



RESEARCH ARTICLE

CREATE A CULTURAL-CITY THROUGH LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Foça Peninsula is an important area which have Mediterranean landscape with its natural and cultural potential in rural, urban, coastal areas and islands including archaeological riches; history, urban structure and tourism diversity. The main objectives of cultural-city approach are economic and local development by promoting agriculture; to prevent migration out with new job opportunities; to provide regional integrity; to create a quality living center having physical and cultural richness because this is most important and these potentials neglected and not used correctly and enough so far. In this context; to define natural, cultural and historical potentials of the area and to act these with cultural-city approach; to produce effective and quick solutions and to ensure their implementation; to promote local development and cultural protection and to create conservation development zones have formed the basis of the vision. Foça Peninsula (İzmir) are evaluated in scales of 1/25.000, 1/10.000 and 1/5.000 within the planning studio. Urban design guides and landscape designs are then created accordingly. As of region analysis; land-use, transportation, demography, meteorology and SWOT analysis, visual analysis and survey studies have been performed. As a result; a tangible and feasible planning and management approach has been revealed through examples.

INTRODUCTION

Natural and cultural values have been important for people from past to present for selection and creation of the settlement. Especially in recent years the areas notable for their unique natural and cultural values are attractive both residential and tourism activities. Therefore, people have realized the importance of mobilizing the potential of different natural and cultural aspects. The cultural-city approach occurred result of the search and efforts for urban sustainability. The approach including urban planning, design and application covers the relationship among human, urban and environment. The aim is to create cultural-city in which protected unique natural and cultural structures as well as modern requirements. The cultural-city approach includes actions and decisions in which conservation and development of social and cultural values, prevention of the destructive effects and vitalization of the life with new timely activities. The sustainable use of the unique settlements has rare natural and cultural values includes use of these important resources cautiously, creating comfortable living area and transferring them to the future as a cultural element in the cultural-city approach. Therefore, the planning and design projects are created to protect the sustainable use of the resources and areas. In this way the local culture is recognized all over the world.

Planning and design projects operate the social, cultural, economic and ecological values of the area as a cultural object. Considering the misuse of the current potentials such as archeological heritages, historical urban texture and tourism diversity of Foça Peninsula which characterizes Mediterranean landscape, the main purposes of the cultural-city approaches are providing clean and efficient energy by using renewable energy resources, improving local economic development by encouraging agricultural activities, preventing emigration by holding the labor force inside the peninsula, increasing regional collaboration, to enhance cultural cooperation, creating a physically and culturally rich, qualified life center which is competitive in terms of settlement through a cultural approach. Emerging as a result of search and efforts, cultural-city approach covers urban planning, design and implications, interaction and communication of people, urban and environment. The principles of cultural-city approach can be listed as decreasing the pressures of urban on nature, culture, using specific natural and cultural values on whole Peninsula. Besides to create a cultural-city which is sustainable, modern and nature and culture protective, the main objectives of the study are:

- To create the Foça Peninsula as living city in rural, urban, coastal integrity
- To identify peninsula's natural, cultural, environmental, historical potentials and to trigger them with the cultural-city approach
- To support local development, cultural protection and constitute protection zones

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- To develop Foça Peninsula through landscape planning and design by improving implication mechanisms (management, finance, attendance, etc.)
- To create effective and fast solutions and provide their implications
- To gain support of local peoples in the process of planning
- To design the future of the Foça Peninsula according to the social, cultural, economic and ecological problems and potentials of the peninsula.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Material: Foça Peninsula has been selected as a study area. It is one of the 30 counties of İzmir province and it is 72 kilometers far from the city center. The acreage of Foça is 245 km² and its coast length is 55 km. Foça Peninsula, some part of it is located on Gediz water basin, is surrounded by İzmir-Çanakkale highway on the east, Aliağa and Çandarlı Bay on the north, Aegean Sea on the west and İzmir Bay and Gediz Delta on the south. Taking into account the social, economic and ecological relations, the peninsula is located on a geological area that has urban and rural areas, forests, sea coasts and agricultural areas (Ankaralı, 2008). Foça is located on Saros / Erzurum 1st degree seismic belt. The shoreline of the peninsula has ridges and capes that are lying through Aegean Sea as the shoreline is too much indented. Foça city center is established on the largest bay. Across the bay there are İncir, Orak and Fener islands that make Foça a natural harbor. There are Hayırsız Island and Metalik Island across the Mersinaki Bay. The highest hills are Şaphane Hill which has a height of 450 meters, Kartal (435 m.) and Kızıldağı (352 m.) hills. The plains of Foça County are Ilpınar, Genceli (Yenifoça-Kozbeyli), Gerenköy, Bağarası and Yenibağarası. On the border of the county, Kışla Stream which is an important part of Gediz River flows (Kaboğlu, 2007). At the total acreage of Foça; 50,6 % of it is forestlands, 8,9 % is rangeland, 4,7 % is settlement areas, 21 % is agricultural areas and 14 % is other areas. Because of the strategic location of Foça there is a military territory within (Figure 1,2,3).

The history of Foça lies through 9th century B.C. being one of the most important Ionian settlements. Foça is located on the less sloping area. The site organization and the structure of settlement of the peninsula have elements belonging urban culture from the past. Traditional urban texture of Foça is organic and right-angled geometrical pattern especially in the minor historical peninsula of Foça and urban center neighborhood and transportation network leads to the coast by perpendicular narrow streets areas (Ankaralı, 2008). Main source of livings of the area are tourism, agriculture and stockbreeding, fishing and small agricultural industries. The current population of Foça County is 33.131 in 2018. Foça was claimed as a special environment protection area in 1990 due to the natural and cultural potentials, tourism and recreational advantages, topographical-geomorphological structures and characteristics, existing habitat of extinction Mediterranean monk seals (*Monachus monachus*) (Kaboğlu, 2007). Archeological, natural, urban and architectural values of Foça take place as a whole. Coastal regions between Yeni Foça and urban settlement of Foça are natural protected areas while major urban settlements are archeological protected areas.

Method

The peninsula was divided into 10 zones (Antik Yarımada, Kozbeyli, Büyükdenez, Küçükdeniz, Yenibağarası, Bağarası, Ilpınar köyü, Adalar, Aslanburnu ve Gerenköy) for current situation analyses. The survey was done in different times to determine the potential of the Foça peninsula. As of region analysis; land-use, transportation, circulation, demography, meteorology and SWOT analysis, visual analysis and survey studies were performed (Figure 4). The method of the study is based on systematic evaluating the urban, rural and coastal landscapes in suitable scales and issues and relation of "region-urban and residential parts" in planning and design studios. In the context study were evaluated in two main parts which are current situation analysis and planning and design studio outputs developed based on the analysis. They were showed Figure 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d and 2e. Moreover, peninsula's natural and cultural conditions were revealed with the help of slope, land and zoning maps. Within this process; opinions of locals were received and project related opinions were exchanged with FOÇEP (Foça Environment and Culture Platform). Restrictive and facilities were evaluated offered us from area in this step. Primarily, Foça Peninsula was evaluated in scales of 1/25.000, 1/10.000 and 1/5.000 within the planning studio. In this context; tangible and feasible visions, strategies and project packages were improved for the peninsula with the cultural-city approach in the 1/25.000, 1/10.000 and 1/5.000 scales. To manifest cultural-city potentials of Foça Peninsula; the possible future of Foça in the next 50 and 100 years are tried to be foreseen and discussed as well as the possible future of population, agriculture and tourism. 1/25.000 Environmental Plan of Izmir Metropolitan Area was gained by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality and used for base plan (Seymou et al., 2006).

Afterwards, outputs of the planning studio are transferred to the design studio and are evaluated in scales of 1/5.000 and lower scales (descending to 1/100). Urban design guides and landscape designs are then created accordingly. Sub-projects have been developed depending on the scope in each scale for the project's viability. The continuity of the relations of planning and design has been regarded the realization of project. In this process, planning and design studio experiences have been performed which are integrated with each other, linear and feedback provided. Prepared projects have been evaluated through a meeting whose members are academicians, other disciplines, members of the chamber of landscape architecture and members of NGOs. As a result of foresight predicted the future of the Foça Peninsula with cultural-city approach. The peninsula has been evaluated in scales from planning to design.

Conclusion and Discussion

The Basic Idea (Vision): Cultural-City / Port of Culture and Art: The study aims to use the natural and cultural potential of the Foça Peninsula effectively, to give a new identity to the peninsula as "culture" function, to create a dynamic peninsula by setting holistic growth and development model between rural and urban settlement associated with the alternative sector. Protecting life culture by developing cultural structure enables the transfer of the cultural identity to universal unity, creating a life fiction based on sea by protecting coastal identity and these develop protection and development in parallel.

Providing development and growth throughout historical, cultural and social values suitable for sectoral development goals will enable cultural-city powerful according to tourism and agricultural value. So Foça would be focus of social and cultural activities. Each sector will be included as supporting the functioning of the system.

Main Strategies and Planning Principles: The principles based on the protection and development of the Foça Peninsula in all stages of the planning and design process has been determined dealing with the cultural structure. In this context a system has been suggested which regarding regeneration of the city and development of tourism with income gained from agriculture. The tourism movements will increase with agricultural production thus urban and rural economy will be revitalized. This system will continue in the own loop as a wheel on the peninsula scale. The existing potentials of the settlement have been defined by evaluating them in basis of land zones short, medium and long-term goals and strategies have been determined at different scales.

Strategies and Objectives in 1 / 25.000 Scale

Strategy 1. Protection: To transfer the natural and cultural heritage to future generations by supporting the initiatives for the protection of natural and cultural environment.

Goals

- To make supervisory and decision-making administrative regulations by checking 1 / 25.000 development plans
- To improve the protection awareness in the local population, to support educational and informational activities for protected areas
- To protect the continuity of the ecological system in the whole peninsula with current and created ecological corridors
- To protect water catchment areas, natural areas, coastal areas, wildlife and original flora, to support initiatives for protection of the natural and cultural environment, to allow scientific research in this field
- To prevent pollution in the Gediz Basin which is one of the world's most efficient seven basins
- To support geotourism by protecting geological heritage.

Strategy 2. Tourism

To ensure the spread of tourism to whole year by put forwarding the natural and cultural features of Foça, to create a place enable local life.

Goals

- To protect the cultural history of the Foça's by speeding up the archaeological works and to exhibit remains so to revive tourism
- To improve the nature and water sports by utilizing the natural features of Foça
- To teach the awareness of the natural areas by encouraging and applying eco-camp in Kartdere valleys
- To familiarize the agricultural products and local arts which verge of the forgotten via of the festivals and

exhibits (wine festival, local food festivals, arts and crafts exhibitions, etc.)

- To make the Foça the focus of social and cultural activities
- To develop rural life with alternative tourism resources and to raise awareness of rural peoples in tourism.

Strategy 3. Agriculture and Livestock

To provide rural and urban development by developing the potential of agriculture and animal husbandry of the Foça.

Goals

- To ensure the economic cycle by improving the link between urban and rural
- To increase the agricultural production and product diversity
- To build plants thanks to increased raw material and product diversity and to provide employment for local people
- To brand for agricultural products (dried tomatoes, black currant Foca grape, olives, special Foça yogurt, etc.)
- To use geothermal energy in New Foça for vegetable drying plant
- To provide rural development with agroturizm
- To support local economic activities, to improve the 'slow food' market, to support organic farming and fishing
- To cooperatives in agriculture and livestock sector.

Strategy 4. Energy

To create a self-contained dynamic peninsula by using natural and renewable energy potential of the Foça.

Goals

- To obtain clean energy by using solar, wind and wave energy actively
- To bring together innovative and creative ideas on whole peninsula by using renewable energy resources for agricultural, archaeological activities and industry
- To obtain water from Gediz River for needs of the agriculture by using energy
- To produce bio-gas energy by supporting agricultural industry.

The strategies and objectives in 1 / 25.000 Scale was shown (Figure 10,11).

Strategies and Objectives in 1/10.000 Scale

Strategy 1. Protection

To support cultural-city approach by preserving cultural and natural heritage in Foça urban settlements and coastal areas.

Goals

- To protect settlement texture, regional image and identity
- To protect natural, archaeological and urban sites
- To protect coastline, seal habitat and original flora
- To use water for recreational areas which obtained from purification of waste waters.

Strategy 2. Tourism: To finance tourism activities with the income derived from agriculture, to increase the attractiveness of region, to support the unique historical and natural values.

Goals

- To create city which focus of social and cultural activities by supporting the rich historical, social and cultural places of the city
- To establish cultural links among coastal, rural and urban areas
- To create place can be done social and cultural activities in rear streets and regions to steer the intensity of tourism from coastal areas to the rear section of the city
- To increase promotional activities of the tourism.

The strategies and objectives in 1 / 10.000 Scale was shown.

Strategy 3. Fishing

To develop the fishing potential of the region as a component of culture.

Goals

- To ensure the work of purification and sewage plants at full capacity to protect the existing diversity of fisheries
- To ensure the effective operation of the fisheries cooperative to prevent hunting in the trawling and purse seining uncontrolled and off-season
- To prevent the violation of the monk seal habitat during the fishing.

Strategies and objectives in 1/5.000 scale

Strategy 1. Protection

To evaluate the natural and cultural structures to use and to preserve them within a system.

Goals

- To develop urban identity with holistic approach, to make repairs by emphasizing the traditional texture, to ensure compliance facade between old and modern buildings
- To develop tourism by evaluating the historical building for boutique hotel, art centers, museums and etc. so to increase awareness of the identity
- To direct urban growth with buffer zone by limiting, to prevent the damaging from the urban development to the image of sea and history of Foça
- To get open-air museum the ancient peninsula and to gain the cultural landscape approach
- To create cultural streets
- To improve and expand the sea sports (such as surfing, sailing, fishing etc.).

The strategies and objectives in 1 / 5.000 Scale was shown.

Strategy 2. Archeology and Tourism

To support the archaeological activities to increase the attractiveness of the city center and to introduce the historical structures.

Goals

- To develop the archeological tourism
- To provide the conservation, renovation and maintenance of the archaeological and natural sites
- To organize events to introduce the history of Foça structure
- To organize the cultural events and festivals in international scale among Foça and 12 Ionian cities and to enhance cooperation.
- To improve the quality and accessibility of tourism facilities
- To increase the number of species daily tourism services.

Urban Design Guide: Urban design guide based on increasing the quality of life includes purposes such as to create a culture city, to spread the tourism to whole year, to increase the urban identity and social inclusion, to enable the strong physical and socio-economic links between coast and the regions surrounding the coast.

The guide has been created by regarding the natural, cultural and archaeological values of the Foça Peninsula in balance between conservation and utilization. In this context, spreading the cultural identity to universal integrity has been aimed by increasing the existing cultural potential. The aesthetic sensibility, identity values and originality have been evaluated within the integrated process for the Foça. The studies focused on traditional life culture and coastal landscape is the basis of the guide.

Less interference with the existing structure aimed to create a suitable living environment for all living things. For this aim, green network, the virtual museum for seals, facade renovation, farmer's markets, street shops, slow-food market have been considered in scale urban. Movement and circulation system has been revised and solutions have been developed to promote pedestrian and bicycle use. Connectivity between urban areas and coastal region has been determined over the existing creek system with new strong ecological corridor which will be developed. The feasibility of the project has been increased thanks to the front wall and texture studies and public art activities focused on tradition and identity by ensuring active participation of the community to the social life.

Urban (Landscape) Design: The development model of the peninsula has been shaped with vision and organization from points to the whole in the urban (landscape) design based on the main strategies, planning decisions and urban design guide with point to point decisions and applications (Anonymus, 2008). In this context urban (landscape) designs have been carried out by establishing an economic model that regarding agriculture and tourism potential as an economic value, increasing potential areas with development route and link them to the other strong economical areas.

In line with these basic principles proposed urban (landscape) designs

- To rearrange the transportation system, to turn off the coastline to car traffic, to create bike lines and parking areas
-

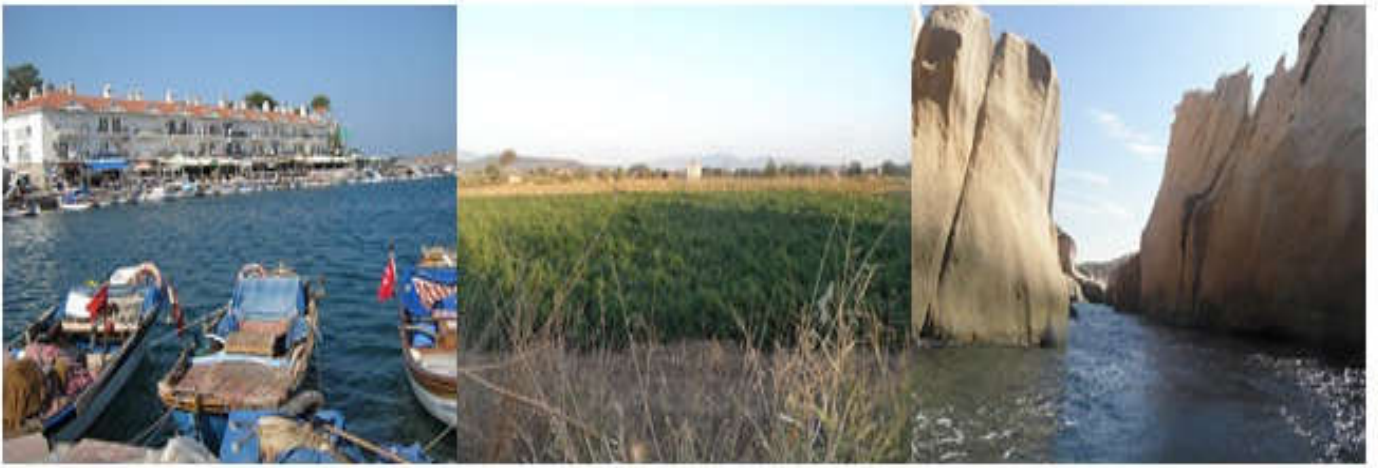
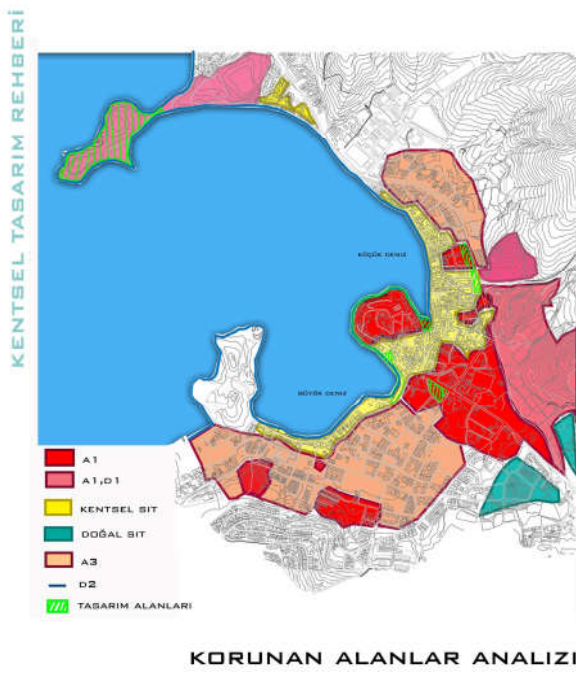
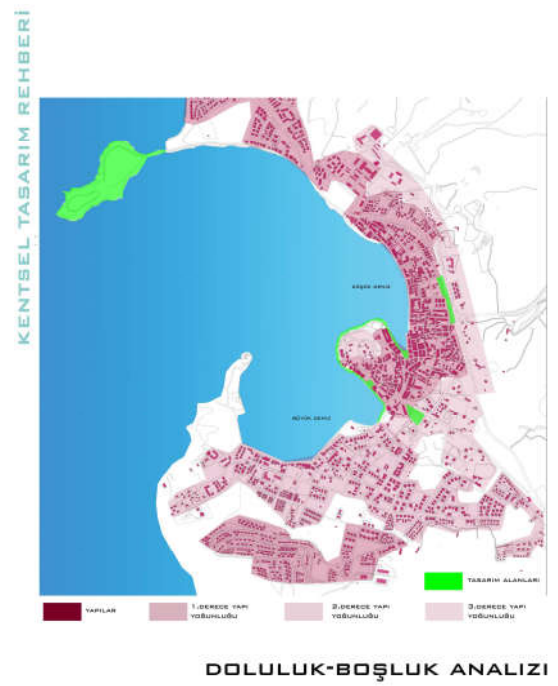


Figure 1. Different views from Foça (Büyükdeniz, Bağarası, Adalar)



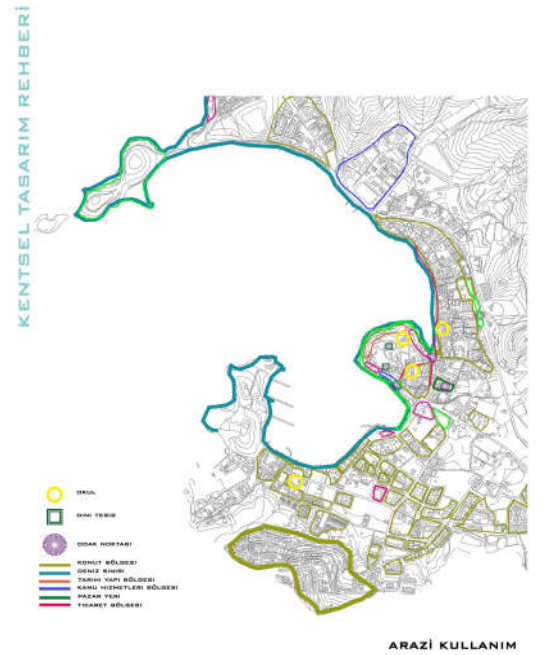
2A



2B



2C



2D



2E

Figure 2 a,b,c,d,e. The analysis of protected areas, occupancy gap, transportation, land

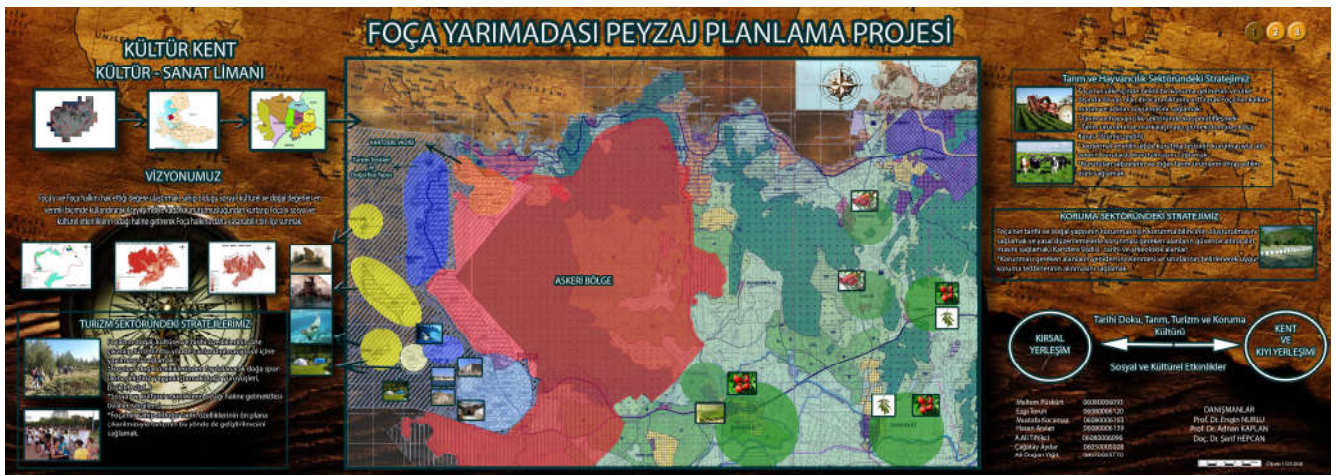
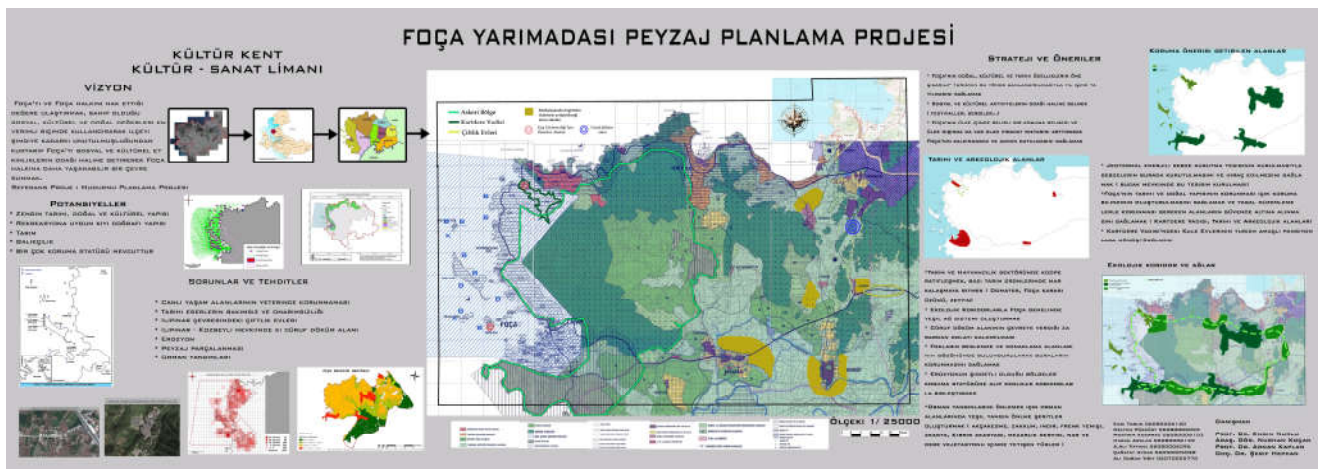
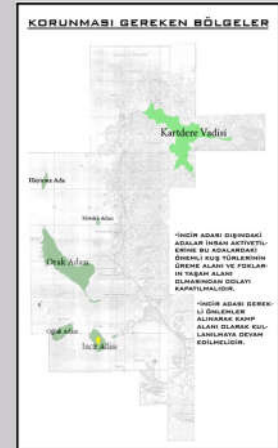
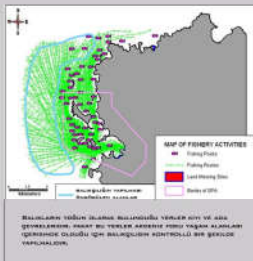
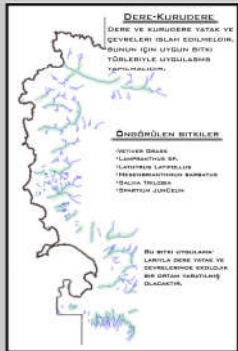
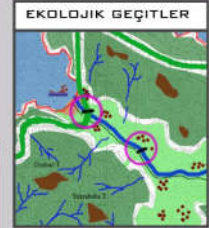


Figure 3,4. Landscape Plans in 1/25,000 scale

FOÇA YARIMADASI PEYZAJ PLANLAMA PROJESİ

KENT YERLEŞİMİ VE KIYI KESİMİ (1/10.000)



* FRANSTZ TATİL KÖYÜ'NÜN İHALE EDİLMESİ VE KATILIMCILARA KOLAYLIK SAĞLANARAK YENİDEN FAAL HALE GETİRİLMESİ SAĞLANMALIDIR.

* FOÇA'NIN KÜLTÜR KENTE DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMESİYLE OLUŞAN 12 AYLIK TURİZM POTANSİYELİ HANEDAN RESORT & HOTEL DE DEĞERLENDİRİLMELİDİR

* FOÇA'DAKİ PLAJLARIN BAKIM VE ONARIMININ YAPILARAK TURİZM AÇISINDAN DAHA YOĞUN KULLANILMASI SAĞLANMALIDIR.

* ANTIK YARIMADA'NIN KÜLTÜR KENT KAPSAMINDA AÇIK HAVA MÜZESİNE DÖNÜŞTÜRÜLMESİ VE BURADAKİ TARİHİ ESERLERİN BAKIM VE ONARIMI YAPILMALIDIR.

* KIRSALDAN BAŞLAYARAK KARTDERE VADİSİ'NE KADAR OLAN ALANDA YAPILMASI DÜŞÜNÜLEN EKOLOJİK AĞ SİSTEMİYLE BÜTÜNLEŞMESİ VE DEVAMLILIĞININ SAĞLANMASI AÇISINDAN YEŞİL KORIDORLAR OLUŞTURULMALIDIR.

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EZGİ TÜRÜN 06080006120
AAJU TİFTKİ 06080006096
MUSTAFA KOCAMAZ 06080006103
HASAN ARSLAN 06080006139
ALİ DOĞAN YÖR 06070005770
ÇABATAY AYDAR 06080005028

PROF. DR. ENGIN NURLU
ARAŞ. GÖR. NURHAN KOÇAN
PROF. DR. ADNAN KAPLAN
DOÇ. DR. ŞERİF HEPCAN



Figure 5. 6. Landscape Plan in 1/10.000 scale

FOÇA YARIMADASI PEYZAJ PLANLAMA PROJESİ KENT YERLEŞİMİ (1/5000)

* ANTIK YARIMADA'DAKİ TARİHİ ESERLERİN BAKIM VE ONARIMININ YAPILARAK BURAYI AÇIK HAVA MÜZESİ HALİNE GETİRMEK

AÇIK HAVA MÜZESİ

KAPALI MEKANLARDA SERGİLENMESİ MÜMKÜN OLMAYAN YAPITLARIN AÇIK HAVADA SERGİLENMESİDİR.

* ANTIK YARIMADA'NIN KENTİN VE TARİHİ ESERLERİN MERKEZİ HALİNDE OLMASI NEDENİYLE GEREKLİ KORUMA TEDBİRLERİ ALINMALIDIR.

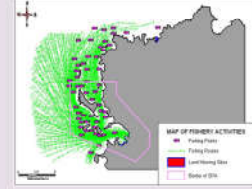
* AŞIKLAR CADDESİ'NİN TRAFİĞE KAPALI OLMASI VE KONUMU NEDENİYLE KÜLTÜR SOKAĞI HALİNE GETİRİLMELİDİR. KÜLTÜREL VE SOSYAL AKTİVİTELERİN GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLMESİNE İMKAN SAĞLAYAN BU SOKAK KÜLTÜR KENT OLUŞUMUNA KATKI SAĞLAYACAKTIR. (SOKAK GÖSTERİLERİ, SERGİLER GİBİ...)



* İNGİLİZ BURNU'NUNUN, GEREKLİ KORUMA ÖNLEMLERİ ALINARAK FOÇA'DA YAPILACAK FESTİVALERİN MERKEZİ HALİNE GETİRİLMESİNİ SAĞLAMAK

* ÖLTA BALIKÇILIĞI İÇİN UYGUN YERLER ANTIK YARIMADA VE KÜÇÜKDENİZ OLARAK ÖNGÖRÜLMÜŞTÜR.

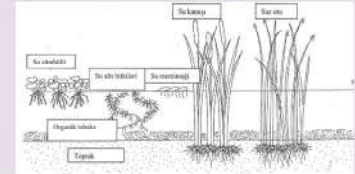
* OTOYOL SORUNUNUN GİDERİLMESİ İÇİN YOĞUNLUĞUN FAZLA OLDUĞU YERLERE 2 ADET OTOYOL ALANI ÖNERİSİ GETİRİLMİŞTİR.



* FOÇA'DAKİ EVSEL ATIKLARIN BÜYÜKDENİZE DÖKÜLMESİNİ SAĞLAYAN DERENİN İSLAHI VE ATIK SULARIN ARITILMASINI SAĞLAYACAK DOĞAL ARITMA SİSTEMİ ÖNERİLMİŞTİR. DOĞAL ARITMA DOĞAL MALZEME VE YÖNTEMLERLE YAPILAN ARITMA İŞLEMİNİN GENEL ADIDIR.

DOĞAL ARITMA SİSTEMLERİNDE TOPRAK, SU, BİTKİLER, MİKROORGANİZMALAR VE ATMOSFER FİZİKSEL, KİMYASAL VE BİYOLOJİK OLAYLARLA SÜREKLİ OLARAK KARŞILIKLI ETKİLEŞİM HALİNDEDİR. BU SİSTEMLERİN AVANTAJI, DOĞAL HIZLARLA VE TEK BİR EKOSİSTEM REAKTÖRÜ İÇERİSİNDE EŞZAMANLI OLARAK YÜRÜTÜLMESİDİR.

DOĞAL ARITMA SİSTEMİ İÇİN UYGUN GÖRÜLEN BİTKİLER LEMNA MINOR (SU MERCİMEĞİ), NYMPHAEA SP. (NİLUFER), SACCHARUM OFFININARUM (ŞEKER KAMIŞI), ILEX ACUIFOLIUM (ÇOBAN PÜSKÜLÜ), ACER SPP. (AKÇAĞAĞAÇ TÜRLERİ), SALIX SPP. (SÖĞÜT), EICHORNIA CRASSIPES (SU SÜMBÜLÜ) DİR.



* MANZARAYA HAKİM ALANLAR BELİRLENEREK BURALARIN SEYİR TERASLARI ÖNGÖRÜLMÜŞTÜR.

* 2. KONUTLARIN DIŞ CEPHELERİNE DİKEY BAHÇELER YAPILMASIYLA, 2. KONUTLARDAN KAYNAKLANAN ÇİRKİN GÖRÜNTÜNÜN ÖNLENMESİ VE EKOLOJİK KATKININ SAĞLANMASI AMAÇLANMIŞTIR.

* REKREASYON ALANI İHTİYACINI KARŞILAMAK İÇİN BELİRLENEN YERLERDE REKREASYON ALANLARI ÖNGÖRÜLMÜŞTÜR.

* EKOLOJİK AĞ SİSTEMİNİN BÜTÜNLÜĞÜ VE DEVAMLILIĞI İÇİN ÖNGÖRÜLEN YEŞİL KORİDORLARLA KENT İÇİNDEKİ REKREASYON ALANLARI, MEZARLIKLAR, FENER BURNU VE İNGİLİZ BURNU'NDAKİ KORUMA ALANLARI BİRBİRİNE BAĞLANARAK EKOLOJİK AĞLAR OLUŞTURULMUŞTUR.



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ÇAĞATAY AYDAR 06050005028
ALI DOĞAN YİĞİT 06070005770

DANIŞMAN

PROF. DR. ENGIN NURLU
ARAŞ. GÖR. NURHAN KOÇAN
PROF. DR. ADNAN KAPLAN
DOÇ. DR. ŞERİF HEPCAN



Figure 7.8. Landscape Plan in 1/5.000 scale



Figure 9. The example pages from Urban Design Guide



Figure 10. The landscape design plans



Figure 11. The landscape design perspektives

- To integrate the urban and coastal part with the Green Network Project
- To extend up the coastal activities into the sea and to spread activities to all coast
- To encourage the coastal sport, to develop fishing
- To enable the relationship between the coast and the rear part of the city through the streets reflecting the image of the Mediterranean, to highlight streets texture
- To increase pedestrian use in Foça city center and shore, to create places through “culture street” in which different exhibition, social and cultural activities
- To create museums, have different concepts in city
- To convert the ancient Peninsula to the open-air museum
- To do facade renovation in secondary settlement region
- To reflect the sea and historical culture and social life of the city to each user in each places through suitable equipment elements
- To create plants in which local products can be produced and marketed so local income can remain in the area
- To redesign public areas by creating events calendar to be served the tourism activity
- To arrange festivals to promote unique tastes of the Foça
- To introduce the village life by identifying the routes and so to support rural development and the natural tourism
- To enable the monitoring of the different potential of the city by developing bird watching and observation terraces.
- Firstly; new planning and management approach is required for natural and cultural potentials of the whole peninsula, because Foça is a 'peninsula'
- Concrete, innovative and unique landscape planning and design solutions (appropriate land-use decisions, spatial strategies and solutions) are required for the future of the peninsula and the development of the operating mechanism.

The study has been developed to identify solutions and to solve these problems. The importance of cultural-city has been discussed on Foça Peninsula example together with the problems and possible solutions in the entrance part of the study. Planning and design projects have been developed with cultural-city concept for Foça Peninsula's current problems and healthy future. In this context; conservation of open space for improving agriculture, transition to organic food, conservation of natural areas and obtainable resources and use of the renewable energy, include the income obtain from agriculture to the cycle as a means of cultural-city concept have emerged the importance of this subject for ecological and economic transformation in the whole peninsula. The success of cultural-city concept of natural and cultural settlement depends on all sectors. The subject has to deal with "culture" whole fundamental and ecological problems and economic solutions. Ecological sustainability plays an important role to increase the life quality in urban. Surely among the main objectives of landscape planning and design comes create ecologically sustainable urban spaces and landscapes. Culture in cities with ecologically sensitive urban planning and policies can contribute to the protection of ecological processes in urban ecosystems. The opinion supports that recently urbanization approaches have been increased such as slow cities (cittaslow)

DISCUSSION

Multifaceted problems experienced in whole Foça Peninsula, uncertainty regarding the future of the peninsula and failure of current planning and management practices;

by protecting natural and cultural structure which aim healthy urbanization (URL 1, 2013). All these approaches aim to improve basic urban ecosystems and create healthy urban green areas; to use renewable energy sources and to increase the city's quality of life by connecting natural and cultural resources. Composition and configuration of landscape elements (spatial distribution) is highly effective on urban structure (Leitão et al., 2006). The preservation or restoration of the link should be one of the main goals of the landscape planning. The natural and cultural all resources should be evaluated protection of urban culture. These can be planned and managed by connecting different protection objectives and use (Seymour et al., 2006). Soule (1991) emphasizes that; effort to improve the river corridor as ecological network will contribute to urban ecological cycle. The walls created for reclamation of streams and dry riverbeds should be roughly construction instead of smooth because the structure is a suitable environment for waterside habitats and improving the ecological structure (Francis and Hoggart, 2009). Therefore, ecological networks have been designed for Foça Peninsula in cultural-city concept.

Troubled areas of the city such as industrial areas, stone-quarrying and landfill areas can be converted into urban habitats by doing landscape restoration. Urban transformation projects which on agenda in recent years can be evaluated as an opportunity to develop the sustainable and environmentally sensitive cities. In this context the solutions can be produced for creation of ecologically sustainable living environment. Raising awareness of the individuals about natural and cultural resources and cultural-city approaches are important. Especially be educated about the importance and preservation of natural and cultural values to children at an early age will contribute to the formation of protection awareness and sensitivity. Besides community education/programs can be arranged for users of all ages to perceive local cultural values in urban. As well as educating activities can be arranged to raise awareness of the public regarding ecology, natural resources, social and cultural activities with cooperation of local governments, universities and NGOs local community.

Conclusion

Recently, as the problems occurred in a local area affect the whole region the application of planning, design and management it becomes more important because the origin of the problem actually lies in more complex relations. For this reason, the holistic approaches and solutions are considered as more effective in the planning and design studies. The planning and design problems in Foça Peninsula require that Foça should be evaluated in the series of the places 'peninsula-urban-coast and public open areas' and under the relation of the inter-scales. In this context; the series of the planning and design project should be considered that they are occurred in long term and realistic process and describing the physical, social, economic and ecologic problems of the region under the relation of the 'planning-urban design guide-design' and describing the fluidity between 'local-region'. Thus the construction of the future of the Foça Peninsula is seen as a basic acceptance of the cultural-city scenario by preserving and improving the natural and cultural values of the Foça Peninsula (mainly natural-archaeological-urban sites). In this process, the opinions and suggestions are developed supporting the investment of the urban and rural development by the capital flow between the urban and rural, developing the opportunities

of the bazaar in agricultural production, supporting the rural tourism, using the renewable energy resources to be self-sufficient and ensuring the economic development of the region with investment opportunities. The future of the Foça Peninsula is considered with the natural and cultural structures and legal-administrative applications in the process of the concept, strategies and planning. With the urban design guide, along with determining places considered to be designed and related principles, it is aimed to bring a general approach to the entire urban. In the urban (landscape) design, the design areas are evaluated objectively and regarding its environment considering the urban design guide and the construct that is foreseen by it. The axles named "cultural ties" can be described with the proposed project and studies for the Foça among the rural areas, urban settlements and coastal so natural and cultural links will be established. Then the system will be important firstly for all region, after national and global scale. Finally; with the planning and design concept which is examined in details, we reach the conclusion that Foça Peninsula can be foreseen as a cultural-city. Dealing with every step of the project from planning to design process as a chain reveals the reality of the project. In conclusion, this study, which is developed with the opinions and suggestions of the locals and specialists, can be an example for the whole peninsula and the region. Thus it is considered that this study will be beneficial for the natural and cultural system which has been forgotten recently.

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