

Antalya's Landscape

LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum 2012

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LE:NOTRE Landscape Monographs

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1.1 *Designing the LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum*

Antalya's Landscape (This volume) is the tangible outcome of the first LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, which was held over four days in April 2012 and hosted by the Department of Landscape Architecture at Akdeniz University. The Forum was the result of an attempt to develop a new kind of academic meeting – one which differed fundamentally in form and approach from the familiar model of the traditional academic conference – and so before introducing this publication in more detail, it is perhaps important briefly to outline the nature, origins and ideas behind the Forum which gave rise to this volume.

Even if it was to be the first of a new kind of event, the Antalya Forum was also the penultimate annual event of the LE:NOTRE¹ Project, which has run as an academic Network Project co-funded by the European Union since 2002 and is due to come to an end in 2013. Previous incarnations of the annual Network meeting had experimented with various formats, but these were mostly variations on the theme of workshops focussing on making progress in developing the formal project outputs. While this may have made sense within the internal logic of the project, it became increasingly unsatisfactory as an approach, with the 'outputs' seeming to become an end in themselves rather than a means to the broader and longer term goal of developing closer cooperation and collaboration within the discipline across Europe and indeed internationally.

Therefore, with a view to starting to secure the achievements of the project for the future, beyond the official end of the project funding period, it was felt that the new format of the meeting should put the landscape itself at the centre of its activities. So, in reflection of all good landscapes, the event was conceived to take the form of a dialogue between people and place, with considerable importance also being given

to intensifying the dialogue between the people taking part in the meeting.

'Never enough time for discussion' is a common criticism which is heard of many if not most academic conferences. Participants tend to spend much of their time sitting and being 'presented at' by colleagues who, despite this, never really seem to have enough time to elaborate upon the ideas presented in their papers, while they sit and wait to make their own modest contribution to this process. Many words and much paper result, but the amount of meaningful communication which takes place is often very limited. Frequently the most interesting and productive discussions are the spontaneous ones which take place during the coffee and lunch breaks.

The concept for the LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum sought, therefore, to change all this by reversing the existing situation and putting discussion, dialogue and discourse at the centre of the meeting. There would be no formal presentation of papers apart from a limited number of selected 'keynotes', while the discussion would be initiated in the context of a series of 'round tables' in which invited 'experts' would take part. Both the keynote presentations and the round tables would be based around one of four broad generic landscape themes, which were chosen to provide an overall structure both for the Antalya meeting, but also for future events. These themes were also the basis for four thematic working groups, for one of which each Forum participant was expected to register.

The second 'unique selling point' of the new Forum concept was that its fundamental purpose should also be diametrically opposite to that of the traditional conference. Traditional conferences are devoted in large part to the presentation and (if there is ever time!) discussion of end products, results and outcomes. The LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, by contrast, would aim to make its contribution at the other end of the process – in helping to provide a stimulating and creative environment which would help to generate and develop new ideas for research projects; teaching approaches and collaborations.

¹ The LE:NOTRE Project is a 'Thematic Network' in landscape architecture, which has been co-funded by the European Union since 2002, as part of its ERASMUS and subsequently Lifelong Learning Programmes. Since its inception, the Network has involved some 250 university landscape architecture departments initially from Europe and subsequently worldwide.

The third characteristic component, the 'place' element, would be provided by the local landscape at the location where the event was held. This would be explored directly through a series of field visits. As already mentioned, the 'people' component was to be focussed around four thematic working groups, in the context of which participants at the Forum would engage in a process of dialogue and discussion relating to different aspects of the four selected landscape themes – education, research and innovative practice – in each case in relation to the local landscape. Furthermore the dialogue and discussion would be broadened and enriched by inviting colleagues from related landscape disciplines to take part in the Forum.

Finally it was resolved that the discourse should not be restricted just to the interchanges which could take place during the Forum itself, but that the four thematic groups should convene 'virtually' in advance of the Forum and subsequently continue their work which would focus on the preparation of a joint publication to provide a record of their deliberations and responses to the landscape which they had explored during the Forum. This, then, was the generic 'recipe' which was created to structure the new LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, but the proof of concept had to be left to the meeting itself, and this publication is the result.



Figure 1.1. Round table on the morning of the second day of the Forum (Picture: Akdeniz University).

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2.1 General Introduction to the Country and the City-Region's Place in its Wider National Context

The total area of Turkey is 779.452 sq km, of which Anatolia, the Asian portion of the country, makes up about 97 percent. Most of Anatolia is mountainous and arid, with the exception of the narrow plains along the Aegean, Black, and Mediterranean coasts. Eastern (or Turkish) Thrace in south-western Europe makes up the remainder of the country. This area is characterized by rolling plains surrounded by low mountains.

Turkey can be divided into seven geographic regions (see Fig. 2.1): Marmara, Aegean, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Central Anatolian, Eastern Anatolian and South-Eastern Anatolia regions

Marmara Region, which also includes Thrace, in the north-east of the country, comprises a central plain of gently rolling hills with few changes in elevation. About one-quarter of this fertile, well-watered area is farmed. The eastern portion of this region is more mountainous, reaching its highest point of 2.543 m. at Uludağ (ancient Mount Olympus of Mysia).

The coastlands of the Aegean and Mediterranean regions in the west and south are narrow and hilly. Near the Mediterranean coast, the peaks of the Taurus Mountains reach 3,700 m, while along the Aegean coast, a series of low ridges generally rise toward the east to an average elevation of 1.500 to 1.850 m.; with a few

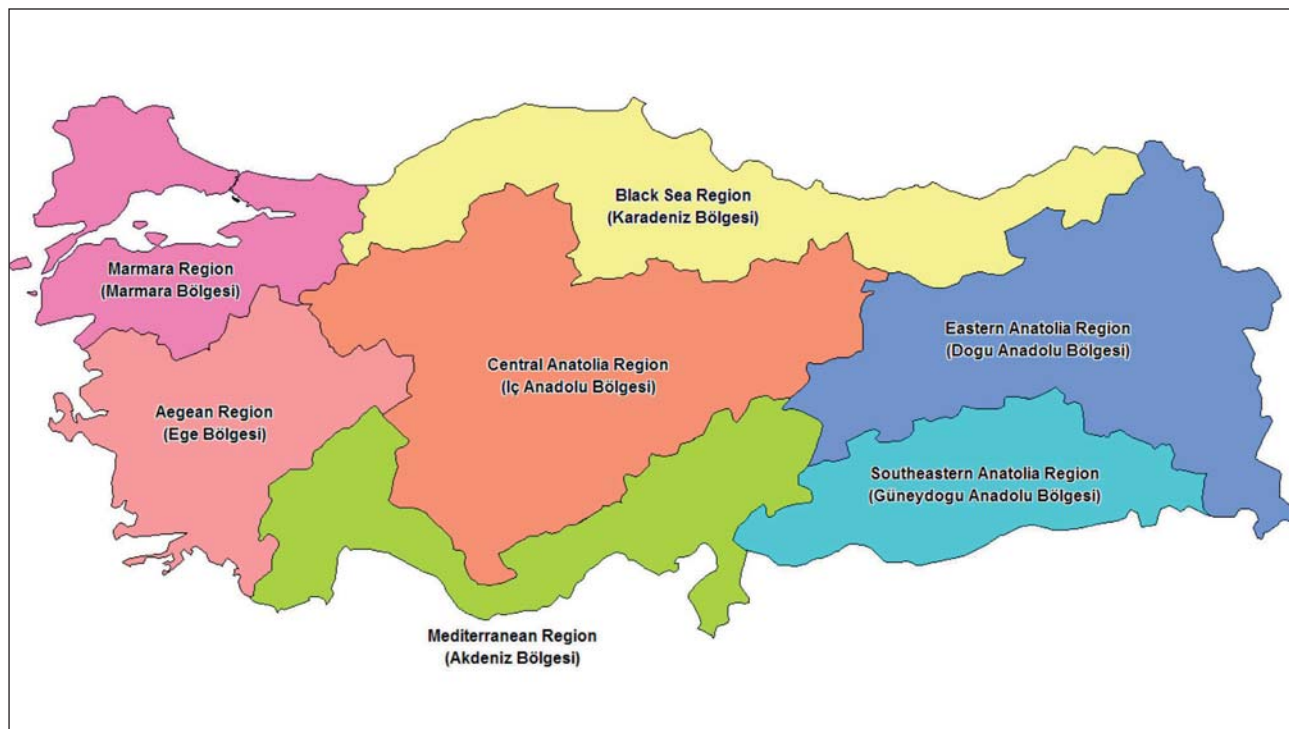


Figure 2.1. The geographical regions of Turkey
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f8/Turkey_regions.png

peaks approaching 3.050 m. The broad, flat valleys between the ridges contain some of the most productive soils in Turkey.

To the north, the Anatolian coastlands of the Black Sea region rise directly from the water to the heights of the Northern Anatolian Mountains.

Central Anatolia consists of irregular ranges and interior valleys and is composed of several interconnected basins. These basins are surrounded on all sides by mountains, which reach their highest point at the summit of Mount Erciyes (3.916 m). The plateau itself has a general elevation of between 900 and 1.500 m. above sea level.

Eastern Anatolia is the most mountainous and rugged part of Turkey; Mount Ararat (Ağrı Dağı) is the country's highest peak in the at 5.165 m. Many Christians and Jews believe it to be the same Mount Ararat mentioned in the Bible as the place where Noah's ark came to rest. The eastern highlands are the source for both the Tigris (Dicle) and Euphrates (Fırat) —two of south western Asia's principal rivers.

South Eastern Anatolia is a rolling plateau enclosed to the north, east, and west by mountains. A part of the so-called Fertile Crescent, this region has been an important agricultural centre since Neolithic times.

The Antalya Region

The Mediterranean Region, where the province of Antalya is located, is one of Turkey's seven geographical regions. It is bordered by the Aegean Region to the west, the Central Anatolia Region to the north, the Eastern Anatolia Region to the northeast, the South Eastern Anatolia Region to the east, Syria to the southeast, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.

Antalya is one of the eight provinces in the Mediterranean Region of Turkey. With a population of 2.000.000, it is the country's eighth most populous province. The city of Antalya, located in the centre of the province, is one of the 17 metropolitan cities in the country. It lies approximately 550 km. from Ankara, the national capital, and 730 km. from Istanbul, the largest city of the country.

The history of settlement in Antalya region dates back to prehistoric times. Research has shown that the Karain Cave to the northwest of the city was among the first places in the world to have been settled. The fo-

undation of a city on the site of Antalya dates back to 159-138 BC when Attalos II, the second king of Pergamon, founded a city which was named "Attaleia" after him. Subsequently it was ruled in turn by the Romans, Byzantines, Seljuks and Ottomans ruled the city, respectively. After the division of the Roman Empire, Attaleia remained under Byzantine domination. The city was one of the most important trade harbours of the Eastern Mediterranean during the Byzantine Period, and its ownership changed continuously between Byzantines, Turks and Arabs from the beginning of the 12th century. Finally, Seljuk Turks took over Attaleia in 1207 in the period of Sultan Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev. The Seljuk Turks and Anatolian Turkish Tribes ruled the city for 183 years (Onat, 2000). In 1390, the city was taken by Ottoman forces in the period of Sultan Yıldırım Beyazıd. By the mid-19th century Antalya had lost its importance as a trading port and become an agriculture centre. During the Ottoman period the administrative status of Antalya was a kind of provincial subdivision known as a "sanjak". Then Antalya was given the status of a "province" following the provincial organisation in 1864. After the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923, Antalya became one of the 81 provinces of Turkey.

The economy of Antalya depends on a mixture of tourism, agriculture, and commerce, with some light industry. Antalya is known as the capital city of tourism as it hosts one third of tourists visiting Turkey. In 2010, Antalya was the fourth mostly visited city in the world after Paris, London and New York with 9.3 million tourists.

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3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Landscape change in Antalya: context

In a single generation the region of Antalya has undergone dramatic development driven by tourism, promoted by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Tourism and funded at least partly by the World Bank (South Antalya Tourism Infrastructure Project).

Changes in farming practices also led to landscape change in Antalya. Over the past half-century the traditional nomadic lifestyle virtually disappeared as families converted to arable farming. Agricultural growth was driven by national and local increases in population, by technical developments that led to the adoption of more intensive, more profitable methods and by improvements in infrastructure. The population of more remote villages has dwindled sharply; family farms have been abandoned in favour of better paid work in tourism, construction and agriculture on the coast. Close to the coast, rapid urbanization has occurred and, close to the expanding limits of Antalya city in particular, intensive farming increasingly dominates large tracts of land.

The foreign team's expectations concerning landscape change in Antalya were based on knowledge of European practices of the past half-century and particularly in areas of coastal development associated with tourism in the western Mediterranean. Vastly improved standards of living for the once rural population of the Mediterranean coastline of Spain and France and (to a lesser extent) Italy were brought about by tourism. Today, an urban population is concentrated in settlements that sprawl virtually the entire length of the littoral between Malaga and Livorno. Apart from the obvious urban sprawl along the coast, the move to the coast itself resulted in the depopulation of inland villages (often dating from mediaeval times) and abandonment of traditional farming practices inland, with loss of farmland, cultural and built heritage and landscape diversity in favour of woodland regeneration. The depopulation of inland villages was associated with the enlargement and gentrification of towns and villages closer to the coast and the building of secondary homes in (and around) them. We were aware that the same phenomena might be occurring in rural Antalya and hoped to learn more about them and others during our trip.



Figure 3.1.
Intensive poly-tunnels, view north across the Kumluca plain.

3.1.2 Kumluca: aims of the study

Local experts, partly because of its booming agricultural sector, and partly because of the diversity of its landscapes, identified the rural district of Kumluca as being of particular interest. This chapter describes the changes in landscapes and lifestyles that we met in Kumluca, it tries to understand how change came about, weigh up positive and negative effects, imagine change that is yet to come and how landscape architecture might inform and influence it.

By focusing on the district of Kumluca, on the concept of change and on the “case study” (as a tool that can link teaching, research and innovative practice), the intention was to shed new light on all three aspects of the discipline of landscape architecture.

3.1.3 Rural change (terms and concepts)

From the perspective of landscape architecture rural change embraces all aspects of social and spatial transformation that occur, over time, in areas that are or have been characterized by traditional agricultural practices.

Traditional agricultural practice is often marked by subsistence farming, a form of farming that persists today on a relatively wide scale in various areas of the world, in which nearly all of the crops or livestock raised are used to maintain the farmer and the farmer’s family, leaving little, if any, surplus for sale or trade. The typical subsistence farm produces a range of crops and animals that feed and clothe a family during the year. Decisions are primarily made in regard of what the family will need in the coming year, and secondarily in regard of market prices. Tony Waters writes: „Subsistence peasants are people who grow what they eat, build their own houses, and live without regularly making purchases in the marketplace.” (Wikipedia: subsistence agriculture, 11 March 2013).

Despite the rule of self-sufficiency in subsistence farming, most subsistence farmers participate in trade to some degree. Although their trade is markedly less than that of complex consumers, many subsistence farmers trade items produced because of special skills or access to resources valued in the marketplace. The sale of hand-woven rugs (kilim) once produced by nomadic tribesmen in Anatolia is an example of one such special product.

Subsistence agriculture largely disappeared in Europe by the beginning of World War I. Nevertheless, in the 1950s, it was still common for family farms in Europe to grow much of their own food and make their own clothes. Sales of some of the farms’ production earned enough to buy staples such as sugar, coffee and tea, petrol, fuel oil, textiles, medicines, hardware and luxuries such as sweets, exotic fruits and vegetables and books, as well as occasional services from physicians, veterinarians, blacksmiths, and others.

Subsistence farming continues today in large parts of rural Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Some forms of subsistence farming include nomadic practices. Families migrate along with their animals from one place to another, in search of fodder for their animals, or in response to seasonal variations in climatic conditions. Generally they rear cattle, sheep, goats, camels and/or yaks for milk, skin, meat and wool. This way of life is still common in parts of central and western Asia, India, east and south-west Africa and northern Eurasia. This was the traditional way of life in much of Antalya and in the Kumluca district until the 1950’s after which time it gradually died out as farmers started to settle and concentrate on fruit and vegetable production.

In the district of Kumluca, improvements in communications, transport and other technologies that enhanced yield (irrigation, plastics, fertilization) and facilitated distribution (packaging, refrigeration), combined with increased demand, led to the modernization of farming practices rather than the abandonment of farming. Traditional agricultural production was rationalized and intensified with an associated increase in goods and services concerned with increased production: seeding, piping, plastics, picking, packing, marketing, sales, transport etcetera.

The availability of new agricultural employment led to significant migration towards the town of Kumluca, not only from the more remote villages of the district, but also from large cities elsewhere, resulting in growth of a new urban centre in response to demand for in-situ services (housing, schools, hospitals, etc.).

In other parts of the district and across Turkey, out-migration from rural areas has led to their depopulation as the young have moved to expanding towns and cities where more profitable work was available.

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4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 *Heritage in landscape, landscape as heritage*

When we thought about “heritage” as one of the four themes for the Le:Notre Landscape Forum, it raised several problems of definition and scope, not least that the four themes - Urban growth and sprawl, Tourism along the Mediterranean coast, Heritage and identities and Changing rural life –in any case all overlapped and shared common areas. Heritage is of course a strand of each of the four: it is one of the key aspects of the tourism “offer”, especially somewhere like Turkey; it is a basis, especially when defined as landscape, of rural life, it is naturally a part of the urban fabric, and it is a key cornerstone of identity.

One thing we recognised at the outset was that we should find ways to avoid simply looking at only at “heritage sites” that is “small”, discrete sites or monuments. We needed in some way to keep in mind heritage as landscape, not heritage as monument or building – heritage at landscape scale, as some might put it, heritage seen as landscapes, framed by the idea of landscape. At the same time, however, hence the complexity, we needed to keep a grasp on the idea that “landscape” itself is heritage, something inherited, and shared by society, and something which is open to our generation to manage or modify, and to valorise and add to, in the process of passing it to the future.

This approach more or less excluded well-known, excavated, “displayed” touristic-ally managed sites. Such places, perhaps paradoxically, or perhaps all too obviously, are in some ways removed from the landscape by the process of preserving and protecting them, and presenting them to the tourist gaze or to public consumption. More accurately, they are removed from the long continuous chain of landscape’s history, and made separate, fixed, as museum, pieces. At the simplest level they are fenced-off, but at a deeper level they are moved out of the continuum of landscape; they are fixed at a single period in the past (a “somewhen” not far removed from the time of the grand Tour, when ruination was itself an aesthetic virtue). Instead, when choosing our study-site, we were looking for a place where time and space, history and landscape still flow onwards, where the past is intrinsically still present, where the ordinary is part of

heritage as well as part of landscape, somewhere with dynamism and decay, somewhere with ever changing relationships, where both landscape and heritage are being produced as well as consumed. Somewhere that is landscape, an area perceived by people that results from human nature interfaces.

In fact, ideally we would have chosen a 3 or 4 sq km block of land quite randomly, and then sought out whatever its heritage was, and constructed our mental landscapes on the basis of its character. As the ELC says, any area of land, however ordinary it may be, or however degraded it might be, or however everyday it is, becomes “landscape” when perceived by people. We would have brought to our block of land the particular perspectives of (mainly) landscape architects, but we would also have looked at the landscape through the frame of heritage. As outsiders with limited time and resources for the exercise, however, this was not too feasible; we therefore sought out a major archaeological site that had largely been overlooked by official, conventional and notably touristic-led heritage approaches, but which was none the less heritage for all that. We chose somewhere sufficiently large to prevent us from looking in too much detail at individual components, forcing us to “see the woods not the trees”, so that it retained its larger, more extensive dimension that link it most easily to the idea of landscape. By choosing somewhere that has not been “developed” by the heritage industry, indeed somewhere that is very largely unexplored scientifically, we also gave ourselves a chance to see even a place such as Sillyon as an everyday and ordinary place (as it might be to local communities who have grown up with it as simply grazing land or land beyond the home for teenagers to ramble across), even though in most parts of the Mediterranean, let alone in western Europe, Sillyon would be seen as outstanding heritage.

We chose as well a place that was high, a hilltop towering over a large hinterland, so that visits to its summit threw up tensions between first, looking outwards at “the” landscape (which was superficially a modern landscape) and second, looking inwards at the heritage landscape (superficially only an ancient one). We chose a hilltop largely unknown, unsurveyed and heavily overgrown, this setting up other landscape tensions – we climbed first to the relatively open South-western part of the hilltop, with its largest buildings easily visible, but beyond we were drawn to more ru-

inated buildings concealed in vegetation and bushes, and beyond again, looked onwards to the more or less inaccessible two thirds of the hilltop further away: even the hilltop landscape was too large for us to understand fully. In a third perspective, our gaze was drawn neither inwards nor outwards, but downwards too, to the ground and to what might lie beneath, and to (illicit?) excavation trenches, to deep rock-cut water cisterns, to the precipitous craggy remains of the Roman theatre falling into space, victim to earthquakes and rock falls. Within our “site” there are thus at least three landscape visions or mentalities: “here”, “over there” and below our feet)

Normally of course, or at least often, we climb hills to look back down, to see the view. On Sillyon, it was difficult to train our gaze outwards into the surrounding landscape, because so much awaited us on the hilltop, and there was a feeling that because “we” were the “heritage group”, we should not be looking at the view, particularly as it is a modern view, full of glasshouse and poly-cultivation. But those who did look outwards saw those recent agri-artefacts as just that – the (so far) latest development in landscape evolution. The next stage to come was visible distantly in the haze to the SW, the rapidly moving outer fringe of Antalya; in another decade, perhaps two, perhaps less, Sillyon – like Perge – will be in the outer suburbs of the mega-city. Already the land around the hill has a dense scatter of small farmsteads, themselves a layer of the landscape’s history. After only a few minutes gazing from the hilltop, however, and the greater time depth and complexity of the landscape begins to unravel, albeit hazily: we started to see older abandoned cultivation terraces, complexes of water-management leats and other irrigation structures, and further back in time, apparent earthwork remains of other archaeological sites on adjacent smaller hilltops and on the lower slopes of Sillyon.

Like the rest of the Antalya city-region, and in common with much of the Turkish Mediterranean coast, Sillyon and its surroundings showed us to an unusual degree both continuity and survival on the one hand and decay, change and innovation of the other. It showed us a very rich, diverse and time-deep landscape, with two thousand years and more of visible human occupation on an almost urban scale. At the same time, it showed us the rapidly evolving modern and contemporary landscapes of a distinctive 21st kind, fusing extreme urbanisation with the impacts of tourism. Somewhere in between, we saw too the

continuing dynamism of nature – or more accurately of underlying natural or ecological and environmental processes which also continuously shape this landscape – from the ruined Roman buildings barely fighting their way into visibility through rampant under-grazed vegetation, to the ever present feeling that the edges of the site are all about to fall into the abyss, relocating heritage from top to bottom of the hilltop.

Both sides of this coin – the “past within the present” and the “future in the present” (the seeds of our future landscape creation – tomorrow’s heritage) are about the role of heritage in society (and in economic and environmental terms). This role of heritage is explored for example in the Faro Convention (“The Value of Cultural Heritage for Society”) just as the European Landscape Convention explicates the place of landscape in society. Landscape is both the physical form and the conceptual frame in which the heritage operates, and to which heritage, or more correctly the remains of the past and the actions of our predecessors, makes such a large contribution.

Heritage and landscape are thus interleaved; one flows into another as you stand on the hill. Landscape cannot be constructed without taking account of its long history and the visible – and sometimes invisible (but remembered or even imagined) remains of the past – and as a result, the thing that is thus constructed in our perception, in our hearts and minds, is heritage as much as it is landscape.

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5.1 Introduction: coastal tourism

5.1.1 Background

This chapter examines the landscape and sustainability issues surrounding coastal tourism in the Antalya region. Tourism has seen a huge increase in development in recent decades following the first national plan put forward in the 1970s. Tourism in the region has, until recently, tended to mean mass tourism, where large hotels close to the beach offer all-inclusive packages for one or two weeks' duration of sun, sea and sand. There are some areas along the coast where major clusters of hotels occur, together with associated facilities such as shopping centres and where whole new urban areas have arisen. Many people assume that this kind of development is now out-dated and should be discontinued as a model as being inherently unsustainable due to its impact on the environment, on communities and its economic underpinning.

More recently, different forms of tourism have arisen, more locally developed, smaller in scale and aimed at different markets. They may involve small pensions or apartments, use of locally grown produce in food, small businesses providing tourism services and ownership of the plans and projects by the local communities rather than government agencies or large companies. Superficially it may seem that these are more sustainable – for the environment, for local communities and for the local or regional economy.

Both assumptions - mass tourism being inherently unsustainable and locally developed, small-scale tourism being more sustainable – need to be tested.

According to UNEP and WTO (2005) "Sustainable tourism is not a discrete or special form of tourism. Rather, all forms of tourism should strive to be more sustainable". They state: "making tourism more sustainable is not just about controlling and managing the negative impacts of the industry. Tourism is in a very special position to benefit local communities, economically and socially, and to raise awareness and support for conservation of the environment. Within the tourism sector, economic development and environmental protection should not be seen as opposing forces—they should be pursued hand in hand as aspirations that can and should be mutually reinforcing. Policies and actions must aim to strengthen the benefits and reduce the costs of tourism" (Carbone and Yunis, 2005: 2).

The aim of this chapter is to try to uncover the different issues associated with achieving more sustainable tourism landscapes in the context of the Antalya region as a typical area that could also have common features with other Mediterranean countries. Firstly we will define different tourism concepts and terms, so that anyone reading the chapter or using it as a resource will be able to establish a common understanding between teachers, researchers, students or practitioners without misunderstandings arising. After this we will present the background and context to tourism in the Mediterranean region in more detail. Some examples of recent research will help to show where we are at present and also, since we are looking at the subject from the perspective of landscape architecture, what specific aspects relate to the discipline and what areas linked to it with which we should be familiar when dealing with tourism planning, design or management in any way. After the introductory section we will turn to the three key aspects, which we as landscape architects need to engage with – teaching, research and innovative practice. We will suggest themes and modules for teaching, identify gaps and propose future research and also evaluate some examples of innovative practice which can help inform other practitioners working in the area.

5.1.2 Definition of terms

There are specific sets of terms which are used to describe tourism and which need to be understood by readers of the chapter.

Tourism is the act of traveling to and visiting places, independent from the purpose. It includes private travel for holiday and recreation purposes but also business travel.

A **tourist** is classified as a visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) to a destination, if his/her trip includes an overnight stay for private or business purposes.

UWTO defines **sustainable tourism** simply as "Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities". Sustainable tourism refers to the environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects of development (people, planet, profit),

and a suitable balance between the three to guarantee long-term sustainability. “Sustainable tourism:

- makes optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element on tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural resources and biodiversity;
- respects the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserves their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contributes to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance;
- ensures viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation” (UNEP and UNWTO, 2005: 2).

The aim of sustainable tourism is to ensure that development brings a positive experience for local people, tourism companies and the tourists themselves. Sustainable tourism is not the same as eco-tourism or agro-tourism. Many terms have been used to describe tourism activity in rural areas: agri-tourism/ agro-tourism, farm tourism, soft tourism, alternative tourism, nature tourism or ecotourism and many others, which have different meanings from one country to another and from one user to another (Roberts and Hall, 2001: 15).

The term **agro-tourism** is used to describe all tourism activities in rural areas mainly in relationship to tourism products which are connected directly with the agrarian environment, products or stays: staying on a farm, in rooms or camps, educational visits, meals, recreational activities, and the sale of farm produce or handicrafts (Jansen-Verbeke and Nijmegen, 1990).

Farm tourism means farm-related tourism and staying in farm accommodation and seeking experiences from farm operations and surrounding attractions (e.g. Gladstone and Morris, 1998; 1999).

Wilderness and forest tourism is a part of rural tourism (Meier-Gresshoff, 1995), but directed to forest recreation in a state-owned, privately-owned or community-owned forest. Most community forest plans devote some space for recreational usage, nonetheless, economic and sustainability concerns underpin most of the proposals (Bull, 1996; 1999).

Green tourism: For some countries, the term “green tourism” refers specifically to tourism in the countryside- the so called “green areas’, but it is more commonly used to describe forms of tourism that are viewed to be more environmentally friendly than traditional, mass tourism, or can be used as a market ploy to label eco-friendliness, even though it may not exist. Other synonymously used terms include “alternative” (Butler, 1990; Wheeler, 1993), “responsible” (Wood and House, 1991), or “soft” (Slee, 1998) tourism.

Eco-tourism: This term is used to relate nature tourism (tourism to natural and unspoilt areas) to the promotion of environmental conservation and direct benefits for local communities and cultures, as well as providing tourists with a positive, educational experience. Introduced to the tourist industry in the early 1980s, it has been considered as offering opportunities for the integration of rural development, tourism, resource management and protected area management (Hvenegaard, 1994) and is regarded as a subset of rural tourism (Roberts and Hall, 2001).

In the literature, **rural tourism** is mostly presented as a form of tourism that showcases the life, art, culture, nature and heritage of and at rural locations. It is furthermore characterized by creating economic and social benefits for the local community. Under the umbrella of tourism, special niche types have emerged such as agricultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, and eco-tourism. In contrast to conventional tourism, rural tourism is based on the preservation of culture, heritage and traditions (Roberts and Hall, 2001; www.tourism.gov.in/policy/schrural.htm).

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6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Urban growth

The proportion of the world's population living in urban areas is thought to have passed 50% in 2010 and is predicted to rise to 70% by 2050. In Europe the urban population is already much larger and it is estimated that some three quarters of the citizens of the Council of Europe member countries are already urban dwellers. Small wonder, that in global terms, the urbanisation of rural landscapes represents the most rapid type of land use change.

One way of looking at this might be so say, this is evidence of the fact that urban areas are now the human habitat of choice; but is this really the case? The trend towards people moving to urban areas in the developing world can broadly be compared to the migrations of rural population to the growing industrial cities in Europe during the mid-19th century. The reasons for this were as much the poverty and lack of opportunity provided by rural lifestyles as the lure of city streets "paved with gold".

But whatever the balance between "push" and "pull" factors, this new demographic fact certainly provides food for thought from a landscape perspective. This is something that has been reflected in the wording of the European Landscape Convention; which is not only the first international treaty to make the landscape the centre of its concern, but is also the first to give urban and peri-urban landscapes "equal billing" with rural and natural landscapes. This calls for a new way of thinking on the part of the landscape disciplines and professions, as well as by politicians and the

general public, although it has so far appeared to have had little real impact on how we think about urban landscapes.

The focus on dialogue and discussion which characterised the first LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum provided an ideal opportunity to address these issues, and the thematic group on "Urban growth and peri-urban sprawl" was the natural arena in which to consider the challenges represented by the need to reflect on landscapes of urban growth and peri-urban sprawl. To what extent can a group of landscape architecture academics find a common operational understanding of the city as landscape, above all on the basis of a relatively short encounter with the urban area in question? Reaching out for such a common understanding and developing an agreed approach can be seen as one of the key goals of the Landscape Forum.

The changing nature the city through history was memorably captured by the British architect Cedric Price in his "City as an Egg" diagram (1982). According to this analogy, the early city could be likened to a boiled egg, encapsulated in its hard shell, walled in to keep the threats of the surrounding landscape at bay. Later, when these threats subsided and the city walls had been pulled down, its suburbs spread out across the landscape in much the same way as the white of an egg spreads out when being fried in a pan. Finally, in modern times, the distinction between city centre and suburbs becomes altogether blurred, the result being an indeterminate sprawl, likened by Price to a pan of scrambled eggs.



Figure 6.1. LE:NOTRE landscape forum presentation (photo J. de Vries).



Figure 6.2. LE:NOTRE landscape forum presentation urban (photo Akdeniz University).

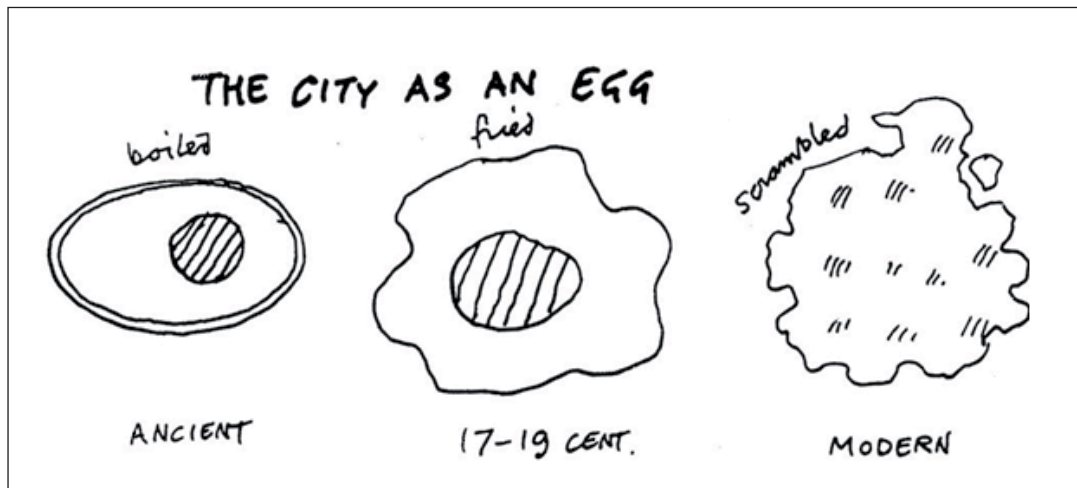


Fig. 6.3. The British architect's Cedric Price's "City as an egg" diagram – but where does the urban landscape start and end in each case?

This (1982) model, which considerably pre-dated concepts such as the "Zwischenstadt" (1997), is also much quoted in the writings on landscape urbanism, and indeed from a landscape perspective, there is a need to investigate how and where the landscape fits into the urban models of which Price's diagram is composed, if only in order to respond to the requirements of the European Landscape Convention, which calls upon all signatory states to "identify" their (urban and peri-urban) landscapes.

6.1.2 Urban landscapes terms and concepts

URBAN LANDSCAPE may be a term which has come to prominence through the European Landscape Convention, but it is not one of the terms which the Convention bothers to define. It can, perhaps, be seen as the broadest of generic terms which is used to describe an area of landscape which has been "overrun" by urban development. In this case it can be interpreted as including all of the built elements which have become part of this new landscape. Or does it just refer to the non-built parts of the landscape? Yet if *green roofs* and *facade planting* on building and other structures are also considered as being part of the urban landscape, then this suggests that the urban landscape must indeed include the buildings and structures within towns and cities too.

If we wish to refer just to the non-built parts of the urban landscape, these can be more usefully collectively described as *urban open space*. This term is to again to be understood as referring to a broad gene-

ric concept which encompasses *streets* and *urban squares* as well as all other *transport corridors*, but also the *external spaces* associated with other land uses, be these residential areas, schools and hospitals or office buildings. If urban open space refers collectively to all outdoor spaces in towns and cities, then it is often useful to distinguish public open space from that which might be in other ownerships. The term *public open space* is also usually used to refer to open spaces which are freely publicly accessible. These may or may not be synonymous with the concept of the *public realm*, however this tends to be used more frequently to the totality of urban squares pedestrian streets which are characterised by paved surfaces, and is a term which has its origins in the fields of architecture and urban design. If our attention is directed only to those open spaces which are broadly characterised by their high proportion of vegetation, then we can collectively refer to these as *urban greenspace* (or *urban green space*).

As is the case with urban open space, urban green space also covers a multitude of landscape types, the simplest division of which may be between *natural greenspace* and designed parks and gardens. Natural, or *semi-natural green space* may be have various possible origins: they may be relics of the former *rural landscape* – either agricultural landscapes or areas of natural vegetation, such as forest or marshland, which have somehow become enclosed within the urban fabric and have remain un-developed, possibly due to their poor accessibility and which in the urban context acquire a new importance for recreation and/or nature conservation. Alternatively, they may be sites which were previously built on, but

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7 Conclusions

It is April 2012 and some 155 'landscape parachute into what is for most of them the unfamiliar landscape of Antalya, and spend four days investigating, discussing and reflecting on it and associated issues with the help and support of a team of local landscape specialists under the guidance of the Department of Landscape Architecture of Akdeniz University. This, as explained in the introductory chapter, was the scenario for the first LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, of which this publication is the main tangible result.

As was outlined in the introduction, the underlying motivation behind the development of the Landscape Forum was to establish and pilot a new kind of academic meeting, aimed at complementing and extending the traditional conference, an event which put the active engagement of all the Forum participants with the landscape itself at the centre of concerns. Both the landscape of Antalya, city and region, and the participants at the Forum can be said to have served as 'guinea pigs' in this experiment.

The first question to be addressed in reflecting on the meeting is perhaps whether the aim of creating a new type of meeting was indeed successful. A casual observer stumbling across the Forum might have been forgiven for mistaking it for 'just another conference'. After all, it still had many of the familiar identifying characteristics: it was an international meeting of academics hosted by a local university; it was devoted to a particular theme; it comprised both plenary and parallel sessions as well as including what appeared to be field visits, and the whole resulted in a publication.

But while these aspects were certainly familiar, there were also very clear and critical differences that that it is important to appreciate when comparing the Landscape Forum to a traditional academic conference. Had our 'casual' observer' looked a little more closely they would be noticed that the field visits were in fact the main focus of attention and not just an optional 'add-on' to the meeting. They took the form of active investigations building on the basis of previously prepared, in depth information about the sites in question. The participating academics collaborated actively in workshop sessions which followed on from the field visits, instead of passively sitting and listening to presentations. Finally, they also committed themselves to continuing this collaboration, which

had commenced before the Forum, after the meeting with the aim of capturing and further developing their deliberations in the form of a publication. As a result, the publication resulting from the Forum is not merely a compilation of separate papers prepared independently by the participants in advance of the meeting, but rather a considered collaborative response to the landscape within which the meeting was held, and prepared largely following the event.

As a key outcome of the Forum, this publication certainly reflects the distinction drawn above, and does not take the form of a set of conference papers. It is primarily about the landscape of the place in which it was held rather than focussing on an abstract theme. Nevertheless there are four important thematic threads, which are discussed and elaborated in relation to the landscape of Antalya and its region.

The dramaturgy of the Forum concept can be looked upon as a kind of dialogue between the local hosts and the visiting specialists: the visitors call upon their hosts to introduce their landscape, while the hosts in turn request their thoughts and reflections on the landscape and the associated issues which they raise, in the context of teaching, research and innovative practice. Such, at least, was the intention and this structure is broadly reflected in the form of the publication. Thus the second chapter provides an in-depth overview of the landscape of city and region prepared by the host team from Akdeniz University on the basis of a broadly agreed structure, while the following four chapters embody the responses of the four specialist groups considering the four themes and which formed for the purpose of participating in the Forum.

Together, the five main chapters have been prepared by over 30 named authors from a wide range of countries and universities, while many others contributed actively to the discussions and reflections, that helped to shape the publication, during the meeting itself. As such this volume can be said to represent the tangible output of the Forum, however, Antalya's Landscape represents much more than an important physical record of the first LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum, although it is to be hoped that it will be valued as such by all who participated. It must also be seen as an authoritative and accessible introduction to both the landscape and the underlying landscape issues asso-

ciated with an important and fast developing region in its own right. The clearly structured and detailed exposition of the various aspects on the urban and regional landscape can provide both an up to date guide to the city and region, while the four thematic chapters provide in-depth insights into ways of looking at and reacting to these issues from the point of view of experts in the field.

In terms of its character, Antalya's Landscape can also be considered as a novel type of publication in that it embodies elements both of an edited and learned publication, and those of a topical record of an event. As such it aims to find an appropriate balance between the weight and gravitas of a textbook and the lightness and spontaneity of a workshop report. Whether this balance has been successfully achieved is a ultimately matter to be judged by the reader, but given that this is the first outcome of the Landscape Forum, it can certainly be seen as an at least a serious attempt to put the theory into practice.

One test of its success might be to ask whether it will be of interest only to those who took part in the event, or whether it will have a broader appeal. In fact there has already been a request to make use of part of one chapter as teaching material for masters students, suggesting that the broadly common approach taken to organising the separate chapters will help to give the overall structure of the publication a wider appeal.

The preceding chapters present the outcomes of the deliberations of the four thematic working groups which formed the main structure of the Forum: Rural Change, Heritage and Identities, Sustainable Tourism and Urban and Peri-urban Landscapes, as well as the presentation of the local and regional landscape context prepared by the colleagues of the host institution Akdeniz University. These stand for themselves and need not be further discussed in detail here, what is perhaps more appropriate to look at is the wider relevance of the themes as well as the extent to which they are related.

Antalya, perhaps more than many other cities, lives from its landscape, both directly and indirectly. As many cities on the Mediterranean coast, tourism is a major economic factor, and one which has grown massively over the last decades to put Antalya in the top five tourism destinations worldwide. Here the balance between mass use of the landscape and its protection from over-use will continue to be a key issue.

Unlike many other Mediterranean cities, however, agriculture is also a vital economic factor, which rather than having declined in parallel with the growth of the tourist industry, has grown partly in response to the demand for high quality fresh food which it has generated. The result is that tourist planes come in to land amid a 'sea of polytunnels', but otherwise there is currently apparently little scope for any further meeting of the two landscapes.

Although the tourism landscape of Antalya is relatively new, the wider landscape contains important traces of a much older occupation. Remains of Ancient Greek settlements from the Classical Period still lie largely untouched in the surrounding hills and represent a further important potential for both another type of tourism, as well as a resource for further understanding the depth and richness of this landscape. All these elements sit embedded within the wider urban and peri-urban landscapes of the city and its surroundings. This provides an important structure for the further development and structuring of urban growth within the region, as well as being the local landscape of the growing local population. All aspects provide issues and material for landscape teaching, education and innovative practice, both for the local university but also an important and valuable insight for the visiting landscape academics and other specialists to the Forum. This publication touches upon all these issues in the context of the four main themes.

But what about the less tangible results of the Landscape Forum? As well as a new kind of event in the form of a 'product' the Forum should also be viewed as a new kind of 'process' too. What was supposed to be important about the process was the way in which the structure of the Forum left space for the participants to discuss the issues relating to the thematic groups into which they had chosen to go, as well as to relate these discussions to the landscape itself. Indeed, the intention was to go further than simply providing the space in which exchanges of ideas could take place. Rather the ambitious aim was to mix together the necessary components for a 'hothouse atmosphere' in which new ideas could take shape in the course of the discourse taking place – perhaps echoing what was suggested by the polytunnel landscape seen from the air! In order to broaden, to spice up and to open up this discourse, academics from a wide range of landscape-related disciplines were invited to take part. Different ways of seeing and responding to the same landscapes were placed side by side and, it was

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