INTERVENING WITH LANDSCAPE: A TOOL FOR URBAN CONSERVATION

THE CASE OF YAHŞİBEY, BURSA

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ABSTRACT

INTERVENING WITH LANDSCAPE: A TOOL FOR URBAN CONSERVATION
THE CASE OF YAHŞIBEY, BURSA

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Historic urban sites are complex heritage places with various tangible and intangible values. Due to the ongoing life, they are subject to continuous change, which can lead to partial or total loss of their heritage values. Hence, urban conservation aims at developing responses to the changes in historic urban sites, while sustaining their tangible and intangible values. As for all the interventions in heritage places, urban conservation interventions should follow the main principles of 'reversibility', 're-treatability' and 'minimum intervention', as much as possible. Besides, when the results of the interventions are visible and perceivable in as quickly as possible, then their impact on the rehabilitation of the historic urban site is quicker, while they can act as generators of the conservation process.

At this point, when compared to the interventions on private properties and built-up areas, intervening in public spaces and open areas are always easier and quicker

to start with and operate with, due to their being under public ownership in the majority of the cases. Besides, their outcomes are visible in a shorter time and thus, they can act as generators of the urban conservation process. Accordingly, 'landscape interventions' in historic urban sites appears to be important tools with high potential to generate the urban conservation process in historic urban sites.

However, although there exist some examples of landscape interventions in heritage places of different categories and scales, comprehensive study and integral consideration of landscape and conservation does not exist in conservation discipline.

Hence, the aim of this thesis is to make a comprehensive assessment of the utilization of landscape design for urban conservation and develop responses with landscape interventions to the changes in historic urban sites as a contribution to their conservation process. Accordingly, the process, method and terminology of landscape interventions for urban conservation are proposed, which are then implemented on the case of Yahşibey Quarter in Bursa. The thesis concludes with defining principles, strategies and actions of landscape interventions for contributing the conservation of Yahşibey Quarter, as a historic urban site. This thesis reveals that intervening with landscape in historic urban sites can be considered as an invaluable tool for urban conservation.

Keywords: Historic urban sites, urban conservation, landscape intervention, Bursa Yahşibey quarter.

ÖZ

PEYZAJ MÜDAHALESİ; TARİHİ KENT KORUMASINDA MÜDAHALE ARACI OLARAK PEYZAJ, YAHŞİBEY, BURSA ÖRNEĞİ

Arslan Sönmez, Gökçe
Kültürel Mirası Koruma Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Mimarlık Bölümü
Tez Yöneticisi: Doçent Dr. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz
Ortak Tez Yöneticisi: Dr. Funda Baş Bütüner

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Tarihi kentler, somut ve somut olmayan değerleri barındıran karmaşık kültürel miras alanlarıdır. Süregelen yaşantıya bağlı olarak devamlı bir değişim içinde olan alanlar, bu süreçte kısmen veya tamamen kültürel miras değerlerini kaybetmektedirler. Bu nedenle, kentsel koruma somut ve somut olmayan değerlerin sürdürülmesini sağlarken tarihi kentsel alanlardaki değişimlere müdahaleler geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Kentsel koruma müdahaleleri, bütün kültürel miras alanlarına yapılan müdahaleler gibi, "geri döndürülebilir", "tekrardan müdahale edilebilir" ve "en az müdahale" prensiplerini mümkün olduğunca sağlamalıdırlar. Bunun yanısıra, yapılan müdahalelerin sonuçları ne kadar çabuk görünebilir ve algılanabilir olursa, koruma sürecini başlatan esas güç olarak tarihi kent alanlarının rehablitasyonlarını hızlandıracaklardır.

Bu noktada, kamusal alanlar ve açık alanlardaki müdahaleler, özel mülkiyete ait ve yapılı alanlardaki müdahalelere nazaran çoğunlukla kamu sahipliğinde

olduklarından dolayı koruma süreci daha kolay ve çabuk başlanabilir ve çalışılabilir olmaktadır. Ayrıca, sonuçlar kısa zamanda farkedilebilir olduğundan bu alanlar tarihi kent koruma sürecinin hızlandırıcıları olarak rol oynamaktadır. Dolayısıyla, 'peyzaj müdaleleri' tarihi kentsel alanlarda koruma sürecinin oluşturulmasında yüksek potansiyele sahip araçlar olarak ortaya çıkar.

Ancak, miras alanlarında, farklı kategorilerde ve ölçeklerde gerçekleştirilmiş peyzaj müdahaleleri olmasına rağmen, koruma disiplininde peyzaj ve korumayı içine alan kapsamlı bir çalışma ve bütüncül bir değerlendirme bulunmamaktadır.

Bu nedenle, bu tezin amacı, tarihi kentsel alanların koruma sürecine katkı koymak üzere, peyzaj tasarımının kentsel korumada kullanılmasına dair kapsamlı bir değerlendirme yapmak ve tarihi kentsel alanlardaki değişimlere peyzaj müdahaleleri ile çözümler geliştirmektir. Bu doğrultuda, peyzaj müdahaleleri için süreç, metod ve terminoloji önerilerek, Bursa, Yahşibey Mahallesinde uygulaması yapılmıştır. Tez, Yahşibey mahallesinin tarihi kentsel alan olarak korunmasına katkı sağlamak amacıyla peyzaj müdahalelerine dair ilkeler, stratejiler ve eylem planlarının belirlenmesiyle sonuçlandırılmıştır. Bu tez, tarihi kentsel alanlarda peyzaj ile yapılacak müdahalelerinin kentsel koruma için oldukça değerli bir araç olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarihi kentsel alanlar, tarihi kent koruması, peyzaj müdahalesi, Bursa Yahşibey Mahallesi.



To my family,

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition of the Problem

Historic urban sites are complex structures with tangible and intangible values. These complex structures are subject to continuous changes within the dynamic urban life. Due to changes, heritage places partially or totally lost their values. Therefore, urban conservation provides the sustainability of intangible and tangible values by developing responses to the changes. Within this process, conservation interventions should follow the principles of 'reversibility', 're-treatability' and 'minimum intervention'.

From the second half of the 19th century, the scope of conservation has been extended from monument and artefact oriented approach to a broader context which embodies historic sites, towns and cultural landscape with all their tangible and intangible values. (Altınöz, Güçhan, Bakırer, & Ayhan, 2011:1). In this sense, according to the Washington Charter[1] (1987), urban conservation encompassed historic urban sites and towns; urban patterns that are define by lots and streets, buildings, their appearances and relationships with green and open spaces, urban functions and relations with natural and man-made surroundings. In addition to that, in time, the notion of urban sites, towns and their components expanded to the historic urban landscape. As the Recommendation of Historic Urban Landscape[2]

[1] ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter 1987).
[2] UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, 10 November 2011.

stated, the notion comprises the site's natural features, historic and contemporary built environments, infrastructures, open spaces and their spatial relationships as well as natural and social attributes and values, "intangible dimensions of heritage", an economic procedure within the "broader urban context and its geographic settings" (UNESCO,2011:52).[3]

Thereupon, for this broader context, urban conservation requires comprehensive and interdisciplinary study. Regarding that, urban conservation suggests various intervention methods and tools. The Burra Charter[4] stated that urban conservation includes the maintenance of a place by various approaches such as preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaption. Apart from these general approaches, different cultures and societies discussed and developed their own methods and tools depending on their contexts and values (Altınöz et al., 2011). Even though there are different methods and tools, the common principle in urban conservation is to ensure a rapid, feasible and economical process by providing 'reversibility', 're-treatability' and 'minimum interventions' as main strategies.

Conservation interventions on public spaces and open areas' urban conservation is always easier and quicker due to their public ownership status rather than private properties and build-up areas. Moreover, because of the results are visible and accessible in shorter time their impacts on rehabilitating the historic urban sites and generating the urban conservation process are undeniable. In this sense, 'landscape interventions' emerge as important tools in historic urban areas to generate and formulate urban conservation process.

There are some landscape interventions in heritage places of different categories and scales. However, a comprehensive and integrated study on landscape

[3] Ibid. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002150/215084e.pdf#page=52.
[4] The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013.

intervention and urban conservation does not exist in conservation discipline. Regarding that, this thesis intends to provide a comprehensive study on utilization of landscape design for urban conservation in historic urban sites and develop a method and framework for an urban conservation process of landscape interventions.

1.2 Aim and Scope

In this respect, departing from the hypothesis that, landscape interventions in historic urban sites can ensure the main principles of 'reversibility', 're-treatability' and 'minimum intervention' for the sustainability of the tangible and intangible values; the focus of the thesis is to make a comprehensive study and assessment about the contribution of landscape intervention in the urban conservation process. Hence, the aim of the thesis is to propose the terminology, process and method of intervening with landscape in historic urban sites as a potential tool for generating the urban conservation process.

In recent years, landscape designs have been implemented in heritage places aiming injection and adaptation of contemporary urban requirements into historic context or reclamation of natural resources. Regardless of this aim, the focal point of these implementations is defined as historic urban revitalization, regeneration, reclamation or rehabilitation and so on. Therefore, these landscape designs appear to utilize as a conservation intervention in historic urban sites. However, despite there are landscape intervention examples in heritage places or several theoretical discussions emphasis the potential of a landscape approach, comprehensive study for landscape as a conservation intervention does not exist in urban conservation discipline.

In this respect, the scope of this study contains the integral consideration of landscape and urban conservation and the comprehensive study of the utilization of landscape design for urban conservation by developing the responses to the changes

in historic urban sites and proposing the process, method and terminology for the landscape interventions.

1.3 Methodology

Parallel to the defined problem and aim of the thesis, the study follows an in-depth research to discuss the landscape intervention for urban conservation. In this sense, theoretical review and conceptualization provide the main parts of the thesis.

To constitute the conceptual and methodological framework for utilizing 'landscape' for urban conservation first, twofold theoretical research is conducted within the thesis to understand the landscape architecture and 'landscape' in urban conservation. This study aims to provide the mutual background and reveals the interaction between two disciplines. Regarding that, landscape architecture is tried to be defined and discussed based on its changing meanings and expanded scope within different disciplines. This is followed by understanding the 'landscape' within the urban conservation concepts, approaches and methods. In this respect, the study is analyzed regarding declaration, charter, recommendation and related documents review.

Conceptualization of landscape intervention is conducted to determine the landscape intervention process, methods and terminology for urban conservation. In this respect, because of the inadequate theoretical discussions and literature source, the study is realized by investigating landscape examples in heritage places. These examples are the main driven and tool in understanding and identifying the responses to the changes and approaches for landscape interventions.

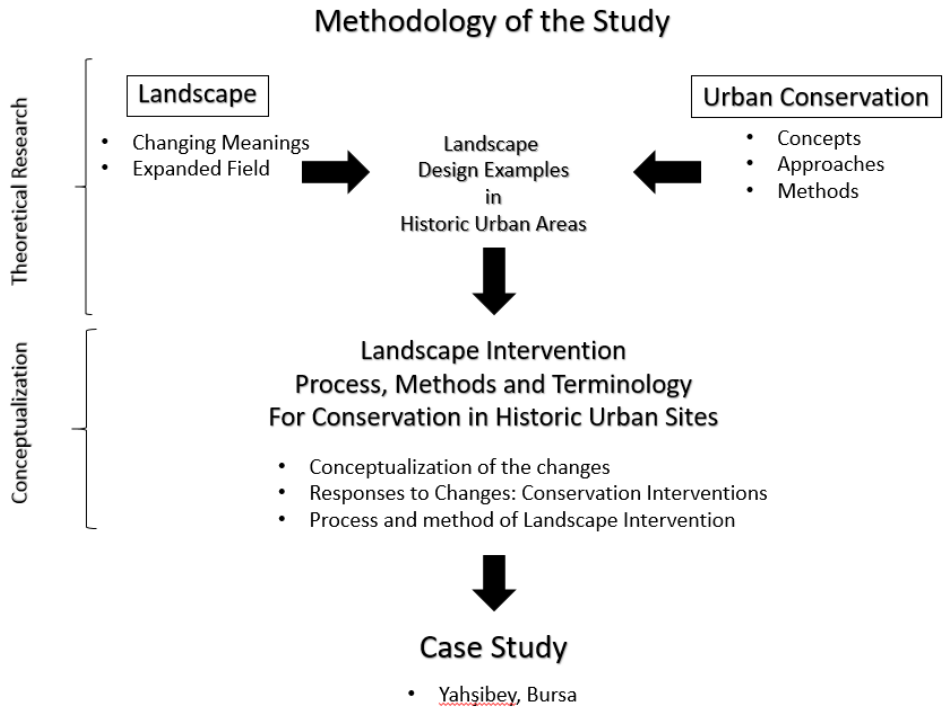


Figure 1.1 The methodology of the thesis

Landscape design examples are chosen meticulously. In-depth research is conducted from literature and internet sources. Because of these examples are categorized as landscape architecture examples and they are not recognized or identified for urban conservation field the main contributor source to determine and understand these examples via landscape design online sources[5] and architectural offices' online sites. In terms of determining these examples, some of features are inquired. First, research is narrowed down for historic context. This research contains different implementation areas. Landscape designs which were intervened to entire historic urban site as a whole or only one lot within the historic area which

[5] www.landarchs.com, www.landezine.com, www.shapedscape.com and www.publicspace.org are the main internet sources for this study.

has cultural properties or varied from public to private open areas to building facades are determined. The second determinant is the aim of the landscape design implementation. Most of the examples aim to revitalize, rehabilitate, reuse and regenerate the cultural properties, landscape and heritage which is the mutual point with urban conservation approach. Therefore, these examples are chosen depend on their conservation aims. Thus, within the study many different landscape examples from around the world were analyzed and narrowed down to nineteen examples which reflect the distinctly the landscape intervention for conservation intervention conceptualization.

This research and the selection process are conducted together with the conceptualization process. While examples are analyzing, the conservation intervention process, methods and terminology of landscape intervention is identified. Regarding that, conceptualization study is provided by linking landscape examples with urban conservation approach.

Within this frame, first conceptualization of changes in historic urban sites is determined. In this regard, the formation of landscape intervention areas is identified through an understanding of changes in historic urban sites. Terms are determined by the author after in-depth analysis of different examples. Nevertheless, there are different interventions and approaches depend on their cultural and social activities, examples reflect some of common features in terms of the area's change pattern. Therefore, these patterns are analyzed and general changes of the historic urban sites are determined.

Subsequently, the examples are investigated to understand the intervention approaches towards these changes and the problems they are facing. This study contains the fundamental conservation interventions which landscape design examples represent. As in the identification of the changes, these examples also reflect common responses to the changes despite of different cultural characteristics. Within this study, the categories of conservation interventions are

identified by the author through an understanding of the responses to the identified changes. In this study, urban conservation intervention terms, restoration, rehabilitation, adaptive reuse are used and redefined new terms, recall, trace and inject are identified for landscape intervention in historic urban sites.

At last, theoretical and conceptualization studies are assembled. An overall assessment is made by determining the proposal for the process and the method for intervening with landscape as a conservation intervention in historic sites. In this sense, landscape intervention process is identified within the understanding, identification, assessment and decision phases.

After the process, methods and terminology for landscape intervention in historic urban sites are identified, the case study is conducted in a selected area to understand the impacts and the contributions of landscape interventions to historic urban areas. Bursa, Yahşibey quarter the case study area of the thesis. The main reason this area was chosen is that Yahşibey contains valuable natural and historic urban landscape integrated with the cultural, social and economic values of Bursa.

The case study is studied based on the identified process of landscape intervention. Therefore, the methodology of the case study comprises of the findings which were determined in the comprehensive study of landscape and urban conservation.

Hereof, first the historic and existing urban and natural landscape are understood. The data is collected with twofold survey covering the literature and sites surveys.

In literature survey, historic background, current condition in terms of natural and urban landscape are searched. For the historic search, written and visual sources are used. Regarding that, The Suphi Bey Map (1862) provides in-depth analysis in order to understand the distinctive physical characteristics of the area. Map was provided from the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archives. Additionally, the 1939 Map is provided from the Bursa Regional Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre archive.

Various site surveys are conducted between June 2015 and May 2016. Site survey, aims to understand the existing natural and urban condition of the area briefly. In order to provide landscape conservation decision, predominantly open areas regarding current status, functions, conditions, elements are investigated. Because most of the area has private status, investigations are limited for private open areas. Additionally, the general characteristic of the build-up areas is studied briefly. These site surveys aim to provide the general current condition of the area for landscape interventions. Data collected from the site survey is transferred to Geographical Information System (GIS) to create related maps.

As an addition to these analysis, METU Graduate Program of Restoration, REST 507 Design in Restoration[6] , Urban Conservation rpoject of Muradiye is utilized as a beneficial tool. Some further revisions on Geographical Information System(GIS) data are made by the author to create further maps.

Subsequently, understanding the general characteristic of the area, the study to understand the changes is conducted. This study contains three research. First the general historic urban pattern change is analyzed. Following, in-depth analyze of the historic urban site is undertaken by arranging different visual sources from 1862 to the current condition. The Suphi Bey Map, the 1939 Cadastral Map, the current base map and 1939 aerial view and the current photos are the sources regarding this study. At last, the change conditions in order to identify the formations is conducted. Within this study terms that are determined for the conceptualization of the changes for landscape interventions are used.

Once an understanding the historic and existing physical environment and the changes of the area had been acquired, an assessment of the changing meaning of

[6] METU Graduate Program in Restoration, Rest 507 Design in Restoration III, Urban Conservation Project of Muradiye, 2004.

the historic urban site and proposals for conservation intervention are determined. General values, problems and potentials are mentioned briefly as part of this process. Subsequently, principles and strategies are established for the conservation interventions in the Yahşibey quarter. Finally, conservation actions are recommended based on the landscape methods that had been identified. In this regard, the Yahşibey quarter are divided into different action areas depending on their distinctive characteristics within the historic urban site. Therefore, within the action plan, five different areas are categorized based on their natural and urban relationships.

The structure of the thesis contains 5 chapters. In the introduction chapter, the problem of the thesis is given with the brief information about urban conservation. Then the aim and scope as well as the methodology of the thesis are defined.

In the second chapter, landscape intervention as an urban conservation tool is identified and conceptualized which is the main fundamental contribution of the thesis. In this regard, first landscape architecture changing meanings and expanded field along with urban conservation approach, concepts and methods are determined. Following, the process and methods are identified and discuss within the sections of conceptualization of the changes, responses to the changes: conservation intervention and proposal for the process and the methods for landscape intervention.

Third chapter is the case study that implements the landscape intervention process, methods and terms. Understanding of the historic, contemporary and natural historic urban sites and the identification of the changes are defined within this chapter.

In the fourth chapter, values, problems and potential are assed and defined. Following, principles and strategies are defined, action areas are determined and

the proposals are defined towards a landscape intervention for urban conservation of Yahşibey quarter.

In conclusion chapter, the complete study is described briefly. Landscape architecture and urban conservation interaction is discussed. Then the contrition of landscape intervention and the proposal for the process and methods are emphasized. At last the general assessment and outcomes of the study towards intervening with landscape as a tool for urban conservation are discussed.

CHAPTER 2

INTERVENING WITH LANDSCAPE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC URBAN SITES

Over the past years, landscape design and approach has had a significant role within heritage places. Interventions which aim to revitalize and regenerate the historic areas to reconnect to the contemporary urban dynamics, enable to preserve and regain the lost values and identities of the areas through open space implementations. Therefore, landscape interventions attracted attention based on their relatively effective and reversible, re-treatable and sustainable approaches which support the general principles of urban conservation approaches.

This chapter focuses on constitution of a conceptual and methodological framework for utilizing 'landscape' in conservation of historic urban sites. Accordingly, first of all, the expanding meaning and scope of landscape architecture is tried to be defined and discussed. This is followed by the concepts, approaches and methods related with 'landscape' in urban conservation. In addition to these, the examples of landscape design in heritage places are presented together with their approach to the heritage places. Finally, altogether assessment of the concepts, approaches and methods both in landscape design and urban conservation as well as the approaches and contributions of the presented examples of landscape design projects in heritage places, leads to a proposal of reconceptualization and categorization of changes in historic urban sites and responses to these changes with landscape interventions for urban conservation.

2.1 Changing Meaning and Expanded Field of Landscape Architecture

As Doherty and Waldheim(2016) cited, landscape was the genre of painting, literature or artistic expression for human subjectivity before was a design concept, profession or academic discipline. Within this framework the most comprehensive study was made by J.B.Jackson. Jackson (1984) argued that the definition meaning of landscape which "a portion of territory that can be view at one time from one place" (Merriam-Webster, 2015) was a limited definition to understand the wider means of landscape.

Landscape was first emerged into English as an artistic way of composing the view within a picture. Therefore, "it was a picture of a view, than the view itself "(Jackson, 1984:3). On the other hand, Cosgrove(1985) cited that landscape presentations in paintings, garden design and literature were utilized as an geographical issue to understand the geographical questions through these visual ideas. After fifteenth and early sixteenth century, together with the renaissance humanistic ideas, landscape emerged as the organizing of spaces that demonstrate the domination and control of human over space and transform it into individual poverty. The idea of landscape shown into the paintings and especially garden designs in Europe. As Cosgrove(1985) mentioned, the idea of landscape relating with the geographic disciplines based on the relation between human and their environment. Landscape idea which is basically based on to organizing the space requires survey and mapping to improved their property by calculating the distances or the relations between natural forms. Geography had similar approaches in which projecting the globe with its regions onto maps within the environmental relationship as in landscape idea(Cosgrove, 1985). In Europe artists were created stylized landscapes that are leave out the rural and natural views and created the picturesque views. On the other hand, the term landscape represented the different meanings in different cultures. Such as, Americans saw landscape as a natural scene while in England it had the human interpretation or into the Latin equivalent 'pagus'

represent the rural district. Whether it is organized or not, as geographic environment, the landscape represent the land on the earth which is a space that is enduring with its own authentic characteristics based on topographic or cultural properties shared by a group of people (Jackson, 1984).

Related to that, as Doherty and Waldheim(2016) cited above all landscape is the individual approach of human into land. Therefore, the cultural interpretation creates the differences to understand and organize the landscape.

Regarding that issue, in Anatolia the idea of landscape which is the relationship with human and their environment had different evolutionary process. Evyapan (1975) mentioned that, nomad Turk groups have the relationships with nature based on fear and respect which they attributed supernatural powers to the nature. However, after came across the different geographies and cultures, the culture of the use of the land with leisure activities as 'garden' was emerged into the nomadic Turks. The relationship and understanding which organization of land within the respect and love for nature was changed after 10^{th} century with the Islamic religious and mysticism effects which man was created from the reflection of God who have the power to regulate the nature. These ideas created the images of "Paradise Garden" in the organization of the land and environment(Evyapan, 1975). With the seventeenth century by improving the palace gardens by Seljuk Turks and following the Ottoman period, outdoors activities were pursued as self- sufficient complexes which held different activities such as banquets, sessions, shooting and hunting with vegetable gardens, orchards and vineyards around them. Therefore, before the western influence, gardens were represented the simplicity of the nature which had great importance even more than buildings. The sites were chosen based on their terrain, air water or hunting possibilities and non-axial modest areas were organized. Therefore, within the natural abilities and possibilities human organized the land for different cultural activities. On the other hand, after western influences,

the ‘picturesque’ landscape approach was penetrated the Anatolia, especially in large towns(Evyapan, 1975).

The emergence of landscape as a cultural concept for organizing or understanding of the land became the professional discipline in nineteenth century. As Steiner(2016) argued that the profession based on the relationship between the landscape and architecture in creating the environmental experience. With the first emergence of landscape as architecture was the new interest of to move beyond the small-scale garden design into enlarged public areas, especially in the United States. However, the maintenance and economic problems of these expanded areas had diminished the activities of the designed landscapes. Therefore, with the exception of designed landscapes such as New York’s Central Park by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux (1858) and Brooklyn’s Prospect Park (1867), naturalism overcame the landscape approach until 1930’s (Treib, 1999:29). At this point Steiner(2016) mentioned that, with the urbanization, buildings in cities were clustered based on their functions, technical and social reasons which create the “built environment” and dominated the site. On the other hand, within these building clusters “open spaces” were the inseparable part which comprised of pedestrian, vehicle and utility corridors, outdoor gardens, fields, recreational areas such as parks, playgrounds, squares so on. These areas were the combination of constructed and natural landscapes which were incorporating with buildings (Steiner, 2016: 9).

After the 1930’s, Treib (1999) argued that in western Europe and United States modern movement in architecture created dissolution on the landscape idea of as an integral and inseparable cultural part of the urban areas. He added that, within the importance of modern movement on buildings and complexes, landscape became the passive surroundings and “vegetal buffer between buildings” (Treib, 1999:30).

In relation to that, Treib(1999) added that with the postwar era, landscape architecture was performed to create an open spaces around the buildings. On the

other hand, especially in United State, architects formed new approach on landscape. With this sense, “landscape for living” with the integration of social, spatial, material and aesthetic issues became the new approaches for planning the urban environments (Treib, 1999:30).

In this sense, Steiner defined the approach of landscape as “application of knowledge about natural and cultural process for decision-making” which landscape is used as a tool for generating some urban strategies to prevent natural disasters, regenerate urban areas, revitalize effects of urbanization and expand the green infrastructure and ecosystem service in the cities (Steiner, 2016:138). Regarding that following the 1970’, in United States, with the pioneer study of Ian McHarg, landscape used as an apparatus for ecological issues (Steiner, 2016). Within the traditional organization of horizontal surfaces in the way of managing the visual qualities of lands, new approach of landscape emerged distinctively(Bandarin, 2014). According to Corner (1999) developments on architectural schools, got back attention to topography, site, ecology and geography which led to site-specific process in the comprehensive organizations of urban process.

As Waldheim mentioned, after the negative effects of decentralization process in North America, tools in the urban process was “costly, slow and inflexible” to revitalize the negative conditions and generate the contemporary urban culture (Waldheim, 2006:37). Within this process landscape was implemented as a medium to cope with the challenges into decentralized urban areas as a new approach for urbanism with “layered, non-hierarchical, flexible and strategic” tool (Waldheim, 2006:41).

For the idea of landscape is a medium which has the capability to transform and adapt the changes and contemporary urban life within the cities was first implemented in Europe rather than in North America (Waldheim, 2006). The Parc de la Villette competition was challenged architects to transform the former

nineteenth century slaughterhouse complex into an urban park in 1982 in Paris. The area became the large-scale leftover and unoccupied wasteland in the city after the functional outmoded of the complex. With this aim, the competition for the area succeeded beyond its aim with its landscape approaches. Rem Koolhaas/OMA and Bernard Tschumi's projects used landscape as a tool to organize different program and functions. The most important emphasis of the project is to use landscape as a medium for a dynamic and flexible structure to embody social, cultural, functional and programmatic changes over time. Rather than creating picturesque parks and recreational areas, architects improved living organism as a reflection and bounder element of both history and future (Figure 2.1). This competition showed that landscape was capable of connect and manage urban relations by providing layered, flexible, dynamic and non-hierarchical open structures for "all sorts of urban activities, planned and unplanned, imagine and unimagined, over time" (Waldheim, 2006:41).

With the influence of Parc de la Villette, landscape got attention as a feasible framework for contemporary urban dynamics(Waldheim, 2006). At this point, because of the de-industrialization process, huge and massive postindustrial abandoned complexes became the striking implementation areas for the new landscape approach in North America. Designers benefited from existing but unqualified organisms which create serious environmental problems. They used the landscape as a remediation and connector for historic and contemporary values in the mean of open public space creation. These landscapes generated new ways as a tool for reusing, revitalizing and rehabilitating the fragments of urban tissues. In this sense, Richard Haag designed the Seattle Gasworks Park project in Seattle in 1975 which represents one of the first and leading example in North America. The area was one of the most important coal gasification plant which was abandoned after de-industrialization. After the abandonment, chemical structural plant started to contaminate the land and harm the environmental cycle. Moreover, location on the edge of the Union Lake also created the contamination of the city's water

sources. Therefore, in accordance with the decision that authorities made, the site decided to be cleared and reclaimed as an urban park. In this context, rather than destroying the area, Hagg proposed to keep all industrial structures and remains which were valuable to understand the socio-economic values and identity of the city and used them as a symbol to remember and respect the memory of the space(*Gas Works Park*, n.d.)(Figure 2.2). In his proposal, landscape used as a recovery for unhealthy environment while regaining the fragmented and degraded values of the cities. Thus, based on these two examples, rather destroying the historical memory of the city, designers challenged to find the potentials of space by reusing the site to create public open spaces without losing the spirit of place.

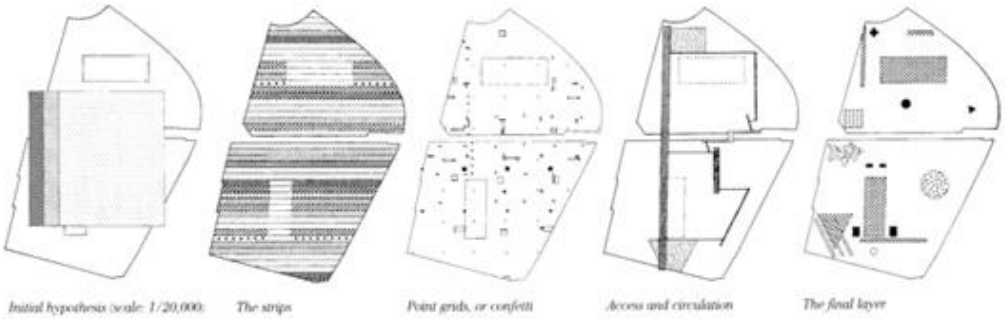
In these pioneering projects, new instruments and elements were practiced into sites to transform surfaces into livable places. Moreover, surfaces connected "disparate fragments" and "unforeseen programs"(Wall, 1999:235). Thus, in the mid 1990's within the academic discipline Waldheim (1999) defined the landscape as a model and a tool for contemporary urbanism within the decentralized urbanization and complex natural environments, called as 'Landscape Urbanism'. In this regard, Allen cited that the art of organizing the space which is the understanding of landscape became the tool for regenerating spaces and creating urban effects without "weighty apparatus of traditional space making" by paying attention to the environmental issues (as cited in Waldheim, 2006:37). Regarding that, Corner (1999) summarize the changing meaning of landscape as "The emphasis shift from landscape as a product of culture to landscape as an agent producing and enriching culture. Landscape as noun (as object or scene) is quieted in order to emphasize as verb, as process or activity."(Corner, 1999:4). Therefore, landscape became as a tool to organize spaces and natural systems over built forms as an infrastructure to manage and plan the contemporary city dynamics with its flexible and dynamic structure.



(a)



(c)



(b)

Figure 2.1 Bernard Tshumi.and Koolhaas/OMA Parc La Villette Competition Entries. **(a)** Koolhas\OMA miniature of the proposal, **(b)** Koolhas\OMA layered program of the proposal. (OMA, n.d.) **(c)** Bernard Tshumi layered program of the proposal. (Bernard Tschumi Architect, n.d.).



(a) **(b)**

Figure 2.2 Richard Haag, Gas Work Park, Seattle, WA. **(a)** Gas Work Park public open space. (Haag, n.d.) **(b)** Industrial remains. (Rozier, 2011).

In this sense, in urban conservation, as Bandarin (2014) mentioned, ecological and landscape urbanism created the new perspective on historic areas which the historic context become a model for urban process to react the new demands such as sustainability, energy consumption and so on, to designate the innovative physical and social pattern and to regenerate the values while designing the urban spaces and forms. Within these process, UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape[7] was defined the complex relationship of the historic areas within the broader context and the landscape approach to provide the conservation, evolution and integration within this integrative environment. The role of the landscape in the contemporary urban dynamics which is an approach of to manage and medium based on the understanding of natural, physical and social context effected the understanding of historic areas (Bandarin, 2014). Therefore, the understanding of

[7] UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, 10 November 2011.

comprehensive and integrated approach of landscape urbanism inspire the urban conservation discipline to use the landscape in the historic areas.

On the other hand, in conservation discipline, cultural landscape defined as "combined works of nature and of man" in Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention (Article 36).[8] The concept of cultural landscape has different variation based on the interaction between human and its natural environment. First, "landscape designed and crated intentionally by man" which are exemplified as gardens and parklands (Article 39).[9] "Organically evolved landscapes" which are the social, religious, administrative and economic essential evolved organically within its natural environment (Article 39).[10] Lastly, "associative cultural landscape" which are the association of religious, cultural and artistic natural elements (Article 39).[11] In this sense, American geographer Carl O. Sauer studied the 'Landscape Morphology' which gives the important information about the relationships of natural and cultural landscape. In this sense he cited that "The works of man express themselves in the cultural landscape. There may be a succession of these landscapes with a succession of cultures. They are derived in each case from the natural landscape, man expressing his place in nature as a distinct agent of modification."(Sauer, 1968:307). Therefore, the geographical features of landscape and the interaction with cultural activities created the term of cultural landscape in urban conservation discipline within different manifestations.

To sum up, as Waldheim(2016) summarized, landscape was emerged as a genre of painting in early sixteenth century which is the picture of the view. Then, it evolved into the "a way of seeing or experiencing the world." in seventeenth century(Waldheim, 2016:3). After the nineteenth century, the term started to affect

[8] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (1992).
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.

different disciplines as a geographic, academic, architectural and planning approach and tool. Together with the twenty first century, landscape become the model for contemporary city to manage and integrate the natural, physical and social dynamics by considering the multi-layered structure of the urban areas through landscape. In this sense, over the last years, urban conservation considers landscape as an integral and significant thinking to reconnect the historic areas with its overall physical, social and natural environments within the new approach of historic urban landscape.

2.2 Concepts, Approaches and Methods in the Field of Urban Conservation

Conservation of cultural heritage emerged as a discipline for ensuring the sustainability and preservation of tangible and intangible heritage values. The value based scientific research provides the aim of the multi-disciplinary field of conservation from the beginning of 20th century. In time, the monument and artifact oriented conservation approach widened its scope to a broader context to sustain integrated and complex structures of tangible and intangible cultural properties in historic sites. In this regard, various conservation interventions ensure to prevent the problems of historic sites together with their heritage values(Altınöz et al., 2011).

In this regard, the Washington Charter[12] stated that urban conservation is a multi-disciplinary activity that concerns both "natural and man-made environments" (parag.2). The scope of the monument and artefact based approach was widened by including urban patterns with lots, streets and open and green spaces in relation to buildings. Following that definition, the conservation of this complex structure was

[12] ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter 1987).

determined to ensure the methods and instruments embrace the historic and contemporary functions and values of historic urban sites.[13]

Together with different declarations and charters, approaches, methods and terminology was developed for urban conservation in historic sites. In addition to the definition of urban patterns, as defined by lots, streets and open areas in relation to buildings, the landscape of the areas started to be recognized as an integrated part of cultural properties. In the Dublin Principles[14] for the Industrial Heritage defined the values of an industrial heritage within its industrial landscape as being formed by its intrinsic site, fabric, components and settings as comprehensive mechanism for the conservation intervention. Moreover, the charter suggested that the landscape of the areas should be assessed and intervened distinctively based on their "rarity, in terms of the survival of particular processes" (Article 2).[15]

In 2011, following the recognition of the landscape as part of the cultural properties, UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape[16](2011) provided a new approach to the discipline of urban conservation. The recommendation identified the scope of conservation by including a "site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships" with contemporary social, cultural and economic aspects (parag.25). [17] Therefore, the approaches and methods of urban conservation ensure the provision of the sustainability of this complex structure while realizing the

[13] Ibid.
[14] Joint ICOMOS – TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes. (The Dublin Principles). Adopted by the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly on 28 November 2011.
[15] Ibid. (Article 2)
[16] UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, 10 November 2011.
[17] Ibid. (parag.25)

dynamic and changing structure of contemporary urban characteristics. In this sense, the recommendation suggested the expansion of methods and tools. Among these approaches the landscape approach was recognized as being one that involves conservation. The recommendation defined the landscape approach as a landscape level conservation for providing the sustainability of cultural heritages, managing the dynamic and changing structure of historic urban sites and to coping with contemporary challenges and opportunities.[18]

With the increasing awareness of the expanded urban conservation scope and aims, the conservation intervention methods and tools were developed and took an important role in the planning process of the contemporary urban environment. Likewise, the UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape[19] and the Valetta Principles[20] supported the definition of the integrated and complex components of historic sites. The principles consider the landscape "as common ground including its topography and skyline, as a whole" and recognized the heritages as "an essential resource, as part of the urban ecosystem" (parag4, parag.5)[21] Different from previous principles and charters, the Valetta principles identified the aspect of changes in historic urban sites for the first time. According to these, historic urban sites were identified as a living organism which continually change depending on natural processes. Thus, the principles were suggested to ensure conservation, management and sustainability of historic sites as well as strike balance between historic and continually changing structures of the natural environment.[22]

[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid.
[20] The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas. Adopted by the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly on 28 November 2011.
[21] Ibid. (parag.4, parag.5)
[22] Ibid.

Finally, the Florence Declaration[23] focused on "people at the center of the cultural debate where cultural diversity is expressed through heritage and landscape values" (parag.5). The declaration emphasized the importance of landscape and the needs of new approaches and methods for coping with the problems of this complex structure. In this sense, the landscape was seen as a driver for the new methods and approaches in urban conservation.[24]

Thus, the broader scope of the conservation comprises various approaches, methods and tools. However, the general process of the architectural conservation forms from "analysis, evaluation, decision-making, implementation, control and monitoring phases."(Altınöz et al., 2011:3). In this regard, the main concern of this process is to determine the characteristics of cultural heritages, identify the problems based on the various diagnostic studies and intervene with various methods and tools for each of the distinctive cultural properties. Altınöz et al.(2011) gave the broader definitions of attitudes and interventions for single building conservation in historic urban sites (Figure 2.3).

As Kostof cited;

> They (historic cities) are live, changing things not hard artifacts in need of prettification and calculated revision. Cities are never still; they resist efforts to make neat sense of them. We need to respect their rhythms and to recognize that the life of city form must lie loosely somewhere between total control and total freedom of action. Between conservation and process, process must have the final

[23] ICOMOS The Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values (2014) (parag.5).
[24] Ibid.

words. In the end, urban truth is in the flow (Kostof, 2005:305).

Therefore, historic urban sites, are a dynamic part of contemporary urban life. Expanded scope of the urban conservation embraces the integration of historic areas into the dynamic process of changes while conserving the heritage and cultural properties of historic urban sites. However, within this various methods and tools landscape is not mentioned in urban conservation discipline. As defined in the previous section, landscape can be a model for urban conservation efforts due to its flexible, dynamic and multi-layered characteristics. Additionally, the integrated characteristics of landscape as a model suggest sustainable, ecological and reversible designs can be key driver for considering the landscape as tool for urban conservation.

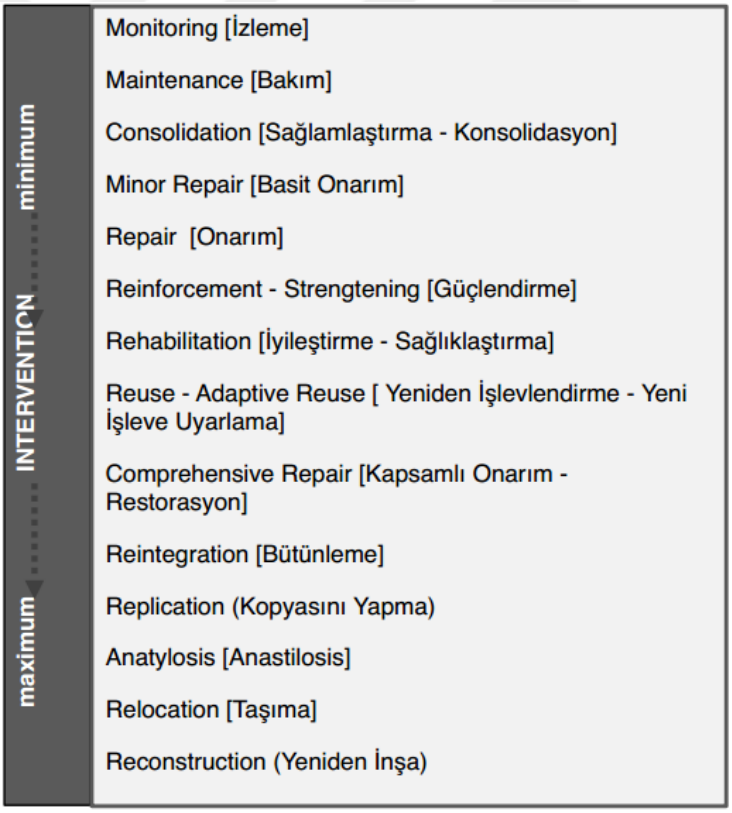


Figure 2.3 Terminology of the building conservation interventions (Altınöz et al., 2011:13)

2.3 Conceptualization of Changes in Historic Urban Sites

Following understanding the landscape and conservation approaches, methods and terms, these two different disciplines was engaged in determining the process, methods and terms for landscape intervention in historic urban sites. Because of detailed study have not been conducted adequately, the approaches of the landscape and urban conservation, studied separately on previous sections, were engaged to reconstruct the approach of conservation intervention of landscape in historic urban sites. In this regard, the main object of this study is the landscape design examples which were implemented in historic urban context. Therefore, examples analyzed elaborately to engage two different discipline and reveal the methods and terms for landscape intervention.

Therefore, the first data for the process of conservation intervention is the changes of historic urban sites. These changes are the main reasons for the formation of degraded and fragmented tangible and intangible heritage values within the historic context (Figure 2.4). Based on the analyses, the changes of historic urban sites can be identified as;

1. Disintegration: Formation of the disintegrated open spaces can be identified as the incompatible areas within the historic fabric which create the fragmentation of historic and cultural significances. Regarding that, these open spaces comprise of physical areas such as the intersection of new and old pattern and incompatible contemporary structures or the disintegration between the historic context with the contemporary dynamics such as facilities, activities, contemporary urban requirements and so on.

2. Functional Outmoded: Functional outmoded comprise of the areas which original functions of the complexes outmoded depend on economic, politic or other reasons. Depend on the outmoded, complexes are abandoned and become the useless and dysfunctional areas within the urban environment. This formation of

open areas consists of integrated open and build-up areas within the historic environment.

3. Abandonment: These formations indicate the abandonment of the areas because of the areas are not maintaining their qualities depend on inadequate conservation and management processes.

4. Urbanization: This formation includes the overall elements of the urbanization within the historic areas. These elements can be identified as motorways, roads, new building blocks and so on. These urbanization elements create the disappearance of historic open areas such as rivers, parks and gardens.

5. Natural Disaster: Fire, earthquake, flood, storm and so on are the formation of degenerated open areas within the historic areas.

6. Human-related Destruction: This formation creates open spaces after the destruction based on vandalism, war or political issues. Majority of these areas comprise of war-related destructions which create the cultural and political significances which the destruction itself become the cultural value for the areas. Therefore, these areas have great impact onto social pattern by holding memorable events within historic context which have preserve some of traces within the open areas.

7. Demolition: Demolition is the most harmful formation which all the historic elements are disappeared for new functions or structures. Because of the inadequate conservation and management process historic buildings lost their structural integrations. Therefore, these historic buildings are demolished intentionally for enable new injections into historic urban sites.

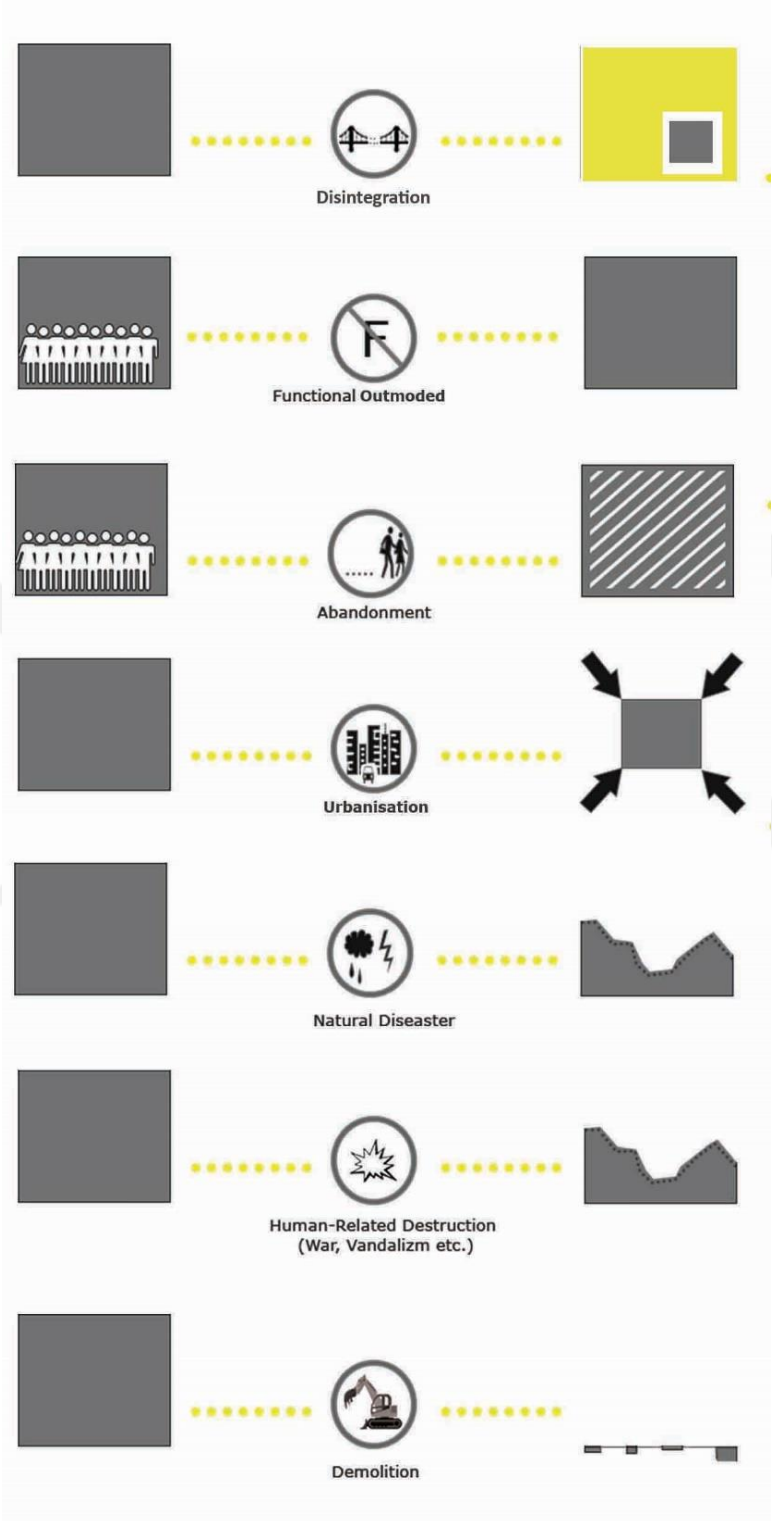


Figure 2.4 Conceptualization of changes in historic urban sites (Arslan Sönmez, 2016)

2.4 Responses to the Changes: Categories of Conservation Interventions

Conceptualization of changes in historic urban sites led to understand the general problems of cultural heritages in historic context. Therefore, after understanding the changes examples revealed that there are various responses to the changes. Within the examples different terms used to identify the actions for landscape approach such as revitalization, rehabilitation, recall, inject, integrate, reuse, reclaim and so on. However, these terms do not encompass the urban conservation methods and approach. Therefore, responses are determined by engaging the urban conservation attributes and approaches to landscape design in revealing the categories of conservation intervention for landscape intervention in historic urban sites (Figure 2.5). Regarding these responses of the changes are the methods of landscape intervention in the decision-making process. Thus, responses to the changes as a conservation intervention were explained in the following section.

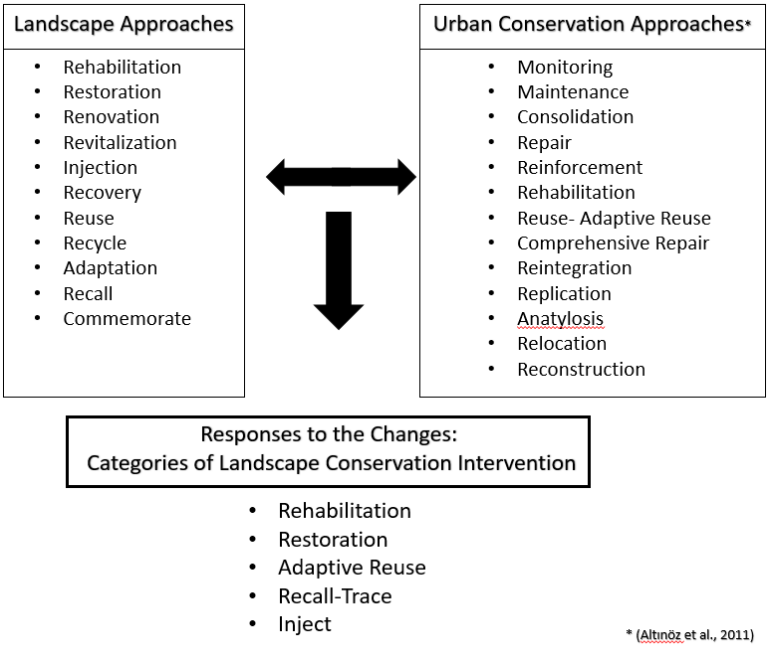


Figure 2.5 Identification of the responses to the changes of landscape interventions (Arslan Sönmez, 2016).

2.4.1 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is the first conservation intervention as a response to the changes. The intervention aims to regain the values and functions of corrupted and deteriorated existing open areas such as gardens, parks and other historic open areas. This approach comprises of the landscape rehabilitation to the historic open areas to regain their degenerated values and identities. With this aim, Gardens of Hospital de la Pobres Inocentes and the recovery of the irrigation system of the spa allotments in Caldes de Montbui, Spain are the examples for landscape intervention in historic context.

Regarding that, gardens of Hospital de la Pobres Inocentes in Valencia, Spain was the original hospital historic garden in the fifteenth century. Gardens were deteriorated after the demolition of hospital complex and new museum building additions. However, in its original location, garden preserved its boundaries and vegetation character. In 2013, with the aim of rehabilitation decision of old gardens, landscape intervention was performed to regain its historic values. Consequently, gardens were rehabilitated and regained their values within the new museum addition complex. Garden was rehabilitated to regain its value and to regenerate the integration of it historic relationship (Gardens of the Old Hospital, 2014)(Figure 2.6).

Another example of the rehabilitation intervention is the recovery of the irrigation system of the spa allotments in Caldes de Montbui, Spain. This example is a very important project for landscape intervention in historic open spaces. Historically, the area has private orchards irrigated with leftover thermal water from hot springs. However, because of the rapid urbanization irrigation system were contaminated with waste water which creates a bad smell and health risk within the city. These risks cause to neglect the orchards and create inadequate paths and connection between gardens and residential areas. Thus, deteriorated ancient agricultural system need to intervene to maintain and regain their historic and cultural values.

With this aim, historic orchards were intervened with the landscape to rehabilitate and provide the self-managed open public space (Bravo, n.d.).

The contaminated irrigation system was cleaned from sewage and spa waste. Within the rehabilitation intervention to create sustainability, spa water surplus water reused for irrigation. For this purpose, a cooling pool was built on one abandoned lot which lost its planting feature and used as car park area. Surplus water transferred to this pool to be cooled by Phyto treatment and then the water was used for irrigation. On the other hand, the connection between urban area and orchards walkways and paths also rehabilitate to create the integration between the city and the orchards (Bravo, n.d.). Therefore, landscape enabled to use ecological and sustainable solution to regain the historic values within its natural and cultural context which gives the holistic approach to the overall problems of the area and its degraded values.

2.4.2 Restoration

Restoration intervention represents the intervention approach to open areas which partially maintain their existence but some of their values regenerated and their overall integration fragmented in historic urban context. Therefore, landscape interventions aim to restore existing elements to preserve and maintain their values. Restoration attributes required overall intervention which while rehabilitating degenerated values, at the same time restoring overall relationships with minor repairs and restorations of existing structures.



(a) **(b)**

Figure 2.6 Gardens of Hospital de le Pobres Inocente in Valencia, Spain. **(a)** Before the rehabilitation**. (**Consuegra, n.d.) **(b)** After the rehabilitation of the hospital garden.[25]



Figure 2.7 Recovery of the irrigation system of the spa allotments in Caldes de Montbui, Spain (CAVAA et.al., n.d.).

[25] Google Earth Map. Last accessed on 20. 06.2016.

The first example of the rehabilitation intervention is the Baghe Babur restoration project. Restoration project started in 2002 to rehabilitate and replant the existing historic 'paradise garden' and restore the structural condition of the historic buildings of Babur in Kabul, Afghanistan. The area was established in 1528 AD by the Mughal Empire founder. Babur gave instruction to build a recreation and pleasure garden. The area became one of the significant seven gardens of the Empire which were sustained its importance and development by Mughal rulers after the death of Babur. However, because of the natural disasters and war-related damages, the gardens and their building structures degenerated and lost their qualities. In addition to that, after the 19th century, the historic complex was neglected and left abandoned. Most of the elements became ruins, water irrigation deteriorated and vegetation died. Therefore, because of its historic significance which representing the largest walled public enclosure with its building relations in Kabul, landscape intervention occurred to restore the area values and regenerate the qualities of integrated complex (AKTC-Babur's Garden Rehabilitation Framework, 2004).

The project aims to restore the historic garden with its integrated structures and improve for the residents living condition by creating a public recreational open area. In this sense, historic researches and documentation used to define the restoration actions. Additionally, excavations were performed to find original axis, irrigation system, Babur's tomb enclosure and caravanserai area to restore and regain to the area. By these analyses, restoration activities of the historic garden were performed in different stages and components. First, its symbolic and physical elements for enclosed orchard, perimeter walls were repaired. Secondly, key elements of the Munghal landscape was rehabilitated and restored depend on historical documentation, photographs and excavations. On the other hand, for the contemporary use, some areas were re-planted and regenerated. In this sense, terraces, central garden axis, vegetation of traditional orchard were rehabilitated. Relocation of swimming pool which was added to the garden at the beginning of

20th century and restoration of existing buildings were achieved to conserve and regain the original garden structure (AKTC-Babur's Garden Rehabilitation Framework, 2004) (Figure 2.8).

Consequently, the restoration project of the historic garden regains the values of degenerated historic cultural area based on the rehabilitation of degenerated open areas and minor repairs to regain the structural integration of the landscape.

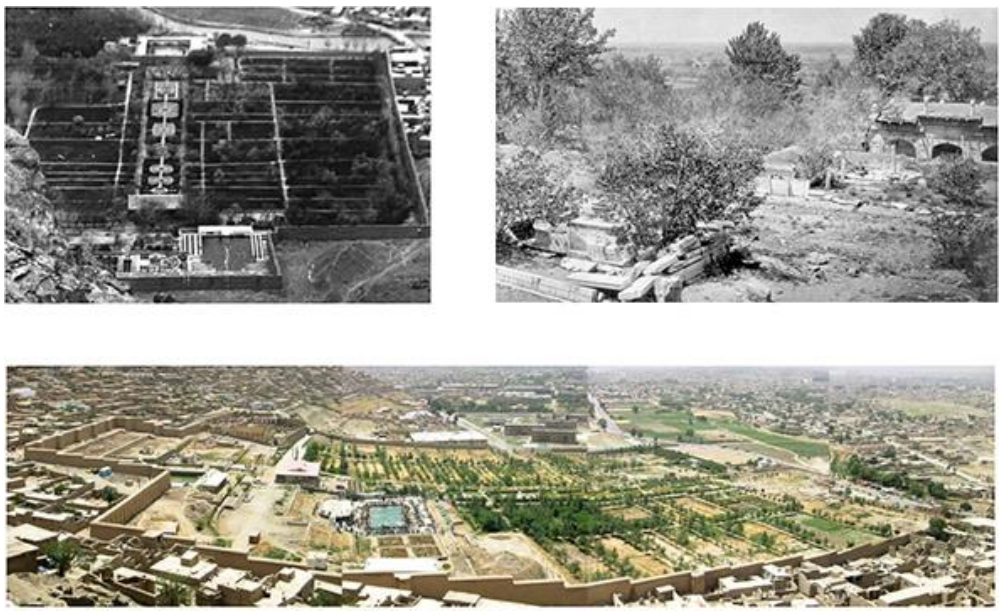


Figure 2.8 Baghe Babur restoration project before and after conditions, Kabul, Afghanistan. (AKTC-Babur's Garden Rehabilitation Framework, 2004:3-7).

2.4.3 Adaptive Reuse

The adaptive reuse is a conservation intervention which aims to reuse the historic complexes by intervening the existing open areas as the main attraction and focal point to regain and rehabilitate the natural environment of the area and preserving the historic degenerated complexes. Therefore, with reversible, sustainable and

ecological landscape interventions enable to recover the cultural significances of the areas and to adapt the contemporary urban dynamics within the natural dissolution process of outmoded complexes.

Originally, adaptive reuse approach practiced in industrial complexes which are abandoned after the post-industrial period. In this sense, landscape interventions were evaluated industrial complexes along with integrated buildings and existing open areas. In the forthcoming years, adaptive reuse approach extended its scope from industrial areas to abandoned infrastructures such as waterways, railways and other facilities. First and the most important example for adaptive re-use framework is Landscape Park Duisburg-Nord in Germany by Peter Latz. The project created a new perspective on public open space by recycling contaminated natural environment with landscape approaches to regain the historic values and to regenerate and integrate the areas into contemporary urban dynamics. With this aim, the project succeeded to conserve industrial heritage by reclaiming these areas as a landscape.

Landscape Park Duisburg-Nord was designed by Peter Latz and Partners in the northern Ruhr district of Germany. The project was part of the Emscher Park International competition which started in 1989 to provide the master plan for whole coal, iron and steel post-industrial areas which were faced functional obsolescence and abandonment. The area was lost its ecological, cultural and economic value after 1970's and left behind contaminated environment, industrial ruins and correlated relations. Therefore, authorities aim to create a public park which can connect different fragments to each other to regenerate structural, social, economic and ecological environment into 800 km2 area. In this sense, lots of projects in different areas were designed however Park Duisburg-Nord is one of the most comprehensive projects which reflects overall aims. As Latz (2001) mentioned Duisburg-Nord had many environmental problems such as polluted soil with polyaromatic hydrocarbons and heavy metals, slag heaps and swamps,

abandoned industrial ruins and so on (Figure 2.9). The project aimed to provide restoring "…the fundamental ecological base of landscape" in regenerating the area(Latz, 2001:149). On the other hand, industrial heritage was one of the most important parts of the area which is the landmark and the genius loci of the area. In this sense, all existing natural and industrial conditions were analyzed. The chemical contaminations degrees were identified. After understanding overall condition, Latz+patners provided intervention plan for the area. Per these plans, the most important part is to utilize existing natural and structural abstract to cope with the problems and meet the requirements(Latz, 2001).

In 230-hectare area, there were fragmented layers both in the horizontal and vertical plane. Landscape intervention is the main element to connect these fragments between them at the same time providing their conservation and regenerations. Latz cited that the Piazza Metallica is the symbol of the area to represent "…metamorphosis of the hard-industrial structure into public park" by creating public square between old blast furnace plant into seven by seven cast iron plate which were used to be a casting molds and withstand molten metal at high degree and has individual patterns to reminiscent the postindustrial life(Latz, 2001:149).

On the other hand, different parts of the industrial plant were used in new functions due to ruins possibilities. For instance; bunker walls were used as a climbing platform, most of the buildings were cleaned and purified chemical contamination to use as playgrounds and playhouses for children, ore bunkers were cleaned and reused as a diving center, historic hall renovated and former electric workshop area transformed as a training center and so on. In this sense, one important point came to the forefront which these minor interventions did not stop the historical contamination of the industrial heritage, by using and interacting them in this way designers provide to realize and respect history and natural process of their life. Moreover, with minor additions such as ramps, stairs or gardens these ruins reconnected to each other and all area(Latz, 2001).

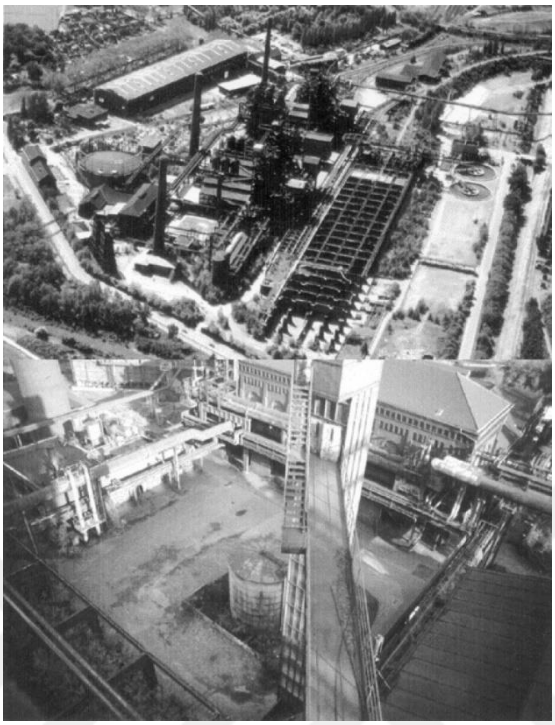


Figure 2.9 Duisburg-Nord Landscape Park before the intervention. (Oliveres i Guixer, n.d.)

Besides the industrial ruins, these minor landscape level interventions have a great impact all around the area. For the railway park, which is the upper layer of the area, highly contaminated surfaces were covered dolomitic limestones and slags which both have high PH values to immobilize heavy metals and polyaromatic hydrocarbons. On the other hand, the water park which has the crucial element for the vegetation and natural cycle was also highly contaminated by hydrocarbons. These systems also regenerated by removing waste water and cleaning existing construction by feeding them with rainwater canals and installing wind power plants to pumped oxygen rich water to all around the place(Latz, 2001).

As Latz(2001) mentioned, the interventions aim to reverse or minimize the damages of degenerated and fragmented environment. While doing this, existing ecosystem even it is contaminated severely, tried to preserve by using sustainable and recyclable planning. In this sense, main intervention in the area was to leave the process to time such as highly contaminated areas were intervened to create self-rehabilitation and leave the process in time by minimizing human interaction. On the other hand, some areas which are not reversible were covered with green hills rather than demolish and create new habitat above them(Latz, 2001).

Ruins were not demolished or completely restore in the state of renewing, clean or beautiful places which they have never been. While landscape intervention gave the opportunity to the area to continue their historic contamination and melt into the natural cycle by providing interaction with neighborhoods historic social, cultural and economic values were respected and conserved.

Thus, Landscape Park Duisburg-Nord is an essential example of landscape level intervention in every aspect. The landscape was used as a catalyst for self-intervention and connection for fragmented parts. Substantially deteriorated, almost extinct, culturally significant area was succeeded to reverse the loss at a certain level by utilizing natural cycle and possibilities in the area itself at the same time preserving its socio-economic values and identities (Figure 2.10).



Figure 2.10 Duisburg-Nord Landscape Park after the intervention. (Liedtke et. al., n.d.)

The High Line New York is another essential project in the United States of America. The railway park is located on the west side of Manhattan. Historically, The High Line was designed as an elevated railway in the 1930s to improve traffic condition which became very dangerous and heavily used because of the area industrial characteristics. However, after new developments occurred in the transportation of industrial products and passenger's railway systems and infrastructure were abandoned drastically in the 1980s. Day by day desolated

industrial infrastructure and buildings around railway which are connected both physically and historically were lost their values. Moreover, poor maintenance of the railway also created structural deterioration and uncontrolled wild vegetation. Therefore, in the core of the city center, this abandoned and neglected infrastructure create undesirable environment (Figure 2.11). Most local building initiatives suggested to demolished the elevated railway and intervene the area with new additions to boots both economically and socially. At this point, some residents, business-owners, design professions pointed both environmental and industrial value to utilize as a public open space. Subsequently, The Friends of the High Line were initiated with the intent of reclaiming the industrial infrastructure as the High Line New York to connect communities, improve the urban condition and preserve historic railroad system by utilizing public open space with landscape intervention (David & Hammond, 2011). With this aim, 2.33 km long High Line was designed by James Corner Field Operations, Diller Scofidio+Renfro and Piet Oudolf as an urban open space in 2009.

At first, the current condition of the railway was diagnosed. Within this research structural analyses, existing plant pattern and living creature mapping were conducted. On the other hand, every neighbor has an own identity, distinctive community needs and historic backgrounds. Because of that, planners decided to provide neighborhood-specific zoning to preserve their identities and heritage while interlinking fragments to each other with High Line(David, 2012).

In this sense, historic background of the High Line and its neighbor was researched. Significant urban and cultural elements were identified. Then, the existing condition was identified by analyzing current land-uses of under the railway, structural and maintenance integrity was identified. Following this process, 22 blocks and neighbors which are the inseparable part of the railway, were also analyzed to identified their historical background and current conditions such as land-uses, upcoming planning activities and so on. On the other hand, other

examples were studied to guide this project. After these analyses re-use options of railway and its underlying area were evaluated. Values and potentials were identified to prepare the guideline for the recommendation. In this sense, different re-use scenarios were prepared to identify the most beneficial option for High Line such as transit, commercial and open space re-use. In the end, re-use as an open space meet the requirements of social, cultural and economic needs of the area(David, 2012) (Figure 2.12).

Thus, The High Line were intervened with the landscape intervention. In this sense, above the railway were designed as public open space. Under the High Line also planned as a public space per its neighborhood needs. With this intervention connected buildings, both physically and historically, were also in agreement with The High Line Park.

2.4.4 Recall

Recalling conservation intervention consist of open spaces which entirely or partially lost their structural and historic integrities but has traces or memories of previous natural or urban landscape. Therefore, to preserve and commemorate the social, cultural and urban values landscape interventions were implicated by recalling or tracing previous structures interventions are made with the landscape. Most of the times, these areas possess a remarkable collective memory of history which are extinct or facing extinction in an urban context. With the aim of landscape intervention, these fragments present and commemorate in their settlements to conserve the traces and regain the values of historic urban sites in harmonious with contemporary urban functions. Interventions enable to minor and reversible landscape features without interfering the areas' adaptation to the contemporary activities while maintaining the historic and cultural heritage.

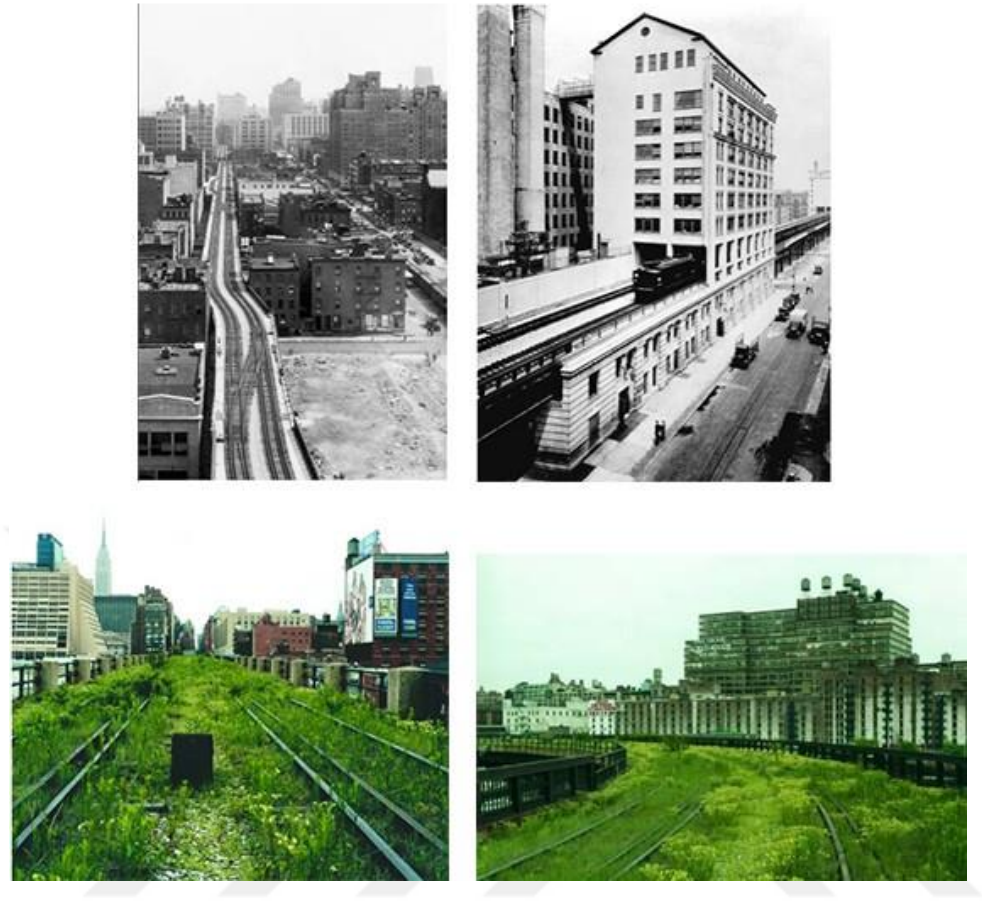


Figure 2.11 High Line Railway, Manhattan, New York before the Intervention Project (David, 2012).

The Time Landscape project represent recalling of the totally disappeared environment within the lower Manhattan in New York. As Sonfist mentioned, In the previous condition, the area had abundant bird and tree population which some of the streets named after these populations. However, because of the urbanization, natural phenomena were lost and forgotten. Therefore, the project was designed as an artwork of Alan Sonfist which represent recalling of natural environment once existed in the area (Figure 2.13, Figure 2.14).

Sonfist researched historic documents to identified area native geology and botanical identity for the project. The artwork was installed into the one abandoned lot and left alone to provide its natural character. Thus, within the urbanized city center one spot became the remembrance of its historical environment(Time Landscape, n.d.).

Following, gardens of Hospital de la Pobres Inocentes in Valencia, Spain which was mentioned in the rehabilitation intervention had integrated conservation intervention as tracing the heritage values. While gardens were rehabilitating the traces of its hospital complex also which is the distinctive feature of the project to regain the relationship of building and integrated open area. Garden was designed as the integrative part of the building. Therefore, by using the building traces the lost relationship was regained within the contemporary museum complex open area(Gardens of the Old Hospital, 2014) (Figure 2.15).

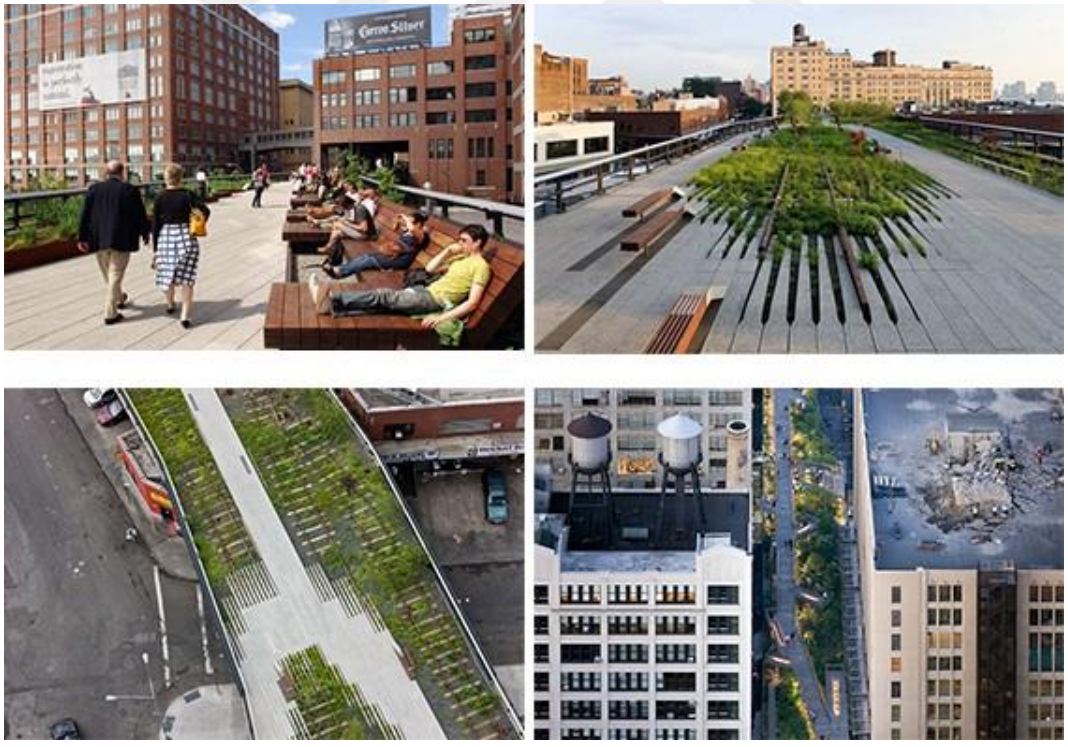


Figure 2.12 The High Line Park After Intervention Project. (The High Line, n.d.)



Figure 2.13 Time Landscape installation diagram by Alan Sonfist (Sonfist, 2014)



Figure 2.14 Time Landscape after the installation (Sonfist, 2014).



Figure 2.15 Gardens of Hospital de le Pobres Inocente in Valencia Spain, Garden Rehabilitation (Frutos, 2014).

Banyoles old town refurbishment project in Banyoles, Girona, Spain consist of streets of a historic area rather than abandoned lot or area. However, within the refurbishment of general historic open spaces, landscape intervention which irrigation canals were followed traces of previous sewer system of the city made this project valuable. By tracing historic infrastructure route, required irrigation system were designed and regained to recall the irreplaceable value of water for the historic pattern of Banyoles. Besides, preserving circulation of water through the old town of Banyoles landscape intervention provide contemporary way of conservation plan by tracing the old route (Banyoles old town, 2014) (Figure 2.16).

Likewise, Downtown Ripoll project has also used traces for recalling conservation intervention for the demolished historic theater. The area has located in Girona, Spain as an important historic industrial city of Catalonia. Within the pedestrianization project, historic theater boundaries were drawn with core-ten steel which is also the remembrance of city historic socio-economic industrial identity, on the ground at the original place. With this intervention, traces were used to recall its historic cultural and economic values altogether (McAtomney, 2009) (Figure 2.17).



Figure 2.16 Banyoles Old Town Refurbishment Project (Goula, n.d.).



Figure 2.17 Ripoll Downtown Traces of Old Theatre (Comas, n.d.).

The Roman amphitheater and archaeological remains were discovered under the Guildhall yard, in 1988 while Guildhall Art Gallery redevelopment. However, remains was under 8 meter below from the ground and very hard to preserve as an open area archaeological site in the urban context (Johnson, n.d.). Consequently, the underground archaeological museum was arranged underneath the Guildhall yard. However, traces of Roman amphitheater boundary were engraved on yard pavement (Figure 2.18). This landscape intervention provides a perpetual public accessibility to archaeological memory even not to encounter with exact remains (Johnson, n.d.).

The John Paul II Square is another recall intervention in Zadar, Croatia. The area has a multi-layered characteristic such as Roman Forum, Severian basilica, the 16th century cistern and remains of medieval town walls. These multi- layered ruins were left abandoned and functioned as a car park. However, historic center was regenerate as a public open space in 2010. Within this project, traces of historic layer were used as open space elements to conserve and maintain the identity of the area with contemporary daily life (John Paul II Square in Zadar,2016) (Figure 2.19, Figure 2.20)

The Garden of Remembrance is a landscape intervention project to become memorial and remembrance of war-related demolition. In the area, there was Jewish synagogue which was demolished in 1938 by Nazi regime in Germany. After the bombing, ruins were covered with soil to forget totally. Therefore, the project represents as a memorial to the Jewish culture and their struggles in these times. The area was designed as open public space and destroyed synagogue traces were used as the boundaries of the area. Additionally, some of the preserved elements from demolition were also added to recall the previous structure (Garden of Remembrance, 2016) (Figure 2.21).

Another war-related memorial is St. Catherine's Chapel and Almshouses in Exeter, UK. The area was comprised of the 15th century almshouses and the 13th century

chapel. The area has seen divergent demolitions. However, the site was bombed and lost most of it structure in 1942. Because of the area was one of the most important Exeter's war- related structure, the city council decided to keep the memory. With this aim, project of the Almshouses and Chapel were intervened by using remaining elements and traces to narrate the complex previous boundaries(Wolfpaw, 2010) (Figure: 2.22, Figure 2.23).

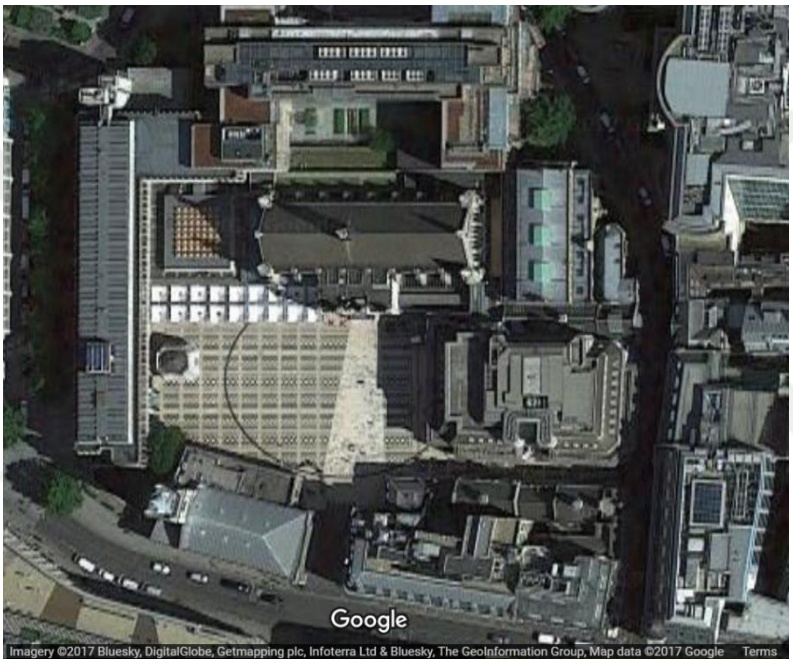


Figure 2.18 The Guildhall London, London's Roman Amphitheatre Intervention.[26]

The Tudela-Culip (Club Med) resort at Cap de Creus in Cadaques, Spain was registered as a Natural Park in 1988. Consequently, the existing resort was demolished for building a park. EMF and Ardevol architecture was provided `

[26] Google Maps. Last accessed on 12.02.2016.

natural park by using the traces of historic elements such as archaeological routes and buildings that belongs to the previous compound. The architects introduced their work as an innovative implementation which "stimulates the culture in nature in an innovative approach to finally question whether erasing and voiding is just as valid as filling in and adding." (Frearson, 2013: parag. 10) (Figure: 2.24).



Figure 2.19 John Paul II Square, Zadar, Croatia before the intervention. [27]

The site of the Benjamin Franklin's House in Philadelphia is an open area which presents a collective memory and history over revealing traces of an important person's house and nearby environment. House and other parts were used between 1763-1790 until Benjamin Franklin's death. However, the area was demolished and had only archaeological remains. With landscape intervention by using building

[27] Google Earth Map. Last accessed on 12.05.2015.

remains, house was erected as an empty framed structure in front of Benjamin Franklin Museum as building open public area (Mateo, 2010) (Figure 2.25).



Figure 2.20 John Paul II Square, Zadar, Croatia after the intervention (Jakupovic, n.d.).

Lastly, intervention about Berlin Wall is a very remarkable example for the conservation intervention for the trace. In 1989, after fall of the Berlin Wall which was divided the city into two, these important monuments started to lost its existence (Figure 2.26). Most of the wall fragments were demolished for many reasons. However, because its significant role in the identity of one nation and its citizens, whole route, and its elements tried to conserve in different ways. One of these interventions is to constitute traces of disappeared part on the ground by landscape intervention. With this aim, without reconstruction, traces of the wall were regenerate with landscape intervention by using vertical and horizontal elements. This permanent but minor intervention was embraced the whole history and identity of the city and people (Figure 2.27).

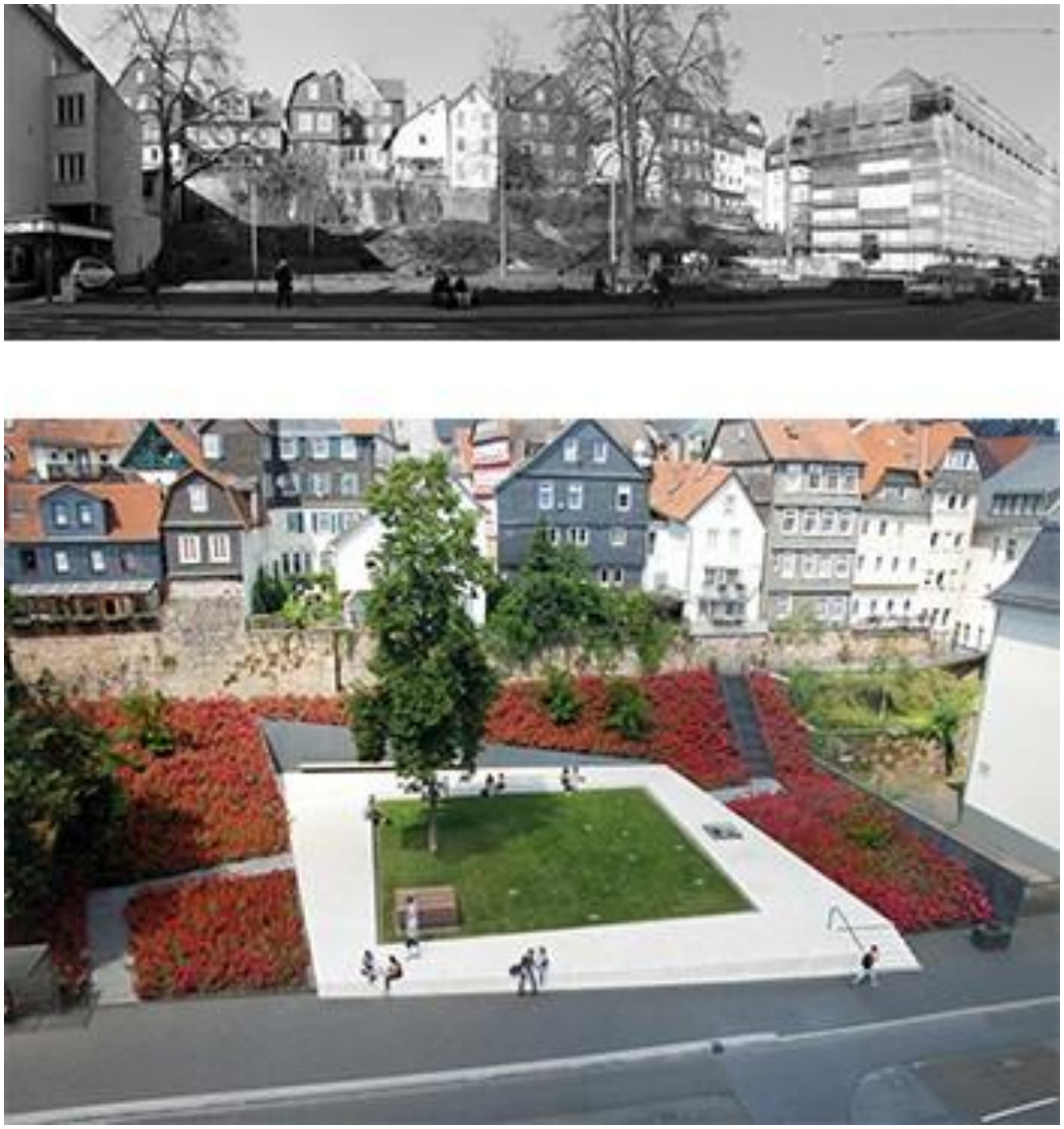


Figure 2.21 (a): top. Garden of Remembrance before the intervention (scape Landschaftsarchitekten, n.d.). **(b): bottom.** After the landscape intervention. (Nützel, n.d.).

On the other hand, one temporary installation about to celebrate fall of the Berlin Wall was also another example. With the memory of once Berlin Wall divided the city into two, significant numbers of illuminated balloons were erected on the trace of the wall to remember these separations (Taylor, 2014) (Figure 2.28).

2.4.5 Inject

Injection intervention conservation aims to give a new function as a connector and regeneration of dissociated and disintegrated fragments of historic urban sites by using landscape infills. Within this intervention, permanent or temporary injections use both horizontal or vertical surfaces such as abandoned open areas, walls, facades or so on. At this point, negative effects from incompatible surfaces can be diminished by landscape interventions by injecting green walls or mural paintings to party walls or facades. On the other hand, disintegrated historic open areas revitalize by new temporary injections to invite the contemporary activities within the historic context. Therefore, landscape injections provide regeneration of areas and give dynamism without damaging historic values and identity.

Wonder Holland is a landscape injection to Mercati di Traiano archeologic site by West8 Urban Design and Landscape Architecture. The aim of this project is to ensure the temporary new injection as a symbol for Dutch landscape greenness with providing users experienced both historical and contemporary values at the same time. With the respect of historic remains, intervention was installed in harmonious with archaeological site by creating minimum contacts and impact between historic and contemporary elements (Wonder Holland, 2004) (Figure 2.29, Figure 2.30).



Figure 2.22 St. Catherine's Chapel and Almshouses in Exeter, UK, after the intervention.[28]

Piazza Verde project is another temporary landscape intervention in Bergamo, Italy. Originally, the area is a historic square named as Piazza Vecchia. In September 2014, international landscape symposium Arketipos held in Bergamo to transmit the main theme of well-being and healing. An important consideration of the project is that designers main question is "How could the new and old coexist momentarily in an unexpected way as a part of a continually evolving urban narrative?" (Piazza Verde, 2015: parag. 3). With this aim, London-based landscape architecture firm Studio Fink decided to use the old historic square as the main object for transferring the theme. Designers considered very carefully to preserve the fabric of historic

[28] Remains of St Catherine's Chapel & Almshouses, by Robin Drayton, (http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1322183 geograph.org.uk.). CC-BY-NC-SA 0.2

area as well as to inject new theme and temporary functions in the area. Thus, Piazza Verde established abound between old and new regarding creating new and purposeful social platform, on the other hand, provide temporarily dialog with the historic urban element (Piazza Verde, n.d.) (Figure 2.31).



Figure 2.23 The Tudela-Culip (Club Med) resort at Cap de Creus in Cadaques, Spain (Franch et. al., n.d.).



Figure 2.24 The Benjamin Franklin's House Landscape Intervention in Philadelphia (Venturi et.al., 1976).



Figure 2.25 Berlin's Wall before the demolition. (Styrna, 2014).

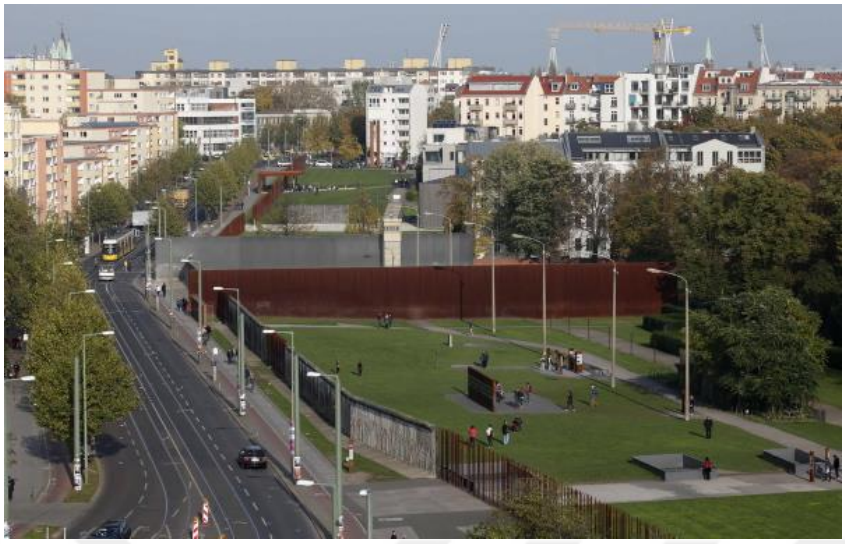


Figure 2.26 Berlin's Wall after the intervention. (Bensch, 2014)



Figure 2.27 Berlin's Wall temporary installation of illuminated balloons (Kopczynski, n.d.).



Figure 2.28 Mercati di Traiano before the temporary landscape installation.[29]



Figure 2.29 Wonder Holland, temporary landscape intervention in Rome by West 8 (Wonder Holland, 2004).

[29] https://www.flickr.com/photos/brunello2412/sets/72157625614017777/ Last accessed on 23.07.2016



Figure 2.30 Piazza Verde Temporary Landscape Temporary intervention. (Studio Fink, n.d.)

As an example, vertical landscape injection, Caixa Forum green wall intervention is very descriptive project. Caixa Forum is located at the core of Madrid historic areas which consist of renovated old power station. Historic building remains which is one of the valuable industrial area in Madrid, was became invisible by building additions. After renovating the existing complex and cleared the area in front of the building designers got into different difficulties which is neighbor existing buildings. These buildings facades and height and fabric are not incompatible with the historic area moreover, they dominated the importance of renovated building. To demolished or shorter the neighbor building is not an option because of the economic and functional reasons. At this point designers intervene the building façade next to renovated historic building with minor but very effective vertical landscape element. They transformed neighbor facade into green wall to prevent fabric disharmony and give main attention to historic areas. With this intervention,

they provide economical and efficient way for connect and the same time separate two different fabric (Figure 2.32) (CaixaForum, 2008).

Another example of vertical intervention is held in Quebec, Canada. Quebec old city is the only remaining fortified city in North America which registered as UNESCO heritage site as a Historic District of Old Quebec in 1985. Some of these fortified colonial city blind facades were intervened with Fresco wall arts regarding the urban heritage project. With the help of numerous fresco, fragments which formed the city identity depicted on different vertical planes. These intervention aims to help visitors to understand and celebrate the identity of the area and commemorate the history of the city with its inhabitants, districts and buildings. As a social part of this project, by depicting different cultural identities, this intervention ensure to tighten connection between diverse groups and to give them sense of belongings (Figure 2.33) (Cousson, n.d.).

To sum up, landscape intervention examples in the historic context reveal that degraded and fragmented historic values and structures preserve and conserve within the landscape level implementations. Reversible, re-treatable and minimum interventions into the degraded historic open areas enable to reclaim the historic values and integrate the historic fabrics into contemporary urban dynamics. The flexible and dynamic feature of landscape regenerated the historic areas with temporary or permanent interventions with the sustainable and ecological solution to support the natural and urban environmental cycle of the cities.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2.31 Caixa Forum vertical landscape intervention, Madrid, Spain. **(a)** Before the intervention (Herzog & de Mauron, n.d.). **(b)** after the intervention of vertical garden. (Rihters, n.d.).



(a)



(b)

Figure 2.32 Canada, Quebec old city vertical landscape intervention. **(a)** before the intervention. **(b)** after the intervention.[30]

[30] http://cite-creation.com/eng/fresco-mural-people-of-quebec-canada/ Last accessed on 19.02.2016.

2.5 Proposal for the Process and Method for Intervening with Landscape for the Conservation of Historic Urban Sites

As a conclusion for this chapter, the process and methods for intervening with the landscape in historic urban sites were identified in this section. Following the comprehensive study on the landscape and urban conservation, the main scope of the landscape approach was identified. In this regard, landscape intervention can be a tool for urban conservation in sustaining and conserving the tangible and intangible heritage values as well as providing the adaptation of the continually changing organisms of the contemporary environment.

Therefore, the process of landscape intervention encompasses understanding, identification, assessment and decision phases (Table 2.1). Accordingly, the initial phase is to understand the historic urban sites elaborately. The understanding stage aims to determine the integrated structure of historic urban sites. Even though the main object is the open areas for landscape intervention, the comprehensive understanding process must be performed to identify the heritage values and identity of the historic urban sites. In this regard, historic and existing landscape are analyzed with the qualitative and quantitative surveys.

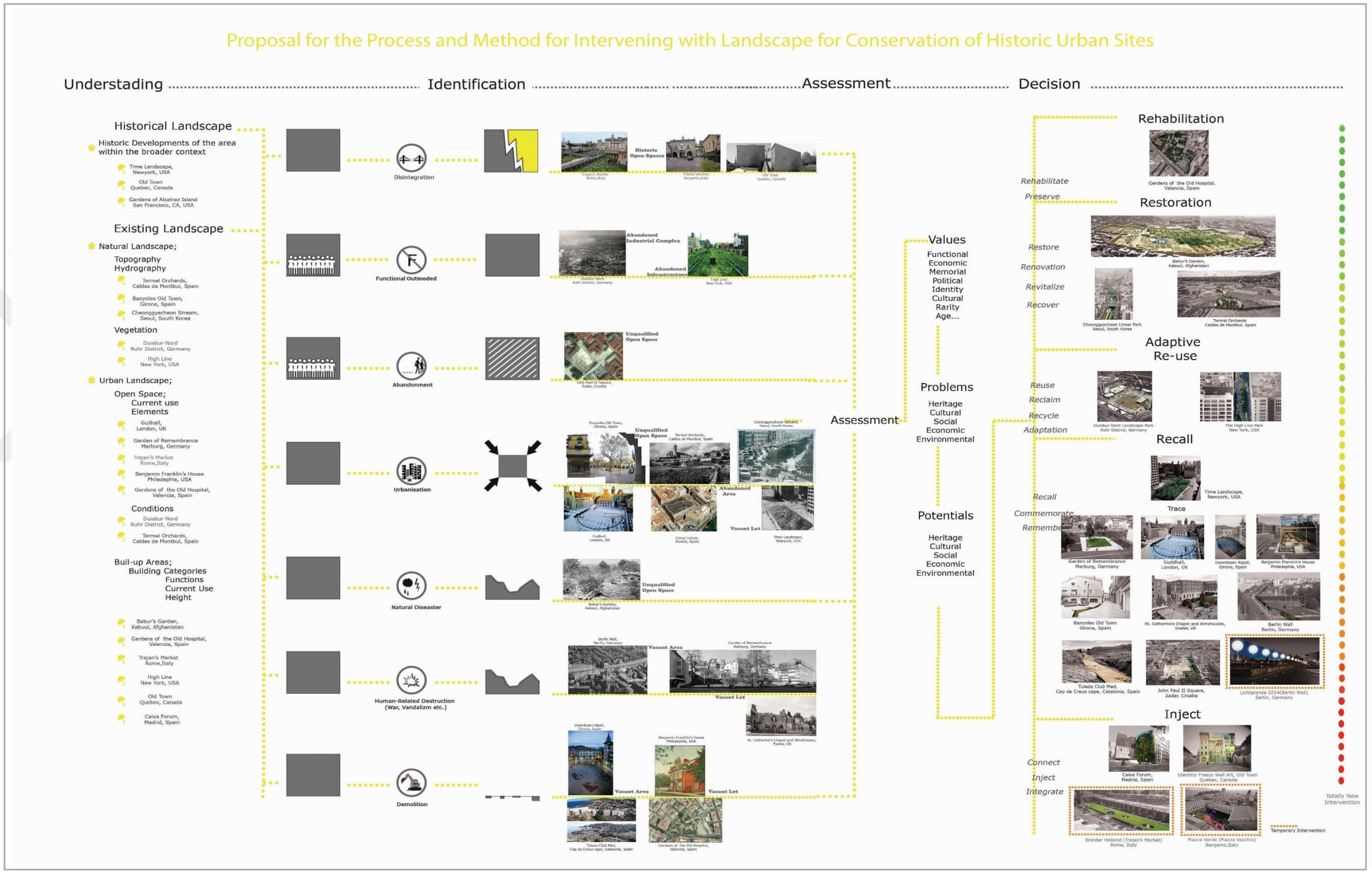
Following the understanding phase, identification of the changes in historic urban sites is performed. Within this process, formations of the heritage value loss can be determined by analyzing the areas' changes. In this regard, the identification process is implemented separately, lot by lot to in order to understand the individual and general changes in historic urban sites. Understanding and identifying the changes are priority processes for deciding on the conservation intervention in the decision-making stage such as revealing the traces of significant structures or realizing the importance of heritage loss.

Before the decision-making process, the values, problems and potentials are assessed to identify the heritage value and the identity of the sites. Following that,

the general principles and strategies are determined for the conservation interventions. At the last stage of the landscape intervention process, decision-making is conducted for the conservation of historic urban sites. Based on the overall analyses and assessments, categories of conservation interventions are determined for individual areas. In this regard, conservation interventions encompass ensuring the sustainability or reclamation of the heritage values, upgrading the general environment of the historic urban site and providing the adaptation of contemporary changes. Additionally, interventions should ensure reversible, re-treatable and minimum implementations.

To conclude, in recent years, the contemporary landscape design in the historic urban sites has raised awareness within the historic urban site interventions. Moreover, along with the importance of the developing and changing role of the landscape in continually changing urban dynamics, the expanded landscape scope affected the urban conservation approach. These effects reflected in the recommendations and declarations on urban conservation. Regarding that, landscape intervention processes, methods and terminology were studied as a tool to enable reversible, re-treatable and sustainable solutions for urban conservation in historic sites. Within the study, the process and methods were identified within the various phases. The terminology regarding conservation intervention were determined. Thus, the overall study embraces the idea that landscape intervention can be used as a tool for reclaiming degenerated values, regenerating areas and gaining a dynamic structure by injecting new values. Moreover, interventions ensure the provision of re-treatable, reversible and sustainable solutions with relatively economical, rapid and minimum implementations.

Table 2.1 Proposal for the process and method for intervening with landscape of Historic urban sites. (Arslan Sönmez, 2016)



CHAPTER 3

YAHŞİBEY QUARTER IN BURSA: UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORIC URBAN SITE AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHANGES

3.1 Defining the Study Area; Yahşibey, Bursa

Within the thesis, general landscape and open space characteristics will be analyzed elaborately on selected area in Bursa historic urban landscape. The area is located between the Muradiye quarter and west Citadel walls, border with Altıparmak Avenue on the north, Kaplıca Street on the south (Figure 3.01, Figure 3.03). Selected area comprises one of the oldest and rare quarters; Yahşibey, Kocanaib and Kuruçeşme that are still preserve their historic and slightly intervened pattern in Bursa (Figure 3.04).

The selection was made depend on its historic values and most importantly, various but interwoven natural and urban characteristics. The area has held different registration statuses. First, whole area is situated inside the "Urban Conservation Area" (Decree No: 1919; 14.02.1986). On the other hand, citadel inclined foothills were registered as the archaeological site in 1979 (Decree No: 1088; 13.01.1979). Lastly, at the west side of Cilimboz stream, the area was designated as "Muradiye Complex Buffer Zone" in 2014 (Decision Code:38 COM 8B.37) (Figure 3.05).

To understand multi-layered tissue of the historic urban landscape, historic and existing natural and urban landscape characteristics will be analyzed and evaluate in detail to provide fundamental landscape intervention process as a contribution to the urban conservation of the area.

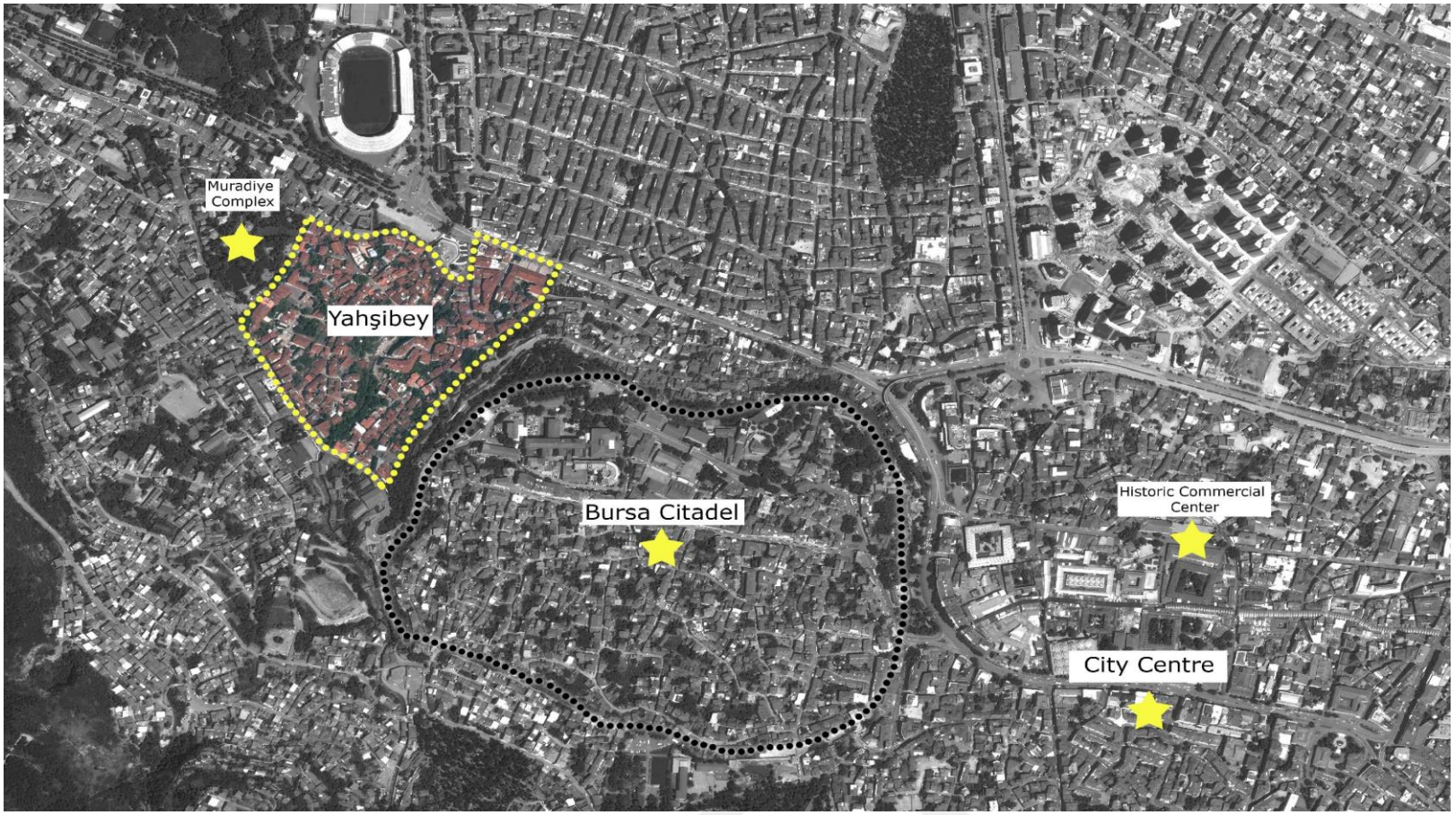


Figure 3. 1 Location of the Yahşibey in Bursa (Google Earth Map. Last accessed on 22.08.2015)



Figure 3.2 Location of the Yahşibey Quarter (Arslan Sönmez, 2016)

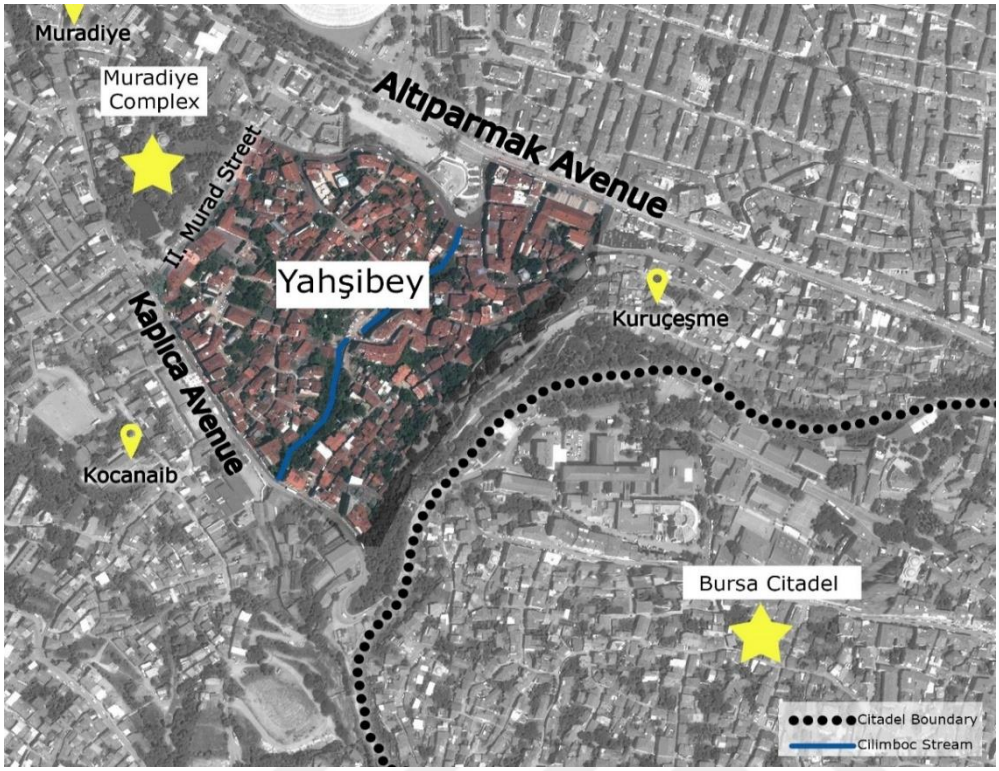


Figure 3.3 Location of the Yahşibey in Bursa.[31]

3.2 Understanding the Historical Development of Yahşibey

Bursa is located on the northwest side of Turkey, on the slope of Mount Uludağ. One of the significant Ottoman capital Bursa, beside historic, socio-economic developments, renowned naturally constituted city characteristic from ancient time to 'Green Bursa' epithet, always has the most determinant role in the city. Abundant variety of natural components from mountain streams to thermal springs, rich plain and vegetation, prove its natural reputation. Therefore, Bursa has developed its cultural characteristics within the boundaries of natural landscape and its picturesqueness(Pancaroğlu, 1995).

[31] Google Earth Map. Last accessed on 22.08.2016.

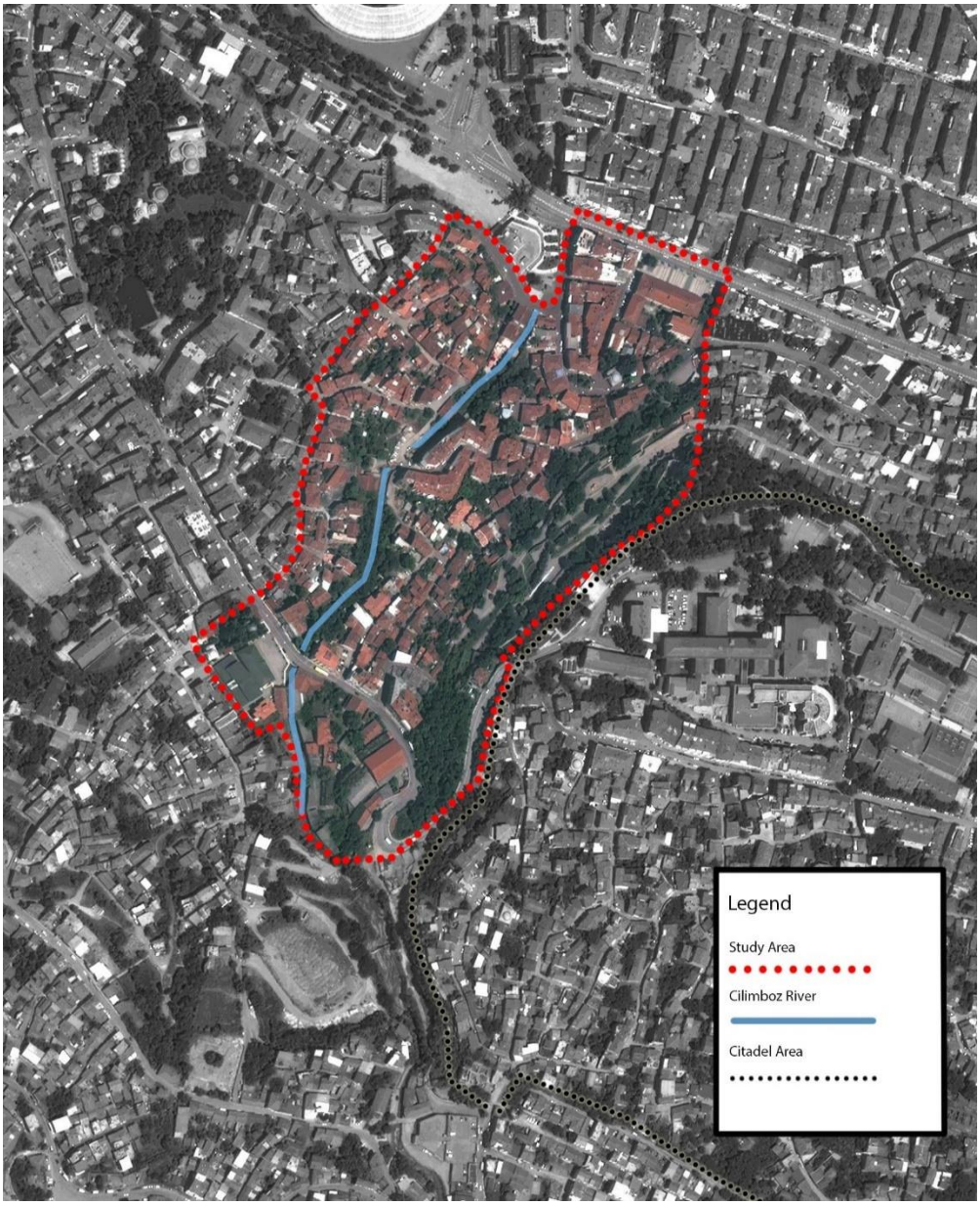


Figure 3.4 Study area boundaries.[32]

[32] Ibid.

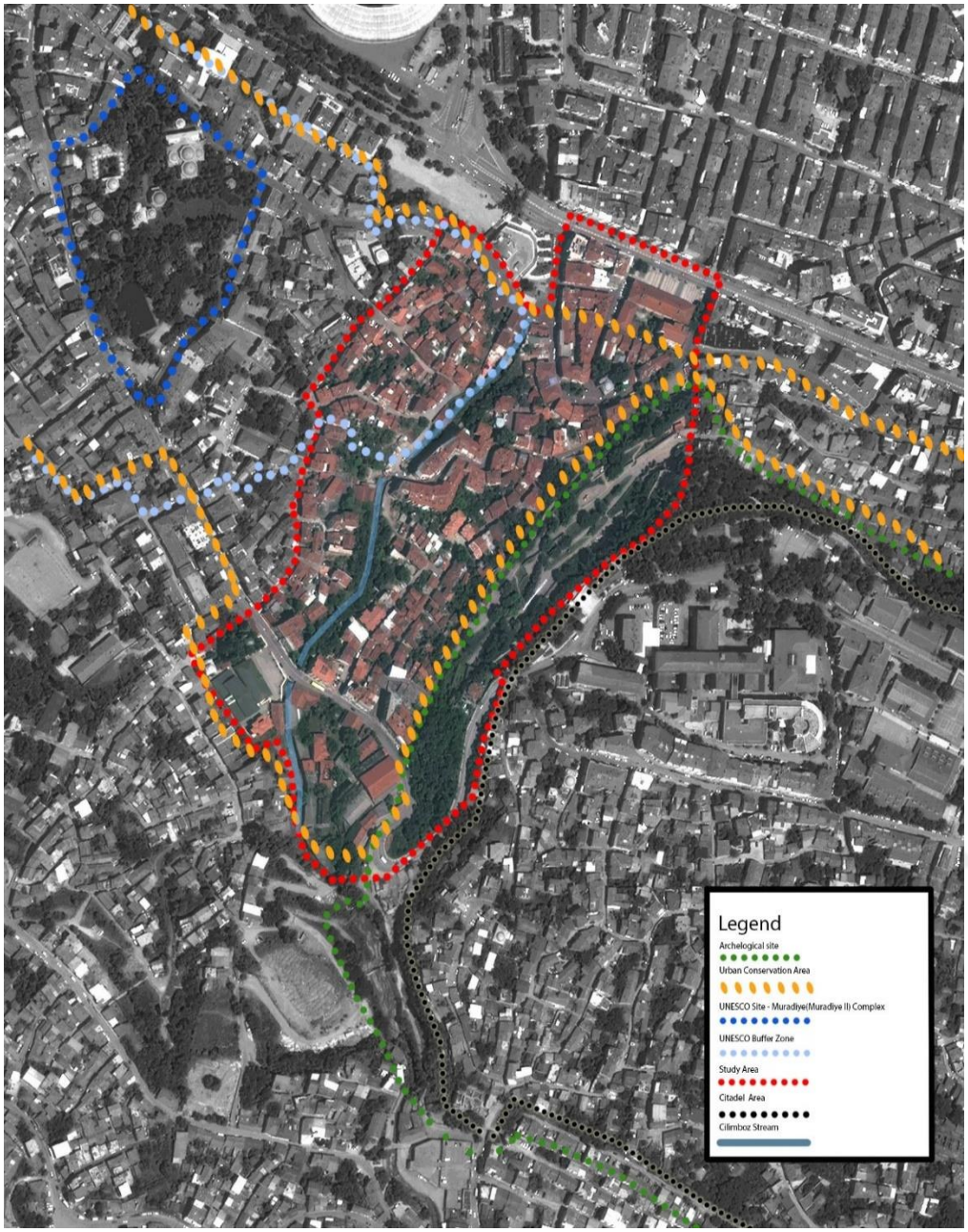


Figure 3.5 Study area registration status.[33]

[33] Ibid.

As İnalcık(1992) cited, Bursa has ambiguous knowledge about the antique period. General opinion shows that the city named after the Bithynian King Prusias as Prusa. Because of the name 'Prusa' was given other cities, to specify the name, they called "Prusa ad Olympium" which means the city upon an ancient Mysian Olympus (Uludag). The city was established at the end of the 2nd Century B.C. by Carthagian Annibal, on a hill top, currently known as the Citadel area. After Bithynian period the city was occupied by Roman Empire and was subjected to Nicomedia. Despite, city had its moments in this era, in Byzantine period Prusa withdrawn into the citadel area and stay in defensive role until Ottoman hegemony(İnalcık, 1992).

Byzantine fortress city Prusa was captured in 1326 by Orhan Ghazi and became the capital of Ottoman Empire. Starting with the 14th century, the city generated new developments through outside the citadel area under the rule of Orhan Ghazi and his four successors. At this point, the city shaped depend on two primary natural features, topography and water sources(Pancaroğlu, 1995). As Tournefort (1718) French botanist, mentioned about these features as the city was full of mulberry trees and fruit trees in its fine plain.

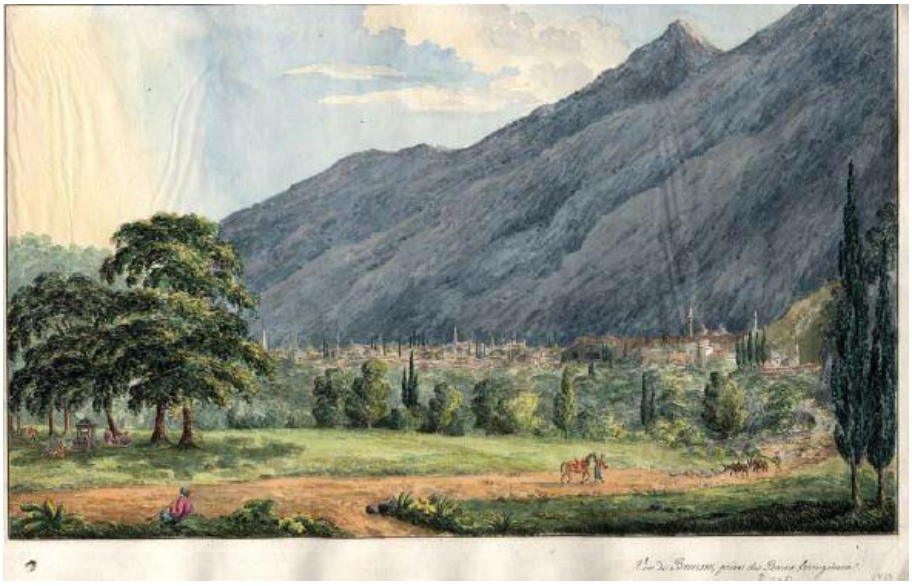


Figure 3.6 Löwenheim Prusa/ Bursa drawing (Çağaptay, 2011)

Likewise, as Pancaroğlu (1995) cited that natural characteristic created advantages to establishing and developing the urban fabric. Topographic features enabled that Sultans were built the kulliyes on different, overlooking city hilltops from west to east to extend their lands. On the other hand, Gokdere and Cilimboz streams that flow over from the mountain became source of fertility and livability(Pancaroğlu, 1995).

Throughout the 14th century, Bursa's identity and landscape affected by commercial activities. Because of the city's location and abundance of resources, Bursa served as a bridge between the west and the east with growing commercial activities around the world. Especially, silk weaving and its trade took the leading in the 15th and 16th century in Bursa. Depend on this situation, economic and social structure developed and changed and new commercial functions erected in the city landscape (Dörtok Abacı, 2007).

Pancaroğlu (1995) noted that because of the topographic features, the east side of the Bursa Citadel which has fertile alluvial plain of Gökdere stream developed spryly rather than the west side of the Citadel that has more challenging and inclined land characteristic. Regarding that, Lowry (2005) cited that Reinhold Lubenau who visited the city in 1588 mentioned about the 16th century Bursa landscape into two part, Citadel and the east side.

By the end of the 16th century, Ottoman economy affected due to changes in commercial routes and domestic disturbances. Thus, Bursa landscape faced with stagnation period and urban development discontinued for a while. However, commercial activities and silk production had still dominance in Ottoman Empire until the 19th century(Dörtok Abacı, 2007).

In the 19th century, the impact of the industrial revolution and administrative reforms took part in Ottoman Empire, affected Bursa's placid landscape. Suphi Bey Map which was prepared under the control of Suphi Bey in 1862 after devastating earthquake, is a crucial source to understand the urban characteristics of Bursa in

the 19th century (Figure 3.08). Regarding that, Bursa followed the linear scheme from west to the east side of Citadel. As mentioned above, two streams separated city into three part. At the middle part of the city, the Citadel hilltop, traditional commercial complexes and residential areas located integrated with natural and urban landscape. At the west side of the city, mostly residential building and the Muradiye complex was settled. Likewise, east side constituted the residential area with Yeşil and Yıldırım complexes. Additionally, different factory complexes draw attention around the Gökdere and Cilimboz streams.

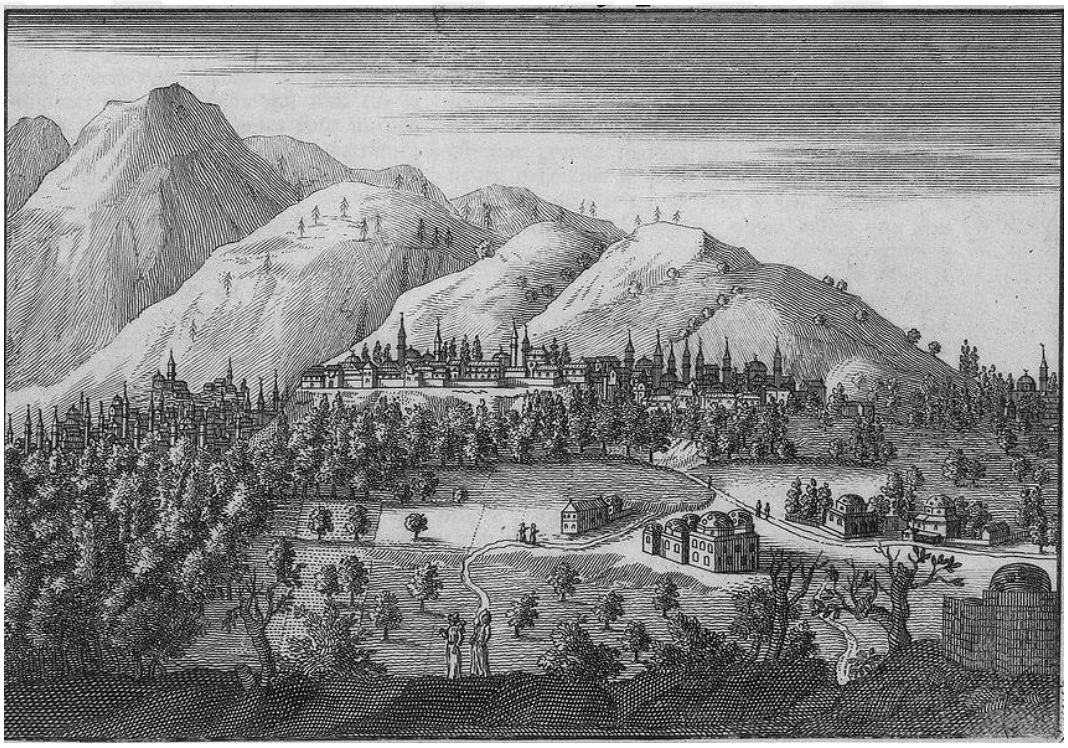


Figure 3.7 Prusa, du Mont Olympe / M. Pitton de Tournefort (*M. Pitton de Tournefort*, 1717)

Regarding Dostoğlu & Oral (2000) mentioned that the Silk factories have very significant role in Bursa landscape. From the 14th century, Bursa known as a

significant trade center for silk and other goods. However, silkworm breeding was performed in the houses by inhabitants. Following 19th century, developments in silk production process in European cities, Bursa started to established silk factories based on the developments. Relating to industrial developments, the urban landscape of Bursa upgraded both economically and socially. According to Suphi Bey Map (1862), approximately 50 different factory buildings identified in the landscape of Bursa at the end of the 19th century. As Erder (1975) mentioned that the closeness of water is vital for boiling and waste disposal in the process of extracting of silk thread from the cocoon, silk factories were built near the two most significant streams of Bursa, Cilimboz and Gökdere. Therefore, the quarters around the streams such as Yahşibey had been developed their natural and urban landscape through the changing dynamics.

Within the Bursa historic development, Yahşibey had been faced various changes through time. Because of the topographical challenges, the area developed slowly rather than the east side of the citadel. According to Kaplanoğlu & Elbas (2008), early records about the area's urban development mentioned in 1467. Regarding that, urban landscape of this area comprised of traditional houses, religious complexes and minor manufacturing buildings such as the mill, paper factory and so on until 19th century(Oğuzoğlu, 2013). Within the limited sources about the area, as Günaydın & Kaplanoğlu (2000) mentioned that the travelers who approached the city from west side mentioned that these areas are is a highly green path between hot-springs in Cekirge and citadel. Additionally, Ubicini mentioned (as cited in Günaydın & Kaplanoğlu, 2000) that urban fabric where the castle stood on the rocky hill and down the hill, there were seen houses that some of them laid on the valley and some of them were hardly seen inside greenery.

Another important factor that affected the urban pattern of the area was the economic developments based on silk industry. Dostoğlu & Oral (2000) mentioned that after 19th century, the industrial revolution and developments on silk industry changed the quarters which were located near the two stream, urban pattern

significantly. New industrial functions regarding silk production were seen in the urban landscape of Bursa. The first and the most important industrial area for Bursa and at the same time for Ottoman Empire were initiated around the Cilimboz stream starting from 1838.

Additionally, first imperial silk factory "Harir Fabrika-i Humayun" in Kaplıca street also was initiated in 1852 to provide silk fabric to the palace (Dostoğlu & Oral, 2000). As seen in the Suphi Bey Map there were also three different factory complex in the area (Figure 3.09). One of them was settled near the "Harir Fabrika-i Humayun" known as Romangal silk factory; another one was on the foothills of citadel area, and the last one was settled on the northwest side of Cilimboz stream on Değirmen street. On the other hand, as Aydın(2007) stated that, beside these complexes, industrial revolution and economic revival drove new opportunities for households who made a profit from silk worm breeding until the 14th century. Therefore, traditional houses especially on the Kayabaşı street and Gece quarter, were generated their urban and natural landscape relations based on the silkworm activities.

At the end of the 19th century and following with the Republican period in the 20th century, massive changes in economic and social structures supported with new planning activities, such as new roads, infrastructures and settlement areas along the north side of the city(Dörtok Abacı, 2007). Due to these developments, the urban and natural landscape of Bursa and Yahşibey transformed rapidly and disorderly based on rapid urbanization. City center and functions were moved to new focal points due to growing population and new requirements. Thus, traditional quarters and functions fragmented and historic urban landscape deteriorated day by day.

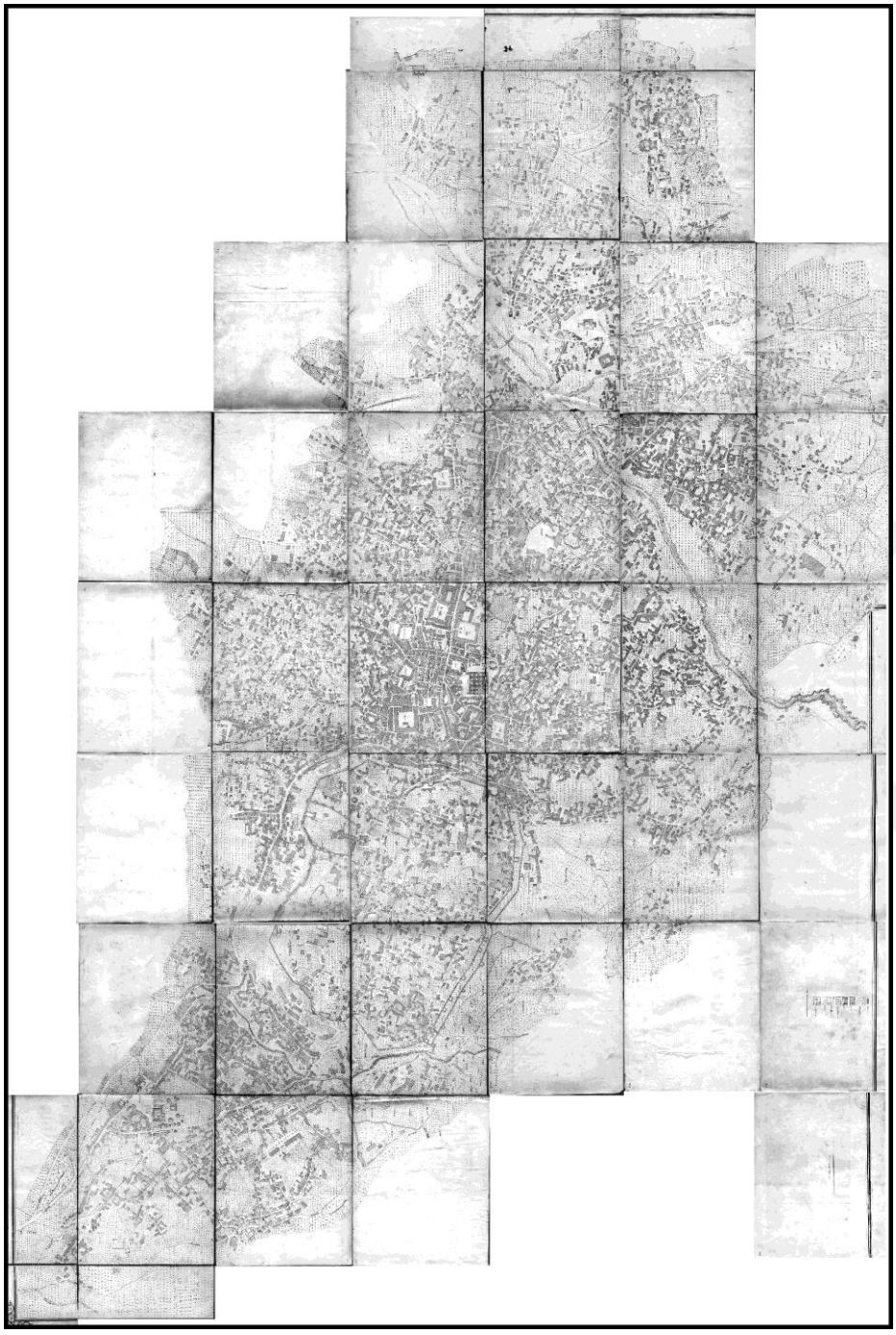


Figure 3.8 Suphi Bey Map, 1862 (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

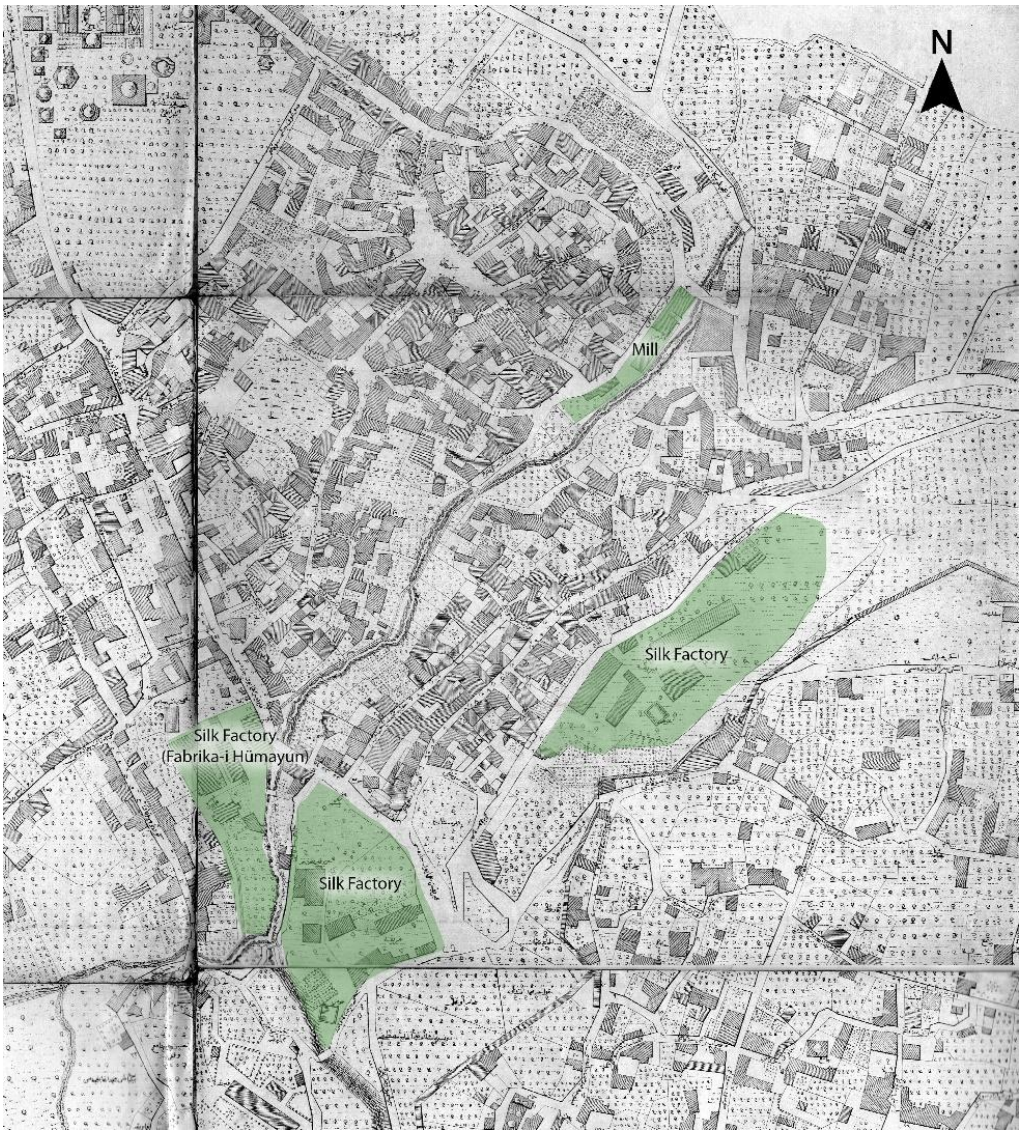


Figure 3.9 Suphi Bey Map, Location of the silk factories and mill, 1862 (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

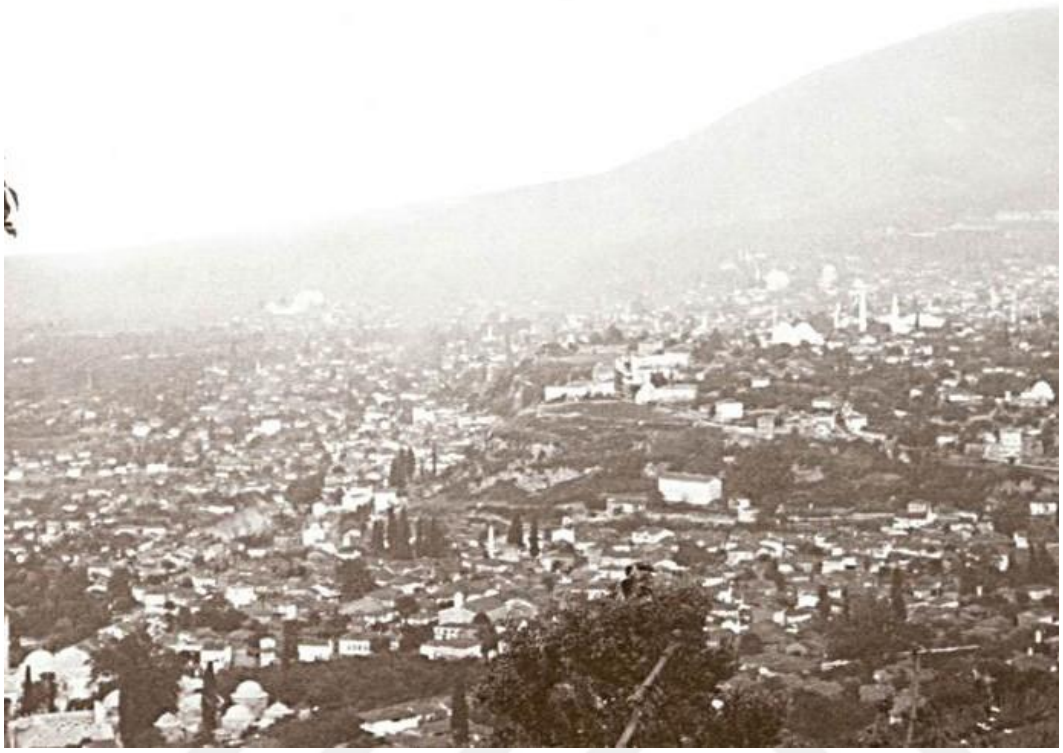


Figure 3.10 Yahşibey Citadell hilside, date unknown. (AKMED Archive)

3.2.1 1862 Suphi Bey Map

The Suphi Bey Map which was drawn under the leadership of Suphi Bey in 1862 has a significant role to understand the historic urban and landscape culture of Bursa. The map provides the comprehensive perspective about the characteristics of the traditional fabric of Yahşibey. Regarding the thesis, after understanding general characteristics of the integrated landscape of Yahşibey, open areas will be studied based the typologies and functions that the map provides.

As Evyapan (1986) mentioned building and their open areas were settled and generated based on environmental and natural possibilities. Large majority of areas were not design in formal rules, they had organic and compatible relations with

natural factors to gain maximum benefits. Additionally, open spaces of the dwellings were built as garden or courtyard which are provide “a general sense of openness and healthy breathing space to environment” (Evyapan, 1986:76).

In Yahşibey, dwellings’ open areas and independent open areas have very important role to follow economic and social changes through their formations and functions. As followed on the map, there were five different open space functions (Figure:3.16). These can be categories as; ‘Kabristan’, ‘Sebze bahçesi’, Meyve bahçesi’, ‘Hane bahçesi’ and ‘hadıka’.[34] (Figure 3.11).

First, ‘Meyve bahçesi’ had majority in the area. As explained previous sections because of its fertile plain and economic activities, Bursa agricultural landscape formed on various fruits and mulberry gardens. Most of the house open areas in the area and across the Bursa functioned as ‘meyve bahçesi’. Besides dwelling’s open areas there were independent orchards in the area especially along the citadel wall. Regarding that according to Kaplanoğlu (2011) near Muradiye complex families incomes mostly provided by silkworm breeding. Depend on this activity, mulberry leaves were main agricultural product. As a result, nearly every family had mulberry gardens. Addition to that, fruit and chestnut cultivations were another product in the area. Records shows that, In Yahşibey, out of 48 Greek population, 34 family belong 85-acre mulberry garden for silk worm breeding and 42 acre various orchards. From Muslim population, they had 26-acre mulberry garden and 5 acre orchards. Moreover, in Yahşibey area there were 2 acre chestnut groves. In Kayabaşı quarter, out of 125 Greek family had 130-acre orchard and 243-acre mulberry garden. Addition to that, 13-acre olive groves and 6 acre chestnut groves were belong to Greek families (Kaplanoğlu,2011) . Therefore, within the area, almost every family used their open areas as a ‘meyve bahçesi’. Within the products

[34] Translation of Ottoman Turkish in Turkish was provided from the Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive.

mulberry trees which is the main incomes for families have great importance for the formation of these areas. On the other hand, ‘sebze bahçesi’ had very rare number in general. There was only two vegetable garden in the area which belonged to the silk factories.

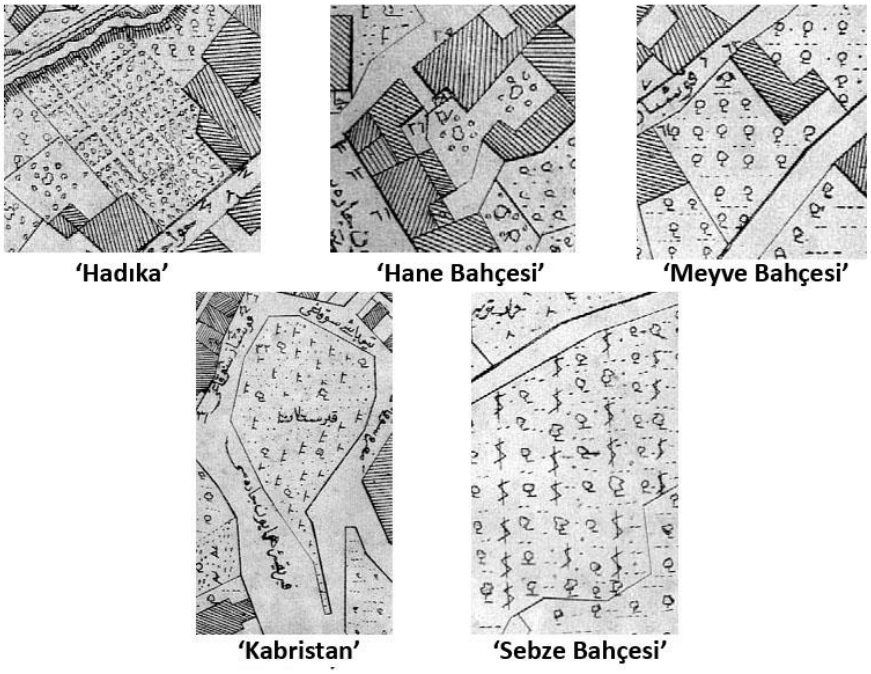


Figure 3.11 Suphi Bey Map Open Space Functions (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

Beside orchards, some houses have open areas that are functioned as ‘hane bahçesi’. These gardens were mostly at the west side of the Cilimboz stream where Greek population were gathered and at the upper part of east bank of Cilimboz stream. On the other hand, these open space function seen adjacent with ‘meyve bahçesi’. Related to that, Kaplanoğlu(2012) mentioned that there were open spaces beside orchards which are paved with slate, mostly has fountain or pool and located between houses and orchards or at the house entrance (Figure 3.12).

After understanding the historic functions of open areas, these functions were also analyzed based on typologies. This typology generated based on the open space location within the lots. Regarding that, Tomsu (1950) stated that there are three different lot typology based on the traditional houses. However, based on the open spaces in the Suphi Bey Map there are six different lot typologies. In this sense, because of the uncertain and complicated tissue of west Cilimboz stream, most of the open spaces cannot be identified.

Based on the Suphi Bey Map, open spaces in area can be categorized into six type (Figure 3.13). First, open spaces are situated at the street side of the lot. The entrance of the building is through open space. These spaces seen very few in the area. According to the map, these areas functioned as ‘hane bahçesi’ and some of them left empty. Rarely, they had small building parts which can be served as a service, storage and so on. Concerning their positioning in the area, these building lots were gathered around the dead ends (Figure 3.14).

The second typology represents the open spaces which situated at the back of the building lots (Figure 3.15). These open spaces did not have direct relationships with the street. The entrance of the area is mostly from the building. Some of the examples had a narrow path from the street side to open spaces but their major mass situated at the back of the lot. As similar to the first typology, within the areas, there were small building parts. Most of the lots arranged according to this typology in the area. Majority of these areas functioned as ‘meyve bahçesi’ and ‘hane bahçesi’. In some cases, building lots had the both functions. Within these lots at the back of the house there were ‘hane bahçesi’ and following that there were ‘meyve bahçesi’. Especially, near the Cilimboz stream, almost every house had this type of open spaces.

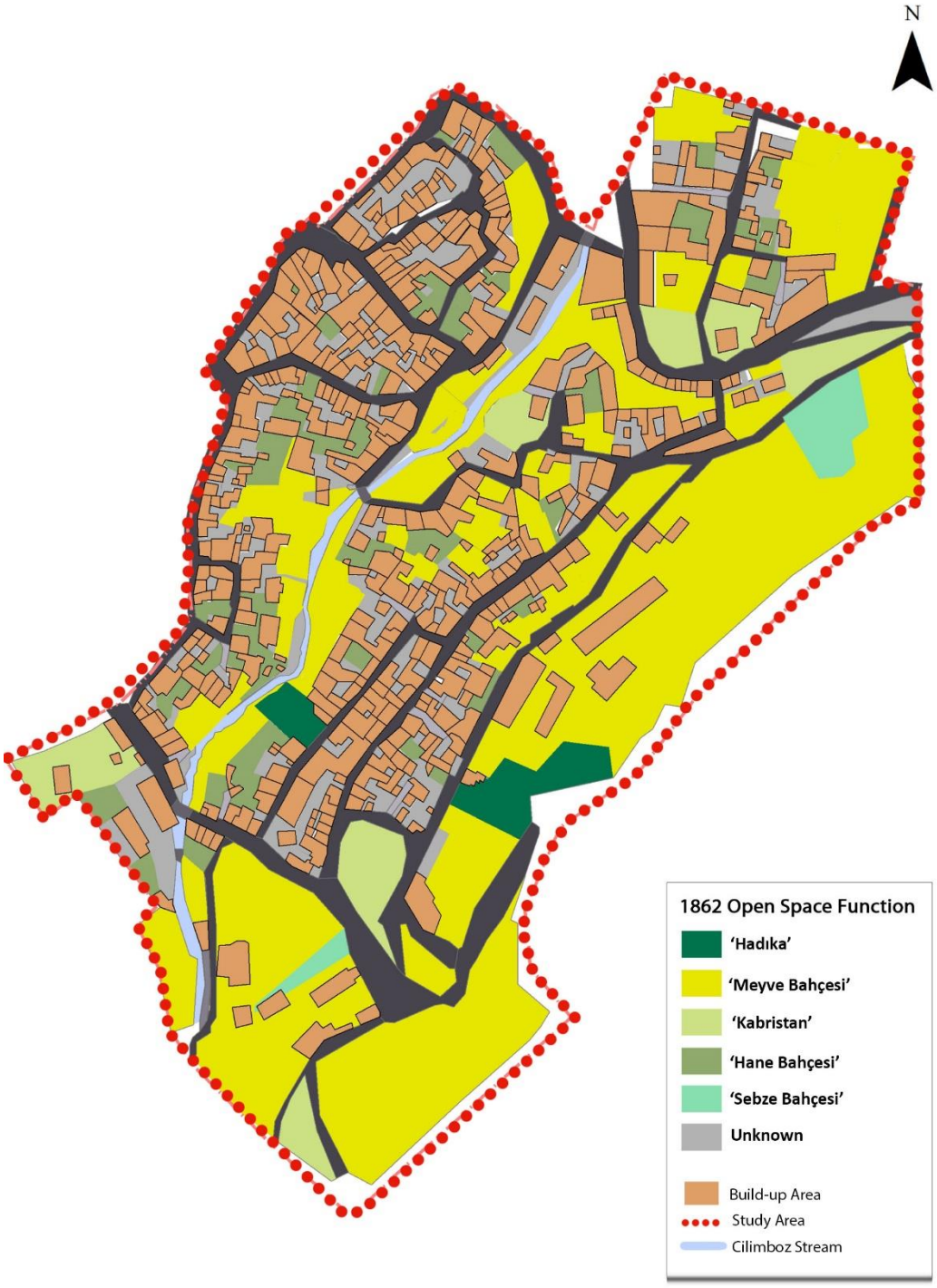


Figure 3.12 Suphi Bey Map Open Space Functions (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

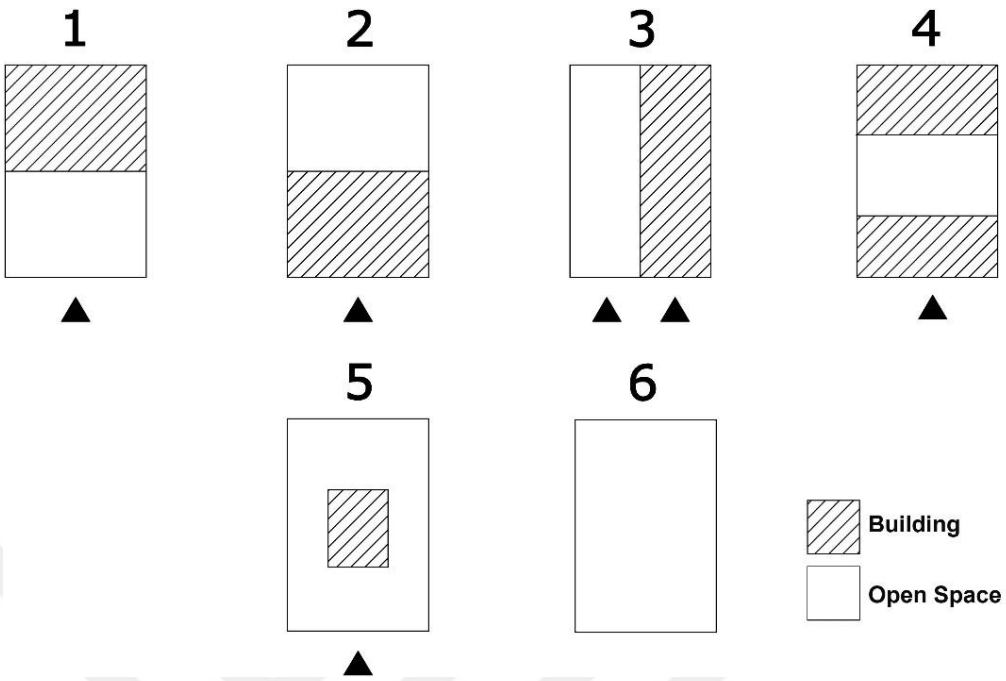


Figure 3.13 Typology of the Suphi Bey Map Open Areas (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

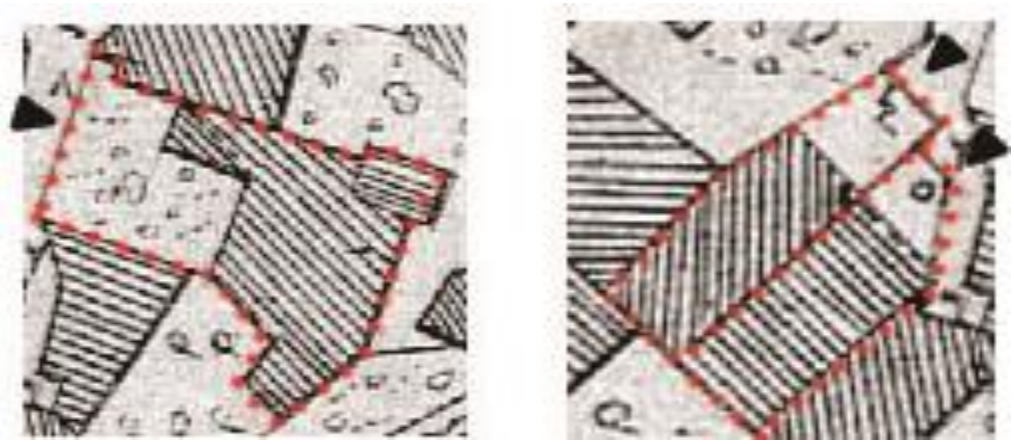


Figure 3.14 Open Space Type 1 (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

The third typology consists of open areas that build-up area and open space shared the street side of the lot (Figure 3.16). At this typology, the entrance to the lot was directly from open space and the building. In the area, similar to other ones, ‘meyve bahçesi’ had a majority in this type. However, some of ‘hane bahçesi’ also arranged in this type.

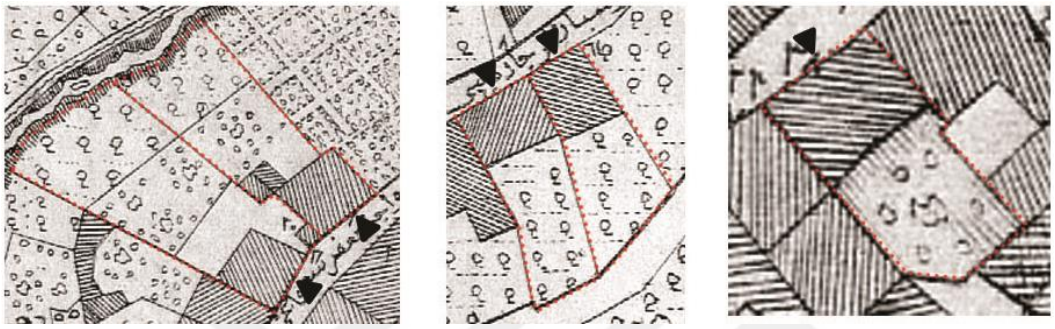


Figure 3.15 Open Space Type 2 (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

The fourth type consists of open spaces which situated between the buildings (Figure 3.17). These open spaces formed between the two separate buildings which one of them is covered the street side of the lot and the other one covered the back side of the lot. Between them as a transitional element open space positioned. Most of these areas were left blank, however, some of them functioned as ‘hane bahçesi’.

The fifth open space typology represents the open areas which building or buildings settled irregularly in the lots and open space surrounded the build-up areas (Figure 3.18). Especially, factory complexes formed in this type which had larger building lots rather than rest of the area. These complexes’ open spaces used various functions such as ‘meyve bahçesi’ and ‘sebze bahçesi’. These functions were seen together with in the different parts of the lots. On the other hand, some of the religious buildings also arranged in this typology with cemeteries around them.

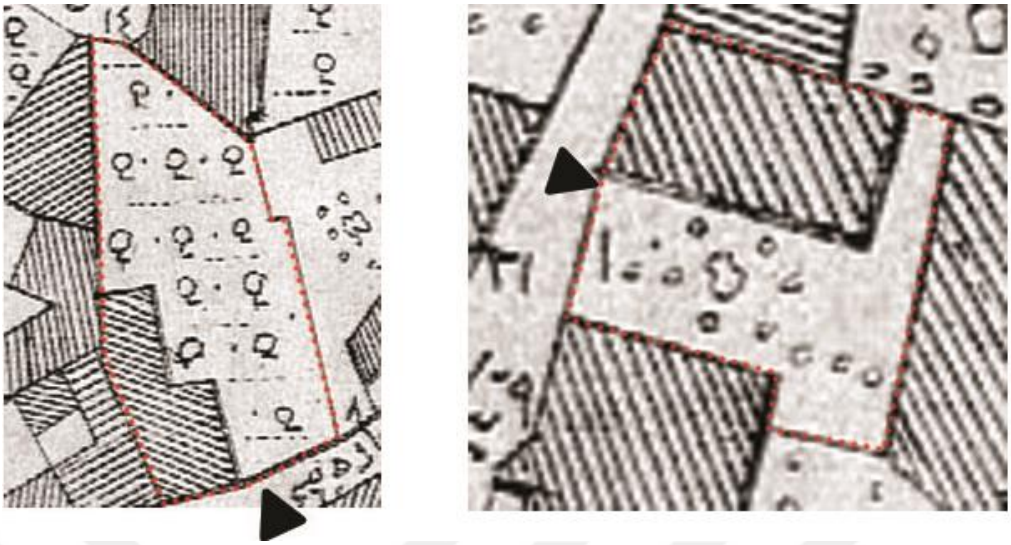


Figure 3.16 Open Space Type 3 (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

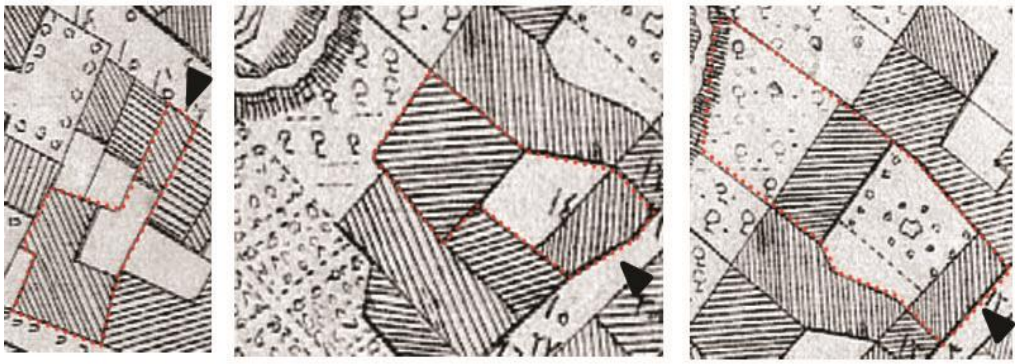


Figure 3.17 Open Space Type 4(Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

The sixth ones are the open spaces which used the whole lot for an open area. There were three different functions in this type. ‘Kabristan’, ‘meyve bahçesi’ which are gathered around citadel wall and Cilimboz stream and lastly, “hadıka” functions formed at this typology (Figure 3.19).



Figure 3.18 Open Space Type 5(Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

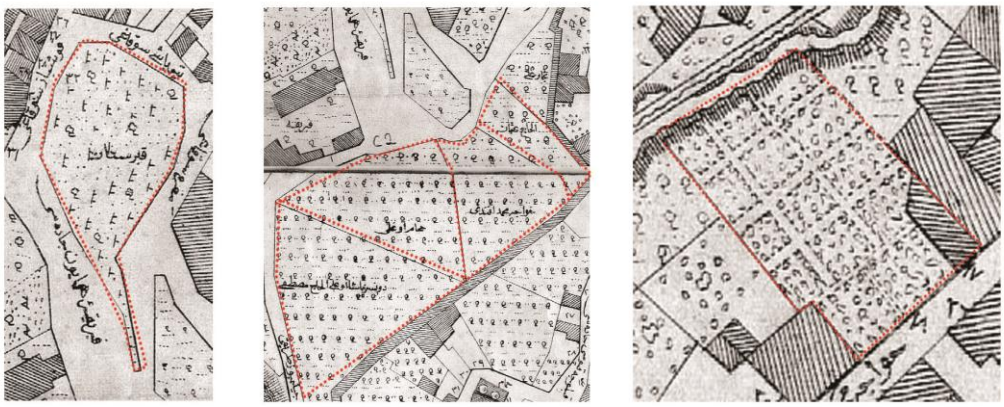


Figure 3.19 Open Space Type 6 (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

As a conclusion, the area had significant and authentic natural and urban landscape values according to Suphi Bey Map. First, almost every house had their open spaces which can be used for economic concern or manner of livability. Functional analyses indicate that the area had a majority of ‘meyve bahçesi’ at the back of the building lots. Particularly at the core of the area, east of the Cilimboz stream, traditional dwelling backside open areas functioned as ‘meyve bahçesi’ which most of them used for the mulberry tree production (Figure 3.20).

3.2.2 1938 Cadastral Map

After the republican period, new developments in urban planning affected the Yahşibey concerning open space use and the meanings. Even so transformations had minor effects than the other part of Bursa, especially, building lot formation affected the historic pattern in the area. The most major change in the area was formed by the planning of new roads, Altıparmak and Kaplıca street at the north and south edge of the area. On the other hand, beside the Suphi Bey Map did not give complete functional detail of the urban landscape, 1938 Cadastral Map gave us valuable information.

According to the building lot functions and aerial photo of 1939, some of the traditional urban landscape was lost its functions and existence which created several empty lots and blocks within the area (Figure 3.21, Figure 3.23). As Dörtok Abacı (2007) mentioned, although the 19th century was very bright for this quarters both socially and economically, as a result of political and economic movements in Bursa, the area lost its social and economic importance at the end of 20th century. Moreover, problems about silk industry and new industrial focal points caused the relocation of these complexes (Dörtok Abacı, 2007). Regarding that, one of the significant urban landscape elements of silk factories were either abandoned or demolished.

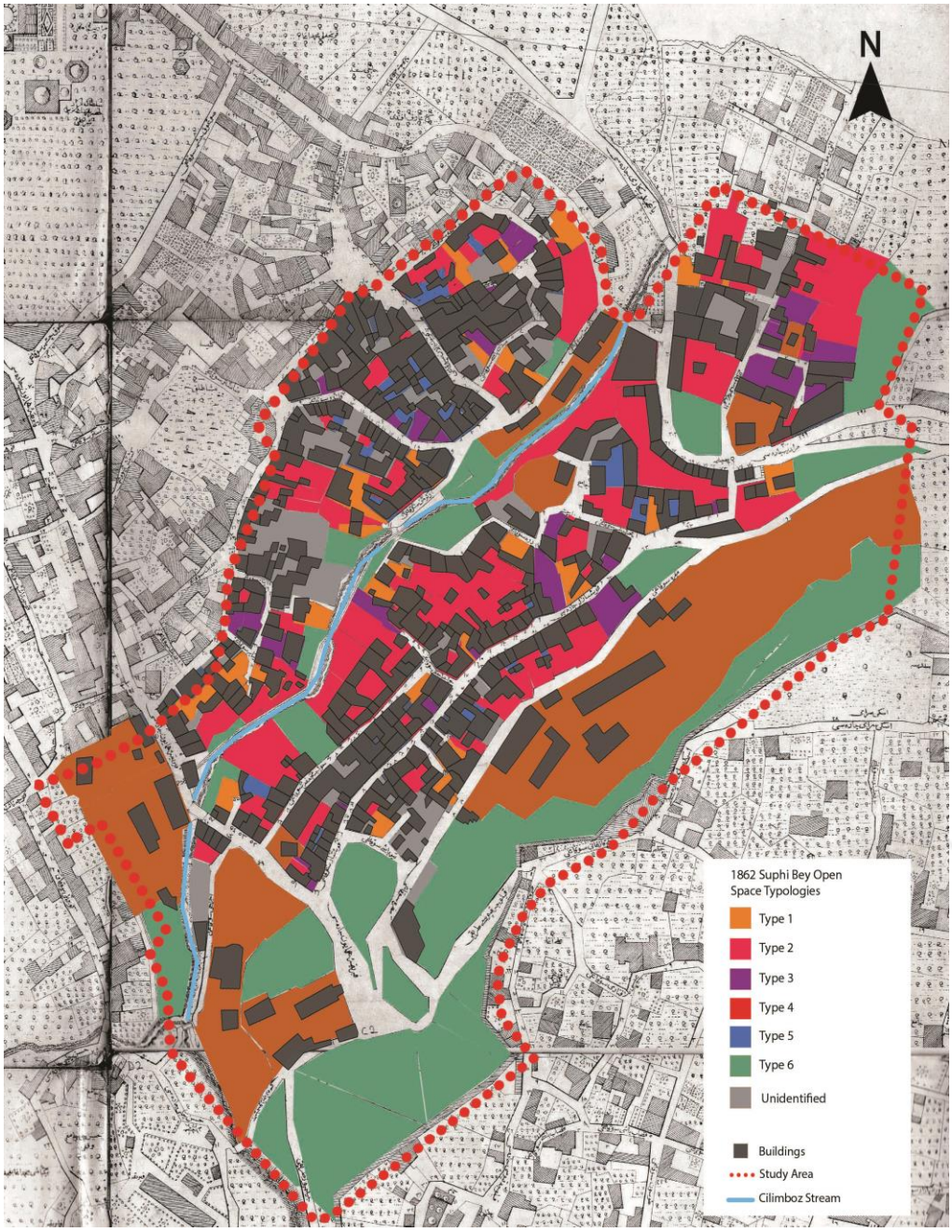


Figure 3.20 Open space typologies in the area. (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

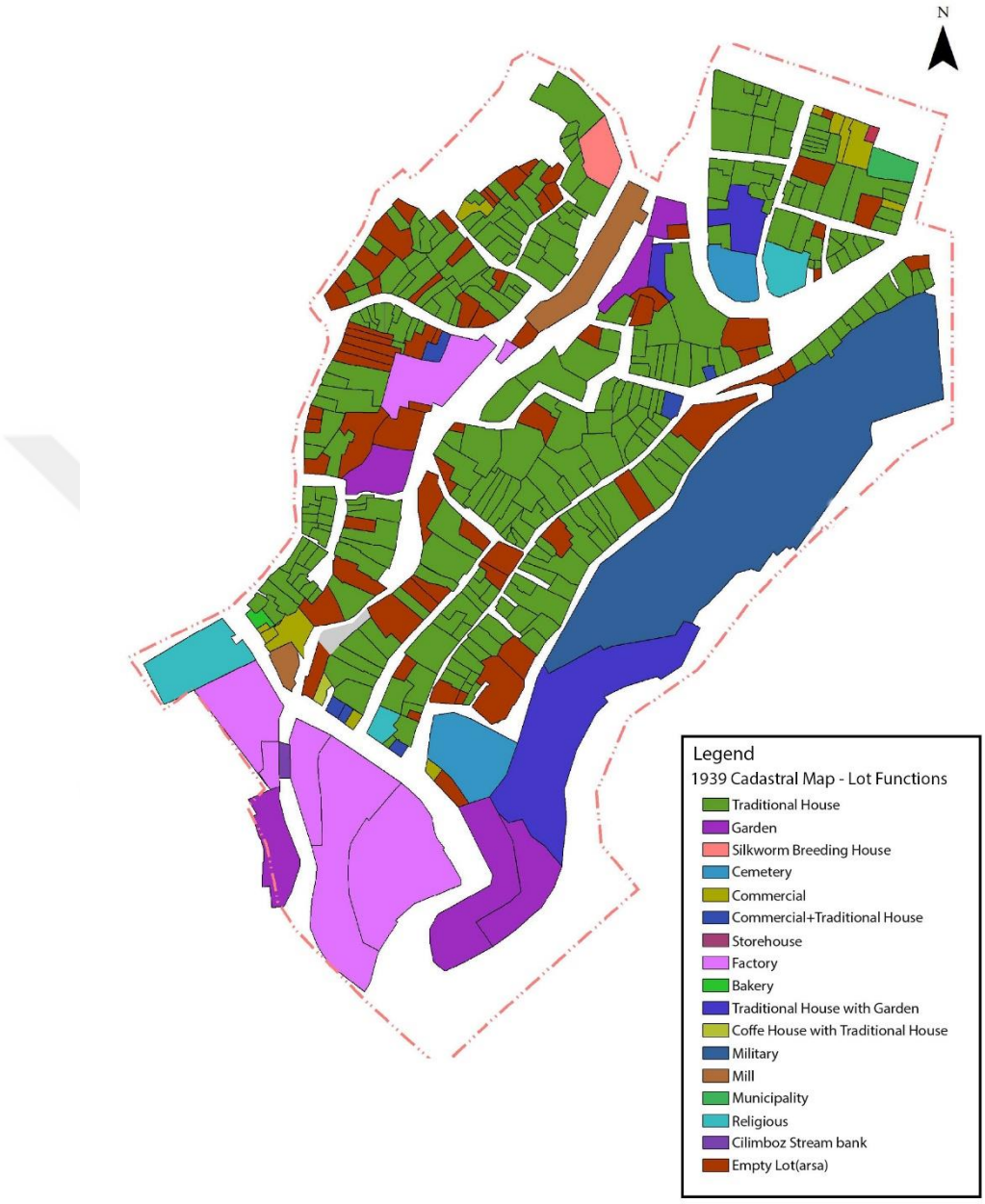


Figure 3.21 1939 Cadastral Map building lot functions. (Arslan Sönmez, 2016)



Figure 3.22 1939 Cadastral Map (Bursa Regional Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre archive)



Figure 3.23 1939 Yahşibey aerial photo. (Bursa Metropolitan Municipality Archive)

3.3 Understanding the Existing Landscape of Yahşibey

3.3.1 Natural Landscape

Bursa, with its idyllic natural environment, survived from ancient times until today. Sublime landforms and abundant water sources and vegetation are endowed natural values what makes the Bursa essential and valuable for centuries.

Regarding landforms, Uludağ is an outstanding value for Bursa region. The relationship between the city and the mountain is undeniable. From far away, firstly, the fascinating and sublime mountain is seen. Then, the city reaches out coherently on the slope of it. For centuries, the mountain is the reminder that the city itself is the most important part of its natural landscape.

As Ergenç(2006) cited at the beginning from the mountain, the land characteristic indicates different layers and forms. The main constituent of the area was formed from Paleozoic limestone and travertine. 2543-meter-high mountain diminish with creating different terraces till Bursa plain. First settlement area Citadel, was settled on 260-meter high terrace with approximately 40-meter high slope from three sides which created natural defense system for the city. Within this formation, selected area was settled down on the west side of citadel high slope which was cut down by Cilimboz stream(Ergenç, 2006).

The topographical feature of the selected area has significant slope characteristics. The one from the east side to the west side is the main and most characterized slope for the area. Approximately 40-meter slope diminishes from the Citadel hill to Cilimboz stream. For this reason, between these areas, open spaces and buildings settled down by creating terraces to harmonize with the natural landscape of the area (Figure 3.24).

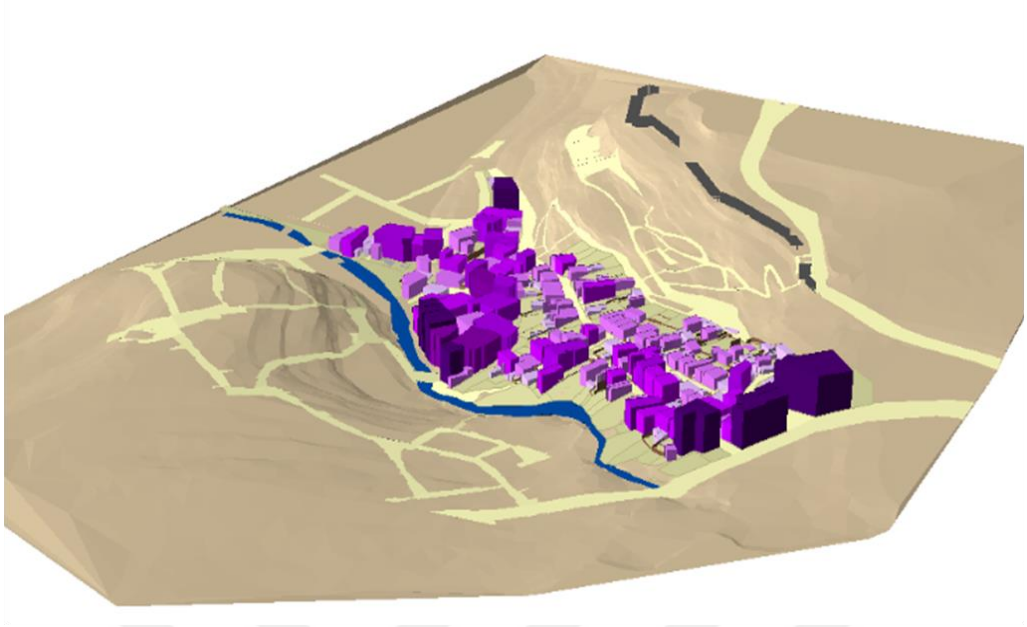


Figure 3.24 The topographic feature of the area.[35]

Another valuable natural feature is Bursa's very rich and varied water sources ranging from its mountain streams to thermal springs. Abundance of the water sources has provided livable environment from ancient times. Moreover, after Ottoman hegemony these sources became one of the main factors for city planning. At the present, the area located on one of the most important water source, Cilimboz stream which spring from the north hillside of Uludağ, entered the city from south west side of Pınarbaşı and south of Alacahırka quarter. the stream divides the area into two by creating very steep landforms on the west side of the Citadel. Until ancient times distribution of these sources for the public use was very significant. According to Karataş (2008), the first distribution of water was supplied by the Carthaginian Hannibal. He built clay water pipes to transport Pınarbaşı water to the Citadel. Regarding that inclined land characteristics created the available flow scheme to different places. Evliya Çelebi mentioned that water distributed to

[35] Image provided from the study of METU Graduate Program of Restoration, REST 507 Design in Restoration, 2004

“several thousand pools, spouting fountains, ablutions fountain, baths, orchards and kitchen gardens” (as cited in Günaydın & Kaplanoğlu, 2000:41). Addition to that, the 19th century traveler Thévenot also mentioned about water sources as;

> its location is very pleasant. It has such a great abundance of very fine water that the people have it brought by to every house and every inn through channels. . . It carries away the waste. They don’t need to have or carry water pots in these places for ablutions they use fountains for this purpose. Other than these, there are still more waters in the city, which are so hot that one can easily cook eggs in it. They have built several beautiful baths at the place where this water is, which serve to cure numerous diseases; also, more than 100.000 [people] come to bathe in the area (Thevenot, 1980:192).

Some of the elements about historic water distributions can be seen in the traditional courtyards or on the streets. However, most of the elements lots their functions and existence.

Last, Bursa has very fertile and abundant vegetation which gives the denotation of ‘Green Bursa’ is one of the most important natural feature. Moreover, these characteristic is an irreplaceable element for urban tissue. At this sense, botanist Tournefort cited that “trees there are of surprising beauty and create a beautiful landscape, intermingling with houses whose terraces look out onto a perfectly delightful view.” (Tournefort, 1982:300).



Figure 3.25 Cilimboz Stream, Yahşibey. (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)



Figure 3.26 Cilimboz streambank natural landscape characteristic; Cilimboz Stream (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

Regarding this issue, Günay Daşkın & Kaynak (2006) provide in-depth analysis of Bursa city flora showing that Bursa is one of the unique cities that natural and authentic vegetation can be seen in the city center which chestnut, plane and mulberry trees are one of the most important city vegetation. Regarding that, during its long history, especially between 14th and 19th century, mulberry trees became the means of existence besides its landscape feature. Depend on silkworm breeding people needs mulberry leaves which is the main and only food for silkworm. Related to that Stotz noted that "the plane tree, or sycamore, is common, and the mulberry is seen everywhere" which even after silkworm breeding lost its

importance after 19th century, mulberry trees still one of the most important part of the city natural landscape and cultural heritage(Stotz, 1939: 87).

In the present time, area consist of one of the characteristic landscape in harmonious with traditional settlement in the city center result from Cilimboz stream (Figure 3.25) and the citadel hillside natural landscape. There are three different vegetation characteristics depend on their landforms. First, one of the most abundant vegetation extend along from the beginning from citadel foothill to Cilimboz stream. Especially, abandoned lots and open spaces create natural and spontaneous green characteristics on this side of the area. On the other hand, the west side of the Cilimboz stream has plain and uniform land characteristic which has denser urban forms resulted less green tissue than the other side of the stream. Lastly, characteristic landscape is settled near the Cilimboz stream. The stream bank has abundant but uncontrolled vegetation characteristic because of the abandonment of the area (Figure 3.26, Figure 3.27).



Figure 3.27 Yahşibey natural landscape characteristic; vegetation (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

To sum up, Yahşibey has various and plentiful natural landscape characteristics. From ancient times to the present, these natural components have been the main attraction for the area. Additionally, natural possibilities were the most significant economic profit for the area based on mulberry tree cultivation. Therefore, special topographic characteristic of Citadel hillside, Cilimboz stream as a water sources for livability and the vegetation characteristics of streambank and citadel hillside are the comprehensive features which collect all Bursa's natural significances in the Yahşibey quarter.

3.3.2 Urban Landscape

The most important and common feature of historic areas that they generate their urban landscape from the natural forms and characteristics of the areas. Depend on their natural environments, cultural values and information become a part of activity. Through time, different cultures and their experiences shape natural characteristics, at the same time nature shapes them. These bilateral actions create the areas identities and authenticities. In this sense, Yahsibey created its urban characteristics depend on the natural possibilities.

In this sense, general urban landscape characteristics of the area will be analyzed elaborately predominantly focusing on the open areas depend on their function, conditions and elements and the relationships with build-up areas.

Concerning the Yahşibey's ownership and registration status shows that, the area mostly consists of the private lots with few foundation and public lots in the urban landscape. On the other hand, existing lots show that there are ninety-one registered lot which mostly comprise of traditional residential areas which are predominantly gathered around the Yahşibey street.

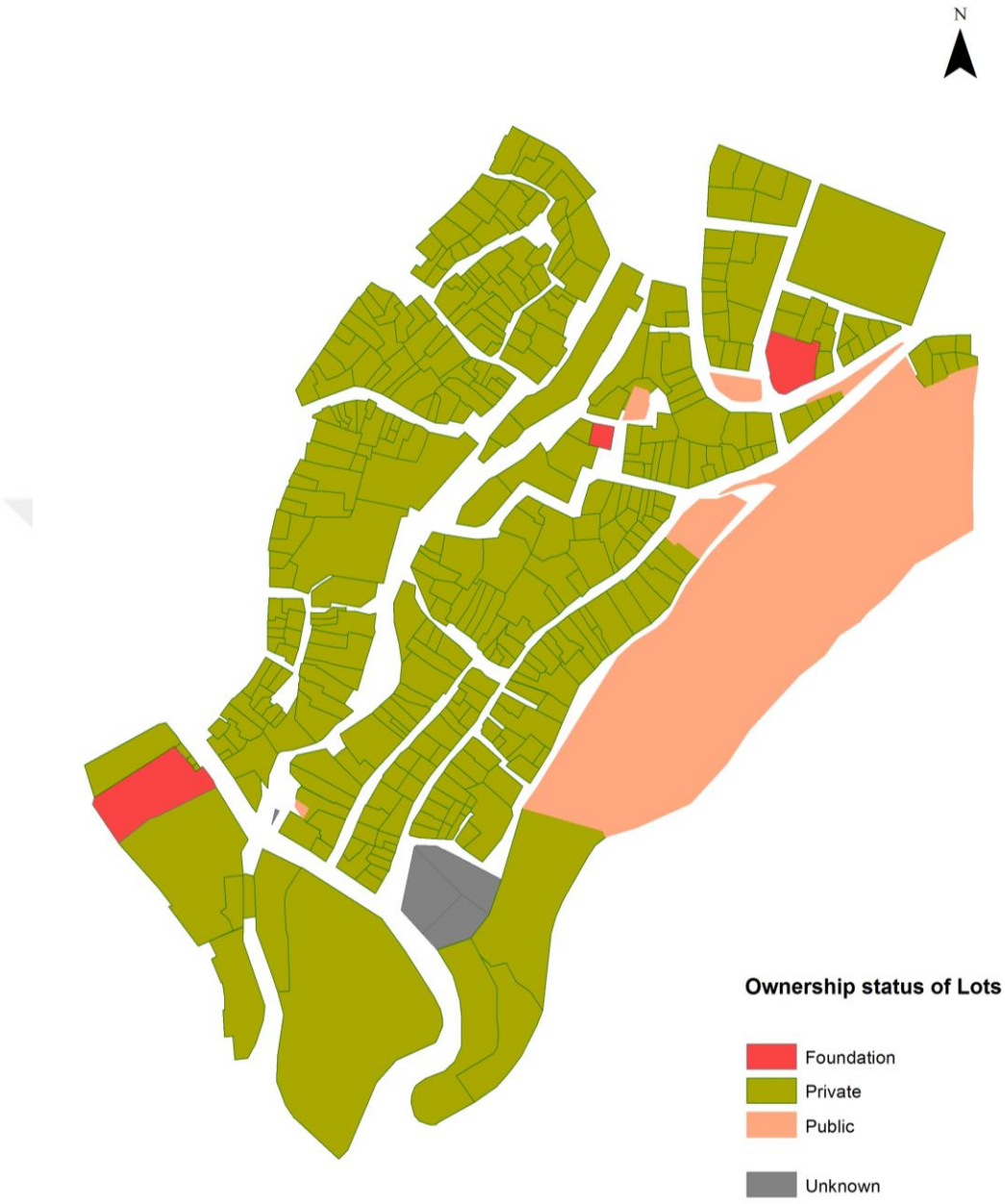


Figure 3.28 Ownership status of the area (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

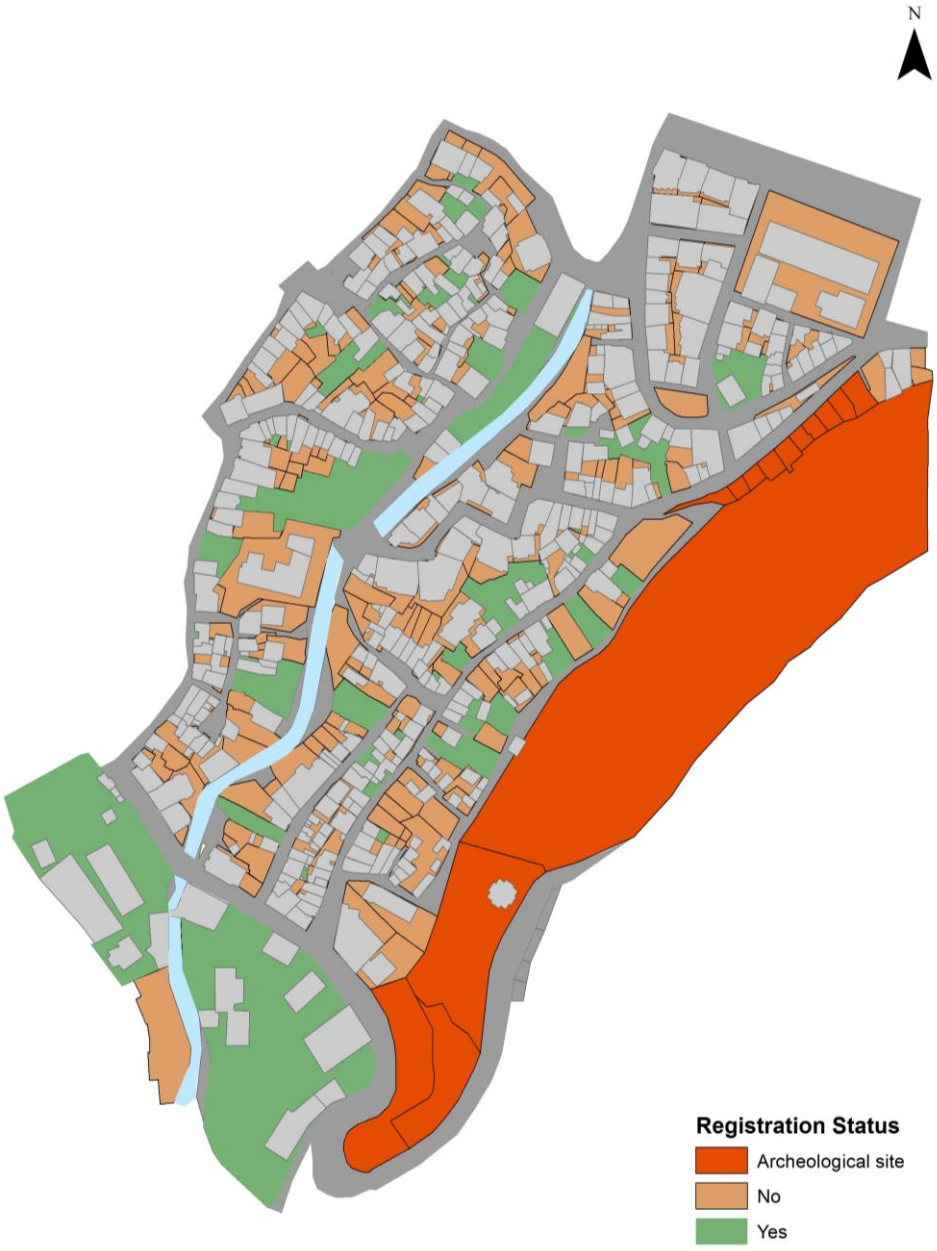


Figure 3.29 Registration status of the area (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

Following the general ownership and registration status of the lots, as previous studies indicated, there are different open space uses integrated with build-up areas in this area (Figure 3.28, Figure 3.29). From the Suphi Bey Map, area has faced different changes and developments. Because of the planning activities and perspectives about open spaces, these areas were the most impressible parts of the historic urban landscape of Yahşibey. To understand the open space characteristics comprehensive site survey needs to be done. However, both because of the existence of private lots and the scope of the thesis most of the open space did not study elaborately. However, general site survey was done by the author and supplementary sources which both visual and site survey data was taken from the previous studies.[36]

Concerning that, there are eight different open area uses in the area. First, house gardens can be identified as the integrated open areas of residential buildings. This function is an active green space in the area which are used as garden. Within the area this function predominantly adjacent with the traditional houses. These open areas are part of the traditional houses in the area (Figure 3.30, Figure 3.31).

Second function comprise of the courtyard which can be explained as house's paved open areas. Historically, these areas related to the house gardens which can be functioned as service areas and has open space elements like fountain, pool and so on. Additionally, in Yahşibey urban landscape these areas paved with slate. However, most of these traditional house gardens lost their existence and their elements in the current condition. Therefore, traditional house courtyards are very rare in the historic pattern. On the other hand, religious courtyards and Romangal silk factory courtyard is still preserve its existence.

[36] METU Graduate Program in Restoration, Rest 507 Design in Restoration III, Urban Conservation Project of Muradiye, 2004.



Figure 3.30 House garden (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)



Figure 3.31 Traditional houses in the area (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

In the area, there is no official parking area for the residents or other visitors. Because of the traditional tissue's narrow street features parking lots are essential needs for the historic areas. In this sense, most of the empty lots use as parking areas which are surrounded with fences or chains for private purposes (Figure 3.32). In the area, most of the empty building lot uses indicate as a carpark. On the other hand, at the north end of the Yahşibey street, there is another parking area which the space is within the boundaries of the registered Archeological site. Addition to that, in the planning strategies for the area, new high-rise apartment buildings' open areas or buildings that are compatible with the historic fabric open spaces organized as parking area in this sense.



Figure 3.32 Car park areas (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

Another open area compromise of empty building lots (Figure 3.33). In the area, starting from the beginning of 20th century, traditional buildings were demolished and new structures had been constituted. However, empty lots begin to increased day by day. Moreover, new construction establishes immediately within these areas. Most of these areas formed because the traditional houses lose their structural strength and whether they collapse by themselves or because of the security concerns local authorities demolish them. Within the area, empty building lots predominantly exist around the Yahşibey street which holds the traditional pattern of Yahşibey.

Beside empty lots, there are also a few abandoned lots which traditional complexes or houses abandoned integrated with their open areas. These open areas formed because of the traditional and valuable buildings or complexes lots their functions, as in factories, or owners do not live there anymore depend on the maintenance problem of traditional houses. Most of the abandoned traditional houses lost their structural strength and as in previous examples, empty lot, at the end they are demolished. Within the area, two important factory complex, one of is Romangal silk factory located at the south of Kaplıca street, and the other is mill factory near the Cilimboz stream identified as abandoned complexes. Abandoned traditional houses are very rare in the area which are around the Bayır street.



Figure 3.33 Empty building lots (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

In the area, there is one open area which identified as recreational green area (Figure 3. 34). The area is part of the Archaeological site on the citadel foothill which the largest green area of Yahşibey. This area is organized as a recreational green space which within the boundaries there is a playground, walking paths and sitting elements. Rather than recreational areas, there are some green open spaces which identified as unqualified green areas because of their unqualified open space uses. One of the open are is at the intersection of Yahşibey street and 17. Dere street. The area organized with pathways to enable the connection with the Citadell hillside however because of the abandoned vegetation and inadequate functional elements area remains unqualified. On the other hand, the open area at the Kaplıca street identified as unqualified green area. Like the other area, this area organized with sitting elements and some pathways however, because of the abandoned vegetation and inadequate recreation elements this area also remained unqualified.

Therefore, open areas in the Yahşibey historic landscape have different uses (Figure 3.35). Concerning to that uses, traditional open areas integration with the buildings are identified depend on the building values in the area. The value attribution first determined to rely on their structural systems, traditional and new buildings. Concerning that, based on the open space uses integrated with traditional buildings, indicates that landscape culture lost their qualities in the area. There is few qualified open area uses in the area which preserves their traditional relationships. Most of the areas were abandoned, lost their qualification or worst they were demolished

together with their building areas and identified as empty building lots. For the new structures, there are different attribution based on their compatibility in the historic fabric (Figure 3.36).

Building heights are the determinant for understand the open area relationship (Figure 3.38). Compatible new buildings which are up to four stories have open areas, generally functioned as parking space. On the other hand, particularly at the east side of the Cilimboz stream, these open areas remained unqualified green areas. Therefore, high-rise apartments in the area have majority around the 17. Dere street, at the north side of the Kaplıca street and around the Bozkurt street. Most of the open areas adjacent to apartment blocks lost their existences. Especially around the Bozkurt street open areas disappeared from the historic fabric. At the Kaplıca street, open areas functioned as parking spaces for the building blocks. Because of the private ownership status open areas around the 17. Dere street remained unstudied.



Figure 3.34 The Citadel Hillside recreational green area (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

Following identifying the use of open areas, elements of open spaces in the area are analyzed. Within the elements, because of its important historic water abundance and distribution culture, water elements like fountain, pools and so on exist in open spaces. However, because of the private areas did not study elaborately, there were only few fountains determined in the area. These fountains determined especially around the Yahşibey street which has the most preserved historic pattern in the area. One of the most important element in the area is open space terraces. Because of

their contribution and authenticity, these formations also mentioned as open space element. On the other hand, terraces which result from the citadel hillside inclined topography are another open area element in the area. These traditional terraces clustered at the east side of Yahşibey street at the foothills of citadel area. Addition to that elements effected by the topographical feature, retaining walls are another element identified at the east side of the area.

Following analyzing the general characteristics of open areas, traditional street pattern will be identified to understand the integration of natural and urban landscape and the relationships between build-up areas with open areas. The street sections provided from METU graduate program of Restoration REST 507 Design in Restoration study in 2004 and reorganized by the author. According to these study 4 different street section characteristics were identified as;

A. This section represents relatively plain landforms. These sections can be seen along the Yahşibey, Kayabaşı and 2. Koca Cafer street. There are varied characteristics on the both side of the streets and categorized into 6 different type depend on elements on the both side of streets.

B. This section represents the streets which at one side of the street there is traditional house and the other side of the street there is traditional house with the front garden. There are very few streets in the areas with this characteristic.

C. This section consists of streets which are formed because of the slope of the Citadel hillside to Cilimboz and to the west side of the stream. Therefore, these streets can be seen at the end of Yahşibey street and around the Cilimboz stream. This section also categorized into 4 different type depend on elements on the both side of streets.

D. This section has the most characteristic and inclined feature in the area. These section is located on the hillside of citadel, around Bayır street. There are 2 different characteristics which one is comprise of terraced hillside and

traditional houses and the other one is sharp slope with traditional houses (Figure 3.37)

Lastly to understand the current conditions of the historic urban area, conditions of the open spaces identified as good, fair and severe (Figure 3.39). Rather than their contributions to historic pattern or values, they were evaluated solely. In this evaluation, their functions, whether they are used in their functions or not, daily use, how active these open spaces, together with sanitary and security conditions comprised the main concerns. In this sense, open spaces that are used daily with their functions and provide sanitary and security conditions were categorized in good conditions. These open spaces are very few in the area. Because most of the open space are not used actively anymore. Secondly, open spaces that are still preserve their function however, not used actively or they used daily without their own function together with sanitary and security conditions. Most of the open spaces are in fair conditions. Whether they used or not residents and local authorities try to maintain their sanitary and security conditions. Then, open spaces which are not in use and have serious sanitary and security conditions are categorized as severe condition. These spaces mostly comprise of empty and abandoned lots which areas were used whether trash collecting spaces which create sanitary problems such as bad odor, infestation etc. or temporarily used which create security problems. These open spaces can be seen at the east side of Cilimboz stream because of the empty and abandoned spaces commonness.



Figure 3.35 Current open space uses of the area (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)



Figure 3.36 The Study Area Current Building Functions (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

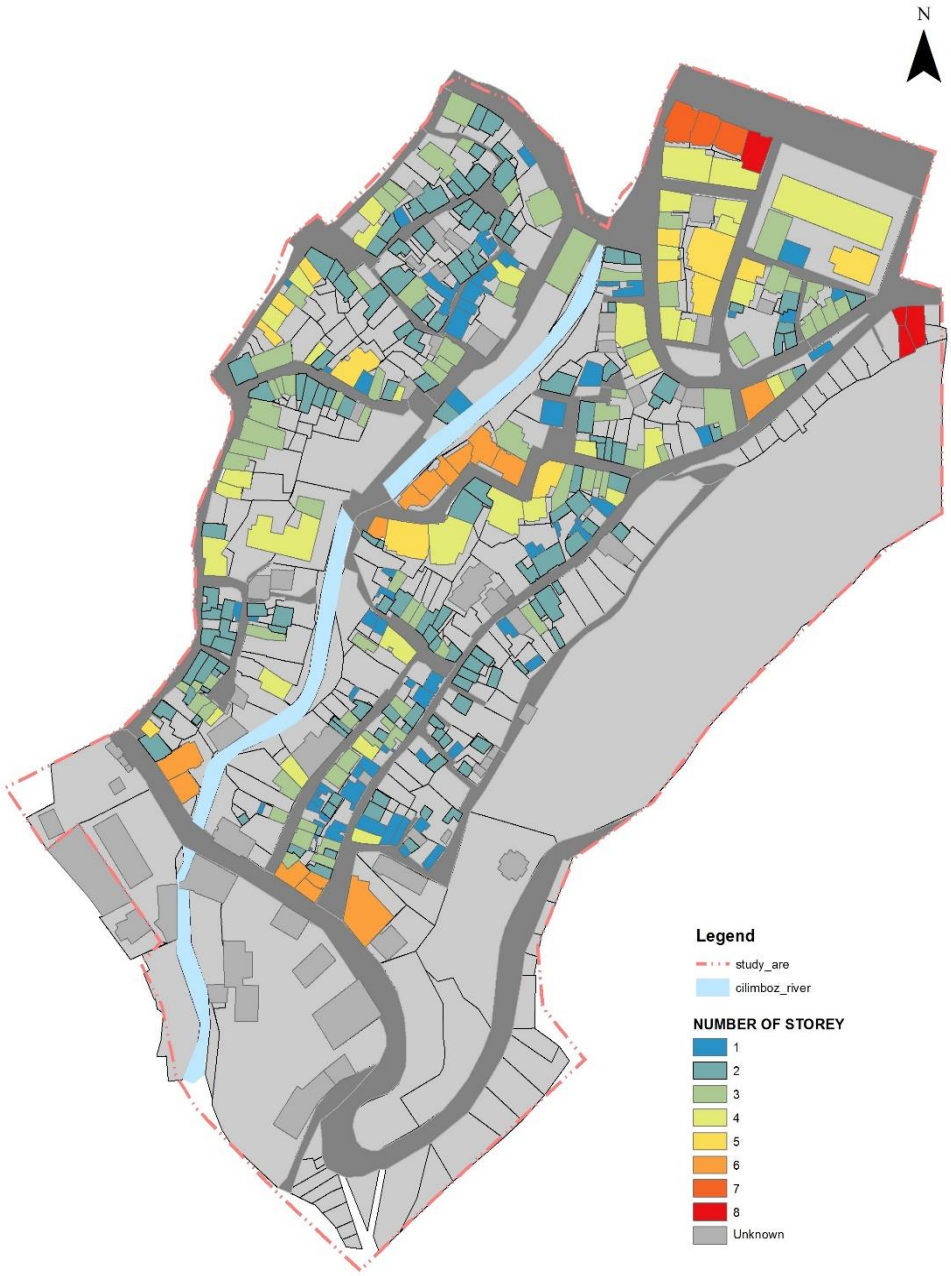


Figure 3.37 Number of storey of the area (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

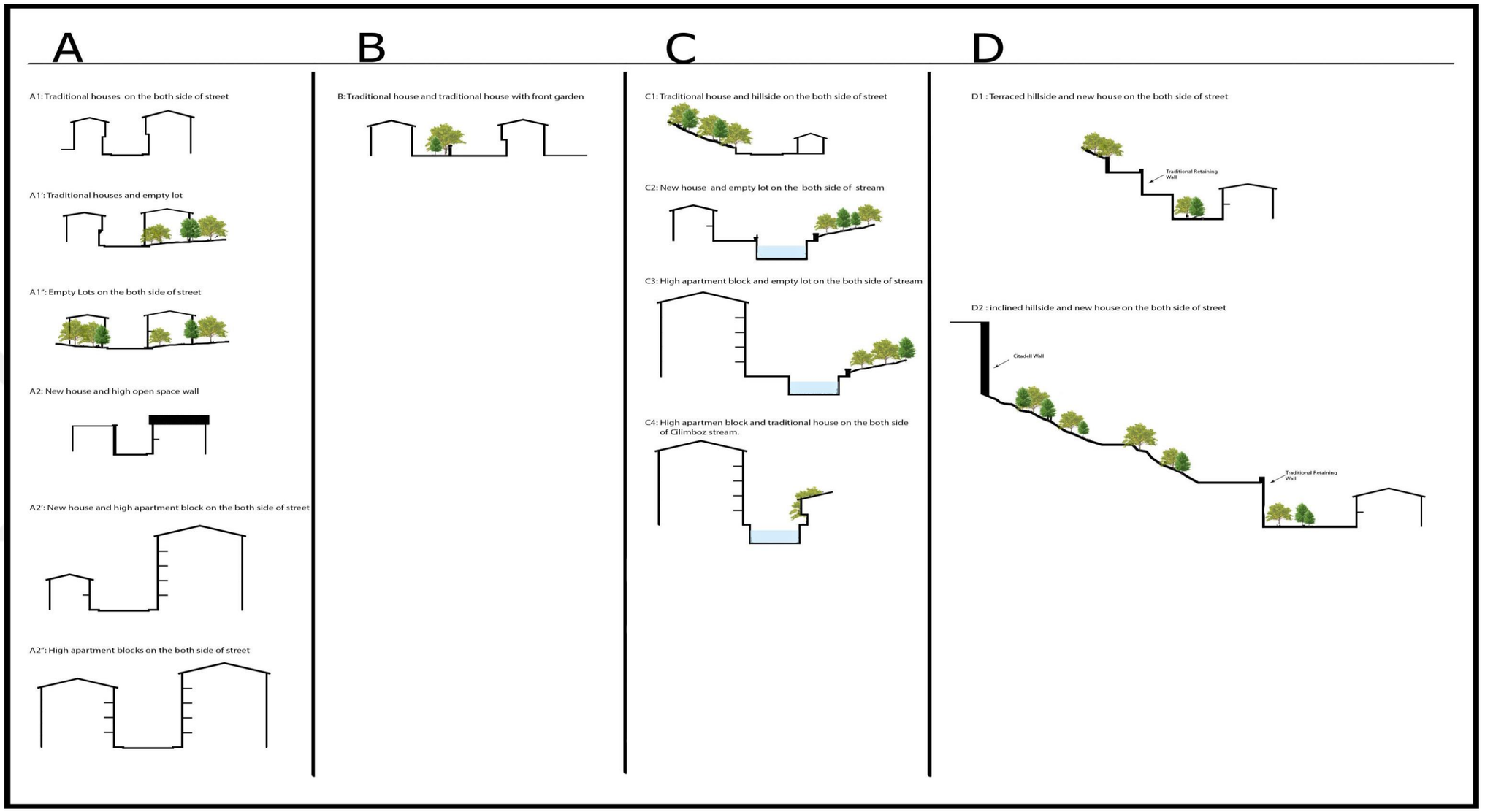


Figure 3.38 Street sections of the area. (Sections were modified by the author on the basis on the drawings of the 'Urban Conservation Project of Muradiye' study.[37]

[37] METU Graduate Program in Restoration, Rest 507 Design in Restoration III, Urban Conservation Project of Muradiye, 2004.

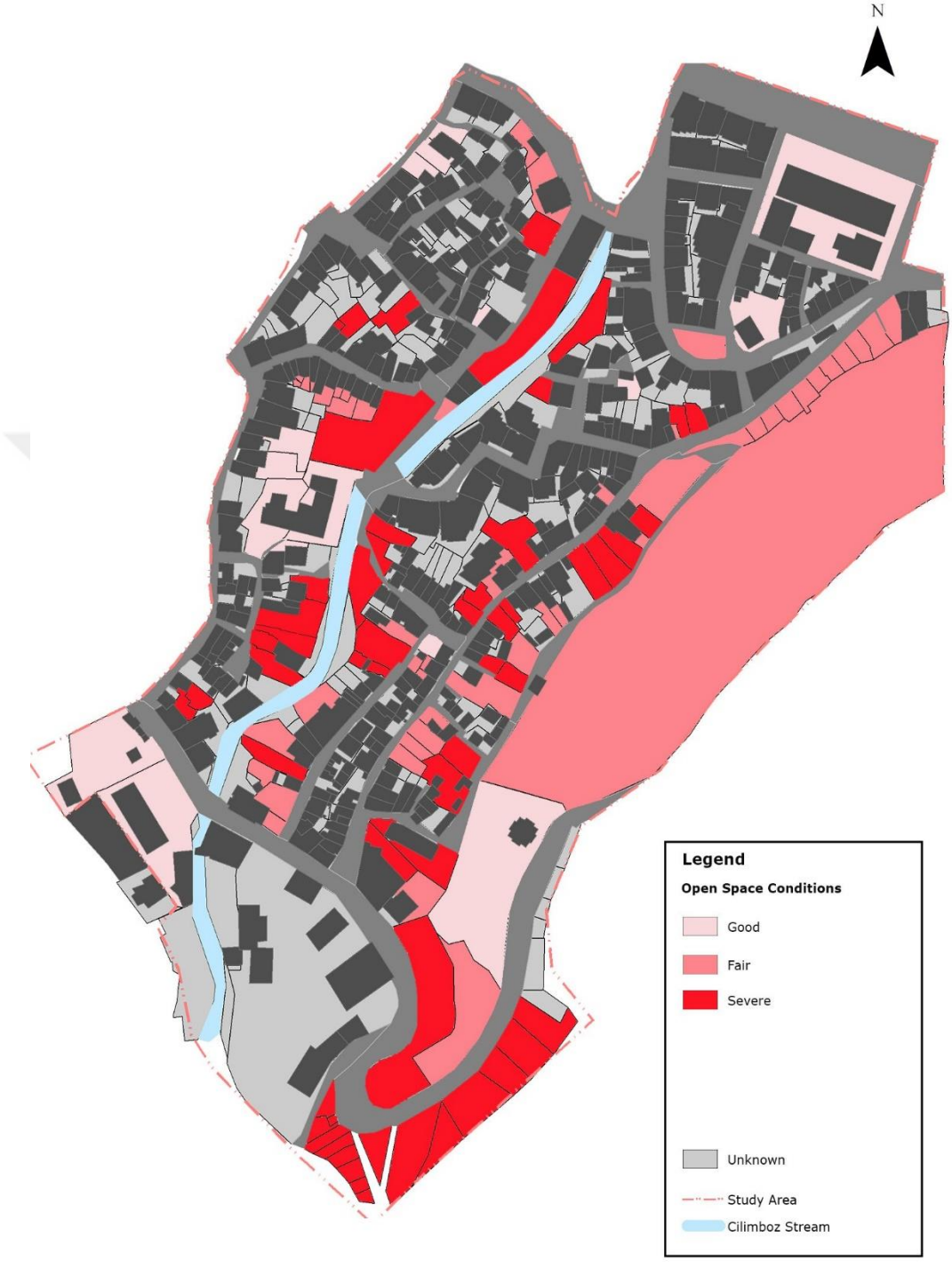


Figure 3.39 Current open space conditions (Arslan Sönmez, 2015)

To sum up, the current urban landscape of the area comprises of multi-layered structures. As analyses indicate that historic pattern of the area based on street sections preserve their features. However, at the north and the south edges of the area, new incompatible structures started to penetrate the historic pattern. On the other hand, historic urban landscape culture of the area, diversity of the open area functions lost their abilities as a significant part of the building areas. Traditional open areas started to abandoned, destroyed or remained unqualified within the traditional urban fabric.

3.4 Identification of the Changes

Within this chapter, the identification to understand the changes in Yahşibey urban landscape is conducted. Regarding that issue, understanding of the historic and existing landscape of the Yahşibey are associated and the changes are determined. Therefore, first the comparative study based on the historic urban fabric is compared to evaluate the general urban pattern change. Then, the general landscape characteristics of the natural and urban pattern of Yahşibey are collected to determine the changes in Yahşibey. Regarding that, existing historic and existing maps and aerial photos associated into the comprehensive table by the author (Appendix A). At last, identification of the changes was made in basis of conceptualization of the change for landscape intervention as identified previous chapter

Historic and urban landscape of the area were analyzed elaborately at the previous sections. First, change of the historic pattern of the area identified by comparative study between the 1862 Suphi Bey Map, the 1939 Cadastral Map and the current 2015 Base Map. Regarding that comparative study, Yahşibey historic urban pattern preserves its street characteristic from Suphi Bey to present day. Apart from the changes around the Altıparmak Avenue and Kaplıca street which were opened after the administrative reforms took part in across the Bursa, the physical characteristic

of the streets, nodes and dead ends maintain their features at the core of the historic urban site. Regarding the building lot characteristics, general tendency shows that building lots were unified and create bigger lots from the Suphi Bey map to the 1939 Cadastral Map based on the building lot formation. On the other hand, after the 1939 Cadastral Map, building lots were divided into smaller lots particularly in the north side of the area which the new urban pattern penetrated into the historic urban landscape. However, around the Yahşibey, Kocanaib and Koca Cafer streets building lots preserve their boundaries with minor changes. Therefore, at present, the core of the Yahşibey historic urban landscape, street pattern and building lots maintain their historic features with minor modifications. On the other hand, around the Kaplıca street and Altıparmak street new denser urban pattern and street characteristics started to penetrate the historic pattern of the area and create the fragmentation based on the rapid urbanization and incompatible new urban pattern.

After understanding the change based on urban pattern, general urban landscape changes analyzed with comprehensive comparative study. This study formed based on assembling the building lots individually within the transformation of their historical context. The main determinant of the survey is the Suphi Bey Map (1862) conditions of the building lots. The change status identified and evaluated depend on the Suphi Bey map building lot boundaries and their previous and current uses. Regarding that, to understand the changes based on the historic building lots, categorizations made under their Suphi Bey Map typologies. Building lot boundaries and open space were used, as far as provided, and were engraved in the table. After that, their changes based on functions and forms were processed in the table to determine the overall condition of the change in the historic urban site. Addition to that, distinctive elements of the building lots which were identified in the previous section were added to this table to understand the changes in landscape elements. Therefore, 162 building lots studied under the comparative study to understand the change (see Appendix A).

Regarding this survey, majority of the historic open areas and the relations with build-up areas indicate that the area lost its historic urban landscape characteristics based on both function and form. Especially at the north side of the area and the edge of the Kaplıca street which new urban pattern penetrated the historic area, landscape characteristic of historic pattern changed totally. On the other hand, within the historic core of the area, especially empty lots indicate the totally changed characteristics. Addition to that, on the Citadell hillside building lots were unified and the silk factory was demolished which the totally change status of the open area was identified.

Functional changes can be followed particularly on the Yahşibey street. Comparative study shows that open areas within this category formed after the demolition of the traditional buildings. Despite, these areas maintain their boundaries they lost their building integrations and became as the empty lot. On the other hand, some of the open areas which identified as individual open spaces such as ‘meyve bahçesi’ and ‘kabristan’ in Suphi Bey Map lost their functional features and became the unqualified green areas. Two of these areas located at the stream bank of the Cilimboz stream, one of them located on the Bozkurt street and at the crossing of Yahşibey street and 17. Dere street. Addition to that areas, especially former manufacturing areas indicate the functional change in the area. Romangal silk factory and the mill area because of the functional outmoded they lost their functions. On the other hand, Fabrika-i Hümayun silk factory was restored and reused as an educational institution the area lost its authentic function but preserve the historic boundaries.

Open areas which preserve their functions from the Suphi Bey Map but lost their forms are very rare in the area. There are two new compatible buildings and integrated open areas in the historic urban pattern. One of them is located on the Kayabaşı street and the other one on the 2. Koca Cafer street. Therefore, these areas provide the historic landscape characteristics in the area within new planning activities.

Lastly, there are very few open spaces that preserve their forms and functions since Suphi Bey Map. The comparative study shows that these areas comprise of the two religious complexes which are Altıparmak Mosque and Kocanaib Tomb and few traditional building lots. However, these traditional areas are not registered, and some of them have compatible new buildings (Figure 3.40).

Following the understanding of general changes of Yahşibey the identification of the changes was determined (Figure 3.41). This process was conducted depend on the conceptualization of changes in historic urban sites, identified in the previous chapter.

One of the most shared and noticeable change in historic urban site is the disintegration. Depend on the general economic, social and cultural problems of urban conservation in the area, integration of natural and build landscape with the social and cultural values was disintegrated. Because of their inadequate integrations, important physical and natural characteristics, functional and typological diversities changed. In the area, especially the Citadel hillside and Cilimboz stream bank historic characteristics changed depend on this issue.

Urbanization is another change factor for the area. Because of the rapid urbanization, the traditional characteristics of the area was changed by injecting incompatible environment into historic urban site. Especially, on the north side of the area, high-rise apartment buildings are the main object of this change.

Another common concept of the change is the demolition of historic buildings. In the area, this formation resulted of the inadequate urban conservation activities regarding economic and planning issues. Therefore, deteriorated historic pattern was demolished. Addition to that, silk factories and silkworm breeding landscape was also changed depend on the demolition and the functional outmoded of the complexes.

Functional outmoded is the last concept for the changes in the Yahşibey historic urban site. In this sense, two functional outmoded industrial open areas changed in

Yahşibey. Former Romangal silk factory which is located on Kaplıca street and the historic mill on Çarıklı Değirmen street changed depend on the functional outmoded concept.

To conclude, analyses and studies revealed that Yahşibey has a multi-layered and complex historic urban area. Within this complex structure natural and urban landscape merged each other and created the integrated historic urban landscape. Particularly, as Suphi Bey Map indicate, the area has unique urban landscape elements which generated from historic, cultural and economic dynamics of Bursa. Regarding that, cultural and economic landscape values such as 'Meyve bahçesi', 'Hadıka', 'Sebze bahçesi' and so on created unique and significant historic urban landscape. Correspondingly, the identity and the landscape of the area shaped with silk production which mulberry trees and the silk factories are the significant elements in the historic urban landscape of Yahşibey. However, comparative studies and site surveys show that Yahşibey started to lose its integrated natural and urban landscape. Associated with the diminished in significant of silk production in Bursa, landscape culture of the area lost its importance. Therefore, mulberry gardens and their integrated build-up areas and silk factories started to degrade in the area. The most valuable build-up and open area relationships degenerated and unqualified vacant areas generated. Because of the rapid urbanization and penetration of the incompatible new structures, the historic landscape integration fragmented.



Figure 3.40 Change status of the study area (Arslan Sönmez,2015)

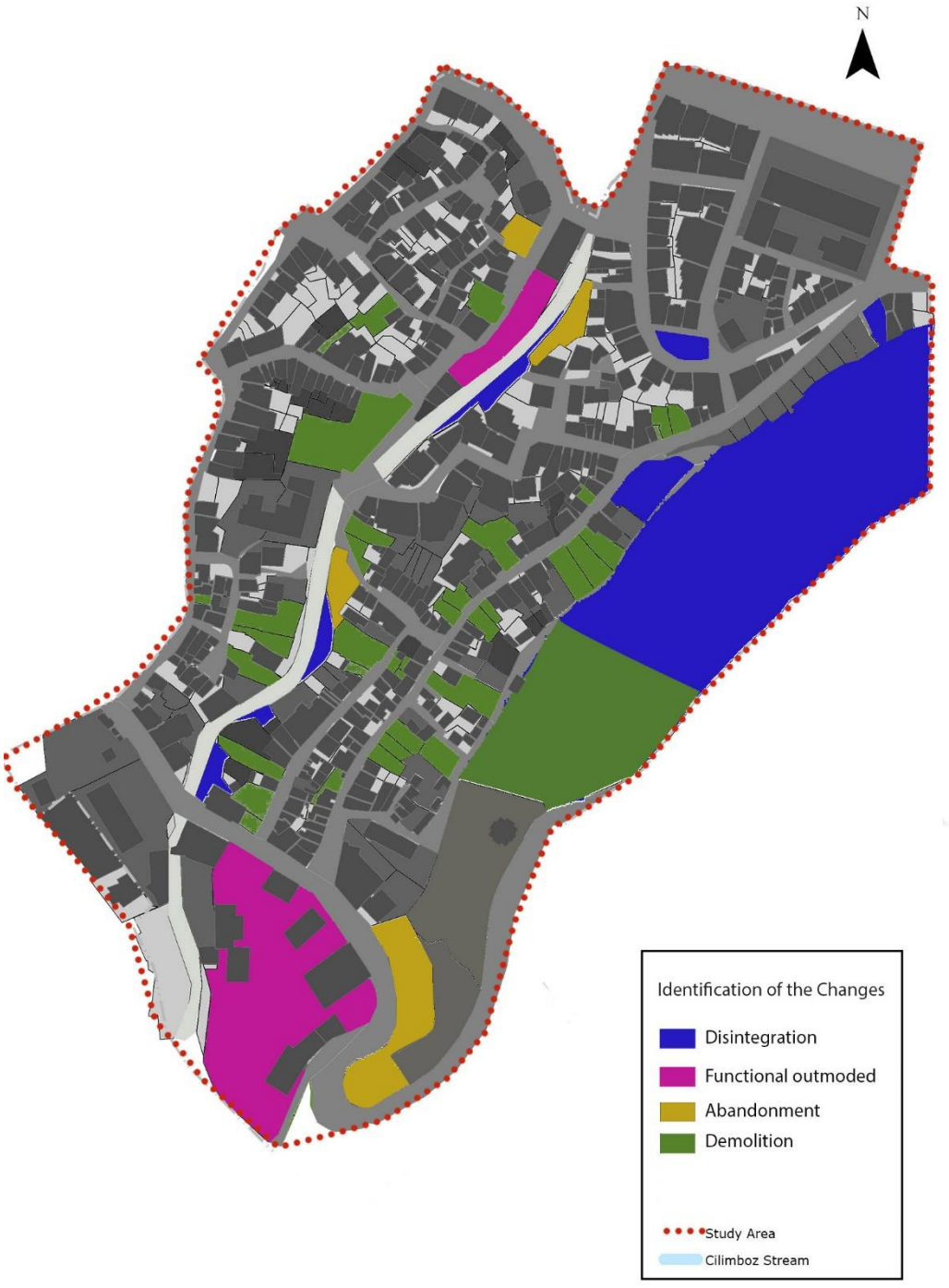


Figure 3.41 Identification of the changes in Yahşibey (Arslan Sönmez,2015)

CHAPTER 4

INTERVENING WITH LANDSCAPE: ASSESMENT OF THE CHANGING MEANING OF THE HISTORIC URBAN SITE AND PROPOSAL FOR THE CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS

4.1 Assessing the Values, Problems and Potentials

Bursa is one of the most significant city where have been home to different civilization and interacted with different cultures. As one of the first capitals of the Ottoman Empire, the city is a very important place regarding constitute the valuable cultural, social and economic aspects. Within the city, one of the oldest Ottoman quarter Yahşibey has an exceptional place in the city's identity and values with its distinctive natural and urban landscape. Within this section Yahşibey's values, problems and potentials will be identified.

Bursa is an important historic city with its multi-layered structure of natural and urban landscape. This structure was provided by the valuable and the unique landscape culture. On the one hand, the natural landscape which was the main reason that 'Yeşil Bursa' epithet was given, had abundant and various resources such as hot and cold springs, a wide range of vegetation, unique topographic features, on the other hand, urban landscape was shaped based on the natural possibilities. This relationship created valuable urban landscape culture which comprised of orchards, house gardens and vegetable gardens as an inseparable and major part of the traditional pattern. Depending on this issue, natural and urban landscape of Bursa has both historic and cultural values with multi-layered and integrated structure.

In this sense, as the main motivation for Bursa unique landscape, silk production in every aspect, from home production to factories, is another most important historic

and cultural value. With the possibilities of the natural pattern, these activities started before Ottoman empire in a modest way and developed to make the Bursa globally recognized capital as a silk center. In this sense, all the elements of this process also have special significance such as silkworm breeding houses, silk factories and mulberry orchards. Notably, mulberry gardens have another important value that was become the connection and medium between the urban and natural landscape of Bursa and provide the harmony and balance between them.

At this point, Yahşibey is the most important historic quarter for silk heritage in Bursa where the majority of inhabitants labored with silkworm breeding. Moreover, first silk factories were initiated including the first imperial silk factory 'Harir Fabrika-i Hümayun'. The area was one of the rare quarters that most of the houses were lived off with silkworm breeding in their houses. In this sense, urban landscape of the area was shaped mostly depend on these economic activities. Especially, traditional houses around the Yahşibey street, known as Gece quarter, was an important historic area for house production with their architectural and natural elements such as silkworm breeding spaces in relation with their mulberry orchards. In the 19th century, with the first factories initiated in the area, Yahşibey became one of the most important quarter in Bursa and Anatolia in terms of silk production. Besides its historic value this development has another important socio-cultural value which affected the social dynamics. House silkworm breeders mostly became the workforce for factories and new mostly women labors added the social pattern as tenants. These economic opportunities bound the inhabitants in Yahşibey. Thus, silk production has significant historic and socio-cultural value for Yahşibey.

In the present, traditional houses with silk production space and orchard areas, especially around Yahşibey street. Additionally, Romangal Silk factory (Figure 4.1) which preserved some of its production spaces and elements in respect to understand the process of silk production and Fabrika-i Hümayun Silk factory which was restored and re-used as university in Kaplıca street, has most important historic, cultural and educational values for the area. Moreover, the other two

factory areas where one of them is located on the citadel hillside at the Bayır street and the other on the west side of Cilimboz stream on the Değirmen street, have also historic values in terms of understanding the area's silk production landscape and their relations with the land even if they were demolished. Last but most importantly, mulberry orchards were valuable cultural and natural elements which are the medium and connector in the area to provide natural balance within urban changes at the same time reflecting most important cultural activity.



Figure 4.1 Turgut Yılmazipek Silk Factory -Romangal Silk Factory-. (Aydın, 2007)

Beside Yahşibey's silk related values, the area was one of the oldest and multicultural quarter, developed outside the citadel area as an extra-mural settlement with the Muslim and non-Muslim population. These cultural interactions were blended into Yahşibey's natural landscape and created a multi-layered urban landscape. Additionally, the urban street pattern which comprises of narrow streets, nodes and dead-ends are the valuable traditional street pattern of the area.

Therefore, in current condition, traditional street pattern and their elements have socio-cultural and historic values. Moreover, traditional houses, densely around Yahşibey street and religious places which Altıparmak Mosque on Bozkurt street, Kocanaip Mosque on Kaplıca street and Gülçiçek Hatun Tomb on Yahşibey dead-end, have historic and cultural significances for the area in their distinctive landscape relations.

Yahşibey was one of the most important quarter in Bursa where its unique natural significances mostly affected development scheme of urban landscape. Nevertheless, its rough inclined feature of Citadel hillside topography for settlement, area shaped and generated its landscape. Regarding that, the formation of the urban landscape at the east side of the Cilimboz stream where the inclined topography is dominated was formed and harmonized with natural landscape by creating terraced landscapes supported by retaining walls as an intersection of nature and urban dynamics. Therefore, these landscape structure near the Citadel hillside is vital value for the area which remarks the shape of the land and creates the authentic urban landscape with respect to natural values.

Within this topographic feature, water sources and their uses are another significant natural value for Yahşibey. The area benefited from different water sources in its history. First and the most important one is the Cilimboz stream. On top of its values, the existence of Cilimboz stream is one of the main reason for area topography which cut the hillside and created valley shaped settlement. Because of its abundant water source coming from Uludağ, stream created its fertile vegetation which preserves its characteristic in present. Along with its natural values, Cilimboz is one of the two urban streams in Bursa which consolidated economic activities around them. It's available conditions for different manufacturing branches, especially silk production, enabled to promote Yahşibey as most important silk factory area in Bursa. Especially, after the 19th century, this natural significance became the valuable location for establishing silk filature factories around the stream and inside the Yahşibey quarter. In this sense, Fabrika-i Hümayun, Romangal Silk factories on Kaplıca street and Mill complex on Değirmen street had direct relations with the stream. On the other hand, the relationships between Cilimboz stream and traditional social and urban landscape has similar at the same time unique aspects. Because of the existence of traditional houses, Cilimboz stream did not have the feature that publicly accessible area. However, houses were located their orchards and gardens near the stream bank to

benefit from the natural opportunities such as silkworm breeding and agricultural activities at the same time contributing to preserving the stream. In that case, the existence of Cilimboz stream, the relations with the urban landscape is one of the historic and socio-cultural values for the area.

Consequently, the landscape of Yahşibey has several and integrated natural, cultural and urban significances which create the identity of Yahşibey. Within these values, the identity of the area uniquely generated with the relationship between natural possibilities and socio-cultural values of the area.

Within the values of Yahşibey, there are various problems regarding preserve and sustain historic and cultural significances. Most of these problems occur because of the urban conservation approach and conservation plans of Bursa historic landscape which do not consider the authentic values of natural and urban landscape relationships and their unique multi-layered and integrated structure. These problems were identified depend on the changes. Identified changes creates the problems for the historic urban sites. Regarding that issue, there are different problematic areas which have various change status.

One of the most shared and noticeable problem of the area resulted depend on the disintegrations. Traditional buildings, their open spaces and independent open areas lost their values or more seriously their existence because of the inadequate and unqualified conservation activities. Beside general economic, social and cultural problems of conservation of historic buildings, integration of natural and build landscape with the social and cultural values is the most problematic issue in the area. Because of their inadequate integrations, Yahşibey lost their historic and socio-economic open spaces. Therefore, important values of open areas' functional and typological diversities, regarding natural and economic circumstances, lost their existence and values. At this point, mulberry trees which were the essential product and cultural landscape element disappeared from Yahşibey's historic urban landscape.

Furthermore, urbanization is another change concept for the degeneration and fragmentation of the traditional values of the urban and natural landscape. Because of the rapid urbanization, the traditional urban pattern is destroyed for new infrastructures and new denser high-rise apartment buildings. Especially, on the north side of the area, high-rise apartment buildings create fragmentation within the traditional fabric. On the other hand, at the north end of Yahşibey street which traditional fabric intersect with new urban structures create the problem of disintegration and decrease the value of historic pattern. In this case, urban conservation approachs recommend the demolition of these parts and build new compatible buildings. However, economic and social problems obstruct these interventions to be implemented.

Another common formation of the problematic open areas is the demolition of historic buildings. In the area, this formation appears mostly on traditional residential buildings. Because of the problems in urban conservation activities regarding economic and planning issues, traditional buildings deteriorate and totally or partially demolished. After the destruction or collapsing process, new building activities do not provide the integration of cultural landscape values. For instance, new buildings are designed appropriately to the conservation plans concerning of façade and scale. However, they are not corresponding to the landscape characteristics and elements of the historic landscape of the area regarding open space values. Thus, the authentic value of the traditional natural and urban landscape relationships lost their existence and values.

On the other hand, one of the Yahşibey's most important value, silk factories and silkworm breeding landscape lost its integrity and values depend on demolition and the functional outmoded of complexes. Within these plants, two important former silk factory area where one of them was located near the Çarıklı Değirmen street and the other one was located on the citadel hillside are demolished. On the other hand, Romangal silk factory on Kaplıca street left abandoned and started to decay. Urban conservation approach of these open areas is either reconstruct the

demolished ones or restore the abandoned ones and reuse with the different function such as Fabrika-I Hümayun restoration project. Conversely, to inject totally new buildings. In the first case scenario, because of the economic burden and inadequate and wrong conservation actions, this approach is not a realistic and efficient solution for preserving silk heritage and reclamation of these areas. On the other hand, because, most of the areas hold their traditional ruins as historic traces, this approach destructed and removed the traces and cause the loss of values. Therefore, current urban conservation interventions do not provide economical and effective solutions for demolished silk factory areas.

Following, Citadel hillside of the area which was registered as an archeological site is another problem of the area. It was formed based on the disintegration between the historic and contemporary urban dynamics. Moreover, within this registered archeological area there are also demolished silk factory area. In the present, this area functioned as a recreational area with playground. However, the value of the area degraded because of the inadequate conservation and contemporary urban activities. The recreation and playground services do not support with the essential landscape tools which provide the security and quality of its function. On the other hand, historic value connection does not integrate the contemporary function which causes the loss of historic significances of the area.

Another area which lost historic value depend on disintegration is located on Yahşibey street. Despite the area preserve its historic open space feature and boundaries because of the inadequate integration of historic values into contemporary urban life, area lost its value. Moreover, even the area location is very valuable, this public open area has remained unqualified. Historically, the area is a very valuable historic open space which functioned as a `bahçe` in Suphi Bey Map and preserved its open space feature up to the present. However, because of the inadequate understanding of the importance of landscape culture and problems about intervening to these areas are the main reasons for the loss and disintegration of the area.

Functional outmoded is another problem based on the change of cultural properties. In this sense, two functional outmoded industrial open areas exist in Yahşibey which are preserve their open and build-up areas. These deteriorated and abandoned large areas decrease the area's overall integration, lost their industrial values and created fragmentation on the historic urban landscape. Accordingly, the first and most important area is former Romangal silk factory which is located on Kaplıca street. Conservation approaches which are long and hard based on time and economic, areas deteriorations and loss of values increase within this process. On the other hand, excessive and inappropriate conservation implementations generate more value loss and fragmentations. In this respect, another conservation application in Fabrika-i Hümayun silk factory indicates negative example for the current conservation approachs. The area was restored with excessive reconstruction process which created further degeneration on historic values. Addition to the functional outmoded area, the same problems are observed on the historic mill area on Çarıklı Değirmen street.

Cilimboz stream which has natural and historic values as a resource of nature and a historical factor for silk factories developments, lost its significances and identity depend on the abandonment. In the historic context, Cilimboz stream relationship was limited to the urban fabric of the area. The stream was the primary resource for factories and provide the natural balance for the area. Therefore, traditional buildings located their open areas toward the stream. Following with the factories had been shut down and traditional open spaces lost their functions, stream was abandoned. Nowadays, there are two main problems for the stream. One of them is uncontrolled vegetation and the other one is the water pollution. Therefore, because of the abandonment and inefficient rehabilitations, Cilimboz stream has security and sanitary problems which cause the loss of historic values and natural integrity.

To conclude, Yahşibey is one of the most valuable historic areas regarding natural and urban landscape. However, based on several formations, historic values and integration of the area deteriorated.

At this point, after defining the values and problems of the area, potentials will be identified. Potentials are the essential information to determine the current capacity and quality of the area for landscape interventions.

Above all, the area is located near the traditional center of Bursa which the Muradiye complex is located on the west side and the historic Citadel area located on the east side of the area. Because of the area is not isolated from these historic urban landscape, regaining of the cultural significances and integrated them into contemporary dynamics is very favorable.

Another advantage of the location is closeness to the public institutions such as educational, health and governmental institutions for the residents. The Area has one higher educational institution, Faruk Saraç Vocational School of Design on Kaplıca street, private teaching institutions at Altıparmak avenue, state hospital at the Citadel area and different work opportunities around Altıparmak avenue. Related with these functions such as a university, and teaching institution area has a dynamic daily young population at the Altıparmak Avenue of the area who are the potential users for public open areas regarding regenerate the area.

The archeological area on the hillside of the Citadel has the advantages of location and topographic characteristics within historic values. On the one hand, the area is very close to Yahşibey historic urban landscape on the other hand its topographic feature enables to separate the area and not to relate directly to the daily activities. Therefore, this area has potential characteristics for temporary uses such as festivals and meetings to attract notice on the historic significance of the area. Moreover, the location is necessary to create the connection and integration between the other parts of the citadel with Yahşibey.

The existence of Romangal silk factory is another potential to preserve and reclaim the silk heritage of the area. In this sense, the capacity of its open space is another important issue for temporary uses to regenerate and revitalize the area. Lastly, the relations between build-up and open spaces and with Cilimboz stream is favorable to connect the users with urban and natural landscapes of the area. Related to this, Cilimboz is another promising natural resource to rehabilitate and reconnect the natural landscape of the area.

On the other hand, other demolished silk factories vacant lots are potential landscape elements to recall and regain the lost heritage of the area. In this sense, within the urbanized and dense building fabric, open space feature of these areas is very favorable to arrange required contemporary open space functions while preserving and presenting heritage values of the areas.

Lastly, public open area on Yahşibey street has powerful potential to recall the valuable open space culture in the area. In this sense, its location has favorable advantages which are close to the citadel hillside and at the center of the most preserved street in the area. Therefore, effective intervention to this area can be the regeneration and reclamation for disappeared landscape culture values of Yahşibey.

To conclude, Yahşibey is an influential quarter based on natural and urban landscape and their inseparable relationships. Along with the historic and natural values, the area is the most valuable silk heritage district in Bursa. However, current urban conservation problems and conservation decisions cause more deterioration of the values which are lost or about to lost. Also, rapid urbanization threatened the area, leading the fragmentation of historic natural and urban landscape. However, there are potential open areas that enable to preserve the existing values, reclaim the disappeared ones, rehabilitate the fragmented landscape and regenerate the area in a rapid and efficient way.

4.2 Intervening with Landscape: Principles, Strategies and Actions for Conservation Interventions

In this section, the urban conservation principles and strategies were determined for Yahşibey whose values, problems and potentials are identified in the previous section. Following that, as a conclusion of this chapter, intervention decisions were designated based on the principles and strategies to regain or increase the values and regenerate the area.

Respectively, the principles and strategies about the urban conservation of Yahşibey can be categorized as;

1. Historic urban sites are complex and multi-layered structures which are in constant and dynamic relationship with contemporary urban life;

Historic urban landscape as defined in the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, comprise of natural, ecological and urban environments within historic and contemporary dynamics. In this sense, the urban conservation approach should integrate this laminated and complementary structure. Regarding that, urban conservation is a multidimensional process which different disciplines should be participated and work together to provide the integration of this stratified landscape.

Respecting to this principle, urban conservation approach should consider the multi-layered and interlaced structure of Yahşibey historic urban landscape. Within these process, multi-disciplinary contributions should seek for comprehensive urban conservation planning. On the other hand, new planning activities should respect and generate the solutions based on historic, cultural and social landscape values and relationships of the area.

2. Stakeholders are inseparable and undeniable part for the urban conservation processes;

Intervention activities should be planned and perform with the participation of stakeholders from the beginning to the end of the process. Stakeholders should have the opportunity to contribute their knowledges about the areas' historic and contemporary values, necessities and circumstances. The other way around, experts should be informed the stakeholders in every stage. In this sense, planning activities should be "accessible, inclusive and informed" (Drury & McPherson, 2008:20)

Related to this principle, stakeholders will be informed about the conservation process of the area by organizing periodic meetings. Moreover, different contributors will be transfer their knowledges to stakeholders on the purpose of attention to the identity and values of the area. In this sense, collaboration of the authorities, governmental and non-governmental organization will be arranged. Interventions will be planned and organized in collaboration with the stakeholders. Concerning this, especially public open areas will be planned depend on the requirements of stakeholders.

3. Landscape is an urban conservation tool to intervene the degraded and fragmented historic urban sites as a medium between the historic and contemporary dynamics and as a reclamation of heritage values;

Landscape interventions should be used as a tool for urban conservation to preserve, regain and sustain the identity and cultural significances of the historic urban sites. Simultaneously, the landscape should be utilized as a medium to meet the dynamics and changing structure of contemporary urban phenomenon. Respecting to that, interventions should preserve and respect the existing values while providing flexible, dynamic and multi-layered structure based on reversible, re-treatable and economic solutions. Landscape interventions should seek to strengthen the sense of belonging by emphasizing and referencing socio-cultural significances.

Regarding this principle, the landscape can be used as a tool to intervene open areas in Yahşibey. Interventions was concentrated on public open areas, defined by lot

boundaries, which are accessible and visible for every layer of social group and relatively effortless intervention processes.

Within the area, functional outmoded areas which are Romangal silk factory and historic mill complex can be reuse to preserve and reclaim their values. Especially, Romangal silk factory's silk heritage environment can be rehabilitated and temporary activities can be organized to revitalize and to attract notice on the importance of silk heritage in the area. Interventions cannot be interfered the natural dissolution processes of the areas. Rehabilitations may be intended to enable suitable environment for the activities with minimum ecological and sustainable solutions.

On the other hand, demolished silk factory areas can be recalled to regain their historic values. Within this process factories remained traces can be searched in the areas and traces can be recalled. In this sense, demolished factory building located on the citadel hillside can be recalled and the area organized as a public open space. In the area, temporary meetings, festivals or other activities can be organized to strengthen the silk heritage and potential of the natural values of the area. On the other hand, demolished factory area within private lot on Çarıklı Değirmen street can be recommended to recall the traces as an integrated part of the open space within the process of new building activities. Urban conservation plan of the area can be organized to enable to this process.

Disintegrated public open areas can be restored and new injections can be added to regenerate the area. On the other hand, cultural landscape values can be recalled in public open areas to regain their open space values the area's landscape culture. Regarding this, public areas which are lost their values based on historic functions can be recalled as mulberry gardens to preserve the importance of these natural and socio-economic value of the mulberry trees. Public open areas on Citadel hillside and on Bozkurt street can be rehabilitated and restored to preserve their natural values. These areas can be organized within the security and sanitary conditions to

allow the accessibility and safety for everyone. On the other hand, private disintegrated buildings can be intervened to diminished their effects on historic urban fabric. Based on this aim, new vertical landscape injections can be intervened to fragmented new parts in the area.

Disintegrated Cilimboz stream canl be rehabilitated to preserve its natural existence and to regain its value in the area. Within this process, recyclable and reversible minimum interventions can be implemented to clean the Cilimboz stream and its streambank. Interventions cannot be intervened the natural process of the area. They aim to accelerate the natural rehabilitation process.

Lastly, traditional buildings' integrated open areas can be recommended to consider historic natural and urban landscape relations in the area and registered the buildings with their open areas. On the other hand, private open spaces which preserve their historic boundaries and open features can be recommended to register as a historic private open spaces and interventions attributions can be aimed to rehabilitate the values and open spaces qualities. Conservation activities can be recommended to preserve and restore the natural and urban relationships of these areas. Regarding this valuable natural and urban relationship, new planning activities can be recommended to enable and recall this historic fabric of the area.

After identifying the principles and strategies, landscape conservation interventions were determined for Yahşibey historic urban site. Within the scope of the thesis these intervention decisions were made to give general opinions about the process and method determined in previous section. However, these interventions should be decided and implemented after detailed studies for the areas. Moreover, detailed design proposals should be identified after multi-disciplinary studies.

Within this thesis, action plans were defined under five different areas (Figure 4.2). These areas determined based on their different fabrics and relationships with the area. Thus, action areas and the intervention decisions regarding these areas can be classified as follows;

Area 1: Area comprise of Citadel hillside and the building blocks on the east side of Yahşibey street which are the integral part of the Citadel hillside topography. In terms of the potential public open area, this section of Yahşibey have the valuable and significant open areas based on the relationships of natural and urban landscape and the most preserved historic fabric. However, the problematic open space formations about value loss and historic fabric fragmentations mentioned previous section are also exist in this section. Regarding this issue, interventions about these open areas enable to regenerate and increase the values throughout the Yahşibey.

First, **restoration** and **recall** conservation intervention can be maintained on the citadel hillside area. Related to that, the aim of this interventions are to regenerate and revitalize the historic and natural landscape values within the contemporary urban environment, to recall the silk heritage within the area, to turn the topographic features into advantages and to integrate the area to the other parts of citadel archeological hillsides.

In this context, primary intervention attribution can be the **restoration** of the citadel hillside. Within this intervention disintegrated and unqualified open space function may be intervened with landscape to enable the open archeological park area. Therefore, area can be restored based on security, recreational services and historic components. The recreational function may consist of sitting areas, walkways, gathering areas and playground. Existing systems can be restored to enable reversible and ecological elements based on the relationship with the natural and topographic feature of the area. Providing the connection between the area and the other part of the citadel hillside embrace to strengthen the historic route.

Demolished silk factory can be **recalled** with the traces to integrate the restored contemporary open area with its historic value. In this regard, the intervention of Benjamin Franklin's House, as defined in Chapter 2, can be used as an example for the conservation intervention. Accordingly, recalled silk factory area can be used as a gathering and meeting place for temporary festivals, meetings and

performances for the area. Therefore, the intervention method of the area aims to provide the rapid and reversible regeneration by restoring the open area function based on natural and urban necessities which enable the urban archeological park function for Yahşibey and surrounding neighborhoods. Additionally, degraded historic connection and lost silk heritage may be reconnected and integrated with the contemporary urban dynamics.

Another important open space intervention within the Area 1 is the unqualified open space located at the intersection of Yahşibey street and 17. Dere street. Open space is very valuable depend on its preserved historic boundaries and open feature, central location at the historic fabric and connection with the natural and historic landscape of the citadel hillside. Therefore, Suphi Bey Map 'bahçe' function which is the former function of this open space and mulberry trees which is the cultural and natural function of the Bursa and Yahşibey, can be **recalled** as 'Dut bahçesi' within the area. Accordingly, existing natural elements may be relocated to the citadel hillside or other green areas and incompatible concrete elements will be removed from the area. Ecological approach can enable the sustainability and appropriate environment for mulberry trees. Intervention aims to provide minimum and natural environment for the area. Consequently, recalling the mulberry trees and the function of the area ensures regaining the lost and degenerated landscape culture of Yahşibey.

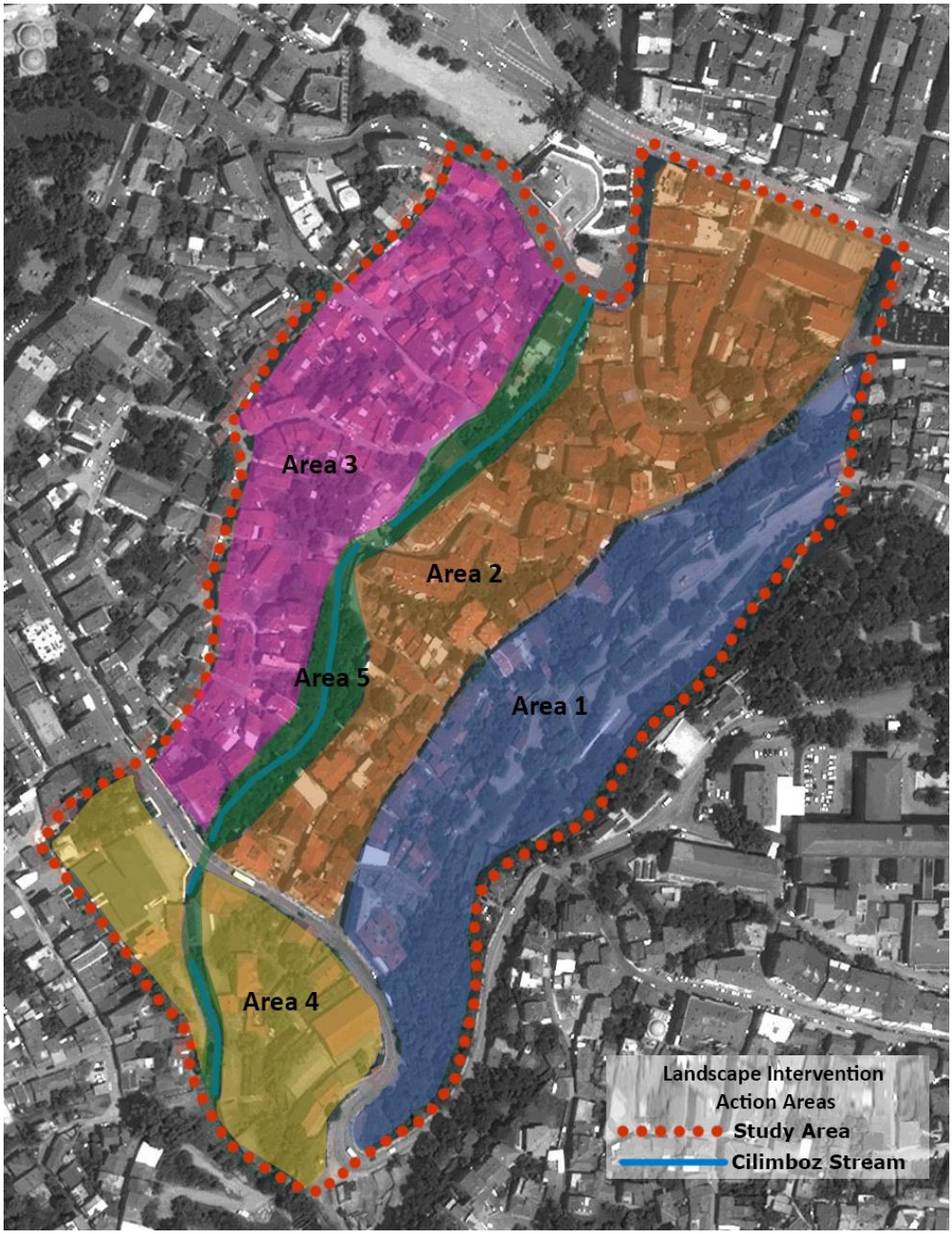


Figure 4.2 Landscape intervention action areas.[38]

[38] Google Earth Map. Last accessed on 22.08.2016.

Lastly, the disintegrated intersection of new pattern on Yahşibey street can be intervened with the landscape interventions. At the north end of Yahşibey street high-rise apartment buildings create the fragmentation of historic pattern. Therefore, to diminish the negative effect of this disintegrated area, the vertical new **injection** may be implemented on the façade of the apartment building which is located at the intersection of the old and new pattern. Therefore, the intervention will provide more economical, rapid and realistic solution than the expropriation and demolition process (Figure 4.3).

Area 2: Area comprises of the west side of the Yahşibey street and the east side of the Cilimboz streambank which mostly contains residential fabric in Yahşibey. Within the area, there is a public open space which is unqualified and located in front of the Altıparmak Mosque on Bozkurt street. As stated in the Suphi Bey Map, area was functioned as cemetery. However, depend on the 1939 Cadastral Map area lost its function but preserved its open feature. In the current situation area is not in actively used because of its religious value. Therefore, area can be **rehabilitated** with landscape intervention. Within the conservation intervention, rehabilitation and the integration with its surrounding of natural features are the main aims of this interventions. (Figure 4.4).

Area 3: Area located between the Kayabaşı street and the west side of the Cilimboz stream bank which is comprised of residential fabric. Beside the private lots are not related with the study, there is one important demolished silk factory lot exist in the area. Therefore, urban conservation approach and new planning activities for this area's conservation intervention recommended to consider the **recalling** of the traces of the former silk factory. Accordingly, the new building injections can be applied together with the silk factory traces as an open space element of the area. Concerning this approach, Gardens of hospital de la Pobres Inocenta project, defined in Chapter 2, can be the model for the intervention based on its organization and integration with its new context. Consequently, intervention enable to regain

the lost silk heritage of the area and integrate the historic context with contemporary functions (Figure 4.5).

Area 4: Area comprised of the silk factory complexes, Romangal Silk factory and Fabrika-I Hümayun as a Faruk Saraç Vocational Shool of Design, and Kocanaib Mosque on Kaplıca street. Within the area, Romangal Silk factory can be intervened with the conservation intervention of **adaptive reuse** to reclaim and revitalize the values of the silk heritage. Concerning that, Duisburg-Nord Landscape Park, defined in Chapter 2, landscape intervention approach can be used as a model based on utilizing the existing natural and structural content to cope with the degradation of values and to reconnect with Yahşibey. Therefore, existing natural landscape can be rehabilitated with the ecological and sustainable interventions. Avoiding the Excessive restorations, as performed in the Fabrika-I Hümayun complex, and prettification which is against the nature of the industrial site should be the main concern for interventions. Minimum and ecological interventions aim to reuse the area's open spaces like a park area. Existing structures can be determined and motivate the function and use of the park. Likewise, to remediate and regain the open space condition of the areas, existing natural environment can be the tool for the interventions. Related to these process, historic functions of 'Bahçe' and 'Sebze Bahçesi' can be **recalled** in the area.

Lastly, to revitalize and strengthen the value of the area, temporary activities such as meetings, festivals and gatherings may be organized in the area. Regarding this issue, International Silk Road Film Festival which was organized by the Bursa metropolitan municipality between 2006-2009 recommended to re-organized in the area.

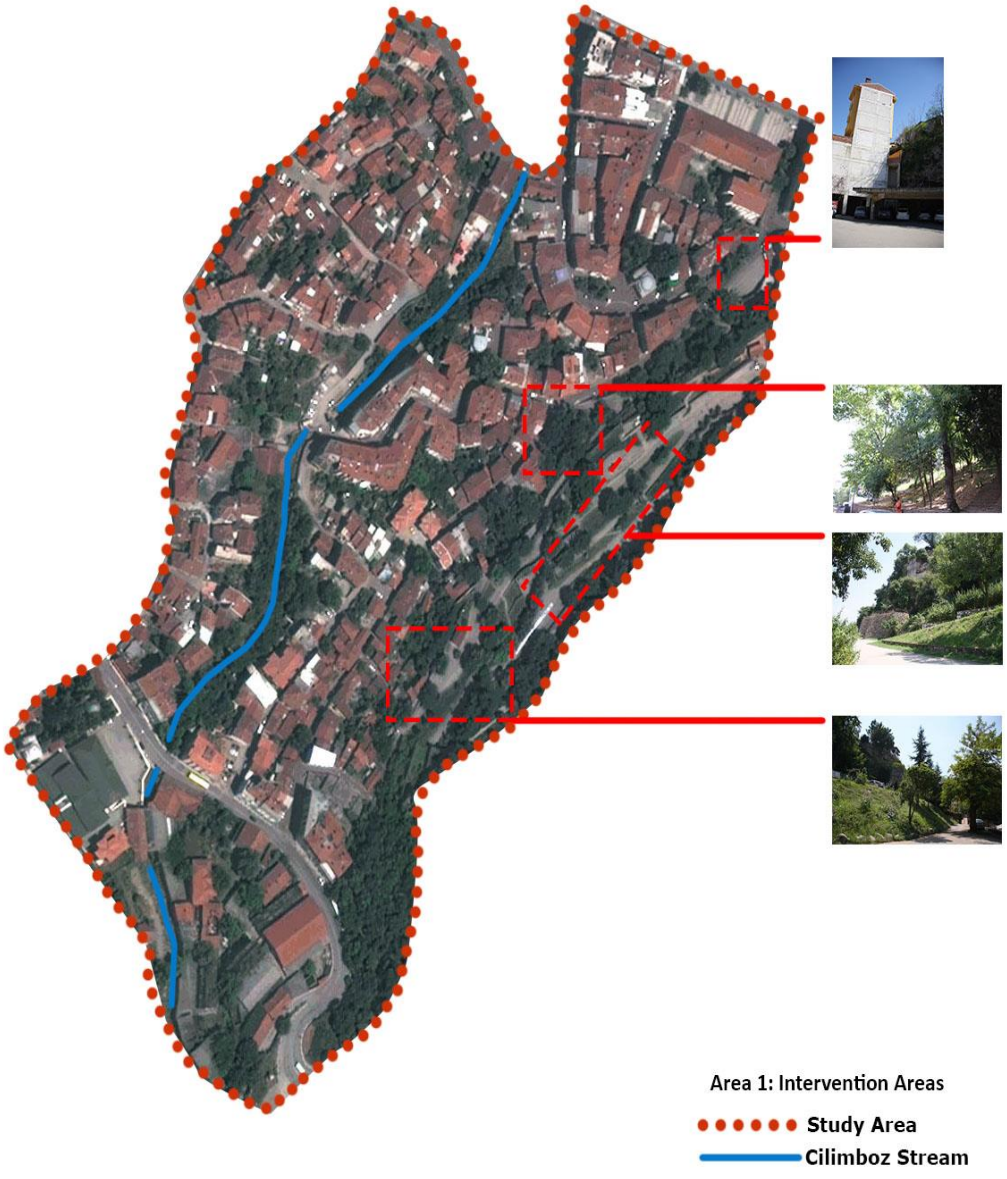


Figure 4.3 Action Area 1.[39]

[39] Ibid.

Consequently, comprehensive landscape intervention into the Romangal Silk factory can be enabled to regain and integrate the historic and cultural values of the area with minimum, ecological, reversible and sustainable solutions. Most importantly, interventions revitalize and reconnect the area with contemporary urban life within the natural dissolution process of the outmoded industrial complex (Figure 4.6).

Area 5: Area comprises of Cilimboz stream, its streambank and the former mill complex which has physically and functionally direct relationship with the stream. These interrelated areas defined as problematic open areas in previous section depend on abandonment and functional outmoded. Within this frame, abandoned Cilimboz stream and streambank degraded natural values can be **rehabilitated** based on ecological and sustainable solutions. As a model for Cilimboz rehabilitation, recovery of the irrigation system of the spa allotment in Caldes de Montbui, as defined in Chapter 2, can be used for natural rehabilitation approach. Therefore, the contaminated stream water and polluted streambank may be rehabilitated with ecological approaches which enables to use plants to clean the water and soil system without interfering the natural environment of the area. Therefore, the intervention aims to enable sustainable, economic and ecological solutions while regaining the historic value and strengthening the natural environment of the area.

In conjunction with the Cilimboz stream rehabilitation, the former mill complex can be intervened with the **adaptive reuse** conservation intervention. In this sense, existing natural and structural compounds may be used to restore and regain the value of the area. Rehabilitation of the natural structure can be implemented in collaboration with Cilimboz stream's remediation to support each other's process and to strengthen their relationship. As a comprehensive intervention, should concern regaining the natural and historic values of the area with sustainable and ecological solutions without interfering the natural process of the area (Figure 4.7).



Figure 4.4 Action area 2.[40]

[40] Ibid.



Figure 4.5 Action area 3.[41]

[41] Ibid.

Following the last stage of the landscape intervention process, overall proposal for the process and methods in the Yahşibey historic urban sites was conducted. Within this process, the landscape intervention chart was used to create the integrated approach presented in the last part of the Chapter 2. Regarding that, first the understanding of the historic and existing landscape of Yahşibey quarter was made. Within this stage, qualitative and quantitative researches were made. Depend on these researches, important historic landscape characteristics and existing landscape characteristics were identified. In the identification phase identification of the changes were determined. After understanding and identifying the Yahşibey historic urban site. Assessment process were conducted. Within these phase, the values, problems and potential were determined. In accordance with the decision-making process, principles and strategies were identified for conservation interventions. Consequently, the decisions about the landscape conservation interventions was conducted (Table 4.1).

As a conclusion, Yahşibey has a multi-layered and complex historic urban landscape within the Bursa. Valuable natural and cultural significances are comprised of the integration of natural and traditional urban landscape within the areas. Moreover, Yahşibey is one of the most significant silk production area. Therefore, Yahşibey has significant landscape culture based on the interaction of natural, cultural and economic dynamics. However, current conservation activities' economic and political process and incapable approaches into integrated historic landscape cause the degeneration of traditional areas and overall values. Additionally, urbanization which started to penetrate the historic pattern create the fragmentation and disintegration of this valuable historic landscape. Therefore, the principles and strategies defined to intervene with the landscape conservation interventions into Yahşibey historic urban site. Within the framework, interventions aim to regain and reclaim the degraded or disappeared values, inject new values to regenerate the area and to connect the historic values with contemporary dynamics with reversible, re-treatable and sustainable intervention decisions. Decisions

provided relatively economic, rapid and efficient regeneration of the fragmented fabric. Moreover, minimum ecological and sustainable decisions enable to regain the degraded or disappeared values in respect to the natural environment of the area.



Figure 4.6 Action area 4.[42]

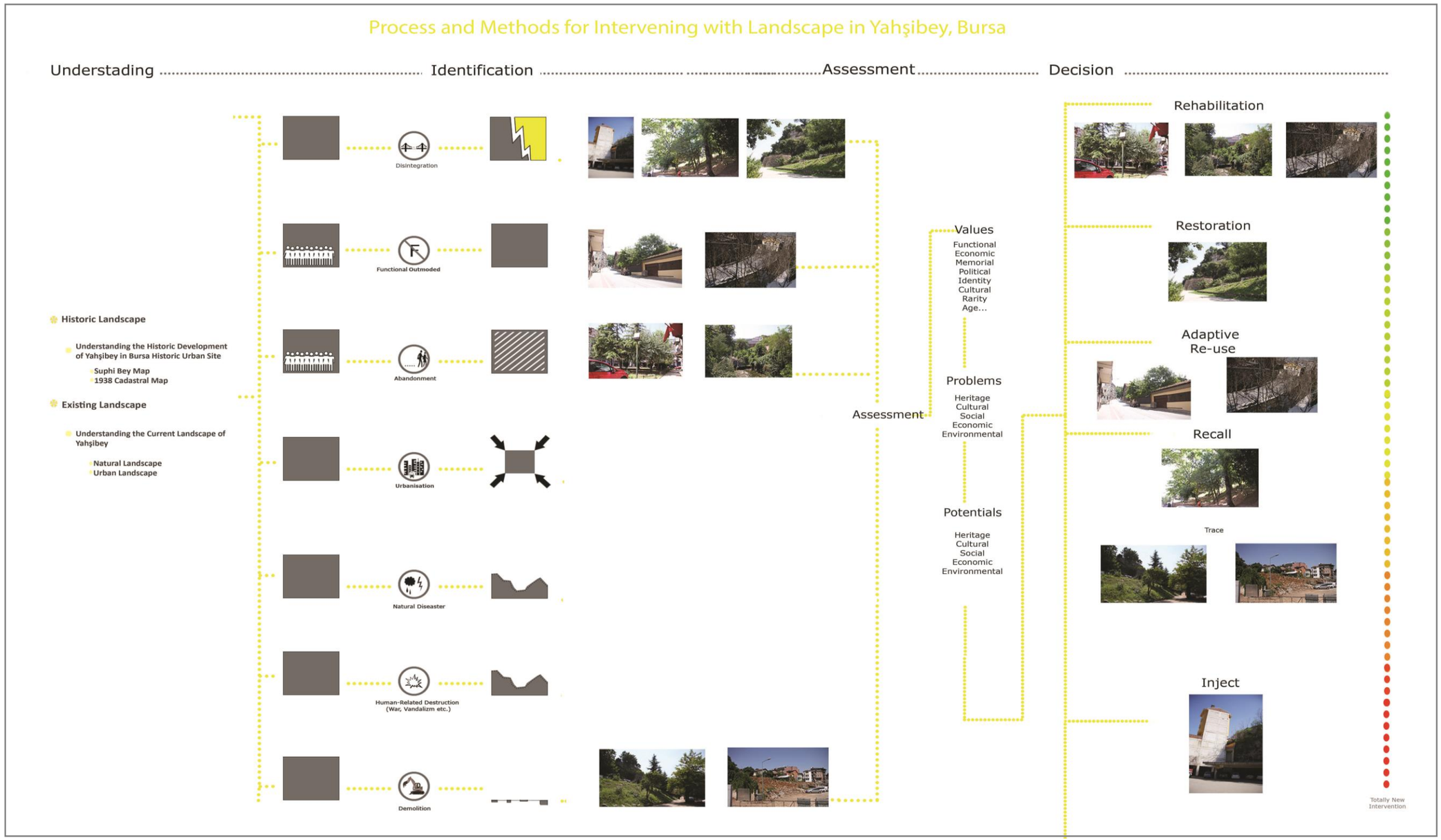
[42] Ibid.



Figure 4.7 Action area 5.[43]

[43] Ibid.

Table 3.1 Process and methods for intervening with landscape in Yahşibey, (Arslan Sönmez, 2016)



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Historic urban sites are composite structures. Within the dynamic contemporary urban life, these heritage places face with continuous changes which effects the intangible and tangible values of heritage places. Urban conservation aims to provide the sustainability of tangible and intangible values of heritage places and develop the responses to the changes which lead to partial or total loss of heritage values of historic urban sites.

In historic urban sites, urban conservation ensures to provide the interventions by following the main principles of 'reversibility', 're-treatability' and 'minimal intervention', as much as possible. These interventions are the generators of the conservation process when the results are visible and perceivable for rehabilitating the historic urban sites. At this point, public space and open area interventions have easy and quick processes due to their public ownership status rather than private properties. In this sense, 'landscape interventions' in historic urban sites have potentials to generate the urban conservation process as an important conservation tool.

In recent years, the contemporary landscape approach has gained great importance within urban sites. Landscape emerged as a model and medium to work as an infrastructure of the contemporary city. The idea enables the city dynamics to reconnect with environmental processes. In this way, landscape implementations in historic urban sites attracted attention regarding enabling effective urban conservation process. However, although there are landscape design examples in heritage places and recommendations, charters and theoretical discussions present some ideas about the landscape approach, comprehensive study to utilize the

landscape design for urban conservation does not exist in conservation discipline. At this point, in this thesis the utilization of landscape design for urban conservation and developing responses with landscape interventions to the changes in historic urban sites are discussed. Accordingly, the proposal for the process, methods and terminology is determined and then, implemented on the case study of Yahşibey, Bursa.

In order to achieve this goal, constitution of a conceptual and methodological framework for landscape intervention is studied. First, landscape architecture was studied to understand its changing meanings and approaches. This study revealed that, landscape has changed from being a term to being an approach, a tool for the dynamic and interrelated urban and natural environments. The meaning and the scope of the term has expanded as a model for contemporary city to manage and integrate the natural, physical and social dynamics.

After understanding the landscape architecture, 'landscape' was studied within the urban conservation concepts, approaches and methods. In addition to these, landscape design examples in heritage places were presented with their approaches which provide the preservation and reclamation of the heritage values as well as for the regeneration and reconnection of historic urban sites to contemporary dynamics.

Within the study of landscape project precedents, the conceptualization of changes was identified to represent the formation of heritage loss and various problems in historic urban sites. Following that, once again, precedent projects were used to identify the responses to the changes in historic urban sites. Landscape implementations were offered various approaches such as revitalization, reclamation, reuse and so on. Despite these terms are conservation approaches, in conservation discipline the study of landscape intervention does not exist. Therefore, examples were analyzed to understand common responses for conservation interventions. These responses were defined and examples were collected in reference to their conservation approaches. Following the identification

and conceptualization of the changes and responses, a proposal for a conceptual and methodological framework for landscape interventions was determined.

Following the overall assessment for the process of landscape intervention, understanding the historic area through historic and existing urban and natural landscapes, identifying the changes on the basis of their formations, assessing the values, problems and potentials of the areas and designating the landscape conservation interventions are studied as the main phases. Thus, the study indicated that landscape design in heritage places enables different approaches to response the changes in historic urban sites. The comprehensive assessment about landscape in historic urban sites revealed that degenerated historic values and fragmented urban fabrics could be reclaimed and regenerated through ecological, sustainable and contemporary landscape interventions. In addition to regaining the degenerated values, these interventions help to reconnect the historic contexts to contemporary urban life and enable the historic urban sites to correspond the continually changing and developing environments.

Subsequently to understand and identify the process, methods and terminology for landscape intervention as a contribution to historic urban conservation, Bursa Yahşibey historic urban landscape was used as a case study area. Yahşibey was analyzed in details based on the identified landscape intervention process. First, the historic and existing landscape of Yahşibey was studied to understand the general characteristics of the area as well as to assess the values, problems and potential of the historic urban site.

Therefore, understanding and the assessment processes indicated that the Yahşibey quarter has multi-layered and complex heritage values. The historic urban landscape has a significant and unique landscape culture which arises from the integration of the natural environment with the cultural and economic dynamics. Yahşibey generated a unique landscape by being one of the most significant silk production site. However, within this valuable natural and historic urban landscape,

there are various changes and problems which cause the total or partial loss of heritage values.

Following the value, problem and potential assessment, landscape conservation principles, strategies and actions were identified for Yahşibey quarter. The study area was divided into five different action areas depending on their distinctive characteristics and several interventions strategies were recommended for each action area. Intervention decisions aimed to regain the lost landscape culture of the area and regenerate the historic values by connecting them to contemporary urban life. In this regard, interventions were recommended in mainly public areas because of their rapid regenerations and intervention processes as well as visible and perceivable in as quickly as possible. Alternatively, private area intervention recommendations revealed to enable reversible and relatively economic solutions, rather than injecting a new building or demolishing the incompatible structures. Therefore, minimum and relatively economic interventions ensure rapid, efficient and publicly accessible conservation actions which contribute the regeneration and reclamation of the Yahşibey historic urban sites. Besides, the intervention recommendations for identified areas, further comprehensive and collaborative studies for understanding and assessing the Yahşibey quarter must be needed for final decisions.

Hence, landscape approach has had an important role within heritage places. Over the past years, urban conservation realizes the inclusive impact of the landscape approach in historic urban sites based on their relatively effective and reversible, re-treatable and minimum interventions which support the main principles of urban conservation. This thesis was discussed the comprehensive and integral assessment of ‘landscape’ to utilize as an urban conservation tool and develop the responses with landscape interventions in historic urban sites. The overall study revealed that ‘landscape’ has high potential as an invaluable tool for urban conservation in historic urban sites.

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APPENDIX A

UNDERSTANDING THE CHANGES IN YAHŞİBEY, BURSA

Table A.1 Understanding of the changes in Yahşibey (Arslan Sönmez, 2016)

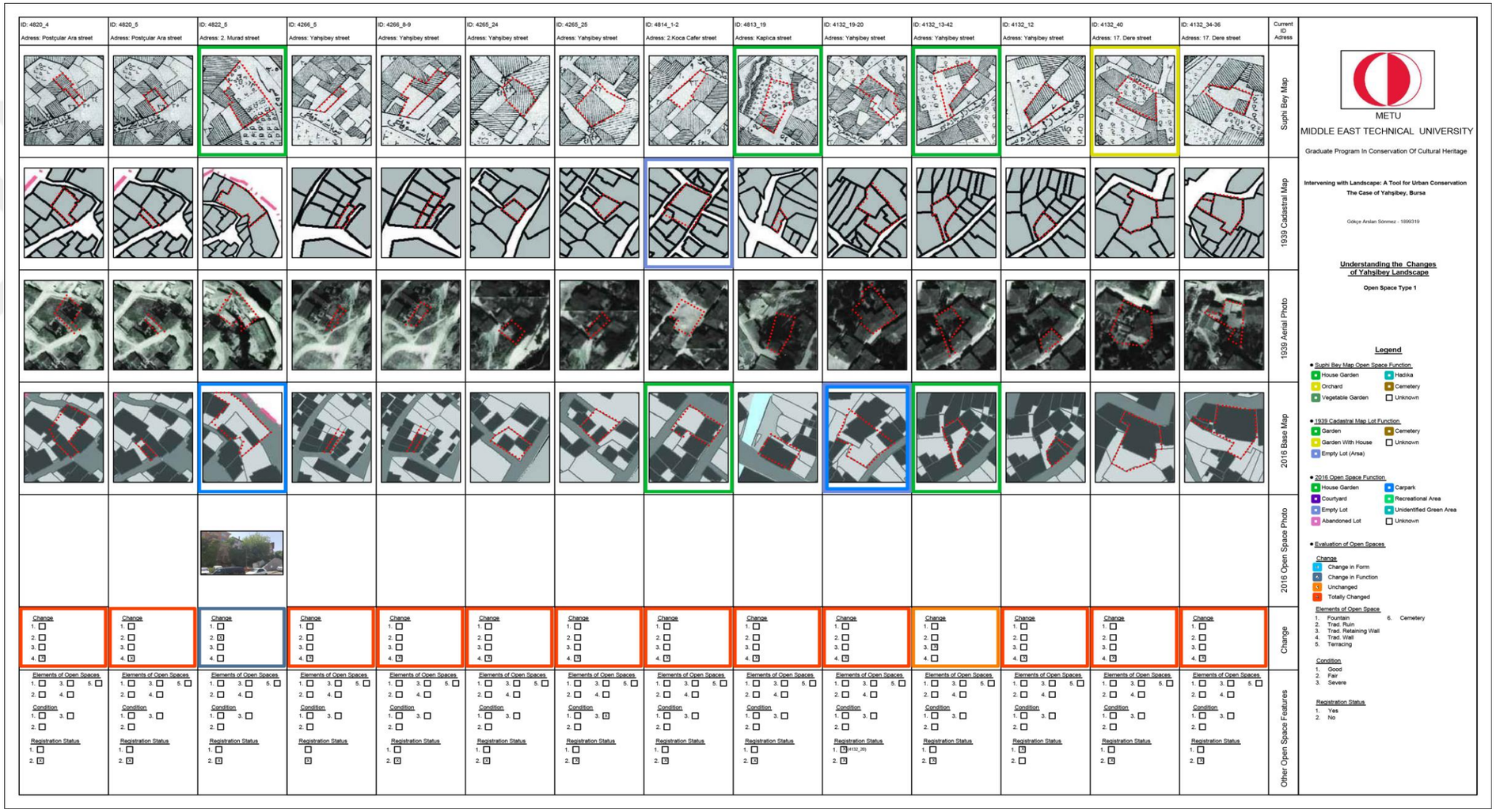


Table A.1 (continued)

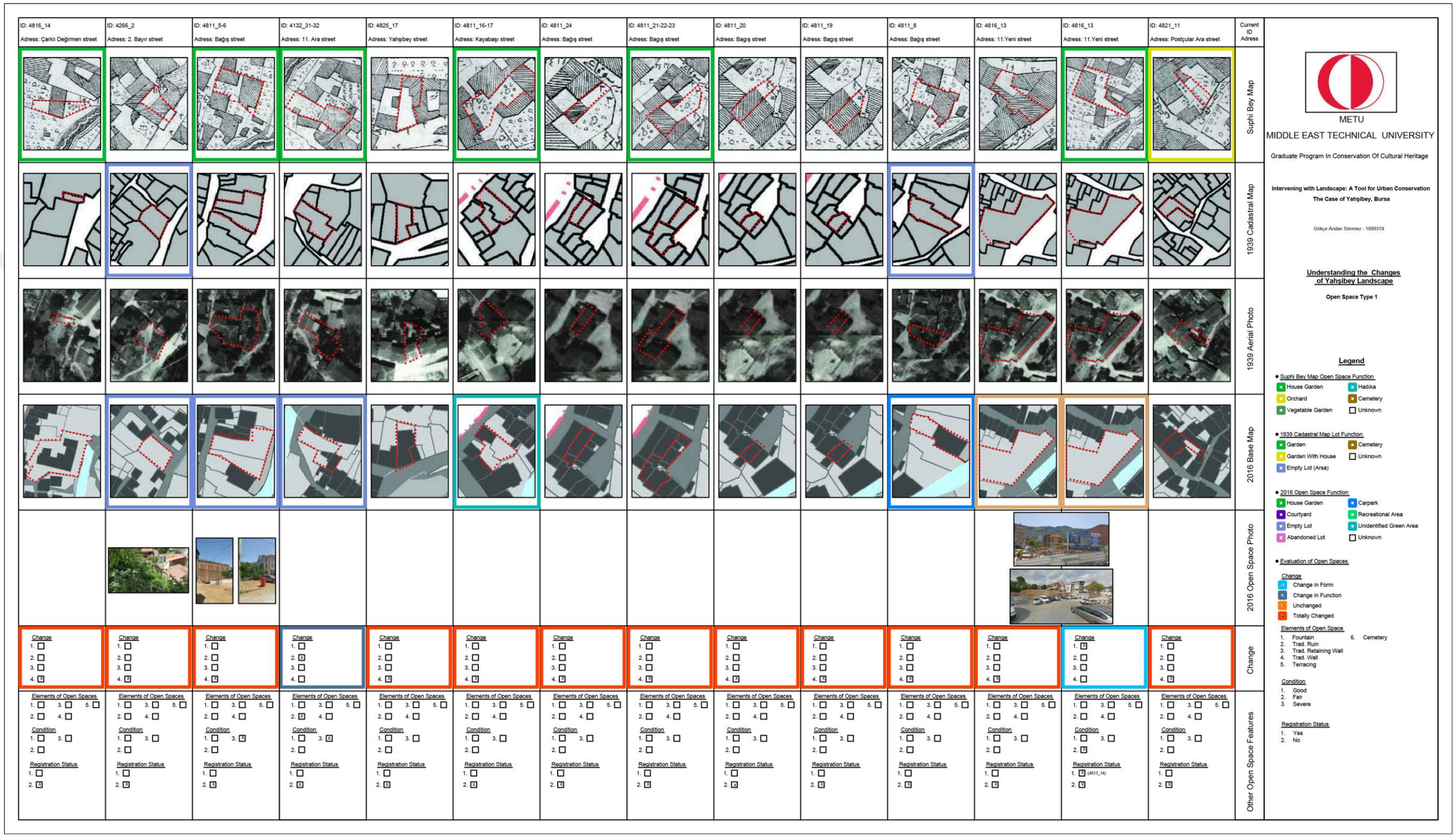


Table A.1 (continued)

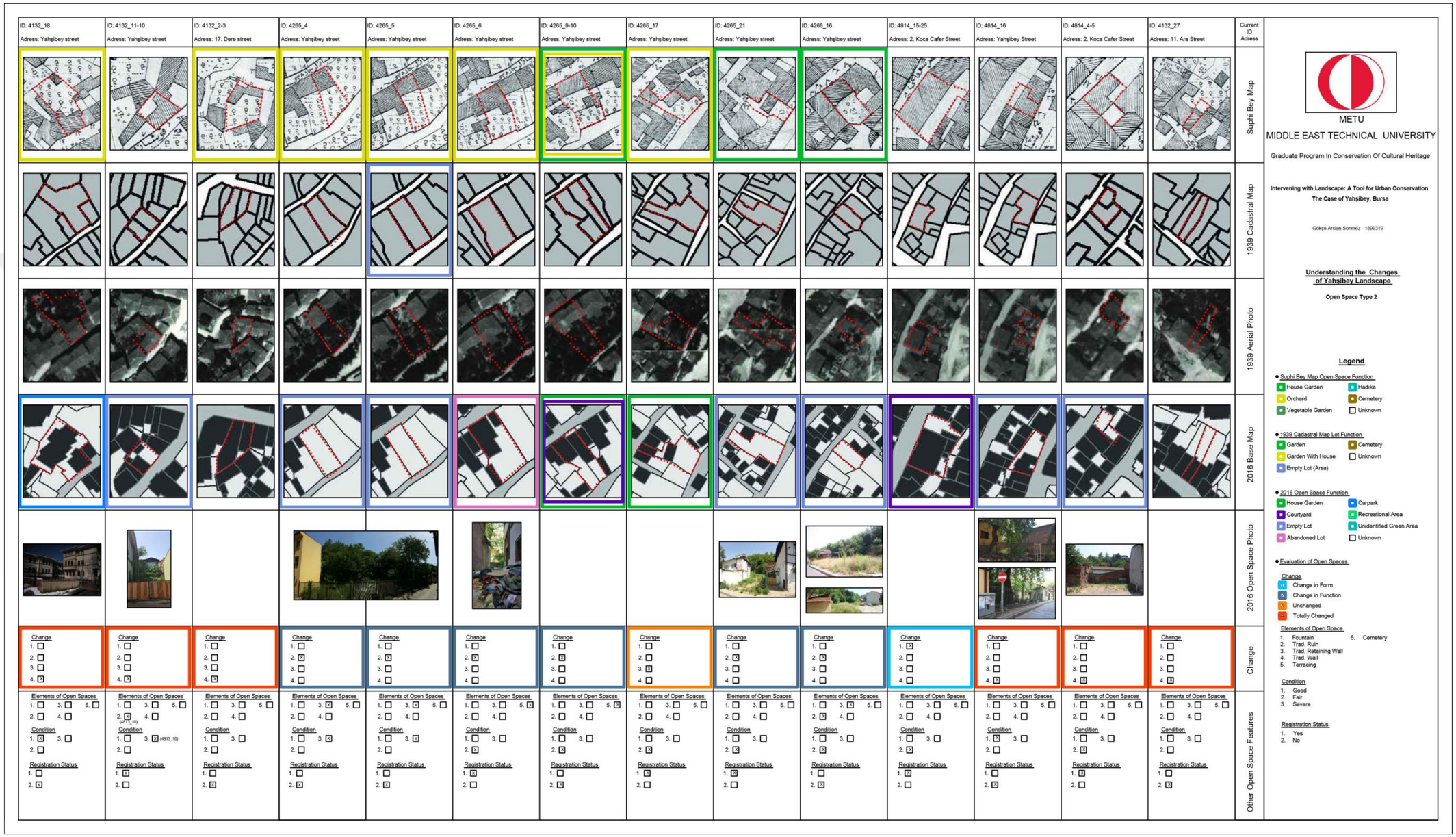


Table A.1 (continued)



Table A.1 (continued)



Table A.1 (continued)

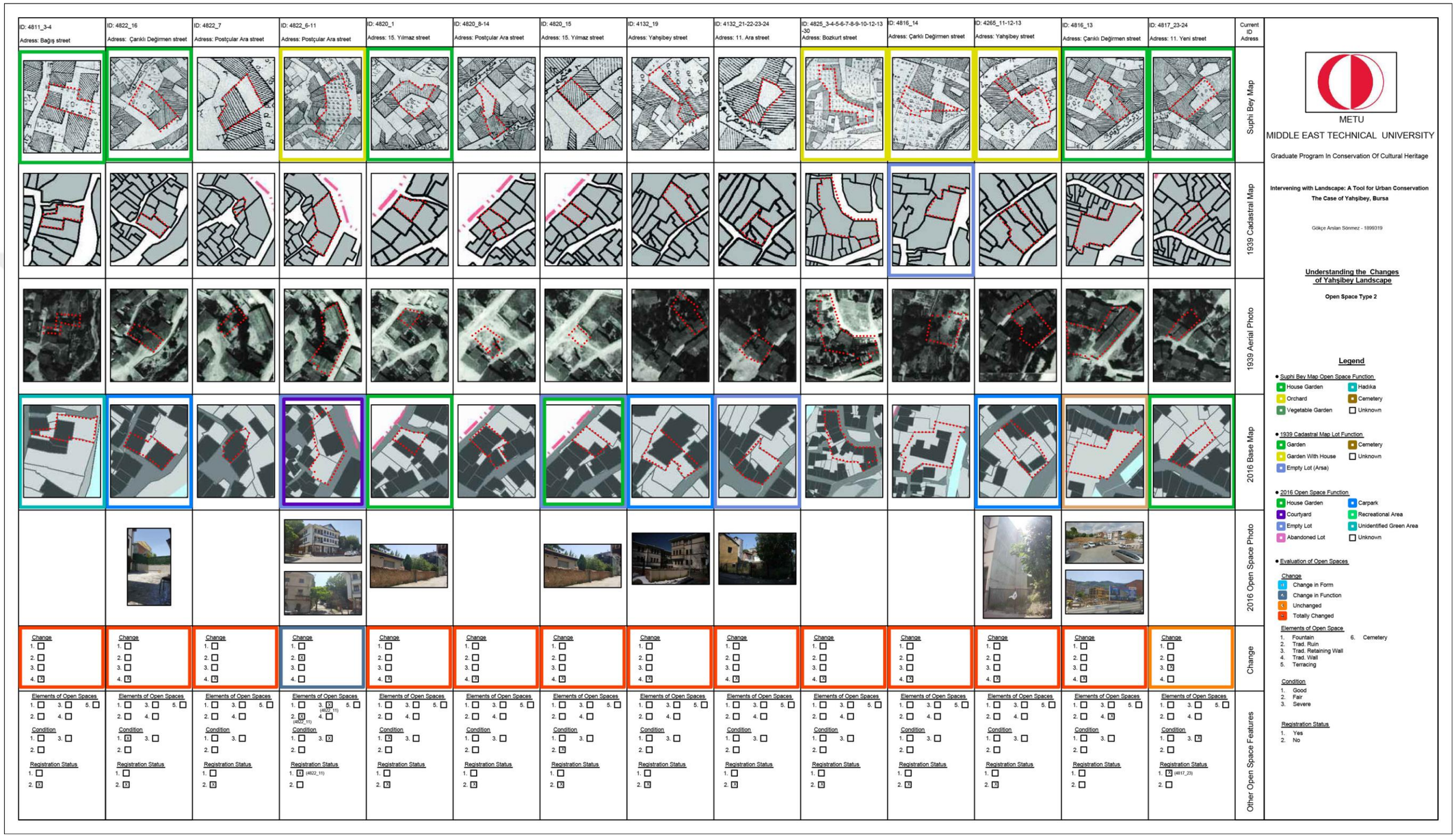
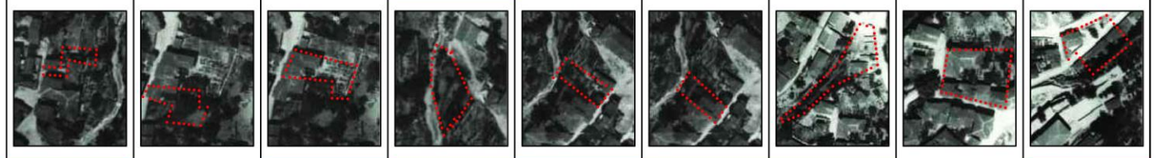


Table A.1 (continued)

					ID: 4811_3-4 Adress: Bağış street	ID: 4816_22 Adress: Kayabaşı street	ID: 4816_23-24 Adress: Kayabaşı street	ID: 4813_1 Adress: 11. Ara street	ID: 4813_5 Adress: 11. Ara street	ID: 4813_6 Adress: 11. Ara street	ID: 4825_1-2-28 Adress: Yahşibey street	ID: 4825_19-20-21-22-23 Adress: Yahşibey street	ID: 4264_3-4-5/4832_2-3 Adress: street	Current ID Adress
														Suphi Bey Map
														1939 Cadastral Map
														1939 Aerial Photo
														2016 Base Map
										 				2016 Open Space Photo
					Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☒	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☒ 4. ☐	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☒ 4. ☐	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☒	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☒	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☒	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☒ 4. ☐	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☒ 4. ☐	Change 1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☒	Change
					Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☐ 2. ☒	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☐ 2. ☒	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☒ 3. ☐ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☒ 2. ☐	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☒ 3. ☐ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☐ 2. ☒	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☐ 2. ☒	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☐ 3. ☒ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☐ 2. ☒	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 2. ☒ Registration Status 1. ☐ 2. ☒	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☐ 2. ☒	Elements of Open Spaces 1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐ 2. ☐ 4. ☐ Condition 1. ☒ 3. ☐ 2. ☐ Registration Status 1. ☒ 2. ☐	Other Open Space Features

METU
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Graduate Program In Conservation Of Cultural Heritage

Intervening with Landscape: A Tool for Urban Conservation
The Case of Yahşibey, Bursa

Gökçe Arslan Sönmez - 1899319

Understanding the Changes of Yahşibey Landscape

Open Space Type 2

Legend

- Suphi Bey Map Open Space Function
  - House Garden
  - Hadika
  - Orchard
  - Cemetery
  - Vegetable Garden
  - Unknown
- 1939 Cadastral Map Lot Function
  - Garden
  - Cemetery
  - Garden With House
  - Unknown
  - Empty Lot (Arsa)
- 2016 Open Space Function
  - House Garden
  - Carpark
  - Courtyard
  - Recreational Area
  - Empty Lot
  - Unidentified Green Area
  - Abandoned Lot
  - Unknown
- Evaluation of Open Spaces
  - Change
    - Change in Form
    - Change in Function
    - Unchanged
    - Totally Changed
  - Elements of Open Space
    1. Fountain
    2. Trad. Ruin
    3. Trad. Retaining Wall
    4. Trad. Wall
    5. Terracing
    6. Cemetery
  - Condition
    1. Good
    2. Fair
    3. Severe
  - Registration Status
    1. Yes
    2. No

Table A.1 (continued)



Table A.1 (continued)

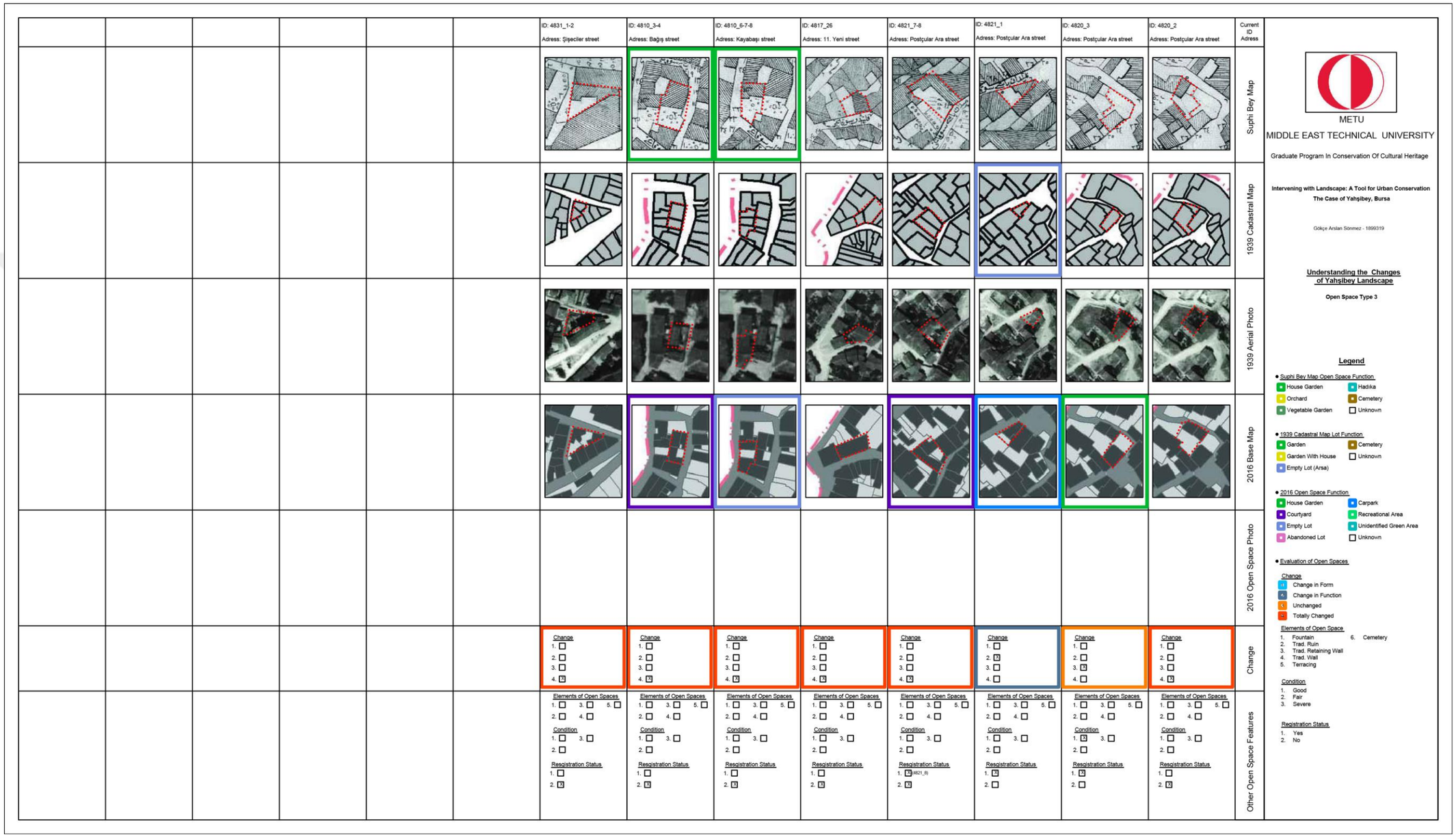


Table A.1 (continued)



Table A.1 (continued)



Table A.1 (continued)

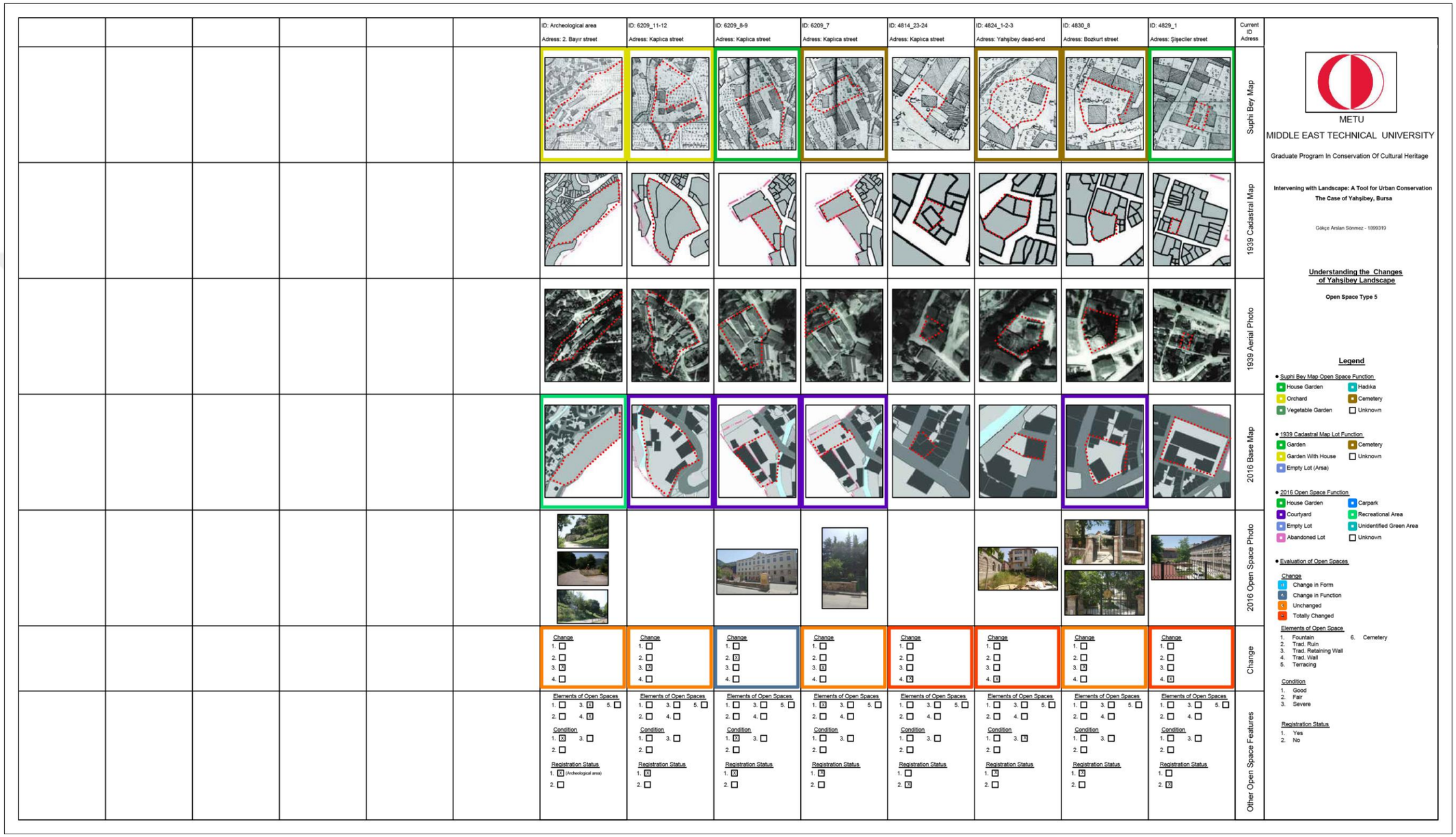


Table A.1 (continued)

