

**PROBLEMS OF URBAN GROWTH:
PRESERVING WHILE DEVELOPING**

**Proceedings of the
31st Annual Conference
International Urban Fellows Program**

**Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies
Mersin University Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and
Regional Planning**

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Dear Reader:

I am pleased to publish the proceedings of the Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows conference held in Mersin and Istanbul, Turkey in June, 2001. These urban experts from a dozen countries spent seven days in Turkey, studying two cities' problems and prospects. They talked to experts, advocates, public officials and academics, and toured the magnificent ancient sites along the Mediterranean coast that are the heritage of the Mersin region. Working groups of Fellows brought their best thinking to the formulation of recommendations for preserving this heritage while permitting development to continue.

All of the authors of these proceedings have conducted urban research at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore sometime over the past 30 years. As you will see in Appendix A ("Background on the International Urban Fellows Program"), they spent four or eight months studying Baltimore and analyzing its similarities and differences from other cities like it around the world. Each year, the Fellows gather for a conference to tackle the problems of a particular city posed for them by their host, a former Fellow. In the case of Turkey, Mersin University professor Dr. Tamer Gök, an Urban Fellow in 1978, asked the group to focus on the growth management problems of his fast-growing Mediterranean city.

The chapters that follow reflect the Fellows' appreciation of the vast potential of the Mersin region, and of the serious barriers that impede its ability to realize it. Mindful of the national, legal, cultural, and historical contexts and the long-term nature of many of the problems they addressed, they nevertheless felt that there were some short-term actions that could be taken at the local and regional level that would enable Mersin to **Preserve While Developing**.

Please contact me if you would like further information on this unique international program or on the Institute for Policy Studies.

Sandra J. Newman
Director
Johns Hopkins
Institute for Policy Studies

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Rapporteurs: Matthew Arndt, Jason Byrne, Marsha Schachtel
Editors: Sandra Newman (Institute for Policy Studies), Sevin Osmay (Middle East Technical University), Marsha Schachtel (Institute for Policy Studies)
Photographs: Tamer Gök (Mersin University), Otto Hetzel (Friend of the Fellows)
Production: Laura Vernon-Russell, Institute for Policy Studies

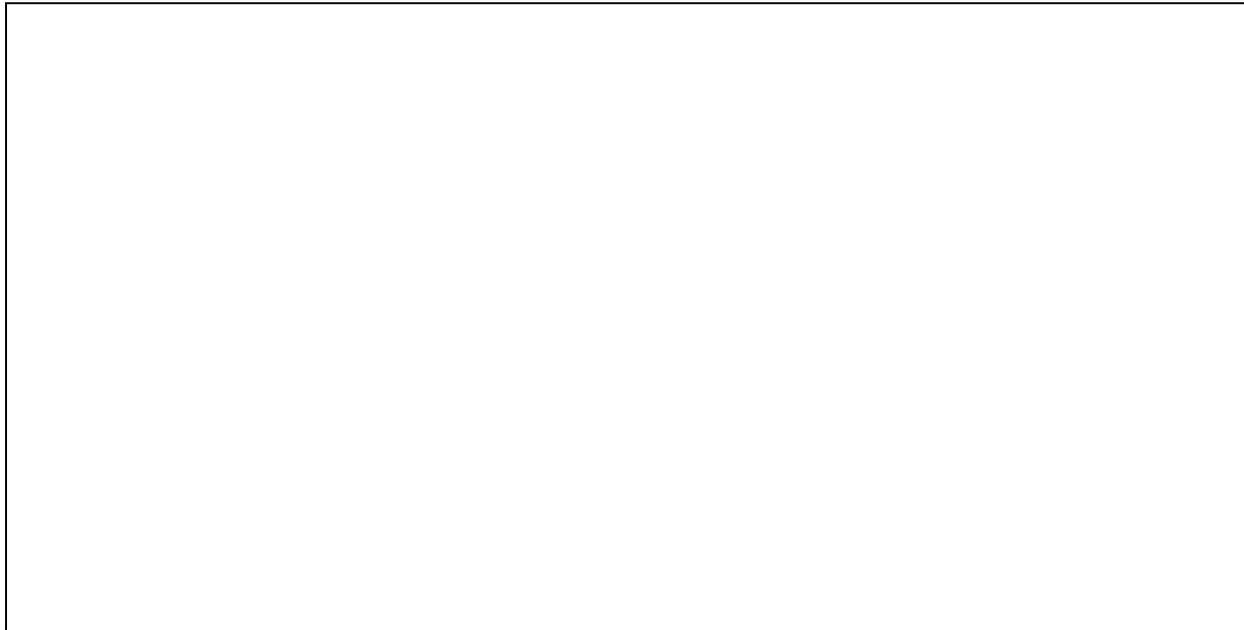
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INTRODUCTION

The 31st annual conference of the Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies' International Fellows in Urban Studies program was held in Mersin and Ýstanbul, Turkey from June 9 to June 15, 2001. The theme of the conference was "Problems of Urban Growth: Preserving While Developing."

Exemplifying a national trend in Turkey, Mersin, a mid-sized city of 550,000 inhabitants, rapidly urbanized in the last three decades. It is located at the center of a metropolitan region (Ýçel Province and beyond) that stretches linearly along the Mediterranean coast and encompasses physical, natural, cultural, and historic heritage that is continuously being threatened and destroyed by uncontrolled growth. Constrained on the east by publicly held port and Free Trade Zone land, the urbanized area is spreading westward. Developing while preserving and conserving key assets is a challenging issue. The scale of these challenges is magnified in Istanbul, a metropolis of over 10 million citizens that connects Europe and Asia.



The three working groups of Fellows, local experts, and students focused on interrelated topics of primary concern to Mersin:

- Urban growth
- Housing
- Tourism and conservation

Several themes echoed through the recommendations of all three working groups. The first is the need to think, plan and act regionally. In the compressed time available, it was not possible to judge whether the province is the proper level for a regional approach, but it is essential.

The second theme, repeated in discussions in İstanbul as well, is the need to shore up the capacity and authority of local governments. It appears that reform of intergovernmental structure, including the ability to access fiscal resources, will be required if Mersin is to be able to meet its challenges and realize its potential.

WORKING GROUP I STRATEGIES OF URBAN AND REGIONAL GROWTH

Problem Statement

How can growth strategies that reduce pressure on Turkey's large urban centers be developed?

Focus

The Working Group chose to focus on two guidelines to structure its work: 1) to briefly characterize the context of rapid growth, and 2) remain within the general theme of the conference, i.e. "Preserving While Developing", in the overall framework of the principles laid out in Agenda 21.¹

Background

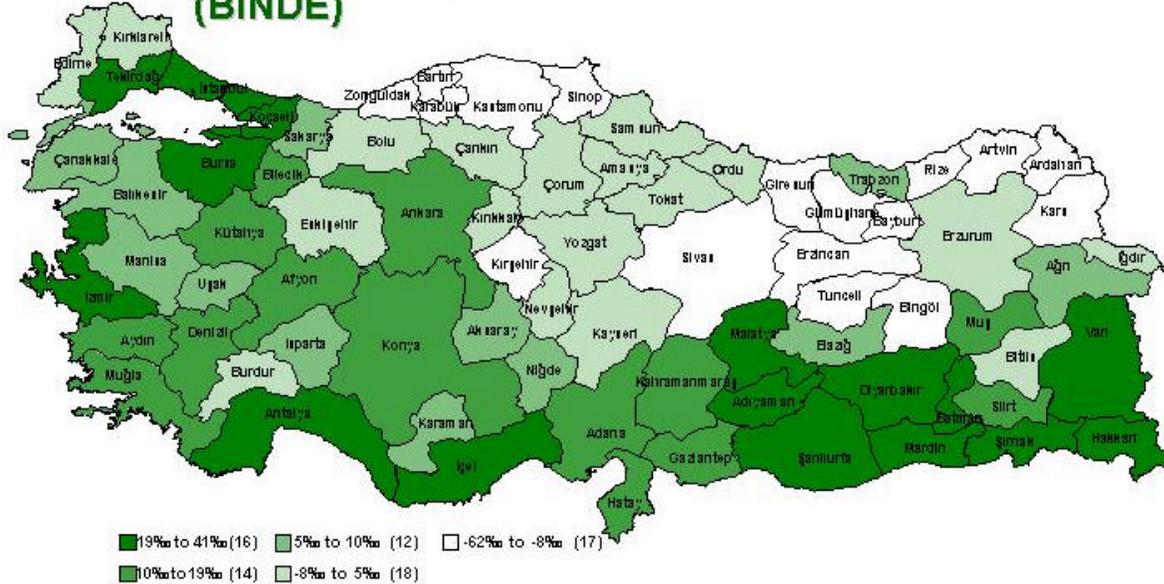
The population of the city of Mersin in 1932 was 22,000. By 1960, it had grown to 50,000 and then in the space of four decades had exploded to 550,000 (1997).

Turkey's population grew an average of two percent per year from 1980 to 1998, according to the World Bank. Over half the population now lives in urban areas. Strategies need to be devised and implemented to reduce pressure on the growth of the larger urban centers: 1) by maintaining population in sustainable rural "agro-ecosystems," and 2) by fostering the development of medium-sized cities. Though it is expected that urban population growth in the country will be slower over the next 20-year period, there may be specific factors fueling the growth of Mersin and surrounding areas that could maintain growth at present levels.

The 15-year conflict caused by terrorism in southeastern Turkey has led to large flows of villagers moving westward, the exact number impossible to estimate accurately. The majority of the emigrants have gone to Istanbul, but a substantial number, particularly from the southern tier of the region, have come to the Mersin and Adana area. According to Cüneyt Erginkaya, one of the conference speakers, the inflow has created three challenges for the city. First, there is a need to socially integrate different cultures. Second, there has been a dramatic increase in the need for low cost housing, and shortages have fuelled the growth of unauthorized and overcrowded housing. Third, the new arrivals come primarily from agricultural areas so they lack marketable skills and many have turned to street-level vending, which produces only limited income (none of it taxable) and competes with traditional retailers.

¹ Agenda 21 is a comprehensive sustainable development plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations system, governments, and major groups in every area in which humans impact the environment.

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE OF TURKEY'S CITIES (PER 1000) TÜRKİYE İLLERİNİN YILLIK NÜFUS ARTIŞ HIZI (BİNDE)



www.konsensus.com.tr

Even if national-level strategies do succeed in stemming the flow of rural-to-urban migration, rapid growth is likely to continue in the Greater Mersin area. The region has the second highest per capita income (\$3150 USD in 1998), the highest rates of in-migration, the second highest population growth, and the third highest manufacturing employment concentration in Turkey.² It is faced with the possibility of a twofold increase in population before any stabilization occurs, with an emerging metropolitan area coalescing between Ycel province and Adana. Within Ycel province, population would then reach up to 1.1 million, with Mersin (the capital city of the Ycel province) in effect absorbing outlying villages and municipalities.

The history of the ancient settlements in the area of Mersin vividly illustrates the changing nature of locational constraints, settlement patterns, and even urban structure. Within the emerging metropolitan entity mentioned above, an issue of centrality arises, which may be of considerable significance for Mersin. When analyzing urban infrastructure at such a large scale, the issue of "carrying capacity" must be considered not only globally, but also in terms of spatial distribution and patterns.

² Eraydin, Ayda, Remarks to the 31st annual conference of the Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows program, Mersin and Istanbul Turkey, June 9-15, 2001.

Suggestions

Though it was felt by all Working Group members that a vision for the future development of the Mersin area was lacking, it became equally evident that such a vision could only be formulated locally. As external actors, because of its members' own historical and cultural biases, it could only hope to: 1) address the planning process rather than specific plans, and 2) issue recommendations aimed principally at the local level. Regarding this point, the Group was aware of the strong constraints imposed by national legal, financial and political issues.

Framework for Strategic Planning

The Working Group elaborated a preliminary analytical framework to assist in the formulation of a vision and strategic plan for Greater Mersin by local authorities.

STRENGTHS

- Strategic location
- Large work force
- University
- Entrepreneurial skills
- Coastline
- Mountains
- Historic sites
- Culture
- Good public transport
- Water
- Elected municipalities
- Free-trade zone

WEAKNESSES

- Weak regional linkages
- Weak revenue resources
- Poor environmental controls
- Pollution
- Housing imbalance
- Income disparities
- Road/rail barriers
- Poor pedestrian/cycling access
- Land ownership (public land)
- Poorly constructed building stock
- Distribution and supply of social facilities

OPPORTUNITIES

- Peace
- EU membership
- Restructuring/redevelopment of port land, public land
- Availability of land on N/S axis
- Growth of tourism
- Attractive for retirees
- Cultural diversity

THREATS

- Earthquakes
- Regional wars (Arab/Israel/Iran)
- Potential competitors in Mediterranean and global economy
- Rising automobile ownership
- Social disharmony
- Potential loss of centrality in emerging metropolitan area

Two additional dimensions appeared to be strong characteristics of Mersin's urban identity that should be kept in mind: 1) the magnitude of the informal economy, operating in effect as a "hidden engine" of growth, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, and 2) the relationship of the city to the sea, economically, historically and in terms of physical layout.

Three Critical Issues for Local Authorities

The Group was aware of the need for reform at the national level of the framework within which local authorities must operate. However, even if this framework does not evolve in the near future, we believe that local authorities can and should urgently address three critical issues.

ISSUE A: Absence of local enforcement capabilities

Finding: Citizen interests transcend administrative boundaries.

Recommendation: Encourage citizen advocacy groups, and harness their energy.

Ultimate goal: A more action-oriented local government in public interest areas

Comments:

Setting up sectoral committees across administrative boundaries can be imagined. However difficult this may appear in view of the predominantly rural culture of most of the new migrants, it is of utmost importance that they be integrated into these processes, in order for a ***sense of belonging*** to be developed within the new urban populations. An affinity to place must be fostered so residents make the transition from being villagers to being citizens.³ The aim is not to pay lip service to requests or demands put forward by different constituencies, but to attempt to enlist the help of the population in concrete action.

For further discussion:

Could local authorities devise a different role for “muhtars” (neighborhood headmen) at the community level?

ISSUE B: Absence of a definable policy for regional/metropolitan activities

Finding: Business interests (GROWTH) and NGO interests (PRESERVATION) transcend administrative boundaries.

Recommendation: Create business groups across boundaries and encourage NGOs. Harness the energy of these actors.

Ultimate goal: a) Growth in employment and city revenues
b) Oversight and watchdog roles for NGOs

Comments:

Metropolitan municipalities have a real and direct financial interest in developing their tax base, since part of their funding is a share of business taxes and real estate taxes

³ Erginkaya, Cüneyt, Presentation to the 31st Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows conference, Mersin and Istanbul, June 9-15, 2001.

earned in the province. The impact is lessened by two main factors -- location of business headquarters defines the place of taxation, and the lack of regional spin-offs from the activities of the large national companies that dominate the local manufacturing sector.

The point was made that it is businesses, not government, that ultimately create the jobs needed. A strategy needs to be formulated to integrate new urban residents economically.

On the other hand, NGO action is not necessarily anti-business, even when it is oriented toward preservation of natural resources. The issue of maintaining or even enhancing the area's potential for tourism was mentioned in this connection.

For further discussion:

Could local authorities manage to get these giant companies involved in the local business community? Could the University be an effective link?

ISSUE C: Unsustainable use of land and other resources

Finding: This is the central issue of "Preserving While Developing."

Recommendation: Target new infrastructure investment on areas where growth is most appropriate, i.e. will minimize harm to land or other resources.

Ultimate goal: Sustainable growth

Comments:

It is desirable to preserve prime agricultural land, and more generally to preserve strengths in the framework of existing legal tools and international agreements with regard to water resources, wetlands in the delta, forests, and the sequence of agricultural production patterns.

A transport authority at an appropriate scale will need to be set up in order to implement any major development plan. There is experience with organizations such as MESKI (the metropolitan water and sewage authority for Greater Mersin Municipality, in charge of distributing water resources locally).

Projects themselves can also be a catalyst for regional cooperation: examples include the new airport; harbor restructuring in relation to development of hinterland; and provision of an LRT, possibly connected to the rail line (a necessity for long-term strategies to counteract growing automobile usage).

Given the limitation of public financial resources, the goal of sustainable growth may be beyond reach at the moment, but it may be possible in the foreseeable future to try to catch up with existing needs and demand, even on a relatively basic level.

For further discussion:

Under what conditions will it be possible for an elected official to resist the demands of an existing constituency and forego capital improvements in “unsuitable” areas in order to finance future development in more appropriate directions?

Conclusion

For the longer term, preparing a regional plan appears to be a necessary step. A Regional Planning Authority will need to be set up to manage such a project. But for such a process to be meaningful in terms of its output and its implementation, full participation of local governments and advocacy groups will be required. The goal is not only the plan itself but also the construction of a cooperative framework for negotiation.

The discussions within the Working Group pointed toward the need for what it called a “**2-tier bottom-up**” strategy: 1) citizen groups within the Mersin region, and 2) Mersin local authorities within the regional/metropolitan context. This appears to be the only way to contribute to bridging the gap between planning and implementation that was observed. The challenge for Mersin’s local authorities is to play a leading role in planning at the metropolitan level in order to maintain its priorities and identity in the inter-territorial negotiation process.

Urban and Regional Growth Working Group

Matthew Arndt, Chairman, (Luxembourg), Consultant
Eric Champagne (Canada), Urban Specialist, World Bank Institute
Janusz Kot (Poland), Professor, University of Lodz
Tadeusz Markowski (Poland), Professor, University of Lodz
Carmen Morosan (Romania-U.S.), Environmental Program Analyst, PADCO, Inc.
J. Hugh Nichols (U.S. Friend of the Fellows), Principal, Independent Consulting Associates
Donncha O’Cinneide (Ireland), Lecturer, University College Cork
John O’Donnell (Ireland), Consultant (retired, Cork Office of Planning)

Rapporteur

Matthew Arndt

Resource People

Saffet Atik, Consultant
Raci Bademli, Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University
Evrin Demir, Middle East Technical University and Mersin University
Cüneyt Elker, Consultant
Fikret Zorlu, Middle East Technical University and Mersin University.

WORKING GROUP II STRATEGIES OF HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL: FROM GECEKONDU TO COASTAL CONDOS

Problem Statement

How can the Mersin region better manage its response to the demand for housing?

Focus

Members of the working group chose to focus their attention upon two distinct issues, identified during site visits throughout the conference. These issues were the rapid development of gecekondu (squatter housing) around Mersin and the equally rapid conversion of agricultural land into high-rise apartment blocks, often for use as holiday homes. Both of these issues were regarded as problematic. Reasons for this include the loss of viable agricultural land, unplanned development resulting in infrastructure and servicing problems, poor quality construction leading to earthquake risk, and problems related to unconstrained speculation in property development.

Background

Housing is a key element in any land use planning strategy. There are many challenges that face planners and policymakers in Turkey when considering how best to manage the demand for housing. For planners in Mersin and the surrounding region, not the least of these are challenges pertaining to the management of growth -- the need to preserve cultural and environmental heritage, while providing for the requirements of residents. These issues were addressed more directly by other working groups, but clearly relate to the housing challenge. The housing workgroup examined strategies for housing and urban renewal in Mersin and the surrounding region.

Gecekondu

The gecekondu are part of the informal housing sector in Turkey. Translated literally, the term means "in the darkness" or "erected overnight". They are dwellings built or expanded without formal approvals, typically by rural migrants to urban areas. The term reflects both the nature of the housing and the method of construction. The unwritten philosophy in Turkey of "once something is built it attains a degree of security and permanence" means that there are distinct advantages to rapidly constructing houses or housing additions, such as additional stories. These settlements are not slums, but rather squatter villages. Such settlements are illegal -- they have not received formal planning permission, are not constructed in accordance with accepted design standards, and the owners/occupiers do not possess formal title to the property.



Much of the demand for gecekondus housing stems from relative (rural) poverty⁴ and the migration of rural residents to urban areas in search of work. Indeed, typically gecekondus are located in close proximity to places of employment/job opportunities. The United Nations Agenda 21 programme recognises that nearly a quarter of Turkey's urban inhabitants live in gecekondus settlements, and the number of gecekondus has risen from 240,000 in 1963 to approximately two million at the present time.⁵ Many of the issues surrounding the gecekondus developments are linked to the availability of land in Turkey, access to finance, and employment opportunities. They are also linked to the land use planning system, to difficulties in providing housing opportunities, and to the enforcement of planning regulations.

Urbanization stimulates the construction of unauthorised dwellings. Since much of the land in Turkey is still held in government ownership, settlers “invade” this land, establishing houses and typically a mosque as the foundation for a community. The houses are self-built and occupiers use whatever ever construction materials are available. Officials estimate that more than one third of the housing stock is unauthorized.

Such housing may also be constructed on privately owned, but illegally subdivided, land. In addition, some informal housing is constructed by “...speculative squatter housing builders.”⁶ Settlers may be joined by relatives and this can lead to the construction of an addition dwelling on a plot of land, or typically the addition of a second or multiple stories to an existing dwelling. Over time a community develops with roads, water, electricity, gardens, and rudimentary sanitation. Some of these services may be illegally installed and electricity and water tapped through unauthorised access. At intervals in the past, the government has held amnesties and approved gecekondus developments, providing them with some degree of legal standing. Households may then gain access to titles for their properties.

According to Türel, “...the household relies on [its] own equity and savings to finance construction...”. Households often have to be very creative to raise the necessary equity to

⁴ Osmay, Sevin, 2001, "Urban Poverty in the Turkish Context", unpublished paper presented to the 31st Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows conference, Mersin and Istanbul, June 9-15, 2001.

⁵ United Nations, 2000, "Social Aspects of Sustainable Development in Turkey", www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natinfo/countr/turkey/social.htm (accessed July 3, 2001).

⁶ Türel, Ali, 2001, “Housing and Housing Industry in Mersin”, unpublished paper presented to the 31st Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows conference, Mersin and Istanbul, June 9-15, 2001.

finance construction, but under the prevailing economic climate in Turkey, it represents a very sound investment. Türel notes that the absence of affordable housing finance for homebuyers characterizes the Turkish housing market.

High-Rise Apartments

The issue of the proliferation of unplanned luxury high-rise apartment complexes (up to 18 stories) on the coastal plain from Mersin west to Silifke, with the strongest focus on Mezitli, provides a strong contrast to the *gecekondus*. The rapid proliferation of this form of housing is due to speculative demand for such housing, mainly from residents of inner cities, and the uncoordinated and self-interested actions of municipalities bordering the greater Mersin metropolitan area. Large tracts of land are being developed for luxury and holiday housing, (often with swimming pools and other facilities) as “speculative ventures,” with little or no planning guidance.⁷ Many are only partially constructed, since units are added vertically as they are sold.

These developments are legal as they have received the necessary approvals from the



municipalities. However, they replace largely rural pursuits such as vineyards, olive groves, citrus trees and small farms that in the past flourished on the fertile soils of the coastal plain. Since the early 1980s they have burgeoned into unconstrained coastal sprawl. The apartment complexes stand on fenced compounds within walking distance of the Mediterranean Sea. Apartments are usually 250 to 300 square meters in area. They are purchased predominantly by middle to upper income earners as both vacation houses and as an investment for the family inheritance. High rates of inflation have made real estate an attractive investment.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2

There are both physical and social issues surrounding high-rise apartments in Mersin and the surrounding districts. The social issues include a lack of community facilities and a loss of access to the coast. Physical issues include the loss of viable agricultural land, loss of the land for other potential uses, destruction of the landscape character, displacement of more sustainable land uses, infrastructure deficiencies, environmental degradation and inadequate access to open space. For many of the complexes, poor construction standards have also created earthquake risks. Economic issues include a lack of revenue generation for the municipality, property speculation, and lower-income residents being excluded due to high cost of the apartments. There is a large surplus of this type of housing around Mersin and many of the apartments are vacant.

Suggestions

There are three broad reforms proposed for housing in Mersin. These address governance, planning and development control, and economic reforms. The first step is the development of a vision for the future, and the reforms proposed by the group are then discussed, with the discussion being informed by this vision.

Vision for the Future

Developing a system that protects the public good (environment, quality of life, equal opportunity) and treats people fairly (social justice). This would entail neighborhood rehabilitation and full citizen participation.

Governance

Several reforms are recommended for the local administrative level. It is also recommended that changes be made to the system of governance. Among these are decentralisation of decision-making processes to achieve transparency in decision-making, and development of a system of local representation following the Agenda 21 model whereby citizens are both empowered and enabled to participate in decision-making for local geographic areas. This would necessitate accommodating a broad variety of interests and allowing greater flexibility and freedom at the local level. It is also suggested that the popular democratic election of assembly members would be of significant benefit to residents.

Planning and development control

Perhaps the most important recommendation from a planning viewpoint is for the creation of a regional planning body. It would have responsibility for the coordination and implementation of planning strategies for the conurbation of Mersin, including: land use management (including conduct of a land capability assessment and designation of land appropriate for development and land to be protected for agricultural use), transportation, large-scale infrastructure development, and inter-community cooperation. Land zoned for affordable housing was of particular concern. The regional body would have the power to enforce approved planning instruments such as a Regional Master Plan, and would be able to require the cooperation of municipalities in implementing planning strategies. Master plans and town planning schemes would follow. It is

critically important that development plans of localities and the region be integrated, both for the sake of current efforts to address problems and for long range planning.

Another set of proposed planning reforms include the improvement of design standards and building codes. There is a need to make existing codes more suitable for Mediterranean climate, and to address both unauthorised housebuilding in Mersin and high rise apartment construction along the coast. Of particular concern is the fair but thorough enforcement of the codes already on the books and those that might be adopted in the future. They will not have the intended effect unless they are enforced rigorously. Other ideas included development of a database of approved/certified contractors and certification of buildings that comply with standards.

Economic reform

The third series of reforms is directed towards the financing and taxation system. It is essential that municipalities be able to levy taxes to raise municipal revenue for local works and improvements. At the individual level, developing alternative opportunities for sound investments, creation of a mortgage system, and devising a menu of financial instruments (including micro-credit and community banking) for providing affordable loans were recommended. A suite of affordable housing options discussed included self-help housing, building materials assistance, cooperatives, and serviced plots.

Conclusion

Housing problems in Mersin are complex. There are many cultural, social, environmental, political, economic and physical issues that are interconnected and interwoven. This means that there can, of course, be no simple solutions to the housing problems confronting planners. What is required is a suite of reforms that are nested within the local, regional and national context and which inform each other. These reforms address governance, planning and development control and economic imperatives.

Housing Working Group

Alex Jansen, Chairman (Netherlands), DHU, Amersfoort

Lueder Bach (Germany), Professor, University of Bayreuth

Greta Hettinga (Netherlands), retired community consultant, Yerwey-Jonker Institute

Andrzej Majer (Poland), Professor, University of Lodz

Sandra Newman (United States), Director and Professor, Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies

Sevin Osmay (Turkey), Department of City and Regional Planning, Middle East Technical University

Hans Zimmermann (Switzerland),

Rapporteur

Jason Byrne (Australia), Ph.D. candidate, University of Southern California

Resource People

Anli Ataöv (Turkey), Department of City and Regional Planning, Middle East Technical University

Ali Türel (Turkey), Faculty of Architecture, Middle East Technical University

WORKING GROUP III STRATEGIES OF CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

Problem Statement

How can the Mersin area's tourism potential be realized while preserving its cultural and natural heritage?

Focus

The working group felt strongly that tourism potential could *not* be realized without conservation of the region's considerable assets. It sought to lay the groundwork for more detailed tourism plans that need to be made for three segments of the tourism market:

- Outdoor sedentary (sun, sand)
- Outdoor active (watersports, mountaineering, other adventure activities)
- Historic, cultural (archaeological, faith-related sites)

Background

The Ýçel province and nearby areas have unparalleled historical, archaeological, and natural assets. Situated as a bridge between east and western cultures, Turkey has seen numerous civilizations flourish.

Potential

Along the Ýçel province's east-west byways that parallel the Mediterranean, there are layers of history at each site, all in a glorious natural environment of sun, sea and mountains.⁸ The conference attendees visited Kanlidivane (Canytellis), for example, where the ruins of a 3rd c. BC temple, a Hellenistic tower, and a 6th c. AD Byzantine basilica could all be seen along the rim of a deep crater, into the side of which a relief of six figures had been carved in the 3rd c. BC. Similarly, at Elaiussa Sebaste, an Italian archaeological team's excavations in a lemon grove found a Roman theatre and baths and two Byzantine churches. The "Maiden's Castle" (Korykos) on what is now an island at Kizkalesi was a Roman and Byzantine fortress rebuilt in 1167 by Armenians.



On the mountaintop at Uzuncaburç, 1200 m. above the Mediterranean Sea in the distance, huge Roman columns with acanthus leaf capitals mark the gateway to what was named Diocaesarea in the Roman period. The settlement, which is still in use today, was called Olba in the Hellenistic period and a glorious 22-meter-long parade of columns of a Temple of Zeus also

⁸ The archaeological references included here draw significantly from the presentation and tour provided by Serra Durugönül to attendees at the 31st Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows conference in Mersin and Istanbul, June 9-13, 2001.

remains. The layering continued in more modern times. At Tarsus, archaeologists have found during recent rehabilitation that the St. Paul's Church that was built during the Middle Ages and restored by the Ottomans in the 19th c. was erected over a far more ancient church site.

The region is also blessed with natural resources and a temperate climate.⁹ The coastline, with a number of forested bays, has great potential for sea-sun-sand tourism and water sports. An area at Kazanlı is protected for sea turtle breeding. There are six yacht marinas and with its moderate climate even in winter and its relatively low prices, the area could capture more of the estimated 750,000 yachts that sail the Mediterranean. Five areas within İçel Province have been designated Tourism Centers by the Ministry of Tourism, and 41,000 beds have been planned but not developed. Today, the province has only 1.6 percent of the total bed capacity of the country. Antalya, another Mediterranean city of the region that is a center of mass tourism, has 106,000 "Tourism Certificate" beds, while İçel has only 5,000.

In the northern part of the province, the mountains and plateaus of the Taurus Mountain Range could offer mountaineering, trekking, horseback riding, and tour skiing. A forest area along the coast is the habitat of the rare black partridge (*Francolinus Francolinus*) and is protected. Thermal springs at Adana-Haruniye, Niğde-Çiftehan, and Mersin-Güneysu could be used to develop spas like those that in other parts of the country attract tourists seeking a variety of therapies.

Careful stewardship of these assets is required for the benefit of all the world's citizens, and careful exploitation in order to generate economic benefit for the region and the country. Without conservation, tourism potential is severely limited.

Two different ministries of the national government, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Tourism, are responsible, but the federal government has limited resources. The Ministry of Culture's central registry contains 3,000 archaeological sites, 150 natural sites, 105 urban sites, 35 historical sites, and almost 43,000 single buildings. Twenty regional conservation councils that include local authorities have been established throughout the country and are responsible for identifying and classifying these cultural assets. The local authorities are also responsible for formulating urban development plans, so they are in a position to integrate conservation with development.¹⁰

Barriers

The primary barriers that prevent the İçel region from realizing its tourism potential stem from extraordinary population growth and the lack of capacity of governments to manage this growth. In 1960, Mersin, the province's central city, had a population of 50,000; today it is 550,000. Its port is the largest in Turkey and one of the ten largest in Europe. It was once an important embarkation point for European exports bound for the Middle East, but political instability in the Middle East and government sanctions on trade have severely limited the port's growth.

⁹ These two paragraphs draw heavily on a monograph, "Coastal Potentials and Tourism Planning in İçel," prepared by Remzi Sönmez and included in the background papers provided to the Working Group.

¹⁰ Madran, Emre, 2001, "The Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage of Turkey," unpublished paper presented to the 31st Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows conference, Mersin and Istanbul, June 9-15, 2001.

Nevertheless, the city has been a magnet for mostly poor immigrants from the eastern and southeastern part of the country that lies inland of the Mediterranean coast. Fleeing political unrest, sometimes the victims of forced migration, and seeking economic opportunity, thousands of people have left villages and towns and come to the Mersin region, one of the first major metropolitan areas encountered in the movement westward.

Pollution of the Mediterranean from agricultural runoff, industrial sources, unregulated development, and underdeveloped infrastructure has made the beaches along Mersin's coast unfit for swimming and water sports.

At the same time, rampant inflation in the country has fiscally strapped the national government and led many middle class citizens to seek the safe haven of investment in real estate, particularly "holiday houses." The largely vacant second home towers that line the coast three and four deep block public access to the amenity of the waterfront, pollute the water, and occupy prime space that could be devoted to tourist accommodations. Most of them are located in Mersin's neighboring municipalities, unregulated and unserved by public infrastructure.

The local governments often lack professional capacity and the intergovernmental fiscal and governance structure does not give them access to the resources and authority they need. Furthermore, many of their problems are caused by over-development in municipalities that border Mersin.

Suggestions

The working group and its advisors discussed the steps that could be taken to help Mersin enhance the preservation of assets that will enable it to realize its tourism potential.

Clean the sea.

Top priority should be given to cleaning the sea. Water is a magical magnet for tourism, so the sea is a key asset to be restored, conserved and promoted. Wastewater treatment regulations, enforcement, and financing must be provided by the central and local governments working in partnership with each other and with generators of pollution (agricultural, industrial, residential, and municipal).

Actively manage assets and the areas around them.

The province and city can use existing authority for special environmental districts to plan for the special asset areas and their environs, including restricted uses, creation of buffer zones around them and upgraded infrastructure. The central government should continue and accelerate the restoration and conservation of monuments. There are lessons to be learned from places like Ireland about how to manage access to monuments, preserving their natural settings while providing interpretive and directional information. The visitors center and tours of the Stone Age burial mounds at Newgrange and Knowth are models worth investigating.

Regain control of coastal development and plan sensitively for tourism.

A coastal strip land use and tourism plan for the entire Ýçel province waterfront and adjacent lands is needed and may be fashioned by updating and knitting together existing plans. Given the shortage of undeveloped shoreline, the proposal to develop a tourism center south of Tarsus (east of Mersin) raises serious concern. It is suggested that it may be useful to start with a tourism focus on Korykos, where swimming is possible. Small scale (pensions/inns) tourist accommodations of high quality could be encouraged and promoted, and work with tour companies undertaken to make convenient exploration of nearby monuments possible. When the sea is cleaner, Mersin could be promoted as a center for mass tourism.

Seek solutions to the vacant holiday-home glut.

Some second home estates or individual buildings may have the potential to be marketed to vacationers for short stays. In the United States and elsewhere in Europe, real estate agents keep a registry of individuals wishing to rent their vacation houses to tourists. Infrastructure improvements will be necessary to make most of these areas marketable.

Redevelop where necessary.

Particularly where development has already invaded space next to valuable assets, for example the Water Falls at Tarsus or the theatre at Elaiussa Sebaste, it may be necessary to acquire private property and demolish or relocate these structures.

Plan activities as well as sites.

The concerts planned for the island castle at Korykos are an excellent example. Many cities have found that sensitively programming the spaces around their attractions can add to their appeal, extend the stays of visitors, and encourage repeat visits to enjoy new features.

Link and market all the region's assets.

The region needs a marketing campaign that is both *comprehensive*, emphasizing the “something for everyone” menu of the region’s attractions, and *segmentable* for special audiences (active sports, faith-related history buffs, archeology devotés). Assets can be creatively linked together through guided bus/van tours or self-transported expeditions aided by audio tapes and on-site interpretive materials. Marketing also needs to be targeted at residents of the region to increase public awareness of the value of these assets in order to build political support for the actions that must be taken to preserve and exploit them.

Focus on human resources.

A continued commitment to educating specialists who can plan and manage the assets is needed. It may be possible to turn what now may be viewed as a problem, the large pool of underskilled unemployed immigrants, into an asset if training and advancement programs for a growing tourism sector can be developed in partnership with hospitality-related employers.

Enhance implementation.

Implementation can be improved by making strong plans with broad participation, making persuasive cases to relevant ministries for help, and coordinating at the local level the actions of multiple ministries. Continued progress needs to be made toward professional administration of local governments.

Conclusion

As one conference speaker said so aptly, it is “easy to tell, but hard to do.” The Working Group was overwhelmed by the scale of both the rich potential of the region and its problems, but endorses the heartfelt Turkish maxim: there is hope if you are still alive. The Working Group believes it is not too late to save the region’s treasures, and that in fact its future depends on doing so. By 2023, the 100th anniversary of the modern Turkish state, there can be much to celebrate.

Conservation and Tourism Working Group

Klaus Gartler, Chairman (Austria), Architect and Urban Planner, Freelance lecturer, School of Architecture, Technical University Graz

Anton Anton (Romania), Professor, Technical University of Civil Engineering

Roland Hahn (Germany), Professor, Institute for Geography, University of Stuttgart

Octavian Victor Luca (Romania), Professor, Technical University of Civil Engineering

Rapporteur

Marsha Schachtel (United States), Senior Fellow, Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies

Resource People

Tuba Akar, Research Assistant, Mersin University

Erol Dođan, Deputy General Manager, Ministry of Culture, Ankara

Serra Durugönül, Professor, Mersin University

Ýpek Durukan, Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University

Meltem Uçar, Research Assistant, Mersin University

APPENDIX A: Background on the Johns Hopkins International Urban Fellows Program

Now entering its 33rd year of operation, the Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies International Fellow Program in Urban Studies is the United States' longest running international fellowship program focusing on urban problems and policy.

Overview

The Program brings six to eight urban experts from outside the United States to the Institute for Policy Studies for a semester or full academic year of advanced study. Junior Fellows are graduate students or young professionals who spend nine months at the Institute, typically register for one or two courses each semester from the course offerings of Johns Hopkins, and conduct a research project on a topic of relevance to the problems and prospects of Baltimore and other challenged cities. Senior Fellows spend four months at the Institute. In addition to conducting their research projects, Senior Fellows also typically prepare technical assistance materials for use by policymakers or urban specialists in their home countries. Senior Fellows may also present lectures and seminars to the University community. Both Junior and Senior Fellows meet periodically with Institute faculty and other staff to discuss their fellowship research projects, and become integrated into the educational and social life of the Institute for Policy Studies.

Selection of Fellows

Selection of nominees is made by a committee composed of the Institute's Director, the Program Coordinator, and a faculty member. The most important criterion for selection is the quality of the research proposal prepared by the applicant. The program's focus is on research that pertains to declining older industrial cities, particularly our home city of Baltimore, and cross-national lessons for cities in both the U.S. and in the Fellow's home country. High priority is also placed on the applicant's competence and expertise in urban studies research, and the degree to which the applicant, the Institute for Policy Studies, and U.S. urban policy are likely to benefit from this fellowship.

Annual Conference

Prospective Fellows, current Fellows, alumni, supporters of the Program and guests gather annually at an international conference on a timely topic in urban policy, which is hosted by a past Fellow. For example, the 1997 conference in Heerlen, the Netherlands, examined economic development in cross-border regions, and the 1998 conference in Lodz, Poland considered east-west comparisons in urban and regional development policy. The 1999 conference, held in Cork and Dublin, Ireland, focused on the effects of economic growth on cities using a cross-national context.

Every 10 years, the conference returns to Baltimore. In June of 2000, Fellows from 24 countries gathered at the decennial conference to work on issues related to the revival of cities. In 2001,

the conference was held in Mersin and Istanbul, Turkey and explored the challenges of preserving heritage in a rapidly developing metropolis.

The Program's Impact

The Program's most direct impacts are its creation of a worldwide network of professionals who are dedicated to solving pressing urban problems, and the cross-national understanding of urban issues it fosters not only among Fellows but between Fellows and urban decision makers.

The annual conferences provide an opportunity for the host city to examine problems from fresh perspectives and to benefit from the insights of these international experts. The conference participants suggest creative approaches based on their own wide-ranging experiences and prepare a report with recommendations for policymakers in the host city.

More subtle—yet profound—is the impact on individuals. A number of Fellows have testified that the program launched their careers, or formed the core of their life's work. They believe that the understanding of American cities they gained during their fellowship in Baltimore enabled them to become leaders in their academic or professional fields, and to become forces for positive change in their own cities.

Selected Characteristics of Former Fellows

Country of Origin, 1970-2001

Western Europe	165
Eastern and Central Europe	63
Asia/Middle East	13
Latin America	6
Oceania	5
North America	3
Africa	<u>3</u>
Total	261

Illustrative Research Topics of Fellows

- The role of public/private partnerships in urban revitalization
- Low-income housing
- The fiscal impact of urban sprawl
- Metropolitan governance strategies
- Environmental racism
- Reuse of industrial properties
- The effectiveness of tourism strategies for urban revitalization
- Citizen participation in urban decisionmaking

Staff

Sandra J. Newman, Director, Institute for Policy Studies

Marsha R. B. Schachtel, Senior Fellow and International Urban Fellows Program Coordinator,
Institute for Policy Studies

Laura Vernon-Russell, Administrative Secretary, Institute for Policy Studies

APPENDIX B: Conference Program

31st Annual IUFA Conference

THE PROBLEMS OF URBAN GROWTH - PRESERVING WHILE DEVELOPING

9-15 June 2001, Mersin-Ýstanbul TURKEY

Mersin University Faculty of Architecture – Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies

June 09, 2001 Saturday

- Arrival Adana Airport
- Transfer to Mersin (Hotel)
- Registration

17.00-18.30 Executive Board Meeting
19.30-21.00 Opening Reception (Hilton Hotel)

June 10, 2001 Sunday

08.30-09.00 Registration
09.00-09.50 Opening Session (Hilton Hotel) : Tamer Gök (Chair-Mersin University)

- Mayor of Yeni^oehir Municipality: Zekeriya Özgür
- Rector of Mersin University : Professor Ugur Oral
- Lord Mayor of Greater Mersin : Macit Özcan
- Governer of Mersin : Senol Engin

09.50-10.20 Coffee Break and Poster Presentation of Student Projects
10.20-12.20 Characteristics and Problems of the Region and the Mersin City

- The Region (Ayda Eraydýn, Middle East Tecnicl Univercity-METU)
- The Greater Mersin City (Raci Bademli, METU)
- Adverse Effects of Uncontrolled Urbanization on Agricultural Land (Ural Dinç,Cukurova Univ.)
- Development of Ancient Settlements in Cilicia (Serra Durugönül, Mersin Univ.)

12.30-13.30 Lunch (Hilton)
13.30 Regional Tour by Bus (Erdemli-Silifke)

- a) Conurbation Westward : Settlements, Municipalities, Coastal Zone Development (guide Tamer Gök)
b) Ancient Settlements (guide Serra Durugönül)

- Kanlýdivane (Kanytelida)
- Aya^o (Elaiussa Sebaste)
- Kýzkalesi (Korykos)
- Uzuncaburç (Dynasty of OLBA: Diocaisarea)

c) Comments on Ancient Land-Use (Selim Kapur, Burak Korođu)

20.00 Dinner (Seaside Restaurant, Narlýkuyu)

June 11, 2001 Monday

8.30-11.00 Urban Sprawl: Natural Resources & Beauties (Hilton Hotel)

- Urging Problems of Mersin (Cüneyt Erginkaya, City Planner)
- Housing & Housing Industry (Ali Türel, METU)
- A Preliminary Situation Analysis of the Liveability in Mersin's Residential Neighborhoods (Anlý Ataöv, METU)
- Sustainable Development via Cultural-Agroecosystem Management (Selim Kapur, Cukurova Univ.)

11.00-12.15 Working Groups

12.15 Bus leaves

13.15 Lunch (Water Falls, Tarsus)

14.30-16.00 Historic Settlements & Preservation Issues (Stickler Hall, Tarsus American College)

- Minister of Culture (Mr. Istemihan Talay)
- Urban Conservation and Historic Tarsus (Ýpek Durukan, Ýstanbul Tech. Univ.)
- Preservation and Restoration Efforts in Turkey and Cilicia: Theory and Practice (Emre Madran, Nimet Özgönül, METU)

16.00-17.30 Walking Tour Inner City Tarsus (Saadet Sayýn, Architect)

- Restoration of St. Paul's Church, and its Surroundings; "Project Exhibition"
- Street Renovation: 42nd Street, St. Paul's Well

17.30-18.30 Ancient Roman Tarsus and the Excavation Site (Levent Zorođu, Selcuk Univ.)

20.00 Dinner (Mersin University-Tece Campus)

June 12, 2001 Tuesday

08.30-10.00 IUFA Meeting (Hilton Hotel)

10.00-12.15 Planning for the Future: Dilemmas in Environment (Hilton Hotel)

- Second Homes (Saffet Atik, City Planer)
- Coastal Potentials and Tourism Planning in İçel (Remzi Sönmez, City Planner)
- Urban Poverty in the Turkish Context (Sevin Osmay, METU)
- Natural Disasters & Reducing Urban Risks (Raci Bademli, METU)

12.30-13.30 Lunch (Hilton)

13.30-15.30 Urban Issues & Development

- Public-Private Partnership in Urban Development and the Role of “Chamber of Commerce and Industry” (Selami Gedik, Chamber of Commerce & Industry)
- Travel Behaviors in Mersin (Cüneyt Elker, City Planner)
- Port & Free Trade Zone (Cihat Lokmanođlu, Chamber of Shipping)
- The Restructuring of Shopping Malls: A Case in the Netherlands (Alex Jansen)

15.30-16.30 Working Groups

16.30-18.30 City Tour Port, Free-zone, Industrial District. Walking tour on Uray St.

20.00 Gala Dinner (Hilton)

June 13, 2001 Wednesday

08.30-11.00 Working Groups (Hilton Hotel)

11.00-12.30 Fellows Presentations & Conclusions, Advisory Report

12.30 CHECK-OUT

12.30-13.30 Departure - Transfer to Adana

13.30-15.00 Lunch (Adana Kebap House)

15.00 Bus trip to Adana Airport

16.15 Adana Airport (check-in)

17.15 Adana- Ýstanbul Flight by TK 463

18.50 Arrival Istanbul (Atatürk Airport) Transfer to Armada Hotel

20.30 Dinner (Orient House)

June 14, 2001 Thursday - ISTANBUL

8.30-10.30 Meeting (Armada Hotel): in collaboration with Istanbul Technical University - UYG AR

Chairman: Matthew Arndt

- The Transformation of the Urban Structure in Istanbul (Fulin Bölen,)
- Preservation and Revitalization of Ýstanbul - (Zeynep Ahunbay)
- The Great 1999 Ýstanbul – Kocaeli Earthquake and Potential Risk and Future Scenarios for the Metropolitan Istanbul and Surroundings (Tuncay Taymaz)

- 11.00-13.00 Walking Tour : Zeyrek Historic Quarter
13.00-13.30 Lunch at the site (Kofteci)
14.00-17.00 Meeting (Armada Hotel): Chairman; Ýsmet Kýlýnçaslan
- Zeyrek: A Study in Conservation - (Nuran Gülersoy, Azime Tezer, Reyhan Yiđiter)
20.00 Boat Tour on the Bosphorus - Closing Dinner

June 15, 2001 Friday

End of the Conference
Check-out and transfer to the Airport

APPENDIX C: List of Attendees

FELLOWS AND GUESTS

ANTON, Anton (Romania)
ARNDT, Mathieu (Luxembourg)
BACH, Lueder and Christine (Germany)
BYRNE, Jason (Australia)
CHAMPAGNE, Eric (Canada)
GARTLER, Klaus W. (Austria)
GÖK, Tamer (Turkey)
HAHN, Roland (Germany)
HETTINGA, Greta (Netherlands)
HETZEL, Otto J. and Bonnie A. (United States)
JANSEN, Alex (Netherlands)
KOT, Janusz (Poland)
LUCA, Victor Octavian (Romania)
MAJER, Andrzej (Poland)
MARKOWSKI, Tadeusz (Poland)
MOROSAN, Carmen (United States, formerly Romania)
NEWMAN, Sandra J. (United States)
NICHOLS, Hugh and Sue (United States)
O'CINNEIDE, Donncha and Margaret (Ireland)
O'DONNELL, John (Ireland)
OSMAY, Sevin (Turkey)
SCHACHTEL, Marsha (United States)
ZIMMERMANN, Hans (Switzerland)

OTHER ATTENDEES

Senol Engin, Governor of Mersin
Macit Ozcan, Mayor of Greater Mersin City
Ugur Oral, Rector of Mersin University
Zekeriya Ozgur, Mayor of Yeniöđir Municipality

Selami Gedik, Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Cuneyt Elker, City Planner, Ankara
Cihat Lokmanoglu, Mersin Chamber of Shipping
Bernard Mitchell, Director Tarsus American School
Cuneyt Erginkaya, City Planner Adana
Remzi Sonmez, City Planner, Ankara

Ayda Eraydýn, Middle East Technical University - METU
Raci Bademli, METU
Ural Dinc, Cukurova University

Serra Durugonul, Mersin University
Selim Kapur, Cukurova University
Burak Koroglu, Cukurova University
Ali Turel, METU
Anly Ataov, METU
Ipek Durukan, Istanbul Technical University – ITU
Emre Madran, METU
Nimet Ozgonul, METU
Saadet Sayyn, Architect Ankara
Levent Zoroglu, Selcuk University
Saffet Atik, City Planner, Ankara
Sevin Osmay, METU
Fulin Bolen, ITU
Zeynep Ahunbay, ITU
Tuncay Taymaz, ITU
Ismet Klyncaslan, ITU
Nuran Zeren Gulersoy, ITU

APPENDIX D: Contributors

AHUNBAY, Zeynep
Istanbul Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: ahunbay@itu.edu.tr

Zeynep Ahunbay is professor of Architectural History and Preservation at Istanbul Technical University (ITU), Faculty of Architecture, Department of Restoration.

She received a Ph.D. in Architectural History from ITU in 1976 with a thesis on 17th Century Ottoman Architecture. She attended the Diploma Course on Conservation Studies at University of York in 1977/1978, receiving a degree with a dissertation on "Archaeology and Conservation in the Ancient City of Side". Her habilitation thesis was on "Ottoman Madrasas in Istanbul and their Conservation Problems". She became a full professor in 1988, with a thesis on "Educational Buildings of Architect Sinan".

She teaches historic preservation and directs conservation studio at undergraduate and graduate levels. A specialist in Ottoman architecture and historic preservation, Zeynep Ahunbay has assumed responsibility for the conservation of numerous sites of many periods: Ancient (Temple of Apollo in Side, Ancient Colonnaded Street in Tarsus), Byzantine (Theoskepastos Monastery in Trabzon, Land Wall of Istanbul, Hagia Sophia and Zeyrek Camii- Church of Christ Pantocrator in Istanbul) and Ottoman (Tarsus historic center; Uzunkemer, a 16th century aqueduct by the famous Ottoman architect Sinan, 19th century Ministry of Agriculture Building in Istanbul, Nezir Aga Mosque in Mostar). Her numerous publications derive primarily from these and other conservation problems in Turkey.

At present she is the president of ICOMOS Turkey. Currently she is working on a conservation project for the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul and rescue work for Hasankeyf, a medieval site in southeast Turkey under risk of being inundated by dam construction.

ATAÖV, Anly
Middle East Technical University
Faculty of Architecture

Anly Ataöv graduated from the Department of City and Regional Planning, Middle East Technical University (METU), with a focus in urban design, site planning and analysis. Her master program at The Ohio State University (OSU) concentrated on the socio-political dimension of urban planning. Some of the graduate research work involved the evaluation of urban waterfront projects and the preparation of a safety guide for the City of Columbus. During her doctoral studies, she specialized in environmental design in relation to design practice. Within this context, she investigated the interaction between people and environment, including people's perception of the environment, their emotional reactions and behavioral patterns. In her doctorate research, I developed the design policies for urban waterfront planning, which consider children's environmental experiences. During both her undergraduate and graduate studies, to complement her academic research experience with design practice, she was involved in a wide range of design projects at prominent firms in Denmark, England, Turkey, and The United States. She has recently completed her share of work in the participatory action research project, conducted in coordination with SIS, Social Welfare and Child Protection Directorate, and UNICEF. The project aims to identify varied conditions in which children live and/or work on the streets of six Turkish metropolitan cities. She is currently working as an instructor within the Department of City and Regional Planning at METU teaching design studios. She also offers classes on research methods and techniques useful in quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-use research projects at the State Institute of Statistics (SIS). Her professional and academic background outlines her experience in urban design, conceptual/specific site planning and analysis, environmental design, community participation, public facilitation and presentation, qualitative/quantitative data analysis, and policy-planning implications. Besides, she can efficiently use English, French, and Turkish at professional level, and Spanish at intermediate level.

ATÝK, SAffet
e-mail: belda@ada.net.tr

BADEMLÝ, Raci
Middle East Technical University
Faculty of Architecture

BÖLEN, Fulin
Istanbul Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: bolen@itu.edu.tr

Fulin Bölen is a professor of urban and regional planning at the Istanbul Technical University. She graduated from the Department of Architecture of the Academy of Fine Arts in Istanbul in 1968 and received her Ph.D. in Urban and Regional Planning from Istanbul Technical University in 1978. She has received fellowships of the Government of Netherlands, UNDP and the United Nations during the years 1974,1976, and 1981 when she attended graduate courses on Planning, Housing and Construction, New Towns, and Development Planning at the Bouwcentrum in the Netherlands and the Development Planning Unit at the University College London and received Diploma and Certificates. In 1993 she was invited to visit the United States under a program sponsored by the United States Information Agency where she studied the American cities.

Fulin Bölen has been working as a faculty member at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, in Ýstanbul Technical University since 1971. She teaches Development Planning, Housing and Site Planning, Housing Policy, and Urban Systems. The topic of her Ph.D. theses was the "Evolution of the Settlement System of Turkey". Other research studies comprise the "Decentralization of Industry from Istanbul, "Development of An Ecological Planning Model", and more recently "The Change in Residential Densities and Land Values in the Metropolitan Area of Istanbul".

DINÇ, Ural
Çukurova University
Faculty of Agriculture

Ural Dinc was born in Zeytinburnu (Turkey) in 1937. He graduated from Ankara University faculty of agriculture, Department of Soil Science in 1961 and received his doctorate degree from same University,in1970.

In 1971, he was appointed to the Çukurova University Faculty of Agriculture Department of Soil Science as an Assoc. Prof. He was employed as the founding chairman of the Geology Department at the Çukurova University in 1977. He became a full Professor in 1980 and was appointed as the Director of the Graduate Institute of Science in 1982. He was in the United States in 1968 to promote his experience in soil Survey of Watershed Planning. The University of Wageningen (Holland) offered him a grant for research assistant in 1973. He also attended the Advanced Remote Sensing Course in ITC(Enscenege-Holland) for three months in 1978. He established the Remote Sensing Center of University of Çukurova 1989 with his colleques.

DURUGÖNÜL, Serra
Mersin University
Department of Archaeology
e-mail: sdurugonul@mersin.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Serra Durugönül took her M.A (1985) and Ph.D. (1989) degrees as an Classical Archaeologist in the "Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität" in Bonn/Germany on the "Rockcut Reliefs in Rough Cilicia". She lectured as an Assistant Professor (1989-1992) in the Bilkent University in Ankara. She began to work as the

Chairman of the Department for Archaeology in the University of Mersin, took her degree as an Associate Professor (1994) and Professor (2000) in the same university. She is also the Director of the "Research Center of Cilician Archaeology" in the University of Mersin.

She has worked primarily on Cilician Archaeology with two monographies: "Felsreliefs im Rauhen Kilikien" (Oxford 1989-BAR Series 511); "Türme und Siedlungen im Rauhen Kilikien" (Bonn 1998-Habelt Verlag). Some of her articles: "Olba: Polis mi, Territorium mu ? " *Lykia II*, 1995, 75-82; "Verwaltung und Glauben der Olbier im Rauhen Kilikien", *Asia Minor Studien* 34, 1999, 111-124.

Her publications on the Black Sea Coastal Region: "Grabstele der Nana aus Sinope" *Studien zum antiken Kleinasien II*, 1992, 97-107; "Zwei Grabstelen einer Familie aus Amisos (Samsun)", *Epigraphica Anatolica* 19, 1992, 61-70; "The Sculpture of a Lion in the Amasya Museum" *Anatolian Studies* XXIV, 1994, 149-152.

DURUKAN, Ýpek

Istanbul Technical University

Faculty of Architecture

e-mail: ipekdurukan@hotmail.com

Ýpek Durukan was born in Tarsus in 1971. She received her B.Arch from the Faculty of Architecture in Middle East Technical University in 1993 and received her M.Arch from the Faculty of Architecture and Engineering in Çukurova University. She has started to work as a Research Assistant at the Department of Architecture in Çukurova University in 1994 and taught as an instructor between 1998-2000. She has contributed to the "Conservation Plan of Adana" and to the summer school program of UMAR in Greece in September 1997. She has been in Pennsylvania, United States, as a scholar of International Rotary Organization during May-June 1998. In the same year she taught at the summer school in Kahramanmaraş which was organized by the cooperation of the Department of Architecture in Çukurova University and the Chamber of Architects of Adana. She has been studying on her Ph.D about "Conservation Policy of Turkey after 1950" and working as a Research Assistant at the Faculty of Architecture in Istanbul Technical University since February, 2000.

ELKER, Cüneyt

e-mail: delker@hacettepe.edu.tr

Cüneyt Elker was graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of Middle East Technical University in 1968. He received a Certificate on Transportation Planning in Developing Countries (University of Paris Val-de-Marne, 1976) and his Ph.D. at the Department of Urban Regions and Transportation (Istanbul Technical University, 1981).

During his professional life, he worked in numerous governmental agencies in Turkey on transportation and urban planning and taught at Gazi University (Ankara) at the Department of City Planning and the Institute of Traffic Planning. He represented Turkey in various meetings of OECD and EEC in the fields of transportation and environment.

He took part in various transportation studies in Turkey as a project manager or transportation planner: GAP Regional Development Plan (2001), Mersin Transportation Study (2000), Ankara Traffic and Transportation Improvement Study (1998), Gaziantep Transportation and Railway Transit Study (1996), Antalya Transportation Study (1995), Trabzon and Balýkesir Urban Transportation Studies (1993). He was also "deputy coordinator" in the National Transportation Master Plan of Turkey (1981).

He received awards and citations in numerous architectural and urban planning competitions. He is the author of "Transportation Policies in Historical City Centers" (study sponsored by NATO-CCMS, 1983) and numerous publications on transportation, modelling and planning methodology. His recent book "Policy and Practice in Transportation" (in Turkish) is under publication.

ERAYDIN, Ayda

Middle East Technical University

Faculty of Architecture

e-mail: eraydin@vitruvius.metu.edu.tr

Ayda is professor in Middle East Technical University (METU), Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning.

The areas of her academic interests covers local development, production systems, spatial organization and regional planning. Some of her publications are: Changing spatial distribution and structural characteristics of Turkish manufacturing industry (1994) ed. by F.enses *Recent Industrialization Experience of Turkey* (Greenwood:New York); The new international relations, restructuring in the economy and the emerging changes in the business behavior (1993), Rogerson, C., Schamp, E. and G.J.R.Linge, *Business Behavior, Markets, Finance and Industrial Change* (Gruyter:Berlin); Restructuring, new division of labour and localities (1995) edited by B. van der Knaap and R.Le Heron, *Industrial Change and Space* (Belhaven: New York); Challenge of the periphery: LDC Industrial Districts, 1998, (Ed. K.I. Westernen) in *Cross border cooperation and strategies for development in peripheral regions* (NTF: Oslo)

Her forthcoming publications are: New forms of governance in the emrengence of industrial districts (Ed M. Taylor and D.Felsenstein) *Promoting Local Growth: Process, Practice and Policy* (Ashgate: Aldershot); The local embeddedness of firms in social networks in Turkish industrial districts: the changing role of networks in local development (Eds M. Taylor and S. Leonard) *Social capital and the Embedded Enterprise: International Perspectives* (Ashgate: Aldershot) forthcoming; Building up competence, institutions and networks in order to catch up in the knowledge economy (Eds R. Hayter and R.LeHeron) *Knowledge, Territory and Industrial Space* (Asgate: Aldershot) to be published in 2001

She is the member of Spatial Organization of Industrial Committee, IGU, since 1993. Between 1982-1986, she was a member of Group at OECD Program for Local Employment Creation and 1988-1992 a full member Industrial Change Committee, International Geographical Union.

ERGÝNKAYA, Cüneyt K.
e-mail: ekaya@future.net.tr

Cüneyt K. Erginkaya was born and completed his elementary and high school education in Adana. Before attending the university, he worked about more than a year for The Tumpane Co. at its job-site in the Ýncirlik CDI as a material control-clerk and asst. of the site supervisor in 1971.

After graduation from M.E.T.U. Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional planning, he had started for master studies in March 1979, and finished in November 1982, and became a professional in the private sector. During his professional life, he had various opportunities to gain practice in every level both in the university and in private sector as a bachelor planner.

The subjects were mainly on physical planning such as conservation of historical environment and/or planning of urban improvement areas. Some of the projects and professional affairs which he was involved up today are: (1975) in Metropolitan Planning Bureau of Ýzmir, Survey studies on the Ýzmir City Master Plan; (1978) – Town and Country Planning Summer School (St. Andrews-UK); (1979) An Inner Castle Cn Project (a METU-Gov. Joint Vent); (1986) The Chamber of City Planners (The past Charter of President of the local Office) and (1999) Planning Coordinator of Lord Mayor of Greater Mersin City Municipality

GEDÝK, Selami
Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry

GÖK, Tamer
Mersin University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: tamergok@mersin.edu.tr

Tamer Gök was graduated from the Department of city and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture of Middle East Technical University (METU) in 1968 and obtained the MSc. Degree in 1970 from the same department in METU and Ph.D. degree at the Faculty of Architecture, Istanbul Technical University, in 1978.

He has been working as faculty member since 1971. In this period, he worked Middle East Technical University (METU), Çukurova University (CU) and Mersin University (MEU). He is now the Dean of the Faculty Of Architecture of Mersin University and Vice Rector of Mersin University.

He is a member of IUFA Johns Hopkins University International Urban Fellows Association since 1978; SCUPAD Salzburg Congress on Urban Planning and Development; Charter Member American Planning Association.

GÜLERSOY, Nuran Zeren
Istanbul Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: gulersoy@itu.edu.tr

Nuran Zeren Gülersoy graduated in architecture from İstanbul Technical University in 1974. She received her master degree with her thesis titled as "Conservation Approach to İstanbul Bosphorus Site" in 1976 at Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Architecture, and her doctorate in urban planning with her thesis titled as "Applicability of Conservation Decisions in Urban Site" in 1981 at the same institution.

She is presently professor in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at İstanbul Technical University Faculty of Architecture. She is currently teaching urban design and urban conservation. Her major area of interests are designing development strategies for the historic part of the urban areas, and detailed physical design of out door space. Other fields of interests are: development plans and planning applications, GIS applications in planning, public participation in planning, environmental quality, comparisons between historic and new settlement areas, education of architecture and urban planning. She has several researches and publications on these topics in Turkish and in English.

KAPUR, Selim
Çukurova University
Department of Archeometry
e-mail: erakca@mail.cu.edu.tr

Selim Kapur is professor at Archeometry Detarment and Senior Lecturer of the soil Science Department at Çukurova University (ÇU). He received BSc. from Faculty of Agriculture at Ankara University in 1969, MSc. from the same faculty in 1970 and Ph.D. from Department of Soil and Plant Science at Aberdeen University in 1976.

He is a member of Soil Science Society of America, National Soil Science Society, National Clay Society and Red Mediterranean Soil Working Group. He has been also working as Secretary of the Land Degredation and Desertification Working Group.

The Conferences he organized are 1st Archeometry Symposium, Adana, 1981 (Secretary); 1st National Clay Symposium, Adana, 1982 (Secretary); Mahmut Sayın Clay Conference, Adana, 1992 (Secretary); 2nd International Red Mediterranean Soils Conference, Adana, 1993 (Secretary); Remote Sensing on Assessing Natural Resources, Workshop, Adana, 1995 (Secretary); 1st International Conference on Land Degradation, Adana, 1996 (Secretary).

KUBAN, Doğan
Istanbul Technical University
Faculty of Architecture

LOKMANOĐLU, Cihat
e-mail: erakca@mail.cu.edu.tr

MADRAN, Emre
Middle East Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: madran@metu.edu.tr

OSMAY, Sevin
Middle East Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: osmay@arch.metu.edu.tr

Sevin Osmay studied at the Middle East Technical University (BSc.in Psychology), London School of Economics (MSc. in Sociology) and the Saarbruecken University (pre-doctoral research). She joined the International Urban Fellows Programme in 1982 and spent four months at the JHU, Center for Metropolitan Research and Planning as a senior research fellow during 1983.

Osmay is a faculty member of the Department of City and Regional Planning in the Faculty of Architecture at METU. She also worked for sometime at the Turkish State Planning Organization (1963-1966), and UNICEF (1989-1992).

Next to teaching Urban Sociology, Urban Social Theory and several elective courses on Social Aspects of Planning: e.g. participation in planning, environment-man interaction and qualitative research methods, her main fields of research concentrate on the social geography of metropolitan cities, migration and housing of the low income population.

ÖZGÖNÜL, Nimet
Middle East Technical University
Faculty of Architecture

SÖNMEZ, Remzi
Sönmez Planning Consultancy
Ye°ilyurt Sok. 14/6 06690 K.Dere/ANKARA
e-mail: dampoltd@yahoo.com

M. Remzi SÖNMEZ, City Planner, graduated from Department of City and Regional Planning of Faculty of Architecture of METU in 1976. He has gained considerable experience in urban planning through various posts in the public sector since 1976 and later as a free-lance planner. His professional career has been shaped mainly by making master and development plans and taking responsibilities in municipal management.

In recent years, he has dealt extensively with the environmentally sensitive projects of coastal strips on the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Black Sea coasts. In this context, he provided consultancy services for the following projects: South East Anatolia Environment Project, the planning of service areas for Belek Tourism Centre, planning of Marmaris/Bencik and Delikyol Tourism Centre, planning of Ýçel-Tarsus Tourism Centre, Tourism Master Plan of the province of Sinop, Ankara and Izmir etc.

Between 1996 and 1999, Remzi Sönmez acted as a Consultant in the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) within the framework of Black Sea Environment Programme (BSEP). In this context, he prepared several reports such as *ICZM Report of Turkey* (1996), *Preparatory Activity to Promote the Development of Sustainable Tourism in Black Sea Coasts* (1996), and *Black Sea ICZM Policy and Strategy report of Turkey* (1998). He also took part in the team for preparation of the *Black Sea Strategic Action Plan Technical Assessment Report* in 1998.

After Marmara Earthquake he planned new settlement areas for 2700 houses in Ýzmit and 3600 houses in Glck in the context of Marmara Earthquake Emergency Recovery Project. Now, he is consulting to Antalya Metropolitan Municipality and instructing in the Department of City Planning of Gazi University.

TAYMAZ, Tuncay
Ýstanbul Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
Department of Geophysical Engineering
e-mail: taymaz@sariyer.cc.itu.edu.tr

Tuncay Taymaz is professor at Seismology Section, Department of Geophysical Engineering, Faculty of Mines in Ýstanbul Technical University (ITU). He obtained B.Sc (1st Class Honours) Degree on June 1985, from the Department of Geophysical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon-Turkey. He obtained Ph.D Degree on 23 March 1991 from Darwin College-Cambridge with the thesis "Earthquake Source Parameters in the Eastern Mediterranean Region" (1990).

Between January 1992-October 1993, he was Assistant Professor at Istanbul Technical University, in October 1993 he became Associate Professor and December 1999 Professor.

Prof. Taymaz is a Life Member of Cambridge Philosophical Society (Cantab), Seismological Society of America (SSA), European Geophysical Society (EGS), Turkish National Committee for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

TUNA, Numan
Middle East Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: tnuman@mail.metu.edu.tr

Numan Tuna studied BA in City Planning (1967-1971) at Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, MA in City Planning (1972-1978) at the same school, Ph.D in City Planning (1979-1984) Dokuz Eyll University, Institute of Sciences. He is promoted to Assoc. Prof. of City Planning in 1992 at Middle East Technical University and promoted to Prof. Of City Planning of Urban Archeology in 2000 at the same university.

He is a member of the Chamber of Architects since November 1971; the Chamber of Urban Planners since May 1974, the Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey since November 1998 and German Archeological Institute since May 2000.

Some of the recent projects he took part are: Since 1993 - Director of the Excavations at Burgaz, Palaia Knidos near Data (Sponsored by the Middle East Technical University, TADAM); since 1993 Director of the Archaeological Investigations at Teos, Izmir (sponsored by the Middle East Technical University, TADAM); Oct. 92 - May 93 - Supervisor of an urban archaeological research project at ancient Phokaia, near Izmir; Oct. 92 - May 94 - Participant in the Master Plan of Urban Archaeological Resources of the Greater Metropolitan Area of Ankara; Since July 98 - Coordinator for the management of Salvage Project of the Archaeological Heritage of the Ilýsu and Carchemish Dam Reservoirs; Since August 98 - Director of the Excavations at the Archaic Sanctuary at Emecik in a collaboration with Dr. Dietrich Berges, Hamburg University

TREL, Ali
Middle East Technical University
Faculty of Architecture
e-mail: Turel@arch.metu.edu.tr

His Bachelor and Master in City Planning degrees are from the Middle East Technical University, and his Ph.D. degree in Urban Planning Studies is from the London School of Economics.

He worked at Ankara Metropolitan Planning Office, Aegean University in Izmir and Iowa State University, and served as the Vice Chairman of the Prime Ministry Housing Development Administration. He has been an adviser to the National Habitat Committee since 1995.

His areas of specialisation are housing economics and policy, real estate economics and investment, urban transport policy.

ZOROĐLU, Levent
Selçuk University
Department of Archaeology

APPENDIX E: Resource People

Tolga Levent	City Planning Dept., Mersin University
Tuba Akar	Restoration of Historic Mon., METU
Ýpek Durukan	Ýstanbul Technical University
Caęla Caner	History of Arch., METU
Evrím Demir	Dept. of Arch., METU
F¼sun Erkul	Dept. of Arch., METU
Meltem Uęar	Architect, Mersin University
Yasemin Sarikaya	City Planning Dept., METU
Tolga Unlu	City Planning Dept., METU
Fikret Zorlu	City Planning Dept., METU
Gokce Kinayoglu	Dept. of Arch., METU
Ulas Alagoz	City Planner, Mersin
Erol Doęan	Architect, Ministry of Culture Ankara
Serra Durugonul	Dept. of Archeaology, Mersin University
Mursel Esirgemez	OSER Advertisement Co., Mersin
Nazan Ulu	Graphic Designer , Mersin University
Mehmet Ulu	Dept. of. English Language and Literature