Greening Heritage City Antalya

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Antalya city on Coastal cliffs (falaises)
Introduction to Antalya

Konyaaltı Beach
Introduction to Antalya

Old Town and Old Harbour
Introduction to Antalya – short history

- The history of settlement in Antalya region dates back to the Prehistoric Ages.

- The foundation of a city in Antalya dates back to 159-138 BC when Attalos II, the second king of Pergamon, founded a city with his own name “Attaleia”.

- The city was one of the most important trade harbours in the Eastern Mediterranean.

- Its ownership changed continuously between Romans, Byzantines, Turks and Arabs from the beginning of the 12th century.

- Seljuk Turks took over Antalya in 1207 and later Ottomans in 1390.

- After the establishment of the Republic in 1923, Antalya became one of the provinces of Turkey.
## Introduction to Antalya - figures

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>20.909 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share in Turkey’s total surface</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial population in 2015</td>
<td>2.288.456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position in Turkey in terms of population</td>
<td>5th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of districts</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of the city in 2015 (5 districts)</td>
<td>1.253.410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal length</td>
<td>640 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share in Turkish coastal length</td>
<td>7.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach length</td>
<td>233 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to Antalya

- Antalya city and surroundings were mainly living from the agriculture until 1980s.

- In 1982, the Tourism Incentives Law passed through the Turkish Parliament and Antalya started to become a favorite place for investors due to its rich natural and cultural assets, clean and beautiful coasts, historical ruins and mild climate.

- The infrastructures of the city have been improved in accordance with tourism investments and Antalya has also become a favorite place for Turkish citizens to live in. Antalya has also become a popular destination for foreign tourists, mainly for Europeans.

- Antalya has experienced a very rapid urbanization and population increase in the last three decades.
# Introduction to Antalya - population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Population*</th>
<th>Increase rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>311.000</td>
<td>21,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>416.000</td>
<td>33,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>577.000</td>
<td>38,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>748.000</td>
<td>29,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1.132.000</td>
<td>51,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.720.000</td>
<td>51,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.978.000</td>
<td>15,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.288.000</td>
<td>13,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) Figures rounded up
Introduction to Antalya - climate

- Mediterranean type climate (hot and dry in summers, warm and rainy in winters)
- Average annual precipitation: 1070 mm
- Average temperature: 18 °C
- Average relative humidity: 63 %
- Average sea water temperature: 21,5 °C (May-December)
- Hottest month: July (28 °C)
- Extreme high temperature recorded: 45 °C (in July)
- Coldest month: January (9 °C)
- Extreme low temperature recorded: -3 °C (in February)
Introduction to Antalya - economy

- Main economic sectors: Tourism and agriculture
- Antalya: Capital city of tourism of Turkey
- Tourists arrived in 2015: 10.8 million
- Share in Turkey: 30-35 %
- Germans and Russians, leading visitors
- Major vegetable, citrus, banana, cut flower growing region
- 85 % of the Turkish greenhouse production
- 75 % of the export-oriented cut flower production
Introduction to Antalya - economy

(Source: WWF, 2000)
# Introduction to Antalya - economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of foreign tourists arrived in Turkey</th>
<th>Number of foreign tourists arrived in Antalya</th>
<th>Share of Antalya (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19 819 833</td>
<td>6 011 183</td>
<td>30,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>23 340 911</td>
<td>7 696 970</td>
<td>33,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>26 336 677</td>
<td>8 564 513</td>
<td>32,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>27 077 114</td>
<td>8 350 869</td>
<td>30,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28 632 204</td>
<td>9 334 171</td>
<td>32,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31 456 076</td>
<td>10 464 425</td>
<td>33,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>31 782 832</td>
<td>10 298 769</td>
<td>32,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>34 910 098</td>
<td>11 120 730</td>
<td>31,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>36 837 900</td>
<td>11 506 350</td>
<td>31,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>36 244 632</td>
<td>10 868 688</td>
<td>30,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to Antalya - economy
Introduction to Antalya - economy
Introduction to Antalya - economy
Introduction to Antalya - economy

Spray carnation
Natural and Cultural Heritage
Natural and Cultural Heritage

- Turkey has seen many civilizations beginning from the earliest ages of humanity, signs of which are spread all around the country. The spectacular examples of natural wonders support this rich cultural heritage.

- The Antalya, region, which is unique in its climate and geography, is exceptionally rich in its historical, natural and biological resources.

- One can see palm-covered beaches and snow-capped mountains side by side in the region. Deep gloomy canyons and towering bright peaks all lie adjacent to each other in this area, fertile plains covered by exuberant citrus orchards on the one hand, and rocky slopes spotted by undemanding juniper trees on the other, exhibit unusual contrasts of nature in the Antalya region.

- Antalya is the leading region of Turkey in terms of the number of protected natural and cultural heritage sites. Some of these sites are located partly or totally within the urban boundaries.
### Natural and Cultural Heritage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Number of protected areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Parks</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specially Protected Areas</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Parks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Heritage Sites</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Sites</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(archaeological, historical, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Areas</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Reserves</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Monuments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>846</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural and Cultural Heritage

Protected natural and cultural heritage sites within the urban fabric of Antalya city (Manavoğlu, 2013)
Natural and Cultural Heritage

Termessos-Güllük Mountain National Park, Northwest of Antalya City
Natural and Cultural Heritage

Olimpos-Bey Mountains National Park, West of Antalya City
Natural and Cultural Heritage

Kuşunlu Waterfall Nature Park, East of Antalya City
Natural and Cultural Heritage

*Caretta caretta*, Loggerhead Sea Turtle, an endangered species, nesting on the beaches of Antalya
Natural and Cultural Heritage

Ancient city of Perge, East Antalya
Natural and Cultural Heritage

Aspendos Amphitheater, East Antalya
Natural and Cultural Heritage

The city of Antalya has a high biodiversity since it includes different ecosystems such as terrestrial, marine, riverine, dune, etc.

The total number of plant species in Antalya City was found to be 1023 by Göktürk (1994) from Akdeniz Univ., Biology Department.

Biotope Map of Antalya City (Mansuroğlu et.al., 2006)
Urban Green Spaces
and
Greening Antalya City
Urban Green Spaces

- Urban open and green spaces have many physical, ecological and social functions.

- Among them are the provision of circulation between different urban land uses, contribution to the physical comfort of city dwellers, increasing aesthetical value of the environment, provision of recreation opportunities, formation of habitats for plant and animal species, reduction of noise and air pollution and so on.

- Social planners and sociologists have stressed the importance of public open spaces in daily life. For young people especially, public open spaces open up a much wider range of social and communicational experiences than in private and institutionalized places.

- The gardens are much more than the sum of their soil and vegetation. They are sites through which many social, economic, cultural and political concerns are channelled, articulated and brought forth to the public sphere.
Urban Green Spaces

- The current location of Antalya city was originally “green” because of the natural vegetation, pine forests and agricultural areas.

- During the development of the city, the natural and cultural plant cover were heavily damaged, and the major part of the land was transformed into building lots.

- Since the first urban green space standards was introduced into the Turkish legislation in 1970s, only after that date green spaces had sufficient consideration in city planning process.

- The most comprehensive green space consideration is seen in the 1995 Structural Plan of Antalya, in which the tourism character of the city was taken into consideration and appropriate planning approaches were developed.

- Per capita green space was planned as 11.67 m² in the 1995 Structural Plan.
Urban Green Spaces

- Structural plans are prepared by the municipalities in Turkey.
- In the case of Antalya, Metropolitan Municipality, which now has the planning authority for whole provincial land, has the competence regarding the preparation of Structural Plans.
- Regarding the construction of green spaces, Metropolitan Municipality as well as the district municipalities have the competence.
- Big urban parks are generally constructed by the Metropolitan Municipality while neighborhood parks are done so by district municipalities.
- All municipalities in Antalya City have made good progress regarding the construction of new parks and other green spaces in recent years.
Urban Green Spaces

Number of active green spaces in Antalya city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muratpaşa</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepez</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konyaaltı</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Döşemealtı</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aksu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total at city level</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>391</strong></td>
<td><strong>1167</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urban Green Spaces

Per capita active green space in Antalya city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muratpaşa</td>
<td>3,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepez</td>
<td>2,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konyaaltı</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Döşemealtı</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aksu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average at city level</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Urban Green Spaces

Population and green space data of Antalya city as of 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Muratpaşa Municipality</th>
<th>Kepez Municipality</th>
<th>Konyaaltı Municipality</th>
<th>Döşemealtı Municipality</th>
<th>Aksu Municipality</th>
<th>Antalya City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of active green spaces</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total surface (m²)</td>
<td>2.071.615</td>
<td>2.141.643</td>
<td>1.041.397</td>
<td>387.978</td>
<td>75.200</td>
<td>5.717.831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>477.290</td>
<td>497.242</td>
<td>154.920</td>
<td>55.462</td>
<td>68.496</td>
<td>1.253.410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita active green space (m²)</td>
<td>4,3</td>
<td>4,3</td>
<td>6,7</td>
<td>7,0</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>4,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Greening Antalya City
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Greening Antalya City

Karaalioğlu Park
Greening Antalya City

Karaalioğlu Park
Greening Antalya City

Işıklar Street
Greening Antalya City

Atatürk Culture Park
Greening Antalya City

Atatürk Culture Park
Greening Antalya City

Cumhuriyet Square and Park
Greening Antalya City

Konyaaltı Urban Square and Park
Greening Antalya City – Urban renewals

- In 2000s, some urban renewal and revitalization projects were started in Antalya as a result of legal arrangements in Turkey regarding urban renewal.

- In Antalya, historical core covering the Old Town area and surrounding historical city quarters of Balbey and Haşim İşcan have been the subject of urban revitalization projects.

- These were followed by other urban renewal and revitalization projects in the different parts of the city.

- With these projects, more green space is introduced into the city.
Greening Antalya City – Urban renewals

İnönü Urban Renewal Project
Greening Antalya City – Urban renewals

İnönü Urban Renewal Project
Greening Antalya City – Urban renewals

Şarampol Street Project
Greening Antalya City – Urban renewals

Şarampol Street Project
Final Remarks
Final Remarks

- The 20th century has experienced the greatest urban expansion in human history.

- In developed countries, the urban population nearly doubled, from 450 million to 840 million while in the developing world, it quadrupled from 285 million to 1.5 billion.

- The tendency of concentration in large metropolitan areas is predominant in developing countries.

- Turkey is a semi-developed country and has been scene to similar population growth.

- Urban population was 5.2 million in 1950, it reached to 73 million in 2015 which represents fourteen times increase in 65 years.

- Concentration of population in urban areas brought many problems together including green space provision problems.
Final Remarks

- The impacts of urbanization in Antalya city have become apparent in 1980 onwards after the Tourism Incentives Law passed through the Turkish Parliament in 1982.

- The region became a favorite place for investors due to its rich natural and cultural assets, clean and beautiful coasts, historical ruins and mild climate. Many big hotels and holiday villages were constructed along Antalya coasts.

- Antalya is named “The capital city of tourism of Turkey” since it hosts one third of the tourists visiting Turkey every year. With the development of tourism sector in Antalya, land values has risen drastically which has led to the increasing pressures on natural and cultural heritage areas.
Final Remarks

- Greening Antalya as a heritage and tourist city has become a priority for municipal administrations which carry the competence regarding the planning and construction.

- In recent years, Antalya Metropolitan Municipality and five sub-municipalities forming Antalya city have intensified their efforts to increase the numbers and quality of urban green spaces.

- Public interest to green spaces and flowers in Antalya has been growing and the hosting Turkey’s first horticultural expo, Expo 2016 Antalya, with the theme “children and flowers” had an important influence on the growth of public interest.

- Antalya is one of the greenest cities of Turkey. But, a coordinated effort by the municipalities and a city-wide greening policy are needed for the preservation of the heritage character of the city.
Thanks for your attention

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