

Shelter

Sustainable Historic Environments
hoListic reconstruction through
Technological Enhancement &
community-based Resilience

**Extract of D.6.4. Historic area resilience
co-production playbook**

Strategic blueprints for Seferihisar

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Glossary

Acronym	Full name
CNH	Cultural and Natural Heritage
CHM	Cultural Heritage Management
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
HA	Historic Area
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
OL	Open Labs
OLC	Open Lab Coordinator
UR	User Requirements

1 Strategic Blueprints

The following report is dedicated to outlining the OL specific strategic blueprints that were developed through the co-creation workshops. The strategic blueprints consist of the identified solutions which were discussed with the participating stakeholder.

The design of the strategic blueprints follows the discussed questions per topic and for each identified solution an own strategic blueprint sheet was created. Each sheet includes a suggestion for the implementation timeline as well as an assignment of the identified solution to the phases of DRM.

In addition, the results of the questionnaire for DRM and communities it was possible to receive an overview of the specific situations and the involvement of communities in the disaster risk management. With the feedback of the stakeholder information sheet, an analysis of the participating stakeholder structure was done. The structure of the strategic blueprints follows the discussed questions per topic and each identified solution is described in an own strategic blueprint sheet.

1.1 Stakeholder structure analysis

With the results of the stakeholder information sheet, an analysis of the stakeholder structure was possible. Due to COVID-19 situation, not all identified stakeholders were able to join the online meetings and contribute their specific expertise but the participation was balanced and OL case study coordinators were in contact with stakeholder which were not able to join meeting to catch their expertise.

1.1.1 Seferihisar district

In total 15 participants joined the virtual co-creation workshop for the Seferihisar district. The stakeholder structure is visualized in the following Figure 1. The 15 stakeholders who were able to participate represented a wide of disciplinary backgrounds and experiences. The participants were assigned to governmental as well as business organizations. Participants from civil society were also able to contribute their specific experience during the discussion. Some of the participants are also involved in disaster risk management procedures.



Figure 1. Stakeholder structure for Seferihisar district

1.2 Results of the questionnaire

In this subchapter, the results of the questionnaires are visualized, which were forwarded from the stakeholders to the OL case study coordinators. The answers were translated from the national language into English and summarized into the questionnaire template.

The results of the questionnaire show the situation for each OL due to the experience and evaluation of the involved stakeholders. Some results may be used for further evaluations in the sense of involvement of communities in disaster risk management in all phases. A balanced and developed DRM in the respective OL region would have resulted in a total YES to all 5 questions by the stakeholders. As the questionnaires show this is not the case. In any case, a respective need for action has to be evaluated with all care and specifically identified from OL to OL.

In the following the answers of the Seferihisar OL are visualized.

Question	YES/NO	If "Yes" please short description	additional comments for the HA if necessary	additional comments for improvements based on your expertise
Are public awareness programmes executed? (Yearly frequency of execution of programs: once, sometimes, regular)	yes	The Turkish National Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency AFAD coordinates nation wide programs.		
Is regular (at least yearly) emergency response training and drills at multiple levels ongoing?	no		Drills specific to the cultural heritage area are not performed. Other drills in institutions etc are executed.	
Does a community risk management or emergency committee exist, that deals with prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response? (Meeting frequency: only during emergency, once in a year, at least quarterly)	yes	The Turkish National Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency AFAD coordinates institutions that take part in DRM.	The stakeholders mentioned that for these efforts to be more effective in the cultural heritage area, it is important to involve building owners more than public institutions as they have to be first responders.	
Do local institutions (administration, police, fire brigade, hospitals, building sector, etc) receive training on joint risk management? (Frequency of training: once per year, every two years, other)	yes	The Turkish National Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency AFAD coordinates institutions that take part in DRM.	The cultural heritage area is mostly commercial and hard to reach due to narrow streets. It would be beneficial to extend these trainings to building owners and managers.	
Is the private sector represented as member in the Management/emergency committee? (businesses, civil society, NGOs, etc.)	yes	There are private institutions involved in DRM and in communication with The Turkish National Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency AFAD. A major one is the rescue NGO AKUT which also runs awareness campaigns.	There is a branch of AKUT in the Seferihisar area.	

Figure 2. Questionnaire results for Seferihisar district

1.3 Strategic blueprints for the Seferihisar district

The co-creation workshop results in 4 strategic blueprints. In the following subchapters, the strategic blueprints are available.

1.3.1 Strategic blueprint 9

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	9
OL ASSIGNMENT	Seferihisar district
TOPIC	Adobe techniques
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	Reinforced adobe (ie. Alker, reinforced with gypsum)
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	Make the self-bearing adobe more resilient and durable against exposure, weather, changing climate (more rain). For seismic hazards, the material is relatively safe and easy to fix.
How should the design of this tool look like?	It should be in the specifications to be applied in restoration works. For the design, restoration designers should be responsible!
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	The selected materials should be easy to apply and compatible with the existing adobe structure-maintain a similar surface and such. For the implementation, building owners and local construction companies should be responsible.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	Local construction companies should be trained
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, recovery
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented MID TERM (1-3 years) as well as LONG TERM (longer than 3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	Building owners should be final users!
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Seferihisar Municipality Ekodenge TR Ekodenge UK İzmir Museums Administration İzmir 1st Cultural Assets Conservation Administration İzmir Survey and Monuments Administration



	KUMİD NGO (Friends of Cultural Heritage Association)
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1.3.2 Strategic blueprint 10

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	10
OL ASSIGNMENT	Seferihisar district
TOPIC	Mixture architecture
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	The timber-masonry-adobe mixed architecture in the area can be reinforced with materials other than timber- ie. steel frames
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	This can make restoration works more structurally stable particularly against seismic activity
How should the design of this tool look like?	It should follow the traditional pattern of timber as much as possible and have a façade appearance similar to the vernacular system For the design restoration, designers should be responsible!
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	The implementation should be simple and possible to teach local companies as many of the assets are houses and house owners will not have the option to hire very specialized experts For the implementation, building owners and local construction companies should be responsible.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	Local construction companies should be trained
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, recovery
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented MID TERM (1-3 years) as well as LONG TERM (longer than 3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	Building owners should be final users!
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Seferihisar Municipality Ekodenge TR Ekodenge UK İzmir Museums Administration İzmir 1st Cultural Assets Conservation Administration İzmir Survey and Monuments Administration KUMİD NGO (Friends of Cultural Heritage Association)

1.3.3 Strategic blueprint 11

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	11
OL ASSIGNMENT	Seferihisar district
TOPIC	Increase structural safety and reconstruction techniques for the fortress and the historic building stock
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	More resilient mortar materials durable against saltwater, extreme weather
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	The citadel is exposed to winds from the sea and deterioration due to storms, heat waves and extreme weather. A more durable mortar should strengthen it against these.
How should the design of this tool look like?	It should be in the specifications to be applied in restoration works For the design, restoration designers should be responsible!
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	It should be similar to regular mortar The municipality and the ministry of culture should be responsible for the implementation.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	Trials should be made
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, recovery
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented LONG TERM (longer than 3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	The general public (the citadel is a public asset) is the final user.
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Seferihisar Municipality Ekodenge TR Ekodenge UK İzmir Museums Administration İzmir 1st Cultural Assets Conservation Administration İzmir Survey and Monuments Administration KUMİD NGO (Friends of Cultural Heritage Association)

1.3.4 Strategic blueprint 12

STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT – SHELTER PROJECT	
ID	12
OL ASSIGNMENT	Seferihisar district
TOPIC	Increase structural safety and reconstruction techniques for the fortress and the historic building stock
DESCRIPTION	
IDENTIFIED SOLUTION	Reinforcement by additional structures against seismic activity
How can the identified tool improve the current situation?	Make the citadel more resilient against earthquakes
How should the design of this tool look like?	It should not interfere with the appearance, touristic value and day to day use of the citadel area For the design, restoration designers should be responsible!
How should the implementation of the tool look like?	The implementation should be sound and easy to monitor, and safe. The municipality and the ministry of culture should be responsible for the implementation.
What should be taken into account for the maintenance of the tool?	There are many institutions, sometimes with overlapping authority, related to the protection of the citadel. One should be attained for the maintenance of this measure.
ASSIGNMENTS/COMMENTS	
DRM PHASE	Prevention, recovery
TIME PERSPECTIVE	Can be implemented LONG TERM (longer than 3 years)
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	The general public (the citadel is a public asset) is the final user.
STAKEHOLDER STRUCTURE	
ORGANISATIONS	Seferihisar Municipality Ekodenge TR Ekodenge UK İzmir Museums Administration İzmir 1st Cultural Assets Conservation Administration İzmir Survey and Monuments Administration KUMİD NGO (Friends of Cultural Heritage Association)