

Araştırma Makalesi
(Research Article)

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Keywords:

Peyzaj, peyzaj tasarımı, tarihi kentler,
SWOT, kentsel doku

Anahtar Sözcükler:

Landscape, landscape design, historical
city, SWOT, urban structure

Ege Üniv. Ziraat Fak. Derg.,2020, 57 (3):401-411
DOI: [10.20289/zfdergi.637793](https://doi.org/10.20289/zfdergi.637793)

**Examination of Urban Values of Kaleiçi Old Town in Terms of
Landscape Architecture and Suggestions for Effective Use of
Historical Sites**

Kaleiçi Tarihi Koruma Alanının Kentsel Değerlerinin Peyzaj Mimarlığı
Açısından İncelenmesi ve Tarihi Alanların Etkili Kullanımına İlişkin Öneriler

Alınış (Received): 14.11.2019 **Kabul Tarihi** (Accepted): 22.01.2020

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of the study is that analysis of the spatial development of Antalya Kaleiçi region from past to today.

Material and Methods: The materials were used in the study are that 1/1000 scale landscape plan, 1/25000 scale present land use map, 1/5000 scale land use plan, 1/1000 scale master plan, SWOT analysis, Literature related to the subject of study in Turkey and abroad (thesis, research projects, books and articles). Software (AutoCAD 2017, ArcGIS 10.5, Erdas Imagine 15, Photoshop CS6, Google Earth, Netcad GIS 7.6, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Office Excel). Transportation analysis and environmental relations of Kaleiçi region has been examined. The plants in the study area were identified. The urban furniture in the area were analysed Historical use of the study area has been examined in detail. Solution proposals and sample projects for the study area were created. 3D models have been developed.

Results: The main problem for the study area is the transportation problem. The amount of the open and green areas in the study area was very low. The seating elements and garbage were determined not sufficient. The problems are grouped under 5 main factors as parking, transportation, marina, revision, noise.

Conclusion: It is seen as a result of the studies that it is not possible to prevent the deterioration of the social and physical structure of the area through conservation planning. In other words, the problems between the conservation planning approach and the implementation dimension in our country have been tried to be concretized in Antalya Kaleiçi Urban Protected Area by comparing the plan decisions with the current situation.

ÖZ

Amaç: Çalışmanın amacı, Antalya Kaleiçi bölgesinin mekânsal gelişiminin geçmişten günümüze analizinin yapılmasıdır.

Materyal ve Metot: Araştırmada kullanılan materyaller şunlardır; 1/1000 ölçekli peyzaj planı, 1/25000 ölçekli mevcut arazi kullanım haritası, 1/5000 ölçekli arazi kullanım planı, 1/1000 ölçekli master planı, SWOT analizi, Yurt içi ve yurt dışında çalışma konusu ile ilgili literatür (tez, araştırma projeleri, kitap ve makaleler). Yazılım (AutoCAD 2017, ArcGIS 10.5, Erdas Imagine 15, Photoshop CS6, Google Earth, Netcad GIS 7.6, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Office Excel). Çalışma alanındaki bitkiler tespit edilmiş, alandaki kentsel donatı elemanları incelenmiştir. Çalışma alanının tarihsel kullanımı ayrıntılı olarak incelenmiştir. Çalışma alanı için çözüm önerileri ve kıyı bölgesi için örnek bir proje oluşturulmuştur. 3 boyutlu modeller geliştirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Çalışma alanı için temel sorunun ulaşım sorunu olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışma alanındaki açık ve yeşil alanların miktarının çok düşük olduğu, oturma elemanları ve çöplerin yeterli olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Sorunlar; otopark, ulaşım, marina, revizyon, gürültü gibi 5 ana faktör altında toplanmıştır.

Sonuç: Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda, alanın sosyal ve fiziki yapısının bozulmasının koruma planları ile önlemenin mümkün olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Ülkemizde koruma planlama yaklaşımı ile uygulama boyutu arasındaki sorunların, mevcut durumla karşılaştırarak Antalya Kaleiçi kentsel koruma alanında somutlaştırılmaya çalışılmıştır.

INTRODUCTION

The landscape is a complex system, in which natural elements and anthropic factors – that coexist in a dynamic balance – are read and interpreted by the populations. It is a physical object and, at the same time, it represents people social and sensory perception (European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe, 2000). It is a palimpsest of tangible and intangible documents regarding the history of nature and people, who built and modified it in response to natural factors and economic and social needs (Antrop, 2005). It is the result of the work of a whole community, and not of single individuals. It is the result of the continuous use of techniques handed down through generations, and not of a rigidly planned design. The geographical space and the environment that the landscape embraces bear the material traces of historical processes of transformation and settlement, cultural and artistic expressions, the evolution of production techniques and lifestyles (Berque, 1995; Turri, 1998; Antrop, 2012; Luginbuhl, 2012). The term 'historic landscape analysis' is used here to embrace a series of approaches that all focus on how the present countryside came into being, through integrating a wide range of source material in order to understand the processes of landscape change. The multi-disciplinary study of individual landscapes is not new, but what distinguishes many of these studies from the approach advocated here is five things: source and interdisciplinary, inclusivity, focus, scale, and understanding process form (Rippon, 2013).

Historic landscape character includes human marks on the landscape such as pieces of the soil, settlements, land boundaries, land design, buildings, monuments,

planted forests, marsh sections, roads, quarries, mines, and factories. The historic landscape character classification and assessment (HLCCA) defines the marks of past landscapes on current landscapes. There are certain elements that define the historic character in all areas. The HLCCA is not specifically related to archaeological sites and monuments, it has an effect on defining their historic character, and it helps us to understand the landscapes that have managed to reach from the past up to the present time. The HLCCA data that bear the marks of the past contribute to all environmental databases.

The HLCCA does not create a separate database for itself; it creates a database that other sources can use (Demir and Demirel, 2017). The aim of the study is that analysis of the spatial development of Antalya Kaleiçi region from past to today. The present uses of the study area have been compared and the urban texture of the area has been determined. Inspecting the effects of urban structure on the formation of conservation plans and their objectives and planning decisions which have been made and implemented up to now in accordance with this framework have been examined. It is considered that this study is fulfilled to represent an example of methodological aspect for the consequent conservation plans to historical cities to be done later on.

MATERIAL and METHOD

Material

Kaleiçi is the main material of the study. Kaleiçi Old Town is located in Muratpaşa District of Antalya Province. (Figure 1).

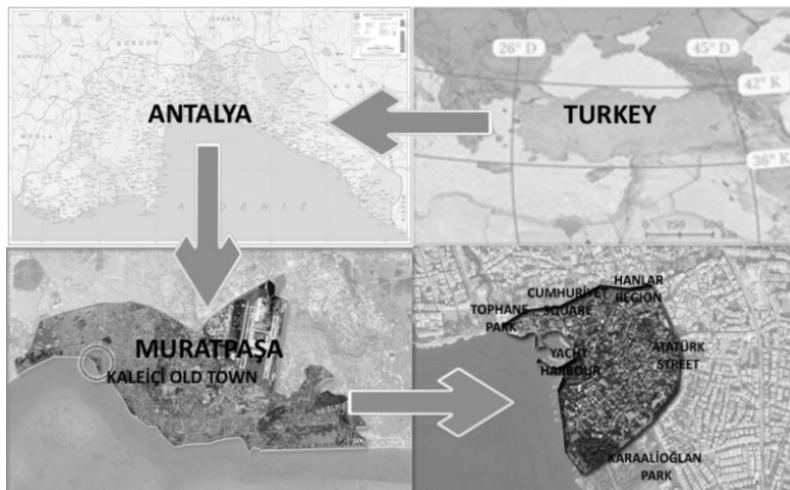


Figure 1. Boundaries of the study area Antalya Kaleiçi Old Town

Şekil 1. Antalya Kaleiçi çalışma alanının sınırları

Antalya was an important city in Roman and Seljuk Period, however, due to having only sea transportation, not having rail network because of its topography, and the increase of the railway system in Ottoman and Republican Period, Antalya became just an Anatolian town (Gül, 2008). The reasons to carry out this research in Antalya Kaleiçi can be listed as follows;

- While Antalya had been experiencing the urbanization process and the results of it, Kaleiçi also lived the destiny of the historic city center's in this process. The change which comprised as a result of this can be inferred in Kaleiçi.

- Antalya Kaleiçi is an example for the applications brought by the concept of conservation in Turkey. In this context, the changes in the physical and social environment depending on the applications in the area can be seen.

- When the tourism identity attributed to Antalya especially after 1980 and the conservation plans come together, it can be seen that the functions in the area have been changed in this framework and it lead to changes in the sense of place and in the image. In the case of Kaleiçi, examining the changes in the area under periods and finding users who belong to these periods seem to be possible. Thus, it's also seems possible to comprehend the change in sense of place due time with the help of the field research, the observations in the field and the in-depth interviews with the users (Argin, 2012).

The landscape application project for study area was provided by Antalya Metropolitan Municipality Directorate of Parks and Gardens. Present area uses (beach, pool, square, harbour, etc.) and the structures (amphitheater, café, car park, etc.) in the study area have been determined on this project. The usage areas and their percentage distributions in the area have been determined using this map. It was investigated that whether there is a difference between the design and the application project of the area by doing area observations. It has been determined that there was no difference between the design and the application project of the study area.

Natural and physical boundaries were considered while draw the boundaries of the study area. The sea located in the south of the area has been south boundary of the study area. The main road on the north, west and east has been other boundary of the study area. The materials used in the study are as follows;

- 1/1000 scale landscape plan, 1/25000 scale present land use map, 1/5000 scale land use plan,

1/1000 scale master plan

- SWOT analysis
- Literature related to the subject of study in Turkey and abroad (thesis, research projects, books and articles).
- Software (AutoCAD 2017, ArcGIS 10.5, Erdas Imagine 15, Photoshop CS6, Google Earth, Netcad GIS 7.6, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Office Excel)

Method

The study consists of 5 stages.

Within the scope of the study firstly; local and foreign sources related to the subject were examined. The historical background of the study area, the usage patterns to date and the changes in the study area was determined. How the study area has been used throughout the history and how it has become today was investigated.

In the second stage; close environmental analysis was done in the study area. Transportation analysis and environmental relations of Kaleiçi region has been examined. Then, the present buildings of the study area were examined in detail. The land use analysis of the study area was conducted and the purpose of use of these buildings was determined. Duty cycle analysis was conducted in the study area in order to get an idea about landscape project. The heights and qualities of the buildings in the study area were analyzed. Information about the buildings in the study area was taken with this analysis.

In the third stage, the plants in the study area were identified. The properties of the plants in the area were analyzed. The urban furniture in the area was analyzed. The location and numbers of lighting elements, seating elements, and garbage and information signs in the area were determined and this information was transferred to the map. In the fourth stage, "SWOT" analysis was done for the study area. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats properties of the Kaleiçi region were identified. The map of "SWOT" has been created. After SWOT analysis, problem analysis map of problem analysis was created. The problems in the area have been examined under 5 main factors such as parking, transportation, harbour, revision and noise. In order to determine in which areas the problems are concentrated, a map has been created. In the last stage of the study, solution proposals and sample projects for the study area were created. 3D models have been developed.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

History of Kaleiçi

Antalya has hosted many different societies throughout its history. These different societies, with their different cultures, were settled down either in the places constructed by people before them or reorganized their own settlements. This resulted in many layers which belong to different societies and life styles in the same area. Defines this multi-cultural structure as the multi-cultural/multi-layer identity and gives Kaleiçi as an example of this kind of identity. Different layers and structures which are the elements of Kaleiçi present identity will be examined according to the periods which they belong to. The historical process of the Kaleiçi region is given in Table 1.

Table 1. The historical process of the Kaleiçi

Çizelge 1. Kaleiçi'nin tarihsel süreci

Period	Time
Hellenistic Period	B.C. 159 – B.C. 138
Roma Period	B.C. 138 – A.D. 395
The Byzantine Period	A.D. 395 – A.D. 1207
The Seljuk Period	A.D. 1207 - A.D. 1260
The Sons of Hamid Principality	A.D. 1260 - A.D. 1392
The Ottoman Period	A.D. 1392 - A.D. 1922
Republic of Turkey	A.D. 1922 -

During the republic period, many improvement projects were done for the Antalya city. The plans are listed in chronological order:

- Antalya Master Plan in 1977, The Antalya Master Plan was approved in 1980 and remained in practice with revisions and additions until 1994,
- 1/25.000 scale Environmental Planning Master Plan in 1981. The plan was approved in 1982 by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement,
- 1/25.000 scaled Antalya Master Plan was revised in 1985 and approved by the Ministry in 1986,
- 1/25.000 scaled Master Plan / Structural Plan in 1993,

- In 1995, the 1/5000 scale Master Plan, covering the boundaries of Antalya Metropolitan Municipality, was approved in 1996 with the decision of Metropolitan Municipality Council.

Kaleiçi Conservation Development Plan was prepared in 1979 for the Kaleiçi Urban Protected Area. Kaleiçi Region, where traditional urban texture and civil architecture works, is designated as Urban Protected Area. There are many historical buildings and city wall in the Kaleiçi region such as Hadrian's Gate, Yivli Minaret, Keyhüsrev Madrasa, Karatay Madrasa, İskele Mosque, Tekeli Mahmut Paşa Mosque, Hidirlik Tower, Broken Minaret Mosque, Zincirliyan Tomb, Nigar Hatun Tomb, İskele Mosque (Figure 2).

Analysis of the current state of the Kaleiçi

Transportation to study area is provided by the main roads coming from the Kaleiçi and the Republic Square. People also go to the region by sea transportation. The dominant transportation circulation within the boundaries of the study area is provided by pedestrian route (Figure 3).

According to the data obtained from the land use analysis, there are 3 car parks in the study area. There are many trade and service areas around the harbour. As administrative buildings in the region; Kaleiçi Inspection Bureau, Marina Port Police Station, Tourism Branch Directorate are located in Kaleiçi (Figure 4).

Duty cycle analysis was done to determine the density of buildings in the study area. It is determined that while increase the building density towards the Kaleiçi region, the marina and its immediate surroundings have open and green areas (Figure 5).

Plants in the study area were identified. According to vegetation analysis; non-evergreen and evergreen species that adapt to the soil structure of the Mediterranean region and resistant to temperature, are located in the study area. Evergreens species are that *Phoenix dactylifera*, *Yucca sp.*, *Washingtonia robusta*, *Pinus pinea*, *Nerium oleander*, *Hedera helix*, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. Non-evergreens species are that *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Morus*



Figure 2. Historical buildings and areas in the Kaleiçi region

Şekil 2. Kaleiçi bölgesi tarihi binaları ve kullanım alanları

alba, Morus nigra, Musa cavendishi, Albizia julibrissin, Fraxinus excelsior, Pittosporum tobira. The plants were used more pots and thus the plant designs were directed by more pot plants (Kösa, 2019, p.74).

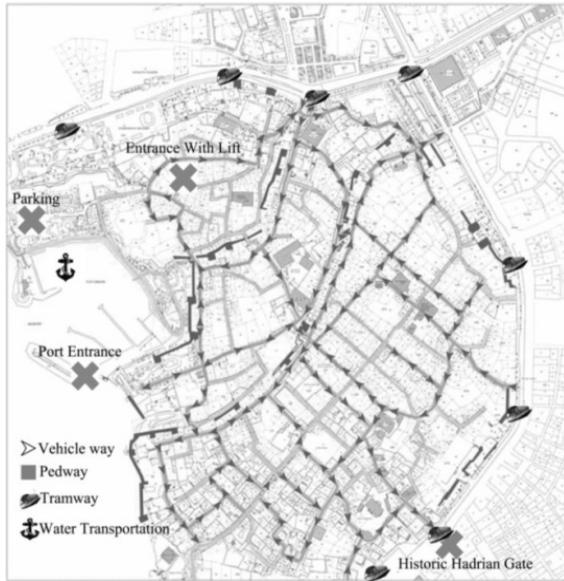


Figure 3. Transportation analysis

Şekil 3. Ulaşım analizi

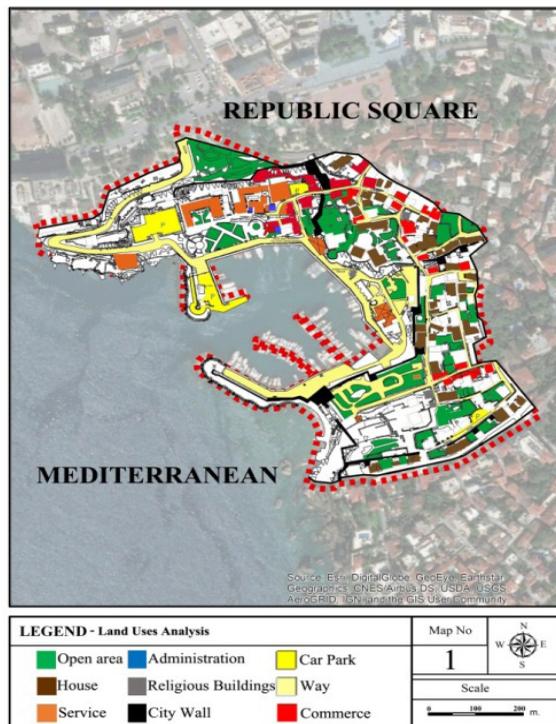


Figure 4. Land use analysis

Şekil 4. Alan kullanım analizi

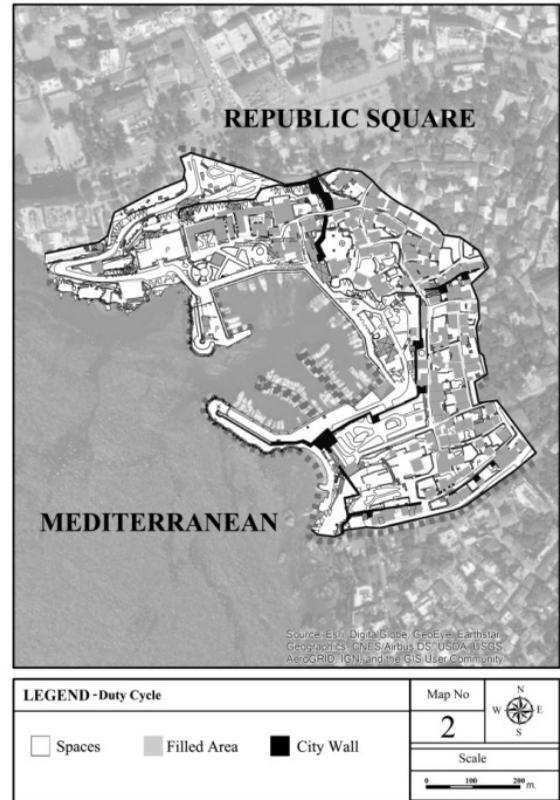


Figure 5. Duty cycle

Şekil 5. Doluluk – boşluk analizi

It was seen that species which is resistant to salty air and sea water coming from the sea, have been used. (*Pittosporum-Nelium oleander-Washingtonia robusta-Robinia pseudoacacia*). A total of 162 lighting elements, 25 sign boards, 14 garbage, 6 telephone booths were identified and 75 potted plants have been identified in the study area (Figure 6).

According to the analysis of urban furniture in the study area; lighting elements were determined to be sufficient. Considering the density of the area, the seating elements and garbage were determined not sufficient. It has been determined that the number of information boards is quite low. The buildings in the study area were analyzed in terms of quality and height. As a result of the analysis, the buildings in the study area are mostly 1, 2 or 3 storeys. It is considered that this case will provide an advantage in the visual landscape projects to be made in the area.

145 buildings were identified in the study area. All of these buildings are protected (because the Kaleiçi region is registered as a protected area).

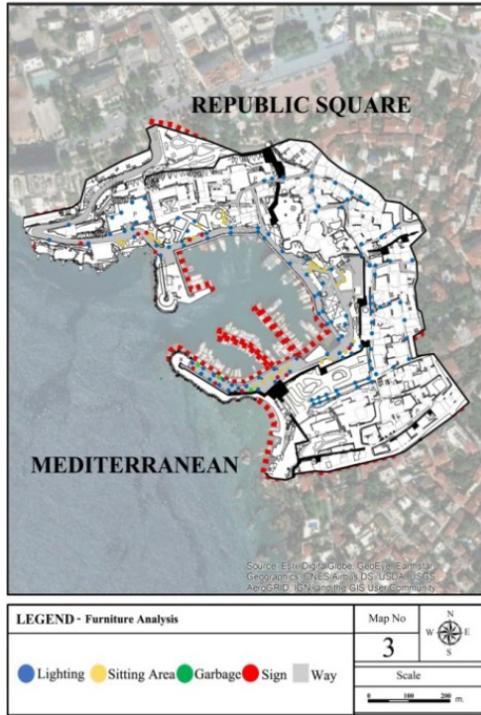


Figure 6. Furniture analysis

Şekil 6. Kentsel donatı elemanı analiz

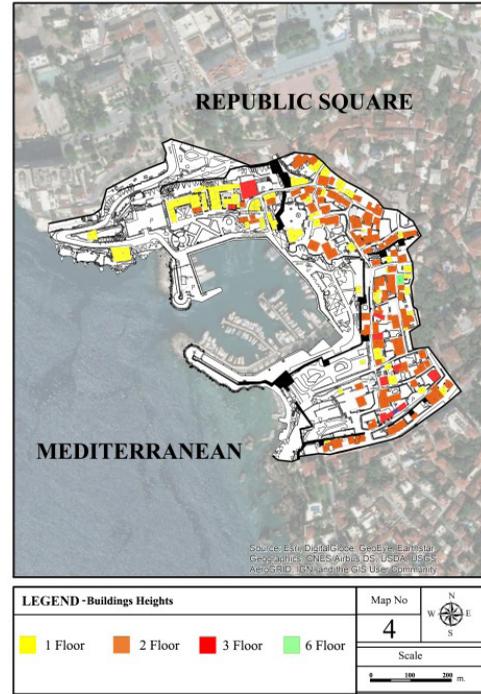


Figure 7. Buildings heights

Şekil 7. Bina yükseklikleri

57 of the buildings are 1 storey. 78 of the buildings are 2 storeys. 9 of the buildings are 3 storeys. 1 of the buildings is 6 storeys. Most of the buildings are made of masonry and wood (Figure 7). After analyzing the height of the buildings, quality of the buildings was analyzed as classified ruined, middle, and good. It was determined that 6 of the buildings are ruined, 67 of the buildings are good, and 72 of the buildings are middle (Figure 8).

2-storey buildings are in good condition and 1-storey buildings are in bad condition because they are old. Example buildings in the area used for quality evaluation of buildings are given in Figure 9.

“SWOT” analysis was done in the study area. Strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities were identified (Table 2). These features have been transferred to the map (Figure 10).

In order to determine the solution suggestions to be brought to the study area, problem analysis was conducted (Figure 11). The problems are grouped under 5 main factors as parking (1), transportation (2), marina (3), revision (4), noise (5).

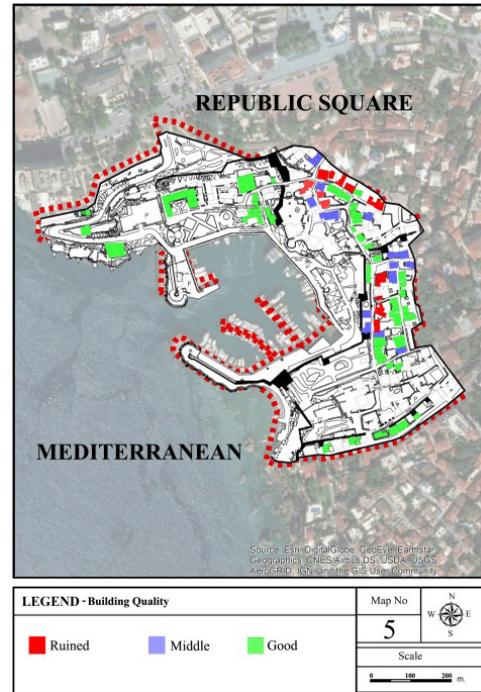


Figure 8. Buildings quality

Şekil 8. Bina kaliteleri

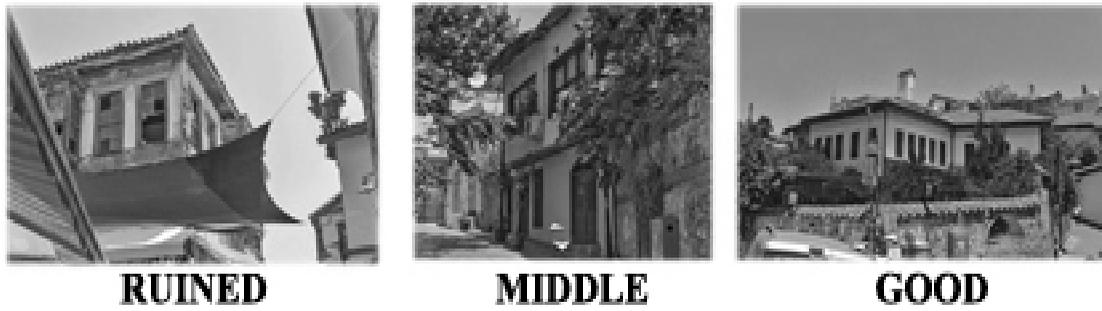


Figure 9. Example buildings in the area used for quality evaluation
 Şekil 9. Binaların kaliteleri için kullanılan örnek yapılar

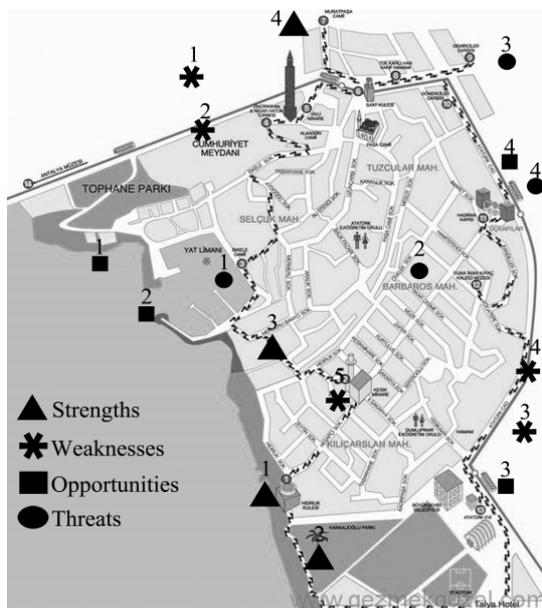


Figure 10. "SWOT" analyses
 Şekil 10. "SWOT" analizi

It is seen as a result of the studies that it is not possible to prevent the deterioration of the social and physical structure of the area through conservation planning. In other words, the problems between the conservation planning approach and the implementation dimension in our country have been tried to be concretized in Antalya Kaleiçi Urban Protected Area by comparing the plan decisions with the current situation. The main problem for the study area was the transportation problem. Access to the area is provided by stairs and a lift. However, the capacity of the lift is low and the stairs are very steep, making it difficult to use the area.

However, the old historical buildings in unused areas started to collapse. This event damages the historical texture of Kaleiçi region. These buildings

should be restored and gained to tourism by taking into consideration their historical uses. Recently, there have been criticisms about restoration project of the "Kesik Minaret" in Kaleiçi. This historic building needs to be restored again. As a result of the field observations, it was found that the amount of open and green areas in the area was very low. The number of plants in the area is low and as a result of this, the use of the area decrease especially in summer months.

The number of lighting elements in the area is low and as a result of this, security problems arise. Especially in the stairs are no lighting element and this cause accident. Re-lighting design should be done in these areas. It was found that while the seating elements were only in the harbor area, there were no seating elements in the other areas.

Especially in recent years, these buildings have turned into entertainment venues and as a result, noise problems have increased in the region. Therefore, entertainment venues within the area should be reduced. The harbor area hosts a large number of cruise ships. This causes pollution in sea water. The number of ships in the port area should be reduced. The car parking in the port area was found to be inadequate. Therefore, this problem should be solved by constructing multi-storey car parks in this area. There are peddler in Kaleiçi region. Bazaar should be established for these vendors and noise pollution should be prevented.

CONCLUSION

The historic urban landscape of the site provides a wider point of view about the connection of the different layers of Kaleiçi not only in a historical manner but also in social and economic manner. The togetherness of historical urban fabric in terms of different traditional residential buildings, monuments

from different period and natural features provide „a mobility opportunity through different cultural and natural assets.” Furthermore, the strategic location of Kaleiçi in the core of Antalya, the modern city center, developed on the boundary of Kaleiçi. Namely, the different commercial facilities, public institutions, and services took place there, new job opportunities rise, and this situation resulted with the existence of different users (Uluç, 2014).

Surroundings of the study area can be strengthened with new way routes. In particular, the presence of alternative means of transport between the square and

the Kaleiçi region will strengthen the region further in terms of tourism. The buildings in the castle are used for different purposes (accommodation, trade, service, etc.). These buildings may increase the quality of the region in terms of tourism.

Also, It has been determined that the plants are used more pots and thus the plant designs are directed by more pot plants. The Antalya region is quite hot in summer. Therefore, evergreen plants should be used to increase the use of the area and the amount of green space. The area was found to be inadequate in terms of urban furniture.

Table 2. “SWOT” properties of Kaleiçi

Çizelge 2. Kaleiçi “SWOT” analizi

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1) The first residential area of the city 2) Being close to Karaalioğlu Park. 3) To be a cultural protected area. 4) To be in the center of the city.	1) Separation of local people from the area due to the many of entertainment venues. 2 – 5) High car-parking requirements. 3) Although there are too many cultural areas, tourists not prefer this region. 4) Traffic problem
THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
1) Water pollution 2) Buildings are damaged during very rainy times. 3) Transformation of old buildings into entertainment venues. 4) Not integrated in the close relations of the historical, cultural and natural values of the area with human beings.	1) Suitable for the sea transportation. 2) Tourism zone (Marina gives commercial and touristic potential to the region) 3) Historical religious buildings (museum, madrasah, mosque etc.) 4) Having historical buildings (Hadrian’s Gate, Clock Tower, Hidirlik Castle, Pasha Mosque, Yivli Minaret)

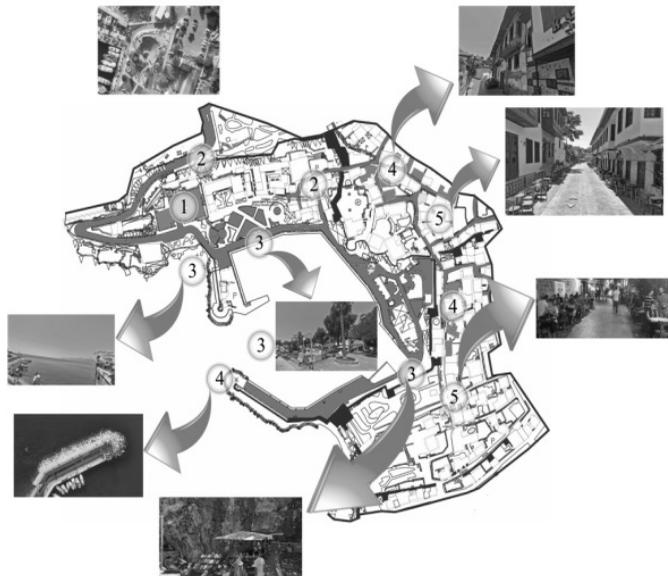


Figure 11. Problem analysis

Şekil 11. Problem analizi

The number of seating elements should be increased for the monitoring and rest. The number of signs and garbage in the area should also be increased. It was found that the structures in the area are under protection. Therefore, no changes can be made to the structures. As a result of this, the structures are worn out and abandoned. These buildings must be restored in accordance with the historical fabric and the law. The solution suggestions for the study area are given in Figure 12, Figure 13.

Landscape project and 3D modelling was made for the port area and its immediate surroundings (Figure

14, Figure 15). In the urban design project; suggestions were made to solve the parking problem and to meet the need for use in the area. The lack of landscape points in the area was identified and a suggestion was made. This suggestion is that people can interact to sea owing to new route. The parking problem was solved without changing the area used as parking in the project area. Mechanical parking analysis was proposed. A restaurant suggestion was brought to the location where people can see historical environment and the sea view. The restaurant was located in the marina, is intended to be a symbolic structure in the marina. It considered that the marina will be more active and useful.

Table 3. Problem analyses of Kaleiçi

Çizelge 3. Kaleiçi problem analizi

PARKING (1)	TRANSPORTATION (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the marina is not conducive to vehicle traffic after a region and there is a parking problem. Existing car parks in the area cannot meet this parking problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elevator entrance to the area insufficient. Disabled users have difficulty reaching the area. The slippery material in sloping roads makes it difficult to walk in the study area.
MARINA (3)	REVISION (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise pollution caused by peddlers. Inability to meet the density of the square in the marina area. There are merchant ships and personal yachts in the area, which makes the sea traffic difficult and inefficient. There is intense marine pollution. This pollution adversely affects marine living being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas which are difficult to use around the lighthouse. Build quality is of low buildings.
	NOISE (5)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combination of accommodation and entertainment places raises the noise problems. Historical buildings have been replaced by entertainment centres.

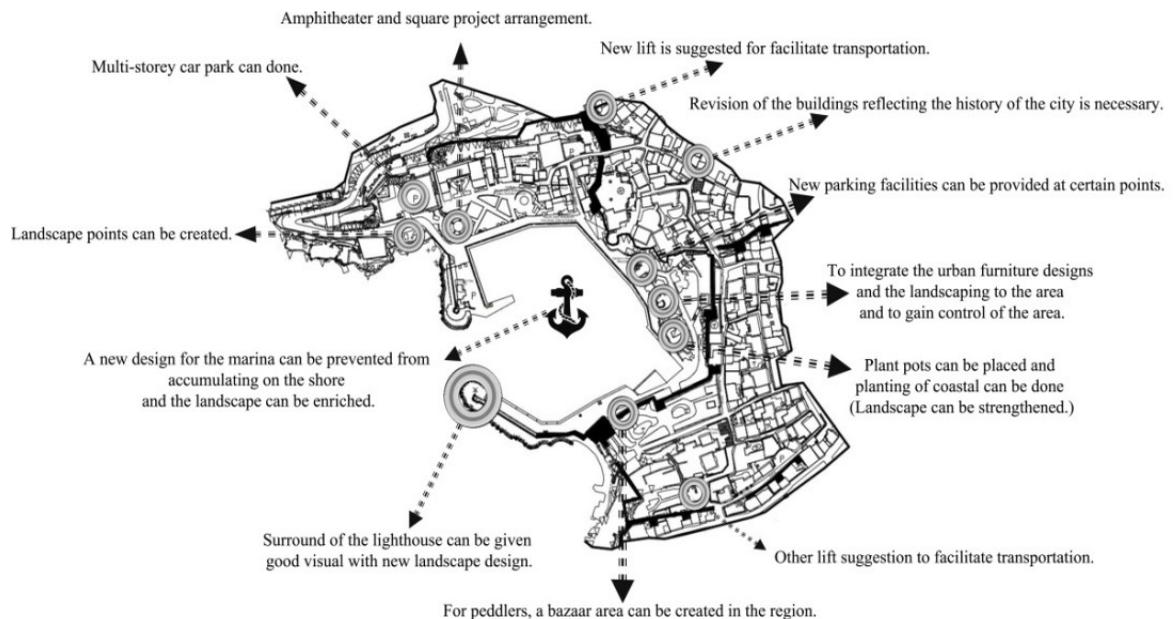


Figure 12. The solution suggestions for the study area – 1

Şekil 12. Çalışma alanı çözüm önerileri – 1

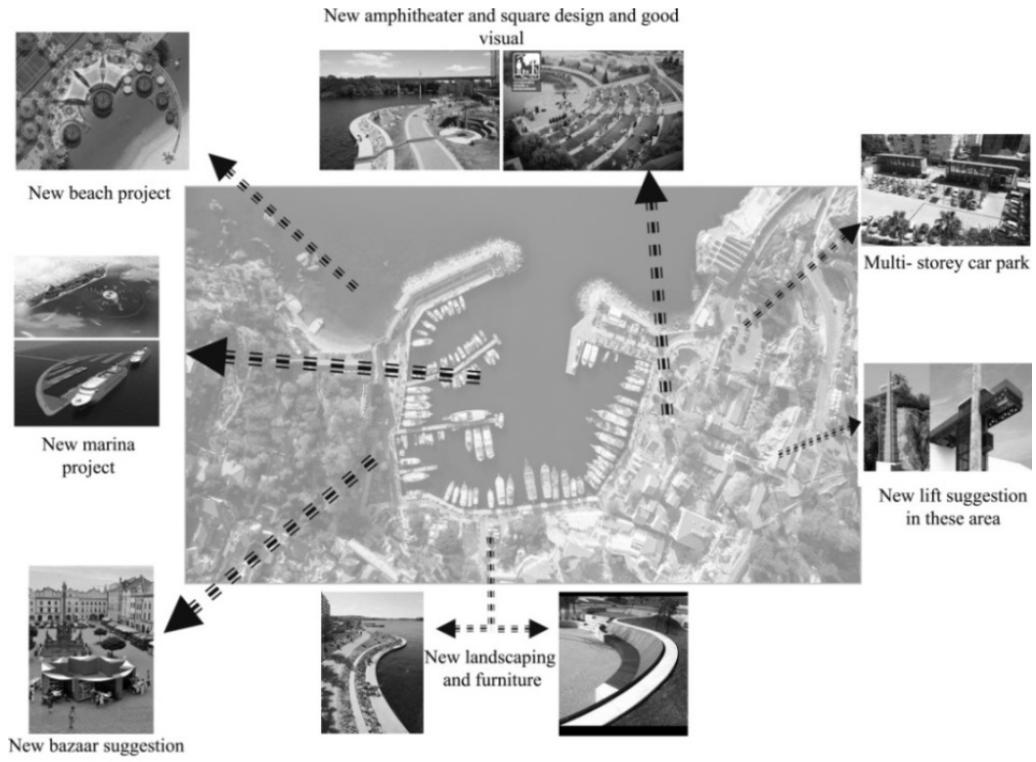


Figure 13. The solution suggestions for the study area – 2

Şekil 13. Çalışma alanı çözüm önerileri – 2



Figure 14. Landscape project for harbour area

Şekil 14. Kıyı bölgesi peyzaj projesi



Figure 15. 3D modelling

Şekil 15. 3 boyutlu modelleme

The studies carried out for Kaleiçi express an important accumulation and shed light on the future. It is clear that this accumulation will be important in the improvement works especially for the protection of Kaleiçi. It will be appropriate to carry out the works by being aware that recycling of the historical landscape in accordance with its historical identity and characteristics is an important field of study. In

particular, working towards improvement and other related activities to be efficient and sustainable will be beneficial in preserving Kaleiçi's values and transferring them to the future.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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