
MERSİN-ADANA-GAZİANTEP HIGH STANDARD RAILWAY PROJECT

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

NOVEMBER 2021

ANKARA

MERSİN-ADANA-GAZİANTEP HIGH STANDARD RAILWAY PROJECT

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Version	Revision	Date	Proofreading	Controlling	Approving
Draft	A.0	November 2021	Gill Cousins Environmental Biological	Günel Özenirler Environmental Engineer	D. Emre Kaya Environmental Engineer

REVISION CODES : A: DRAFT, B: FINAL DRAFT, C: FINAL

PROJE NO: 21 / 024

NOVEMBER 2021



**“MERSİN GAZİANTEP HIGH STANDARD TRAIN PROJECT”
CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**



“MERSİN GAZİANTEP HIGH STANDARD TRAIN PROJECT” CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT	210 Page Including Cover Page and Appendices
Document No	MAG-REG-REP-2U1K-21-01

Rev	Status	Date	Status Description	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
Rev 0	IDC	30.10.2021	Inter-Discipline Control	OZAH AKDS EKIY AYAS	DAGU SEVK	ARAM

Table of Contents

1	CULTURAL HERITAGE.....	5
1.1	Methodology.....	5
1.2	Project Standards.....	7
1.2.1	National Legislations.....	7
1.2.2	International Conventions and Guidelines	9
1.2.3	International Standards	10
1.2.3.1	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	10
1.2.3.2	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	10
1.3	Baseline Conditions	11
1.3.1	Methodology for Baseline Studies.....	11
1.3.1.1	Tangible Cultural Heritage	11
1.3.1.1.1	Walkover Surveys.....	12
1.3.1.1.2	Intensive Surveys.....	13
1.3.1.2	Intangible Cultural Heritage.....	13
1.3.2	Findings of the Baseline Studies	14
1.3.2.1	Archaeological and Historical Background based on Desktop Review	14
1.3.2.2	Tangible Cultural Heritage based on Field Surveys	20
1.3.2.2.1	Mersin Province (Section 1) Figure 3;.....	28
1.3.2.2.2	Adana Province (Section 1/2) Figure 24;	49
1.3.2.2.3	Osmaniye Province (Section 2/3/4) Figure 71);	96
1.3.2.2.4	Gaziantep Province (Section 4/5) Figure 97;	122
1.3.2.3	Intangible Cultural Heritage based on Field Surveys	127
1.3.2.4	Critical Cultural Heritage.....	143
1.3.2.4.1	Internationally Recognised Cultural Heritage Sites.....	144
1.3.2.4.2	Legally Protected (Registered) Cultural Heritage Sites	147
1.3.2.4.3	Archaeological Potential.....	148
1.4	Impact Assessment and Management	148
1.4.1	Tangible Cultural Heritage	148
1.4.1.1	Management of Potential Impacts	154
1.4.2	Intangible Cultural Heritage.....	155
1.4.2.1	Cultural Heritage Management Plan	157
1.5	References.....	170

ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini
BC	Before Christ
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
etc.	et cetera
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IFC	International Finance Corporation
km	Kilometer
M	Meter
MoCT	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism
No	Number
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Performance Standard
THBMER	Research Centre for Turkish Folklore
T.R.	Republic of Turkey
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation

GLOSSARY

Bronze Ages	The archaeological period that covers 3000s BCE and 1200s BCE. The Bronze Age is divided into three phases as the Early Bronze (3000-2000 BCE), Middle Bronze Age (2000-1500 BCE) and Late Bronze Age (1500-1200 BCE).
Chalcolithic Period	The period in the Anatolian history during which copper was used in addition to stone tools. It covers the interval between 5500 BCE and 3000 BCE.
Connection Line	These are additional routes connecting to the main line of the Project.
Cultural Assets	All movable and immovable assets dated to prehistoric and historic periods that are associated with science, culture, religion and fine arts or those that became subject to social life in the historic period. Cultural assets which carry authentic scientific or cultural values can be found on surface, underground or underwater.
Cultural Heritage	General definition for monuments and artefacts which were created by previous generations and believed to possess universal values. It is divided into two as tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
Cultural Inventory	The database, which is formed as a result of documentation of movable and immovable cultural assets by government institutions.
Expropriation Corridor	This is a corridor where all kinds of construction work (cleavage, filling, scraping, stocking, detonation etc.) shall be performed within the scope of the Project.
Hellenistic Period	This period starts with Alexander the Great coming to Anatolia and ending the Persian reign. The date of 31-30 BC when the Ptolemaic Dynasty, which constitutes the last state remaining over from the Alexandrian Empire, was defeated at the Battle of Actium and consequently collapsed is considered to be the end of this period.
Hyuk	Settlement Mound. Multi-layered settlement accumulations usually overlapping each other appearing as artificial hills. Their formations may vary according to natural and unnatural reasons. Their heights and surfaces they cover may differ depending on the geography they are in and by settlement dynamics where they belong to.
Impact Corridor	The Project is the corridor of the expropriation border, which is determined as 100 meters in total, to be 50 meters right and 50 meters left of the border.
Iron Age	The Iron Age was an archaeological age wherein iron was used as the base material for the making of various tools and weapons (1200 BC-750 BC).

Necropolis	The epithet of areas that include cemeteries and mass graves. It is derived from the ancient Greek words necro(s) and polis meaning “the land of dead”.
Neolithic	The period in human history when hunter-gatherer lifestyle ended and mankind started sedentary agricultural life. During this period many animal species were domesticated, villages, and cities were established as a result of production and pottery were started to be produced in order to store foods. It is also called the Neolithic Age. Neolithic Age is divided into two phases called as Pre-Pottery Neolithic and Pottery Neolithic (8000-5500 BCE). It is also known as the New Stone Age.
Ottoman Period	A Period in the history that was dominated by a multinational Turkish state named the Ottoman Empire. It covers between 1299 and 1922. The Ottoman political history is divided into five periods: 1.Period of Rise:(1299- 1453) 2.Period of Expansion and Apogee:(1453- 1579) 3.Period of Stagnation and Reforms:(1579- 1683) 4.Period of Decline and Modernisation:(1699- 1792) 5.Period of Defeat and Dissolution:(1792- 1918)
Palaeolithic	The period, which started around 2 million years ago and ended in 10000 BCE.
Physical Impact	The impact caused by any kind of physical activity performed during project construction works.
Project Route	This is the main linear route of the HSR Project.
Roman Period	The civilization, which started in the city-state of Rome that was established in the 9th century BCE in the Italian Peninsula and became an empire that surrounded all Mediterranean Sea. It was divided into two as the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire and Western Roman Empire by the Emperor Theodosius in 395 CE. The Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire has survived until the conquest of Istanbul in 1453.
Site	Site is a general definition covering the cities and city remains, which reflect the social, economic, architectural and similar features of their period; places, which include ample amount of cultural assets, became a subject of social life or witnessed important historic events; and places, which were documented with their natural properties and require protection.
Tumulus	The monumental graves, which are built with accumulation of soil and look like a hill.
I. National Architectural Style	Architecture movement also known as “Neoclassical Turkish Style” or “National Architecture Renaissance” widely followed between 1908-1930. Although it has started in the late Ottoman Period, its effects are more visible in the Republic Period.
II. National Architectural Style	Architecture movement also known as “Neo-localism” widely followed between 1939-1950 in Turkey. The movement was highly affected by the totalitarian and nationalist ideologies and styles of the era.

1 CULTURAL HERITAGE

1.1 Methodology

The ESIA studies for the identification, assessment and management of the potential project's impacts on the cultural heritage assets have been performed by REGIO Cultural Heritage Management Consultancy ("REGIO") within the cultural heritage study area¹, which encompasses the following:

- Expropriation corridor of the Mersin Gaziantep High Standard Train Project (including connection lines),
- Cultural heritage impact corridor, representing 100-meter-wide corridor at each side of the expropriation boundary (making a total of 200 m corridor beyond the expropriation corridor, referred to as 200 m impact corridor or impact corridor throughout the report),
- Outside the 200 m impact corridor covering the immediate surroundings, and
- Temporary project worksites outside the expropriation corridor (such as quarries, stock sites, borrow pits, spoil stores, construction site and concrete plants sites etc) and associated facilities (such as energy transmission infrastructure work areas and access roads etc).

A Project-Specific Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) developed based on the outcomes of the baseline studies and impact assessment is presented in Appendix 1. A Chance Find Procedure for the Project is presented in Appendix 2.

The cultural heritage study comprised a desktop review of the data available for the study area and field surveys of the impact corridor (including temporary project worksites outside the expropriation corridor and associate facilities locations) conducted by the senior archaeologists. The main objectives of the study are summarised below:

- Identifying the exact location and properties of registered and non-registered cultural heritage sites and assets located within the cultural heritage study area of the ESIA based on desktop research and field surveys. *(Non-registered sites may include (i) sites in the process of registration by the related cultural heritage authorities; sites with archaeological potential as identified/discovered by the cultural heritage team as part of the ESIA field surveys; or (ii) other sites including the remains of a historic bridge, a grave/graveyard, fountain etc.)*
- Defining the adverse effects on the tangible and intangible cultural heritage assets which may occur as the result of project related activities (including construction phase and operation phase).
- Developing mitigation measures for the management of registered and non-registered cultural heritage within the study area, consistent with the requirements and procedures set by the

¹ The cultural heritage study area is covering the defined project impact area which is 2 km. either side of the rail line.

Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (No. 2863, 1983) and related secondary legislation as well as decisions of the related Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural Property for the registered sites or sites that are in the process of registration by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT).

- Providing upfront information on the cultural heritage sites and assets located within Project's impact area to the related cultural heritage authorities to ensure timely evaluation of the sites by the authorities within the framework of the Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (No. 2863, 1983) and identify the management measures to be required by the authorities for those sites (e.g. measures to be taken by the Contractor prior to site entry).
- Providing upfront information on the cultural heritage sites and assets located within Project's impact area to relevant Project departments to ensure timely planning and progress of the activities, in alignment with the evaluation and decision processes of the cultural heritage authorities.
- Contributing to the archaeological and cultural inventory of Turkey by sharing the information on the cultural heritage sites and assets located within the ESIA study area (collected through scientific methods) with related Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural Property.

In consideration of the scope of work (design and construction responsibility) of the Contractor as defined in the Construction Contract, the scoping of the tangible cultural heritage studies², including the baseline, impact assessment and management, has been done as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Scope of Tangible Cultural Heritage Studies

Section	Sub-section	Tangible Cultural Heritage Studies
Section 1	Mersin - Adana	Scoped-in
Section 2	Adana - Toprakkale	
Section 3	Toprakkale - Bahçe	
Section 4	Bahçe - Nurdağ	
Section 5	Nurdağ - Başpınar	

The desk-based research for intangible cultural heritage studies were conducted for the entire alignment. During the desk studies, a total of 86 settlements were identified within the 4 km impact corridor. 50% of these settlements were selected randomly biased on their proximity to the project line which resulted in identification of 43 settlements. The community-level interviews, covering questions on intangible cultural heritage elements of the settlements crossed by the Project (including temporary project worksites and associated facilities), were conducted with the communities residing in those 43 settlements. The methodology for the community-level interviews are described in Chapter

² Please see Chapter 1.2.3.1 and 1.2.3.2 for the ...definition of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

1.3.1.2, whilst the findings of the surveys with regard to intangible cultural heritage elements of the settlements are presented in Chapter 1.3.2.3.

1.2 Project Standards

There are national legislation and international guidelines that have been established in the field of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, in which measures for protection, transport and monitoring are taken and managed.

1.2.1 National Legislations

Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage:

As per Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, “The State shall ensure the protection of the historical, cultural and natural assets, and shall take supportive and promotive measures towards that end”.

In line with the Constitution, movable and immovable cultural and natural assets are protected and shall be conserved under the Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (Law No: 2863,1983).

Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected by legislation are specified under Article 6 of the Law as below:

- Natural property to be protected and the immovable property built until the end of the 19th century,
- The immovable property created after the mentioned date that the MoCT deems necessary to be protected considering its importance and characteristics,
- Immovable cultural property situated in the conservation site (As per the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (No. 2863, 1983), conservation site shall be the cities and remains of cities that are product of various prehistoric to present civilisations that reflect the social, economic, architectural and similar characteristics of the respective period, areas that have been stages of social life or important historical events with a concentration of cultural property and areas the natural characteristics of which have been documented to require protection.),
- Buildings that were stages of great historic events during the National War of Independence and the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey that are not subject to time and registration rules due to their importance for national history, areas to be identified as such and houses used by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk,
- However, the immovable property not decided to be protected by the Conservation Councils on the basis of their architectural, historical, aesthetic, archaeological and other important characteristics shall not be regarded as immovable cultural property to be protected.

- Rock-cut tombs, stones with inscription, painting, and relief, cave paintings, mounds (huyuk), tumuli, archaeological sites, acropolis and necropolis, castle, fortress, tower, wall, historic barrack, bastion and fortification with their fixed weaponry, ruins, caravanserai, khan, public bath and madrasah, cupola, tomb and tablets, bridges, aqueducts, waterways, cisterns and wells, ancient road ruins, stones indicating distance, stones with holes delineating ancient borders, obelisks, altars, shipyards, quays, ancient palaces, pavilions, dwellings, waterside residences and mansions, mosques, masjids, musallahs, namazgahs, fountains and sebils, imarethane (communal kitchen), mint, şifahane (hospital), muvakkithane (room for the mosque timekeeper), simkeşhane (silver shop), tekke (dervish lodge) and zaviyahs, cemeteries, hazire (graveyard), arasta, bedesten, bazaar, sarcophagi, stelae, synagogue, basilica, church, monasteries, külliye (complex of buildings adjacent to a mosque), ancient monuments and mural ruins, frescoes, reliefs, mosaics, chimney rocks and similar immovable are examples of immovable cultural property.
- Historic rock shelters, tree and tree populations with special characteristics and such are examples of immovable natural property.

The relevant requirements of the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (No. 2863, 1983) applicable to the Project construction works are listed below (Table 2):

Table 2: Applicable Requirements of the Law No. 2863

Article	Provision
Article 4 – Obligation to Notify	<p>Persons that discover movable and immovable cultural and natural property, owners, proprietors or occupants that know or have recently found out about the existence of cultural and natural property on the land they own or use shall be obliged to notify the nearest museum directorship or the village headman or the local administrators of other places within at the latest three days.</p> <p>If such property is in military garrisons and restricted areas, the relevant command levels shall be notified in line with the relevant procedure.</p> <p>The village headman, the local administrator receiving such notification or the relevant authorities that are directly notified of such property shall take the necessary measures to protect and secure such property. The village headman shall notify the nearest local administrator as of the situation and the measures taken on the same day. The local administrator and other authorities shall notify in writing the MoCT and the nearest museum directorship within ten days.</p> <p>Upon receiving this notification, the Ministry and Museum Director shall instigate due proceedings as soon as possible in line with the provisions of this law.</p>
Article 5 – Quality of state property	<p>Immovable property belonging to the state, public institutions and organisations and movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected that is known to exist or will be discovered on an immovable property owned by real and legal persons subject to civil law shall have the quality of state property.</p> <p>Registered and annexed foundation property subject to a separate status due to its special qualities shall not be covered by this provision.</p>

Article 25 – Transfer to Museums	MoCT shall classify and register based on scientific principles movable cultural and natural property declared to MoCT according to article four and movable cultural and natural property to be protected as specified in article 23. Antiquities that need to be conserved in state museums shall be duly transferred to museums. The criteria, procedures and principles for classification, registration and transfer to museums of movable cultural and natural property to be protected shall be specified in a regulation. The historical features of all kind of weapons and materials concerning Turkish military history
-------------------------------------	--

In addition to the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (Law No: 2863, 1983), secondary legislation (e.g. regulations, principal decisions) govern the procedures about the conservation of cultural and natural assets. The most prominent one being the Principal Decision No. 658 issued on 5 November 1999, which states that all archaeological sites need to be classified and protected according to their significant features. Three main categories are determined relevant to archaeological sites as:

- **1st Degree Archaeological Sites:** Areas requiring highest level of protection. They shall be preserved except for scientific excavations. The area shall be free of any type of buildings and construction. All kinds of construction, excavation, and modification activities are prohibited. However, for exceptional cases such as the necessity for essential infrastructure construction, Regional Preservation Boards may permit such activities based on the approval of the relevant museum and the head of the scientific excavation team.
- **2nd Degree Archaeological Sites:** Areas requiring medium level of protection. They shall be preserved based on the conditions of protection and utilisation set by the Regional Preservation Boards. Additional construction is prohibited. As the 1st Degree Sites, for exceptional cases such as necessity for infrastructure construction among others, Regional Preservation Boards may permit such activities based on the approval of the relevant museum and the head of the scientific excavation team.
- **3rd Degree Archaeological Sites:** Lowest level of protection area. Construction is permitted based on the decisions of Regional Preservation Boards. Before applying for a construction permit, test pit excavations shall be conducted, and the outcomes of these excavations shall be reviewed by the relevant museum and, if present, the head of the scientific excavation team. Reviews shall be submitted to Regional Preservation Boards. The Boards may ask for extension of the coverage of test pits before taking any decision.

1.2.2 International Conventions and Guidelines

Turkey has ratified the following key international conventions regarding the cultural heritage, which are applicable to the Project:

- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Paris, 20 October 2005

- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Paris, 17 October 2003.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Paris, 14 November 1970.
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible. Cultural Heritage. Paris, 17 October 2003.

In addition the “Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS 2011” has been taken into consideration.

1.2.3 International Standards

1.2.3.1 *International Finance Corporation (IFC)*

In the field of Cultural Heritage, IFC Performance Standard 8 mentions the necessity of preserving cultural heritage for today and for the future. This Performance Standard aims to protect cultural heritage from the negative impacts that may arise from activities at every stage of the project and to ensure equal use of existing cultural heritage.

According to Performance Standard 8, “cultural heritage refers to (i) tangible forms of cultural heritage, such as tangible moveable or immovable objects, property, sites, structures, or groups of structures, having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values; (ii) unique natural features or tangible objects that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves, rocks, lakes, and waterfalls; and (iii) certain instances of intangible forms of culture that are proposed to be used for commercial purposes, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles”.

1.2.3.2 *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)*

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) specifies the implementation of Performance Requirements 8 (PR8) Cultural Heritage guidelines in order to understand the conservation and importance of cultural heritage. The EBRD emphasizes the importance of protecting cultural heritage for present and future generations. Both tangible and intangible cultural heritage are important assets and are an integral part of the continuity of cultural identity and practices. The PR8 requirement states that all parties, at the Project implementation level, to respect the laws, regulations, and obligations under relevant international treaties and agreements ratified by host countries. These laws and regulations may cover cultural heritage or antiquities, planning or building

permits, conservation areas, protected areas, built heritage, or the protection of cultures of indigenous peoples (refer to the guidance on PR7).

The main objectives of Performance Requirement 8 are as follows;

- identify and assess potentially significant, existing and future, adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the Client's current operations and the Project;
- assess compliance with applicable laws and EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (2019);
- determine the measures needed to prevent or minimise and mitigate the adverse impacts;
- identify potential environmental and social opportunities, including those that would improve the environmental and social sustainability of the Project and the current operations.

According to the EBRD PR8, Tangible cultural heritage refers to movable or immovable objects, sites, groups of structures as well as cultural or sacred spaces associated therewith, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, ethnological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance. Intangible cultural heritage refers to practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage and which are transmitted from generation to generation.

1.3 Baseline Conditions

The baseline conditions of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements within the study area have been characterised based on the findings of the desktop review and field surveys conducted as part of the ESIA. Detailed information on the baseline conditions is provided in the following sections.

1.3.1 Methodology for Baseline Studies

1.3.1.1 Tangible Cultural Heritage

Archaeological publications relevant to the region have been compiled in order to determine the cultural heritage potential of the study area. As part of the study, official inventory records of the tangible cultural heritage assets were requested by the Contractor from the relevant Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural Property to identify whether any tangible cultural heritage has already been identified/registered within the study area.

Resources used as part of the desktop study are listed below:

- Inventory records of Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural Property in Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep,
- Academic publications,

- Historic/ topographic and digital maps,
- Previous reports on the cultural heritage studies conducted in the area (published by other parties/academia, studies conducted by the cultural heritage team, etc.)

The field surveys were conducted by the team of qualified experts of REGIO (Senior Archaeologist Mr Halim Özatay, Senior Archaeologist Mr Serkan Akdemir, Senior Archaeologist Mr Yunus Ekim, Senior Intangible Cultural Heritage Expert Seray Ayaz and Administrative Staff Hüseyin Dağ) between 11 October 2021 and 24 October 2021. The cultural heritage team visited the following locations in order to gather field data on the location and features of the tangible cultural heritage elements within the study area:

- Mersin Gaziantep High Standard Train Project including connection lines,
- Alternative areas (Quarries, Stock, Construction Site and Concrete Plants Sites) including access roads.

During the archaeological field surveys, the archaeological findings that could be observed on the surface were recorded on field survey forms by taking Geographical Positioning System (GPS) coordinates (WGS 1984, 6 degree) together with detailed photographs of the findings from various angles to form a Project archive.

Based on the field survey findings, daily reports were prepared by the cultural heritage team throughout the entire field survey program.

1.3.1.1.1 Walkover Surveys

As the primary research method as part of the study, walkover surveys were carried out within the cultural heritage study area³ by a team of three (3) senior archaeologists. During walkover survey, the field survey team leader walked along the main axis of the Project expropriation corridor, using a GPS device, while other two specialists walked at both edges of the 100 m impact corridor. The instant communication between the members of the field team, who move forward in parallel was provided by walkie-talkies.

During the field walkover surveys, all archaeological traces (ceramic shards spread on the surface, architectural elements or traces, graves or traces of graves, mounds, tumuli, etc.) observed on the surface of the study area were recorded on the Field Surveys Forms (kept in ESIA database) and relevant findings were incorporated to the Project Archaeological Baseline (Table7).

³ The cultural heritage study area encompasses; (i) Expropriation corridor of the Mersin Gaziantep High Standard Train Project (including connection lines); (ii) cultural heritage impact corridor, representing 50 meter-wide corridor at each side of the expropriation boundary (making a total of 100 m corridor beyond the expropriation corridor, referred to as 100 m impact corridor throughout the report.

1.3.1.1.2 Intensive Surveys

When archaeological traces were encountered during the walkover surveys, the method of Intensive Survey was employed to determine the width of the archaeological site, identify its association with the Project route, reveal the area of distribution of archaeological surface findings and complete entire documentation, which would contribute to interpreting the history of the site on the basis of archaeological artefacts on the surface.

During the intensive surveys, by taking sufficient number of GPS coordinates (at least four different points) at each site, surface area of the site in current geography, and its location were determined. Moreover, detailed photographs of each site were taken from different angles and archived for documentation purposes.

The area was divided into 10x10 m wide squares in the north-south direction and the samples of archaeological material such as pottery, stone tool shards etc. on the surface were systematically documented (photographing, etc). Data collected on each site through intensive surveys were incorporate to the kept in ESIA database and Project Archaeological Baseline Table (Table 7).

By processing the field GPS coordinates in the Esri ArcGIS software, the locations of the sites with respect to Project impact area (encompassing the expropriation corridor) were recorded digitally for further consideration in impact assessment studies.

1.3.1.2 Intangible Cultural Heritage

For the purposes of IFC Performance Standard 8, “intangible cultural heritage refers to cultural resources, knowledge, innovations and/or practices of local communities embodying traditional lifestyles”. EBRD PR8 defines intangible cultural heritage as “practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage and which are transmitted from generation to generation”. This EBRD definition follows UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage⁴. The intangible cultural heritage studies for this report have been carried out in line with the EBRD PR8 definition. Turkey has completed the process of becoming a party to the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage on 27 March 2006.

As part of the ESIA study, besides the academic publications and study reports on intangible cultural heritage, the publicly available databases of the following sources have been reviewed to identify the baseline conditions to set the basis for the identification and assessment of potential impacts, if any:

⁴ <https://ich.unesco.org/en/convention#art2>

- Turkish National Commission for UNESCO,
- Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism,
- Research Centre for Turkish Folklore (THBMER),
- Regional Development Agencies.

Intangible Cultural Heritage study conducted as part of the ESIA are described in Chapter 1.3.2.3. The community- level interviews, held with the settlement heads in 43 settlements along the route and other project related impact areas, included questions on the traditional knowledge and practices and cultural spaces of the local communities associated with intangible cultural heritage, as listed below:

- Oral traditions and expressions,
- Traditional food,
- Performing arts,
- Skills to produce traditional handcrafts,
- Traditional clothing,
- Traditional knowledge in health and medicine (for human and animals),
- Traditional agricultural and husbandry practices,
- Traditional production techniques and other practices,
- Cultural places, cemeteries, historical artefacts, etc. used by the locals in the forest, grasslands, public lands, etc.

The field walkover surveys conducted as part of the tangible cultural heritage studies within the cultural heritage study area of the Project have also served for the evaluation of potential intangible cultural heritage related to immovable (tangible) cultural assets such as historical or religious fountains, monuments, shrines, etc.

1.3.2 Findings of the Baseline Studies

1.3.2.1 *Archaeological and Historical Background based on Desktop Review*

215 km section of the Project route between Mersin-Adana, Adana-Toprakkale and Toprakkale-Bahçe sections follows the “Baghdad Line” started to be constructed in 1902 with an agreement between the Ottoman and German Empires. While the old railway belonging to “Baghdad Line” will be modernised

between Mersin-Adana, and two new tracks will be added, a new line will be constructed between Adana-Bahçe in parallel to the old track.⁵.

Towards the end of the 19th century, several railways connected European capitals with İstanbul (then Konstaniniya), among them the famous “Orient-Express”. In the 1890ies, connections from there to Ankara and to Konya were established. The Ottoman High Porte signed thereafter an agreement with the German Emperor to extend this line down to the then provincial centre Baghdad and to the Hijaz. Funded by the Deutsche Bank and constructed by German engineers, this undertaking was started in 1903 as part of the overall Berlin-Baghdad connection. Until the breakout of World War 1 most parts of the lines were completed, although some were still under construction. The last gaps were not closed before 1940. The railway played an important role during World War 1 and the following Turkish Independence War. After that, the line between Cobanbey and Nusaybin defined the newly established border between Turkey and Syria, as it is still today⁶.

The Construction of the railway with the crossings of the Taurus and the Amanus Mountains and the deserts of Mesopotamia and the Hijaz is amongst the greatest feats of railway engineering in the World. Through the Cilician Gates, the line goes up from sea level at Yenice to an altitude of 1400 m at Ulukisla in 108 km. This required 37 tunnels (cumulative length 14,4 km) and the line required 13 tunnels to reach the 8 km Ayran-Fevzipasa tunnel. Even nowadays, the then built tunnels and bridges are still in use like the famous and impressive Gavurdere (Varda) bridge⁷.

The Anatolian Railway Company (SCFOA or ARC) founded as holding of the line, was the predecessor of nowadays T.C.D.D. The ruins of base camp of the German and Turkish engineers in Belededik near Pozanti are still existing. The Baghdad Railway became famous also as setting for adventure novels like those of Agatha Christie-Mallowan, whereas the Hijaz Railway was the scenery of T.E. Lawrence’s (“Lawrence of Arabia”) and Hijaz Prince Faisal’s war against the Ottoman Empire⁸.

From this historically important railway and related station buildings, which are located in the immediate vicinity of the existing project route, the area where the project route is located also houses very important archaeological sites. The area where the project route is located is between two large geographical regions called Kilikia and Kommagene in ancient times⁹.

Kilikya, is separated into two as Mountains (Kilikia Trakheia) and Plains (Kilikia Pedias). The Project route located on Mersin province is in Mountain Kilikia while the sections passing Adana and Osmaniye

⁵ Akbaş 2020, 22.

⁶ Akbaş 2020, 19-30.

⁷ Akbaş 2020, 19-30.

⁸ Akbaş 2020, 19-30.

⁹ Spruner 1865.

provinces is on Plains Kilikia. Both Mountain and Plain Kilikia has been popular settlement areas for mankind since the Neolithic Period¹⁰.

The settlements like; Anemorium - Anamur, Seleukeia - Silifke, Olba Diokaisareia - Uzuncaburç, Korykos - Erdemli, Pompeiopolis - Viranşehir, Tirmil Huyuk, Gozlukule, Donuktas Temple, Tarsos – Tarsus and Yumuktepe located in today's Mersin province¹¹; Tepebag Huyuk, Anavarza, Sirkeli Huyuk, Incirlik Huyuk, Misis Ancient City, Yilankale, Aigai, Domuztepe Huyuk, Tatarlı Huyuk, Maltepe Huyuk, Dikili Huyuk, Kastel Huyuk, Boyali Huyuk located in Adana province¹² ; Toprakkale Castle, Deli Halil Historic Site, Orenşehir, Taslihöyük, Yapılıpınar Huyuk, Yamalik Huyuk, Tulek Huyuk, Magaralı Huyuk, Say Huyuk, Karatas, Domuz Dami Castle, Harun Resid Castle, Kastabala and Flaviopolis located in Osmaniye province¹³ demonstrate this fact.

Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep provinces where the project route passes are located in Kommagene region. Findings in the Dongel caves in Kahramanmaraş reveals that human settlement in the region dates back to Early Paleolithic Age. Some of the important settlements located in today's Karamanmaraş province are¹⁴; Germanicia, Gaben Castle, Hurman Castle, Domuztepe Huyuk, and Yusuf Rockr. Gaziantep province spans a geography covering sub regions where different cultures develop. Some of the prominent archaeological sites inhabited by mankind since Neolithic period are Zincirli, Sakcagozu, Gedikli, Tilmen Huyuk, Duluk, Yesemek and Zeugma¹⁵.

Within the impact corridor of the project defined to cover 2 km North and 2 km South of the project route along the East – West axis, 65 cultural heritage sites registered in the inventory of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as revealed by the desktop studies. These sites are under protection by law (Figure 1; Table 3).

¹⁰ Bilir 2014, 16-25.

¹¹ <https://www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/mersin/genelbilgiler>

¹² <https://www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/adana/genelbilgiler>

¹³ <https://osmaniye.ktb.gov.tr/TR-60788/tarihce.html>

¹⁴ <https://kahramanmaras.ktb.gov.tr/TR-142132/genel-bilgiler.html>

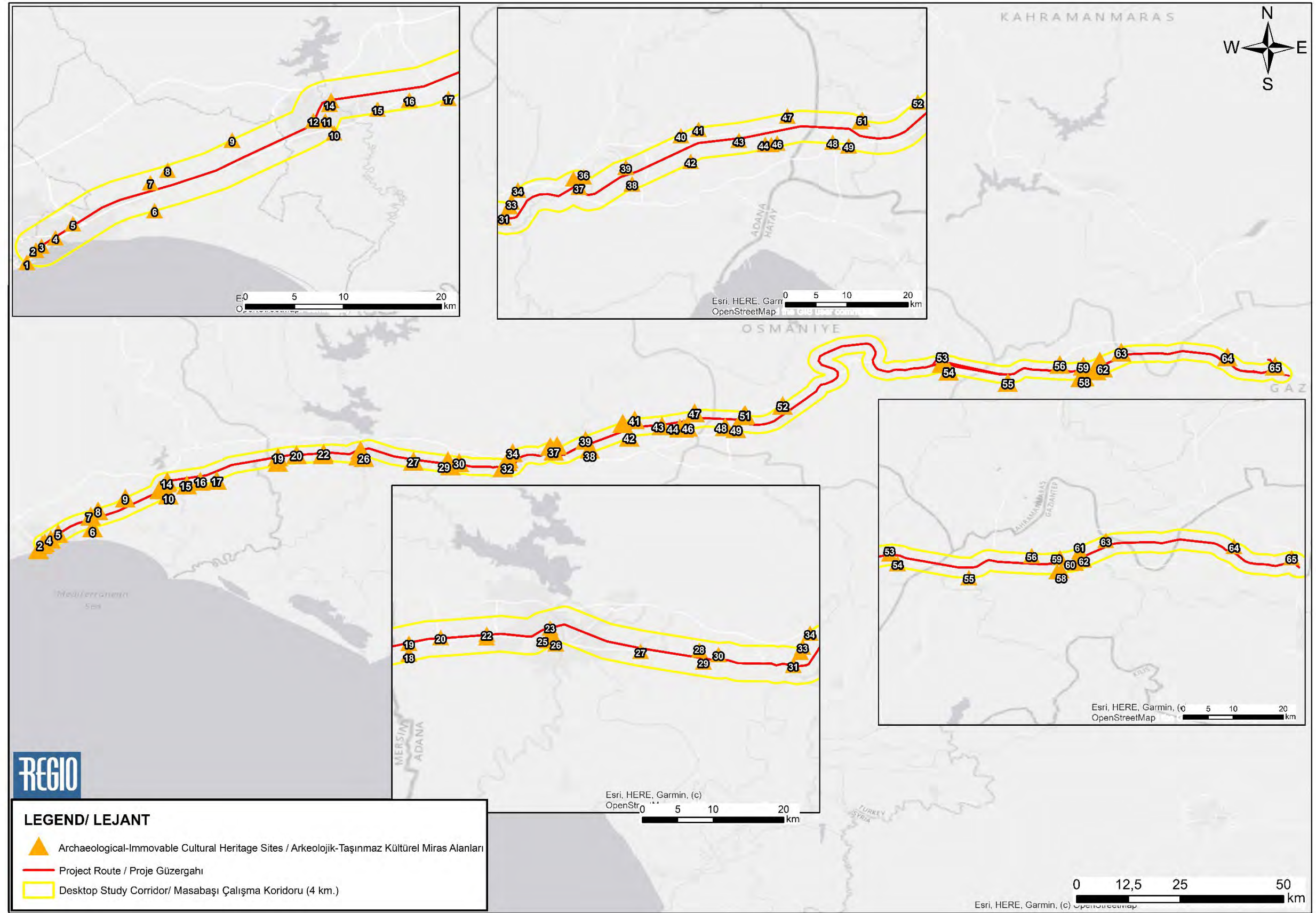
¹⁵ <https://gaziantep.ktb.gov.tr/TR-52292/tarihce.html>

Table 3: Cultural heritage sites and assets in the study area registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

No	Name of the Registered Site or Asset	Province	District	Section	Distance to Project Route (m)	Periods											
						Palaeolithic Period	Neolithic Period	Chalcolithic Period	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	Iron Age	Hellenistic Period	Roman Period	Medieval	Ottoman Period	Early Republic Period
1	Askeri Kışla 2. Degree Natural and Historical Site	Mersin	Akdeniz	MERSİN – ADANA (1)	1900												
2	Mersin Urban Protected Area, Influence Transition Area, Renewal Area Boundary	Mersin	Akdeniz		0												
3	Mersin Station Complex	Mersin	Akdeniz		0												
4	British Oil Factory	Mersin	Akdeniz		0												
5	Tirmil Huyuk	Mersin	Akdeniz		58												
6	Kazanli Huyuk	Mersin	Akdeniz		1941												
7	Yaka Castle (Gudubes Castle)	Mersin	Akdeniz		624												
8	Kumlukoyak	Mersin	Akdeniz		1414												
9	Nacarli Huyuk	Mersin	Akdeniz		1970												
10	Yeşil Neighborhood 3. Degree Archaeological Site	Mersin	Tarsus		1945												
11	Tarsus Urban Protected Area	Mersin	Tarsus		324												
12	Tarsus Memorial Martyrdom	Mersin	Tarsus		114												
13	Kemalpasa Aqueduct	Mersin	Tarsus		20												
14	Tarsus Waterfall	Mersin	Tarsus		343												
15	Keloglu Bridge	Mersin	Tarsus		1547												
16	Mahmutaga Huyuk	Mersin	Tarsus		896												
17	Hacibozan Huyuk	Mersin	Tarsus		1928												
18	Kastel Huyuk	Adana	Seyhan		1067												
19	Zeytinli Station Complex	Adana	Seyhan		0												
20	Dikili Huyuk	Adana	Seyhan		1												
21	Yesiloba Memorial Martyrdom	Adana	Seyhan		270												
22	Zincirlibaglar Railway Station Facility	Adana	Seyhan		0												
23	Adana Station Complex	Adana	Seyhan		0												
24	Ataturk Park Conservation Area	Adana	Seyhan		600												
25	Doseme Station Complex	Adana	Seyhan		1250												
26	Tepebağ Urban Protected Area	Adana	Seyhan		1500												
27	İncirlik Huyuk	Adana	Yüreğir	ADANA – TOPRAKKALE (2)	200												
28	Dagci Stone Bridge	Adana	Sarıçam		740												
29	Kurculer Huyuk	Adana	Sarıçam		291												
30	Dagci 3. Degree Archaeological Site	Adana	Sarıçam		365												
31	Misis Ancient City	Adana	Sarıçam		0												
32	Adana Organized Industrial Zone 3. Degree Archaeological Site (1)	Adana	Sarıçam		1700												
33	Adana Organized Industrial Zone 3. Degree Archaeological Site (2)	Adana	Sarıçam		1300												
34	Adana Organized Industrial Zone 3. Degree Archaeological Site (3)	Adana	Sarıçam		1400												
35	Kokartepe Necropolis 1. Degree Archaeological Site	Adana	Ceyhan		770												
36	Yilankale	Adana	Ceyhan		485												
37	Sirkeli Huyuk	Adana	Ceyhan		0												
38	Tunalar Huyuk	Adana	Ceyhan		1200												

No	Name of the Registered Site or Asset	Province	District	Section	Distance to Project Route (m)	Periods											
						Palaeolithic Period	Neolithic Period	Chalcolithic Period	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	Iron Age	Hellenistic Period	Roman Period	Medieval	Ottoman Period	Early Republic Period
39	Zübeyde Hanim Neighborhood Historical Buildings	Adana	Ceyhan		1143												
40	Catalhuyuk	Adana	Ceyhan		1710												
41	Koprulu Huyuk	Adana	Ceyhan		1600												
42	Adatepe Necropolis 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Site	Adana	Ceyhan		1220												
43	Bozhoyuk and Kuyluktepe 1.-3. Degree Archaeological Site	Adana	Ceyhan		110												
44	Bakirtepe 1.-3. Degree Archaeological Site	Adana	Ceyhan		880												
45	Azizli Mosque	Adana	Ceyhan		1500												
46	Davultepe Necropolis 1st Degree Archaeological Site	Adana	Ceyhan		1960												
47	Zincirli Huyuk	Adana	Ceyhan		1542												
48	Goztepe Hilltop Settlement	Osmaniye	Toprakkale		1784												
49	Toprakkale	Osmaniye	Toprakkale		1641												
50	Tulek Huyuk	Osmaniye	Toprakkale		1284												
51	Suleymandede Necropolis	Osmaniye	Toprakkale		2000												
52	Yalipinar Huyuk	Osmaniye	Merkez	TOPRAKKALE – BAHÇE (3)	1669												
53	Aslanli 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Site	Osmaniye	Bahçe	BAHÇE – NURDAĞ (4)	120												
54	Kasyurt Hilltop Settlement	Osmaniye	Bahçe		1761												
55	Agacılı Huyuk	Gaziantep	Nurdağı	NURDAĞ – BAŞPINAR (5)	1990												
56	Cakmak Huyuk	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		1300												
57	Dagdaganli Huyuk	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		1590												
58	Emmioglu Huyuk	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		1530												
59	Kuskun Huyuk	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		860												
60	Sakcagozu Archaeological Site	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		410												
61	Keferdiz Huyuk	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		1050												
62	Sakçagozu Rock-Cut Chamber Tombs	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		310												
63	Satirhoyuk Huyuk	Gaziantep	Nurdağı		932												
64	Sohme (Ucgoze) Huyuk	Gaziantep	Şehitkamil		992												
65	Aktoprak Huyuk	Gaziantep	Şehitkamil		0												

Figure 1: Location of Cultural heritage sites and assets in study area registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism



1.3.2.2 Tangible Cultural Heritage based on Field Surveys

Registered and non-registered tangible cultural heritage sites located within the study area¹⁶ have been identified by the cultural heritage team through ESIA surveys. The sites identified to be located within the study area have been classified based on the criteria presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Site Classification Criteria

Site	Type of the Surface Material	Size of the Site Taken into Consideration	Intensity Rate of the Surface Material
Registered Sites	Sites that are registered and protected by the Law No. 2863.		
Non-registered Sites			
Archaeological Site	Ceramic, roof tile, architectural stone block, glass object shards, stone object shards, metal object shards, bone etc.	10mx10m	Between 10-100 pieces (High Intensity)
	Architectural remains, etc.		1 tumulus, 1 wall, 1 cistern etc.
Other Sites	Sites including the remains of historical structures such as bridge, fountain, grave/cemetery, Railway Station Facilities etc.		

Provincial distribution of the sites identified within the impact corridor is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Provincial Distribution of Registered and Non-registered Sites Identified within the Impact Corridor

Province	Registered Sites	Non-registered Sites		Total Number of Sites
		Archaeological Site	Other Sites (Modern/ Old Cemetery, Railway Station Facilities etc.)	
Mersin	5		15	20
Adana	18	6	22	46
Osmaniye		2	23	25
Gaziantep	1	2	1	4
Total	24	10	61	95

Distribution of the sites identified with respect to their location/position within the impact corridor is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Distribution of Registered and Non-registered Sites Identified within the Impact Corridor

Legal Registration Status	Location/Position of the Site/Asset		Total
	Within the Expropriation Corridor	Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within Impact Corridor	
Registered	15	9	24
Non-registered	58	13	71
Total	73	22	95

List of registered and non-registered sites within the impact corridor, together with information on their registration status, classification, features and position, is provided in Table 7 and shown on Figure 2.

¹⁶ Cultural heritage impact corridor, representing 50-meter-wide corridor at each side of the expropriation boundary

Table 7: Registered and Non-registered Cultural Heritage Sites within the Impact Corridor

No	Site Name	Province	District / Village	Approximate Railway KM	Sections	Registration Status		Classification of Non-registered Sites		Site Type	Detailed Description	Ref. Figure No.	Site Position	
						Yes	No	Arch. Site	Other Site				Within the Expropriation Corridor	Outside the Land Expropriation, within 100 m Impact Corridor
1	Mersin Railway Station Facility 1	Mersin	Akdeniz / Nusratiye	0+018 - 0+075	MERSİN - ADANA (1)	x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 0+018 – 0+075 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 2 nd National Architecture Style. It was built in 1955.	Figure 4	x	
2	Mersin Railway Station Facility 2	Mersin	Akdeniz / Nusratiye	0+085 - 0+102			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 0+085 - 0+102 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 2 nd National Architecture Style. It was built in 1955.	Figure 5	x	
3	Mersin Railway Station Facility 3	Mersin	Akdeniz / Nusratiye	0+127 - 0+188			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 0+127 - 0+188 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 2 nd National Architecture Style. It was built in 1955.	Figure 6	x	
4	British Oil Factory	Mersin	Akdeniz / Nusratiye	1+353 - 1+515		x			x	Old Oil Factory	The structure is located between 1+353 - 1+515 km points of the high standard train project. Built for British Levanten Mr. Gold in 1853 using stones and steel construction, the factory is registered in the cultural inventory.	Figure 7	x	
5	Tirmil Huyuk	Mersin	Toroslar / Yalınayak	3+284 - 3+736		x		x		Huyuk	The huyuk is located between 3+284 - 3+736 km points of the high standard train project. The location is registered as 1 st and 3 rd degree archaeological sites. The huyuk witnessed continuous settlements from Chalcaolitic period to Middle Ages. A small garrison is located on top of the huyuk.	Figure 8		x
6	Tirmil Railway Station Facility	Mersin	Akdeniz / Nusratiye	5+025 - 5+120			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 5+025 - 5+120 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 9	x	
7	Tarsus Martyrs Memorial	Mersin	Tarsus / Mithatpaşa	25+985 - 26+040		x			x	Martyrdom	Tarsus Martyrdom is located between 25+985 - 26+040 km points of the high standard train project. There is a registered building and graveyards. It was built in 1955 as commemoration of the soldiers died during the independence of Tarsus. Bodies of those who died and buried in different locations in Tarsus during the national war of independence were carried to the catacombs in the location.	Figure 10		x
8	Tarsus Railway Station Facility 1	Mersin	Tarsus / Şehitisak	26+287 - 26+389			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 26+287 - 26+389 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 2 nd National Architecture Style. It was built in 1949.	Figure 11	x	
9	Tarsus Railway Station Facility 2	Mersin	Tarsus / Şehitisak	26+544 - 26+590			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 26+544 - 26+590 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 2 nd National Architecture Style. It was built in 1949.	Figure 12	x	
10	Kemalpasa Aqueduct	Mersin	Tarsus / Kemalpaşa	28+691 - 28+758		x		x		Aqueduct	The structure is located between 28+691 - 28+758 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered 3 rd degree protection site dating back to Byzantine period.	Figure 13		x
11	Kanberhuyugu Cemetery	Mersin	Tarsus / Kanberhüyüğü	40+296 - 40+460			x		x	Modern/ Old Cemetery	The cemetery is located between 40+296 - 40+460 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered graveyard containing graves from late Ottoman and modern periods.	Figure 14		x
12	Yenice Railway Station Facility 1	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	42+951 - 42+982			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 42+951 - 42+982 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 15	x	
13	Yenice Railway Station Facility 2	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+244 - 43+276			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+244 - 43+276 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 16	x	
14	Yenice Railway Station Facility 3	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+275 - 43+294			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+275 - 43+294 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 17	x	
15	Yenice Railway Station Facility 4	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+294 - 43+322			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+294 - 43+322 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 18	x	
16	Yenice Railway Station Facility 5	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+332 - 43+349			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+332 - 43+349 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 19	x	

No	Site Name	Province	District / Village	Approximate Railway KM	Sections	Registration Status		Classification of Non-registered Sites		Site Type	Detailed Description	Ref. Figure No.	Site Position	
						Yes	No	Arch. Site	Other Site				Within the Expropriation Corridor	Outside the Land Expropriation, within 100 m Impact Corridor
17	Yenice Railway Station Facility 6	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+351 - 43+377			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+351 - 43+377 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 20	x	
18	Yenice Railway Station Facility 7	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+393 - 43+416			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+393 - 43+416 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 21	x	
19	Yenice Railway Station Facility 8	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+416 - 43+454			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+416 - 43+454 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 22	x	
20	Yenice Railway Station Facility 9	Mersin	Tarsus / Yenice	43+439 - 43+482			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 43+439 - 43+482 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 23	x	
21	Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 1	Adana	Seyhan / Zeytinli	353+667 - 353+695		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 353+667 - 353+695 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 25	x	
22	Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 2	Adana	Seyhan / Zeytinli	353+885 - 353+926		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 353+885 - 353+926 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 26	x	
23	Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 3	Adana	Seyhan / Zeytinli	353+935 - 353+953		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 353+935 - 353+953 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 27	x	
24	Dikili Huyuk	Adana	Seyhan / Büyük Dikili	357+390 - 357+558		x		x		Huyuk	Huyuk is located between 357+390 - 357+558 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered archaeological site dating back to Roman and Byzantine periods.	Figure 28		x
25	Zincirlibaglar Railway Station Facility	Adana	Seyhan / Zincirlibaglar	362+657 - 362+708		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 362+657 - 362+708 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 29	x	
26	Adana Railway Station Facility 1	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+590 - 369+619		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 369+590 - 369+619 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 30		x
27	Adana Railway Station Facility 2	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+632 - 369+663		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 369+632 - 369+663 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 31		x
28	Adana Railway Station Facility 3	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+779 - 369+797		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 369+779 - 369+797 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 32	x	
29	Adana Railway Station Facility 4	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+808 - 369+835			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 369+808 - 369+835 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 33	x	
30	Adana Railway Station Facility 5	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+844 - 369+876		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 369+844 - 369+876 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 34		x
31	Adana Railway Station Facility 6	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+917 - 369+969		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 369+917 - 369+969 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 35	x	
32	Adana Railway Station Facility 7	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+971 - 369+994		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 369+971 - 369+994 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 36	x	
33	Adana Railway Station Facility 8	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+031 - 370+059		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+031 - 370+059 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 37	x	
34	Adana Railway Station Facility 9	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+101 - 370+130			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+101 - 370+130 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 38	x	

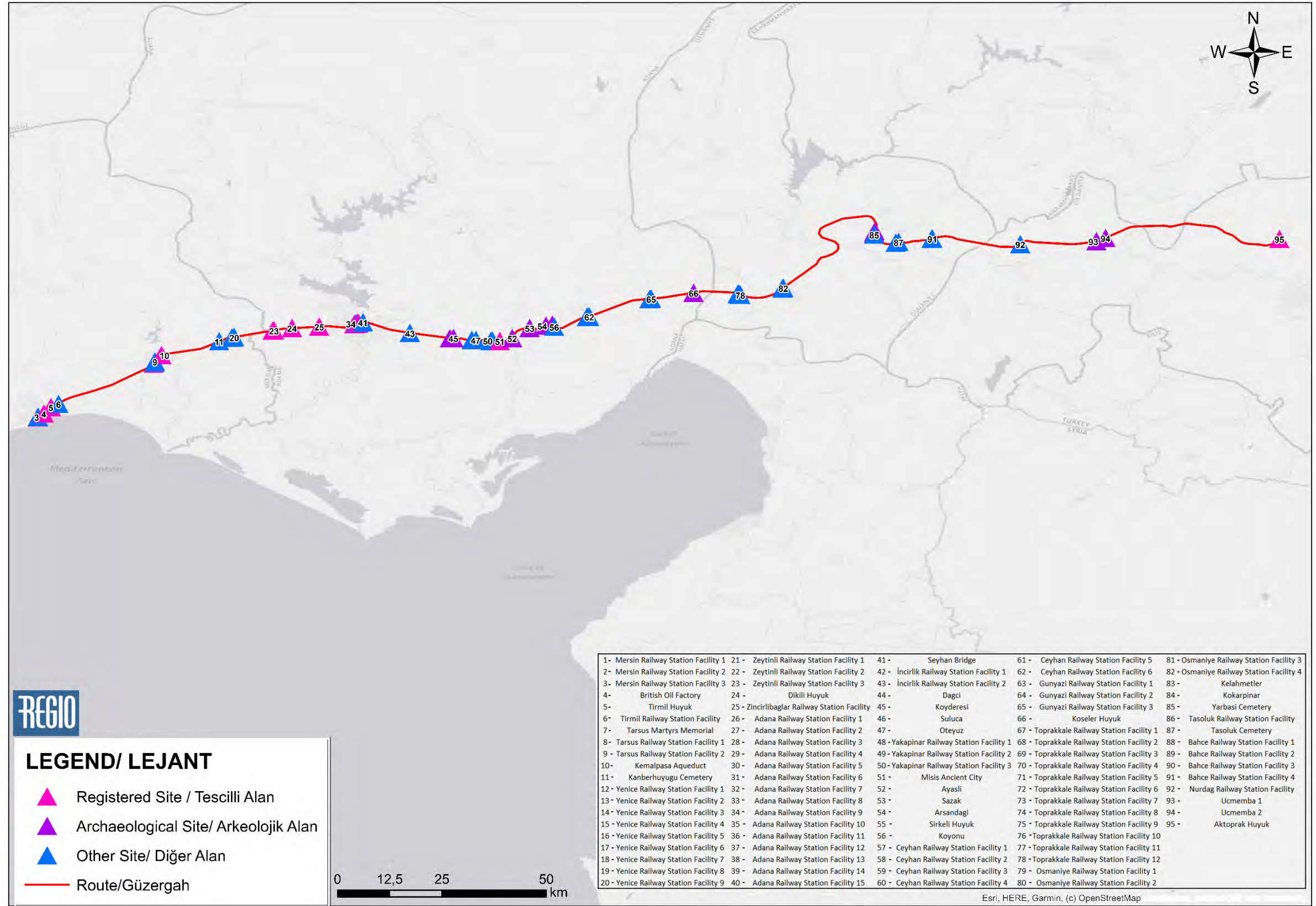
No	Site Name	Province	District / Village	Approximate Railway KM	Sections	Registration Status		Classification of Non-registered Sites		Site Type	Detailed Description	Ref. Figure No.	Site Position	
						Yes	No	Arch. Site	Other Site				Within the Expropriation Corridor	Outside the Land Expropriation, within 100 m Impact Corridor
35	Adana Railway Station Facility 10	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+156 - 370+184		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+156 - 370+184 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 39	x	
36	Adana Railway Station Facility 11	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+291 - 370+315		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+291 - 370+315 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 40		x
37	Adana Railway Station Facility 12	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+291 - 370+343			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+291 - 370+343 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 41		x
38	Adana Railway Station Facility 13	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+347 - 370+466		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+347 - 370+466 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 42	x	
39	Adana Railway Station Facility 14	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+438 - 370+489			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+438 - 370+489 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 43	x	
40	Adana Railway Station Facility 15	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+458 - 370+478		x			x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 370+458 - 370+478 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 44		x
41	Seyhan Bridge	Adana	Seyhan / Cemalpaşa	371+222 - 371+550	ADANA – TOPRAKKALE (2)		x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 371+222 - 371+550 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 45	x	
42	İncirlik Railway Station Facility 1	Adana	Sarıçam / İncirlik	380+774 - 380+827			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 380+774 - 380+827 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 46	x	
43	İncirlik Railway Station Facility 2	Adana	Sarıçam / İncirlik	380+835 - 380+863			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 380+835 - 380+863 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 47	x	
44	Dagci	Adana	Sarıçam / Dağcı	388+483 - 388+700			x	x		Huyuk	Huyuk is located between 388+483 - 388+700 km points the high standard train project. It is not registered. Potsherds belonging to Roman and Byzantine period are observed on the surface of the huyuk.	Figure 48	x	
45	Koyderesi	Adana	Sarıçam / Dağcı	388+924 - 389+814			x	x		Necropolis	Necropolis is located between 388+483 - 388+700 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered area. Rock tombs belonging to Hellenistic and Roman periods are located on the surface.	Figure 49	x	
46	Suluca	Adana	Sarıçam / Suluca	392+815 - 392+882			x		x	Railway Bridge	The bridge is located between 392+815 - 392+882 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered structure built in 1912.	Figure 50	x	
47	Oteyuz	Adana	Sarıçam / Suluca	393+533 - 393+624			x		x	Railway Bridge	The bridge is located between 371+222 - 371+550 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered structure built in 1912.	Figure 51	x	
48	Yakapınar Railway Station Facility 1	Adana	Sarıçam / Yakapınar	396+470 - 396+517			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 396+470 - 396+517 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 52		x
49	Yakapınar Railway Station Facility 2	Adana	Sarıçam / Yakapınar	396+738 - 396+788			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 396+738 - 396+788 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 53	x	
50	Yakapınar Railway Station Facility 3	Adana	Sarıçam / Yakapınar	396+790 - 396+808			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 396+738 - 396+788 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 54	x	
51	Misis Ancient City	Adana	Sarıçam / Yakapınar	397+000 - 399+732		x		x		Ancient City	Ancient City is located between 397+000 - 399+732 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered archaeological site composed of 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd degree protection sites. The area was inhabited in Chalcolithic period, early and middle bronze ages and Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. The project route crosses 1 st and 3 rd degree protection sites of the ancient city. In addition, one of the dump sites planned to be used during the project is located on the 3 rd degree protection site of Misis Ancient City.	Figure 55	x	

No	Site Name	Province	District / Village	Approximate Railway KM	Sections	Registration Status		Classification of Non-registered Sites		Site Type	Detailed Description	Ref. Figure No.	Site Position	
						Yes	No	Arch. Site	Other Site				Within the Expropriation Corridor	Outside the Land Expropriation, within 100 m Impact Corridor
52	Ayasli	Adana	Ceyhan / Çakaldere	400+628 - 401+290			x	x		Flat Settlement	Archaeological site is located between 397+000 - 399+732 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered archaeologica area. Podsherds and olive oil processing material made of marble are observed on the surface.	Figure 56	x	
53	Sazak	Adana	Ceyhan / Çakaldere	405+232 - 405+427			x	x		Slope Settlement	Archaeological site is located between 405+232 - 405+427 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered archaeological site. Potsherds belonging to Roman period are observed on the surface.	Figure 57	x	
54	Arsandagi	Adana	Ceyhan / Sirkeli	408+551 - 408+838			x	x		Slope Settlement	Archaeological site is located between 408+551 - 408+838 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered archaeological site. Potsherds belonging to Roman-Byzantine period are observed on the surface.	Figure 58	x	
55	Sirkeli Huyuk	Adana	Ceyhan / Sirkeli	409+326 - 410+601		x		x		Huyuk and Necropolis	Sirkeli Huyuk is located between 409+326 - 410+601 km points the high standard train project. It is a registered archaeological site composed of 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd degree protection sites. The area was inhabited in Chalcolithic period, early, middle and late bronze ages, iron age and Hellenistic, Roman periods. The project route crosses 1 st and 3 rd degree protection sites of the Sirkeli Huyuk. In addition, one of the stone quarries planned to be used during the project is located on the 3 rd degree protection site or the area.	Figure 59	x	
56	Koyonu	Adana	Ceyhan / Sirkeli	409+326 - 410+601			x		x	Railway Bridge	The bridge is located between 410+603 - 410+643 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered bridge built in 1912.	Figure 60	x	
57	Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 1	Adana	Ceyhan / Gaziosmanpaşa	417+676 - 417+699			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 417+676 - 417+699 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 61	x	
58	Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 2	Adana	Ceyhan / Gaziosmanpaşa	417+701 - 417+730			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 417+701 - 417+730 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 62	x	
59	Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 3	Adana	Ceyhan / Gaziosmanpaşa	417+733 - 417+750			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 417+733 - 417+750 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 63	x	
60	Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 4	Adana	Ceyhan / Gaziosmanpaşa	417+762 - 417+853			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 417+762 - 417+853 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 64	x	
61	Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 5	Adana	Ceyhan / Gaziosmanpaşa	417+960 - 417+995			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 417+960 - 417+995 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 65		x
62	Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 6	Adana	Ceyhan / Gaziosmanpaşa	418+133 - 418+179			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 418+133 - 418+179 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 66	x	
63	Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 1	Adana	Ceyhan / İmran	430+568 - 430+627			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 430+568 - 430+627 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 67	x	
64	Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 2	Adana	Ceyhan / İmran	430+630 - 430+663			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 430+630 - 430+663 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 68	x	
65	Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 3	Adana	Ceyhan / İmran	430+883 - 430+927			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 430+883 - 430+927 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 69	x	
66	Koseler Huyuk	Adana	Ceyhan / Azizli	439+000 - 439+290			x	x		Huyuk	Huyuk is located between 439+000 - 439+290 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered huyuk. Potsherds and architectural elements belonging to a period spanning middle bronze age and middle ages are observed on the surface. The huyuk is heavily damaged during the previous railroad works and works of Mersin Gaziantep high standard train project with a cross cut in the middle.	Figure 70	x	

No	Site Name	Province	District / Village	Approximate Railway KM	Sections	Registration Status		Classification of Non-registered Sites		Site Type	Detailed Description	Ref. Figure No.	Site Position	
						Yes	No	Arch. Site	Other Site				Within the Expropriation Corridor	Outside the Land Expropriation, within 100 m Impact Corridor
67	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 1	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	447+623 - 447+730			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 447+623 - 447+730 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 72	x	
68	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 2	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	447+773 - 447+796			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 447+773 - 447+796 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 73		x
69	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 3	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	447+774 - 447+800			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 447+774 - 447+800 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 74	x	
70	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 4	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	447+804 - 447+842			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 447+804 - 447+842 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 75	x	
71	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 5	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+003 - 448+046			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+003 - 448+046 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 76	x	
72	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 6	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+087 - 448+121			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+087 - 448+121 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 77		x
73	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 7	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+132 - 448+180			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+132 - 448+180 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 78	x	
74	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 8	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+183 - 448+199			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+183 - 448+199 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 79		x
75	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 9	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+200 - 448+222			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+200 - 448+222 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 80		x
76	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 10	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+238 - 448+258			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+238 - 448+258 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 81		x
77	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 11	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+267 - 448+282			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+267 - 448+282 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 82		x
78	Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 12	Osmaniye	Toprakkale / Dağıstan	448+284 - 448+318			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+284 - 448+318 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 83		x
79	Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1	Osmaniye	Merkez / Alibeyli	8+470 - 8+505	TOPRAKKALE – BAHÇE (3)		x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 448+284 - 448+318 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 84	x	
80	Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 2	Osmaniye	Merkez / Alibeyli	8+523 - 8+545			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 8+523 - 8+545 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 85	x	
81	Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 3	Osmaniye	Merkez / Alibeyli	8+754 - 8+771			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 8+754 - 8+771 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 86		x
82	Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 4	Osmaniye	Merkez / Alibeyli	8+771 - 8+791			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 8+771 - 8+791 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 87		x
83	Kelahmetler	Osmaniye	Düziçi / Yarbaşı	44+089 - 44+256			x	x		Slope Settlement	Archaeological site is located between 44+089 - 44+256 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered archaeological site. Potsherds belonging to late Ottoman period were observed on the surface.	Figure 88	x	
84	Kokarpınar	Osmaniye	Düziçi / Yarbaşı	44+566 - 44+692			x	x		Slope Settlement	Archaeological site is located between 44+566 - 44+692 km points the high standard train project. Potsherds belonging to Byzantine period were observed on the surface.	Figure 89	x	

No	Site Name	Province	District / Village	Approximate Railway KM	Sections	Registration Status		Classification of Non-registered Sites		Site Type	Detailed Description	Ref. Figure No.	Site Position	
						Yes	No	Arch. Site	Other Site				Within the Expropriation Corridor	Outside the Land Expropriation, within 100 m Impact Corridor
85	Yarbasi Cemetery	Osmaniye	Düziçi / Yarbaşı	44+950 - 45+063			x		x	Modern/ Old Cemetery	The cemetery is located between 44+950 - 45+063 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered cemetery. Graves belonging to late Ottoman period and today are located in the cemetery.	Figure 90	x	
86	Tasoluk Railway Station Facility	Osmaniye	Bahçe / Arıklıkış	50+392 - 50+441			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 50+392 - 50+441 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 91	x	
87	Tasoluk Cemetery	Osmaniye	Bahçe / Arıklıkış	50+948 - 51+065			x		x	Modern/ Old Cemetery	The cemetery is located between 50+948 - 51+065 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered cemetery. Graves belonging to late Ottoman period and today are located in the cemetery.	Figure 92	x	
88	Bahce Railway Station Facility 1	Osmaniye	Bahçe / Cumhuriyet	57+415 - 57+465			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 57+415 - 57+465 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 93	x	
89	Bahce Railway Station Facility 2	Osmaniye	Bahçe / Cumhuriyet	57+475 - 57+490			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 57+475 - 57+490 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 94	x	
90	Bahce Railway Station Facility 3	Osmaniye	Bahçe / Cumhuriyet	57+498 - 57+525			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 57+498 - 57+525 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 95	x	
91	Bahce Railway Station Facility 4	Osmaniye	Nurdağı / Kurudere-1	57+575 - 57+600			x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 57+415 - 57+465 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 96	x	
92	Nurdag Railway Station Facility	Gaziantep	Nurdağı / Kurudere-1	17+392 - 17+425	BAHÇE – NURDAĞ (4)		x		x	Railway Station Facility	The structure is located between 17+392 - 17+425 km points the high standard train project. It is a unregistered building and is a sample of 1 st National Architecture Style. It was built in 1912.	Figure 98	x	
93	Ucmemba 1	Gaziantep	Nurdağı / Sakçagöz	92+167 - 92+789	NURDAĞ – BAŞPINAR (5)		x	x		Necropolis	Archaeological site is located between 92+167 - 92+789 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered archaeological area. Rock tombs, rock quarries and under-rock shelters were observed during the survey. Paleolithic flintstone pieces and potsherds of low density belonging to Byzantine period were observed.	Figure 99	x	
94	Ucmemba 2	Gaziantep	Nurdağı / Sakçagöz	93+887 - 94+740			x	x		Necropolis	Archaeological site is located between 93+887 - 94+740 km points the high standard train project. It is an unregistered archaeological area. Rock tombs, rock quarries and under-rock shelters were observed during the survey. Paleolithic flintstone pieces and potsherds of low density belonging to late Hitite and Byzantine period were observed.	Figure 100	x	
95	Aktoprak Huyuk	Gaziantep	Şehitkamil / Aktoprak	130+000 (Başpınar Connection Line)		x		x		Huyuk	Aktoprak Huyuk is located 130+000 (Başpınar Connection Line) km point the high standard train project. It is a registered huyuk declared as 1 st degree protection site. The area was inhabited during Chalcolithic, Early Bornze, Middle Bronze, Iron and Roman ages. Main project route passes through the Huyuk	Figure 101	x	

Figure 2: Locations of the Registered Archaeological Sites and Non-registered Site within the Study Area



The drawings and photographs pertaining to the registered and non-registered cultural heritage sites are presented below between Figure 3 and Figure 101.

1.3.2.2.1 Mersin Province (Section 1) Figure 3;

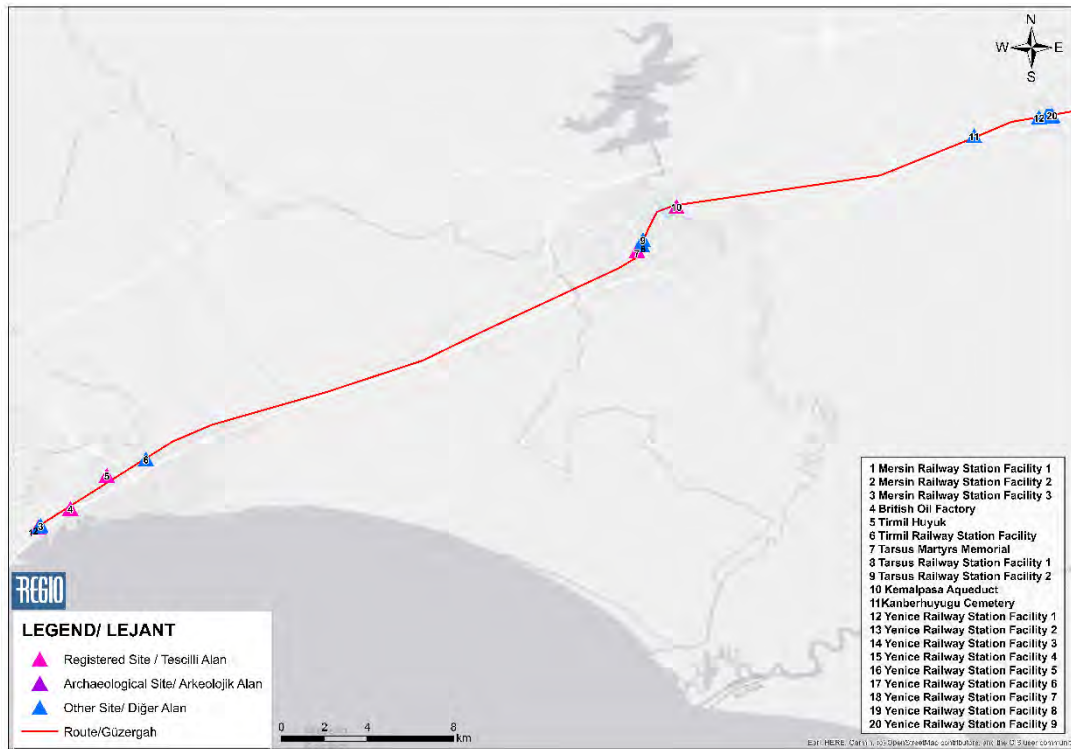
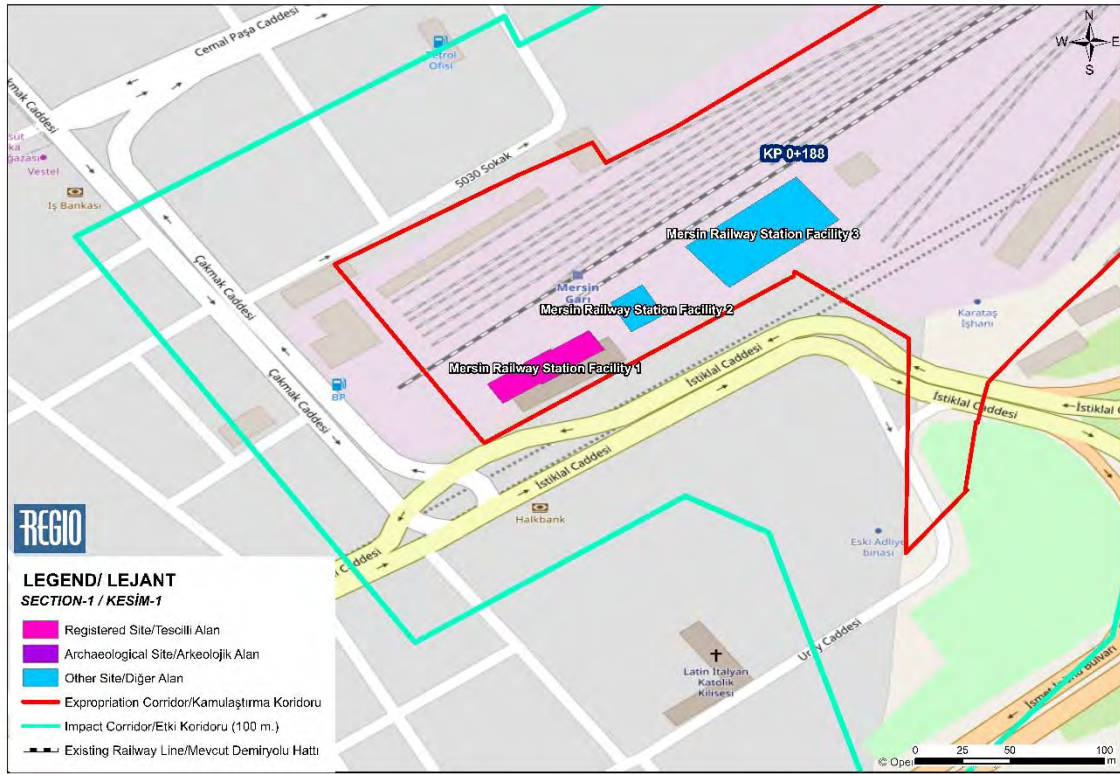


Figure 3: Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites in the Province of Mersin

Mersin Railway Station Facility 1



Mersin Railway Station Facility 1 General View

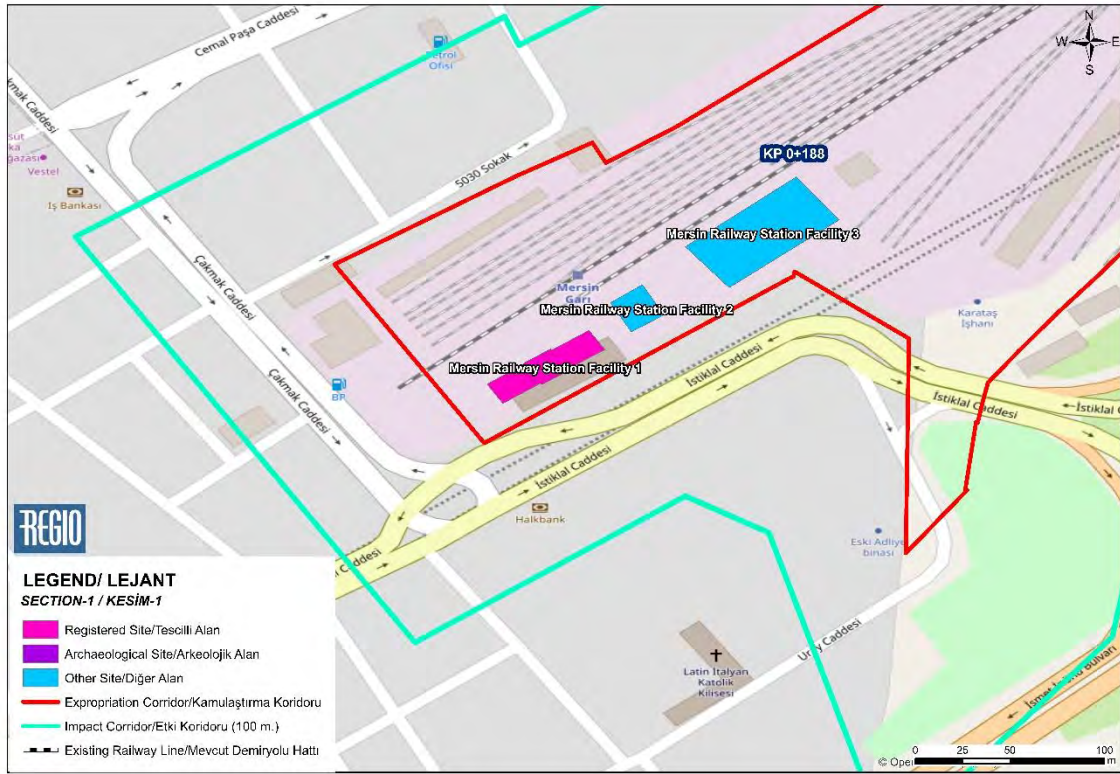


Mersin Railway Station Facility 1 Detail View



Figure 4: (1) Mersin Railway Station Facility 1 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 0+018 - 0+075)

Mersin Railway Station Facility 2



Mersin Railway Station Facility 2 General View

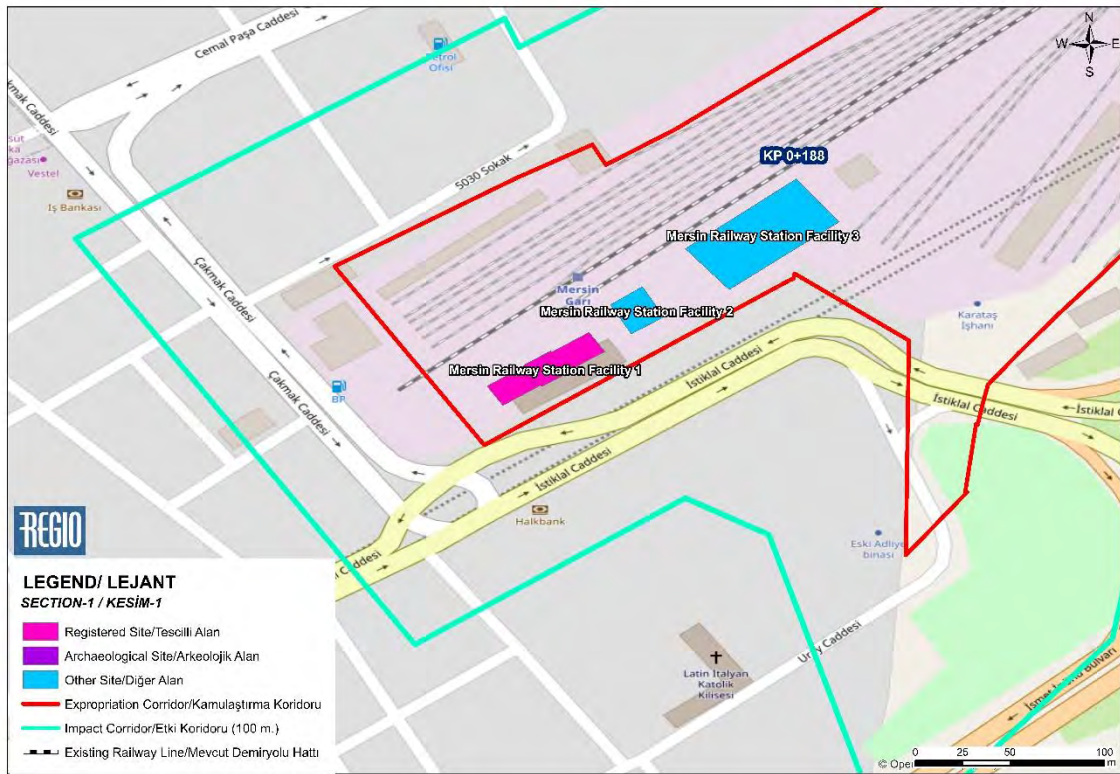


Mersin Railway Station Facility 2 Detail View

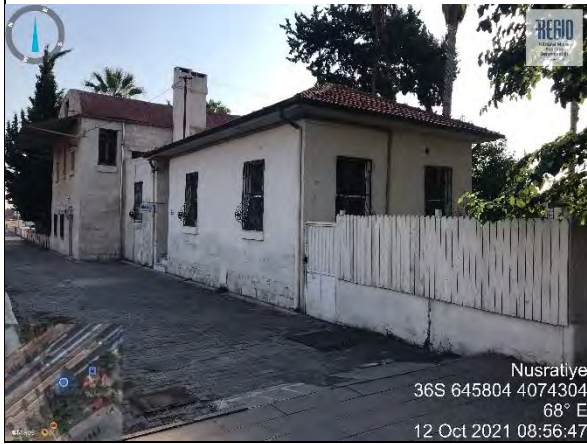


Figure 5: (2) Mersin Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 0+085 - 0+102)

Mersin Railway Station Facility 3



Mersin Railway Station Facility 3 General View



Mersin Railway Station Facility 3 Detail View



Figure 6: (3) Mersin Railway Station Facility 3 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 0+127 - 0+188)



Figure 7: (4) British Oil Factory (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 1+353 - 1+515)

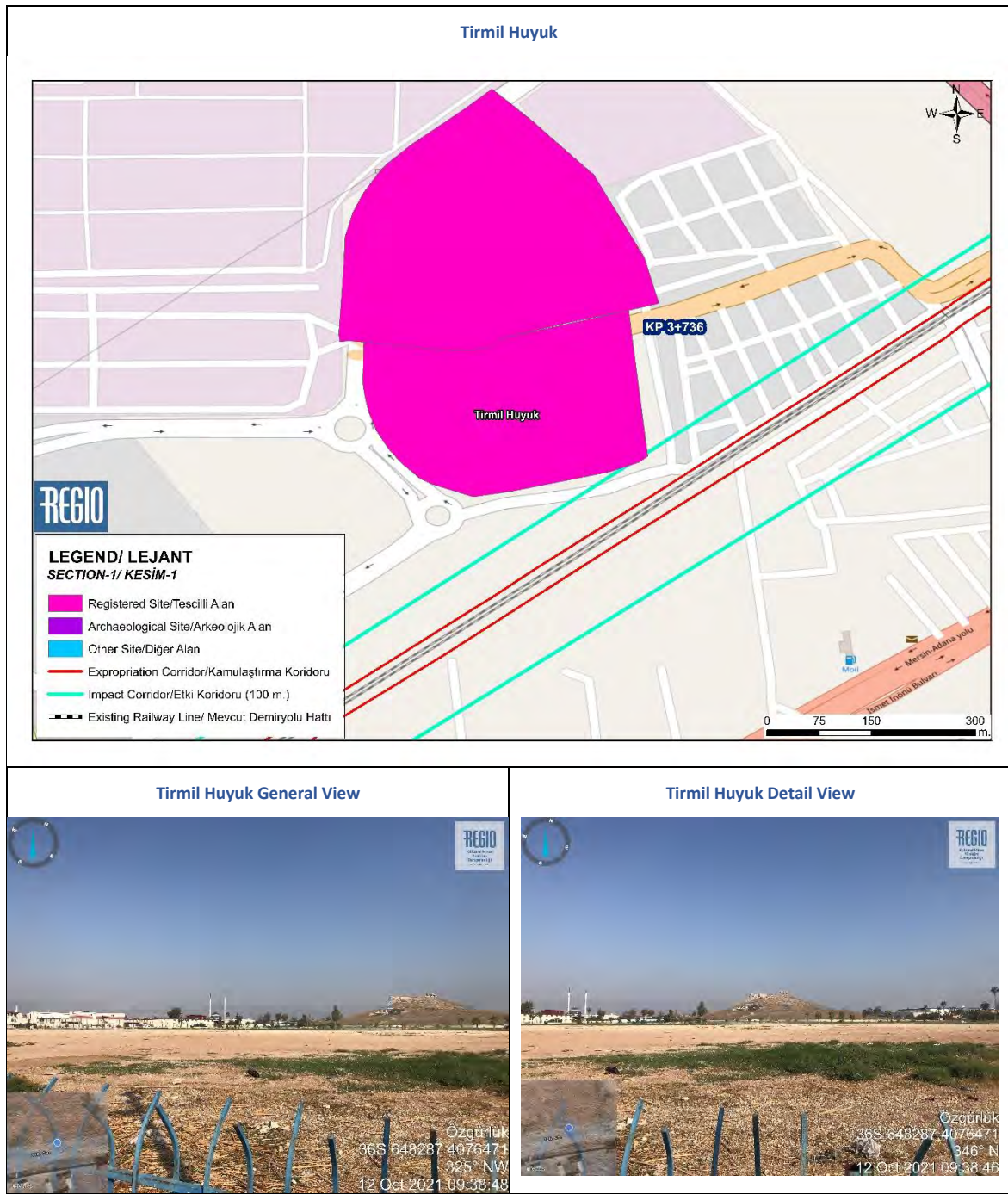
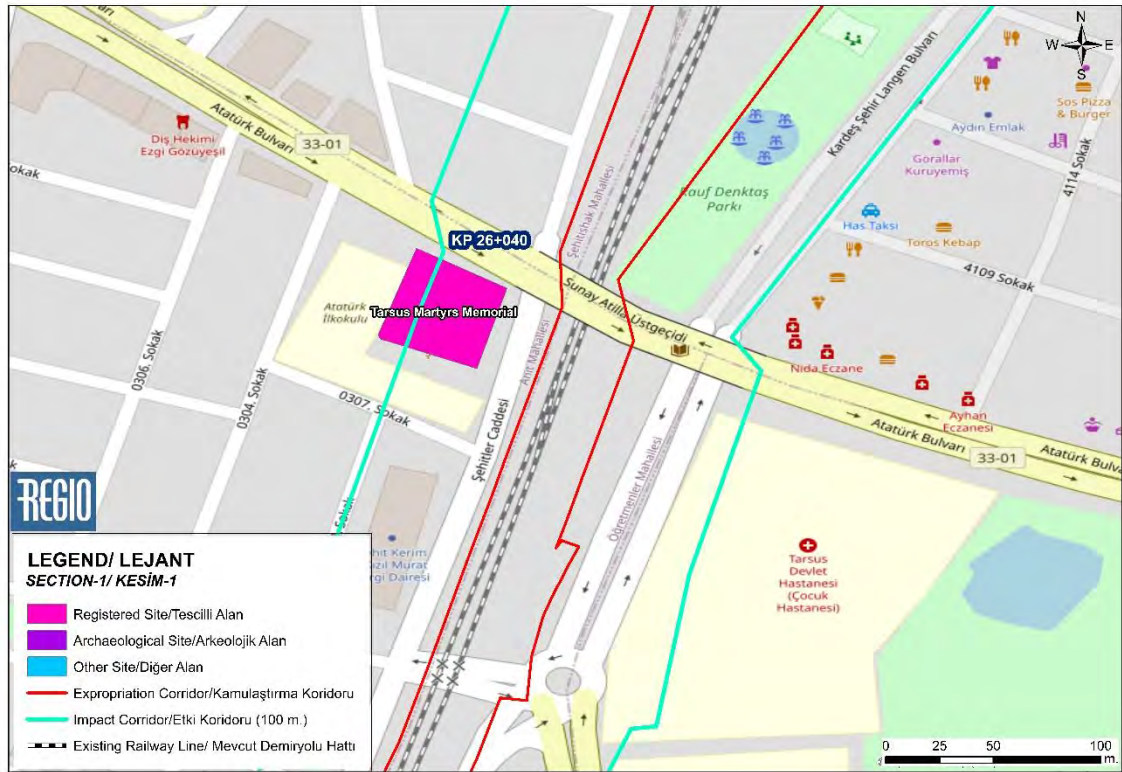


Figure 8: (5) Tirmil Huyuk (registered) outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 3+284 - 3+736)



Figure 9: (6) Tirmil Railway Station Facility (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 5+025 - 5+120)

Tarsus Martyrs Memorial



Tarsus Martyrs Memorial General View

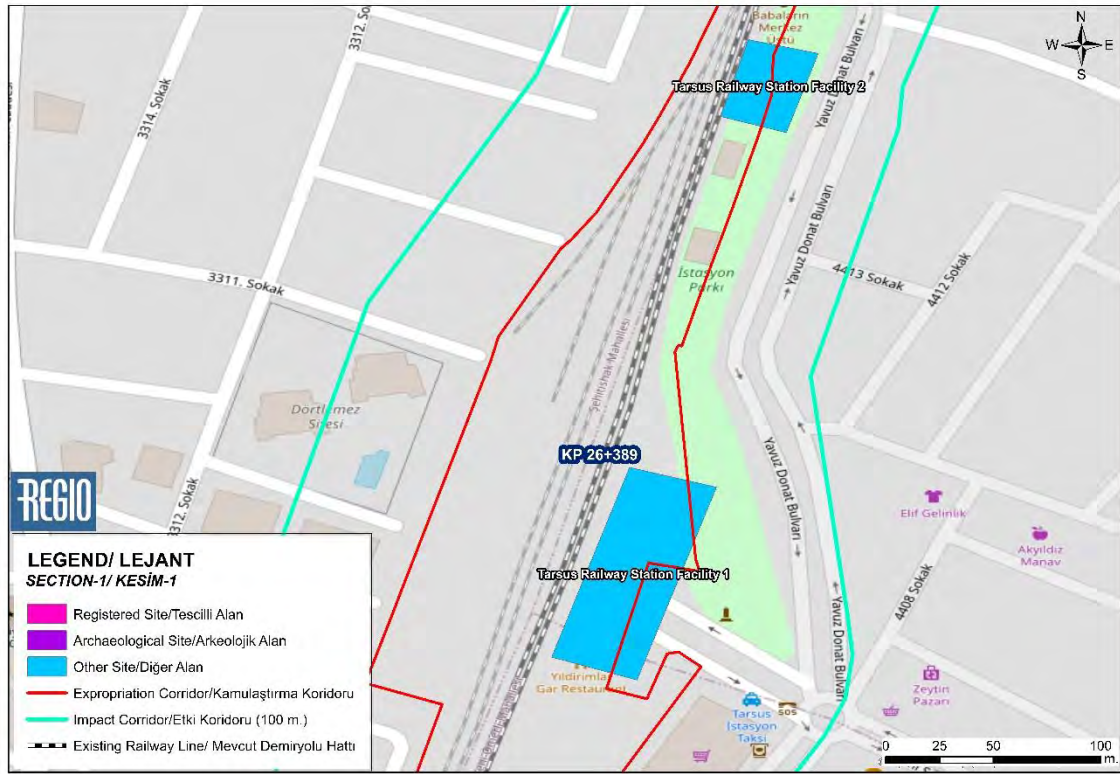


Tarsus Martyrs Memorial Detail View



Figure 10: (7) Tarsus Martyrs Memorial (registered) outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 25+985 - 26+040)

Tarsus Railway Station Facility 1



Tarsus Railway Station Facility 1 General View

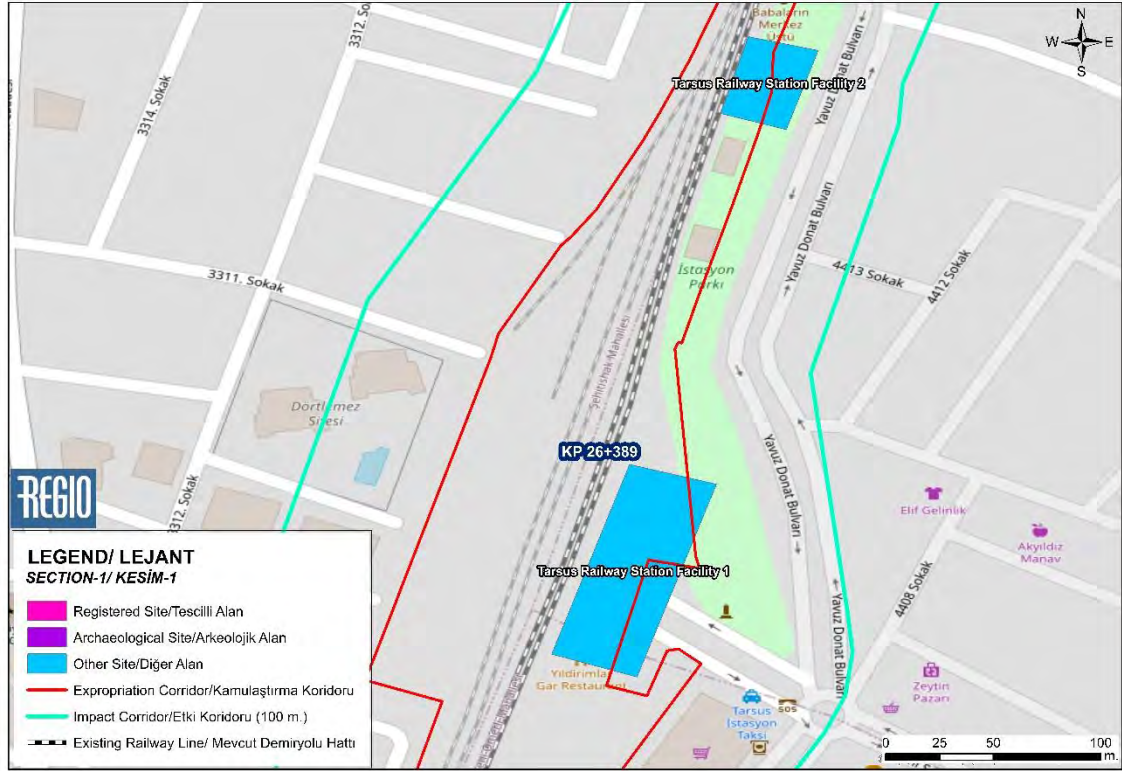


Tarsus Railway Station Facility 1 Detail View

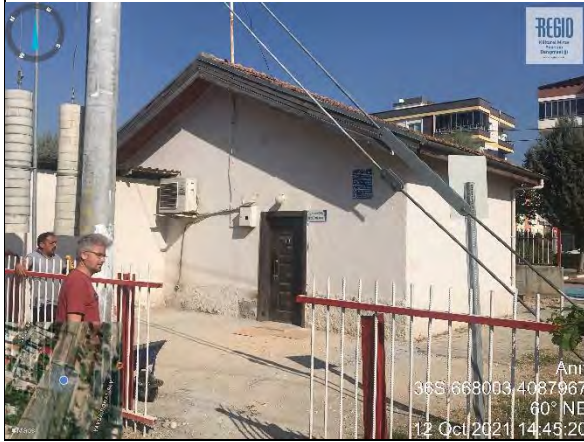


Figure 11: (8) Tarsus Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 26+287 - 26+389)

Tarsus Railway Station Facility 2



Tarsus Railway Station Facility 2 General View



Tarsus Railway Station Facility 2 Detail View



Figure 12: (9) Tarsus Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 26+544 - 26+590)



Figure 13: (10) Kemalpasa Aqueduct (registered) outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 28+691 - 28+758)



Figure 14: (11) Kanberhuyugu Cemetery (unregistered) outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 40+296 - 40+460)

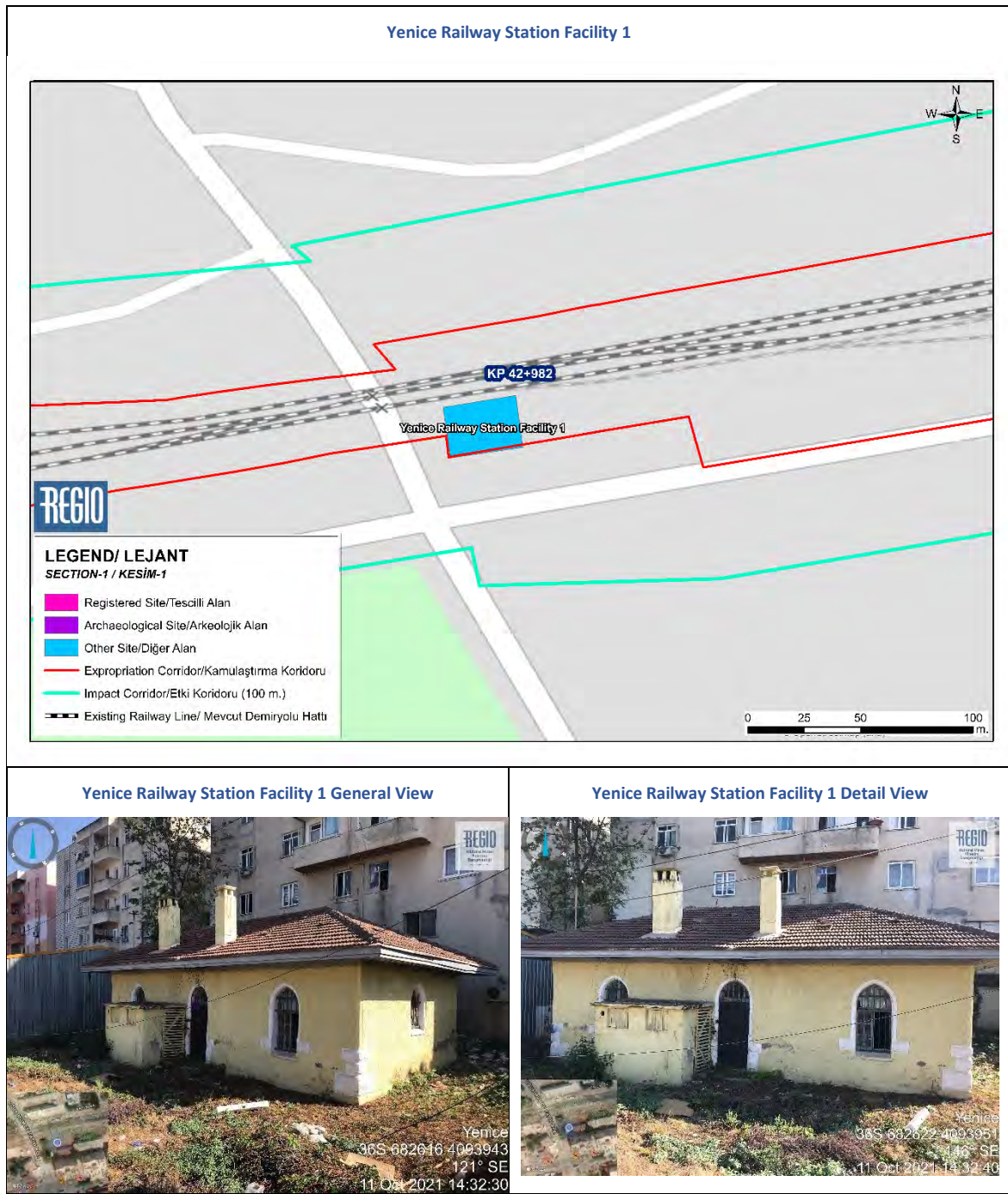
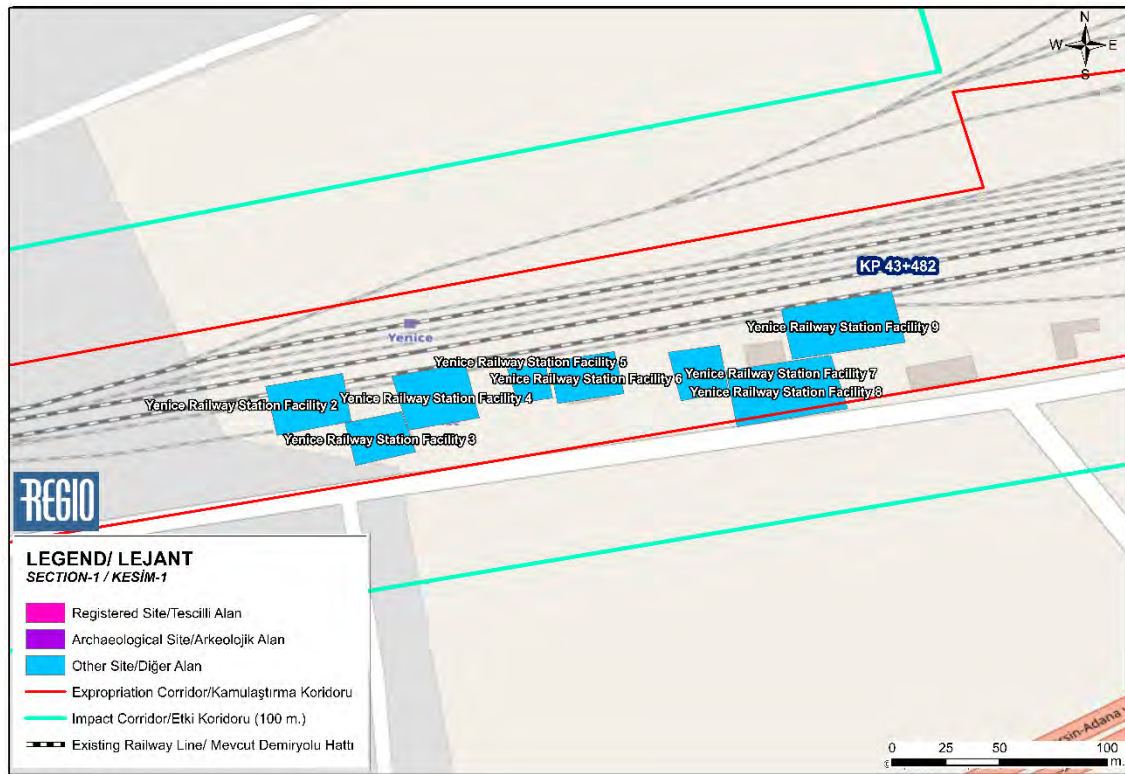


Figure 15: (12) Yenice Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 42+951 - 42+982)



Figure 16: (13) Yenice Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+244 - 43+276)

Yenice Railway Station Facility 3



Yenice Railway Station Facility 3 General View

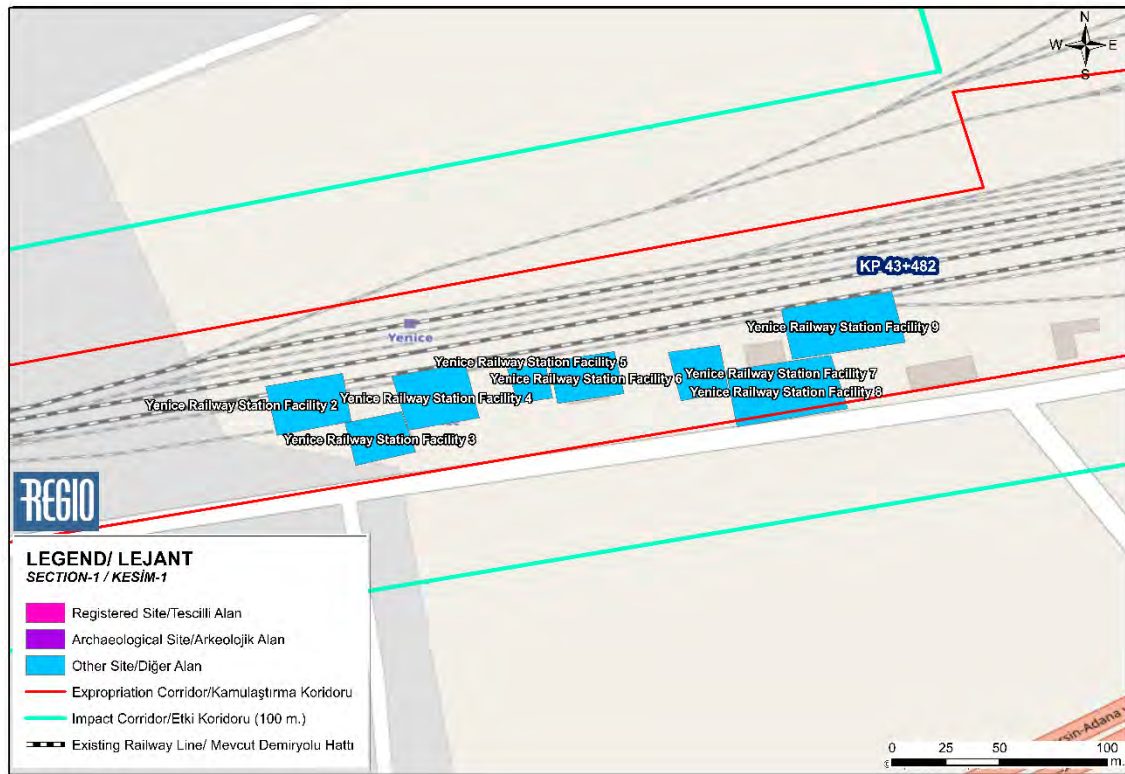


Yenice Railway Station Facility 3 Detail View



Figure 17: (14) Yenice Railway Station Facility 3 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+275 - 43+294)

Yenice Railway Station Facility 4



Yenice Railway Station Facility 4 General View

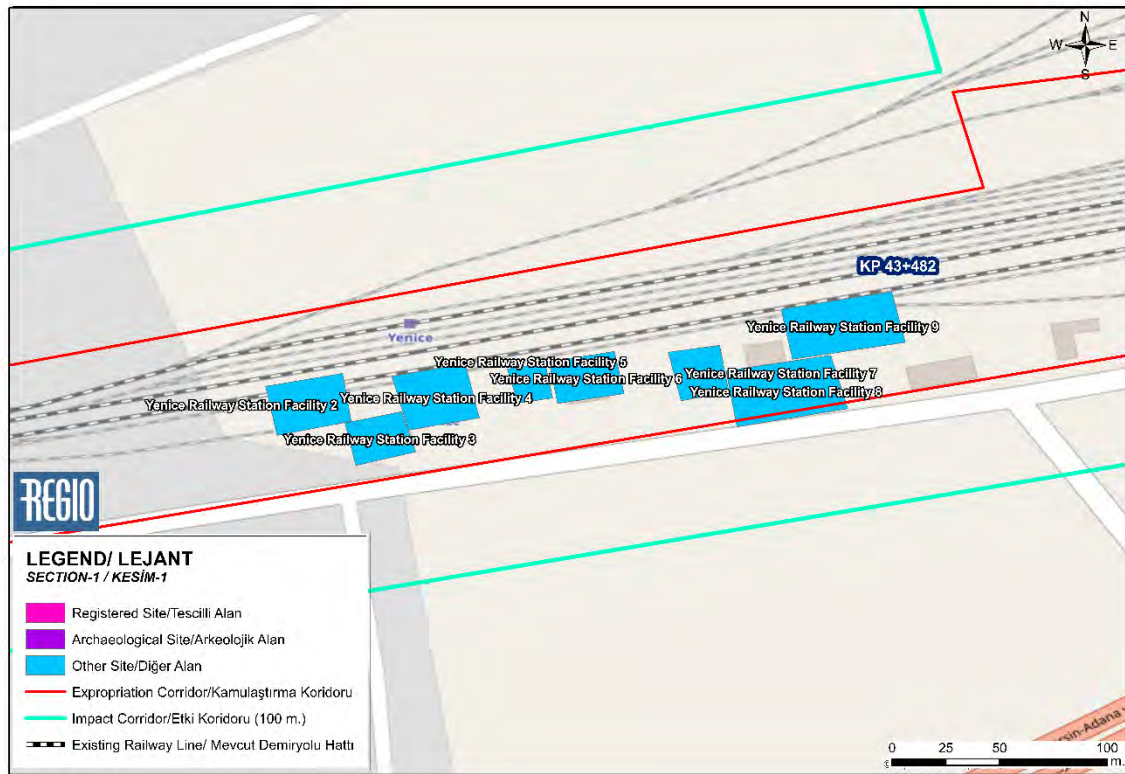


Yenice Railway Station Facility 4 Detail View



Figure 18: (15) Yenice Railway Station Facility 4 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+294 - 43+322)

Yenice Railway Station Facility 5



Yenice Railway Station Facility 5 General View



Yenice Railway Station Facility 5 Detail View

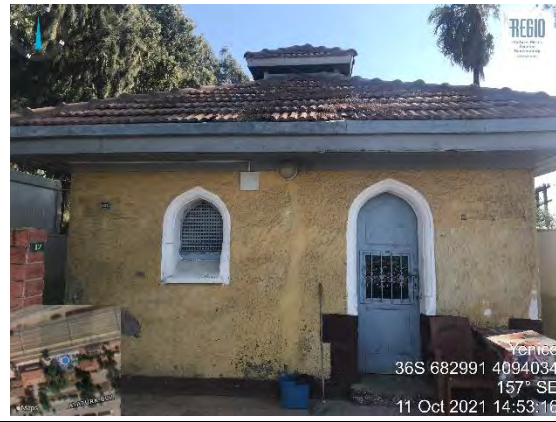
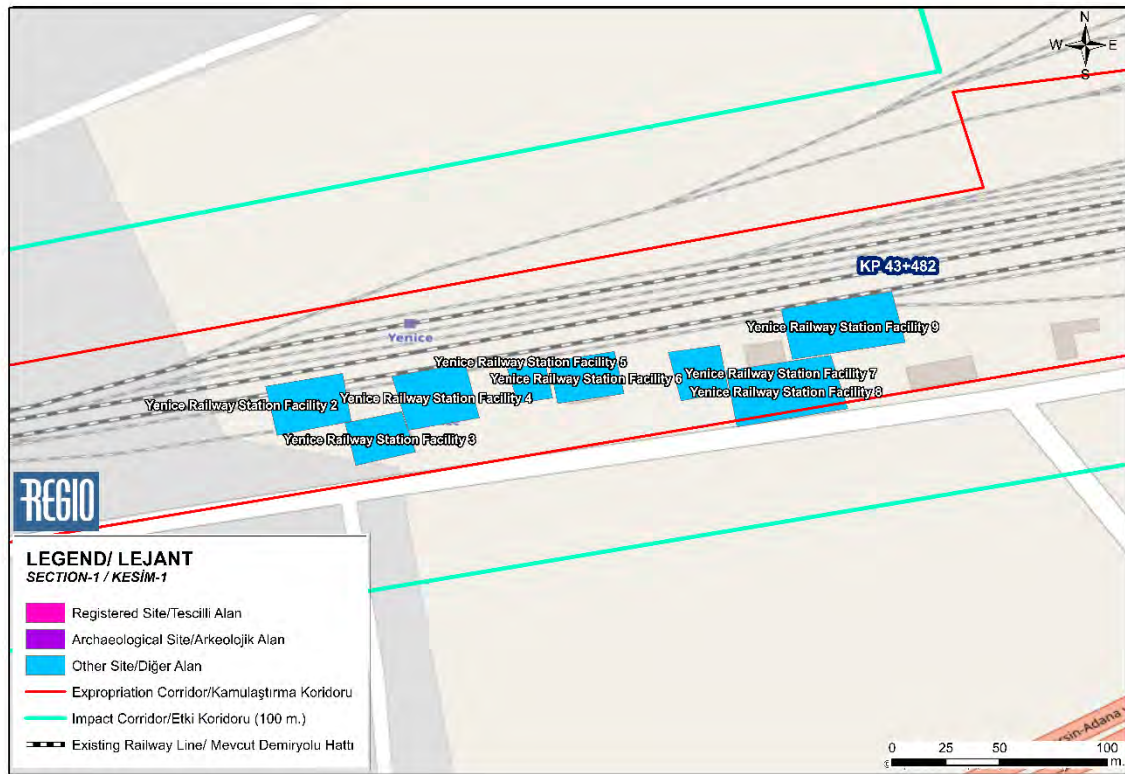


Figure 19: (16) Yenice Railway Station Facility 5 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+332 - 43+349)

Yenice Railway Station Facility 6



Yenice Railway Station Facility 6 General View



Yenice Railway Station Facility 6 Detail View

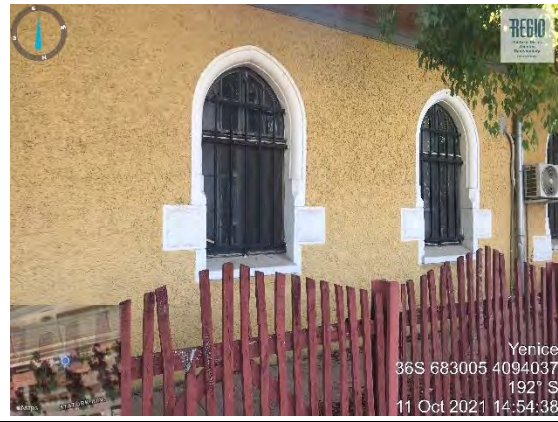
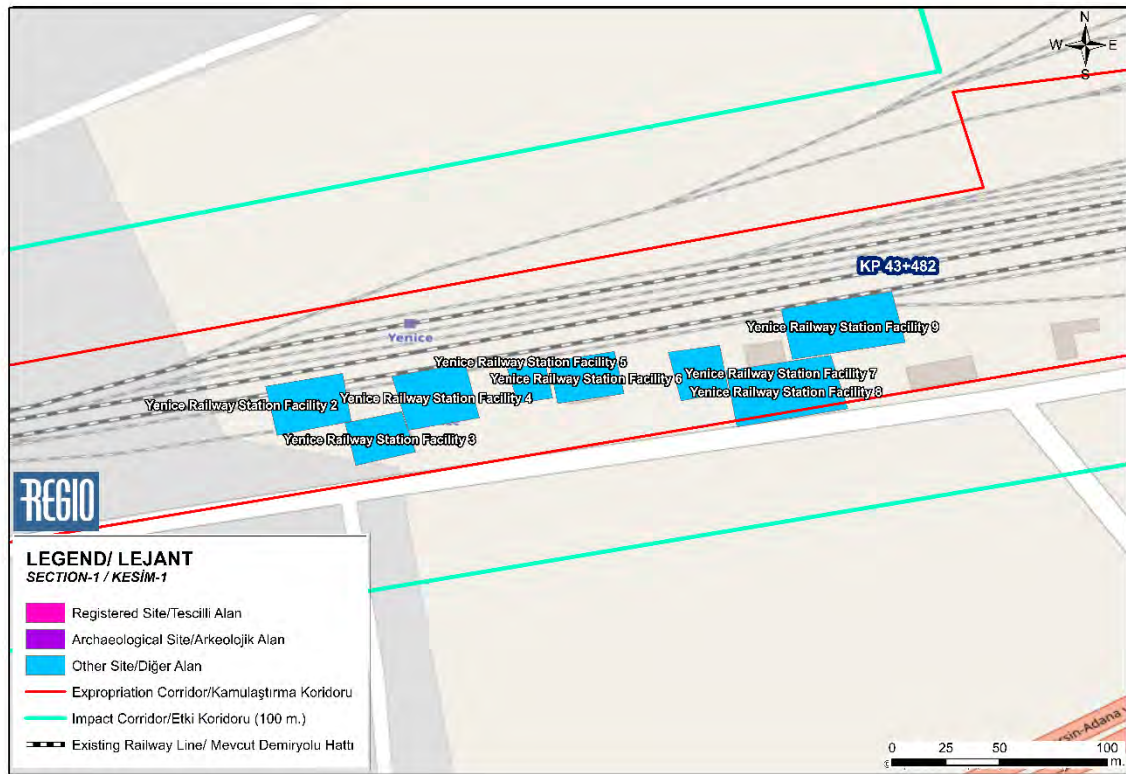


Figure 20: (17) Yenice Railway Station Facility 6 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+351 - 43+377)

Yenice Railway Station Facility 7



Yenice Railway Station Facility 7 General View

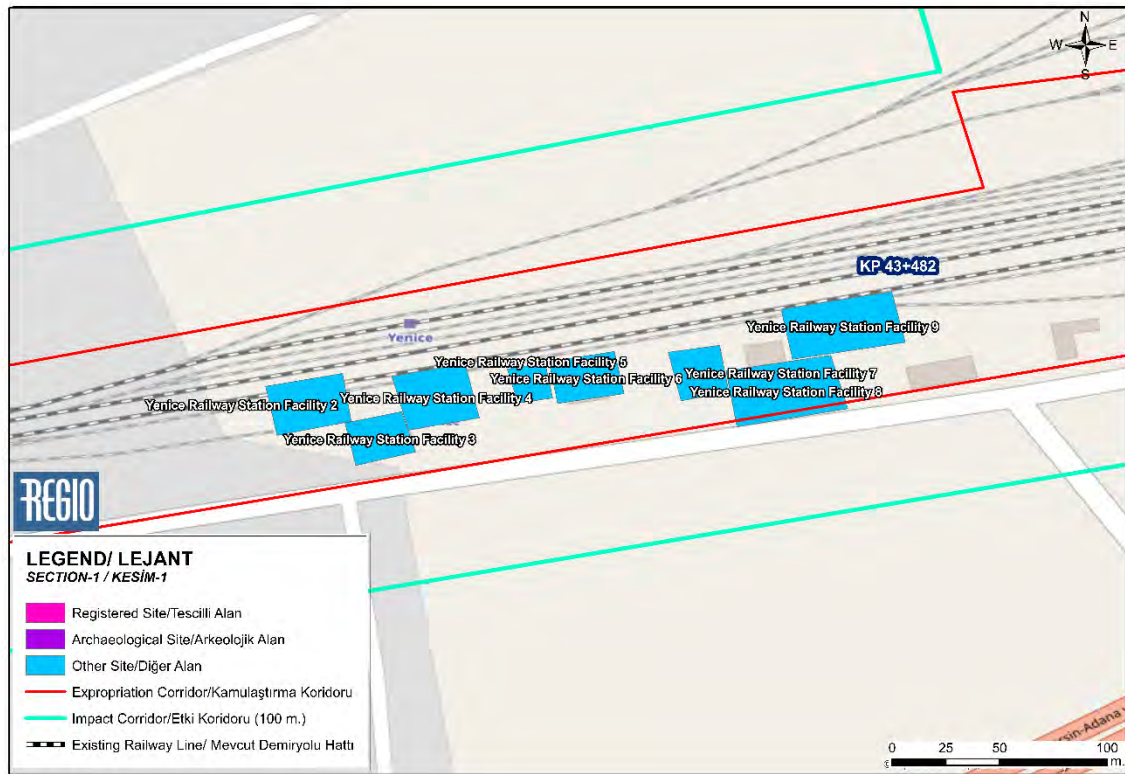


Yenice Railway Station Facility 7 Detail View



Figure 21: (18) Yenice Railway Station Facility 7 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+393 - 43+416)

Yenice Railway Station Facility 8



Yenice Railway Station Facility 8 General View

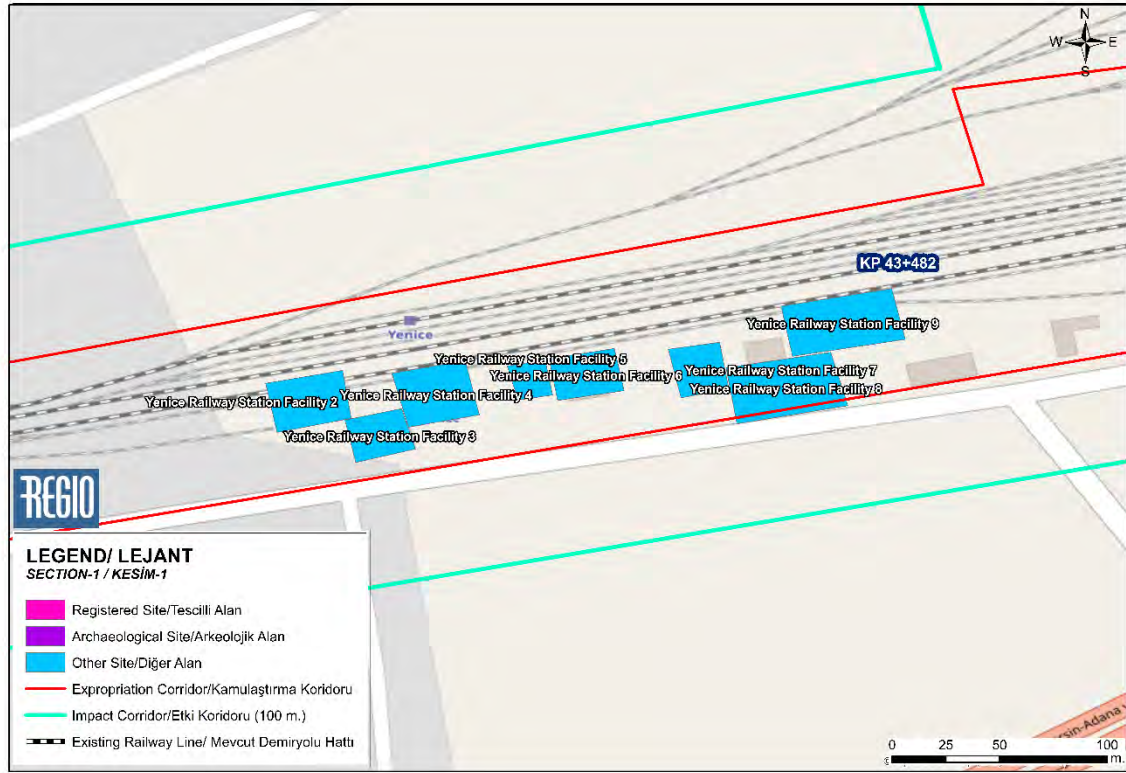


Yenice Railway Station Facility 8 Detail View

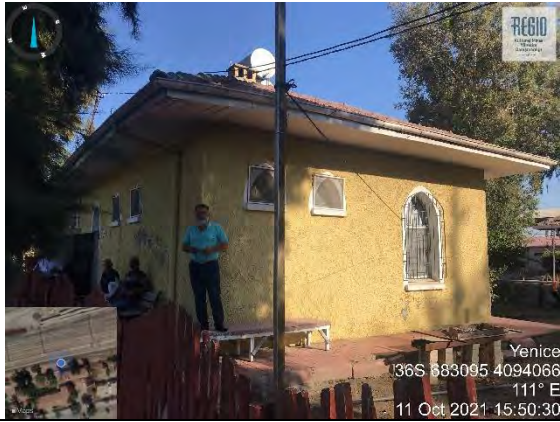


Figure 22: (19) Yenice Railway Station Facility 8 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+416 - 43+454)

Yenice Railway Station Facility 9



Yenice Railway Station Facility 9 General View



Yenice Railway Station Facility 9 Detail View



Figure 23: (20) Yenice Railway Station Facility 9 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 43+439 - 43+482)

1.3.2.2.2 Adana Province (Section 1/2) Figure 24;

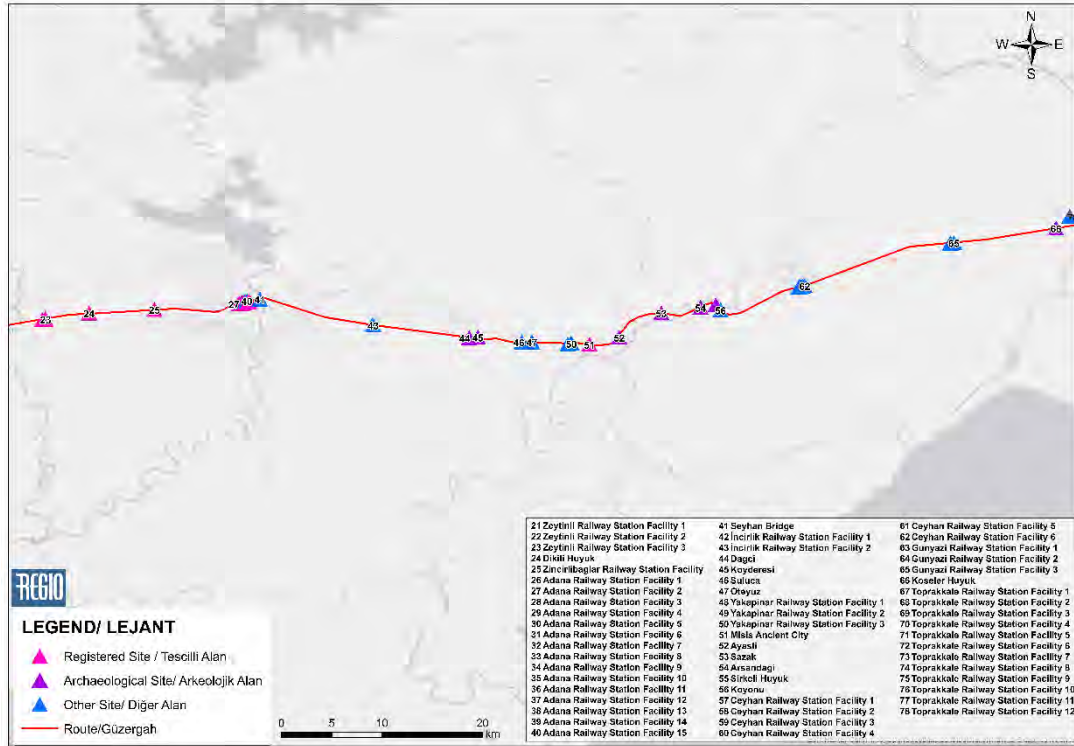


Figure 24: Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites in the Province of Adana



Figure 25: (21) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 1 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 353+667 - 353+695)



Figure 26: (22) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 2 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 353+885 - 353+926)

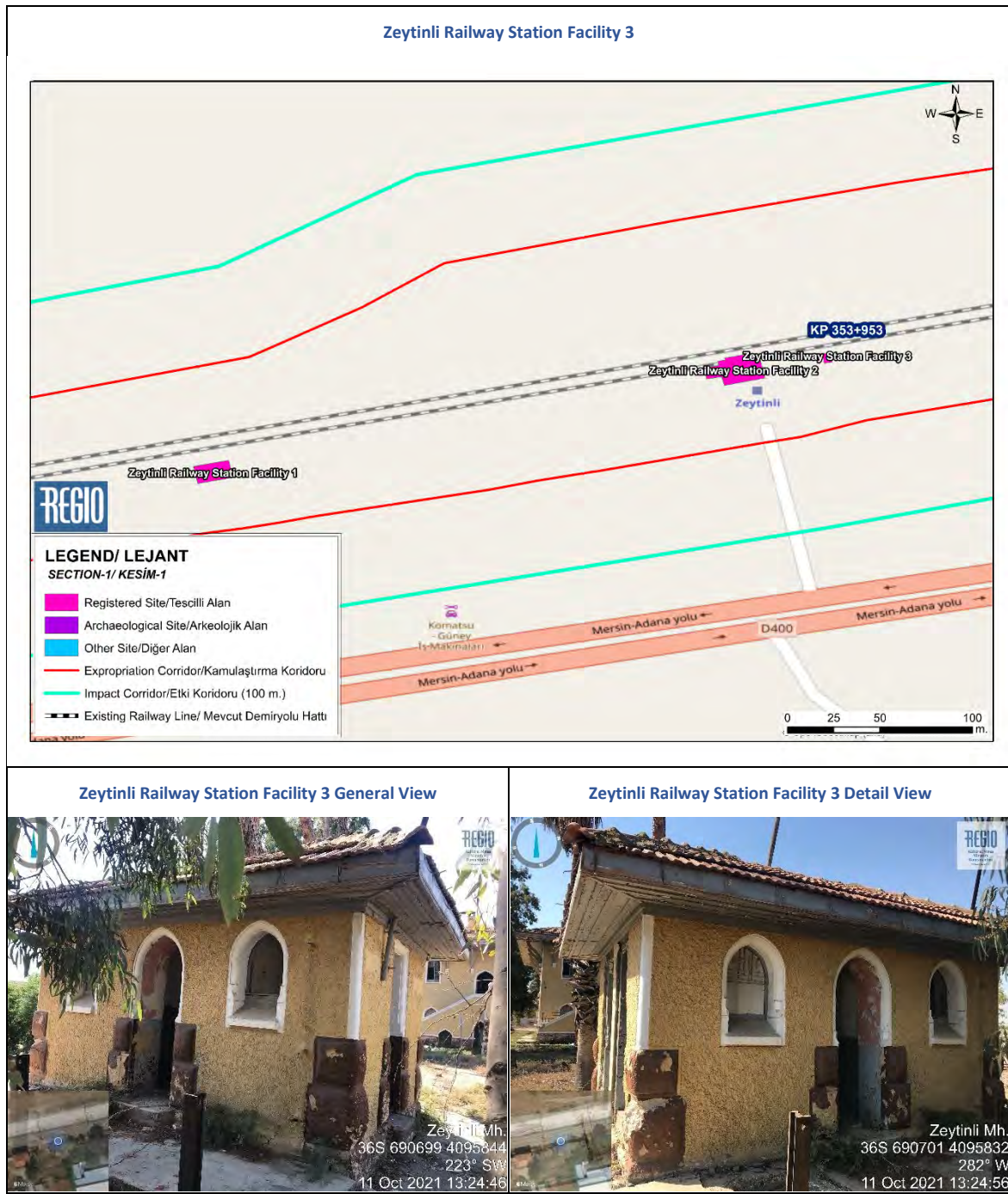


Figure 27: (23) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 3 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 353+935 - 353+953)

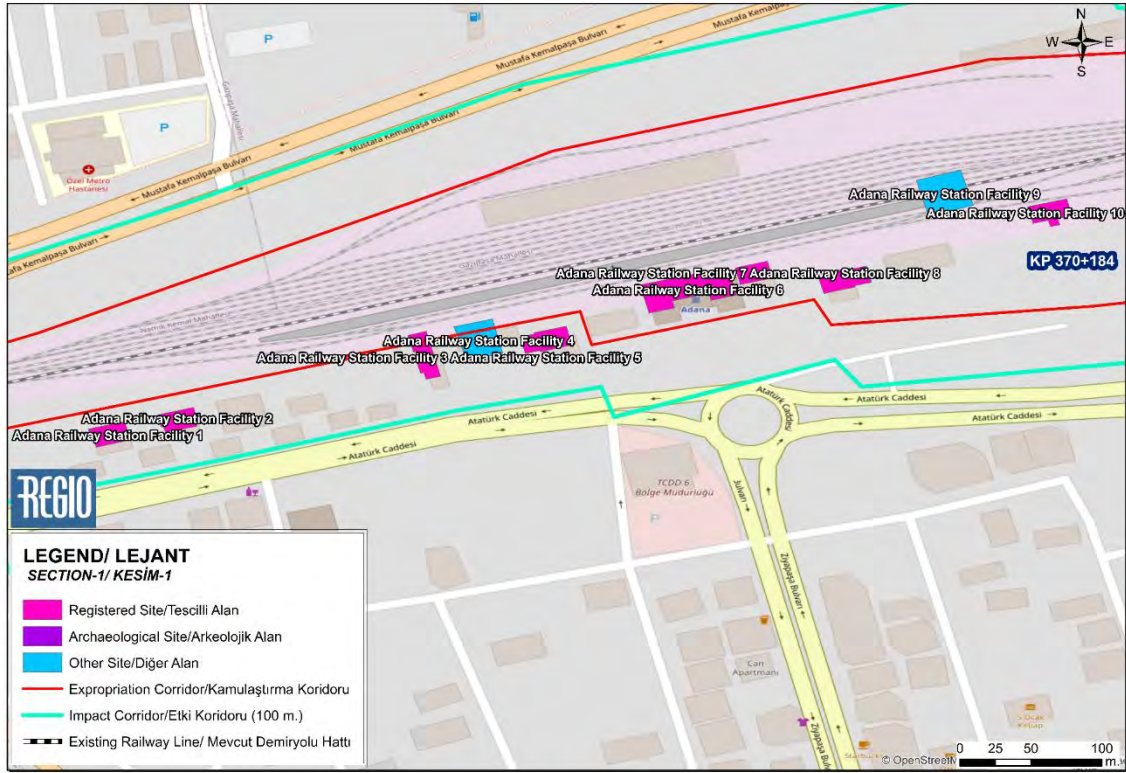


Figure 28: (24) Dikili Huyuk (registered) outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 357+390 - 357+558)



Figure 29: (25) Zincirlibaglar Railway Station Facility (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 362+657 - 362+708)

Adana Railway Station Facility 1



Adana Railway Station Facility 1 General View



Adana Railway Station Facility 1 Detail View

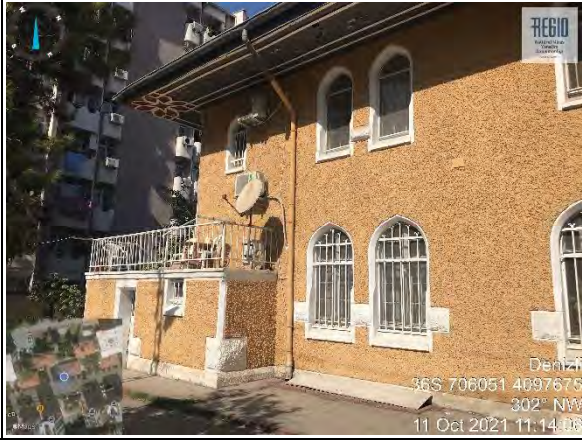
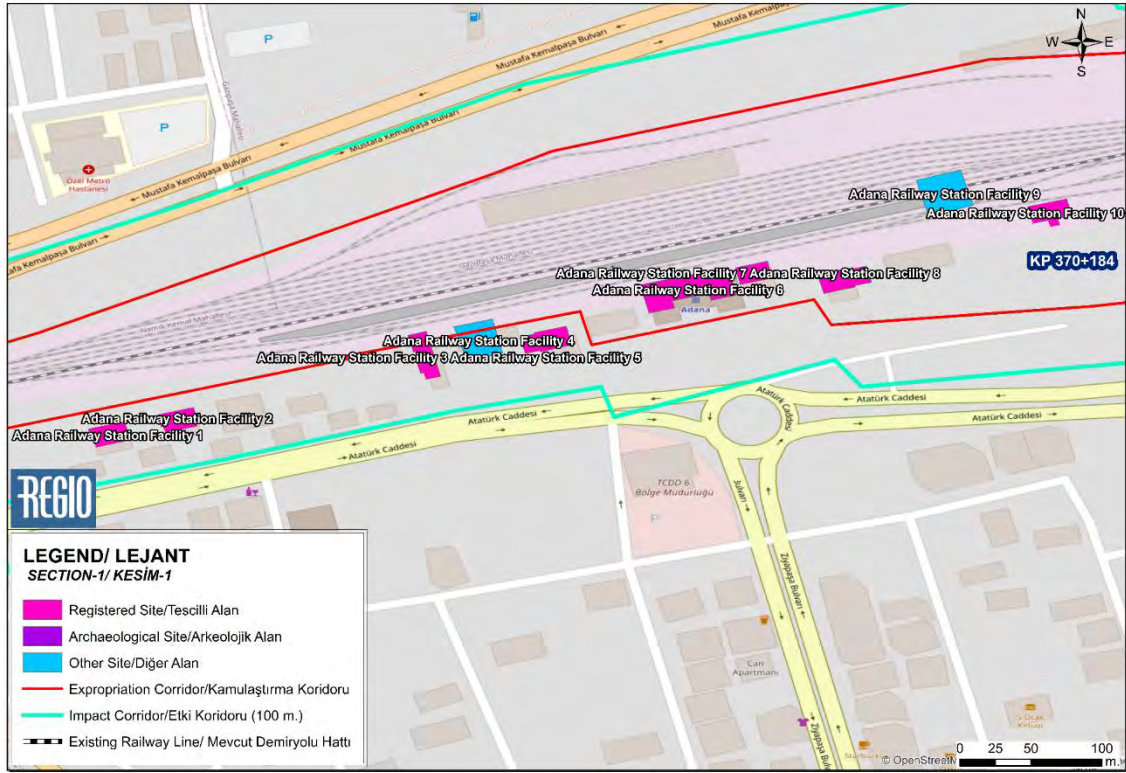


Figure 30: (26) Adana Railway Station Facility 1 (registered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 369+590 - 369+619)

Adana Railway Station Facility 2



Adana Railway Station Facility 2 General View



Adana Railway Station Facility 2 Detail View

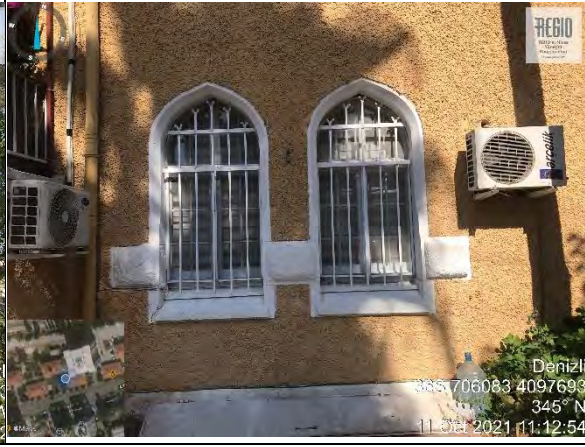
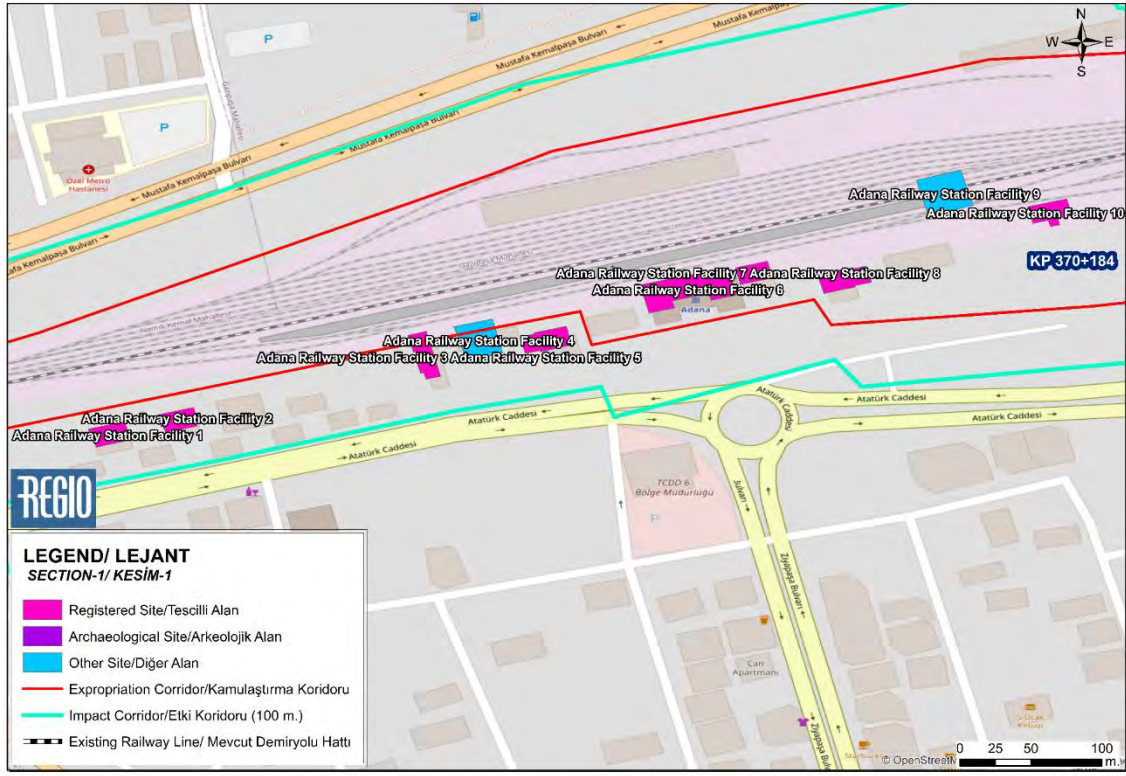


Figure 31: (27) Adana Railway Station Facility 2 (registered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 369+632 - 369+663)

Adana Railway Station Facility 3



Adana Railway Station Facility 3 General View

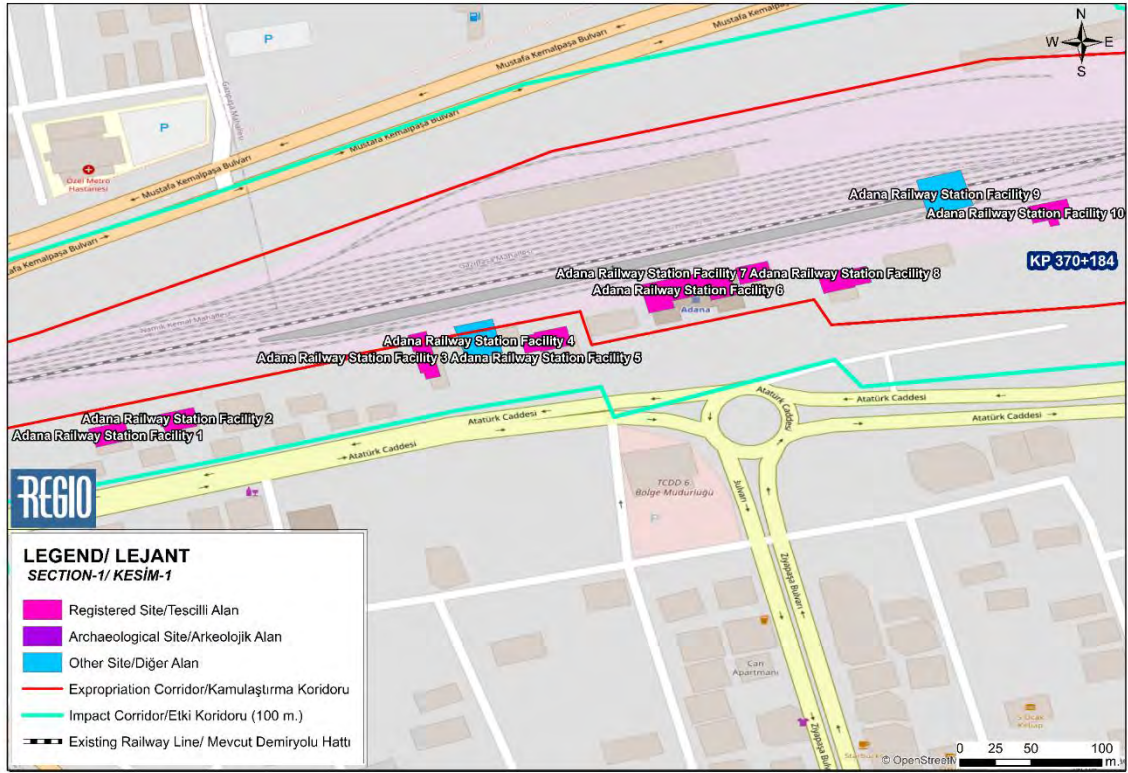


Adana Railway Station Facility 3 Detail View



Figure 32: (28) Adana Railway Station Facility 3 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 369+779 - 369+797)

Adana Railway Station Facility 4



Adana Railway Station Facility 4 General View

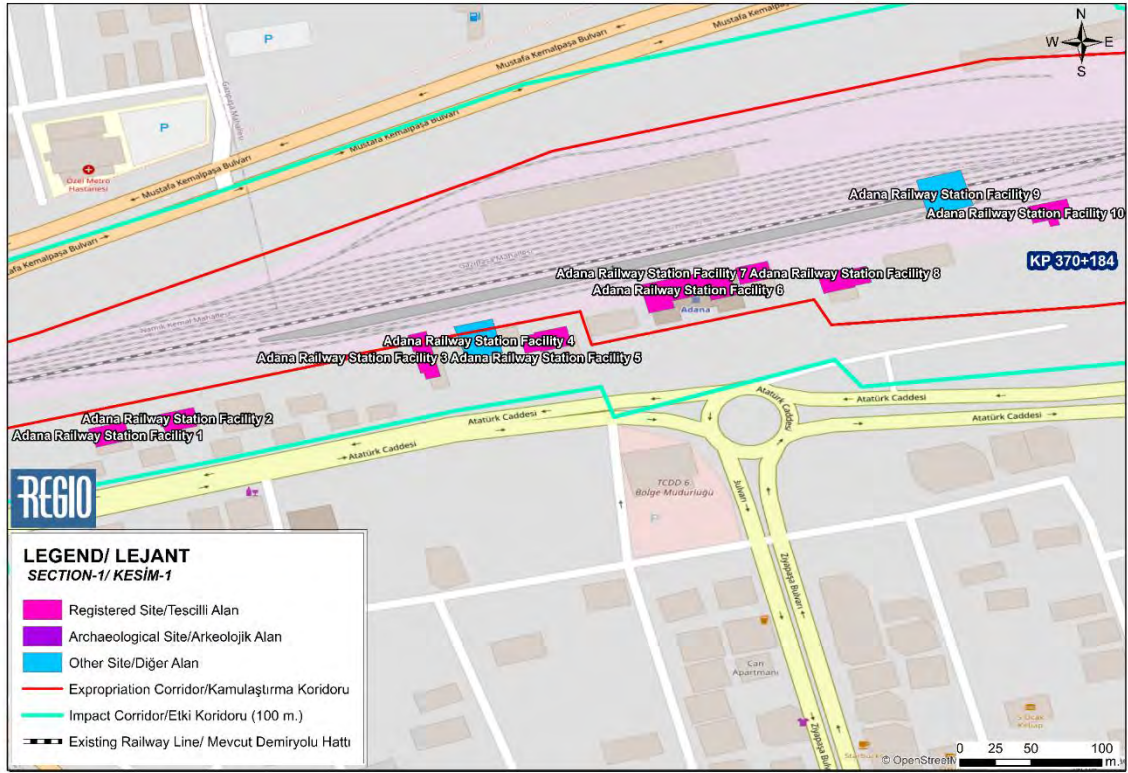


Adana Railway Station Facility 4 Detail View



Figure 33: (29) Adana Railway Station Facility 4 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 369+808 - 369+835)

Adana Railway Station Facility 5



Adana Railway Station Facility 5 General View

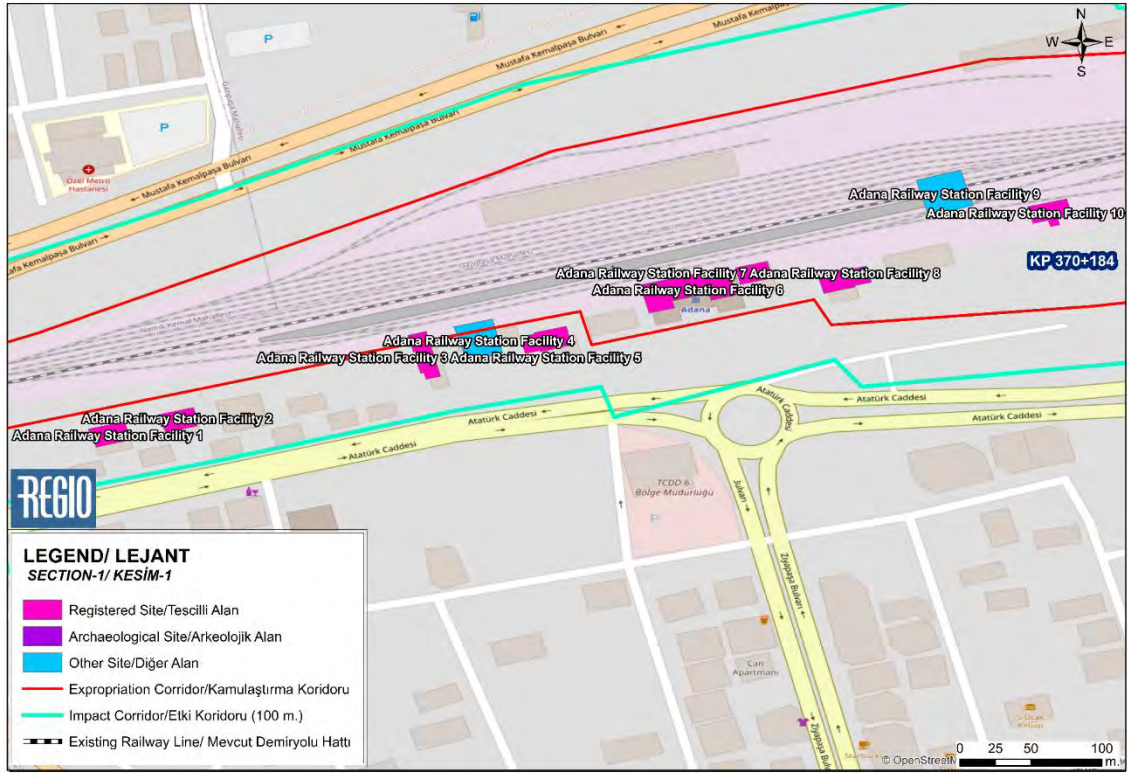


Adana Railway Station Facility 5 Detail View



Figure 34: (30) Adana Railway Station Facility 5 (registered) outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 369+844 - 369+876)

Adana Railway Station Facility 6



Adana Railway Station Facility 6 General View

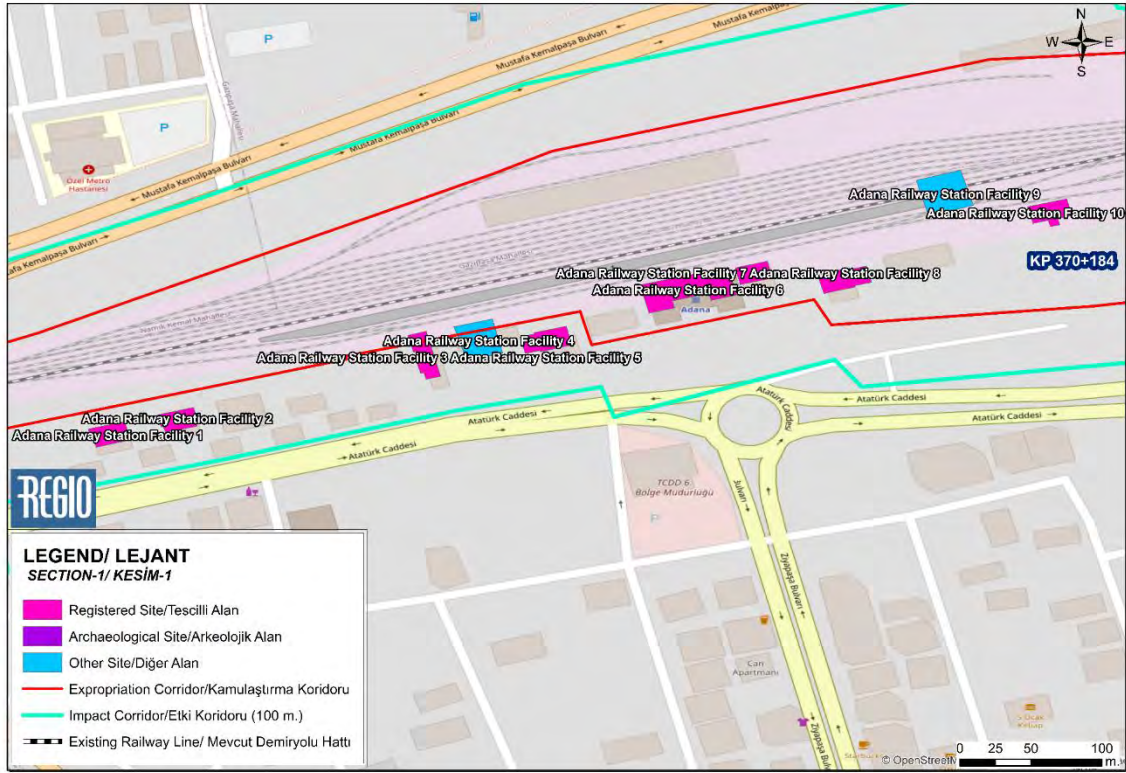


Adana Railway Station Facility 6 Detail View



Figure 35: (31) Adana Railway Station Facility 6 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 369+917 - 369+969)

Adana Railway Station Facility 7



Adana Railway Station Facility 7 General View

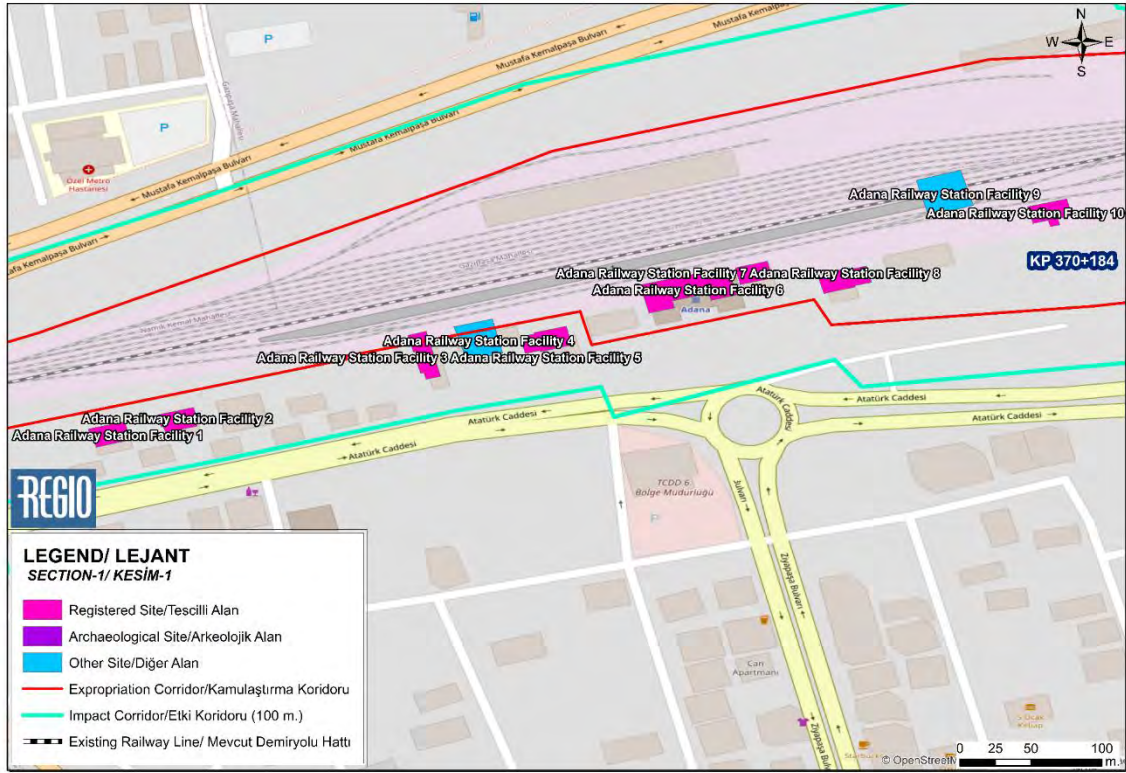


Adana Railway Station Facility 7 Detail View



Figure 36: (32) Adana Railway Station Facility 7 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 369+971 - 369+994)

Adana Railway Station Facility 8



Adana Railway Station Facility 8 General View

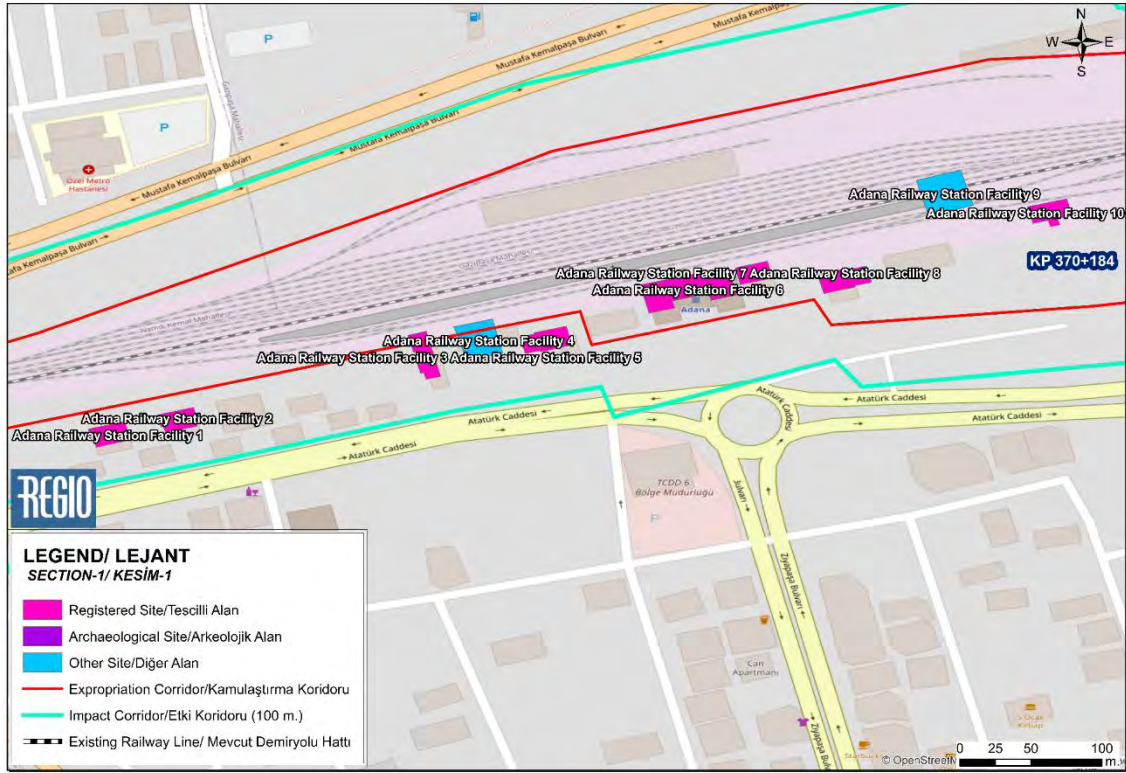


Adana Railway Station Facility 8 Detail View



Figure 37: (33) Adana Railway Station Facility 8 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 370+031 - 370+059)

Adana Railway Station Facility 9



Adana Railway Station Facility 9 General View

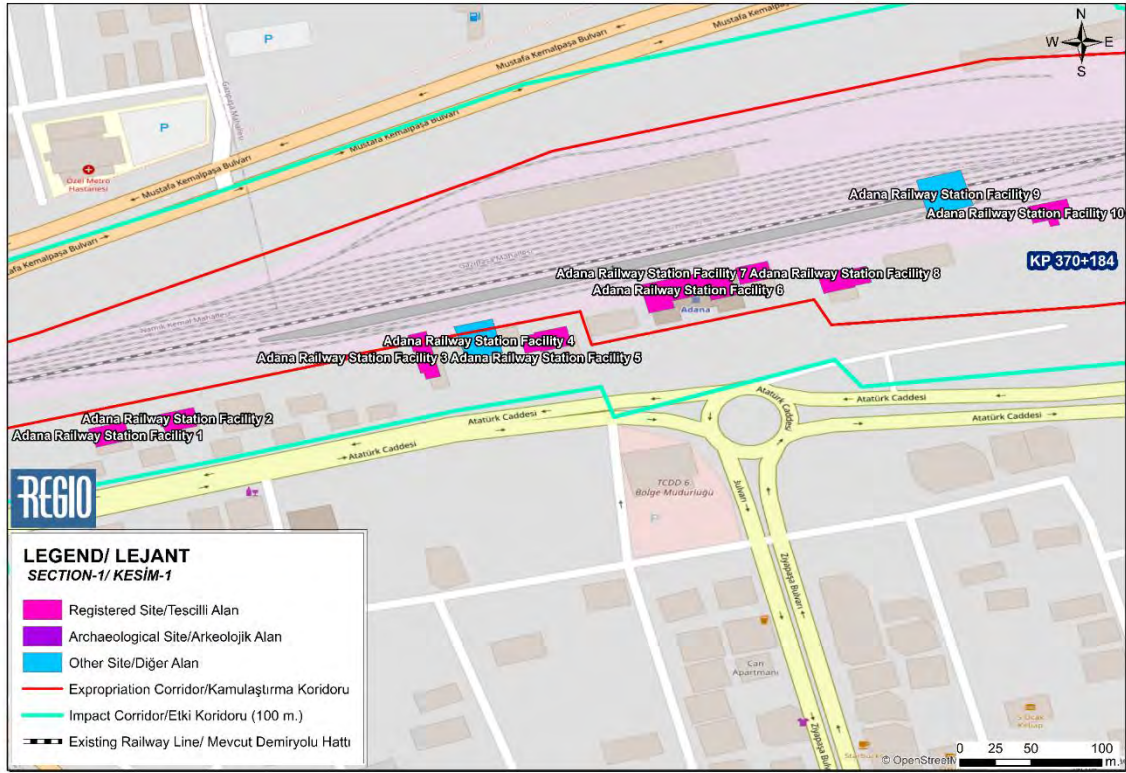


Adana Railway Station Facility 9 Detail View



Figure 38: (34) Adana Railway Station Facility 9 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 370+101 - 370+130)

Adana Railway Station Facility 10



Adana Railway Station Facility 10 General View



Adana Railway Station Facility 10 Detail View

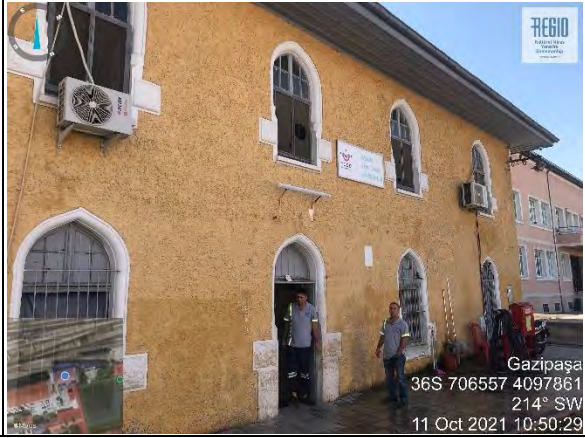
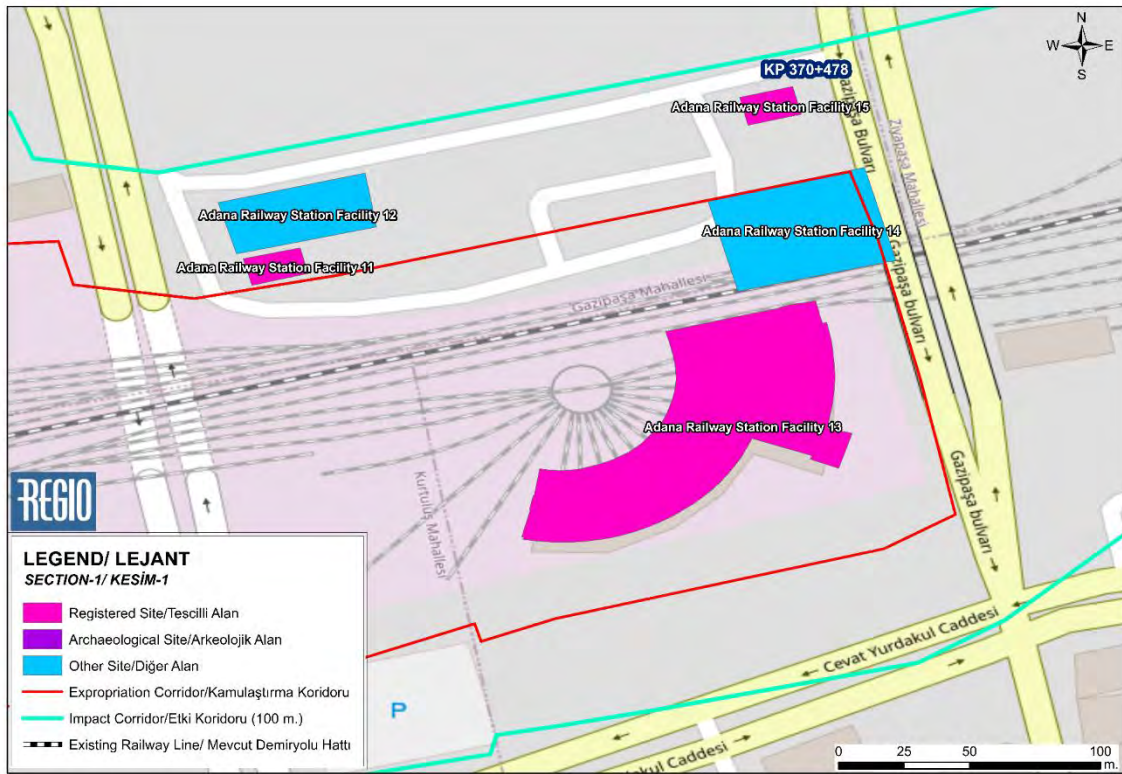


Figure 39: (35) Adana Railway Station Facility 10 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 370+156 - 370+184)

Adana Railway Station Facility 11



Adana Railway Station Facility 11 General View

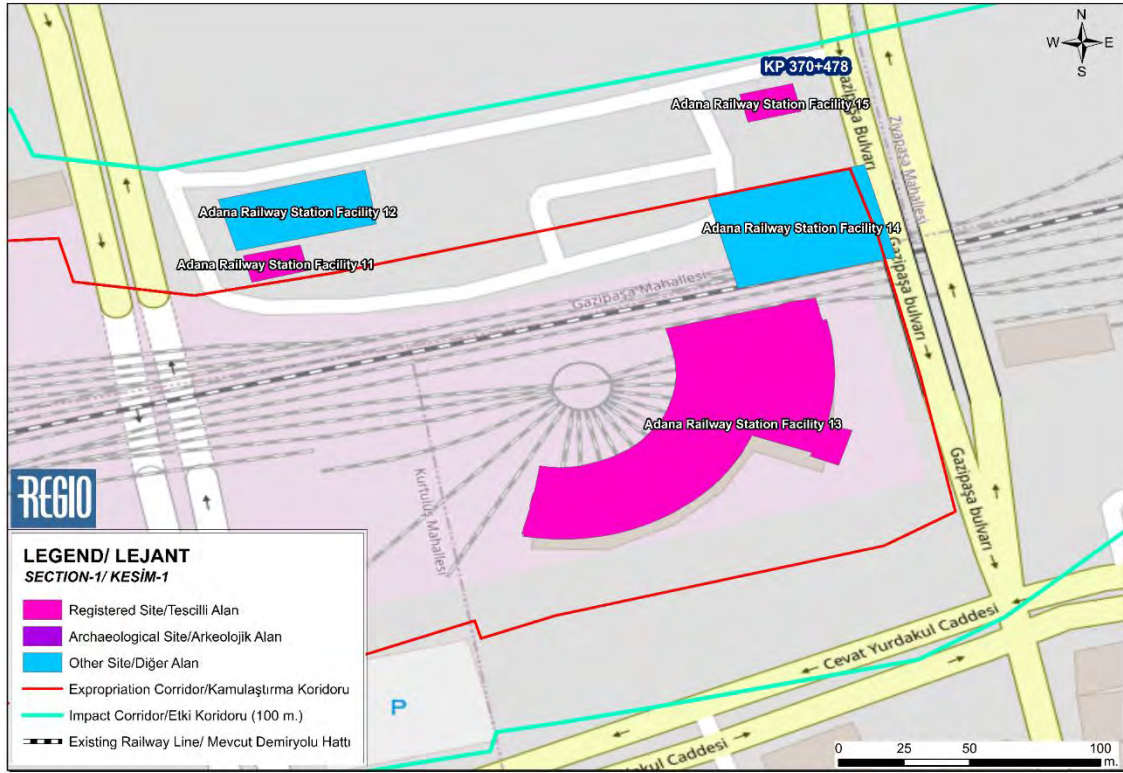


Adana Railway Station Facility 11 Detail View



Figure 40: (36) Adana Railway Station Facility 11 (registered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 370+291 - 370+315)

Adana Railway Station Facility 12



Adana Railway Station Facility 12 General View



Adana Railway Station Facility 12 Detail View

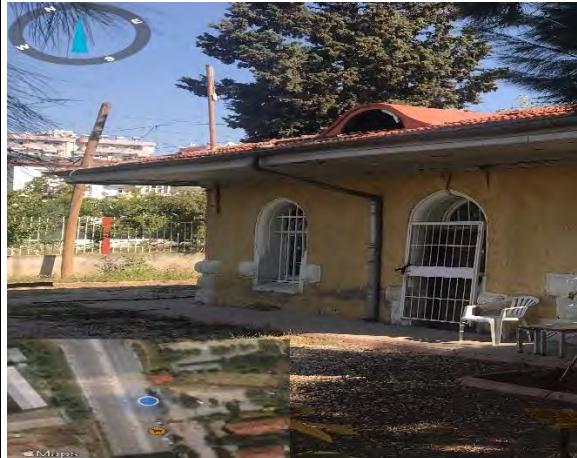
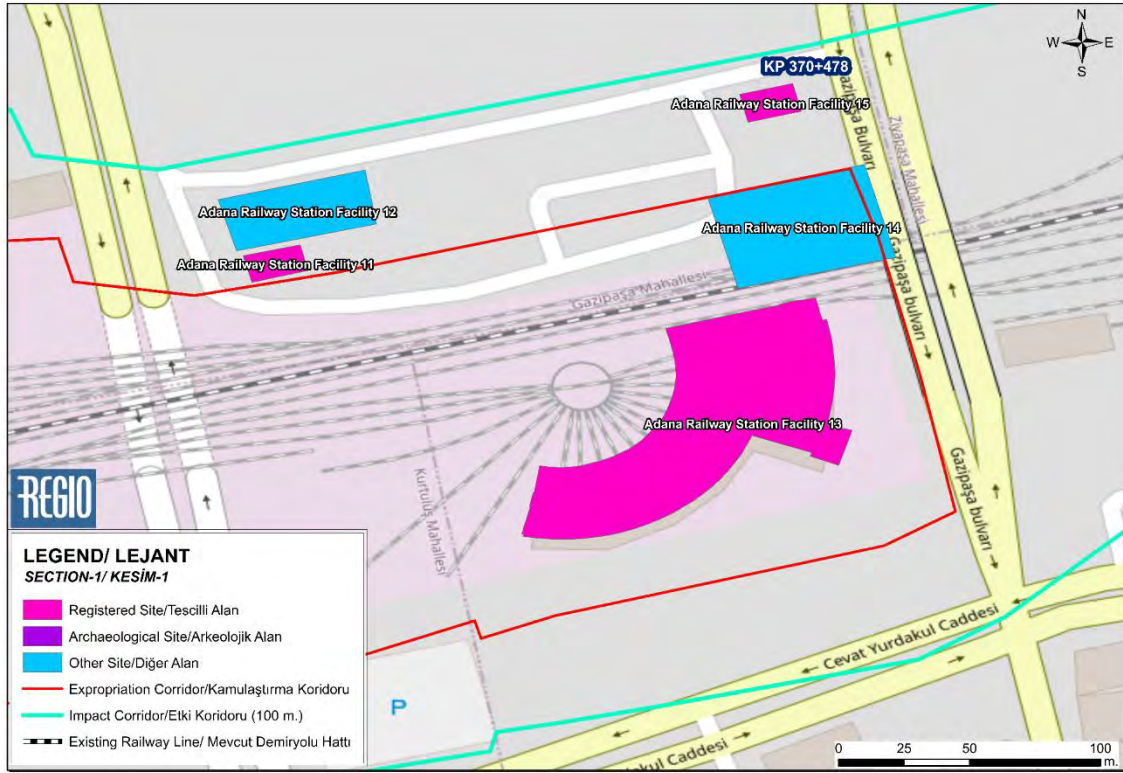


Figure 41: (37) Adana Railway Station Facility 12 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 370+291 - 370+343)

Adana Railway Station Facility 13



Adana Railway Station Facility 13 General View

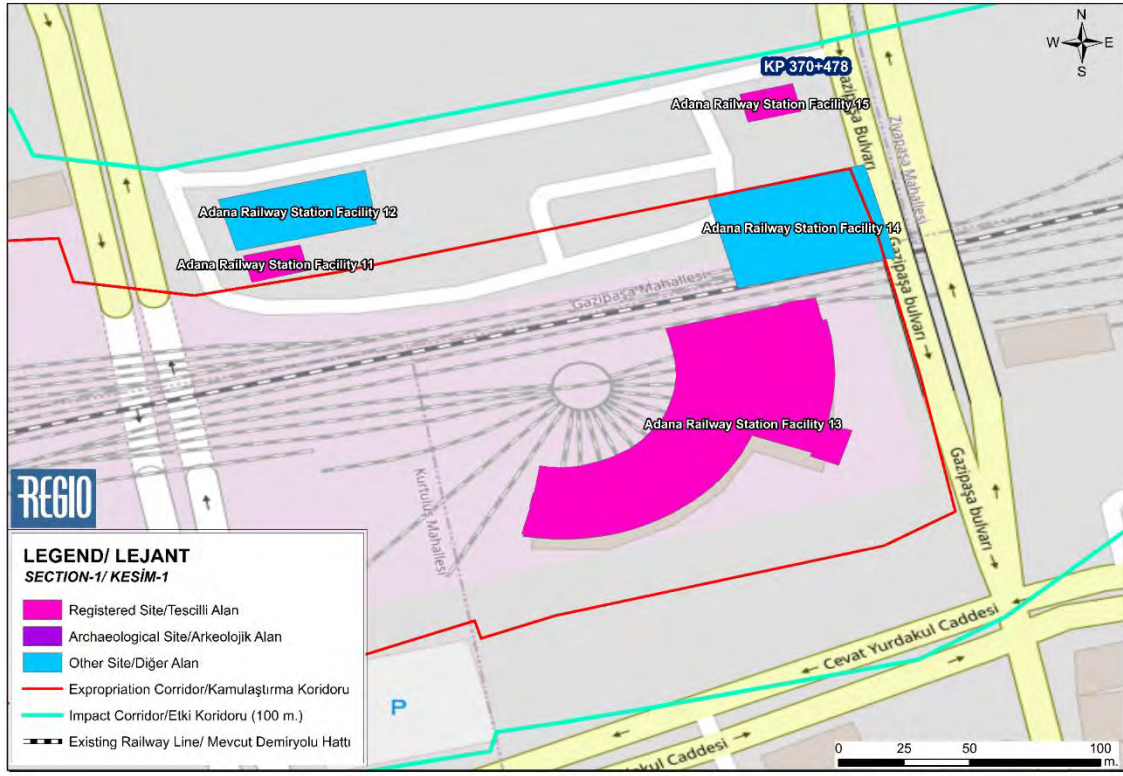


Adana Railway Station Facility 13 Detail View



Figure 42: (38) Adana Railway Station Facility 13 (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 370+347 - 370+466)

Adana Railway Station Facility 14



Adana Railway Station Facility 14 General View

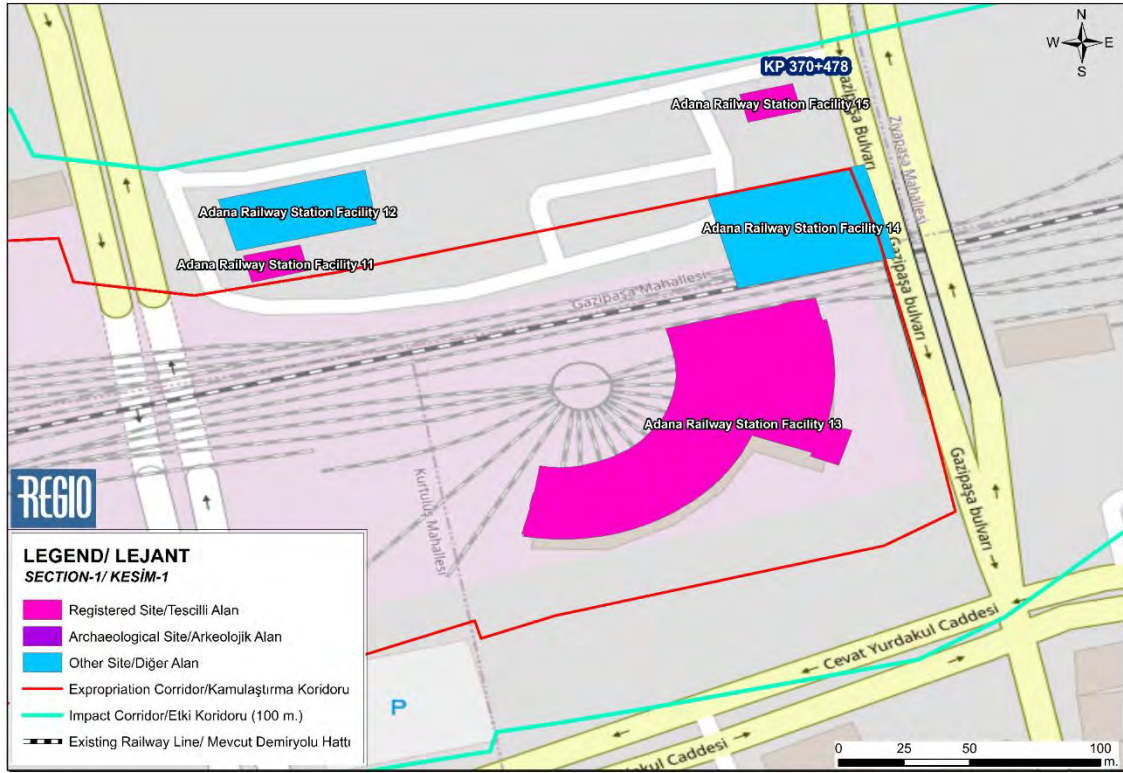


Adana Railway Station Facility 14 Detail View



Figure 43: (39) Adana Railway Station Facility 14 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 370+438 - 370+489)

Adana Railway Station Facility 15



Adana Railway Station Facility 15 General View



Adana Railway Station Facility 15 Detail View



Figure 44: (40) Adana Railway Station Facility 15 (registered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 370+458 - 370+478)

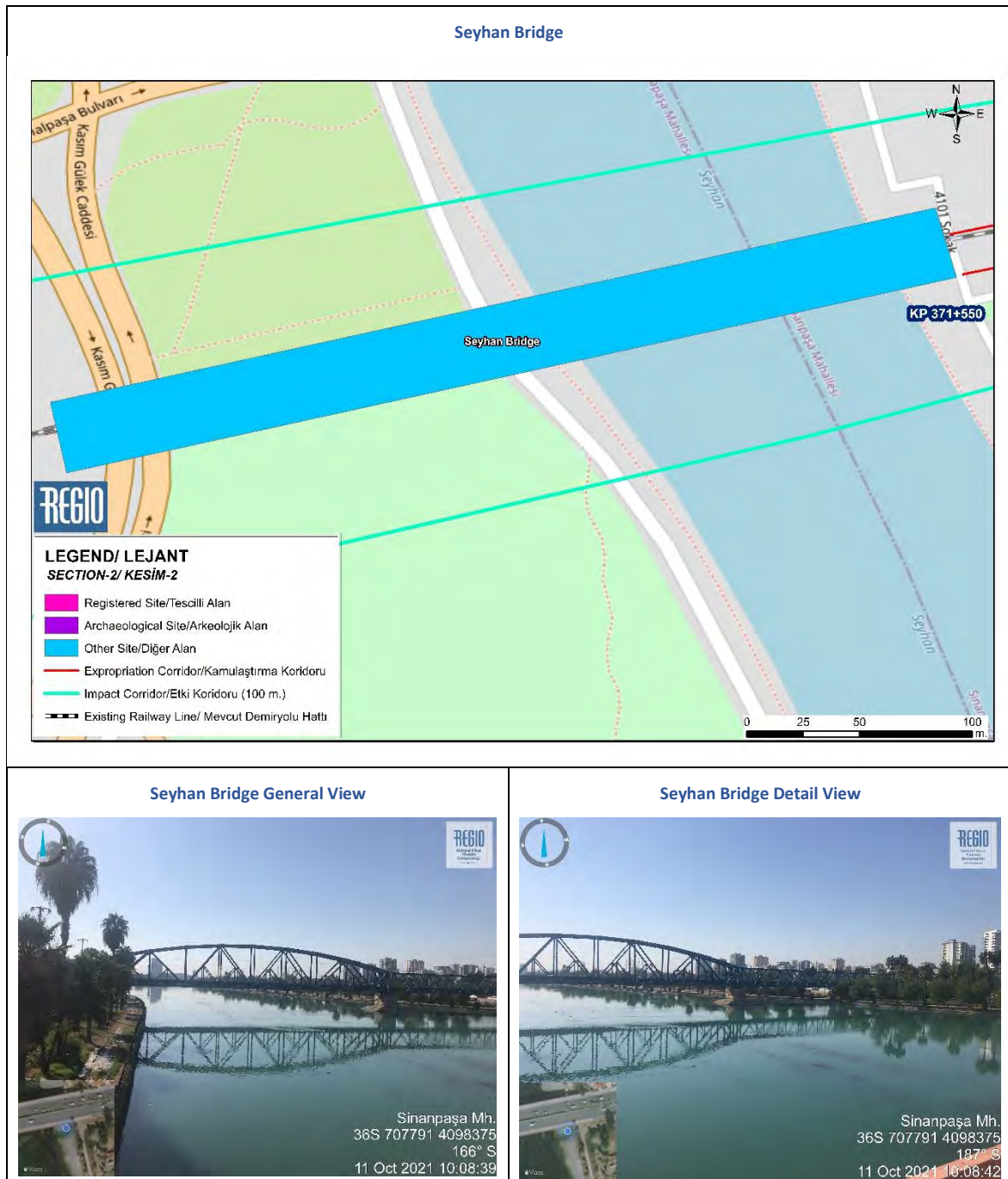


Figure 45: (41) Seyhan Bridge (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 371+222 - 371+550)



Figure 46: (42) İncirlik Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 380+774 - 380+827)



Figure 47: (43) Incirlik Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 380+835 - 380+863)

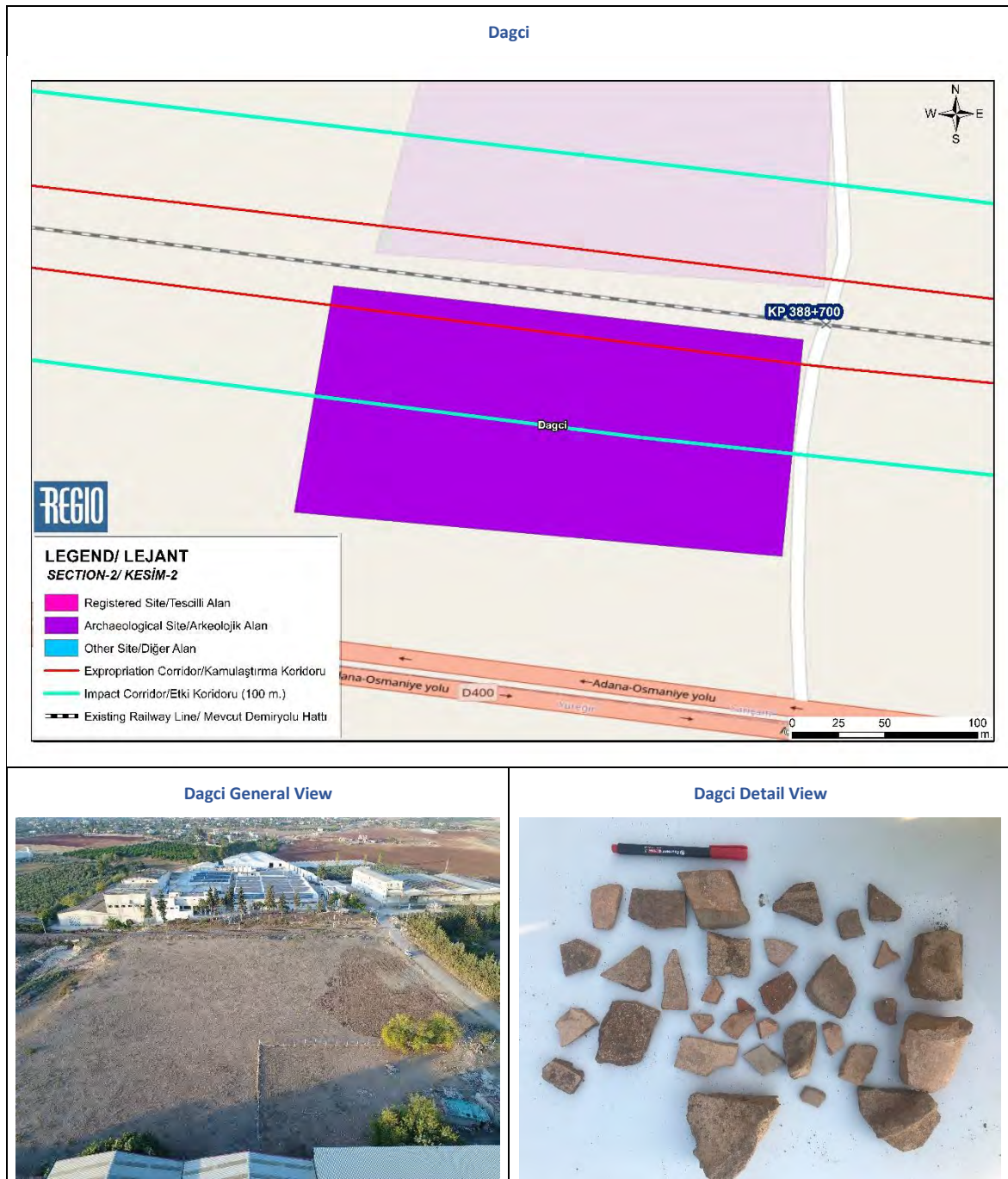


Figure 48: (44) Dagci (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 388+483 - 388+700)

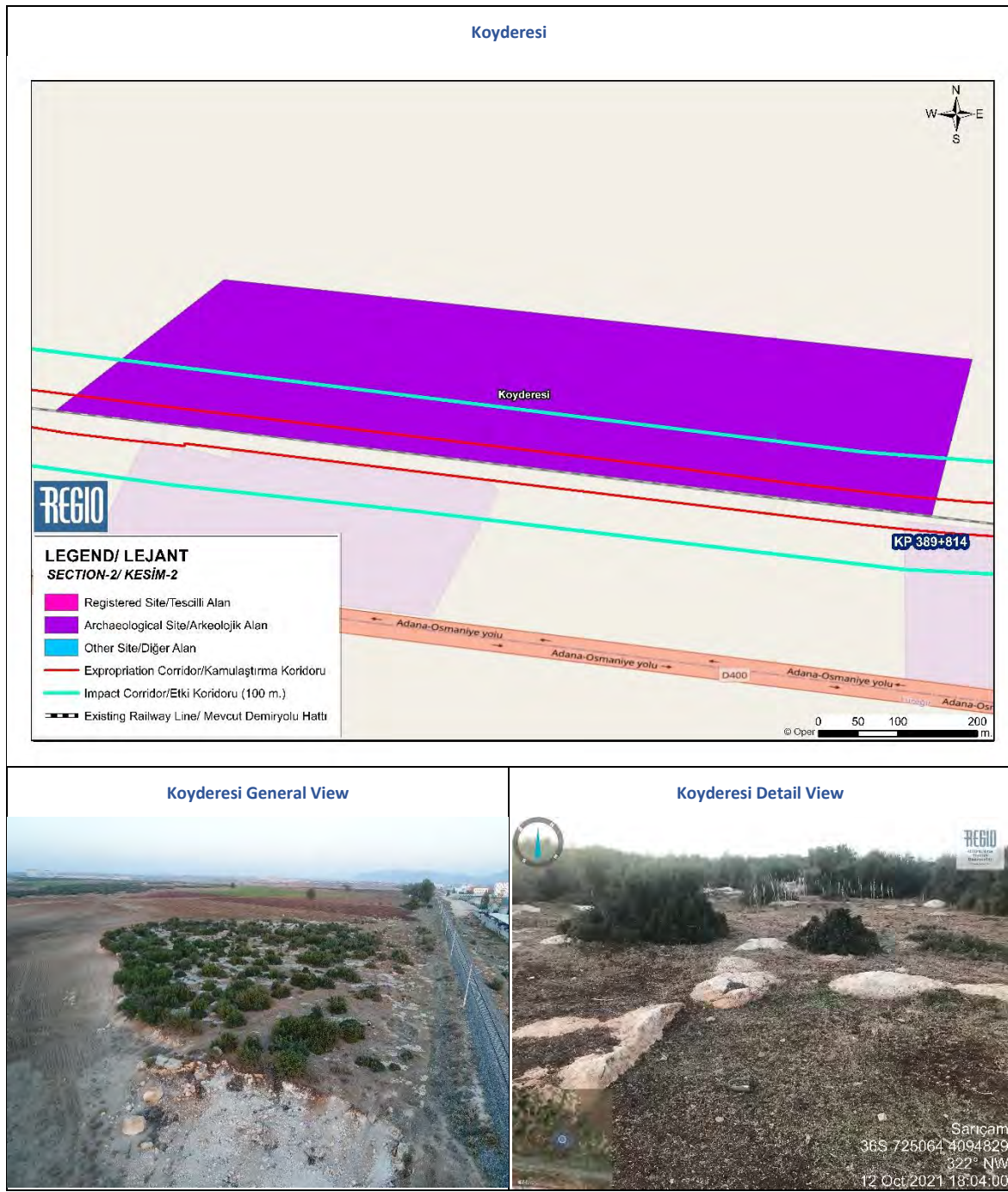


Figure 49: (45) Koyderesi (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 388+924 - 389+814)

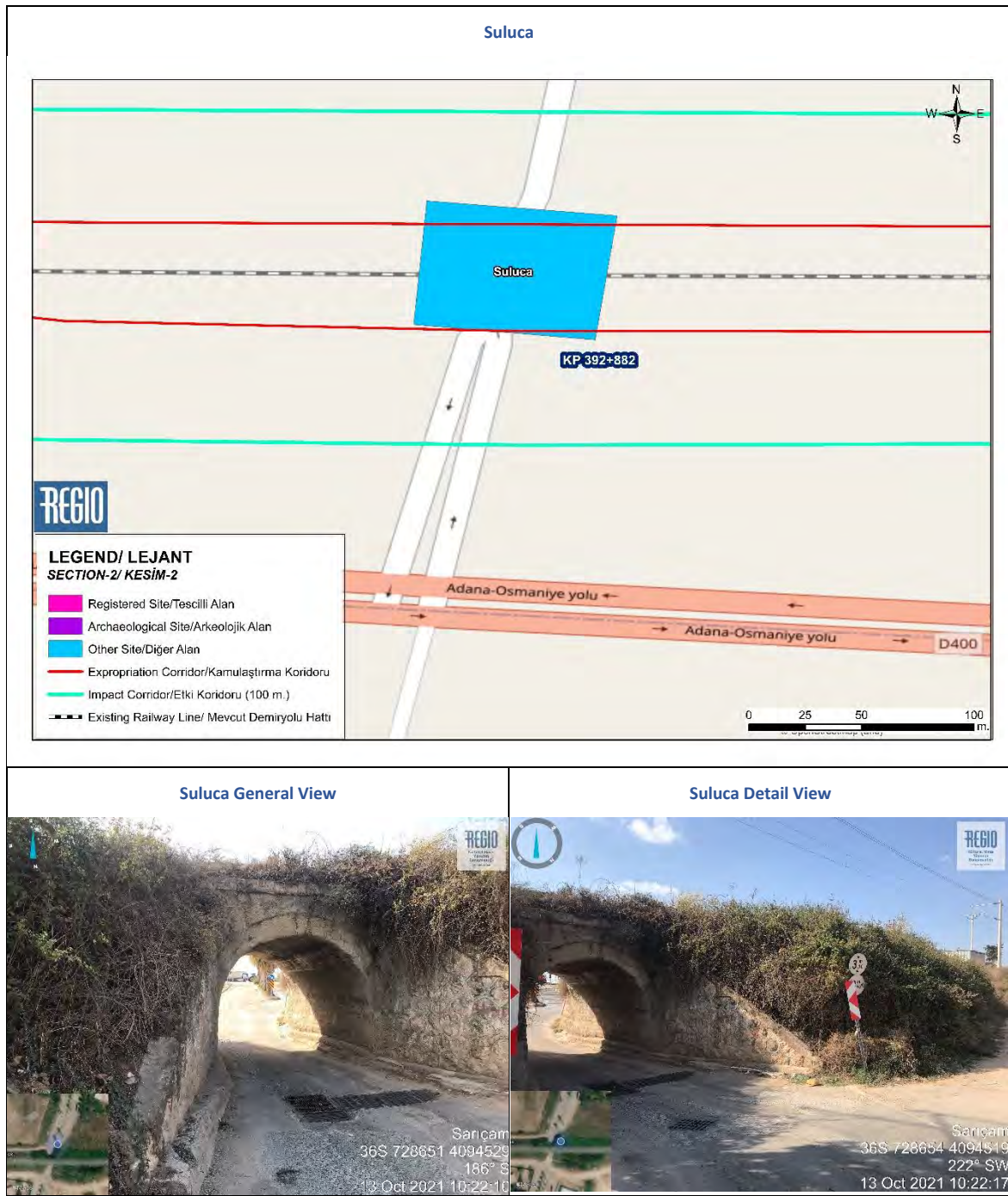


Figure 50: (46) Suluca (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 392+815 - 392+882)

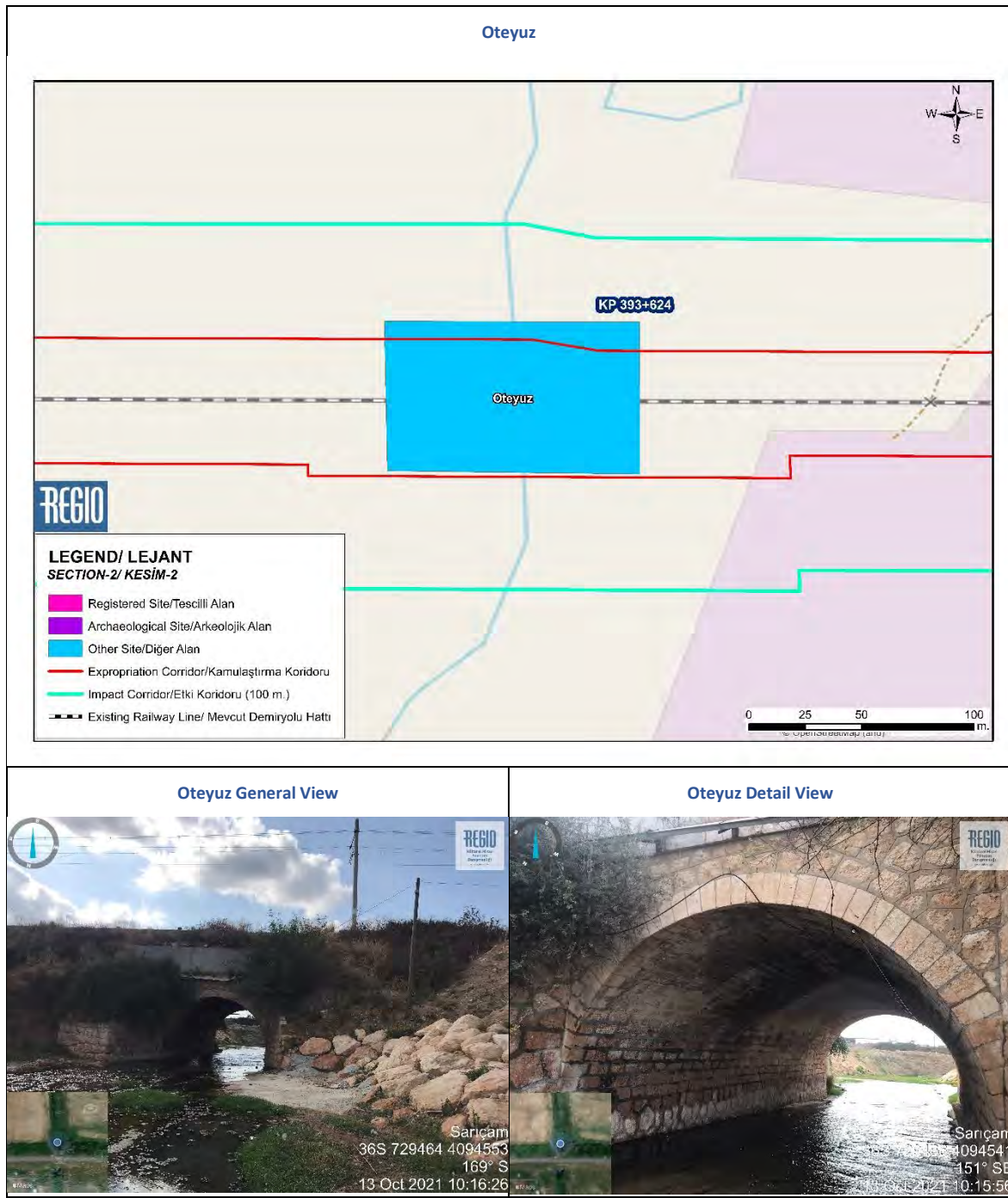


Figure 51: (47) Oteyuz (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 393+533 - 393+624)

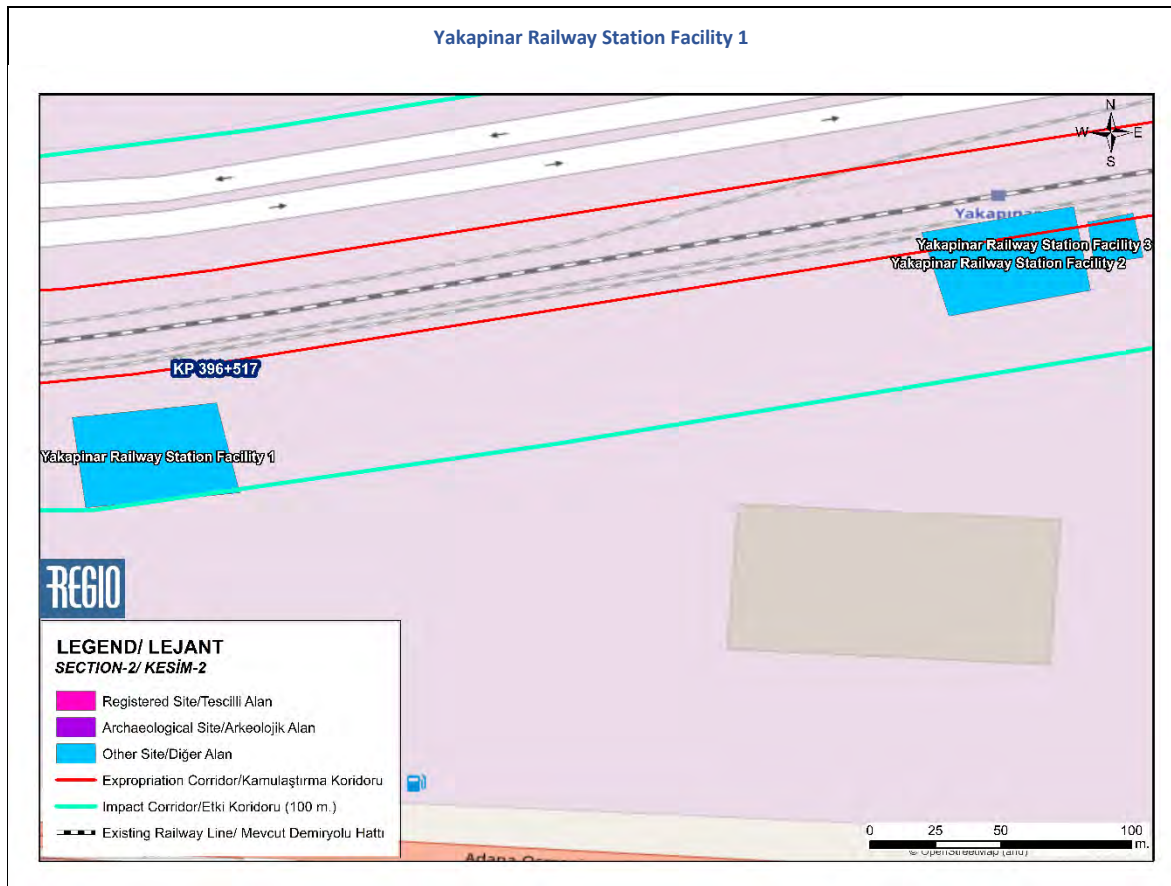


Figure 52: (48) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 396+470 - 396+517)



Figure 53: (49) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 396+738 - 396+788)

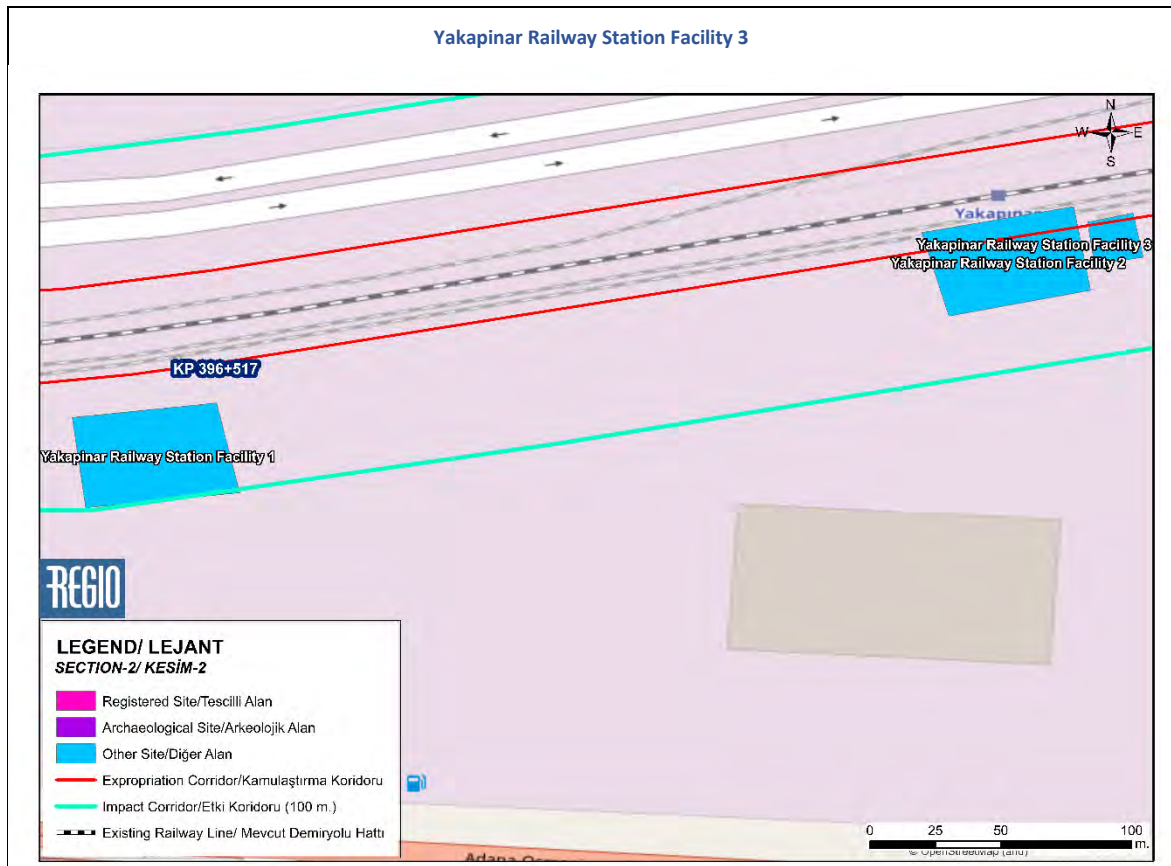


Figure 54: (50) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 3 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 396+790 - 396+808)

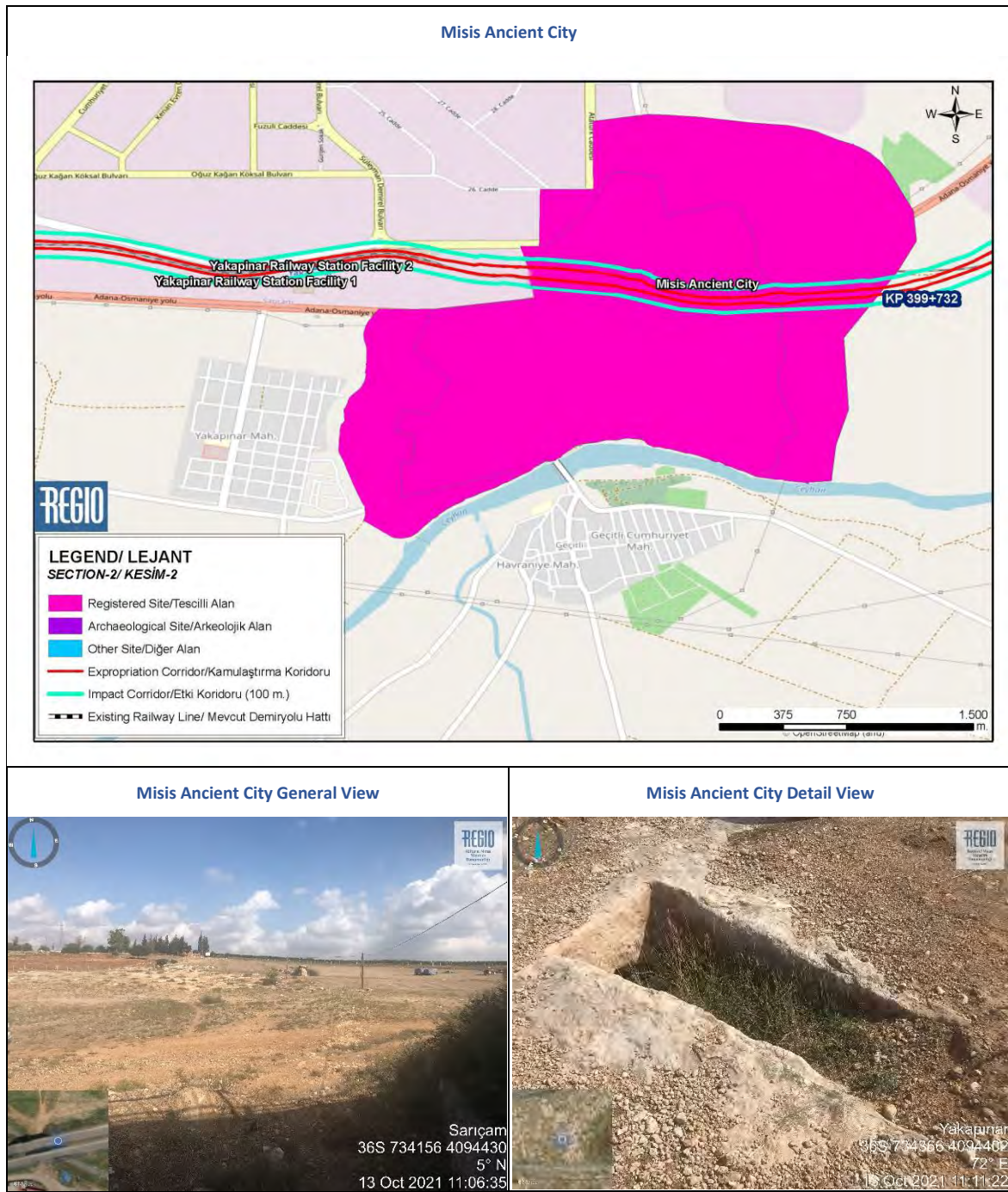


Figure 55: (51) Misis Ancient City (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 397+000 - 399+732)

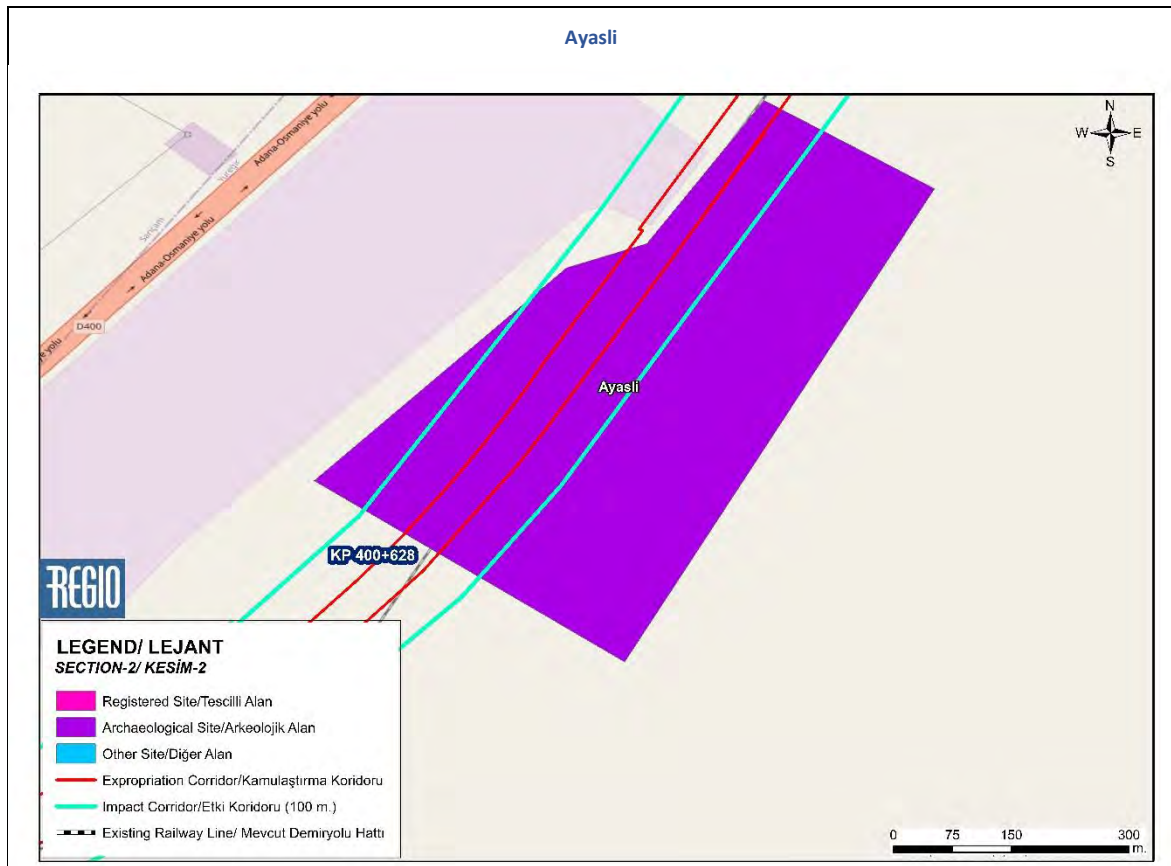


Figure 56: (52) Ayasli (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 400+628 - 401+290)

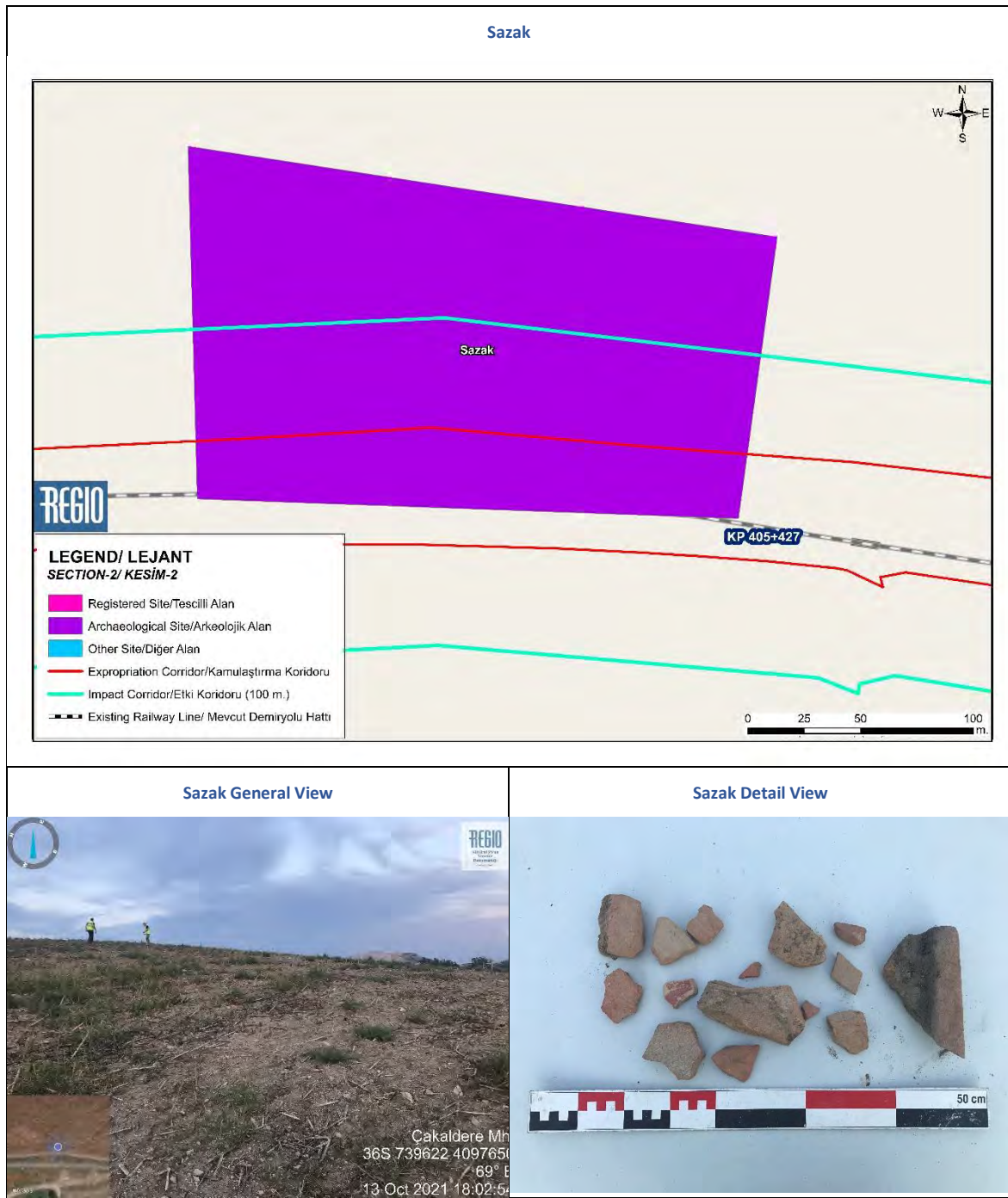


Figure 57: (53) Sazak (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 405+232 - 405+427)

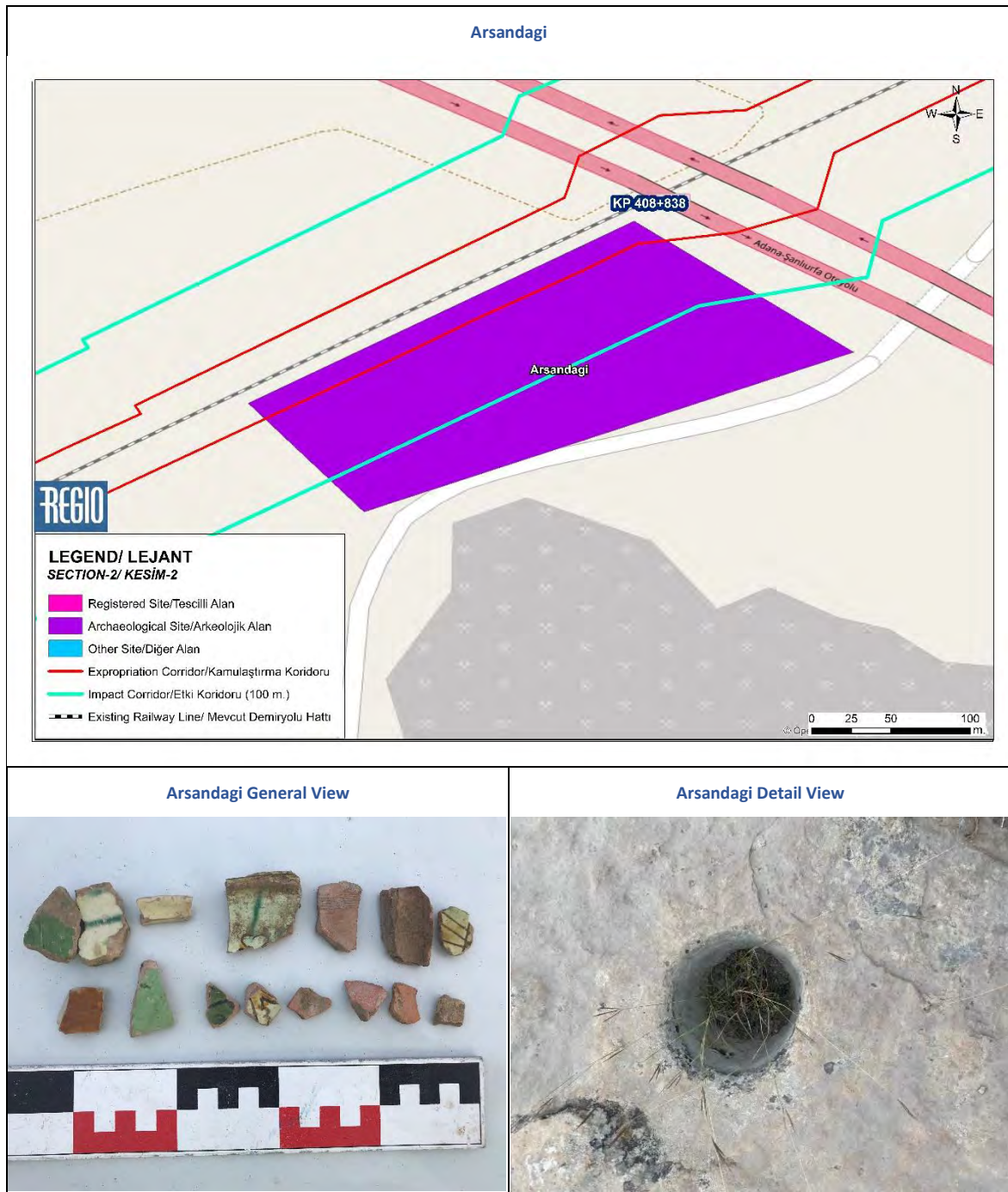


Figure 58: (54) Arsandagi (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 408+551 - 408+838

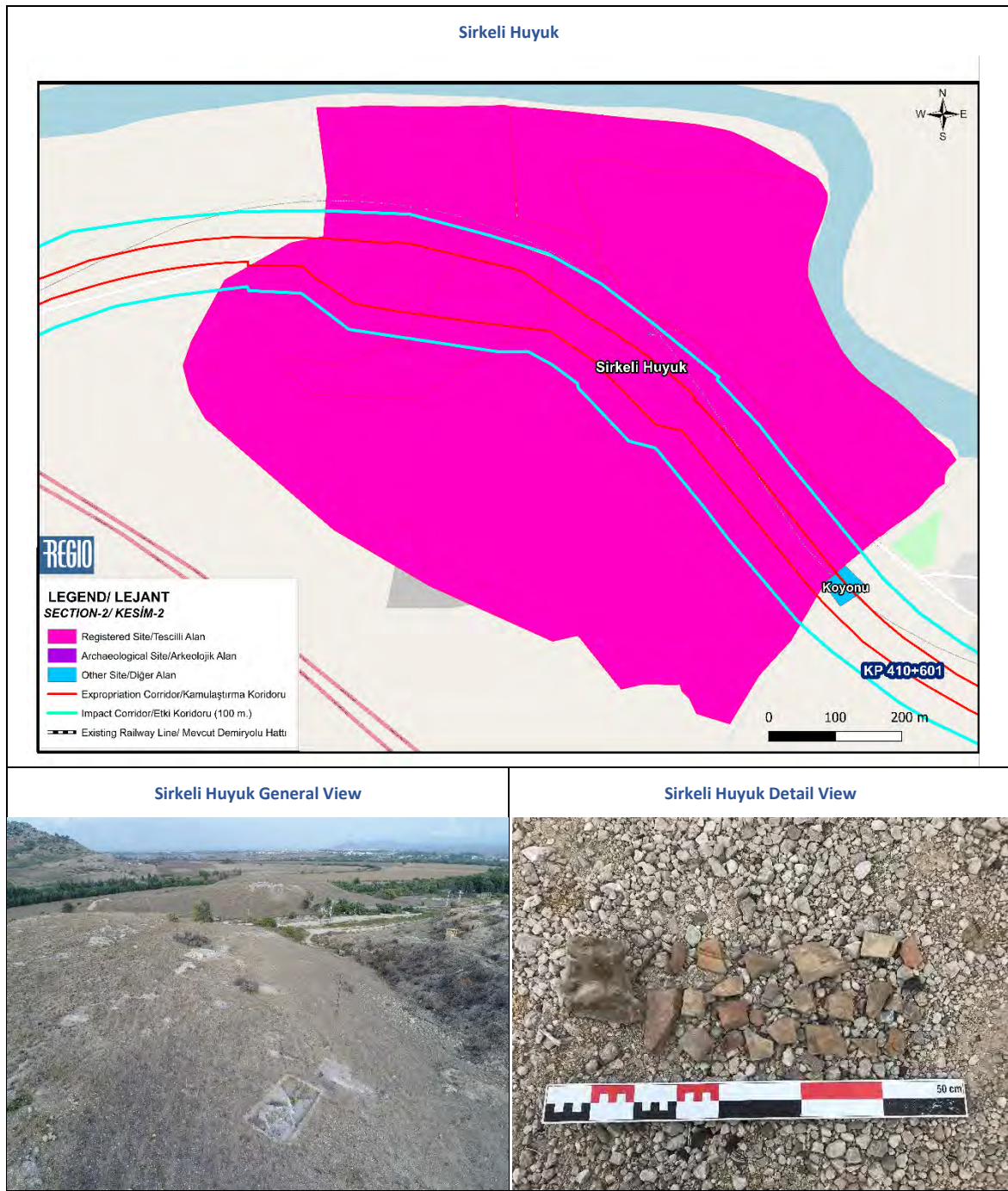


Figure 59: (55) Sirkeli Huyuk (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 409+326 - 410+601

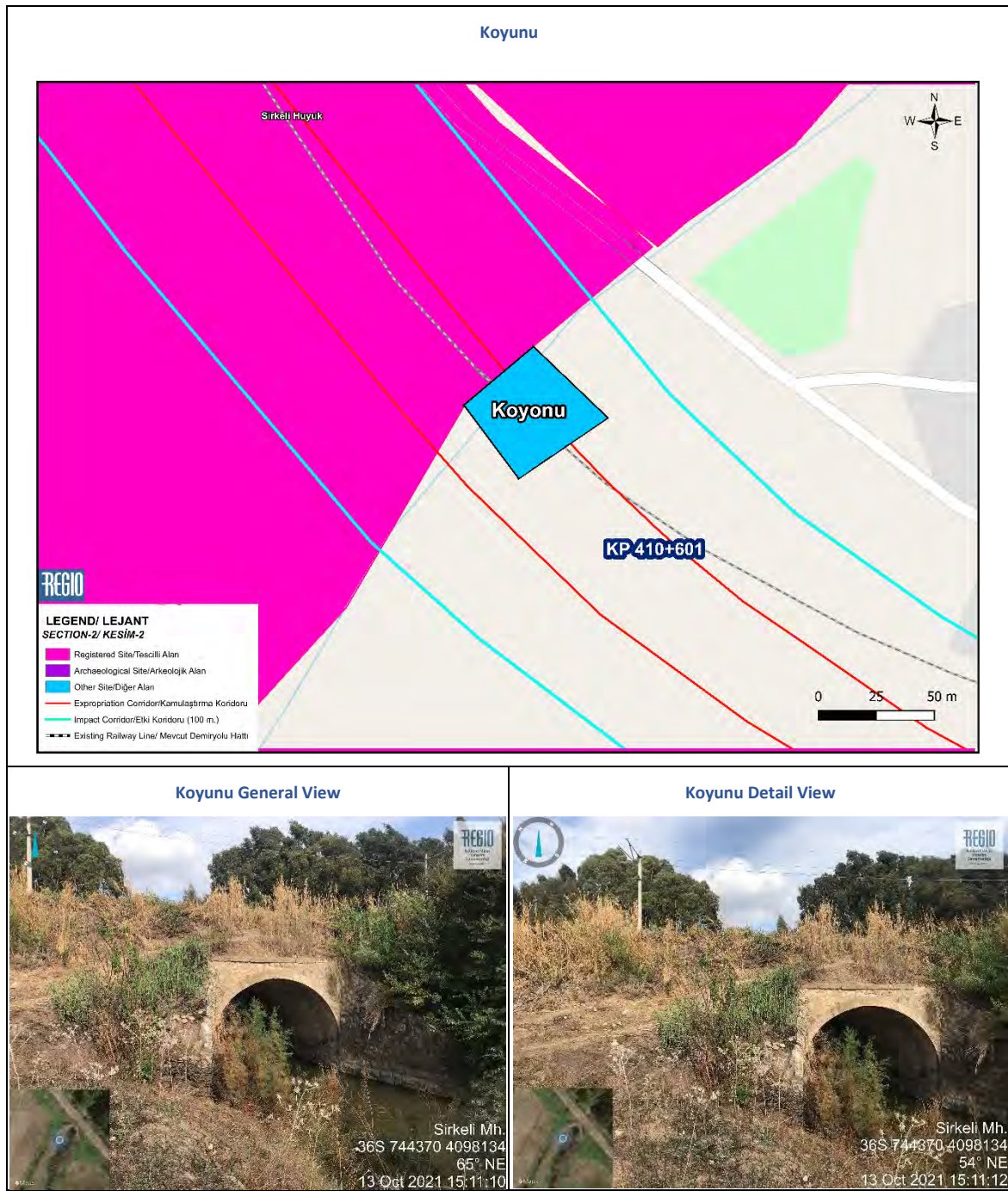
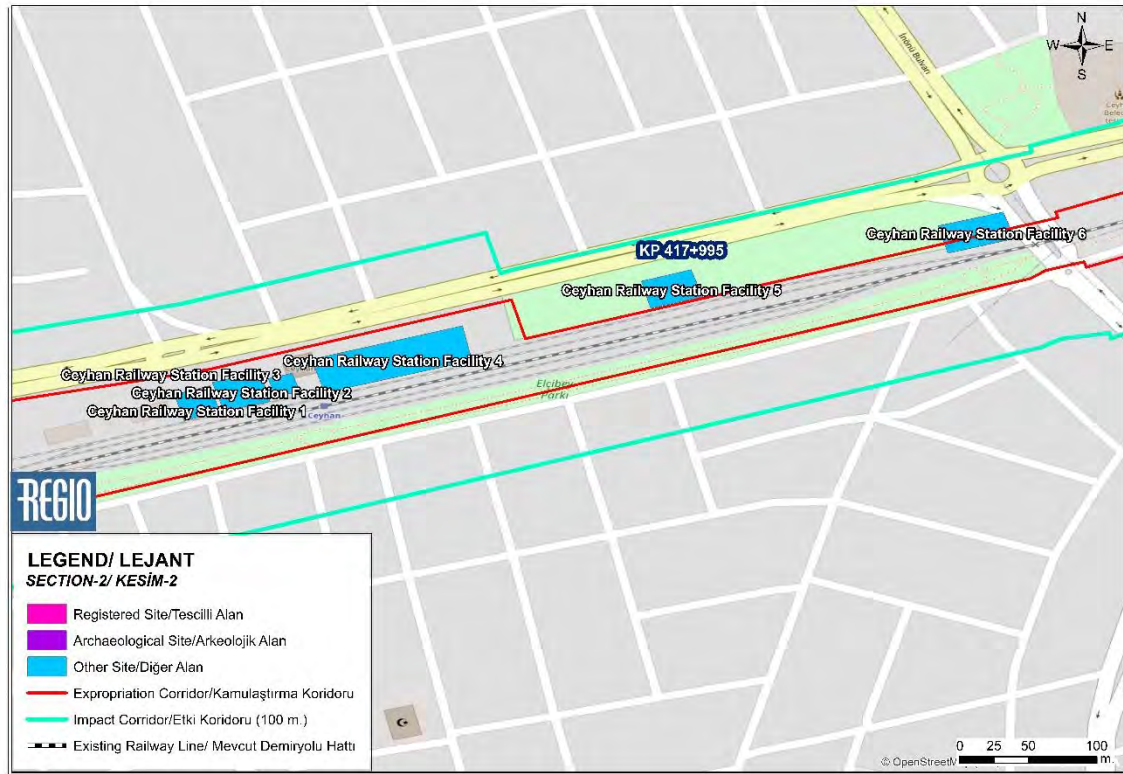


Figure 60: (56) Koyunu (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 409+326 - 410+601

Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 1



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 1 General View



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 1 Detail View



Figure 61: (57) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 417+676 - 417+699

Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 2



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 2 General View



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 2 Detail View



Figure 62: (58) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 417+701 - 417+730

Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 3



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 3 General View



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 3 Detail View



Figure 63: (59) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 3 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 417+733 - 417+750

Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 4



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 4 General View



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 4 Detail View



Figure 64: (60) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 4 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 417+762 - 417+853

Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 5



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 5 General View



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 5 Detail View



Figure 65: (61) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 5 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 417+960 - 417+995

Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 6



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 6 General View



Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 6 Detail View



Figure 66: (62) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 6 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 418+133 - 418+179

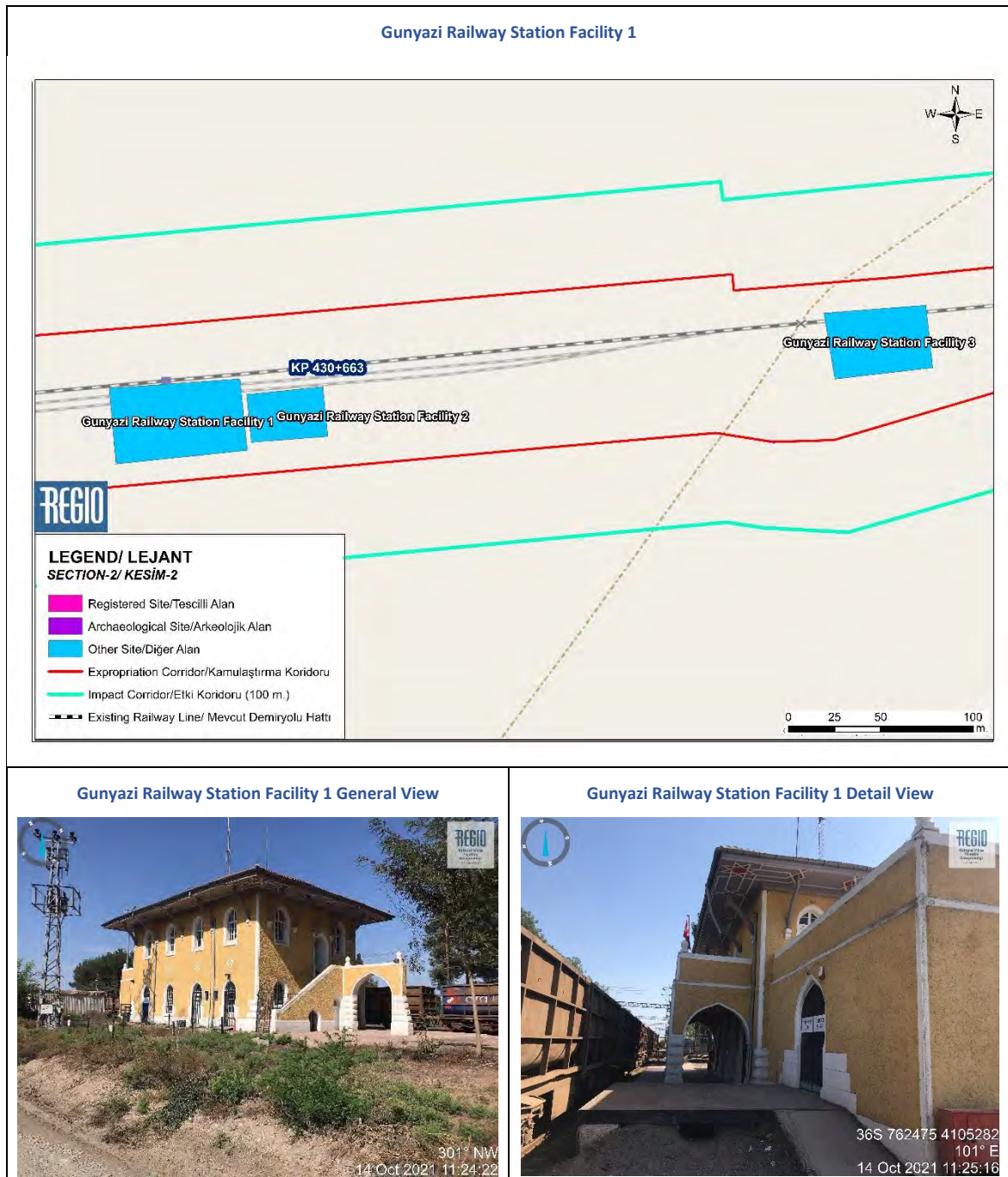


Figure 67: (63) Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 430+568 - 430+627

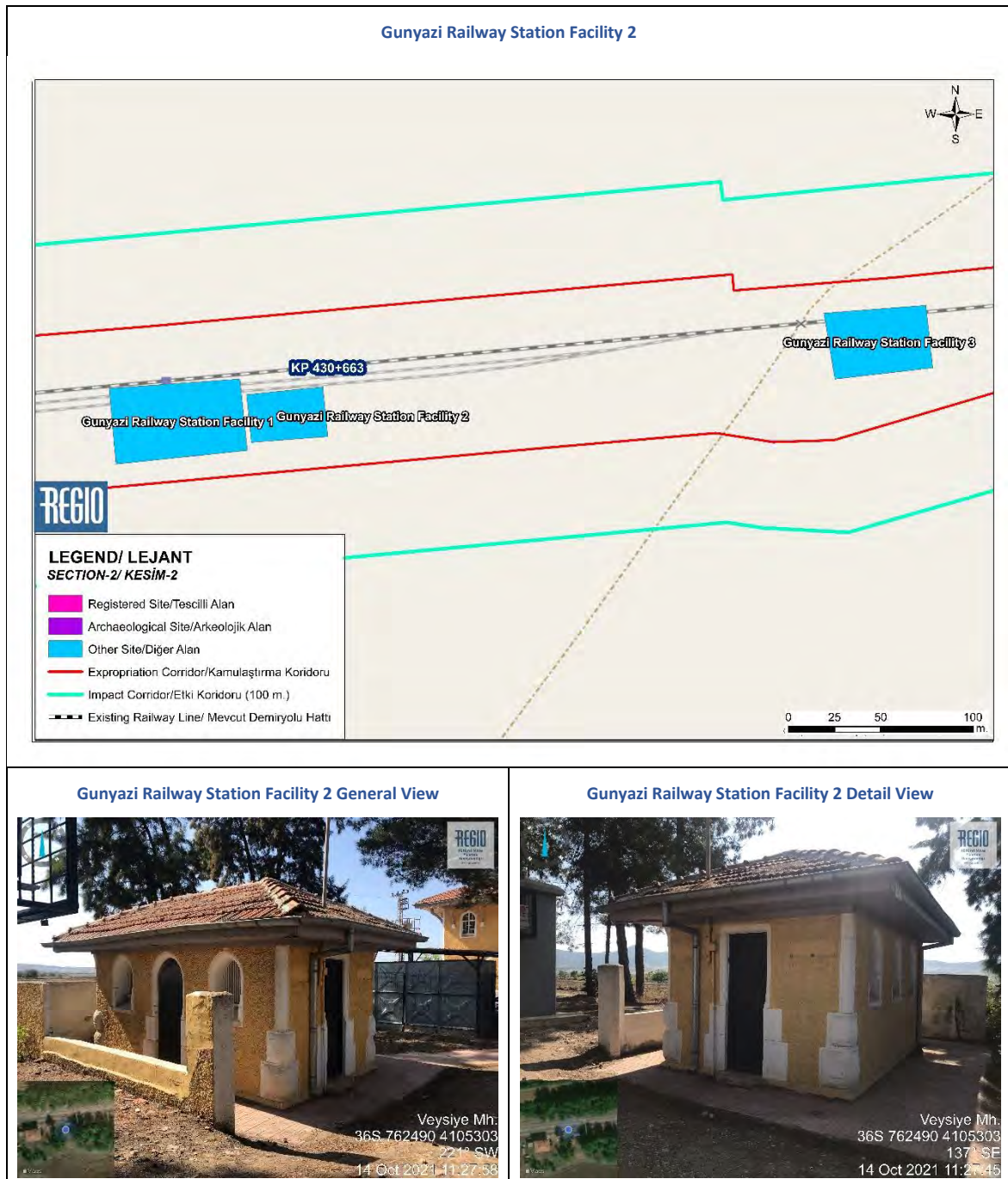


Figure 68: (64) Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 430+630 - 430+663



Figure 69: (65) Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 3 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 430+883 - 430+927

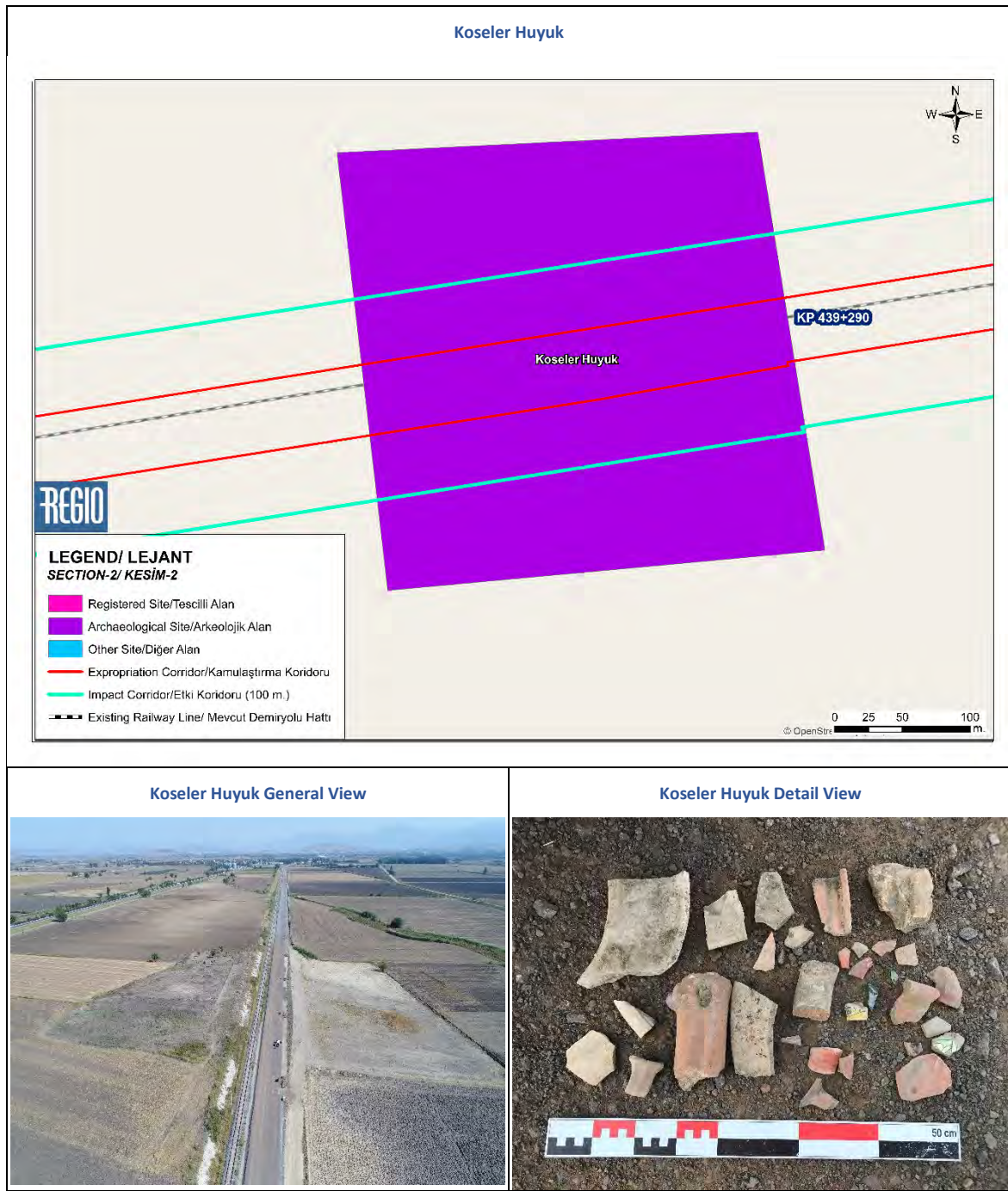


Figure 70: (66) Koseler Huyuk (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 439+000 - 439+290

1.3.2.2.3 Osmaniye Province (Section 2/3/4) Figure 71);

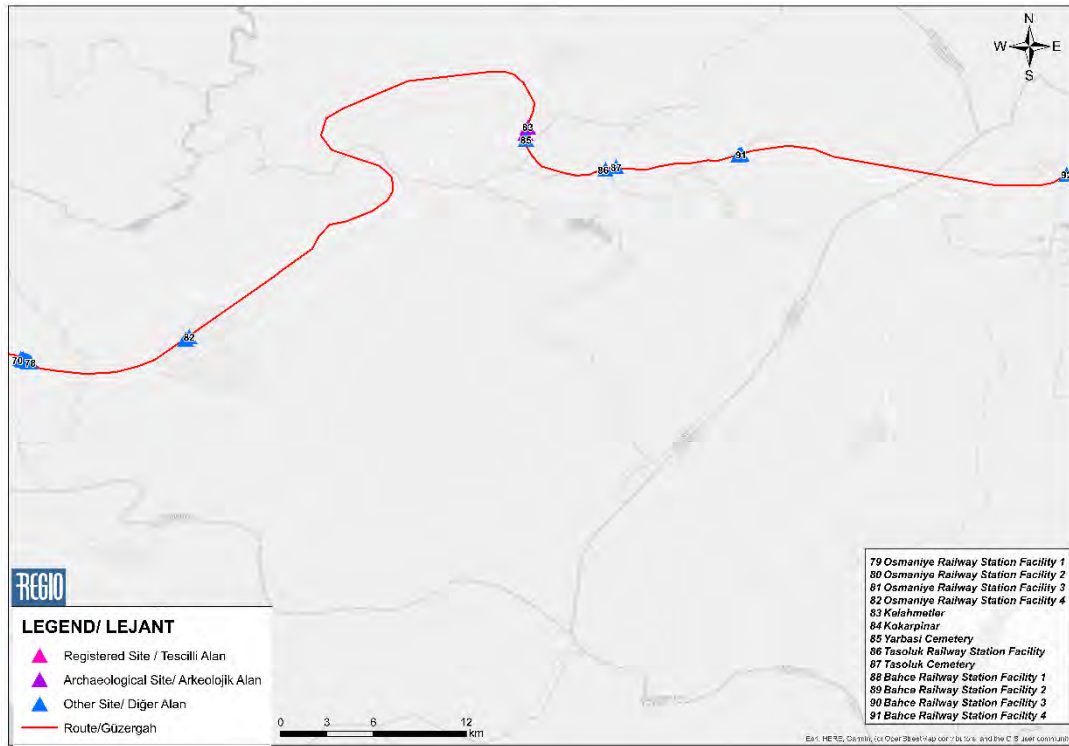
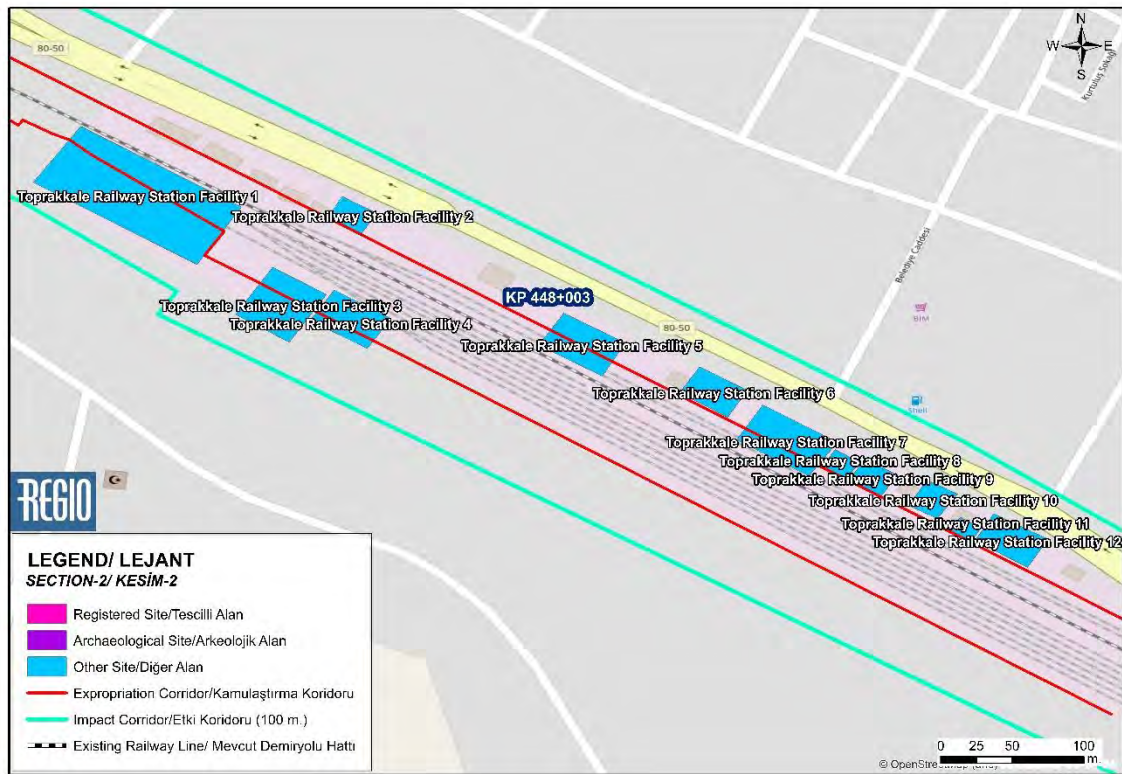


Figure 71: Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites in the Province of Osmaniye

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 1



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 1 General View

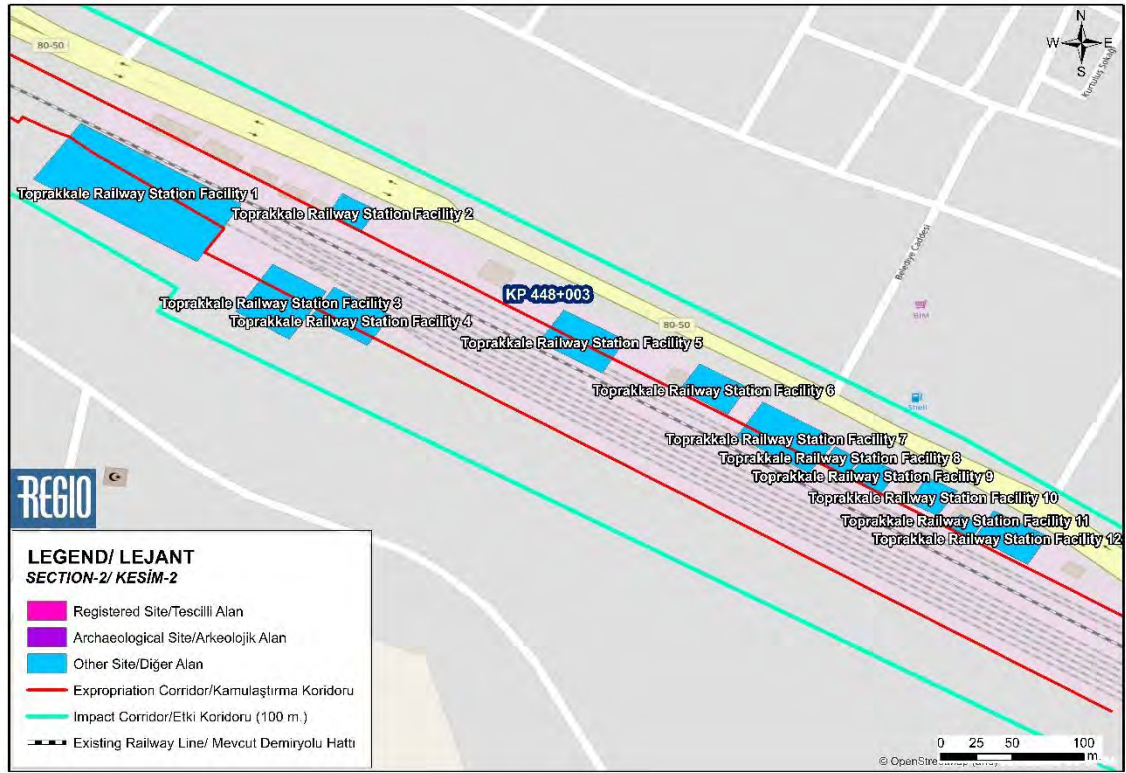


Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 1 Detail View



Figure 72: (67) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 447+623 - 447+730

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 2



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 2 General View



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 2 Detail View



Figure 73: (68) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 447+773 - 447+796

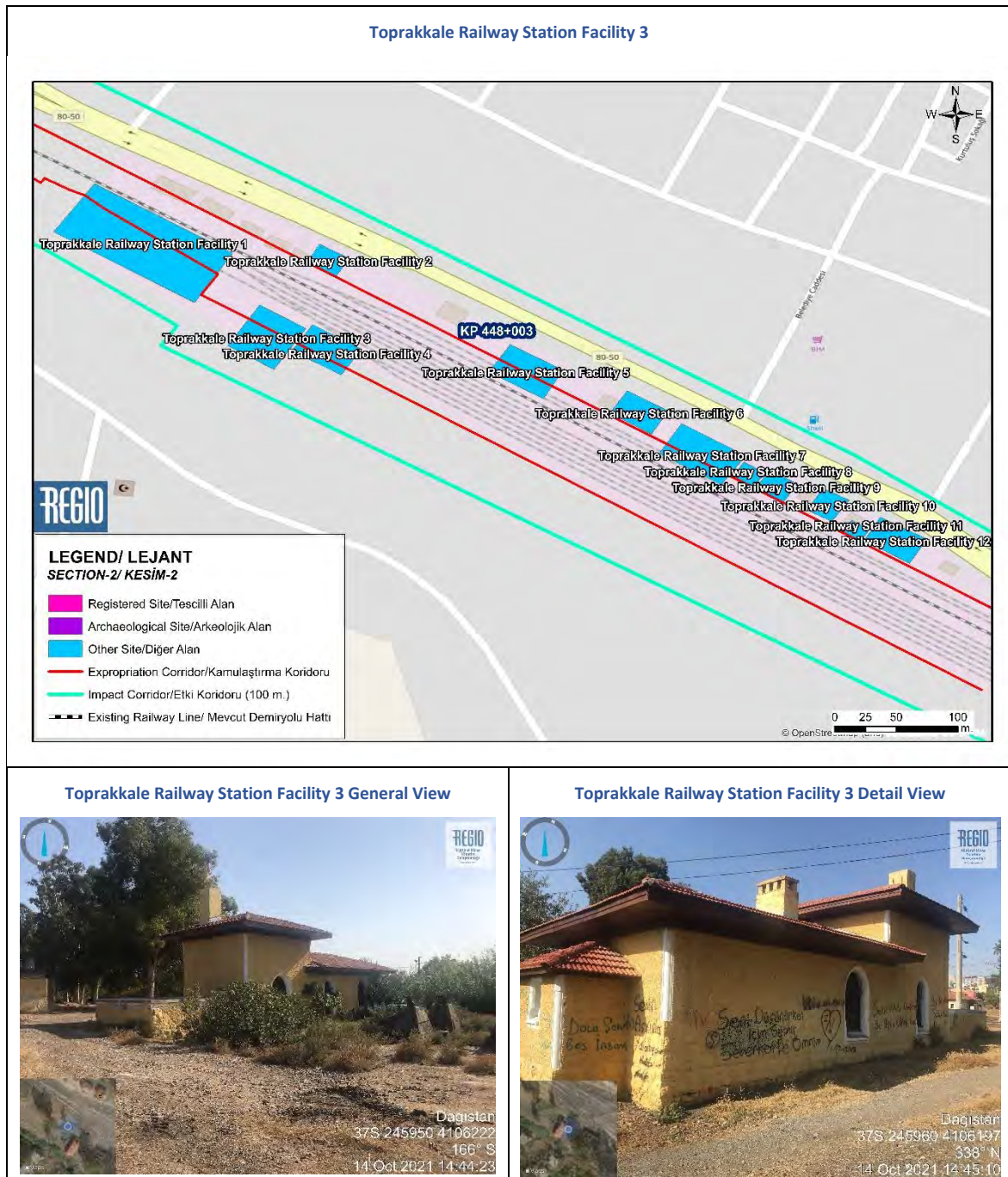


Figure 74: (69) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 3 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 447+774 - 447+800

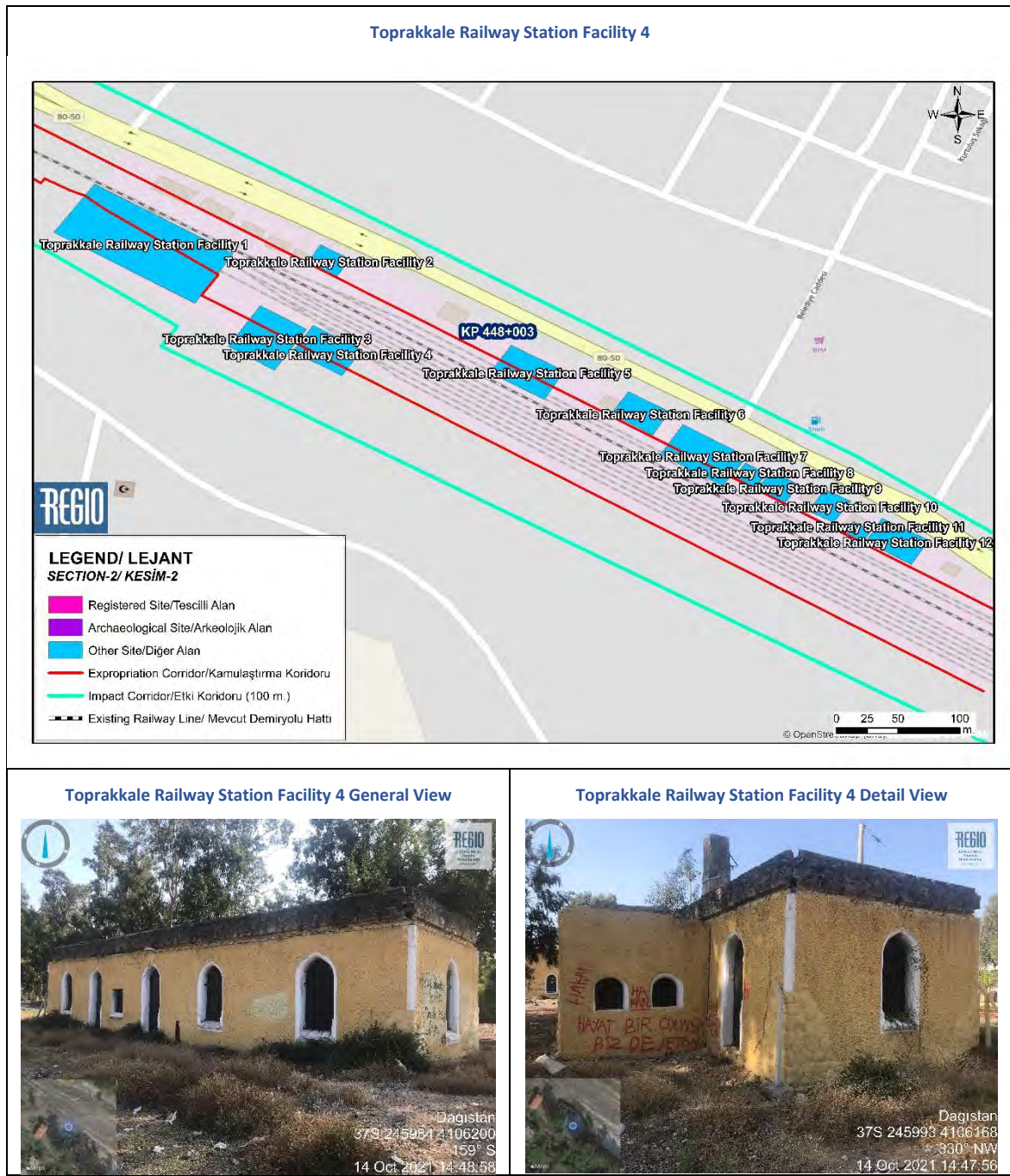
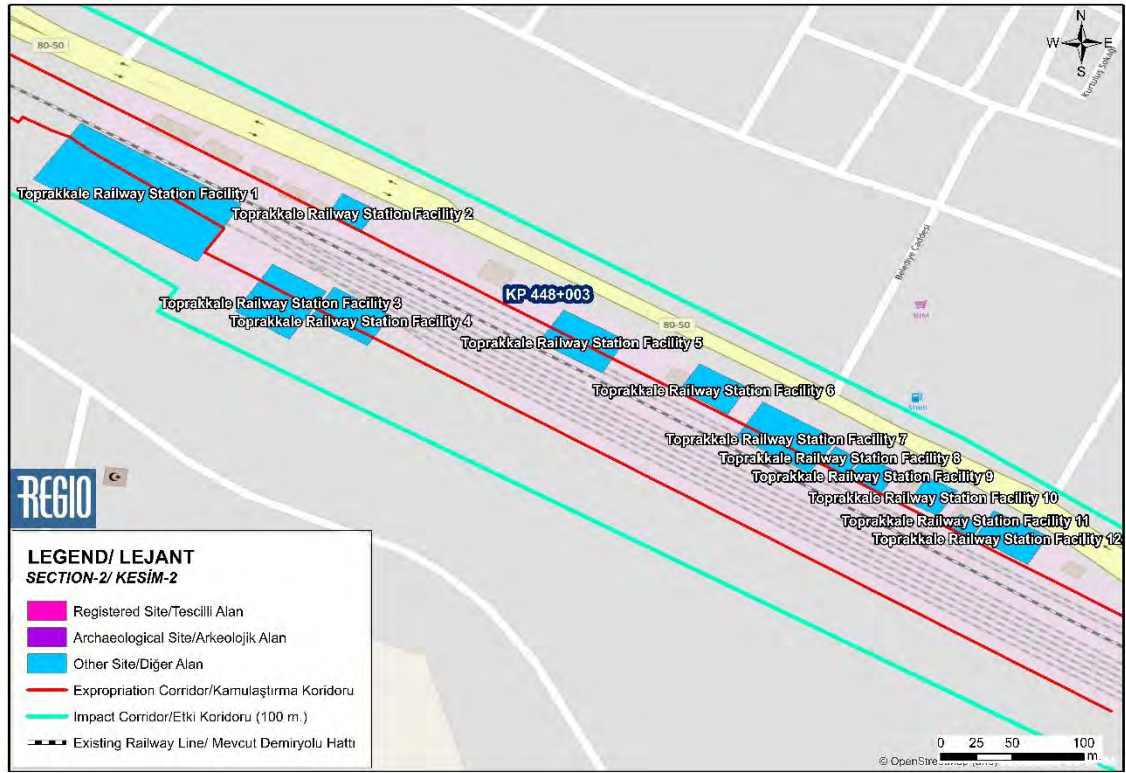


Figure 75: (70) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 4 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 447+804 - 447+842

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 5



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 5 General View

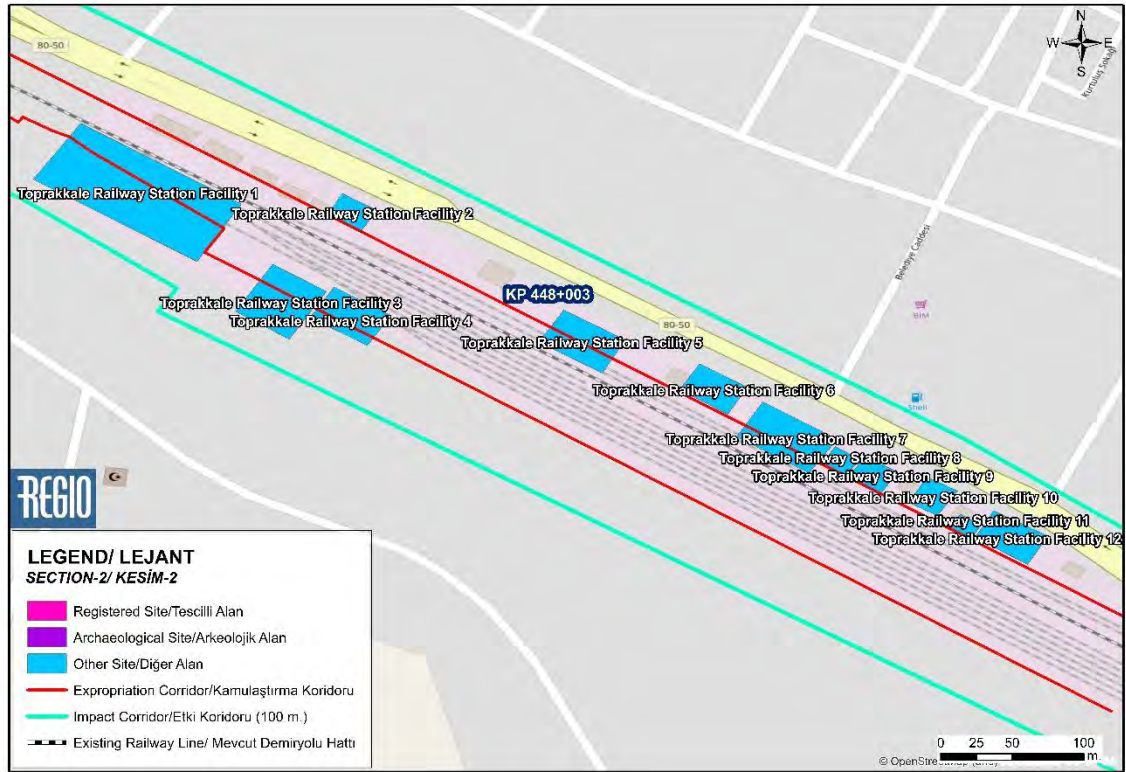


Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 5 Detail View



Figure 76: (71) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 5 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 448+003 - 448+046

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 6



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 6 General View

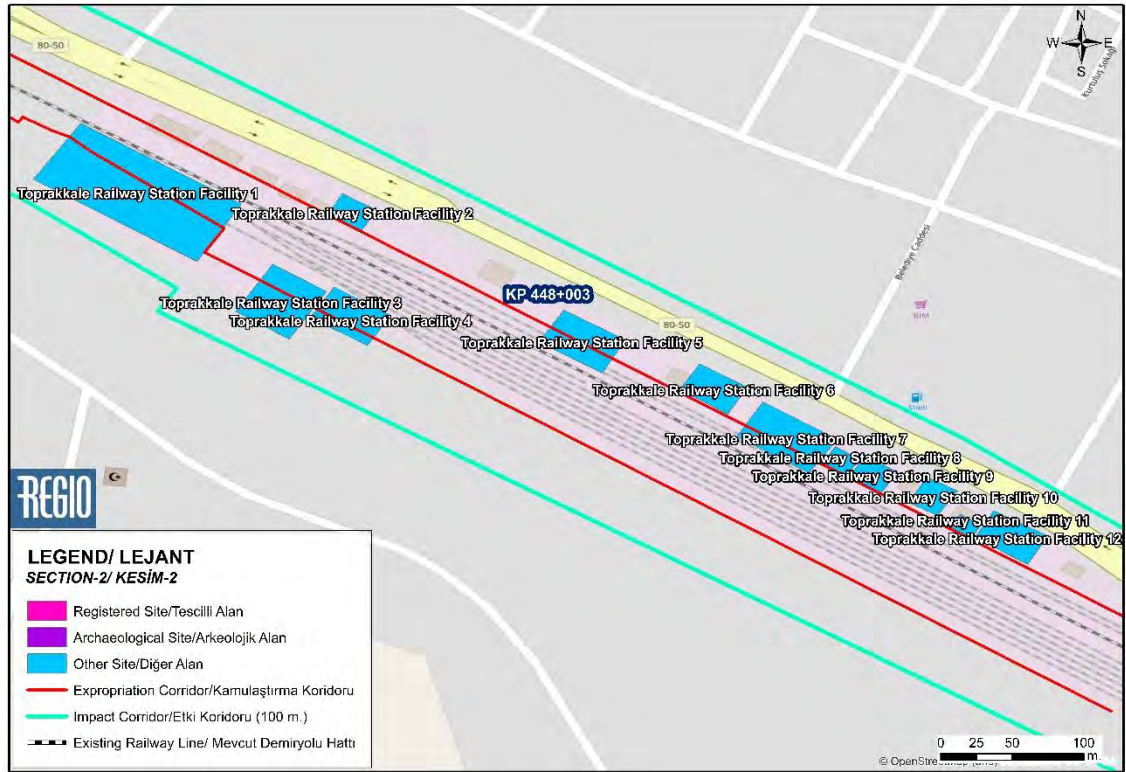


Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 6 Detail View

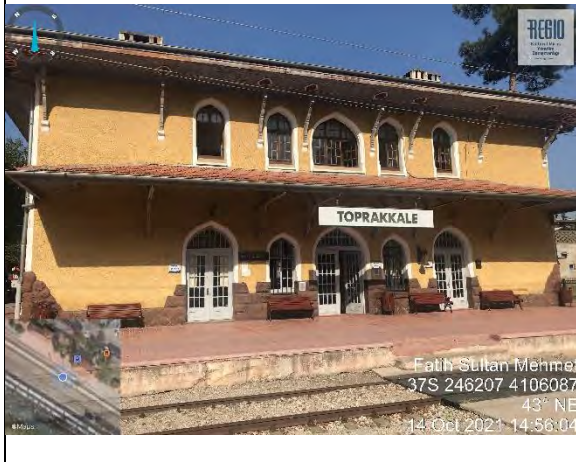


Figure 77: (72) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 6 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 448+087 - 448+121

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 7



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 7 General View



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 7 Detail View

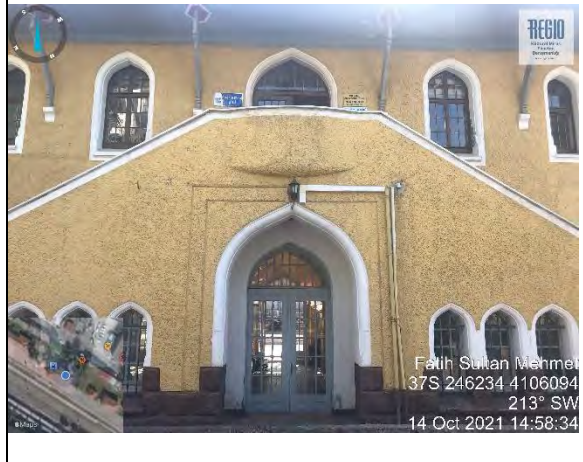
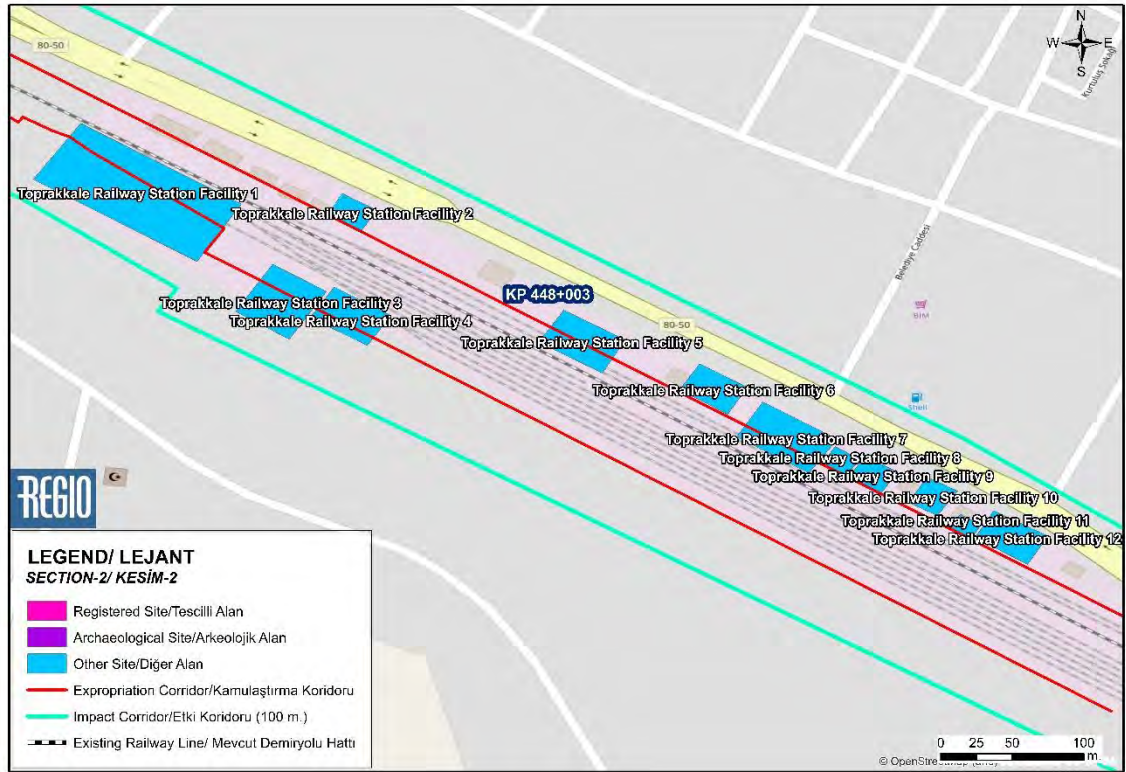


Figure 78: (73) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 7 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 448+132 - 448+180

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 8



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 8 General View



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 8 Detail View

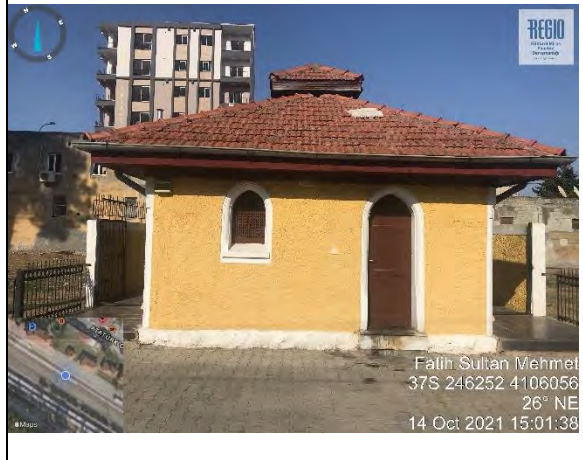
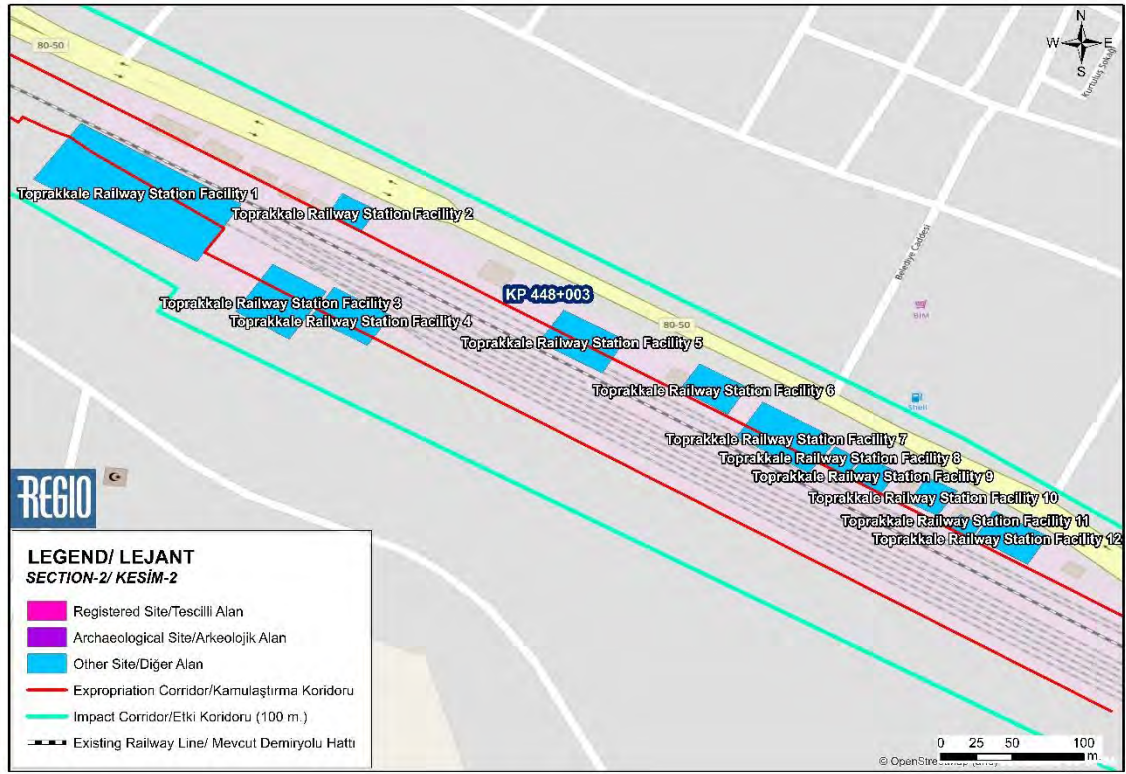


Figure 79: (74) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 8 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 448+183 - 448+199

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 9



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 9 General View

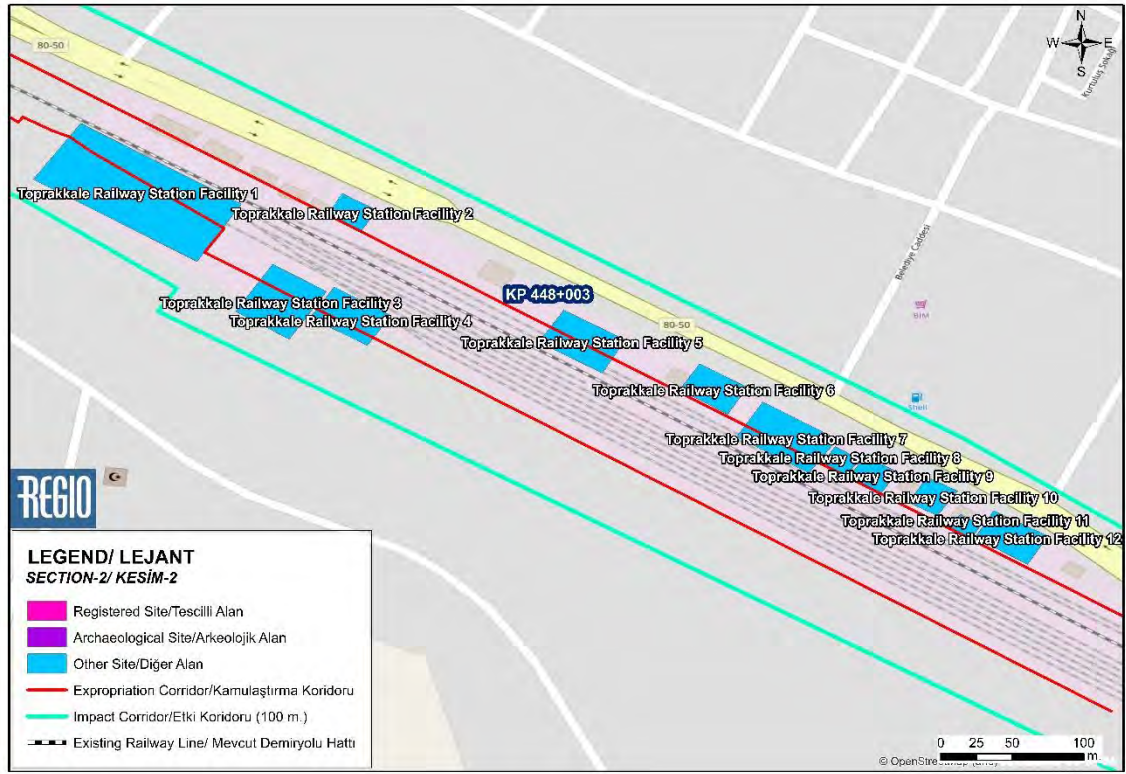


Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 9 Detail View



Figure 80: (75) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 9 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 448+200 - 448+222

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 10



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 10 General View



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 10 Detail View

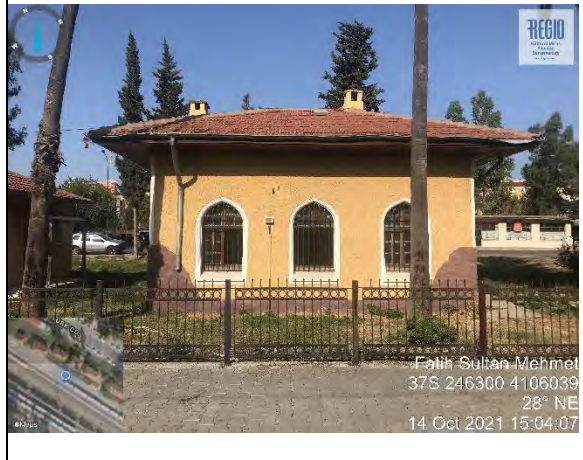
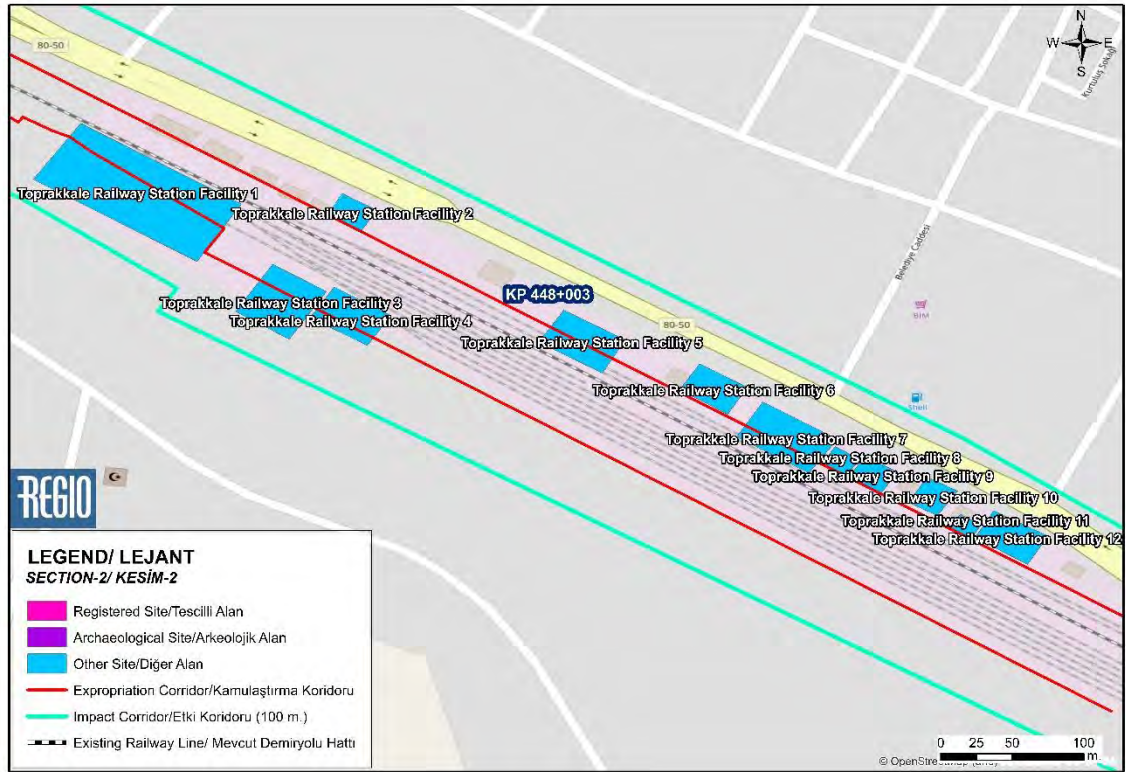


Figure 81: (76) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 10 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 448+238 - 448+258

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 11



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 11 General View

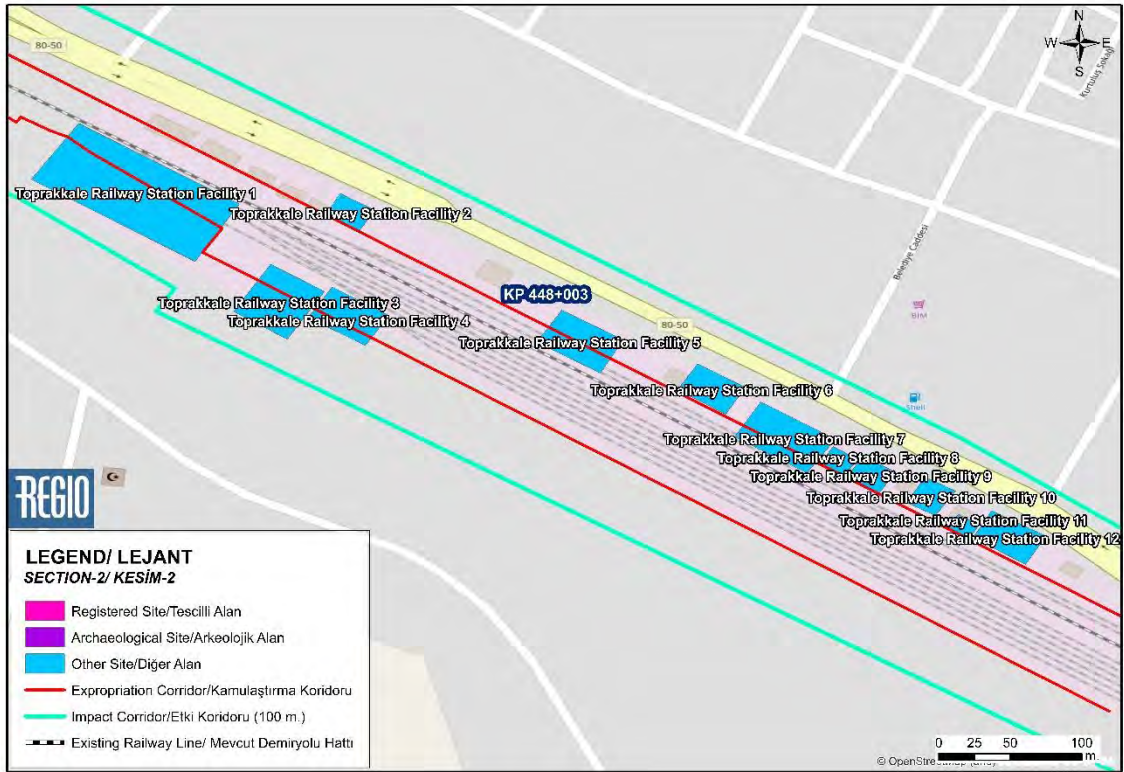


Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 11 Detail View



Figure 82: (77) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 11 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 448+267 - 448+282

Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 12



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 12 General View



Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 12 Detail View



Figure 83: (78) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 12 (unregistered) Outside the Expropriation Corridor, within the Impact Corridor KM 448+284 - 448+318

Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1

LEGEND/ LEJANT
SECTION-3/ KESİM-3

- Registered Site/Tescilli Alan
- Archaeological Site/Arkeolojik Alan
- Other Site/Diğer Alan
- Expropriation Corridor/Kamulaştırma Koridoru
- Impact Corridor/Etki Koridoru (100 m.)
- Existing Railway Line/ Mevcut Demiryolu Hattı

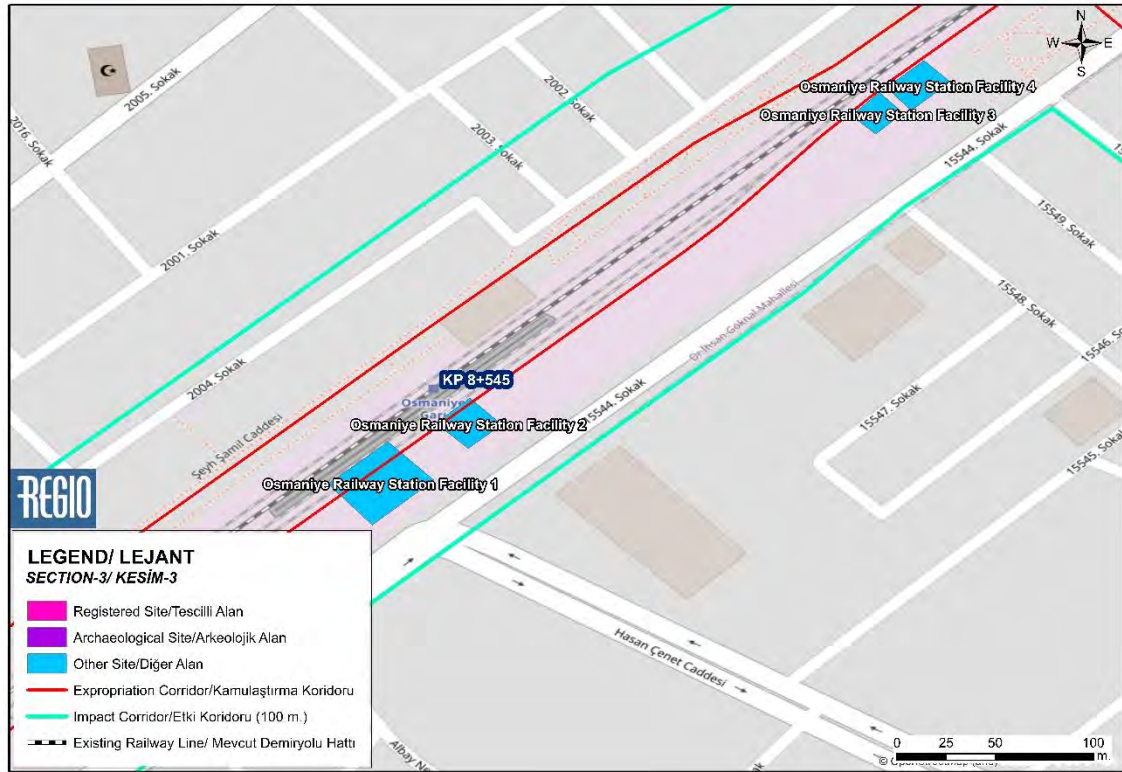
Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1 General View

Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1 Detail View

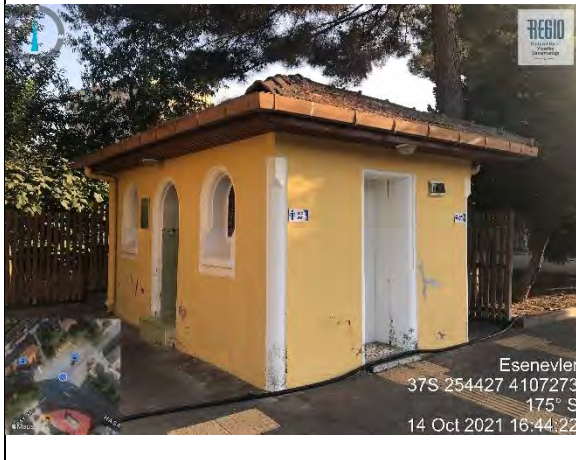
Figure 84: (79) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1(unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 8+470 - 8+505

Figure 84: (79) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1(unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 8+470 - 8+505

Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 2



Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 2 General View



Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 2 Detail View

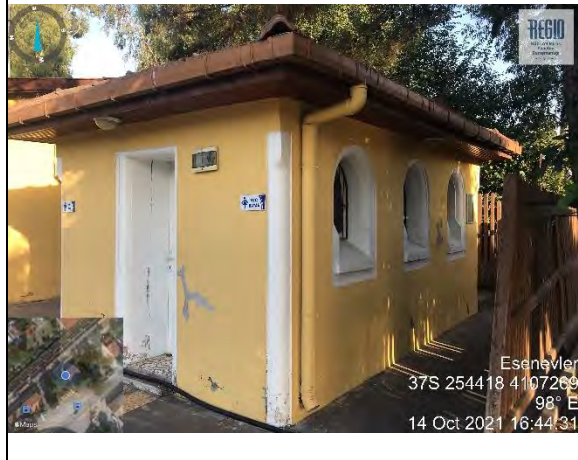


Figure 85: (80) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 2(unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 8+523 - 8+545

LEGEND/ LEJANT
SECTION-3/ KESİM-3

- Registered Site/Tescilli Alan
- Archaeological Site/Arkeolojik Alan
- Other Site/Diğer Alan
- Expropriation Corridor/Kamulaştırma Koridoru
- Impact Corridor/Elki Koridoru (100 m.)
- Existing Railway Line/ Mevcut Demiryolu Hattı

REGIO
REGIONAL OFFICE

Eseneyler
37S 254592 4107432
164 S
14 Oct 2021 16:49:53

LEGEND/ LEJANT
SECTION-3/ KESİM-3

- Registered Site/Tescilli Alan
- Archaeological Site/Arkeolojik Alan
- Other Site/Diğer Alan
- Expropriation Corridor/Kamulaştırma Koridoru
- Impact Corridor/Etki Koridoru (100 m.)
- Existing Railway Line/ Mevcut Demiryolu Hattı

The map shows the Osmaniyi Railway Station Facility 4 area, including the station facilities, surrounding streets, and the impact corridor. The map includes a legend, a scale bar, and a north arrow.

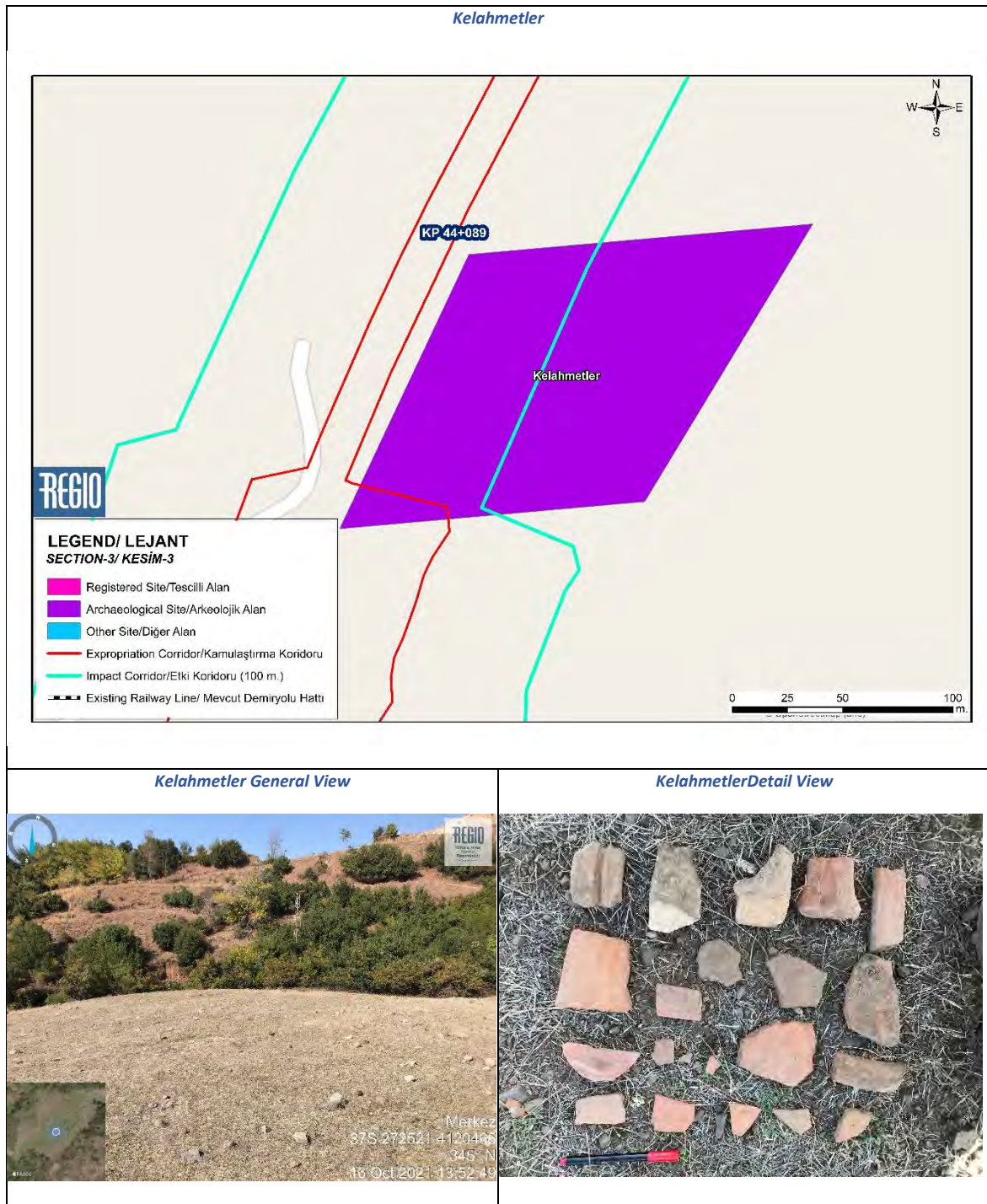


Figure 88: (83) Kelahmetler (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 44+089 - 44+256

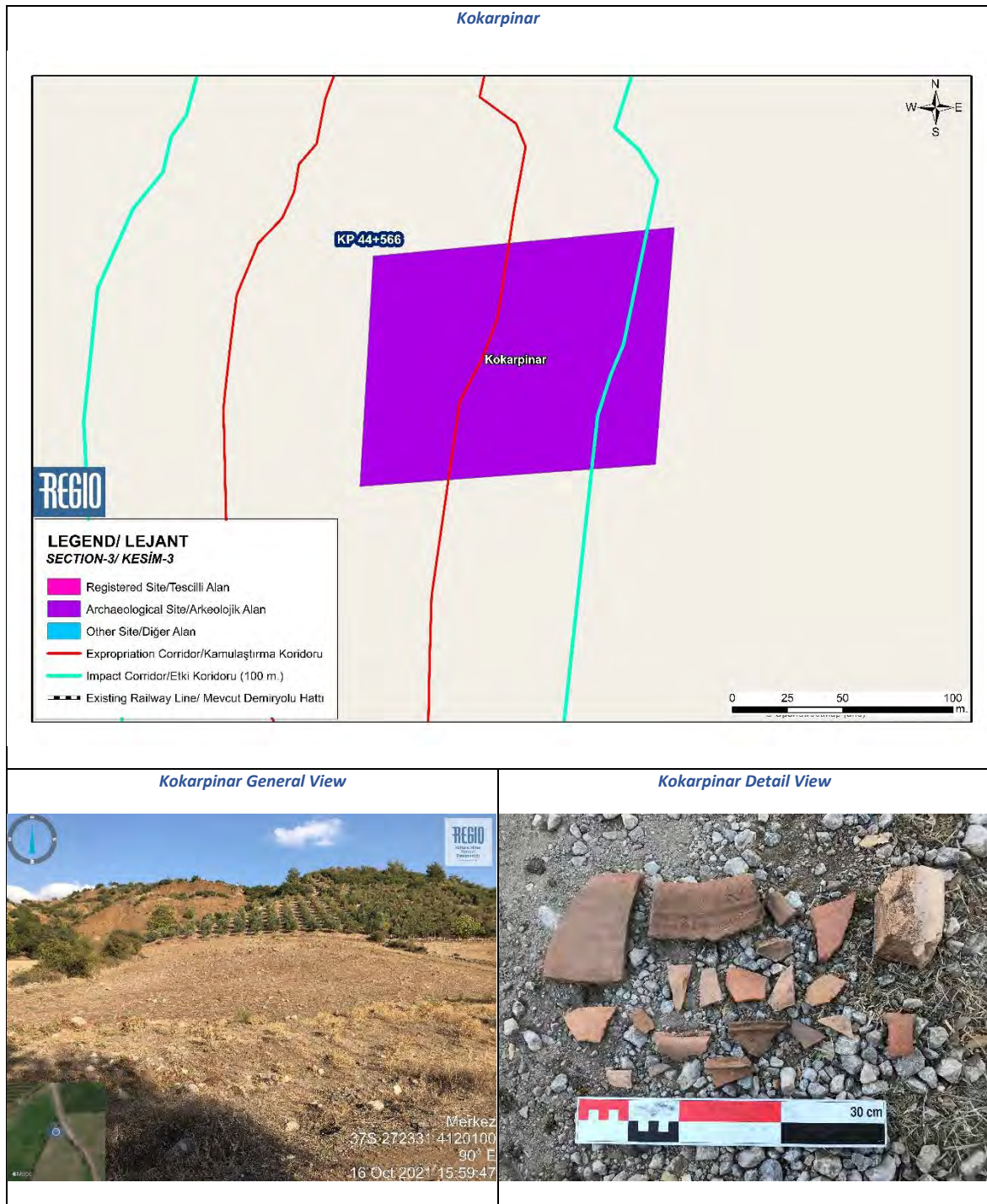


Figure 89: (84) Kokarpinar (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 44+566 - 44+692

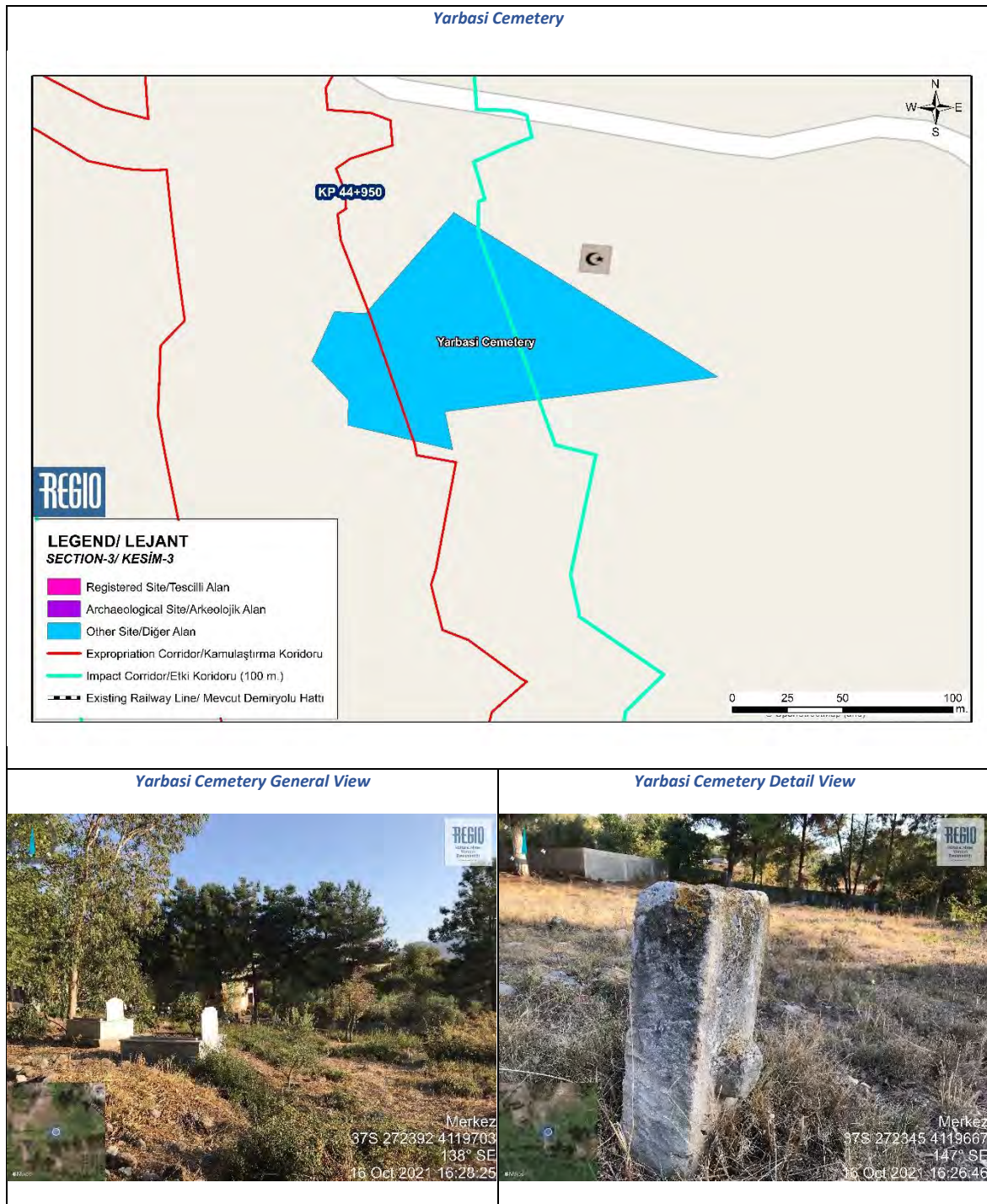


Figure 90: (85) Yarbasi Cemetery (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 44+950 - 45+063

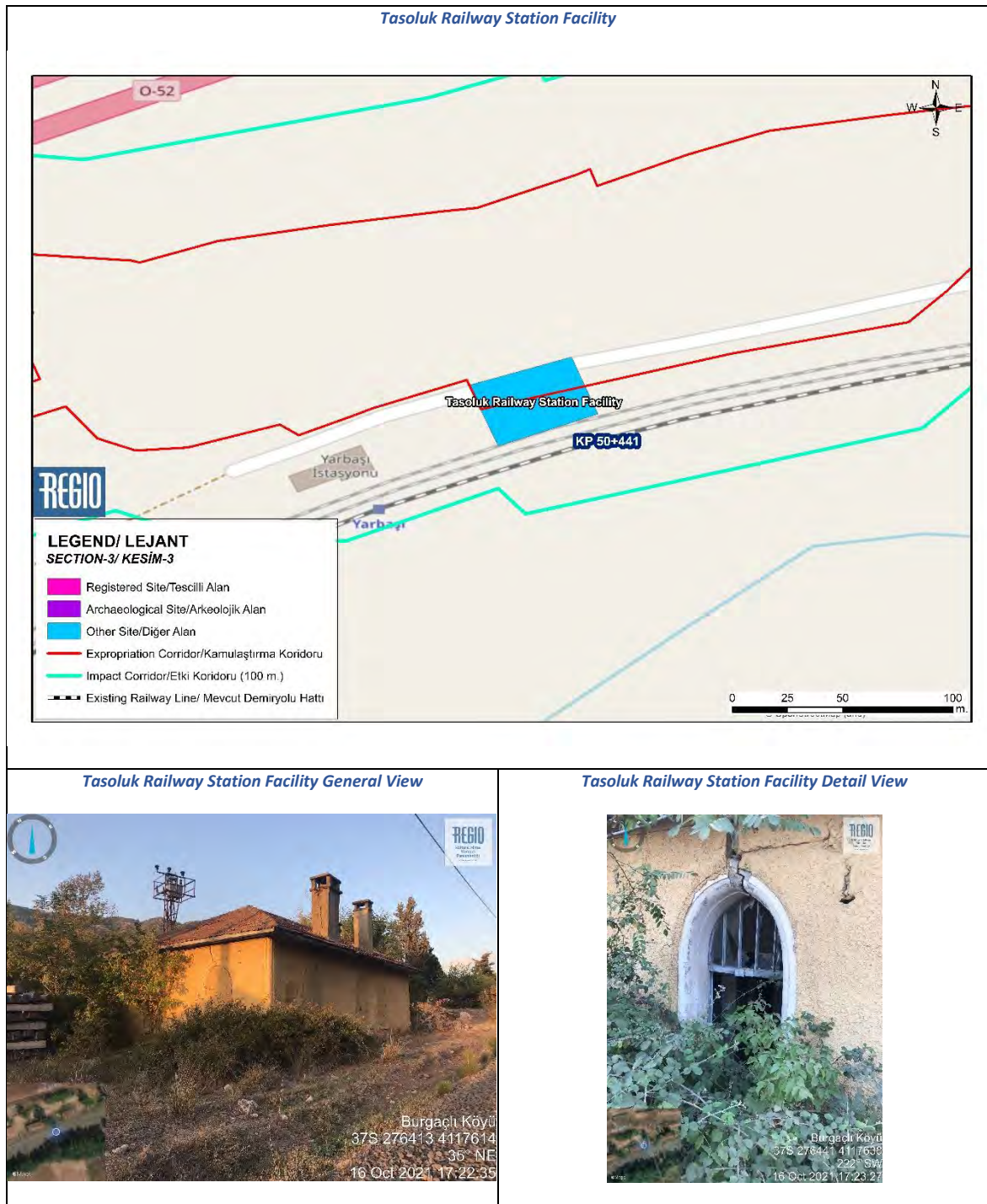


Figure 91: (86) Tasoluk Railway Station Facility (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 50+392 - 50+441

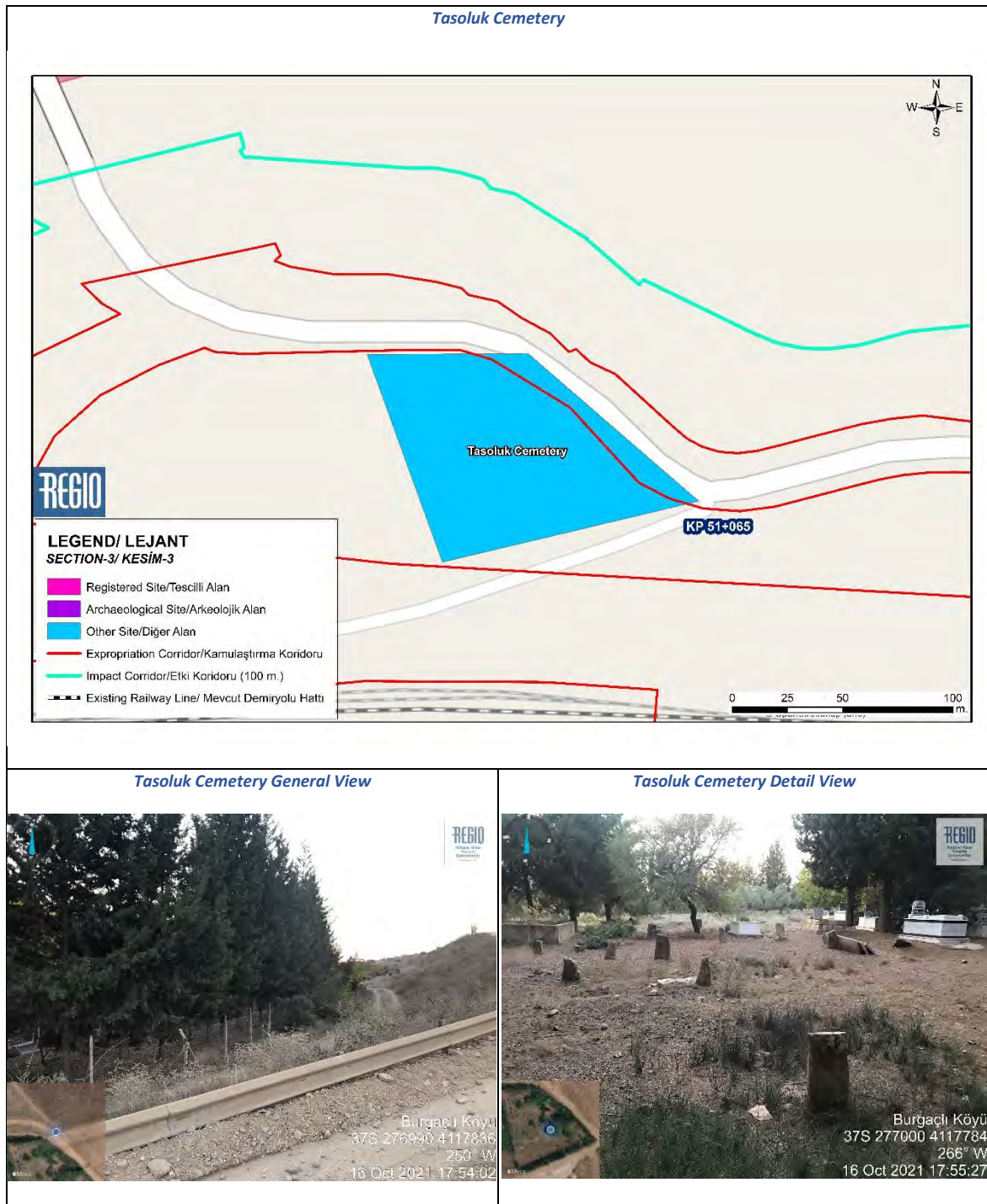
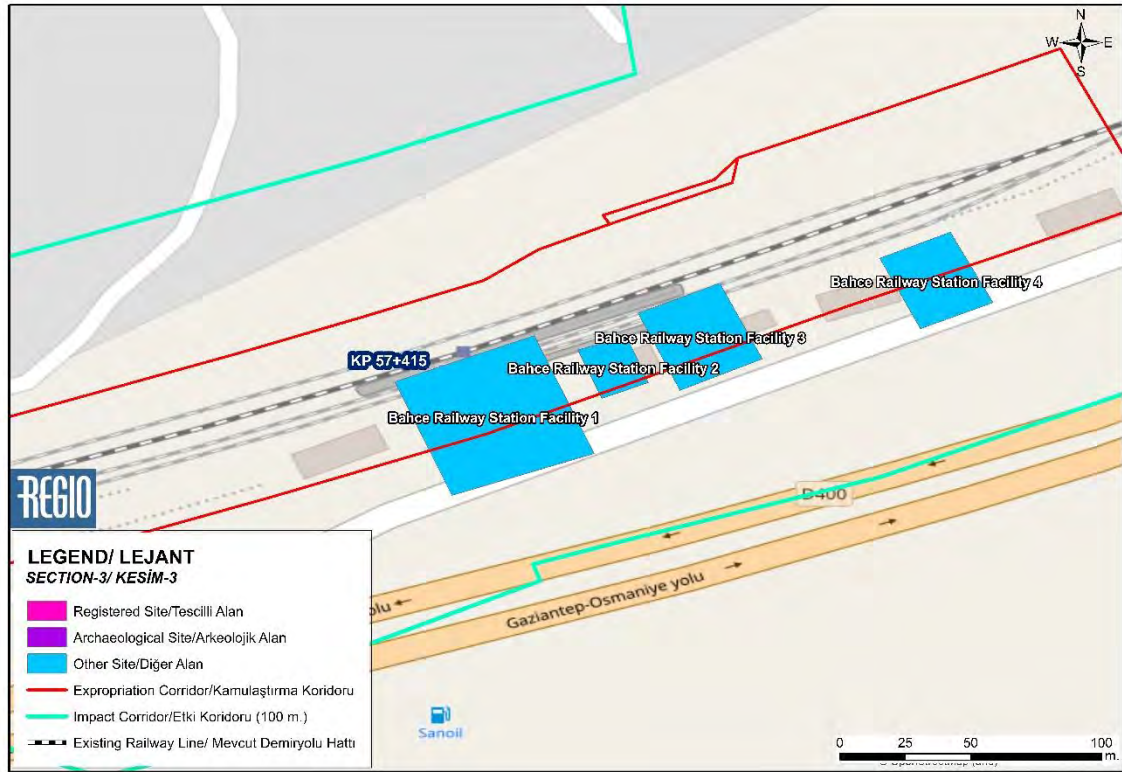


Figure 92: (87) Tasoluk Cemetery (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 50+948 - 51+065



Figure 93: (88) Bahce Railway Station Facility 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 57+415 - 57+465

Bahce Railway Station Facility 2



Bahce Railway Station Facility 2 General View

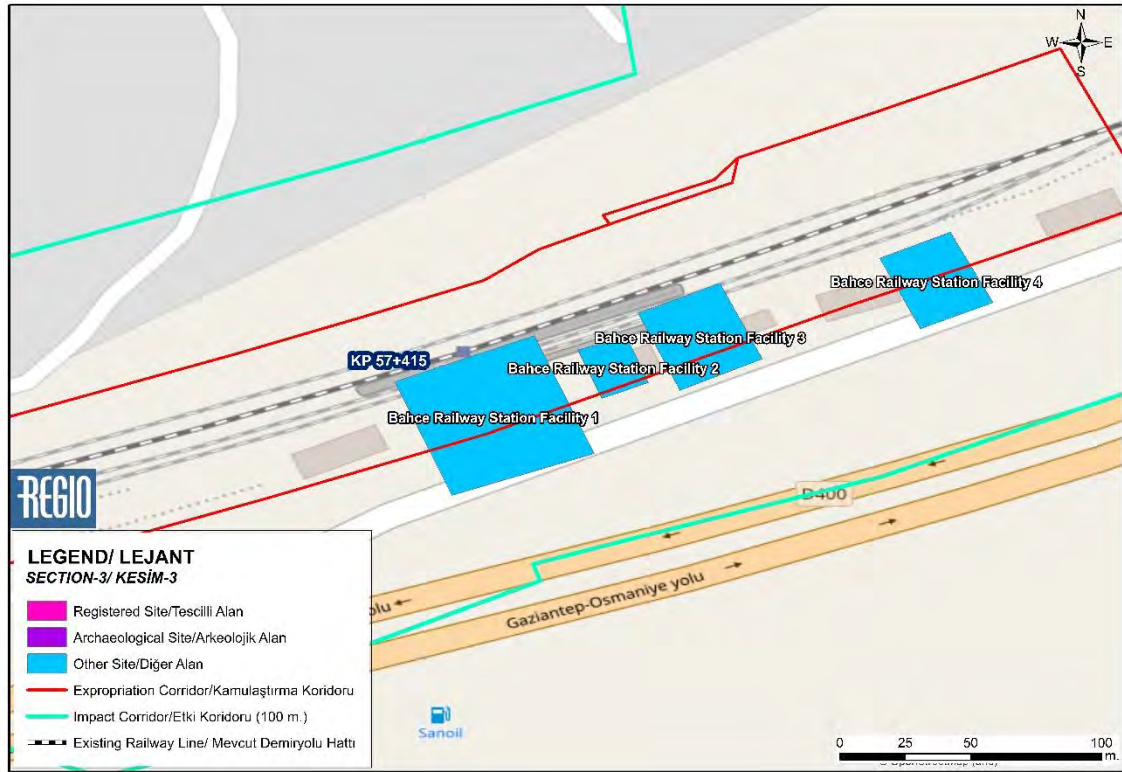


Bahce Railway Station Facility 2 Detail View



Figure 94: (89) Bahce Railway Station Facility 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 57+475 - 57+490

Bahce Railway Station Facility 3



Bahce Railway Station Facility 3 General View

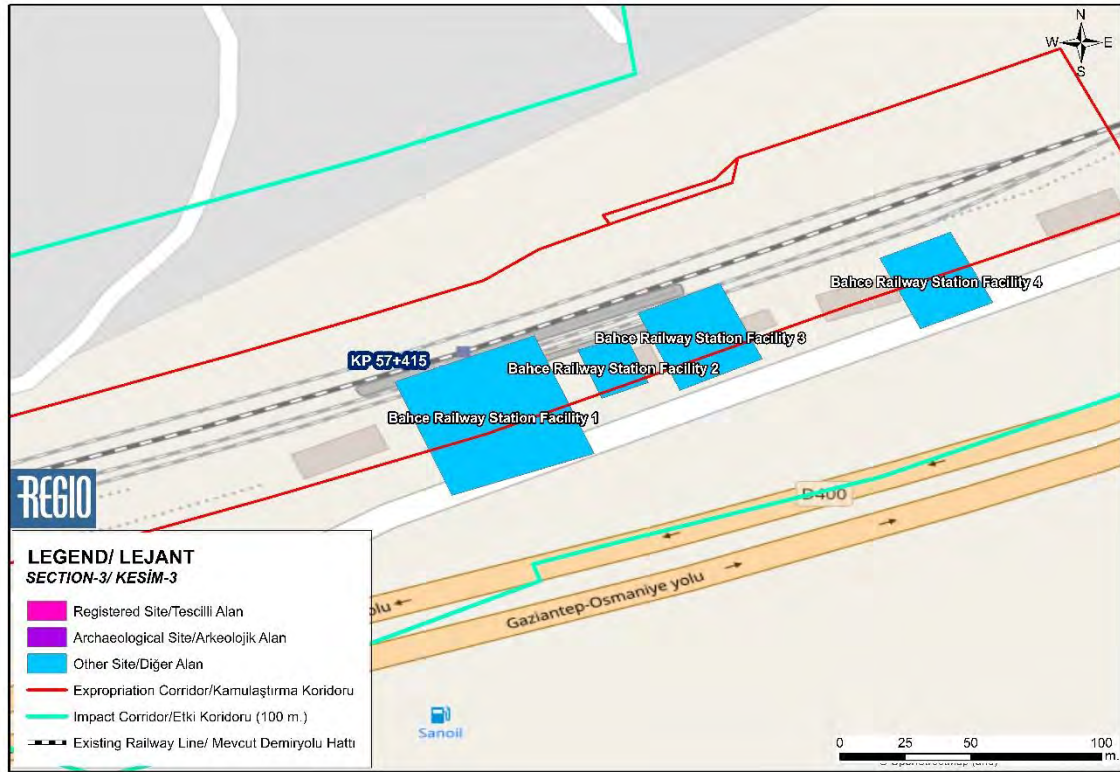


Bahce Railway Station Facility 3 Detail View



Figure 95: (90) Bahce Railway Station Facility 3 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 57+498 - 57+525

Bahce Railway Station Facility 4



Bahce Railway Station Facility 4 General View



Bahce Railway Station Facility 4 Detail View



Figure 96: (91) Bahce Railway Station Facility 4 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 57+575 - 57+600

1.3.2.2.4 Gaziantep Province (Section 4/5) Figure 97;

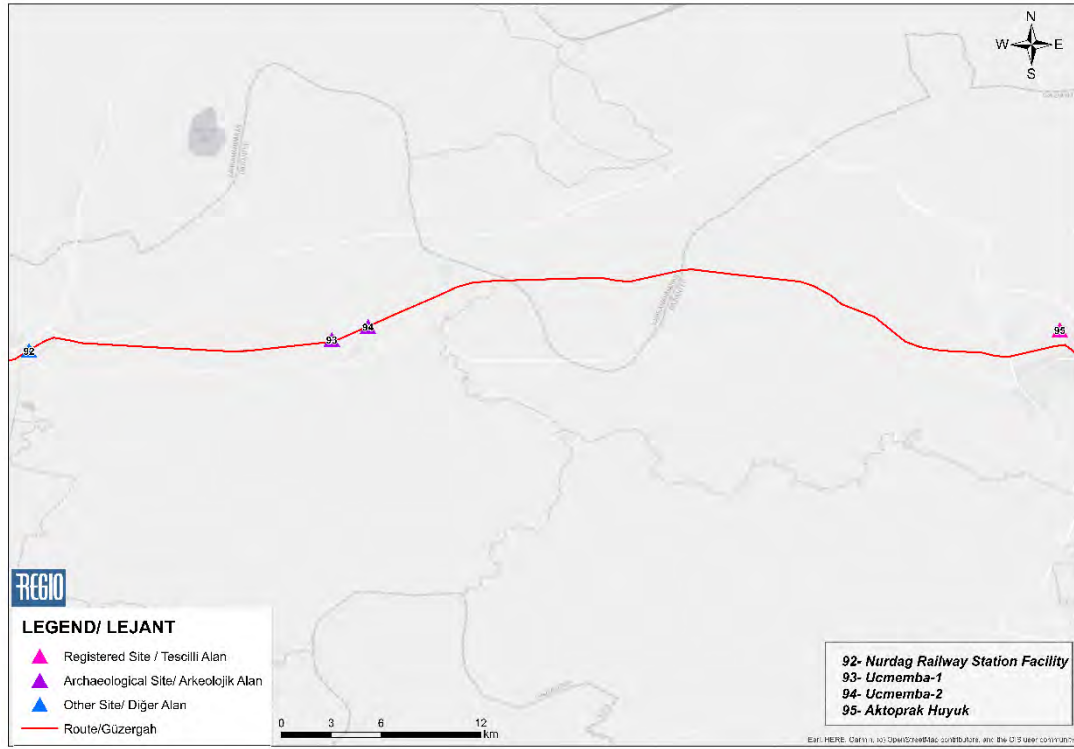


Figure 97: Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites in the Province of Gaziantep



Figure 98: (92) Nurdag Railway Station Facility (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 17+392 - 17+425

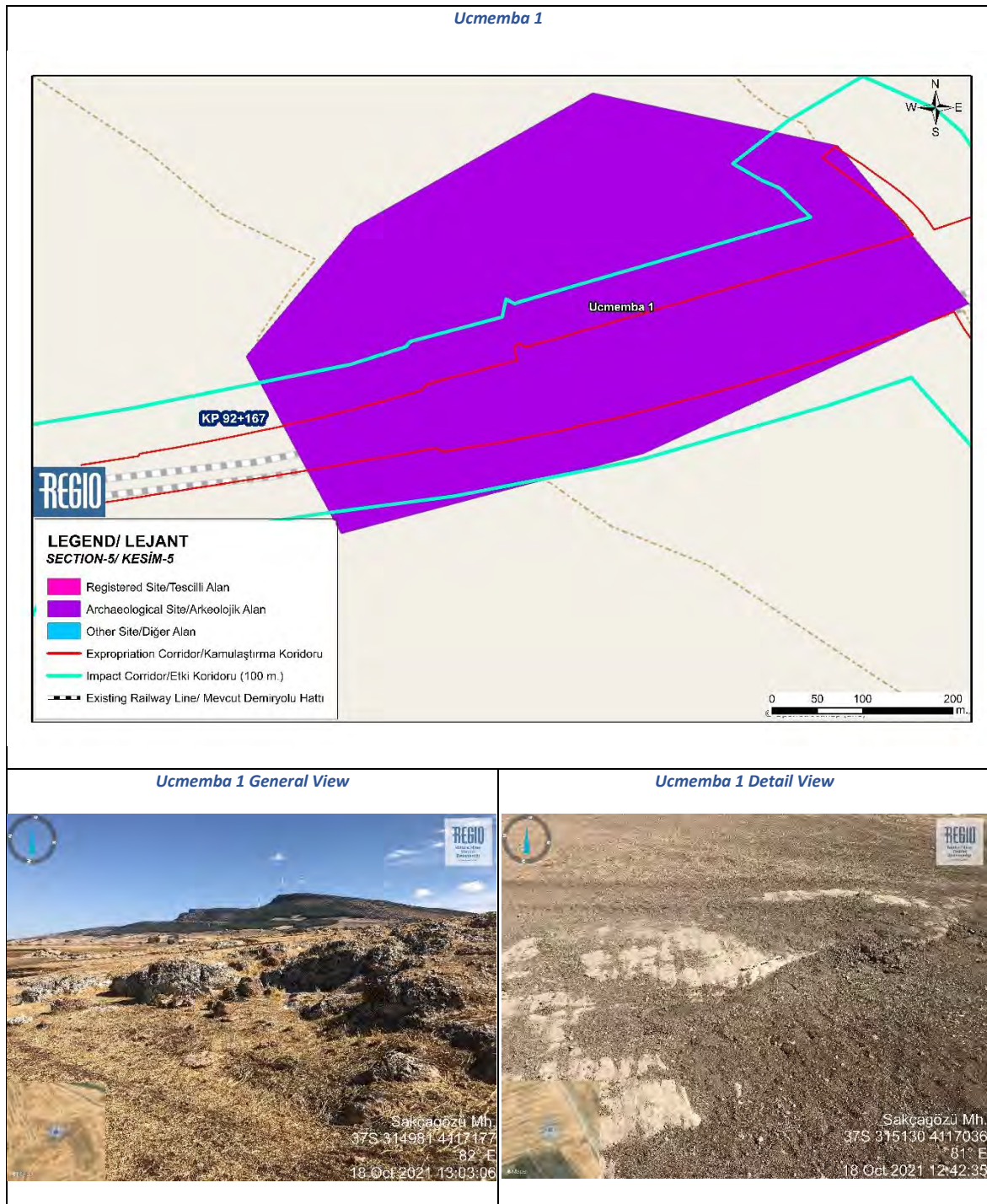


Figure 99: (93) Ucmemba 1 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 92+167 - 92+789

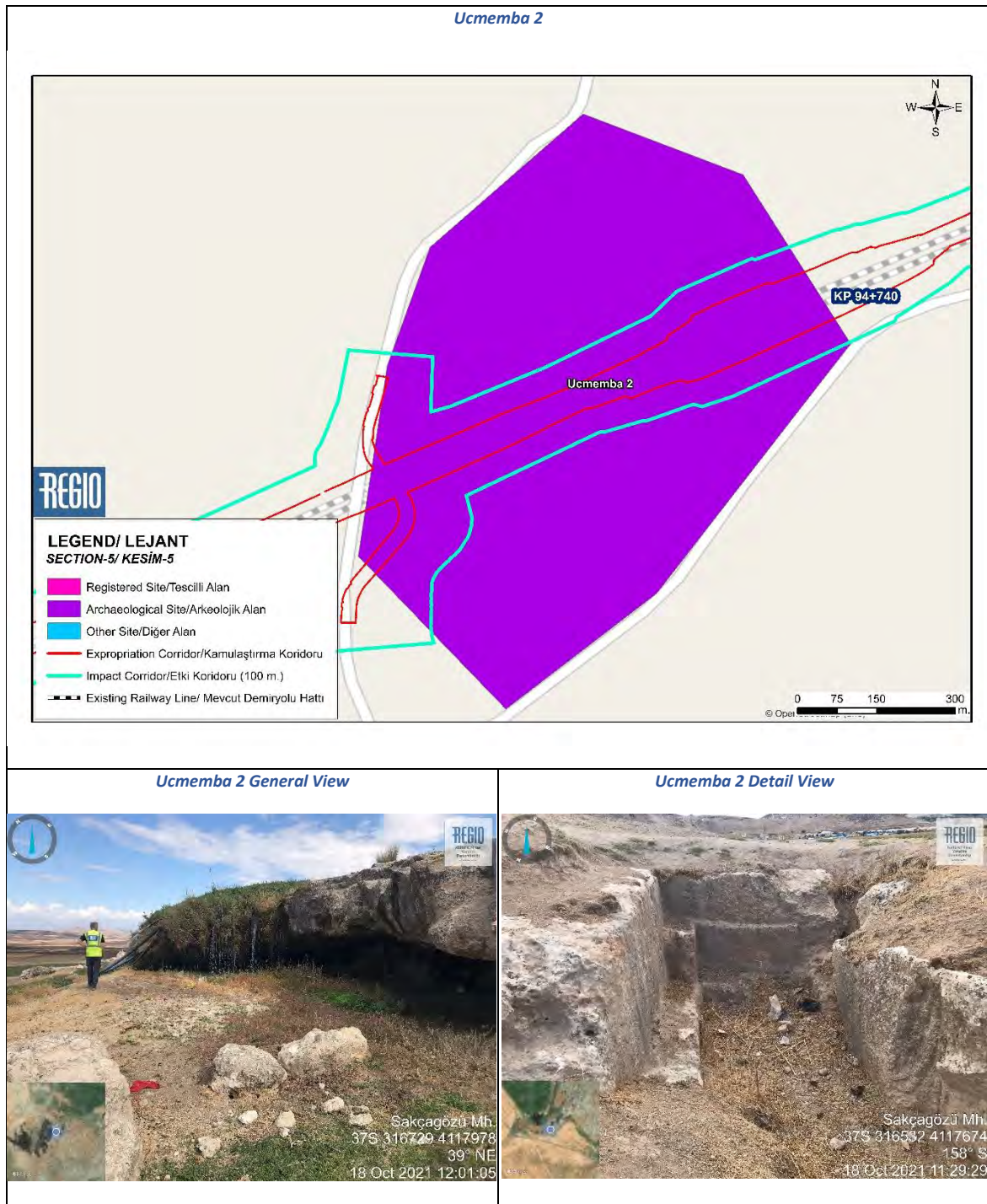


Figure 100: (94) Ucmemba 2 (unregistered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 93+887 - 94+740

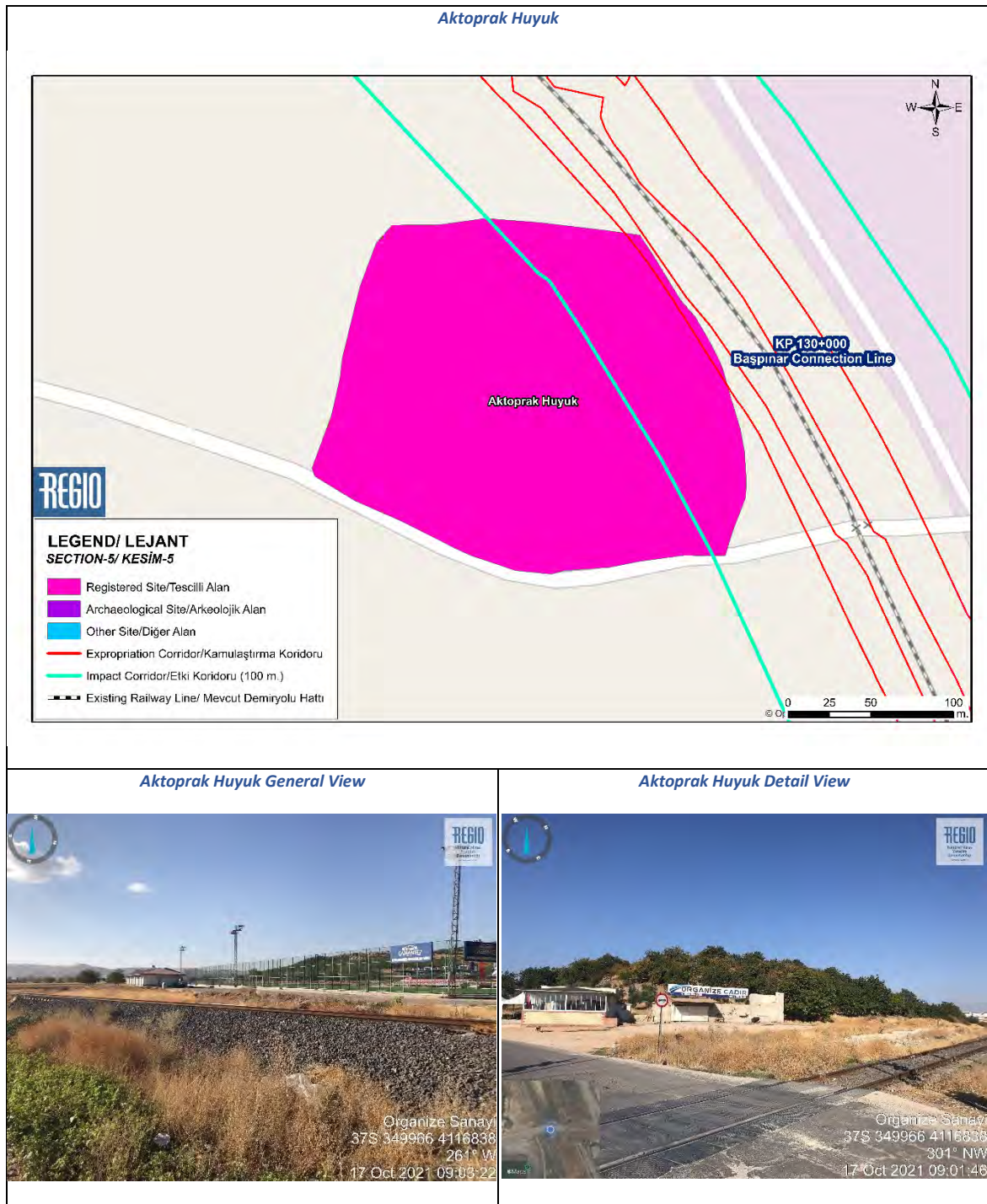


Figure 101: (95) Aktoprak Huyuk (registered) within the Expropriation Corridor KM 130+000 (Baspınar Connection Line)

1.3.2.3 Intangible Cultural Heritage based on Field Surveys

Intangible cultural heritage elements that can be adversely affected as a result of project activities are documented by conducting desktop studies and field survey.

Traditions or life experiences such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, celebration events, knowledge and practices about nature and the universe, or knowledge and skills related to the production of traditional arts, which we inherit from our ancestors and will pass on to our future generations are evaluated during the studies.

As of 2021, there are 20 elements of Turkey inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Among these elements, there are 8 elements registered in the provinces crossed by the Project as presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements in the Provinces Crossed by the Project

No	UNESCO List No.	Intangible Cultural Heritage Element	Year of Admission to the UNESCO List	Province with the Element along the Project Route (according to National Inventories)	Descriptive Information for the Element ¹⁷ Summary of the Element
1	(3)	Âşıklık (Minstrelsy) Tradition	2009	Adana Kahramanmaraş Osmaniye	The Âşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition of Turkey is performed by wandering poet-singers known as âşıks. Dressed in traditional clothes and plucking a stringed saz, the âşık is a common performer at weddings, in coffeehouses and during public festivals of all sorts. The âşık is called in a dream to undertake a long apprenticeship in the arts of playing string and percussion instruments, singing, storytelling and repartee that form the heart of the vocation. The poems they recite, usually about love, are written in rhymed syllabic meter and end with a quatrain in which the âşık utters the Mâhlas, his pseudonym
2	(6)	Traditional Sohbet Meetings	2010	Gaziantep	Traditional Sohbet meetings play a crucial role in transmitting Turkish folk literature, folk dances and music, village plays as well as societal values. Turkish men meet regularly indoors, especially in winter, to discuss local social and cultural issues, safeguard traditions, and encourage solidarity, mutual respect and a sense of community. Meetings may include music, dances and plays, all enjoyed while consuming local dishes. A traditional Sohbet meeting may last until the early morning. Meetings are open to men above the age of 15 or 16, regardless of ethnicity, religion or status, with the basic requirement that members be of honest families, be trustworthy and respectful of their elders, and not gamble or display public drunkenness.
3	(5)	Semah, Alevi-Bektashi ritual	2010	Mersin Adana	Semahs can be described as a set of mystical and aesthetic body movements in rhythmic harmony. They constitute one of the twelve main services found in Djem (Cem) rituals, religious practices performed by adherents of Alevi-Bektashi, a belief system based on admiration for Ali, the fourth caliph after the prophet Muhammed. Semahs are performed by semahçıs (Semah dancers), accompanied by devout musicians playing the saz long-necked lute. Various forms of Semah exist in Alevi-Bektashi communities across Turkey, each with distinct musical characteristics and rhythmic structures. One consistent characteristic is the performance of the ritual by both men and women, side by side. Semah rituals are founded upon the concept of unity with God as part of a natural cycle: people come from God and return to God. There are two forms of Semah: İçeri Semahs are performed in Djems (Cem) only among adherents as part of the twelve services; Dışarı Semahs are performed independent of services to promote Semah culture to younger generations. Semahs are the most crucial means for the transmission of the Alevi-Bektashi tradition. All practices, traditional motifs and teachings are passed on orally, and distinct genres of art and literature associated with the tradition continue to thrive. In this way, Semahs play a crucial role in fostering and enriching the traditional music culture of Turkey.
4	(9)	Ceremonial Keşkek Tradition	2011	Adana	Keşkek is a traditional Turkish ceremonial dish prepared for wedding ceremonies, circumcisions and religious holidays. Women and men work together to cook wheat and meat called 'Keşkek' in huge cauldrons, then serve it to the guests. The wheat is washed with prayers the preceding day, and then carried to a large stone mortar, to the accompaniment of music from the davul drum and zurna double-reed pipe. At the mortar it is hulled by two to four persons using gavels in a fixed rhythm. Cooking is usually carried out outdoors.
5	(11)	Turkish Coffee Culture and Tradition	2013	All provinces	Turkish coffee combines special preparation and brewing techniques with a rich communal traditional culture. The freshly roasted beans are ground to a fine powder; then the ground coffee, cold water and sugar are added to a coffee pot and brewed slowly on a stove to produce the desired foam. The beverage is served in small cups, accompanied by a glass of water, and is mainly drunk in coffee-houses where people meet to converse, share news and read books. The tradition itself is a symbol of hospitality, friendship, refinement and entertainment that permeates all walks of life. An invitation for coffee among friends provides an opportunity for intimate talk and the sharing of daily concerns. Turkish coffee also plays an important role on social occasions such as engagement

¹⁷ <https://ich.unesco.org/en/state/turkey-TR?info=elements-on-the-lists>

No	UNESCO List No.	Intangible Cultural Heritage Element	Year of Admission to the UNESCO List	Province with the Element along the Project Route (according to National Inventories)	Descriptive Information for the Element ¹⁷ Summary of the Element
					ceremonies and holidays; its knowledge and rituals are transmitted informally by family members through observation and participation. The grounds left in the empty cup are often used to tell a person's fortune. Turkish coffee is regarded as part of Turkish cultural heritage: it is celebrated in literature and songs, and is an indispensable part of ceremonial occasions.
6	(13)	Flatbread Making and Sharing Culture: Lavash, Katyrma, Jupka, Yufka	2016	All provinces	The culture of making and sharing flatbread in Turkey (also practice in Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan) carries social functions that have enabled it to continue as a widely-practised tradition. Making the bread (lavash, katyrma, jupka or yufka) involves at least three people, often family members, with each having a role in its preparation and baking. In rural areas, neighbours participate in the process together. Traditional bakeries also make the bread. It is baked using a tandyr/tanūr (an earth or stone oven in the ground), sāj (a metal plate) or kazan (a cauldron). Besides regular meals, flatbread is shared at weddings, births, funerals, various holidays and during prayers. The practice, transmitted by participation within families and from master to apprentice, expresses hospitality, solidarity and certain beliefs that symbolize common cultural roots reinforcing community belonging.
7	(15)	Spring Celebration– Hidrellez	2017	All provinces	The Spring Celebration 'Hidrellez' takes place annually on 6 May, which is recognized as Spring Day, or the awakening of nature. 'Hidrellez' is a compound noun derived from 'Hidir' and 'İlyas', which are believed to be the protectors of earth and water and the helpers of individuals, families and communities in need of them (also practiced in North Macedonia). To mark this occasion, various ceremonies and rituals connected with nature are performed, guaranteeing the wellbeing, fertility and prosperity of the family and community and protecting livestock and crops for the upcoming year. The element belongs to all participants: families, children, youth, adults, dancers and singers. The rituals have deep-rooted cultural meanings and provide the community with a sense of belonging and cultural identity and an opportunity to strengthen relations. The communities concerned ensure the viability of the element by participating in the Spring Celebration on an annual basis.
8	(17)	Traditional Turkish Archery	2019	Adana Osmaniye	Traditional Turkish archery encompasses principles, rituals and social practices, the craftsmanship of traditional equipment, archery disciplines and shooting techniques that have evolved over the centuries. In traditional Turkish archery, there are different types of disciplines practised on foot and horseback. Bearers and practitioners train individually or collectively to improve their skills, carry out individual shootings and take part in competitions and festive events. The craftsmanship of traditional archery equipment is a key component of the element. The equipment is made with raw materials such as trees grown under certain climatic conditions at high altitudes, organic glues, horns, tendons, silk and leather. Craftspeople must therefore have advanced knowledge of nature, including plants, animals and the climate. Archery equipment is generally decorated with calligraphy, ornaments and marquetry. Craftspeople engaged in the craftsmanship of traditional archery equipment also play an important role in safeguarding the element, with the related skills being transmitted from master to apprentice or through self-learning. In recent years, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of female archers and trainees, as well as a significant increase in the number of non-governmental organizations involved in archery in various regions of Turkey. Bearers and practitioners ensure the continued viability of the element by adopting it to fit contemporary conditions.

Besides the intangible cultural elements inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, there are also elements that are registered in the national inventory, as listed in Table 9.

Table 9: Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements of the Provinces Crossed by the Project as Registered in the National Inventory

Provinces	Group Headlines of Elements	Name of the Element	Name of the Element in the National Inventory
MERSİN	Traditional handicraft and craftsmanship	Wood working and wood engraving	Wood engraving
		Spoon production tradition	Wood spoon carving
		Madder	Madder
		Pottery	Pottery traditions
		Leather Making and leather processing	Leather Churn Making
		Leather Making and leather processing	Lister bag making
		Basketmaking/Wicker knitting	Wicker knitting traditions
	Weaving art and traditions	Carpet weaving tradition	Root dyed carpet weaving
		Cloth weaving tradition	Mezitli cloth weaving
		Woven goods making	Alaçuval weaving
	Oya/embroidery processing, sewing and knitting traditions	The art of Oya/ embroidery	Namrun needle lace
	Traditional instrument production and performance	Traditional drum making and performing	Drum making
	Traditional children's games and toys	Traditional toys and toy production	Cıvıncak
	Marriage traditions	Henna night	Henna night
		Wedding	Toll Payment
	Faith, celebration and traditions linked to the calendar	Shepherd Ceremonies: Mating of sheep, sheep shaving, Flay the sheep skin (Takking activities and ceremonies)	Mating of Sheep
	Summer pasture/ Winter quarters Traditions	Transhumance traditions	Sarkeçililer and transhumance
	Traditional Cruising Arts and Plays	The tradition of telling myth	Şahmeran Myth
		The tradition of telling myth	Azize Tekla
		The tradition of telling legends	Kızkalesi Myth
	Traditional Folk Dance	Folk Dance	Folk dance in the Tarsus region
		Folk Dance	Folk Dance in the Silifke region
	Traditional Cruising Arts and Plays	Village stage-plays	Aşuk maşuk game
		Village stage-plays	Deve Botlaması (Bortlaması)
	Turkish culinary culture/ traditional food and beverage making and social practices	Coffee culture	Kenger coffee
		Coffee culture	Menengiç coffee
		Flatbread making and sharing culture: Yufka and Lavash	Yufka
		Sharbat Culture	Kaynar (puerperant sharbat)
		Halva Culture	Bozyazı Halva
ADANA	Traditional handicraft and craftsmanship	Knife Making	Traditional Knife making

Provinces	Group Headlines of Elements	Name of the Element	Name of the Element in the National Inventory
	Traditions and practices based on beliefs	Rain prayer ceremonies	Tradition of rainmaking
	Traditional festivals and festivities	Festivities traditions	Karacaoğlan Festivities
	Bards tradition	Aşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition	Aşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition
	Traditional sports	Traditional Turkish archery	Pedestrian archery
	Turkish culinary culture/ traditional food and beverage making and social practices	Sharbat Culture	Kaynar (puerperant sharbat)
		Ceremonial Keşkek tradition	Keşkek/Local Dish
OSMANİYE	Traditional handicraft and craftsmanship	Woodworking and wood engraving	Woodworking
		Yorgancılık/ Quilt embroidery	Yorgancılık/ Quilt embroidery
		Bladesmithing	Knife from horn handle
		Prayer beads art and craftsmanship	Making Andız prayer beads in Osmaniye
		Basketmaking/Wicker knitting	Wicker knitting traditions
	Traditional architectural and building mastery (Stone, compass, adobe, metal, wood, glass, etc.)	Traditional housing architectural mastery	Huğ houses
	Weaving art and traditions	Rug weaving tradition	Root dyed rug weaving
		Burlap weaving tradition	Burlap weaving
	Traditional clothing making and usage traditions	Local clothing, underwear, apron and ornamentation (belt, belt, hood, buckle)	Grey aba, Silver Thread aba
	Oya/embroidery processing, sewing and knitting traditions	The art of Oya/ embroidery	Boncuk Oyası/ Bead lace
		The art of processing and embroidery	Kanaviçe/ Cross-stitch
	Traditional children's games and toys	Traditional toys and toy production	Topaç (Krişte)/ Spinning top
	Social practices related to cultural sites	Mill Culture	Osmaniye watermills
	Marriage traditions	Çeyiz/dowry tradition	Çeyiz serme (exhibition of the dowry)
		Henna night	Henna Ceremony
		Wedding	Wedding shave
		Wedding	Flag tradition
	Traditions and practices based on beliefs	Rain prayer ceremonies	Rain prayer
	Summer pasture/ Winter quarters Traditions	Transhumance traditions	Nomad light
	Narrative tradition and traditional lyric arts	Tell Jokes	Jokes from Karatepe
	Lamentation traditions	The local tradition of lamentation	Osmaniye laments
	Bards tradition	Aşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition	Aşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition
	Folk music and the tradition of singing song(türkü)	Bozlak	Bozlak
	Traditional Folk Dance	Halay	Folk Dance in Osmaniye Region
	Traditional sports	Traditional Turkish archery	Pedestrian archery
	Turkish culinary culture/ traditional food and beverage making and social practices	Molasses, stum and fruit pulp production and traditions	Pekmezli kömbe/ Local dish
		Molasses, stum and fruit pulp production and traditions	Osmaniye Andız Pekmezi// Local dish

Provinces	Group Headlines of Elements	Name of the Element	Name of the Element in the National Inventory
		Flatbread making and sharing culture: Yufka and Lavash	Yufka/ lavash/ Flatbread
		Geleneksel kömbe yapımı/ traditional food making	Bayram kömbesi/ Local dish
		Geleneksel kömbe yapımı/ traditional food making	Yoğurtlu kömbe/ Local dish
		Yoğurt Kültürü/ Yogurt Culture	Teleme Yoğurdu/ Local dish
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	Traditional handicraft and craftsmanship	Woodworking and wood engraving	Wood engraving
		Woodworking and wood engraving	Külekçilik
		Keçecilik/Felt Making	Keçecilik/Felt Making
		Yorgancılık/ Quilt embroidery	Yorgancılık/ Quilt embroidery
		Copper craftsmanship	Copper Workmanship with Plastering and Forging Technique
		Bladesmithing	Bladesmithing
		Silver handicraft and craftsmanship	Silver Craftsmanship
		Saddle	Saddle making
		Saddlers	Saddlers
	Traditional architectural and building mastery (Stone, compass, adobe, metal, wood, glass, etc.)	Traditional masonry/Stoneworking	Stonemasonry
	Traditional clothing making and usage traditions	Traditional shoemaking	Köşkerlik/ traditional handmade shoes
		Local clothing, underwear, apron and ornamentation (belt, belt, hood, buckle)	Aba Making
	Oya/embroidery processing, sewing and knitting traditions	The art of Oya/ embroidery	The art of Oya/ embroidery
		Embroidery and purl	Purl and silver thread embroidery
	Prenatal /postnatal and childhood traditions	Diş hediği tradition (celebration for first tooth of babies)	Diş hediği / First tooth celebration
	Wedding traditional	Engagement	Engagement
	Faith, celebration and traditions linked to the calendar	Hıdırellez	Hıdırellez
	Narrative tradition and traditional lyric arts	Storytelling tradition	Gündeşlioğlu folk story
	Bards tradition	Aşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition	Aşıklık (minstrelsy) tradition
	Traditional sports	Wrestle tradition	Baggy wrestling
	Turkish culinary culture/ traditional food and beverage making and social practices	Ashura tradition	Ashura
		Molasses, stum and fruit pulp production and traditions	Stum/Local dish
		Tarhana producing and tradition	Maraş tarhanası/Local dish
		Traditional bagel production	Maraş çöreği/Local dish
GAZİANTEP	Traditional handicraft and craftsmanship	Copper craftsmanship	Copper Workmanship with Plastering and Forging Technique
		Saddlers	Saddlers
	Weaving art and traditions	Cloth weaving tradition	Kutnu Cloths making
	Traditional clothing making and usage traditions	Traditional shoemaking	Yemenicilik, köşkerlik/ traditional handmade shoes
	Oya/embroidery processing, sewing and knitting traditions	Embroidery and purl	Embroidery of Antep

Provinces	Group Headlines of Elements	Name of the Element	Name of the Element in the National Inventory
	Traditional meetings and organizations	Barana, sıra gecesi, yâren vb. geleneksel sohbet toplantıları/ Traditional meetings and organizations	Barak oda geleneği/ Traditional meetings and organizations
	Prenatal /postnatal and childhood traditions	Diş hediği tradition (celebration for first tooth of babies)	Diş hediği / First tooth celebration
	Marriage traditions	Çeyiz/dowry tradition	Çeyiz/dowry tradition
	Faith, celebration and traditions linked to the calendar	Hıdırellez	Hıdırellez
	Traditional festivals and festivities	Mesire geleneği/ Picnic area tradition	Picnic tradition
	Folk music and the tradition of singing song(türkü)	Barak traditional folk music	Barak traditional folk music
	Traditional sports	Wrestle tradition	Wrestling tradition
		Peçiç/ Traditional brain and strategy game	Peçiç game/ Traditional brain and strategy game
	Agriculture and vineyard-garden practices and traditions	Olive and olive oil culture	Traditional olive oil
	Traditional healing and cleaning practices, production of care products	Turkish bath culture	Turkish bath traditions
	Turkish culinary culture/ traditional food and beverage making and social practices	Coffee culture	Coffee tradition
		Ashura tradition	Ashura
		Molasses, stum and fruit pulp production and traditions	Molasses-Stum/Local Dish
		Sharbat Culture	Meyan şerbeti/Local beverage
		Yuvarlama tradition/local dish	Yuvarlama tradition/Local dish

The geography covering the Project area has been a popular settlement area since the very early ages of history because of its arable land, rich water and natural resources. The location witnessed migrations and dwelling of various cultures from the prehistoric era to late 20th century. This resulted in variety and richness of the intangible cultural heritage in the region.

People living in the project impact area is composed of Turks, Kurds, Arabs, migrants who have settled in the region after the Balkan War and Turkish nomads (Yuruk). Turkmens living in nomadic life in southern Anatolia especially near Mersin, Tarsus, Adana, Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep provinces were called "Yoruk". Yoruks are nomadic Turkmens who live in plateaus in summer, "güzlük" in fall and "kışlak" in winter, as groups of small and large by dealing with animal husbandry.

After the 1877-78 Russian War, the Crimea, Abazins and Papaks started to come to the region and were placed in Çukurova by the Ottoman State in the Balkan War. On the other hand, the Nogai settled in the region after the Russian pressures following the Crimean War of 1853-1856. At the end of the 19th century, many Yoruk tribes settled on the plain and established villages. The region also attracted

settlers from East Anatolia in the 20th Century. In the last five years, people with Syrian origin also settled in the region in high numbers.

The traditions of the people living around the project route is visible in the rituals of birth, circumcision, farewell rituals for military service, marriage and death, which are the transition periods of life. These stages, which are important for people, are integrated with the local culture of the region. In Turkish folk culture, tombs, grand trees, springs are sacred according to the Ancestor Cult. These places have been holy places in search of solutions to problems encountered in life. In our research areas, it was determined that places which are considered sacred are visited, vows are made, and animals are sacrificed in order to have children. Hosting dinners called "toy" and the loud announcement of the gifts the boy's house purchased while marrying; giving gifts called "okuntu" along with invitation cards before circumcision ceremonies and weddings; bringing a sheep as a gift when taking the dowry of the bride, collecting money from the guests as aid to the groom (shaba), and attaching a red flag to tombstones are examples of these traditions.

Quality of intangible cultural heritage in the area is as rich as its nature and history. Literature indicates presence of Greek Orthodox and Christian community in the region until 20th century. Until the 20th century, intangible cultural heritage of Greek Orthodox and Christian population who lived in the Project area mingled with those of Turkish, Arabic and Muslim traditions and determined the multi-cultural structure. This is reflected to traditions, dances, local cuisine and transition periods of life.

The protection and survival of agriculture, animal husbandry, historical buildings and the natural environment are the issues that the local people pay attention to. People in the region are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and industrial work.

During the field studies conducted to understand the effects of the Project to intangible cultural heritage, interviews were held with 142 persons living in 43 project affected communities included in the study (Table 10). Distribution of persons by settlements is given in Table 3. Majority of the interviewees were between ages of 45-85. (Figure 102).

Table 10: List of Settlements and Number of Persons Interviewed in the Survey

No	Province	District	Village/Neighbourhood	No of People
1	MERSİN	AKDENİZ	ÜÇÖKAK	6
2	MERSİN	AKDENİZ	MÜFİDE İLHAN	3
3	MERSİN	AKDENİZ	ÖZGÜRLÜK	4
4	MERSİN	AKDENİZ	ÇİLEK	4
5	MERSİN	AKDENİZ	KARACAİLYAS	4
6	MERSİN	AKDENİZ	KÜRKÇÜ	4
7	MERSİN	AKDENİZ	ADNAN MENDERES/HUZURKENT	4

No	Province	District	Village/Neighbourhood	No of People
8	MERSİN	TARSUS	MİTHATPAŞA	6
9	MERSİN	TARSUS	ŞEHİTİŞHAK	3
10	MERSİN	TARSUS	KEMALPAŞA	4
11	MERSİN	TARSUS	YUNUSOĞLU	6
12	MERSİN	TARSUS	TEKELİÖREN	5
13	MERSİN	TARSUS	KAMBERHÖYÜĞÜ	3
14	MERSİN	TARSUS	YENİCE ATALAR	5
15	ADANA	SEYHAN	BÜYÜK DİKİLİ	2
16	ADANA	SEYHAN	SÖĞÜTLÜ/KÜÇÜK DİKİLİ	1
17	ADANA	SEYHAN	YEŞİLEVLER/ŞAKIRPAŞA	3
18	ADANA	SEYHAN	YENİ MAHALLE/ŞAKIRPAŞA	3
19	ADANA	SEYHAN	KURTULUŞ	1
20	ADANA	YÜREĞİR	SERİNEVLER/KÖPRÜLÜ	1
21	ADANA	YÜREĞİR	YENİMAHALLE/İNCİRLİK	2
22	ADANA	SARIÇAM	MÜMİNLİ	5
23	ADANA	YÜREĞİR	ESKİ MİSİS	4
24	ADANA	CEYHAN	SİRKELİ	4
25	ADANA	CEYHAN	MİTHATPAŞA	3
26	ADANA	CEYHAN	GAZİOSMANPAŞA	1
27	ADANA	CEYHAN	MUSTAFABEYLİ/RİFATİYE	4
28	OSMANİYE	TOPRAKKALE	GÖÇMENLER	6
29	OSMANİYE	TOPRAKKALE	FATİH SULTAN MEHMET	3
30	OSMANİYE	TOPRAKKALE	DAĞISTAN	1
31	OSMANİYE	MERKEZ	YENİMAHALLE	1
32	OSMANİYE	DÜZİÇİ	YAZLAMAZLI	9
33	OSMANİYE	DÜZİÇİ	YARBAŞI	3
34	OSMANİYE	BAHÇE	KARŞIYAKA	1
35	OSMANİYE	BAHÇE	BAHÇELİEVLER	2
36	OSMANİYE	BAHÇE	İSLAM	1
37	OSMANİYE	BAHÇE	KIZLAÇ	1
38	GAZİANTEP	NURDAĞI	ASLANLI	1
39	GAZİANTEP	NURDAĞI	BEYDİLLİ/SAKÇAGÖZÜ	1
40	GAZİANTEP	NURDAĞI	ŞATIRHÖYÜK	1
41	GAZİANTEP	ŞEHİTKAMİL	ESKİŞARKAYA	10
42	GAZİANTEP	ŞEHİTKAMİL	AĞAÇLI/BOYNO	3
43	GAZİANTEP	ŞEHİTKAMİL	AKTOPRAKLİK	3

Figure 102: Interviews Conducted in the Settlements



All the local people living in the region speak Turkish. The people of Kürkcü, Tekeliören, Yenice-Atalar, Kamberhöyüğü villages interviewed during the study are of Bektashi Belief. People of Kamberhöyüğü converted into Sunni Islam throughout the years. Settlements other than those are inhabited by Sunni Muslims (Figure 103-105).

Figure 103: Tekeliören Djemevi (Cemevi)



Figure 104: Yunusoğlu Mosque



Figure 105: Yenice Djemevi (Cemevi)



As far as the oral traditions are concerned, it is observed that the people in the 43 settlements know the stories of their ancestors who migrated from other locations and the heroic stories of the Turkish independence war. A martyrdom located in Küçük Dikili where the graves belong to martyrs of the war of independence help vitalisation of these stories (Figure 106).

Figure 106: Küçükdikili Martyrdom of War of Independence



For example, people of Adana and Mersin know of the incident which took place in 30-31 January 1943 when Prime Minister Ismet Inonu met with the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Winston Churchill in Adana. The meeting is known as Adana Conference (aka, Adana Mediations, Yenice Conference or Yenice Mediations)

Birth, circumcision, military drafting, wedding and death are major transition points of life. Although there are small differences in practices, in general all traditions listed in the intangible cultural heritage inventory published by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are observed in all settlements (Table 9). Information collected during the field study can be summarised as follows;

1. **Birth:** A general common belief in the region is that eating some foodstuffs during pregnancy causes birthmarks on the baby. Liver, strawberry, blackberry and rose petals are some examples¹⁸. In addition, there are rituals for learning the gender of the baby. When the time of birth is approaching the bed for the mother to lie down; clothes and the crib for the baby are prepared.

In almost all settlements located on the Project route, women are fed with molasses and butter or eggs and butter after giving birth for the healing of the wounds. Yellow cloth placed over the face of the baby is believed to be protecting it from neonatal hepatitis. Similarly, placing Holy Quran wrapped in red cloth over the head of the mother protects her puerperal fever according to the belief.

New born baby is not allowed to be in the same room with a woman who has recently gave birth. It is believed that it brings bad luck. The baby is washed with ceremony on the seventh and the fortieth day after its birth. 40 pebble stones, mirror, money and green grass is placed in the water used for washing the baby. The umbilical cord is cut, the honey with salt is prepared and the whole body of the baby is soaked in saltwater for a brief period and the baby is immediately washed with warm water and powdered. Salting is done more carefully in the mouth, armpits and feet, it is believed that when these parts are well salted, they will not smell when the baby grows up.

After the baby's umbilical cord is cut, it is buried in places such as schools, hospitals etc. depending on the profession expected for the baby.

2. **Circumcision:** While circumcision was formerly made by circumcisers and celebrated with circumcision feasts in the village, circumcision is performed in hospitals today. Circumcision ceremonies are conducted with music or recital of holy text depending on the preference. Not the father but a well-respected relative holds the boy during circumcision and he is called "kirwa". Kirwa is a god father for the child. The circumcised child is guided by a car convoy and a special circumcision suit is dressed.

¹⁸ Işık – Akçınar - Kadioğlu, 2010, 68.

Care is taken that the child is circumcised before starting primary school. It is stated that celebration of circumcision is not much respected in Kızlaç settlement.

3. **Military Service:** A little entertainment is organized for those who will go to the military. A flag is hung on the candidate soldier's house and henna is applied in his hands. A cadet visits his relatives and friends before drafting to the military. They invite him to dinner which is a kind of farewell dinner. Relatives usually give him money while they see him off. The candidate for the military is sent with a convoy on his journey.
4. **Wedding:** As in other parts of the country, wedding ceremonies take place in different phases in the settlements located in the Project area. These are, introduction of the couple to each other, asking for permission from parents, engagement, fixing of the wedding day and the wedding ceremony. Marriages in the region are arranged with advice of the elderly (matchmaking). Love marriages are also allowed.

Following a certain period after the engagement, groom's parents ask the permission from the bride's parents and fix the wedding day. Betrothal ceremony is called "küçük tatlı" ("small dessert"). Today, there is no tradition of bride wealth.

Prior to the wedding, together with the invitation cards, gifts called "okuntu" such as shalwars, carpets, muslins and socks are given to the guests according to their degree of closeness. On the eve of the wedding day, groom's parents put a flag on their roof indicating the place of the wedding. During the wedding, a flag is hung on the wedding house. The flag is hung after the prayer on Friday, one day before the wedding, after eating the so-called "ağız tadı" (gusto which also means, enjoyment, harmony). While posting the flag, a sheep is sacrificed at the bottom of the pole and it is called flag sacrifice. Wedding meals with lamb composed of local dishes are prepared using its meat. Neighbours and relatives help with cooking. It is stated that the weddings last three days in Osmaniye and Adana in the old days. Today this period is shortened but wealthy families still prefer a three day wedding.

After the commencement of the festivity, the guests collect money to support the wedding host. The money is called "shaba" or "kirkim".

It is preferred for girls to marry from the age of 18 and for men from the age of 20-22. Generally, the age limit for marriage is considered to be 30. In Mersin and Adana people weave carpets as part of the dowry in the old days but this tradition is not pursued by the young people today. On the other hand, needle work, beads, wool weaving as part of the dowry still continues.

In addition to these traditions, some of which have disappeared in time, local folk dances are played in weddings in the region, such as oyun havası (traditional dance music) and halay (a folk dance performed in Turkey) etc. Musical instruments such as

traditional drums and flutes (davul&zurna) are among the main traditional musical instruments used in weddings.

5. **Death:** The chin and toes of the deceased are tied. An iron knife is put on the abdomen after bathing of the dead is completed. The obituary is announced to the neighbours by the relatives through the mosque. Condolence reception takes 7 days. Food is brought to the funeral home by relatives and neighbours for seven days and shared with visitors.

In addition to the traditions of the turning points of life mentioned above, it was determined that some customs were also kept alive in the celebration of religious feasts in the region. Preparations for religious feasts begin on the day of Arefe when cemetery visits are made, and refreshments are prepared for the guests coming during the feast. Generally, kömbe for the feasts is made, and holiday clothes are purchased for everyone, especially children. After the feast prayer, neighbours, relatives and friends pay visits to see each other. Hidrellez is also celebrated in the region to meet the arrival of spring. While Hidrellez used to be celebrated collectively with a picnic as festive, it has lost its former importance today.

In addition, within the scope of traditional folk beliefs; vows are made to entombed saints. These sacred areas are visited for requests such as recovery from illness, having a job or child, having fortune, a safe return from the military. Wishing tree tradition dating back to old times still continues in Tekeliören settlement (Figure 107). It has been observed that customs such as evil eye beads and pouring lead to repel evil eye continue. People hang black weed on their roofs in Yarbaşı settlement to protect the household from evil eye.

Figure 107: Wishing Tree in Tekeliören Settlement



As part of traditional medicine and healing practices, gentian is collected from the nearby mountains in all settlements. Yellow centaury oil, which is formed by dipping in olive oil, is applied to wounds, burns and rashes. As for traditional health, services of healers and bonesetters are being used for treatment of eczema, pains and hernia. Healers continue their tradition by lending a hand to one of their relatives before they die. Alternative medicine techniques such as bleeding and cupping is being used in treatment of illnesses such as flue and pneumonia in addition to herbal teas made of linden and thyme. It has been observed that traditional medical methods are also being used for treatment of animals.

The public economy based on local production and consumption, which is followed by local people to maintain their lives, in animal husbandry and agriculture performed traditionally based on the knowledge obtained from ancestors (Figure 108). Currently, wheat, barley, cotton, sunflower, maize, peanuts, citrus fruits, vegetable gardening and olives are main Agricultural products in the region. Although it is low in practice, traditional Agricultural methods are still being used (Figure 109).

Figure 108: Peanut harvest in Yazlamazli Settlement



Figure 109: Traditional Ploughing in İncirlik Settlement



Regarding traditional handcrafts, beading, crewelwork, needle work are still common (Figure 110). In addition, sewing courses are opened periodically in some settlements. During the interviews, it was stated that traditional handcrafts such as loom work and rug making are in the risk of becoming extinct with the new generation.

Figure 110: Crewelwork of Köseleli Yuruks



According to the traditional architecture of the region, houses built using stone, wood and adobe together are no longer built. Single or double story buildings, mostly made of reinforced concrete, form today's architecture.

During the interviews, it was found that traditional games such as tipcat, hide-and-seek, a sound, marble and leapfrogging were widely played by children in the past but today, these games were mostly replaced by computer games.

Traditional cuisine in the region consists of local foods such as kömbe, çiğköfte, kebab çeşitleri, börek, bayram çöreği, yuvalama, analı kızlı, sıkma, tırşik, kebab, şalgam, ırmik helvası, tulumba, hamur kızartma. Cheese, olive oil, pomegranate syrup, dry pepper, phyllo dough, tomato paste, fruit preserves and butter is bade to preserve food for the winter and they are sold on streets (Figure 111-114).

Figure 111: Pomegranate syrup making for the winter in Kürkçüler Settlement



Figure 112: Phyllo Dough making in Kürkçüler Settlement



Figure 113: Olives in Nurdağı Settlement



Figure 114: Sale of Fermented Carrot Drink (Salgam) in Toprakkale Settlement



1.3.2.4 Critical Cultural Heritage

Critical cultural heritage is defined as 'one or both of the following types of cultural heritage:

- i. The internationally recognised heritage of communities who use, or have used within living memory the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; or
- ii. Legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation'.

Examples of legally protected areas which would be considered as cultural heritage ‘include world heritage sites and nationally protected areas’ (IFC, 2012a, 3, fn6).

Under Performance Standard 8 critical cultural heritage should not be removed, significantly altered, or damaged. In exceptional circumstances when impacts on critical cultural heritage are unavoidable, a process of informed consultation and participation of the Affected Communities should be applied as described in Performance Standard 1 and which uses a good faith negotiation process that results in a documented outcome. External experts should be retained to assist in the assessment and protection of critical cultural heritage.

1.3.2.4.1 Internationally Recognised Cultural Heritage Sites

World Heritage List¹⁹ and World Heritage Tentative²⁰ List of UNESCO are considered under the internationally recognised cultural heritage sites.

Turkey has 19 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO (as of 25 October 2021). Those located in the wider region of the Project are listed in Table 11 and shown in Figure 115. The closest site to the Project is the “Göbekli Tepe” in Şanlıurfa, which is located at a distance of 142 km to the south of the project route.

Among the sites included in the World Heritage Tentative List of UNESCO, 13 sites are located in the wider region of the Project. The closest sites to the Project are the “Eshab-ı Kehf Kulliyi” in Mersin (Tarsus), which is located at a distance of 7 km to the north of the project route and “Karatepe-Aslantaş Archaeological Site” in Osmaniye, which is located at a distance of 9 km in the north of the project route.

None of the internationally recognised cultural heritage sites is overlapping with the study area.

Table 11: Internationally Recognised Cultural Heritage Areas (World Heritage List and World Heritage Tentative List of UNESCO)

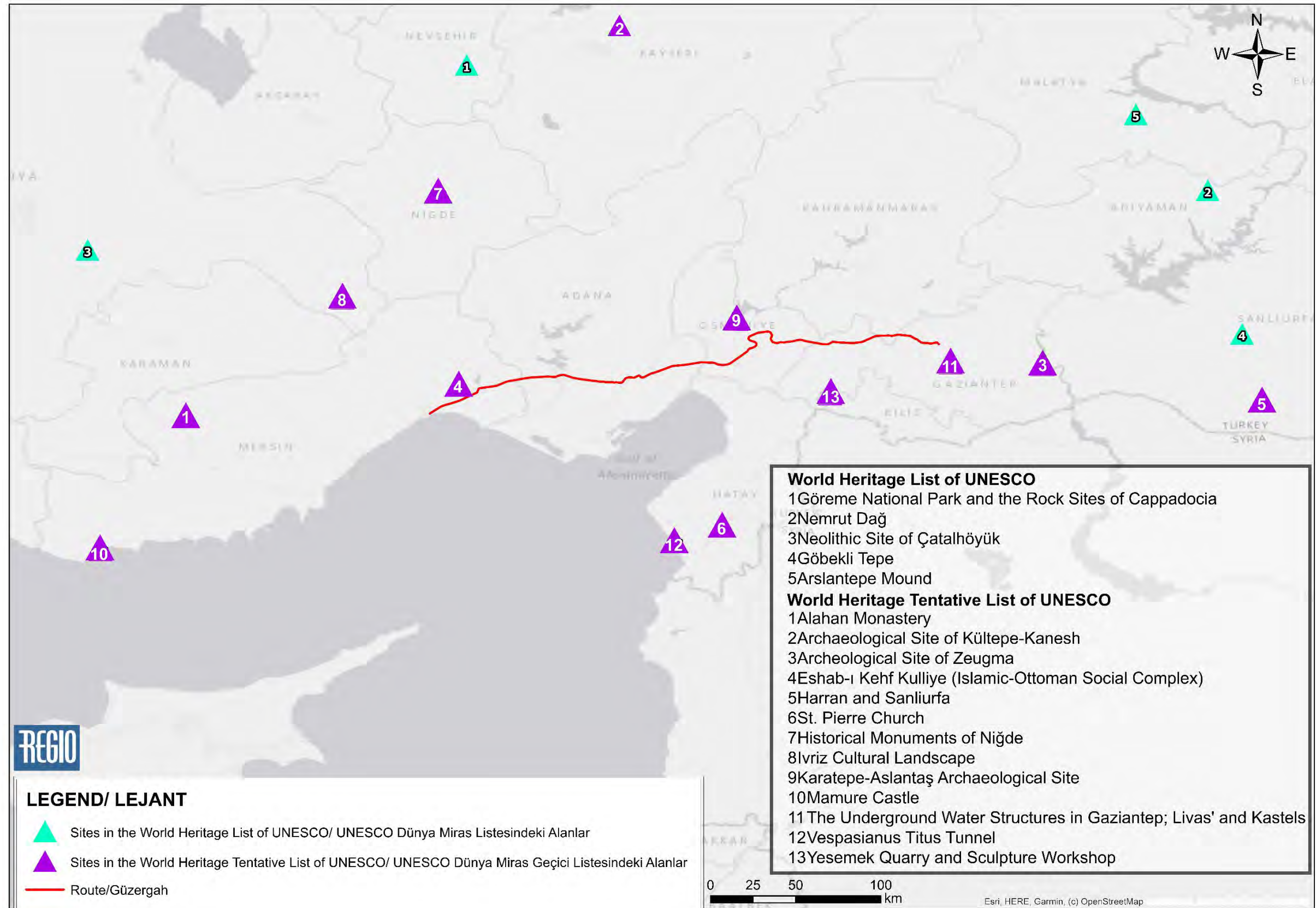
No	Site Name	Province	Approximate Railway KM / Section	Distance to Project Expropriation Corridor (km)
World Heritage List of UNESCO				
1	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	Nevşehir	Section-1 / 0+000	187
2	Nemrut Dağ	Adıyaman	Section-5 / 130+500	154
3	Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	Konya	Section-1 / 0+000	186
4	Göbekli Tepe	Şanlıurfa	Section-5 / 130+500	142
5	Arslantepe Mound	Malatya	Section-5 / 117+000	166
World Heritage Tentative List of UNESCO				
1	Alahan Monastery	Mersin	Section-1 / 0+000	116
2	Archaeological Site of Kültepe-Kanesh	Kayseri	Section-3 / 33+000	191
3	Archeological Site of Zeugma	Gaziantep	Section-5 / 130+500	50

¹⁹ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

²⁰ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/>

4	Eshab-ı Kehf Kulliye (Islamic-Ottoman Social Complex)	Mersin	Section-1 / 21+500	7
5	Harran and Sanliurfa	Şanlıurfa	Section-5 / 130+500	156
6	St. Pierre Church	Hatay	Section-3 / 4+200	97
7	Historical Monuments of Niğde	Niğde	Section-1 / 28+500	116
8	Ivriz Cultural Landscape	Konya	Section-1 / 6+000	78
9	Karatepe-Aslantaş Archaeological Site	Osmaniye	Section-3 / 20+000	9
10	Mamure Castle	Mersin	Section-1 / 0+000	175
11	The Underground Water Structures in Gaziantep; Livas' and Kastels	Gaziantep	Section-5 / 130+500	12
12	Vespasianus Titus Tunnel	Hatay	Section-2 / 412+000	97
13	Yesemek Quarry and Sculpture Workshop	Gaziantep	Section-4 / 16+000	29

Figure 115: Internationally Recognised Cultural Heritage Sites



1.3.2.4.2 Legally Protected (Registered) Cultural Heritage Sites

Among the cultural heritage sites identified by the ESIA team within the study area of the Project, the sites listed in Table 12 are registered, legally protected cultural heritage areas.

Under Turkish Law, legally protected cultural heritage assets are classified and protected in accordance with Principal Decision No. 658 (issued 5 November 1999) which states that all archaeological sites need to be classified and protected according to their significant features. Detailed information on the features of each site has been previously provided in Table 7.

Table 12: Legally Protected (Registered) Cultural Heritage Sites and Assets

Section	Site Name	Province	District/ Village	Approximate Railway KM	Distance to Expropriation Corridor (m)
Section 1	Mersin Railway Station Facility 1	Mersin	Akdeniz / Nusratiye	0+018 - 0+075	0
	British Oil Factory	Mersin	Akdeniz / Nusratiye	1+353 - 1+515	0
	Tirmil Huyuk	Mersin	Toroslar / Yalınayak	3+284 - 3+736	46
	Tarsus Martyrs Memorial	Mersin	Tarsus / Mithatpaşa	25+985 - 26+040	19
	Kemalpaşa Aqueduct	Mersin	Tarsus / Kemalpaşa	28+691 - 28+758	1
	Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 1	Adana	Seyhan / Zeytinli	353+667 - 353+695	0
	Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 2	Adana	Seyhan / Zeytinli	353+885 - 353+926	0
	Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 3	Adana	Seyhan / Zeytinli	353+935 - 353+953	0
	Dikili Huyuk	Adana	Seyhan / Büyük Dikili	357+390 - 357+558	1
	Zincirliabağlar Station Facility	Adana	Seyhan / Zincirliabağlar	362+657 - 362+708	0
	Adana Railway Station Facility 3	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+779 - 369+797	0
	Adana Railway Station Facility 5	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+844 - 369+876	8
	Adana Railway Station Facility 6	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+917 - 369+969	0
	Adana Railway Station Facility 7	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	369+971 - 369+994	0
	Adana Railway Station Facility 8	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+031 - 370+059	0
	Adana Railway Station Facility 10	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+156 - 370+184	0
	Adana Railway Station Facility 11	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+291 - 370+315	2
	Adana Railway Station Facility 13	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+347 - 370+466	0
	Adana Railway Station Facility 15	Adana	Seyhan / Kurtuluş	370+458 - 370+478	23
Section 2	Misis Ancient City	Adana	Sarıçam / Yakapınar	397+000 - 399+732	0
	Sirkeli Huyuk	Adana	Ceyhan / Sirkeli	409+326 - 410+601	0
Section 5	Aktoprak Huyuk	Gaziantep	Şehitkamil / Aktoprak	130+000 (Başpınar Connection Line)	0

1.3.2.4.3 Archaeological Potential

The study area has a high potential to contain stratigraphically intact archaeological remains. Upper levels of these remains have most probably been damaged due to previous ground disturbance and erosion caused by physical, climatic and chemical weathering and agricultural activities.

It is anticipated that any superficial or buried archaeological sites within the Project area are likely to be classed according to IFC criteria as ‘replicable cultural heritage’²¹ (IFC, 2012), and can be mitigated by appropriate archaeological investigation, recording and dissemination.

The assessment of the scientific value of any archaeological site may change following intrusive investigation and recording work.

1.4 Impact Assessment and Management

1.4.1 Tangible Cultural Heritage

The activities to be conducted during the land preparation and construction phase of the Project may cause direct potential impacts on the cultural heritage receptors, if not properly managed. The key Project activities that may result in impact (direct or indirect) upon archaeology and cultural heritage receptors during the land preparation and construction phase are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13: Sources of Impacts on Cultural Heritage Receptors during the Land Preparation and Construction Phase

Phase	Description of Activity	Potential Receptors that may be Affected by the Activities
Land preparation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removal of vegetation and/or trees• Installation of fencing• Traffic movements (vehicles and staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architectural heritage• Archaeological Sites• Other Archaeological/Historical Assets
Railway construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topsoil stripping• Excavations and quarry/borrow site operations, etc.• Construction traffic movement• Siting of construction sites and other Project/associated facilities• Piling• Landscaping/ earth-mounding• Waste disposal including excess excavated materials• Structures, installation features (bridges, signage, fencing, etc.)• Installation of lighting scheme• Presence of workforce• Leaks and spills	

²¹ The IFC in PS8 (2012) defines “replicable cultural heritage” as tangible forms of cultural heritage that can themselves be moved to another location or that can be replaced by a similar structure or natural features to which the cultural values can be transferred by appropriate measures. Archaeological or historical sites may be considered replicable where the particular eras and cultural values they represent are well represented by other sites and/or structures.

Potential impacts are direct damage or disturbance to cultural heritage resources. This can include:

- physical damage of sites, including from noise, vibration and dust due to plant, equipment and heavy vehicles, and from spills and leaks
- noise and visual intrusion on people's appreciation of cultural heritage
- disruption of access to cultural heritage sites
- enhanced access to cultural heritage sites allowing increased opportunity to outside parties for collection of artefacts or damage to resources
- loss or change of identity or significance of the intangible cultural heritage
- effects of noise and visual intrusion on the ability of communities to appreciate and use their intangible cultural heritage
- disruption or diminution of cultural ecosystem services including customary ways of understanding the wider world and for maintaining social relations and group identity

In addition to direct impacts, damage due to looting and interference may occur. Sites may suffer inadvertent damage or interference. There may be piecemeal illicit removal of portable antiquities from archaeological sites within the Project Area, in particular from those readily accessed areas adjacent to Project route.

Baseline information on the internationally recognised cultural heritage areas has been provided in Chapter 1.3.2.4. Given the distances of the sites under the World Heritage List, it is assessed that the Project will not have an adverse physical or setting impact on them nor will it induce any significant changes to visitor numbers, site access and conservation.

The closest site under the World Heritage Tentative List of UNESCO is located at a distance of 7 km in the north of the project route ("Eshab-ı Kehf Kulliye" in Mersin- Tarsus). It is assessed that the Project will not have an impact on this site.

Significance of Project's impacts on the cultural heritage elements have been identified based on the sensitivity of the receptors and overall magnitude of the impact on that specific receptor. Sensitivity of the receptors for cultural heritage has been determined in line with the criteria defined in Table 14 as per the Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (ICOMOS 2011).

Table 14: Criteria for the Value of Cultural Heritage Receptors

Value	Criteria According to ICOMOS (2011)	Criteria According to Turkish Law	Value According to IFC PS8
Very High	Sites of acknowledged international importance inscribed as WH property.	Tangible cultural heritage: 1st Degree Archaeological Sites (registered) and Registered Railway Station Facilities	Complex palaeontological and archaeological remains (if present)
	Individual attributes that convey outstanding universal value (OUV) of the WH property.		
	Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.		
	Sites or structures of acknowledged international importance inscribed as of universal importance as WH property.		
	Individual attributes that convey OUV of the WH property.		
	Other buildings or urban landscapes of recognised International importance.		
High	Nationally- designated Archaeological Monuments protected by the State Party's laws	Tangible cultural heritage: 2nd Degree Archaeological Sites (registered) or other sites depending on their value	Critical Cultural Heritage (cemeteries and burial grounds)
	Undesignated sites of the quality and importance to be designated.		
	Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.		
	Nationally- designated structures with standing remains.		
	Other buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade.		
	Conservation Areas containing very important buildings.		
	Undesignated structures of clear national importance.		
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that can contribute significantly to regional research objectives.	Tangible cultural heritage: 3rd Degree Archaeological Sites (registered) and Archaeological sites presently unknown or non-registered archaeological sites or other sites (Non-registered Railway Station Facilities etc.) depending on their value (if present)	Isolated palaeontological and archaeological sites and findspots (if present)
	Designated buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historical associations.		
	Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character.		
	Historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings.		
Low	Designated or undesignated assets of local importance.		
	Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.		
	Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.		
	"Locally Listed" buildings.		
	Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations.		
	Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings.		
Negligible	Assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest.	Non-registered potential archaeological sites	
	Buildings or urban landscapes of no architectural or historical merit; buildings of an intrusive character.		
Unknown	The importance of the resource cannot be ascertained. Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.		

Based on the sensitivity criteria given in Table 14, the sensitivity of the cultural heritage sites identified within the study area has been determined in accordance with the Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (ICOMOS 2011) as presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Sensitivity Levels of the Registered and Non-registered Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites Identified within the Impact Corridor

High	Medium	Low		Negligible
(1) Mersin Railway Station Facility 1		(2) Mersin Railway Station Facility 2	(59) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 3	
(4) British Oil Factory		(3) Mersin Railway Station Facility 3	(60) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 4	
(5) Tirmil Huyuk		(6) Tirmil Railway Station Facility	(61) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 5	
(7) Tarsus Martyrs Memorial		(8) Tarsus Railway Station Facility 1	(62) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 6	
(10) Kemalpaşa Aqueduct		(9) Tarsus Railway Station Facility 2	(63) Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 1	
(21) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 1		(11) Kanberhuyugu Cemetery	(64) Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 2	
(22) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 2		(12) Yenice Railway Station Facility 1	(65) Gunyazi Railway Station Facility 3	
(23) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 3		(13) Yenice Railway Station Facility 2	(66) Koseler Huyuk	
(24) Dikili Huyuk		(14) Yenice Railway Station Facility 3	(67) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 1	
(25) Zincirlibaglar Station Facility		(15) Yenice Railway Station Facility 4	(68) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 2	
(28) Adana Railway Station Facility 3		(16) Yenice Railway Station Facility 5	(69) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 3	
(30) Adana Railway Station Facility 5		(17) Yenice Railway Station Facility 6	(70) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 4	
(31) Adana Railway Station Facility 6		(18) Yenice Railway Station Facility 7	(71) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 5	
(32) Adana Railway Station Facility 7		(19) Yenice Railway Station Facility 8	(72) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 6	
(33) Adana Railway Station Facility 8		(20) Yenice Railway Station Facility 9	(73) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 7	
(35) Adana Railway Station Facility 10		(26) Adana Railway Station Facility 1	(74) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 8	
(36) Adana Railway Station Facility 11		(27) Adana Railway Station Facility 2	(75) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 9	
(38) Adana Railway Station Facility 13		(29) Adana Railway Station Facility 4	(76) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 10	
(40) Adana Railway Station Facility 15		(34) Adana Railway Station Facility 9	(77) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 11	
(51) Misis Ancient City		(37) Adana Railway Station Facility 12	(78) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 12	
(55) Sirkeli Huyuk		(39) Adana Railway Station Facility 14	(79) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1	
(95) Aktoprak Huyuk		(41) Seyhan Bridge	(80) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 2	
		(42) Incirlik Railway Station Facility 1	(81) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 3	

High	Medium	Low		Negligible
		(43) Incirlik Railway Station Facility 2	(82) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 4	
		(44) Dagci	(83) Kelahmetler	
		(45) Koyderesi	(84) Kokarpinar	
		(46) Suluca	(85) Yarbasi Cemetery	
		(47) Oteyuz	(86) Taşoluk Railway Station Facility	
		(48) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 1	(87) Tasoluk Cemetery	
		(49) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 2	(88) Bahce Railway Station Facility 1	
		(50) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 3	(89) Bahce Railway Station Facility 2	
		(51) Ayasli	(90) Bahce Railway Station Facility 3	
		(52) Sazak	(91) Bahce Railway Station Facility 4	
		(53) Arsandagi	(92) Nurdag Railway Station Facility	
		(56) Koyonu	(93) Ucmemba 1	
		(57) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 1	(94) Ucmemba 2	
		(58) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 2		

Assessment of the magnitude of impact is based on an understanding of how, and to what extent, the Project would impact on archaeology and cultural heritage receptors. Table 16 presents a description of the impact magnitude for archaeology and cultural heritage receptors based on ICOMOS (2011)

Table 16: Criteria for Magnitude of Change for Tangible Cultural Heritage (ICOMOS 2011)

Impact Grading	Archaeological Attributes	Built Heritage or Historic Urban Landscape attributes	Historic landscape attributes
Major	Changes to attributes that convey OUV of WH properties	Change to key historic building elements that contribute to OUV, such that the resource is totally altered.	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit and loss of OUV.
	Most or all key archaeological materials, including those that contribute to OUV such that the resource is totally altered.	Comprehensive changes to the setting.	
	Comprehensive changes to setting.		Change to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape; noticeable differences in noise or sound quality; considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.	Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified.	
	Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.	Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.	

Impact Grading	Archaeological Attributes	Built Heritage or Historic Urban Landscape attributes	Historic landscape attributes
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the resource is slightly altered.	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different.	Change to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape; limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access; resulting in limited change to historic landscape character.
	Slight changes to setting.	Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.	
Negligible	Very minor changes to key archaeological materials or setting.	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects; very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	No change.	No change to fabric or setting.	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes in amenity or community factors.

Once the sensitivity of the receptor/resource and the overall magnitude of the impact on that specific receptor/resource have been identified, the significance of the impact has been determined based on the matrix provided in Table 17.

Table 17: Cultural Heritage Impact Significance Assessment Matrix (ICOMOS 2011)

Value of Heritage Asset	Scale & Severity of Change/Impact				
	No Change	Negligible Change	Minor Change	Moderate Change	Major Change
For World Heritage List Properties VERY HIGH – Attributes Which Convey Outstanding Universal Value	Significance of Effect or Overall Impact (Either Adverse or Beneficial)				
	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
For Other Cultural Heritage Assets	Significance of Impact (Either Adverse or Beneficial)				
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight

The Project will adopt a proactive management of the potential Project impacts, prioritising avoidance where this is possible. In case avoidance is not possible, relevant archaeology and cultural heritage

management/mitigation measures will be taken in accordance with the national legislation, IFC PS 8 and other applicable standards.

The Project does not propose to use the cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations, or practices of local communities for commercial purposes (examples include, but are not limited to, commercialization of traditional medicinal knowledge or other sacred or traditional technique for processing plants, fibres, or metals).

1.4.1.1 Management of Potential Impacts

In line with Article 4 of the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (No. 2863), the main contractor will notify the responsible Museum Directorates or Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural Property about the archaeological sites and immovable cultural heritage assets, including registered and non-registered sites, identified within the study area, as given in this ESIA Report. To this end, the information collected through the field surveys (such as site-specific photos, site survey forms, site coordinates, digital data, expert notes, etc.) will be delivered to these institutions in order to initiate official decision processes relevant to these sites. The cultural heritage authorities to be notified in each province are listed in Table 18 (contact details of the authorities is provided in the CHMP presented in Appendix 1).

Table 18: Cultural Heritage Authorities Responsible in the Provinces Crossed by the Project

Relevant Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property	Provinces within the Responsibility Area of the Council	Related Museum Directorate
Adana Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property	Adana	Adana Museum
	Mersin	Mersin Museum
Hatay Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property	Osmaniye	Osmaniye Museum
Gaziantep Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property	Gaziantep	Gaziantep Museum
	Kahramanmaraş	Kahramanmaraş Museum

General management measures applicable to different types of sites are listed in Table 19. Specific measures and actions stipulated by the relevant cultural heritage authorities in their official decisions (e.g. trial pits, geophysics surveys, salvage excavations, technical drawings, route change/relocation, construction under supervision of the related museum, etc.) will be implemented for the management of potential cultural heritage impacts as part of the Project.

Table 19: General Management Measures Applicable to Different Types of Sites

Site Type	Framework Management Measures
Registered Sites or Sites in the Process of Registration as per the Law No. 2863	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding physical intervention Archaeological monitoring for potential disturbance of the project activities.

Site Type	Framework Management Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the decisions of the relevant Regional Council
Archaeological Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding physical intervention Notify the cultural heritage authorities Mark as archaeological sensitive area in the Project/construction drawings and quarry plans Avoiding physical intervention/construction until the final decision of the Regional Council is Issued Following/implementing the decisions of the Regional Council (e.g. test or salvage excavation, if required) Archaeological monitoring for implementation of Regional Council decision.
Other Sites including the remains of a historic bridge, a grave/graveyard, fountain etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding physical intervention Notify the cultural heritage authorities Relocation of moveable cultural heritage asset where applicable Consideration of Project alternatives in case of immovable cultural heritage assets where applicable Avoiding physical intervention/construction until the final decision of the Regional Council is Issued Following/implementing the decisions of the Regional Council (e.g. Technical documentation, measured drawing, etc., if required) Archaeological monitoring for implementation of Regional Council decision.

Even though the Project does not propose to use the cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations, or practices of local communities for commercial purposes (examples include, but are not limited to, commercialisation of traditional medicinal knowledge or other sacred or traditional technique for processing plants, fibres, or metals), any intangible cultural heritage that may be encountered/identified to be affected by Project's construction works will be considered and managed in line with the applicable principles of IFC PS8 and UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (see Section 1.4.2. below).

1.4.2 Intangible Cultural Heritage

Assessment of the impact of the project on intangible cultural heritage has been conducted in the Project route and its vicinity in compliance with international standards and local legislation. Findings are presented in Chapter 1.3.2.3 above. The findings indicate a number of local ICH elements but none of them are unique to the geography under study. Moreover, none of the identified ICH elements are directly or indirectly linked to a specific location, a specific building or specific artifacts (bundan da emin miyiz). Therefore, it can be concluded that, examples of intangible cultural assets identified with the study are not affected by the Mersin-Gaziantep High standard Train Project.

During the Project activities, active stakeholder engagement have to continue and any sensitivity which may the Project cause must be resolved. In addition, the Project staff has to be informed about the intangible cultural heritage assets in the region and their importance for the local communities.

Since no physical resettlement is foreseen as the result of the Project, any harm to cultural patterns because of the Project activities is not foreseen.

On the other hand, some positive impact on intangible cultural heritage can be observed considering the increase in mobility and trade in the region during the operation phase of the project. Depending on the project's social/community investment strategy, social investment projects can be prepared for promoting rural tourism not only for intangible cultural heritage assets but for physical cultural heritage as well (e.g., local weaving traditions in Mersin, Adana, Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep provinces). Financial support to these projects through local communities may contribute to the protection of intangible cultural assets as well as providing source of income for the local people.

In line with the ICOMOS Guidelines, sensitivity of intangible cultural assets and the magnitude of impact of the Project on those (if present) will be identified with respect to the criteria stated in Table 20.

Table 20: Criteria for the Sensitivity of Intangible Cultural Heritage Receptors and Magnitude of Impact

Sensitivity Level	Criteria	Magnitude Level	Criteria
Very High	Areas associated with Intangible Cultural heritage activities as evidenced by the national register. Associations with particular innovations, technical or scientific developments or movements of global significance. Associations with particular individuals of global importance	Major	Major changes to area that affect the ICH activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.
High	Nationally designated areas or activities associated with globally important Intangible Cultural Heritage activities. Associations with particular innovations, technical or scientific developments or movements of national significance Associations with particular individuals of national importance		
Medium	Areas associated with Intangible Cultural heritage activities as evidenced by local registers. Associations with particular innovations or developments of regional or local significance. Associations with particular individuals of regional importance	Moderate	Considerable changes to area that affect the ICH activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.
Low	Intangible Cultural heritage activities of local significance Associations with particular individuals of local importance Poor survival of physical areas in which activities occur or are associated	Minor	Changes to area that affect the ICH activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.

Sensitivity Level	Criteria	Magnitude Level	Criteria
Negligible	Few associations or Intangible Cultural Heritage vestiges surviving	Negligible	Very minor changes to area that affect the ICH activities or associations or visual links and cultural appreciation.
Unknown	Little is known or recorded about Intangible Cultural Heritage of the area	No change	No change

1.4.2.1 Cultural Heritage Management Plan

The CHMP developed for the Project based on the findings of the ESIA surveys and assessments is presented Appendix 1 and the Chance Find Procedure (Appendix 2). It should be noted that CHMP covers the construction period of the project and a separate CHMP is needed for the operation phase.

The key measures to be taken through the implementation of the CHMP are listed below:

- Training on implementation of the CHMP, including the Chance Find Procedure, will be provided to all relevant Contractor and subcontractor personnel as part of the induction training (to be given at the time of employment) and refreshments will be done through toolbox talks throughout the construction phase. If required, the Operator will also train the operations and maintenance personnel on the CHMP, including the Chance Find Procedure.
- Sites located close to the Project route and temporary facilities (e.g. construction camp sites, quarries, material borrow sites) will be protected, where appropriate, by providing temporary flagging/fencing and signage subject with approval from the cultural heritage authorities.
- Sufficient resources for the implementation of the CHMP will be provided by the main contractor. Archaeological monitoring and technical elements of the Chance Find Procedure will be implemented by qualified experts during the construction works, as necessary.
- Following the notifications (for the sites identified as part of ESIA or discovered during construction) to be made to the authorities in line with Article 4 of the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (No. 2863), appropriate measure(s) will be taken in line with the official decisions of the cultural heritage authorities. Such measures may include documentation, application of remote sensing (e.g. geophysical survey) at areas where chance finds are discovered to clarify the character and location of sites and inform design of targeted salvage strategies, excavation of test pits to verify the results of remote sensing at chance find areas, salvage excavation and recording, etc.

The main gaps between the national legislation and international standards with cultural heritage management can be summarised as below:

- Retaining competent professionals to assist in the identification and protection of cultural heritage at the Project site, including the locations of the Project facilities, where the risk and

identification process determines that there is a chance of impacts to cultural heritage is not required by the national legislation, though official cultural heritage authorities review and assess the Project described within the national EIA Report.

- Development and implementation of a Project-specific Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), including a written Chance Finds Procedure and relevant trainings provided to all direct and contracted Project personnel, is not required by the national legislation, though the requirement for obligation to notify is stipulated by Article 4 of the Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property (Law No. 2863, 1983) (Table 2).
- Reports on archaeological monitoring studies conducted by competent professionals during the ground- disturbing activities conducted in the proximity of registered or potential archaeological sites.

The potential Project impacts, proposed mitigation measures and residual impact significance are summarised in Table 21.

Table 21: Construction Impacts, Proposed Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts (Cultural Heritage)

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(1) Mersin Railway Station Facility 1 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 0+018 - 0+075)	Land Preparation and Construction	Restricted	Minor	Irreversible	Short-term	One-off	Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(2) Mersin Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 0+085 - 0+102)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(3) Mersin Railway Station Facility 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 0+127 - 0+188)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(4) British Oil Factory (Registered Oil Factory Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 1+353 - 1+515)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(6) Tirmil Railway Station Facility (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 5+025 - 5+120)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(8) Tarsus Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 26+287 - 26+389)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(9) Tarsus Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 26+544 - 26+590)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(12) Yenice Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 42+951 - 42+982)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(13) Yenice Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+244 - 43+276)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(14) Yenice Railway Station Facility 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+275 - 43+294)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(15) Yenice Railway Station Facility 4 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+294 - 43+322)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(16) Yenice Railway Station Facility 5 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+332 - 43+349)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(17) Yenice Railway Station Facility 6 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+351 - 43+377)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(18) Yenice Railway Station Facility 7 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+393 - 43+416)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(19) Yenice Railway Station Facility 8 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+416 - 43+454)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(20) Yenice Railway Station Facility 9 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 43+439 - 43+482)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(21) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 1 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 353+667 - 353+695)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(22) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 2 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 353+885 - 353+926)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(23) Zeytinli Railway Station Facility 3 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 353+935 - 353+953)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(25) Zincirlibaglar Railway Station Facility (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 362+657 - 362+708)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(28) Adana Railway Station Facility 3 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 369+779 - 369+797)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(29) Adana Railway Station Facility 4 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 369+808 - 369+835)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(31) Adana Railway Station Facility 6 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 369+917 - 369+969)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(32) Adana Railway Station Facility 7 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 369+971 - 369+994)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(33) Adana Railway Station Facility 8 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+031 - 370+059)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(34) Adana Railway Station Facility 9 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+101 - 370+130)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(35) Adana Railway Station Facility 10 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+156 - 370+184)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(38) Adana Railway Station Facility 13 (Registered Railway Station Facility Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+347 - 370+466)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(39) Adana Railway Station Facility 14 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+438 - 370+489)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(41) Seyhan Bridge (Non-registered Railway Bridge) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 371+222 - 371+550)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(42) Incirlik Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 380+774 - 380+827)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(43) Incirlik Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 380+835 - 380+863)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(44) Dagci (Non-registered Huyuk) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 388+483 - 388+700)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(45) Koyderesi (Non-registered Huyuk) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 388+924 - 389+814)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(46) Suluca (Non-registered Railway Bridge) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 392+815 - 392+882)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(47) Oteyuz (Non-registered Railway Bridge) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 393+533 - 393+624)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(49) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 396+738 - 396+788)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(50) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 396+790 - 396+808)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(51) Misis Ancient City (Registered Ancient City Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 397+000 - 399+732)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x	x	x	x	Works should be conducted in line with the decision no 7393 dated 28.07.2011 of the Adana Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property which states that “Alternative Route 1 is suitable and all construction activities under the project must to carried out without damaging rock tombs in the area under the supervision of Museum Directorate” as mentioned in the EIA report prepared in 2012 for “İncirlik – Toprakkale Line II Railway Project”.
(52) Ayasli (Non-Registered Flat Settlement) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 400+628 - 401+290)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(53) Sazak (Non-Registered Slope Settlement) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 405+232 - 405+427)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(54) Arsandagi (Non-Registered Slope Settlement) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 408+551 - 408+838)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(55) Sirkeli Huyuk (Registered Huyuk - Necropolis Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 409+326 - 410+601)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x	x	x	x	Considering that Line II of the project crosses first degree necropolis area and the “Ocak 4-Kalker” stone quarry which will be used during construction is located within a third degree protected area, as mandated by legislation, Adana Regional Council for Protection of Cultural Property should be notified before the commencement of the works and the activities must be implemented in compliance of the Council decisions.
(56) Koyonu (Non-registered Railway Bridge) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 409+326 - 410+601)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(57) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 417+676 - 417+699)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(58) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 417+701 - 417+730)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(59) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 417+733 - 417+750)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(60) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 4 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 417+762 - 417+853)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(62) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 6 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 418+133 - 418+179)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(63) Günyazı Gar Yapısı 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 430+568 - 430+627)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(64) Günyazı Gar Yapısı 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 430+630 - 430+663)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(65) Günyazı Gar Yapısı 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 430+883 - 430+927)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(66) Koseler Huyuk (Non-Registered Huyuk) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 439+000 - 439+290)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	Considering that the EST (Electricity, Signalisation and Telecommunication) works cross the unregistered huyuk, as mandated by legislation, Adana Regional Council for Protection of Cultural Property should be notified before the commencement of the works and the activities must be implemented in compliance of the Council decisions.

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(67) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 447+623 - 447+730)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(69) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 447+774 - 447+800)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(70) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 4 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 447+804 - 447+842)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(71) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 5 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+003 - 448+046)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(73) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 7 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+132 - 448+180)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(79) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 8+470 - 8+505)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(80) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 8+523 - 8+545)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(83) Kelahmetler (Non-Registered Slope Settlement) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 44+089 - 44+256)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(84) Kokarpinar (Non-Registered Slope Settlement) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 44+566 - 44+692)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(85) Yarbasi Cemetery (Non-Registered Modern/ Old Cemetery) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 44+950 - 45+063)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(86) Tasoluk Railway Station Facility (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 50+392 - 50+441)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(87) Tasoluk Cemetery (Non-Registered Modern/ Old Cemetery) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 50+948 - 51+065)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(88) Bahce Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 57+415 - 57+465)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(89) Bahce Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 57+475 - 57+490)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(90) Bahce Railway Station Facility 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 57+498 - 57+525)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(91) Bahce Railway Station Facility 4 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 3 / km 57+575 - 57+600)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(92) Nurdag Railway Station Facility (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 4 / km 17+392 - 17+425)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	N/A
(93) Ucmemba 1 (Non-registered Necropolis) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 5 / km 92+167 - 92+789)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	Considering that Line II of the project crosses first degree necropolis area and the “Ocak 4-Kalker” stone quarry which will be used during construction is located within a third degree protected area, as mandated by legislation, Gaziantep Regional Council for Protection of Cultural Property should be notified before the commencement of the works and the activities must be implemented in compliance of the Council decisions.

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(94) Ucmemba 2 (Non-registered Necropolis) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 5 / km 92+167 - 92+789)			Minor				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x	x	x	x	Considering that Line II of the project crosses first degree necropolis area and the “Ocak 4-Kalker” stone quarry which will be used during construction is located within a third degree protected area, as mandated by legislation, Gaziantep Regional Council for Protection of Cultural Property should be notified before the commencement of the works and the activities must be implemented in compliance of the Council decisions.
(95) Aktoprak Huyuk (Registered Huyuk Gaziantep Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 5 / km 130+000 (Başpınar Connection Line)			Minor				Moderate/ Slight	High		x	x	x	x	Considering that the connection to Başpınar OIZ of the line is within the appropriation area, the works to be conducted within the borders of the unregistered huyuk should be carried out after informing Gaziantep Regional Council for Protection of Cultural Property and in compliance of the Council decisions, as mandated by law.
(5) Tirmil Huyuk (Registered Huyuk Adana Regional Council Decision No: NA) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 3+284 - 3+736)			Negligible				Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(7) Tarsus Martyrs Memorial (Registered Martyrs Memorial Adana Regional Council Decision No: NA) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 25+985 - 26+040)			Negligible				Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(10) Kemalpaşa Aqueduct (Registered Aqueduct Adana Regional Council Decision No:NA) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 28+691 - 28+758)			Negligible				Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(11) Kanberhuyugu Cemetery (Non-registered Modern/ Old Cemetery) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 40+296 - 40+460)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(24) Dikili Huyuk (Registered Huyuk Adana Regional Council Decision No: NA) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 357+390 - 357+558)			Negligible				Slight	High		x		x	x	N/A
(26) Adana Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 369+590 - 369+619)			Negligible				Slight	Low		x		x	x	N/A
(27) Adana Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 369+632 - 369+663)			Negligible				Slight	Low		x		x	x	N/A
(30) Adana Railway Station Facility 5 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 369+844 - 369+876)			Negligible				Slight	Low		x		x	x	N/A
(36) Adana Railway Station Facility 11 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+291 - 370+315)			Negligible				Slight	Low		x		x	x	N/A
(37) Adana Railway Station Facility 12 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+291 - 370+343)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(40) Adana Railway Station Facility 15 (Registered Railway Station Facility) within the Expropriation Corridor (Section 1 / km 370+458 - 370+478)			Negligible				Slight	Low		x		x	x	N/A
(48) Yakapinar Railway Station Facility 1 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 396+470 - 396+517)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(61) Ceyhan Railway Station Facility 5 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 417+960 - 417+995)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(68) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 2 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 447+773 - 447+796)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A

Receptor	Project Phase	Impact Magnitude					Significance of Impact	Sensitivity/ Value of Resource/ Receptor	Mitigation Measures					
		Extent	Magnitude	Reversibility	Duration	Frequency			Notify Museum Directorate or Regional Council	Mark as Arch. Sensitive Area in the Project/ Construction Drawings	Official Decision of the CH Authority to be Implemented (e.g. trial excavations, salvage excavations, technical drawings, etc.)	Physical Intervention/ Construction to be Avoided Until Final Decision of the CH Authority is Issued	Arch. Monitoring is Required	Specific Mitigation Measures
(72) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 6 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+087 - 448+121)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(74) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 8 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+183 - 448+199)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(75) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 9 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+200 - 448+222)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(76) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 10 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+238 - 448+258)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(77) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 11 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+267 - 448+282)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(78) Toprakkale Railway Station Facility 12 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 2 / km 448+284 - 448+318)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(81) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 3 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 3 / km 8+754 - 8+771)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A
(82) Osmaniye Railway Station Facility 4 (Non-registered Railway Station Facility) within the Impact Corridor (Section 3 / km 8+771 - 8+791)			Negligible				Neutral/ Slight	Low	x	x		x	x	N/A

1.5 References

- Altay, M. H. (1965), *Adım Adım Çukurova*, Adana
- Bilir, A. (2014), Roma Dönemi Doğu Akdeniz Deniz Ticaretinde Kıyı Kilikya Bölgesi'nin Yeri ve Önemi, Konya.
- Durugönül, S. (1995), "Kilikia Kulelerinin Tarihteki Yeri", *Ege Üniversitesi Yayınları Arkeoloji Dergisi III*, 197-203.
- Durugönül, S. (1998a), "Seleukosların Olba Territorium'undaki "Akkulturation" Süreci Üzerine Düşünceler", *Olba I*, 69-76.
- Durugönül, S. (2001-2002), "Development of Ancient Settlements in Cilicia", *Adalya V*, 107-118.
- Garstang, J. (1937a), "The First Imperial Hittite Sculpture Found South of the Taurus", *The Illustrated London News* 191/5129, 210-211.
- Garstang, J. (1937b), "Explorations in Cilicia: The Neilson Expedition, Preliminary Report", *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology XXIV/1-2*, 52-68.
- Garstang, J. (1937c), "Explorations in Cilicia: The Neilson Expedition, Fifth Interim Report", *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology XXVI/3-4*, 89-92.
- Garstang, J. (1939), "Discoveries in Cilicia", *Palestine Exploration Quarterly LXXI*, 137-143.
- Garstang, J. (1953). *Prehistoric Mersin: Yümüktepe in Southern Turkey*, Oxford.
- Gates, M. H. (1999) "Kinet Höyük in Eastern Cilicia: A Case Study for Acculturation in Ancient Harbors", *Olba* 2: 303- 312.
- Girginer, K. S. (2007), "Ceyhan Ovası 'ndaki Arkeolojik Çalışmalara Genel Bir Bakış", 1. Ceyhan Sempozyumu Bildiriler Kitabı, Ceyhan'dan Ceyhan'a, Ceyhan.
- Gürbüz, K., (1999) "An example of river course changes on a delta plain: Seyhan Delta (Çukurova Plain, Southern Turkey)", *Geological Journal* 34: 211-222.
- Herodotos (M.Ö. 490-424), *Herodot Tarihi*, (çev. M. Ökmen), (2002), İstanbul.
- Hild, F., Hellenkemper, H. (1990) "Kilikien und Isaurien", *Tabula Imperii Byzantini* 5, Wien.
- Işık, T. – Akçınar, M. – Kadioğlu, S. "Mersin ilinde gebelik, doğum ve loğusalık dönemlerinde anneye ve yenidoğana yönelik geleneksel uygulamalar", *Uluslararası İnsan Bilimleri Dergisi*, Cilt 7, Sayı 1, 2020, Denizli.
- Kurt, M., (2006). "M.Ö. I. Bin yıl Asur-Anadolu ilişkilerinde Kilikya Bölgesi", *Belleten*, Cilt LXX, Ankara, 257/ 1-25.
- Kurt, Mehmet. (2011'a). "Roma'nın Anadolu Politikaları Çerçevesinde Kilikya'nın Siyasal ve İdari Durumu", *Arkeoloji ve Sanat*, 136/ 159-168.
- Kurt, Mehmet, (2011b) "Ovalık Kilikya'da M.Ö. I. Yüzyıl Roma Yönetim Olgusu ve Tarkondimotos Krallığı", *Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 31/ 429-446.
- Kurt, Mehmet. (2011c). "M.Ö. I. Yüzyıl Roma-Parth ilişkilerinin Kilikya Eyaleti'ndeki Yansımaları", *Uluslararası Avrasya Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 2/ 1-14.
- Özmen, O. (2000). "Adana'nın Tarihsel Yapı Dokusu: Kaleler, Kervansaraylar-Hanlar ve Camiler", *Efsaneden Tarihe, Tarihten Bugüne Adana: Köprü Başı*, (Eds: S. Koz-E. Artun), İstanbul, 202-233.
- Pamir, Hatice (2009)." Alalakh'dan Antiokheia'ya Hatay'da Kentleşme Süreci" *Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, c.6,258-288, Hatay.

Salman, İ. (2000). "Adana'nın Antik Kentleri", *Efsaneden Tarihe, Tarihten Bugüne Adana: Köprü Başı*, (Eds: S. Koz-E. Artun), İstanbul, 179-201.

Sayar, M. H. & Siewert, P. vd. (1993), "Doğu Kilikya'da Epigrafi ve Tarihi-Coğrafya Araştırmaları, 1991", *Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı X*, 175-192.

Sayar, M. H. & Siewert, P. vd. (1994), "Doğu Kilikya'da Epigrafi ve Tarihi-Coğrafya Araştırmaları, 1992", *Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı XI*, 137-160.

STRABON (2000). Antik Anadolu Coğrafyası (Geographika XII-XIV), Adnan Pekman (çev.), İstanbul.

Şenyurt, Y., Akçay, A., Kemiş, Y., (2006). *Yüceören Doğu Kilikya'da Bir Helenistik-Roma Nekropolü*. Ankara.

Spruner, Karl von (1865), Spruner-Menke Atlas Antiquus (Pontus et Bithynia, Asia, Lycia et Pamphylia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Syria, Creta, Cyprus)., (Gotha: Justus Perthes).

Tobin, J. (2001), "The Tarcondimotid Dynasty in Smooth Cilicia", *Kilikia: Mekânlar ve Yerel Güçler (M.Ö. 2. Binyıl–M.S. 4. Yüzyıl)*, Uluslararası Yuvarlak Masa Toplantısı Bildirileri, İstanbul, (eds. É. Jean & A. M. Dinçol vd.), 1–5 Kasım 1999, *Varia anatolica XIII*, Paris, 381-387.

Turfan, K. (1941). "Eski Önasya Kronolojisinin Mühim Bir Noktası" *Sümeroloji Araştırmaları*, Dil ve Tarih Coğ.Fak. Neşriyatı No:1. İstanbul.

Ünal, A., Girginer, K. S. (2007), *Kilikya-Çukurova, İlk Çağlardan Osmanlılar Dönemi'ne Kadar Kilikya'da Tarihi Coğrafya, Tarih ve Arkeoloji, Kizzuwatnalı Kraliçe Puduhepa ve Yerleşme Alanları Rehberi Ekleriyle Birlikte*, İstanbul.

Yılmaz, H., Demiryolu Medeniyeti (Railway Civilization), 2021, Ankara.

- <https://www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/mersin/genelbilgiler>
- <https://www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/adana/genelbilgiler>
- <https://osmaniye.ktb.gov.tr/TR-60788/tarihce.html>
- <https://kahramanmaras.ktb.gov.tr/TR-142132/genel-bilgiler.html>
- <https://gaziantep.ktb.gov.tr/TR-52292/tarihce.html>