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Greening Heritage City Antalya

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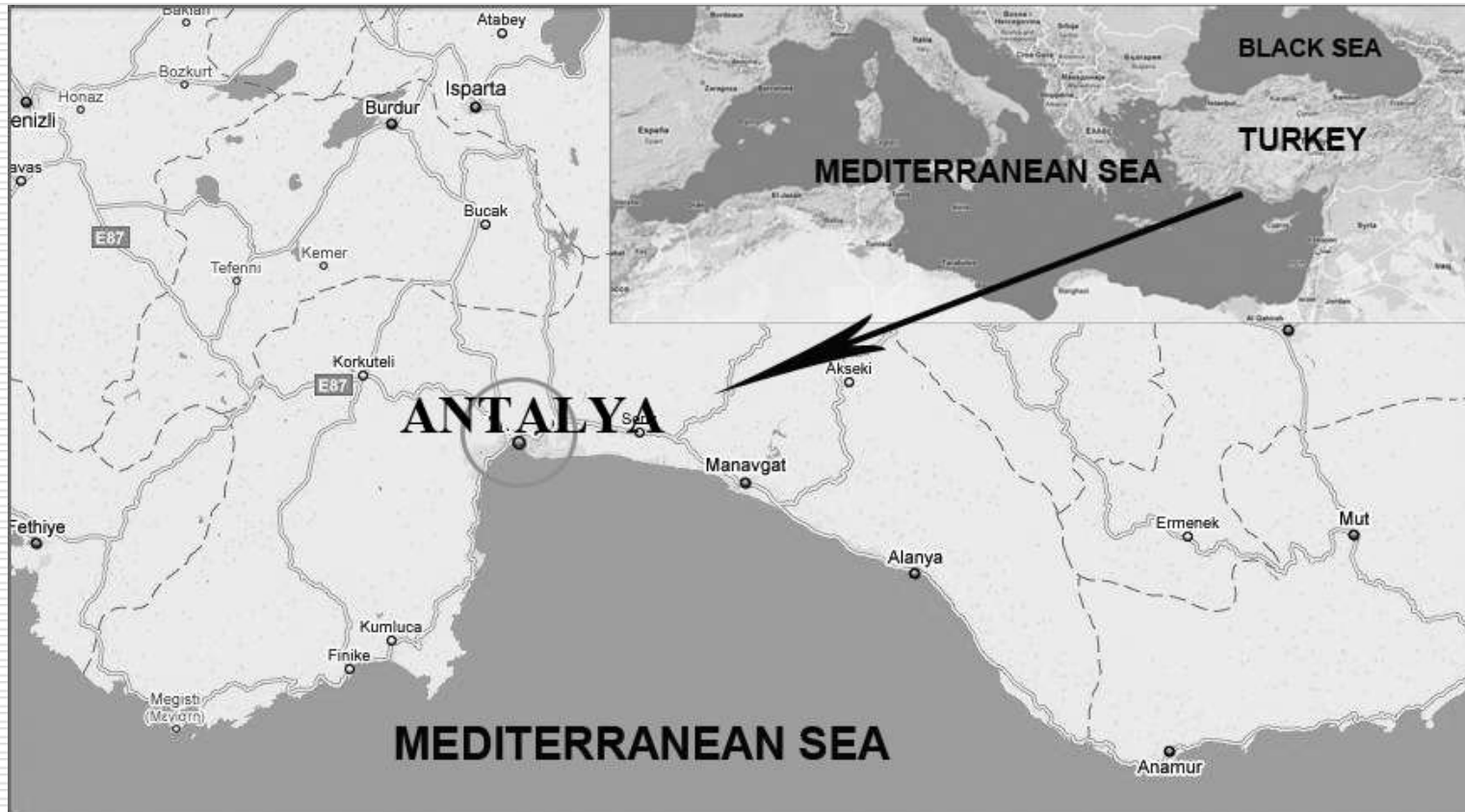
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Introduction to Antalya

Introduction to Antalya



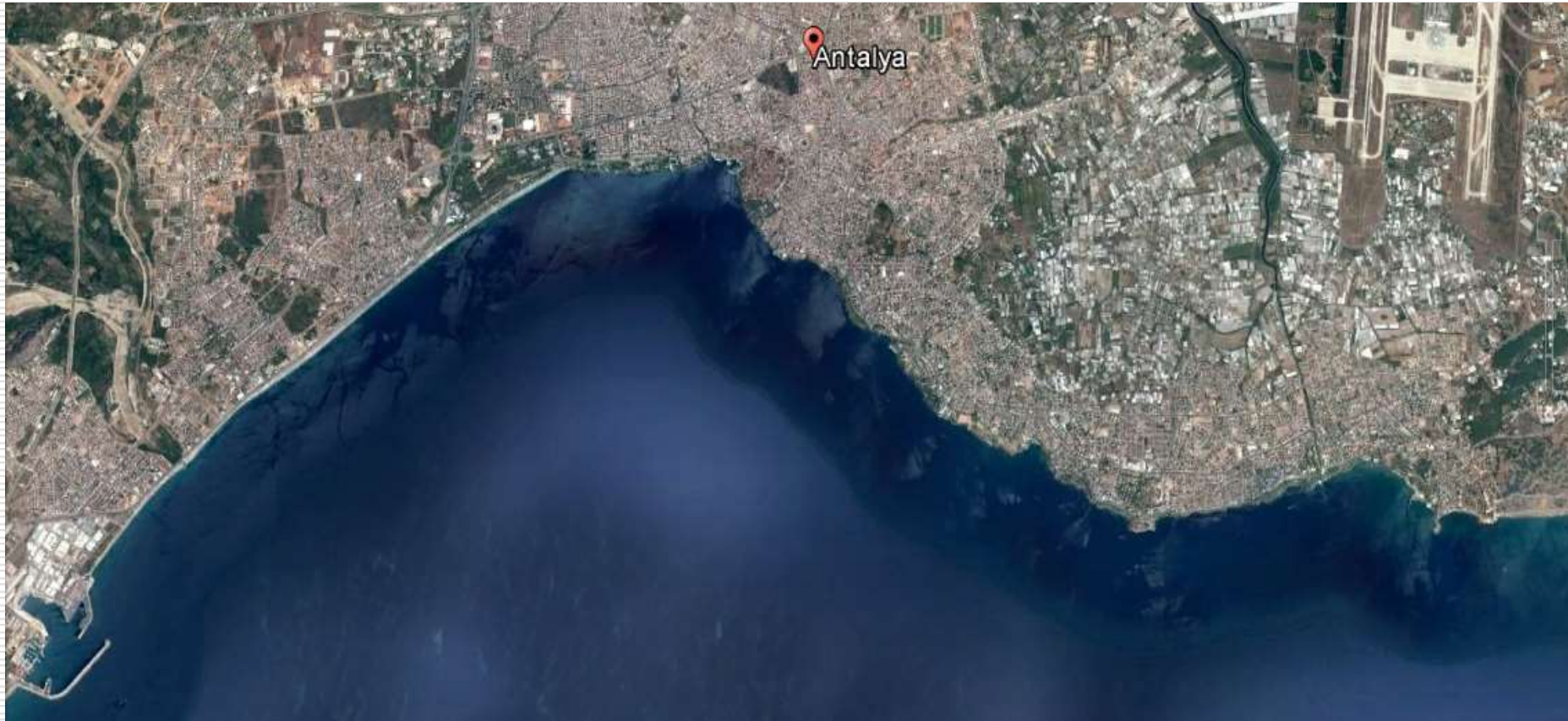
Location

Introduction to Antalya



Provincial map

Introduction to Antalya



Introduction to Antalya



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.
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Introduction to Antalya - figures

Surface	20.909 km ²
Share in Turkey's total surface	2.6 %
Provincial population in 2015	2.288.456
Position in Turkey in terms of population	5th.
Number of districts	19
Population of the city in 2015 (5 districts)	1.253.410
Coastal length	640 km
Share in Turkish coastal length	7,7 %
Beach length	233 km

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.
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Introduction to Antalya - population

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

*) 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)
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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
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Introduction to Antalya - economy

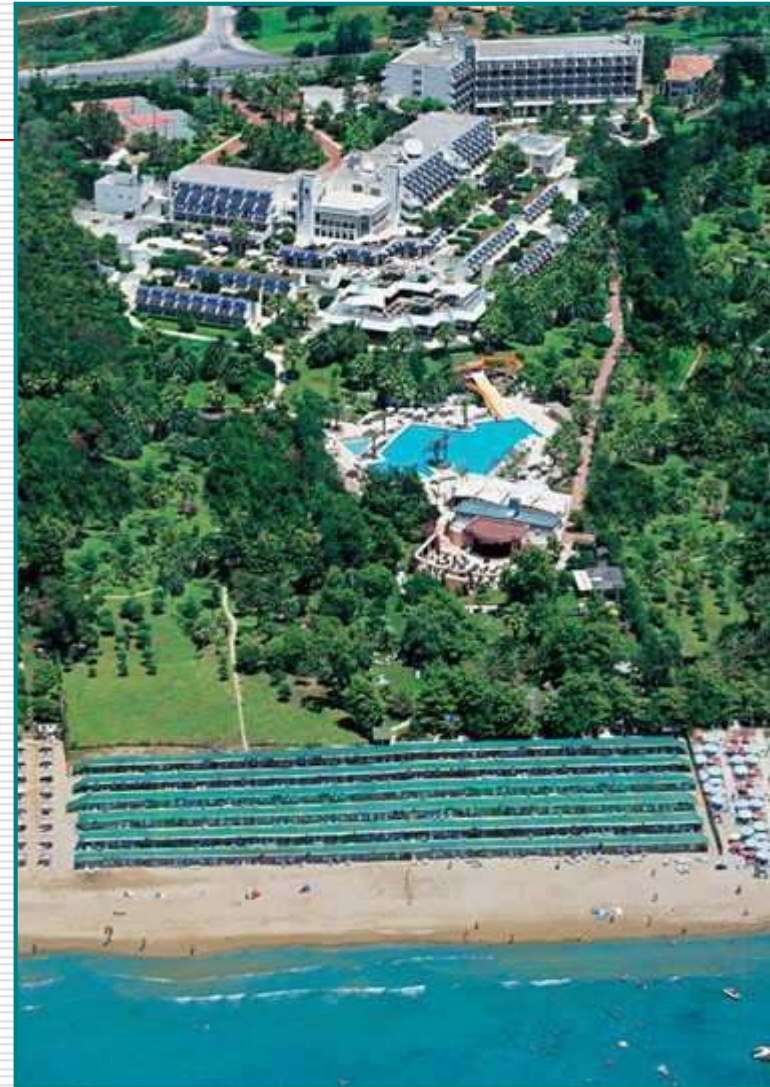


(Source: WWF, 2000)

Introduction to Antalya - economy

Year	Number of foreign tourists arrived in		Share of Antalya (%)
	Turkey	Antalya	
2006	19 819 833	6 011 183	30,3
2007	23 340 911	7 696 970	33,0
2008	26 336 677	8 564 513	32,5
2009	27 077 114	8 350 869	30,8
2010	28 632 204	9 334 171	32,6
2011	31 456 076	10 464 425	33.3
2012	31 782 832	10 298 769	32.4
2013	34 910 098	11 120 730	31.9
2014	36 837 900	11 506 350	31.2
2015	36 244 632	10 868 688	30.0

Introduction to Antalya - economy



Introduction to Antalya - economy



Introduction to Antalya

- economy



Introduction to Antalya - economy



Spray carnation





Natural and Cultural Heritage

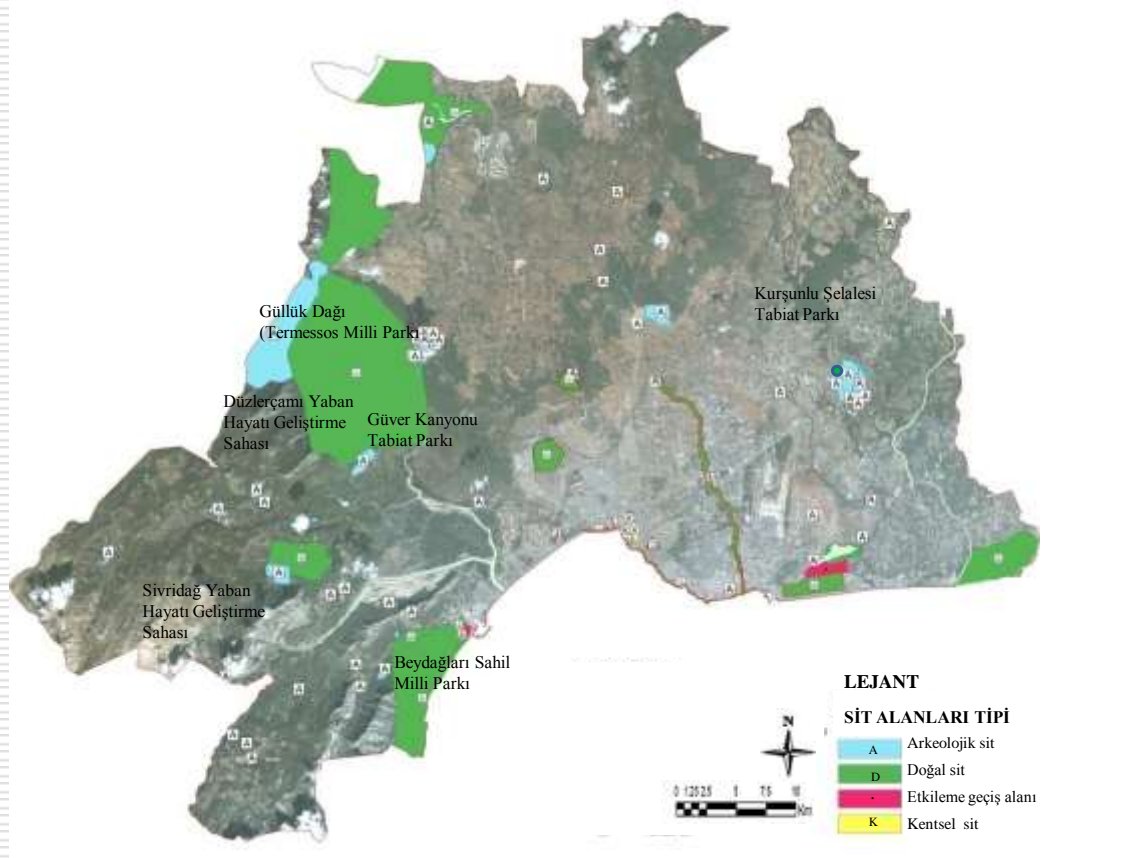
Natural and Cultural Heritage

- ❑ 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.
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Natural and Cultural Heritage

Status	Number of protected areas
National Parks	4
Specially Protected Areas	4
Nature Parks	3
Natural Heritage Sites	52
Cultural Heritage Sites (archaeological, historical, etc.)	761
Wildlife Conservation Areas	8
Nature Reserves	3
Natural Monuments	11
Total	846

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



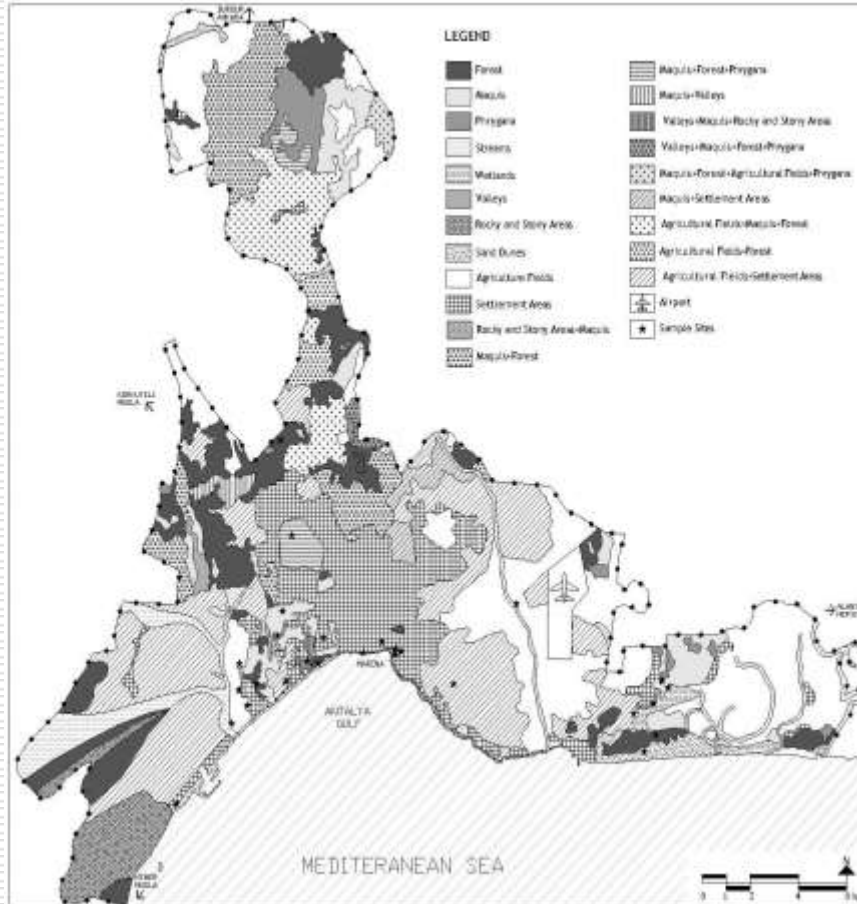
Ancient city of Perge, East Antalya

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.
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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.
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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.
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Urban Green Spaces

Number of active green spaces in Antalya city

Municipality	Years		
	2000	2005	2015
Muratpaşa	84	171	521
Kepez	91	164	431
Konyaaltı	25	56	129
Döşemealtı	-	-	60
Aksu	-	-	26
Total at city level	200	391	1167

Urban Green Spaces

Per capita active green space in Antalya city

Municipality	Years		
	2000	2005	2015
Muratpaşa	3,2	3,0	4,3
Kepez	2,9	5,7	4,3
Konyaaltı	3,0	6,3	6,7
Döşemealtı	-	-	7,0
Aksu	-	-	1,1
Average at city level	3,1	4,4	4,6

Urban Green Spaces

Population and green space data of Antalya city as of 2015

	Muratpaşa Municipality	Kepez Municipality	Konyaaltı Municipality	Döşemealtı Municipality	Aksu Municipality	Antalya City
Number of active green spaces	521	431	129	60	26	1167
Total surface (m ²)	2.071.615	2.141.643	1.041.397	387.978	75.200	5.717.831
Population	477.290	497.242	154.920	55.462	68.496	1.253.410
Per capita active green space (m ²)	4,3	4,3	6,7	7,0	1,1	4,6

Greening Antalya City



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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



Konyaalti 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.
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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

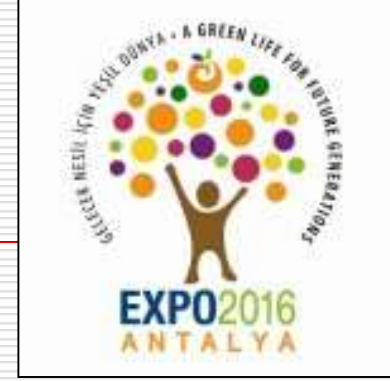
- ❑ The 20th century has experienced the greatest urban expansion in human history.
 - ❑ In developed countries, the urban population nearly doubled, from 450 million to 840 million while in the developing world, it quadrupled from 285 million to 1.5 billion.
 - ❑ The tendency of concentration in large 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.
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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.
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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.
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Thanks for your attention

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