



International
SOCIAL SCIENCES
STUDIES JOURNAL



SSSjournal (ISSN:2587-1587)

Economics and Administration, Tourism and Tourism Management, History, Culture, Religion, Psychology, Sociology, Fine Arts, Engineering, Architecture, Language, Literature, Educational Sciences, Pedagogy & Other Disciplines in Social Sciences

Vol:5, Issue:40
sssjournal.com

pp.3902-3913
ISSN:2587-1587

2019
sssjournal.info@gmail.com

Article Arrival Date (Makale Geliş Tarihi) 14/05/2019 | The Published Rel. Date (Makale Yayın Kabul Tarihi) 10/08/2019
Published Date (Makale Yayın Tarihi) 10.08.2019

A RESEARCH ON HISTORICAL URBAN ENVIRONMENTS IN THE SCOPE OF THE BALANCE BETWEEN PROTECTION AND USE: İZMİR (TURKEY)

KORUMA - KULLANMA DENGESİ KAPSAMINDA TARİHİ KENT MEKÂNLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA: İZMİR (TÜRKİYE)

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Article Type : Research Article/ Araştırma Makalesi

Doi Number : <http://dx.doi.org/10.26449/sss.j.1625>

Reference : Altuğ Turan, İ. (2019). "A Research On Historical Urban Environments In The Scope Of The Balance Between Protection And Use: Izmir (Turkey)", International Social Sciences Studies Journal, 5(40): 3902-3913.

ABSTRACT

Historical sites and monuments have witnessed different periods from the past to the present, providing evidence to their users about the social life of the past. These spaces are both influence and influenced by environmental and social identity and are important factors that ensure continuity between generations. Despite their great importance, historical environments are perceived as disadvantages rather than advantages as a result of rapid and distorted urbanization, economic developments in urban life and different usage - technological expectations of change periods. Under these influences, the destruction of historical environments and the preference of a new type of construction is an important problem. In this context, it is assumed that the most important step towards the protection of historical environments will be provided by incorporating these environments into urban life and taking their space in the economic and usage cycle. For this purpose, it is of great importance to establish a balance of use and protection in historical environments.

Within the aim of the study, the historical sites and monuments of İzmir, which were determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are researched. While all the historical sites listed by the Ministry are examined; Among the historical monuments identified, those who can create an urban open space with their surroundings were included in the research areas in terms of the scope of the study. On-site observations were conducted for 14 research sub-areas, and data on "visual interaction, physical interaction, effective use of space, maintenance – management, status in urban life, contribution to urban identity" of areas were obtained. The data obtained for each sub-area were evaluated as a whole in the context of the historical sites and monuments of the city of Izmir and suggestions have been given to improve historical urban heritage.

Key Words: Historical site, monument, urban heritage, protect – use balance

ÖZ

Tarihi mekânlar ve anıtlar, geçmişten günümüze kadar farklı dönemlere tanıklık etmiş, kullanıcılarına geçmiş dönemlerdeki toplumsal yaşama dair pek çok bilgiyi aktaran kanıtlardır. Bu eserler çevresel ve toplumsal kimlikten hem etkilenen hem de kimliği etkileyen nitelikte olup, nesiller arası sürekliliği sağlayan önemli elemanlardır. Tarihi çevreler büyük önemlerine karşın, günümüzde hızlı ve çarpık kentleşme, kentsel yaşamdaki ekonomik gelişmeler ve değişim dönemlerin farklı kullanım - teknolojik beklentilerinin ortaya çıkması neticesinde, avantaj yerine dezavantaj olarak algılanmaktadır. Bu etkiler altında tarihi çevrelerin yok edilerek yeni tip yapılaşmanın tercih edilmesi önemli bir sorun durumundadır. Bu kapsamda, tarihi çevrelerin korunmasına yönelik en önemli adımın, bu çevrelerin kent yaşamına dâhil edilerek ekonomik ve kullanım döngüsündeki yerini almasıyla sağlanacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu amaçla tarihi çevrelerde kullanma-koruma dengesinin kurulması büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Çalışma kapsamında, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı tarafından belirlenen İzmir'in tarihi yerleri ve anıtları araştırılmıştır. Bakanlık tarafından listelenen tüm tarihi yerler incelenirken; Tanımlanan tarihi anıtlar arasında çevresiyle kentsel bir

açık alan yaratabilenler çalışma kapsamında araştırma alanlarına dahil edilmiştir. 14 araştırma alt alanı için yerinde gözlem çalışmaları yapılmış ve “görsel etkileşim, fiziksel etkileşim, mekânın etkin kullanımı, bakım - yönetim, kentsel yaşamdaki durum, kentsel kimliğe katkı” gibi veriler elde edilmiştir. Her bir alt alan için elde edilen veriler, İzmir şehrinin tarihi yerleri ve anıtları bağlamında bir bütün olarak değerlendirilmiş ve tarihi kent miraslarını iyileştirmeye yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarihi mekân, anıt, kentsel miras, koruma – kullanma dengesi

1. INTRODUCTION

Cultural heritage is an important part of societal and community well-being (Tweed & Sutherland, 2007). The need for integrating cultural heritage into the sustainable development of the cities is also emphasized by international organizations such as ICOMOS and UNESCO and they define set of principles for integrating heritage to sustainable development through the conservation of heritage spaces and sustaining their values (Özçakır, 2018).

According to UNESCO (2011), “Historic and architectural (including vernacular) areas” shall be taken to mean any groups of buildings, structures and open spaces including archaeological and paleontological sites, constituting human settlements in an urban or rural environment, the cohesion and value of which, from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, aesthetic or sociocultural point of view are recognized; Among these “areas”, which are very varied in nature, it is possible to distinguish the following “in particular: prehistoric sites, historic towns, old urban quarters, villages and hamlets as well as homogeneous monumental groups, it being understood that the latter should as a rule be carefully preserved unchanged.

As a living being, the city will inevitably be in constant renewal and change. Historical sites gain importance as long as they can keep up with today's conditions with their cultural identities as a result of the changes they have undergone over time. The needs arising from the new actions caused by the social and economic changes in the societies require the new functions of the city and accordingly the reuse of the old buildings or the construction of new buildings (Arabacıoğlu & Aydemir, 2007).

In the cities, physical setting changes with the new constructions and decay of urban heritage spaces resulting from passing by of time, the social environment evolves due to population influx from rural areas to cities and the economic context evolves resulting from real estate development based urban policies. These changes are the consequences of rapid urban development and they must be managed for the sustainability of the cities and the conservation of urban heritage spaces (Özçakır, 2018).

Historical heritages are a wealth of knowledge that ensures continuity between generations. It is an indispensable responsibility and a duty to transfer these historical heritages that have survived until today to the next generations. According to Yazgan (1979), the preservation of historical sites can be accomplished by repairing and looking after them by their original form but to be used in today's conditions (Ocak, 2006).

The obligation to conserve the architectural heritage of our local communities is as important as our duty to conserve the significant built heritage and its values or traditions of previous eras. More than ever, architectural heritage everywhere is at risk from a lack of appreciation, experience and care. Some have already been lost and more are in danger. It is a living heritage and it is essential to understand, define, interpret and manage it well for future generations (Embaby, 2014).

The historical city centers, which are often intertwined with the natural, historical and archaeological sites that need to be preserved, and often overlapping, have not been seen as priority areas of intervention in the planning historical process of our country for a long time. With the development of historical environmental awareness, the idea that historical urban textures are an integral part of the whole city, that the decisions of the city are valid for all new and old urban centers and the necessity of priority planning has become widespread (Tunçer, 1998).

The harmony and sustainability of natural and cultural values that presents the visual values of landscapes, are importantly considered for the management plans (Polat & Demirel, 2016; Güngör & Polat, 2018). It is possible to state that, for the conservation of cultural heritage to be considered sustainable, it also needs to be economically, socially, and environmentally viable (Guzman et al., 2017).

Within the scope of this study, “historical sites and monuments” that are defined by İzmir Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism were examined in terms of their current conditions and

the status of being able to participate in the city life in order to reveal and maintain their historical importance. At the end of the study, solution suggestions for the problems identified in the research areas and an overview of historical urban heritage preservation have been put forward.

2. MATERIAL and METHOD

2.1. Material

The city of Izmir was founded around 3000 BC and is thought to be around 5000 years old (Umar, 2000). Located at the westernmost end of the Anatolian peninsula, İzmir has been attractive for all societies with its convenient geographical location, protected the large bay, easy access to the rich resources of Anatolia and the west (Gündüz & Taner, 2002). According to Kasaba (1994), İzmir has become one of the most important centers of Eastern trade and one of the port cities, starting from the second half of the XVI.th century. The city quickly recovered from major disasters caused by fire, earthquake, and epidemic diseases and recovered itself in a short time and continued its historical development (Arıkan, 2001). As a result of these processes, the city contains many historical sites and monuments.

Within the aim of the study, the historical sites and monuments of İzmir, which were determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are researched. While all the historical sites listed by the Ministry are examined; Among the historical monuments identified, those who can create an urban open space with their surroundings were included in the research areas in terms of the scope of the study. In accordance with the criteria, Abacıoğlu Caravanserai, Agora Open Air Museum, Atatürk Monument and Cumhuriyet Square, Flying Dolphins Monument, Fuar Kulturpark, Hasan Tahsin Monument, Historical Asansör and Dario Moreno Street, Historical Gas Factory, Kadifekale, Karşıyaka Atatürk Monument, Kemeraltı, Kızılçullu Aqueduct, Kızlarağası Caravanserai, Konak Clock Tower and Square were decided to be research sub-areas (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Research sub-areas

2.2. Method

The method of the study is composed of four main phases as the definition of the subject, data collection, findings and discussion, and conclusion.

1st Phase – Definition of the subject / problem: Provision of the literature information related with the subject, establishment of the conceptual framework, preparation of subareas list

2nd Phase – Data collection: Within the scope of the study, on-site observations were conducted for historical sites and monuments, and data on “visual interaction, physical interaction, effective use of space,

maintenance – management, status in urban life, contribution to urban identity” of research sub-areas were obtained.

In this context the following aspects have been investigated:

- Visual access from outside and inside of space,
- Transportation facilities and other physical access opportunities to space,
- Effective design status of space to be used by the user of different properties at all times of the year,
- Maintenance and management status of the living and nonliving landscape elements in space
- Availability of space to take space in the daily life of the city dwellers,
- The status of space to create a positive or a negative identity image on local and foreign users.

The responses were graded 1 to 5 for quantitative determinations (five point traditional Likert scale). According to this the scores were accepted as; 1 point “very negative”, 2 points “negative”, 3 points “medium” (neither positive nor negative), 4 points “positive”, 5 points “very positive”.

3rd Phase – Findings and discussion: The data obtained for each sub-area were evaluated as a whole in the context of the historical sites and monuments of the city of Izmir.

4th Phase – Conclusion: Holistic evaluation of the obtained findings, generating the conclusions and suggestions that will guide local administrations, non-governmental organizations and concerned vocational disciplines, and supporting the development of the historical sites and monuments that are subject to the study.

3. FINDINGS and DISCUSSION

The findings obtained by on-site observations for historical sites and monuments are given in Table 1.




Table 1. The findings on the researched historical sites and monuments

<i>Abacıoğlu Caravanserai</i>	
Visual interaction	2
Physical interaction	4
Effective use of space	2
Maintenance - management	3
Status in urban life	3
Contribution to urban identity	3






- Since the space is an inner courtyard among historical buildings, it is difficult to perceive from the main axis. In addition, the design approaches that could direct the user to this space via the main axle are insufficient. So that the visual interaction with the space is not successful. On the other hand, the physical interaction with the space is easily possible with various transportation opportunities to the Külürpark region.
- There are food and beverage outlets and several sales units in the space. But the potential of the space is not being effectively used.
- The living and non-living landscape elements of the space are moderately maintenance and managed.
- The space is being actively used during the daytime as part of the Kemeraltı shopping area. However, with its enclosed structure, the space is used only by those who know it.
- The space does not make a positive or negative contribution to urban identity.


Tabel 1. The findings on the researched historical sites and monuments (continue)

<i>Agora Open Air Museum</i>		
Visual interaction	5	
Physical interaction	5	
Effective use of space	2	
Maintenance - management	3	
Status in urban life	2	
Contribution to urban identity	3	
➤ As an excavation site on a highly active boulevard, its visual interaction is high.	➤ It is a fee-entered space. Also unfavorable settlement structure observed in the vicinity of the space, causes sensory insecurity. Therefore, the space does not play a role in the daily life of the citizens and is visited only by local and foreign tourists.	
➤ The physical interaction with the space is easily possible by various transportation opportunities.	➤ The excavation area in the city center is important in terms of collecting tourism in the city center and distributing it to other urban tourism branches. According to tourists, the space is a part of the urban identity but for the citizens it does not make a positive or negative contribution to the urban identity.	
➤ Although the excavation area is properly protected; There is no use of close environment that will attract more people to this area and integrate the space with the city more.		
➤ The excavation area is well-kept but on the other hand the district that surrounds the space is in very poor physical condition.		
<i>Atatürk Monument and Cumhuriyet Square</i>		
Visual interaction	5	
Physical interaction	5	
Effective use of space	1	
Maintenance - management	3	
Status in urban life	2	
Contribution to urban identity	3	
➤ The square together with the monument, is located on the main transportation axles and the surrounding is not covered with a living or a nonliving element, that visual interaction with the square is easily possible.	➤ The living and non-living landscape elements of the square are in medium standard.	
➤ The physical interaction with the space is also possible by various transportation opportunities. Also its location is in the center of the city that it is easy to access by foot.	➤ Although its visual and physical interaction with the city is high, the square is only used as a meeting place on certain days of the year and it is used only for transit purposes on all other days.	
➤ Although it is one of the few defined squares in the city, it cannot be a part of daily life due to the fact that the space is not effectively designed and also cannot provide a proper place for social-cultural activities.	➤ It does not make a positive or negative contribution to the urban identity.	
<i>Flying Dolphins Monument</i>		
Visual interaction	5	
Physical interaction	5	
Effective use of space	1	
Maintenance - management	2	
Status in urban life	2	
Contribution to urban identity	3	
➤ The monument is located on the main transportation axis, it is in the center of an important district and there are various transportation opportunities around it. So that its visual and physical interaction with the city is high.	➤ The monument is an easily identifiable physical object in the urban landscape and so has a role in the orientation of the district. However, it does not create a space with its close environment that supports the use of the city people.	
➤ The monument, which is an important landmark of the region, has not been effectively designed with its near surrounding.	➤ The living and non-living landscape elements that surrounds the monument are in neglected condition.	
	➤ It creates a positive contribution to the urban identity.	


Tabel 1. The findings on the researched historical sites and monuments (continue)

<i>Fuar Kulturpark</i>		
Visual interaction	3	
Physical interaction	3	
Effective use of space	3	
Maintenance - management	3	
Status in urban life	3	
Contribution to urban identity	4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Although its visual interaction is possible, the current interaction is partially interrupted because of the walls that surround the space. ➤ The space is quite large and can only be accessed through 5 main entrances. For security reasons, restricting the entrances and exits prevents the space from establishing physical interaction with the city. ➤ The space attracts attention with its wide and spacious subareas with rich plant material. It is a very important large region that has been rescued from constructions in the city center. However, the space cannot be used effectively in terms of active and passive recreation opportunities. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The living and non-living landscape elements of the space are mostly in medium standard. ➤ The area has the largest and most recreational potential in the city center and has a special ecosystem that has been preserved for 100 years. The space is mostly used by the citizens for sports and various social activities like concerts and theaters. However, the area, which has a great potential, cannot contribute sufficiently to urban life in line with its possible potential. ➤ It creates a positive contribution to the urban identity. 		
<i>Hasan Tahsin Monument</i>		
Visual interaction	2	
Physical interaction	4	
Effective use of space	1	
Maintenance - management	2	
Status in urban life	2	
Contribution to urban identity	3	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The monument has a great importance for the history of the city. However, it is left in the background of the square and its visual interaction with its environment is not established. ➤ It is easily possible to have physical interaction to the monument in Konak Square which is in the central location of the city. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is no effective relation between the monument and its surroundings. ➤ The monument is moderately well-kept. ➤ The monument does not have any role in urban life. Only tourists give attention to the it. ➤ It does not make a positive or negative contribution to the urban identity. 		
<i>Historical Asansör and Dario Moreno Street</i>		
Visual interaction	4	
Physical interaction	5	
Effective use of space	4	
Maintenance - management	5	
Status in urban life	4	
Contribution to urban identity	4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The visual and the physical interaction with the space which is located perpendicular to a main axis, is easily possible. ➤ The historic elevator is a landmark for the city and also provides access between two different elevated zones. In addition, the restored pedestrian road and the historical buildings on this road are being used effectively by the people of the city as food and beverage spaces. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The historical zone is well-kept. ➤ The zone has an active role in the daily life of citizens. ➤ It creates a positive contribution to the urban identity. 		

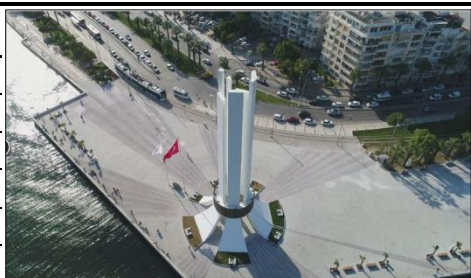
Tabel 1. The findings on the researched historical sites and monuments (continue)

<i>Historical Gas Factory</i>		
Visual interaction	5	
Physical interaction	2	
Effective use of space	3	
Maintenance - management	4	
Status in urban life	2	
Contribution to urban identity	4	

- The visual interaction with the space is possible.
- Access to the space, which is partially located away from the center, is controlled by a single entrance. Due to its location and one-door access, its physical interaction remains limited. Also another reason that causes the physical interaction limited is that the space is not adequately supported by public transport.
- The living and non-living landscape elements of the square are well-kept.
- The space is being used especially for concert, wedding-association-club meetings. It is not among the spaces that the city people can use in their daily lives.
- The old factory area was restored and brought to the city for socio-cultural activities. But on the other hand to this positive approach, the space which has a large area has not been used effectively enough because of insufficient management process and problems with physical access.
- It creates a positive contribution to the urban identity.

<i>Kadifekale</i>		
Visual interaction	1	
Physical interaction	1	
Effective use of space	1	
Maintenance - management	1	
Status in urban life	1	
Contribution to urban identity	1	

- The visual interaction with the space is partially possible.
- The physical interaction of the region with the city is very low because of physical and psychological security problems.
- The region, which has a large area and great potential, has not been used effectively.
- The whole region is not well-kept.
- The people of the city do not go to this region because of security concerns and lack of attractiveness of the space. The very limited number of the region's visitors do not have enough active or passive recreation opportunities in this area. These problems prevent the region from being involved in urban life.
- Although it is an attractive area with its historical city walls and a view overlooking the whole city. It creates a negative contribution to the urban identity.

<i>Karşıyaka Atatürk Monument</i>		
Visual interaction	5	
Physical interaction	5	
Effective use of space	2	
Maintenance - management	4	
Status in urban life	2	
Contribution to urban identity	3	

- The monument is located on the main transportation axis and by that visual interaction with the monument is easily possible.
- The physical interaction with the space is easily possible by various transportation opportunities and also by foot.
- The monument has no design relationship with its near surroundings and it does not provide an effective use. It only constitutes a visual focal point and has an effect of directing urban access.
- The monument has recently been restored and is in good maintenance.
- The monument does not have an active status in urban life except being a landmark.
- It has a medium degree positive effect on urban identity.

Tabel 1. The findings on the researched historical sites and monuments (continue)

<i>Kemeraltı Region</i>	
Visual interaction	5
Physical interaction	5
Effective use of space	4
Maintenance - management	3
Status in urban life	5
Contribution to urban identity	4



- The visual interaction can be established with the region surrounded by main axes.
- The area is accessible by various transportation vehicles. It is also possible to enter the zone freely from different directions, so that physical interaction with the zone is strong.
- The region is very rich in terms of shopping, socio-cultural activities, eating and drinking spaces. So that it provides effective use for both the citizens and tourists.
- Various restoration works were carried out in the region and positive results were obtained. However, the region, which has a very old history and has many structures and landscapes that need restoration. In general, the region is in medium standard.
- The region, which is a shopping center for citizens from all walks of life, is also a region that is very important for history tourism
- It creates a positive contribution to the urban identity.

<i>Kızılçullu Aqueduct</i>	
Visual interaction	2
Physical interaction	1
Effective use of space	1
Maintenance - management	1
Status in urban life	1
Contribution to urban identity	1




- The monument can be partially visualized because of its location that is on the lower level from the main transportation axes,
- There is not a planned system that can be effectively used to provide access to the monument. So that the physical interaction with the monument is not possible.
- There is no approach to use the monument and its near surroundings effectively.
- The monument and its environ is in very bad status concerning maintenance and management.
- The monument does not have any kind of active status in urban life.
- It creates a negative contribution to the urban identity.

<i>Kızlarağası Caravanserai</i>	
Visual interaction	3
Physical interaction	4
Effective use of space	4
Maintenance - management	3
Status in urban life	4
Contribution to urban identity	5



- Since the space is an inner courtyard among historical buildings, it is difficult to perceive from the main axis. In addition, the design approaches that could direct the user to this space via the main axle are insufficient. So that the visual interaction with the space is not successful.
- On the other hand, the physical interaction with the space is easily possible with various transportation opportunities to the Kemeraltı region.
- The living and non-living landscape elements of the space are moderately maintenance and managed.
- There are food and beverage outlets and several sales units in the space. But the potential of the space is not being effectively used.
- The space is being actively used during the daytime as part of the Kemeraltı shopping area. The space is a very well-known place in the district and it is used extensively by the locals and tourists.
- It creates a positive contribution to the urban identity.

Table 1. The findings on the researched historical sites and monuments (continue)

<i>Konak Clock Tower and Square</i>		
Visual interaction	5	
Physical interaction	5	
Effective use of space	3	
Maintenance - management	4	
Status in urban life	5	
Contribution to urban identity	5	

➤ Even though the historical site and the monument are extensively being used, still the area is not well designed concerning its potential. There are not enough usage types for active use and also non-living landscape elements for passive use are not enough. The monument and the square are actively used by the citizens, as well as they are very important landmarks and nodes in the city.

➤ It creates a high positive contribution to the urban identity.

➤ Konak Square is the main square of the city and the monument is located on this main square and visual interaction with both are possible.

➤ The interaction with the monument and the square is possible with various transportation vehicles.

➤ The monument is well-kept but the living and nonliving landscape elements in the square are not maintained well.

Table 2 shows the numerical evaluations of the 14 research sub-areas examined within the scope of the study. In the table *negative level* includes 1 point (very negative) and 2 points (negative), *medium level* includes 3 points (neither positive nor negative), *positive level* includes 4 points (positive) and 5 points (very positive).

In this context; although the places were predominantly positive in terms of visual and physical interaction, it was found that historical sites and monuments with their environs could not be used effectively and maintenance - management levels were of medium standard. Also, these areas are heavily negative level in terms of their status in urban daily life, and they are either neutral or positive in terms of contributing positive effect to urban identity with the enrichment of their particular historical values.

Table 2. Numerical evaluations of the 14 research sub-areas.

	Negative Level (%)	Medium Level (%)	Positive Level (%)
Visual interaction	28,57	14,29	57,14
Physical interaction	21,43	7,14	71,43
Effective use of space	57,14	21,43	21,43
Maintenance - management	28,57	42,86	28,57
Status in urban life	57,14	14,29	28,57
Contribution to urban identity	14,29	42,86	42,86

When the examined research areas are evaluated in general, the most common problems are listed below.

- Including physical constraints,
- Access through only a few gates,
- Obligation of entrance fee,
- Not being included in a planned transport system,
- Inadequate orientation and information - communication signs,
- Not having physical and/or psychological security conditions in or around the site,
- Does not contain integrity with its environs,
- Completely being ignored by the local government and not including any applications for active use,

- Insufficient active and passive recreation opportunities,
- Not adapting to the new age in line with changing needs with appropriate restoration approaches,
- Inadequate qualitative and quantitative aspects of living and/or non-living landscape elements,
- Does not include social activity management by any institution to support use.

Due to one or more of these negative situations listed above; The evaluated “Historical Sites and Monuments” of Izmir City are found to be inefficient in terms of being used as active-passive recreation places or contributing to any type of social urban life. Within the scope of protection - use balance, the use section of the spaces stays at an insufficient level. Since a significant part of these spaces are remembered only with their historical backgrounds and are not included in active use, are found to be at risk of being transferred to future generations.

4. CONCLUSION and RECCOMENDATIONS

Urban heritage spaces are considered both threat and opportunity for the development of urban areas. On the one hand, urban heritage spaces are considered as threats, because interventions in urban heritage spaces necessitate special permissions from responsible bodies such as conservation councils due to their legal conservation statuses. In this way, intervening urban heritage spaces according to the demands of the real estate market, which are mostly bulldozing heritage spaces to increase construction rights in the center of cities becomes impossible. In Turkey, the current trend is to consider urban heritage spaces as a threat rather than an opportunity. Thus, legislations in Turkey have adapted to changing paradigms by easing interventions in heritage spaces (Özçakır, 2018).

Suggestions for “Historical Sites and Monuments with their environs” that are evaluated within the scope of the research are given in Table 3.

It should be remembered that preserving the historical heritage has many importance such as tourism and social cohesion. Also it should be kept in mind that the countries that maintain their heritage, urban and social identity continues and their original structure can pass through next generations. In this context, the main method of transferring the historical urban heritage to future generations should be, to include these spaces in every sense of urban life within the scope of a balance between protection and active use. These spaces should be integrated into all planning policies developed throughout the city, taking into account their specific structures. In this context, the elements to be considered in the planning and design approaches in order to preserve and incorporate historical urban heritage into the urban life are listed below:

- It is necessary to give up from the concept of conservation that prevails in our country, which can make even restoration impossible for historical urban heritage and promote new production for the need of active use. The strict protection rules for these spaces make even restoration works impossible and they cannot be protected under these type of strict protection rules. With this perspective, historical places become unusable and even unprotected.
- Appropriate strategies need to be established for conservation of historical sites and monuments with their environs “as it is”, “after some restoration” or “after some improvement”.
- Necessary legal and managerial formations should be provided in order to ensure the continuity of the policies introduced. Conservation and management plans should be prepared in line with effective strategies.
- In cases where it is necessary to construct new buildings or open spaces in historical city centers, care must be taken to ensure that new formations are compatible with the existing historical regional fabric.
- Access between historical sites and other parts of the city should be ensured through appropriate pedestrianization policies. This transportation should not only be pedestrian-oriented, but also various public transport facilities should be included in the transport-access system.
- It is important to adapt the historical buildings according to the new usage types and to make them usable by the citizens. However, it should be remembered that preserving the existing features of the historical structure and transferring it to future generations is of great importance for the cultural heritage.

- Societies want to adapt to technological developments and reach more comfortable opportunities in their daily lives. In this context, technological developments and integration of historical cultural heritage can be difficult. Impact assessment should be made for all new uses to be brought to the historical city centers and possible negativities should be determined in advance and decided accordingly.

Table 3. Suggestions for the evaluated “Historical Sites and Monuments”

	Protect as it is	Removement of physical constraints of the research area	Improvement of physical access to the research area	Establishing a planned access system to the research area	Developing approaches to facilitate visual access to the research area	Physical security improvement of the research area and its environs	Psychological security improvement of the research area and its environs	Increasing the relationship with its environs	Improvement of active and/or passive recreational opportunities	Improvement of living landscape living elements	Improvement of non-living landscape living elements	Improvement of social activity management
Abacıoğlu Caravanserai												
Agora Open Air Museum												
Atatürk Monument and Cumhuriyet Square												
Flying Dolphins Monument												
Fuar Kulturpark												
Hasan Tahsin Monument												
Historical Asansör and Dario Moreno St.												
Historical Gas Factory												
Kadifekale												
Karşıyaka Atatürk Monument												
Kemeraltı												
Kızılçullu Aqueduct												
Kızlarağası Caravanserai												
Konak Clock Tower and Square												

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*The other images are original.