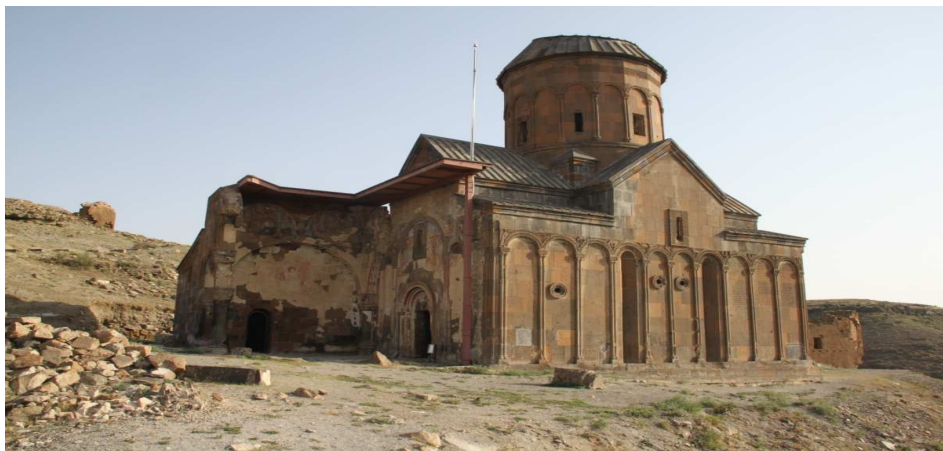
The church has been constructed onto three-step platform with red, black and brownish ashlar stones. There is gavit added in 1251 at west of structure having rectangular plan outside at east-west direction and single-nave domed (dome hall) plan inside and there is a chapel constructed second half of the 13th century at north of gavit. Inner place of ground floor of the church has been connected to dome with four big columns. Semicircular shaped apse has been surrounded by two-floor confession room at left and right. Around of the church has rectangular plan and roof heads of façades has been decorated with relief animal figures. This church is remarkable especially with frescos in inner place. On inner façade

⁸¹ Marr, 1934/II: 85-86; Orbeli, 1966: n.52; Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 487-488; Cuneo, 1988: 658; Uluhogian, 1992: 402-403; Thierry, 1993: 4-5; Karapetian, 2011: 178.

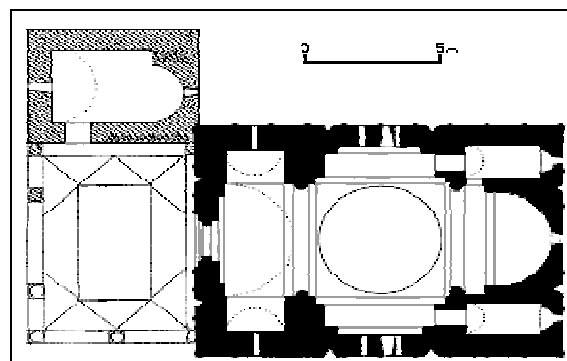
walls and dome section of the church, there are frescos symbolizing the events from birth of Jesus to death.

Single entrance of the church has been placed onto west façade axis and opposite façades have been arranged similarly. North and south façades have been enlivened with the double column being at equal height and having spherical head and bases and ten semispherical blind arch series connecting these; east and west façades have been enlivened with five higher and wider semispherical blind arch series in the center and one each niche has been opened in middle, on arch bays at two sides in order to reflect the partition inside. Surface of arches have been decorated with geometric insert motives and in their corner beads, symmetric or standalone eagle, partridge, pheasant, cock, griffon, lion etc. animal figures and animal fight scenes have been performed among vegetal compositions consisting of curved branch, palmate and rumi reflecting the structure's most interesting Seljuk Period impressions.

At upper level on each façade, there is one each rectangular castellated window placed on axis. Window only on east façade has been surrounded by a frame profiled with thin hollow and straight fillets and the others have been surrounded by wide protruding border filled with geometrical insert motives. Also, one each circular (oculus) shaped castellated type window has been opened on two arch bays located in middle section at north and south façades and on second arch bay from west and two each semicircle arched castellated windows placed up and down have been opened on outer arch bays at east façade. The circular formed windows adorned with vegetal and geometrical motives by being profiled its around with fillets and the omega shaped arches crowning the windows at east are important factors empowering visual effect at façades.



Tigran Honents Church, from southwest



Plan

(www.virtualani.org)

Structure has been converted into cross plan, side sections have been covered with pentroof, cross arms have been covered with saddle roof and place in the center has been covered with conic dome on high pulley. Pulley starting cylindrically has made with sixteen façades after two protruding fillets and façades have been bordered with double column having spherical head and base and semicircular blind arches connecting these. Surfaces and corners of arches have been filled with vegetal motives. One each rectangular thin castellated window has been opened on arch bays by skipping one each and an omega shaped arch has been placed only onto window at east. Also, three red painted medallions with wheel and vegetal motive and an eagle figure have been performed onto three arch bays at west side.

Inside the church, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays at west with two each wall piers protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semicircle planned apse located after bema. At both sides of apse, one each pastophorion cell with rectangular plan and apsidioles has been included at east-west direction.

Place in the center has been covered with pendant pass dome, apse semi dome and cross arms and bema has been covered with cradle vault.



Decoration detail on south façade

One of most important features of structure is mural paintings. Painting the inside of structure completely is a feature seen rarely in Armenia architecture. Therefore, it is discussed by researchers that there is Georgian effect and they have been carried out by Georgian artists. Other remarkable feature of mural paintings is that it is single example, which great number of scenes related to life of Saint Krikor Lusavoriç preaching the Christianity among Armenians besides scenes having subjects of Bible and Torah.⁸²

Gavit added in front of west façade, which has greatly ruined condition today. But, it is known that it has been bordered with four columns at west, two columns at north and three columns at south. Fresco remains are traced on west and north walls.

Chapel added in north of gavit has rectangular plan at east-west direction and is opened to gavit with the door at south wall.

⁸² Thierry, 1993:42.



Scenes of Saint Krikor Lusavoriç's life



Gavit, view from southwest

Virgins (Bekhents, Surp Hripsime, Kusanac) Monastery:

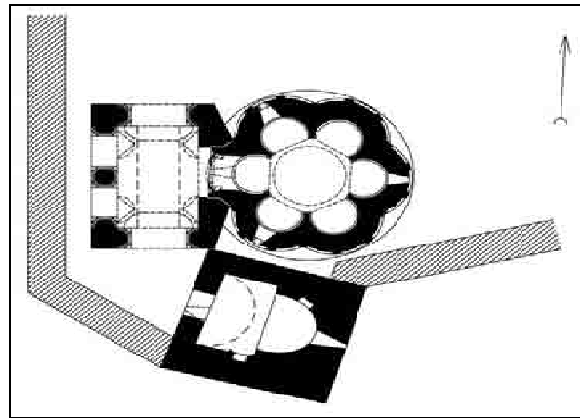
Construction date and donor of monastery, which was established on steeps near to valley bottom, at north slope of Arpaçay at farthest point of Turkey-Armenia border, are not known. But, according to manuscript alleged that it was written in this monastery, its name is Bekhents and was constructed very likely in the 13th century. But, some researchers state that building was constructed in beginning of the 11th century.

Basilica planned monastery is a special prayer room and reaches to the gallery at west direction with arches, which north and south frontage walls have semicircular shape.

Monastery, surrounded by high walls, was dedicated to nuns of Ave Hripsime and its structures reached to today at good condition. Quite small sized church has been constructed of reddish smooth ashlar stones and it has hexa-intrados (six leaved clover) plan reflected as semi circles outside. There is a gavit at east and chapel at south.



Monastery of the church and chapel next to it, view from east



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

Single entrance of the church is located at west façade axis. Façade of intradoses has been enlivened with three each semicircular arch connecting the double columns having spherical head and bases. Geometrically adorned rosettes and animal figures have been placed onto frontals of some of arches, which their surfaces have been adorned with geometrical inserts and vegetal motives and arch corner beads have been filled with curved branch, rumi and palmate. One each circular (oculus) window has been opened on east and west façades and one each clover shaped window has been opened on north façade.



Daetails of façade figures

Structure has been covered with dome located on high pulley. Pulley beginning cylindrically has been converted into condition with twelve façades after double line hollow fillet and corners have been bordered with three each column bundles having spherical heads and bases. One each semicircle arched thin long castellated window has been opened on main axes and windows have been surrounded by wide borders, which its surface was filled with geometrical insert motives. Its skirting section is at form of cone ribbed at zig zag shape with hollow fillet bundles, with twelve nervures and at semi-opened umbrella. Frontons between pulley and nervure have been adorned with vegetal

motives consisting of folded branches and palmate. Cone form expressed as semi-opened umbrella has been used densely in Armenian architecture in these dates, but it is seen that it is the single implementation in Ani.



Pulley

Door providing entry to inner place at west façade has semicircle arch and has been surrounded by border profiled with hollow-cross-smooth fillet outside. There is pheasant figure possibly performed as embossment at north corner of arch. Intradoses in inner place are horseshoe planned and their walls are with semicircle arch that had been placed onto columns in front of them. Two fillets, which are hollow at bottom and protruding at top, forming the heads of columns at the same time wrap all around the structure and cause a plastic impression in inner structure. Intradoses have been covered with semi-dome and the place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley passed with pendent.



Inner place

Gavit located in front of west façade is rectangular planned at north-south planned and almost at completely ruined condition. But, it is seen in old drawings that north and south façades have been arranged as two arched and west façade has been arranged as two arched opening connecting the single column.

Chapel constructed between boundary wall and the church by being compressed is sounder comparatively. Entrance of rectangular planned structure at east-west direction is west façade axis. Castellated window located on east façade has been crowned with omega shaped arch having adorned surface.



Church, gavit and chapel

Maiden's Monastery (Aghjkaber, Surp Hovhannes, Zak'aria Church; Maiden's Castle):

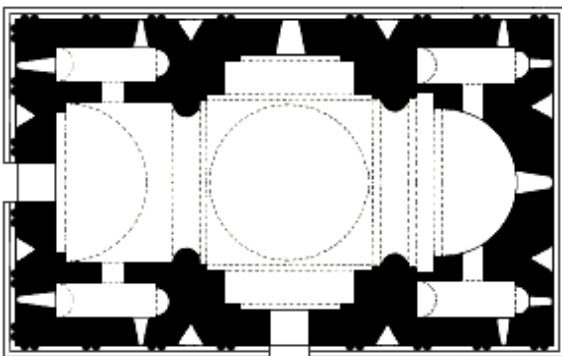
Donor and construction date of the structure, located on headland surrounded by precipice, where Arpaçay and Bostanlar Creek joined at south end, are not known. According to its architectural structure and decorations it is dated to the 13th century.⁸³



Maiden's Monastery, view from north

The church is surrounded by city walls and other structural remains around are suggested to belong to monastery. The church has been connected with a gallery to caravan road extending towards steeps at north direction. Important part of gallery having cradle vault on it has been demolished. South half of structure, constructed onto two-step platform with red, yellow and brownish smooth ashlar stones, was demolished during earthquake in 1960. However, according to the remained sections and the drawings and photographs in old publications, it is understood that structure has rectangular plan type outside at east-west direction and single nave dome (dome hall) plan type inside. Dome on it has a view of tent.

There are geometrical embossment decorations on outer façade walls of the church. Windows located among the arches of six-bay outer façade wall enlighten inside.



Restitution plan
(www.virtualani.org)



Details of arrangements on west façade

⁸³ Cuneo, 1988: 650; Karapetian, 2011: 147.

Entry to structure has been provided from two doors placed on west and south façade axes. Two each triangular niches have been opened symmetrically to façades and west façade has been enlivened with blind arch series connection the double columns having cylindrical adorned head and bases. As in Tigran Honents Church, it is understood from sections remained at good condition that arch surfaces has been adorned with geometrical and vegetal motives and the animal figures among folded branches and also cross motives have been performed on arch corner beads.

There is one each castellated window at upper level at north façade and between two triangular niches at east façade. Windows have been bordered with two each columns and omega shaped arch has been placed onto upper section. On east façade, there are also two each small sized castellated windows placed as topped and bottomed and upper ones of these have been crowned with omega shaped arch. Rich decorated architectural parts of structure are at a condition scattered around. Also, there are parts with inscription.



East façade

Square planned place in the center inside has been bordered with corner walls at four directions and sharp ends of walls have been softened with columns placed in front of them. Place has been expanded with three bays with rectangular plan being equal size at north and south and bigger size at west and east section has been bordered with semicircle planed apse after bema. There is one each double-floor pastophorion cell having the rectangular plan at both sides of apse and apsidiole on east walls. Ground floor entrances of cells accessed to upper floors with one each door opened to apse must be at west direction. Differently from similar plan types, one each cell having to same characteristics has been placed at both sides of place at west.



Northern wall and apsis

Walls at cover level have been surrounded by two fillets being hollow at bottom and straight at top as in the church of Virgins Monastery and Abughamrents Church. Cover is at completely ruined condition, but place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley and other places have been covered with cradle vault habitually.



Ornated and inscribed architectural piece

Georgian (St. Stephanos) Church:

Donor and construction date of the structure located at northwest of city between Surp Arak'elots Church and Lion Gate are not known. But, Georgian Katoliko Epiphan edict located on south façade once upon a time carries the date of 1218. Since Georgians had commanded the city in 1124, 1161 and 1200, it should have been constructed in these dates, before 1218.⁸⁴



Georgian Church, view from southwest
(Karapetian, 2011)

A part of vaulted cover resting on three round arches placed onto northeast wall and inner surface of wall is present today from the church constructed as basilica plan. It is understood from remains that rectangular planned structure at east-west direction has single nave and two floors. It has been constructed of smooth ashlar stones as in other architectural structures in Georgian Church archeological site.



Restitution plan
(www.virtualani.org)



Northern wall

Existing north wall divided into three bay with triple column bundle, which has been placed with equal intervals, has been thick in the middle of two columns kept thin and short and rising up to beginning level of cover, and semicircle arches of bays have been rested onto columns at both sides. Scene for Visit of Mary to Elizabeth has been performed on arch bay at east as embossment and scene for Good News to Mary has been performed on west one of this.

⁸⁴ Marr, 1934/II: 97; Orbeli, 1966: n.26; Cuneo, 1988: 667; Karapetian, 2011: 209.

East wall has been bordered with semicircular planned apse. As in other structures in Ani, walls including apse have been surrounded at cover level with two straight protruding fillets at top and hollow fillet at bottom.

Apse has been covered with semi dome and naos has been covered with cradle vault reinforced with two arches. Cover of lower floor is cradle vault.

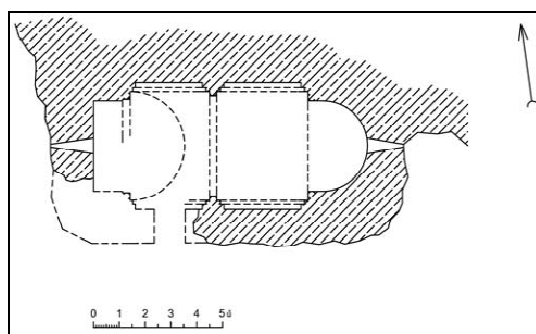
Rock Chapel:

Name, donor and construction date of the structure located in a volcanic rock mass, on rocks between Seljukian Palace and Gagik Church, are not known. It is dated to the 10-13th century according to the architectural typology.⁸⁵

Inner place of the chapel has rectangular plan at east-west direction. Southeast section is at ruined condition, but it is estimated that entrance has been placed on west section of south façade. In inner place, there are two dummy columns separating the apse and two dummy columns separating side by side naves. Entrance section of chapel was demolished as a result of earthquake happened in 1988.



Rock Chapel



Plan (Ani 1050, 2011)

East wall of naos has been bordered with circular planned apse. Apse has been made from rocks at both sides by being figured, opened to naos with two columns having spherical heads and semicircular arch connecting these and a niche has been placed at lower side of east wall.

North and south walls have been divided into two bays with triple column bundle, placed onto axis and as in Georgian Church, which the ones at two sides were short and thin and the middle ones were kept thicker and higher, and staged arch of bays has been covered with this column bundle, the above of one

⁸⁵ Cuneo, 1988: 670.

each thin Naos at wall corners have been covered with cradle vault and apse has been covered with semi dome.

Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque:

The mosque has been located at southwest of city, at side of slope facing to Arpaḡay and at south of road going up to citadel. Alparslan conquering Ani in 1064 left the administration to Manuḡehr, who was son of Shaddadid Emir, Ebu'l Esvar and Manuḡehr reconstructed the city. It is thought that Manuḡehr minaret was one of structures, which Manuḡehr constructed and Ghaznevids constructed the victory tower as standalone monument. Researchers has dated the structure to the year of 1086 according to inscription determined in 1847 by N. Khanikof, specified that it has been located in west faḡade, which is at ruined condition now, and written with flowery cufic⁸⁶ and therefore, it has the characteristic being Turkish mosque constructed firstly in Anatolia.

The mosque has two floors, rectangular plan and ground is embedded in earth at section facing to valley and consists of four rooms. This section of mosque has been used as madrasa and first floor on madrasa is bearing the wide dome in inner side by being connected with elephant-foot column. Star motived decorations remaining among arches are especially remarkable. Stone minaret with 99 steps constructed as adjacent to the mosque has remained standing till today. Whole of the mosque has been constructed smooth cut tuff stone.

Two inscriptions have been determined on west faḡade. One of them was read by M. Brosset, W. Barthold and N. Khanikof and it has been stated that it has been related with restriction of non-legal taxes taken from public by Ebu Said Bahadır Khan. The original function and the construction date of the building needs to be further investigated.⁸⁷

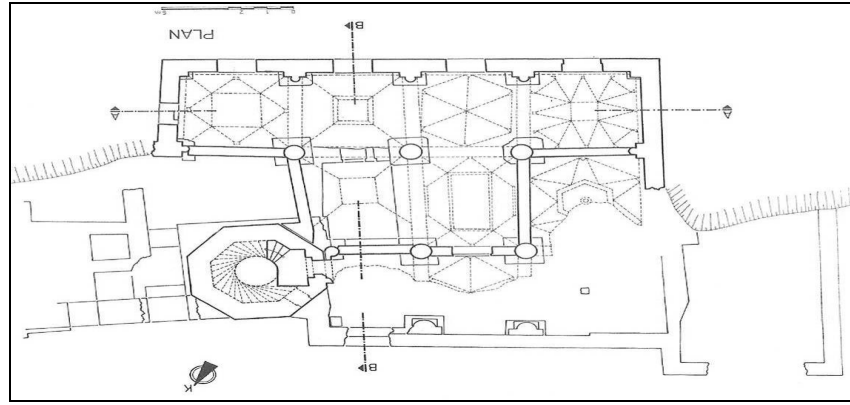
The mosque has been constructed of red and black colored smooth cut tuff stones. The mosque, which its east side has been made as fevkani to arrange the incline of slope, has rectangular plan type at north-south direction outside and three-nave plan type showing direction towards mihrab inside. But, based on minaret and some changes made in north section, one each section in north of middle and west naves has been removed and this has caused the deformation of proper lines of this structure.



View from Virgins Monastery towards Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque

⁸⁶ Marr, 1934/II: 118; Karakaya, 1991: 38-41; Karamaḡaralı, 1995: 323-328.

⁸⁷ Karamaḡaralı, 1995: 323-328.



Measured drawing plan
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

Single entrance of structure has been placed on north section of west façade, but since the whole of west façade and west section of south façade are at ruined condition, only door stone has reached to today.

The mosque has been enlightened with totally five big semi arched windows being four on east façade and one on east side of north façade. There is one each window on upper section of these windows and four rectangular windows at different sizes, opened to the places in ground floor at east façade.



East façade of the mosque

The minaret with octagonal body is rising at northwest corner of structure. The minaret, which the part after the minaret balcony was demolished, is entered from semicircular arched door located at south façade and opened to the west nave of mosque. There is “Basmala” written with cufic on north façade of minaret, which continues the tradition of Middle Asia Turkish minarets. Due to connection type of the minaret to the mosque and its inclusion in the 12th unit of the mosque, it is thought that it has been constructed before mosque and deformity at north side has been developed depending on this.



West façade of the mosque



Inner place , east nave

Inner place has been divided into three bays and 12 bays extending to mihrab and made wider than the middle one with short columns with cylindrical arches having high base and heads and semicircular arches connecting these at four directions. But as specified before, one each section of middle and west nave at north has been removed. Ashlar stone fill closing the arch bays facing out today is from time which Marr has converted the mosque into the museum to exhibit the pieces obtained from excavations. Besides unique view, which four big windows facing to Arpaçay present; as in gavit of Surp Arak'elots Church, most important remarkable characteristic of the structure is that each unit is covered with different forms of vaults adorned with compositions of polygons, star and cross formed with mounting of red and black colored stones



View towards Arpaçay

Four rectangular planned place having nearly 5.00 m height have been placed at north-south direction at east section of east constructed as fevkani. Places can be reached by going down to square planned nave formed under ground level at north section of west nave and passing through the door on east wall of this section. Entered first place is second place from south. Other places can be passed through the doors located at upper on north and south walls of this.

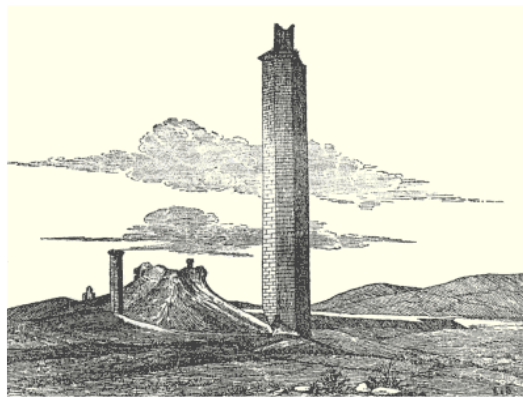


Vault forms

Emir Ebu'l Muammeran Complex:

Seljukian Sultan Alpaslan gave the administration of city to Shaddadid principality after he conquered city Ani in 1064. It was constructed between 1164-1200 by Shaddadid Şahinşah, who was son of Ebul Manuçehr, first Ani Bey in Shaddadid family, reconstructing Ani and therefore taking the Emir Ebu'l Muammeran title. It is known that there exists an inscription dated to 1199 on the minaret.⁸⁸

The minaret of Ebul Muammeran Mosque, having a plan similar to plan of Ebul Manuçehr Mosque, which is single mosque remaining standing in archeological site, has same architectural characteristics with octagon minaret of Manuçehr Mosque. It is understood from Muammeran Mosque gravure, which travelers travelling the region in 18th century, that mosque minaret is higher than the minaret of Manuçehr Mosque. The rules required to complied by trade caravans coming to city were specified in inscription dated A.D 1199, which was broken and destroyed in 19th century, belonging to the mosque constructed on antique road of the city. Ebul Muammeran Mosque was demolished completely in 1917 and ruined section of the mosque minaret has reached to today. Complex consists of rectangular planned small mosque being at foundation level. The minaret at northeast of small mosque, square based mausoleum at west of the small mosque and place, which is possibly small Islamic monastery at north.



Brosset's gravure of minaret
(www.virtualani.org)

Small mosque revealed in 2001 season of excavation works carried on by B. Karamağaralı is at a condition protected as base level. Door step and door frame remains indicate that the structure is entered from two doors constructed as adjacent to the minaret on north and south walls and floor coverings at north indicate that there were a narthex here.



Measured drawing plan
(Karamağaralı, 2002)



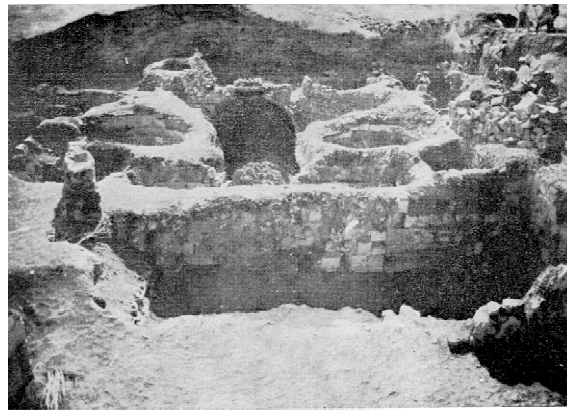
Foundation remains of small mosque

⁸⁸ Karamağaralı, 2003: 234.

The minaret demolished in 1894 has octagon plan and pretty long body. The inscription that formerly inserted to the building and the lower floor of mausoleum, located at the west of the small mosque, having square plan outside and circular plan inside survive today.

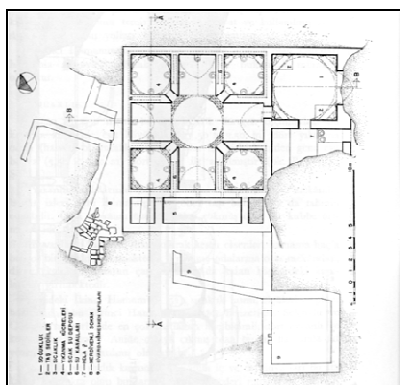
The Royal Bathhouse (The Great Bath, Seljuk Bath):

The great bath, constructed in a place that could be regarded as the center of Ani, in 30 meters northwest of the Cathedral belongs to Seljukian Period, but its donor and construction date are not known. It is considered that it was constructed between years of 1072-1090, based on a coin that had been found during excavations, bearing figure of Melik Shah on one face and the name of Manuĉehr on other face.⁸⁹



1966-1967 yılı kazıları
(Balkan, 1968)

Important part of the bath remains, which are 12th century pieces and found in excavations made in 1965-1966, are under earth. While the bath stayed under earth completely, it was found during excavations carried out in 1966-1967. It is at ruined condition today and it has started to fill with earth and debris.



Plan
(Balkan, 1968)



The status of the bath as of 2014

The bath constructed of red and gray colored smooth ashlar stones continues the traditional Turkish baths scheme with heating bay with four iwans and four-corner cell. Entry to building has been provided from square planned coldness section located in southeast of heating. Door on north wall of

⁸⁹ Balkan-Sümer, 1967: 104-106; Balkan, 1968: 42-48.

this section is opened to heating section. There is furnace at west of heating section and toilet at west of coldness section.

Square planned parts of the bath have been covered with dome passed with muqarnas filled squinch and other sections have been covered with pointed vault.

Small Bathhouse:

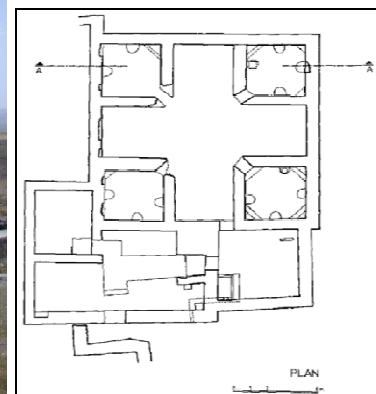
The donor and the construction date of the structure, located at southwest of city and north of Tigran Honents Church, are not known. It is considered to have been built before 1215.

The bath constructed in Seljukian architecture style consists of four iwans and four private rooms and door entrances of rooms have been made as lancet arch. Furthermore, iwans have been covered with cradle vault arches. Entrance of bath is at west direction and dressing rooms are reached from here with a corridor. Furthermore, at north of this corridor, there is warmness section and furnace section next to this warmness section.

It was revealed in same years with Big Bath as a result of excavation carried out by Kemal Balkan.



Small Bathhouse, view from southeast



Plan
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

Small Bath has been constructed of red and gray colored smooth ashlar stones and heating section continuing the traditional Turkish bath tradition has four iwans and four-corner cell plan. Structure is reached by passing through rectangular planned coldness section. Furnace section is located in southeast of heating section. It is understood from remaining traces that square planned sections are covered with dome and other bays sections are covered with lancet cradle vault.

Seljuk Palace (Tacirin, Pahlavuni, Baron, Ebu'l Muammeran Palace):

Construction date of this magnificent palace, constructed on a steep slope facing to the Bostanlar Creek at the northwest of the site is not certain, but it is dated to the 12th – 13th century according to its architectural characteristics and portal arrangement.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 489; Karamağaralı, 1993: 509-511.



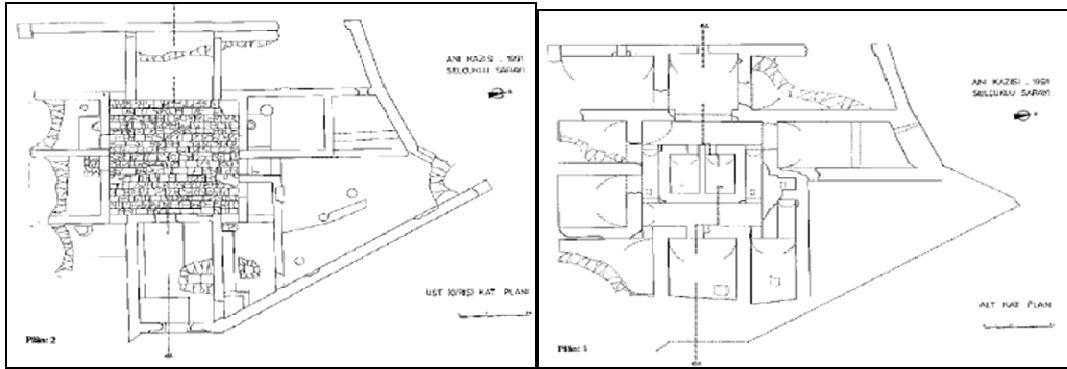
Seljuk Palace, east façade

Constructed of smooth ashlar stones, it was originally with two stories and the basement floor was placed on an incline of slope. Beam supports on the upper level of ground floor walls indicate that the upper floor has been constructed from wood. Since the first wooden floor was demolished, the basement floor and the ground floor have reached to today. The portal door forming the entrance of the palace has consisted of star motives presenting the most beautiful stone workmanship of Seljukian architecture. Sections with cradle vault forming the basement floor of the palace were used as a storehouse during winters and the ground floor having an L-shape was used as the main palace. The rectangular planned palace, constructed in the characteristic Seljukian decoration style of the 12th century, has consisted of a big hall and rooms distributed around this hall. A fountain located inside the Seljukian Palace presents other remarkable architecture characteristic of this magnificent structure.



South façade, entrance to ground floor

The ground floor is entered from a big portal located at the east of the structure and opened to an iwan on the inner side. The portal, reflecting the tradition of Islamic architecture, has been divided into two sections. The upper section has a profiled fillet and a door opening with a door frame and lintel having a semicircular arched fronton. This section has been decorated with eight-armed stars consisting of red-colored stones and black-colored cross-shaped stones placed among them. A window with a lancet arched fronton has been opened on the upper section. The lower section has been adorned with red and black-colored rhombuses.



Measured survey plan of ground and basement floors
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

Ground floor has been programmed in inner section around rectangular planned inner court at east-west direction. At east and west axis of court, there are one each iwan and rectangular planned rooms opened to court at four directions at different sizes. A lancet arched niche has been opened on north wall of court. Fronton of niche arch has been decorated with black colored hexagon shaped stones placed onto red ground and six armed star compositions among these and around of it has been surrounded by a border adorned by chain.



Adorned nisch located inner court

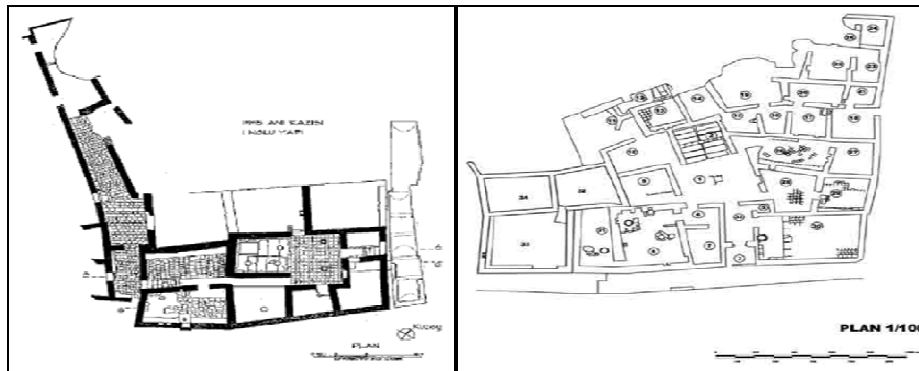
Basement floor is reached from a semicircle arced small door placed onto west of axis on the south façade. In this section, there are two places; one is iwan with vaulted, the three places placed side by side at east, two places at south, big place arranged side by side at north, opened to a common corridor and triangle section resting on rocks.

Domestic Architecture

Houses were revealed during excavations carried on by B. Karamağaralı. No I is located at northeast of Cathedral and No II is located at the east of the Manuçehr Mosque. Both buildings were constructed of smooth ashlar stones and consisted of places at different sizes and plans placed around an inner hall. Earthenware ceramics were found in some places as embedded in ground and cookers and tandoori pots showing that these spaces were used as kitchen.



No II Dwelling



No I Dwelling
(Karamağaralı, 1997)

No II Dwelling
(Çoruhlu, 2010)

No II building has been adorned with wall picture as understood from remains. An inscription in Arabic letters determined on a picture indicates that building belongs to Muslim family; consequently it was constructed between 11th – 12th centuries.⁹¹

Bazaar:

Main street and bazaar extending between lion gate and Ashot city walls were started to be revealed after 1991 season of excavation works carried on under the chairmanship of B. Karamağaralı. As a result of these works, places different sizes of places constructed as next to each other at east and west side of main street have been determined.

Commercial pattern consisting of opposite shops starts after south of Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque. Four different applications attract attention in buildings on this area. Structures in first group have been arranged at iwan style and these have become dense mostly at north side of road. Second group structures are closed single places. House-shop complexes seen mostly at south side of road form the third group and two-storey shops form the fourth group. Irregularity at construction of buildings and material and workmanship differences on walls prove that bazaar has not been formed at the same time and was formed within time between the 11th – 13th centuries by making additions.⁹² It is not possible to determine the functions of buildings completely, but shop, inn and especially bezirhane remains on road they may have been used as village bakery, manufacturing shop and wine vats.



Shops

⁹¹ Karamağaralı, 1995: 496-498; Karamağaralı, 1997: 577-579; Çoruhlu, 2009: 303-304, 307-310; Çoruhlu, 2010: 148-150; Çoruhlu, 2011: 180-182.

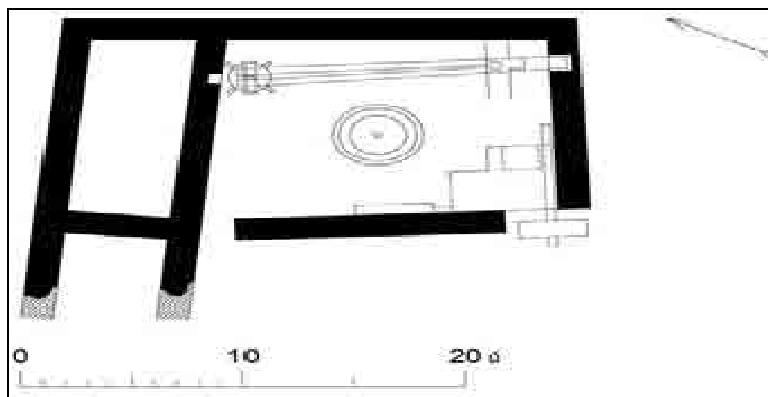
⁹² Karamağaralı, 1993: 513; Karamağaralı, 1996: 494-496; Karamağaralı, 2003: 233-234; Karamağaralı, 2005: 311, 313; Çoruhlu, 2009: 310-312; Çoruhlu 2010: 157-158; Çoruhlu 2011: 188-189.

Bezirhane (Space for producing linseed oil)

Because of being important trade center, *bezirhane* have been encountered in many places of city. But, its example having biggest size is located at east of city, at north of Surp Amenap'rkitch Church. Building ruined substantially has consisted of one main place with rectangular plan at north-south direction, two places at north of this place and one place at west of this place. There is a big sized grinding stone confirming the function of building in the middle of main place.



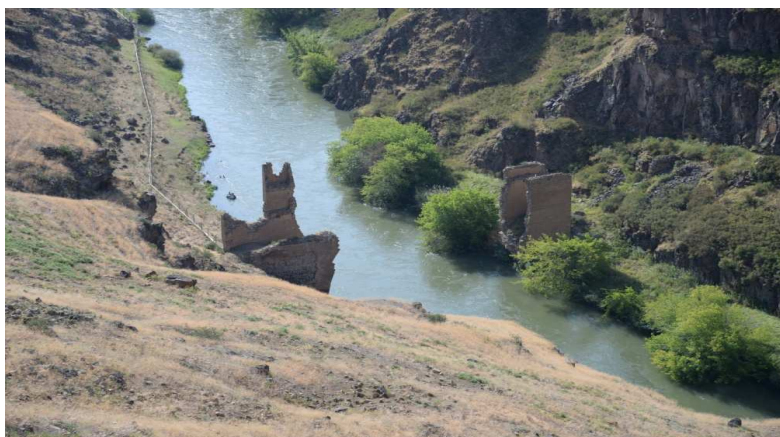
Bezirhane, general view



Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

The Silk Road Bridge:

One of most important roads providing the connection between East and West in history is undoubtedly Silk Road that passing through Ani. The road reaching to Arpaçay through Armenia is connected to Ani with a bridge joining two sides in front of the Dvin Gate of city and extended to the Small Bath from slope. Some sections of road being pathway and resting on rocky ground form place to place have been terraced by laying with rock pieces.⁹³



Silk Road Bridge

⁹³ Karamağaralı, 1996: 496.

The arch of the bridge constructed of smooth cut tuff stones on river has been demolished completely. The bridge, which its construction date and donor are not known but estimated that it remained from the 10th century provides two-storey pass. Big sized feet of Silk Road Bridge on two sides and pathway traces have reached to today. It is thought by starting out from remains that bridge had single eye and there were two-storey tower form places opened to outside at entry and exit sections. Stone pier thought to be constructed to ensure the boats to dock has been determined on coast near bridge.



Reconstruction of the Bridge
(Karapetian, 2011)

Outer City Wall

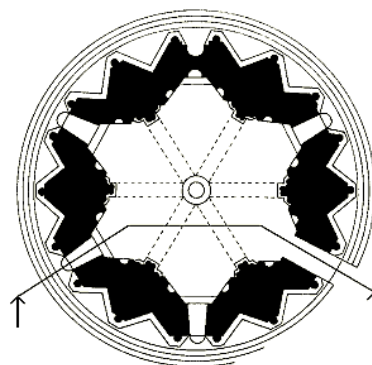
Çoban Church:

The donor and construction date of the church, located at nearly 500 m north outside the city wall, is not known, but it is dated to the ends of 11th century and beginnings of 12th century according to architectural characteristics.⁹⁴

The church has been placed onto three-step, circular planned platform and constructed of red and gray colored smooth ashlar stones. It is known that the church, which its only one part from south wall reached to today, has a unique plan type. First of all, building is two-storey. Lower floor has eighteen façades outside and is six armed star planned inside. Upper floor has six façades outside and has been constructed of circular plan inside.



Church in 1908
(Karapetian, 2011)

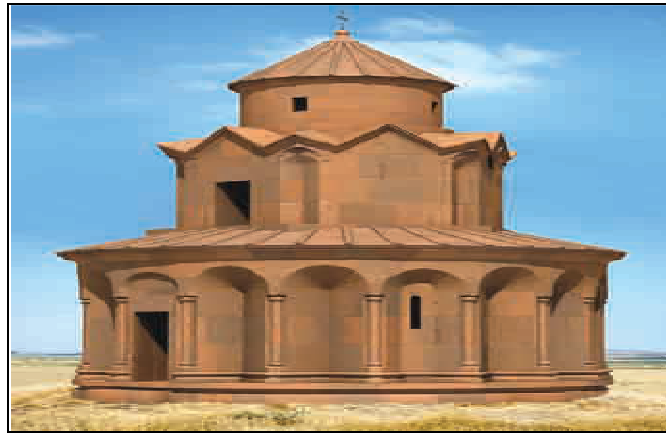


Plan
(www.virtualani.org)

Façades of lower floor have been bordered with one each thin column having spherical head and bases and entrance opening has been placed onto southwest façade and one each triangle niche has

⁹⁴ Donabedian-Thierry, 1987: 487; Cuneo, 1988: 671; Karapetian, 2011: 141.

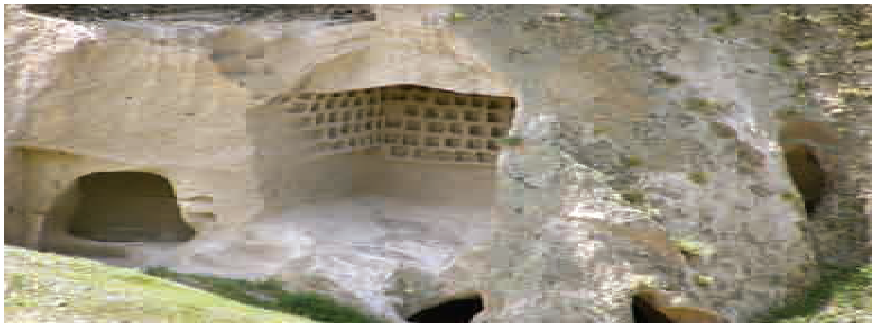
been placed onto other façades. Façades have been kept small on triangle niches and ended rhythmically with triangle fronton by turns. Conic cone on cylindrical pulley has risen after this.



Reconstruction of the church
(Karapetian, 2011)

Bird Houses:

During excavations performed on main road reaching to Lion Gate from Ebu'l Manuçehr Mosque, great numbers of stone bowl placed on roadside for birds to drink water have been revealed. It has been determined that the shelters of birds drinking water from these bowls have been made by being carved on rocks around Bostanlar Creek. Since these bird houses showing different plans according to the locations and sizes of rocks have quality workmanship and contain small rectangular places at equal sizes, it brings to mind that these have been made by craftsmen from Ani and as well, there has been post organization based on pigeon.



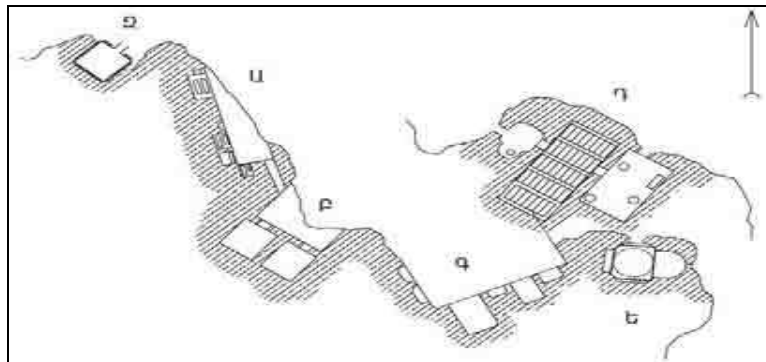
Bird Houses
(Karapetian, 2011)



Bird Houses

Rock Carved Structures:

Palisades around Ani has occurred from tuff formations at bottom and hard basalt formations at top. On slopes of valleys surrounding the city from three directions, there are great numbers of chapels, burial chamber, warehouse, house, bird houses and great numbers of structures and caves used for similar functions. Some of these places are connected to each other with inner stairs. Some of them have more than one floor climbed with stairs. It is known that front face of many of them was covered with rubble stone or wood. While some of these structures adding beauty to the silhouette of city have simple arrangement, some of them have been planned as pretty complex. It is known that caves located around Bostanlar Creek have been used for housing purpose till 1950s. One of these chapels located at west side of Creek contains wall picture and it is thought that it is the grave chapel of Tigrant Honents.⁹⁵



Plan of the structure considered as the grave chapel of Tigrant Honents and its surrounding
(Karapetian, 2011)

Caves scattered on cliffs surrounding Ani are aggregated especially on both sides of Alaca Valley located at west side of city. Here is old Tsağkotsadzor, i.e. “Flower Gardens Valley”. Caves were researched in 1915 by Russian archeologists. Russians made research nearly in 500 units located in 30 churches, eight groups of graveyard and 16 pigeon lofts.



Bostanlar Creek

Ocaklı Village located next to Ani and remaining within buffer zone is an important element communing with Ani with its legends, myths, music, gastronomy and other social anthropological values and required to be assessed together.

⁹⁵ Karapetian, 2011: 236.



Bostanlar Creek, rock-cut structures



Bostanlar Creek, rock-cut structures



Rock-cut structures on the south skirts of Citadel



Rock-cut structures on the Tatarcik Creek Valley

3.6 History of Excavations in Ani

Ani has been specified in travel books of famous travelers visiting the region in beginning of 19th and 20th century. Excavation works starting following the ends of 19th century have continued intermittently. First excavation works have been started in 1892 by Nicholay Marr charged in Russian Language Sciences Academy and have continued till 1917. Results of these researches have been published in 1934.⁹⁶ Archeological studies have been carried out in old graveyard area located in harvest place 11 km out of Archeological Site walls, main street of antique city, Gagik Church and Citadel and restoration of Saint Prikitch Church has been performed. Constructed excavation house has been removed later. Again, Ebu'l Manuçeħr Mosque has been used as museum in this period.

It has been determined in researches performed under head of Prof. Dr. Kılıç Kökten after excavations of Prof. Marr that region history has gone down to Copper Age (Chalcolithic Period).⁹⁷ Kökten has carried out drilling works in citadel and out of city walls in 1944.

Excavation has been made in 1965 in Big and Small Bathes, in graveyard area in place of harvest and in front of wall facing to Bostanlar Creek on graveyard area and cleaning works have been carried out in Ebu'l Manuçeħr Mosque. Prof. Dr Kemal Balkan has also performed archeological excavations in old graveyard area located outside of city walls at southwest of Today's Ocaklı Village.

Excavation and restoration works have been carried on in 1989-2005 by a team consisting of local and foreign scientists under head of Prof. Dr. Beyhan Karamağaralı, who is Academic Member of Hacettepe University. In this period, excavation works have been carried out in Lion gate, Seljukian

⁹⁶ Marr, N. Ani, State Acad. History Material Culture, 1934

⁹⁷ <http://arama.hurriyet.com.tr/arsivnews.aspx?id=-241922>

Palace, Big Bath, Antique road extending from Ebu'l Manuḡehr to Lion gate, caravan road, bazaar, birdhouses, No I House located at east of Big Bath, No II House at south of Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque and at west of road passing in front of mosque, north section of Ani cathedral and 17 linseed oil ateliers. Excavations under head of Beyhan Karamaḡaralı have been ended in 2005.

General cleaning and walking roads of No II house excavation area have been made in excavation works started again in 2006 in the head of Kars Museum Directorate.

Excavation works carried out under the head of Prof. Dr. Yaḡar oruhlu from academic members of Marmara University Fine Arts Faculty with the Decision of Cabinet after 2007 have been carried on till 2010. Works of this period have been concentrated especially on No II House and shops at east side of antique road.

It has been worked around Tigran Honents Church, Cathedral and Abughamrents Church in excavation works carried on between 2011 and 2014 under head of Kars Museum Directorate and under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM, and structure ruins in this area have been revealed. Prof. D. Fahriye BAYRAM has been charged of excavation at the site by the Cabinet decision dated 23rd of June, 2014.

Some parts of inventory art works and study art works revealed at surface explorations starting in 1942 in Ani Cultural Landscape and in archeological excavation works carried out after 1965 have been brought to Kars Museum. Important part of findings such as earthenware jar, pot, vase, pots and pans, metal arrow and spearheads, coins, glass tears bottles, mercury vessels, oil lamps, loom weights, cross icons and gold jewelries found in excavations made within walls of Archeological Site and excavations in graveyard area inside Ocaklı Village outside the city wall are exhibited in museum.

3.7. Restoration Works and Current Status of Structures

Evaluation of restoration works made in past

Nikolay Marr realizing the first excavations in Ani between 1892 and 1917 has realized some restoration works for Saint Prikitch Church.

Restoration works coordinated by General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums were continuing since 1993. Relief, restitution and restoration projects of some structures located in Archeological Site have been prepared in this process and their implementations have been realized.

Compilation and evaluation of works made in past years by Ani Cultural Landscape Project Coordinator in 17 January 2006 have been made. Said coordinatorship has started the protection projects preparations of structures in the area within budgets in investment program firstly and then the works for their implementations by notifying that the projects prepared for structures locates in area and approved by relevant Protection region Board in its period have stayed behind of protection understanding and technology developing in our country today, have to be dealt with again due to availability of more research possibilities and have to be prepared again. In this scope, restoration works have been completed in Lion Gate, which was the main entrance gate of Ani Cultural Landscape, and city walls at 2 sides of gate, Seljukian Palace and Tigran Honents Church. Cleaning, protection and reinforcement works have been started in 2012 in Saint Prikitch Church

and still continue. Furthermore, protection and reinforcement works have been carried out in Ebu'l Menuçehr Mosque.

Advisory Board established with Ministry Approval with no 55682 and dated 13.04.2006 has prepared a detailed report on 14.06.2006 for work recommendations required to be made in Ani Cultural Landscape. Works started in Archeological Site in this context are carried on in line with opinions of Ani Cultural Landscape.

In said report;

In title of “Problems Determined in Ani Cultural Landscape” it has been stated that;

- A study for compilation and evaluation of all documents and studies made till today in relation with area would be made so as to form an archive and systematic database.
- There have been historical artifacts and pretty dense stonewares in area located at north-northeast in Ani Cultural Landscape, the area registered as IIIrd Degree Archeological Protected Area has not been assessed as a reserved excavation area, for example old wall ruins have been observed at sides of cesspool of old Guard structure,
- Serious destruction has occurred in artifacts located in Ani Cultural Landscape and sufficient measure have to be taken for repair and protection at nearly all of artifacts; there have been serious structural problems in some parts of artifacts and this situation has created a serious threat in terms of visitors touring both artifacts and area, interventions made on structure ruins revealed during excavations have remained insufficient and there have been faults in some restorations,
- Presentation and security of area have not been ensured, routing and information panels have remained insufficient, area has been surrounded with wire for security purpose but cut by Ocaklı Village residents from many places,
- The participation of Ocaklı Village residents has been benefitted for excavation works foreseen to continue in area,
- Construction of an excavation house in area has been required,
- Subject on changing the name of “Ani” as Ani” based on Ottoman resources has been based on scientific resources and its reasons had to be presented to science world.

In title of “Studies Required to Realized in Short, Middle and Long Period”;

It is stated that excavation works should be defined in area within survey process, their phases have to be determined, otherwise opening new excavation areas in too worn-out area will cause the settled problems to increase and therefore, it is recommended not to open new excavation areas in Ani at short and middle terms.

Short Term (Urgent) Works:

Temporary Reinforcement and Consolidation: Schematic recommendations have been given for structures, which Advisory Board can make detailed investigation, and it has been recommended that these evaluations should be expanded by excavation team so as to include other structures in area by specifying that damages observed in structures in area should be eliminated, the transfer of structures standing still to next generations by being protected should be ensured, but some of these damages should be intervened urgently and destructions should be prevented.

Stone Quarries: Effects of stone quarries operated in Armenian side of border have been mentioned in report of Advisory Board. Stone quarries remaining within Armenian borders at east and south side of Arpa Çay forming border between Armenia and Turkey are operated densely and it has been recommended that the work in this regions should be stopped. Advisory Board has sent all documents to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICOMOS Turkey National Committee on 28.09.2006. As a result of attempt made, activity has been continued in stone quarries a few times more and at the end, use of explosives has been ended by Armenia.

Middle Term Works:

Survey and Data Bank Creation Works:

- Ensuring the creation of project and plan that will be made in area at each scale and of data bank required for presentation of area and obtaining the survey, plan, project, photograph etc documents made till today on Ani Cultural Landscape from original production media with official channels,
- Preparation of “Structure Identity Cards/Files” for the implementing to each of structures and structure ruins in area. It has been recommended that the said cards should include the following subjects;
 - Preparation of scaled sketches,
 - Determination of construction technique and technology by associating with construction materials,
 - Determination of existing structural status of structures,
 - Determination of physical, mechanical and raw material properties of construction materials,
 - Determination of cultural identity of structure.
- Investigation of history of area and structures in area and formation of Ani City Archive,
- Land survey for structures requiring reinforcement/consolidation
- Obtaining digital base map of Ani and Ocaklı village
- Creation of Geographical Information System (GIS) related to area

Presentation of Area:

- Making Local Landscaping Project

Works for Socio-Economic and Cultural Development of Ocaklı Village:

- Mutual relations among village people, cultural tourism and archeological excavation and protection activities have been recommended to be continued by taking into consideration “International Cultural tourism Regulations” adopted in ICOMOS 12th General Meeting realized in Mexico in 1999 and it is recommended that the said regulations principles should be observed in works of Reconstruction Plan for Protect, it should include the concrete and nonconcrete cultural heritage, village should meet modern education, drinking water, infrastructure, lighting and communication facilities, the integration for creating employment for unemployment in village and added value should be integrated with cultural tourism and awareness programs should be prepared and implemented starting from students in village for creation of historical environment awareness.

Long Term Works

- Association of the works towards protection of Ani Cultural Landscape with culture and tourism programs of City Kars,
- Scanning of Ani and area, which is defined as IIIrd degree archeological protected area, with geo-radar,
- Preparation of Reconstruction Plan for Protect (KAİP) and Landscaping Project,
- Preparation of Management Plan has been recommended.

Short Term (Urgent) Works of Advisory Board, within scope of Temporary Reinforcement and Consolidation recommendation; “Work of Temporary Reinforcement of Immovable located in Kars Ani City” especially Lion Gate, Manuğehr Mosque, Ani Cathedral, Tigran Honents Church, Prikitch Church, Abughamrent Church, Caravanserai, Seljukian Palace and Georgian Church has been awarded on 30.05.2008. Temporary reinforcement and supporting of structures located in area has been ensured within scope of said work. Work starting on 23.06.2008 has been completed on 01.09.2008.

In this scope, furthermore; restoration work has been carried out in Tigran Honents Church in 2008-2010 and a roof section has been constructed on mosques for protection in Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque. Restoration works started in Abughamrent Church after 2011 have been completed. Implementations towards protection and cleaning works in saint Prikitch Church have been realized.

General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums has transferred appropriation in the amount of totally 5.000.000 TL for restoration works in Ani from 2002-2013 years investment programs. Restoration works performed by General Directorate after 1990s and current status of structures are given below:

City Walls (Lion Gate):

Relief and restoration projects for Lion gate and border walls have approved with decisions of Erzurum KVTKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 and no 813 and dated 06.12.1996.

New city wall, which was not available at origin, has been constructed due to projects prepared without making excavation works at entrance section of Lion Gate. It has been decided with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 844 and dated 04.07.1997 that walls would be removed gradually and inscription would be opened so as to be seen clearly.

Restoration projects of TB 9-10 and TB 11-12 bastions belonging to antique city walls have been prepared within scope of Kars Ani City Year 1997 Relief, Restitution and Restoration Projects Construction work and has been approved with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 907 and dated 09.10.1998.

Stone repair work has been carried out in walls and bastions at entrance and side sections of city. Lower emptied sections of walls and bastions have been repaired with freestone by making fill works and repair has been realized on sections, which their upper coating were damaged, by decaying. Completion has been made on city walls with cement based bonding materials without making sufficient historical investigation and necessary excavation. Destructions happened on S4 bastion of city walls have been eliminated in 2010.

Conservation interventions should be determined with material analyses in order for the projects made in 90s to be obtained with today's technology and the negative effects of problems in existing implementations and the damages on surfaces facing to inner section of city to be eliminated. Cost and tender file preparations towards relief-restitution-conservation projects have been made in 2012 for this purpose. Then, procurement of relief, restitution and restoration projects with scope of “Kars Ani Cultural Landscape Ani Walls Project Making” has been tender to Kars Governorship on 14.11.2012. Projects obtained have been presented to Scientific Advisory Board on 06.01.2014 and the projects arranged in line with the decisions made have been approved with decision of Conservation Region Board with no 722 and date of 17.12.2014.

Electrical project for lighting of city walls around Lion Gate has been prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 209 and dated 24.11.2005. But, implementation of this project has been postponed by our Ministry for now. Establishment of electrical installation in area has been requested from Kars governorship but said works is requested to be realized by our Ministry. Since subject is not within scope of restoration works, it will be handled within scope of Ani Cultural Landscape Landscaping work.

Abulhamrent Church (St Grigory / Abughamrents / Polatođlu Church):

Abulhamrent Church' relief, restitution and restoration projects have been approved with decision of Erzurum KVTKBK with no 1335 and dated 24.07.2009 and restoration has been completed in November 2012.

According to Conservation project, improvement and repair of upper cover of structure, repair of outer façade coatings, surface cleaning, flooring investigations in inner place, bema arch repair and cleaning etc. works have been carried out and survey excavation has been done in zhamatun and graveyard around the structure.

Ani Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque):

Relief, restitution and restoration projects and report of Cathedral have been found appropriate with decision of Erzurum KVTKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 within framework of general principles and have been approved with corrections specified in decision, but its implementation has not be realized.

Northwest wall of structure and some section of its upper cover have been demolished as of 2011. Statically important demolitions have happened on northwest façade of structure. Stone coatings on wall surfaces have fallen down together with demolition on materials on south and west entrance gates. Because dome of structure on upper cover has been demolished today, structure is open to external factors especially to water destruction from inside and outside. Therefore, structure has been projected and works towards its protection have been started.

Ani Cathedral Joint Conservation Project: “Agreement Certificate for Cooperation that will be made on Ani Cathedral Restoration Project Covering the Certification, Conservation and Promotion of Ani Cathedral Located in Turkish Republic, Province Kars, Ani Archeological Site Area” covering the technical and financial cooperation has been signed on 07 January 2011 with World Monuments Fund for preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects of Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque).

For “Ani Cathedral Project Preparation Work” started within scope of Stage 1A of said Agreement Certificate, fund of totally 500.000,00 TL has been transferred by the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and fund of 236.951,30 TL as equivalent of 150.000,00 \$ has been transferred by WMF.

“Ani Cathedral Project Preparation” and “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” covering project preparation, structural monitoring and urgent temporary interventions for Cathedral have been planned as two separate works.

Tender of “Ani Cathedral Project Preparation” has been realized on 14.06.2012. The contract has been signed with awarded firm on 06.07 2012 and the work has been initiated on 11.07.2012. Measured drawing and restitution projects were approved on 27.02.2013 and restoration project was approved on 22.01.2014 respectively by the decisions of Kars Regional Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

It has been thought that “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” should be executed by WMF during implementation phase in order for monitoring effects of interventions to be made.

As it is estimated that Joint Conservation Project could not be completed by the end of 2014, time extension has been needed and WMF has been notified about time extension to be given till 2018 by considering the delays that may happen.

“Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” was tendered on the 23rd December, 2014. The work has been started on the 19th of January, 2015 and due date is 19th of March, 2016.

Gagik Church:

Structure, foundations and some sections of façade walls have been demolished completely. Relief of Gagik Church has been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and date of 02.12.1994. Since the big section of structure is at ruin condition today, suitable conservation interventions have to be determined with material analyses for inventorization of structure ruins firstly with excavation team, removal of the out of structure, obtainment of projects made in 90s with today’s technology following the documenting works and elimination of structure’s damages happened till today. Updating of relief projects, definition of material and structure and determination and analyses towards material and structure deformations have to be made.

Surp Arak'elots Church (Caravanserai):

Relief of Caravanserai has been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and date of 02.12.1994. Restitution and restoration projects and report prepared within scope of “Year 1995 relief, Restitution and Restoration Projects Making Work of Structures in Kars Ani Cultural Landscape” of Church have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 813 and date of 06.12.1996 but its implementation has not been realized. Sections of structure remaining out of entrance section with crown door have been demolished as of 2011. Structure elements are being demolished. Stone coatings on its surfaces on existing section have been fallen and upper cover has been fallen into ruin. Since big part of structure is at ruin condition today, cost and tender file preparation shall be made for relief-restitution-conservation projects following inventorization of structure ruins firstly with excavation team and removal of them out of structure and documenting works.

Surp Amena Prikitch (Aziz Prkich-Keçeli) Church:

Various restorations have been carried out in structure till 14th century. It is known that half of structure has been demolished due to rumors such as strike of lightning and earthquakes. Demolitions have happened in standing section of structure in terms of both static and construction materials.

Projects for implementation have been procured by General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums in 2008-2009 and approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVBKB with no 1353 and date of 24.07.2009.

Other than recommendations of architectural conservation with reinforcement of structure, the preparation of inventory of ruin of structure demolished and available inside it by being classified and the evaluation of their usabilities have been planned in conservation project. Work that will continue together with survey and drilling excavations around structure includes monitoring program including the effect of seasonal changes and seismic explorations.

Surp Amena Prikitch Church Restoration: Total budget for completion of implementation work of church is 1.000.000,00 Dollar and stages of restoration work have been planned as;

- Stage-1- Emergency measures, evaluation of research and investigation results,
- Stage-2: Completion of emergency measures and stabilization of implementation
- Stage-3: Application of final project.

For application work of Surp Amena Prikitch Church; United States of America Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCD) grant program has been applied jointly with World Monuments Fund and works have been started at site as of 01.07.2012 within scope of grant of 625.000,00 Dollar received and Agreement Certificate signed on 03.11.2010 with World Monuments Fund (WMF).

Within scope of Stage-1 and Stage-2, excavation, cleaning, inventory of church's demolished and scattered parts and carrying them to the safe places, erection of scaffold for safety and working purposes, making the material analysis, structural monitoring, making the supports with emergency temporary interventions, conservation and analysis and research of icons have been realized and Stage-1 and Stage-2 have been completed.

For realization of promotion and presentation of the church and its immediate surroundings, which are the final projects determined in Stage-3, it is planned to be applied by World Monuments Fund (WMF) to USA Embassy grant and to sign the Agreement Certificate again for Stage-3 provided that the said grant can be received.

Furthermore, it has been thought that it would be appropriate and valuable to ensure participation of Armenian experts (architect, restoration expert, art historian) in restoration, documenting and emergency measure works for Surp Amenap'rikitch Church together with experts from Turkey and third countries. In this scope, subject for invitation of Armenian experts to our country has been passed along and Dr. Architect Davit KEERTMENJYAN and Restorer Architect Ashot MANASYAN from Armenia Ministry of Culture, and Research Assistant Davit DAVTYAN from Armenian National Sciences Academy Archeology and Ethnography Institute have been charged for this purpose. Site visit was held between 6th and 10th of September, 2015 with the participation of aforesaid experts.

Works for finalization of applications made to “cultural protection fund” of USA Ankara Embassy for USA Embassy grant appropriated for 3rd Stage of Implementation Work of Surp Amenap’rikitch Church are continuing.

Tigran Honents Church:

Tigran Honents Church (Painted Church) relief has been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 and restitution and restoration projects and report have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 813 and dated 06.12.1996. Suitable conservation interventions have to be determined with material analyses for obtainment of projects made in 90s with today’s technology and elimination of structure’s damages happened till today; studies for procurement of projects again have been started.

It has been determined that zhamatun section of monument structure has been demolished completely, its chapel has been demolished at level of upper cover and main walls, upper cover bricks have destroyed and construction materials have entered into dense deformation process, and projects towards conservation of structure have been prepared. Relief-restitution-restoration projects of structure registered with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 1306 and dated 08.11.2002 as immovable cultural property required to be protected have been approved with decision of Board with no 504 and dated 23.12.2006 and recommendation prepared as interlocking stainless steel for roof intervention has been approved with the decision of board with no 715 an dated 10.09.2007.

Restoration implementation work has been awarded on 15.08.2008 and provisional acceptance of work has been made on 05.11.2010. Works for constructing lightning arrester in Tigran Honents Church, which its implementation was made, have been completed.

In conservation works; main walls have been constructed at sizes specified in project for chapel of structure and protective roof has been constructed by protecting vault trace on stone cover. Stone material in thin plate having view of natural stone brick has been used on upper cover of said roof.

Wall coping processes have been on zhamatun section, intervention has been made on crack on west wall in order to reinforce according to its static project and interlocking of stones has been ensured. Missing main wall stones on outer façade have been completed. Roof tiles and ridges destroyed on upper cover have been constructed again as specified in its project and according to the structure’s samples in its place. Missing materials in roof fill on upper cover have been completed and roof has been placed. Missing ones from roof moldings have been completed from their samples in its place. Cleaning has been made on stone surfaces, which are not picture, painting or fresco.

Since bema investigations in inner place of church, flooring investigations in side cells and flooring investigation in front entry section have not been made by former Excavation Department, restoration works except said interventions have been completed on 30.05.2010.

In second Phase; implementation shall be realized in line with data obtained from survey excavations that will be made on bema elevation and zhamatun flooring of church. For this purpose, cleaning works in zhamatun around church and excavation works required for revealing the flooring have been made and completed in 2012.

Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque:

Mosque relief and restoration projects and report have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 with the corrections specified in decision by being approved within frame of general principles.

Later, Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque minaret modification projects prepared in accordance with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994 in relation with Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque minaret and middle section cover style of Cathedral Postaphorion cell within scope of "Work with Contract Extending to Years 1992-93-94 for Relief, Restitution, Restoration and Landscaping Projects of Structures in Ani Cultural Landscape" have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 685 and dated 23.06.1995.

But, since suitable conservation interventions have to be determined with material analyses for obtainment of projects made in 90s with today's technology and elimination of structure's damages happened till today, it has been decided to make projects again.

Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque relief, restitution and restoration projects prepared in 2006 have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKKBK with no 507 and dated 08.02.2007, implementation work has been awarded in 2008 and completed in 30.05.2010.

According to said conservation projects, bad wall in narthex at south façade and implementations on inner and outer walls of east façade from manufactures made with cement mortar in period of Marr have been removed and stone coating has been made again with lime based mortar. Surface cleaning and salt cleaning have been made in inner place. Basement floor has been cleaned, its ruined sections and vaults have been completed and wall surfaces have been cleaned. Unoriginal flooring located in ground floor of structure has been removed and arranged again as stone cladding at sizes and style specified in its project. Wall coping has been made on wall ruins and traces belonging to place not known yet on outer facades of structure. Temporary and protective metal roof has been placed onto it by renewing the protective layer. Steps on minaret have been completed reinforcement and improvement works have been made on stone material melting/broken at upper elevations. Protective roof recommended in its project has been placed in order for minaret not to take water. Since flooring survey in front entrance section of mosques and surveys related to drainage were not made, restoration works except said interventions have been completed. Also, studies for constructing lightning arrester have been completed.

In Second Phase; its implementation shall be able to be realized in line with data obtained from excavations that will be carried out for narthex flooring and drainage survey at north and south facades. Therefore, is planned to handle in excavation program and make the works towards simultaneous protection It is planned to make necessary drainage survey on north and south facades of Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque in next excavation season.

Georgian Church (Surp Stephanos Church):

Structure has urgent repair need. Bad temporary interventions made for reinforcement purpose should be removed urgently.

Therefore; relief, restitution, restoration and structural reinforcement projects should be prepared simultaneously with inventorization and classification of structural elements located in ruined section of structure and excavation and survey around the structure. Excavation works in Georgian Church shall be carried out in next years in parallel with restoration works in Archeological Site.

Seljukian Palace:

Partial repair recommendation belonging to Seljukian Palace have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 505 and dated 04.12.1992 and it has been decided that implementations, which would be carried out next, would be made after detailed project comes. In line with this decision, palace has been repaired within scope of “Year 1993 Repair and Landscaping of Kars Ani Cultural Landscape” work of General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums. Because continuation of repair works of Erzurum Relief and Monuments Directorate was required and as a result of evaluations of applications for completion of vaulted section in this scope, repair has been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 562 and dated 08.07.1993 and repair has been realized. Later, implementations have been made in 1999 according to the relief, restitution and restoration projects approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 658 and dated 02.12.1994. In said decision; it has been decided in restoration projects that excavation would be carried out before repair to determine the features of original wall traces in section, which was the continuation of façade at south of palace and the wooden stair recommended from ruined vault section, which was not available at original, would be realized with steel material in order to go down to crypt at ground floor.

Since structure had important static problems because walls of structure have been risen, newly constructed walls had different features from original walls, door lintel were no available and sliding at ground could not be prevented sufficiently, structural reinforcement projects have had prepared again. Seljukian Palace Structural Reinforcement Project has been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKBK with no 1336 and dated 24.07.2009.

In Structural Reinforcement Project; removal of all intervention made in 1999 on structure is demanded. It is seen that reconstructed sections of structure and upper floors of palace and post housings of extension have disappeared, there have been faults at door ornamentation completions, said implementations have given damage to structure substantially, excessive salinization has occurred especially in original sections located lower floors and resistance of construction materials has reduced. In this scope, implementation of project including the removal of walls constructed at unnecessary heights with wrong masonry system causing salinization substantially in lower floors of structure by produced with cement mortar shall be started in next years.

Small Bath:

Relief, restitution and restoration projects and restoration report have been prepared within scope of “Kars Ani City year 1997 Relief, Restitution and Restoration Projects Construction Work” and have been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 9047 and dated 09.10.1998. Upper cover of structures is at completely demolished condition. Mortar production has been made excavation team for filling on walls to protect them. It is seen that these productions have been deformed and dense salinization problem has occurred on walls. In project; it is recommended that upper cover of structure should be covered with steel construction and transparent material at dome form. But, due to increase of destruction in structure within time and revealing of new places as a result excavations, said projects have to be made again.

Silk Road Bridge:

Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) is making attempts for repair of bridge and work will be able to be started depending on opinion and subject related contacts of Ministry of Foreign Affairs because bridge is located within borders of two countries. If positive process begins for repair of bridge, cooperation will be made between Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Ministry of Transportation.

Conservation Plan:

“Kars Ani 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan and 1/1000 scaled Implementary Development Plan” prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums have been found appropriate with the decision of Kars Cultural Heritages Protection Region Board with no 410 and dated 19.09.2013; they have been approved with the decision of Kars Provincial Council with no 104 and dated 06.11.2013. However, revision on the conservation plan was made based on the necessities emerged during preparation of landscaping project and this revised version was also approved by conservation council on the 25th of March, 2015.

Landscaping Project:

Construction of guard box at the entrance of Ani Cultural Landscape has been approved with the decision of High Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritages with no 252 and dated 20.07.1984 and canteen desired to constructed near Archeological Site has been approved with the decision of Ankara Regional Board of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritages with no 161 and dated 18.05.1984 and they have been decided to be constructed.

Recreation facility desired to be constructed by Kars Governorship Provincial Special Administration with the decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 623 and dated 11.05.1994 has been decided to be constructed in a place next to Police Building at south section of block with no 840 and its project has been approved. Kars Provincial Special Administration’s request for construction of a facility in plot with no 5 and block with 1018 located in front of Archeological Site has not been approved with the decision of Erzurum KTVKKBK with no 965 and dated 29.02.2008 and it has been stated that old decisions of board on this subject were not valid.

Work for surrounding of Ani Cultural Landscape with wire fence, which has not been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKK with no 1200 and dated 07.03.2002, decision of Board with no 1158 and dated 28.08.2001 and decision of Board with no 1180 and dated 24.10.2001, has been approved in order to prevent demolition of Ani Cultural Landscape more provided that they would be passed from end point of existing walls and from a distance that will not prevent the repair city walls.

Outer façade lighting application projects towards Ani Cultural Landscape have been approved with decision of Erzurum KTVKKBK with no 209 and dated 24.11.2005. But, implementation of this project could not be implemented within this period due to problems resulting from works of establishment of electrical installation; it shall be handled within scope of Landscaping Project still continued.

Upon Kars Governorship Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate’s application including the request of opening of 2 canteens for tourism purpose in Ist Degree Archeological Protected Area, which its property belongs to Kars Provincial Special Administration at plot 22-d and block 1191

located in front of Ani Ruins, it has been stated that the subject would be evaluated after their projects associated with Ani city so that the base area of the canteens desired to be constructed with the decision of Erzurum KTVKBK with no 1004 and dated 03.07.2008 would not exceed 10m² and their height would not exceed 2.5 m walls were presented to board.

The subject on that construction of an excavation house was necessary for carrying out the excavations healthily has been sent to General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums with the application dated 11.03.2010 of Prof. Dr. Yaşar Çoruhlu, Head of Ani Excavations. As a result of evaluation of subject, it has been notified to relevant organizations with letter of Erzurum KTVKBK Directorate with the date of 22.04.2010 that the projects belonging to excavation house would be evaluated in the Board after reconstruction Plan for Protect towards Ani Cultural Landscape would be prepared and entered into force.

Landscaping Project Preparation works being the final phase within scope of “Kars Ani City 1/5000 scaled Conservation Plan and 1/1000 scaled Implementary Development Plan” work tendered by Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritages and Museums are continuing. 69.9 ha of project area has been defined and this area shall remain outside city walls together with whole of Archeological Site within scope of Reconstruction Plan for Protect but it does not cover “Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area” defined within borders of 1st Degree Archeological Protected Area.

3.8. Socio-Economic Situation of Surrounding Area

Economy of Kars is based on agriculture substantially and 77% of population has been employed in agricultural activities area. New business development in other sectors is very difficult settled employers are mentioning from distance, high cost of fuel and transportation, insufficiency of qualified manpower and difficulty for access to financial resources as factors threatening the financial condition. As a result of all these, unemployment ratio is pretty high. As a direct result of unemployment, Kars is faced with emigration problems at high levels today because young people are leaving the region for looking for a job. Migrations from rural area to city and out of country have increased in last 15 years and improvements in transportation and communication area and globalization have accelerated this more. Leaving of Kars by wealthy population has made important negative effect on local economy and caused decrease in purchasing power of remaining population.

Ocaklı Village located at north of Ani Cultural Landscape and remaining within borders of management area is in relationship directly with Archeological Site and activities realized by local people are influencing Archeological Site. In this scope, literature search and poll application with 77 houses in Ocaklı Village have been realized for determination of socio-economic situation in Ocaklı Village having the potential of influencing Archeological Site directly.

Ocaklı Village has generally developed on a flat land and at both sides of Archeological Site entrance axis. Buildings are single-floor and some two-floor buildings are encountered. Blocks are pretty wide. Buildings reflecting the rural architecture constructed by using traditional construction techniques, bad additions, outhouses and modern buildings are together in settlement area. When bad additions are removed in some section of blocks within area although they are not a protected

unique pattern, togetherness of building groups consisting of courtyard (life), kitchen (tandoori house), cellar, toilet and barn is seen.⁹⁸

Ocaklı Village has characteristic similar to economic structure of Kars City; agricultural and stockbreeding activities take part at the forefront. It has been determined in poll study that main means of living of 52 houses (67,5%) of 77 houses in Ocaklı Village is farming and crop planting is made in all of them; 45 of 77 houses have agriculture land; 97,8% of these lands is operated by property owner and 2,2% of it is operated by property owner and sharecropper. Furthermore, there are barns in 82% of houses in parallel with stockbreeding made in village.

Cattle farming are made for milk and cheese production. Milk obtained is sold to a dairy farm being close to there. Cheese is produced for need. Live selling of chicken and goose is made and house need is met partly. Furthermore, pillow is made from goose feathers.

According to data obtained from Address-Bases Population Registration System (ADNKS) studies performed by Prime Ministry Turkish Statistical Institute; total population of Ocaklı Village as of 2013 is 635 being 311 men and 324 women. Although distribution of this population peerage group cannot be reached from ADNKS system, distribution of year 2010 population (653) based on data obtained from previous studies can be monitored in following table:

Table 3.3: Distribution of Year 2010 Population of Ocaklı Village Per Age Groups

Age Groups	Population
0-4	74
5-9	78
10-14	70
15-19	44
20-24	47
25-29	53
30-34	54
35-39	54
40-44	24
45-49	23
50-54	25
55-59	19
60-64	31
65+	57
TOTAL	653

As seen from classification made, 34% (0-14 years old) of population is young population; 57% (15-64) of it is active population and 9% (65+) of it is old population.

Detailed results of household interview survey carried out within scope of joint program are given in Annex-2.

Effect of climate and diversity of plants and animals growing in the region has shown its effect on community cuisine. Kars region community cuisine presents very rich characteristic. Community

⁹⁸ KAİP and ÇDP, 2012

cuisine products are the indicator of culture structure of community; it reflects the main characteristics of geography, where it is located. Besides diet based on vegetable, meat, cereal, milk and milk products, bread types, pie and desert types bear indigenous characteristic. Kesme soup, lentil soup, buttermilk soup and hingel gurut are the foods made in region.⁹⁹

3.9 Tourism

While the number of foreign tourists visiting Turkey in 2003 is 13.7 million and tourism income obtained is 10.1 Billion Dollars, number of tourists in 2013 has reached to 33.8 million and tourism income has reached to 25.3 billion Dollars.¹⁰⁰ But, region and cities visited mostly in Turkey are densifying in west section and fewer tourists are visiting East Anatolian cities.

Tourism Demand in City Kars

City Kars is divided into 7 (seven) districts and consists of more than 300 villages having a rich mixture of traditions and culturally various communities. Rich history of city is reflected with the existence of carious areas such as Ani Cultural Landscape and Kars city center. Besides these, region presents all-round destination with rich natural beauties, folkloric richness and winter tourism possibilities. It is estimated that nearly 37% of total tourism comprises of culture tourism¹⁰¹. According to informations obtained in interviews made with tourism stakeholders, Germany is one main markets in summer season due to people migrated from Kars. In winter, winter tourism and especially Sarkamış skiing center becomes main tourism motivation, which domestic tourists and foreign tourists coming from Russia and Ukraine are using.¹⁰²

Kars is a destination, which is stopping place in Turkey, Caucasus and Silk Road routes, basic reasons of visits for purpose of visit to Kars have been determined as;

- ▶ Culture tourism
- ▶ Winter tourism
- ▶ Eco-tourism (bird observation activity)
- ▶ Business purposed tourism.

Cultural tourism in Kars draws around 20.000 tourists each year; demand is densified in May-October period. Dense season last three months and remaining period of year is low. Demand is coming from domestic market (70%) and important international markets (30%). Accommodation service is given in hotels in Kars.¹⁰³

Kars is among 15 cities aiming as Branding in Culture Tourism determined with Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. After meeting held with participation of relevant stakeholders, “Brand City Action Plan” has been prepared. In this plan, project recommendations, which will contribute the branding of City Kars in culture tourism are included

⁹⁹ Güllüdağ, N., Yağcı, K., Dinç, M., Kara, A., “Field Study for Alliances United Nations Joint Program for Culture Tourism in East Anatolia”, Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Literature Department of Turkish Language and Literature, 2011

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.ktbyatirimisletmeler.gov.tr/TR.9851/turizm-istatistikleri.html>

¹⁰¹ Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Prleiminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDGIF, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010, Estimate based on number of visitors coming to Ani.

¹⁰² Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Prleiminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDGIF, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010

¹⁰³ Analysis of Tourism Sector in City Kars and Prleiminary/Draft Strategic Framework, MDGIF, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010

Kars tourism market survey study made in 2011 within scope of United Nations Joint Program shows that international tourism consists of only 18% of total visits in Kars and this corresponds to 0,01% of international tourism in Turkey and consequently it indicates the result of that Kars is a local tourism destination now. On the other hand, important characteristic of tourism market is that main purpose of visiting Kars is culture tourism in summer season and winter tourism in winter season and foreign traveler profile consists of brave and discovery fancier young or mature people within search of alternative destinations.

Main results obtained from market survey study can be summarized as follows:

- ▶ Kars is a tourism destination coming in view by being developed newly and ready to be discovered.
- ▶ Making touristic travel too much in Turkey forms an opportunity for Kars to draw foreign tourists through joined routes.
- ▶ Kars is a destination confronting as another stop in route on travel roads located in Turkey, Caucasus and Silk Road.
- ▶ Number of foreign visitors is still pretty low. In addition to this, there is irregular growth in terms of distribution per nationalities.

5 of 8 hotels being active in city and having star degrees from 1 to 5 are in Kars and 3 of them are in Sarıkamış. There are totally 446 rooms and 917 beds as of 2014 in 8 facilities having tourism operation license.

Number of foreign visitors lodging in totally 8 facilities with tourism operation license in Kars in 2014 is 13568 and number of domestic visitors is 66,432.

Table 3.4: Data of Tourists Lodging in Facilities with Tourism Operation License in Kars between 2009 and 2014

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2009	55.746	9.343	65.089
2010	51.066	13.523	64.589
2011	65.573	24.774	90.347
2012	70.333	12.587	82.920
2013	79.364	8.916	88.280
2014 (first 11 months)	66.432	13.568	80.000

Museum and Archeological Sites

Kars City is involved in Erzurum Sub Region within scope Eastern Anatolia Project Master Plan, which State Planning Organization has made. Other cities involved in Erzurum Sub Region are Ağrı, Ardahan, Bayburt, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Iğdır and Muş.¹⁰⁴

There is no any museum or archeological site in Ardahan, Iğdır and Muş cities located in Erzurum Sub Region; Ishakpaşa Palace located within borders of City Ağrı is under control of Kars Museum because there is no museum in this city. Other than this, there are Bayburt Museum, Erzincan

¹⁰⁴ East Anatolia Project master Plan (DAP), State Organization, <http://www.dpt.gov.tr/bgvy/bkp/DAP.pdf>

Museum, Gümüşhane Ethnography Museum, Erzurum Archeology Museum Erzurum Atatürk House Museum, Erzurum Yakutiye Turk – Islam Monuments Museum, Bayburt Baksı Museum, Erzincan Museum and Kars Museum in the region. Other places having characteristic of Archeological Site in region are Erzurum Castle, Kars Castle and Ani Cultural Landscape.¹⁰⁵

In this scope, by comparing the number of visitors of Ani Cultural Landscape with other Archeological Sites and museums located in Erzurum Sub Region; attractiveness level of Ani Cultural Landscape in terms of touristically has been presented.¹⁰⁶

Table 3.5: Number of Museum and Archeological Site Visitors for Period of 2006-2013

Archeological Sites and Museums	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ani Cultural Landscape	10.770	10.168	16.661	13.440	23.659	22.211	41.100	29.641
Erzurum Castle	44.652	49.541	40.460	36.424	40.824	57.185	49.181	36.627
İshakpaşa Palace	59.501	58.719	134.348	102.389	190.616	219.166	137.930	111.276
Kars Museum	4.575	165 ¹⁰⁷	6.144	5.791	10.065	12.610	10.885	11.761
Erzurum Archeology Museum	6.052	25.033	9.198	12.043	12.821	12.286	13.369	9.957
Erzurum Atatürk House Museum	25.859	35.042	32.783	2.887	40.942	36.705	35.353	30.640
Erzurum Yakutiye Turk – Islam Monuments Museum	40.295	51.685	36.456	4.816	Closed	Closed	54.042	59.585
Gümüşhane Ethnography Museum	-	-	-	-	4.874	3.907	3.405	3.860

As seen in table, there is substantial increase in number of visitors coming to Lars Museum and Ani Cultural Landscape when compared to past years.

In both domestic and foreign marketing of Turkish tourism, role of travel agencies especially in Istanbul is in the forefront. It has been determined in thesis study, which studies of 131 agencies declaring that they are making culture tourism in Istanbul for “Marketing of Ani Cultural Landscape” are evaluated that;

- Only 41 of 131 agencies are making touristic activity related to Ani Antique City and this number corresponds to 31,1% of agencies making culture tourism,

¹⁰⁵ Ministry of Culture and Tourism, <http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr/belge/1-45478/eski2yeni.html>

¹⁰⁶ Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Central Directorate of Circulating Capital

¹⁰⁷ Since Kars Museum is closed for a certain period in 2007, number of visitor is low for year 2007 in proportion to other years.

- Remaining 68,7% is not making any activity related to Ani Antique City,
- Two of each three agencies do not include Ani in his program as a destination,
- Customers of 63,4% of 41 agencies making touristic activities towards Ani Antique City consist of only group tours; customers of 17,1% of agencies consist of other organized tours, customers of only 19,5% of agencies consist of combination of group tours, other organized tours and individual tours, nearly whole of visits towards destination are realized by groups and individual demand is scarcely any;
- Number of arranged tours is at very low levels when compared to other cultural destinations;
- Foreign visitors coming to destination are coming from Far East, North America and West European countries,
- More than 75% of visitors are 45 years old and older.¹⁰⁸

As activities required to be made to enable Ani Cultural Landscape to be marketed in foreign countries as a touristic destination, it is specified by travel agencies that followings are necessary;

- With ratio of %36,6, “Positive image building efforts”,
- With ratio of %31,7, “Increasing visual and audio media advertisements”,
- With ratio of %19,5, development of internet and interactive selling systems,
- With ratio of %12,2, increasing the printed media advertisements.

Image is accepted by agencies as most important problems in relation with marketing of destination and most important works required to be made by State in order for the development of Ani as a touristic destination to be ensured are specified as;

- With ratio of %41, 5, image building efforts,
- With ratio of %36,6, infrastructure and superstructure works,
- With ratio of %12,2, work for encouragement of tourism
- With ratio of %9,8, marketing works.

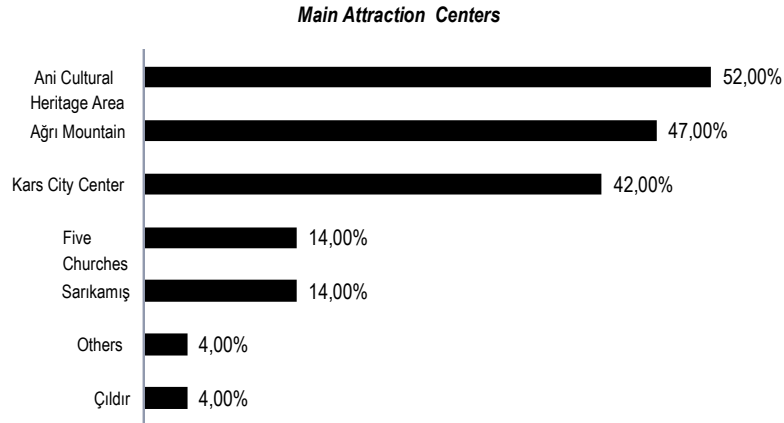
In case problems of region and destination related to image are solved, promotion and marketing will not be a problem; it is underlined that necessary infrastructure and superstructure preparations are required to be made for formation of demand structure that will meet this demand while image problem is solved and demand is created.

Within scope of United Nations Joint Program, response of question “Which main attraction centers of Kars do you present to your customers while you make selling?” asked during questionnaire study, which UN World Tourism Organization has realized in 2010 among national and international tour operators (TO) and travel Agencies (SA) is directly related to Ani Antique City.

When responses given to said question are examined, following matters have been determined;

- Most important tourism attraction center in Kars is Ani; this area is an attraction center sold to their customers by tour operators and travel agencies (%52).
- One of most important reasons of visitors to come to Kars is Ani.

¹⁰⁸ Aküzüm, A., “Place of Cultur Tourism in Turkish Tourism and Marketing of Ani Antique City by Group A Travel Agencies in Istanbul as a Field Study”, Unprinted Master Thesis, Istanbul University, Social Sciences Institute, Istanbul, 2003



Tourism Sector Studies within Scope of UN Joint Program of Alliances for Culture Tourism in East Anatolia

To increase the economic effect of tourism in Kars and to contribute to social integration through development of tourism; UN Joint Program (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNWTO) has aimed to present a covering and determining report related to current status of tourism sector in Kars tourism destination and a strategic approach, which will be approved with local stakeholders, and big majority of stakeholders in city has been included in this program.

To eliminate the lacks determined in Kars and to develop the tourism activity compliantly, a full strategic framework has been formed for development of tourism in Kars tourism destination and a series of project has been defined. In this line, action plan with the name of “Sustainable Tourism Development Master Plan” has been prepared. Common strategies have been determined within scope of Management Plan and recommendations compliant with each other have been brought.

Basically, two matters specified below present complementary direction of these two documents;

- **Tourism Development Master Plan** defines Ani Cultural Landscape as basic richness and assesses as a potential attraction factor for tourists.
- **Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan**, local development is looked after in tourism development for Ani Cultural Landscape sustainable management.

Other common points;

- Main importance is given to culture tourism. Results of UNWTO researches assess Ani at a special position. Therefore, a good area management plan is important as specified in Tourism Development Master Plan. Ani is shown as first reason for tourists to come to Kars.
- Kars and Ani have been specified in both documents as important intersection point on Silk Road and Caucasus region. Importance of Ani’s position in region is given with advantages and disadvantages.
- Lack of awareness on value of cultural properties and easy access to cultural properties are particularly mentioned in both documents.
- Protection and reinforcement of cultural properties are basic recommendation of Tourism Development master Plan. While the measures required to be taken at primary and secondary importance in this direction are determined in Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan; matters such as sustainable tourism, protection of concrete and nonconcrete cultural properties and product development are among the recommendations of both studies.

- Both plans are mentioning the importance of good tourism operation.
- Including the concept of “outdoor museum” in both studies proves that same vision is shared for future of Ani.

4. CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUES OF THE SITE

4.1 Cultural Significance of the Site

Cultural significance of the site has been defined through participatory workshops as:

A multi-cultural Silk Road settlement which was permanently settled from Early Iron Age until it went under the rule of Ottoman Empire in the 16th century, and where development of urbanism, art and architecture in Medieval Age is observed through abundant and varied artefacts.

4.2 Values of the Site

Values that support and contribute to the significance of the site have also been defined which are classified under four headings:

Historical and cultural values:

- **Archaeological value** as it holds known or possible multi-layered archaeological data of different civilizations
- **Building history** value as it holds data of a significant transition period and also in terms of building technology history
- **Break grounds** value as it is one of the first places that Turks started to move into Anatolia, as the first Turkish mosque (Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque) was built here, as the first Seljuk inscription is placed on the walls of Lion Gate and as it is the biggest settlement situated on Silk Road's entry to Anatolia.
- **Architecture history of value** as it enlightens important transitions in architecture, building technology, material use and decoration styles and accordingly **educational value** for the fields of history and architecture

Tangible values

- **Religious value** as it holds buildings and symbols of different religious cultures
- **Tangible cultural value** due to myths and legends
- Local, national and international **symbolic value**
- **Social value** including village life

Socio-economic and political values

- **Tourism value** as it is a major source for local, regional and national tourism even in terms of its potential for nature tourism
- **Economic value** due to excavation, research and restoration works as well as tourism and trade activities

- **Geopolitical and strategical values** as it is situated in national border.

Natural and ecological values

- **Natural and ecological values** as it host a variety of flora and fauna
- **Landscape value** due to topographical dynamism, integrity, visual richness and diversity

5. ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SITE

5.1. Problems of the Site

The problems highlighted during workshops, meeting and interviews in planning process are:

Research and Scientific Data

- Absence of a database that gather all information about the site; inadequacy of researches and inaccessibility to previous reports and researches
- Lack of recording of certain archaeological data as they are not archived due to discontinuity in excavations teams
- Lack of suitable accommodation and working conditions for excavation teams which adversely affect excavation period and efficiency

Conservation

- Wideness of the site which obstructs control and intervention
- Conservation problems in certain structures and absence of a comprehensive conservation planning
- Improper restoration practices in certain structures
- Getting international reaction for improper practices as the site is followed by international public opinion closely
- Incompleteness of certain restoration projects due to non-synchronous working of restoration and excavation
- Experts' not having enough knowledge about restoration techniques
- Absence of / inaccessibility to restoration projects revised during implementation
- Leaving construction and excavation waste within the site
- Implementation of temporary interventions proposed by Advisory Body in its 2006 dated report conceptually without approved projects and still keeping temporary intervention that needs to be removed
- Projects owners' not being tasked with monitoring of their projects during implementation
- Endemic birds' nesting within cultural property within the site
- Being distant to major settlements (ex difficulty in material supply during restorations)
- Presence of certain Ani-originated artefacts in distant museums (ex. St. Petersburg)

Tourism and visitor management

- Not efficiently evaluated for tourism and not linked with surrounding tourism centers; perceived as far and hardly accessible
- Limited opportunity for individual access
- Provincial-wide deficiency of tourism service infrastructure
- Absence of landscaping project
- Absence of visitor management plan and a visitor center
- Deficiency of infrastructure which adversely affect tourism, excavation and research activities and daily life of village community
- Lack of promotion and information about conservation and research activities at the site
- Insufficiency of information boards and not presenting historical information on the existing boards

Socio-economic situation of the neighbor community

- Economic insufficiency of Ocakli Village and surrounding settlements
- Local community's being impaired by insufficiency of agricultural production, decrease in livestock industry and pasture areas
- Sprawl of husbandary activities into the site and leaving animal disposal at the site entrance
- Uninformed village community about cultural values and not embracing the site
- Insufficiency of equipment and personnel at community health clinic

5.2. Threats

The factors that may threaten cultural significance of the site in future are:

- Illegal excavations
- Site's being in the 2nd degree seismic belt
- Active nuclear power station in a close distance (METZMOR Nuclear Power Station at a distance of 80 km from Ani)
- Decrease in financial support and scientific interest to the site
- Negative effect of quarries within Armenian border on landscape
- Wideness of the site
- Negative climatic conditions
- Geopolitic condition of the site and its position on national border
- Not adequately functioning departments of archaeology and art history in Kafkas University

5.3. Strengths

Strengths and opportunities that may support management of the site are:

- Perception of the site integrally
- Site's international scientific fame and attraction for national and international funds and resources
- Increasing dialogue between countries through cultural diplomacy
- Variety in transportation alternatives (highway, railway, airway)
- Geographical relation with Kars, Ardahan, Iğdır and Ağrı
- Existence of a regional museum
- Continuity of excavation, scientific researches and restoration activities
- Richness in cultural landscape
- Natural and ecological values, flora and fauna richness
- Having a village life in close distance and continuity of traditional life
- Increase of interest to cultural property and conservation works at city center
- Having an approved tourism strategy for Kars and Eastern Anatolia
- Richness of local cuisine
- Increased awareness for conservation works and support for site's promotion through UNJP

5.4. Opportunities

- Bakü-Tiflis-Kars International Railway Project
- Planning to extend High Speed Train Route to Kars by 2023
- Existence of a renovated airport
- A good quality mainroad between Kars and Ani
- Being situated on internationally renowned historical Silk Road
- Kars' being one of those 15 Brand Cities of Turkey
- Existence of Kafkas University
- Being attractive to national and interational fund and resources

6. VISION

The vision that has been defined for Ani Cultural Landscape through participatory workshops is:

“An Open Air Museum Ani that is conserved on Silk Road with the support of a research center, that is introduced into world public opinion via new communication technologies and that contributes to regional development through participatory processes.”

Objectives based on this vision have also been defined for 5, 10 and 20 years period.

Objectives for 5 Year

- Implementation of Conservation Plan and Management Plan, actualization of projects defined in Management Plan
- Completion of visitor center
- Completion of Excavation House Complex

Objectives for 10 Year

- Completion of restorations as defined in the second term 5-year restoration program
- Revision of walking paths accordingly to excavation and restoration works
- Inclusion of local and international partners into excavation works
- Enlarging the visited area including other monuments in close distance
- Integration of the site with Ocakli Village, embracement by local community and better understanding of its values and significance at local and national level
- Contribution from tourism activities to increase in social walfare

Objectives for 20 Year

- Acceptance of conservation, restoration and repair works as model at international level
- Better understanding, presentation and recognition of city history as a whole
- Breaking into Asia and Far East tourism markets
- Developing the site as an open air museum with new presentation technologies which do not damage site's cultural significance and landscape
- Coming to forefront in Silk Road
- Active participation of local community in conservation and management of the site

7. MANAGEMENT GOALS, POLICIES, PRINCIPLES

Five main goals are defined for sustainable management of the site:

Goal 1: Research, registration and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the site

Goal 2: Reintroducing cultural heritage into society by conveying the site's values and significance and thus ensuring local public's embracing the site

Goal 3: Assessing the site's potential for ensuring socio-economic development of the region through participatory processes without endangering the site's values

Goal 4: Improving transportation and tourism infrastructure at the site and promotion of the site at national and international level

Goal 5: Increasing coordination and managing capacity at the site

The goals are approached under following 7 activity fields

Activity Field 1	Scientific Research
Activity Field 2	Archaeological and Excavation Works
Activity Field 3	Repair, Consolidation and Restoration
Activity Field 4	Landscaping, Visitor Management and Presentation
Activity Field 5	Tourism and Promotion
Activity Field 6	Socio-Economic Development of the Site, Local Participation and Awareness Raising
Activity Field 7	Management

Management principles are defined for each field and it is essential for pursuation of these principles while fulfilling any works to be held at the site.

GOALS	ACTIVITY FIELD	PRINCIPLES
Goal 1	Scientific Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocating digital archive system in Kars Regional Conservation Council Directorate that is founded within the scope of UNJP to Site Management Office once the technical infrastructure of the site management is completed, fulfilling the update of the digital archive by the experts of the Regional Conservation Council between now and then - Establishing “Ani Library” by compiling all site-related publications printed up to today and benefiting from this library as a resource for all scientific and technical activities regarding the site - Fulfilling any scientific research activity in coordination with museum directorate and excavation team - Sharing results of any scientific activity with Advisory Board and keeping a copy of the reports in Ani Library - Supporting diversity of fields for research projects on Ani (city history and development of settlement pattern, history of architecture and buildings, natural environment, Silk Road etc) - Providing incentives and conveniences for universities and ngo’s in the field of research projects
	Archaeological and Excavation Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfilling excavation works by phasing and under the head of excavation director, - As stated in the decision of regional conservation council dated 27.02.2012 and numbered 145, fulfilling surface survey and seismic investigations in order to guide archaeological works and ensure perception of the site integrally, - Initiating excavation works firstly at immediate vicinity of monuments
	Repair, Consolidation and Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation and implementation of restoration projects relying on archaeological data, - Examination of restoration projects’ effects on natural environment all through implementation process, - Avoiding from completion of structures as long as exact scientific historical information is not obtained, rather adoption of approaches for consolidation and structural reinforcement, - Prioritizing restoration of structures for which archaeological excavation is completed,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designing protective covers for structures appropriately to site's landscape characteristics and climatic conditions - Executing, archiving and monitoring of documentation works on current states of conservation of structures ensuring that details and historical traces are kept - Fulfilling indepth analysis for problem defining priorly to any intervention, - Following assessment of all information and findings together, firstly defining of "intervention principles"; secondly project designing for "intervention decisions", "intervention stages and techniques" and "restoration stages"; applying for Advisory Body and Regional Conservation Council for their remarks and approval for measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects, - Fulfilling restoration works appropriately to scientific conservation-restoration principles; adoption of a process based on planning, continuous research and monitoring, - Execution of all intervention based upon detailed restoration projects, - Preparation of restitution projects for all structures, - Fulfilling restoration works under the leadership of excavation director for overcoming information deficiencies stemming from unfinished excavation works, - Conserving structural annexes carrying historical and socio-cultural values, - Execution of structural reinforcement where necessary on condition that it is based on a project, - Preferring additions and interventions that are removable, portable, light and flexible in terms of material, detail and content - Avoiding from architectural solution for protective covers that are monumental on their own, - Not giving functions for structures that bring additional load and infrastructure; utilizing them for exhibition purposes and short-term activities, - Application of conservation interventions upon a short-medium-long term program; monitoring implementations and assessing their outcomes; revising or adjusting the projects upon needs, - Documenting implementation process as before, during and after, - Notifying projects owners, technical control team, excavation director and Advisory Body at every stage of implementation and taking their assent
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		<p>Issues to be taken into consideration during restoration and excavation for conserving natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the site in terms of breeding wild animals during restoration and conservation works held in spawning periods of birds (15th April – 30th July) and placing artificial nests for breeding birds where necessary - In order for conserving three bat species within Seljukian Palace (nearly more than 300 in population), fulfilling restoration and conservation works within Palace for periods except May-September, and contacting to Bosphorus University Environmental Sciences Department, - Considering underground nests of gnawing mammals (particularly Anatolian ground squirrel) during excavation works; controlling excavation areas for this purpose carefully, especially during the works held between May and July which is their breeding period;, - Putting Arpa Çay River under protection for conserving biological diversity at Ani and monitoring this site regularly.
Goal 2	Landscaping, Visitor Management and Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing appropriate ground and railing arrangements at visitor paths for visitor safety, - Applying for materials and techniques during construction and repair of visitor paths provided that they do not endanger natural and historical environment, - Considering disabled and elderly visitors within landscaping project and interpretation plan, - Within the scope of landscaping project, placing only baldachin, resting and visitor safety uses within archaeological site; arranging parking areas, toilets, sales shops and ticket desk outside or at the entrance of the site, - Implementing toilet and buffet at the first stage of landscaping project, - As current visitor paths are accepted as temporary paths, determination of permanent visitor paths following seismic and archaeological survey researches - Applying for demountable and ungrounded implementation techniques and appropriate materials in landscaping project, - Assessing site entrance within the scope of landscaping project, - Forbidding any activity in natural areas except for visitor paths and viewing platforms.

	Tourism and Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting different values of Ani together - Evaluation of different fields of tourism (culture, belief, nature, scientific etc) together - Approaching tourism as a way/tool to protect site's values and strengthen socio-economic development of the region, rather than defining it as a target - Increasing visitor numbers of archaeological site as well as Kars Museum - Applying for new communication technologies (mobile applications, virtual museum, mobile phones, social media accounts etc.) for promotional purposes
Goal 3 Goal 4	Socio-Economic Development of the Site, Local Participation and Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paying regard to development of local economy in the fields of tourism, conservation and archaeological excavation at the site - Ensuring employment of local citizens in tourism, conservation and archaeological excavation Works - Ensuring participation of Ocakli Village residents in vocational training activities to be organized at provincial-wide
Goal 5	Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keeping digital copies of all information, documents and reports - Benefiting from Museum Directorate's infrastructure (library, staff, computers, archive etc) in implementation of management plan until the site management system fully operates. - Informing local community about implementation performance of the plan regularly

8.ACTION PLAN

Action plan is the document that clarifies distribution of tasks among stakeholders in order for actualization management policies defined in the management plan. It is detailed in this plan that how the actions shall be financed, in which period they shall be executed and which partner(s) shall be responsible for each action.

Assessment of actions according to order of importance:

Urgent actions shall be implemented as soon as possible in order for preventing the site's cultural significance from any adverse effect.

Required actions are necessary for safeguarding cultural significance of the site, which may be endangered in the event that these actions are not actualized.

Desired actions will support cultural significance of the site.

In order to make the follow of the action plan easier:

Responsible institution is the primary institution for actualization and monitoring of the action legally or due to its authority/interest.

Related institution will provide the responsible institution with information, consultancy or evaluation during actualization of the action.

Term is the period between initiation and completion of the action in order for its actualization realistically and reasonably.

Financial resource is the resource or institution that will provide financial support.

Folowing terms refer to;

Site Manager; Necmettin Alp who has been appointed as Site Manager for Archaeological Site of Ani

Site Management; Members of "Advisory Board" and "Coordination and Audit Board"

Scientific Advisory Board; Academic specialist members within Advisory Board

Museum Directorate; Museum staff including Museum Director

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
B1. Building updated and digitalized database for the site	B1.1 Reporting digital archive updates at half-year base	Required	-Regional Conservation Council	-KUVAM	Semi-annually	-KUVAM - Regional Conservation Council
	B1.2. Preparation of building identity cards for monuments at the site as defined by Advisory Board in its 2006 dated report	Required	-KUVAM	- Regional Conservation Council -Site Management -Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2015 - 2016	-KUVAM - Regional Conservation Council
	B1.3: Uploading building identity cards into digital archive	Required	-Regional Conservation Council	-	2015 - 2016	-KUVAM - Regional Conservation Council
	B1.4: Uploading measured drawings, restitution and restoration projects into digital archive	Required	-Regional Conservation Council	-KUVAM -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2015 - 2016	-KUVAM - Regional Conservation Council
	B1.5: Uploading excavation reports and publications into digital archive	Required	-Regional Conservation Council	-KUVAM -Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2015 - 2019	-KUVAM -Kars Regional Conservation Council
B2: Developing Kars Museum Library as a resource for conservation works at Ani	B.2.1: Compilation of written and visual literature about Ani	Required	-Site Management	-KUVAM -Regional Conservation Council -Universities -NGO's and individuals	2015 - 2019	-KUVAM -Sponsors

				-Excavation Team		
	B2.2. Transferring documents about Ani that were gathered via UNJP into Kars Museum Library	Required	-Site Management	-KUVAM -YİGM -AEGM -Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-KUVAM
B3: Increasing technical and scientific researches about the site	B3.1: Organizing scientific meetings about Ani with international participation	Desired	-KUVAM -Site Management -NGO's -Universities	-Kars Governorship -Scientific Advisory Board -ICOMOS Turkey -UTMK	2015-2019	-KUVAM -SERKA -Sponsors -NGO's -Universities
	B3.2: Initiating research projects on Ani and its settlement characteristics	Desired	-Universities -NGO's and individuals	-Site Management -Excavation Team	2015-2019	-Research Funds
	B3.3: Research on shelters to be used in Ani considering climatic and landscape characteristics of the site and determination of an appropriate typology	Required	-KUVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board	2015-2016	-KUVAM
	B3.4: Research on relationship among natural and cultural structures within and surrounding the site	Desired	-KuzeyDoğa Foundation -Kafkas University	-MoEU -Provincial Dir. Envir. and Urban.	2015-2019	-NGO's -Universities
	B3.5: Indepth research on biological diversity within the site	Desired	-KuzeyDoğa Foundation -Kafkas University	-KuzeyDoğa Foundation	2015-2019	-NGO's -Universities
	B3.6: Assessing intangible cultural values of Ani within presentation projects	Desired	-Kafkas University -Provincial Dir. Culture and Tourism	-DOSIMM -AEGM	2015-2019	-AEGM -DOSIMM
	B4.1: Defining the framework		-KUVAM	-Excavation Team		

B4: Building a knowledge management system for updating information about the site to be used in research and presentation projects	for information flow between site manager and General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums	Required	-Site Management	- Regional Conservation Council	2015-2016	--
	B4.2: Defining the mechanism and authorities for management of digital archive and Kars Museum Library (updating, use and monitoring)	Required	-KUVAM -Museum Directorate -Site Management	-Regional Conservation Council	2015-2016	--

ARCAEOLOGICAL AND EXCAVATION WORKS

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
A1: Defining excavation program	A1.1: Defining short-medium-long term excavation program appropriately to 5, 10 and 20 year objectives of the management plan, policies defined in B1 and 5-year restoration program defined in R1.3	Required	-Excavation Team	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015	-Excavation Team
	A1.2: Submission a report on the work done during each excavation season by the excavation director to the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums	Required	-Excavation Team	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2019	-Excavation Team
A2. Ensuring synchronization among archaeological excavation and restoration works in order for providing data and guidance from archaeological research to restoration	A2.1: Fulfilling excavation works defined in excavation program which is prepared appropriately to 5-year restoration program (see R1.3)	Required	-Excavation Team	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2019	-Excavation Team
	A2.2: Fulfilling floor covering and drainage researches in north and south sections of Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	Required	-Excavation Team	-KUVAM, -Kars Museum Directorate	2017-2019	-Excavation Team
	A2.3: Fulfilling floor covering researches for entrance, bema and niches of Tigran Honents Church	Required	-Excavation Team	-KUVAM, -Kars Museum Directorate	2017-2019	-Excavation Team
	A2.4: Fulfilling excavation works in Georgian Church	Urgent	-Excavation Team	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2017	-KUVAM
A3: Improving accommodation	A3.1: Implementation of	Urgent	-KUVAM	-Provincial	2016-2017	-KUVAM

and working condition of excavation team	excavation house complex as proposed by conservation plan		-Excavation Team	Special Administration		-Provincial Special Administration
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REPAIR, CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
R1: Ensuring site's integrity and authenticity in restoration processes	R1.1: Defining common restoration principles that will guide all implementations	Required	-KUVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team	2015	-
	R1.2: Defining key indicators based on the scientific principles for monitoring states of conservation of all structures	Required	-KUVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team -Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-
	R1.3: Preparation of a 5-year restoration program based on conservation plan and restoration principles defined in management plan by considering priorities for restoration of monuments	Required	-KUVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team	2015-2016	-
R2: Obtaining conservation projects for structures prioritized in 5-year restoration program	R2.1: Immediately removing temporary consolidation treatments applied to Georgian Church in 2008 without causing any damage to the monument and applying more well-founded implementations	Urgent	-KUVAM	-Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team	2017-2018	-KUVAM
	R2.2: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Georgian Church	Urgent	-KUVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Regional	2015-2017	-KUVAM

				Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board		
	R2.3: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Small Bath	Required	-KUVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board	2016-2018	-KUVAM
	R2.4: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Gagik Church	Required	-KUVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board	2016-2018	-KUVAM
	R2.5: Inventorying structural remains of Caravansary and moving them outside the monument	Required	-KUVAM -Excavation Team	-Scientific Advisory Board -Regional Conservation Council	2016-2017	-KUVAM
	R2.6: Preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects for Caravansary	Required	-KUVAM	-Provincial Special Administration -Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board	2016-2018	-KUVAM

				-Excavation Team		
	R2.7: Finalizing international initiatives for restoration of Silk Road Bridge	Required	-TEPAV -Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-General Directorate of Roadways	2015-2019	-
	R2.8: Searching for additional financial support from national and international resources for restorations defined in 5-year restoration program	Desired	-KUVAM -Site Management -Excavation Team	-Kars Governorship -SERKA	2015-2016	-KUVAM -Sponsors -International funds -Prime Ministry Promotion Fund
	R2.9: Defining of a second cycle 5-year restoration program	Required	-KUVAM	-Scientific Advisory Board -Excavation Team -Site Management	2019	-
R3: Restoration of monuments appropriately to restoration principles	R3.1: Dissemination of restoration principles to teams working on the site and auditing restorations' conformity to these principles	Required	-KUVAM -Site Management	-Regional Conservation Council -Scientific Advisory Board -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2015-2019	-
	R3.2: Completion of restoration works for Cathedral	Required	-KUVAM -Dünya Anıtlar Fonu	-Excavation Team -Scientific Advisory Board -Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2017-2018	-WMF -KUVAM

	R3.3: Completion of restoration works for Prikitch Church	Urgent	-KUVAM -Dünya Anıtlar Fonu	-Excavation Team -Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir. -Scientific Advisory Board	2016	-USA Ankara Embassy Fund -KUVAM
	R3.4: Completion of restoration works for Seljukian Palace	Required	-KUVAM	-Excavation Team -Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2017-2018	-KUVAM
	R3.5: Completion of restoration works for city walls	Required	-KUVAM	-Excavation Team -Regional Conservation Council -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2018-2019	-KUVAM
	R3.6: Realization of legislation arrangements to ensure project owners' monitoring of restoration imlementations' conformity to projects	Required	-KUVAM	-Chamber of Architects	2015-2016	-KUVAM
	R3.7: Documentation of restoration projects as completed and uploading them to digital archive	Required	-Regional Conservation Council Directorate -Site	-KUVAM -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	2015-2019	-

			Management			
R4: Increasing capacities of technical expert of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on restoration projects and implementations	R4.1: Organizing in-service training programs by the Ministry on restoration projects and implementations	Desired	-AEGM	-KUVAM -Universities -ICOMOS Turkey	2015-2018	-AEGM -KUVAM
	R4.2: Providing experts working in Ani with participation in training programs	Desired	-KUVAM -Site Management	-Regional Conservation Council Directorate -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir. -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2018	-KUVAM

LANDSCAPING, VISITOR MANAGEMENT AND PRESENTATION

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
Ç1: Taking necessary precautions against implementations endangering the site	Ç1.1: Preventing animals from moving into the site	Required	-Ocaklı Village Administration -Kars Museum Directorate -Provincial Dir. Food, Agr. and Husb.	-Gendermerie Station	2015-2019	-Provincial Special Administration
	Ç1.2: Discharging earthwork soil outside of management plan boundaries that are not visible from roads arriving to the site and the way that it does not damage the site's topography and it's cultural, natural and landscape values	Required	-Excavation Team	-Kars Museum Directorate -Provincial Special Administration	2015-2019	-Excavation Team
	Ç1.3: Controlling discharging of construction waste out of the site regularly	Required	-Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team -Erzurum Sur. Mon. Dir.	-Provincial Special Administration	2015-2019	-Project owners
	Ç1.4: Placing specially designed waste baskets in sufficient numbers on the pathsides within the site	Required	-KUVAM	-Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-KUVAM
	Ç2.1: Preparation and approval of the Landscaping Project	Urgent	-KUVAM	-Excavation Team - Regional	2015	-KUVAM

Ç2: Improving technical infrastructure for visitor management				Conservation Council		
	Ç2.2: Repair of information and signing boards	Urgent	-Provincial Dir. Cult. And Tour. -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	-KUVAM	2015-2016	-SERKA -DOSIMM
	Ç2.3: Rehabilitation of visitor paths	Urgent	- Provincial Dir. Cult. And Tour. -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	-KUVAM	2015-2016	-SERKA -DOSIMM
	Ç2.4: Foundation of a lighting system for the site	Urgent	-Kars Museum Directorate	-KUVAM	2015-2016	-SERKA -KUVAM
	Ç2.5: Expropriation of private property within the area which is associated with visitor urgencies by conservation plan	Urgent	-KUVAM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2016	-KUVAM
	Ç2.6: Dedication of Provincial Special Administration's property at the site to Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Urgent	-KUVAM -Provincial Special Directorate	-	2015	-Provincial Special Directorate
	Ç2.7: Completion of implementations associated with visitor facilities (visitor center, cafeteria, toilets, ticket desk, parking areas etc.)	Urgent	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2017	-SERKA -KUVAM

Ç3: Improving presentation capacity of the site	Ç3.1: Preparation of an interpretation plan in conformity with landscaping project	Required	-KUVAM -Excavation Team -Site Management	- Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Scientific Advisory Board	2015-2016	-
	Ç3.2: Doing a feasibility study about the use of new communication technologies for presentation of the site as a reference open air museum	Desired	-KUVAM -Site Management	-Kars Governorship -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2016-2018	-SERKA -Sponsors -International funds
	Ç4.3: Presentation of ongoing excavation and restoration works to visitors and local public	Desired	-Site Management -Excavation Team -Kars Museum Directorate	- Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2019	-Excavation Team

TOURISM AND PROMOTION

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
T1: Developing promotion of Ani within the scope of tourism promotion and marketing strategy linked to Kars and the region	T1.1 Enriching the website prepared for promotion of Ani and regularly updating it according to new information obtained through excavation and restoration works	Desired	-KUVAM -Site Management	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TGM -Excavation Team	2015-2019	-KUVAM
	T1.2: Increasing diversity and the number of books, documentaries, publications and other promotional materials related to the site	Desired	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TGM	-TURSAB -Kars Belediye Başkanlığı -Kars Culture and Art Foundation -TUREB -Local and National Media	2015-2019	-Kars Governorship -SERKA -NGO's
	T1.3: Participation in national and international tourism fairs regularly	Desired	-TGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-Provincial Special Administration -KARSOD	2015-2019	-TGM
	T1.4: Fulfilling provincial-wide image building activity	Desired	-TGM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TURSAB	2015-2016	-TGM
	T1.5: Preparation of World Heritage List Nomination File of Ani	Required	-KUVAM -Site Management -Excavation Team	-Regional Conservation Council -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Erzurum Sur.	2015	-KUVAM

				Mon. Dir.		
	T1.6: Preparation of advertisements to be broadcasted on printed and visual media	Required	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-TGM -Site Management	2015-2016	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.
T2: Improving of promotion of the site with local participation	T2.1: Organizing training courses for developing and marketing of tourism products	Required	-Kars Governorship -AEGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-Kars Municipality -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -Kafkas University -Kars Entrepreneur Women Foundation, -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu. -İŞKUR, -SERKA, -KOSGEB, -Rural Development Support Organization	2015-2019	-Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu. -İŞKUR
	T2.2: Establishing of sales units at the site for local product sales	Required	-Provincial Special Administration	-Regional Conservation Council	2016-2017	-Provincial Special Administration
	T2.3: Including Kars within cities where travel guiding courses are to be organized	Required	-AEGM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -TUREB	2015-2019	-AEGM
	T2.4: Providing public transportation between Kars city center and Ani	Desired	-Kars Municipality	-Kars Governorship -Provincial Dir.	2015-2019	-Kars Municipality

				Cult. and Tour.		
	T2.5: Organizing Ani-themed photography and documentary exhibitions and competitions	Desired	-Kars Governorship -TGM	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Provincial Special Administration -Kars Museum Directorate	2015-2019	-TGM -Kars Governorship -Sponsors
	T2.6: Organizing permanent or provisional Ani-themed exhibitions within Kars Museum	Desired	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate	-Excavation Team	2015-2019	-KUVAM -Sponsors
	T2.7: Distribution of Ani brochures at hotels and restaurants at city-wide	Desired	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	-KARSOD	2015-2019	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.
	T2.8: Fulfilling communication, promotion and PR activities on national and international televisions, newspapers and magazines	Desired	-TGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -SERKA -Kars Municipality	-Kars Governorship -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -Kars Museum Directorate -Site Management	2015-2019	-TGM -Kars Governorship -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry -SERKA, -Kars Municipality
	T2.9: Organizing informative tours for opinion leaders, travel agencies and/or journalists	Desired	-TGM -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -SERKA -Kars Municipality	-Kars Governorship -TÜRSAB -Kars Museum Directorate -Site Management	2015-2019	-TGM -Kars Governorship -TÜRSAB -SERKA -Kars Municipality
	T3.1: Inclusion or representation of Kars within national and international research projects	Desired	-UTMK -ICOMOS -Kafkas	-TGM -SERKA	2015-2019	-

T3: Promotion of Ani as associated with Silk Road	about Silk Road		University			
	T3.2: Inclusion of Kars in national studies about Silk Road	Desired	-Foreign Relations and EU Coordination	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2019	-
	T3.3: Preparation of promotional publications about Silk Road with inclusion of Kars	Desired	-TGM -Foreign Relations and EU Coordination	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2019	-TGM

SOCIO-ECOMONIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE, LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS RAISING

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
S1: Providing contribution from research, conservation and tourism activities to socio-economic development of the village	S1.1: Fulfilling socio-economic research on Ocaklı Village in order to discover current condition, requirements and labour force potential at the site	Required	-Site Management -TÜİK -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry	-Ocaklı Village Administration -SERKA -İŞKUR	2016-2017	-SERKA
	S1.2: Determination of employment opportunities of excavation, restoration, research and cultural tourism activities, and providing village people with vocational training on these sectors where necessary	Required	-Site Management -Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -İŞKUR	-Excavation Team -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu. -Kars Museum Directorate -Ocaklı Village Administration	2016-2017	-Excavation Team -İŞKUR
S2: Improving social fabric through rehabilitation of	S2.1: Establishing of sewage system	Urgent	-Provincial Special Administration	-Kars Municipality	2015-2016	-Provincial Special Administration
	S2.2: Supplying the personel and equipment need of community health center at a level that it will have the capacity to serve to village and tourism	Required	-Provincial Dir. Health	-Ocaklı Village Administration	2015-2016	-Provincial Dir. Health
	S2.3: Preparation a report on how certain level of international resources and interest to the site can be diverted to development of village and improvement of	Desired	-Foreign Relations and EU Coordination -Kars	-Provincial Special Administration - Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2015-2016	-

infrastructure, roads and dwellings at village and enabling local development	infrastructure of the village S2.4: Examination of dwellings at village in terms of earthquake-resistency and structural standards and their rehabilitation and consolidation where necessary	Required	Governorship -Provincial Special Administration	-Kars Regional Conservation Council -Ocaklı Village Administration	2016-2019	-Provincial Special Administration
	S2.5: Taking incentive measures for guesthousing and for production, exhibition and sale of local products	Required	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Municipality -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour.	2016-2019	-Provincial Special Administration -Kars Chamber of Trade and Industry
S3: Increasing awareness at local about significance and values of the site	S3.1: Education of primary school children of Ocaklı Village and surrounding villages about Ani history, cultural heritage and conservation	Required	-Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -Provincial Dir. Nat. Edu.	-Kars Museum Directorate -NGO's	2015-2019	-
	S3.2: Initiation activities for awareness raising of village people about Ani history, site's values and benefits that it may bring to village	Required	-Site Management -Excavation Team	--Provincial Dir. Cult. and Tour. -NGO's -Ocaklı Village Administration	2015-2019	-

MANAGEMENT

Policies	Actions	Priority	Responsible Institution	Related Institution	Term	Financial Resource
Y1: Establishing site management system in order for an effective management at the site	Y1.1: Foundation of technical infrastructure of site management office	Urgent	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate -DOSIMM	-Provincial Special Administration	2015	-KUVAM -DOSIMM
	Y1.2: Appointing responsible person in every responsible and related institution for monitoring implementation of site management plan	Required	-Site Management	-Related institution	2015	-
Y2: Taking necessary precautions against natural and human-driven risks	Y2.1: Preparation of a risk analysis and mitigation plan for the site	Required	-Site Management -AFAD	-KUVAM -Kars Museum Directorate -Excavation Team	2015-2016	-KUVAM
Y3: Increasing security measures at the site	Y3.1: Employing security staff for full-day security of the site and providing them with technical equipment	Required	-DOSIMM -Kars Governorship -Provincial Command of Gendermerie	-DOSIMM -Ocaklı Köyü Muhtarlığı -Kars Museum Directorate	2015	-DOSIMM -Kars Governorship -Provincial Command of Gendermerie
	Y3.2: Putting tourism gendarmerie into practice	Desired	-Provincial Command of Gendermerie	-KUVAM	2015-2016	-Provincial Command of Gendermerie
Y4: Approval and presentation of management plan	Y4.1: Approval and dissemination of management plan to all stakeholders	Urgent	-KUVAM -Site Management	-	2015	-KUVAM
	Y4.2: Organizing a “Management	Required	-Kars		2015	-Kars

	Plan Implementation Commencement Meeting” under the chairmanship of Governor		Governorship -Site Management	-		Governorship
	Y4.3: Presentation of management plan on local media	Required	-Kars Governorship -Site Management	-	2015	-Kars Governorship
	Y4.4: Preparation of management plan brochure	Required	-KUVAM -Site Management	-	2015	-KUVAM
Y5: Monitoring of management plan implementation	Y5.1: Establishing “Monitoring and Assessment System” for ensuring inclusion of projects defined in management plan into strategical plans, performance programs and annual budgets of responsible institutions	Required	-Site Management -KUVAM	-	2015	-KUVAM
	Y5.2: Submission of all audit reports and formal letters to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for notification and action	Required	-Site Manager -KUVAM	-	2015-2019	-KUVAM
	Y5.3: Preparation an assessment report by site manager at yearly base, submission of the report to Advisory Board and and Coordination and Audit Board and making necessary revisions on management plan by taking into consideration of remarks and evaluation of these boards	Required	-Site Manager -KUVAM	-	2015-2019	-KUVAM
	Y5.4: Preparation an “5-Year Assessment Report” on management plan implementation by site manager at the end of 5 year, submission of the report to	Required	-Site Manager -KUVAM	-	2019	-KUVAM

	Advisory Board and Coordination and Audit Board, preparation of second term 5-year management plan by taking into consideration of remarks and evaluation of these boards					
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10. MONITORING AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Site Management is the main responsible authority for monitoring of implementation of the plan and ensuring coordination among stakeholders in implementation. Implementation is to be commenced via projects following approval of the management plan by Coordination and Audit Board. Performance indicators and Project Assessment Table (see Table 10.1) will be used for measuring of performance and operability of the plan.

The flowchart below shows feedback mechanism in implementation and authority shares among partners as defined in legislation:



Figure 10.1 Flowchart for management plan monitoring and revision process

Performances of the projects are evaluated annually. Reports prepared in line with the indicators and Project Assessment Table to be filled for each project separately are examined by the Coordination and Audit Board, which then approves the work program and budget for the next year and revised management plan. The vision, aims and policies of the plan are to be evaluated in the last implementation year of 2019 through participatory processes and its findings are to be submitted to Advisory Board and the Coordination and Audit Board for evaluation.

Project Assessment Table to be taken as basis for evaluation of projects in monitoring is shown below:

Table 10.1: Project Assessment Table

No and Name of the Project	:
Responsible Institution(s)	:
Resource Institution(s)	:
Term	:
<input type="checkbox"/> Commenced in due of time and ongoing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the reason if not commenced in due of time	
.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Completed in due of time	
<input type="checkbox"/> Explain the reason if not completed in due of time	
.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> If a revision is needed in the project for the next year:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Project is not necessary or applicable, shall be removed.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Content of the Project shall be revised.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible institution shall be revised.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Resource institution shall be revised.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Term of the project shall be revised.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
.....	
.....	
.....	
	... / ... / ...
	Signature

10.1 Performans Göstergeleri

Performance indicators are the most important tools for reviewing whether an action plan is realistic and operable or not. Performance indicators for Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan have also been defined for assessing its implementation and measuring its performance.

It would be possible to measure through these indicators shown in Table 10.2 how much of the actions are realized and to what extent the goals are achieved. By this table which is to be revised in each assessment year, rational and practicable action plan corresponding to national legal and institutional framework will be reached.

Years in the table refer to the assessment year of the plan and indicators designate the main objectives to be achieved by that year. Targeted situation in Ani and adjacent Ocakli Village by the end of plan period of 2015-2019 are shown in a separate column.

Tablo 10.2: Performance Indicators for Monitoring of Management Plan Implementation

	2016	2017	2018	2019	Main targets for plan period
Scientific Excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for current state database is established. • Knowledge management system is developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building identity cards are prepared. • Kars Museum Library is founded. • Current state database is put into operation. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 4 research projects are commenced. • Minimum 2 national, 2 international scientific meetings are organized.
Archaeological and Excavation Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-medium-long term excavation program is defined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological excavation works are initiated in 3 buildings for guiding their restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation House Complex Project is implemented. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation House Complex is put into use. • 4 excavation reports are submitted to the Ministry.
Repair, Consolidation and Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators for monitoring states of conservation of structures are defined. • 5-year restoration program is prepared. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects for restoration of 4 structures are initiated. • 2 structures are restored. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of restoration projects for 4 structures is initiated. • 2 structures are restored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 structures are restored. • Implementation of restoration project for 4 structures is initiated. • Minimum 2 training courses are organized by the Ministry.
Landscaping, Visitor Management and Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping project is approved. • Expropriation process for private property to be functioned for visitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specially designed trashcans are placed at the site. • Board are repaired. • Visitor paths are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private property to be functioned for visitor activities is expropriated. • Construction of visitor 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 10 km-long visitor path is founded within the site. • Technical infrastructure for

	<p>activities is commenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Special Administration' property is dedicated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. • Interpretation plan is prepared. 	<p>rehabilitated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting system is founded. 	<p>center, cafeteria, toilet, ticket desk is completed.</p>		<p>landscaping and presentation is completed.</p>
<p>Tourism and Promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website is updated. • WHL Nomination File is prepared. • Public transportation between Kars and Ani is put into use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training courses for development and marketing of tourism product are organized. • Ani-themed photography competition and exhibition are organized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies for province-wide image building are realized. • The site is inscribed on WHL. • Sales units for local products are established at appropriate places at the site. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual visitor number for Ani is reached to 120.000. • Annual visitor number for Kars Museum is reached to 70.000. • Annual visitor number for Ani webpage is reached to 100.000. • Minimum 4 national, 4 international fairs are attended. • Minimum 4 advertisements on visual media, 4 advertisements on printed media are broadcasted. • Minimum 4 photography competition, 4 photography exhibition are

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organized. • Minimum 5000 promotional brochures are distributed in hotels and restaurants in Kars. • Minimum 2 informative tours are organized for opinion leaders, travel agencies and journalists.
Socio-Economic Development of the Site, Local Participation and Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research is done for the use of international resources for socio-economic development of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage system is founded. • Equipment and personnel need of the health center is supplied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-cultural research of Ocakli Village is done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guesthousing is put into practice in Ocakli Village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% of the dwelling stock in the village is rehabilitated. • Job guaranteed vocational courses are organized for minimum 50 people living in Ocakli Village. • Minimum 10 people living in Ocakli Village are employed in culture and tourism activities. • Guesthousing is put into practice in minimum 2 houses in Ocakli Village.
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical infrastructure of site management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism gendarmerie is put into operation. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the Action Plan of the

	<p>office is established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and Assessment System is founded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-day security of the site is provided. • Risk analysis and mitigation plan is prepared. 			<p>Management Plan is implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals' move into the site is stopped. • Ani is included into curriculum of primary schools in Kars.
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ANNEX-2: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPORT OF OCAKLI VILLAGE, KARS

Within the scope of the Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan, in order to understand the socio-economic structure and to find out the expectations in Ocaklı Village, a questionnaire study comprising 77 households was executed. According to the analysis of this study carried out on the base of SPSS programme, the outcomes are as follows:

- When the population distribution of the village is examined according to the gender and education status, it is found out that Majority of the population have been graduated from elementary school and approx.% 8 of them is illiterate.

Table 1: The education status of Ocaklı Village Population

Status of graduation	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	4	29	33
Literate but not graduated from any school	4	13	17
Graduated from primary school	75	109	184
Graduated from elementary school	102	42	144
Graduated from elementary school	10	5	15
Graduated from high school	16	5	21
Graduated from university	1	0	1
Unknown	11	14	25
TOTAL	223	217	440

- According to the questionnaire, % 90 of the dwellings is traditional village houses and %10 of them is well kept detached houses. (Chart 1)

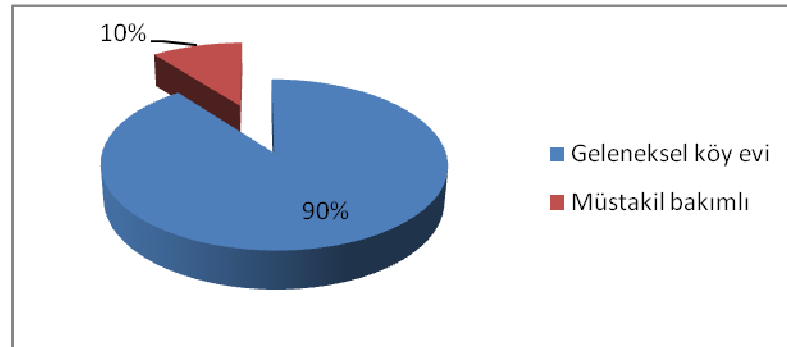


Chart 1: Type of the dwelling

- Concerning the question on the ownership, the responses are as follows: householder (72 persons, %91), tenant (2 persons, %3), the others (5 persons, %6).(Chart 2).

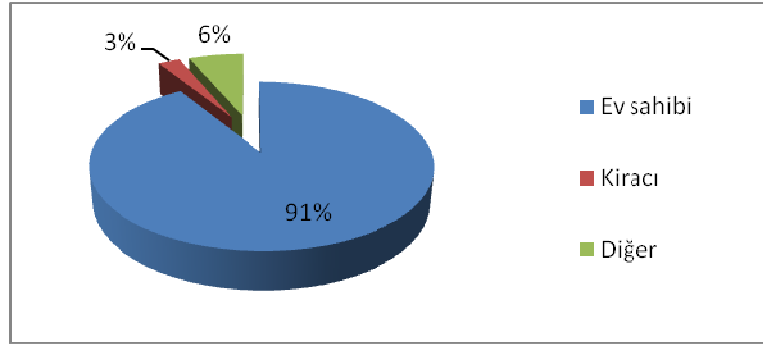


Chart 2: Ownership of the dwelling

- Rent prices are defined as 120-150 TL
- The responses related to the construction dates of the dwellings in the village are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Construction dates of the dwellings

Construction Dates	Dwelling	Percentage
1940 – 1949	1	1
1950 – 1959	28	36
1960 – 1969	18	24
1970 – 1979	7	9
1980 – 1989	5	7
1990 – 1999	7	9
2000 and later	11	14

- The responses related to the residence duration in the dwelling are shown in Table 3

Table 3: Residence durations of the Participants in their houses

Residence Duration	Number of the participants	Percentage
1 – 5 years	7	9
6 – 10 years	8	10
11 – 20 years	14	18
21 – 30 years	5	7
31 – 40 years	12	16
41 – 50 years	15	19
50 yıl and over	16	21

- Construction type of % 85 (61 persons) of dwellings is stone masonry, %5 (4 persons) is brick masonry, %10 (8 persons) is reinforced concrete. (Chart 4)

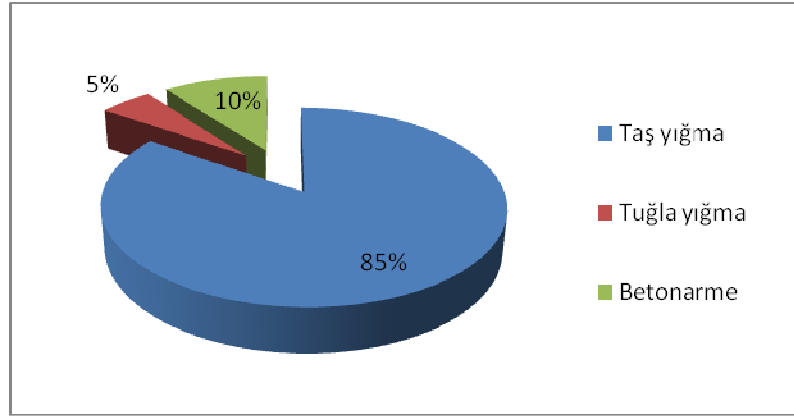


Chart 3: Construction type of dwelling

- Within all of the dwellings studied by the questionnaire, stove is used for heating purpose.
- According to the outcomes of the questionnaire, sizes of the households are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Size of household

Size of household	Number of household	Percentage
1-2 persons	8	10
3-4 persons	19	25
5-6 persons	27	35
7-8 persons	14	18
9-10 persons	5	7
11-12 persons	4	5

- According to the outcomes of the questionnaire, it was observed that 13 of 77 households are dealing with handicrafts such as knitting, lacework etc in general. In addition, it was mentioned that carpet weaving could not be carried out due to the lack of opportunities.
- 17 of 77 households work at the seasonal labors outside of the village generally in construction and industry sectors in Ankara, İstanbul and İzmir. (Table 5)

Table 5: Information about seasonal labors

Province	Sector	Number of working person	Percentage
Ankara	Construction	6	35
İstanbul	Construction	4	23
İzmir	Industry	3	18
Kars	Service Sector	3	18

Ani Cultural Landscape	Excavation and Restoration	1	6
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- According to the questionnaire, it was defined that 45 of 77 households have got agricultural land. The size of the agricultural lands changes from 1-9 decares to 300 decares.(Table 6).

Table 6: Size of Agricultural Land

Size of Agricultural Land	Number of Household	Percentage
1 – 9 decares	7	16
10 – 29 decares	5	11
30 – 59 decares	14	32
60 – 99 decares	5	11
100 – 150 decares	10	22
200 – 250 decares	2	4
300 decares	2	4

- It was determined that %97 of the agricultural lands is managed by the land owner, % 2.2 is managed by both land owner and sharefarmer. Within the only one of 45 households, the land is managed by sharefarmers.
- According to the questionnaire, it was defined that grain production is executed within the all of the agricultural lands in the village.
- 66 of 77 households are dealing with the animal husbandry and information on the type of this activity is given in Table 7.

Table 7: Types of Animal Husbandry

Type of Husbandry	Number of Household	Percentage
Bovine+ Coop	55	83
Coop	2	3
Bovine	8	12
Bovine + Ovine + Coop	1	2

As a result of the assessment of the questionnaire, it was defined that one household is dealing with the livestock of owine and has ten small ruminants. The numbers of the large ruminants and fowls are given in Table 8 and 9.

Table 8: Number of fowls

Table 9: Number of large ruminants

Number of Fowls	Number of Household	Percentage
1 – 5	19	33
6 – 10	18	31
11 – 15	11	19
16 – 20	5	8
21 – 30	4	7
50	1	2

Number of large ruminants	Number of household	Percentage
1 – 5	20	31
6 – 10	30	47
11 – 15	5	8
16 – 20	5	8
21 – 30	4	6

- As a result of the assessment of the questionnaire, it was defined that 13 of 77 households don't have any property and other evaluations are given in Table 10.

Tablo 10: Properties owned by the households

Properties	Number of Household	Percentage
Dwelling	22	28
Dwelling and Cropland	33	43
Dwelling and plot	3	4
Cropland	2	3
Dwelling, Cropland and Plot	4	5
No properties	13	17

- It was defined that 2 of 77 households rented their dwellings.
- The evaluation of the annual incomes of households living in Ocaklı Village is given in Table 11.

Table 11: Annual Income of Households in Ocaklı Village

Annual Income (TL)	Number of Household	Percentage
5 thousand and below	41	53
6 – 10 thousand	24	31
11 – 15 thousand	5	7
16 – 20 thousand	3	4
21 – 25 thousand	1	1
No response	2	3
having income by financial aids	1	1

- In order to define the economic condition of the households in Ocaklı Village, a question related to the wares and basic household appliances was asked to the participants and the evaluation results are as follows:
 - 63 of 77 (%82) households have a shed.
 - The ratio of tractor ownership (%51) is more than that of automobile ownership (%18)

- 49 of 77 (%64) dwellings have its kitchen inside of the house and 17 of them (%22) have it outside. The rest of them (11 dwellings and % 14) don't have any separate kitchen.
 - 52 of 77 dwellings have a toilet outside, 20 of them (%26) have it inside.
 - 49 dwellings (%64) have a bathroom inside of the house and 16 dwellings (%21) have it outside.
 - All of the dwellings have electrical connection and %74 of them (57 houses) are been connected to the piped water system.
 - All of the dwellings have a refrigerator.
 - %97 of the dwellings (75 houses) has a television.
 - %79 of the dwellings (61 houses) has a washing machine and %64 of them (49 houses) has a vacuum cleaner.
 - Electronic equipment ownership such as computer and dishwasher has a quite low ratio (%9 and 7 houses).
- %88 of 77 participants (68 persons) are native – born residents and %11 (9 persons) are immigrants. (Chart 4)

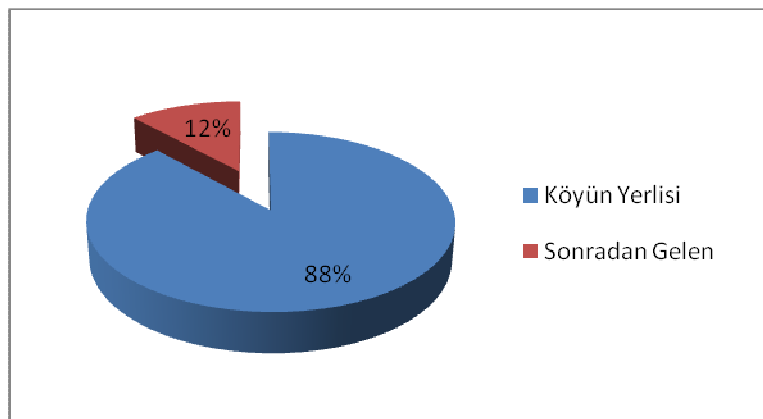


Chart 4: the condition of the residents of the village

- 2 of participants immigrated to the village from other districts of Kars (Digor and Akyaka), 1 person immigrated from a village of Ağrı, 6 persons immigrated from other villages of Kars.
- Marriage was mentioned by the participants as a reason for the immigration to the Ocaklı Village.
- %19 of participants (15 persons) wants to immigrate from the village, % 62 of them does not have this kind of mind and %19 (15 persons) said that they don't know. (Chart 5)

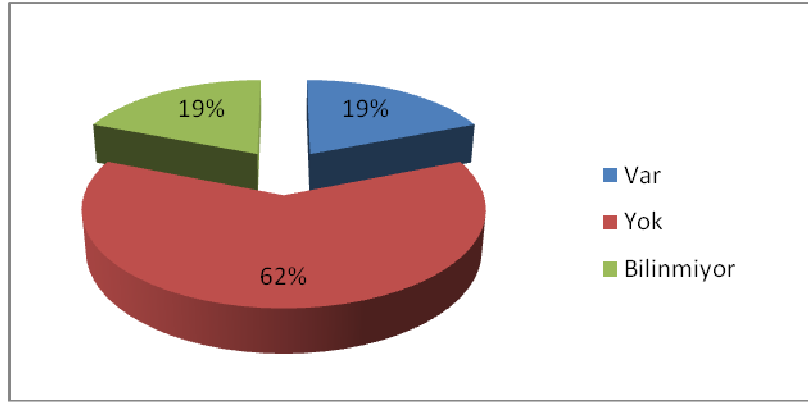


Chart 5: Immigration request from Ocaklı Village

- When 15 persons were asked why they want to immigrate from the village, the answers are given as follows: to have a better living condition by 2 persons (% 13), to have a better education by one person (%7), to have a better job by 11 persons (%73) and to have a better health service. (Chart 6).

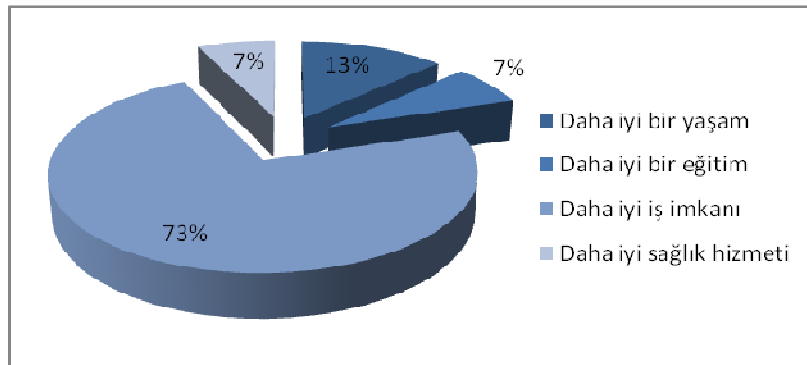


Chart 6: Reasons explained by the participants for immigrating from the village

- All of the participants mentioned that they reside in their dwellings all the year round.
- 49 persons of participants (%64) explained that they feel pleased with their houses, 28 of them (%36) said that they don't happy for that. (Chart 7)

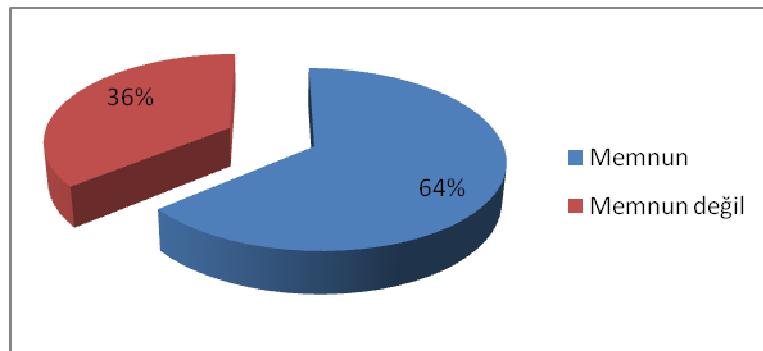


Chart 7: the rate of being pleased with the dwelling

- Being inconvenient for dwelling (2 persons, % 7), being deteriorated, older and requiring to repair (3 persons, % 11), roof problems (9 persons, %32), having no roof (7 persons, %25) and being small (one person, %4) are the reasons mentioned by the participants who are not pleased with their houses. (Chart 8)

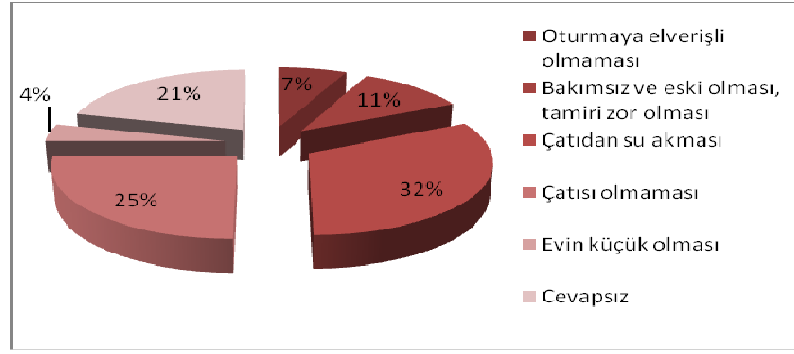


Chart 8: Reasons for not being pleased with the houses

- When the participants who are not pleased with their houses, were asked what they want to do, the answers are given as follows: to repair and utilize it (8 persons, %29), to make additions (2 persons, % 7), to demolish and reconstruct it (8 persons, % 64). (Chart 9)

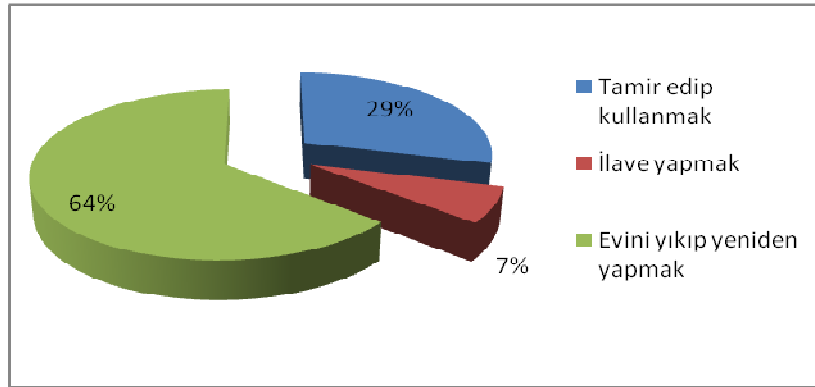


Chart 9: Interventions intended by the participants who are displeased with their houses

- The participants who are not pleased with their houses, were asked in which kind of houses they would like to live, the answers are given as follows: in a detached house with roof (6 persons, %21), in a detached house having bathroom, kitchen and toilet (5 persons, %18), in a flat (4 persons, %14), in a large and useful house (3 persons, %11), in their own houses after their repair (one person, % 4). The rest of participants (9 persons, %32) did not give any response to this question. (Chart 9)

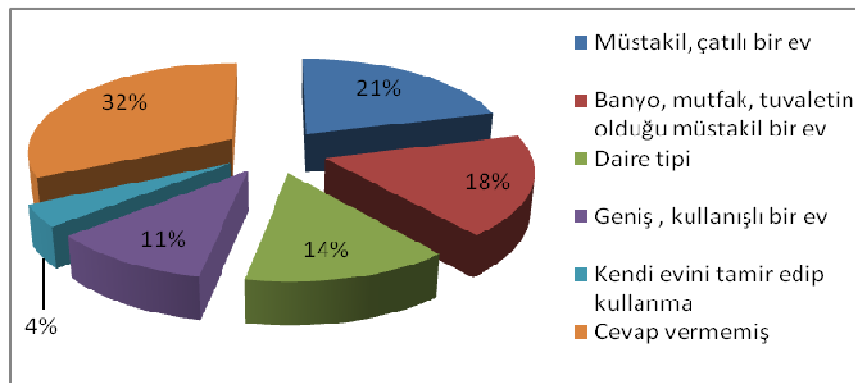


Chart 9: Requests of the participants being displeased with their houses

- Concerning the question asked to the participants whether they are pleased to live in Ocaklı Village, 64 persons (%83) said that they are pleased, 10 persons (%13) said that they aren't, 3 persons (%4) did not give any response to this question. (Chart 10)

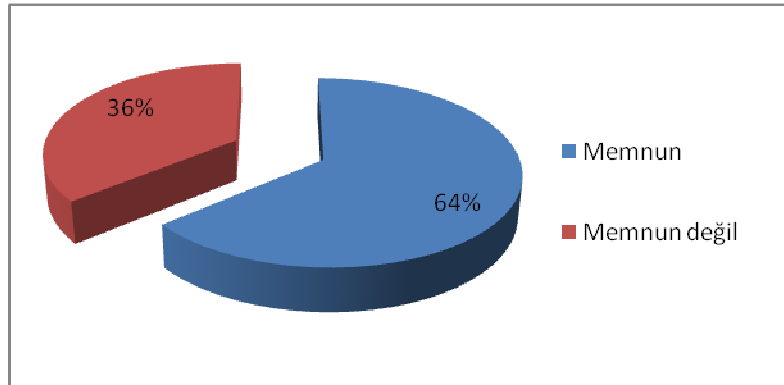


Chart 10: The rate of being pleased or unpleased to live in Ocaklı Village

- The participants being unpleased to live in Ocaklı Village were asked why they are unhappy. The reasons were explained as follows: not to find any job and not to have enough budget (5 persons, %50), problems among the villagers (2 persons, %20), hard living conditions in the village (one person, %10), having children living outside the village (one person, %10) and village life (one person, %10). (Chart 11).

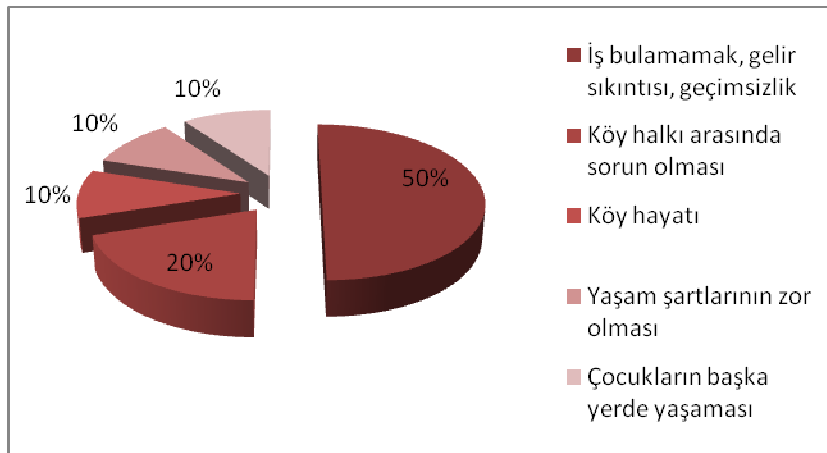


Chart 11: Reasons for being unpleased to live in Ocaklı Village

- 5 persons (%50) of the participants feeling unpleased to live in the village would like to live in İzmir, 3 of them (%30) would like to live in İstanbul, one person (%10) would like to live in Ankara and one person (%10) would like to live a metropolitan city. (Chart 12).

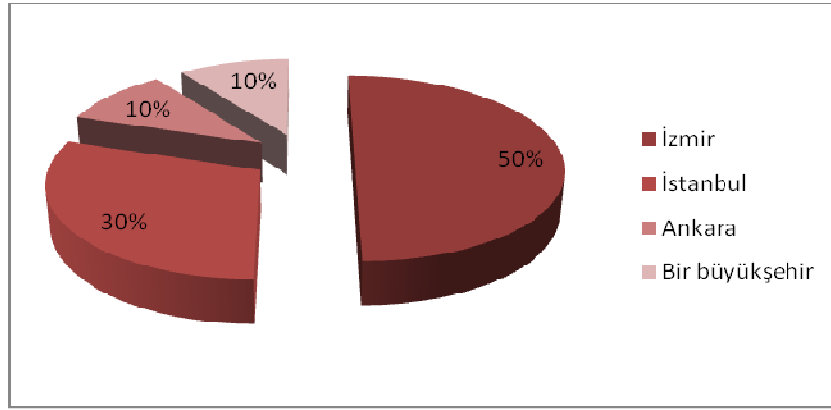


Chart 12: the places where the participants would like to live

- The participants were asked from which point of view the region is significant and the responses are as follows: from the point of Historic values (36 persons, %43), from the point of tourism (21 persons, %25), from the point of agriculture (13 persons, %15), from the point of animal husbandry (13 persons, %15), from the point of climatic conditions (one person %1) and one person did not give any answer to this question. (Chart 13).

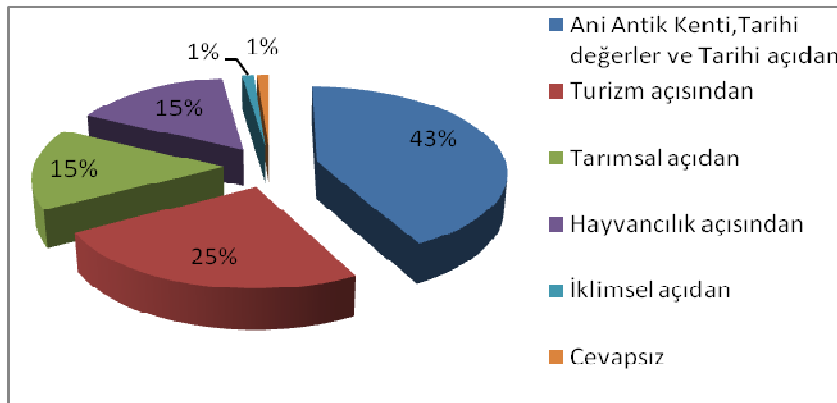


Chart 13: The values that make Ani important

- The participants were asked what is the first matter came to their mind when Ani is mentioned, the responses are as follows: historical and cultural property (32 persons, %42), tourism/touristic value (27 persons, %35), history/historical events and memories (6 persons, %8), castle (4 persons, %5), prohibition (2 persons, %2), silk road and trade city (2 persons, %3), picnic area (one person, %1), ruins (one person, %1), blessing (one person, %1) and one person did not give any response. (Chart 14)

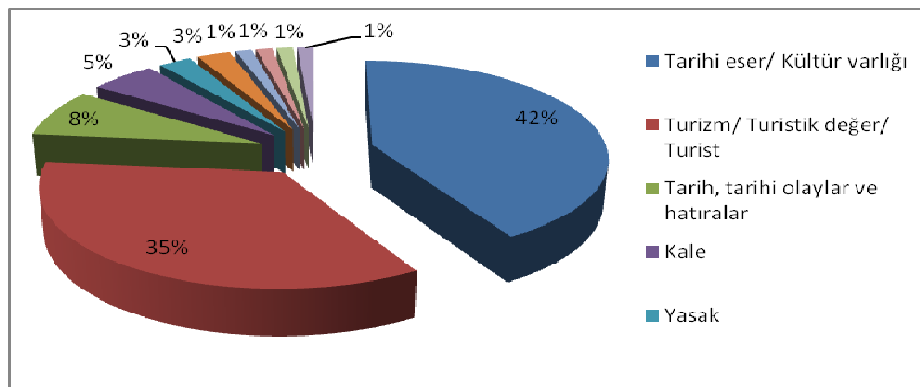


Chart 14: The first aspects that come to mind related to Ani

- The participants were asked how Ocaklı Village will be effected by conserving the properties in Ani and the responses are as follows: 69 persons (%90) agreed with the view that the land value will be increased, 70 persons (%91) agreed with the view that the building values will be increased, 74 persons (%96) agreed with view that new job opportunities will be created, 77 persons (%100) agreed with the view that it will improve the culture, 74 persons (%96) agreed with the view that it provide economic recovery, 76 persons (%99) agreed with the view that it will develop infrastructure invesments and 76 persons (%99) agreed with the view that the services will be improved.
- The participants were asked which body has the most important responsibility for conserving the site, the responses are as follows: state/official authorities (61 persons, %67), local people (29 persons, %32) and politicians (one people, %1). The NGO's and other options were not marked. (Chart 15).

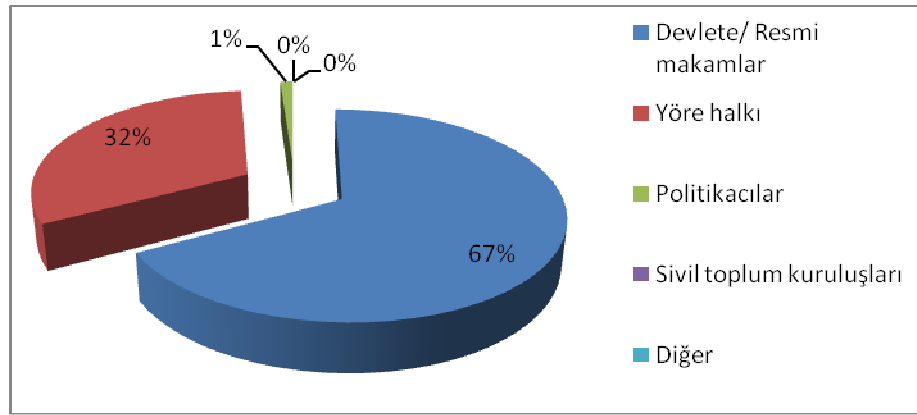


Chart 15: The rate of responsibility for the conservation of Ani

- The participants were asked what is the most important requirement in the village,

The uppermost necessities mentioned are as follows: drinking water (59 persons, %77), health facility (5 persons, % 6), education facility (4 persons, %5), housing (4 persons, %5), sewage system (2 persons, %3), restoration of historic buildings (2 persons, %3), road and transportation (one person, %1). (Chart 16.1).

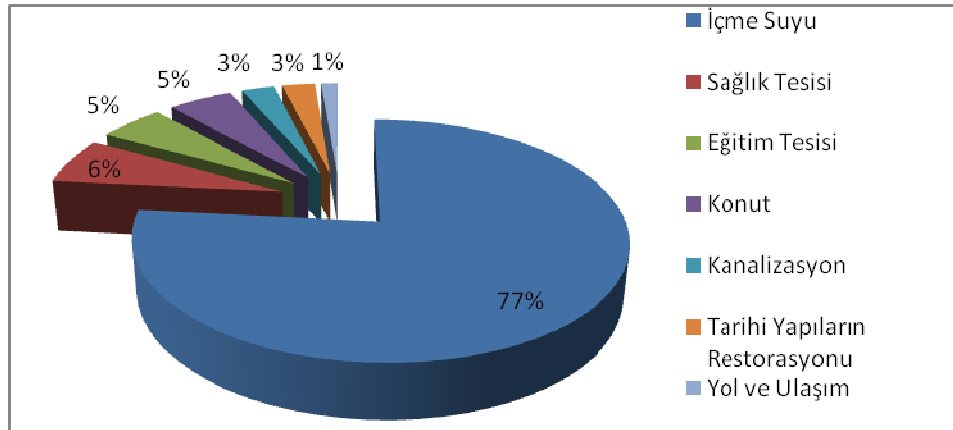


Chart 16.1: Uppermost necessities in Ocaklı Village

The necessities ranked as the second mentioned are as follows: sewage system (48 persons, %62), drinking water (8 persons, %11), health facility (8 persons, %11), education facility (6 persons, %8), road and transportation (4 persons, %5), restoration of historic buildings (one person, %1), housing (one person, %1) and the other options (one person, %1). (Chart 16.2).

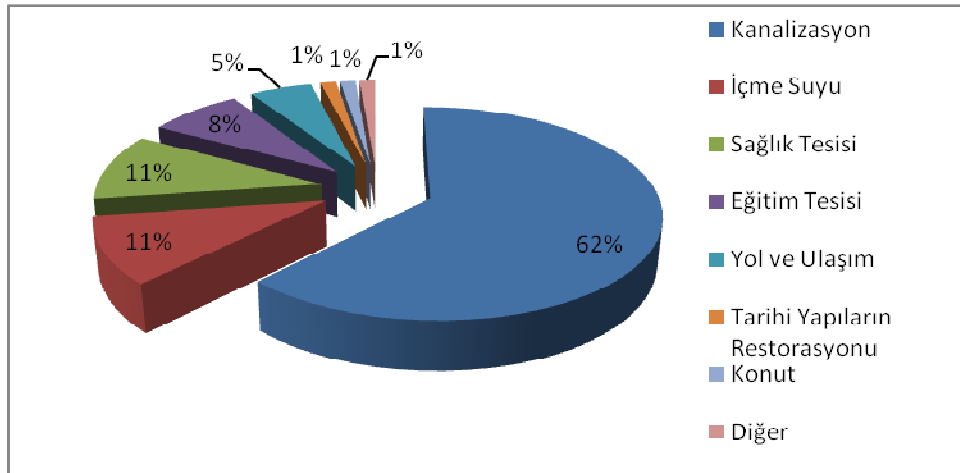


Chart 16.2: The necessities ranked as the second in Ocaklı Village

The necessities ranked as the third are as follows: road and transportation (16 persons, %21), education facility (12 persons, %16), sewage system (11 persons, %14), restoration of historic buildings 810 persons, %13), well kept streets (10 persons, %13), health facility 86 persons, %8), housing 85 persons, %6), drinking water (2 persons, %3), park (2 persons, %3), cultural facility (one person, %1), sport facility (one person, %1) and pansion (one person %1). (Chart 16.3).

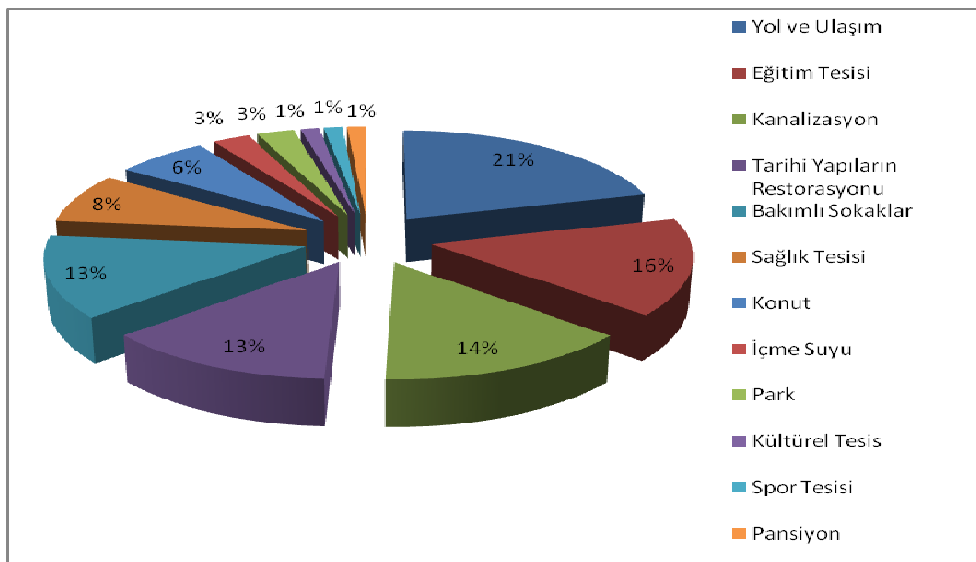


Chart 16.3: The necessities ranked at third in Ocaklı Village

- All of the participants are supporting the conservation of the historic structures in Ani.
- The participants were asked whether the local people are sensitive to the cultural values or not, the responses are as follows: sensitive (60 persons, %78), senseless (12 persons, %16), 5 persons (%6) did not give any response. (Chart 17).

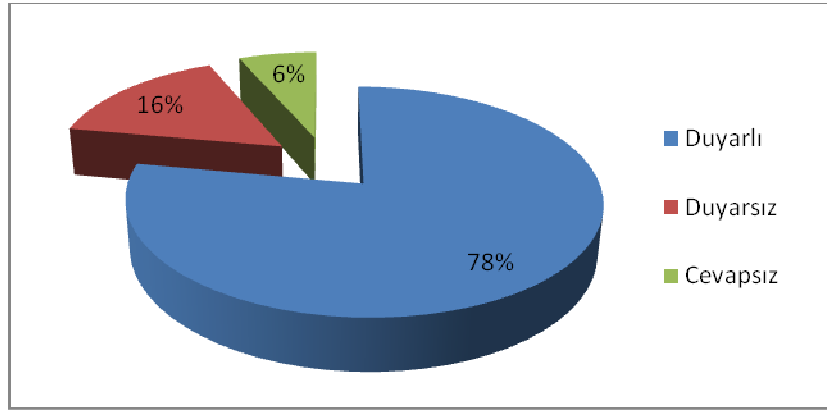


Chart 17: The sensibility of local people to the cultural values

The proposals given by the participants concerning actions which could be done against the senseless people are as follows: giving information about culture, improving living conditions (cultural and economic), providing education, preventing grazing within the site, appropriation a pasture which could be for grazing by the local people, providing income opportunities for the local people through Ani.

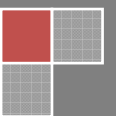
- 9 of 77 participants explained their other views concerning the site within the scope of the questionnaire. These views are as follows:
 - No immigration in case of providing job opportunities in Ani,
 - Being less damaged due to the security guard in the site,
 - Necessity for improving the houses,
 - Necessity for creating labor opportunities,
 - Necessity for building tourism facilities such as hotels,
 - Necessity for protecting the site by the government,
 - Necessity for water and sewage system and in event of that Ani is conserved, the immigrants can be back to the Village.
 - Due to the lack of sufficient health services within the site, providing accessibility to the health services within the city by the government.

2016

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANI

ADDITIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Ministry of Culture and Tourism
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums
03.02.2016



Introduction

The nomination dossier (submitted in Jan. 2015) developed the comparative analysis focusing on the medieval settlements within a relatively limited geo-cultural region. The comparison firstly examined several examples of medieval Armenian and other historic walled cities- often Seljuk and Byzantine background- in the region. The analysis, then, focused on the comparison of individual monuments in order to show the development of some of the typologies that are used in monumental buildings of Ani.

As the nominated dossier was submitted within the category of “Cultural Landscape”, the comparative analysis would be extended with the inclusion of examples of cultural landscape as requested by the Letter of ICOMOS Dated 22nd September 2015. This comparison would include Cultural Landscape of Maymand (Iran), Cave Monasteries of Vardzia-Khertvisi (Georgia), Cappadocia (Turkey), Matera (Italy), Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan), etc. However, the State Party has changed the category of the nominated property in accordance with the proposal of ICOMOS following the first review of the nomination dossier and the interim report sent on 18 January 2016.¹

¹ ICOMOS report states that the nomination of Ani as a cultural landscape is inadequately developed and the nomination should be re-focused as **“a historic relic city”**. ICOMOS also recommended that the nominated property be compared to “other cities and urban centers along the Silk Roads in defined geo-cultural area of the Eastern Silk Roads.” It is for this reason that the State Party has confirmed the change in the category of the nomination property.

According to *Operational Guidelines (Annex 3: Guidelines on the Inscription of Specific Types of Properties on the World Heritage List)* “Groups of urban buildings eligible for inscription on the World Heritage List fall into three main categories, namely: (i) towns which are no longer inhabited, (ii) Inhabited historic towns, (iii) New towns of the twentieth century. Among them, “(i) **towns which are no longer inhabited but which provide unchanged archaeological evidence of the past**” seem to be the most suitable category for Ani. According to Guidelines, “The evaluation of towns that are no longer inhabited does not raise any special difficulties other than those related to archaeological properties in general: the criteria which call for uniqueness or **exemplary character have led to the choice of groups of buildings noteworthy for their purity of style, for the concentrations of monuments they contain and sometimes for their important historical associations ...** A cluster of monuments or a small group of buildings is not adequate to suggest the multiple and complex functions of a city which has disappeared; **remains of such a city should be preserved in their entirety together with their natural surroundings whenever possible.**”

The other guideline used is *ICOMOS World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps –an Action Plan for the Future, (2004)*. Typological Framework Based on Categories: **-Archaeological Heritage:** (Any form of archaeological site or individual monument including dwellings (towns, villages,), defensive Works, cemeteries, routes, burial mounds, etc. that are not used or occupied). **The sub-theme of “groups of buildings”** also includes **non-inhabited towns (ancient urban sites that are now archaeological sites).**

This current comparison is, therefore, focused on the cultural values of the nominated property. Accordingly the first comparison is made with the “medieval fortified towns” inscribed on the World Heritage List. This part also includes the so-called “ghost town or lost cities” -whether or not included on the World Heritage List - as Ani is also mentioned with the terms as “deserted”, “ghost town”, or “lost city”. This imagery in the literature also confirms the value of the site as a relic historic city of the Medieval Period. An examination of the “relic historic cities” on the World Heritage List, on the other hand, shows that they are inscribed as the category of “archaeological sites”. Being an archaeological site formed by remarkably well preserved monumental buildings within a largely unexcavated urban context, Ani is also compared with the similar archaeological sites. The final part of analysis focuses on the cities and urban centers along the Silk Roads in a defined geo-cultural area.

1. Medieval fortified towns that are inscribed on the World Heritage List:

As of January 2016, the World Heritage List contains a total of **1031** sites distributed across **163** countries. Of these **802** cultural sites, there **193** properties inscribed on the category of “historic cities”. According to ICOMOS Gap Analysis, this is currently one of the most represented categories on the World Heritage List. Majority of these historic cities (approx. **122**), however, are the “historic centre” of **inhabited cities** such as “Historic centre of Vienna”, “Historic Centre of Prague” etc., and thus, not relevant for a comparison with the nominated property of Ani. Only relatively similar “medieval walled towns” from wider geographic context are selected here. First, those sites are introduced and then a comparative table is presented below.

- Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne (France)

The property is an outstanding example of a medieval fortified town, with its massive defenses encircling the castle and the surrounding buildings, its streets and its Gothic cathedral. Inscribed on the WHL in 1997 under the criteria (ii) and (iv), its outstanding universal values derives not only from its representativeness of a medieval fortified town, but also extensive restorations made by Violet le Duc in the nineteenth century.



Figure1:Carcassonne
(http://whc.unesco.org/include/tool_image.cfm?src=/uploads/sites/gallery/original/site)

- Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (China)

The Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom represent exceptional testimony to the vanished Koguryo civilization. Inscribed on the WHL in 2004 under the criteria (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v). Wandu Mountain City was one of the capitals of the Koguryo. It is surrounded by stone walls, following topography lines and has seven gates. Guonei City is located on the right bank of the Yalu river and is surrounded by well built stone walls. Both cities were the economic, political and cultural centers of the Koguryo for hundreds of years.



Figure 2: Cities of Ancient Koguryo Kingdom
(http://whc.unesco.org/include/tool_image.cfm?src=/uploads/sites/gallery/original/site)

- Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns (Thailand)

Sukhothai was the capital of the first Kingdom of Siam in the 13th and 14th centuries. It has a number of fine monuments, illustrating the beginnings of Thai architecture. Inscribed on the WHL in 1991 under the criteria (i) and (iii). The historic town of Sukhotha is located a

dozen kilometers from the modern town and still has a large part of its fortifications. The principal monuments include the monastery Mahathat with its royal temple and its cemetery.



Figure 3: Historic Town of Sukhothai (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/574/gallery/>)

- Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (Spain)

Built by the Moors in a defensive position at the heart of the Caliphate of Cordoba, Cuenca is a well-preserved medieval fortified city. Conquered by the Castilians in the 12th century, it became a royal town and bishopric endowed with important buildings, such as Spain's first Gothic cathedral. Inscribed on the WHL in 1996 under the criteria (ii) and (iv), the town's important architecture includes the fortress and the remains of the walls, the cathedral and the episcopal palace. Its value lies not in any wealth of monuments of universal value but rather in the way in which the architecture blends into the urban fabric.



Figure 4: Town of Cuenca (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/574/gallery/>)

- Mystras (Greece)

Mystras is also a fortified medieval town located on the coast of the Mediterranean. With its fortifications, castles, palaces, churches and houses from medieval Frankish and Byzantine period, it is inscribed on the WHL in 1989 under the criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv). Though a few inhabitants continued to live in the ruins, the city was abandoned after 1832.



Figure 5: Mystras (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/675/gallery/>)

The so-called “ghost towns” or “lost cities”:

The sites that are called as “ghost towns or lost cities” in the literature are often those sites that were abandoned due to natural or human-caused disasters, such as war, climate change and the loss of important trading partners etc.

- Craco (Italy)

A medieval village in the Italian region of Basilicata, Craco’s residents left the city due to poor agricultural conditions, landslides, earthquakes and floods. The town was built on a very steep summit for defensive reasons distinguishing it from the surrounding land which is characterized by soft shapes. Under Frederick II, Craco was an important military center. In 2010, Craco has been included in the watch list of the World Monuments Fund.



Figure 6: Craco (traveladventures.org)

- Mandu, (India)

The former capital city of Mandu is located on the south of India in Madhya Pradesh. Due to its strategic position and natural defenses, it was an important military outpost with a circuit of the battlemented wall, which is nearly 37 km (23 mi) and is punctuated by 12 gateways. The wall encloses a large number of palaces, mosques, Jain temples of 14th century and other buildings.



Figure7:Mandu(Wikipedia.org)

- Chinguetti, Mauritania, (Africa)

Founded in the 11th and 12th centuries, the ancient town of Chinguetti was originally built to serve the important caravan trade routes that began crossing the Sahara. Notable buildings in the town includes the Friday Mosque of Chinguetti, an ancient structure of dry-stone construction. It was inscribed on the WHL in 1996 under the criteria (iii), (iv) and (v).



Figure 8: Chinguetti (traveladventures.org)

-Al-Ula (Saudi Arabia)

Madinah Salah is Saudi Arabia's equivalent to Petra. Built and carved by the Nabateans just as Petra was, it is set in the desert, some of the carved tombs are just one massive rock set in the desert. Although many of these houses were probably rebuilt over time, their foundation is likely to be from the original construction of the town in the 13th century AD.



Figure 9: Al-Ula (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/754llery/>)

2. Similar Archaeological Sites that are already inscribed on the World Heritage List:

- Samarra Archaeological City (Iraq)

The ancient capital of Samarra dating from 836-892 provides outstanding evidence of the Abbasid Caliphate. As a second capital of the Abbasid Caliphate after Baghdad, it retains its original plan, architecture and arts. It is inscribed on the WHL in 2007 under the criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv).



Figure 10: Abu Dulaf Mosque, Samarra. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/276>.)

- Petra (Jordan)

Petra is one of the largest archaeological sites set in a red sandstone landscape. All the main freestanding and rock-cut monuments and extensive archaeological remains within the arid landscape of red sandstone cliffs and gorges. As a capital city of the Nabateans, Petra a major caravan centre for Arabia, the silks of China and the spices of India, a crossroads between Arabia, Egypt and Syria-Phoenicia during the Hellenistic and Roman times. It is inscribed on the WHL in 1985 under the criteria (i), (iii), and (iv).



Figure 11: Petra (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/326>).

- Byblos (Lebanon)

One of the oldest Phoenician cities. The ancient town of Byblos intra-muros possesses all the elements characterizing a medieval town (wall, cathedral, castle and donjon), later modified as an Ottoman-type town (souqs, khans, mosque, houses). It is inscribed on the WHL in 1984 under the criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi).



Figure 12: The Walls of Byblos (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/295>)

- Butrint (Albania)

Inhabited since prehistoric times, Butrint has been the site of a Greek colony, a Roman city and a bishopric. Following a period of prosperity under Byzantine administration, then a brief occupation by the Venetians, the city was abandoned in the late middle ages after marshes formed in the area. The present archaeological site is a repository of ruins representing each period in the city's development. It is inscribed on the WHL in 1992 (extension in 1999) under the criterion (iii).



Figure 13: Archaeological Site of Butrint (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/570>)

Table 1: Factual Comparison

Name of Property	Geographic /Regional Context	Typology/ Classification	Historical Period	Cultural/political context	Current State of Conservation
Petra (Jordan)	The Near and Middle East	Archaeological Site	The first centuries BC to AD. (Hellenistic and Roman)	Capital city of the Nabateans, Roman and Byzantine periods	-The monuments are subject to ongoing erosion due to wind and rain, - Tourism pressure
Samarra (Iraq)	The Near and Middle East	Archaeological Site	9. century AD (Caliphates in the Near East)	Capital of the Abbasid Caliphate	-WHDL - Effects of War and conflict
Byblos (Lebanon)	Western Asia	Archaeological Site	From Neolithic times to Ottoman period (Phoenician civilization)	One of the oldest Phoenician cities	- Effects of war and conflict
Butrint (Albania)	Europe and North America (Southern Europe)	Archaeological Site and Cultural Landscape (extended)	From Paleolithic to 18 th c.	A multi-period Mediterranean heritage site	- Effects of Land conversion, flooding and fire.
Archaeological Site of Mystras (Greece)	Europe and North America	Archaeological Site/ fortified town	Late Byzantine/Medieval	The seat of the Latin Principality of Achaea, Late-Byzantine city	Ok.
Carcassonne (France)	Europe and North America	Historic Fortified Town	Medieval period/ Restoration during 19 th c.	Rome and medieval Europe	Ok.
Sukhothai Historic Towns (Thailand)	Asia-Pacific	Historic Fortified Town	13th and 14th centuries	Capital of the first Kingdom of Siam	Ok.
Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (Spain)	Europe and North America	Historic Fortified Town (group of buildings)	12th to the 18th centuries	Built by the Moors Conquered by the Castilians in the 12th century and became a royal town	Ok
Capital Cities and Tombs of	Asia-Pacific	Serial nomination of	277 BC to AD 668	the capitals of the Koguryo	Ok

the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (China)		sites		Kingdom	
Chinguetti, Mauritania	Africa	Serial nomination of sites	11th and 12th centuries to 16 th centuries	unique witness to a nomadic culture/ along the trans-Saharan trade route	threatened by the encroaching desert
Craco (Italy)	Europe and North America	Medieval town/abandoned –relic site	Its heyday from the 11th to 19th centuries	-Medieval Italy -Holy Roman Empire	- Effets of landslide, tourism

Mandu (India)	Asia-Pacific	Medieval town/abandoned –relic site	- goes back to the 6th century, Its heyday 14-16 th centuries	- The Mughul Empire	Major tourist attraction
Al-Ula (Saudi Arabia)	The Near and Middle East	Medieval town/abandoned –relic site	Its heyday 13 th centuries	- Capital of the ancient Lihyanites (Dedanites).	Ok.

Detailed comparisons of some of the most relevant properties are as follows:

2.1. Petra

Petra	Ani
- lies on the slope of Jebel al-Madhbah in a basin among the mountains,	- situated in a naturally fortified area, a peninsula on three sides by deep gorges/ valleys and the river on three sides.
-set in a red sandstone landscape,	-Set in a volcanic rock formation consisting of basalt blocks,
- half-built, half-carved into the rock,	- Mostly built but there are rock-cut complexes in and around the settlement,
- a “lost city” that has fascinated visitors since the early 19th century,	- a “lost city” abandoned in the 17 th c. ,
-a major trade centre between Arabia,	- a major trade center located on the Silk

<p>the silks of China and the spices of India,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OUV resides in the extent of elaborate tomb and temple architecture and the extensive archaeological remains including of copper mining, temples, churches and other public buildings, - Displays outstanding fusion of Hellenistic architecture with Eastern tradition/Nebatians. 	<p>Road,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Due to hosting so many churches, called “the city of one thousand and one churches. There also mosques and fire temple. Not only religious buildings but also municipal and public ones like palace, shops, bridge and the walls that encircle the settlement. - Unique interactions between Armenian, Georgian, Seljuk, Byzantine and even European cultural and artistic traditions.
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2. 2. Mystras

Mystras	Ani
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fortified medieval town, - A port town located on the coast of the Mediterranean, - Triple fortification with the citadel on the top of the hill, -The town includes fortifications, castles, palaces, churches, houses, -a unique example of a late Byzantine city -Various architectural types are applied in ecclesiastical architecture but the so-called “mixed type of Mystras” is dominant: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fortified medieval town, -an inland town located on the Silk Road, -double fortification with the citadel on the top of the hill, -the town includes fortifications, castles, palaces, churches, houses, -a unique example of multi-cultural city- - Various architectural types are applied in ecclesiastical architecture

2.3. Byblos

Byblos	Ani
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A port town located on the Mediterranean. - Continuously inhabited as a "city" since Chalcolithic period -posses all the elements of typical medieval town (city wall, cathedral, castle and donjon), - commercial city, during the Assyrian, Babylonian, Achaemid period declined during the Roman period - a modern city today that still retains its historical past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An inland city at the roads of Eastern Anatolia and Caucasus. - Settlement goes back to Neolithic period, but further researches are needed. - posses all the elements of typical medieval town (city wall, cathedral, castle) - Commercial city, but the heyday of trade activities is the medieval period. - a historic relic city

General Evaluation:

An analysis of the World Heritage List and as the comparative table above shows that while the medieval period, particularly “the historic cities” is already well represented in the World Heritage List, there is a clear imbalance in favor of the region of Western Europe. In other regions, on the other hand, there is also a fairly large group of European colonial towns. In contrast, the analysis shows pronounced gaps in the Western Asia and particularly Transcaucasia. From the point of view of chronological and regional context, Ani provides a whole picture of medieval architectural development in that specific geographic context. Ani displays all the elements that characterizing a medieval town- the city walls, the main cathedral, the citadel, and other main components- bazaar, houses, palaces, churches and mosques-, etc.

Secondly, within this regional/chronological context, Ani is distinguished from other “medieval towns” by its authentic state since the abandonment of the site in the early 17th century. This makes Ani a unique relic historic city of the medieval period that has the rare advantage of conveying a sense of the medieval urban fabric as a whole, without later settlement layers and modifications in the building scale. The analysis also shows that compared to other “historic relic cities” whether inscribed on the WHL or not, Ani is distinguished by its age/historic period, its size and complexity and diversity of architectural

development as the property features almost all the architectural types emerged in the medieval northeastern Anatolia and Caucasia. It is an impressive example of a medieval fortified settlement, the most representative example of its type in this cultural region.

Similarly, compared to other archaeological sites in a defined geographic context, Ani is also distinguished by its remarkably well preserved medieval monumental buildings within in a largely unexcavated urban context that provides visual and physical integrity to them, which is a rarity for an archaeological site of the medieval period.

3. Urban Centers and Cities located on the Silk Roads:

It is by now common knowledge that the Silk Roads consisted of several different routes. In general, the network of Silk Routes which began in China, extended across the continent of Asia, and then into Turkey and the Mediterranean. From this region trade routes continued onto European ports, or through the Near East down to North Africa.

Located at a crossroads of international trade routes that connects Eastern Anatolia, Northwestern Iran, and South Caucasia, historic city of Ani played a major role in regional economic and cultural interaction in both ancient times and in the medieval period. Most particularly, the Inner Citadel of Ani, situated at a high rocky hill in the southwestern part of the city, was very strategic as it dominated the trade route that passes through Northwestern Iran and Eastern Anatolia all the way to South Caucasia. Beginning at the inlands of Central Asia and traversing India, Afghanistan and Iran, one of the corridors of the Silk Road proceeds north to Ani. This path of the roads runs from Dvin and reaches the historic city of Ani by passing the bridge named after itself over the Arpaçay River.



Figure 14: Silk Road Bridge on the Arpacay River Bridge
(www.karskulturturizm.gov.tr)



Figure 15: Reconstruction of the Silk Road
(Karapetian, 2011)

3.1. Silk Roads of Anatolia

The Anatolian branch of the Silk Roads ranged into several arms. The first of these started in **Ani** and went through Artvin, Trabzon, Gümüşhane, Erzurum, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Kastamonu, Adapazarı, İzmit, İstanbul, and ended in Edirne.



Figure 16: One of the Anatolian branch of Silk Roads. Source: Ben, N. (2014). *Silk Road chronology, modern history of Silk Road (1800 AD to Present)*.

The second branch started in Eastern Beyazıt and going through Ağrı, Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas, Tokat, Amasya, Gerede, İstanbul. At the south, it extends from Mardin, Diyarbakir, Adiyaman, Malatya, Kahramanmaras, Kayseri, Nevsehir, Konya, Isparta, Antalya to Denizli. Another frequently used itinerary is known to be the one between Erzurum, Malatya, Kayseri, Kirsehir, Ankara, Bilecik, Bursa, İznik, İzmit and İstanbul. The last of these routes was maritime routes towards the cities of Ephesus and Miletus of the Aegean Sea, Trabzon and Sinop of the Black Sea, and Alanya and Antalya of the Mediterranean Sea, before reaching Europe.

Properties (located on the Silk Roads) on the World Heritage List of Turkey:

-Divriği Great Mosque and Hospital (1985)

Divriği Great Mosque and Hospital is located on the slopes below the castle of Divriği, Sivas Province in central eastern Turkey. Founded by the Mengücekkide emir Ahmed Shah, the Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği is **a monumental building** combining a monumental hypostyle mosque with a two storey hospital including a tomb.

-Safranbolu (1994)

Safranbolu was an important caravan station on the main East–West trade route. The settlement developed as a trading centre after the Turkish conquest in the 11th century, and by the 13th century, it had become an important caravan station. By virtue of its key role in the caravan trade over many centuries, Safranbolu enjoyed great prosperity. As a result, it set a standard in public and domestic architecture that exercised a great influence on urban development over a large area of the Ottoman Empire. The outstanding universal value of the City of Safranbolu derives from its **representativeness of a typical Ottoman city**, with typical buildings and streets, and played a key role in the caravan trade over many centuries

-Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape (2015)

Located on an escarpment of the Upper Tigris River Basin that is part of the so-called Fertile Crescent, the fortified city of Diyarbakır and the landscape around has been an important centre since the Hellenistic period, through the Roman, Sassanid, Byzantine, Islamic and Ottoman times to the present. The site encompasses the Amida Mound, known as İçkale (inner castle), the 5.8 km-long city walls of Diyarbakır with their numerous towers, gates, buttresses, and 63 inscriptions from different periods, as well as **Hevsel Gardens**, a green link between the city and the Tigris that supplied the city with food and water.

-Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire (2014)

Bursa was the first major city that Ottomans conquered in 1326. The city was a major center of trade and crafts, especially in textile sector, continued to play that role down to the end of the Ottoman Empire. The site illustrates **the creation of an urban and rural system establishing the Ottoman Empire in the early 14th century**. One component outside the historic centre of Bursa is the village of Cumalıkızık, the only rural village of this system to show the provision of hinterland support for the capital.

-Historic Areas of İstanbul (1985)

With its strategic location on the Bosphorus peninsula between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, İstanbul has always remained a centre of trade and exchange along the Silk Roads. 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.

ICOMOS Thematic Study also identified several properties that are located on the Silk Road on the Tentative List of Turkey. These are Harran and Şanlıurfa, Mardin Cultural Landscape, Seljuk Caravanserais on the route from Denizli, The Tombstones of Ahlat, the Urartian and Ottoman citadel to Doğubeyazıt.

-Mardin Cultural Landscape

Located on the slopes of a rocky hill on the southeastern Anatolia, Mardin is a historic city crowned by a fortress built on its citadel. With its religious and vernacular architecture made up of traditional stone and its terraced urban pattern, Mardin is one of the relatively well preserved examples of historic urban cultural landscape. With its diverse/ multicultural population and being an important cultural center, with its important ecclesiastical architecture belong to different religion, it resembles to Ani. However, it differs from Ani in that it continued to be developed through ages and suffers from modern effects of the development. Secondly, they have a completely different cultural and historical development.

-Harran

It lays directly on the road from Antioch eastward to Nisibis and Ninevah, ancient Antioch, Harran was also a major commercial, cultural, and religious center first inhabited in the 3rd millennium BCE. With its traditional civil architecture, unique mud brick houses with conic roofs, which are still in use, it also constituted an example of cultural landscape. The design of these traditional "beehive" adobe houses, constructed entirely without wood, makes them cool inside, suiting the climatic needs of the region, and is thought to have been unchanged for at least 3,000 years. The importance of Harran also derives from its relation Islamic past. During the reign of the Umayyad caliph Marwan II, Harran became the seat of the caliphate government of the Islamic empire stretching from Spain to Central Asia. One of the first Islamic university was founded here.

-Anatolian Seljuks Madrasahs (2014)

Anatolian Seljuks Madrasahs, was built in 12th and 13th century. General usage of madrasahs was religious education but in some examples these buildings were used as hospital and observatory. General structural layout of Madrasahs split in two type as open court and covered court. With architectural features and elegant stonework, Anatolian Seljuks Madrasahs are noteworthy building group in Turkish-Islamic architecture.

-Historic Guild Town of Mudurnu (2015)

One of the other branch of Anatolian Sil Roads continued to Bursa via Erzurum-Sivas, and passing through Mudurnu finally reached İstanbul. The value of Mudurnu derives from its position as an important cultural centre of the Ahi Order during the early Ottoman era.

-The Tombstones of Ahlat (2000)

The most outstanding tombstones and mausoleums of the early Turkish period in Anatolia are to be seen in Ahlat. Apart from some small cemeteries here and there in Ahlat there are six main cemeteries of historical importance named; Harabesehir cemetery, That-Suleyman cemetery Kırklar cemetery, Kale cemetery, Merkez cemetery, Meydanlık cemetery

-Seljuk Caravanserais on the route from Denizli to Dogubeyazit (2000)

Anatolia Seljuks translated the Iranian Seljuk architecture of bricks and plaster into the use of stone. Among these, the caravanserais were are particularly remarkable. The caravanserais, a new architectural type with social function developed in central Asia by the Karakhanids and Ghaznavids passed into Anatolian Turkish architecture. The institution of caravanserais has its most variations in Seljuk Anatolia, using the forms of Anatolian stone architecture. Denizli-Dogubeyazit Route consists of about 40 Hans about which 10 are very well preserved. To be able to sustain commercial activities in their territories, they secured trade routes through building caravansaries. At that period, cities on the Silk Road were major destinations to rest and reorganize caravans. Numerous caravansaries, which were the five-star hotels of the time, were built at these stopping points.

3.2. Regional Corridors of the Silk Roads

ICOMOS thematic study identified selected important corridors of Silk Road. Accordingly, Ani is located on the “Soltaniyeh to the Black Sea Corridor”.

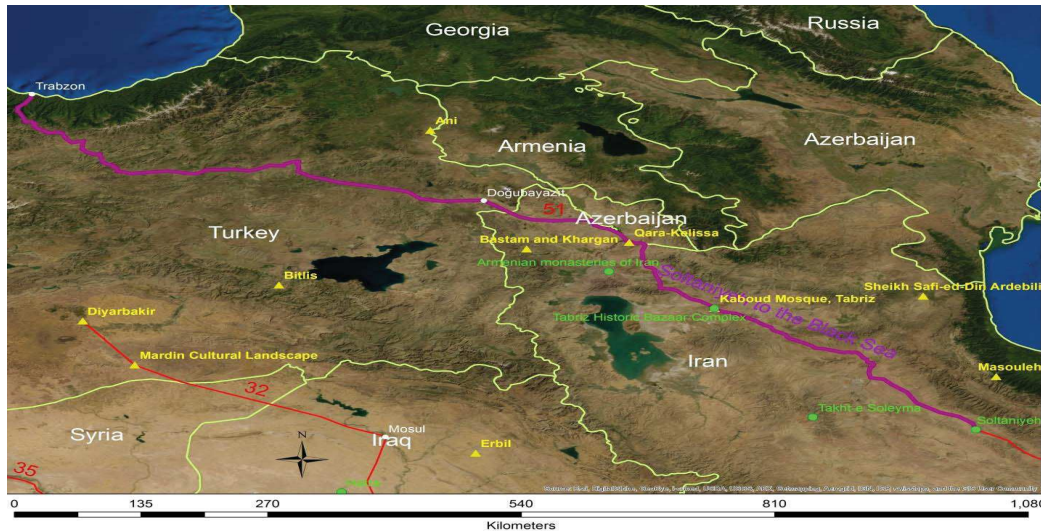


Figure 17: “The Silk Roads: Soltaniyeh to the Black Sea”. Source: ICOMOS Thematic Study on Silk Roads, p.101.

This corridor includes the properties which are also included in the World Heritage and Tentative List such as Armenian Monasteries of Iran, Tabriz Historic Bazaar Complex, Takht- e Soleyman (Iran). The corridor also follows important Silk Road cities such as Isfahan, Yazd, and Shiraz to the south and Mashad, Bam, and Herat to the east.

-Tabriz

As the capital of the Province of Eastern Azerbaijan, Tabriz is located in Northwestern Iran and is one of Iran’s oldest and most important cities. This city was as a junction that established commercial relations between Caucasus, Middle East and Africa and Istanbul and European countries on the other side. *Tabriz* was the center of foreign transactions, especially with the neighboring countries because of being on the path of Silk Road. *Tabriz* Historical Bazaar Complex is one of the most important international commercial centers on the path of the *Silk Road*. Due to the location of this complex, it has been considered one of the largest and most important commercial centers of the West and East for many centuries.

-Soltaniyeh

Soltaniyeh was the 14th century capital of the Mongol Ilkhanid rulers of Persia. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Soltaniyeh gradually declined and remained in ruins. Only a rural village was built over the remains, it is now "a deserted, crumbling spread of ruins. The mausoleum of Oljaytu was constructed in 1302–12 in the city of Soltaniyeh. Situated in the province of Zanjan, Soltaniyeh is one of the outstanding examples of the achievements of Persian architecture and a key monument in the development of its Islamic architecture.

-Isfahan

Located on the cross-roads of the main north-south and east-west trade routes that cross Central Asia, Isfahan was one of the largest and most important cities in Central Asia and the capital of the Seljuq and Safavid Empires. The cultural and architectural development of the city was first shaped by the Seljuks, as the capital of the great Seljuq Empire (1038-1194) which stretched from Central Asia to Syria. During this period, a new eastern Islamic architecture, particularly the traditional mosque layout was replaced by a new design, based around four iwans (vast halls, open at one end), as represented in the Great Friday Mosque, the Masjid-i Jami. The Seljuq excelled in the design of very large vaulted spaces and in the decorative articulation of buildings inside and out using complex brick patterns, and promoted the custom of organizing important urban buildings around an open, a large rectangular town square, known as a maidan. Located in Isfahan, 340 km south of Tehran, the Friday mosque of Isfahan is a prominent architectural expression of the Seljuk rule in Persia (1038-1118).



Figure 18: Masjed-e Jāmé of Isfahan, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1397/gallery/>

-Yazd

A branch of the Silk Road passes through a string of small cities including Kashan, Nain, Yazd, Kerman on the way to India. Of these, Yazd is the largest and the most remarkable. Similar to Ani, Yazd was a trade city and one of the important centers of Zoroastrianism as well as Islam. Yazd's impressive Friday Mosque was erected on the site of a large Zoroastrian fire temple. Different from Ani, Yazd is built wholly of mud brick and adobe. In Ani, on the other hand, the structures are built in tufa rock.

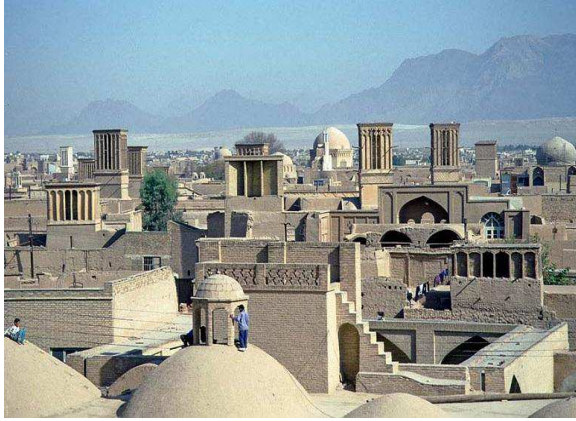


Figure 19: Yazd (<http://en.unesco.org/silkroad/network-silk-road-cities-map-app/en>)

-Bam

The historic town of Bam grew at the crossroads of important trade routes in the desert region, at the southern side of the Iranian central plateau and thus an outstanding example of the interaction of the various influences, similar to Ani. Although date back to 6th to 4th cent. B.C, its heyday from the 7th to 11th centuries. Like Ani and other cities on this way of Silk Roads, the city developed into a multicultural society, involving the different religions including Zoroastrian, Islamic, Christian, etc. Similar to Ani, Bam is a medieval fortified settlement, and citadel within a desert cultural landscape. It differs in that all structures are built in traditional technique combining the use of mud layers (*chineh*), sun-dried mud bricks (*khesht*), and vaulted and domed structure. Its outstanding value also resides in the interaction of man and nature using the *qanats*.



©2000 Ruth and Franklin Harold / The citadel of Bam.

Figure 20: Bam (<http://en.unesco.org/silkroad/network-silk-road-cities-map-app/en>)

General Evaluation:

The comparison of Ani with other urban centers and cities that are located on the Silk Roads displays that Ani was both contributed to and shaped by the trade routes. First of all, prosperity and development of the city was based upon international trade. High quality of products of South Caucasia sold at Ani market included wool, cloth, carpet, rug, saddlebag, cushion mat, silver, jewelry, madder, arsenic, borax, cushion, rock salt, cattle, linseed oil, honey and milk. Moreover, craftsmen, arts and artisans from different background also came to Ani to work for important projects. The large scale of international trade in Ani also resulted in creation a group of wealthy and famous merchants. These were able to engage in large scale constructions projects.

The urban centers and cities located on the branches of the Silk Roads in Anatolia are all living cities today, continued to be developed until modern days. Ani, on the other hand, has been preserved in its integrity and authenticity due to the abandonment of the site and its special topography surrounded by deep valleys and fortification walls at the borderline. However, as the first city conquered by the Turks in Anatolia, located at one the entrance gates of Silk Roads to Anatolia, Ani was historically and closely connected with these Anatolian cities and an important contributor to the transmission of ideas and cultural developments to the Anatolian cities through the trade routes.

One of the most important contribution of Ani is the transmission of architectural developments. As the first city conquered by the Turks in Anatolia in 1064, Ani has the earliest examples of monumental Seljuk architecture in Anatolia. Therefore, it displays an early stage of experimentation on the basis of the unique architectural tradition pre-existing at the site. The architectural development created at the multi-cultural milieu of Ani was transferred into Anatolia, especially to important Seljuk cities located on the Silk Roads, such as Erzurum, Malatya, Kayseri, Sivas, Konya, Tokat, etc.

The Great Seljuk architectural tradition of building in brick was carried to Anatolia by the Seljuks, but it was soon changed into cut stone, where the impact of the Armenian, Georgian and other Caucasians building tradition in stone can be traced. The use of stone in Anatolia is the biggest difference with the Seljuk buildings in Iran, which are made of bricks. This development are first seen in Ani with the impact of Armenian and Georgian building traditions. Seljuks brought their architectural tradition to Anatolia but at the same time they adapted the conditions of Anatolia. As a result, they reached a synthesis of different artistic perception. The early example of this synthesis is best represented in monumental buildings in Ani where nearly all buildings display some kind of creativeness and novelty either in its plan

type, architectural techniques or its decoration. For example, the multi-unit plan scheme of Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque and Surp Arak'elots Church, and vault diversities can be observed on other Anatolian Seljuk period monumental buildings in these cities mentioned above. The four aiwan scheme with four chambers at the corners - used densely in Middle Asia in many structure type such as palace, pavilion and madrasa- transmitted to Anatolia by the Big and Small baths in Ani. This plan type have been used in not only bathhouses, but the mosque and madrasa until today. Similarly, the Great Public Bath is composed of a changing room, warming room, cooling room, and furnace parts. This plan of baths follows the bath plans in the cities of the Silk Roads located on Iran and Azerbaijan.

As the capital of the Great Seljuk Empire (1038-1194), the interactions between Isfahan, Tabriz and other Silk Road cities in northwestern Iran and Ani are also striking. Architectural decoration details in structures are the meeting of the elements created in Iran, Khorasan and Turkistan region with stone in Ani. Muḡarnas developed around the middle of the 10th century in northeastern Iran. The muḡarnas decoration of portal gate of Apostle Church (Caravanserai) reflects Seljuk style geometrical ornamentations. The most elaborate version of the muḡarnas portal can be seen in 13th century Seljuk buildings in Anatolia such as Çifte Minareli Madrasah in Sivas and Erzurum. Another example is that a similar version of eight point floral and geometric decorations carved in stone on the entrance of Seljuk Palace can be traced in architectural decorations of the 13th century Seljuk Palaces such as Kubadabad (Konya), the Seljuk Pavillion in Keykubadiye (Kayseri). The elaborate wall tiles inside the portal are also early example of the Seljuk tile panels in Anatolia, which later examples can be seen in other Seljuk monuments in Sivas, Konya and Kayseri.

Due to economic and cultural development growth into a cosmopolitan trade and industrial production center where diverse communities lived together, Ani was both received and transferred ideas, materials, craftsmen and artisans, etc. The large scale of international trade in Ani increased prosperity and created a group of wealthy and famous merchants. These were able to engage in large scale constructions projects. The most important example was Tigran Honents, a wealthy trader of Ani. He bestowed the lands for the construction of a group of buildings including a church, a chapel, and a narthex. The exterior of the Church of Tigran Honents is decorated by animal figures in Eurasian style including rabbit, bear, lion, monkey, wolf, dog, dragon, snake, tiger, etc. Similar figures can be found on the niches of the Emir Saltuk Tomb in Erzurum dating back to the 12th century.

Trdat (950-1020), architect of the largest two religious monuments at the site (the Cathedral and the Gagik Church) among others, was pivotal for architectural exchange

between medieval Armenia and Byzantium. Trdat was one of the masters invited for repairing the dome of the Hagia Sophia in Byzantium after an earthquake in 989. Buildings like the Churches of Holy Apostles (Surp Arak'elots) and St. Gregory (St. Krikor Lusavorich), on the other hand, exemplify formal borrowings, respectively from the Islamic and Georgian architecture of the region, into the homogenizing architectural language practiced by the "Ani school", whose influence later spread to surrounding regions, and continued well into the following centuries.

The architecture of Seljuk was also characterized by memorial tombs which were usually octagonal structures with conical domed roofs, called Kumbet. An impressive example of tomb architecture is the mausoleum of Sultan Sanjar at Merv, a massive building measuring 27 m square with a huge double dome resting on squinches and muqarnas pendentives. The earlier examples of such conical roofs can be seen in the churches of Ani.

To conclude, what makes Ani a unique example among similar sites throughout the world can be summarized as follows:

1. Location and Geo-Cultural Importance:

With its impressively standing fortifications and palaces, trade and production spaces, religious and domestic buildings, Ani bears testimony to exceptional artistic, architectural and cultural growth in an urban context in Medieval Caucasia and Anatolia. This was made possible by the Ani's location on the Silk Roads. Its development into a prosperous multicultural trade city helped Ani to become a meeting place for diverse medieval cultural traditions whose fusion produced unique architectural monuments.

2. Expression of cultural diversity

The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2002) stresses that "culture takes diverse forms across time and space" and that diversity "is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind". In this context, the importance of Ani is also derived from the plurality of cultural expressions and the density of interactions between cultures and societies. Ani does not present a homogeneous culture from a single historical period. Instead, it represents a strong expression of cultural diversity in terms of architectural technology, design, art, and building technology.

This was primarily the result of Ani's location at the intersections of important trade routes which contributed to its rapid economic and cultural growth into a cosmopolitan trade and industrial production centre where diverse communities lived together.

Co-existence of different cultural traditions are reflected in the architectural design, material and decoration details of the monuments. Its inscription to the UNESCO World Heritage List would also be a perfect tool for international collaboration for the promotion and protection of a borderline and multicultural site.

2. Expressions of Creativity

Ani is also distinguished by the creation of a unique architectural language emerging from cross-cultural interactions, which later spread in the wider region of Anatolia and Caucasia. The variety of these buildings in size, plan type, and location is commonly attributed to a medieval "Ani school" of Armenian architecture. The property features almost all the architectural types that emerged in the medieval northeastern Anatolia and Caucasians in the course of six centuries, from the 7th to the 13th, including rare components such as carved monastic cells beneath the city and pigeon post houses in the surrounding valleys, or polygonal minarets that disappeared in the later Islamic periods of Anatolia

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2016

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANI

STRATEGIC CONSERVATION MASTER PLAN



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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological Site of Ani, which is a nominee for UNESCO World Heritage List, is located in the northeast of Turkey, 42 km far from the city center of Kars city, on a triangular plateau formed of three valleys running on the northwest, northeast and south directions in the national borders of Turkey and Armenia.

The nominated property is characterized by remarkably well-preserved monumental buildings, mostly of religious function; a largely unexcavated urban context that provides visual and physical integrity for these monuments; and a network of passages and caves below the ancient settlement area that extent well into the surrounding valleys which have subsisted human and animal life in the area for millennia.

Although Ani has been settled for more than 2500 years between Early Iron Age (BC 1200-1100) and it came under Ottoman rule during the 16th century, the location of the city on the Silk Road, as one of the gates opening to Anatolia, has contributed to the rapid growth of the city as well as the transmission and amalgamation of different cultures and later became a cosmopolitan trade center where diverse communities lived together. It is therefore a unique representation of a medieval settlement, a wide panorama of medieval architectural development and a meeting place for Armenian, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions.

1.1. Purpose of the Plan

Conservation works at Ani remained limited until 2003 because the site had been designated as the 1st degree military protected zone. However, the site has been a focus of comprehensive scientific conservation studies for the last 10 years. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, as being the principle institution responsible for taking necessary measures for the protection of archaeological areas, initiated the process in 2006 with the setting up of a Scientific Advisory Board. The primary aim was to make a general assessment of the current situation and needs at the site, and to define conservation principles and works in a scientific manner. Within this context, a comprehensive report was produced by the members of the Board, outlining the main challenges and needs at the site and recommending studies to be realized at short, medium and long terms. The studies not only focused on conservation activities, but they also highlighted the need for the integration of the village into conservation and tourism activities as well as the improvement of the village's technical and social infrastructure. This report initially constituted the basis for the conservation activities held by the Ministry within the last 10 years.

Based on the recommendations of the Board, studies for protection of architectural remains at Ani firstly aimed at the protection of what remains today. Urgent interventions for structural reinforcements were applied and protective measures against adverse effects of nature were taken. Conservation projects for some of the architectural remains at Ani were produced and their implementations were partly completed. Meanwhile, planning studies commenced concurrently to conservation studies and **Conservation Development Plan** was approved in 2014. As a component of the conservation planning process, **Landscaping Project** which defines policies and arrangements for an improved visiting

infrastructure was designed. **Management Plan** were also generated through a joint United Nations program in a participatory basis and approved in 2015. Therefore, while conservation projects for some of the remains were obtained, the documents that provide legal basis for future development and conservation activities at the site were devised within 10 years.

As these studies were performed parallel, the Ministry ensured the integration of their policies and decisions to each other. However, preparation of a master plan was considered as a need by ICOMOS within World Heritage Nomination process, in order to express the conservation and presentation priorities and principles, as well as to integrate conservation, presentation and development policies.

1.2. Legal Basis of the Plan

The term “master plan” as in the characteristic presented by this document has no correspondence as a category in the Turkish legal system. Therefore, this plan is produced upon the credit of the General Director of Cultural Heritage and Museums, within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and will be put in action with his signature. Therefore, the actions in this plan are proposed in reference to the management plan but related to only the short-term activities of Ministry of Culture and Tourism’s central, regional and local branches. For other actions please see the Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan.

The extension of buffer zone boundaries to the west and southeast of the site was requested by ICOMOS during site mission. Therefore, before drafting the master plan, the 3rd degree archaeological conservation zone boundaries for Archaeological Site of Ani has been extended by Regional Conservation Council’s decision dated 23rd of December, 2015 and numbered 1105. The Ministry’s approval for extension of buffer zone (overlapping the 3rd degree archaeological conservation zone) has been taken on February 2016. Therefore, the proposed buffer zone boundaries have been enlarged from 292.8 ha to 432.45 ha.

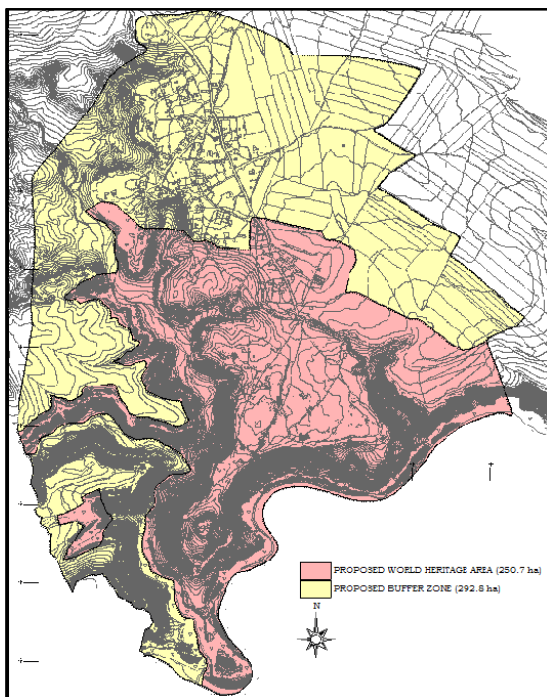


Figure 1: Former Buffer Zone Boundaries

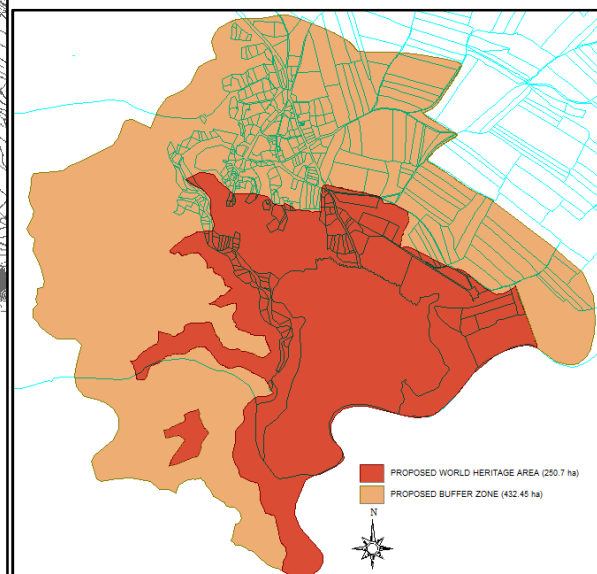


Figure 2: Extended Buffer Zone Boundaries

1.3. Methodology of the Plan

This plan is produced by the experts of General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, with scientific supports of the head of excavation team and members of the Scientific Advisory Board, ICOMOS National Committee and National Commission of UNESCO, who have been either a part of the nomination dossier team or participated in the ICOMOS evaluation mission.

In order for drafting the plan, two meetings were held within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the participation of aforementioned experts on the 7th and 23rd of December 2015.

The plan is structured in a way that firstly the contexts, scopes and provisions of the approved documents are summarized; secondly a revised analysis on the current situation of the site is presented; thirdly common decisions that are taken by each document are classified in different fields; fourthly an action plan that includes integrated and prioritized actions is shared with the readers and lastly process and policy recommendations were made for further revision of the abovementioned documents.

2. APPROVED LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR ANI

2.1. Legal National Conservation Status

The nominated property and its buffer zone are registered, on the national inventory, as the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation areas, respectively. The general principles with regard to regulations within two different categories are defined by the Principle Decisions taken by Higher Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

- *1st degree archaeological conservation areas: Any building and development activity except scientific excavations, visiting arrangements and necessary infrastructure constructions is not allowed within this category area. Planting trees, vegetation and opening of new cultivation areas are not permitted.*
- *3rd degree archaeological conservation areas: New developments and building activity is allowed within this category provided that balance between conservation and development is ensured. While defining development conditions and provisions at these areas, conformity between current and proposed densities, functions and construction materials and techniques is essential.*

Additionally, quarries cannot be opened; stone, earth and sand cannot be taken out; slag, waste and debris cannot be dropped within both areas. Amalgamation and allotment can be applied to parcels based upon the assents of regional conservation councils provided that this treatment does not affect the nature of immovable cultural properties negatively.

2.2. Conservation Development Plan

Conservation Development Plans (in scales of 1/5000 and 1/1000) were produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as a legal need based on the Act for Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage No: 2863. It is approved by Kars Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage and Kars Governorship Council on the 19th September 2013, and the 6th November 2013, respectively.

This plan defines main conservation and presentation policies and includes provisions on urban development regulations and visitor arrangements.

Ocaklı Village settlement area has been examined at four zones within the scope of this plan. "Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area", "Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area" and "Reserve Excavation Area" have been recommended in the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site of Village and its sections remaining in the 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site have been reserved as "Settlement Area".

All structures in the area determined as the "Scientific Excavation Area" shall be demolished and new structures shall not be constructed on their places.

Use of some sections of the structures reflecting the rural architecture in "Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area" has been decided. Totally 8 structures have been assessed in this scope in functions of excavation house, exhibition unit, store, laboratory, workshop and site house. Any structure other than the said functions shall not be constructed in this area.

In the "Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area", a structure reflecting the rural architecture has been functioned as the countryside café and a two-floor structure in the ownership of the Provincial Special Administration has been functioned as a cafeteria. Other than these two structures, functions such as visitor center, ticket offices, toilet, parking lot, sitting areas and square arrangements have been included in this area.

Use of building shall be ended by making functional change in some of structures located in areas arranged towards "Scientific excavation" and "visitor activities" and other structures shall be demolished.

2.3. Excavation Plan

Especially Marr and other teams have done excavations at the structures which have reached today in a relatively good condition. However, long gaps between excavations have led to destruction of structures again and leaving some of their parts under earth fill.

Prior to comprehensive excavations, the primary aim of the excavation team today is to identify the monuments in need of urgent repair, take temporary security measures for consolidating them, discharge the earth fill within the structures, document their current situation, hold scientific excavation in the surroundings of the monuments, and to prepare projects for structures to be restored.

One of the most unfortunate happenings in Ani, which is an exceptional medieval town, is related to the excavations. Until now, all the excavations were short termed and they were carried out by different groups. As a result, most of the findings and data were either lost or misplaced during the time laps. For this reason, now all data (books, articles, photographs and drawings etc) are collected. With this aim, a data base called ArkData, which is suitable for excavation work is under configuration. This program will be supervised

by the Excavation Director. All data coming from the excavations will be collected under this program and the documents that can be opened will be available for those interested. It is hoped that, to be able to reach these documents will encourage those who have some documents in their hands and would like to share them.

Long term objectives of the excavation team is to fulfil scientific researches on houses and bazaar as well as the Citadel in order for revealing the urban morphology, settlement pattern and daily life within the city.

2.4. Conservation Program for Architectural Remains

The conservation principles recommended by the Advisory Board's 2006-dated report and adopted and followed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the next 10 years are as follows:

- Resolving the problems of the properties with minimum interventions
- Abstaining from radical or major interventions for repairs of cultural properties unless it is necessary
- Proposing materials which are appropriate to but distinguishable from the original materials
- Conservation works will be based upon a program that includes regular research and monitoring processes
- Preparation of conservation projects will be prioritized for the monuments for which archaeological excavations are completed

First stage works:

- Monuments requiring **urgent repairs** due to their structural problems are the ones that will be taken into consideration as a first step
- **Protective measures** against adverse effect of nature will be taken in order to ensure stabilization of current situations of monuments and prevent them from more deterioration

Second stage works:

- Studies for **inventorying and documentation** will be carried out for understanding the buildings better
- **Scientific researches** for gaining precise information (structural resistance, archive researches)
- Monitoring of first stage conservation works

Third stage works:

- Assessing the results of previous stages
- Obtaining projects for **comprehensive conservation** of monuments will be held for monuments that have been damaged in time due to weather conditions and improper restoration practices

As a result, the following monuments whose structural integrity is more protected and in need of urgent protection are prioritized for the upcoming years following the Advisory Board's report:

1. Ebu'l Manuḡehr Mosque
2. Tigran Honents Church
3. Surp Amenap'rkitch Church
4. St. Gregor (Polatoḡlu) Church
5. Great Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)
6. City Walls and Bushes
7. Seljuk Palace

2.5. Landscaping Project

Landscaping Project for 69.9 ha area within the nominated property is produced as part of the Conservation Plan and approved by the regional conservation council's decision dated 21st of May, 2015. The visitor facilities to be located within nominated area but far outside the city walls includes a parking area, gathering agora and a visitor center which includes a ticket office, turnstile, toilets, praying room, sales shops and sales units for local residents, café, cinevision hall, exchange and post offices. According to the project, structures for visitor facilities are designed as one-flat buildings at a certain height providing protection of visual perception of the city walls. The current two-storey building serving as cafeteria will be rearranged as workshops and administrative office rooms. Arrangements within the archaeological area are only for definition and rehabilitation of visitor paths; establishing viewing terraces and vista points and placing of seatings, small sized lighting elements, information and sign boards.

The area proposed for arrangements for the visitor center was the property of the Provincial Special Administration and its allocation to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was a prerequisite before any development with regard to landscaping could be made. The allocation was agreed on the 7th of July, 2015 by the Provincial Special Administration and a protocol was signed between the two authorities on 2nd of October, 2015 on this regard.

Besides, the private properties within the landscaping project area but far from visitor center are also under expropriation process, which is estimated to be finalized by the end of 2016.

The financial resource for the actualization of inner site arrangements will be met by Serhat Development Agency within the scope of an IPA project once the project contract is signed while visitor facilities outside the city walls will be constructed through the Ministry's budget following the finalization of expropriations.

Design principles and general approach for landscaping are as follows:

- resolving the problems stemming from current uses and circulation with minimum interventions
- protection of the silhouette of the city walls
- being careful at selection of species in planting
- if afforestation is to be implemented, practicing it locally
- making no plantation inside the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site
- protecting the natural flora; not intervening to the canyon landscape at any way;

- making landscape arrangements with removable application techniques and with suitable materials, without using foundation.
- making arrangements for disabled and older people

Tour routes have been determined following the current trails. Routes within the Archeological Site are short tour (2200 m), long tour-a (3470 m) and long tour-b (1760 m from Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque towards south). The short tour pathways will be paved with natural stones, while solution-based soil will be used in the long tour pathways. A tour route has been recommended for seeing the natural (Bostanlar Creek valley and canyon) and cultural (caves, Ocaklı Village) landscape properties outside the archeological site. "Natural and cultural landscape tour route" being nearly 8 km long has been recommended only as walking paths and viewing terraces by adopting the approach for minimum intervention to natural landscape.

Three stage documentary studies were also proposed within the Landscaping Project, which shows the priorities among monuments to be integrated into presentation. According to this ordering, the following monuments will be studied to be documented and projected in short, medium and long term bases.

Table 1. Documentary Studies Proposed by Landscaping Project

Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
City Walls	Ebu'l Muammeran	Royal Bath
Surp Amenap'rkitch Church	Caravanserai	Small Bath
Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	Surp Arekelot's Church	Silk Road Bridge
Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)	Georgian Church	
Tigran Honents Church	Gagik Church	
Surp Gregor (Polatoglu) Church	Rock Church	
Seljuk Palace	Fire Temple	
	Maiden's Monastery	

As can be recognized from the above table, that the monuments that are given priorities for presentation coincide with the Advisory Board's recommendations for listing according to a priority with regard to conservation works.

2.6. Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan 2015-2020

Management Plan studies were initiated in 2009 through the Program of Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia which was a joint program carried out in Turkey within the scope of the Millennium Development Goals Fund of United Nations.

One of the main targets of the program was to increase capacities of partners with regard to a future management plan. Therefore, a workshop aiming at introducing management plan concept to stakeholders was organized. Because the final report was more refined than it had been thought, another workshop was organized to improve the

report which was considered as a framework for a management plan. The second workshop mainly focused on the definition of values and importance of the site by scientific experts as well as SWOT analysis made by all partners. In the second stage, the planning team, which was founded within the Ministry, structured the management plan document and committed the policies and action plan to paper. In the last stage of the process, focal group meetings were held with three main groups of partners; academic conservation experts, tourism industry representatives and local administration officers in order to agree on action plan details. As a result of a process that lasted six years, the plan was approved by Coordination and Audit Board on the 30th of March, 2015.

The goals of the plan were defined as:

Goal 1: Research, documentation and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the site

Goal 2: Reintroducing cultural heritage into the society by conveying the site's values and significance and thus ensuring local public's embracing the site

Goal 3: Assessing the site's potential for ensuring socio-economic development of the region through participatory processes without endangering the site's values

Goal 4: Improving transportation and tourism infrastructure at the site and promotion of the site at national and international level

Goal 5: Increasing coordination and managing capacity at the site

The goals are evaluated under seven fields of activity, under each of which policies and projects were classified associatively:

- Scientific Research
- Archaeological and Excavation Works
- Repair, Consolidation and Restoration
- Landscaping, Visitor Management and Presentation
- Tourism and Promotion
- Socio-Economic Development of the Site, Local Participation and Awareness Raising
- Management

Therefore, it has been defined 97 actions in total; 16 of those are classified as urgent, 58 of them as required and 23 of them as desired. Urgent actions are mainly for restoration and landscaping and all of them are to be completed by the end of the 2017. 11 desired actions are defined for "tourism and promotion", the rest is defined for training and fund raising activities in other fields. 29 partners are in charge of realizations of actions but main actors are the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Excavation Team and Kars Governorate.

3. SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT analysis made through the workshops during management planning process has been reviewed and updated within the scope of this plan.

Table 2: Updated SWOT Analysis for Archaeological Site of Ani

	Strengths	Weaknesses	Threats	Opportunities
Research & Scientific Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site's international scientific fame and attraction for national and international funds and resources • Continuity of excavation, scientific researches and restoration activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a database that gather all information about the site • Inadequacy of researches and inaccessibility to previous reports and researches • Lack of recording of certain archaeological data as they are not archived due to discontinuity in excavations teams • Lack of suitable accommodation and working conditions for excavation teams which adversely affect excavation period and efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in financial support and scientific interest to the site • Not adequately functioning departments of archaeology and art history in Kafkas University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Kafkas University • Being attractive to national and international fund and resources
Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of the site integrally • Increasing dialogue between countries through cultural diplomacy • Richness in cultural landscape • Natural and ecological values, flora and fauna richness • Presence of an approved conservation development plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wideness of the site which obstructs control and intervention • Conservation problems in certain structures • Absence of a comprehensive conservation planning • Improper restoration practices in certain structures • Getting international reaction for improper practices as the site is followed by international public opinion closely • Incompleteness of certain restoration projects due to non-synchronous working of restoration and excavation • Poor quality in material and workmanship in restoration implementations • Not ensuring participation of qualified experts in restoration implementations • Leaving construction and excavation waste within the site • Still keeping the temporary intervention already applied to the structures due to absence of conservation projects • Project owners' not being tasked with monitoring of their projects during implementation • Being distant to major settlements (ex. difficulty in material supply during restorations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No interest of different contractors • Time and economic limits of public procurement legislation with regard to long-termed scientific studies • Illegal excavations • Site's being in the 2nd degree seismic belt • Geopolitical condition of the site and its position on national border • Active nuclear power station in a close distance (METZMOR) Nuclear Power Station at a distance of 80 km from Ani) • Wideness of the site • Negative climatic conditions • Endemic birds' nesting within cultural property within the site • Difficulty in ensuring the security of the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being situated on internationally renowned historical Silk Road • Possible inscription on World Heritage List

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of certain Ani-origin artefacts in distant museums (ex. St. Petersburg) 		
Tourism & Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variety in transportation alternatives (highway, railway, airway) • Geographical relation with Kars, Ardahan, Iğdır and Ağrı • Presence of an approved tourism strategy for Kars and Eastern Anatolia • Presence of an approved landscaping project • Existence of a regional museum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not efficiently evaluated for tourism and not linked with surrounding tourism centers; perceived as far and hardly accessible • Limited opportunity for individual access • Provincial-wide deficiency of tourism service infrastructure • Absence of visitor management plan and a visitor center • Deficiency of infrastructure which adversely affect tourism, excavation and research activities and daily life of village community • Lack of promotion and information about conservation and research activities at the site • Insufficiency of information boards and not presenting historical information on the existing boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative effect of quarries within Armenian border on landscape • Perception of the site as out of reach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakü-Tiflis-Kars International Railway Project • Planning to extend High Speed Train Route to Kars by 2023 • Existence of a renovated airport • A good quality main road between Kars and Ani • Kars' being one of those 15 Brand Cities of Turkey
Socio-Economic Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a village life in close distance and continuity of traditional life • Richness of local cuisine • Increased awareness for conservation works and support for site's promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic insufficiency of Ocakli Village and surrounding settlements • Local community's being impaired by insufficiency of agricultural production, decrease in livestock industry and pasture areas • Sprawl of husbandry activities into the site and leaving animal disposal at the site entrance • Uninformed village community about cultural values and not embracing the site • Insufficiency of equipment and personnel at community health clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease of village population steadily • Poor quality technical infrastructure at the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional production of animal originated foods

4. OVERALL APPROACH

The vision defined within the Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan is sustained by this master plan and taken as basis for the definition of policies, objectives and actions for the future.

Vision Statement:

“An Open Air Museum Ani that is conserved on the Silk Road with the support of a research center, introduced into world public opinion via new communication technologies and contributes to regional development through participatory processes.”

Goal:

The goal of this plan is to “make visible the invisible” Medieval Ani, as an urban archaeological site, composed of standing architectural monuments circumscribed by the city walls in the context of palaces, dwellings, trade and production areas that reveal the sustaining social and economic system, over tunnels and caves connecting to the surrounding valleys that provided food and water for the city on the plateau. All together these components document the evolution of the unique architectural and urban ensemble through a unique fusion of multicultural traditions carried along the Silk Roads which is considered as the unique universal value of Ani. The plan also aims to enhance visitor experience of the site's values as a relic historic city on the Silk Roads, both physically and through advanced information technologies, by exemplary conservation and presentation projects in a seismic and environmental risk area.

For easy follow of the below tables, please consider the following explanations for the terminology used in this plan.

- Goal:*** The situation that the site should attain at the end of the plan term
- Principals:*** Behaviors that the plan operators should adopt and follow while implementing the plan
- Objectives:*** The outcomes that we want to reach at the end of the plan term
- Policies:*** Statement of intentions for attaining the objectives
- Actions:*** Specific, clear and actual steps that should be taken for attaining policies

Table 3: Logical Framework for the Strategic Conservation Master Plan¹

	Objectives	Principles	Policies	Actions	Due Date
Research & Excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfilling comprehensive site-wide scientific researches in order to reveal invisible values of Ani - Improving the quality of technical infrastructure for scientific studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing information on Ani with researchers on digital and printed media - Supporting diversity of fields of research projects on Ani - Fulfilling any scientific research activity in coordination with museum directorate and excavation team - Sharing results of any scientific activity with Advisory Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing incentives and conveniences for universities and ngo's for research projects - Improving working conditions at the site - Founding scientific information database 	Disseminating a formal letter to universities and fund provider institutions requesting to initiate and support scientific researches on Ani on the subjects of city history and development of settlement pattern, history of architecture and buildings, natural environment and Silk Road.	March 2016
				Locating prefabricated cabins in a proper place close to the site as temporary accommodation for excavation team	July 2016
				Establishing "Ani Achieve" within Kars Museum Directorate	March 2018
				Foundation of "Excavation Directorate Webpage" as a main online academic resource	March 2018
				Foundation of the excavation complex as proposed by conservation plan	July 2018
				Initiating scientific excavations within the Citadel	June 2028
Conservation	Conserving still-standing architectural remains at international standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoiding from completion of structures as long as exact scientific historical information is not obtained, rather adoption of approaches for consolidation and structural reinforcement - Prioritizing restoration of structures for which archaeological excavations are completed - Adoption of a process based on planning, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of urgent repairs - Taking protective measures for structures - Removing improper restoration interventions that are applied to monuments 	For detailed information on the actions with regard to different scales of interventions please see Section 5.	

¹ For easy follow of the table in spatial scale, please see the "Map 1: Zoning within the whole property of different fields of activities"

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continuous research and monitoring - Fulfilling in-depth analysis for problem defining prior to any intervention. - Preparation and implementation of restoration projects relying on archaeological data - Execution of structural reinforcement where necessary on condition that it is based on a project - Conserving structural annexes carrying historical and socio-cultural values - Executing, archiving and monitoring of documentation works on current states of conservation of structures ensuring that details and historical traces are kept - Preferring additions and interventions that are reversible in terms of material, detail and content - Not giving functions for structures that bring additional load and infrastructure; utilizing them for exhibition purposes and short-term activities - Considering underground nests of gnawing mammals (particularly Anatolian ground squirrel) during excavation works; controlling excavation areas for this purpose carefully, especially during the works held between May and July which is their breeding period. 	<p>previously</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of archaeological researches for future conservations 		
Landscaping & Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing visitor number and satisfaction - Providing a controlled presentation for the sake of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applying for materials and techniques during construction and repair of visitor paths provided that they do not endanger natural and historical environment - Considering disabled and elderly visitors within landscaping project and interpretation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the quality of presentation infrastructure for a better perception of the site - Increasing promotion activities for Ani 	Publishing “Ani Promotion Brochure” focusing on its nomination to the World Heritage List	June 2016
				Increasing the number and diversity of promotion materials	June 2016
				Fulfilling a heritage impact assessment for landscaping project	December 2016
				Building a webpage for promotion activities	January 2017

	conservation of remains and visitor safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applying for demountable and ungrounded implementation techniques and appropriate materials in landscaping project - Forbidding any activity in natural areas except for visitor paths and viewing platforms - Approaching tourism as a way/tool to protect site's values and strengthen socio-economic development of the region, rather than defining it as a target - Applying for new communication technologies (mobile applications, virtual museum, mobile phones, social media accounts etc.) for promotional purposes - Presenting excavation works to the visitors from a certain distance but prohibiting them from entering to the excavation area 	- Taking necessary measures for a safe and controlled visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing arrangements within the city walls Implementing arrangements outside the city walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 2017 June 2018
Land Use Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Controlling land use development for the sake of conservation of unearthed and hidden archaeological heritage - Bringing modern day standards to the daily life of local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining current settlement pattern (single storey courtyard houses) and ratio (%10) - Being respectful to local people's land use traditions like pastures, courtyard houses, barns within courtyards, ovens dig under the earth (tandır) etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of guesthousing activities in the village - Conserving the buildings of rural characteristic within the site - Improving the technical infrastructure of the village for daily life and tourism activities 	Sending a formal letter for initiating a process under the head of Kars Governor for negotiation among the Ministry of Finance and property owners within the 1 st degree archaeological conservation area on the methods and process of transfer to the allocated parcels for reconstruction in 3 rd degree archaeological conservation area	March 2016
				Sending a formal letter for responsible authorities for supplying the personnel and equipment need of community health center at a level that it will have the capacity to serve to village and tourism	March 2016
				Defining the reasons and possible solutions of problem with regard to drinking water in the village	December 2016
				Expropriation of all private properties within the 1 st degree archaeological conservation area	December 2016
				Demolishing 14 buildings within the 1 st degree archaeological conservation area	December 2017
				Finding fund providers or sponsors for rehabilitation of 8	December

				buildings of rural characteristics within the 1 st degree archaeological conservation area serving them as excavation complex	2017
				Rehabilitating 8 buildings of rural characteristic within the 1 st degree archaeological conservation area	June 2018
Social & Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing social and economic benefits for the village through conservation and tourism activities - Increasing the adherence of local people to the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceding husbandry and cultivation as the primary economic activities in the village - Respecting the villagers' social life during presentation and conservation works - Ensuring participation of Ocakli Village residents in vocational training activities to be organized at provincial-wide - Ensuring the production of indigenous tourism products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employing local citizens in tourism, conservation and archaeological excavation works - Launching guesthousing activities in the village by 2018 - Providing local people with special places within visitor center to sell their local products like souvenirs, food of animal origin, handicraft etc. - Informing the local people about the site's importance and values 	Sending a formal letter to responsible authorities for organizing training courses for local people on production of indigenous tourism products	March 2016
				Inviting the village governor and some right-hand people within the village to the 40 th World Heritage Committee meeting in which the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List be decided	July 2016
				Researching for funds for supporting guesthousing activities in the village	December 2016
Management	Establishing a well-functioning, transparent and accountable system for management of conservation, presentation and development works as well as knowledge about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fulfilling any scientific research activity in coordination with site manager and the head of excavation team - Sharing the results of any scientific activity with Advisory Board - Fulfilling conservation and landscaping works under the leadership of the head of excavation team - Notifying project owners, technical control team, head of excavation team and Advisory Board at every stage of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making necessary revisions on approved plans and projects in conformity with this plan - Establishing a knowledge management system for information and data flow between the General Directorate of 	Revision of Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan in conformity with this master plan	June 2016
				Presentation of management plan into local public through a meeting under the presidency of Governor	June 2016
				Drafting a flowchart of knowledge management system	June 2016

	the site	implementation of conservation works - Keeping digital copies of all information, documents and reports	Cultural Heritage and Museums, Site Manager and Advisory Board		
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5. INTEGRATED AND PRIORITIZED ACTIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANI²

The below tables present the reasoning behind giving a priority to some monuments for research, conservation and presentation activities; they briefly explain the main conservation and presentation attitudes regarding the monuments and show the relation and integration of policies in different fields. The work plan presented in time sequence in Tables 4 and 5 also provides easy follow of studies that are foreseen for future. As can be deduced from two tables;

- As long as economic and human resources of the excavation team are sustained at the same level, excavation works will be focused on supporting conservation works until 2028, but comprehensive scientific excavations will be held for 2028 onwards for revealing the hidden values of Ani with initiation of excavations in Citadel, Houses and Bazaar.
- Ongoing conservation works for Prikitch Church, Cathedral and City Walls will be completed and urgent temporary interventions will be applied until 2019.
- Between 2019 and 2023, projects will be obtained for the remains located on main visit routes.
- The northwest side of the archaeological site will be unearthed by 2023 as a result of cleaning and excavation works in and around Surp Arakelot's, Georgian and Gagik Churches.
- The primary financial source is the yearly budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Considering the huge amount of the work needed at the site, it emerges as a necessity to create different sources.

² For easy follow of the tables in spatial scale, please see the "Map 2. Staging conservation works within the walled city."

Table 4: Interrelation between Legal Documents, Logical Framework and Work Plan

TERM	Objectives	Actions	Reasoning for prioritization (defined only for the short term activities)	Conservation, Presentation and Social Policies & Principles	Reference to legal documents
SHORT (2016-2021)	Improving working conditions at the site	Locating prefabricated cabins as temporary accommodation for excavation team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending working duration at the site (less time spent for transport) • Saving excavation budget (less money spent for accommodation and transport) • Providing security of the site and artefacts (proximity to the site) • Increasing relations with locals (proximity to and more time spent at the village) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring employment of local citizens in conservation and excavation works • Providing temporary settlement for excavation team • Excavation Complex will not be open to visit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expropriations are based on conservation development plan decision • Excavation complex is defined within conservation development plan
		Expropriation of properties allocated for excavation complex			
		Rehabilitation of properties that will serve as excavation complex			
	Founding scientific information database	Operation of webpage of excavation directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access for scientific studies • Discontinuity of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The webpage will be the main online academic resource of Ani. • Any document will be authorized by the excavation director before uploading. • Scientific reports and other related documents will be available to public upon the approval of the excavation director. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan policy B2.
		Foundation of Ani Library within Kars Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access for scientific studies 		
	Completion of ongoing conservation works	Prikitch Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority of the monuments with their contexts • Importance of the monuments (uniqueness) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial completion for structural reinforcement will be applied. • Visit of the church will be possible only from a certain distance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan action R.3.3
		Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad structural conditions • Located on visiting route • Fund provider's preference 		
		City Walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the monument • Defining element of the city's integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous restoration interventions will be removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan action R.3.5

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper restoration implementations • Availability of approved projects • First impression • Presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance to the site will be provided by the Lion's Gate. • Silhouette of the walls will be protected. • Already approved restoration projects will be revised based upon scientific excavations to be held on the ground level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping Project 	
		Seljukian Palace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of approved projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous restoration interventions will be removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan action R.3.4 	
	Completion of archaeological researches for future conservations	Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	Tigran Honents Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the monuments • Being on main visitor itinerary • Already completion of temporary interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfilling floor covering and drainage researches in north and south sections • Scientific researches will be made by geological engineers for increasing ground water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan action A.2.2
				Surp Arekelots Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the monument (uniqueness) • Bad structural condition • Security and visitor safe • Integration to presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfilling floor covering researches for entrance, bema and niches
		Polatoglu Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing of improper restoration implementations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The remains will be inventoried. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan 	
		Surp Arekelot's Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the monument • Bad structural condition • Protection of remain • Security and visitor safe • Integration to presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problems about the roofing system of the structure will be evaluated again. 		
	Completion of urgent repairs	Surp Arekelot's Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the monument • Bad structural condition • Protection of remain • Security and visitor safe • Integration to presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary static reinforcement will be applied. • Measures for visitor safe will be taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan 	
	Taking protective measures	Surp Arekelot's Church	Georgian Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for future conservation works • Being on main visitor itinerary • Stabilization of existing structural condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for drainage and rain water will be taken. • Measures for visitor safe will be taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan • Management plan actions R.2.3 - R.2.6
		Georgian Church		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security and visitor safe 		

		Caravanserai			
	Foundation of tourism infrastructure	Implementation of arrangements within site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of remains and structures • Security and visitor safe • Tourist satisfaction • Availability of the budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The short tour pathways will be paved with natural stones. • Solution-based soil will be used in the long tour pathways. • Minimum interventions will be applied to the natural landscape. • Digging for landscape infrastructure will be held under the surveillance of the Museum Directorate or Excavation Team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping Project Administrative decision by Serhat Development Agency for supporting the implementation financially
		Implementation of visitor center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist satisfaction • Developing local economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special places within visitor center will be provided to local people to sell their local products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the center is defined within conservation development plan. • Architectural details of the center are defined within Landscaping Project.
		Arranging parking area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing accessibility • Increasing the quality of transportation infrastructure • Diminishing pressure on city walls • Protecting the city walls silhouette 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors will arrive at the site entrance by walking through the visitor agora and visitor center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of the parking area is defined within conservation development plan.
MEDIUM (2022-2027)	Completion of archaeological researches for future conservations	Gagik Church		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventorying, documentation and academic research will be carried out parallely to excavations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan action R.2.4
		Georgian Church			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan action A.2.4
		Bezirhane			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan
		Red Church			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan
		Fire Temple			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan
		Small Bath			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan
		Royal Bath			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan
	Taking	Gagik Church		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These structures will be much more integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation plan

	protective measures	Bezirhane		into presentation once protective measures for visitor safe are taken following completion of the archaeological researches.	• Excavation plan
		Fire Temple			• Excavation plan
		Small Bath			• Excavation plan
		Royal Bath			• Excavation plan
		Maiden's Monastery			• Excavation plan
	Producing and implementing conservation projects	Surp Arekelots Church		• Temporary static reinforcements will be taken out once the conservation projects are obtained.	• Management plan action R.2.5 and R.2.6
		Caravansaerai			• Excavation plan
		Georgian Church			• Management plan action R.2.1 and R.2.2
		Tigran Honents Church		• Decisions for scale and scope of the interventions will be based upon the scientific excavations results.	
		Ebu'l Manucher Mosque			
Polatoglu Church					
Gagik Church		• Management plan action R.2.4			
Producing and implementing conservation projects	Small Bath		• Decisions for scale and scope of the interventions will be based upon the scientific excavations results.	• Management plan action R.2.3	
	Royal Bath			• Excavation plan	
	Maiden's Monastery			• Excavation plan	
	Houses			• Excavation plan	
	Bazaar			• Excavation plan	
LONG (2028 - ...)	Fulfilling more researches on other features	Urban morphology and urban development		• Scientific excavations will be focused in citadel, houses and bazaar.	
		Natural environment		• Citadel will not be open to visit until all conservation is completed.	
				• Arrangements for visiting remote destination within valley like caves and pigeon houses are out of the first stage landscaping scope.	• Excavation plan
				• Viewing platforms are defined.	• Management plan action B.3.4 and B.3.5

Table 5. Integrated Excavation and Conservation Work Plan

Structure	Early Documentation / Inventorying	Scientific Research		Definition of Conservation Attitudes				Budget
				Cleaning / Protective Measures	Temporary Urgent Interventions	Structural Stabilization & Consolidation		
		Survey & Research	Excavation			Project Preparation	Implementation	
City Walls	✓	✓	2016-2019	✓	✓	✓	2018-2019	MoCT
Prikitch Church	✓	2016	2016-2017	✓	✓	✓	2016-2017	WMF & USA Embassy
Cathedral	✓	2016	2016	✓	2016-2017	2016-2017	2017-2018	WMF & USA Embassy
Seljukian Palace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2019-2021	MoCT
Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque	✓	2016	2016	✓	✓	2022-2024	2024-2026	MoCT
Tigran Honents Church	✓	✓	2018	✓	✓			MoCT
Surp Arekelots Church	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2018	2018-2019			MoCT
Georgian Church	2019-2020	2019-2020	2019-2020		✓			MoCT
Caravanserai				2018-2019	MoCT			
Polatoglu Church	✓	✓		X	✓			MoCT
Ebu'l Muammeran Complex	2022-2024	2022-2024	2022-2024	2022-2023	◇	2024-2026	2026-2028	MoCT
Gagik Church					◇			MoCT
Fire Temple				2018-2019	X	◇	◇	MoCT
Red Church				X	X	◇	◇	MoCT
Bezirhane	◇	◇	◇	2022	X	◇	◇	MoCT
Small Bath	2024-2026	2024-2026	2024-2026	2023-2024	X	2028-2030	2030-2032	MoCT
Royal Bath					X			MoCT
Maiden's Monastery	2026-2027	2026-2027	2026-2027	2023-2025	◇			MoCT
Citadel Palace	2028-2030	2028-2030	2028-2030	2028-2029	◇	2030-2032	2032-2034	MoCT
Karimeddin Church					◇			MoCT
Susan Pahlavuni Church					◇			MoCT
Houses			2028-2034	2028-2029	X	2034-2036	2036-2038	MoCT
Bazaar					X			MoCT
Rock Chapel	2030-2032	2030-2032	2030-2032	2030-2031	◇	2028-2030	2032-2034	MoCT
Silk Road Bridge	2031-2033	2031-2033	2031-2033	X	X	2032-2034	2033-2035	International funds
Virgins Monastery	2032-2034	2032-2034	2032-2034	2032	◇	2034-2036	2036-2040	MoCT

- ✓ Already Completed
- X Not Needed
- ◇ Will be decided later

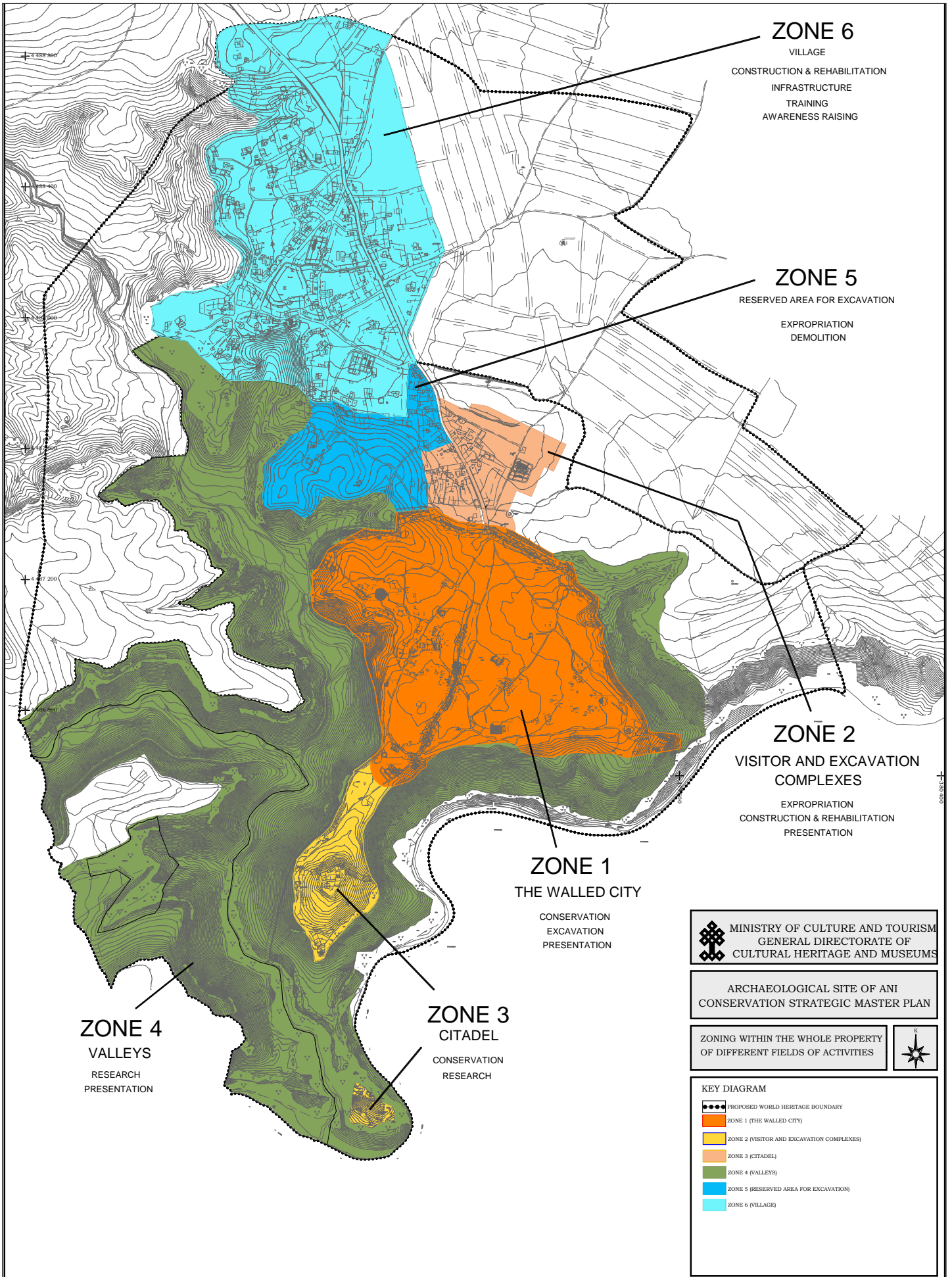
6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REVISIONS OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS

- Ani Cultural Landscape Management Plan should be revised in conformity with this master plan.
- A heritage impact assessment for landscaping project should be produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
- Base maps for enlarged buffer zone and additional conservation master plan, accordingly, should be produced by Kars Governorate.

SIGNATURE
ON BEHALF OF THE TURKISH MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized, cursive letters that appear to be 'AK'.

Abdullah KOCAPINAR
General Director of Cultural Heritage and Museums



ZONE 6

VILLAGE
 CONSTRUCTION & REHABILITATION
 INFRASTRUCTURE
 TRAINING
 AWARENESS RAISING

ZONE 5

RESERVED AREA FOR EXCAVATION
 EXPROPRIATION
 DEMOLITION

ZONE 2

VISITOR AND EXCAVATION
 COMPLEXES
 EXPROPRIATION
 CONSTRUCTION & REHABILITATION
 PRESENTATION

ZONE 1

THE WALLED CITY
 CONSERVATION
 EXCAVATION
 PRESENTATION

ZONE 3

CITADEL
 CONSERVATION
 RESEARCH

ZONE 4

VALLEYS
 RESEARCH
 PRESENTATION

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
 GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS

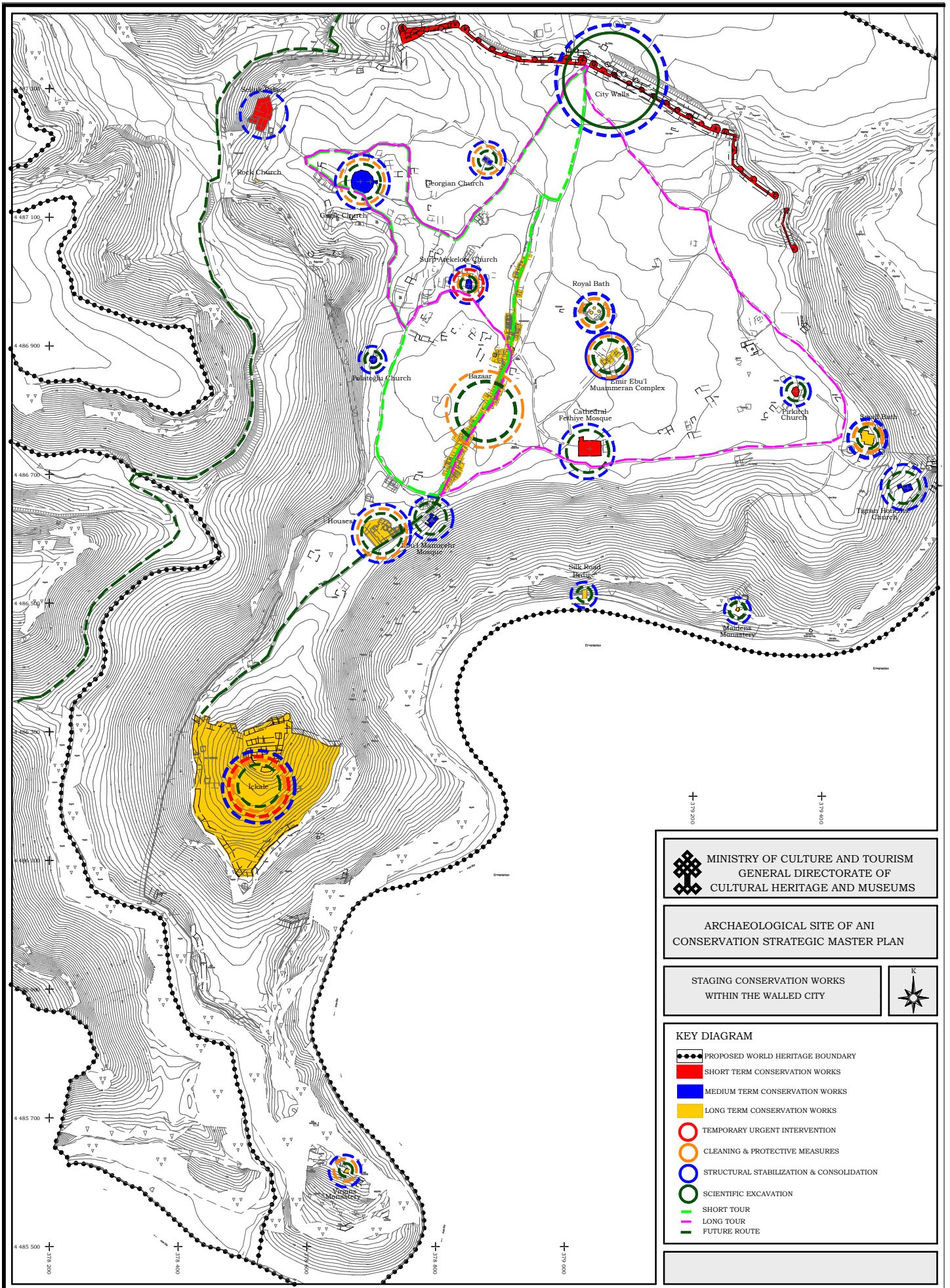
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANI
 CONSERVATION STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN


ZONING WITHIN THE WHOLE PROPERTY
 OF DIFFERENT FIELDS OF ACTIVITIES



KEY DIAGRAM

	PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE BOUNDARY
	ZONE 1 (THE WALLED CITY)
	ZONE 2 (VISITOR AND EXCAVATION COMPLEXES)
	ZONE 3 (CITADEL)
	ZONE 4 (VALLEYS)
	ZONE 5 (RESERVED AREA FOR EXCAVATION)
	ZONE 6 (VILLAGE)














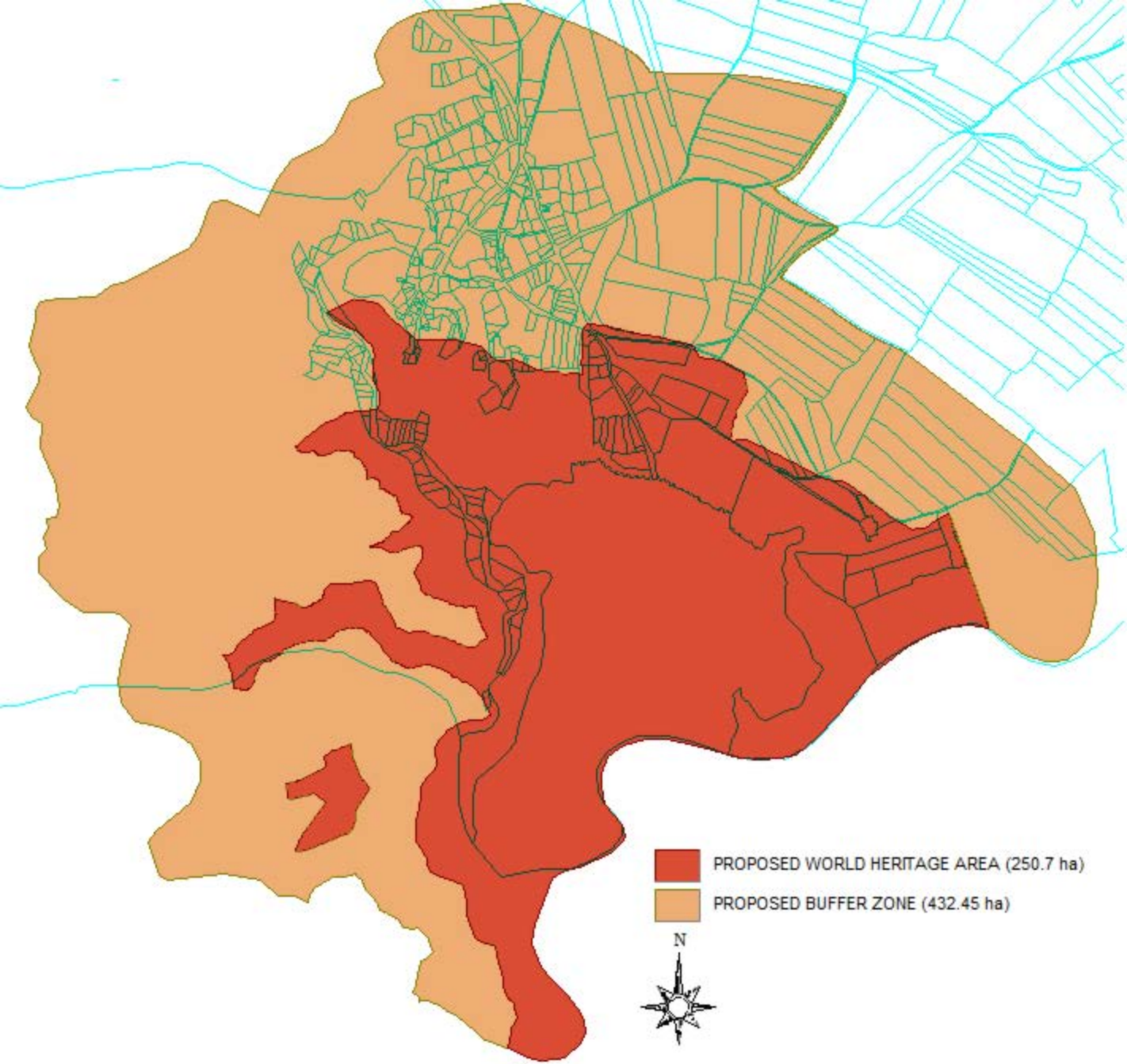

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
 GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF
 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANI
CONSERVATION STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN

STAGING CONSERVATION WORKS
WITHIN THE WALLED CITY



- KEY DIAGRAM**
-  PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE BOUNDARY
 -  SHORT TERM CONSERVATION WORKS
 -  MEDIUM TERM CONSERVATION WORKS
 -  LONG TERM CONSERVATION WORKS
 -  TEMPORARY URGENT INTERVENTION
 -  CLEANING & PROTECTIVE MEASURES
 -  STRUCTURAL STABILIZATION & CONSOLIDATION
 -  SCIENTIFIC EXCAVATION
 -  SHORT TOUR
 -  LONG TOUR
 -  FUTURE ROUTE



INFORMATION NOTE

The following additions and changes have been proposed in Turkey's nomination file for **Ani** addressing the issues mentioned in the ICOMOS Interim Report dated 18 January 2016, without changing the outline of the file:

Instead of a **cultural landscape**, the nomination has been founded on Ani's Outstanding Universal Value as an **archaeological site** consisting of well-preserved urban architectural remains from the medieval period, on an easily defensible plateau surrounded by deep valleys at a historic gateway of the Silk Roads from Caucasia into Anatolia, which enabled cross-cultural interactions that resulted in the creation of a new architectural language peculiar to Ani and its later spread in Anatolia and Caucasia (**criterion ii**); alongside the development of medieval Armenian culture, arts and urbanism, and especially of Armenian architecture, to which Ani bears exceptional testimony through the works of the "Ani school" (**criterion iii**); as a unique relic historic city along the Silk Roads that conveys a sense of the medieval urban fabric peculiar to the north-eastern Anatolia and Caucasians, thanks to the presence of almost all the architectural types that emerged in the region from the 7th to 13th centuries (**criterion iv**); in an environment that uniquely exemplifies skilful exploitation of the natural topography for defence and sustenance in a geography of climatic extremes, through the creation of microclimatic habitats of rock-cut architecture in continuation of the city on the plateau (**criterion v**).

In this way, without changing the nomination criteria, it has been possible to respond to the Advisory Body's recommendations to nominate Ani "as a site and an outstanding example of a relic historic city on the Eastern Silk Roads to Anatolia" and to acknowledge fully "Ani's connections to an Armenian past". Corresponding changes have been made in the **Justification of Criteria** in the Executive Summary (pp. 1-4) and Justification for Inscription (pp. 52-58) sections.

These changes have been founded on a "**description and analysis of the urban morphology, the townscape and the functions of this medieval historic city**" (pp. 13-16), as recommended by the Advisory Body, which was further complemented by a map of the architectural remains at the site (p. 12), inserted before the already submitted detailed description of the individual buildings (pp. 16-40).

There is no additional information in these descriptions that have, however, undergone comprehensive language editing, together with the following historiography sections, the latter up to the Ottoman period (pp. 40-44). Similarly, the list of the photographic **documentation**, and the **bibliography** at the end of the nomination file have gone through format editing, with very limited additions in the latter, of the five additional references used in the preparation of this additional information.

A second group of additional information is "on the recent historical events that have had an impact on the nominated property", as recommended by the Advisory Body, in the sections on the nominated property's **cultural and seismic history** (pp. 44-45). As the revised **Statements of Integrity and Authenticity**, both in the Executive Summary (p. 4) and in the Justification for Inscription (pp. 58-59), these sections now reveal its "highly vulnerable state of conservation" as one of the key attributes of the nominated property, as highlighted by the Advisory Body.

The third group of additional information in the section on **Excavation and Research History** (pp. 46-47) aims to highlight the contribution of the international community on the expansion of knowledge on Ani, which reveals its status as a heritage of the humanity; while a fourth group in the section on **Protection and Research History** details, together with the actual conservation problems of the site, on-going national and international co-operations and initiatives for the sustainable management of the property. **Requirements for Protection and Management**, both in the Executive Summary (p. 4-5) and in the Justification for Inscription (pp. 59-61), have been revised accordingly.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party : Turkey

State, Province or Region : Eastern Anatolia, Province of Kars

Name of Property : [Archaeological Site of Ani](#)
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second : 40⁰ 30' N 43⁰ 34' E
UTM Zone: 379014087 - 4487342760

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property :

~~The ancient city of Ani is located in the northeast Turkey, 42 km far from the to the east of the Kars city center. It is at the northwest of the valley, where Arpaçay (Akhurian, Barley Ravine) River, a tributary of Aras (Araks, Between) River, defines the national boundaries-borders of between Turkey and Armenia. Measuring 85 hectares, the triangular settlement area is limited by Arpaçay on its southeast, Bostanlar (Tsagkotsazor, Orchards) Ravine on its northwest. There is Bostanlar Creek at northwest of area, and Ocaklı Village at north, Miğmiğ (Gayladzor, Midge) Creek Ravine at on its northeast and Arpaçay River, which is the tributary of Aras River, at south. The settlement has been situated on 85 hectares of triangular shaped area formed by these three valleys. Ocaklı (Hearth) Village is located to the north of the ancient site, outside of the city walls.~~

~~The nominated archaeological landscape site is characterized by remarkably well-preserved monumental buildings, mostly of religious function; a largely unexcavated urban context that provides visual and physical integrity for these monuments; and passages and caves below the ancient settlement area some of which extent well into the surrounding valleys that have subsisted human and animal life in the area for millennia. While taking the topography of this peculiar natural and cultural landscape into consideration, the boundary for the nominated World Heritage property has been proposed mainly on the basis of the Main derives for defining proposed World Heritage and buffer zone boundaries are as follows: Firstly, national conservation designations are taken as basis in order for to providing guarantee efficient implementation of the World Heritage Convention at national context. Secondly, topographical structure and cultural landscape that provide visual and physical integrity and contributes to the outstanding universal value of the site are other motives for delimitation of boundaries.~~

~~World Heritage and buffer zone boundaries follow Arpaçay River which forms natural and national borders among Armenia and Turkey. In this manner To ensure the highest level of protection, the proposed World Heritage boundary overlaps with that delimiting a 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Area consisting of: the Citadel, the fortified medieval-medieval settlement surrounded by the city walls, and the rock-cut dwellings and monuments in valleys outside of the city walls have been nominated for inscription. A minor part of Ocaklı Village with exemplary village houses is also inside the boundary. No novel constructions, agricultural and mining activities, and waste disposal are allowed in 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Areas in Turkey.~~

~~The boundary proposed for the buffer zone encloses The proposed world heritage boundaries overlap with the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site which ensures the highest level of protection in the country.~~

~~The following areas are included in the buffer zone boundaries; pasture areas and Oeakli-Ocaklı Village which are outside the city walls at the north of the fortified ancient settlement, agricultural areas-land to be protected at to its east and northeast, and unused areas with no function and that are unsuitable for any agricultural or urban development at the to its west. These All the areas inside the proposed buffer zone have been registered as the a 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site, Area in which any activity-proposal towards physical development and use is to should be evaluated, approved and monitored by the related-relevant Regional conservation-Council for controlling the interventions in adjacent areas. The World Heritage boundary follows Arpaçay along the national border between Armenia and Turkey in the southeast, with no possibility of designating a buffer zone on the part of the nominating country.~~

~~Ocaklı Village located next to Ani, within the property buffer zone, is an important component linking Ani with its legends, myths, music, gastronomy, and other social anthropological values, which require their collective assessment. World Heritage and buffer zone boundaries follow Arpaçay River which forms natural and national borders among Armenia and Turkey.~~

A4 (or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present) : See Pages 5-8

Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria) : ii, iii, iv, v

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value :

a) Brief Synthesis

~~The Ani archaeological landscape-archaeological site of Ani is characterized by remarkably well-preserved monumental buildings of the medieval period; a largely unexcavated urban context that provides visual and physical integrity for those monuments; and a group of passages and caves below the ancient settlement area that extent well into the surrounding valleys, which have subsisted human and animal life in the area for millennia. Ani owes its exhibits outstanding universal cultural and natural values partly to this by virtue of its peculiar location on a triangular plateau formed of-by three valleys (Arpaçay/Akhurian, Bostanlar/Tsagkotsazor, and Miğmiğ/Gayladzor) running on the northwest, northeast and south directions in at the national borders-border between of Turkey and Armenia, and along an important route seasonally followed by migratory birds. In a geography of extremely harsh winters, these valleys have provided milder microclimatic habitats that were skillfully shaped out of rock-cut dwellings and chapels, pigeon houses and rock art that document continuity of settlement in the area from the prehistoric periods onwards. Ani-The ancient city of Ani has been settled for more than 2500 years, between the Early Iron Age (BC-1200-1100 BC) till it came under and the -Ottoman rule during (early the 167th century), but it is the Medieval era that Ani experienced its hey day. Twith the Kamsarakans (4th century) settlement fortress,~~

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interactions ~~have turned~~ resulted into in the creation of a new architectural language peculiar to Ani. ~~The creation of this new language expressed in the design, craftsmanship and decoration of Ani has also been influential which later spread~~ in the wider region ~~to of~~ Anatolia and Caucasia.

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(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

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~~Ani was a center of multi-national and multi-religious population who left their artistic and architectural traces.~~ Ani bears exceptional testimony to the development of medieval Armenian culture, arts, and urbanism; and especially of Armenian cultural, artistic, architectural and urban design development and it is an extraordinary representative of Armenian religious architecture in reflecting documenting almost all stages of experimentation its with church plan type technique, style and material characteristics between the 4th and 8th centuries. ~~Continuing experimentation in later monuments won for Ani the epithet of the "City with 1001 Churches", after it became a capital of the Armenian Kingdom, a seat of the Armenian Patriarchate (Katholikos), and an important trade center on the Silk Roads. Made possible by the nakharar system of landed Armenian aristocracy, the high cultural level medieval Ani achieved was comparable only to the most developed examples of its contemporary Europe, in its capacity to attract the best artists and artisans of the region. These included the architect Trdat, who introduced innovations into the "Ani school" of Armenian architecture that is otherwise characterized by profound links and stylistic continuity with its archaic roots. His innovations later spread to the region, and are recognized among the characteristics of Armenian architecture. Ani was also famous as one of the largest scribal centres in the region, and with its academy directed by Hovhannes Imastaser who, as a productive master in many arts and sciences, reveals the intangible aspects of medieval Armenian cultural development at Ani. Ani also has a significant place for Turkish history. After it was conquered by the Great Seljuks in 1064, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly. Great Seljuk traditions have met with structures in Ani for the first time and spread to Anatolia from here.~~

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(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

Ani is a unique relic historic city along the ancient Silk Roads that has the rare advantage of conveying a sense of the medieval urban fabric peculiar to the northeastern Anatolia and the Caucasians; thanks to the presence, at the site, of almost all the architectural types that emerged in the region in the course of the six centuries from 7th to 13th; and thanks also to their pristine preservation, without later settlement layers and building-scale modifications, despite devastation brought by waves of wars, earthquakes, and other calamities. In addition to ramparts and bridges, these architectural types include palaces and baths; Zoroastrian, Armenian, Islamic, and possibly other religious monuments in various sizes and plan types, as a reflection of Ani's multi-ethnic and multicultural population; diverse living and work spaces of this population, such as merchant mansions and artisanal workshops, oil presses, a bakery and a mill; as well as shops, with cisterns and furnaces, on two sides of Ani's main stone-paved street that had water infrastructure, benches, fountains, and water basins for animals. Cells and connecting tunnels cut into the Ani plateau and surrounding valleys is a peculiarity of Ani, due to the intrinsic functional connection of these components with the city on the plateau. With its military, religious, civil buildings, Ani offers a wide panorama of medieval architectural development. It is a rare settlement where nearly all of plan types developed in

~~Armenian church architecture between 4th and 8th centuries can be seen all together. In addition to several centrally planned buildings, various kind of plans including cruciform, round, hexagonal and octagonal reflects the amazing variety of church plans. With its pointed arches, clustered columns and four free-standing piers, the Cathedral of Ani is one of the most impressive examples of the inscribed cross plan during the early medieval period. The urban enclosure of Ani is also one of the important examples of medieval architectural ensemble with its monumentality, design and quality.~~

(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

~~Located on a triangular plateau formed by three valleys at the national border between Turkey and Armenia, and along an important route seasonally followed by migratory birds, Ani exhibits a unique example of for human the use of skillful exploitation of the natural topography for defense and sustenance of a cosmopolitan medieval trading community. In a geography of extremely harsh winters, the ravines surrounding Ani provided milder microclimatic habitats shaped out of rock-cut dwellings and chapels, pigeon houses and rock art, documenting continuity of settlement in the area since prehistoric times. Inhabited until the 1950s, the masterful rock-cut architecture especially in the Bostanlar (Tsagkotsazor) Ravine forms a unique archaeological landscape that documents the symbiotic relation between an important trade city and its surrounding agricultural landscape, which were united through the presence of tunnels and caves beneath Ani plateau, in a remarkable volcanic tufa setting of deep river valleys. Triangular in plan sitting atop a narrow plateau above the confluence of rivers, deep valleys formed by the rivers, the city walls and low bastions bordering the city, rock-cut dwellings, chapels and pigeon houses are the crucial elements that contributes to the creation of a unique cultural landscape of Ani.~~

c) Statement of Integrity

~~With its impressively standing fortifications and palaces, trade and production spaces, religious and domestic buildings, still standing to great extent without any modern development, Ani bears exceptional testimony to a high degree of exceptional medieval artistic, architectural, and cultural development. growth in an urban context in medieval Caucasia and Anatolia. Architectural and urban remains pertaining to the crucial stages in this growth have been preserved in their integrity. Integrity of the city as a whole is conserved owing to the early abandonment of the site, and to the surrounding fortification walls and deep valleys surrounding the settlement at the borderline between Turkey and Armenia, with additional protection provided until recently by a now abandoned military border zone. Majority of the monumental structures—buildings, documenting this exceptional cultural development and the resulting cultural tradition, are having monumental characteristic is standing soundly in terms of structural integrity, despite devastation brought by waves of wars, earthquakes, and other calamities. They are, however, highly vulnerable to risks of damage by virtue of location in an active earthquake and a harsh climatic zone. Their partly-hidden urban context, as well as the underground tunnels and caves, invite further systematic and detailed scientific research. The nominated property covers the historical borders of Ani, surrounded by the city walls. Being surrounded of three sides of area with natural valleys and steep slopes is providing a natural protection. The Ocaklı village—Village located within~~

valley inside the World Heritage and buffer zone boundaries does not create any development pressure over these assets.

d) Statement of Authenticity

Ani archaeological landscape consists of impressively standing monumental buildings, in a partly-hidden urban context, over an invisible landscape of underground tunnels and caves surrounded by deep river valleys that altogether convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a relic medieval city. Despite intact conservation of all these components to a great extent, without any modern development. Ani was affected by the from several wars and earthquakes in time its history, which caused demolishes demolition and destructions in its architectural remains to structures in a certain extent. Nevertheless, their remarkable state of preservation, without any historic or modern period change, in the face of these calamities has been considered as one of the unique values of the nominated property. Although the R restoration works in the previous periods decades generally had an approach towards aimed at a partial anastylosis reconstruction especially of these monumental buildings of Seljuk period and consolidation of civic architecture to render more visible the multiculturalism of the property. Today the main current conservation policy, of the restoration work carried out, which which is advised by a S Scientific Advisory council, Committee since 2006, is to statically consolidation stabilize of the structures surviving monumental buildings in their actual state, and to provide the necessary protection measures towards against seismic risks and the negative effects impacts of the external environmental factors, while revealing their urban context through archaeological research and excavations (i.e. climate, etc.).

e) Requirements for Protection and Management

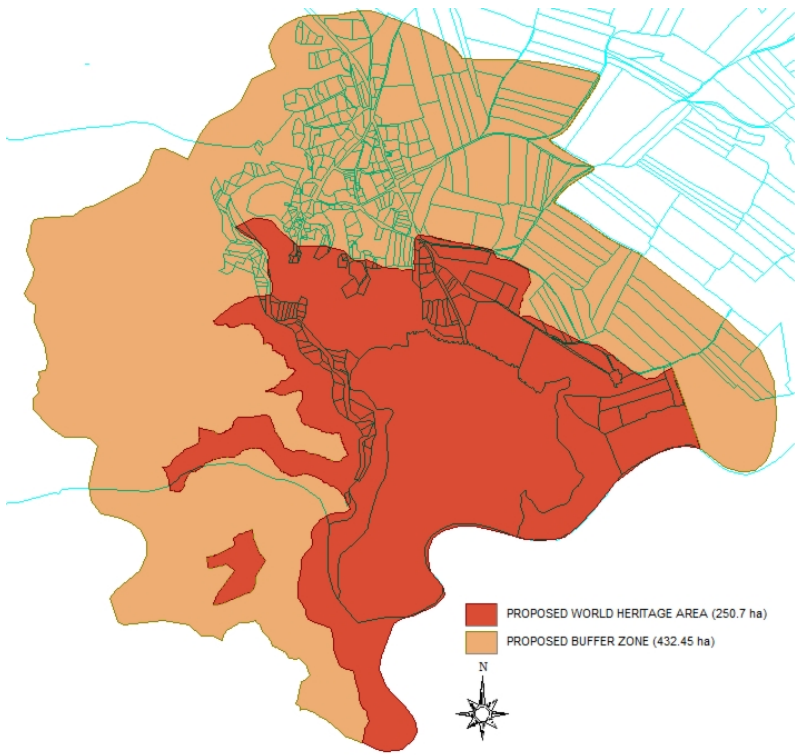
The archaeological site of Ani has been registered on the national inventory since 1988, as a 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Area that is surrounded by a 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Area, with continual enlargements in site boundaries. These registrations put the property under the protection of Turkey's National Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets (1983, with amendments in 1987, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009) that requires the approval of Kars Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Assets for all plans and projects to be implemented in the registered sites. According to this framework, a Conservation Oriented Development Plan was As a result of a comprehensive planning process initiated for the registered sites in the beginnings of early 2000-s, plans and projects are produced through a process based on scientific principles and with the inclusion of stakeholders at different levels. In this scope, Conservation Plan encompassing Archeological Site of Ani together with Ocakli Village is approved, and Additionally, a draft Site management Management plan Plan is was obtained achieved in 2010, through a participatory process within the scope of the Joint Program for Alliances of Culture Heritage in Eastern Anatolia, through a participatory process that was pioneering for Turkey. Other international cooperations since 1996 have been for documentation, monitoring and conservation oriented actions of urgency for protecting the most vulnerable standing architectural monuments of the site mainly from seismic and other environmental risks. The decision for the urgency actions is given by a Scientific Advisory Committee of conservation experts, which was established parallel to the assignment of a Site Manager in 2006, i.e. the year after the ordinance on site management planning was put into action under the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets. Both conservation and management plans and a complementary Landscaping Project were approved in 2015. Studies for producing Landscaping Project are ongoing. The Site Manager responsible from their implementation is

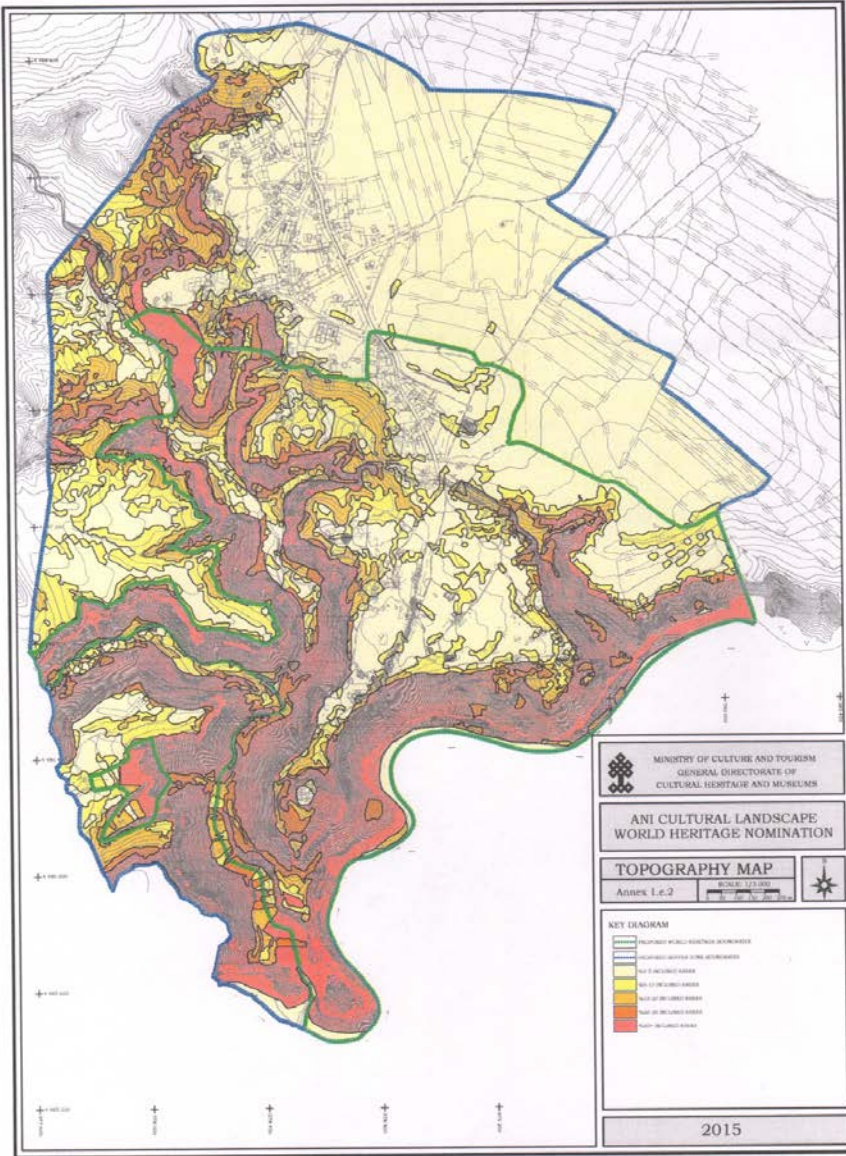
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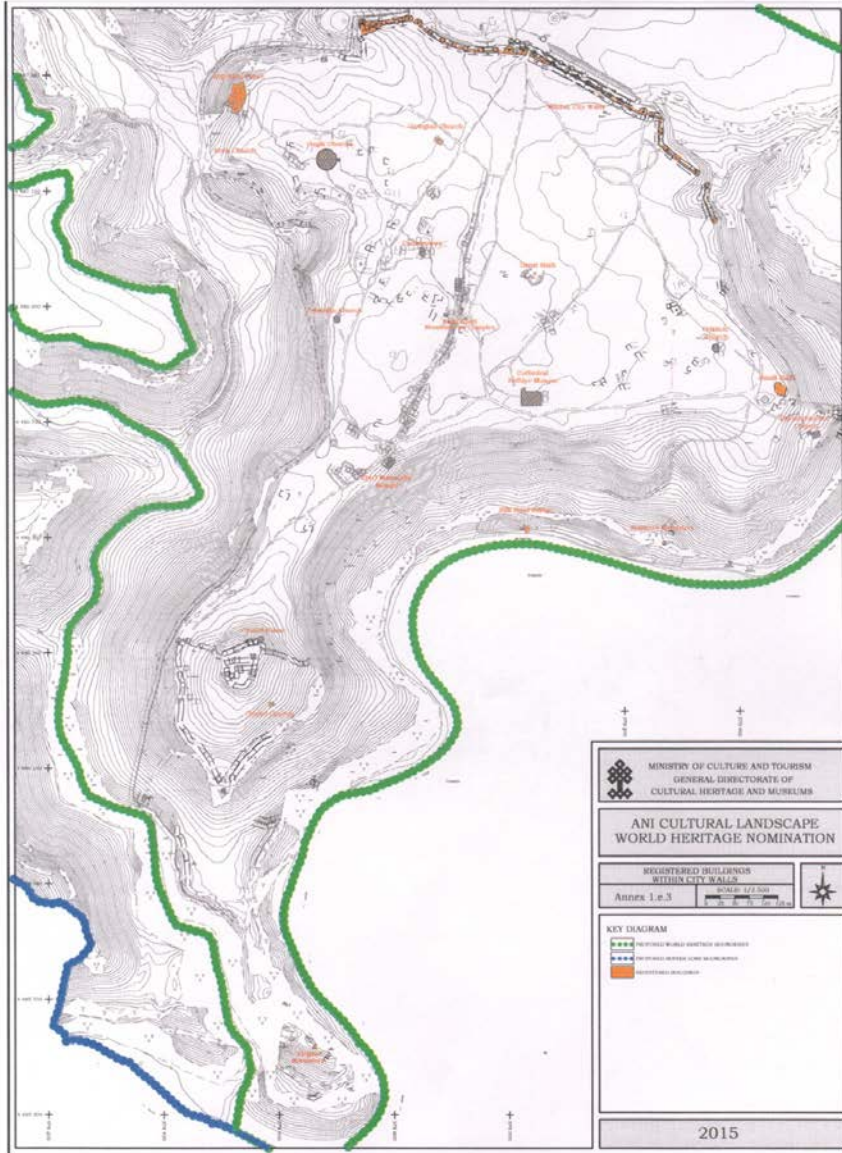
the Director of Kars Museum, with an Executive Board and an Advisory Board including members of the Scientific Advisory Committee. Priorities set for the period 2015-2020 by the plans include emergency measures against seismic and environmental risks to ensure intact protection of monumental buildings, context excavations and research to reveal their urban setting, reversal of earlier inadequate restorations, improvement of visitor and research facilities at the site, enhancement of Ocaklı Village through better integration with the nominated property, and educational programmes towards these ends.

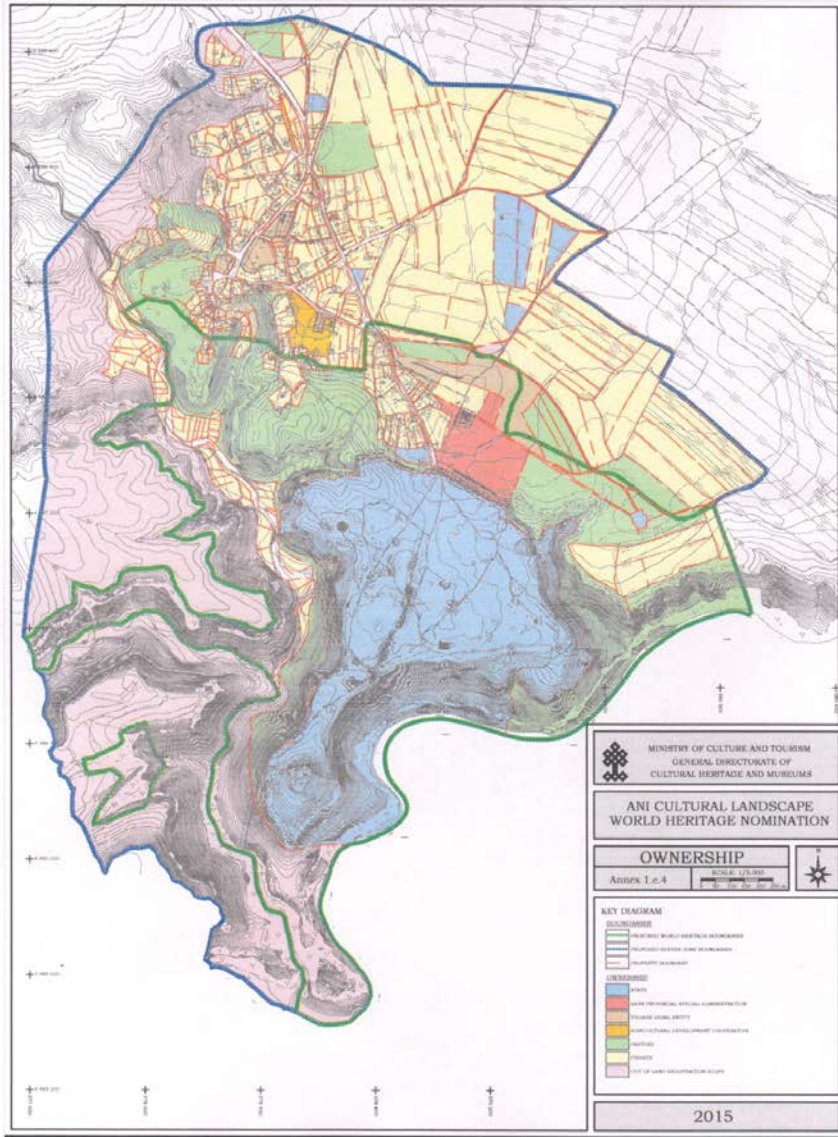
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

Organization : Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Address : Kultur Varliklari ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü
II. Meclis Binası Ulus/ANKARA/ TURKEY
Tel : +90-312-508 60 00 (Pbx)
Fax : +90-312-508 60 47
E-Mail : kulturvarlikmuze@kultur.gov.tr
Web Address: www.kultur.gov.tr
www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr









1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a. Country (and State Party if different) : TURKEY

1.b. State, Province or Region : Eastern Anatolia, Province of Kars

1.c. Name of Property : ~~ANI~~ ~~CULTURAL~~
LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANI

1.d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second: 40⁰ 30' N 43⁰ 34' E

1.e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Annex 1.e.1: World Heritage and Buffer Zone Boundary Map

Annex 1.e.2: Topography Map

Annex 1.e.3: Registered Buildings within City Walls

Annex 1.e.4: Ownership Map

Annex 1.e.5: 1/5000 Scaled Conservation Plan

1.f. Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)

Area of nominated property : 250.7 ha

Buffer zone : 292.8 ha

Total : 543.5 ha

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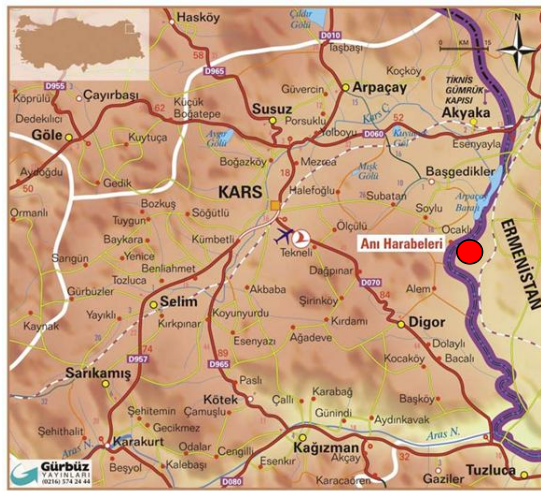
29.2. DESCRIPTION

2.a. Description of the Property

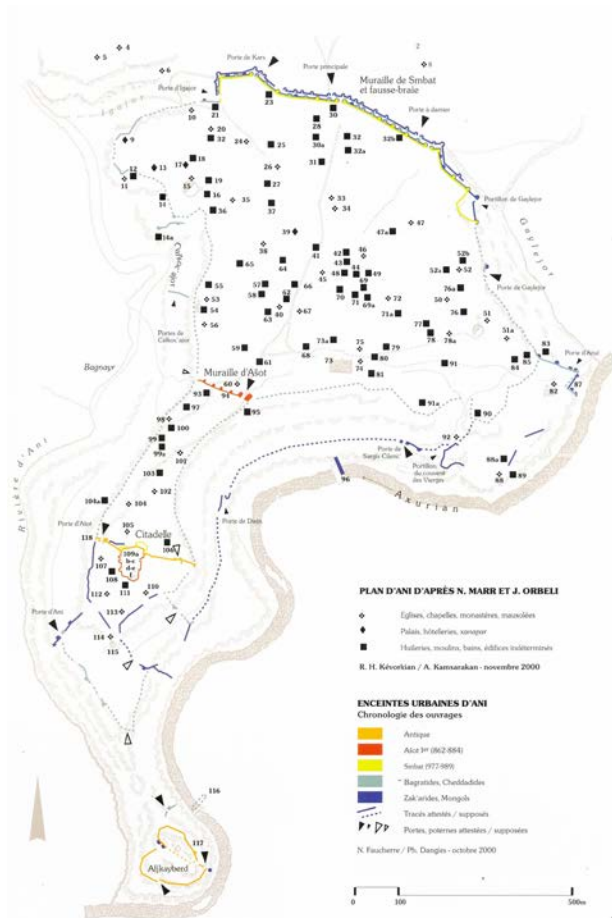


The ancient city of Ani is located in the Eastern Anatolia, within administrative borders of Ocaklı Village which is 42 km far to the east from of the Kars city center— and within administrative borders of Ocaklı Village where Arpaçay River (Akhurian, Barley Ravine), a tributary of Aras (Araks, Between) River, flowing southwards, that flows on the south direction forms a natural border with Armenia. The settlement is located on a triangular plateau that is the city that can be reached easily by road is situated on a triangular shape area surrounded delimited by Bostanlar (Tsagkotsazor, Orchards) and Miğmiğ (Gayladzor, Midge) Ravines and Arpaçay valleys and the river on three sides except for the north, from where it is accessible by vehicular road. Ani is located on a volcanic rock formation consisting of 30 meter-thick basalt blocks, which are of 30 meter-thick at the water level and, followed by a brittle red tuff layer on the surface that crumbles easily.

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Ani, road map
www.kars.gov.tr



Extra-muros

1. Ruines de bains.
2. Remparts.
3. Tumulus de ruines.
4. Mausolée de Kirakos.
5. Ruines d'une chapelle.
6. Ruines d'une chapelle.
7. Eglise rupestre.
8. Ruines d'une église.

Intra-muros

9. Palais dit «du Baron».
10. Eglise aux volutes.
11. Eglise rupestre.
12. Ruines non identifiées.
13. Ruines de palais.
14. Haulerie.
- 14a. Galerie souterraine.
15. Eglise Saint-Grégoire de Gagik, dite Gagikadén.
16. Tumulus.
17. Palais de Sargis.
18. Haulerie.
19. Haulerie.
20. Ruines d'une vaste église.
21. Locaux souterrains.
22. Haulerie.
23. Bains.
24. Eglise de Bastalék (fouilles de 1892).
25. Haulerie.
26. Eglise dite grégorienne.
27. Ruines d'un bassin.
28. Tour de Manou'è.
29. Haulerie.
30. Haulerie.
31. Haulerie.
32. Ruines non identifiées.
- 32a. Ruines non identifiées.
- 32b. Haulerie.
33. Ruines d'une église.
34. Ruines d'une église.
35. Ruines d'une église (?).
36. Ruines non identifiées.
37. Monument tétrapode.
38. Eglise des Saints-Apôtres.
39. Hôtelleries.
40. Eglise Rouge.
41. Deux vastes salles.
42. Tumulus.
43. Tumulus.
44. Tumulus.
45. Ruines d'une église.
46. Ruines d'une église à riche décor sur bois.
47. Ruines d'une église.
- 47a. Moulin.
48. Bains.
49. Tumulus.
50. Eglise à darcier.
51. Eglise de Saint-Sauveur.
- 51a. Ruines d'une église.
52. Ruines d'une église.
- 52a. Ruines non identifiées.
- 52b. Tumulus.
53. Eglise d'Abulamerç'.
54. Ruines d'habitations.
55. Haulerie.
56. Ruines d'une église à xac'k'ur (pierres à croix).
57. Ruines d'édifices à quatre angles.
59. Tumulus multiples.
60. Eglise de Horom Tikin.
61. Haulerie.
62. Muret de la mosquée Abu el-Ma'amin.
63. Tumulus.
64. Ruines non identifiées.
65. Haulerie.
66. Tumulus multiples.
67. Ruines d'églises.
68. Résidence d'un prélat.
- 69/69a. Galerie à colonnes.
70. Tumulus.
71. Tumulus.
72. Eglise Saint-Serge.
73. Cathédrale d'Ani.
- 73a. Maison à mur en damier.
74. Baptistère.
75. Mausolée de la reine Katramidé.
76. Haulerie.
- 76a. Haulerie.
77. Tour reliée à un passage voûté.
78. Tour reliée à un passage souterrain.
- 78a. Eglise.
79. Tumulus.
80. Tumulus.
81. Ruines non identifiées.
82. Eglise Saint-Grégoire de Tigran Horenç'.
83. Bains.
84. Tumulus.
85. Galerie voûtée.
86. Haulerie.
87. Entrée d'une galerie souterraine.
88. Chapelle sur la rive droite de l'Axarion.
- 88a. Ruines non identifiées.
89. Maison de garde.
90. Ruines non identifiées.
91. Ruines non identifiées.

- 91a. Ruines non identifiées.
92. Monastère Saint-Grégoire dit des Vierges.

24. Plan d'Ani intra-muros, d'après Nicolas Marr et Joseph Orbelli. **Not. 1.**

Vieille ville (intra-muros d'Asot)

93. Bâtiment civil.
94. Muraille d'Asot.
95. Mosquée de Manou'è.
96. Pont.
97. Maison à deux chambres.
98. Ruines d'une église.
99. Musée d'Ani, seconde section.
- 99a. Résidence de la mission de Nicolas Marr.
100. Haulerie et ruines de bâtiments civils.
101. Eglise de K'arimadin, dite «église Rouge».
102. Eglise de la Sainte-Mère-de-Dieu de Xambulènc'.
103. Tumulus.
104. Eglise d'Apillarip.
- 104a. Une des entrées de l'Ani rupestre.
105. Mausolée de Gay.
106. Boulangerie.
107. Ruines d'un édifice tétrapode.
108. Ruines non identifiées.

Ville haute - Citadelle

109. Palais royal.
- 109a. Eglise palatine.
- 109b. Salle du palais royal.
- 109c. Salle du palais royal.
- 109d. Salle du palais royal.
- 109e. Bains du palais royal.
- 109f. Citerne du palais royal.
110. Eglise de Mjñaberd.
111. Edifice voûté.
112. Eglise tétraconque.
113. Eglise proche de la muraille.
114. Eglise hexaconque.
115. Cimetière.
118. Conduite d'eau située devant la porte de la ville.

Presqu'île

116. Pont de la tour Kamsarakan.
117. Couvent Saint-Grégoire d'Aljkyberd.

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Plan of Ani, after Nikolaz Yakovlevich and Joseph Orbelli
 redrawn with additional material by Raymond Kévorkian and Adèle Kamsarakan (from Kévorkian, 2001)

The visible buildings remains in the Ani archaeological landscape consist mainly of military, religious, industrial, commercial and residential buildings; are located in three zones that reveal the early development of a multi-layered medieval city as the from a -citadel, fortress in the south into a walled city and towards the north at the time of Ashot III (953-977), -finally expanding to the the area outside of the city walls double ramparts built by Smbat II (977-989). The description of individual components in the following pages traces this chronological and spatial progression while numbers in the text below refer to the index of the above map, for ease of positioning each within the course of Ani's architectural and urban development.

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The property features almost all the architectural types that emerged in the medieval northeastern Anatolia and Caucasians in the course of six centuries, from the 7th to the 13th including rare components such as carved monastic cells beneath the city and pigeon post houses in the surrounding valleys, or polygonal minarets that disappeared in the later Islamic periods of Anatolia. Despite devastation brought by wars, earthquakes, and other calamities, pristine preservation of these remains, without later settlement layers and modifications in the building scale, makes Ani a unique relic historic city of the medieval period that has the rare advantage of conveying a sense of the medieval urban fabric as a whole.

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Ani's architectural richness is due to its being a capital city, of the Armenian Kingdom, at the border between Byzantine and Islamic Empires along the southern extension of the Silk Roads. Artefacts that revealed in the late 19th and early 20th century excavations of Ani testify to exchange through this route with China, Byzantium, Persia, the Arab countries, southern Russia, Central Asia, as well as Europe. The best preserved among the three bridges that used to connect Ani to the territory that now belongs to the Republic of Armenia across Arpaçay (Akhurian), where the cemetery of Ani was possibly located, is still known as the Silk Road Bridge (96), as a reminder of this fact. The visible layering of Christian and Islamic building types also makes Ani an exceptional and well-preserved Silk Road city of its region.

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On the approach from the north, impressive double ramparts (2) with their legendary "40 gates" block an immediate view of the numerous standing architectural monuments of Ani, in a largely unexcavated urban context that provides visual and physical integrity to them, which is a rarity for an archaeological site of the medieval period. Fitting into the medieval epitet of Ani as the "City of 1001 Churches", majority of the standing monuments are Armenian religious buildings that reveal the predominance of religion in the city, which explains its later conversion into an important pilgrimage site for Armenian communities throughout the ages when the site lay abandoned. The variety of these buildings in size, plan type, and location is commonly attributed to a medieval "Ani school" of Armenian architecture that is characterized by profound links and stylistic continuity with its archaic roots, especially in the choice for experimenting with volumetric compositions out of logically-assembled simple and well-designed forms; and in the continual use of stone-faced rubble masonry that makes use of coloured natural stones in architectural decoration. Locations of both these Armenian and the later Islamic monuments such as the Seljuk Palace (9) or the Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque (95), which is accepted as the oldest-dating mosque building in Anatolia that incorporated an extant building, hint at an intimate connection with the natural topography in the creation of a unique urban landscape featuring these rare architectural achievements.

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The *nakharar* system of landed Armenian aristocracy finds its expression in the ensemble of churches that still dot the silhouette of Ani, in a visible hierarchy between the Cathedral (73) and the Gagik Church (15) built by the ruling princes (*ishkhans*) and the numerous smaller

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burial churches of the lesser families, each of which is a unique architectural experiment on its own. Later periods also produced extra-ordinary structures such as the religious complex dedicated to St. Gregory by the merchant Tigran Honents (82) under Zakarid rule (12th-13th centuries), which is but one example for the direct impact of the prosperity brought by Silk Road trade in Ani's architectural development.

By that time, Ani had become famous as one of the largest scribal centres in the region, with manuscripts collected in libraries and churches including works translated from Persian, Arabic and other languages on various topics including astrology and dreams. These followed earlier translations since the mid-11th century when an academy had been founded in Ani, and directed at the turn of the century by Hovhannes Sarkavag (c. 1047-1129), who was known as Hovhannes the Philosopher. Before this school, Armenian scholarly activity had never been associated with a city. Upon completing his education in theology and science, Hovhannes had moved to Ani to teach philosophy, mathematics, music, cosmography and grammar; before he received the ecclesiastical rank of deacon (*sarkavag*) and eventually became a Doctor of Theology (*vardapet*) of the Armenian Apostolic Church. Accepted as a key representative of Armenian literary renaissance, Hovhannes wrote poems and hymns (*sharakans*), and translated into Armenian the ancient Greek philosophers. While his profound knowledge of Euclid and Pythagoras revealed in his master work on mathematics, he was also involved in the invention of the Armenian Calendar. His *History*, dealing most significantly with the Seljuks, was followed by a *Chronicle* authored by a priest Samvel Anetsi of Ani, and another *History* by a priest Mkhitar of Ani, which altogether point to the existence of a school of historical writing at Ani that was characterized by a clear engagement with Islamic sources, both in technical areas such as astronomy and in historiography. Miniature illumination was the most elevated facet of painting in association with scribal arts while architectural inscriptions, wall-paintings, and sculpture were also highly developed, the former to the level of revealing the city's internal affairs from the façades of the most prominent architectural monuments.

Refinement of Ani's monumental architecture also attests the city's high cultural level that was achieved through a socio-economic organization comparable only to the most developed examples of its contemporary Europe, in its capacity to attract the best artists and artisans of the region and beyond. Career of the architect Trdat (950-1020), author of the largest two religious monuments at the site (i.e. the Cathedral and the Gagik Church) among others, was pivotal for architectural exchange between medieval Armenia and Byzantium, as attested in Trdat's being one of the masters invited for repairing the dome of the Hagia Sophia in Byzantium after an earthquake in 989. Buildings like the Churches of Holy Apostles (Surp Arak'elots, 38) and St. Gregory (St. Krikor Lusavorich or Tigran Honents, 82), on the other hand, exemplify formal borrowings, respectively from the Islamic and Georgian architecture of the region, into the homogenizing architectural language practiced by the "Ani school", whose influence later spread to surrounding regions, and continued well into the following centuries.

All these point to the multicultural aspect of the peculiar architectural and urban development in medieval Ani and mirror the city's description, in its final golden age, with a considerable population of Armenian, Georgian, Kurdish, and Turkish origin, with Arab, Greek, Cherkess, Tatar, Persian, Syrian, Laz, and Jewish minorities. They inhabited different quarters in a wide residential area; of attached dwellings in various types ranging from large merchant mansions (97) to more modest artisanal (73a) and prelate residences (68); along straight streets with clean and black water infrastructure. The longest of these streets runs between the principle entrance of the later outer ramparts of Smbat II from the Lion Gate southwards, towards the gate on Ashot III

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Walls, as the main urban axis of the settlement. Some burials of medieval Armenian aristocracy are around this axis (e.g. 42-44, 49, 59, 63, 66, 70-71), revealing the share of the *nakharar* system in shaping the urban morphology at Ani. Later mosques, of Ebu'l Manucehr (95) and Ebu'l Muammeran (62), followed in the same course and currently mark the main street with their respectively standing and collapsed polygonal minarets.

The area extending towards west from this main road, between the Walls of Ashot III and Smbat II, is dotted with remains from oil presses (14, 18-19, 25, 29-32, 55, 58, 61, 65), which documents the character of industrial production in the city. Though not in equal concentration, other industrial complexes of the same function have been located also inside the Ashot III ramparts (100), and close to a city gate at the centre of the area to the east of the main road (76, 86). Along the main stone-paved road itself are shops with cisterns and furnaces for heating, while those attached to the northern face of Ashot III ramparts in front of Ebu'l Manucehr in east-west direction are connected to artisanal workshops including goldsmiths. Other artisans were scattered around Ani's streets according to their confraternities, with the widespread crafts including smiths, armorers, silver and copper smiths, spinners and weavers, rugmakers, potters, and diverse professions involved in manuscript production. Less common building types encountered in various locations around the site include a bakery (106) and a mill (47), alongside urban armature such as arcades (85) and towers (77-78). As to urban furniture, there are remains from stone benches for sitting, fountains, and water basins for pigeons and other animals along the main trade road.

At the tip of the triangular plateau to the west of this main urban axis are located three palace remains (9, 13, 17), the largest of which scenically settles on level differences at the edge of the plateau, and is popularly known as the Baron's or Seljuk Palace (9). The main palatial residence in the city, however, is in the Citadel to the south. (109) Remains from a bath complex has been excavated in this palace complex, while another was located among tumuluses and churches near the centre of the city further to the north (48), two others at two city gates (23, 83), and one outside of the city walls (1). The Citadel is also the location of the earliest Christian religious building in Ani (i.e. Palace Church, 111), in addition to four others that display a variety in rectangular, tetraconch and hexaconch plans (110, 112-114).

Northwest zone of the site around the lesser palaces provides a fascinating sample of the variety Ani's archaeological landscape offers in terms of religious building types, with remains from a Zoroastrian Temple (37) that is the oldest-dating religious building in Ani which was later converted into a church; Gagik's Church (15), one of the most monumental and bold architectural experiments made in the city; and the Church of Holy Apostles (Surp Arak'elots, 38) with its muqarnas portal and dome, alongside other constructed and rock-cut church remains, the latter of which are confined to this part of the walled city.

Yet the largest iconically-standing structures of Ani, including the Cathedral (73) with its surrounding facilities and cemeteries, as well as the Churches of the Redeemer (Surp Amenap'rkitch, 51) and St. Gregory the Illuminator (Surp Krikor Lusavorich or Tigran Honents, 82) are located to the east of the main urban axis, among a concentration of nobility burials, all in highly visible locations—i.e. the Cathedral close to the city centre, and the others close to the northeastern city walls. Visibility of women is also considerable in this zone, not only in the Mausoleum of Queen Katramide (75), but also in the Virgins Monastery (Surp Krikor, 92) and Maidens' Convent (Surp Krikor Aljkyberd, 117), the latter scenically marking the southernmost extent of the property.

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Other monastic spaces are part of the legendary "Invisible Ani" below the remains on the plateau, which consists of more than 800 underground caves and tunnels, with the longest of the tunnels known as Giden Gelmez (meaning with no return) exceeding 100 m in length, at a depth of some 30m. Several entrances into these underground spaces have been mapped since the earliest excavations at the site, in various locations such as the eastern tip of Ani plateau and its southern edge (87), the Great Baths (83), and Ashot III's walled-in city (104a). On the basis of archaeological evidence, functions of the caves could be identified as dwelling, storage, food store, tomb and monastery, chapel, mill, stable, and reservoir. These underground structures extend well into the ravines surrounding the Ani plateau, and have long provided a stable living environment in a region of very harsh climatic conditions. These types of sustainable environments are not uncommon, as best exemplified in the Cappadocia region of Turkey. However, the direct connection and active use of the caves and tunnels below Ani plateau in extension of an important medieval capital city renders their presence at Ani exceptional.

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The caves in Bostanlı Ravine are known to have been inhabited until the 1950s, and the agricultural area in the valley cultivated until the past decades, by the residents of Ocaklı village to the north of the archaeological site. Partly built out of stones harvested from Ani, traditional Ocaklı village houses consist of separate units for dwelling, cooking in floor furnaces (*tandır*), agricultural storage and animal shelter. These are loosely clustered around often shared open spaces for collective processing of agricultural products as food and fuel. Especially the flat vaulted storage units contribute to the tectonic quality of the rural environment at the approach to Ani from the north while the ravines surrounding the Ani plateau except in the north act like a frame that increases impressiveness of the view towards the property from the surrounding high lands. While the churches predominate, there are also samples of military, public and commercial buildings. This situation is very important in terms of understanding how a medieval city has been programmed.

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2.a.1. The Citadel

The Citadel, which stands on an easily defensible and not easily accessible high hill at the southeast of Ani, the fortified Citadel is currently accessible through a pathway that crosses the archaeological site southwards from the main entrance. The Citadel comes into prominence with its topography and landscape value, its fortifications that are partly bonded with cyclopean masonry of the Kamsaragan era with repairs until the late 13th century, as well as the buildings located inside it, is surrounded by the city walls and there exist the buried structures, these consist of remains of the palace, of an unknown construction date and donor, and five churches in different plan types and a palace inside. With rich architectural ornaments in their façades, the structures within the Citadel are still buried. The first Christian building in the city Ani is the Palace Church within the Citadel.

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Since it is located on a suitable land for defense, it is hard to be reached in comparison to Ani. The city walls and structures of Citadel are the frontiers of the existing structures of ancient city. The Citadel is reached by a pathway extending from the southwest of road passing in front of the Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque.

The Citadel comes into prominence with its topography and landscape value, as well as the buildings located inside. Particularly the palace complex offers valuable information in regard to understanding how a palace was programmed and which types of buildings it contains as only a limited number of palace structures have survived to our times. A great number of storages that are constructed either by carving the main rocks or formed by large pittoes (fired ceramic vessels) are among rare examples. The first Christian building in the city is the Palace Church within the citadel. The chapel flanking the north side of the church is an outstanding example with its two storied structure and it is

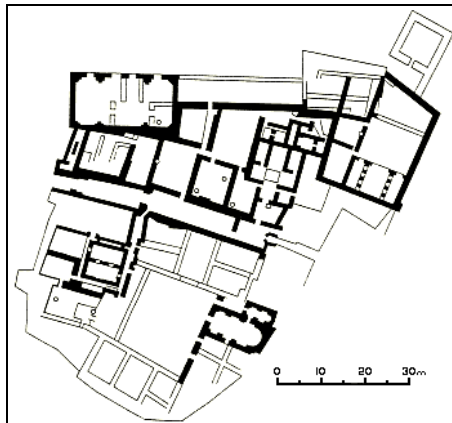
also the only example in Ani. Different plan types have been applied to other four churches whose façades are embellished with rich architectural ornaments that reflect the characteristics of the period.

Some parts of city walls which are partly bonded with cyclopean stones belong to the Kamsaragan era. But, it is observed that some repairs were made till the end of the 13th century.

Kamsaragans (Citadel) Palace:

The construction date and donor of the palace which is located to the north of the Citadel, the now ruined palace complex offers valuable information on the building types included in the palace programme - is not known, but it is thought that it was constructed firstly in of the Kamsaragans-, to whom its construction is attributed, era and with later use by the then used by the Bagratids. Excavations

The Palace, which is in ruined condition today, was unearthed during excavations carried out by N. Marr between 1907 and 1914. Researches have revealed that the structures belonging to components of the palace are placed on both sides of a corridor extending on in the east-west direction and there are -namely, three ceremony halls and, one a Turkish bath, and a number of rooms, some with two floors. Ceremony hall on -Before its division into four rooms in the next occupation period, the northwest hall was bigger than the others other two-, and its north wall of structure has been separated was divided into three bayniches with by pilasters and does not include without decoration. It has been used for different purposes by being divided into four rooms in a next era. One of halls located in east has been divided into three bays with, unlike the other halls that were decorated with columns and frescos, tiles and figured embossment parts reliefs have been revealed in both halls. Numerous rock-carved and large terracotta pithos storages of the palace complex are among rare examples of their type for the medieval era.



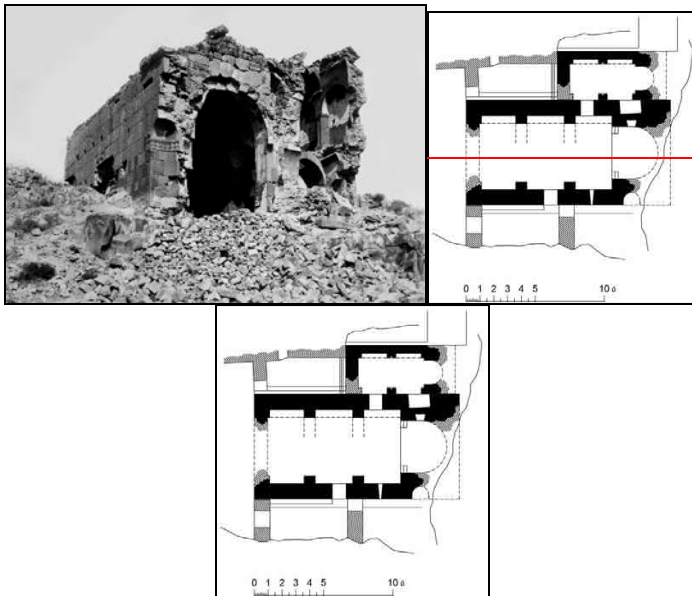
Arrangement Pplan of the palace complex inside the Citadel complex palace of Ani (www.virtualani.org) (www.virtualani.org)

Palace (Surp Sargis and T'oros, Kamsaragans) Church:

According to inscription on south wall, the church located onto the east section of the palace was constructed in epigraphically dated to 622 by a person named Absalon. Consequently, it is possibly which makes it the earliest known church in Ani. It was repaired and used again between in the 10th — 11th centuries. Only the north wall of the structure is standing today, after the toppling over of its south wall.

The south wall of the structure, which only its north wall is standing today, has been tilted over completely possibly by the earthquake in of 1966. N. According to the information given by Marr, describes the church with as rectangular in plan at in east-west line direction, with has three doors, placed in at the north, south and west. The north door at north provides passing access to a rectangular chapel flanking the north side of the church, which is the unique two-storied religious structure in the Citadel that has a semi-circular apse on its east wall while the inner faces of its north and south walls are divided into two niches by pilaster constructed adjacently to the church. Its divided into three niches, inner faces of the north and south walls of the church have been divided into three bays and rich geometric motives has been performed decorations onto plaster surfaces. A semi-sphere planned circular apse is placed on its surface at the east façade used to which is opened into the naos with an arch decked decorated with acanthus leaves. Top of structure has been covered with The barrel vaulted top of the church was reinforced with by two arches on the inside inside and covered by with a stone saddle roof coated with float stones outside. Large A large number of figured embossment parts reliefs was were revealed unearthed by N. Marr in the building.

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Palace Church, eEast view (possibly in 1900s) and p
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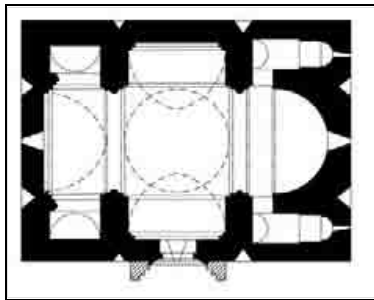
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Chapel at north has two floors and rectangular plan at east-west direction. Inner north and south walls have been divided into two bays with plasters. East wall has been bordered with semi-sphere planned apse.

Midjnaberd (Grave of Prince Children) Church:

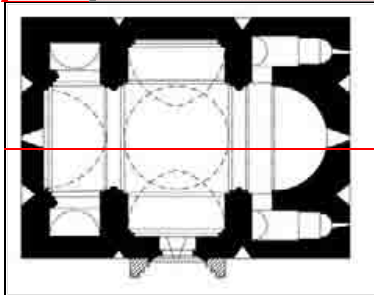
~~The donor and construction date of~~ In the absence of epigraphic evidence, the church ~~located on the slope at to the~~ south of ~~the P~~ palace is ~~not known, but it is~~ dated to the second quarter of the 11th century ~~according on the basis to of~~ its architectural characteristics. ~~The Church has been fallen into ruin-Despite destruction~~ by the earthquake ~~in in~~ 1966, ~~but according to ruins,~~ drawings and photographs in ~~old early~~ publications, ~~it is understood that it has been constructed of allow its restitution~~ ~~dark gray ashlar stones and had a~~ rectangular building in east-west direction, ~~out of dark gray ashlar blocks, with a plan type outside at east west direction and single nave dome hall plan type inside over its single bay.~~

The only entrance ~~of into the structure church is from this placed at~~ south frontal axis, ~~and and is reminds reminiscent of the ancient doors of antique structures~~ with its ~~lento lintel and door frame with profile and acanthus, elliptical line and pearl-~~ decorations ~~paillette frieze.~~



Midjnaberd Church, southeast view and plan (Karapetian, 2011)

Exterior



Plan (Karapetian: 2011)

~~Façades of structure have been enlivened~~ are decorated with symmetrically-arranged triangular niches ~~placed symmetrically onto axis and castellated upper loop windows are placed at upper level.~~

Inner faces of the south and north walls ~~have been are~~ separated-divided into two wider bay niches ~~at east with by two protruding walls that carry a central conical dome on a high cylindrical drum with loop windows on the main axis. The protruding outwards and east wall has been bordered~~

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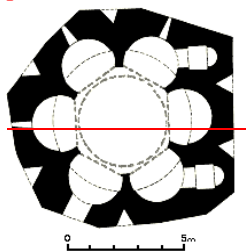
with a semicircular planned apse after behind a rectangular figured bema, which provides access on two sides of the apse. There are two rectangular pastophorion apsidolled pastophorion cells in rectangular plan at in east-west direction with an apsidiole on the east, providing entry from bema at two sides of apse. Square planned place in center has been covered inside with dome placed onto high cylindrical pulley and with a cone outside and one each semicircle arched castellated window has been opened on main axis of pulley.

Church with Six Apses (St. Eghia):

Of an unknown construction date and donor, (The church located in at the southeast end of- the Citadel does not have inscription today.

Structure is constructed out of yellow, red and pink colored smooth-cut ashlar stones blocks has in an irregular decagon non smooth plan type outside outline, with unevenly distributed six triangular niches and loop-windows opening towards the northeast. Façades are decorated through the use of colored stones and with unevenly carved cross motives. and Entered from the southeast, the six six-apsed (hexa-intrados conch) interior has slightly pointed arches connecting the semicircular ones over the apses. The eastern apse is flanked by rectangular pastophorion cells in east-west direction, ending on the east in an apsidiole, opening into the adjoining apses. Half domes over all apses have plan type. Entrance of structure is at southeast façade and totally six triangular niches two of which are at east have been placed onto façades and there castellated type windows have been opened at northwest bay at intervals. Façades have been enlivened with use of colored stone, and also embossing cross motives placed dispersedly have been performed.

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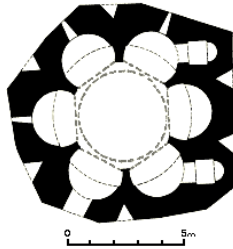
Plan
(www.virtualani.org)

Entrance of structure is at southeast façade and totally six triangular niches two of which are at east have been placed onto façades and there castellated type windows have been opened at northwest bay at intervals. Façades have been enlivened with use of colored stone, and also embossing cross motives placed dispersedly have been performed.

Intradoses have been connected to each other with slightly pointed arches inside and one each semi-sphere figured arch has been placed in each intrados and double arch application has been performed. Intrados at east has been used as apse and one each small pastophorion cell in rectangular plan opening to intradoses has been placed in both sides.

Top of intradoses has been covered with pentroofs on the outside and semi-sphere inside; place in the center has been covered at lower edges with dome o, and support a now-ruined central dome on a high cylindrical pulley placed drum with single squinche pendants having one each at the corners squinche. But, covers were ruined from top level of pulley.

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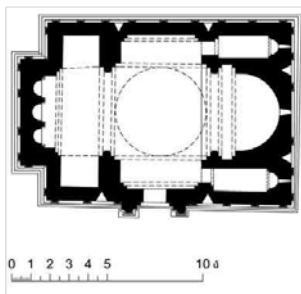


Plan (www.virtualani.org) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram)

Karimadin Church:

~~The name of the ruined church, donor and construction date of the church, located on the plains at north outside the Citadel to the north, are not known. But, its name is included-known as Karimadin from an inscription in on the bell tower that was ruined in 1912. In the absence of epigraphic evidence on its construction date and donor, it has been dated. Researchers are dating the structure to the 10th—11th century-centuries according to on the basis of its architectural characteristics.~~

~~Structure is at ruined condition today, but plan and architectural characteristics are understood from remaining parts. The church placed Standing onto on a three-step platform, the church has a rectangular plan outside at in east-west direction, but with a protrusion in the middle part of the west façade and a was constructed in middle section as protruded outwards, and it has dome over the centre of the main nave hall plan type inside.~~



Plan (Karapetian, 2011) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram)

Plan

(Karapetian, 2011)

~~The richly decorated façades have double colonnettes with connecting arches on double foundations and symmetrically arranged triangular niches on the east, north and south.~~

~~The only entrance is from door of structure is located at the south, façade axis. All façades are enlivened with the double columns placed onto double foundation and the range of arches connecting these and also one each triangle niche has been placed symmetrically to east, north and south façades. Architectural parts dispersed to the surrounding indicate that façades had rich decoration.~~

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~~Inner faces of the south and north walls are divided into two niches by protruding walls that carry the central dome. The east wall has a semicircular apse behind a rectangular bema, with rectangular pastophorion cells in east-west direction, ending on the east in an apsidiole, on both sides of the apse. In inner place, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays with two wall piers made as protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semispherical planned apses after bema. There is one each apsidioled pastophorion cell with rectangular plan at both side of apse at east west direction. Three attached apsidioles located side by side in section protruding outwards on the west wall draw attention since this is a noticeable rare application encountered rarely.~~

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Sushan Pahlavuni Church:

~~In the absence of epigraphic evidence, the ruined church Construction date and the donor of the structure, located on the north slopes of the Citadel are not known. But, it seems possible to be dated to the 10th—11th centuries according to the basis of its architectural characteristics.~~

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~~Structure is at ruined condition today, but plan and architectural characteristics are understood from the remains. The rectangular church is rectangular outside at east-west direction and has a single-bay-bay domed (dome hall) plan type centered from the south façade axis. The standing east and west façades are decorated with symmetrically-arranged triangular niches. Inner faces of the south and north walls are divided into two niches by protruding walls, and the east wall has a semicircular apse behind the bema, with rectangular pastophorion cells in east-west direction on both sides, whose east walls end in an apsidiole.~~

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Plan (Karapetian, 2011) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram)

~~Plan (Karapetian, 2011)
(Karapetian, 2011)~~

~~The only entrance gate of structure is located at south façade axis. East and west façades reaching to today have been enlivened with one each triangle niche placed onto axis symmetrically.~~

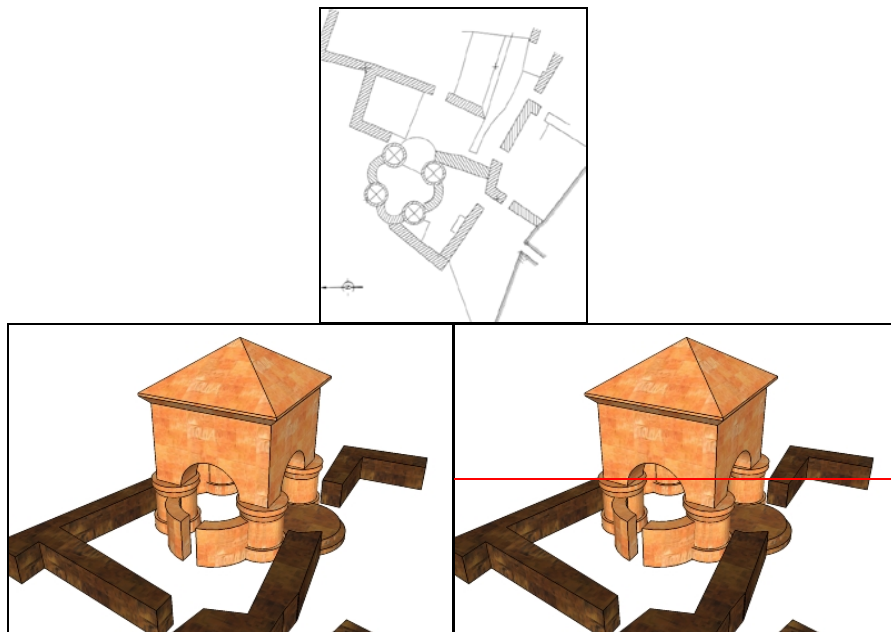
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~~In inner place, north and south walls have been divided into two wider bays with two each wall piers made as protruded outwards and east wall has been bordered with semispherical planned apses after bema. There is one each pastophorion cell with rectangular plan at both side of apse at east west direction. East wall of diaconicon place from these has been ended with apsidiole.~~

2.a.2. Outer Citadel

The Fire Temple (Ateşgede):

Ateşgöde ruins, located in Ani were revealed during excavation of Russian Archeologist Nikoly Marr in 1909. The construction date and the donor of the structure located between Surp Arak'elots Church and Georgian Church are not known. But, it is thought Thought to be a Zoroastrian fire temple constructed between the 1st and 4th centuries, the fire temple. It is possibly the oldest structure in Ani and the first-earliest of its kind Zoroastrian fire temple in Anatolia.



Plan (Karamağaralı, 2000) and reconstruction of temple (<http://vahearmenia.blogspot.com>)

Plan (Karamağaralı, 2000) Reconstruction of temple (<http://vahearmenia.blogspot.com>)

It was constructed from basalt stone blocks, the building is in baldachin scheme with having a shape ended with roof on four columns on cylindrical bases rising from edges corners and with of a square plan in terms of structural characteristics and ending in a now ruined canopy. Recent excavations, after N. Marr's in 1909 revealed wall ruins have been encountered nearby the structure during latest excavations and it is considered that these walls have been, which possibly belonged to surrounding structures constructed after conversion of Ateşgöde the temple's conversion into a chapel.

Structure, which its top section is ruined, has baldachin scheme, which has been placed onto cylindrical bases and bordered with four columns which are short but having diameter of 1.30 m. Structure was converted into on a four-apsed tetra-intradoses (four-leafed-tetraconch) planned chapel in the 12th century by bonding enclosing the area between the columns. There exist some places around structure, whose functions cannot be revealed.

Ramparts of Smbat III. Smbat City Walls:

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Most off guard section of Since Ani, which is protected naturally with Creeks ravines and rivers flowing from three directions, is on all sides except the north side. S, the second city wall ramparts, after those around the Citadel by Ashot III, were constructed in by King H-Smbat II period (977–989) to strengthen this north side. The ditch and cyclopean masonry ramparts that survive in two, 3m and 4m, sections to the north of Smbat II City Walls belong to the Iron Age, and have an overall thickness of 9m with 5m of infill between rough local andesite blocks. Considerable parts of these first ramparts were dismantled in later periods and their material was re-used in the construction of later fortifications. It is known from inscriptions on them that it was Epigraphic evidence document repaired-repairs in the periods of Gagik I, Ebu'l Manuçehr and Ebu'l Muammeran periods. Despite damages particularly during Georgian and Mogul invasions, the outer ramparts are still standing to a great extent.

-The spandrel-planned

City wall ramparts, constructed in spandrel shape to ensure compliance with land where they have to respond to the land characteristics, by a simple single row system along the rocky slopes that provide natural protection between Bostanlar Ravine to the west and Miğmiğ Ravine to the east, a double-row or three-row fortified system facing Yavşan and Cirit Plains due to likely enemy attacks from this direction, and by reaching up to 5 meters in height depending on the slope of the land. The defense of city walls has been further strengthened by making a wide and deep ditch system in front of city walls along the slopes descending to Bostanlar Creek Ravine from Cirit Düzü Plain to the north-east direction of city. Unlike the inner ramparts out of red and yellow tufa with Khorasan mortar with burnt lime, seven entrance gates which are named as Uğurun Gate, Kars Gate, Lion Gate, Satranç Gate, Acemağılı Gate and Miğmiğ Creek Gate. Because rocky steeps rising between Bostanlar Creek at west direction and Miğmiğ Creek at east direction provide natural protection, city walls constructed at this direction have been constructed in single row with simpler system according to land structure. On the other hand, city walls facing to Yavşan Düzü and Cirit Düzü have been constructed as fortified. City walls constructed by considering that possible enemy attacks would come from this direction have been constructed of double row or three row system.

These outer city walls were constructed of smooth ashlar stone blocks, less in height lower than inner city wall ramparts, and were further supported at intervals with by semicircular and rectangular towers that also functioned as storage and grain warehouses against long sieges placed with intervals. However, Nevertheless, they these walls have been were more destroyed. Supporting towers constructed between city walls in order to make the city walls resistant to long sieges have been used as provisions and grain warehouses. The inner city wall ramparts have great number of towers near to each other at short intervals, some were constructed higher from than the city wall ramparts and containing some with floors for accommodation. seven entrance gates which are named as Uğurun Gate, Kars Gate, Lion Gate, Satranç Gate, Acemağılı Gate and Miğmiğ Creek Gate. Doors of Inner and outer city walls have been made by not gates matching to each other and so are not aligned to render entry-entrance into the city has been hardened further difficult.

-There are cross motives, lion and snake embossed-reliefs, and tile decorations on outer façades of the city wall ramparts, and a four-line Kufic inscription documenting the conquest of the city by the Seljuk Sultan Alpaslan on the tower to the east side of the ramparts where

~~the Lion Gate is located, which reach up to 5 meter height in places according to slope of land. Castle city walls have been made with lime-boiled Khorasan mortar from red and yellow colored tuff stone.~~

~~This is one of the seven entrances into the city, which are named as Uğurun, Kars, Lion (Arslanlı), Chess (Satrançlı), Acemağılı and Miğmiğ Ravine Gate, on the basis of their orientation or decoration. Taking its name from a lion frieze between two towers on its inner part, the Defense of city walls has been strengthen by making wide and deep ditch system in front of city walls at slopes descending to Bostanlar Creek on Cirit Düzü at north-east direction of city. The large part of city walls are still standing even they were damaged by Georgia and Mogul invasions particularly. There are four-line Kufic Islamic inscription documenting the conquest of city by Seljukian Sultan Alpaslan on tower at east side of city walls where Lion gate is located.~~

~~Lion Gate, which was possibly the main entrance of into the city in the past, is at from the northwest of Ani city walls, and is now serves as the main visitor entrance that visitors of Ani use, according to today' road route and. Containing various spaces inside, the towers strengthening it takes its name from lion embossment, which is placed between towers inside and above upper section of wall. Kars Gate has been strengthened with one each tower at from both sides. These towers containing various places are the oldest and highest towers in the city wall ramparts. Named after the red and black rhomboid stones decorating the top of its entrance, the Chess Satrançlı Gate which was repaired in the Shaddadids-Period (11464-99) is known with this name because the red and black colored rhomboid stones adorning the top of its entrance remind the chess board.~~

~~While yellowish, greyish and reddish colored stones used in wall masonry add an impressive beauty to the walls, cross and gammadion motives, charmed animal figures-figures, and ceramic pieces embossed-carved onto the walls are strengthening this impression.~~

Cathedral (s. Surp Asdvadzadzin Church, Fethiye Mosque)

~~Designed by the architect Trdat, the Cathedral is the largest religious building in Ani, whose construction was started by Smbat II (980-989) was started the construction of the church located in upper plane of Arpaçay Valley at south of city and completed in 1001 by Queen Katremide, who was the wife of King Gagik, completed construction in 1001. Architect of structure was Trdat.~~

~~When city was captured in 1064 by Great Seljuk Emperor Alpaslan, it It was converted into a mosque with the name of called Fethiye (Conquest) by the Great Seljuk Sultan Alpaslan who conquered Ani in 1064 in memory of conquest, and with but Georgians commanding control over the city in 1124, it was started to use it as the converted back to a church again. Frescos in the apse of the building are dated approximately to the 13th century. There is a square-planned annex attached to the northeast wall of the Cathedral, and two grave rooms and the grave chapel of Queen Katremide are outside to the east. The foundation inscription on the Cathedral's south wall addresses the sovereign, Gagik, as *Shahanshah* (King of Kings) in Armenian script.~~

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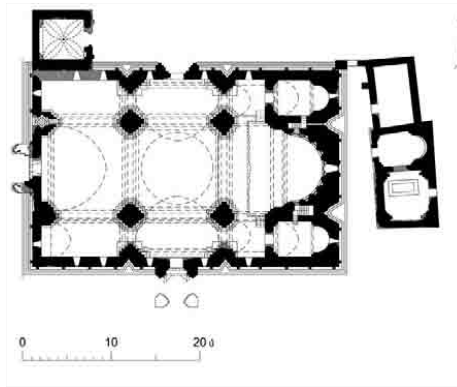
Structure eConstructed out of regular reddish, blackish and brownish ashlar blocks has been placed on a three-step baseplatform and, the building has a three-aisled rectangular plan outside atin east-west direction and three naves, dome and basilica plan inside. Area in the middle has been bordered with resistant, with four strong columns supporting bearing the arches that carried the conical central dome on pendants over the considerably wider central nave, creating a high and wide space under the dome, as a characteristic in Trdat's buildings. The dome collapsed in an earthquake in 1319. Only the lower section of its cylindrical drum still survives. The bell tower and part of the building's north wall are also in ruins.

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The Cathedral has a semicircular apse behind a rectangular bema on its east wall, which is higher than other parts of the church. The lower section of the apse has ten niches under an arch continuing along the apse wall, connecting double columns on bases. The decoration in this apse is typical of the church architecture of the 11th century. There are two-leveled rectangular pastophorion cells with apsidiole on both sides of apse in east-west direction, which open to a barrel-vaulted aisle with a door and to the half-domed apse with a small corridor.

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Entrances into the Cathedral are from semicircular baldachin doors that had porches on the outside, on the axes of the west, north, and south façades respectively for the public, the patriarch, and the king. There are windows above and on two sides of each door. Upper windows are larger while side windows are in semicircular niches that have eagle motives in their archivolt. Treated almost identically, north and south façades of the building are partitioned with arches on thin colonnettes, with narrow and high windows corresponding to each niche on the inside of the walls. Yet, the more ornamental treatment of the middle section of the south façade reveals a focus on this side. East and west façades have alternating wide and narrow arched partitions, with two triangular niches on the two sides of a large central loop-window on the east façade, and both have upper and lower small loop-windows in the outer niches with omega arches. There is a circular (oculus) window on each façade, and eagle figures alongside carved crosses, khatchkars, geometric and vegetal motives, and a great number of inscriptions.



There is a square planned additional place next to northeast wall of cathedral and two grave rooms and grave chapel of Queen Katremide in front of east wall. The church has been lightened through narrow and high arched windows. Façade walls of the church have been divided with arches and these arches have been combined with columns. It is estimated that the frescos in apse section of the church inside were made in the 13th century.

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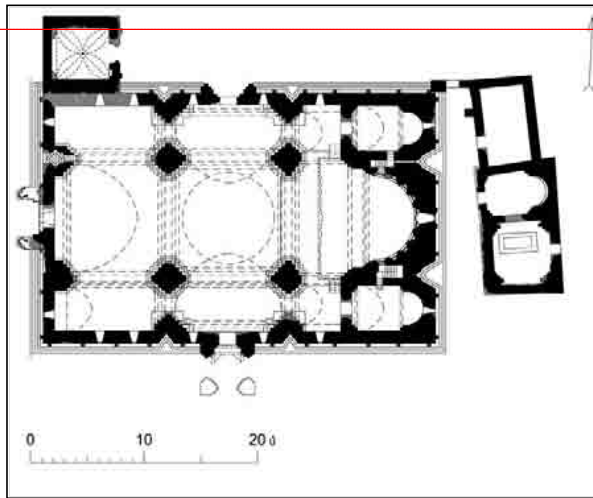
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Actual state (Fahriye Bayram) and

Plan

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(Karapetian,

Structure
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(Karapetian, 2011)

Plan(Karapetian, 2011)

constructed of
reddish, blackish
brownish ashlars
placed onto three-
and has rectangular
at east west
three naves, dome
plan inside. Area in
has been bordered
resistant columns
arches. There is a
planned additional

place next to northeast wall of cathedral and two grave rooms and grave chapel of Queen Katremide in front of east wall. The church has been lightened through narrow and high arched windows. Façade walls of the church have been divided with arches and these arches have been combined with columns. It is estimated that the frescos in apse section of the church inside were made in the 13th century.

There are great numbers of inscriptions on façades of the cathedral and opposite façades have nearly equal arrangement. North and south façades have been enlivened with five blind arch sequences at east section and with four blind arch sequences at west section which are connected with thin columns and reaching to equal height. Triangular niches have been placed in the first arch bays inside.

Entry to basilica planned building has been provided via semicircular arched doors placed on axis of north, south and west façades and the one at west from these is public door, the one at north is patrician door and the one at south is king door. Porches have been constructed in front of each baldachin formed door. Windows have been placed above and at two sides of each door. Upper windows have bigger size and have been surrounded by fillets protruding outwards. Windows at both sides at south façade have been placed into semicircular arched sunk niche and eagle motives have been placed onto archivolt of each niche. Circular (oculus) windows are seen on each façade. This middle section of south façade and arches crowning the window and triangular niches are more ornamental and this indicates that south façade has been emphasized.

East and west façades have been divided with five arcades being one wide and one narrow. One each triangular niche has been opened on arcades at two sides of center at east façade, one big sized castellated window has been opened on arch bay in center and two castellated windows placed at top and bottom have been opened on outer arch bays and these have been crowned with omega type arch. There are no triangular niches at west frontal. One big sized castellated window has been opened on door and one each castellated window with smaller size and at lower level has been opened on outer arch bays. There is a circular type (oculus) window surrounded by staged fillets on façade face.

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On façades, eagle figures have been included besides cross, khatchkars, geometric and vegetal motives performed as embossment. Cylindrical lower section, which has reached to today, of pulley ruined by earthquake is seen between saddle roof and covered cross arms.

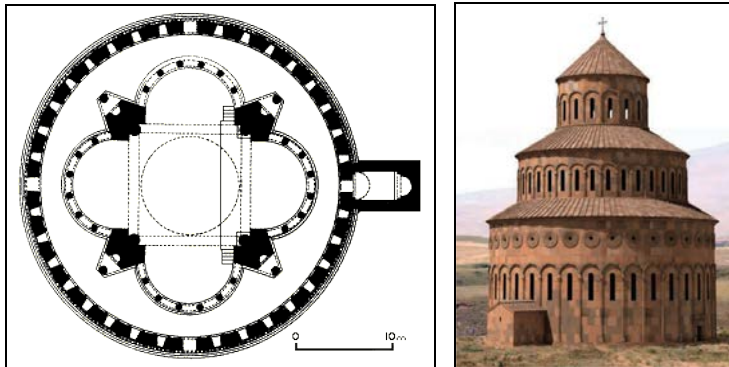
In cathedral, middle nave has been kept pretty wide in comparison with two adjacent ones and a high and wide place has been created under the dome standing on pendants. This application is a certain characteristic seen in structures of Trdat.

East wall has been bordered with semicircular planned apse located after bema. Semicircular apse is higher than other sections of the church and lower section of apse has been enlivened with ten niches with staged arch continuing along apse wall and connecting double columns having bases and spherical cap. Decoration style in this apse is typical example of the church architecture of the 11th century. Two floored, apsidioled and rectangular planned pastophorion cells were placed on both sides of apse at east-west direction which are opened to each with one each door and to apse with one each small corridor. Apse has been covered with semi dome and other section has been covered with eradle vaults. Dome, bell tower and some section of wall at north façade of structure have been ruined.

Gagik (Surp Krikor, Gagikashen) Church:

Epigraphically dated to the period between 995 and 1001, the building was possibly constructed by the architect Trdat who was working on Ani Cathedral in those years during the reign of The structure located in northwest section of city and upper plane of Bostanlar Creek was built by Gagik I (990-1020) between 995 and 1001, according to inscriptions obtained in excavations. It is greatly possible that the architect of structure is Trdat constructing Ani Cathedral in the same years. Excavations by N. Marr in 1906 revealed the building as a rotunda on a three-step platform, in

The structure was revealed in excavations realized by Marr in 1906 at foundation level which gave way to determination of its architectural plan. According to this, structure has rotund plan outside and a four-apsed tetra-intradoses (four-leafed tetraconch-clover) plan surrounded by a narthex inside. Each carried by six columns, arched spans of the four apses define a square area at the centre of the rotunda, which had four M-shaped piers at the corners with a column behind each pier. The apse to the east has a bema constructed in front of it, with stairs on both sides. Structure The building originally had four entrances and these have been placed, all onto the main cardinal axes of the rotunda. But Later, a chapel has been added in front of the door at the east, which direction and its now provided access has been ensured through to the chapel from the church by means of this door.



Plan and hypothetical reconstruction of the Church (Karapetian, 2011)

~~This plan type was first applied firstly toin Zwartnots Cathedral in Armenia, which was constructed by Patrick III-Nerses III in 642-662, on areaa plot known as accepted as the meeting place of King III-Trdat III and St GrigorKrikor Lusavoriech. The third and last example of this plane type applied only in three structures-is the Bana Cathedral-which was constructed by the Georgian BagratuniBagratuni family in Şenkaya District of Erzurum. Apparently (Thehe Ani churchexample, as it is understood that it was not so strong even when it was first constructed, for it was repaired shortly after its construction in 1013-within short period after its when construction and around of the columns, which bordering the square plannedcentral splace-in the center, has been were walled and converted into piers. But Yet, this application was not become sufficient and its cover wascould not prevent -collapsedthe rotunda dome from collapse after a while. Therefore, t, and the church was not repaired again-and-i. Its stones were used in other construction of other structures around it, and only the foundation walls, columns, and column bases at the centre and part of the apse have survived to our day.~~

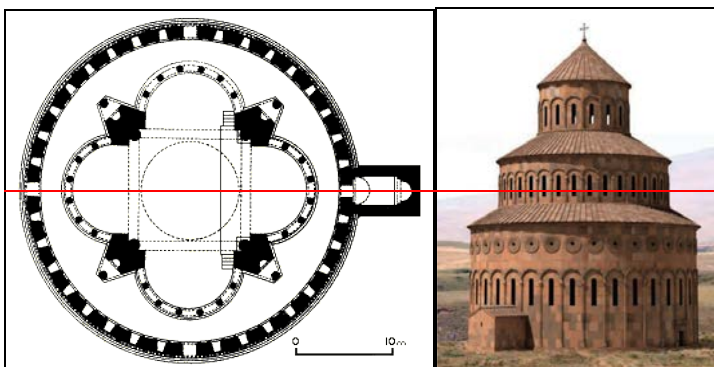
Foundation walls have been constructed of basalt stone and façade walls have been constructed of regular ashlar tuff stone. Only the foundation walls and columns and column bases in inner place and one section apse of the church have reached to today. This plan type was applied firstly to Zwartnots Cathedral in Armenia, which was constructed by Patrick III Nerses in 642-662, on area accepted as meeting place of King III Trdat and St Grigor Lusavorie. Last example of this plan type applied only in three structures is Bana Cathedral which was constructed by Georgian Bagratuni family in Şenkaya District of Erzurum.

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Plan Reconstruction of the Church (Karapetian, 2011)

Foundation walls are out of basalt and façade walls are of regular ashlar tufa masonry. An (Karapetian: 2011).

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~~The church, as it is understood that it was not so strong even when it was constructed, was repaired in 1013 within short period after its construction and around of columns, which border the square planned place in the center, has been walled and converted into pier. But, this application was not become sufficient and its cover was collapsed after a while. Therefore, the church was not repaired again and its stones were used in construction of other structures around it.~~

~~Structure has been placed onto three-step platform. Façades of rotond have been enlivened by surrounding with arched blind arcade combining double columns inside and single columns outside encircled the outside façade of the rotunda. Structure has four entrances and these have been placed onto main axis of rotond. But, a chapel has been added in front of door at east direction and its access has been ensured through the church by means of this door.~~

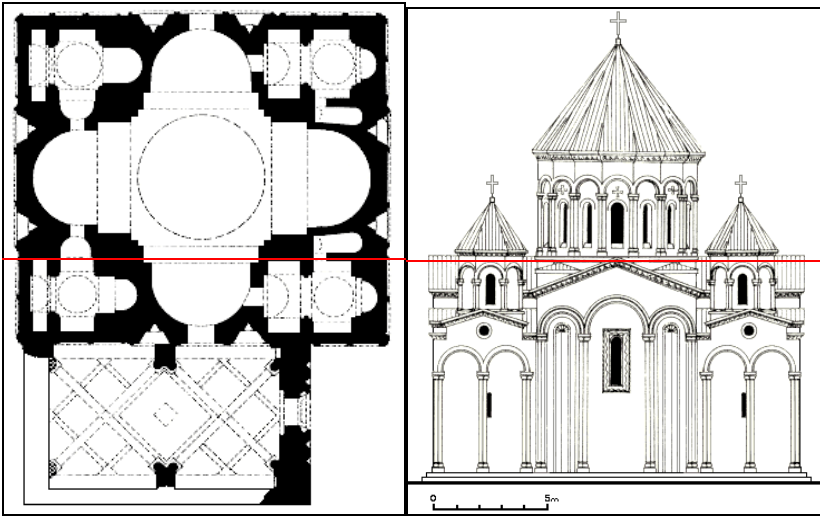
~~Place with square plan inside in the center has been bordered with one each big pier having "M" shape located in corners and one each columns has been placed behind piers. Intradoses opened to this place from four directions have been arranged as arched spans, which six columns carried. Intrados at east has been utilized as apse and bema section climbed with one each stair at two sides has been constructed in front of apse.~~

~~A Scattered rehiectural pieces at scattered condition show that structure has reveal the richness adornment of the architectural decoration, which as competinges with the rare plan type at inside and outside of the building. Another rare find, Furthermore, during excavation, statue whose was found in structure. It is thought that the statue, which its -shoulder section part is protected now in Erzurum Archeology Museum, is a statue that is thought to representing Gagik as handing the church's model, which he holds with in his two hands, in order to bless the Church.~~

Church of the Holy Apostles (Surp Arak'elots (Apostles) Church (Caravansarai):

~~Construction - Although its construction date and donor of structure located in southeast of Georgian Church, at east section of city is not known. Depigraphically evidenced, ate of the oldest inscription on Ebu'l Emir Pahlavuni's donation of land for the construction of the Apostles Church on the eastern part of Ani available on it is dated 1031 and it is related to land donation, which Abuğamir Pahlavuni made. According to another inscription, a dates the gavit was added in its south side in to 1217. The building was excavated and documented by photographs and drawings.~~

~~The church was revealed as a result of excavation realized by N. Marr in 1906 and it was documented with photographs and drawings.~~



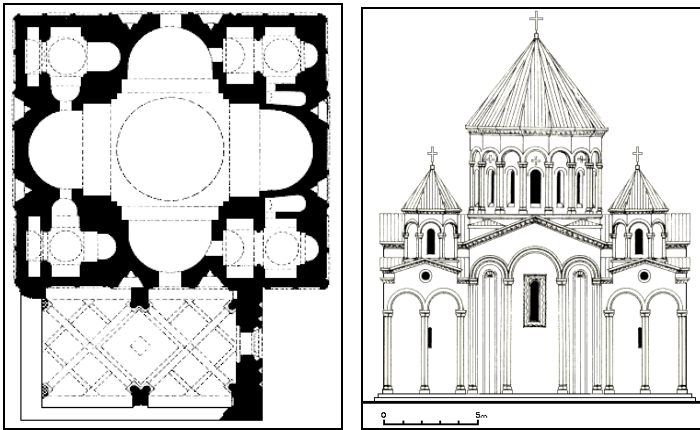
Plan

(www.virtualani.org)

Plan

(www.virtualani.org)

The largely demolished substantially today has been constructed of reddish, blackish and brownish regular ashlar stones and has rectangular plan inside at east-west direction and structure has four-apsed tetra-intradoses (four-leafed tetraconch-clover) plan inside. It has, with two entrances placed along on the south and north axis. Entrance-The surviving south entrance is reminiscent of in south façade remaining sound reminds the doors of the A antique periodity with its profiled lenticular lintel and door frame, and its frieze with acanthus and dentil frieze and tooth arcade located on lenticular. Façades are decorated with of structure have been enlivened with arched blind arcades and connecting the double columns and one each triangular niches has been placed symmetrically placed in reference to the onto façade's main axis at four façades.



Plan and reconstruction (www.virtualani.org)

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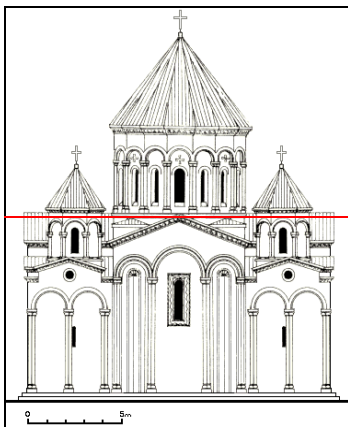
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Inside, the square planned place at the center, bordered with corner walls, has been expanded inside with one at each intrados conch at on each four directions, and intrados at the conch on the east which has been utilized as the apse. Among Between conch intradoses, there are domed single niche corner spaces, which have single bay domed (cupped dome hall) and whose east walls are bordered with end in a semicircular planned apsidiole. The building structure is at a representing displays characteristics of a plan type started with the name known of as "Cvari" in Georgian architecture and as "Hripsime" in Armenian architecture after since 6th century. But, the arrangement of each corner spaces as one at each chapel, the structure's having five domes in all together with, including the dome covering the top of these places and over the square-planned place in the central space, and the effect of this on outer view of structure the building's exterior appearance make Arak'elots Church unique among its comparable all examples similar ones.



Reconstruction
(www.virtualani.org)

The Gavit added to the south of the church is at in a more durable better preserved condition. East façade of the square-planned rectangular space in east-west direction was arranged at following the Seljukian tradition at east-west direction and therefore it has been as, on which basis the building was labeled as -Caravanserai. There is a central portal formed by a with wreathed molding, surrounded by pointed arch of spiral roll mouldings and having over three series of stepped rows of muqarnas intradosvoussoire. There are two each triangular niches placed symmetrically on at both sides of the portal and rising, extending from the ground to the cover top level. Top section of the outer niches has been filled with end in an oyster motive and the inner ones have been filled within a muqarnas. Sections remaining between doo Between the portal and the niches have been adorned with are vertical borders, which ornamental fringes with geometrical interlacing motives have been performed.

Covering system over the gavit is as interesting as the arrangement on the east façade. The cover is partitioned by protruding thick arches. As a result of cross-connectiong the double two columns in front of the east and west walls and one each with the single columns in front of the north and south wall with quite protruding thick arches made at cross direction, sections have happened on covers. The resulting square shaped section occurred in central area has been covered with by a muqarnas-filled domical vault, and the remaining triangular areas

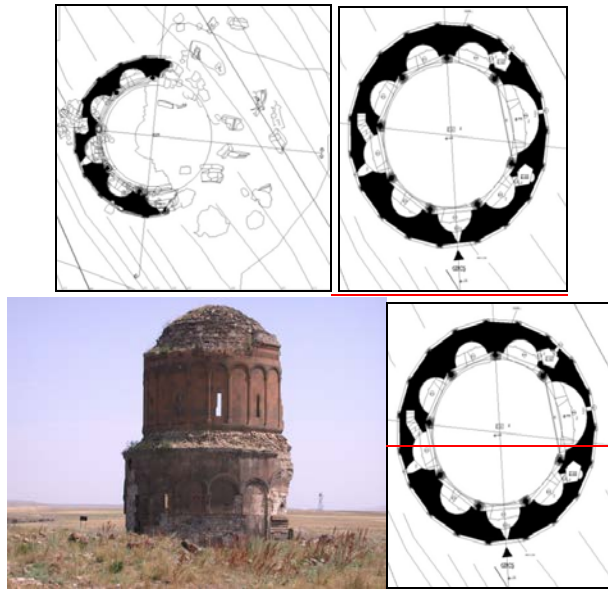
have been covered with by star-flat ceilings formed of geometric star and hexagon pattern out of by pushing red and black colored stones and flat ceiling adorned with hexagonal geometric motives. The building is outstanding with arches constructed as protruding outwards in such a way as causing to create a Baroque impression, making these in at cross direction arrangement, and the rich-colored stonework workmanship in cover bring the structure into the forefront one of the roofing.

Church of the Holy Redeemer (Surp Amenap'rkitch (Redeemer, Halaskar, Ruined) Church:

Located The Church was constructed at a point near to the Cathedral at in the east of the city, the church was constructed in 1035 by Marzban Ebu'l Garip, in the name of Emperor King Smbat, by Marzban (General) Ebu'l Garip, and in the memory of the holy cross, which he had succeeded managed to to take fetch when he from a visit to the Byzantine Emperor Mikhael, according to the the foundation inscription found on its façade. It is written in other façade inscriptions found on façade that document the addition of a gavit was added in 1193, and a bell tower was added in 1227, and repair in the dome by Architect Vasil in 1342 with the orders of Prince Vahram Zakarid was let Architect Vasil repair in 1342.

The Church, whose eastern half is destructed in a storm in 1930 or 1957, is consisted of two sections, was constructed out of yellow, red and gray regular ashlar stones blocks. Structure Located on a circular platform, of which only one step can be seen now and has been placed onto is visible now, the building circular planned platform, has ten nonagon enneadecagon plan on the outside and an octaconch-intradoses (with eight apses) plan on the inside. The semi-dome at on the east direction is wider than the other domes. Columns consisting of two planes separate this section. The Church was restored by Atabeks in 1294 and 1342. Half of the church was ruined in years 1930 as a result of streak of lightning.

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~~Building Survey Plan and Restitution-restitution Plans (General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums Archive)~~
(General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums Archive)

~~The single entrance of the building structure is from the south façade. Upper section of the door that with has profiled lintel and door frame has been bordered with by an architrave having slot with dentiles and profile, reminiscent of ancient doors as in the Churches of and it reminds the door of antique structures with this characteristic as in Midjnadberd and Surp Arak'elots churches. Façades of the church have been enlivened with staged-Stepped blind arcades connecting the double columns-colonnettes having with spherical-round head-capitals and bases enliven the façades of the church, and the arch niche on the west axis has a eastellated-loop-window with an omega-arched top-crowned with omega-type arch has been opened on arch bay located at west axis. There is a kKhatchkars has been placed on the arch bay at niche to its south-side of this.~~

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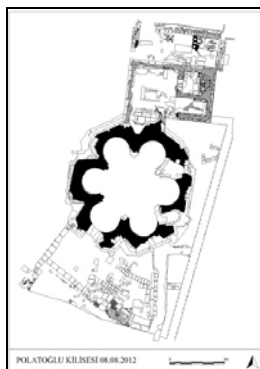
~~Above of intradoses has been On the outside, the conches are covered outside with by a single chamfered-hip roof surrounding encircling all around the structure, and over it rises and after this, a high cylindrical pulley-drum whose having equal-width nearly with almost equals that of the church, as a distinct feature of the building has risen. Surface of pulley separating the structure from other structures with this characteristic has been the drum is surrounded encircled by blind arcades connecting to double columns-colonnettes having head with round capital and base, and surface of with geometric interlace ornaments on the arch surfaccses has been adorned with insert motives. One each There is a eastellated-loop-window has been opened on each arch bay niche, but only the one on the west has an omega figured arch has been placed onto the ones on west from these. There is an eagle figure on the arch bay niche at the south of this. There is a steep conical roof over a geometrically-ornamented girdle and a profiled moulding encircling the building above the arcades Conical cones have been constructed after the profiled cornice and geometrically adorned beam located on upper section of arches and surrounding the structure.~~

On the inside, intradoses inside the place have been conches opened to the central space in center with through arches connecting the colonnettes placed at the corners, and a three-stepped moulding protruding from above the colonnette capitals continue along the walls, and have surrounded the three-stage fillet and protruding walls after upper section of heads of columns. Although the east half of structure the building is not available missing today, but it is seen in old plan drawings document that the conch intrados at the east was larger in sized and utilized as an apse, with and there was one each small-sized pastophorion cells on both its sides opening onto the conches intradoses at its two sides at the west.

Interior faces of the walls were covered with frescos known that they were made in the 13th century by the painter named as Sarkis P'arechkans, but The "Last Supper" scene and the authors of the Bible authors on semi-dome of intradoses can be determined for pictures identified in the half-domes of the conches, from among the highly faded which their coloured have faded scenes.

St. Gregory of Abughamrents (Surp Krikor, Polatoğlu) Church:

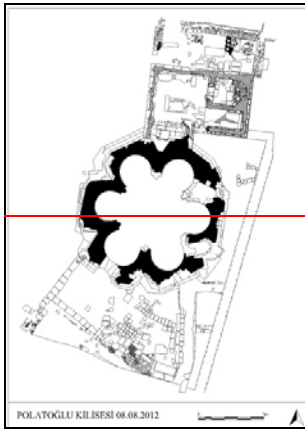
The first initial construction date and donor of the church, located at edge of the slope facing to Bostanlar Creek Ravine to the west of the city is not known. However, in one inscription found on a wall of the church, it was attested that the grave chapel at on the north side was constructed by Ebu'l Garip Pahlavuni for his father Krikor, his mother Şhushan, and his sister Seda. Since inscription with the earliest oldest inscription in the building date in structure belongs to year 994, suggest an earlier date of construction, and possibly 980 it is thought that it was constructed by Ebu'l Garip's father Marzban (General) Krikor Pahlavuni, who was the father of Abulgarip Pahlavuni, possibly in 980. Excavations in 2012 unearthed some structures that were later constructed around the church, and also a cemetery to its south.



Plan (General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums archive) and actual state (Fahrive Bayram)

The church reaching survived intact to today at good condition our day, and is has been constructed out of regular red, black, and brownish smooth-cut ashlar stones blocks on a three-step platform and has with a dodecagon plan on the outside and a hexa-intradoses (hexaconch) six

~~leafed clover~~) plan on the inside. The conches are covered with semi-domes on the inside while the central space has a dome with pendentives on a high drum.



Plan
(General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums archive)

The church having cylindrical structure has octagonal dome and foundation of dome stands on 6 side columns, which thin interlaced columns separating the deep surface has supported. There is one each window on each corner of octagonal dome of the church having has one a single door opening on to southwest. On the door aperture lintel with lentos and door frame, there is a semicircular arched pediment containing with inscription. Since the church does not have absence of an apse, this leads to suggests that the church may have been used as a mausoleum in the memory of iam in the family graveyard. Shadow clock made with the engraved technique sundial on the south façade wall of the church is remarkable. Triangle niche has been placed on the façades have alternating triangular niches y and thin long castellated type loop windows have been, bordered at on two sides with by double columns colonnettes having with spherical head round capitals and base.

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Except on that side east façade, fillet bunch a protruding outwards surrounding mouldings group encircles the other façades, transforming into has been converted into semicircular formed arches over then upper section of windows and niches. On the east façade, in order to emphasize the apse from the outside, at east façade, walls, which triangular niches have been placed at on two sides, have been made as slightly protruding outwards, and finish before reaching the eave in a the profiled fillets fascia that is ornamented, which their surface has been adorned with geometrical interlaced motives, have been placed on these sections. Furthermore, apse The emphasis on the apse has been further strengthened with by the an omega form arch adorned, ornamented with small rosette flowers placed among curved curvy branches, on above the window opening into the apse and the an inscription on upper section of further above it. Emphasis on th apse is generic this, but the solution here applied in this example appears seems unique.

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On the outside, the conches are above of intradoses has been covered with with a single chamfered hip roof encircle surrounding the roof all around and after building, and over this, there is one rises a steep conical roof on a high cylindrical pulley drum. The drum's sSurface is

~~encircled pulley has been surrounded~~ by 12 blind arches formed ~~with by~~ double line ~~roll mouldingshollow fillets,~~ and ~~on each arcade surface is one each~~ castellated-type ~~loop-window framesurrounded by a double line of wreathed-spiral roll mouldingshollow fillet has been opened on surface of each arcade.~~ Such treatment of ~~Enlivening the surface of pulleydrum surface~~ with double arches ~~in this way is~~ also an exceptional characteristic.

~~On the i~~Inside, ~~the central s~~place ~~in the center whas been expanded withenlarged by nearly~~ horseshoe-like shaped ~~intradosomes~~. ~~Conch-Intradoses have been opened onto the main s~~place ~~throughwith~~ semicircular arches ~~and arches have been placed resting onto columns-colonnettes placed at the corners, which also and ensuringsmooths~~ –the sharp wall corner ~~to be softenededges.~~ ~~Staged-Protruding column heads-capitals with spiral protruding outwards and having twisted-roll mouldingshollow fillet at the lower section attract enrich attention as factor richening the visual effect-impact of their inner s~~place. ~~Once upon a time, t~~Traces ~~from of wall picturesfrescoes that once covereding the whole interiorner of structure completely have reached to today from various places of structure as losesurvived to our day only in faded colors at various parts of the building.~~

~~Above of intradosomes has been covered with semi-dome inside and place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley crossed with pendent.~~

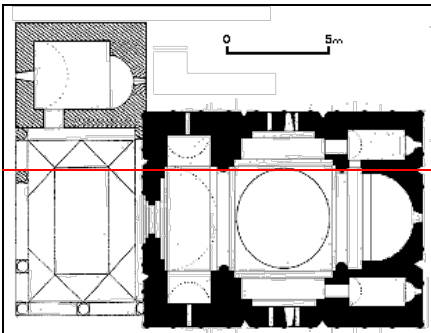
~~As a result of excavation works carried out around the structure in 2012, it has been determined that some structures have been added around the church in next period and its south side has been used as graveyard area.~~

Tigran Honents (Surp Krikor Lusavori~~ęch~~, ~~Nakişli~~Nakışlı) Church:

~~Structure-l~~ocated on ~~the~~ upper plain~~e~~ of ~~Arpaçay River-Arpaçay~~ valley, ~~at to the~~ southeast of ~~the~~ city, ~~the building was,~~ according to ~~an~~ inscription on ~~its~~ east façade, ~~was~~ constructed ~~in 1215~~ by ~~the~~ merchant Tigran, ~~who was~~ son of Sulem Smbatorents from ~~the~~ Honents family, ~~in period ofduring~~ Zakaria's, ~~who was the~~ governor~~ship~~ of Ani, and was dedicated to Surp Krikor Lusavori~~ęch~~.

The church ~~whas been~~ constructed ~~onto a~~ three-step platform, ~~with out of~~ red, black and brownish ~~smooth-cut ashlar stonesblocks.~~ There ~~is~~ gavit added ~~in 1215 at west of structure building has ayng~~ rectangular plan ~~outside atin~~ east-west direction ~~on the outside,~~ and single-nave-bay domed (dome hall) plan ~~on the inside, to which a gavit was added to the west in 1215 and there is a chapel constructed was added to its north in the~~ second half of the 13th century ~~at north of gavit. Inner place of ground floor of the church has been connected to dome with four big columns. Semicircular shaped apse has been surrounded by two floor confession room at left and right. Around of the church has rectangular plan and roof heads of façades has been decorated with relief animal figures. This church is remarkable especially with frescos in inner place. On inner façade walls and dome section of the church, there are frescos symbolizing the events from birth of Jesus to death.~~

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Plan(www.virtualani.org)

Plan

(www.virtualani.org)

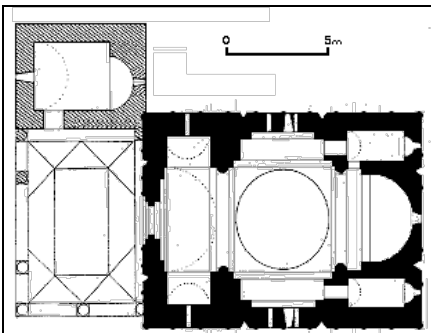
The single entrance of the church has been placed on the axis of the west façade axis and opposite façades have been arranged similar arrangements. North and south façades have been enlivened with the equiheight double column colonnettes being at equal height and having with spherical round head capitals and bases and connected by ten semicircular blind arch series connecting these; east and west façades have been enlivened with five semicircular blind arches of which the central one is higher and wider semispherical blind arch series in the center and one each, with a triangular niche opening niche has been opened in each middle, on the arch bays niches at on two sides of the central section in order to in reflection of the partition inside. Surface of the arches have been decorated with geometric interlacet motives, and in their corner stones beads are carvings of animal figures such as symmetrical or sitang alone eagle, partridge, pheasant, cock, griffon, lion etc. animal figures and animal fight scenes have been performed, among vegetal compositions consisting out of curved branch, palmette and rumi zoomorphic ornaments, as the building's most interesting features reflecting the structure's most interesting Seljuk Period impressions influence.

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Plan(www.virtualani.org) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram)

At the upper level of each façade, there is one a each rectangular castellated loop window placed on the axis. Only the window only on east façade has been surrounded by a framed by profiled with thin hollow and straight fillets roll mouldings and while the others have been are bordered surrounded by the same wide protruding border filled with geometrical interlacet motives. Additionally, the inner two arch niches at the central part of the north and south façades, as well as the second one from the west, have a one each circular (oculus)

shaped castellated loop-window while the outer arch niches of the east façade has been opened on two arch bays located in middle section at north and south façades and on second arch bay from west and two each semicircular arched have two castellated loop-windows with semicircular arches, one above the other placed up and down have been opened on outer arch bays at east façade. The Moldings around the circular formed windows adorned with vegetal and geometrical motives ornaments, by being profiled its around with fillets and the omega shaped arches crowning over the east windows at east are important factors empowering strengthen the visual impact effect of at the façades.

The building Structure has been converted transforms into a cross plan at the roof level, with side sections have been covered with by pent roofs, cross arms of the cross have been covered with by saddle roofs, and the central space in the center has been covered with by conic dome steep conical roof on a high pulley drum. Pulley starting Starting from a cylindrical has made plan, the drum has with sixteen façades above after two protruding fillets fascia, and these façades have been bordered with by double column colonnettes, having spherical head with round capital and base, and connected by semicircular blind arches connecting these. Surfaces and corners of the arches have been are filled with vegetal motives. Every two arch niches has One each rectangular thin castellated loop-window, only the eastern one of which has been opened on arch bays by skipping one each and an omega shaped arch has been placed only on its to window at east. Additionally so, three arch niches facing west have three red painted passionflowers, medallions with wheel and vegetal motives, and an eagle figure have been performed onto three arch bays at west side.

Inside the church, north and south walls have been are divided by outward protruding pilasters into two wider bays niches, of which the one on the east is wider, at west with two each wall piers protruded outwards and while the east wall has is been bordered with by a semicircular planned apse located after the bema. At On both each sides of the apse, one each is a rectangular pastophorion cell with rectangular in east-west direction plan and with apsidioles has been included at east west direction. The central

space in the center has been covered has a dome with pendantive pass dome, the apse has a semi-semi-dome, and cross arms of the cross and bema have been covered with barrel vaults.

One of the most important features of structure the building is its frescoes mural paintings. Thorough iconography Painting in the interiors the inside of structure completely is a feature seen rarely in Armenian architecture. Therefore, it is discussed by researchers experts suggest Georgian influence and execution in this exceptional case that there is Georgian effect and they have been carried out by Georgian artists. Another remarkable feature distinction of these frescoes of mural paintings is their it is single being unique example in depicting, besides themes from the Old and New Testaments, which a great number of scenes (17 in all) related from the life of Saint Krikor Lusavorich, who preaching disseminated the Christianity among Armenians besides scenes having subjects of Bible and Torah. Fresco remains are also traced on the west and north walls— of the now largely ruined g

Gavit added in front of the west façade, which has greatly ruined condition today. But, it is known that it has been bordered with by four columns at on the west, two columns at on the

north, and three columns at the south. Fresco remains are traced on west and north walls. The c

Chapel added in to the north of the gavit has a rectangular plan at in east-west direction, and is opened onto the gavit with the by a door at on the south wall.

Virgins (Bekhents, Surp Hripsime, Kusanac) Monastery:

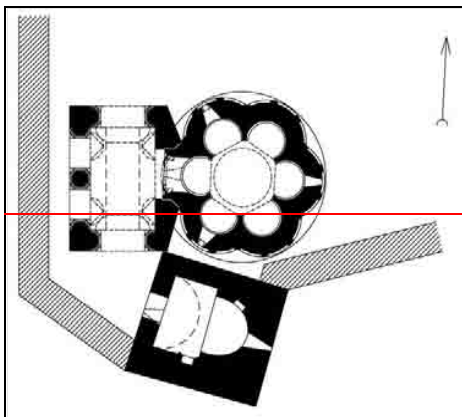
The cConstruction date and donor of the monastery, which was established on steeps near to valley bottom, at on a promontory close to the valley floor on the north slope of Arpaçay Arpaçay at farthest point of Turkey Armenia border, are not known. But However, according to according to a manuscript alleged claimed to be that it was written in this monastery, and an inscription on the south façade of Tigran Honents Church, its name is Bekhents, and was constructed by Tigran Honents very likely in the 13th century. While its architectural characteristic would seem to support this dating. But, some researchers experts state that building was constructed in beginning of the suggest an early -11th century construction date.

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Basilica planned monastery is a special prayer room and reaches to the gallery at west direction with arches, which north and south frontage walls have semicircular shape.

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Monastery, Ssurrounded by high walls, the monastery was dedicated to the nuns of Ave St. Hripsime. The monastery has a basilical special prayer room, which connects to a church by a gallery in the west through arches, whose north and south frontage walls are semicircular. and its structures reached to today at good condition. The church is the best-preserved component to our day. Quite The considerably small sized church was been constructed built out of reddish smooth-cut ashlar stones blocks, on and it has hexa-intrados conch (six leaved clover) plan that was projected also to the outside reflected as by semi-circles outside. There is a gavit at to the west, east and a chapel at to the south of the church.

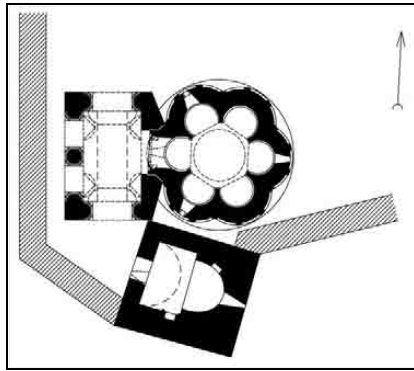


Plan (Karapetian, 2011)

Plan
(Karapetian, 2011)

The sSingle entrance of into the church is located at on the west façade axis. Façades of the conch intradoses has been enlivened with have three each semicircular blind arches connecting the double columns colonnettes having spherical with round capitals head and bases. There are Geometrically adorn ornamented rosettes and animal figures have been placed on to the

frontons of some of arches, which their surfaces have been adorned with geometrical inserts interlace and vegetal motives, and arch-corner stones of the arches beads have been filled with curved branch, rami and palmette, and zoomorphic ornaments. East and west façades have a one each circular (oculus) window has been opened on window, east and west façades and one each clover-shaped window has been opened on the north façade a trefoil one.



Plan (Karapetian, 2011) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram)

Structure has been coveredThe building is covered by with a dome located on a high pulleydrum. Pulley-beginningStarting from a cylindrically has been converted into condition w plan, ith the drum has twelve façades abovefter a double line hollow filletroll fascia, and corners have beenare bordered with by triplee each columnnettes bundles having spherical heads with round capitals and and bases. One eachOn each main axis is a semicirculare—arched thin long eastellated-loop-window which is bordered has been opened on main axes and windows have been surrounded by wide borders, which its surface was filled with geometrical insert motiverlaces. The steep conical roof Its skirting section is at form of cone has twelve ribbris and roll fascias along its ed at zig-zag eavesshape with hollow fillet-bundles, with twelve nervures and at semi-opened umbrella. Triangular fFrontons between pulley-the drum and nervure-ribs have been adornare ornamented with vegetal motives, consisting of folded-curved branches and palmetates. The steep cConical dome resembling a half-open umbrella e-form expressed as semi-opened umbrella has been usedis intensively used in Armenian architecture in these datesperiod, but it this is seemsn that it isto be the-its single implementation-example in Ani.

The Door providing entrancy on the to inner place at west façade ihas through a semicirculare arched door-and ha that is been surrounborderded on the exterior by border-profiled with a hollow-cross_-smooth fillet-outsidetraight profile. There is a possible pheasant figure possibly performed as embossmentcarved at-in the north corner of the arch. Intradoses in inner placeThe conches inside are in horseshoe plan, ned and their walls are with semicirculare arches that had been placed on resting on colonnetes in front of the corner walls-columns in front of them. Two protruding fillets mouldings, the lower which are hollowroll at bottom and the upper straight, protruding at top, forming the heads of columns at the same time wrapencircle all around the building, forming also the capitals of the colonnetesstructure and cause, and creating a plastic impression-quality in innerside structurethe building. Intradoses have been-The conches are covered with-by semi-domes, and the central splace in the center has been covered with by a dome with pendentives on a high pulley-passed-with pendentdrum.

The rectangular gavit located in front of the west façade is rectangular planned in north-south direction and is almost completely ruined condition. But, it is seen in old drawings that reveal the north and south façades to have been arranged as two single-arched opening, and the west façade has been arranged as two double-arched opening connecting on the single column.

The chapel constructed squeezed between the boundary wall and the church by being compressed is in a comparatively better condition. Entrance of the rectangular planned building structure in east-west direction is from the west façade axis. Castellated-The loop-window located on its east façade has been an crowned with omega shaped arch having adorned with surface ornament.

Maiden's Monastery (Aghjkaberd, Surp Hovhannes, Zak'aria Church; Maiden's Castle):

The donor and construction date of the structure, located on headland a promontory surrounded by precipice escarpments, where at the junction of Arpaçay (Akhurian) and Bostanlar (Tsagkotsazor) Greek Ravine joined at south end to the south of the property, are not known. According to but its architectural structure characteristics and decorations it is dated to suggest a 12th-13th century dating. An inscription, located in its vicinity and associated with this complex, documents the construction of a monastery dedicated to Gregory Lusavorich by the sipahsalar (military commander) Zakaria during the reign of Queen Tamara.

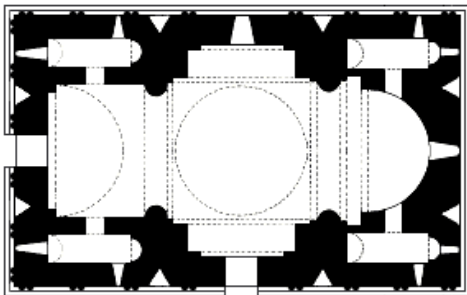
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The surviving church is surrounded by city walls in a fortress and with other structural architectural remains around in its vicinity are suggested to belong to an identification with a monastery. The church has been connected with a gallery to the caravan road extending leading towards steep the plateau at on the north direction. Important part of the gallery having cradle barrel-vaulted gallery is largely on it has been demolished. The southern half of structure the church, constructed on a two-step platform with out of red, yellow and brownish smooth-cut ashlar stones blocks, was demolished during in an earthquake in 1960. However Yet, according to the remained sections and the drawings and photographs in old publications document, it is understood that structure has a rectangular plan type outside at building in east-west direction on the outside and that has a single nave dome (dome hall) plan type inside. Dome on it has a view of tent.

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There are geometrical embossment decorations on outer façade walls of the church. Windows located among the arches of six bay outer façade wall enlighten inside.



Restitution plan (www.virtualani.org) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram) (www.virtualani.org)

Entrance ~~into the building structure has been provided~~ from two doors ~~placed on the~~ west and south façade axes. ~~There are two symmetrically-located each-triangular niches have been opened symmetrically to on each~~ façades, ~~and west façade has been enlivened with an additional blind arcade series on the west façade,~~ connecting the double ~~columns having colonnettes with cylindrical round adorned head ornamented capitals~~ and bases. ~~As in Tigran Honents Church, it is understood from surviving sections remained at good condition reveal that the arch surfaces has been adorned with~~ geometrical and vegetal ~~motives decorations, and the with~~ animal figures among ~~folded-curved~~ branches and also cross motives ~~have been performed on the~~ arch corner beads, ~~as in the Tigran Honents Church.~~

There is ~~one each~~ semicircular-arched upper ~~eastellated-loop~~-window ~~at upper level at on the north façade,~~ and between two triangular niches ~~on the~~ east façade. Windows ~~have been bordered with by two each~~ colonnettes ~~on both sides~~ and ~~have an~~ omega shaped-arch ~~has been placed on to upper section. On The two ends of the east façade, there are also have~~ two additional ~~each~~-small sized ~~eastellated-loop~~-windows ~~placed as one on topped and bottomed and of the other, the~~ upper ones ~~of these have been crowned with omega shaped arches.~~ Richly decorated architectural ~~elemen~~parts of ~~the building structure~~ are ~~at a condition~~ scattered around ~~the site. Also, (There are also componen~~parts with inscription.

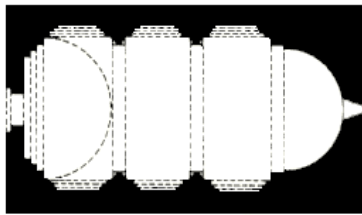
~~The s~~Square ~~central planned s~~place ~~in the center inside has been is~~ bordered ~~with by~~ corner walls ~~on~~ at four directions, ~~and the sharp ends of wall edges have been are~~ softened with ~~columns colonnettes placed in front of them. The s~~place ~~has been expanded with three bays with to the north, south, and west by~~ rectangular ~~subspaces, plan being equal size at north and south and the latter of which is larger bigger size at west and, and to the east section has been bordered with by~~ a ~~semicircular are planed~~ apse after ~~the~~ bema. ~~On two sides of the apsis are There is one each double-floor pastophorion cells that are having the rectangular in east-west direction, and plan at both sides of apse and have an~~ apsidiole on ~~their~~ east walls. ~~Ground floor Upper entrances floors of the cells are accessed to upper floors with one each from a door opened opening onto the apse while lower entrances must have been at from the west direction. As d~~Differently from similar plan types ~~in Ani, one each cell havings with the~~ same characteristics ~~also exist has been placed at both on the two~~ sides of ~~the s~~place ~~at on the~~ west.

Walls at ~~cover the roof level have been surround are~~ encircled by ~~two mouldings, the lower roll and the upper straight, as two fillets being hollow at bottom and straight at top as in the church of the Virgins Monastery and Abughamrents Church. The roof cover is at completely ruined condition, but it should have consisted of a dome on a high drum over the central space and barrel vaults over the side spaces, as usual place in the center has been covered with dome on high pulley and other places have been covered with cradle vault habitually.~~

Georgian (St. Stephanos) Church:

~~The d~~Donor and construction date of the ~~structure building,~~ located ~~in at the~~ northwest of city between Surp Arak'elots Church and Lion Gate, are not known. ~~But~~However, ~~the edict of the Georgian Katolikos Epiphanos edict located that was once on the south façade once upon a time carries the date of dates to~~ 1218. Since Georgians had commanded the city in 1124, 1161 and 1200, it should have been constructed in these ~~dates periods,~~ before 1218.

Only part of a vaulted cover resting on three round arches placed on the northeast wall and the inner wall surface of wall is still present standing today from the church constructed as basilica plan. It is understood from remains that the remains suggest a rectangular planned structure at in east-west direction, with single nave and two floors. It has been constructed out of smooth-cut ashlar stones blocks, as in the other architectural structures in Georgian Church religious buildings at the archaeological site.



Restitution plan

(www.virtualani.org) and actual state (Fahrive Bayram)

The existing north wall is divided into three bays niches with by two equidistant thick triple columnettes reaching the roof level, which has been placed with equal intervals, has been thick in the middle of inside two columns kept thin and short and rising up to beginning level of coverones, and on which semicircular stepped arches of bays have been the niches rested onto columns at both sides. The arch niche on the east scene for has a depiction of Visit of Mary's Visit to Elizabeth has been performed on arch bay at east as embossment and scene for, and the one to its west Good News to Mary has been performed on west one of this.

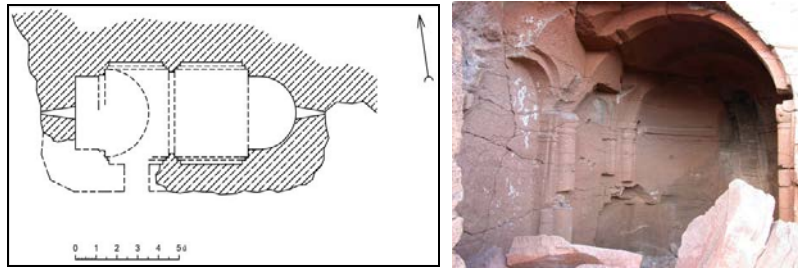
The East wall has been bordered with by a semicircular planned apse. As in other structures buildings in Ani, walls including apse have been are encircled surrounded at the cover roof level with by two straight protruding mouldings, the lower roll and the upper straight fillets at top and hollow fillet at bottom.

The apse has been covered with by a semi-dome, and the naos has been covered with eradle by a barrel vault reinforced with two arches. Cover of The lower floor also has a barreleradle vault.

Rock-Cut Chapel:

The name, donor and construction date of the structure chapel carved located into a volcanic rock mass, on rocks between the Seljukian Palace and Gagik Church, are not known.

The inner space of the chapel constructed at the ends of the 9th century has rectangular plan at in east-west direction. The southwest section part is at ruined condition, due to an earthquake in 1988, but it is estimated that entrance has is thought to have been placed on the west section part of the south façade. The interior place, there are has two dummy columns separating the apse and two dummy columns others separating side by side two adjacent naves. Entrance section of chapel was demolished as a result of earthquake happened in 1988.



Plan (Karapetian, 2011) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram)

— Plan

— (Karapetian, 2011)

The east wall of the naos has been bordered with by a semicircular planned apse. The apse has been made from rocks at both sides by being figured, opened onto the naos through a semicircular arch over with two columnnettes having with spherical heads round capitals and semicircular arch connecting these, also shaped out of rock, as and is the niche has been placed at on the lower side-part of the east wall.

The north and south walls have been are divided into two bays niches with from the wall axis, by a thicker and taller triple columnnette in between short and thin ones, as in the Georgian Church, and the stepped arches of the niches rest on this columnnette and thin ones at the corners. The bundle, placed onto axis and as in Georgian Church, which the ones at two sides were short and thin and the middle ones were kept thicker and higher, and staged arch of bays has been covered with this column bundle, the above of one each thin in Naos at wall corners have been covered with cradle has a barrel vault, and the apse has been covered with a semi-dome.

Ebu'l Manu'chehr Mosque:

The mosque has been located in the at southwest of the city, at side of on a slope facing to Arpaçay/Arpaçay, and at to the south of the road going up to the Ceitadel. Alparslan, on conquering Ani in 1064, left the its administration to Manu'chehr, who was son of the Shaddadid Emir, Ebu'l Esvar, and Manu'chehr reconstructed the city. It is thought that Manu'chehr The mosque's standing minaret, with its 99 steps, was is one of included among the structures, which Manu'chehr constructed, and the Ghaznevids constructed the victory tower as stand alone a freestanding monument. Researchers has Experts dated the structure building to the year of 1086 according on the basis of to a foliated kufic inscription determined discovered in 1847 by N. Khanikof, who specified that it has been located on as the west façade, which is at in a ruined condition state now, and written with flowery eufic and therefore, it has the characteristic being This makes the building the first Turkish mosque constructed firstly in Anatolia.

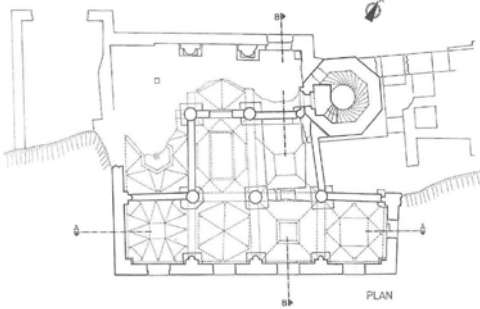
Two/Another inscriptions also have been determined on from the west façade. One of them, which was read by M. Brosset, W. Barthold and N. Khanikof and it has been stated that it has been, is related withon restrictions of in non-legal taxes taken from the public by Ebu Said Bahadır Khan. Therefore, the original function and the construction date of the building needs to be further investigated on.

Built out of red and black smooth-cut tufa, (The mosque has two floors, a rectangular three-nave plan-ground floor in north-south direction, and a walk-out ground-basement is embedded in earth at section on the slope facing to the valley and that consists of four rooms. This section of mosque has been used as madrasa and first floor on madrasa is bearing the wide dome in inner side by being connected with elephant foot column. Star motived decorations remaining among arches are especially remarkable. Stone minaret with 99 steps constructed as adjacent to the mosque has remained standing till today. Whole of the mosque has been constructed smooth cut tuff stone.

Two inscriptions have been determined on west façade. One of them was read by M. Brosset, W. Barthold and N. Khanikof and it has been stated that it has been related with restriction of non-legal taxes taken from public by Ebu Said Bahadır Khan. The original function and the construction date of the building needs to be further investigated.

The mosque has been constructed of red and black colored smooth cut tuff stones. The mosque, which its east side has been made as fevkani to arrange the incline of slope, has rectangular plan type at north south direction outside and three nave plan type showing direction towards mihrab inside. But, based on Due to the minaret and some changes made in the north section part, one each section in north units of the middle and west naves has been were removed and this has caused the deformation of proper lines of this structure disrupting the regularity of the upper floor plan.

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Measured drawing plan (Karamağaralı, 1993) and actual state (Fahriye Bayram)

Measured drawing plan (Karamağaralı, 1993)

The single entrance of structure has been placed on the building was from the north section part of the west façade, but since the whole of west façade, and the west section part of the south façade are at in ruined conditions, only the door sill tone has could reached to our day.

The mosque wa has been enilluminaghtened with from totally five big large semi-arched windows being, four on the east façade and one on the east side of the north façade. There is-is one-each-another window on upper section of above each one of these windows and four other rectangular windows at in different sizes, openinged onto the basement rooms on the places in ground floor at east façade.

The A minaret with an octagonal shaft with octagonal body is rising ates on the northwest corner of structure the building-, as demolished above the gallery level. The minaret, which the part

~~after the minaret balcony was demolished, is entered~~ Entrance into the minaret is from a semicircular-arched door located on the south façade, which and opened onto the mosque's west nave of mosque. There is a kufic "Basmala" written with eufiescript on the north façade of the minaret, which continues the tradition of MiddleCentral Asia Turkish minaret traditions. Due The way it is connected type of the minaret to the mosque, and its inclusion location in the 12th unit of the mosque, it is thought that it has been constructed before mosque suggest an earlier date for the minaret, which would explain the and deformation of the planity at on the north side has been developed depending on this.

~~The interior space has is been divided into three bays naves, of which the central is wider, and 12 unit bays extending towards the mihrab and made wider than the middle one, by with short cylindrical stunted columns, with cylindrical arches having on high bases and with capital heads, and semicircular arches connecting these at on four directions. But However, as mspenteifoined a before, north units one each section of the middle and west naves at north has b weren removed. The actual aAshlar stone masonry fill closing in the arch bays facing out today niches facing the exterior is from N. time which Marr's has conversion ofed the mosque into the a museum to exhibit the pieces obtained from excavation finds. Besides the unique view, which from the four big large windows facing towards to Arpaçay Arpaçay present, the as in gavit of Surp Arak'elots Church, most important remarkable characteristic of the structure building is are the at vaults over the units, each unit is covered within a different forms of vaults adorned and ornamented with compositions of polygons, stars and cross formedes with mounting out of inlain red and black colored stones, as in the gavit of Surp Arak'elots Church.~~

~~The walk-out basement of the mosque on the east has fFour rectangular splanned places in north-south direction, that having ne arly a height of some 5.00 m height have been placed at north-south direction at east section of east constructed as fevkani. These sPplaces can be reached by going down to are accessed from the north of the west nave, by descending down to a square planned nave formed underlinding below the ground level at north section of west nave and passing through the a door on the east wall of this section area. Entered The first splace to enter is the second place unit from the south. Access to the oOther places can be passed are through high the doors located at upper on the north and south walls of the first one.~~

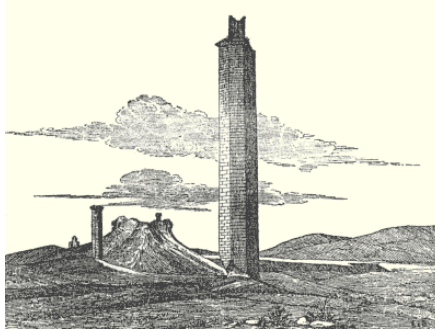
Emir Ebu'l Muammeran Complex:

~~After he conquered Ani in 1064, Seljukian Sultan Alpaslan gave the administration of the city to the Shaddadid principality after he conquered city Ani in 1064. It This complex on the commercial street was constructed between in 1164-1200 by the Shaddadid Şahinşah Shahanshah, who was son of Ebul Manuçeher who was the first Ani Bey in the Shaddadid family, reconstructing Ani and therefore taking who took the title Emir Ebu'l Muammeran title for reconstructing Ani.~~

~~The octagonal minaret of Ebul Muammeran Mosque, having has a plan similar to plan that of Ebul Manuçeher Mosque, which is the single mosque remaining standing mosque in the archeological site, has same architectural characteristics with octagon minaret of Manuçeher Mosque. It is understood from An engraving of the Muammeran Mosque gravure, which dating from the 18th century travelers travelling in the region in 18th century, shows its that mosque minaret as is higher than the minaret of Manuçeher Mosque. On the minaret was an inscription dating to 1199, specifying the rules required to complied by for trade caravans coming into the city were specified in inscription dated A.D 1199, which was broken and destroyed when the~~

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minaret was demolished in 1894 in 19th century, belonging to the mosque constructed on antique road of the city. Ebul Muammeran Mosque itself was demolished completely in 1917, and only a ruined collapsed section portion of the mosque's minaret has reached to our day.



Measured plan drawing (Karamağaralı, 2002) and Brosset's engraving of the minaret (www.virtualani.org)

The complex consists of a rectangular planned small mosque, now being at the foundation level. The, a minaret at to the northeast of small the mosque, a square based mausoleum at to its west that has a circular interior plan, of the small mosque and another place, which that is possibly was a small Islamic monastery zawiya (Islamic school) at to the north.

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Small The mosque was excavated revealed in 2001 season of exeavation works carried on by B. Karamağaralı is at a condition protected as base level. Door step sill and door frame remains indicate that the structure is enteredance into the building was from two doors constructed as adjacent to the minaret on on the north and south walls, and the floor coverings finishing at on the north indicate that there were presence of a narthex there.



Measured drawing plan (Karamağaralı, 2002)

— Measured drawing plan (Karamağaralı, 2002)

The minaret demolished in 1894 has octagon plan and pretty long body. The inscription that formerly inserted to the building and the lower floor of mausoleum, located at the west of the small mosque, having square plan outside and eircular plan inside survive today.

The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Baths):

The Great Baths, constructed in a central place that could be regarded as the center of location in Ani, in some 30 meters to the northwest of the Cathedral, belongs is from the Seljukian

Period, but its donor and construction date are not known. It is ~~considered that it was assumed to have been~~ constructed between ~~years of 1072- and~~ 1090, ~~on the basis of~~ a coin that ~~had been found during~~ excavations, ~~bearing with the~~ figure of Melik Shah on one face and the name of Manuḡehir on ~~the other face~~. ~~Important part of the bath remains, which are 12th century pieces and found in excavations made in 1965-1966, are under earth. While the bath stayed under earth completely, it was found~~ ~~The building was during~~ excavations carried out in 1966-1967. ~~It is at ruined condition today and it but~~ has ~~already~~ started to ~~get filled~~ with earth and debris.



Plan
(Balkan, 1968)

The bath ~~was~~ constructed ~~out~~ of red and gray ~~colored~~ smooth-cut ashlar ~~stones blocks, continues~~ ~~continuing~~ the traditional Turkish baths scheme with ~~its heating bay part~~ with four iwans and four-corner ~~cell rooms~~. Entry ~~into the building~~ ~~has been provided from a square planned~~ coldness section room ~~located into the~~ southeast of ~~heating the hot bath-~~, connecting to it through ~~a door~~ on ~~its north wall of this section is opened to heating section~~. There is ~~a furnace at the~~ west of ~~the heating section,~~ and ~~a toilet at the~~ west of ~~the coldness section room~~.

Square ~~planned parts spaces~~ of the bath ~~have been are~~ covered ~~with by~~ domes ~~passed with~~ muqarnas ~~filled squinch,~~ and other ~~sections parts~~ have ~~been covered with pointed barrel~~ vaults.



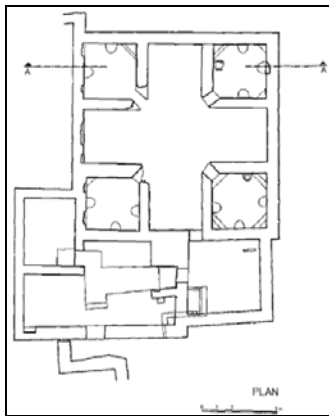
Plan and remains (Balkan, 1968)

Small Bathhouse:

The donor and the construction date of the structure building, located at in the southwest of the city and to the north of Tigran Honents Church, are not known. It is considered to have been built before 1215. It was revealed unearthed in same years 1966-67, together with Big the Great Bath as, a result of excavation carried out by Kemal. Balkan.

The bath, following constructed in the Seljukian architecture style tradition, consists of four iwans and four private rooms and door, with entrance doors of the rooms have been made in the form of as lancet arches. Furthermore, i iwans harve been covered with eradle barrel vault arches. Entrance of into the bath is at from the west, direction and dressing rooms are reached accessed from here with through a corridor. Furthermore, at To the north of this corridor, there is warmness the hot bath, section and the furnace section room is next to this warmness section it.

It was revealed in same years with Big Bath as a result of excavation carried out by Kemal Balkan.



Plan (Karamağaralı, 1993) and actual state (Fahrive Bayram)

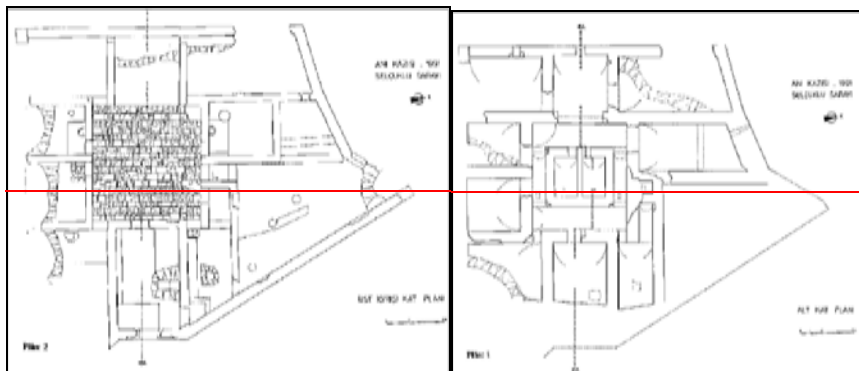
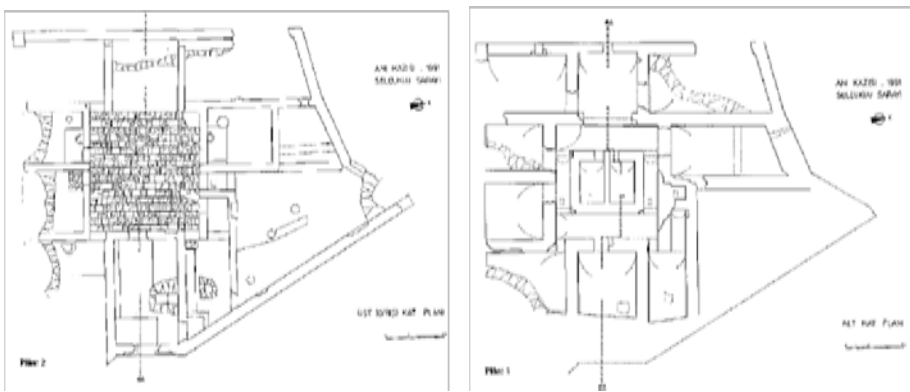
Plan
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

The Small Bath has been were constructed out of red and gray eolored smooth-cut ashlar stones blocks, and the hoating section part continuesing the traditional Turkish bath tradition has in having four iwans and four corner eell rooms plan. Structure is reached by passing through Access to here is from a rectangular planned coldness section room. The furnace section is located in to the southeast of the hoating section part. It is understood from remaining traces that suggest domes over the square planned section parts, and are covered with dome and other bays sections are covered with lancet eradle barrel vault for the rest of spaces.

Seljuk Palace (Tacirin, Pahlavuni, Baron, Ebu'l Muammeran Palace):

The c construction date of this magnificent palace, constructed on a steep slope facing to the Bostanlar Creek Ravine at the northwest of the site, is not certain,; but it is dated to the 12th–13th centuries sy according to on the basis of its architectural characteristics and portal its main door arrangement. Constructed out of smooth cut ashlar stones blocks, it was originally with

had two storeys and a walk-in basement floor was placed on incline of the slope. Beam supports on the upper level parts of the ground floor walls indicate that the upper floor was constructed from wood in timber. Since this first wooden timber floor storey was demolished, while the basement floor and the ground floors have reached to our day. The portal-main door forming the entrance of palace has consisted of star motives presenting displaying the most beautiful delicate stone workmanship of Seljukian architecture. Sections with cradle Barrel-vaulted forming the basement floor of palace rooms were used as for storagehouse during winters and while the L-shaped ground floor having L-shape was used served as the main palace. The rectangular planned palace constructed of follows the characteristic Seljukian decoration style of the 12th century has consisted of, in its a big large hall and the rooms distributed around this hall. A fountain located inside the Seljukian Palace presents another remarkable distinguishing architecture characteristic feature of this the magnificent structure building.



Ground and basement floor measured drawing plan
(Karamağaralı, 1993)

Ground and basement floor measured drawing plan (Karamağaralı, 1993)

The ground floor has an entrance from a large portal door located at the east of structure and that opened onto an iwan in inner side. The door reflecting the tradition of Islamic architecture, in its has been divided into two parts sections with by a profiled fillet moulding, and door opening with its door frame and lintel having with a semicircular arched fronton has been placed. Around of the fronton and door has been decorated with this an

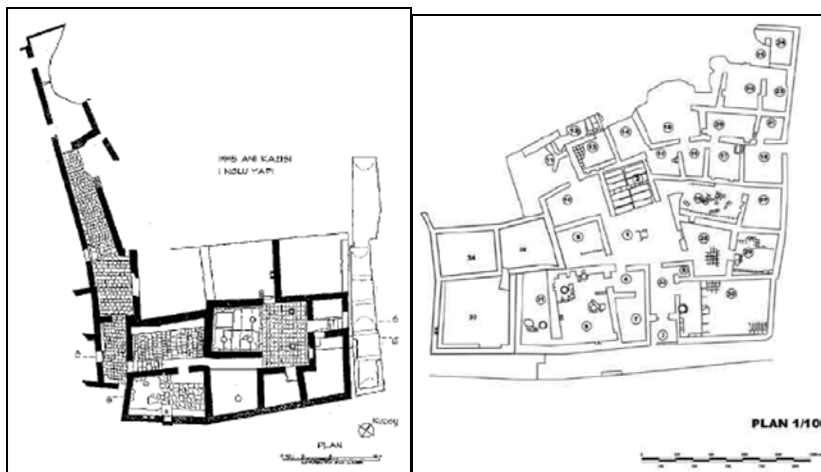
eight pointed star ~~consisting of red colored stones and black colored s~~ decoration with cross-shaped stones placed among these in between, respectively in red and black stones. Above the door is a window having with lancet arched fronton ~~has been opened on upper section~~. Around of the fronton and window has been adorned with a red and black colored rhombus decorations.

The ground floor has been programmed in inner section is organized around a rectangular planned inner courtyard in at east-west direction. At Along the east and west axis of the courtyard, there are one each two iwans, and rectangular planned rooms in different sizes opened onto the courtyard on at four directions at different sizes. A There is a lancet arched niche has been opened on the north wall of the courtyard. The fronton of the arch niche arch ~~has been~~ decorated with black colored hexagon-shaped l stones placed on at a red background, with and six pointed star compositions among them, se and around of it has been encircled surrounded by a chain-decorated border adorned by chain.

The basement floor is reached from a semicircular arched small door placed onto the west of axis on the south façade axis. In this section part, there opens onto a corridor two spaces from the west, of which one are two places; one is a vaulted iwan with vaulted, the three places placed side by side adjacent spaces from the east, two s places at from the south, and a big large s place from the arranged side by side at north, opened to a common corridor and inside of which is a second triangulare spa ~~ection restinge i~~ on the natural rocks.

Domestic Architecture

Two h Houses were revealed during excavations carried on by B. Karamağaralı. No Building I is located at to the northeast of the Cathedral, and No Building II is located at to the east of the Manuêchr Mosque. Both buildings were constructed out of smooth-cut ashlar stones-blocks, and consisted of s places at in different sizes and plans placed around an inner hall. Earthenware-Terracotta ceramics were found in some s places as embedded-buried in the ground, and while eokers hearths and tandoori clay oven pots showing that these spaces were used as kitchen.



Building I (Karamağaralı, 1997) and Building II (Coruhlu, 2010)

No I Building

No II Building

(Karamağaralı, 1997)

(Çoruhlu, 2010)

Building II seems to have had been adorned with wall picture as understood from remains painting. An inscription in Arabic letters script determined on a painting picture indicates that building belongs to ownership by a Muslim family; consequently therefore, it was constructed between in 11th–12th centuries.

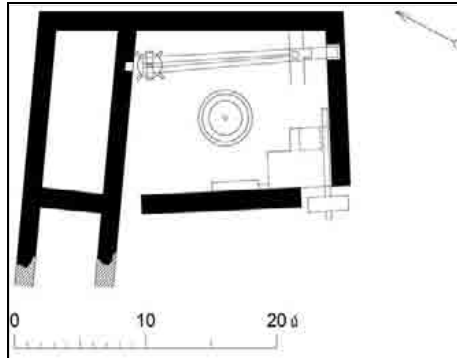
M Bazaar:

The main street and bazaar market extending between the Lion Gate and Ashot III city wall Ramparts were started to be revealed after 1991 season of excavated works carried on under the chairmanship of after 1991 by B. Karamağaralı. As a result of these works, which revealed attached spaces in different sizes on places constructed as next to each other at the east and west sides of the main street have been determined. — This c

Commercial pattern consisting of opposite shops starts after from the south of Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque. Four different applications attract attention in building types could be distinguished in this area. Structures in The first group have been arranged at has an iwan style and these have become dense, and mostly seen at on the north side of the road. The second group structures are closed single spaces. The third, h House-shop complexes are seen mostly at on the south side of road from the third group and while two-storey shops form the fourth group. Irregularity at in the construction of the buildings, and as well as material and workmanship differences on the walls, prove that bazaar the market whas not been formed at the same time constructed at once, and was formed without developed in time, between the 11th — and 13th centuries by making by additions. It is not possible to determine the functions of all buildings completely, but shop, inn and especially bezirhane oil press remains along the on road they may have been used as village add to bakery, manufacturing shops and wine vats cellars.

Oil Press (for linseed oil, Bezirhane (Space for producing linseed oil))

Because By virtue of its being an important trade center, there are oil presses bezirhane have been encountered in many places locations in of the city. But, its example having biggest size is located at, with the largest in the east of city, at to the north of Redeemer's (Surp Amenap'rkitch) Church. The substantially ruined Building building ruined substantially has consisted of one main rectangular space with rectangular plan at in north-south direction, two places at others to its north of this place, and one place at more to its west of this place. There is a big sized large grinding stone at the centre of the main space, confirming the function of building in's function the middle of main place.



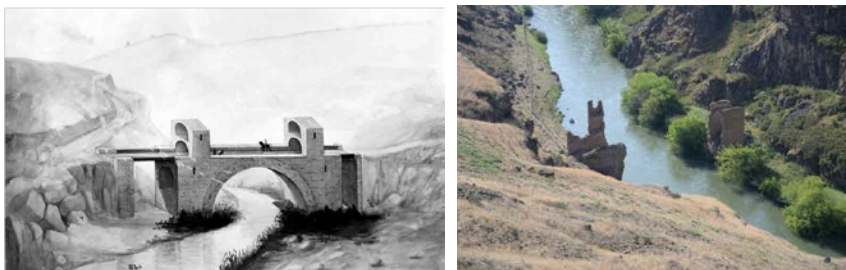
Plan (Karapetian, 2011)

(Karapetian, 2011)

The Silk Road Bridge:

One of the most important roads providing the connection between the East and the West in history is undoubtedly the Silk Road that was passing through Ani. The road reaching ~~to~~ Arpaçay (Akhurian) through Armenia is connected to Ani with-through a bridge joining the two sides in front of the Dvin Gate of Ani,city and extended-continued in the direction of the Small Baths from-up the slope. Some sections of the road being pathway and resting on rocky gfollowed rock round form place to place have been terraced by laying with rock pieces.

Thought to be constructed in the 10th century, the arch of the bridge over the river, constructed out of smooth-cut tufa^l stones on river ha, was been completely demolished-completely. The bridge, which its construction date and donor are not known but estimated that it remained from the 10th century provides two-storey pass. Big-sized, and only the large feet of Silk Road Bridge on the two shorides and pathway traces have reached to today survive. The remains It is thought by starting out from remains that bridge had suggest a single eye-span for the bridge, and there were two-storey high tower-form-like splaces opening ed to the outside through arches at the entry and exit sections of the bridge. Remains from a sStone pier for rafts were found thought to be constructed to ensure the boats to dock has been determined along on the coast next to thea bridge.

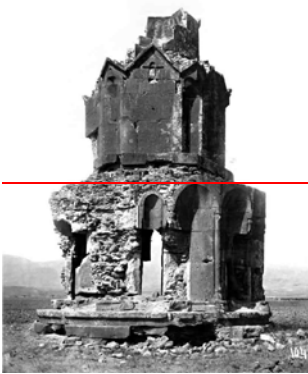


Reconstruction of the Bridge
(Karapetian, 2011) and the actual state (Fahrıye Bayram)

2.a.3. Outer-Outside the City Walls

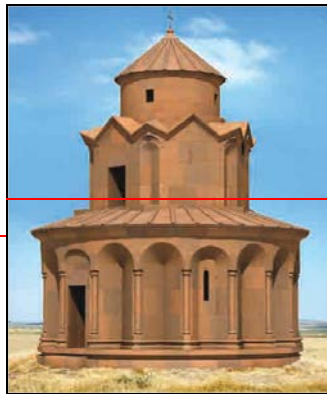
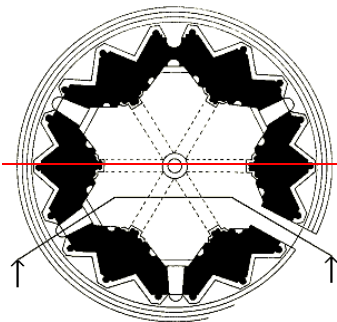
Shepherd's (Çoban) Church:

The donor and construction date of the church, located at nearly some 500 m to the north outside the city walls, are is not known, but it is dated to the ends of late 11th century and beginnings early of 12th century according to on the basis of its architectural characteristics.



Çoban Church in 1908 (Karapetian, 2011)
(Karapetian, 2011)

The church stands has been placed on at a three-step, circular planned platform and constructed is out of red and gray colored smooth cut ashlar stones blocks. It is known that the church, from which its only one part of the rom south wall reached to today survives, has a unique plan type. First of all, the building has two-storeys. The lower floor has eighteen outside façades, outside and is a six pointarmed star interior planned inside. The upper floor has six outside façades outside and has been constructed of a circular interior plan inside.

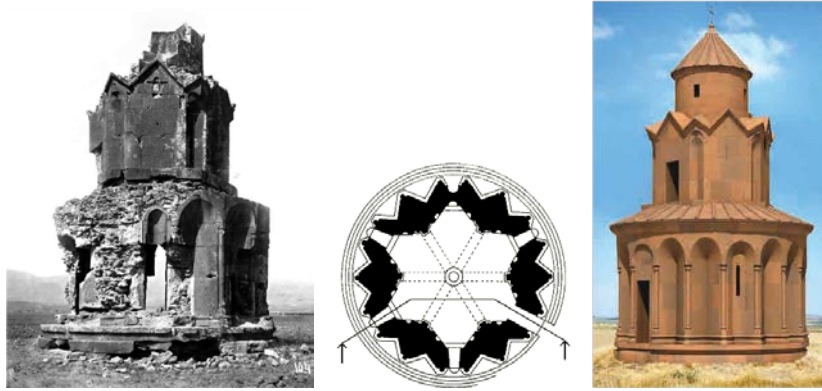


church (Karapetian, 2011)

Plan (www.virtualani.org)

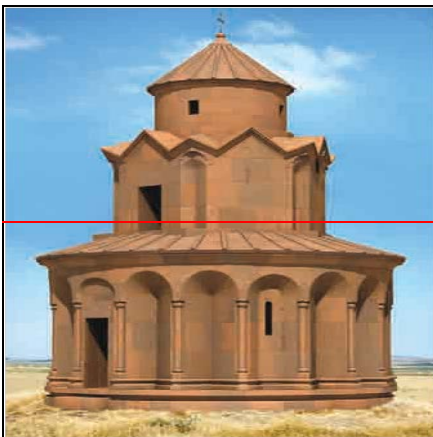
(www.virtualani.org)

Reconstruction of the



Coban Church in 1908 (Karapetian, 2011), its Plan (www.virtualani.org) and Reconstruction

Each of the fFaçades of the lower floor have been are bordered with-by one each thin columnnette having spherical headwith round capitals and bases, and the entrance opening ihas been placed ontofrom the southwest façade-and one each, with a trianglulare niche has been placed-on each of thet other façades. On the upper floor, there is a long narrow triangular niche on each corner, and a door over the lower entrance. Façades are have been kept smallnarrow over on-the triangle niches, and end ined rhythmically with-alternating trianglulare fronton-by turns. The building ends in a cConical cone-roof on a cylindrical pulley drumhas risen after this.



Reconstruction of the church
— (Karapetian, 2011)

Bird Houses:

During Excavations performed-on the main road lreaching frtom the Lion Gate tfrom Ebu'l Manueçehr Mosque unearthed; a great numbers of stone bowls placed-on the roadside for birds to drink water-have been-revealed. It has been-determined that the-sShelters ofor the birds drinking water from these bowls have-been-made-by-beingare carved into then rocks around Bostanlar CreekRavine. TSince-these bird houses, showing-in different plans according

~~depending on~~ the locations and sizes of rocks, have high quality workmanship, and contain small rectangular ~~spaces at of~~ equal sizes, ~~it brings pointing to mind the possibility that these they may~~ have been made by craftsmen from Ani ~~and as well, there has been possibly for a pigeon~~ post organization ~~based on pigeon~~.

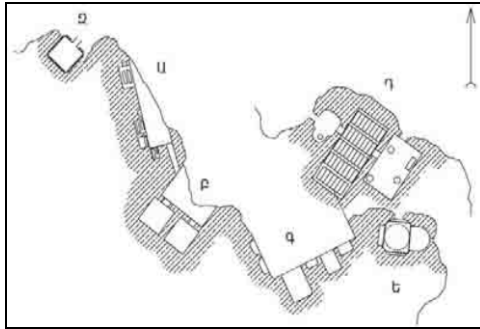


Bird Houses
(Karapetian, 2011)

Rock Carved Structures:

~~Palisades-Valley walls~~ around Ani ~~has occurred from~~ are formed by soft tuff formations at ~~the top~~ and hard basalt formations at ~~top~~ the bottom. On ~~the~~ slopes of ~~the~~ valleys surrounding the city ~~from on~~ three directions, there are great numbers of chapels, burial chambers, warehouses, houses, bird houses, and ~~great numbers of structures and~~ caves used for similar functions. Some of these ~~spaces~~ are connected to each other with inner stairs. Some of them have more than one floor, ~~reached~~ climbed with stairs. ~~It is known that~~ The front faces of many ~~of them were known to have been~~ covered with rubble stone or wood timber. While some of these structures ~~that adding~~ beauty to the city silhouette ~~of city~~ have simple arrangement, some ~~of them have been planned as~~ others are pretty rather complex. ~~It is known that~~ Caves ~~located around Bostanlar Creek Ravine~~ are known to have been used for dwelling ~~unpurpose til the~~ 1950s. One of these is a chapel with frescoes ~~located at on the~~ west side of the Creek Ravine, which contains wall picture and it is thought ~~that it is to have been~~ the grave chapel of Tigrant Honents.

Caves ~~scattered on~~ around the cliffs surrounding Ani are ~~aggregated denser~~ especially on both sides of the Alaca Valley ~~located to the~~ west side of the city. Here is the old Tsagkotsadzor, i.e. “(Flower Gardens) Valley”. ~~These c~~ Caves were investiga ~~researched~~ in 1915 by Russian archeologists. Russians made research nearly in 500 units located in 30 churches, eight groups of graveyard, and 16 pigeon lofts.



Plan and its surrounding considered as of the supposed grave chapel of Tigran Honents in its context (Karapetian, 2011)

Oeakh Village located next to Ani and remaining within buffer zone is an important element communing with Ani with its legends, myths, music, gastronomy and other social anthropological values and required to be assessed together.

2.a.4. Natural Environment

Ani attracts attention remarkable also with in terms of its topographic structure and landscape. Arpaçay (Akhurian) and its catchment basin cross the area along the north-south axis, with dramatic elevation differences, and form create a microclimate that is completely different from existing environment the one prevailing in the region, with thanks to the characteristics of the canyon characteristic and the presence of water, which it contains in it. Bostanlar Creek Ravine and the catchment basin connecting to Arpaçay, by crossing the area along the north-south axis, are the other dominant landscape images. In region, where Around Bostanlar Creek Ravine passes through, there are many small valleys formed from dried Creek ravine beds. This differentiation and richness in the landscape ensure the area to come into prominence with its natural landscape values.

Because Bostanlar Creek Ravine basin has a more plainer topography and a more differentiated earth-geological structure as compared with than Arpaçay, the area have has been used along throughout history as housing settlement (in rock-rock-graving-carved structures) and for agriculture purposes.

Ani is at an important point location also in terms of biological diversity. 90 bird species have been determined catalogues so far till now in at studies registries made prepared at in the antique city archaeological site by Kuzey Doğa Society. As Since the city province of Kars is located along and the one of important points for migration route of for birds, it is estimated that the number of bird species will exceed 150 in the later phases of research. According to the Red List prepared by World Society for Protection of Animal Wildlife Fund (WWF), one species from among these birds recorded seen within the antique ancient city borders is in endangered species (EN), two species are in near threatened (NT), species and one specie is in vulnerable (VU) in status.

Egyptian vultures (*Neopron percnopterus*), among the endangered species worldwide, are breeding on the rocky hills extending along Arpaçay. A joint scientific research by the

Republic of Turkey's General Staff and Kuzey Doğa Society, revealed this species as breeding on the rocks opposite Manucehr Mosque, on the side of Armenia.

~~-Furthermore, it has been determined that~~ fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Anatolian gopher (*Spermophilus xanthopyrmnus*) are observed as living in area, red-billed chough (*Pyrhrocorax pyrrhcorax*) is living in ~~Fethiye Mosque~~the Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque), and bats are living/breeding in the Seljukian Palace. Three different species in this bat colony consistsing of 300 individuals ~~have been determined;~~ while the greater mouse-eared bat (*Myotis myotis*) and the common bent-wing bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*) constitute the great majority ~~of—in the~~ group. Besides, a few greater houseshow bats (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*) have been observed in the Palace.

~~Neopron-perenopterus being in endangered species worldwide are breeding on rocky places extending along Arpaçay River. At scientific study made by General Staff and Kuzey Doğa Society together, it has been determined that neopron-perenopterus is breeding on rocky places opposite to Manucehr Mosque. It has been determined with regular observations made by Kuzey Doğa Society within Ani Archeological Site, neopron-perenopterus is still breeding at opposite Mosque at Armenian side.~~

2.b. History and Development

2.b.1. Cultural History of Ani

Ani is located in a region where the earliest trace of artistic development is evidenced in carved and painted rock art, dating to the Chalcolithic period. The earliest archeological finds within property boundaries of Ani are dated to the Neolithic Period, with survey evidence especially in 1940-1943 attesting continuity of occupation. Archeological surveys carried out in the Bostanlar (Tsagkotsazor) Creek Ravine, Cirit Düzü and Miğmiğ (Gayladzor) Creek Ravine have shown that the region has been populated after the Neolithic Period and the settlement has continued following the Neolithic period. In the first settlement in the region that was earlier called as Shirak, in Bostanlar Ravine cave the archaeological surveys made especially in 1940-1943, remains found in caves in Bostanlar Creek have of importance in terms of indicating traces for the first settlement in the region. In excavations conducted between the years in 1965 and 1967 revealed, the early Bronze Age settlements and earthenware painted pots belonging to this period have been revealed painted pottery remains. However, as understood from though ceramic pieces found in evidence from the Citadel, enable dating the first earliest settlement in inside the archaeological site of Ani located in the region to the Iron Age named as Shirak in history has started in the Iron Age. The ditch and cyclopean masonry ramparts to the north of the Citadel also belong to the Iron Age. The ditch and city wall remains made with cyclopean stones at the north of II Smbat City Walls belong to the Iron Age. Walls having nearly 9.00 m thickness have been constructed at infilling masonry technique with andesite blocks provided from the region, stone blocks have been used without being processed or by being corrected roughly and fill section has been kept at 5.00 m width. Considerable part of city walls, which its two sections having nearly 3.00 4.00 m length are seen today, has been removed and re-used in the construction of other parts of the city walls.

The city ~~remaining remained~~ within the political hinterland of Urartians after the middle-mid-9th century B.C, and later came under the domination of Kimmerians, Scythians, Medians, Persians and Sassanians. The Fire Temple, remains of which are seen in the north part of city

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today, is the oldest monumental structure of Ani after the ramparts, and dating dates from the Persians or Sassanian periods.

Information on the city increases ~~After the 4th century, information has increased related to city. In this period, when the region was characterized by a multiplicity of strong local families at the border of the Christian Roman Empire. Known in Latin as Tiridates the Great, Armenian King Trdat III (287-330), who accepted Christianity in 301 as the official state religion, has brought his relative Arşevir Arshavir, son of Kamsar, from Karen-Pahlav, which he met during campaign he made to Iran, and let to be baptized by St Krikor Lusavoriç Lusavorich baptize. Trdat then presented all Kamsaragan Period has started in Ani after he has presented all Arpaçay area side, including and Kağızman and Ani, to Arşavir Arshavir, from Kamsaragan which started the Kamsaragan Period in Ani. The Kamsaragan Family choosing Christianity in gratitude and as indicator of being pleased with event, made Bagaran (Kilittaşi) their capital Family-s. Settling in the Citadel area, they has held the administration of Ani until the ends of late 8th century. Kamsaragans choosing Bagaran (Kilittaşi) as capital settled in the citadel in Ani. The Palace complex and the palace Palace church Church in their fortress Citadel were constructed in this period, the latter as the earliest Christian buildings in the city.~~

~~The region has witnessed to After the Byzantine-Sassanian wars at the end of the 3rd century at the ends of 3rd century, Sasanian control started in Kars region while Erzurum, Erzincan, Tunceli, Elazığ, Diyarbakır and Mardin has come under the domination of the Byzantine Empire, Kars region have been given to Sassanians. Thus This replaced the control of the Arsasid/Arşlaguni Dynasty in Armenia has ended and region has been administrated by by Marzbanlar dependent on Persian Empire or Generals dependent on the Byzantine Empire after this period control, respectively through marzbans or generals. Mamikonian Family for leading suzerains has administered Armenia as also became a dependent on Persians Persian dependency under the Mamikonian Family, until A.D. 564, meanwhile a sharing has been lived again between a new struggle of control between Byzantine and Sasanian-Sasanian Empires between years in A.D. 564-642-, which brought great destruction to Armenia the area destroyed with war of these two powers has been, especially under Arabic attacks after A.D. 640. In Emevis period having a Under the Umayyad command of the region between 661-750, Khazars have passed the Caucasus to help the Byzantine Empire and seized again Kurdish tribes, which they left to Habib bin Mesleme. Rthe regional Governor-governor Grigor Mamikonian has lost his life at led a rebellion against Arab rule but he failed, and the Umayyad wars made and then Emevis has surrendered Mamikonians and assigned Ashot (686-690) from the Bagrationu Bagratuni family Family as the new governor. After the Arabs Upon being killed Ashot for by Arabs because Ashot was follower of allying with the Byzantine Empire, Justinianus Justinianus II (669-711) has organized an expedition to the region, put in imprisoned the sirs nobles obeying Muslim's rule, and assigned Nerseh, who is son of Vahan, from Kamsaragan family Family as governor of whole Armenia with the title of *kuropalat kuropalat*, and Smbat from the Bagrationu Bagratuni family Family as the Army-army Commander commander. Thus In this way, power balance among the local Armenian *nakharar* sirs has been noble families was lost, and the Bagratuni Bagratuni family Family has started to come into prominence.~~

~~After Abbasids have a command of control over the region after in year 750-, the area was connected to the Erzurum (Karin/Kalıklala) Emirate In in the period of Abbasid-Caliph Harun al-Reşid Rashid (763-809), Up Aras River, Kars Creek and Arpaçay lines Dvin; together with Kura River lines, Ardahan, Göle, Posof and Çıldır regions Tiflis; Pasinler and Karasu lines have been~~

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~~connected to Erzurum (Karin/Kalkala) Emirate.—. While the local lords were trying to prevent further Abbasid spread.~~

~~Kamsaragans fighting successfully against Persians together with and Mamigonyan family have been forces were almost destroyed almost completely at a war made around Erciş in 772, despite the former's earlier success in fighting against the Persians. Twith local sirs trying to prevent the spread of Abbasid and this situation has suited toworked to the advantage of the BagratuniBagratuni Family, -who haswhich increased its wealth -become rich with-by trade by being spreading to Çoruh, Tigris (Dicle) and Aras River Fronts. Losing their power, the Kamsaragans losing power-haved to sell their capital Bagaran (Kilittaş) and the Shirak region, including Ani, to the BagratuniBagratuni familyFamily, who- that wanted to settle in a region. A branch in the leadership of Ashot Misaker has decided to settle in the eastern regions of Kars in order to be close to the city of Dvin, which was thean important center of Armenia trade and where the Arab Emirs were living, and has seizedmade Bagaran (Kilittaş) belonging to Kamsarakan Family and made it center their capital.~~

~~After Upon death of Ashot's death, his sons Bagarot and Smbat from his sons has taken took control respectively of the Euphrates-Fırat v Valley and Smbat from his sons has taken the Shirak region involving including Ani and Kars, but and leaving their ancestral they have left the capital of their ancestors and, they made Shirakavan Başüregel (BaşüregelShirakavan) their new administrative center. Smbat was recognized officially recognized as the Kking of Armenia by Caliph Al Mu'tazid (892-902) wearing the has placed the crown, which the -eCaliph Al-Mu'tazid (892-902), in a ceremony conducted by Katholikos Garnili Kevork II, aliph has sent, in Surp Prğıç-P'rkitch Church, where he constructed in Başüregel (Shirakavan), with a ceremony managed by Garnili Katolikos II Kevork. Byzantine Emperor Leon VI (886-912), Emperor of Byzantine, has sent a crown in 893 and recognized the kingdom of Smbat. Smbat- Smbat expanding expanded his control the borders of sovereignty to Erzurum (Garin), Tao-Klarceti (Penek-Bereket Village), Caspian Sea and the slopes of Caucasus has been taken up to Dvin by being captured in war which he made after a victory in 914 with against the Abbasid commander Sacoğlu Yusuf and the Vaspuragan (Van) King Gagik Ardzruni. His son and successor son Ashot II (d. 928) has succeeded to take took the title of "King of Kings" (Shahanshah) from the Byzantine Emperor of Byzantine Konstantinos Porphyrogennetos (913-959), thanks to the good relations established with through the efforts of V. Iohannes-Johannes V (899-931), who was Katholikos Cathalicos of that period.~~

~~After death of Ashot II's death in 928/929, his brother Abas has been selected as was selected as the king-King of kings-Kings (Şahinşah) of Armenia in the Armenian Aristocrats' nakharar meeting coming together upon invitation of convened by the Vaspurakan King Gagik, and has he made his residence Kars, which was the place of residence, as the capital of the Armenian kingdomKingdom-, which now included the lands He has had the lands of him after death of his uncle's son Ashot ŞabuhyanShabuhyan (the Merciful), who was son of his unele, residing in Bagaran (Kilittaş), after he died without leaving anya heir.~~

~~Ashot III (953-977) succeeding-succeeded King Abas to the crownin throne, after King Abas hand was crowned in Ani with a ceremony in the presided ney of by Katholikos Cathalicos Anania.~~

~~-Gaining importance of Silk Road passing through Ani being at safer-Safer eondition condition of the Silk Road passing through Ani in comparison instead of to the Nakhichevan and Dvin trade road, which became unused-unusable during the Arab-Byzantine war-has, attracted the~~

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attention of ~~Bagratuni~~ Bagratunians. Ashot III has moved the capital from ~~Bagaran Kilitta~~ to Ani in 961, and surrounded the ~~around of~~ city with ~~rampart~~ walls. This ~~has been proved to be~~ a milestone ~~in the history of~~ Ani, ~~which developed~~ and while it was ~~a from~~ a small village, it has turned into a metropolis ~~city~~ under ~~the management of Bagratuni~~ Bagratunian rule, ~~s using the advantageous of through~~ Silk Road trade. As a result of becoming ~~unused of trade road at south of region due to ongoing wars between Byzantine and Arabs and selection of it as capital, besides old centers such as Dvin and Nakhichevan, especially after formation of new centers of the northern region such as Ani, Kars and Arzen has caused rapidly development of Ani having mostly view of village settlement place replaced the old southern centres Nakhichevan and Dvin. In Ramparts constructed by Ashot III in this period, it is understood from city wall remains, which Ashot has constructed and is seen now at north of Manuçehr Mosque, that city has expanded attest urban expansion outwards northwards, outside of the citadel-Citadel, and as Ani has been becoming a city of culture and trade wherein cultural traits brought by city which was hosting hundreds of tradermerchants, hosted by the city interacted cultures have met, been combined and transferred.~~

~~-Ashot III's elder son,~~

Smbat II (977-988), ~~elder son of Ashot III, taking his place by crowning in Ani succeeded him after his death of Ashot III has, and~~ made important contributions to ~~development of the city's development.~~ Smbat II has surrounded the ~~around of~~ city with ~~a second layer of walls for the second time,~~ constructed many churches, and started the construction of ~~the Ceathedral.~~ ~~Double The double city wallramparts that enhance giving a different meaning to the silhouette of city silhouette are the arta~~ work of this period. ~~Yet, the Golden Age of Ani came with Smbat II's brother Period of Gagik (989-1020) who, brother of Smbat II, taking the lead of in the Kingdom of Armenia in 989, made Ani has been golden age of Ani and city has become famous as the "city City with 1001 churchesChurches". Talented administrators have reconstructed the city with eChurches, palaces, buildings domestic and commercial buildings constructed in the period of these talented rulers give a clear i-~~Impressions of multiculturalism ~~are traced clearly at these structures constructed.~~



Armenian ~~Bagratuni~~ Bagratuni Kingdom in the 9th – 11th centuries
www.armenian-history.com

The fate of Ani has changed after the Great Seljuks have started the campaigns in the region, and the Byzantine Empire desiring to secure the east borders has seized the lands of the Vaspurakan Principality in a desire to secure its eastern border. After striving against his rebellious brother Ashot-Sahak, Gagik I's successor Smbat III (1020-1040) taking his place with the death of Gagik I has strived with rebellions of Ashot-Sahak, who was his brother, for some period. In the meantime, Smbat first supporting-supported Tao-Klarceti King Giorgi I Giorgi at campaign, which against the campaign of the Byzantine Emperor Basileos II has made campaign against Tao-Klarceti King Giorgi I, has. Fearing that the campaign would turn against his own kingdom, however, he sent Patriarch Bedros to Trabzon-Trebizond (Trabzon) with a letter bequeathing that he had passed his authorizations-rule to Basileos II after his death who, in return, after his death and riding fall of Bagratunies since he has been afraid that campaign organized in Trabzon would be directed to him and Emperor Basileos has donated to the King of Ani a palace in Constantinople (Istanbul)Istanbul and some lands around Caesarea (Kayseri)Kayseir to king of Ani. This prepared the end of the Bagratunis. Upon the death of Smbat in 1040-1041 without leaving any heir behind him, the Byzantine Emperor of period, Mikael-Michael IV the Paphlagonian (1010-1041), has ordered the sanctioning of the bequest to be applied and for Ani among Shirak lands to pass to be left under Byzantine control. However, Gagik II (1025-1079), who was son of Smbat III's brother Ashot-Sahak, brother of Smbat III, has been became brought to administration the ruler of Ani with the efforts of commander Vahrams Pahlavuni (967-1045) from commanders.

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In the meantime When, Konstantinus Monomakhos (1042-1054) ascending-ascended to the Byzantine throne has arranged, he organized a new campaign for to conquest-conquer of Ani by getting with the help from of Ebu'l Esvar, who was the administrator-ruler of Shaddadid. Monomakhos has invited Gagik, who was standing out against him with suggestions of Sarkis, high ranked commander from Ani, and notified that he had desired to see him and would, with the promise of make-making him permanent in administration as the ruler of Ani and Shirak, and Smbat disobeying the despite warnings of Vahram and his commanders, Gagik who has played important role at ascending to the throne, and of commanders being at his side has delivered-delivered the keys of city and gone-went to Constantinople. Bagratuni Bagratuni Princedom has came to an end ended in 1045 after when Patriarch Bedros has sent the keys of city to Monomakhos, and Ani has started to be governed by Byzantine commanders. This was been a very unfortunate period of for Ani since the commanders have banished-exiled the great majority of public the population.

A major problem Water in the Byzantine period was water problem of Ani has been tackled in Byzantine period. It is recorded in Armenian inscription with a 7-lines inscription in Armenian found on the west wall of the Cathedral document that the Byzantine representative, who was Governor of Ani, "had brought water to the Citadel to make the ones suffering from thirstiness happy". At works made Excavations in one of the main streets of the city city during excavation in 1991, revealed two courses of water channels in 2 lines have been found at a depth of 1.5-2 m depth. Furthermore, with manholes have been made at certain intervals on the channels passing through from the middle of the road.

The Great Seljukians has started campaigns in the region at under the command of Ibrahim Ibrahim Yinal in 1048, and Tuggrul Bey in 1055, and the army at under the command of Sultan Alparslan (1063-1071) has enveloped-sieged the "unconquerable" Ani, which while under command of Byzantine and told "cannot be seized" in literature, rule in 1064. When Since the exile of the Bagratunis and other local communities, Byzantines the city was

~~defended by mercenaries under the generals Bagrat and Krikor, who were Byzantine dependenciseseized the city, they have banished the Bagratunies other local community slowly to other places and have posted hired soldiers instead of them. Ani was conquered by When Seljukian siege has begun, City defended by Bagrat and Krikor, who were the general dependent to Byzantine Empire, has been seized by Seljukians as a result of after a 25-day siege continuing 25 days.~~

~~Great Seljukian Sultan and, afterwards, Sultan Alparslan has left Ani to Dvin Emir Ebu'l Esvar from Shaddadid and s. Since Esvar was old, his son Manuचेhr (1064-1110) Bey has governed Ani as dependent vassals on of the Seljukians, Sultan Alparslan has taken the city and left its administration to Shaddadids and then his rule marks the beginning of a second golden age of for Ani has begun. Governors from Shaddadid have rulers invited back the people banished from the city to cityexiled population and ensured gave it the inner peace. Importance has been given to Silk Road Trade trade, with merchants in this period too and traders and travelers have starteding to pour into the city that becoming became safe once again. Manuचेhr Manuचेhr (1064-1110) has let repaired the demolished city wallramparts and buildings of Ani and, constructed bazaars, inns, a caravanserai, workshops and water channels. Besides trade buildings, city has been reconstructed by construction palaces, and mosques and buildings were erected, converting Ani into a lively trade city where Muslims and Christians lived together. Thus, city has reached to its old live trade life and it has become a city which both Muslims and Christians were living.~~

~~Upon death of Manuचेhr in 1110, Hhis son Ebu'l Esvar (1110-1124) succeeded Manuचेhr upon his death in 1110, in a period when, as the Seljuks were striving under throne fights, has taken his place and Ani was frequently coming under attacksed frequently in this period, which Seljukians strived for fighting for the throne, has been put under the domination and finally fell of to the Georgians by King David in 1124. But Although Ebu'l Asvar's son, Fadlun I (1125-1161), son of Ebu'l Asvar, has succeeded to retrieve in taking the city back from the Georgians in 1125 after a one one-year of siege in 1125. City entering into domination of, Ani passed back to the Georgians again in 1161 at last years of. Fadlun II (1155-1161) has been emptied by put a final end to Georgians control in 1164 but control of Ani stayed at the hands of Fadlun II's brother Shaddadid Shahinsah (1164-1200) as a result of due to the pressures of coming from the Atabeks dependent on subject to the Seljukians and given to Shaddadid Shahinsah (1164-1200), brother of Fadlun II. Efforts of Shahinsah for for the renewing the buildings al in of Ani have gain won him the title Ebu'l Muammeran title to him. Ani Shaddadid Principality has came to an ended after the city has was been seized by the Georgian Queen Queen Tamara (1184-1212) in 1199-1200.~~

~~A Perhaps the most remarkable material remains from this period is a post communication system, which using pigeon was used, has been determined in Ani, as attested in 10 big large pigeon lofts in highly inaccessible locations outside of the city walls and pigeon trough vessels found during excavation in 1991 on along the main street of city, which revealed in excavations in 1991 are proving this. It is not known when post system has been used. An exact dating of this communication system cannot be made, but it is thought that ito has have gained importance in the 12th—13th century centuries, which was were another the bright era of for Ani, under the Georgian-Armenian dynasty of princes known as the Zakarids. During this last golden age, Beyhan Karamağaralı carrying on excavation work in area brings forward that people above a considerable population 40,000 have settled in city has been estimated for Ani, who inhabited which was pretty crowded. Of which samples of a now largely civilian architecture demolished wide residential today have covered a wide area that had attached side by side and eonsecutively dwellings along, furthermore straight streets, water channels, sewerage system,~~

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pigeon post system, one big cathedral, one mosque and churches that prove that indicate a crowded multicultural community was living in the city.

After this period, there ~~has been~~ no long-term stability sovereignty and it in the region that was been governed by many states ~~coming to the region, especially Moguls until it has been joined to before~~ Ottoman lands control. Kars and Ani surrounding; have stayed under domination of After Mongol Moguls (between 1239 and 1358), Ilkhanids and Calayir Jalayirids between (1358 and 1380) and Karakoyunlus (between 1380-1386) control. Kars and Ani area and h was been made governorship a provincial centre by being seized upon conquest and destruction by Timur (1336-1405-), and then passed to the Region has passed to the administration of Karakoyunss again in (1406-1467) and of Akkoyunss between (1467 and 1534). At the time of Timur's capture in 1394, there was still a bishop in Ani; and the bishopric of Ani continued to exist at least until 1420s, probably with the bishop's seat at the nearby Monastery of Horomos. Among other cities, Kars and Ani such as many cities were greatly ruined as the in the region turning turned into a war zone in this period have been ruined for a long time. It has been Finally, the area was annexed joined to the lands of to the Ottoman Empire during Irakeyn Campaign of Suleiman the Magnificent's campaign to northern Iraq in 1534.

~~Regarding the city turning to an important trade center and ensuring the cultures to be met, combined and transferred due to being on Silk Road; the dDevelopment of trade with European ports through Cilicia starting especially from after 1250s, the exploration of the eape Cape of good Good hope Hope in 1498 and the gradual superiority of caravan trade over Silk Road trade to caravan trade have caused many cities such as like Ani, which grew livening up with on Silk Road trade, to lose their importance. Eventually, When Ani started to decline it ruined as a result of devastation brought by ongoing wars and great earthquakes, which it lived, it has started to be left and abandoned after an earthquake occurring in 1605-, to function only as an Armenian pilgrimage site and monastery until the 18th century. Although Sultan Abdülmecit responded positively to a request of the Armenian Patriach Hagopos Seropian III in 1848 for reviving Ani as a settlement, through urban reconstruction and re-settlement, the project could never materialize due to the prevailing unrest in the region, which finally came to a halt with the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878.~~

While under Russian control, Ani was central to czarist cultural policies in the region, which included the start of archaeological research, under the auspices of the Imperial Academy of Sciences based in St. Petersburg, on the model of the "great digs" carried out by the British, French and Prussian Empires in the 19th century. Through the following academic and popular publications, on Ani and on Armenian architecture and culture, Ani entered into the record of world architectural history in the early 20th century, and started to attract scholarly and popular interest. In addition to historic novels about the Bagratid period that went through multiple prints elsewhere; guidebooks and postcards issued by the Ani Museum, which was established by the site's first excavator Nicholas Marr (1865-1934), widely circulated the imagery of Ani and attracted foreign visitors. Additionally, Russian imperial policy of facilitating access for Armenian intellectuals from cosmopolitan South Caucasian cities into the region eventually prepared the formal pilgrimage of Matt'eos II Izmirlian (1845-1910) from his seat in Echmadzian in 1909, shortly after his election as Catholicos of All Armenians. This first patriarchal visit to Ani in nine centuries converted the site into a destination for festive visits by the Armenian community of the neighbouring towns. All these made Ani the first archaeological site in its region that became a popular destination both for the locals and indigeneous intellectuals, and for the foreign tourists and scholars. This popularity came to an end with the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the following calamities

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of World War I, which brought destruction to the site, before it was incorporated into the Republic of Turkey at its border with the former U.S.S.R, with the Treaty of Kars (1922).

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Settlement-Political history of Ani can be summarized as follows:

Civilization	Period
Late Neolithic Period	B.C. 5000-3000 BC
Chalcolithic Period	B.C. 5000-3000 BC
Early Bronze Age	B.C. 3000-1200 BC
Iron Age	B.C. 1200-1100 BC
Urartu Period	B.C. 860-700 BC
Scythian Period	B.C. 665-549 BC
Persian Period	B.C. 449-330 BC
Hellenistic Period "Alexander the Great"	B.C. 330-228 BC
Parth State (Artaksios Dynasty)	B.C. 189 BC -- M.SAD 226
Sassanian-Sasanian State	226-428
Mamikonian Family dependent on vassal for the	564-642
Byzantine Empire	
Arab Islam Period	642-750
Abbasid State	786-908
Bagratuni Bagratuni Kingdom	902-1045
Byzantine Empire	1045-1064
Seljuk Empire	1064-1199
Georgian Empire	1200-1233
Mogul Mongol Period	1238 1239-1300-1358
Ilkhanids and Calayirs Period	1358-1380
Karakoyuns Period	1380-1386 , 1406-1467 1380 — 1386
Akkoyunlus Period	1467-1534 1400-1470
Ottoman Empire	1534-1878
Ottoman-Russian Empire	1512 1878-1918

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~~Beyhan Karamağaralı carrying on excavation work in area brings forward that people above 10.000 have settled in city Ani, which was pretty crowded. Of which samples of civilian architecture demolished today have covered a wide area side by side and consecutively; furthermore straight streets, water channels, sewerage system, pigeon post system, one big cathedral, one mosque and churches prove that crowded community was living in the city.~~

2.b.2. Seismic History of the Area

Ani is located on a seismic belt passing through Armavir, Ervandashat, Artashat, Vagharsapat, Dvin, Erivan and Erzurum in its vicinity. Historical and recent documents record a great number of frequent earthquakes in Ani, damaging the city gravely in addition to the devastation brought by Mogul and Timur invasions. The great majority of structures in the city should have been affected from the historic earthquakes but damage only in a few is recorded in documents.

An earthquake in 1064 is thought to aid Sultan Alpaslan's conquest of Ani, while the one in 1263 was noted for its power, and the one in 1319 for effectively putting an end to Ani's civic life, causing a mass exodus of the population. By 1348, Ani appears to have become virtually abandoned.

Surp Amenap'rkitch Church is known to be damaged in the earthquakes of 1132 and 1139, and its east half was demolished by lightning during a storm in 1930 or 1957, with further damages in an earthquake in 1988.

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The south wall of the Palace Church in the Citadel tilted over in an earthquake in 1966, when Midjnaberd and Çoban Churches were completely ruined.

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The Cathedral's dome collapsed in the earthquake of 1319 while another earthquake in 1988 demolished its northwest corner. In the latter earthquake, south wall of Kızlar Monastery was also damaged.

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An earthquake in 1989 gave great damage to the Seljuk Palace.

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2.b.23. Excavation and Research History

Ani started to be frequented City has been explored again at the beginning of the 19th century with the visits of by European travelers and while excavation works have been started under Russian after control in the region after the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-78 has passed to the Russian administration. The first scientific study publication on Ani is Marie-Félicité M. Bossert's work named *Les Ruines d'Ani* published in (St. Petersburg in, 1861). Images of the site that were produced in this period by professional photographers; such as the stereoscopic photographs by Onnes (Ohannes) Kurkdjian (1851-1903) sometime between 1875 and 1880, or by Aram Vruyr (1863-1924) around 1900s; provide valuable information on the architectural characteristics of many monumental buildings of Ani that were later damaged by earthquakes and other factors. Additionally, the influential spiritualist teacher George Ivanovich Gurdjieff (1866-1949) reports on a short stay in Ani around 1886 when he investigated the underground tunnels and caves below the site, identifying some caves as monastic cells on the basis of pottery, wood and parchement remains inside. Research on what is popularly known as the "Underground Ani" today was presumed in 1915 with a later publication.

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Excavations that have been performed were carried out at in two phases by a committee of experts under the leadership direction of Nicholas Yakovlevich N. Marr (1865-1934), a historian and linguist who was a member of charged in the Russian Imperial Academy of Linguistic Sciences Sciences Academy. After The first period of works in years of 1892-1893, was followed by a long break, has been given and before the start of a second period studies have been carried out between 1904 and 1917, with Excavation excavation report with the title of s on Ani being has been published in Moscow in 1934. Records of works after 1913 were lost during World War I without publication. However, surface surveys are known from around Ani in 1915, in addition to studies on structures around the Cathedral in 1916-1917.

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Study Marr's study areas according to excavation seasons are as follows.

Season	Excavation Area
1892	Surp Amenap'rkitch and Bakhtakegi Churches
1893	Horom Tikin and Sushan Pahlavuni Church, Ashot III Ramparts
1905	Palace of Sargis, Gagik Church
1907-1908	Caravanserai, Palace in Citadel, ceremony hall, Palace Church, Midjnaberd (Grave of

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Prince Children) Church, Tetraconch Church, Six-Apse (St. Eghia) Church
 1909 Fire Temple, Surp Arak'elots Church, water systems
 1910 Georgian Church, Tigran Honents Church, Kars Gate of Smbat II City Walls
 1911 Seljuk Palace, Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque, Abughamrents Church
 1912 Karimadin Church
 1913 tumuluses, houses, grain mills, St. Sargis Church around Surp Amenap'rkitch Church
 1892: Surp Amenap'rkitch and Bakhtakegi Church
 1893: Horom Tikin and Sushan Pahlavuni Church, Ashot city walls
 1905: Palace of Sargis, Gagik Church
 1907-1908: Caravanserai, Palace in citadel, ceremony hall, Palace Church, Midjnaberd
 (Grave of Prince Children) Church, Tetra Intradoses Planned Church, Six Apse (St. Eghia) Church
 1909: Fire Temple, Surp Arak'elots Church, water systems
 1910: Georgian Church, Tigran Honents Church, Kars Gate of Smbat II city walls
 1911: Seljukian Palace, Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque, Abughamrents Church
 1912: Karimadin Church
 1913: Tumuluses, houses, bulgur mills and St. Sargis Church around Surp Amenap'rkitch Church

Marr's excavations and publications on Ani followed a period of flourishing interest in ArmenianArmenian literature and culture in the second half of the 19th century, with careful documentation of numerous well-preserved churches of Ani by the ArmenianArmenian architect Toros Toramanian (1864-1934) on Marr's team providing unequaled material evidence of a pristine Armenian architectural culture. While the international academia mainly focused on the question of correctly positioning the Cathedral of Ani within the general course of development outlined for the architecture of the European Middle Ages, the variety in the plan types evidenced in Ani attested the existence of a peculiar "Ani school", of medieval Armenian architecture, that is characterized by profound links and stylistic continuity with its archaic roots, especially in the choice for experimenting with volumetric compositions out of logically-assembled simple and well-designed forms, instead of focusing on problems of expression through construction techniques and ornamentation, as was typical of the period.

Marr's excavations focused mainly on the medieval Armenian monumental buildings of the site: with minor campaigns in the ramparts, domestic, industrial and mortuary buildings, and urban infrastructure. The following campaigns by Turkish teams attempted to reveal the settlement chronology and communication networks around the archaeological site, trade and production spaces at its urban core, and constructions of the Islamic period. Records of studies after 1913 have been lost during World War I without being published. But, it is known that surface researches have been made around Ani in 1915 and it has been studied in structures around the Cathedral in 1916-1917. Marr has stolen the works, which he had exhibited in Ebu'l Manucehr, he turned into museum, at the end of year 1917 by loading them in wagon.

Prof. Dr. Kiliç Kökten has made drilling worksexcavated in the Ceitadel and outside the city walls in 1940-43, revealing important evidence of settlement chronology at the site.

Kemal Balkan, of Ankara University, has realized excavations in the Big and Small Baths excavations in 1965.

After these short-sporadic term-excavations, systematic studies study of the site have be started again in 1989, with by a team consisting of domestic-Turkish and foreign scientists, in the presidency of with Prof. Dr. Beyhan Karamağarali, who was academie member in from Hacettepe University, of Haettepe as the director of excavations. This-Characterized by

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intensive excavations, the focus areas of research in this period's studies carried on until 2005 are as follows by years:

<u>Season</u>	<u>Excavation Area</u>
<u>1989-1990</u>	<u>Seljuk Palace, Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque</u>
<u>1991</u>	<u>Small Bath, Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, bazaar, section of main road between Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque and Lion Gate</u>
<u>1992-1994</u>	<u>Lion Gate, main road, caravan road reaching from Arpaçay to Dvin Gate, Silk Road Bridge, Buildings I and II</u>
<u>1995</u>	<u>Buildings I and II</u>
<u>1998</u>	<u>main road, Fire Temple, epigraphic studies</u>
<u>2000-2001</u>	<u>main road and shops</u>
<u>2002</u>	<u>blind street and a space next to Building I, water channels and baths outside the city walls</u>
<u>2003</u>	<u>Tigran Honents Church, water channels, main road and shops</u>

~~1989-1990: Seljukian Palace, Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque
 1991: Small Bath, Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, bazaar, section of main road between Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque and Lion Gate
 1992-1994: Lion Gate, main road, caravan road reaching from Arpaçay to Dvin Gate, Silk Road Bridge, No I and II buildings
 1995: No I and II buildings
 1998: Main Road, Fire Temple, epigraphic studies
 2000-2001: Main Road and shops
 2002: Blind street and a place next to No I Building, water channels and bath outside the city wall
 2003: Tigran Honents Church, water channels, main road and shops~~

Additionally, a foreign team of experts under the directorship of Jean-Pierre Mahé, of the École Pratique des Hautes Études and the Institut de France, worked on the Citadel and the ramparts in the same period, and published their own conclusions. Other international contributions of the period in the expansion and promotion of knowledge on Ani included the "Ani Millennium Symposium" (New York, 1989), commemorating the millennium of the beginning of Ani Cathedral's construction. Here, the possibility of Ani's inclusion both in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and in an international archaeology park extending from Kars to Alexandropol-Leninakan-Gyumri and on to T'alin, were first voiced by Paolo Cuneo (1936-1995), who contributed greatly in research on the site. This symposium, on the architectural heritage of Ani and its preservation (ed. S.P. Cowe), was published in 2001, as was the exhibition "Ani, Capitale de l'Arménie en l'an mil" (Pavillion des Arts, Paris; ed. R. Kévorkian). These were to be followed in 2011 by a series of academic and cultural activities organized on the occasion of the 1050th anniversary of Ani's proclamation as the capital of the Kingdom of Armenia in 961, which enriched scholarly record on Ani's importance as the political and civilizational centre of medieval Armenia.

~~In the period 2006-2009 Excavation works have been carried on under presidency of , archaeological research at Ani was undertaken by the Directorate of Kars Museum-directorate and, under the scientific consultancy of Prof. Dr. Yaşar Çoruhlu, who was academic member of from Marmara University, in 2006-2009. It has been studied on The following are the areas studied in this period by years:~~

<u>Season</u>	<u>Excavations Area</u>
<u>2006</u>	<u>Building II</u>
<u>2007</u>	<u>Building II, main road and shops</u>

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2008 Building II, Ashot III Ramparts, spaces in front of east and west bastions of Ashot Ramparts, main road

2009 Building II, spaces around Ashot III Ramparts, mausoleum near east bastion of rampart, shops on two sides of main road

~~2006: No II Building~~

~~2007: No II Building, main road and shops~~

~~2008: No II Building, Ashot City Walls, places in front of east and west bastions of Ashot City Walls, main road~~

~~2009: No II Building, places around Ashot City Walls, mausoleum near to east bastion of city wall, shops at two sides of main road~~

~~Since 2011, archaeological research in Ani has been carried out A team under presidency of under the direction of Prof. Dr. Fahriye Bayram, who was academic member in from Pamukkale University, has undertaken the excavation works in 2011. Giving priority in these studies have been given to the structures, which approved their restoration projects have been approved, and it has been studied around i.e., the Abughamrent Church + the end of in the first excavation and around, and the Cathedral in the second excavation seasons of 2012-2013.~~

2.b.3. Earthquakes

~~Ani is located on seismic belt passing through Armavir, Ervandashat, Artashat, Vagharsapat, Dvin, Erivan and Erzurum line located on near surrounding of it. Historical and current references mention from a great number of earthquakes happened in Ani and damage, which these gave to city. In one hand, while being under continuous attacks throughout the history, especially Mogul and Timur invasions were causing the city to turn into ruins and on the other hand earthquakes lived frequently have given big damages to city~~

~~Great majority of structures in the city should have been affected from earthquakes. But, informations related to few of them can be reached in references. Surp Amenap'rkitch church has been damaged in earthquakes happening in 1132 and 1139 and east half of it has been demolished in earthquake in 1988.~~

~~South wall of Palace Church in citadel has been tilted over in earthquake in 1966, Midjnaberd and Çoban Churches have been ruined completely.~~

~~Collapse of dome of cathedral has happened due to earthquake lived in 1319. Earthquake in 1988 has demolished the northwest corner of it. In the same earthquake, south wall of Kızlar Monastery has been damaged.~~

~~Earthquake in 1989 has given big damage to Seljukian Palace.~~

2.b.4. Restoration and Conservation History

The first restoration works in-at the Ani Archeological Site were carried out during excavations ~~made~~ in 1905-1917 by Nicholas N. Marr ~~charged in~~ under the auspices of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences Academy. In this period, interventions in building scale ~~These were~~ mostly small sized minor applications for consolidation work of structures, especially in frescoes. One exception was the conversion of Ebu'l Manuchehr Mosque into a museum to exhibit the most prominent among Marr's finds. A second, epigraphy museum was installed in one of the mansions located inside the Ashot III ramparts. The museum was the final stop for the

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careful documentation of the restorations of the 1990s, in the Smbat II Walls and the Palace, for a scientific assessment of the problems in the outcome, in view of partial or complete reversal to enable better protection and presentation. Selected according to the urgency of their conservation state, the former due to the frescoes it houses, implementations in Tigran Honents Church (2009), and Ebu'l Manu'chehr Mosque was restored in (2009), and Abughamrents Church restored in (2011) also followed the expert guidelines, in involving comprehensive documentation, careful consolidation, and temporary sheltering. As a unique model so far put into practice in Turkey, these actions constitute the first among three phases towards the completion of the restoration project, to be followed by context excavations and research, and the definitive restoration. Ongoing Works works have been started in Surp Amenap'rkitch Church in since 2013 and repair project of the Cathedral has been approved also follow the same phases. In Fall 2013, "Ani in Context" workshop, sponsored by the Norwegian Embassy in Turkey, provided the opportunity for a group of experts from Turkey, Armenia, Russia, Macedonia, France, Norway, and the United States to situate these two works, and Ani at large, in the context of 20 other sites in the region, as an international support for the ongoing works. For the moment, a monitoring system is active in the Cathedral, collecting data on the behavior of its various components under environmental stress, to be used in the final restoration of the building.

But since the works realized have caused important losses at unique conditions of structures especially in city walls and palace, they have come under criticism.

Important steps have been taken also in order towards protecting the architectural ruins, natural environment, and socio-cultural environment context of Ani. One of these was the establishment of a Field-Site Management Department Unit and the preparation of a Field-Site Management Plan, and another one was the preparation of a Conservation Oriented Reconstruction Development Plan for Protection.

Two workshops have been made for were organized in preparation of Field the Site Management Plan, through a process that was pioneering for Turkey, and The first workshop "Ani Management Plan Preparation Capacity Development Workshop" has been realized in (Kars and Ankara between the dates of 4-9 December 4-9, 2009). Preparation works have been started was within seopepart of the larger project with the title of "Alliances for Culture Tourism in East Anatolia", which was financed within frame of by the Government of Spain through the "Fund for Reaching to One Thousand Development Targets", by Spain Government and performed put into action by the United Nations and the Republic of Turkey's Ministry of Culture and Tourism within the scope of a United Nations Joint Program. The workshop proved to be a great success in terms of capacity building at the local and national scale, in a period when the earliest site management plans were being made in Turkey, after the publication of the related legislation in 2005. In this context, Ani was been discussed in all its aspects, in view of determining basic principles for multilateral cooperation in management preparations planning, such as stakeholders, tasks of stakeholders, determination of importance and values of the property, problems of the area, threats, repair, strengthening and restoration works, socio-cultural development of the environment, tourism and education have been tried to be determined. The principles obtained through the "Site Management Plan Framework Development Study" (2010) that included the first workshop formed the basis for a second workshop (Kars, May 29 - June 2, 2010) that led to the drafting of the site management plan for Ani. After negotiations in the period 2010-12, this draft was revied in 2014-15, and finally approved by the relevant boards on March 30, 2015. The Site Manager responsible from the implementation of the plan is the Director of Kars Museum, and the Ani Site Management

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Advisory Board includes members of the Scientific Advisory Committee that has been active since 2006.

3. As one of the priority actions defined in the Site Management Plan, “Conservation Oriented Reconstruction-Development Project for Protection Purpose of Plan for Kars Center Province Ani Archeological Site” was prepared in 2015 to develop solutions to ensure the planned development-enhancement of the area archaeological sites remaining within scope of inside the boundaries of the plan, which overlap with the 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Area boundaries. The plan aims to protect the property, in line with the principle of sustainability-principle of cultural properties in this area. The plan aims to protect the property by bringing forward highlighting the archeological, historical, cultural and natural values properties of Ani Archeological Site, and Ocaklı Village settlement, and the surrounding landscape, and meet the needs of visitors in accordance with Law 3386 and 5226 of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and Republic of Turkey’s Code 2863 of for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritages with No 2863.

Occasional cultural use of Ani continues since the 2000s; for various activities ranging from fashion shows and concerts (including one by Borusan Philharmonic Orchestra during the 3rd International Caucasian Cultures Festival in 2007 and a recital by Tigran Hamasyan in 2015) to traditional javelin games and mehteran shows; organized by public institutions, including the Kars Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism and Kars Municipality, and local NGOs such as Kars Association for Culture and Arts, which is also active in research on the “Underground Ani”. All these reveal the degree of local, regional, national, and international cooperation for the conservation and enhancement of Ani as a heritage of humanity.

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42. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.a. Brief synthesis

Ani is located ~~on-to~~ the northeast of Anatolia, at the border between Turkish-ey and Armenian border, on a triangular plateau of volcanic rock, formed ~~of-by~~ valleys between ~~the~~ three rivers running on ~~the-its~~ northwest, northeast, and south. The ~~town-site~~ is 42 km far from Kars city centre, ~~and~~ adjacent to the small village of Ocaklı, along the route of the ancient Silk Roads. The property consists of remarkably visible monumental buildings, mostly of military and

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religious function, over the plateau; a largely unexcavated urban context that provides visual and physical integrity to these monuments; and invisible tunnels and caves beneath the plateau that extend well into the surrounding fertile valleys. Partly built out of stones harvested from Ani, Ocaklı village qualifies as a pristine rural agricultural settlement through which Ani is accessed from the north.

The earliest-dating settlement traces within property boundaries are from the Neolithic period while the first settlement inside Ani archaeological site, at the Citadel, was in dates to the Early Iron Age (BC-1200–1100 BC). Urartian influence in the area after 9th century BC was followed by Kimmerian, Scythian and Median domination, before the rule of Persian and Sasanian Empires. During the 2nd century BC and 5th century AD, it came under Persian and Sasanid rule and during the 4th–8th centuries AD, the settlement was confined to a fortress, and the Kamsaragan family was settled in the Inner Citadel. At this point it was only a small citadel town, but, which integrated Ani into the system of landed Armenian aristocracy (*nakharar*). Ani's northward expansion in the 9th century importantly marks an early transformation in the region from a *castrum* into a trade city that would become famous with its legendary "40 Gates" in its golden age. In 961, when the Bagratid Dynasty moved their Capital of the Armenian Kingdom to Ani, the town began to flourish thanks to its location on the Silk Roads and, after growing a short time it grew into a medieval metropolis. Also becoming a center seat of the Armenian Patriarchate (*Katholikos-Katholikos*) in 992 imported granted a religious mission on to the town, transforming it into a "City with 1001 Churches" built by the "Ani school of architecture", alongside administrative, industrial and trade buildings eventuating from Silk Road trade. In 1045, the Byzantine Empires overthrew the Bagratid family, and in 1064, Sultan Alpaslan of the Great Seljuk's Seljuk Empire put an ended end to the Byzantine rule in Ani, and which was the first city conquered by the Seljuks in Anatolia, and controlled through dependent handed the town to the Shaddadid emirs. This is considered as the beginning of the a second golden age for Ani, during which the first Islamic buildings of Anatolia were built. The until Georgian's now and then made incursions that resulted to the town until 1199 CE when Queen Tamara's ended the Shaddadid emirs' hegemony in 1199, and starting a final period of prosperity. After this date, Ani changed hands and was destroyed several times, including the arrival of by the Mongols and others, but there was no long-lived hegemony until it came under Ottoman rule during the 16th century. Permanent settlement at the site ended after an earthquake in 1605, though the site performed its pilgrimage function for the Armenian community well into the 18th century. This enabled pristine preservation of Ani as a relic historic city of the medieval period featuring almost all the architectural types that emerged in its region in the course of six centuries (7th–13th), without later settlement layers and modifications in the building scale, despite devastation brought to the site by wars, earthquakes, and other calamities.

Thus, the continuity of the settlement at Ani, for almost 2500 years, from the Iron Age to the 16th–17th century, was due thanks to its geographical setting location, on an easily defensible plateau that was surrounded by fertile river valleys, at an important gate of the Silk Roads into Anatolia, which made it an important town from the strategic point of view. This importance was determinative in its selection as a capital city of the Armenian Kingdom, to which Ani owes its high cultural development that found its best expression in the unique architecture of the "Ani school", best known with the Cathedral and Gagik Church by the architect Trdat, through a socio-economic organization comparable only to the most developed examples of its contemporary Europe, in its capacity to attract the best artists and artisans of the region. Characterized by profound links and stylistic continuity with its archaic roots, this language was capable of absorbing Byzantine, Islamic, Georgian and other influences, as in the Churches of Holy Apostles (Surp Arak'elots) and St. Gregory of Tignan Honents, and later to spread to the

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surrounding regions and leave a lasting imprint well into the centuries to follow. As the later Islamic buildings, such as the Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque or Seljuk Palace clinging respectively on the eastern and western edges of Ani plateau, the most significant among monumental Armenian buildings display consciousness of the dramatic topography of the site in their locations in the natural and urban landscape.

Silk Road trade

~~Ani is one of the unique medieval settlements that carry strong traces of Armenian history, culture and architecture. Between 961-1045 CE when it became the capital of Bagratid Dynasty, the settlement was re-vitalized and in 992 it became the center of the Armenian *Katholikos*.~~

~~Ani is an important center for Turkish history as well, because it was conquered earlier in 1064 by the Great Seljuk's and this was an advantage during the battle of Malazgirt and later. After this, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly.~~

supported this architectural achievement, and The location of the city on the Silk Road, as being one of the gates opening to Anatolia, has contributed to the Ani's rapid growth into a capital city whose multi-ethnic population inhabited different quarters in a wide residential area in various types of dwellings, conducted business in shops and workshops, and prayed in diverse building types of different religions and sects of the city as well as the transmission and amalgamation of different cultures. As a relic historic city of the medieval period, Ani is special in conveying a sense of the medieval urban fabric featuring all these components, in the context of an exceptional number of well-preserved Armenian religious buildings of various plan types, alongside rarities such as polygonal minarets, carved monastic cells beneath the city, and pigeon post houses in the surrounding valleys in a unique mixture of carved and built stone architecture of the medieval Caucasia and Anatolia. Architectural traditions that evolved in the Caucasus, Iran, Turkestan and Khurasan, in hundreds of years, were transferred into stone. Therefore, it is one of the unique Medieval cities where a new architectural language was created and this was carried to later buildings, triggering a cultural intercourse in building science and technology.

~~Because of the several cultures that lived here for centuries, Pagan, Christian and Moslem, religious buildings stand side by side. Not only religious buildings but also municipal and public ones like palace, shops, bridge and military establishments the walls that encircle the settlement are also standing. The architectural design, building technology, materials of construction, and decorative details on these buildings reflect the preliminary architectural examples.~~

Ani also attracts attention with its topographical structure and landscape. Rock-cut dwellings architecture continue constructed on well into the surrounding fertile tufa valleys, along an important route followed by migratory birds, showing in compliance with the natural structure shows the skill of human being populations to create a cultural pattern compliant with nature, and documenting the symbiotic relation between an important trade city and its surrounding agricultural landscape by using the advantageous of geography at the highest level and the contribution to formation of cultural accumulation of nature.

3.1.b. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Ani archaeological landscape is characterized by well-preserved urban architectural remains pertaining to the medieval period, on a triangular plateau at a historic gateway of the Silk Roads into Anatolia. This location made medieval Ani a city with a multi-ethnic and multi-religious population originating in Caucasia, Central Asia, and Mesopotamia, which is best documented in the co-existence of Zoroastrian, Christian, Islamic, and possibly other religious buildings in Ani. Among these, the Fire Temple dating to the Persian or Sasanian Period is the oldest religious building in Ani, the oldest Zoroastrian temple in Anatolia, and the oldest monumental structure witnessing the multiculturalism of Ani.

Its eventual growth into a prosperous metropolis at an important gateway of the Silk Roads helped in Ani's becoming a meeting place for diverse cultural traditions whose fusion produced unique architectural monuments in a continuously evolving urban landscape. Borrowings from the contemporary Byzantine, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions into the architectural language of the local "Ani school" best illustrate the permanent impact of multicultural influences brought by the Silk Roads.

Pivotal for the interaction between medieval Armenian architecture with the contemporary Byzantine and European traditions was the career of the architect Trdat (950-1020), author of the largest two religious architectural monuments at the site (i.e. the Cathedral and Gagik Church), among other buildings. Trdat was one of the masters invited to Byzantium for the repair of the Hagia Sophia's dome after an earthquake in 989. Impressed by the architectural innovations at the Hagia Sophia, Trdat rested Ani Cathedral's dome on a drum with four pendentives between arches supported by four piers. The Cathedral also displays Eastern influences in its round horseshoe arches over the niches and doors. Additionally, the foundation inscription on the Cathedral's south wall addresses the sovereign, Gagik, as *Shahanshah* (King of Kings), as in the Islamic and Persian tradition, however in Armenian script, as a verbal example for cultural borrowings in the context of the most important religious building at the site.

Yet, cultural borrowings from the East are the most visible in the Church of the Holy Apostles (Surp Arak'elots) is noteworthy for its stylistic interactions between Middle Asia and Armenian art historical traditions. Its richly decorated east entrance-façade with its muqarnas vaulted out of multi-coloured natural stones directly recalls Seljuk style geometric decorative contemporary Iranian and Seljuk composition portals. The intersecting arches over the eastern bay of the south narthex also frame a central compartment with a multi-coloured stone muqarnas dome. These components render the church unique in Armenian architecture, despite its generic and simple two-bay plan.

As another connection with Byzantium, Church of the Redeemer (Surp Amenap'rkich) was constructed to protect a piece of the True Cross brought from Byzantium. –Yet, the interlaced geometric interlace compositions over the building's exterior blind arcades at the Prikitch church shows relations show the affinitys between Armenian, Georgian and Seljuk decorative patterns. On the other hand, dating from the period of the Georgian Zakarids, the Church of Saint Gregory of Tigran Honents follow the Byzantine tradition in the selection of painted images and their placement inside the building, with Greek and Georgian inscriptions identifying the figures, while Armenian was reserved for the dedicatory inscription on the

exterior. The building's exterior also displays cultural interactions in its architectural decorations. The exterior of the church has abundantly decorated lions within carvings of the Eurasian animal style, with reliefs of including bears, lions, monkeys, wolves, dogs, dragons. This style reflects points to a Central Asian origin, and similarities can be found in with later period examples in Anatolia, such as the Emir Saltuk's Tomb in Erzurum.

Central Asian influence apparently increased after Ani's conquest by the Great Seljuks in 1064, which introduced novel medieval building types into the site. One of these is the Ani was a meeting place for Armenian, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions that are reflected in the architectural design, material and decoration details of the monuments. The remains of this multi-cultural life in Ani are easily traced at the use of architectural techniques and styles belonging to different civilizations together at same structure. At the same time, new styles which emerged as a result of cross cultural interactions have turned into a new architectural language peculiar to Ani. The creation of this new language expressed in the design, craftsmanship and decoration of Ani has also been influential in the wider region to Anatolia and Caucasia.

Interactions among the Central Asia, Seljuk and Armenian Architecture:

The intercultural connections between Central Asia, Seljuks and Armenians are particularly reflected in the architectural design, material, and detail of decorations. As in multi-unit plan scheme of the Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, which is considered as the oldest mosque building in Anatolia. The building – and Surp Arak'elots Church, vault diversities having has geometrical-geometrically adorned decorated vaults out of multi-coloured stones, which created by inserting colored stones testify to the effect influence of characteristic Armenian construction materials and techniques architecture to over Seljuk architecture. Similar impacts details can be observed on another Anatolian Seljuk period monumental buildings in Anatolia, which were influenced from medieval Armenian architecture's pure geometric forms out of stone masonry. – The impact of Armenian stone masonry can be traced in the favour for stone in Anatolia, which replaced the Great Seljuk tradition of building in brick that was carried from Central Asia by the Anatolian Seljuks.

The minarets of Ebu'l Manucehrs Mosque and Ebu'l Muammeran Mosques, which are independent from structures having with long octagonal body bodies, are two rare examples in Anatolia of a type connected to Karakhanid, Ghaznavids and Great Seljuk traditions of Persia and Central Asia. The Additionally, the four-aiwan scheme with four chambers; which was commonly used in Central Asia – at the corners – used densely in Middle Asia in many structure type such as palaces, pavilions, and madrasas; was transmitted to Anatolia by the Big-Great and Small Baths in Ani. This has been a preferred plan type for bathhouses in Anatolia until the today present day. In stone

Architectural decoration is one of elements as well, which regional interactions are traced well. Decoration details in structures are the meeting of the elements created in details originating in Iran, Khorasan and Turkistan region with stone in Ani. More traced in the muqarnas fill-crown-gateportal of the Seljuk Palace and the surrounding geometrical decorations surrounding the gate and formed with method of inserting out of red and black stones are presenting good example of cultural interaction.

Exemplifying the multiplicity of forms “multiculturalism” and “cultural interaction” may take in architecture, these and other monuments in Ani attest the richness in architectural design ideas, construction materials and techniques, and decoration details that were carried to Ani along the Silk Roads throughout the Middle Ages, which resulted in a unique synthesis that later spread to the wider regions of Anatolia and Caucasia. The church of Apostles is noteworthy for its stylistic interactions between Middle Asia and Armenian art historical traditions. Its entrance façade with its muqarnas vaulted bears Seljuk style geometric decorative compositions. The geometric interlace composition at the Prikitch church shows relations between Armenian, Georgian and Seljuk decorative patterns. The Church of Saint Gregory of Tigran Honents also displays cultural interactions in its architectural decorations. The exterior of the church is abundantly decorated with carvings of the Eurasian animal style including bears, lions, monkeys, wolves, dogs, dragons. This style reflects Central Asian origin and similarities can be found in later periods in Anatolia, such as Emir Saltuk tomb in Erzurum.

The use of material in structures gives a good example of transfer of tradition among cultures. Armenian architecture has contributed to the development of Seljuk architecture especially in stone structure tradition and the traces of this interaction are seen in Seljuk architecture examples constructed in Anatolia for the next centuries. The Great Seljuk architectural tradition of building in brick was carried to Anatolia by the Anatolian Seljuks, but it was soon changed into cut stone where the impact of the Armenian building tradition in stone can be traced.

Interactions between Byzantine, European and Armenian Architecture:

The Cathedral testifies a spectacular architectural development resulting from exchanges of ideas and building technology between medieval Armenia and Byzantine traditions. The architect responsible for building was Trdat, whose fame was such that he was summoned to Constantinople to repair the dome of Hagia Sophia, which was damaged by an earthquake in 989. With the effect of architectural innovation of Hagia Sophia, Trdat rested the dome on a drum with four pendentives placed between the arches, which rest on four piers. Together with the use of pendentives by abandoning squinch, protruding column bundles placed onto corners of piers, the staged pointed arches connecting these and the double columns are most important innovations, which Trdat added in Armenian architecture. These innovations, which Trdat has presented in so called “Ani architecture school” have not been limited to Ani and have affected the whole Armenian Region. Especially blind arch series and protruding pointed arches have affected the churches constructed in Anatolia and Caucasia for the next periods and have been seen in Khtzkonk Monastery (10th-11th century) in Kars-Digor, Gyumri Marmaşen (11th century), Goşavank (13th century) and Hagharein (13th century) in Dilijan region and Karabakh Gandzasar (13th century) monastery churches.

The tenth century monuments of Trdat have also been considered to be the forerunners of European Gothic architecture. The cathedral’s tall, elegant clustered columns, impressive stone vaults and pointed arches give to it the appearance of Gothic architecture that appeared in Western Europe between the 12th-14th centuries. The Cathedral also displays Eastern influence in its round horse shoe arches over the niches and doors. The foundation inscription on the cathedral’s south wall characterizes the sovereign, Gagik, as a *Shahanshah* (king of kings). The deployment of the idea of an inscription that has its origin in Islamic and Persian

~~culture, transformed into a wall wide foundation inscription rendered in Armenian script is also an example of cultural connections.~~

(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

~~Ani was a center of multi-national and multi-religious population which had come from Caucasia, Central Asia and Mesopotamia during the Middle Ages. Zoroastrian, Christian or Muslim religious buildings have reached to today as witnesses of multiculturalism of Ani. Among these, the Fire Temple remaining from Persian or Sassanian Period is oldest example reflecting the Zoroastrian culture in Anatolia and oldest monumental structure witnessing the multiculturalism of Ani.~~

Ani bears exceptional testimony to the Armenian cultural, artistic, architectural, and urban design developments throughout the Middle Ages. The development of settlement of the Kamsarakan fortress into the citadel in of an open trade city in the Bagratuni period Bagratuni period presents data showing the transition from castle settlement to the city and played important a crucial role in the following the Armenian urbanism development. after Ani, became which the capital of the Bagratids made capital, has been, a seat of the Armenian Patriarchate (Katholikos)katholikos center, and also an important trade center on the Silk Road sat the same time.

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The earliest remains of monumental architecture documenting this development are the two ramparts, dating from the periods of Ashot III (953-977) and Smbat II (977-989); corresponding to the transition respectively from a fortress into a city limited to the most defensible part of Ani plateau, and into a medieval metropolis expanding over a walled-in area of 85 hectares. In addition to the economic possibilities offered by a location on the Silk Roads, this unequaled development was made possible by the nakharar system of landed Armenian aristocracy under whose rule Ani achieved a high cultural level that was comparable only to the most developed examples of its contemporary Europe, in its capacity to attract the best artists and artisans of the region. The nakharar socio-economic organization found its expression in the Armenian religious monuments that still dot the silhouette of Ani, in a visible hierarchy between the Cathedral and the Gagik Church built by the ruling princes (ishkhans) and the smaller burial churches of the lesser families, each of which is a unique architectural experiment on its own. Locations of these buildings hint at an intimate connection with the natural topography in the creation of a unique urban landscape featuring these rare architectural achievements. Winning for Ani the epithet of the "City with 1001 Churches", these monuments reveal the predominance of religion in Ani, which explains its later conversion into an important pilgrimage site for the Armenian communities.

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The variety of these buildings in terms of size, plan type, and location is commonly attributed to a medieval "Ani school" of Armenian architecture that is characterized by profound links and stylistic continuity with its archaic roots, especially in the choice for experimenting with volumetric compositions out of logically-assembled simple and well-designed forms; and in the continual use of stone-faced rubble masonry that makes use of coloured natural stones in architectural decoration. Yet, the "Ani school" also had important breaks with the early tradition, especially in the transformation of the Ani is an extraordinary representative of Armenian religious architecture reflecting its technique, style and material characteristics. The rectangular plan of church plan, widely-used architecture, widely-used in the early period of Armenian religious architecture, turned into one with a centralized dome, a plan type due to on the basis of changing praying requirements

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~~Ani is an important center for Turkish history as well, because it was conquered earlier in 1064 by the Great Seljuks and this was an advantage during the battle of Malazgirt and later. After this, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly. Great Seljuk traditions have met with structures in Ani for the first time and spread to Anatolia from here.~~

(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

Ani is a unique relic historic city along the Silk Roads that has the rare advantage of conveying a sense of the medieval urban fabric peculiar to the northeastern Anatolia and the Caucasians; thanks to the presence, at the site, of almost all the architectural types that emerged in the region in the course of the six centuries from 7th to 13th, and thanks also to their pristine preservation, without later settlement layers and building-scale modifications, despite devastation brought by waves of wars, earthquakes, and other calamities.

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Ani archaeological landscape is characterized by well-preserved monumental buildings of the medieval period, a largely unexcavated urban context that provides visual and physical integrity for those monuments, and passages and caves below the ancient settlement area that extent well into the surrounding fertile valleys. Thanks to its location on an easily defensible plateau, Ani was continuously settled for a period of more than 2500 years, from the Early Iron Age (1200-1100 BC) up to the early 17th century, passing through important transformations during the Middle Ages in terms of architecture and urbanism.

The first of these was Ani's early medieval transformation into an open trade city, as a very early example of the phenomenon in the region. Ani's ramparts, dating to the period of Ashot III (953-977) and Smbat II (977-989), document the stages of this transition, respectively from a fortress into a city limited to the most defensible part of Ani plateau, and then into a medieval metropolis expanding over a walled-in area of 85 hectares. The latter marks the boundary of Ani's fortified urban core by a system of single and double walls, in the Armenian technique of stone-faced rubble masonry out of tufa, which were further strengthened by a deep and wide ditch and cylindrical towers. Ani's main street extends between the main gates of these two ramparts in the north-south direction.

At two of the seven gates of Smbat II Walls were baths, in addition to other baths outside of the walled city, at the city centre, and inside the oldest-dating Palace at the Citadel. In time, other place complexes were built by the ruling Armenian families, around the tip of the triangular plateau to the west of the main urban axis. Like the Palace at the Citadel, some of these palaces also have their churches, each of which is an architectural experiment in itself. Additionally, families of Armenian aristocracy had their burial churches, close to the centre and elsewhere in the city. There were libraries attached to some of these churches, including the Cathedral, for namuscript collections.

These are among the buildings which make Ani a rare settlement exhibiting nearly all plan types developed in Armenian church architecture between the 4th and 8th centuries, of which the Cathedral was the largest and most important one. Other Armenian religious building types include two monasteries, one of which marks the southernmost limit of the property (i.e. Surp Krikor Aljkaybed). Other monasteries are part of the legendary "Invisible Ani", which

consists of over 800 cells and tunnels carved into the tufa bedrock of the plateau, with the longest of the tunnels known as Giden Gelmez (meaning with no return) measuring over 100 m at a depth of 30 m. On the basis of archaeological evidence, functions of the caves could be identified as dwelling, storage, food store, tomb and monastery, chapel, mill, stable, and reservoir. Although much more extensive underground Christian religious complexes carved into tufa are known from several other sites including Cappadocia in Turkey, the possible connection of the tunnels and cells with the medieval city above and the valleys around is a peculiarity of Ani.

Yet, religious architecture in Ani was not confined to these Armenian buildings. The oldest religious building in Ani was a Zoroastrian temple dating to the 4th century, which was also the oldest Zoroastrian temple in Anatolia. After Ani's conquest by the Great Seljuks in 1064, which marks the start of another important transformation for the city, two mosques were constructed along the main street, one of which is the oldest-known mosque in Anatolia (i.e. Ebu'l Manuchehr). The octagonal minarets of these buildings are unprecedented elsewhere in the region. This visible layering of Christian and Islamic building types makes Ani an exceptional Silk Road city of its region.

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Alltogether, these religious buildings reveal the multi-ethnic and multi-religious profile of Ani's considerable population during the city's golden ages. They inhabited distinct quarters in Ani's wide residential area wherein archaeological excavations have attested a variety of attached house types ranging from large merchant mansions to more modest artisanal house-workshops and prelate residences. These were arranged along straight streets with clean and black water infrastructure. In addition to numerous oil presses mainly in the area to the west of the main street, there were artisanal workshops, including goldsmiths, attached to the north face of Ashot III Ramparts. Shops with cisterns and furnaces were arranged along the stone-paved main street of Ani, which additionally had stone benches for sitting, fountains, and water basins for pigeons and other animals.

Other building types encountered during excavations in various locations in Ani include a bakery, a mill, arcades and bell towers at the city centre, and rock-carved pigeon post houses, churches and monasteries, storages and cisterns, tombs and dwellings in the surrounding valleys that sustained life in the city. Several of the tunnels carved into the tufa base of the plateau to connect the city on its top to these valleys have been located so far. This symbiotic relation between a medieval city and its surrounding landscape is an exceptional characteristic of Ani. On its eastern border, Ani plateau was connected to the territory that now belongs to the Republic of Armenia across Arpaçay (Akhurian) by three bridges, the best preserved of which is still known as the Silk Road Bridge. The cemetery of Ani is thought to be located on this side. Ongoing archaeological research at the site would add new building types to this known plethora that already reveal the outstanding value of Ani as a relic historic Silk Road city of the medieval Anatolia and Caucasians.

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With its military, religious, civil buildings, Ani offers a wide panorama of medieval architectural development. It is a rare settlement place where nearly all of plan types developed in Armenian church architecture between 4th and 8th centuries can be seen all together. In addition to traditional architectural types, there are also several innovations. Structures having similar plan types are not exactly same of each other and include different detail. As in Surp Arak'elots Church constructed with so-called *Hripsime* plan type, as places between conches were constructed with dome by being arranged as a chapel, it has presented different examples.

Ani is a site where architectural principles, ideas, construction techniques that were created and shared by diverse cultural traditions merged into unique creations. With its pointed arches, clustered columns and four free-standing piers, the Cathedral of Ani is one of the most impressive examples of the inscribed cross plan during the early medieval period. The architect of the building, Trdat (987-1001) was one of the few medieval architects mentioned by name in contemporary sources. While it had been a tradition to keep the facades pretty simple at early period structures, create a dim atmosphere in inner place, construct the dome as small-sized by keeping the middle nave narrow and prefer the tromp generally at transition of dome; due to creating excitement of Architect Trdat and innovations presented in Ani, a new architectural style has been presented at inner place and on façade arrangements.

Trdat was also active in the construction of the palace chapel of patriarchal of King Gagik II (ca.1001-5). Mixed plan of Gagik Church consisting of rotund outside and cross and tetra-conches inside is rare for all regions. This plan type seen only in three structures Armenian architecture has been applied in Ani for the first time. In Arak'elots Church having a plan type known with the name of *Cvari/Hripsime* in Caucasia since 6th century, a new meaning has been brought by arranging the corner place as chapel and covering with dome.

The urban enclosure of Ani is also one of the important examples of medieval architectural ensemble with its monumentality, design and quality. The stone walls of the city, with double fortifications strengthened by semi-cylindrical towers and massive stone surfaces offer an impressive view of the city. Carefully designed through the selection of strategic sites, the practice of incorporating round towers into the wall system and the use of angled entrances make the fortresses different from other examples. Ani's walls were built with the local volcanic stone called tufa which provides a lighter structure with the same strength.

(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

Ani is located in a region of volcanic rock formation consisting of basalt layers covered by a brittle tufa surface. The earliest evidence of artistic creation in the region dates back to the painted and carved rock art of the Calcolithic period on these natural surfaces. The deep valleys surrounding the triangular Ani plateau except in the north have provided a safe habitat for human and animal populations for millennia, thanks to the possibility of easily carving habitable spaces into the tufa formation. Located along a route seasonally followed by migratory birds between northern areas and the Arabian Peninsula, the ravines around Ani form a unique example for the skillful exploitation of the natural topography in this manner, for defense and sustenance of a cosmopolitan medieval trading community. In a geography of extremely harsh winters, the deep valleys surrounding Ani provided milder microclimatic habitats of rock-cut dwellings, monasterias and chapels, storage spaces and cisterns, pigeon houses and rock art that document continuity of settlement in the area from the prehistoric periods onwards.

These types of sustainable environments are not uncommon, as best exemplified in the Cappadocia region of Turkey. However, the direct connection of the valley settlements with the actively used caves and tunnels below Ani plateau, in extension of an important medieval

capital city, renders their presence at Ani exceptional. Inhabited until the 1950s, the masterful rock-cut architecture especially in the Bostanlar (Tsagkotsazor) Ravine uniquely documents the symbiotic relation between an important trade city and its surrounding agricultural landscape in a remarkable volcanic tufa setting of deep river valleys.

Additionally, these surrounding valleys offer the best possible views of Ani's most picturesque components such as the Ani has been located on land having a structure with tufa rock. Rivers, especially Arpaçay River, surrounding three sides of it; deep valleys, which these rivers have formed; engraved structures on rock on slopes of valleys; Maiden's Monastery- (Surp Krikor Aljkaybed), located on a steep and sharp cape surrounded with cliffs at the conjunction of Arpaçay (Akhurian) and Bostanlar (Tsagkotsazor) Creek Ravine; the Citadel rising at one end of city to its north, which and attractings the attention with its city wall ramparts and church ruins; and the Walls of Smbat II bordering the city from the north walls with their high and low bastions bordering the city from north and placed closely; create unique landscape to Ani established on a triangular area. Houses, stores, chapels and pigeon lofts engraved on natural rocks in valley with human hand are the indicator of existence of a cultural life in compliance with nature in Ani and have caused creation of an uncommon cultural property.

3.1.c. Statement of Integrity

Ani is located on a southward-extending triangular tufa plateau surrounded by deep ravines at the border between Turkey and Armenia. Ani is a settlement surrounded with double line walls at north and single line walls at other directions. Except a small area at on the east side bank of Arpaçay (Akhurian) which remains within the Armenian side today this area has, which possibly been used as graveyard was the cemetery of the city, the nominated property covers the historical borders of Ani in its golden age, surrounded by the city wall ramparts. It is a pretty considerably big medieval settlement with a walled-in area of approximately 85 hectares. The site is characterized by remarkably standing monumental buildings of the medieval period, mostly of military and religious function, in a largely unexcavated urban context, over invisible tunnels and caves beneath the city, which extend well into the surrounding valleys. As such, the site features almost all the architectural types that emerged in northeast Anatolia and the Caucasians in the course of the six centuries from 7th to 13th, which makes Ani a unique relic historic city of the medieval period. Systematic excavation of the urban context, and exploration of the underground tunnels and caves, would further increase the visual and physical integrity of the standing architectural monuments.

As repeated several times in the dossier, Ani whas not been settled again, after it was abandonmented in the beginning early of the seventh 17th century. This was one of the most important factors for in Ani's preserving its authenticity and integrity of the property as a relic historic city of the medieval period. Despite devastation brought by the following wars, earthquakes, and other calamities, several Majority architectural of structures having monumentsal including ramparts, churches, and mosques characteristie is are standing soundly in terms of structural integrity. They are, however, highly vulnerable to risks of damage by virtue of location in an active earthquake and a harsh climatic zone. Therefore, all Nevertheless, a number of of the standing buildings need several protective interventions at of different scales levels and types, such as strengthening, improvement consolidation, and repair.

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The ~~walls-ramparts~~ surrounding the settlement ~~remains from Ani are was the most~~ another important factor for ~~the preserving-preserved~~ the integrity of the ~~site as a relic historic city-till~~ today. For sustaining this integrity, ~~The the~~ Citadel, the ~~area-urban~~ district surrounded by the ~~ramparts of which~~ Smbat II ~~walls are surrounding~~, and the valleys outside ~~of the walls~~ ~~ramparts have been~~ remain within the borders of ~~registered as a 1st D~~egree ~~A~~archaeological ~~C~~onservation ~~Area~~. As such, the ~~1st Degree Archeological Conservation Area contains all the~~ components that would reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of Ani as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In such areas, ~~no site. A novel~~ ~~ll sorts of~~ constructions except those without foundations that are required for the management of the site, agricultural and mining activities ~~have been prohibited here~~, except scientific ~~purposed~~ excavation ~~activities~~, and waste disposal ~~are allowed~~ the restoration activities and foundationless ~~superstructure~~ arrangements for presentation.

~~On the other hand, b~~Being surrounded ~~onf three two~~ sides ~~of area with~~ by natural valleys and steep slopes ~~deep ravines~~ is also providing a natural protection for Ani. The Ocaklı village located within ~~the~~ valley does not create any development pressure. Since the rock-cut dwellings ~~located with~~ ~~inside~~ the valley are hardly accessible, they ~~are have been better~~ ~~very well~~ protected.

~~The 1st degree archeological conservation site is being proposed as the world heritage area which contains all components that would reflect the outstanding universal value of Ani.~~

3.1.d. Statement of Authenticity

Ani has ~~been~~ preserved its authenticity, ~~asince~~ it ~~wh~~as not ~~been~~ settled again after it was abandoned in the ~~beginning of the seventh~~ ~~early 17th~~ century. Throughout its long history, however, Ani was affected ~~by from the~~ several wars and earthquakes. In addition, the harsh climate of the region, dramatic temperature changes between ~~the~~ day and night, and ~~the destructive activities of humans~~ ~~vandalism~~ have caused partial deterioration and demolition. ~~However~~ Yet, the ~~standing~~ structures ~~remained standing are protecting~~ ~~retain~~ their unique forms substantially. ~~D~~ while domestic and public ~~architectural examples~~ ~~buildings~~ have not ~~reached~~ ~~survived as~~ sound ~~to today~~ as religious and military structures.

~~Dis~~Non-continuities ~~in~~ excavation ~~works~~, lack of coordination between changing excavation teams, and delay of ~~post-excitation~~ ~~restoration works~~ ~~protective measures~~ have also ~~had a adverse deteriorating~~ effects on the ~~structure~~ ~~unearthed remains~~. ~~And~~ Other negative ~~impacts-factor is the insufficient awareness in~~ ~~are that~~ Ocaklı Village residents, ~~at living~~ next to ~~the city walls~~ ~~ramparts to the north~~ ~~do not have sufficient historical consciousness and they~~ ~~are~~, ~~of the site's values to prevent them from~~ pasturing their cattle, forming the basis of their economy, at the site.

~~In the building scale, N-icholas~~ Marr, ~~who~~ carried out the first excavation ~~works at the site, is~~ known to have made ~~nd~~ ~~intervened to some structures for consolidation purposes. These~~ ~~implementations in the period 1915-17 that~~ did not affect the basic characteristics of ~~structures~~ ~~the monuments~~. Later interventions of the 1990s, ~~h~~However, ~~especially some parts~~ ~~of in~~ Smbat II ~~city walls~~ ~~ramparts repaired in 1990s~~ and the Seljuk Palace, ~~involved~~ ~~have~~ exposed ~~to extensive restoration activities~~ ~~new constructions that did not respect~~ ~~without~~ taking their unique forms into consideration ~~state of conservation~~. ~~In~~ Recent assessments for reversing these implementations and parallel ~~recent years~~, restoration works ~~have started~~

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~~again. In these works, are built on universal internationally-approved~~ restoration principles and modern restoration methods, ~~have taken into consideration. Since the early 1990s a systematic restoration program is being continuously carried out by the excavation team. This includes for consolidation, reinforcement and restoration of monuments that have been deteriorated and degraded by the earthquakes, negative effects of climatic conditions, and misguided restoration works in of~~ the previous years.

~~Although the restoration works in the previous periods generally had an approach towards a~~ While interventions in the 1990s aimed at partial anastylosis ~~of these monuments reconstruction, today the current main~~ conservation policy, ~~of the restoration work carried out, which is advised by a Scientific Advisory Co~~mmittee that was established in 2006 ~~uncil, is to statically consolidation structural stabilization, with additional of the structures and to provide the necessary protection towards from~~ the negative ~~imp~~ effects of the external factors (i.e. climate, etc.). Since 2006, there has been no ~~approved~~ restoration project ~~program~~ aimed at ~~the partial reconstruction anastylosis~~ of monuments. ~~Conservation works proceed according to a priority of urgency assessed by the Scientific Advisory Committee taking into consideration the state of conservation of the standing architectural monuments. E~~The excavations in ~~the recent years also aims prioritize to support providing feedback for the conserv~~ restoration works, ~~and to through a full understanding the of the already existing unearthed structures monuments especially~~ in terms of ~~their urban and~~ plan layout, original function, ~~and materials, etc. rather than to instead of opening novel unearth further~~ excavation sites ~~which that~~ would be difficult to preserve *in-situ*.

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~~In this context, it is important that th~~ Such synchronization of excavations ~~with a site-scale conservon the site and the restoration program are to be carried out concurrently so as to support each other~~ has been an important policy of the recent years.

Ani is an archeological ~~area site that is currently open to visits today. None of structures the intact architectural monuments has been assigned a function. A, and nor any function has not been loaded to the restored approved for structures any of the repaired monuments. There is are no projects no formation and/or ongoing interventions that will affect its the~~ topography and silhouette around ~~the city Ani~~.

3.1.e. Requirements for Protection-protection and management requirements

After Ani was abandoned following ~~the an~~ earthquake in 1605, it was ~~rediscovered again~~ at the end~~s~~ of ~~the 19th century by travellers, and later excavation works carried outed~~ by Nikolasy Marr ~~between 1892-1893 and 1904-1917~~ on behalf of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences. Marr also carried out the first restorations, which were confined to structural consolidations and fresco repairs, except in the Mosque of Ebu'l Manuchehr that was converted into a museum, alongside a second, epigraphy museum in a mansion, up to the outbreak of World War I. Currently, material from Ani is being protected and exhibited mainly in Kars Museum, in the nearest provincial centre in Turkey, and in the History Museum of Armenia in Yerevan, which was formed using the collections of several Armenian museums including the Museum of Antiquities of Ani. ~~Collaboration between these and other institutions involved in the scientific research, protection and management of Ani and its architectural monuments is a priority for an expansion of knowledge on the site. Establishment of a site museum at Ani may be another related consideration.~~

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In 1988, Ani was registered as a 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Area, which put the property under the protection of Turkey's National Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets (1983, with amendments in 1987, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009) that authorizes Republic of Turkey's Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) as responsible from its protection and management. After sporadic excavations, systematic archaeological research on Ani continued under the direction of, by Prof. Dr. Beyhan Karamağaralı in 1989-2005, and by Prof. Dr. Yaşar Çoruhlu in 2006-2009. Comprehensive restorations realized in Smbat II Ramparts, Seljuk Palace and Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque in this period raised concerns in the Turkish and international heritage organizations. An assessment and reversal of these restoration works have already started and are underway.

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Parallel concerns about the prevailing seismic and environmental risks over the standing architectural monuments of Ani resulted in cooperations, between MCT and international organizations such as the World Monuments Fund (WMF) on the Cathedral since 1996, and Global Heritage Fund (GHF) in advanced digital survey of the high-risk monuments in 2006. WMF supports also the ongoing monitoring of the Cathedral's environmental stress. Ani's expected inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List would increase opportunities for similar international finance and expert support in current and future conservation projects.

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Since its formation by MCT in 2006, a Scientific Advisory Committee has determined the tasks of urgency at the site, prioritizing advanced, scientific, reversible, and noninvasive methods for the minimum possible interventions. This policy has been implemented recently in the Church of St. Gregory of Tigran Honents, Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque, and Abughamrents Church. Their definitive conservation projects will be prepared after the completion of context excavations, undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team at the head of under the direction of Prof. Dr. Fahriye Bayram, who was academic member in from Pamukkale University, who has taken over the excavation works after since 2011. Current priority in the excavation plan is on context excavations around high-risk standing architectural monuments of Ani. Documentation and consolidation are going on since 2013 at the Cathedral and the Church of the Redeemer (Surp Amenap'rkich), under the supervision of a private restoration office.

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A Site Manager was appointed for Ani from among MCT's architectural restoration experts also in 2006, i.e. the year after the ordinance on site management planning was put into action under the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets. A Management Office was established for site management planning, which importantly started with two successful capacity building workshops, in 2009 and 2010, with international support through a UN Joint Programme. Concluding workshop principles for multilateral cooperation among stakeholders are built on a local and national consensus about the property's importance, values, problems, threats, and potentials. After negotiations, Ani Management Plan was finally approved in 2015. The Site Manager responsible from its implementation is the Director of Kars Museum, with an Executive Board and an Advisory Board including members of the Scientific Advisory Committee.

As one of the priority actions in the Management Plan, a Conservation Oriented Development Plan and a Landscaping Project were prepared for Ani by MCT and put into action after approval by Kars Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Assets in 2013. As earlier,

individual conservation projects should be approved by the same Regional Conservation Council before implementation.

The first restoration works were conducted by N. Marr, who was charged in the Russian Sciences Academy in 1905-1917. These were small sized implementations towards consolidation of structures.

As to the boundaries of the conservation and management area, The site Ani has been registered on the national inventory since 1988 as the a 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Area site. Additionally, the Certain parts of the Ocaklı village adjacent to the archaeological site were also designated as the a 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Area site while the rest of the village, together with the agricultural areas at to its east and northeast, and grazing areas at to its west were registered as the a 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Area site in 2010. Therefore in this way, the settlement development in the village, and negative effects of farming and animal husbandry activities have also been taken under control since then.

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Within the national administrative and legislative context, the main responsible authority for the conservation and management of the site is the Ministry of Culture and Tourism MCT, with its central and local branches. The Proconsulate of Kars Governorship, and Kars Special Provincial Special Administration in particular, are legally authorized for the preparation and implementation of conservation oriented development plans, and control of settlement development. Archaeological activity is supervised, and archaeological excavation is carried out, by the an excavation team, whose activities and performance of which is are regularly controlled supervised by the Ministry MCT.

However, despite to conservation designations at the site, one of the main issues Despite preventive actions taken in the past decade, a pending concern is the conservation and maintenance of the structural integrity of architectural monuments of Ani in their structural integrity, and their preventing the motection from the adverse deteriorating effects of nature. Development ofing the tourism infrastructure, increasing local citizens' public awareness about the site's cultural values and significance, and supporting local economic development through conservation and tourism activities at the site are the other concerns of responsible authorities. Based on these priorities set in the Management Plan, as advised also by the Scientific Advisory Committee, huge amount of national or international resources and comprehensive scientific studies for restoration of monuments have been put in place by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism since the beginning of 1990s and necessary precautions against climatic conditions have been taken. In addition to these, a comprehensive planning process with inclusion of local partners has been initiated and certain documents defining the ways through methods and principles of a sustainable development and cultural use of the site are obtained as of today. Problems that should be addressed urgently towards this end are:

In this scope, Smbat II walls were restored in 1995, the Seljuk Palace was restored in 1999, Tigran Honents Church and Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque was restored in 2009 and Abughamrents Church was restored in 2013. Works for Surp Amenap'rkich Church and Cathedral have been started in 2013 and restoration implementations of them are still ongoing.

Conservation Plan for Ani was prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by Kars Regional Conservation Council and Kars Governorship Council on the 19th September, 2013 and on the 6th November, 2013 respectively.

~~Abovementioned problems resulting from insufficiency of management capacity at the site have also been highlighted within management planning process as follows, and policies and actions have been defined for removing them:~~

- ~~• Insufficient archiving due to discontinuity in data flow between different excavation teams,~~
- ~~• Lack of a permanent excavation house with sufficient and adequate research, accommodation and storage facilities,~~
- ~~• View and activity of the stone quarry across Arpaçay (Akhurian) in Armenia and hills ~~occurring due to accumulation~~ of debris ~~fill~~ and stones removed ~~at-in~~ excavation works,~~
- ~~• Negative effects of strong the harsh continental climatic ~~conditionse~~ of the region on the surviving structures buildings and working periods,~~
- ~~• Not ensuring Difficulties in the control and security of the site sufficiently due to the wideness expanse of the site, including and not preventing the of unlicensed illicit excavations especially in some areas,~~
- ~~• Although availability of asphalted road, Insufficiency of public transportation services, despite availability of an asphalt road,~~
- ~~• Insufficiency/lack of places required for welcoming, accommodation, and other facilities for needs of visitors,~~
- ~~• Insufficiency of signage and other information systems and pedestrian routes, in the archaeological site and in the surrounding landscape, the latter for alternative activities such as tracking, bird watching, and cave exploration.~~

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~~All these problems are addressed in the Management Plan for Ani, alongside other actions has been drafted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism through a participatory process, and is estimated to be approved by May 2015 at the latest.~~

3.2. Comparative Analysis

The comparison can be initially made within the context of Armenian heritage, as Ani is a unique example of the Medieval Armenian culture in terms of its artistic and architectural development. This comparison can be structured in two ways. First, Ani has been compared with the other medieval Armenian settlements. Secondly, the isolated buildings of Ani have also been compared with similar structures within the region of Caucasia, some of which are already registered in the World Heritage List.

3.2.1. Medieval Armenian Settlements

Among twelve ancient capitals of Armenians; Dvin (336-428), Bagaran (885-890), Shirakavan (890-929), and Kars (929-961) all in Anatolia and Armenia, are the most relevant settlements to compare with Ani as they were also founded by the Bagratid Dynasty, medieval Kingdom of Armenia. A brief description of these ancient Armenian capitals demonstrate that they are mostly in a ruinous state and do not reflect prestigious view of a capital. Their monuments have been destroyed and reconstructed many times as they have been struck by earthquakes throughout the ages.

Founded between in the 4th century AD, **Dvin** was both the capital and religious center from the 6th to the 9th century. Following its destruction by several earthquakes in the 9th century, the town was rebuilt and enjoyed a new period of prosperity between 10th to 12th centuries. It was destroyed again during the Mongol invasion in 1236. Recent archeological studies have revealed that Dvin consisted of a citadel surrounded by **city-wallramparts** and outer suburbs. The city was situated on a hill, on top of which stood the old Citadel and the adjacent buildings. The archaeological site of the Dvin was inscribed in the Tentative List in 1995. Although Dvin was once the capital and *katholikos* center similar to Ani, there is not much left today from the original city, except parts of the **city-wallramparts** and a basilica.



Archaeological site of Dvin (source: Dvin Archaeological Project”
(<http://www.archaeology.ucla.edu/Armenia/overview.htm>)

Located on the west bank of Akhurian River, the ancient settlement of **Bagaran** (often associated with the current village of Kilittaşı) was founded at the end of the 3rd century BC. During the ninth century Bagaran was an important religious and administrative center of medieval Armenia. It served as a capital city between 885 and 890. It was during this period that Bagaran remained one of the most religious centers of the Armenian Kingdom as many members of the **BagratuniBagratuni** rulers, including Ashot I, were buried in here. The settlement has similar historical development with Ani: Bagaran was invaded by the Byzantines in 1045 and by Seljuks in 1064. Although the city was ruled by the Zakarid princes of Armenia for a short period, it was invaded by the Mongols in 1236. Bagaran was finally destroyed by Tamerlane in 1394. The Church of Saint Theodore built between 624 and 631 was one of the principal buildings of ancient Bagaran. Another church was situated under the fortress is only known by the 19th descriptions. These structures have been completely demolished in the twentieth century. Today, only some surviving parts of **city-wallramparts** and ruins of the church of Saint Theodore have been preserved.

Located 25 km northeast of Ani, near the village of Kalkankale, Shirakavan (**Erazgavors**) was another capital of **BagratuniBagratuni**ids from 890 to 928 when the capital transferred to Kars. As the medieval settlement was established at the confluence of Akhurhan/Arpaçay and Kars rivers, the village and monuments are partly under the Akhurhan/Arpaçay dam. Today, only several fragments of a church survive.

Kars also served as a capital of the medieval **BagratuniBagratuni**ids for a brief period of time. The walls of Citadel of Kars, sitting at the top a rocky hill overlooking Kars, date back to the **BagratuniBagratuni** period, but it probably took on its present form during the thirteenth century when Kars was ruled by the Zak'arid dynasty. During the Ottoman period, much of the **city-wallramparts** were reconstructed. Surb Arak'elots built in the tenth century are below

the castle. The church has a tetraconch plan surmounted by a spherical dome on a cylindrical drum. The church once housed a museum in the 1960s–70s and was converted to a mosque. The Church of Holy Apostles was built between 930 and 937 AD when Kars was the capital of the Bagratid Kingdom.

The basic difference between Ani and these ancient capitals of Bagratids is that Ani because of its geological condition, is spread over a much larger area and a highly developed city with the settlement of merchants and artisans emigrated from other cities. There were several reasons for this development. Firstly, Ani had some major topographic advantages to the previous capitals. In contrast to Dvin, Bagaran and other capitals, Ani was situated in a naturally fortified area, a peninsula on three sides by deep gorges by the River Axurean and on the right by the stream. When Bagratid's made Ani capital, the settlement had already been protected by the fortress built by Kamsaragans. In addition, its location between the region Arsarunik and Shriak, provided Ani a relatively politically safe zone. Apart from this geo-political characteristics, the masters craftsmanship's of building more earthquake resistant structures provided Ani a more robust capital and remain standing for long periods. As this brief comparison shows, Ani is the largest and best preserved capitals of medieval kingdom of Bagratids.

Apart from capitals of Bagratids; Ani can also be compared to other nearby medieval Armenian ecclesiastical and cultural centers such as Argo, Ketchivan, Horomos, Bagnayr, Mren, Tignis and Magazberd.

Mren, now located in the Digor district of Turkey's Kars region was an important Armenian settlement. In the 7th century, Mren was part of the domain of the Kamsarakans who possessed the district of Shirak. Mren was the summer residence of Bagratids when they made Ani their capital. The town was largely abandoned by the late 14th century or early 15th century. Of great historical and architectural importance, it is now in a state of collapse.

Located in 55 kilometers to the southwest of Kars, **Ketchivan** (also known as Ketchror) was another medieval Armenian town. A village named Tunçkaya was built on the ancient site. The physical appearance of the site is similar to that of Ani as it also occupies a roughly triangular plateau between the vertical sides of converging ravines. Like Ani, the town has a very strong defensive wall with u-shaped towers. The overall effect has a visual similarity to the walls of Ani. It differs from Ani in that the masonry of walls lower quality and there is no crenellations. There are also ruins of a church and several unidentified structures located within the fortifications. The Citadel church of Ketchivan is a small structure, rectangular in plan, with a single-nave flanked by rectangular corner chambers. In contrast to Ani, surviving structures are limited with the [city-wallramparts](#) and a church.



Medieval City Walls of Ketchivan

<http://www.virtualani.org>

Located approximately 20 km North of Ani, **Tignis** was also home to the Bagratid princes in the ninth century before they moved capital to the Ani. The fortress of Tignis, which was built in the twelve century, overlooks the village of Kalkankale. The large part of the fortress was demolished at the beginning of twentieth century. The fortress today preserves only some parts of inner and outer walls and towers. The building technique and materials are similar to that of Ani. However, rather than protecting a city, the fortress was used a fortified granary or watchtower. The fortress is in ruinous state now.

Located within the Digor district, the city of **Magazberd** may have existed as early as the late fifth and early sixth century. Although the plan of the inner and outer walls of the fortress are similar to that of Ani, the fortress of Magazberd must have been built in the first half of the thirteenth century when considering its construction technique. The existing structures consist of a small fortress and urban fortified settlement above it. There exist several ruinous buildings and cisterns. The main surviving part of the fortification consists of a double wall on its northern side furnished with three semi-circular towers.

After Ani, **Sis** became the Cilician Armenia's capital between the years 1080-1375. In the Middle Ages Sis was the religious centre of Christian Armenians, at least until the Armenian clergy installed a rival to *Katholikos* Gregory IX of Cilicia in 1441 in Vagharshapat (Echmiadzin). Today ruins of churches, castles and palaces can be seen on all sides.

These medieval settlements prove that Ani was not an isolated example, but it is the best preserved example of medieval Armenian settlement. In contrast to these Armenian fortified sites, Ani is much more than a military garrison with its numerous religious and several public and domestic buildings. Ani's walls are decorated with symbolic motifs with high relief representations of eagles and other motifs. This symbolism of the city walls contributes to a prestigious capital rather than a military garrison. The settlements mentioned above cannot be comparable to Ani neither in terms of the number and diversity of surviving buildings, nor the integrity of the whole settlement within the enclosed walls and the state of preservation. The unique setting on a steep rocky headland, an impressive double wall enclosure, and being a treasure of medieval architecture are the most important features of Ani that make it different from any other medieval Armenian settlement.

In addition to medieval towns or settlements, Ani can be compared with isolated monuments which are already listed as the world heritage.

Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran consists of the monastery of St. Thaddeus and St. Stephanos and the Chapel of Dzordzor, which are the main Armenian cultural heritage of Iran, was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2008 under the criteria (ii), (iii) and (vi). The monastic ensembles can be compared to Ani in terms of architectural design, ground plans and building materials. Similar to buildings at Ani, these buildings are very complete examples of Armenian architectural traditions, representing the evolution over time of Armenian building complex. However, the general architectural forms of monastic ensembles date back to the reconstruction in the 14th century. Although both reconstructions incorporated elements dating to the 7th to 10th centuries, they are the later examples of Armenian church architecture, as different from the monuments of Ani.

Similar to monuments in Ani, these monastic complexes bear testimony to important cultural interactions between Armenian, Persian and Byzantine cultures. While Byzantine influences can be seen in ground plans, Persian influences are most evident in sculpture and decoration. The other similarity is that monastic ensembles of Iran are situated in semi-desert area, in the gorges of River Araxe which forms the border between Iran and Azerbaijan. However, in terms of the numbers and completeness of monuments, Ani presents a very wide range of panorama of different architectural types in a living capital. In contrast, the fortified ensembles of St. Thaddeus consist of a monastery, two cemeteries and three annex chapels. In addition, the Chapel of Dzordzor is the only a vestige of an earlier monastic ensemble.

Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots were inscribed in the list in 2000 under the criteria (ii) and (iii). They bear witness to the evolution of the Armenian central-domed cross-hall type, which exerted a profound influence on architectural and artistic development in the region, including Ani.

Built in 301-3 in Vagharshapat, the capital and religious centre of Armenia at that time, the Cathedral of Holy Echmiatzinthe is the most ancient Christian place of worship in Armenia. Originally built as a vaulted basilica, it was transformed into its present cruciform plan during restoration work in the fifth century after serious damage. Supported on four massive independent pillars connected by slender arcades within the exterior walls, the wooden cupola was replaced with an identical one in stone in the seventh century. With these architectural features, Zvartnots exerted a major influence on the architecture not only of its own time but also on that of later centuries at Ani. For example, King Gagik's Church of Saint Gregory at Ani built in 1001 by architect Trdat was apparently modeled on the cathedral of Zvartnots that was built in the mid-seventh century.

3.2.2. Larger Medieval Context: Medieval Walled Cities

Protected naturally due to its topographic characteristics and surrounded by city walls, Ani is a rare medieval settlement in Turkey reaching to today preserving its original characteristics since modern settlement has not be established on it. It also becomes different from other medieval settlements in the World, as it contains great number of churches deserving to be named as "City with 1001 Churches", and other religious buildings belonging to Zoroastrian and Islamic belief.

Although the period, when Ani was an important administrative, religious and trade center has lasted rather short, there is no a group of medieval structures at this size in Turkey, protecting its integrity substantially.

When we looked at contemporary Byzantine cities in Anatolia such as **Nicaea, Ankyra and Sinope**, it is seen that they are also surrounded with walls. As different from Ani, these cities have been established generally on ruins of Greek and Roman period, and thus, their **city wallramparts** have undergone changes throughout centuries. Secondly, middle Byzantine cities differed from Ani in that they did not include the construction of cathedrals. In Ani, the construction of cathedral, resembles to medieval European cities of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, in which the erection of a cathedral involved a capital investment. Among Byzantine cities, interchange between Byzantine Constantinople and Ani is well-documented. The basic plan of Ani with double walls and a moat follows that of Theodosian walls of **Constantinople**. Furthermore, the marked horizontal banding typifying the mixed stone and

brick construction of the Theodosian walls finds its reflection in horizontal bands of darker tufa in Ani's wall. The difference is that Ani's walls are made of the fine-cut tufa lines.

Following the end of Byzantine domination in Anatolia, cities experienced prosperity during the Anatolian Seljuk period in the 13th century. Like Ani, **Konya** was a center of culture and politics during the medieval period and a capital. Seljuks, who learned the stone building tradition from Armenians, built their magnificent madrasah, mosques and other buildings during the 13th century Konya. Similar to Ani, the citadel hill of Konya was fortified and a royal residence there was built by Sultan Aladdin Keykubad (reg. 1219-1236). The outer city walls were built enclosing the whole city with its twelve city gates. However, much of the outstanding city walls of Konya were already collapsed during the early twentieth century due to human and natural factors including an earthquake in 1906. Although it was once the capital city of the Seljuks with its outstanding monuments, Konya lost much of its traditional urban fabric as a Seljuk capital. What is more, surviving Seljuk monuments remains scattered between modern buildings of the city, without displaying any integrity.

Diyarbakır was another medieval city surrounded by ~~city-wall~~ramparts. Like Ani, it was located on important crossroads connecting the West to the East, and thus, hosted different civilizations through its long history. The fortress of Diyarbakır gained its current form during the fourth and the sixteenth century, while the walls of Ani date from the tenth century. Diyarbakır Fortress has been restored by numerous civilizations through its long age, and thus exhibits evidences of these different cultures. The walls of Ani, however, have not received any substantial addition afterwards. The material and design of the walls are also different. In Diyarbakır, the local basalt stone is the main construction material of the fortress, while tufa was used in Ani. They have both round and rectangular towers. Different from Roman and Byzantine traditions, in Ani, we have the practice of incorporating the towers into the wall system instead of building them as isolated towers. Ani's walls were ornamented with patterns created by the use of darker stone blocks, similar to Diyarbakır walls. The walls of Diyarbakır and Ani have some symbolic representations distinguishing them from merely practical military functions.

Historical literatures specify that during its golden age during the 10th and early 11th centuries, Ani was such a developed city that can be comparable with **Bagdad, Damascus and Constantinople**, which are the other prominent centers of the period in the region. However, comparison of Ani with these cities may not be useful as these cities have continued to developed till modern period. Since Ani was not settled after a certain date, it has characteristic of an archeological area "rediscovered" in the 19th century.

In the neighbouring countries, Ani had also some common features with **Bakü** in Azarbaycan and **Tabriz** in Iran. It shows similarity with the city Baku of Azerbaijan accepted to World Heritage List in 2000 since it contains the religious structures belonging to Zoroastrian, Christian and Islam belief, reflecting the multiculturalism. The Walled City of Baku represents an example of an historic urban ensemble and architecture with influence from Zoroastrian, Sasanian, Arabic, Persian, Shirvani, Ottoman, and Russian cultures. The inner city has preserved much of its 12th-century defensive walls. However, as Baku has continued to develop with modern structures, it becomes difficult to perceive the historical environment. Most important similarity between Ani and Tabriz is that Tabriz was an important trade center at the location connecting Europe and Asia. But, differently from Ani, Tabriz completed its development in Ilkhanid period in 15th century and has been one of rare examples of Ilkhanids in terms of urban structure.

This brief comparison has demonstrated that although the cities mentioned above have some common features with Ani, there are basically three different aspects that make Ani completely different from them: The first is that while these cities have continued to grow and change in times, Ani did not suffer from any modern development and thus, remained as an archaeological site until today. The second difference is related to the cultural and political context in which the grandeur medieval monuments of Ani were produced. As different from any other medieval cities mentioned above, Ani is the best preserved medieval settlement bearing exceptional testimony to Armenian military and ecclesiastical architecture, cultural and artistic achievements enclosed within the city walls. Thirdly, different from many other fortified sites, Ani has special topographic, geologic and landscape design. Triangular in plan sitting atop a narrow plateau above the confluence of rivers, deep valleys formed by the rivers, engraved structures on rock on slopes of valleys and walls and low bastions bordering the city from north are crucial elements that contribute to the creation of a unique cultural landscape of Ani.

3.2.3. Comparative Analysis of Monuments

The architectural remains of Ani can be compared individually with other buildings particularly in the region of Caucasus and in eastern Mediterranean areas. This comparative analysis is based on a few examples that show similarities to those in Ani.

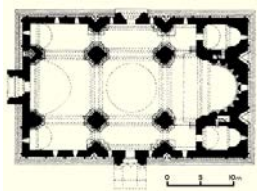
The Cathedral:

The cathedral was built as a royal commission, by members of the Armenian Bagratid dynasty, as a central religious institution of the capital, situated near the main square at the junction of the two main roads. The construction seems to have occurred in two phases. In 989, King Smbat II entrusted the Project to the architect Trdat. The construction presumably paused after Smbat's death and was resumed by Queen Katramide, the wife of Gagik I.

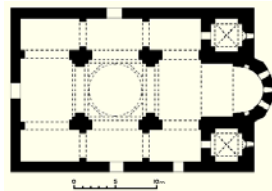
As for the plan scheme, Ani Cathedral displays the form of seventh century centrally planned basilicas in Armenia, such as **Bagavan, St. Gayane** and **Mren**. Although it was modeled on these earlier Armenian churches, architect Trdat introduced some innovations to the architectural scheme of the early medieval domed basilica. Supported on pendentives, the dome stood atop the intersection of four barrel vaults elevated to a cruciform design and topped with gabled roofs. Inside, four massive freestanding piers divide the space into three aisles. The other departure from the seventh century Armenian architectural scheme is the enlarged space under dome. As the dome is independently supported by four piers, the rest of the structure is larger than the size of the dome would permit. This creates a more airy relationship between dome and perimeter than earlier Armenian churches, which were more contact in nature.

The cathedral of **Mren**, dated to the second or third decade of the seventh century, is often regarded as a local model for Ani Cathedral as they have similar architectural plan layout. At the Cathedral of Mren, like Ani, four substantial piers support the dome and the high barrel vaults over the nave and transepts. The rectangular corner bays have longitudinal barrel vaults. The attenuated proportions and elegant profile piers also resemble Ani. However, compared to Mren, Ani Cathedral has larger central space under the dome as the four main

piers stand much closer to the lateral walls. In addition, the state of conservation of Mren is not very well as parts of the church have collapsed in recent years.



Plan of the Cathedral of Ani
(<http://www.virtualani.org>)



Plan of the Cathedral of Mren
(<http://www.virtualani.org>)

The Cathedral at Argina built in the seventh century, near suburbs of Ani, should also be compared with Ani Cathedral, as it has been considered as the first work of architect Trdat. Argina Cathedral differs from Ani Cathedral in that it was a domed hall construction. In **Argina Cathedral**, the vaulting was articulated by a series of pointed rib-arches that spring from profiled piers. In Ani Cathedral, however, these supports are thinner providing a refined interior with the narrow blind arches of the exterior walls. As at Ani, dihedral niches that were used for decorative purposes, are carved both sides of the apse and on the north and south façades. Argina Cathedral is now completely destroyed.

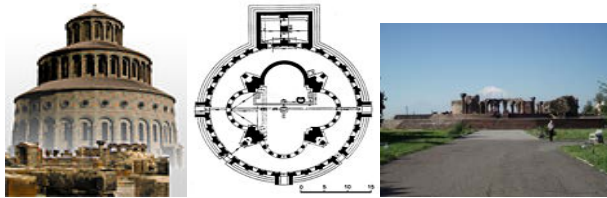
Another complex seen as connected with architect Trdat is **Haghpat and Sanahin Monasteries** with the indoor program and façade arrangement in main churches. Considered exceptional examples of the 'domed hall' ecclesiastical architecture with blended elements of both Byzantine church architecture and the traditional vernacular building style, the monastic complex are inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1996. Construction of the main church of the large fortified monastic complex of Haghpat, dedicated to the Holy Cross, began in 966-67 and was completed in 991. Different from Ani Cathedral, the central dome rests on the four massive pillars in the side walls. The external walls are almost entirely covered by triangular niches. The Sanahin Monastery consists of a large group of buildings on the plateau above the Debet gorge and integrated into the impressive mountain landscape. Blind arcade was first used in the tenth century on flat façades at Sanahin and Biwrakan, but with clumsier designs. At Ani cathedral, the blind arches are more delicate.

The use of blind arch series and protruding pointed arch, which Trdat has presented in the Cathedral, have affected in the churches constructed in Anatolia and Caucasia at the following periods as is seen in the **Khtzkonk Monastery** (10th -11th century), **Gyumri Marmashen** (11th century), **Kars Digor**, the **Goşshavank Monastery** (13th century) and **Hagharcin** (13th century) in the Dilijan region and **Karabağ Gandzasar** (13th century) monastery churches. Among them, the monastic complex of **Marmashen** is often regarded as the best surviving example of the so-called "Ani school" of medieval Armenian architecture within the Armenian Republic. A blind arcade runs around the outside of the building. The east and west windows are more conventional in form, with ornate rectangular frames. Inside the church there is a row of niches, framed by a blind arcade that runs along the base of the apse. This layout is very similar to that found in the Ani Cathedral.

Compared to these buildings, the Cathedral of Ani appears as the best example of new style that was created by the so-called "school of Ani", which are reflected in its impressiveness of design, emphasis on vertical line, delicacy and abundance of decoration.

Gagik Church

With the mixed plan type, which rotund is used outside and cross and tetraconch are used inside, Gagik Church is one of three churches constructed together with nearly same architectural plan. This plan was firstly used in the **Zvartnots Cathedral** in Armenia, constructed by Patriarch Nerses III in 642-662. Inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2000 under the criteria (ii) and (iii), the religious buildings and archaeological remains in **Zvartnots** exerted a major influence on the architecture at Ani. Gagik Church built in 1001 by architect Trdat was followed the plan of the Cathedral of Zvartnots. However, instead of the use of the apse wall in Zvartnots, the apse connects to the enclosure corridor with column row, creating a wider and higher central space. From the building, only the foundations, portions of the vaulting and walls, some capitals, bases and sections of piers and columns, and fragments of reliefs survive today.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Zvartnotz_plan.jpg Reconstruction and plan drawn by Toros

Toramanian

View of the Zvartnots ruins

(<http://www.virtualani.org>)

The second building is the **Bana Cathedral** (653–658, rebuilt c. 881–923) built by Georgian ~~Bagratuni~~ **Bagratuni** Family in the district Şenkaya of Erzurum, in the northeast Anatolia. Similar to Gagik, Bana was a large tetraconch with three-tiered choirs and arcades in the lower parts of each apse. It was contained in a continuous polygonal ambulatory with a diameter of 37.45m and with façades adorned with colonnades. However, what remains of the church is only part of the lower level floor half-submerged in its own ruins, including the east apse with one column of its colonnade with a carved capital.



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bana_reconstruction_\(Kalgin,_1907\).jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bana_reconstruction_(Kalgin,_1907).jpg)

A hypothetical reconstruction of Bana by the Russian architect Anatoly Kalgin, 1907

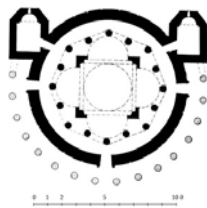
Surviving structures of Bana Cathedral

(<http://www.virtualani.org>)

As understood from literatures and reconstruction drawings, most important characteristic distinguishing these structures from preceding examples is the strong effect created by the staged blind arches connecting the double columns and the rotund enlivened with the circular window

(oculus) series located at the upper part of these and the double drum, being wide at bottom and narrower at top, having the arrangement on façade of church.

Mixed plan type which the rotund used outside and tetraconches can be seen at wider region in other cultures, such as Italia St. Lorenzo (last quarter of 4th century), Athens Panagia Church (5th century), church in Rusafa (beginning of 6th century), Bosra Cathedral (512). Among them, the Azerbaijan Liakit Church, supported by columns and four arches, is similar with Gagik in design.



The floor plan of the Liakit Church

http://armenianstudies.csufresno.edu/iaa_architecture/liakit.htm

Surp Arak'elots Church

It is the sole representative in Ani of plan type known with the name of “*Hripsime*” in Armenian architecture and “*Cvari*” in Georgian Architecture after the 6th century, with corner places located between tetraconches and conches placed in regular rectangle outside. The place at the center enlarged with conches at four directions inside and rectangular conches outside and the small places located among conches form the main frame of plan which **Mtsheta Cvari Church** and **Ecmiadzin St. Hripsime** churches are among prominent examples. Places located between conches in Surp Arak'elots Church are arranged as a small chapel and their tops are covered with dome on high drum and consequently it has five domes together with the dome in the center. Therefore, it is not possible to find the monumental and visual effect in other structures.

The cover system added in the south of the structure is pretty remarkable. **Sanahin Monastery** is among first examples, which gavit is included in Armenian architecture. In Arak'elots Church, two each columns with cylindrical body placed in front of north and south walls have been connected with arches placed transversely from corners of place as not seen before. Square and triangle shaped sections have been formed on cover with the same implementation made in sections at sides. Flat roofs of these sections including different compositions and having geometrical decorations formed by inserting colored stones and muqarnas filling the surface of domed vault closing the square planned section in center are the important indicator of aesthetic pleasure and geometry. Covering of center section with muqarnas fill domed vault was used in the 13th-14th century structures in region as in churches of **Geghard** and **Noravank** monasteries. The muqarnas on the east façade of Gavit and geometrically inserted-pattern border placed vertically on wall surfaces are one of the best examples reflecting the cultural interactions in Ani.

Tigran Honents Church

It has single nave-domed (domed hall) plan type started to be used commonly in Armenia after the 6th-7th century. As in the organization of space, it comes into prominent with its geometrical

harmony seen in façade arrangement. Facades has been enlivened with blind arch series being the characteristic property of Ani architecture school and triangle niches have been opened on bays of arches so as to reflect the partition inside. Another important characteristic of church is the pictures covering the wall surfaces completely.

The first examples of domed hall type of Armenian churches can be seen in Zovuni **Surp Bogos-Bedros** (6th century), **Ptghni** (7th century), **Aruch Surp Krikor** (7th century) and **Dedmaşshen Surp Tadeus** (7th century). Built and decorated in the first decades of the thirteenth century, Tigran Honents differs from other similar designs with its an extensive fresco cycle. The interior of the Tigran Honents is fully decorated with scenes from the life of Christ and St. Gregory the Illuminator. Due to this unusual cycle of the Life of St. Gregory the Illuminator, the church has often been considered as “the most developed monumental narrative of a saint to survive from the Orthodox world up to this period.” The fresco decoration of Tigran Honents has often been associated with Georgian and Byzantine arts in both style and layout, as none of the earlier churches dating to the Bagratid era of Ani has figural decoration. At Zvartnots, Trdat’s model for the Gagik, no fresco survives, but the sculptural decoration has figural and ornamental forms. At the Church of the Holy Apostles in Kars has also figurative sculptural decoration around its drum.

Ebu’l Manuçehr Mosque:

The design of the building differs from typical mosque structure with its extensive basement, large windows and other features of decorations. Although the construction date, style and the original function of the building still needs to be further investigated, it has assumed that this was the first mosque built in Anatolia after the arrival of the Seljuk. The similarity of short and fat columns with capitals bearing muqarnas ornamentation can be found inside the hall at the monastery of Horomos and Bagnayr **Monasteries**.

A tall, octagonal minaret stands at the northwest corner of the mosque. The design of the doorway to the minaret suggests that the minaret was originally freestanding. The minaret is a rare example in Anatolia, connected to Karakhanid, Ghaznevid and Great Seljukian traditions. Minaret in City **Urgenech** of Turkmenistan listed as the World Heritage Site in 2005 is an example to minarets independently from structure. However, in contrast to the of **Kalan** and **Bukhara** minarets in Uzbekistan, all of which are in round shape, the minaret at Ani has an octagonal form.

The Royal and Small Baths:

The baths have plan type with four iwans and corner room. The first use of four iwans scheme goes back to the courtyard of Parthian Palace dated to the 1st and 2nd century in Northern Iraq. There is a domed structure with four iwans at the west section of Azerbaijan **Taht-ı Suleyman Palace** (A.D. 6th century). Amman Pavilion (A.D. 725) of Umayyad and Buddhist Monastery (A.D. ends of 7th century) in Tajikistan Adzina Hill has four iwans. After these first examples, four-iwan scheme was implemented in many structures without regarding the function in Turkish Islam architecture in Iran, Turkistan and Afghanistan. This scheme together with structures such as **Leşshker-i Bazar Palace** (1112) of Ghaznevids, **Palace** (11.-12. centuries) of Great Seljuk in city Merv, **El Banat Pavilion** (12th century) in Rakka and **Nuriye Maristan** (1154) in Damascus constituted the indispensable plan type of Friday mosques of Great Seljuk. Baths in

Ani are the first representatives of this deep-rooted tradition in Anatolia and they have been used till today especially in baths, as well as in madrasa and mosque.

The Fire Temple

Today, only sixty ruinous examples of fire temples from the period 550 BCE to 650 CE survive. While some of them belong to the Sasanian period (224-642 CE), during which Zoroastrianism flourished as the official religion, some others are dated to earlier Achaemenian Seleucid, and Parthian periods. The fire temple at Ani is one of the earliest examples of the fire temple design that came to be known in Iran as *chahar-taq* (a term referring to the form; a domed square, with arches spring from the piers placed on the four corners of an imaginary square.) At a later period, the structure was converted into a Christian chapel by the insertion of curved walls between its four columns.

The *chahar-taq* plan of the Ani fire house is similar to other early Parthian (247 BCE-224 CE) and ~~Sassanian-Sasanian~~ (226-651 ACE) fire temples found in Iranian. **Bazeh Khur** Fire Temple, at Khorasan is one of the oldest *Chahar-Taqi* temples dating to the Parthian era 247 BCE-224 CE. **Rokn Abad** Fire Temple at Akbar-Abad 10 km near Shiraz was completely destroyed in 2006 due to road construction. The other example is ~~Sassanian-Sasanian~~ **Chahar-Taqi** at Niasar near Kashan, Isfahan. About 550 km directly west of Ani, on the coast of the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan's Abseron peninsula, there is a seventeenth century CE fire temple, in the village of **Surakhani** located fifteen km. west of the capital Baku. **Takht-e Soleyman** is often accepted as the principal Zoroastrian sanctuary. Built in mid-5th century CE, Takht-e Suleiman became a royal Zoroastrian sanctuary during the 6th and 7th centuries. A fortified oval platform rising about 60 meters above the surrounding plain and measuring about 350 m by 550 m constitutes the principal element of the site. The sanctuary was enclosed by a stone wall 13m high, with 38 towers and two entrances. **Takht-e Soleyman** was destroyed at the end of the Sasanian era and it was rebuilt in the 13th century under the Mongol rule when Zoroastrian faith in the middle of the Islamic period was revived. The fire temple at Ani, one other hand, is earlier examples of the fire temple design.

3.3. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a) Brief Synthesis

Ani exhibits outstanding cultural and natural values by virtue of its location on a triangular plateau formed of three valleys running on the northwest, northeast and south directions in the national borders of Turkey and Armenia,. Ani has been settled for more than 2500 years between Early Iron Age (BC 1200-1100) till it came under Ottoman rule during the 16th century, but it is the Medieval era that Ani experienced its hey-day. The settlement beginning in the Citadel in the 4th century during Kamsarakans Period spread to a wider area in the Medieval Period. The transfer of *Katholikos* center to Ani after 992 attributed a religious mission to city. Ani, as a capital of the Medieval Armenian principality of the Bagratids, experienced a great prosperity reflected in the grandeur of its monuments, particularly from the period of 10th and 11th centuries. The location of the city on the Silk Road, as one of the gates opening to Anatolia, has contributed to the rapid growth of the city as well as the transmission and amalgamation of different cultures and later became a cosmopolitan trade center where diverse communities lived together. The religious monuments of

Zoroastrianism, Christianity and ~~Muslim-Islam~~ as well as public and domestic buildings are the witnesses of multiculturalism of Ani. It was a multi-cultural center, with all richness and diversity of Medieval Armenian, Byzantine, Seljuk and Georgian urbanism, architecture and art development. Ani is established on tufa rocks. Its topographical structure and landscape, rock-cut dwellings constructed on valley shows the skill of human being to create a cultural pattern compliant with nature by using the advantageous of geography at the highest level and the contribution to formation of cultural accumulation of nature.

b) Justification for Criteria

(ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Ani was a meeting place for Armenian, Georgian and diverse Islamic cultural traditions that are reflected in the architectural design, material and decoration details of the monuments. The remains of this multi-cultural life in Ani are easily traced at the use of architectural techniques and styles belonging to different civilizations. New styles which emerged as a result of cross-cultural interactions have turned into a new architectural language peculiar to Ani. The creation of this new language expressed in the design, craftsmanship and decoration of Ani has also been influential in the wider region to Anatolia and Caucasia.

(iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

Ani was a center of multi-national and multi religious population who left their artistic and architectural traces. Ani bears exceptional testimony to the Armenian cultural, artistic, architectural and urban design development and it is an extraordinary representative of Armenian religious architecture reflecting its technique, style and material characteristics. Ani also has a significant place for Turkish history. After it was conquered by the Great Seljuks in 1064, Anatolia adopted the Turkish culture rapidly. Great Seljuk traditions have met with structures in Ani for the first time and spread to Anatolia from here.

(iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

With its military, religious, civil buildings, Ani offers a wide panorama of medieval architectural development. It is a rare settlement where nearly all of plan types developed in Armenian church architecture between 4th and 8th centuries can be seen all together. In addition to several centrally planned buildings, various kind of plans including cruciform, round, hexagonal and octagonal reflects the amazing variety of church plans. With its pointed arches, clustered columns and four free standing piers, the Cathedral of Ani is one of the most impressive examples of the inscribed cross plan during the early medieval period. The urban enclosure of Ani is also one of the important examples of medieval architectural ensemble with its monumentality, design and quality.

(v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the

environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change

Ani exhibits a unique example of human use of the natural topography. Triangular in plan sitting atop a narrow plateau above the confluence of rivers, deep valleys formed by the rivers, ~~the city wall~~ramparts and low bastions bordering the city, rock-cut dwellings, chapels and pigeon houses are the crucial elements that contributes to the creation of a unique cultural landscape of Ani.

c) Statement of Integrity

With its impressive fortifications, religious and domestic buildings, still standing to great extent without any modern development, Ani bears exceptional testimony to a high degree of medieval artistic, architectural and cultural development. Integrity of the city as a whole is conserved owing to the walls surrounding the settlement. Majority of structures having monumental characteristic is standing soundly in terms of structural integrity. The nominated property covers the historical borders of Ani, surrounded by ~~the city wall~~ramparts. Being surrounded of three sides of area with natural valleys and steep slopes is providing a natural protection. The village located within valley does not create any development pressure.

d) Statement of Authenticity

Ani was affected by the several wars and earthquakes in time which caused demolishes and destructions in structures in a certain extent. Although the restoration works in the previous periods generally had an approach towards a partial anastylosis of these monuments, today the main conservation policy of the restoration work carried out, which is advised by a scientific council, is to statically consolidation of the structures and to provide the necessary protection towards the negative effects of the external factors (i.e. climate, etc.).

e) Requirements for Protection and Management

The site has been registered on the national inventory since 1988. As a result of a comprehensive planning process initiated in the beginnings of 2000's, plans and projects are produced based on scientific principals and with inclusion of stakeholders at different levels. In this scope, Conservation Plan encompassing Archaeological Site of Ani together with Ocakli Village is approved, and a draft management plan is achieved through a participatory process in the scope Joint Program for Alliances of Culture Heritage in Eastern Anatolia. Studies for producing Landscaping Project are ongoing.

4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.a. Present state of conservation

A great number of structures, (twenty one) maintained a good state of conservation and their structural integrity. Yet, they are still in need of preservative interventions at different levels including strengthening, improvement and repair. The other buildings have been more damaged or buried under the earth completely by the time of progress.

Two sections of Early Iron Age having nearly 3.00-4.00 m. length have been seen; it is understood that ~~big-considerable~~ part of ~~the early city-wallramparts~~ has been removed and used in construction of ~~other-later~~ city walls. ~~H-Smbat II~~ Walls, however, is in good state of conservation even there exist destructions in certain places. Only four columns with cylindrical body of Fire Temple remain standing. Upper half of pulley, dome and bell tower of the Cathedral have collapsed together with some part of wall at its north façade. West section of north wall of the cathedral has been demolished by an earthquake. Structure other than this is completely standing. Walls of Gagik Church have remained standing from place to place at height of 3.00-4.00 m. and its remaining parts have been demolished completely. Southwest section of Surp Arak'elots Church has been demolished completely, while its gavit section is relatively in good state of conservation. Tigran Honents Church is in good state of conservation, though its gavit section has been demolished. Deformations at cover system have been repaired. West nave and roof of Ebu'l Manu~~ç~~eh~~r~~ Mosque have been demolished and its roof has been closed with sheet metal. Other than this, structure is in good state of conservation. Cover systems of Royal and Small Bathhouses have collapsed. Excavation in Royal Bathhouse has been made, but it has been started to be covered with fill earth again by the time of progress. Cover systems of shops and other structures forming the bazaar have collapsed and their walls have been able to be protected at height of 2.00-3.00 m from place to place.

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Joint restoration projects are carried out with World Monuments Fund at two structures. These are:

Ani Cathedral Joint Conservation Project: “Agreement Certificate for Cooperation that will be made on Ani Cathedral Restoration Project Covering the Certification, Conservation and Promotion of Ani Cathedral Located in Turkish Republic, Province Kars, Ani Archeological Site Area” covering the technical and financial cooperation has been signed on 07 January 2011 with World Monuments Fund for preparation of measured drawing, restitution and restoration projects of Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque).

For “Ani Cathedral Project Preparation Work” started within scope of Stage 1A of said Agreement Certificate, fund of totally 500.000,00 TL has been transferred by the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and fund of 236.951,30 TL as equivalent of 150.000,00 \$ has been transferred by WMF.

“Ani Cathedral Project Preparation” and “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” covering project preparation, structural monitoring and urgent temporary interventions for Cathedral have been planned as two separate works.

Tender of “Ani Cathedral Project Preparation” has been realized on 14.06.2012. The contract has been signed with awarded firm on 06.07 2012 and the work has been initiated on 11.07.2012. Measured drawing and restitution projects were approved on 27.02.2013 and restoration project was approved on 22.01.2014 respectively by the decisions of Kars Regional Directorate for Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

It has been thought that “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” should be executed by WMF during implementation phase in order for monitoring effects of interventions to be made.

As it is estimated that Joint Conservation Project could not be completed by the end of 2014, time extension has been needed and WMF has been notified about time extension to be given till 2018 by considering the delays that may happen.

Tender approval and procedures for “Monitoring of Ani Cathedral Structural Movement Project” shall be started once the necessary amount is allocated by WMF and after fund is sent.

Surp Amena Prikitch Church Restoration: Total budget for completion of implementation work of church is 1.000.000,00 Dollar and stages of restoration work have been planned as;

Stage-1- Emergency measures, evaluation of research and investigation results,
Stage-2: Completion of emergency measures and stabilization of implementation
Stage-3: Application of final project.

For application work of Surp Amena Prikitch Church; United States of America Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCD) grant program has been applied jointly with World Monuments Fund and works have been started at site as of 01.07.2012 within scope of grant of 625.000,00 Dollar received and Agreement Certificate signed on 03.11.2010 with World Monuments Fund (WMF).

Within scope of Stage-1 and Stage-2, excavation, cleaning, inventory of church’s demolished and scattered parts and carrying them to the safe places, erection of scaffold for safety and working purposes, making the material analysis, structural monitoring, making the supports with emergency temporary interventions, conservation and analysis and research of icons have been realized and Stage-1 and Stage-2 have been completed.

For realization of promotion and presentation of the church and its immediate surroundings, which are the final projects determined in Stage-3, it is planned to be applied by World Monuments Fund (WMF) to USA Embassy grant and to sign the Agreement Certificate again for Stage-3 provided that the said grant can be received.

Furthermore, it has been thought that it would be appropriate and valuable to ensure participation of Armenian experts (architect, restoration expert, art historian) in restoration, documenting and emergency measure works for Surp Amenap’rikitch Church together with experts from Turkey and third countries. In this scope, subject for invitation of Armenian experts to our country has been passed along and Dr. Architect Davit KEERTMENJYAN and Restorer Architect Ashot MANASYAN from Armenia Ministry of Culture, and Research Assistant Davit DAVTYAN from Armenian National Sciences Academy Archeology and Ethnography Institute have been charged for this purpose.

Works for finalization of applications made to “cultural protection fund” of USA Ankara Embassy for USA Embassy grant appropriated for 3rd Stage of Implementation Work of Surp Amenap’rikitch Church are continuing. Site visit will be held at appropriate dates to be determined together with Armenian experts.

4.b. Factors affecting the property

(i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

There is no agricultural activity in site, but insufficient education of people living in Ocaklı Village, and livestock grazing within the archeological site (although the city is surrounded by wire fence) are some of the important problems for conservation of the site.

As a result of quakes due to the use of dynamite in stone quarry located in Armenian borders until recently, existing cracks on walls has been deepened, stones on front and upper sides of structures have been fallen down and thus structures have been damaged statically, especially the cathedral and the ruined ~~city wall~~ramparts. Tourist groups were also affected negatively by the explosion sound occurring with the use of dynamite. Furthermore, visual pollution has occurred in terms of landscape. But, dynamite is not used nowadays in stone quarry located in Armenian border.

Since population of Ocaklı Village decreased due to emigration within time, development of village settlement area so as to create pressure on area does not seem possible. The protection of current structuring pattern, the demolition of structures contrary to pattern after end of their life and the improvement of quality of building stock have been taken as basis within Conservation Plan. In this scope, current ratio of constructed areas (10%) has been protected. Adjacent and block housing order is not in question and continuation of free building order peculiar to village has been recommended. Single-floor housing has been foreseen in village and cubic forms, flat and simple façade layout and minimalist building style have been adopted. Street plan is not in question in unique pattern of Ocaklı Village and buildings are scattered among blocks. In plan, protection and continuation of this pattern peculiar to village have been recommended. Construction principals determined for dwellings is valid for commercial structures to be constructed as well.

It has been recommended rehabilitation and protection of 16 structures, which are functioned to be used in “Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area” and “Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area” in section within 1st Degree Archeological Site of Ocaklı Village. 10 structures reflecting the rural architecture within 3rd Degree Archeological Site are also proposed for protection and rehabilitation as they are at a quality that may be an example for new housing in village. Totally 26 structures have been protected in order to create structure stock that will be taken as model in whole of village.

(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)

Kars, as having continental climate, is coldest area of Eastern Anatolia. City has such climate, short and hot in summer months and long and snowy in winter months. Snowing is too much and yearly precipitation amount changes between 252 and 528 mm. This high temperature change damages structures, especially the mural paintings.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

Ani is located in 2nd degree seismic belt. The city has suffered from several earthquakes through its long history and these have caused the structure to be damaged. According to historical sources, the city was abandoned due to a huge earthquake in the seventeenth century. Several earthquakes happened more recently have continued to damage the buildings at different levels. Seljukian Palace has been damaged substantially in earthquake lived in 1989. Therefore, earthquakes are one of the most important threats for protection of structures in the site.

(iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites

Archeological Site and Ocaklı Village are connected to Kars city center with a road in 45 km length and this road is ended at entry of archeological site. There is no sufficient infrastructure for welcoming, accommodation, food & beverage, toilet facilities for visitors. Visitors enter the site from Lion Gate and start the tour by buying their tickets from small ticket office here. A simple visitor path was designed by the excavation team recently by collating the rubble stones gathered from the site side by side in order for facilitating site visit for visitors and preventing them from damaging structures by scattering randomly around the area.

In-area visitor routes have not changed too much in time. Path connections used by visitors are the traces that do not deform the spatial continuity. Silk Road route known as the most important trade road in the past is continuing its function as the most important pedestrian and service road even today. Visitor paths are sufficient in size, but not quality.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Estimated population located within
Area of nominated property : None
Buffer zone : 635
Total : 635
Year : 2013

Year	1980	1985	1990	2000	2010	2013
Population of Ocaklı Village	1130	1075	841	636	653	635

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.a. Ownership

Whole of 85 hectares area surrounded by ~~city wall~~ramparts belongs to the state and is assigned to Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In section of candidate property's remaining parts outside the city walls, there are lands and grazing areas at entrance which belong to the state and Provincial Special Administration, areas at north which belong to private ownership and Village Legal Entity.

Expropriation of private properties in areas, which are functioned with scientific excavation and visitor activities, is recommended by Conservation Plan. For this purpose, totally 59.519 m² land belonging to real persons will be expropriated firstly in accordance with plan decisions. Privately owned parcels hosting structures and located out of areas functioned with scientific excavations and visitor activities shall be expropriated after completion of usage life of structures.

Ownership distribution of parcels in buffer zone (3rd Degree Archeological Site area) is as follows.

Land Ownership	Land Size (m ²)
Agricultural Development Cooperative	19.549
Village Legal Entity	3.879
Treasury	6.565
Private Property	72.650
Total	102.643

5.b. Protective designation

85 hectares area surrounded by ~~city wall~~ramparts has been designated as the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site by the decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 22.10.1988. With the decision of aforesaid Council dated 14.07.1992, the area between Bostanlar ~~Creek~~Ravine, Cirit Düzü and Mıgımiğ ~~Creek~~Ravine has been added to the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site and the 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site has been formed around this area. 1st and 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site boundaries have been expanded with the decision dated 08.11.2002. A section of Ocaklı Village adjacent to archeological site has been included within the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site with the decision of the Council dated 29.09.2010 and boundaries have taken their final situation.

21 structures reached today from continuous settlement of thousand years since the 4th B.C. and located within the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site have been registered as "Immovable Culture Property to be Protected" by the decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 08.11.2002. These are:

- 1) Archaeological Site of Ani
- 2) ~~City wall~~Ramparts, towers, citadel
- 3) Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)
- 4) Tigran Honents (Şirli) Church

- 5) Surp Amenap'rkitch (Keçili) Church
- 6) Ebu'l Manu~~e~~ehr Mosque
- 7) Gagik (Surp Krikor) Church
- 8) St.Gregor Church
- 9) Maiden's (Surp Hovhannes) Monastery
- 10) Emir Ebu'l Muemmaran Complex
- 11) Virgins (Surp Hripsime) Monastery
- 12) Citadel Palace and Church
- 13) Seljuk Bath
- 14) Small Bath
- 15) Rock Chapel
- 16) Remains at the west of the Caravanserai
- 17) Surp Arak'elots Church (Caravanserai)
- 18) Church ruins (Surp Stephanos Kilisesi, Georgian Church???)
- 19) Seljuk Palace
- 20) Silk Road Bridge
- 21) Caves

Ani had been under military control within scope of 1st Degree Military Prohibited Zone until 2003 as it is located at border; but it has been excluded from this scope by the Cabinet's decision dated 13.10.2003 and this decision has been started to be implemented since 08.03.2004. Number of domestic and foreign tourists coming to archeological site within scope of culture tourism has increased following this implementation.

5.c. Means of implementing protective measures

Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which is the main responsible government body for conservation and management of the site, is organized both in central and local level. General Directorate of Culture Heritage and Museums is centrally regulating the activities of its local branches and fulfilling certain tasks regarding monument restorations and the World Heritage issues. Local branches, which are relevant for this case, are Kars Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments and Directorate of Kars Museum.

All conservation and development activities take place according to the national Law on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Property with the approval of the Regional Conservation Council. Designating the site as the 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Sites infers that no construction activity in these areas is allowed unless approved by Regional Conservation Council. The activities within registered conservation zones should be defined within scope of a project by related institutions appropriately to the conservation plans and can only be implemented if they are approved by regional conservation council. If there is a problem with implementation of projects or any activity is realized inappropriately to the conservation law, these organs implement legal action.

Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monument is the executive body of monitoring the implementation of projects operated at site.

Excavation, restoration and scientific researches in archaeological site are held by excavation team which is charged by the Cabinet (Council of Ministers). The excavation permit was

granted in 2014 to Prof. Dr. Fahriye BAYRAM from Pamukkale University in Denizli. Activities and works of the excavation team, which is authorized by the government at yearly base, is regularly monitored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Head of the excavation team works in collaboration with Kars Museum Directorate to which an annual report is submitted. Unearthed movable remains are also delivered to the Museum for registering and keep.

5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

There is no any upper scale planning study made and approved in the past for the planning area and the zone located in it. **1/100.000 Scaled Environment Plan of Ardahan-Kars-Iğdır-Ağrı Planning Zone** study, which former Ministry of Environment and Forestry has initiated in November 2009, still continues.

Only one activity has been determined for Ani within **Kars Province Strategic Plan** covering the years of 2010-2014. This activity is to provide support to excavation works made by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and to request information for Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism on excavation works made.

Within the scope of the **Regional Plan** developed by Serhat Development Agency based in Kars, it is proposed to further improve traveler experience by basic infrastructure investments in Ani. As the Conservation Plan for the Ani has been approved, following constructions in line with the Landscape Implementation Project based on Conservation Plan, more friendly travel within Ani will be achieved. In this context, pathways will be improved, lighting and signage units will be installed, a view point with adequate signing and information will be constructed in an appropriate point within the site.

In Province Kars included in cities determined as culture cities in action plan titled “Branding at Rural Scale” in **Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023**, restoration of cultural properties according to their determined priorities and gaining suitable functions to cultural properties, development of local funds by making special budgeting studies, elimination of infrastructure and superstructure deficiencies and development of accommodation capacities have been targeted. Central management units, tourism employee associations, relevant departments of universities and non-governmental organizations have been charged as responsible and relevant organizations within scope of said action plan.

Kars will be connected to Ankara, [İzmir](#) and [İstanbul](#) with high speed railway within scope of **Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy 2023**. According to this, it is expected that Province Kars located on route will gain favor in terms of both trade and tourism; it is thought that Ani will become prominent in terms of culture tourism in this scope.

Conservation Plan for the Archaeological Site of Ani: The plan has been produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by Kars Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage and Kars Governorship Council on the 19th September 2013, and the 6th November 2013, respectively.

Ocaklı Village settlement area has been examined at four zones within scope of this plan. “Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area”, “Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area”

and “Reserve Excavation Area” have been recommended in the 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site of Village and its sections remaining in the 3rd Degree Archeological Conservation Site have been reserved as “Settlement Area”.

All structures in area determined as “Scientific Excavation Area” shall be demolished after their life ends and new structures shall not be constructed on their places.

Use of some section of structures reflecting the rural architecture in “Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area” has been decided. Totally 14 structures have been assessed in this scope in functions of excavation house, exhibition unit, store, laboratory, workshop and site house. Any structure other than the said functions shall not be constructed in this area.

In “Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area”, a structure reflecting the rural architecture has been functioned as countryside café and two-floor structure in the ownership of Provincial Special Administration has been functioned as cafeteria. Other than these two structures, functions such as visitor center, ticket offices, toilet, parking lot, sitting areas and square arrangements have been included in this area.

Use of building shall be ended by making functional change in some of structures located in areas arranged towards “Scientific excavation” and “visitor activities” and other structures shall be demolished.

Ani Management Plan: Plan studies have been initiated in 2009 and a draft plan was produced through two workshops. The final draft, which is herewith enclosed to the nomination, has been evaluated by the Advisory Board and Coordination and Audit Board respectively.

5.e. Property management plan or other management system

A management plan with a comprehensive and holistic approach was a need for the site and thus produced by Ministry of Culture and Tourism through a process initiated in the scope of United Nations Joint Program of “Alliances for Culture Tourism (ACT) in Eastern Anatolia” which was proceeded through “Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund”.

Two workshops were organized in the process. The first one aimed at firstly increasing capacities of partners in planning process and highlighting certain issues to be discussed further in detail. Second workshop was organized to develop the draft plan based on the first workshop’s outputs. Innovative participatory approaches have been applied in both workshops and site management boundaries have been defined in a participatory way. Afterwards, a team was formed within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to structure the management plan and study action plan comprehensively. Focus group meetings were conducted with academicians, tourism industry and local government institutions, as well, in order for finalization of the plan.

As a result, the vision for the site is agreed by all stakeholders in the planning process as “An Open Air Museum Ani which is conserved on Silk Route with the support of a research center, is introduced into world public opinion via new communication technologies and which contributes to regional development through participatory processes.” The plan outlines the significance and main values of the site, addresses main issues mentioned by local stakeholders and puts forward possible solution as agreed by the partners.

Management goals defined in the plan are as follows:

Goal 1: Research, registration and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage of the site

Goal 2: Reintroducing cultural heritage into society by conveying the site's values and significance and thus ensuring local public's embracing the site

Goal 3: Utilizing the site's potential for providing socio-economic development of the region through participatory processes without endangering the site's values

Goal 4: Improving transportation and tourism infrastructure at the site and promotion of the site at national and international level

Goal 5: Increasing coordination and managing capacity at the site

The management plan was evaluated by Advisory Board on the 19th of November 2014 and by Coordination and Audit Board on the 20th of November 2014 for the first time. Last revisions on the management plan are being held in line with the remarks and recommendations of the members and it is planned to be approved before May 2015, as the Audit Board shall reach a final decision in six months at the latest according to the provisions of the legislation.

In management plan process, the regulatory institutional framework was also established by the Ministry as entitled by the related Act. Museum Director Mr. Necmettin ALP has been appointed in 2013 as the "site manager" responsible for proceeding of preparation, implementation and monitoring process of management plan. Advisory Body, which was firstly formed in 2006 with participation of academicians and ngo representatives, was revised and Coordination and Audit Board was formed in 2014. Advisory Board is set up to present proposals to assist decision-making and implementation of the draft management plan of the site management; while Supervision and Coordination Council is authorized to approve and supervise the implementation of the management plan.

5.f. Sources and levels of finance

Amounts that Ministry of Culture and Tourism has allocated for protection activities in Ani between years 2002-2013, are as follows:

Name of Project	Amount (2002 – 2013)
Restorations in Ani	3.470.000
Kars Museum Repair, Exhibition-Arrangement and Landscaping	750.000
Base Map and Conservation Plan Preparation for Ani	260.000
Conservation Plan and Landscaping Project Preparation for Ani	415.000
Ebuhamrent Church, Prikitch Church and Seljukian Palace Structural Strengthening Project	50.000
Measured Drawing, Restitution and Restoration Project Preparation for Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)	50.000
Project Preparation for Cultural Properties in Ani	400.000
Project Preparation for Ani Cathedral	450.000
TOTAL	5.845.000

5.g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

All conservators and restorers in Ani are specialists with university degree. The permanent excavation team comprises a limited number of members for now as it is formally charged by the Cabinet in 2014. It is a fact that the Excavation Directorate’s accumulation of knowledge increasing by the year will contribute significantly to conservation and management of the site. Staff of regional branches of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is taken to either regular or project-based training programs on restoration techniques organized by the Ministry. Consolidation and restoration projects held by the Ministry every year is followed and monitored by a control team which is scientifically supported by an Advisory Body composed of academicians.

Workshops organized during management planning process within the scope of Joint Program for Alliances for Culture Tourism in Eastern Anatolia have deeply contributed to increase local administrations’ capacities in management of the site.

5.h. Visitor facilities and infrastructure

Around of area is surrounded with wire fence passing at a distance that will not prevent the repair of the city wallramparts. Entry to area is provided from Lion Gate. There is an undefined parking area at entrance remaining outside the city walls, an information board presenting the general characteristics of area in between city wallramparts and also a ticket office located between inner and outer city wallramparts. There is no any other visitor center.

Visitor toilet available at entrance of area previously has been removed base on protection regional council decision because it was located on Early Iron Age city wallramparts. There is a toilet for visitors within Provincial Special Administration Building located outside the city walls at northeast of Lion Gate.

Annual visitor numbers to Ani

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Archaeological Site of Ani	10.168	16.661	13.440	23.659	22.211	41.100	29.641	22.718

5.i. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property

69.9 ha area is subject to the landscaping project within scope of Conservation Plan. The process for this project is carried on by Ministry and studies are ongoing. Design principles and general approach for landscaping are as follows: being careful at selection of species in planting; if afforestation is to be implemented, practicing it locally; making no plantation within 1st Degree Archeological Conservation Site; protection of natural flora; not intervening to canyon landscape at any way; making landscape arrangements at removable application

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techniques and with suitable materials without foundation; making arrangements for disabled and older people to be included in the project.

Tour routes have been determined both inside and outside the area with Conservation Plan. Routes within the Archeological Site are short tour (2200 m), long tour-a (3470 m) and long tour-b (1760 m from Ebu'l Manucehr Mosque towards south). A tour route has been recommended for seeing the natural (Bostanlar ~~Creek~~Ravine valley and canyon) and cultural (caves, Ocaklı Village) landscape properties outside the archeological site. "Natural and cultural landscape tour route" being nearly 8 km long has been recommended only as walking paths and viewing terraces by adopting the approach for minimum intervention to natural landscape.

The width of existing road ending at the entrance of area is 10 meters and this width has been protected by Conservation Plan. In order to prevent the visual pollution and density, which road creates at entrance of the site, vehicle traffic is routed to Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area with a service road. It has been recommended to pedestrianize the section of road remaining between archeological site and service road fork. Service roads have been recommended to give service to depots and other reinforcements located in Scientific Excavation Activities Reinforcement Area by using firstly the existing cadastral roads. In "Visitor Activities Reinforcement Area" defined at the entrance of area, a structure reflecting the rural architecture has been functioned as countryside café and two-floor structure in the ownership of Provincial Special Administration has been functioned as cafeteria. Other than these two structures, functions such as visitor center, ticket offices, toilet, parking lot, sitting areas and square arrangements shall be included in this area and their details shall be determined within scope of landscaping project.

5.j. Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)

Professional and technical services in Ani are performed by Kars Museum Directorate affiliated to General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums. 6 expert personnel (Archeologists and Art Historians) together with Museum Director are charged in Kars Museum. Furthermore, totally 11 personnel, 4 private security personnel and 7 workers of Turkish Employment Agency, are working within working hours every day as affiliated to Museum Directorate.

6. MONITORING

6.a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

The following key indicators are monitored regularly by the local branches of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; such as the Kars Museum, the Kars Regional Conservation Council, as well as related excavation team and technical control team within General Directorate.

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records
Overall conditions of the structures	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Screening of wall cracks	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Inclination/leaning of walls	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Water ingress and water regime in the structures (walls, floors)	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Salt crystallization: identification and effects	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, -Restoration and Conservation Regional Laboratories
Wall paintings	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, -Restoration and Conservation Regional Laboratories
Periodic photographic documentation	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Maintenance of the restored buildings	Annual	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Vegetation	Daily by site guards and annual evaluation	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Temperature	Daily reading – annual compilation	-Excavation Team, -General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums
Insect and rodent damage	Daily by site guards and yearly assessment	Excavation Team, General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums

Records include written records, drawings and digital photo documentation. A database is currently being developed for monitoring, documenting and updating scientific information. Photos are taken of each assessment category to ensure greater clarity of the possible problems and their assessment year by year.

6.b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Monitoring of the property is held regularly by related institutions in the light of their own legal responsibilities. These institutions are as follows:

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism
 - General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums (central)
 - Kars Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (regional)
 - Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments (regional)
 - Kars Museum (local)
- Kars Governorship
 - Provincial Special Administration (provincial)
- Kars Municipality (provincial)
- Excavation Team
- Site Management (local)
 - Site Manager
 - Advisory Board
 - Supervision and Coordination Council

Ministry of Culture and Tourism's monitoring includes not only the site itself, but also the actions of individuals and implementations of plans and projects of different institutions, as well.

In order to follow the implementation of the management plan itself, Ministry of Culture and Tourism has established site management unit which is both responsible for preparing and monitoring of the management plan (detailedly explained in section 5.e).

6.c. Results of previous reporting exercises

Annual reports and documentation on the preservation status of the site are kept in the archives of the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums as well as in the archives of Kars Museum, Kars Regional Conservation Council and Erzurum Directorate of Surveying and Monuments.

7. DOCUMENTATION

7.a. Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

Photo Album including up-to-date photographs of the site is enclosed to the nomination (Annex 7.a).

No	Format (slide/press/video)	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer / Director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer / director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
1	Photo	General view, from South towards N orth	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
2	Photo	H -Smbat I City Walls	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
3	Photo	Bostanlar C reek R avine	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
4	Photo	Arpaçay	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
5	Photo	Cithadel	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
6	Photo	Fire Temple	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
7	Photo	Cathedral (Fethiye Mosque)	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
8	Photo	Gagik Church	29/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
9	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
10	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
11	Photo	Abughamrents (Polatoğlu) Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
12	Photo	Tigran Honents Church	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
13	Photo	Karimadin Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

14	Photo	Sushan Pahlavuni Church	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
15	Photo	Church: Number 10	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
16	Photo	Citade, Palace Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
17	Photo	Citadel, Midjnaberd (Grave of Prince Children) Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
18	Photo	Citadel, Church with six apses (St. Eghia)	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
19	Photo	Virgins Monastery	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
20	Photo	Maiden's Monastery	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
21	Photo	Georgian Church	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
22	Photo	Ebu'l Manu ç eh r Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
23	Photo	Ebu'l Muammeran Mosque	12/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
24	Photo	The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Bath)	06/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
25	Photo	Small Bathhouse	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
26	Photo	Seljukian Palace	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
27	Photo	Buildings	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
28	Photo	Bazaar	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
29	Photo	Bezirhane	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
30	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
31	Photo	Rock Chapel	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

32	Photo	Bostanlar Creek <u>Ravine</u> Caves	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
33	Photo	Inside of the cave	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
34	Photo	Bird Houses	16/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
35	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Cross-ribbed vault	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
36	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Cross-ribbed vault	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
37	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
38	Photo	Citadel	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
39	Photo	A <u>shot III</u> City Walls	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
40	Photo	Palace Church, North wall	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
41	Photo	Palace Church, p <u>i</u> laster on the North wall	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
42	Photo	Midjnaberd Church, view from Southeast	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
43	Photo	Church with six apses, view from Southeast	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
44	Photo	Karimadin Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
45	Photo	Sushan Pahlavuni Church	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
46	Photo	H -Smbat <u>II</u> City Walls, outside	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
47	Photo	H -Smbat <u>II</u> City Walls, inside	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

48	Photo	Eponymous relief of Lion Gate	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
49	Photo	<u>Chess (Satrançlı) Gate</u>	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
50	Photo	A <u>relief of</u> bull head <u>relief</u> between snake figures	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
51	Photo	Ceramic pieces <u>embossed-mounted</u> on the walls	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
52	Photo	Fire Temple	26/10/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
53	Photo	Cathedral, south <u>face</u> ade	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
54	Photo	Cathedral, east <u>face</u> ade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
55	Photo	Cathedral, <u>d</u> Detail view from east <u>face</u> ade <u>adornment</u> <u>decoration</u>	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
56	Photo	Cathedral, niches on the apse	20/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
57	Photo	Gagik Church, view from East	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
58	Photo	Gagik Church, indoor, carrier system	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
59	Photo	Gagik Church, ornamented architectural pieces	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
60	Photo	Gagik Church, column <u>head</u> capital	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
61	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, view from North	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
62	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, door aperture on the North <u>face</u> ade	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
63	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Gavit, East <u>face</u> ade	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
64	Photo	Surp Arak'elots Church, Gavit, vault system	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
65	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Kilisesi, view from West	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
66	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church, West part of the <u>C</u> ehurch	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
67	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkith Church, Bible authors	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
68	Photo	Abughamrents Church, Southeast <u>face</u> ade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

69	Photo	Abughamrents Church, East fa ce ade, apse from outside	08/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
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70	Photo	Abughamrents Church, pu lley-drum and cone	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
71	Photo	Abughamrents Church, a view from inside	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
72	Photo	Abughamrents Church, North of the Church, late period buildings	04/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
73	Photo	Abughamrents Church, graveyard area in front of the South facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
74	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, view from Southwest	07/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
75	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, South facade, ornament detail	16/07/2011	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
76	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, scenes related to life of St. Krikor Lusavoriçh	19/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
77	Photo	Tigran Honents Church, Gavit, view from Southwest	01/05/2006	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

78	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Church and a Chapel, view from East	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
79	Photo	Virgins Monastery, d Detail of facade adornment decoration	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
80	Photo	Virgins Monastery, p ulleydrum	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
81	Photo	Virgins Monastery, indoor	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
82	Photo	Virgins Monastery, Church, Gavit and Chapel	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
83	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, view from North	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
84	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, d Detail of West facade's arrangement	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
85	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, East facade	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
86	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, North wall and apse	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

87	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, decorated architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
88	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, decorated architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
89	Photo	Maiden's Monastery, inscribed architectural parts of structure	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
90	Photo	Georgian Church, North wall	03/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
91	Photo	Rock Chapel	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
92	Photo	View from Virgins Monastery towards Ebu'l Manu e ch e hr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
93	Photo	Ebu'l Manu e ch e hr Mosque, East facade	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
94	Photo	Ebu'l Manu e ch e hr Mosque	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
95	Photo	Ebu'l Manu e ch e hr Mosque, indoor, East nave	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

96	Photo	Ebu'l Manu ç eh r Mosque, Ebu'l Manu ç eh r Mosque, v View from a mosque window of the Mosque towards Arpaçay	04/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
97	Photo	Ebu'l Manu ç eh r Mosque, different forms-types of vaults	05/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
98	Photo	Ebu'l Manu ç eh r Mosque, different typeforms of vaults	05/01/2006	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
99	Photo	Emir Ebu'l Muammeran Complex, ruins of the mosque's foundation	12/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
100	Photo	The Royal Bathhouse (Seljuk Bath), 2014	06/08/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
101	Photo	Small Bathhouse, view from Southeast	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
102	Photo	Seljukian Palace, East fa ç eade	20/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
103	Photo	Seljukian Palace, South fa ç eade, an entrance of basement floor	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

104	Photo	Seljukian Palace, a decorated niche, situated in the inner court	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
105	Photo	Bazaar	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
106	Photo	Bezirhane, general view	22/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
107	Photo	Silk Road Bridge	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
108	Photo	Bird Houses	16/08/2008	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
109	Photo	Bostanlar Creek Ravine	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
110	Photo	Bostanlar Creek Ravine, rock-carved structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
111	Photo	Bostanlar Creek Ravine, rock-carved structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
112	Photo	Citadel's south slope, rock-carved structures	09/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
113	Photo	Tatarcik Creek Ravine, rock-carved structures	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
114	Photo	Surp Amenap'rkitch Church (-2005)	20/09/2005	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
115	Photo	Palace Church	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
116	Photo	Cathedral (-2012)	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

117	Photo	H-Smbat II City Walls- <u>2012</u>	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
118	Photo	H-Smbat II City Walls- <u>2014</u>	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
119	Photo	Seljukian Palace, East facade- <u>2014</u>	21/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
120	Photo	Seljukian Palace, South facade	16/07/2014	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes
121	Photo	Seljukian Palace, West facade	01/08/2012	Fahriye Bayram	Fahriye Bayram	bayramfahriye@gmail.com	Yes

7.b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

7.b.1. Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 22.10.1988 and numbered 115

7.b.2. Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 14.07.1992 and numbered 472

7.b.3 Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 08.11.2002 and numbered 1306

7.b.4. Decision of Erzurum Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 29.09.2010 and numbered 2004

7.b.5. Ani Cultural Landscape Draft Management Plan

All above mentioned documents are presented as annex (See Annex 7.b).

7.c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

The main records relating to the site and its research, excavation and restoration history consist of drawings, photographs, and reports, in both hardcopy format and in digital format. Most of the records are archived in Ministry of Culture and Tourism, while Regional Conservation Council decisions are kept within the archive of the Kars Regional Directorate of Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

7.d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Decisions on register, inventory and plan / projects approvals can be found at Kars Regional Conservation Council's archives.

Restorations projects and excavation reports are kept within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums.

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