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The Determination of the Participation Levels of Historical Site Zoning Plan Targets; Ayazini Metropolis

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ABSTRACT
The present study aimed to determine the participation levels of the visitors and local population in the targets of the Conservation Zoning Plan developed for Ayazini Metropolis on a land of 230000,00m^{2}in Turkey, Afyonkarahisar province, İhsaniye district in 2017. Thus, face-to-face and online surveys were conducted with visitors and local population. First, factor analysis was conducted on the scale and 5 conceptual factors were determined based on the association between the variables. To determine the suitability of the scale for factor analysis, the Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) coefficient was determined (.705) and Barlett sphericity test was conducted ($x^{2:}$10902.117, df:4851, p = .000). Principal component analysis with varimax rotation was conducted, and factor loads lower than 0.33 were excluded. Thus, 30 out of 99 items with a factor load under 0.40 were excluded from the scale, and the scale was reduced to 69 items. The final survey form was applied to both groups and ANOVA test was conducted to determine whether there was a difference between these two groups at 95% significance level. It was concluded that there was a significant difference between the 2nd and 5th factor groups based on the statements of the local population and the visitors ($p < 0.05$). In other words, there was a difference between the level of participation with the decisions on general environmental properties of the historic sites in the area and in the decisions on the streets, blocks, green spaces and open spaces.
Keywords: Historical Site, Conservation Zoning Plan, Participation Level, Ayazini, Afyonkarahisar

INTRODUCTION
The legal framework for the conservation of residential areas, where cultural traces of various ages are stratified, the cultural heritage, and renovation of these areas for public use was determined in the Act no. 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets enacted in 1983. Based on the act, the cultural heritage is registered with the regional conservation board decisions based on previous identifications, and the conservation principles and occupancy terms for the registered cultural assets are determined by conservation boards (KTB, 1983). According to Article 17 in Act No. 2863, when a cultural asset is registered, it is declared as a conservation site. This declaration annuls all zoning applications in all scales, and it would be compulsory to develop a conservation zoning plan within 3 years. Conservation boards, which determine the conservation and occupancy principles and regulations in these sites, examine and approve the related plans and projects. Thus, the conservation and occupation decisions about the sites are determined based on the principles and regulations stipulated by the conservation board and the plans are developed based on the conservation plan construction regulations. Although laws, principles and regulations are about the conservation of cultural assets, it was observed that historical and cultural assets have been destroyed due to current spatial life requirements such as the increase in urbanization, investments based on new requirements, and the growth in tourism industry (Başlık and Akbulut, 2020; Ahunbay

2004; Çeçener, 1992; Binan, 1999; Yazgan and Erdoğan, 1992; Palalı, 1992).The fact that the cultural attests are located in past and present living spaces and the historical and cultural assets became a part of the current settlements was an important factor that affected the conservation and occupancy conditions. Cultural environments have a constant dynamic to get more complex, enrich, and evolve; thus, the physical environment should not freeze in the past, but improve and develop while conserving the historical elements (Tekeli, 1989).

The Venice Charter Article 3 (1964), "The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence" stipulated that the historical assets include important information about human history and the monument or monuments should be conserved not only as a work but also as a source of information (Elwazani, 2021; Vujadinovic, 2002).The article emphasized the significance of knowledge about human history reflected in cultural assets, and all documented and monumental works should be under conservation (Brown, 2005; Kılıç, 2008; Letellier, and Eppich, 2015; Jokilehto, 2007). Özdoğan (2019) emphasized the significance of documentation and research in the determination, promotion and introduction of the knowledge included in cultural assets to the society and science, and stated that the definition of "cultural asset" included three main components, and the first and most important of which was "knowledge": "Cultural assets are knowledge banks that reflect their voyage from the past to the present. The most important responsibility towards the cultural assets is to reveal the knowledge they possess and present them to humanity for all to benefit" (Özdoğan, 2019).

Ayazini region located in Afyonkarahisar province in Turkey has rich cultural assets and recent research aimed to determine the social and scientific values of these assets. Thus, the aim is to open these assets for the use of all humanity.

In Afyonkarahisar province, Turkey, tent rock formations that developed due to the geological structure as a result of the erosion induced by flood waters and observed in several volcanic regions are among the most prominent environmental assets. In Afyonkarahisar province, the region between Seydiler in Iscehisar District and Döğer in İhsaniye District contains the highest number of tent rock formations. This region that also includes Ayazini and vicinity hosts the highest rock tents or rock tent valleys with or without the tent structure in Afyonkarahisar province. The Ayazini town is also host to several caves built by humans by carving the rocks for protection against environmental conditions. The area described as the "Phrygian Valley" based on the archaeological data includes several cult monuments and tombs carved from rocks. Previous studies demonstrated that the cult monuments and tombs carved from rock in Afyonkarahisar and Eskişehir provinces were built by Phrygian principalities in the style of ancient Phrygian art and were dated to Late Phrygian period (575 - 300 BC). Certain tombs in the area were considered as Hellenistic or Roman. In Ayazini, which was a religious center called Metropolis during the Roman and Byzantine periods, old and new settlements are intermingled today. The area within the town boundaries is also important for the tourism industry. In the area, 155 hectares are designated as First-Degree Archaeological Conservation Site, 10 hectares are designated as Urban Archaeological Conservation Site, and 32 hectares are designated as First Degree Nature Conservation Site. As of 2015, there were 14,861 conservation sites in Turkey as declared by the High Council of Conservation of Cultural Assets. Turkey, due to its culturally diverse history that included Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine empires, Seljuks and the Ottoman Empire, is a country with numerous archeological sites (URL-1).

Rural or urban settlements located at the location of ancient cities, that is, settlements where cultural traces of different periods are stratified, have been called layered cities (Altınöz, 2002; Belge, 2005; Karabağ; 2008; Çırak, 2010; Binan, 2013; Başlık and Akbulut, 2020). These cities, which are still in use, demonstrate the continuity of life, allow the individuals to learn about and integrate the cultural, social, economic and technical values

of pastages, and sustain the great human knowledge (Yazgan, 1979). Thus, the conservation of these settlements articulated to create a rich lifestyle and the determination of the superior cultural assets are important (Özyaba, 1999). Sometimes cultural assets are destroyed by the pressures exerted by urbanization and large projects, while new, old and older preferences about the cultural assets damage the total structure (Cowen, 2009). When natural landscape elements are included in this structure, the scope of the values that should be preserved expands even further. Furthermore, scientific research, excavations and conservation work are more difficult and costly in still inhabited archaeological sites (Akay, 1992) Necessary conditions for archaeological and scientific research and excavations in these residential areas, conservation and protection of the discovered artifacts, and implementation of spatial organizations required to present historical knowledge to the society should be conceived within the structureof urban life (Düzenli et. al, 2018; Alpak et. al, 2018; Sinemillioğlu et.al., 2010; Akkar E., 2010; Penpecioğlu and Taşarı-Kok, 2016; Çelik and Türk, 2011; Başlık and Akbulut, 2020).
Although archeological work has started only recently, Ayazini region is very important due to its features. In other words, the region includes both a 1st degree archaeological conservation site, urban conservation site and 1st degree nature conservation sites. Thus, to conserve the cultural heritage and ensure the occupancy in residential areas, the area should be developed based on the national legal and executive system, international conventions, and regulations. Therefore, the 2017 Conservation Zoning Plan Model proposal developed for the region was analyzed based on the conducted survey and discussions with the visitors and local residents. The conservation zoning plan model was developed with the collaboration of Turkish Culture and Tourism Ministry, Afyonkarahisar Provincial Administration, Afyon Museum Directorate, General Directorate of Highways, TÜRSAB, universities, Environment and Urban Planning Ministry, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, İhsaniye District, NGOs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Bank of Provinces. Conservation Zoning Plan Decisions and Ayazini Conservation Zoning Plan Implementation Model were developed. The model included decisions on the general environmental properties, the upper-scale (1/100000) plan about the texture, blocks, buildings, open spaces and streets for the development of the conservation process, conservation zoning plan, and the administrative plan. The present study aimed

- to determine the participation of the Ayazini local residents and visitors with the above-mentioned decisions,
- and whether the participation levels of these groups differed.

The study also aimed to determine whether the residents or the occupants of the region supported the above-mentioned decisions, and to include these parties in the model proposal. The target parameters determined in the model proposal are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Ayazini Region Conservation Zoning Plan Decisions and the Implementation Model

1. Decisions on general environmental properties
Decisions on natural, historical and visual assets that will be conserved in the environmental scale, and occupancy of these assets
Decisions on the relations between the immediate and distant environment
Decisions on the settlement scale for the conservation of assets andthe exploitation of the potential
2. Decisions on the development of conservation process
Decisions on the development of conservation-planning process
Decisions on conservation strategies and principles
3. Decisions on texture, blocks, buildings, open spaces and streets
Decisions on zoning
Decisions on residential areas
Decisions on structures
Decisions on yards and gardens
Decisions on the conservation of texture, block and street scale cultural assets

Decisions on landscaping, lighting elements, orientation and information signs, old and new urban furniture
Decisions on parking lots, pedestrian and vehicle traffic
Decisions on circulation in sites with archeological potential and promotion of these sites
4. Upper scale plan decisions
1/100000 scale landscape plan
5. Decisions on the development of conservation zoning plan
1/5000 scale conservation master development plan decisions
1/1000 scaleconservation implementation zoning plan decisions

To explain in more detail, "Decisions on General Environmental Properties" included regional geological and environmental resources, archaeological data, location characteristics, accessibility, touristic and thermal resources, conservation of the regional assets, exploitation of its potential, and settlement projects. Furthermore, it included settlement land use decisions, decisions on construction, decisions on 1/5000 scale master plan (sites, residential areas, housing development areas, social cultural facility spaces, urban green spaces, afforestation spaces, cemeteries, agricultural areas, transportation, construction ban and decisions on restricted areas, decisions on measures for the prevention of natural disasters), implementation decisions (decisions regarding the special project area), and decisions on the transportation and traffic.

On the other hand, "Decisions for the Development of the Conservation Process" included the decisions on conservation planning and implementation, legal instruments, 1st degree archaeological conservation sites, 1stdegree nature conservation sites, urban archaeological conservation sites, Immovable Cultural Asset groups, and maintenance and repair. Furthermore it included decisions on organization of participation in conservation within the plan area, raising awareness among the local residents, the revitalization of the area, development of the region as a point of attraction, contribution of the thermal tourism to the cultural tourism potential, future projects, nature and single-day tourism activities, marketing regional products, the restoration of the structures that contribute to the regional texture, and the strategies that would be adopted in archaeological, nature and urban conservation sites.

'Decisions on Texture, Blocks, Buildings, Open Spaces and Streets' included decisions on construction and buildings, residential areas, architectural properties of the buildings (location, number of floors, bearing systems, materials, roof types, etc.), conservation of the buildings (registered buildings, traditional buildings, buildings under protection), restoration of buildings, courtyards and gardens, conservation of cultural assets on the streets, landscaping, lighting elements, orientation and information signs, old / new urban furniture, pedestrian and vehicle traffic, parking lots, circulation in the first degree archaeological conservation sites, and promotion of the area.

"Upper Scale Plan Decisions" (1/100000 scale landscape plan) and ‘Decisions on the development of conservation zoning plans” (1/1000, 1/5000 scale conservation master development plan) were similar to the above-mentioned decisions and included decisions on construction ban areas, land use, transportation, tour routes and transportation connections, service routes, transfer stations, areas where construction is banned or restricted, religious areas, rocky areas, natural character conservation sites, roads, construction lot locations, construction lot size, ground floor area and footprint ratio, the number of floors, the construction system, the original function of the building, the current function of the building, the architectural assets of the buildings, and the physical status synthesis, and the building plans.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, the Ayazini Region Conservation Zoning Plan Decisions and Implementation model proposal (2017) was reviewed in depth, all decisions were summarized and transformed into draft survey questions. The draft survey form was applied to local residents and visitors with online and face-to-face methods, and factor analysis was conducted on the findings. After the factor analysis, associated variables were grouped to determine the conceptual sub-factors. The survey form was then finalized. In the second stage, the final survey form was applied to the visitors and local residents to determine the participation of these two groups with the decisions proposed by the authorized organizations. Furthermore, the difference between the participation levels of these two groups with the sub-factors was determined.

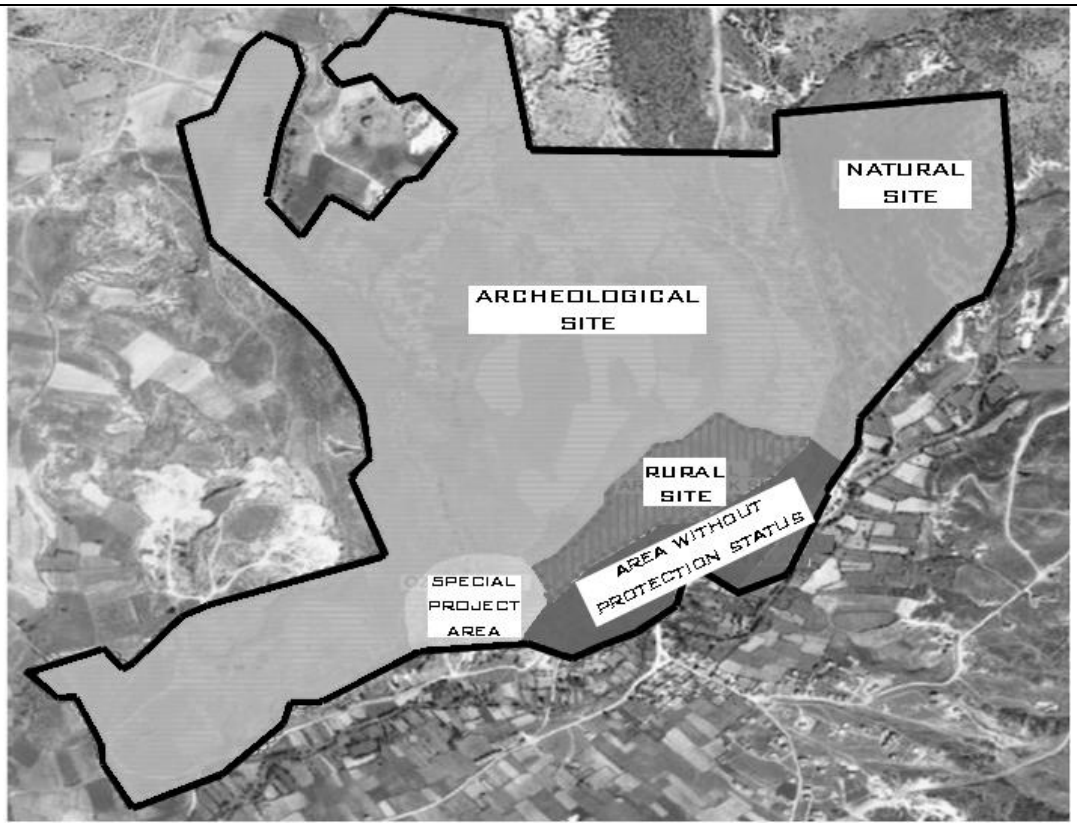
THE STUDY AREA

Afyonkarahisar province is between the Aegean, Mediterranean and Central Anatolia regions in Turkey and is a natural node connecting the north to the south and the east to the west. The province is located on the highway and railway that connect the Aegean and Central Anatolia, the Gulf of Antalya to both the Aegean and Central Anatolia, and the Marmara to these three regions. Afyonkarahisar is one of Turkey's oldest railway junctions. The railways that connect the Aegean Region and Central Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia regions converge at Afyonkarahisar urban center.

İhsaniye District is located on the Afyonkarahisar-Eskişehir highway and distance between the district and Afyonkarahisar urban center is 37 km. Vehicle access to Ayazini is provided by a5-km long provincial road that branches from Afyonkarahisar-EskişehirD-665 highway. In the study area, there are First Degree Archaeological, Urban Archaeological and First-Degree Nature conservation sites. In the Afyonkarahisar (Ayazini) Phrygian Valley Conservation Zoning Plan,the area included in the Master Development Plan is approximately 230 hectares, and the area included in the Implementation Zoning Plan is approximately 10 hectares. In the Conservation Master Plan area, First Degree Archaeological Sites are155 hectares, Urban Archaeological Sites are10 hectares, and First-Degree Natural Sites are32 hectares (Table 2).

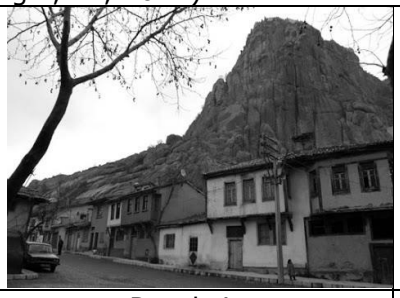
Table 2. The Study Area

Turkey (Url 2)	Afyonkarahisar (Url 2)
	
Boundaries of Ayazini Site (Archive)	



Ayazini Sightseeing Route (Bilgin, M., 2021)

Archeological site



Rural site

Natural site

THE STUDY SAMPLE

The study sample included randomly assigned 200 visitors and 55 local residents. In the first and second stages, the study was conducted with the same sample group (Table 3).

Table 3. Participant demographics

Gender		Female			Male	
	Locals	21			24	
	Visitors	94			106	
Marital Status		Married			Unmarried	
	Locals	46			9	
	Visitors	174			26	
Age		18-24	25-34	35-44	44-54	55 or older
	Locals	4	12	12	21	6
	Visitors	18	54	69	36	23
Education		Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Graduate
	Locals	5	27	18	4	1
	Visitors	4	56	79	46	15

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGREEMENT LEVEL SURVEY

The draft survey form included 99 items. As mentioned above, these items were on the general environmental properties, development of the conservation plans, texture, blocks, buildings, open spaces and streets, and the Upper Scale Plan and the conservation zoning plan. Items on the "General Environmental Properties" were coded as E1, E2,…E41. Items on 'Development of Conservation Plans' were coded as P1, P2,…P28. Items on 'Texture, Blocks, Buildings, Open Spaces and Streets' were coded as O1, O2, ... O20. Items on the upper scale and conservation zoning plans were coded as U1, U2,… U10. The distribution of the draft survey items based on the category is presented in Table 4.

Table4. The Draft Survey Form Items and related Decisions

Decision on	Item count
General Environmental properties	41
Development of conservation plans	28
Texture, blocks, buildings, open spaces and streets	20
Upper scale and conservation zoning plans	10
Total	99

Initially, factor analysis was conducted on the draft scale to determine the conceptual sub-factors by grouping the associated variables. To determine the suitability of the scale for factor analysis, the Kraiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) coefficient was determined (.705) and the Barlett sphericity test was conducted ($x^{2:}$10902.117, df:4851, p =.000). Principal component analysis with varimax rotation was applied and factor loads lower than 0.33 were excluded. Thus, 30 out of 99 items with a factor load of 0.40 were excluded from the scale, and the number of scale items was reduced to 69. In the analysis, 5 factors were determined. Furthermore, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was calculated to determine the reliability of the factors. It was determined that each factor was reliable (Table 5).

Table5. The factors determined in the factor analysis and item factor loads

Factor	Items	Total Variance	Reliability (α)
1st factor	E1=,580; E2=,645; E3=616; E4=,501; E5=,497; E6=,613; E7=,661; E8=,439; E9=,624; E10=,536; E11=,578; E12=,628; E13=,618; E14=,615; E16=,606; E17=,437; E18=,572; E19=,612; E20=,405; E21=,560; E22=,647; E23=,683; E24=,623; E25=,643; E26=,557; E27=,764; E28=,692; E29=,592; E30=,528	11,892	0,913
2nd factor	E36=,652; E37=,553; E38=,643; E39=,560; E40=,567; E41=,448	15,892	0,819
3rd factor	U2=,475; U3=,335; U4=,487; U5=,425; U6=,585; U7=,561; U8=,588; U9=,616; U10=,564; U20=,473	19,600	0,733
4th factor	P2= ,363; P3=,364; P4= ,391; ,P5=,346; P8=,482; P9=,380; P10=,502; P11=,484; P12=,532; P13= ,463; P14=,486; P15=,476; P16=,387; P17= ,358	23,247	0,719
5th factor	P25=,584; P26=,422; P27=,562; P28=,419; O2=,388; O3=,421; O4=,458; O5=,453; O16=,330	26,712	0,669

Since the items in the 1st factor group was predominantly associated with general environmental properties, this group was called "environmental decisions". Since the items in the second factor group were about the environmental properties of the archeological sites, this factor group was named as 'archaeological sitedecisions.'Since the items in the 3rd factor group were associated with upper scale and conservation zoning plans, it was named as " Upper Scale Plan decisions." The 4th factor group was named as "conservation decisions" since the factor included items on the development of conservation plans. The items in the 5th factor group were named as "open space decisions" aince these were mainly about texture, blocks, buildings, open spaces, and streets. The finalized survey form and factors are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. The final participation level survey form

1st factor	Items on general environmental decisions
2nd factor	Items on archeological site decisions
3rd factor	Items on upper scale plan decisions
4th factor	Items on conservation decisions
5th factor	Items on open space decisions

Survey Methodology

The participants were asked to respond the first stage items on a 5-point Likert scale between 1= "completely disagree" and 5= "completely agree". The scale intervals were calculated with the "a=series interval/# of groups" formula and the option intervals are presented in Table 7.

Table7. Measurement tool scoring intervals

Score	**Option**	**Range**
1	Completely Disagree	1,00-1,79
2	Disagree	1,80-2,59
3	Partially Agree	2,60-3,39
4	Agree	3,40-4,19
5	Completely Agree	4,20-5,00

FINDINGS

To determine the participation levels of visitors and local residents with the Ayazini Region Conservation Zoning Plan and Implementation Model decisions, the mean factor scores were calculated in the first analysis (Table 8) and the ANOVA was conducted to determine the differences between the mean group scores (Table 9).

Table 8. The mean factor scores for both groups

		Mean	Standard Deviation	Std. Error
Factor Group 1	Visitors	3,0254	,73611	,05218
	Local Residents	3,0217	,38458	,05234
	Total	3,0246	,67591	,04249
Factor Group 2	Visitors	2,7814	,96390	,06833
	Local Residents	3,2006	,60690	,08259
	Total	2,8709	,91493	,05752
Factor Group 3	Visitors	3,0840	,70867	,05024
	Local Residents	3,1796	,65571	,08923
	Total	3,1044	,69754	,04385
Factor Group 4	Visitors	3,1779	,60599	,04296
	Local Residents	3,2562	,44685	,06081
	Total	3,1946	,57581	,03620
Factor Group 5	Visitors	2,9090	,69198	,04905
	Local Residents	3,1333	,47939	,06524
	Total	2,9569	,65806	,04137

The arithmetic mean score of the visitor responses to the 1st factor itemswas $\bar{x}$ = 3.0254. In other words, visitors and local residents stated that they partially agreed (partially agree / 2.60-3.39) with the decisions on General Environmental Properties in the Ayazini Conservation Zoning Plan and Implementation model decisions. In the second factor group, it was observed that the arithmetic mean score of the responses of the visitors and local residents was also between 2.60 and 3.39. In other words, both groups partially agreed with the factor items. In the 3rd factor group, the arithmetic mean score of the visitors was $\bar{x}$ = 3.0840 and that of the local residents was $\bar{x}$ = 3.1796. In the 4th factor group, the arithmetic mean score of the visitors was$\bar{x}$ = 3.1779 and that of the local residents

was $\bar{x}$ = 3.2562. In the 5th factor group, the arithmetic mean score of the visitors was$\bar{x}$ = 2.9090 and that of the local residents was $\bar{x}$ =3.1333. In all factor groups, the participation levels of both local residents and visitors were low (partial agreement).

The results of the ANOVA test conducted to determine whether there was a difference between the groups at 95% significance level are presented in Table 9. It was concluded that there was a significant difference between the 2nd and 5th factor groups based on the local residents and visitors variables (p <0.05). In other words, there was a significant difference between the participation levels with the decisions on the general environmental properties of the archaeological sites and the decisions on the streets, blocks, green and open spaces. There was no significant difference between the participation levels of local residents and visitors in other factor groups, namely the 1st, 3rd and 4th factor groups (p> 0.05).

Anova

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Factor Group 1	Between Groups	,001	1	,001	,001	,971
	Within Groups	115,126	251	,459		
	Total	115,127	252			
Factor Group 2	Between Groups	7,464	1	7,464	9,207	,003
	Within Groups	203,485	251	,811		
	Total	210,949	252			
Factor Group 3	Between Groups	,388	1	,388	,797	,373
	Within Groups	122,226	251	,487		
	Total	122,614	252			
Factor Group 4	Between Groups	,260	1	,260	,784	,377
	Within Groups	83,293	251	,332		
	Total	83,553	252			
Factor Group 5	Between Groups	2,138	1	2,138	5,015	,026
	Within Groups	106,988	251	,426		
	Total	109,126	252			

Correlation analysis was conducted to determine the correlations between the mean participation levels of the visitors and local residents with all scale items and all factors (Factor 1: General environmental decisions, Factor 2: archaeological site decisions, Factor 3: upper scale plan decisions, Factor 4: conservation plan decisions, and Factor 5: open space decisions) (Table 10). The results of the Pearson correlation analysis conducted to determine whether there was a significant correlation between the participation levels and the factors revealed that there were positive and significant correlations between the participants' level of participation with all decisions in the Ayazini Region model and the 1st factor group (r = .811; p = .000), 2nd Factor group (r = .594; p = .000), 3rd Factor group (r = .315; p = .000), 4th Factor group (r = .390; p = .000), and the 5th Factor group (r = .277; p = .000) (Table 10). Furthermore, it was determined that there was a positive significant correlation between the 1st factor group and the 2nd factor group (r = .520; p = .000) and the 5th factor group (r = .155; p = .013) (Table 10).

Table 10. Correlation analysis results

Correlation

		Participation Level	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4	Factor5
Participation Level	Pearson Correlation	1	,811**	,594**	,315**	,390**	,277**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
Factor1	Pearson Correlation	,811**	1	,520**	,089	,069	-,016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,158	,276	,800
Factor2	Pearson Correlation	,594**	,520**	1	,017	,107	,033
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,791	,090	,603
Factor3	Pearson Correlation	,315**	,089	,017	1	,003	-,016
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,158	,791		,966	,795
Factor4	Pearson Correlation	,390**	,069	,107	,003	1	,155*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,276	,090	,966		,013
Factor5	Pearson Correlation	,277**	-,016	,033	-,016	,155*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,800	,603	,795	,013	

The correlation analysis revealed the direction and significance of the correlations between the participation level and the factors. Then, multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the impact of the factors on the participation level (Table 11). The participation level and factors were regressed in a single step with the 'enter method'. In the analysis, the R^2 was calculated as 0.921. The analysis was consistent the linear model ($p = 0.000$) and there was no autocorrelation.

Table 11. Regression analysis results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta (**ß**)	t	Sig. (p)
1	(Constant)	,734	,051		14,482	,000
	Factor1	,311	,010	,666	31,631	,000
	Factor2	,071	,007	,205	9,722	,000
	Factor3	,116	,008	,256	14,219	,000
	Factor4	,156	,010	,285	15,629	,000
	Factor5	,116	,009	,241	13,301	,000
R=,960; R2=,921; Adjusted R Square =,362; p=0,000						

As seen in Table 11, all factors had a significant positive impact on participation level. The factors that explained the increase in participation level the most were the 1st factor (ß = .666; p = 0.000), the 4th factor (ß = .285; p = 0.000), the 3rd factor (ß = .256; p = 0.000), the 5th factor (ß = .241; p = 0.000), and the 2nd factor (ß = .205; p = 0.000), respectively.

The impact of factors on participation level and the conceptual model is presented in Figure 1.

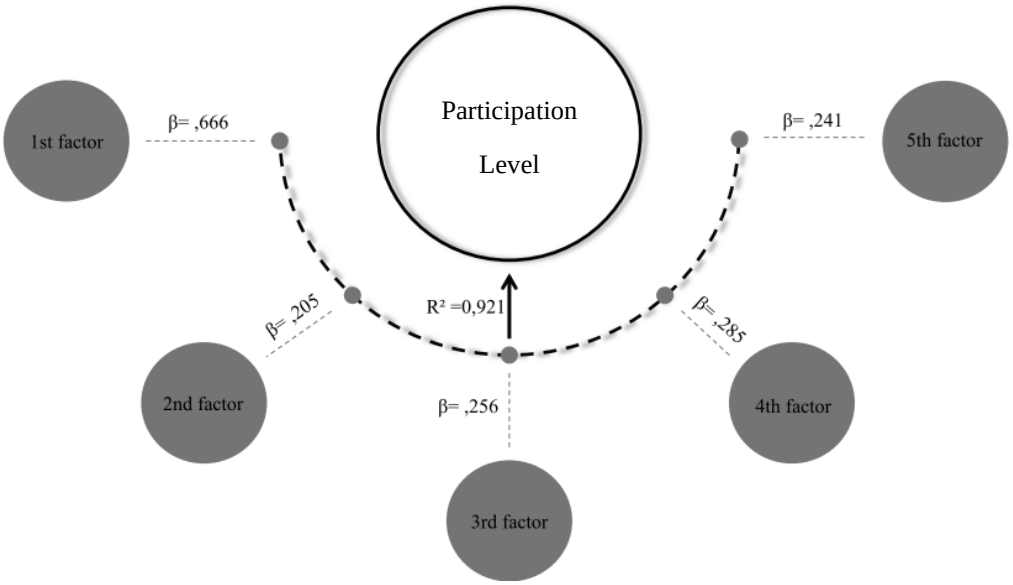


Figure 1. The impact of factors on participation level; the conceptual model

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the present study, the decisions included in the conservation zoning plan proposal were analyzed based on the views of the visitors and local residents, and the correlated items were grouped under the same factor. These factors were analyzed separately based on the local resident and visitor groups. Thus, the participation levels of the local residents and visitors with these factors, which was one of the aims of the study, were determined and the differences between their participation levels were investigated. Thus, there was a difference between the participation levels of the two groups with two factors. The analysis of these factor groups revealed that the first reason for this difference was the fact that the local residents lived in the region. In other words, these individuals would be directly affected any work conducted in the region (De Vries et. al. 2003; Tosun, 2002; Williams and Lawson,2001). Furthermore, the areas declared as 1st Degree archaeological conservation, 1st Degree nature conservation and urban conservation sites by the authorized public institutions are actually the cultural assets of the locals inherited from their ancestors. When these areas are declared conservation sites, annulling the property ownership rights of the local residents, the participation levels with the conservation plans have changed accordingly. Thus, there was a difference between their participation levels and those of the visitors. Also, there were differences between the participation levels of participant groups with the decisions on general environmental properties of the archaeological sites and the green and open spaces in the region. Since the decisions in these groups prohibited the employment of archeological conservation sites for agricultural activities, with the exception of only limited seasonal activities, and dependence of greenhouse farming on conservation board approval, absolute ban on plowing activities on mounds and tumuli and tree planting and the employment of only existing orchards, and the livelihood of the local residents mainly depended on agriculture and animal husbandry, the reason for disagreement with the decisions was the restriction of the freedom of the local residents in the region. They would no longer conduct agricultural and animal husbandry activities, which are the main sources of their livelihood. In the other the factor group, where there was a difference, the participation level of the local residents was higher when compared to the visitors. In the items 'functions such as restaurant, cafeteria, etc. could be permitted in buildings with occupancy permit, the traditional textures should be conserved in urban conservation sites, the original features of the registered and traditional buildings and the current mass of the buildings without traditional characteristics should be preserved, the traditional texture and the current block and lot structure should be preserved during the renovation of the ruined and derelict buildings, construction of new

buildings with gable, hipped and flat roofs is important for the sustainability of the texture,' the local resident agreement was higher when compared to the visitors, since these decisions included the current buildings occupied by the residents and favored them in maintenance, renovation and reconstruction procedures.

Also, the correlations between the above-mentioned factors and the participation levels of local residents and visitors were investigated in the study. It was determined that there was a linear correlation between all factor groups and the levels of participation of the visitors and the residents with the conservation decisions in the zoning plan model proposal. In other words, as the level of participation with the decision items in the factor groups increased the level of participation with the decisions in the zoning plan model proposal increased as fell. It was determined that the factor groups that explained the variation the most were the 1st and 4th factors. The 1st factor group was associated with general environmental properties. In other words, the decisions reflected that tent rocks were the most important environmental resource in the region, the region hosted the largest tent rocks with or without a tent and the longest tent rock valley, cave houses and caves were another important environmental source, there were several carved cult monuments and tombs in the region, the region had significant tourism potential, the region was a natural junction that connected several regions in Turkey due to its geographical location, the thermal springs of the area were another value for the region, the occupancy and conservation regulations declared in Principal Decisions of the High Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets should be implemented in conservation sites, and the natural character should be preserved in non-residential areas with shrubs and rocky formations. The items in the 4th factor group included the decisions for the improvement of the conservation process. These decisions stipulated that all decisions on the First Degree Archaeological Conservation, Urban Archaeological Conservation and First Degree Nature Conservation sites should be executed within the framework of the current laws, absolutely no construction should be permitted on Archaeological Conservation Sites, no non-scientific excavations should be permitted in Archaeological Conservation Sites, the adopted functions in the Urban Archaeological Conservation Sites should be consistent with the plans, the techniques and materials that would be employed in the proposed buildings should be compatible with the traditional texture in the Urban Archaeological Conservation Sites, and existing and potential archaeological assets should be preserved in the Urban Archaeological Conservation Sites.

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