



FRAPORT TAV ANTALYA TERMINAL MANAGEMENT C.O



CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION PLAN

Prepared by	Controlled by	Approved by	Approved by
Quality Manager	Quality Manager	General Manager	General Manager

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CULTUREL HARITAGE PROTECTION PLAN

1. PURPOSE

To define the measures to be taken for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage in accordance with the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage within the fields of activity of the organisation and in the geography where it is lived, and the actions to be taken in cases where they arise.

2. SCOPE

This plan covers all Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage in Need of Protection as defined in Article 6 of the Law No. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage. It covers the tangible cultural assets that fulfil this definition and that have emerged or have the potential to emerge during the construction activities for which Fraport TAV is responsible, as well as the intangible cultural heritage in the region affected by the project. It is not foreseen that cultural assets will be affected during the operation period. Therefore, no cultural heritage protection risk assessment has been made for the operation phase.

3. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Fraport TAV	Fraport TAV Antalya Terminal Management.
IMS	Integrated Management System
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
Cultural Asset	Tangible forms of cultural heritage such as movable or immovable objects, assets, sites, structures or groups of structures of archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic and religious value, unique natural resources of cultural value such as sacred groves, cliffs, lakes and waterfalls, and intangible forms of culture such as cultural knowledge, innovations, practices involving traditional lifestyles of societies are all cultural assets (Ref. IFC PS 8).
Protected Area	They are the remains of cities and towns that reflect the social, economic, architectural and similar characteristics of various civilization from prehistoric times to the present day. These areas are areas that need to be protected.
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
SDS	Safety Data Sheet

4. RELATED DOCUMENTS

- ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties.
- IFC PS 8
- Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (2863)

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- Regulation on the Protection of Archaeological and Cultural Assets
- Environmental and Social Management System
- Incidental Cultural Property Management Procedure
- Environmental Impact Assessment and Monitoring Procedure

5. MANAGEMENT METHODS AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

This plan has been developed in accordance with Fraport TAV policies, commitments undertaken by Fraport TAV, local regulatory rules, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Performance Requirement (PR8, PR7), International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard (PS8, PS7). A Cultural Heritage Management Procedure (Incidental Finds Procedure) has been developed based on this plan. This procedure defines how to secure tangible cultural heritage that has been discovered or has the potential to be discovered, who to consult, responsibilities and the first actions to be taken upon discovery.

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was put into force by UNESCO at the 32nd General Conference held in Paris on 29 September - 17 October 2003. The Convention was officially ratified by the Republic of Turkey on 19.01.2006 with the Law No. 5448 on the Approval of the Ratification of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

21.7.1983 dated and 2863 numbered Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets and the provisions of the Regulation on the Protection of Archaeological and Cultural Assets will be complied with.

Where no national regulations or international standards apply, it considers the adoption of International Good Practices (BP).

Fraport TAV undertakes to comply with the obligations of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the obligations of national legislation for the protection of cultural heritage in all its activities.

6. DEFINITION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

- This plan describes the activities carried out in relation to tangible and intangible cultural assets. The prepared plan meets the following objectives;
- To understand the current status and geographical distribution of intangible and tangible cultural assets that may be affected by the project,
- To determine the negative impacts that may occur on intangible and tangible cultural heritage due to the project,
- To determine the necessary methods and suggestions for minimising the negative impacts on intangible and tangible cultural heritage, to define the procedures.

6.1 Tangible Cultural Heritage

Tangible cultural heritage forms such as movable or immovable objects, assets, sites, structures or groups of structures with archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, cultural, artistic and religious value, unique natural resources with cultural value such as sanctuaries, cliffs, lakes and waterfalls are tangible cultural assets.

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In case any tangible cultural property is encountered during the construction work, the Chanse Finds Procedure must be applied.

Measures shall be taken to prevent negative impacts such as deterioration of the silhouette of the archaeological site, restriction of visibility and accessibility of visitors to the site(s) after the construction works that are currently being carried out or will be carried out in the future in existing registered cultural heritage sites and their surroundings, in terms of visibility and accessibility of cultural heritage sites.

6.2 Intangible Cultural Heritage

Cultural products and production processes such as oral narratives and oral traditions, performance arts, social practices, rituals and feasts, traditions and practices related to nature, handicraft traditions are defined as intangible cultural heritage.

The Project has no impact on the intangible cultural heritage identified in the impact area. Therefore, there is no planned measure. Within the scope of social responsibility, projects can be carried out for the protection of intangible cultural assets by interacting with the people of the region.

7. CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA

As shown in Figure 1, a total of 4 archaeological sites were identified in the Airport area during the archaeological site survey conducted during the ESIA study. One of these sites, all of which are registered, is located within the project expansion boundary (Ancient Quarry) and three are located outside the project expansion footprint (Ancient Water Channel 1, Ancient Water Channel 2 and Ancient Water Channel 3).

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Ancient Water Canal 1 | It was registered with the decision of Antalya Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Assets dated 11.05.2010 and numbered 4077. It is located in Muratpaşa-Yenigöl and is partially visible. Special consultations will be made with the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets. |
| Ancient Water Canal 2 | It was registered with the decision of Antalya Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Assets dated 11.05.2010 and numbered 4077. It is located in Aksu-Güzelbağ locality and its remains are not observed, it is protected by a wire cage. |
| Ancient water channel 3 | It was registered with the decision of the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets dated 13.05.2022 and numbered 13993. It is located in Muratpaşa-Yenigöl and only the southwest end has been preserved in its original form. Special consultations will be made with the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets. |
| Ancient Quarry 4 | It is an ancient quarry registered with the Decision No. 6898 dated 13.11.2017 of the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets. It is located in the South Road Afforestation Area according to the Master Plan of the Project in Muratpaşa -Yenigöl. During the field studies, it was taken under protection as an archaeological site. |

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The Ancient Quarry was encountered during the work, the work was stopped and the contractor company (ATS) placed fences and "no approach" signs around the area and DHMI was informed. FTA also informed the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets via DHMI about the suspension of the works and the measures taken and requested further instructions. In response, DHMI stated (according to the official letter dated 25.10.2022 and numbered E-43550376-755.01-32267) that the project was carried out in accordance with the official correspondence between DHMI and Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

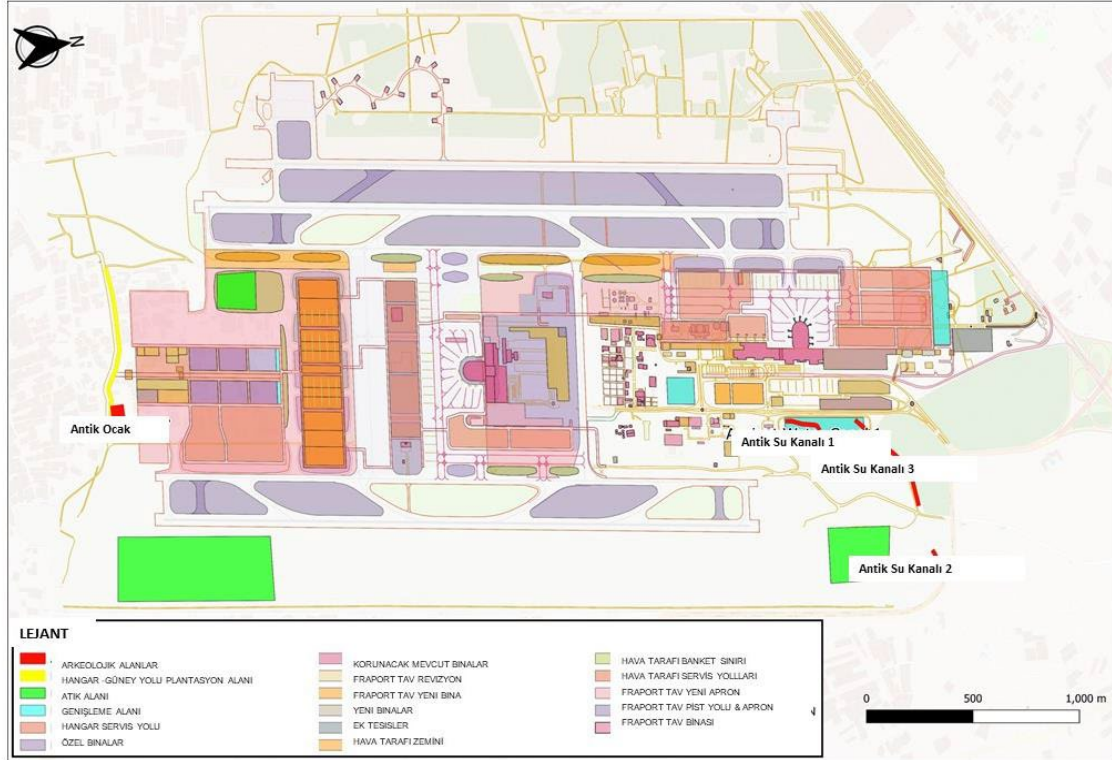


Figure 1. Airport Layout (Source.ESIA,2022, p456)

8. MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT CULTURAL HERITAGE

8.1 Organisational Responsibilities

EPC-HSE Manager is responsible for monitoring the cultural heritage in the field, informing the competent public authorities when found, making initial reporting, training of field personnel, informing Antalya Cultural Heritage Protection Board through DHMI. EPC-Field Supervisor is responsible for monitoring the site, informing EPC HSE when necessary and taking initial measures. The operators are responsible for carrying out archaeological monitoring during excavation work near the ancient site and preventing damage to the cultural heritage found by chance.

EPC is institutionally responsible for ensuring that the site is assessed for cultural heritage, employing or consulting cultural heritage specialists or archaeologists where necessary.

The FTA Environment & Social Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the protected cultural heritage site. FTA Quality Manager is responsible for community consultation on cultural heritage where necessary.

8.2 Consultation - Communication with Affected Communities

If it is determined that cultural heritage may be affected during the process of identifying risks and impacts, cultural heritage conservation experts/archaeologists will be engaged where necessary to identify and protect cultural heritage.

Consultation with the Affected Communities is undertaken to take into account the views of the Affected Communities on the identification and decision-making process for important cultural heritage that may be affected by the activities. National and local authorities responsible for protecting cultural heritage are also invited to the consultation process.

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Social responsibility projects can be planned with the local community for the continuity of intangible cultural assets (Ref. EBRD. PR7).

EPC and FTA will always be in consultation with Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets, Antalya Museum Directorate through DHMI for the protection of cultural assets. Information meetings will be organised for this purpose.

8.3 Transactions Related to Chanse Find Cultural Assets

In the Procedure for the Management of Incidental Cultural Heritage (8.46KY.1.64), the actions to be taken are defined step by step.

In case a cultural asset is detected during capacity increase works or any construction activity, the provisions of the Regulation on the Protection of Archaeological and Cultural Assets shall be complied with. Article 4 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets states that "if an asset is found, the person who finds this asset is obliged to notify the relevant Provincial Organisation of the Ministry." Taking this statement into consideration, in the event that such an asset is discovered during the construction activities, the subcontractor shall inform Fraport TAV. Fraport TAV will immediately stop the works and the relevant state institution (Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets, Museum Directorate) will be notified. In such cases, work will not continue in the area unless the Provincial Organisation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism gives the necessary permission. In addition, ATS will provide awareness training on tangible cultural heritage to the site supervisor and operators to enable daily archaeological monitoring during the construction phase of the expansion activities, and a Cultural heritage specialist/archaeological monitoring specialist will be hired or a cultural heritage monitoring consultancy service will be used if necessary to protect and secure the cultural heritage found incidentally.

The cultural heritage/archaeological monitoring expert or consultant will work with the equipment operators and will have the authority to stop the work. This person will also accompany the ground disturbing activities of the Project.

The cultural heritage/archaeological monitoring specialist will continue to liaise with the relevant authorities on the protection of cultural heritage assets and take into account their recommendations/instructions. Specific consultations will be held with the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and additional measures requested by the authorities will be implemented.

8.4 Cultural Heritage Monitoring

First of all, it is necessary to inform the Antalya Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural Assets of all cultural heritage located in the Project area or with the potential to be exposed to the environment.

Ancient sites should be marked as archaeological sensitive areas, ground disturbing works in the vicinity should be monitored by the site supervisor and cultural heritage specialist/archaeologist should be contacted when necessary.

Archaeological monitoring is required during ground disturbing activities in and around the Ancient Water Canal 1 registration boundaries.

Rescue excavations and geophysical surveys may be requested for work around the Ancient Quarry. Archaeological monitoring is also expected during excavation activities around the Ancient Quarry.

8.5 Training on Cultural Heritage

Construction equipment operators, field supervisors working in the field are subjected to awareness training about the cultural heritage found incidentally. The training may be given by cultural heritage experts/archeologists. Trainings are recorded by the contractor. The training may cover the following topics.

- Cit withdrawal
- Vegetated soil stripping
- Excavation foundations,
- Construction sites and other Project facilities/relevant facilities siting
- Landscaping / earth mounding
- Waste disposal including excess excavation material
- Stacking
- Lighting plan installation
- Ensuring the control of human and traffic movements

9. REPORTING

Cultural heritage reporting is carried out at the time of incidental discovery and during the annual periodic reporting period. The following information is included in the report and evidence documents are attached.

Communication process with DHMI and Museum Directorate and related notes.

Details of the discovered asset

Location and photos

Measures taken for protection

Evaluation details

Communication and decision-making with the competent authorities

Measures taken according to the recommendations

CULTUREL HARITAGE PROTECTION PLAN**10.EXECUTION AND REVISION**

The Quality Department is responsible for the preparation and execution of the Cultural Heritage Protection Plan in its entirety, its revision when necessary, its publication and distribution, and its cancellation in case of abrogation.

All management/employees are responsible for keeping this plan in the departments, announcing it to the staff and acting in accordance with the principles of the plan.

11. AUTHORITY

The General Manager is authorised to abolish the Cultural Heritage Protection Plan in whole or in part.

12.ENFORCEMENT

The Cultural Heritage Protection Plan enters into force/entered into force on ---/----/----- with the approval of the General Manager.