Journal of Agricultural Faculty of Uludag University, 2016,
Volume 30, Number: Special Issue, 677-685

Evaluation of Cultural Landscape Resources in Rural Design: Ayvacık and Ezine Sample (Turkey)

Füsun ERDURAN NEMUTLU[1*] and Zeliha DOĞAN[1]

[1] Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Landscape Architecture Çanakkale, TURKEY

* Corresponding author: fusunerduran@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The term of cultural landscape involves the diversity created in the landscape of the region in time as a result of the interrelations between the humanity and his natural environment, and studies in that direction. Cultural landscape values are composed of both the reflection of mutual interaction between the man and his environment on natural structure and total of traditions indigenous to that region. In this context, in any design study to be held, cultural landscape values of the region should be taken into consideration and should be protected, then solutions should be found in line with the today's requirements. In this study, Kemallı, Dalyan, Uluköy, Tavaklı, Kösedere, Tuzla, Gülpınar and Babakale villages attached to Ezine and Ayvacık counties taking place in the close neighbourhood of Troy, Çanakkale were taken into consideration, cultural landscape inventory of these regions were determined and were evaluated with a map. The chosen region was found to be significant because they witnessed various civilizations for centuries and it was aimed to use them by protecting cultural landscape values in prudential planning and design studies. For this purpose, the following stages were used as a method in revealing and interpreting data about cultural landscape: First of all, the progression of accommodation units in that region through the historical process was examined and inventory of historical archaeological elements which reflected on the present day and their present conditions were determined. Moreover, information on the traditions of people living in that area which is the part of cultural landscape that can be learned through experience, was revealed. In conclusion, cultural landscape map of the region which was found significant in terms of agriculture and tourism potential was formed and cultural landscape values were tabulate and evaluated.

Keywords: Çanakkale, Design, Rural area, Village, Cultural landscape

INTRODUCTION

The protection of cultural and natural heritage has been one of the most interesting issues for both governments and societies since the start of 2000s. The European Council, European Union and various organisations have also been carrying out important studies on the issue. Besides numerous international regulations related to protection, the protection of natural/cultural heritage has now started to be considered together with human rights (Dağıstan, 2005). Cultural landscape elements have started to be determined and utilised in landscape practices following the process mentioned above. The actualisation of cultural landscape studies have started to gain speed with the signing of "European Landscape Convention" and lots of projects have been actualised within the context.

Cultural landscape is defined as "cultural properties that represent the combined works of nature and of man" by UNESCO the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2009). On the other hand, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines cultural landscape as "not only cultural and natural resources but also geographical areas that either present various cultural and aesthetical values or accompany historic events and activities. The necessary characteristics of these geographical areas are as follows: The harmony between natural and artefactual elements; including historical, aesthetical, ethnological and anthropological values; the sufficiency of representing the dominant natural elements, land use preferences and the textures where conventional lifestyle is being pursued on the region on behalf of that region. (Birnbaum, 1994; Özel, 1998; Cameron, 2005; Özsüle, 2005; Erduran et al., 2012). Wascher (2005), classified the cultural landscape areas considering their quality. According to this classification, the study area is determined to be under the category of landscapes including totally natural formations that have been integrated with religious, artistic or cultural motives. In order to determine the cultural landscape characteristics of a region, it is necessary to specify and evaluate current cultural landscape property inventory after designating current space use. The results shall be determinant in prospective plan decisions and in approaches considering space management and protection (Eetvelde and Antrop, 2009). Based upon the mentioned scientific fact, this study aims to generate data so that cultural landscape values belonging to the region can be determined and handed down to next generations.

The main reasons for choosing the rural settlements of Ezine and Ayvacık districts of Çanakkale province for this study are that the region has been a residential area since the ancient times and its richness in cultural landscape sources. Cultural landscape values of the region that has witnessed various civilisations have reached present with changes within a long period of time. Historical buildings and areas such as mosques, public baths, and fountains, graves that have survived until today from Seljuk and Ottoman period stand at the settlements. Study areas located near the ancient city Troy have fertile agricultural fields. The region is also of great importance in terms of its tourism potential due to being located on the closest shoreline to Bozcaada, which is connected to Aegean Sea.

The aim of the study is to determine the cultural landscape inventory that belongs to the rural settlements. In consequence of this study, data related to prospective planning, design, maintenance, management and protection activities to be fulfilled in the region will be acquired. The study is in such a level that related organisations shall be able to use the results in order to determine the potentials of the region and convert these potentials into opportunities and advantages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The materials of the study are Kemallı*, Dalyan, Uluköy* and *Tavaklı* villages of Ezine district and *Kösedere*, *Tuzla*, *Gülpınar* and *Babakale* villages of Ayvacık district within the borders of Çanakkale province. The mentioned region is located in the South-western part of the Marmara Region between $39^0$58’49” North latitude and $26^0$14’20” East longitude and between $39^0$28’46” North latitude and $26^0$03’53” East longitude. Marmara Sea lies to the North of the region and Aegean Sea to the South-west. Babakale, which is the southernmost corner of the study area, is the farthest point of Asia (Figure 1).



Figure 1. The border of Research Area and Location of Settlement (Anonymous, 2015a)

The rural settlements which are the subject matter of the study are displayed within B1 grid on the vegetation map of Turkey in the book Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands and they bare Mediterranean vegetation characteristics (Davis, 1985).

The method of the study is based on determination of cultural landscape inventory related to the settlements on the area; creation of cultural landscape map in the light of such information and evaluation of the cultural landscape sources on a chart. The data related to the villages have been acquired through information forms and Adobe Photoshop CS6 software has been used to correlate with the region. The main reason for employing this method is that it practically enables the transfer of cultural landscape values on the map. The method consists of three interconnected stages:

1- Maps and official documents including data related to the natural structure of the area, current administrative status, area use and development have been acquired from related organisations. The scientific data relating the historical process of the rural settlements, archaeological values, historical buildings (mosque,

fountain, public bath etc.), demographic structure and the conventional lifestyle course that forms the cultural texture have been acquired through literature research.

2- Information forms have been prepared to be conducted in each of the 8 villages in order to specify the cultural landscape values of the study area. These forms have been filled in by the local authority, which is the headman in villages, of each settlement and they present the current status of the mentioned area. The forms include data on; the current life opportunities, physical and structural characteristics, infrastructure and transportation status, agricultural activities and product varieties, educational status of the inhabitants, sociocultural and economic structure, traditions, handicrafts used from the past to the present, folkloric characteristics, the current problems of the settlement, tourism opportunities and sources, current status of the historical and cultural sources of the settlement.

3- At final stage, a chart displaying the resource values have been prepared in order to provide a comparative evaluation and a cultural landscape map of the villages has been created using the software Adobe Photoshop CS6.

DISCUSSION

Study area bears strong natural and cultural landscape characteristics with its natural flora, topographic and geological structure, natural beauties, historical and archaeological elements. The area is located in the same region with the ancient city Troy and has witnessed various kind of settlements for centuries. However, the rural-urban migration, has reduced the space use and this situation has limited the persistence of the cultural texture because cultural resources are bound to be disappear unless they are used.

Study area is an attraction centre in terms of tourism especially during summer and they are connected to Çanakkale centrum through a dual carriageway. Animal and agricultural activities are intense on the study area. Most frequently marketed (particularly to İstanbul) products such as Ezine cheese, olive, olive oil, soap and Kösedere tomato belong to the region. With regard to its location, Ayvacık district has a high potential of tourism. On the other hand, fishery is an important means of living for the villages of this district.

Interviews have been conducted within the framework of the information forms with the headmen and local people of the rural settlements, which constitute the study area itself and data have been acquired. Ancient settlements with protected historical area status, vernacular architecture samples such as mosques, public baths, strongholds, madrassas, fountains and graveyards exist in the region. Although the initial settlement dates of the villages differ from one another, they are generally between the 13th and 20 th centuries. Literacy rate in the villages are between 95 % and 98 %. However, as a result of the decrease in the number of young population, educational activities are being carried out by transporting students to more central schools. Classes for women in Babakale village are mostly cared about and highly participated. Classes established in the other villages in the past had been cancelled due to poor participation, though. There is no local crafts in the region. Only Babakale blades are famous.

Social opportunities in the region are limited and unfortunately collective work, festivals and carnivals, which are richness of traditional life, have been declining gradually. Traditional fairs, however, continue at the present time in a festival mood by means of which people meet, socialise and supply their yearly needs. The initial purpose of Ayvacık fair was meeting the local people with the dealers because of transportation difficulties whereas today it is mostly a way of entertaining. The most important social activity is charities carried out from April to June similar to those carried out throughout Çanakkale. As mentioned before, students are generally transported to more central schools and therefore, some villages do not have schools. Mobile health care services are carried out in villages that do not have health care centres. Similarly, animal husbandry and agricultural consultancy services are carried out optionally. Agriculture cooperatives are small scaled and either do not exist in some villages or are established depending on the conditions of the village.

Kemallı Village- Initial settlement in the village is traced to 1300s. A mosque, a public bath and a historical graveyard, all of which display a composition of local Seljuk-Ottoman architecture features, exist in the village (Figure 2). The construction of the mosque in the village was ordered by Asilhan Bey (the ruler) in 1382. It was

taken under preservation with the decision issue no 30 dated May 06, 1988 by the Council of Protection of Cultural and Tourism Properties (PCTP) in Edirne. The building stones of the mosque was carried from the nearby ancient cities Alexsandria Troias and Neandria. The public bath, which is not used anymore, was built in 1355 and it was also registered and taken under preservation with the same decision. The historical graveyard was designated for Asilhan Bey after his death in 1383 and is called The Tomb of "Asilhan Bey" by local people. The graveyard was also taken under preservation and designated as archeologically protected area with the decision issue no 30 dated May 06, 1988 by PCTP Council of Edirne (Tombul, 2015). Main sources of income in the village are animal husbandry and agriculture.

Dalyan Village- As it is located within 2 - km distance to Alexsandria-Troas, which is first degree archaeological site, it is an important village in terms of tourism. The initial inhabitants of the village were the immigrants from Romania in 1331. Main sources of income are animal husbandry, agriculture and tourism. The population density of the village, which lies on the coastline, increases in summer (Figure 2). Wedding ceremonies and charities are held on the square called Rüsumat (the name of a battleship).

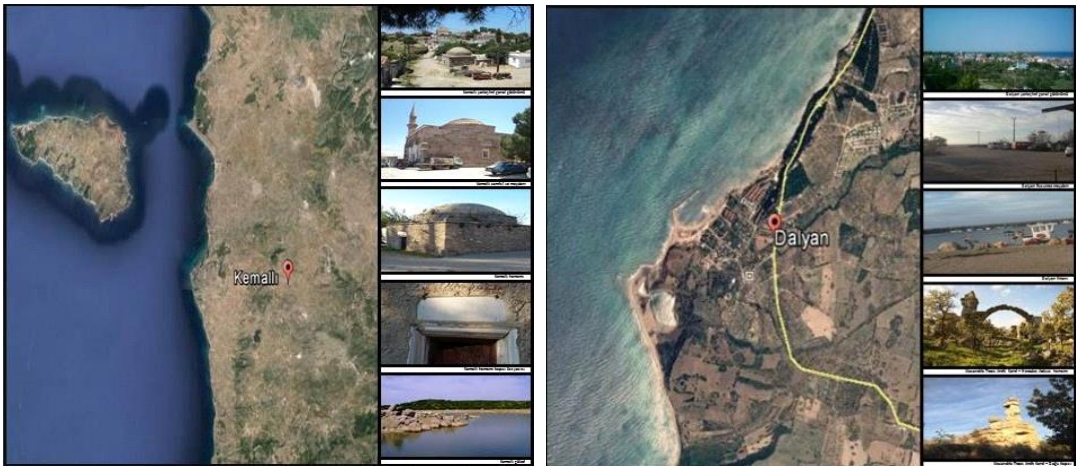


Figure 2. Kemallı Village and Dalyan Village (2015).

Uluköy- The initial settlement of the village is estimated to be 1200s. The village is rumoured to be built up with the union of the villages Dağköy and Beyköy during the reign of Abdülhamit Han (Khan). The most important cultural property of the village is its historical fountain.

Tavaklı Village-. The most important cultural element of the village is the Stronghold of Mount Sakar, which is out of sight in the forest. This area was taken under preservation with the decision issue no 1950 dated March 04, 2006 by PCTP Council of Çanakkale. The stronghold was built on the parent rock of Sakar Mountain, which is topographically the highest mountain of the region where it exists. Although its exact year of built is not known, it is estimated to be between 6th and 7th centuries B.C. The linking roads to the village are blacktop and some of the roads in the village are unpaved. Health care services are provided by the health officers who visit the village every couple of weeks.

Kösedere Village- Important cultural properties of the village are the historical public bath and the ancient city Larissa. The exact year of built of the bath is not known. The ancient city Larissa is located nearly 3 km to the southwest of the village at the site that is called Liman Tepe at the sea shore. There are no architectural ruins above the ground. It is only possible to find building blocks which are being used to indicate territorial borders and some ceramic shards among the bushes (Tombul, 2015).

Tuzla Village- The most important cultural elements of the village are Tuzla Murat Hüdavendigar Mosque and its social complex, the bridge belonging to Roman Era, archaeological remains and the thermal springs (Figure

4). Tuzla Murat Hüdavendigar Cami Mosque and its social complex were taken under preservation with the decision issue no 1735 dated May 05, 1991 by the Council of Protection of Cultural and Tourism Properties in Bursa The mosque was built in the 14th century and it is still in use. However, the bath and the madrassah are not in usable condition. The bridge belonging to Roman Era has not been taken under preservation yet. The bridge, which is called "Kemer Köprü" by the locals, is currently in worn out condition and it is earthed up as far as its arches. The archaeological ruins found in the village (estimated to be the ruins of a church) are located on Tuzla Hill, which is under preservation by the decision of the Council of Protection of Cultural and Tourism Properties in Çanakkale (Tombul, 2015). Tuzla thermal springs located at the east of the village were designated as thermal tourism centres in 2006. Water temperature is is 80 ºC and mud bath is available as well. Besides, hot and salty water boils up from various places on the mountain located in the area (Anonymous, 2015b**)**.

Gülpınar Village- The area known as Apolonya was started to be settled with the conquest of Karesioğulları Seigneury in 1300s. The village, which was administratively attached to Ayvacık district of Çanakkale province in 1876, was designated as municipal authority on June 7, 1991 with cabinet decree but, as a result of the serious decrease in population due to migrations and deaths, its administrative status was changed as a village on April 30, 2014 (Anonymous, 2015c) (Figure 3) . Important cultural elements of the village are The Apollon Smintheius Temple, ancient cities Göztepe-Khyrisa and Beşiktepe-Hamaksitos, the windmill, the lighthouse and the old mosque. Apollon Smintheius Temple was taken under preservation with the decision issue no 4724 dated January 23, 2010 by the Council of Protection of Cultural and Tourism Properties in Çanakkale. The early settlement in the temple is traced to 5000s B.C. The area includes Apollon Temple belonging to chalcolithic period, the ruins of a path heading to the temple, building ruins dated to Byzantine Era and ruins of two public baths, necropolis and the mausoleum of Herophili, the nun of Apollon. In addition to these, lots of buildings that used to serve the sacred site were discovered to lie below the ground. The year of built for the windmill is estimated to be 17th or 18th centuries and it was taken under preservation (Tombul, 2015). The village is more developed when compared with the nearby villages as a result of formerly being a town.

Babakale Village- The most important cultural properties of the village are the stronghold, the mosque, the bath and the fountains construction of which all started in 1723. Babakale Stronghold, which is located at the westernmost end of Anatolia, was taken under preservation with the decision issue no 112 dated October 07, 1988 by the Council of Protection of Cultural and Tourism Properties in Edirne. A prayer room which does not exist anymore, a fountain, a bath, barracks and the ruins of an outhouse are included in the interior part of the stronghold, which has an inscription (Tombul, 2015). The mosque and the bath, the construction of which were started at the same date with the stronghold are also under preservation. Meydan fountain, constructed in 1728 and Ahmet Ağa fountain, constructed in 1738 in the village square were taken under preservation with the decision of the same committee. Since the village used to supply the blade demands of the region during war, one of the cultural elements of the village is famous Babakale blades, which are able to live until today bearing serious craftsmanship. The patterned blades that are totally produced by hand labour, are of great importance for the local people. Although the youngsters of the village immigrate, it is known that mostly Yoruk and Turcoman workers work in olive harvest. The school building has 26 students and two classrooms. In addition to hostel keeping, various kinds of classes are organised for the youngsters and the women. Participation to the courses is quite high. Two coffee shops are located at the entrance of the village (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Tuzla, Gülpınar and Babakale Villages

RESULTS

The cultural landscape values of the rural settlements which are subject to the study, have been indicated together in Tablet 1. Although all the settlements have quite rich values, when compared Gülpınar and Babakale stand out in terms of cultural landscape values. These villages are located on the coastal area and their current resources have been partially preserved by their inhabitants. Especially Babakale is quite lively in terms of tourism. Cultural resources might disappear in time under our current life conditions unless they are used. Therefore, their cultural landscape values will be able to be brought to future as long as they are protected in accordance with today's demands and vision

.

Journal of Agricultural Faculty of Uludag University, 2016,
Volume 30, Number: Special Issue, 677-685

Table 1. Cultural Landscape Values (Have been prepared from using the village headman, 2015).

Villages	**KEMALLI**	**DALYAN**	**ULUKÖY**	**TAVAKLI**	**KÖSEDERE**	**TUZLA**	**GÜLPINAR**	**BABAKALE**
Town	EZİNE	EZİNE	EZİNE	EZİNE	AYVACIK	AYVACIK	AYVACIK	AYVACIK
Population	300	350	650	500	1200	620	1341	515
Distance to Çanakkale, km	55	58	64	76	84	90	102	107
Infrastructure	Asphalt roads, drinking water, sewage, electricity, telephone.	Asphalt roads, drinking water, sewage, electricity, telephone, home hostel	Asphalt roads, drinking water, sewage, electricity, telephone, PTT, The health clinic.	Asphalt roads, drinking water, electricity, telephone.	Asphalt roads, drinking water, electricity, telephone, The health clinic.	Asphalt roads, electricity, telephone.	Asphalt roads, drinking water, sewage, electricity, telephone, PTT, The health clinic, pharmacy, patisserie, atm, greengrocers, butchers, tea gardens, restaurants, Internet cafe	Asphalt roads, drinking water, sewage, electricity, telephone. restaurants,hostel
Founded	1338	1890	1200	Ancient City	1600	1300	1300 Karasioğlu	1723
Education	Primary school	Public education for women.	Primary school	Primary school	Primary school	Primary school Public for women	Primaryand high school	Primary school, Public school, tourism school
Historical Elements	Asilhan bey cemetery and tomb,Selçuklu and Osmanlı Mosque, Historical Turkish bath.	1. Archaeological sites, Busumat square. Museum, Aleksandria Troas & Neadra Ancient Cities, Dorik temple, Herodes Atticus bath	Stone Mosque ,1900, Historical fountain(1197), historical plane-tree (600year).	Sakar mlountain castle, Historical built (from1920), Ottoman grave stone.	Historical Turkish bath, Larissa Ancient City Port hill, Zincirli hill.	Murat Hüdavendigar Mosque and Külliye Archaeological ruin, Tuzla hill, Bülke grandfder tomb, madrasa ruins.Tuzla Roman bridge.	Apollon Smintheius Tapınağı, Göztepe-Khyrisa , Beşiktepe Hamaksitos Ancient Cities, Built and Turkish badh ruins from Byzantine period, Windmill, Old mosque(1700), Herophili mausoleum	Babakale kalesi(1723 baş.), Mosque, Historical Turkish bath and square fountain (1728), Ahmetağa fountain (1738)
Agriculture and industry	Tomatoes, cotton, sunflower, olive. herding sheep.	Tomatoes, peppers, sunflower, corn, olive oil and products. herding sheep, fishery	Tomatoes, peppers, sunflower, corn, olive and products. herding sheep and cattle	Tomatoes, peppers, sunflower, corn, olive oil and products, herding sheep, cattle.	Crops, Olive and cold ironsmiths, herding sheep, fishery.	Crops production and selling, geothermal power plants. herding sheep,cattle	Crops production, olive oil and products yağı, trade, herding sheep, beekeeping	crops production and olive oil and products, herding sheep, herding sheep, fishery, beekeeping
Associations and cooperatives	--	Fishery cooperatives	Agricultural credit cooperatives	--	Agricultural irrigation and development cooperatives	--	Transportation	Association, Fishery cooperatives, Transportation
Tourism	Historical tourism	Beach	Beach, Kestanbol thermal springs		Beach, thermal Historical tourism	Tuzla thermal springs	Beach, Historical tourism.	Tarih, deniz. 3 Restoran ve motel, 1 ev pansiyon

The current cultural landscape values that the study area possess have been displayed on the map in Figure 4 using legends. This map is considered to be an important source for determining the cultural inventory on the site and for monitoring the change throughout the history.

In this study, selected the villages that high cultural values and examined. According to table 1; Dalyan, Kemallı, Gülpınar and Babakale villages have very rich historical tourism facilities. Dalyan, Tavaklı, Kösedere and Gülpınar have Ancient Cities ruins. But they have not enough and adequate facilities. There are intensive agricultural activity especialy olive, tomato, pepper in all villages. But this villages have not enough young population. The most important problem is unemployment and economic hardship.

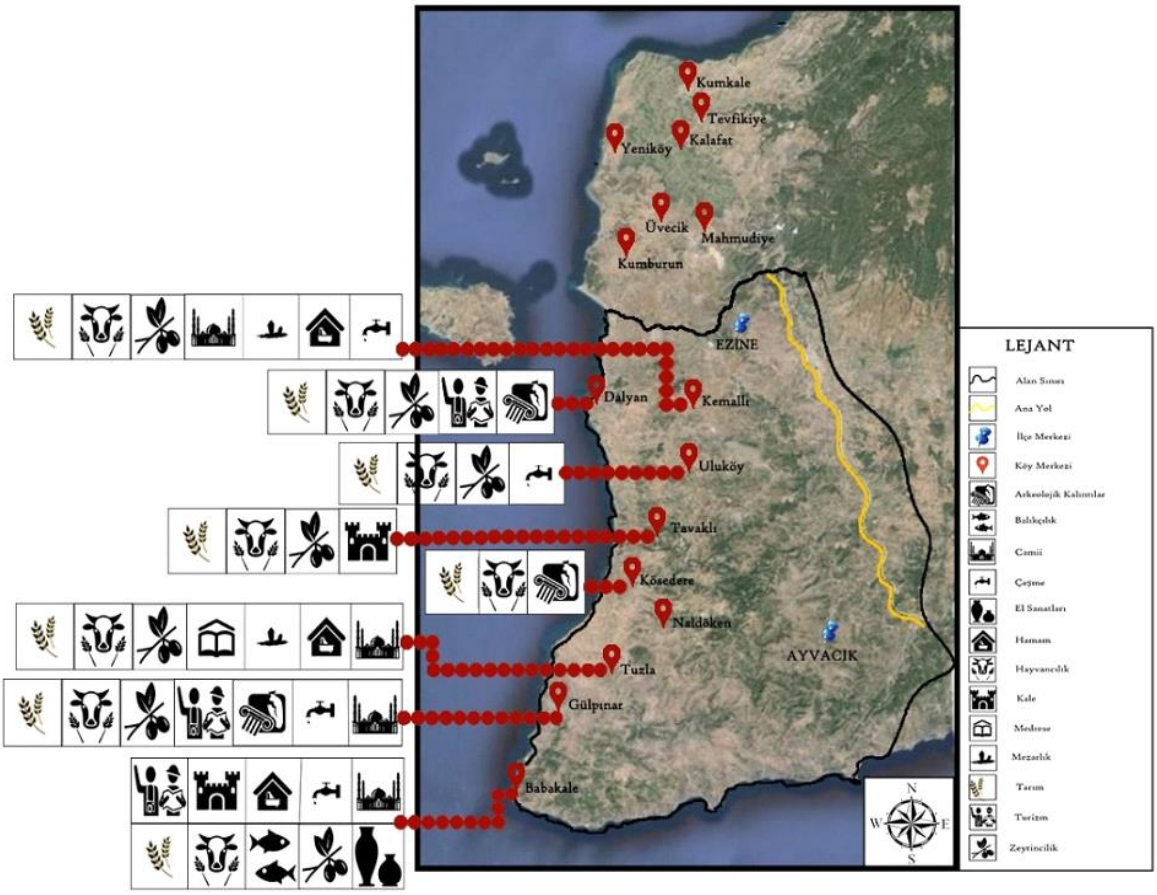


Figure 4. The map of Cultural Landscape Values.

REFERENCES

Anonymous (2015a). Goggle Earth and http://www.turkiye-rehberi.net/harita/resim/turkiye/canakkale-haritasi.jpg (Accessed on: 28.12.2015).

Anonymous (2015b). http://www.kaplica-otelleri.net/Otel_ayvacik-tuzla-koyu-kaplicasi_64.html (Accessed on: 23.11.2015).

Anonymous (2015b). http://www.canakkaleili.com/gulpinarbeldesicanakkaleayvacik.html" (Accessed on: 13.11.2015).

Birnbaum C A (1994). Protecting Cultural Landscapes Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes.Technical Preservation Services National Park Service U.S. Department of the interior.

Cameron C (2005) Evaluatıon of Iucn's Work In World Heritage Nominations. World Heritage Committee. Canada.

Dağıstan M Z Ö (2005). Türkiye'de kültürel mirasın korunmasına kısa bir bakış. Planlama Journal. TMMOB Şehir Plancıları Odası Yayını, 2005/1 (31): 20-25. http://www.spo.org.tr/resimler/ekler/f468c873a32bb06_ek.pdf (Acsess: 17.12.2015).

Davis P H (1985). Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands. Vol. 1-9. Edinburgh: University Press; 1965-1985.

Eetvelde V V, Antrop M (2009). Indicators for assessing changing landscape character of cultural landscapes in Flanders (Belgium). Land Use Policy 26, 901–910.

Erduran F, Uzun O, Çetinkaya G, Dilek F, Açıksöz S (2012). Determination of the cultural landscape values of lake Suğla in Turkey. International Journal of Food, Agriculture &Environment – JFAE (ISI). Vol.10 (2): 949-955.

Özel, S (1998). Uluslar Arası Alanda Kültür Varlıklarının Korunması, Kurtiş Matbaacılık, İstanbul, S. 117.

Özsüle Z (2005). Geleneksel Yerleşimlerin Korunması Açısından Kültürel Peyzaj Değerlendirmesi: Mudanya Örneği. İstanbul Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Doktora Tezi. İstanbul.

Tombul M (2015). Çanakkale Kültür Envanteri, Arkeolojik Yerleşim Alanları ve Sanat Tarihi Yapıları. İstanbul. ISBN: 978-605-4701-63-6

UNESCO (2009). Cultural Landscape. http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/477/. (Accessed on 20.09. 2009)

Wascher D M (2005). European Landscape Character Areas – Typologies, Cartography and Indicators for the Assessment of Sustainable Landscapes. Final Project Report as deliverable from the EU's Accompanying Measure project European Landscape Character Assessment Initiative (ELCAI), funded under the 5th Framework Programme on Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (4.2.2), x + 150 pp. European Landscape.