

**Changing Process Of The Physical And Social  
Structure Of Eski Foça**

**By  
Ahmet ÇETİN**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the  
Graduate School in Partial Fulfilment of the  
Requirements For The Degree of  
MASTER OF CITY PLANNING**

**Department: City and Regional Planning  
Major: City Planning**

**İzmir Institute of Technology  
İzmir, Turkey**

**October, 2002**

We approve the thesis of **Ahmet ÇETİN**.

Date of Signature

.....

.....

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semahat ÖZDEMİR**

Department of City and Regional Planning

Supervisor

.....

.....

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ziya GENÇEL**

Department of City and Regional Planning

Committee Member

.....

.....

**Inst. Dr. Emre ERGÜL**

Department of Architecture

Committee Member

.....

.....

**Prof. Dr. Akın SÜEL**

Head of Department



## ABSTRACT

### CHANGING PROCESS OF THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF ESKİ FOÇA

Çetin, Ahmet

Master of Science in City Planning

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semahat Özdemir

October, 2002

The changing process of physical and social structure of Eski Foça settlement is investigated in order to expose the impact of the national policies over the urban development of the settlement and the role of legal and institutional frame of city planning relating to the orientation of physical development, within this study. The problems experienced in urban environment are described with a study that beginning from the national scale and focusing on settlement scale. In this respect, firstly the general characteristics and historical development of the settlement is examined. Particularly, the developments happening within the 20<sup>th</sup> century are studied concerning to the national policies, city planning and Eski Foça settlement including the inhabitants opinions. The problems relating to the physical structure, authorised and effectual institutions, social life are determined. At the evaluation grade of the investigations and determined problems, the deficiencies and conflicts relating to the urban environment glance of central government and existing planning comprehension and institutional structure in particular of Eski Foça settlement are exposed. Finally, a new planning approach and organisation model ascending from the local dynamics and extended to the national scale is put forward.

## ÖZ

### ESKİ FOÇA FİZİKİ VE SOSYAL YAPI DEĞİŞİM SÜRECİ

Çetin, Ahmet

Şehir Planlama Yüksek Lisans Tezi

Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. Semahat Özdemir

Ekim, 2002

Bu çalışmada, Eski Foça'nın fiziki ve sosyal yapısında bugüne kadar olagelen değişimler, ulusal düzeyde benimsenen politikaların kentlerin gelişimi üzerindeki etkileri ile kent planlamanın yasal ve kurumsal çerçevesinin fiziki gelişimi yönlendirmedeki rolünün ortaya konması amacıyla incelenmiştir. Kentsel mekanda yaşanmakta olan problemler ülke ölçeğinden başlayıp yerleşme ölçeğine odaklanan bir çalışma ile tanımlanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda öncelikle yerleşmenin genel karakteri ve tarihsel gelişimi incelenmiştir. Özellikle 20.yy da yaşanan gelişmeler, ülkesel politikalar, kent planlaması ve Eski Foça yerleşmesi bağlamında kentte yaşayanların görüşlerini de içermek üzere detaylı olarak ele alınmaktadır. Kentin bugünkü fiziki çevresine, etkili/yetkili kurumlara ve sosyal yaşantısına dair sorunlar belirlenmiştir. Yapılan araştırmaların ve belirlenen problemlerin değerlendirilmesi aşamasında merkezi yönetimin kentsel mekanlara bakışının ve mevcut planlama anlayışının ve kurumsal yapısının eksiklikleri ve karmaşası Eski Foça yerleşmesi özelinde ortaya konulmuştur. Sonuç aşamasında bugünkü kentsel yapıda karşılaşılan sorunlarının çözümüne yönelik yerel dinamiklerden çıkarak ülke ölçeğine uzanan yeni bir planlama yaklaşımı ve örgütlenme modeli oluşturulmuştur.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Relating to the though preparing process of the thesis in Master of Science degree, first of all, I am indebted to my supervisor Semahat Özdemir for her professional guidance, various supports and sacrificing attitudes. Special thanks go to Önder Marmasan for his primary encouragement and relevant behaviours.

While analysing the settlement many officials, scientists and citizens whom I owe thanks to all, have facilitated acquiring the required materials for the thesis. Specially, I owe regards to Muzaffer Ađluç(Municipality Officer), Osman Arslan(Conservation Committee Officer), Ömer Özyiđit(Excavation Mayor), Uđur Bostancıođlu, Levent Aktuđ, for their contributions to the site survey. Constituting the thesis would be difficult without their assistance.

I also would like to thank my classmates Ali Kemal ınar, Ulař Kılıkaya and Ömer Selvi for their sincere friendship, tolerance and supports. I also thank Musa Özalp, Bülent Gündüz and Muhammed Aydođan for their technical supports and moral contributions. Besides, I am grateful to my former home mate Nihat Gürbüz Tahtasız for his understanding, moral and financial aids. Special thanks go to my cousin Hesna Erelebi relating to help in typing.

Most of all, I owe deepest regards to my parents Remzi and Fatma etin, my brother Sezgin etin. The thesis is also prepared by their moral and financial contributions. They have also experienced and worked for the thesis as much as me.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

ABSTRACT.....	iii
ÖZ.....	iv
AKCKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x
LIST OF PHOTOS.....	xii
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1. Aim Of The Study .....	1
1.2. Definition Of The Study .....	2
1.3. Methodology .....	4
2. GENERAL FEATURES OF THE SETTLEMENT.....	6
2.1. Geographical Position.....	6
2.2. Demographic Structure .....	6
2.3. Social and Economic Structure.....	8
2.4. Physical Structures .....	10
2.4.1. Geologic and Topographic Structure.....	10
2.4.2. Climate Factors.....	11
2.4.3. Settlement Features.....	14
2.4.3.1. Special Environment Protection Zone.....	19
2.4.3.2. Special Seal Protection Areas.....	20
2.4.3.3. Site Regions.....	20
2.4.3.4. Archeological Excavations .....	21
2.4.3.5. Historical Constructions and Natural Features....	21

3. HISTORY OF ESKİ FOÇA.....	26
3.1. Foundation.....	26
3.2. Ionian Period.....	26
3.3. Persian Period.....	33
3.4. Hellenistic Period.....	34
3.5. Roman Period.....	35
3.6. Byzantine And Italian City States.....	36
3.7. Ottoman Period.....	38
3.7.1 Appearance of City Planning .....	42
4. FOÇA IN TWENTIETH CENTURY.....	47
4.1. Wars And Early Republic Period(1912-1950).....	47
4.1.1. Social And Economic Structure Of Turkey.....	47
4.1.2. City Planning.....	49
4.1.3. Social And Economic Structure Of Eski Foça.....	52
4.1.4. Physical Structure Of Eski Foça.....	55
4.2. Rapid Development Period(1950-1980).....	60
4.2.1. Social And Economic Structure Of Turkey.....	60
4.2.2. City Planning.....	61
4.2.3. Social And Economic Structure Of Eski Foça.....	63
4.2.4. Physical Structure Of Eski Foça.....	65
4.3. New World Regime Period(1980-2002).....	71
4.3.1. Social And Economic Structure Of Turkey.....	71
4.3.2. City Planning.....	72
4.3.3. Social And Economic Structure Of Eski Foça.....	75
4.3.4. Physical Structure Of Eski Foça.....	77
5. DETERMINING PROBLEMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.....	89
5.1. Problems of the Physical Structure.....	89
5.2. Institutional Problems.....	104
5.3. Social Problems.....	109



6. REASONING AND EVALUATING THE PROBLEMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.....	113
6.1. Special Environment Protection Council Decisions.....	114
6.2. Conservation Councils Decisions.....	115
6.3. Local Government Decisions.....	116
6.4. Master Plans.....	116
6.5. Other Institutions.....	118
6.6. Local Approaches .....	118
7. CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS.....	120
REFERENCES.....	124
ORAL INTERVIEWS.....	130
APPENDIXES.....	131
A. Newspaper Articles.....	131
B. Decisions of Conservation Council	
B1. Decision No:484.....	154
B2. Decision No:327.....	159
C. Decisions of Municipality Council .....	160
D. Other Presented Material.....	164
D1. Metropolitan Plan of Eski Foça.....	164
D2. Changing Process of Eski Foça.....	165
D3. General Views of Eski Foça.....	166
D4. Eski Foça in Postcards.....	167
D5. Newspaper Articles.....	168

## LIST OF THE TABLES

Table 1.1945-1980 Population Records.....	10
Table 2. Foça Special Environment Protection Zone Boundary Coordinates	20
Table 3. Foça-1 Atik Districts.....	41
Table 4. Foça-1 Atik Town Population.....	41
Table 5. Foçateyn County Population.....	41
Table 6. Population Between(1927-1945).....	55
Table 7. Population Between (1945-1980).....	64
Table 8. Male-Female Population Dispersion.....	64
Table 9. Sectorel Division of Eski Foça.....	65
Table 10. Storey Unites Dispersion of Eski Foça In Respect of Districts	78
Table 11. Avarage TAKS & KAKS Dispersion in 1985.....	79
Table 12. 1988 Improvement Plan Land Use Dispersion.....	79
Table 13. Building Density Changing.....	82
Table 14. Distribution of Commercial, Production and Services in Foça	96
Table 15. Inventory of Touristic and Recreational Services of Eski Foça between 1985 and 1992.....	96
Table 16. Eski Foça Land Use Proportion(1977-1990).....	98
Table 17. List of Oral Interviews.....	130
Table 18. List of Newspaper Articles.....	131

## LIST OF THE FIGURE

Figure 1. Geographical Position.....	7
Figure 2. Urban Population Changing of Eski Foça.....	8
Figure 3. Rural Population Changing of Eski Foça.....	8
Figure 4. Eski Foça Wind Directions.....	12
Figure 5. Daily Pressures /Legal Actual Pressures.....	13
Figure 6. Urban Land Use of Eski Foça.....	16
Figure 7. Foça Special Environment Protection Zone.....	19
Figure 8. 1993 Site Regions.....	22
Figure 9. Western Anatolia Cities.....	27
Figure 10. Eski Foça in Ancient Times.....	29
Figure 11. The Colonies Of The Phokaia.....	30
Figure 12. Site of Phokaia.....	32
Figure 13. Plan of Phokaia.....	32
Figure 14. Foçateyn Aşar Tax Composition.....	42
Figure 15. Production Type Dispersion Of Eski Foça.....	53
Figure 16. Felix Sartiaux Plan(1913).....	56
Figure 17. Site Regions(1977).....	69
Figure 18. Conservation Master Plan 1980.....	70
Figure 19. Site Regions(1984).....	80
Figure 20. Conservation Master Plan 1988.....	81
Figure 21. Site Regions(1991).....	83
Figure 22. Conservation Master Plan 1991.....	84
Figure 23. Site Regions (1992).....	85
Figure 24. The Licence numbers Provided By Local Government of Eski Foça.....	90
Figure 25. Institutional Structure and Coordination Proposal Scheme	123
Figure B1. Decision of G.E.A.Y.K.(no.464/1984).....	154
Figure B2. Decision of K.T.V.K.K.(no.327/1988).....	159

Figure D1. Metropolitan Plan of Eski Foça.....	164
Figure D2. Changing Process of Eski Foça.....	165
Figure D3. General Views of Eski Foça.....	166
Figure D4. Eski Foça in Postcards.....	167
Figure D5. Newspaper Articles.....	168

## LIST OF THE PHOTOS

Photo 1. The City Center of Eski Foça*.....	14
Photo 2. Küçük Deniz Shore and Touristic Usages*.....	15
Photo 3. A Settlement Pattern in Former Settlement Area*.....	15
Photo 4. Ottoman Residential Pattern*.....	18
Photo 5. Stone Houses*.....	18
Photo 6. Street Pattern in 1930s.....	54
Photo 7. Salt Depots(1930s).....	54
Photo 8. Eski Foça in 1900.....	57
Photo 9. Büyük Deniz View.....	58
Photo 10. Foça in 1963.....	66
Photo 11. Küçük Sahil in 1963.....	66
Photo 12. Foça in 1970.....	67
Photo 13. Foça in 1970.....	67
Photo 14. Eski Foça View(1980).....	88
Photo 15. Eski Foça View(2000).....	88
Photo 16. Denizkent View from Büyük Deniz Shore*.....	91
Photo 17. Former Settlement Pattern*.....	92
Photo 18. New Settlement Pattern*.....	92
Photo 19. Secondary Housing Pattern*.....	93
Photo 20. Mixed Urban Pattern Sample1*.....	94
Photo 21. Mixed Urban Pattern Sample2*.....	94
Photo 22. Street Pattern in Mixed Urban Pattern*.....	95
Photo 23. A Narrow Street and New Constructions*.....	100
Photo 24. Narrow Street in Former Settlement Pattern*.....	101
Photo 25. Different Storeyed Building Island Sample*.....	101

\* the photos taken by Ahmet Çetin

# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Aim of the Study

The life of settlements that have historical and natural features always seek for equilibrium between preservation and contemporary usage. In this balance, the individual is the keystone of the relation between the economic conditions and preservation of natural and cultural heritage. Today, the past, present and future are the main concepts of the individual living in the city as it happen in the metropolises like İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir and other small towns or suburbs. The problem of preserving the environmental and cultural features in the present condition and creating a modern future for the new generations is tried to solve in all cases(Hamamcıoğlu:1995,1). In this respect, the detailed surveys and interdisciplinary studies are necessitated to solve the various problem and opportunities of settlements with the specific character.

The present condition of the settlement is formed by the affects of different past facts that expand from the world scale to the settlement. Complicated structure of physical environment necessitates comprehensive glance for solving the current problems. City Planning, in general, is described as a science, which coordinate the development process. Mentioned features of planning require a harmony with other sciences and also within its own system.

The urban spaces also have different glances for development of physical environment. The local approaches comprise the narrow spatial arguments base on the individual difficulties and the planning rational is formed in the light of these individual expectations. So, the local actors behave in accordance with the rational of their living space. Many political anxieties also prop up the local glance. Beside, the central approaches pursue a policy of constituting 'Public Benefit'. That is to say that the 'Central Government' and as a tool 'City Planning' might create individual difficulties in order to prove the public benefit. In fact, proving the public benefit is possible in this respect. Different rationales of two opposing approaches point out two different planning comprehension related to the physical environment organisation. While the

first points out a planning that work within market relations, the second keep planning with concepts of the ‘social justice’ and ‘public benefit’. These opposing comprehensions and arguments lead a few troubles on physical environment of natural and historical settlements. It is more problematic that so many problems appear in practice process. Depending on the responsibility and authority confusions or incompatible relations, changing policies and decisions, present land use tendencies and requirements, the natural and cultural features of the settlements began to disappear.

In this respect, Eski Foça was chosen to be study for the problem of natural and cultural settlements having the mentioned features above. The features of the settlement have been altered, damaged but at the same time partially preserved and still continue its life as a partially renewed. In this study the main objective is exposing the reasons underlying the past and present problems of Eski Foça considering the events that had effected physical and social structure. Consequently pointing out to the basic defect of the present planning comprehension put forward the required arrangements to form equilibrium between development and conservation for such settlements.

## **1.2 Definition of the Problem**

As geographical situation, the settlement is located on the north axis of the İzmir metropolitan city. Although the north of the city includes various investment and development scenarios with industrial and residential areas, Eski Foça has a touristic and recreational role according to the regional division of labour. Because of the closeness to the metropolitan city and natural features, the settlement have population pressure that come from the region.

Besides, Eski Foça is situated on and around a peninsula in direct relation with the sea. As the settlement is limited with the natural boards and mountains, it has been a continuous area creating different layers of history over each other dating back to 11<sup>th</sup> century BC. In additionally , there are many civil architecture samples that scattered in the settlement pattern and mostly produced by the Greek citizen in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Today, urban life continues on the ancient peninsula and surrounds as well as the new settlement areas. Following the appearance of historical features as a result of the excavations and the declaration of the ‘site regions’, the conservation activities entered to the living of the settlement. The present cultural features of the settlement under pressure of development with increasing land prices. The archaeological and historical

background of the settlement will be investigated within the study in order to put forward the changing of the urban and social character.

As being a seashore settlement there are so much natural beauties, different sized bays and forests. The settlement is one of the two living spaces of the Mediterranean Monk Seal. In order to protect environmental features, Eski Foça was declared as Special Environment Protection Region in 1990. Relatively untouched nature of the bays attracts the tourism and secondary housing investments. Such developments continue on the both side of the Eski Foça- Yeni Foça main road focusing mainly on the bays. Consequently the nature of the bays is running out. The seals that seek for natural and quite places to reproduce, come to the islands that take part on the west side of Eski Foça. As a result of the increasing development and environmental pollution, living spaces of Monk Seals began to be effected. Environmental features and physical development relations also included within the study in order to test the sensitivity of authorised institution and public to the environment.

Presence of military institutions has crucial role for economical structure of Eski Foça. Covering the south side and north west of the city, there are military force and school. The officials charged in military institutions and students constitute an economical vivacity on the city. As tourism activities decline on winter, importance of this population briefly appear. The military security regions overspread a broad area that limited the physical development. As for the authority of planning belongs to the 'Ministry of National Defence'(Milli Savunma Bakanlığı) and 'not being interfered' status of these lands, constructions that incongruous with settlement pattern are built.

As it is extracted above, Eski Foça has special features that connected each other. The complicated structure of the settlement has caused several problems on forming the physical surroundings. The problems were reasoned at first by national policies of related period and then by the institutional responsibility and ability conflicts, local tendencies and requirements. The main policies of the close period history and development of city planning body with these periods also included in study.

Depending on the mentioned features of the settlement, there are many institutions have planning authority and responsibility to form physical environment of the settlement. Mainly 'Special Environment Protection Institution Chairmanship'(Özel Çevre Koruma Kurumu Başkanlığı), 'Cultural and Natural Values Protection Committee'(Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu), 'Military Administration'. In additionally, 'Ministry of Public Works and Settlement'(Bayındırlık İskan



Bakanlığı), Ministry of Environment'(Çevre Bakanlığı) are responsible for Metropolitan Plan(Çevre Düzeni Planı). In reply to the distributed authorities, the 3194 numbered Law of Construction make authorised the Municipalities to direct the physical development. So, the responsibility and ability confusions that caused by the body of law and the reflection of problems to the physical environment will be extracted.

There are three main problems for Foça settlement. The first one is the conservation of the traditional buildings and archaeological remains within the pattern they hint. The second is the new building construction principles and plans and the third is the user necessities. Due to the natural borders of the settlement that enables only a limited area for the development of the city, continuous usage is seen on the same place throughout time. As a result this shortage creates, land speculation and pressure on the owners of traditional buildings.

Related to the problems of conservation and planning, three master plan have been prepared, various decisions at the environmental scale and on single buildings have been taken throughout time. These studies have aimed to prosper the development of the settlement character, created more problematic results. The various decisions and plans will be stated briefly within this study. The plans also will be evaluated for their consequent effect on the demolition or development of urban regions.

The problems of the settlement will be evaluated in accordance with the Turkey political and social realities of related period. Besides improvement of the body of city planning is going to be extracted to show the institutional structure of period.

### **1.3 Methodology**

The present condition of a settlement was formed by the effect of past or continuing events and decisions. Features of physical and social structures are also determined within these facts. So, an investigation of physical and social changing process necessitates a comprehensive glance to the historical background of the settlement. By the means of that dynamics of related period, local attitudes and tendencies could be examined. Depending on the archaeological character of the settlement, the historical survey begins with the foundation of antique 'Phokaia' settlement in ancient times. The earliest information will be provided by the Ancient writers(Herodotus, Strabon, Pausanias etc.). On the other hand, the archaeological excavation results of 'Turkish History Institution'(Türk Tarih Kurumu) and 'Ministry of Culture' also important for exposing the qualities of the city.

Changing process is mainly formed by the pursued policies and events at national and international scale. The important breakdown points gave way to different life visions and glances to the urban spaces. In the same way, Planning comprehension and its institutional structure also changes. At this spotlight, the physical and social changing process of Eski Foça is going to be evaluated with referring to the Turkey realities. Changing process of Turkey and Eski Foça are going to be examined generally in three period within the thesis frame, despite it could have been multiplied. The first period which dating back to foundation of Turkey Republic, include national policies and troubles until the end of the II. World War. The second period consist multiple party regime and increasing urbanisation activities up till 1980. The last also include changing world vision and pronunciation of 'Globalisation', as related with these, Turkey's efforts for articulating to the new world economy. While the structural changings happening on the national policies, planning system that is considered as a tool, also experienced many alterations too. So, the physical and social environment of Eski Foça is going to be examined with related period's legal and authorised frame.

The knowledge of national policies and city planning frame related to the 20<sup>th</sup> century will be investigated by the means of political history sources(by Arı, K.; Cem, İ.; Mumcu, A. etc.) and city planning congresses articles(by Tekeli, İ.; Keleş, R.; Çeçener, B. etc.).

Following the description of changing process, the current problems of the settlement is going to be determined. While determining the problems, many experiences of the public and governors are going to be included. Analytical studies(by D.E.U and KaBa Lmt. Şti.), Symposiums(1996), Thesis works, Articles published in city planning magazines relating to the Eski Foça and witness of the inhabitants will be used to describe the changing process and determine the present problems of the settlement. Master plans and reports, institutional decisions will also constitute other crucial equipment. Besides the inferences will be supported by the photos and newspaper articles.

Putting forward the reasons that lies beneath the problems, a comprehensive evaluation is going to be held for the whole actors of the city that form physical surrounding. Consequently, referring to the deficiency of the Eski Foça case many fixing and proposals related to the Turkey's planning comprehension will be presented.

## **Chapter 2**

### **GENERAL FEATURES OF THE SETTLEMENT**

#### **2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION**

Foça settlement takes part in the Western Anatolia shores of the Aegean region as one of the twenty eight counties of İzmir. The settlement located around a peninsula pointing out to the Aegean Sea. The settlement surrounded by Menemen on the east, Çandarlı bay on the north, Aegean Sea on the west and İzmir bay on the south. As for the transportation, Eski Foça is in 26 km. to İzmir- Çanakkale main road and 74 km. to İzmir by high way. The nearest railway station in Menemen is in 39 km. and the nearest airway in Çiğli is also in 43 km. distance to Eski Foça. As county boundaries the city included Yeni Foça subdistrict, Bağarası and Gerenköy towns and Yeni Bağarası, Ilıpınar, Yeniköy and Kozbeyli villages.

#### **2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE**

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the population of the settlement were about 10 000. During the Republic period, population changing activities and new economical relations caused the population decrease.

Due to the removal of the Military Prohibited Regions and urbanisation activities at the beginning of the 1950s, the settlement become a fishery town with lessened population up to 1738. Because of the establishment of the Gendarme school and entrance of tourism activities to the economical structure of the Foça, population began to increase.

The population of the region almost not take migration from the rural except the natural growth. Most of the retired persons from other cities who preferred Eski Foça to settle in constituted the biggest percent of the population. Besides, related to the recent touristic attractiveness of the city, vacation house owners and daily visitings effect the seasonal population movements. In additionally, seasonal workers from the Eastern Anatolia and Çanakkale come to Gerenköy and Bağarası on the summer months for gathering cotton and tobacco. When age dispersion of the settlement is considered,



piling takes care on the 20-24 age group, which is reasoned by the military populations, presence.

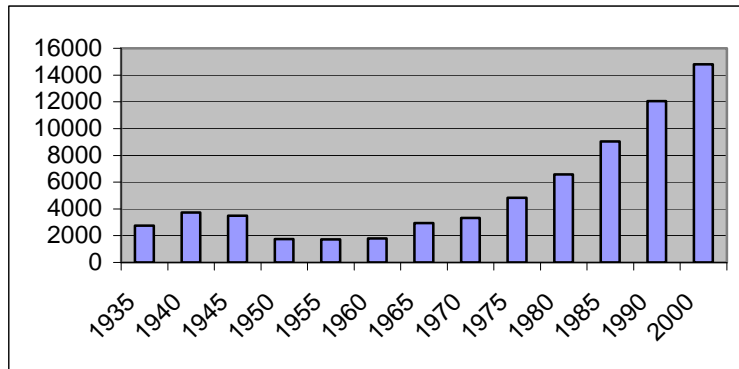


Figure 2- Urban Population Changing of Eski Foça

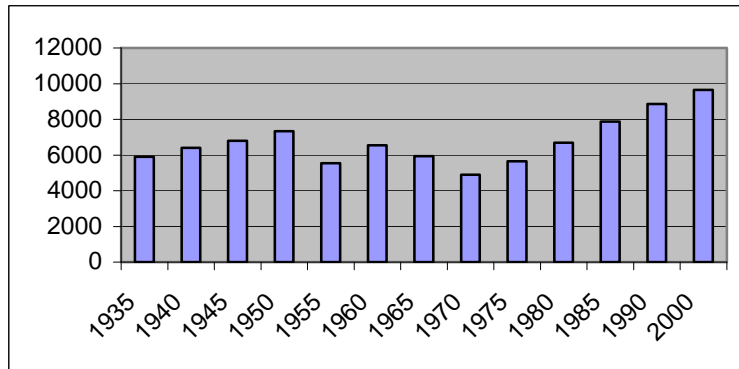


Figure 3- Rural Population Changing of Eski Foça  
(Source: Population censuses of İzmir-D.İ.E.)

### 2.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

In the historical perspective, Foça has produced agricultural products and construction materials. After the 1960's tourism has been a matter of importance (Akın, 1990; 40). On the contrary, Bilgin states that people dealing with agriculture is not a vast number throughout the history, after 1920's, (exchange of Greek and Turkish citizens) the new comers have also adapted to 'urban life'. He also states depending on a survey in 1976 which shows 81% of the working population is in services, 11% in agriculture and 3% in production. This life style had influenced the urban architectural development (Bilgin, 1986; 82).

Today in Foça, tourism and services are the means of the economic structure whereas fishing has decreased. As for commercial activity there is no a wholesale market, which may be because of lack of capital or request; being near to İzmir and

Menemen as the regional center may be the another reason (Akin, 1990; 45). Production activity and Industry has not developed in Foça. The commercial activity is related with the population, which serves for the local people, military lodging, and students of commando school, vacation house residents and the daily tourists. During 1992, clothing sales, leather wearing, jewellery and related touristic retail shops have been increased. In the last ten years, it is stated that food and clothing sales have increased parallel to the increase of touristic and recreational facilities (KaBa, 1993; 22).

In 1985 the statistics show that 1980 people of the total population are working. Of the 1980 total, 43% have personal and institutional jobs, twenty fishing and agriculture, sixteen official institutions, six commercials, twenty seven transportation and 0.3% production. It can be stated that fishing and agricultural production has changed to the services (KaBa, 1993:23; Foça Analitik Etütler, 1985)

In Foça, social structure shows the characteristics of city life in following points: Agricultural activity is five percent, the birth percentage is low and the family size is three people. Foça is a summer-housing resort for İzmir; which brings all social groups to be together. The summer-housing area is at the seashore of Foça, which has created speculations and a prestige axis for the city (Aksu, 1985:14). The society is sensitive for the environment and conscious of the events taking place. They show citizen characteristics such as having several social communities and organising public festivals (KaBa, 1993:19). It should also be stated that Foça is one of the important pilot projects of WWF to save the endangered species of “*Monachus Monachus*” “Aegean or Monk Seal”. Foça pilot Project is being held by (ODTÜ-SAT/AFAG) a specialised group to save and learn the life of the seals; which is continuously supported by public, local fisherman and children.

The population of Foça has varied in years. In 1913, there were 5500 Greeks and other ethnic groups and 1500 Turks forming a total of 7000, in Foça. After 1914 there has been the citizen exchange between Turkey and Greece; showing its effects on Foça. After 1923, depending on the military prohibition Foça lost population until 1950 which date the prohibition was ended.

After 1960's, tourism activity gained importance and the first 'vacation club' has been established, increasing the population during summer. The military forces still inhabiting a part of Foça today, blows the population records. The local population increases naturally. The retired people from İzmir that settles to Foça increase this natural tendency (Aksu, 1985:11-13). Foça does not take much migration from its

villages, but has summerhouse residents and daily touristic population (KaBa, 1993:16). In 1990 the population of Foça is 9629 people and in 1992 total of 9000 with 3000 being the military (KaBa, 1993:15;Akın, 1990:47)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Outsider</i>	<i>Settled</i>
<i>1945</i>	<i>3434</i>	<i>1764</i>	<i>1720</i>
<i>1950</i>	<i>1788</i>	-	-
<i>1955</i>	<i>1711</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>1529</i>
<i>1960</i>	<i>1762</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1668</i>
<i>1965</i>	<i>2953</i>	<i>1110</i>	<i>1843</i>
<i>1970</i>	<i>3323</i>	<i>1296</i>	<i>2027</i>
<i>1975</i>	<i>4821</i>	<i>2329</i>	<i>2492</i>
<i>1980</i>	<i>6576</i>	-	-

*Table 1. 1945-1980 population records (Aksu, 1985:12)*

## **2.4 PHYSICAL STRUCTURE**

### **2.4.1 Geologic and Topographic Structure**

Foça peninsula as a whole, consist of many different sized bays one of which is surrounded by the settlement with its small islands just on straight. The rocky hills to the east are named as Degirmenli Tepe, Altın Mağarası and Çifte Kayalar Tepesi (Katırcı Kayalıklar) by the local people (Aksu, 1985:3). In the Aegean region the mountains are perpendicular to the sea, as for Foça Madra mountains, Geyikli, Sultan and Yunt mountains and Dumanlı mountain (1098m.) in their continuation limit the settlement from the east. Şaphane mountain on its highest point of this structure (405m). The coast, is made of steep precipices (Sirenrocks) and small bays which are registered as natural sites today. The old volcano slopes and peak, are covered with forests. On the coast scrub flora is seen, whereas upper parts are covered by red and black pines. Olives are also widely spread. The old volcano area is well-irrigated area that permits agriculture, today.

Foça settlement is on the first degree earthquake band, which has been several, earthquakes on the following years. AD. 17, 53, 668, 1408, 1533, 1653, 1668-1688, 1739, 1859-1883, 1895, 1928, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1942, 1949, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1978, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1992 (Aksu, 1985:8;Yurt, 1982-1983:4439). Through 1881 to 1986 around İzmir 329 earthquakes are noticed. These are between 4.2-7.0 Richter gradation,

largest amount being the undestructive ones. The 1992 earthquake is a 5.5 Richter scale (Helvacı, 1992:21).

#### **2.4.2 Climate Factors**

Mediterranean climate prevails on the Eski Foça. In accordance with this climate fact, the region has the second longest sunbathing period following the Mediterranean region. The climate factors of the region could be examined within 4 groups. These are temperature, wind, pressure, precipitation and moisture.

Temperature; the affects of temperature on the climate changes in respect of wind, pressure and moisture facts. The best highest temperature is observed in August with (42°C) and the lowest in January with (-7°C). Summer temperature give an average of 26-27°C but sometimes it reaches up to 35-39°C. Moreover temperature fact also have affirmative affect on Tourism activities(Foça Analitik Etütler,1985:9).

Wind; the İmbat (sea breeze) wind blowing from the sea to the land form a coolness since spring till autumn on the coastal line of the city. When the wind directions of Foça and region consider as blowing number and speed the dominant wind direction 'Southeast' appear on the winter months(Birgül:1993,95).

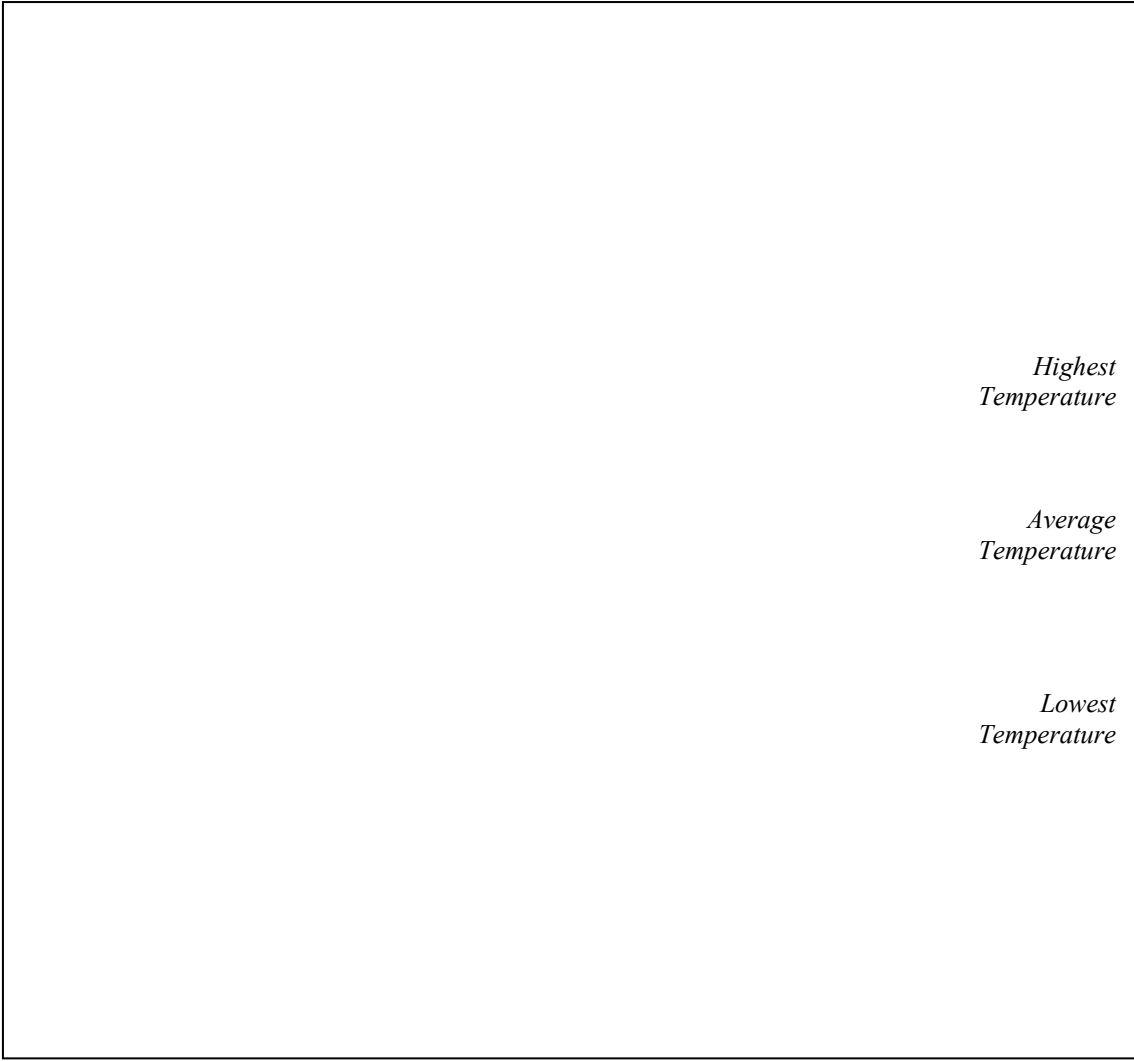
Pressure; another important fact that effects the climate is Local Actual Pressure. When the pressure differences are excessive the climate was effected negative. The best closest value of Foça and region to the Local Actual Pressure (1010mb) appear in July with 1000mb 1014mb and the farest values in January with 990mb and 1038mb. The areas that under and above the average pressure curve point out Low Pressure. High pressure has negative affect on human body. Consequently Foça and region is influenced affirmatively by the pressure elements(Kasalı:1976,27; Foça Analitik Etütler,1985:9).

Precipitation and Moisture; the rain is experienced in autumn and winter months. When Annual Precipitation graph is examined, the best rainy month is January with 135mm and the lowest rain fall in August with no precipitation. As parallel to the precipitation, the relative moisture ratio reaches to top with 75% in January and bottom with 58% in June(Birgül,1993;95).



*S Average monthly blowing number 1mm.  
H Average monthly blowing number 1mm  
l blowing number in respect of annual average 4mm.*

*Figure4-Eski Foça Wind Directions  
(Source: Birgöl, 1993:96, Foça Analitik Etütler, 1985: Graph3)*



*Daily Temperatures  
(Source: Birgül, 1993:97, Foça Analitik Etütler, 1985:Graph1)*



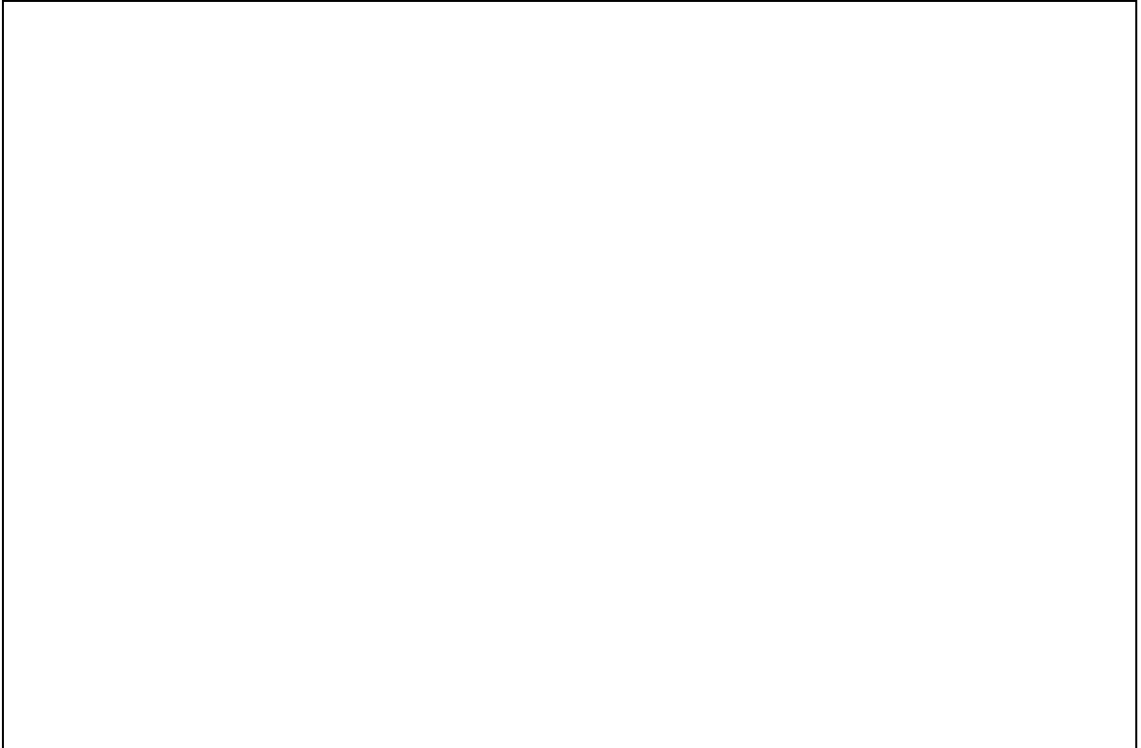
*Eski Foça Wind Directions  
(Source: Birgül, 1993:96, Foça Analitik Etütler, 1985:Graph2)*

*Figure5- Daily Temperatures /Eski Foça Wind Directions*

### 2.4.3 Settlement Features

The settlement is located around a bay, defined by İngiliz Burnu from the north west and Dışkale Burnu from south west, forming a naturally controlled entrance only from the west. The city is located around one of the two peninsulas pointing this bay that is as called historic peninsula. The other peninsula located towards the west of the city is called, İç Fener Yarımadası. The settlement is surrounded by mountains to the south of Büyük Deniz, to the east and southeast of Küçük Deniz, and to the north of the entire bay.

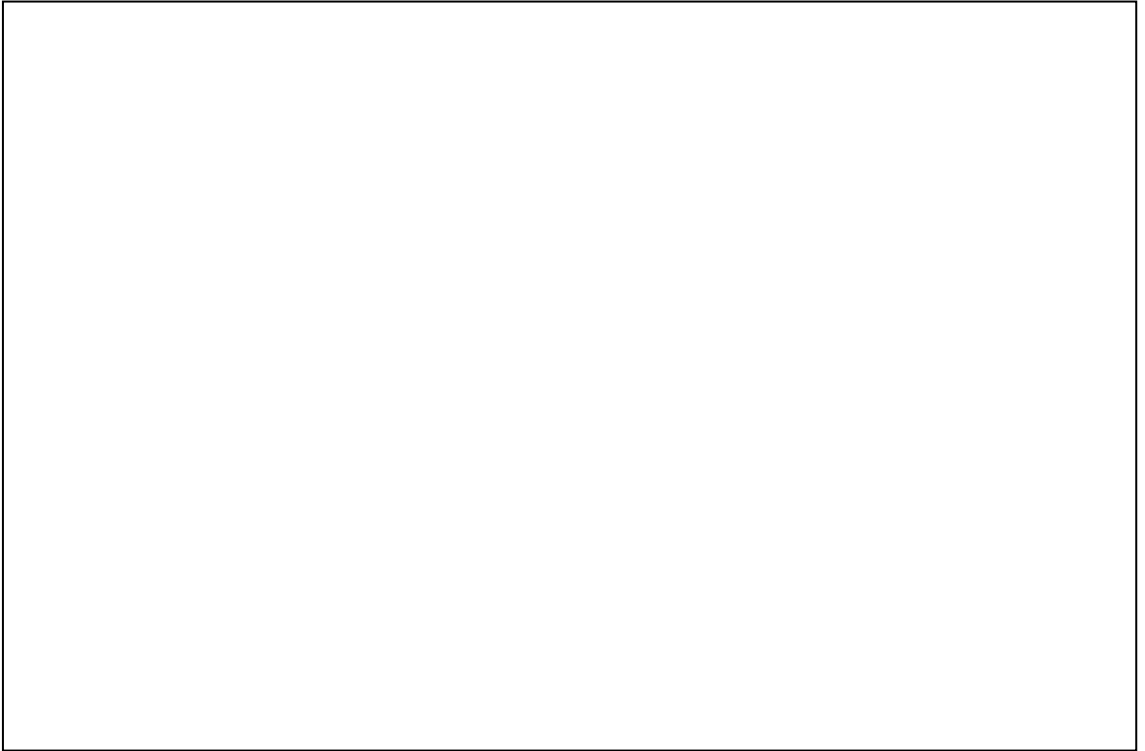
As easily seen on the plan, (KaBa 1993, 1/5000 mekansal yapı öğeleri) the city has a limited area to develop. The commercial center of the settlement is located around the Küçük Deniz port and the connection of the peninsula to the main land. Administrative and educational buildings of the city are also located in this section. Touristic functions are distributed all around the city, around Küçük Deniz and the peninsula and partly around Büyük Deniz.



*Photo1- The City Center of Eski Foça*



*Photo2-Küçük Deniz Shore and Touristic Usages*



*Photo3- A Street Pattern in Former Settlement Area*

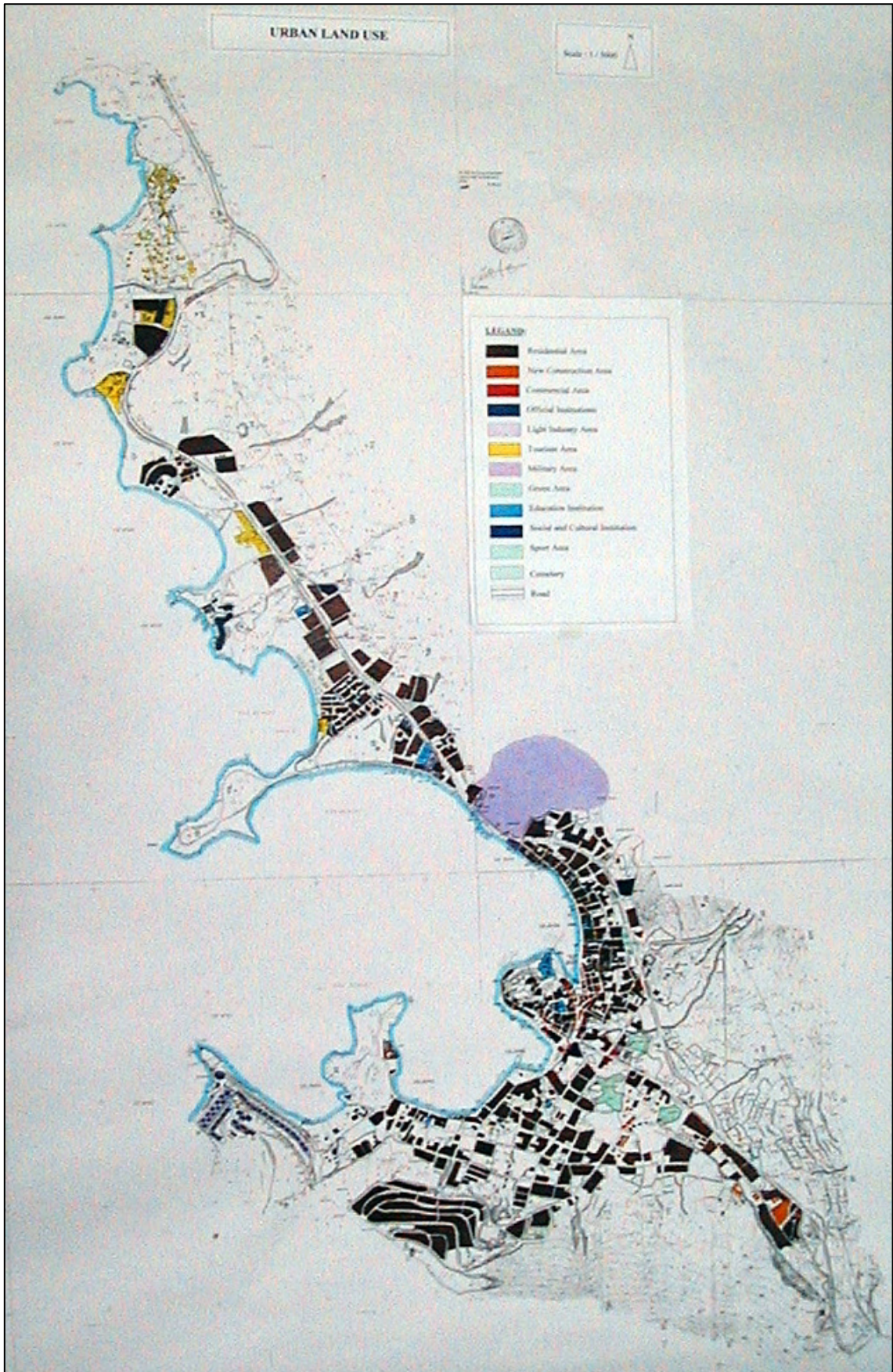


Figure6- Urban Land Use of Eski Foça  
(Prepared by Ahmet Çetin)

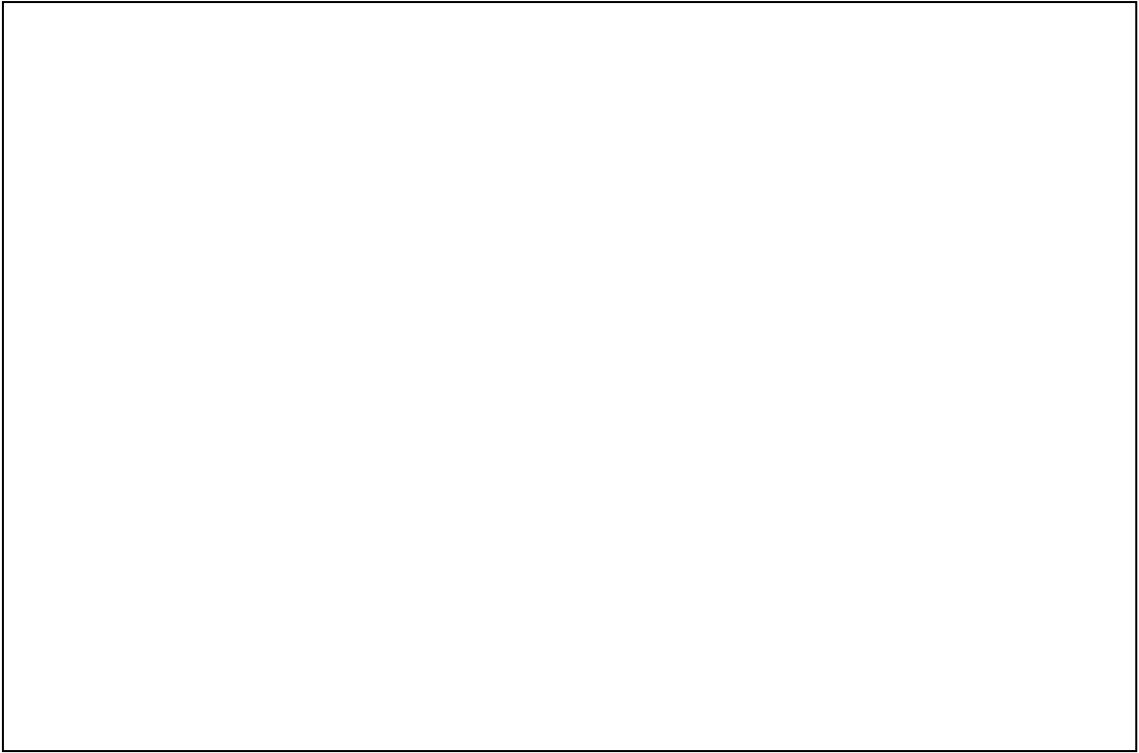
Residential buildings are densely located around Küçük Deniz coast, and in the inner peninsula section. Büyük Deniz coast and the mountains to the south are the new development direction of the vacation house type residential areas. The south west of this region is the military occupation areas and has lodgings of military services. The north of the settlement also belongs to Military occupation, which is at the same time in the forest zone continuing towards south east behind the Katırcı Kayalıkları, Değirmenli Tepe and the Altın Mağarası.

The new, Foça-İzmir highway cuts the forest zone from east to west entering right between the two hills of Katırcı and Değirmenli Tepe. This highway divides into two opposite directions on this location, one of which turns north to Yeni Foça direction and the other towards south to the entrance of Foça, and connection to the former İzmir road, which now is a military zone. The entrance to the city is from this southern road turning towards west around Maltepe and approaching the city from southeast. The road reaches to Atatürk Meydanı on the connection of the peninsula to Büyük Deniz coast in the center of the city(Hamamcıoğlu,1995:19).

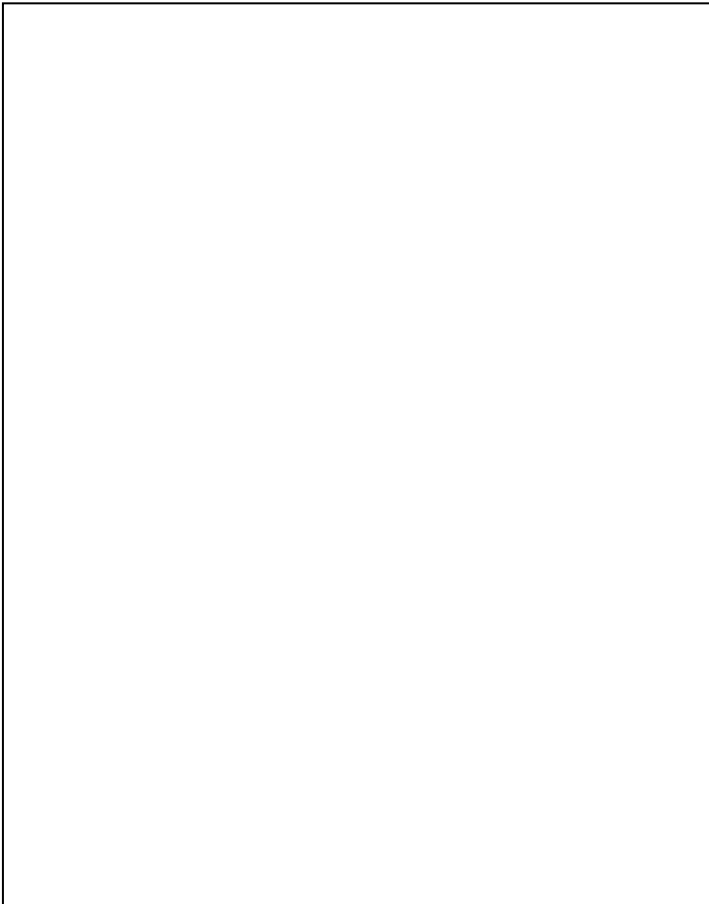
Mediterranean architecture dominated buildings generally piled stone and non plastered construction is used pavements and roofs were made of wood work. Non plastered piled stone is seen both in Turkish and Greek districts. The piled stoned buildings that could be declared it is dominating architecture of the region, are classified in three types. Square planned alone buildings are called tower house because of their heightens. In the sloped roofs, sometimes a roof room is also available. Most of the buildings have wells.

Ordinary row houses have two sloped roofs parallel to the street. Foreheads of the houses construct the narrow street walls. The gardens are usually pointed at the rear side. These type of houses were founded in the Greek districts. The one is Ottoman period pattern having adjoining order, stone made building, organic styled with narrow street. The other makes remember the early republic period settlement apart, having two storey and low dense residences.

Unique home style is separated, pile stoned constructed houses. They usually have two floors. Gardens take place at the back or on the sides. Some have the kitchen, bathroom and warehouses at the fist floors.



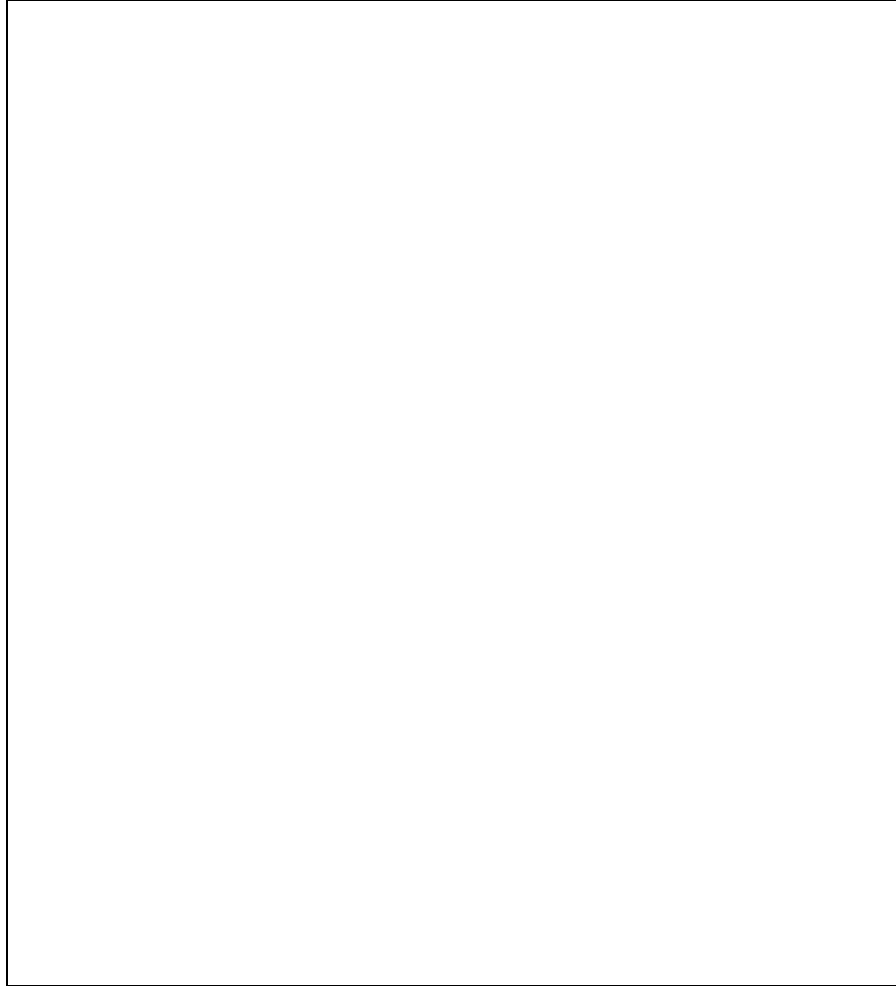
*Photo4- Ottoman Residential Pattern*



*Photo5- Stone Houses*

#### 2.4.3.1 Special Environment Protection Region

There are 12 special environment protection region declared and Foça is one of them. The declaration of the settlement was reasoned as protecting the natural and cultural values against the environmental pollution and taking under guarantee for future generations, so the settlement was declared Special Protection region in accordance with 9<sup>th</sup> matter of “Çevre Kanunu” in 1990. Because Foça is an archaeological, cultural and natural settlement and site decisions brought the result of less building and more nature than the similar towns. In additionally the importance of the region is caused also by the monk seals living in the area.



*Figure7-Foça Special Environment Protection Zone  
(Source:Ö.Ç.K.K.,1991:11)*



<i>Point no</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	<i>Latitude</i>
1	26° 42' 00"	38° 40' 20"
2	26° 42' 00"	38° 42' 32"
3	26° 44' 37"	38° 42' 32"
4	26° 44' 37"	38° 41' 59"
5	26° 46' 30"	38° 40' 24"
6	26° 46' 28"	38° 39' 43"
7	26° 45' 44"	38° 39' 00"

*Table 2. Foça Special Environment Protection Zone Boundary Coordinates  
(Source:Ö.Ç.K.K.,1991:12)*

#### 2.4.3.2 Special Seal Protection Areas

The Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus Monachus*) is one of the 12 rare mammals of the world. There are totally 400 monk seal in the world and about 100 in Turkey. Last members of seals have two main living space on the world. One of them is Moritania and the other is Turkey and Greece coasts. The seals have been threatened with being killed or drowned by the fishing nets, decrease in the number of fish, having an excessive construction on the shores and being disturbed in caves by the divers. The Mediterranean Monk Seal are able to swim 60 km in a day. The monk seals enjoying the silence live in places where there is no industry, settlement and sea pollution. In 1991 Foça was chosen as a 'Pilot Area' in the Turkey by the International Monk Seals Committee formed by the Ministry of Environment. Since 1993 the Mediterranean Seals Rescue Group (SAD-AFAG) have been carrying out the protection studies in Foça. These studies are supported by several foundations mainly by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

#### 2.4.3.3 Site Regions

Foça where is architectural, archaeological and natural values take place as a whole has Archaeological (I,II,III. Degree ), Natural (I,II,III Degree ) and Urban sites registered by Ministry of Culture in various dates. Besides the most of the Municipality boundaries are under control of the military forces (Milli Savunma Bakanlığı). On the other hand the land requirements of vacation house and natural growth of population are in contraction with mentioned boundaries .

This situation necessitates the balance between environmental value protection concept development. As for any land use decision is not allowed on the I and II degree Archaeological sites, contradiction of there sites with urban settlements and belonging

to private ownership, decision making is effected by mentioned facts. Revision plans cancelled the building permissions and effective developments that had allowed by former plans on the region.

#### 2.4.3.3 Archaeological Excavations

There are three steps of Foça archaeological researches. The first period excavation was held by a French archaeologist Felix Sartiaux between 1913-1920. Sartiaux searched various parts of the peninsula and found several significant antiques of different ages. He also prepared 1/5000 scaled city map. The works of the French archaeologist put light to the later excavations.

The second period excavations was started by Ord. Prof. Ekrem Akurgal in 1952 and later continued by Ümit Serdaroğlu as interval until 1974. The works was focused on the Athena temple. The archaic age civilisation and Athena Temple was discovered.

The third period excavations lately started by Prof. Ömer Özyiğit in 1989 and it is still going on. In the years 1989-1990 ceramic workshop, 1991 Ancient Theatre, 1992 Archaic city walls, 1993 Cybele open air temple and roman age ceramic tiles were found. In 1996, more ceramic wall tiles and the Megaron construction that tells everything about archaic plans were found. All the monument restoration were done by the head master of Foça archaeological group and all the monuments are still exhibited in İzmir Museum.

#### 2.4.3.4 Historical Constructions and Natural Features

##### *Archaic City Walls and The City Gate;*

The history of the walls is 590-580 century BC. Some part of the wall was found in Maltepe hills. Outer side of the wall is constructed with big stones and interior side with small stones that in rectangular shape. The walls were supported from outside part. Beyond the walls, there is also a city gate in 5 meters tall and 4 meter wide(Özyiğit,1994:77).

##### *Athena Temple;*

The Athena temple excavation began in 1998- 1999 period and still going on. The Temple had located at an overlooking position of the antique Phokaia settlement center. The main entrance was opened to the east. There is an altar where is the present of Athena were left on the east side of the temple. The region of the Athena temple was settled during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Many architectural and ceramic foundlings were found dating this period.

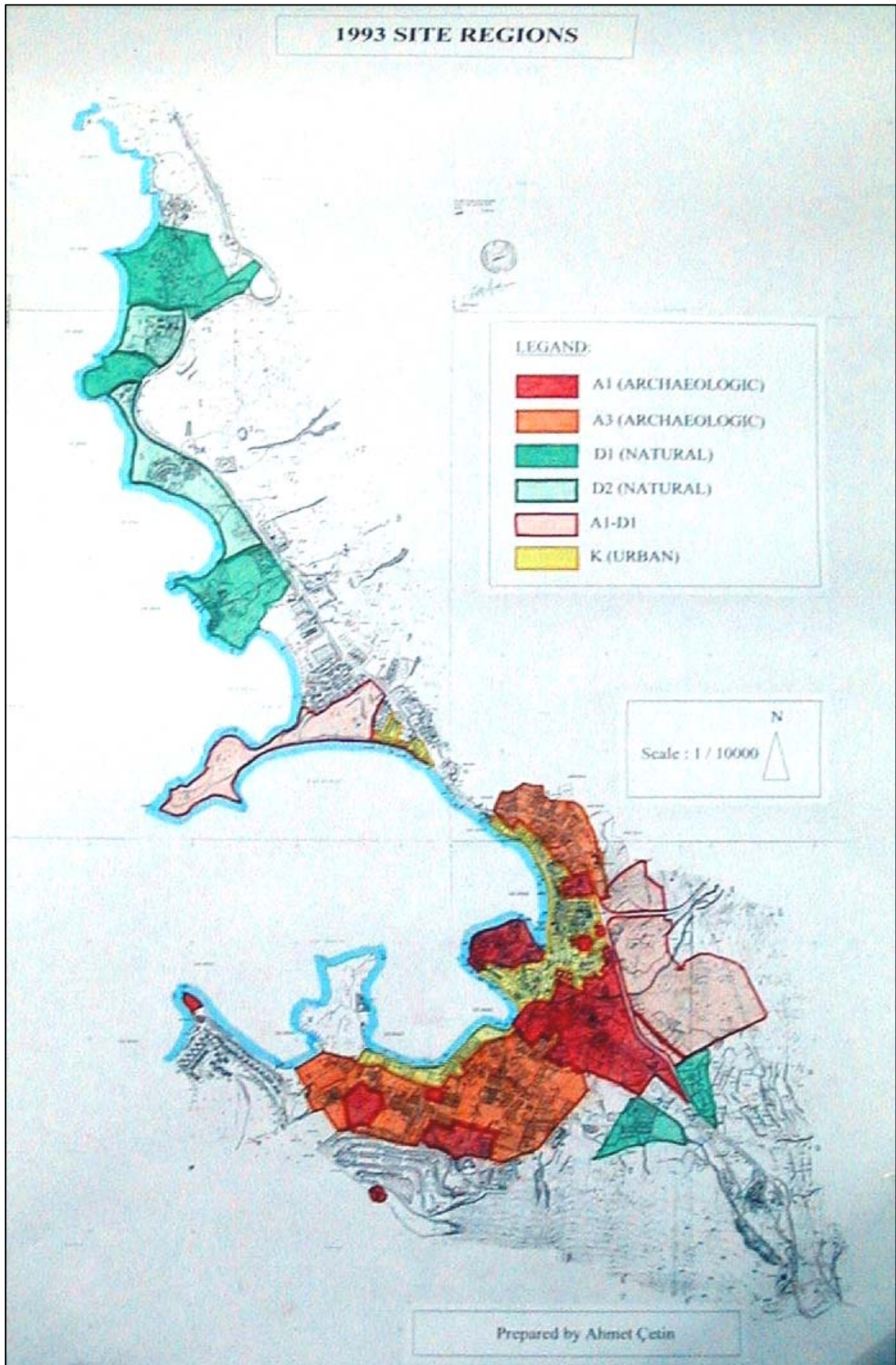


Figure8- 1993 Site Regions

*The Antique Theatre;*

The antique theatre was found in 1991 on the western side of the windmill hill. Steps and walls were constructed with volcanic stones (Tufa). There is a well protected 4.5m tall 'Analemna' wall in the theatre. In the age of the Roman Empire, the theatre was used a rubbish-heap and the lateral side was used as graveyard(Özyiğit,1992:4).

*Cybele Open Air Temple;*

The Cybele temple that located on the northern side of the hill of Athena temple, had constructed in 580 century BC. There are five timber sitting monuments of goddess Cybele. The pool that was constructed from rock and places for the lanterns indicate that the men coming from the sea was praying here(Foça Guide,1995:26).

*The City Walls and Beş Kapılar Castle;*

In the ancient times, the city walls were passing from the southern part of the city through the Athena temple. Both ancient Phokaia and today's Foça are in the limits of these walls. The signs of Hellenistic and Roman age are quite few. The best protected parts of the walls are the peninsula side that had restoration at the age of Roman, Byzantine, Genoese and Ottoman Empire. After the invasion of the Ottoman Empire the city walls were restored by Süleyman the Magnificent. Beş Kapılar was the boathouse part of the Ottoman Period Castle and restored in 1983 by the Ministry of Culture(Foça,2000:12).

*Mosaics;*

As a result of the third period excavations, City levels related to the Hellenistic, Classic, Archaic and Roman Period were found. A floor mosaic of a Roman palace was founded in 1993 and another one in 1996(Özyiğit,1993:20, Foça/Phokaia,2000:14).

*Roman Empire Age Earthenware Hill;*

Researches revealed that the west side of 'Çifte Kayalar' hill was used to throw away the false production of earthenware. This shows that Phokaia was a big trade and production center on earthenware. Meanwhile the hill is a graveyard from the period of Hellenistic period(Özyiğit,1990,137).

*The Windmills and The Sacred Mother Goddess Place;*

At the southern part of the Foça, there are three windmill parts. They are cylindrical in shape and their diameter is 4.5-5 meters and constructed in 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century in two storeys by small stones and clay. In the ancient time, the temple of Cybele was in the place of windmills. There were stairs on east-west side to reach to the

temple. By these stairs, there are approximately 150 places for vowing. These vowing places were formed in 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.

*The Golden Cave Hill;*

One of the three hills on the eastern part of Foça is golden cave hill. There are some stairs on the hill. These stairs are remaining of the archaic age that indicate the endings of the walls. As well the wall marks also show how big Phokaia was in ancient times(Foça Guide,1995:28).

*Siren Rocks;*

As Foça is on the 1<sup>st</sup> degree earthquake phase, the islands of Foça has the same volcanic conditions. In mythology, the sirens are female headed, bird bodied magic voiced creatures that attract the sailors(Foça/Phokaia,2000:7).

*Devil's Bath;*

It is a grave that formed by digging the rocks in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. The grave consist of a long way leading to the arched entrance and two room(Foça Guide,1995:32).

*Stone House;*

The engraved stone construction is a memorial tomb. It is at 7 km east of Foça and have a height that reaches up to 4.5 meters. Supposing that the monument was built in the time of the Persians in 5<sup>th</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century BC(Foça Guide,1995:33).

*Ottoman Graveyard;*

It was used between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some antique monuments were also used construct the yard. Almost all the gravestones are marble. On these stones, there are significance's of Islamic prophet Hz. Muhammed like rose, tulip as beauty, cypress as it is always green which signifies eternity, grape and pomegranate for abundance, date for heaven and etc. men and women gravestones do not differ but women's seems much more pretty(Daş E.,1996:61).

*The Outer Castle;*

Genoesians constructed the castle in 1678. There is nearly nothing left. There is also a Turkish bath at the inner side.

*The Fatih Mosque;*

It is the most important building of the Turkish period in the city. According to the inscriptions in the mosque, the structure was firstly built in the period of the Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1455 and surrounded by a courtyard, and then after the death of the

Kanuni Sultan Süleyman it was rebuilt in 1569-1570 period(Özyiğit,1995:427, Foça Guide,1995:38).

*The Kayalar Mosque;*

The mosque that situated at 200 meters north of the Fatih mosque is a square shaped and flat roofed. It belongs to the first mid of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The towers was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Byzantine style works were also used(Foça Guide,1995:38).

*Hafız Süleyman Mosque;*

According to the inscription at the front side, Kurt Hacı Mustafa who is the head of the Foça castle constructed it in 1548. It was converted into current shape in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has the same shape with the Kayalar Mosque. The mosque was closed in 1917 but opened again in 1992.( Foça Guide,1995:39)

## Chapter 3

### HISTORY OF ESKİ FOÇA

#### 3.1 FOUNDATION

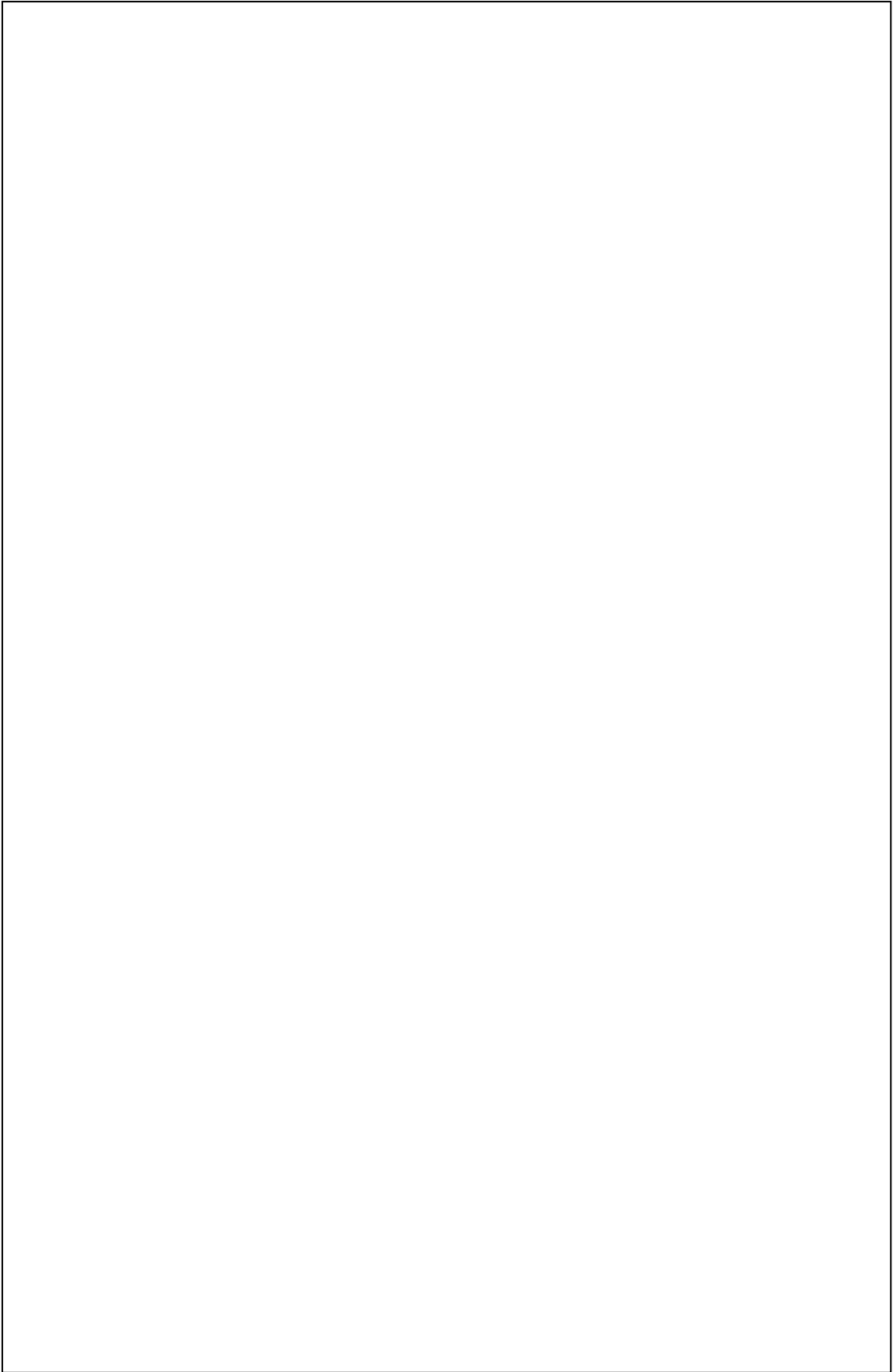
Eski Foça settlement was to be called as Phokaia in ancient times. Supposingly that the name of Phokaia was given because of the resemblance of the isles in the bay as Seal (Phoca). Existence of the Seal figures on the archaic period coins and natural living spaces in the region strengthen the idea that the settlement was named from phocas.

Phokaia is known as one of the twelve Ionian cities in the eight century BC. The excavations show that the history of Eski Foça reaches back to the 11.th century BC. There are two different options about the foundation of this district, one of which have chance to come true while the other has been refuted. According to the Ancient writers Herodot and Strabon, the Athenians from the Phocis, in the Morea Peninsula (central Greece), obtained a site for the city by agreement with the men of the Cyme. The first natives of Phokaia came in the leadership of the Athenian commanders and settled by the coast where the Cyme people permitted. Joseph Keil declared the falsity of this idea as relating Ion colonisation to the Athena(Aksu,1985;18). As for Keil, the name of the city had been derived from the small islands in the harbour, looking like seal, coming from the Greek word “Phoce”(Bean,1966:119, Hamamcıoğlu,1995:21). Throughout time Foça was called with following names; Palaia, Phokaia, Phoeia, Phoggia, Phoea, Phocaea, Foglio, Foio, Folyo, Fogio, Fouges, Foudjeh and Eski Foça.

Although Pausanias, on the other hand, mentioned that the people of Teos and Eritrai has founded the city, Ionian presence was proved by Akurgal with the findings of the grey Aiol ceramics dating to this period(Akurgal,1967;19).

#### 3.2 IONIAN PERIOD

*A script is read at the entrance of the ancient Marseilles port as, “Marseillaise, this city that you live had been established by the sailors who came in 600 BC. from Phokaia and their civilisation spread from here.”*



*Figure9-Western Anatolia Cities*  
(Source:Aksu:1985, Hamamcioğlu,1995:22)



Today's Western civilisation was established in Phokaia. At that time, Ionia was the pioneer of the Philosophy, Architecture and Sculpture. Velia, which was founded in south France, was the center of the culture with the Philosophers Parmenides and Zeno(ÖÇKK,1991:19). Telephanes who had decorated the Persian Palaces with his works was from the Phokaia. As well, the one who bring writing, money and olive breeding were the Phokaians.

Phokaians entered into Panionion union that had dominated over the region. The citizens had great navigation skills and made very durable and 50 oared quick ships, which enable them to go far away. According to the Heredotus "the first Greek people who had long journeys were the Phokaian sailors. By the means of that, Phokaia had a crucial position on sailing and trade, the city experienced its golden age. Sailing to the Mediterranean and Black Sea, many colonies were established on different district of Anatolia and Europe. Some of the important colonies are; Amysos (Samsun) in Black Sea region, Lampsakos (Lapseki) in Çanakkale pass, Methymna (Molyvoz) in Midilli Ireland, Elia (Velia) in south Italy, Alalia in Corsica, Massalia (Marseillaise), Nice and Antibes in south France, Ampurias in Spain and Naukratis in Egypt(Aksu,1985:20).

The earliest information about Ionian period and Phokaia comes from Heredotus. During the journeys to Tartessus in Spain, they acquired friendship of the Arganthonios King of the Tartessus. King, also, offered the men of Phokaia to settle anywhere they want on his country. Instead of this offering they preferred getting money in order to use for defence of city against the coming danger of Persians. "Great deal of money was given with no niggard hand for the Walls, so it was quite stades in length and all of the large stones were carefully fitted."(Heredotus, 1991; 68, Hamamcioğlu,1995:23)

In 1990, during the excavations for the States Hall, the oldest city wall of Phokaia, which Heredotus describes, was found. The wall having 240 cm thickness was made of the local 'tufa' stone. The further surveys of Ömer Özyiğit, put forward the path of this oldest wall around the city. The city even before the Hellenistic period had settled on a wide area. The wall follows a path on Altın Mağarası, Değirmenli Tepe and Çifte Kayalar Tepesi on the east of the city. (Özyiğit,1992:105-106, Hamamcioğlu,1995:23)

As a consequence of the archaeological excavations in 2001, another antique settling area that is dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century BC was found. The area situated at the foot of the Çandede Hill was appreciated that developed synchronously with the peninsula settlement. Despite the area had been used until 6<sup>th</sup> century BC., the dual development

of the region was abandoned with unknown reasons and by this time, the antique peninsula was preferred as main settling land<sup>1</sup>.

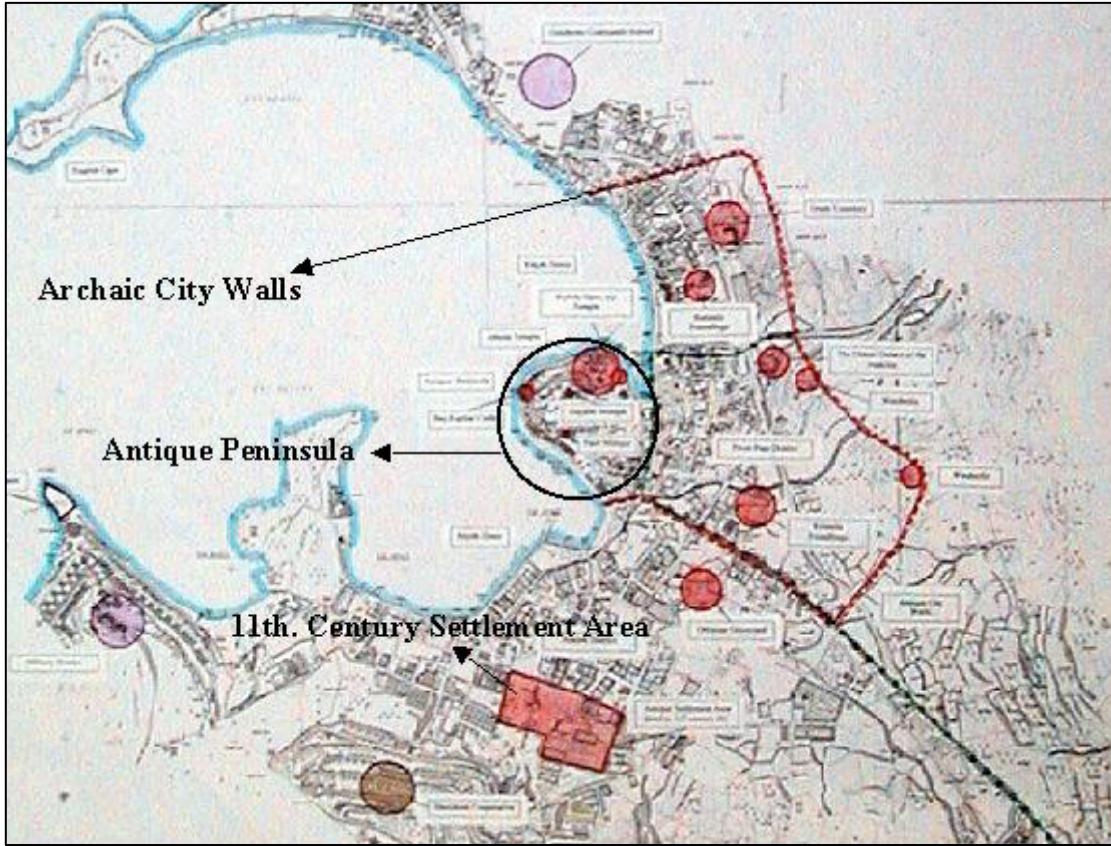
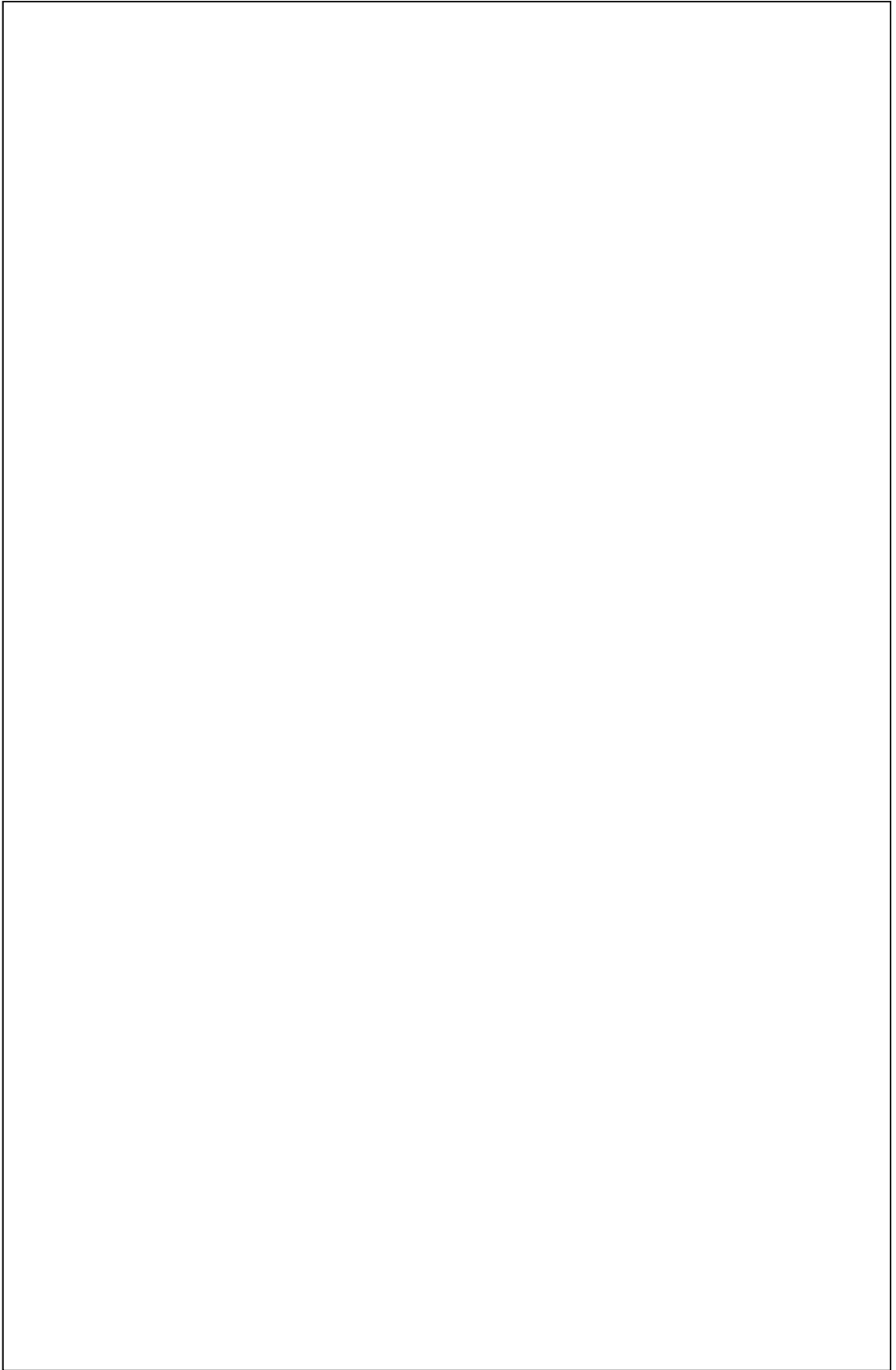


Figure10- Eski Foça in Ancient Times  
(Prepared by Ahmet Çetin)

In 1992, the excavations of the Özyiğit shows that Maltepe, which was believed to be a natural mound, was in fact an important section of the existing city walls. Being on the path of the wall, Maltepe was in fact the location of the archaic gate of the city, to the southeast to the leading to possible road to the other ancient cities. This information supported by the ceramic findings on the site shows that the city settlement was not only on the peninsula area, but also scattered around in the area defined by the city walls of 590-580 BC., which covers a distance of over 5 km., surrounding one of the biggest settlements of the Ionian period at six century BC (Özyiğit, 1995:432). The city gate was supported by two towers on each side, with the timber-doored entrance at that time. The findings like arrow signs show that the partial collapse of the wall was, due to a war particularly the Persian attack at 546 BC. The doors of the wall were set on fire and the

<sup>1</sup> Özyiğit Ömer, Archaeologist- Foça Excavation Mayor, oral interview notes.



*Figure 11-Colonies of Phokaia*  
(Source:Aksu,1985, Hamamcioğlu,1995:22)

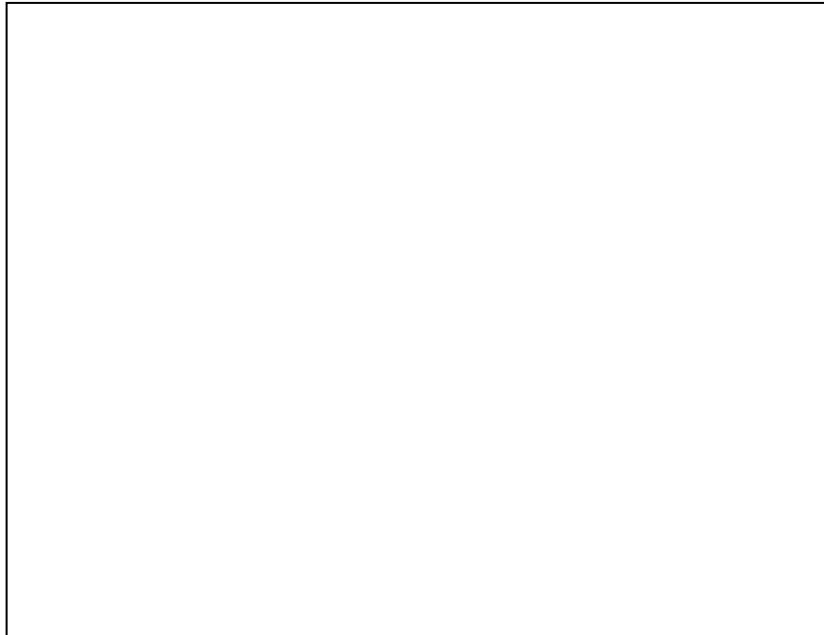
citizens trying to put out the fire broke one of their amphora, which can be dated (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:25). The citizens later piled up the gate opening with the building stones and earth from the inner city, as observed on the filling. This fact also changes the belief of the Harpagos destroying the city walls of Foça by his famous method piling stone and soil. (Özyiğit, 1993:18-19) Another section of this wall is around the peninsula, which had been restored several times throughout the centuries.

The 'Kybele' which most probably was an open space sanctuary is excavated in 1994. The out door temple of the port, dating to 580 BC, were being visited by the foreign sailors leaving their ships to the front side of construction. As the workmanship, detailing and material quality indicates the sanctuary was probably constructed immediately after the erection of the famous city walls (Özyiğit, 1995:431). Big blocks of stone were cut from the side of the hill on the peninsula for the city wall, and the space was turned to be a port sanctuary, with the statues and relieves of the Goddess placed in the niches. The sanctuary could only be reached by boat, which had five-stepped stair leading to a stone platform in front of niches. There were also stone channels, a stone cup, and a small pool on the area, which most probably was used to prepare a kind of liquid. Küçük deniz bay, also located inside the city walls, to the east of the sanctuary was a safe area, which may have been the ancient port of the city (Özyiğit, 1993:14, Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:25).

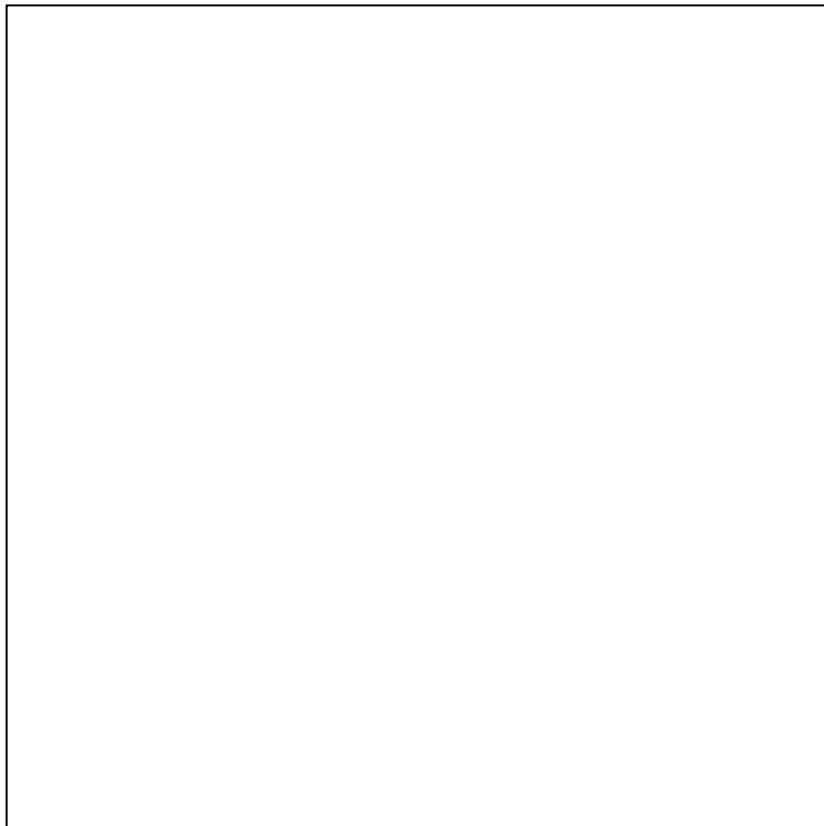
On the each side of narrow pass's contiguous part with land there were two port. The north one was named as 'Lampter'. The one on the south was to be called 'Nostaemos' and this bigger port was being used as shipyard. On the opening side of the port, there were an island named 'Bacchion', which is decorated with pleasant houses and temples, throughout the time combined with the land and become a peninsula (Sartiaux, 1952:8, Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:25).

Another important figure of the Ionian period is the Athena temple, with timber sitting figure of the Athena. Supposing that the temple was built in the second half of the sixth century BC at the same age with the Artemis (in Ephesos). During Persian attack, the temple was destroyed and at the end of the century rebuilt but unfortunately a lightning destroyed it again. Although the first Temple made of 'Tufa' stone, had many repairing, could stand until Roman period. Unfortunately today there is no sign from the temple.

According to the ancient writer Phokaia was not famous on sailing and trade. Beside these, they were famous with the wall workmanship, manufacturing agricultural equipment and fan, purple coloured paint and fishing.



*Figure12- Site of Phokaia  
(Source:Bean,1966,122)*



*Figure13- Plan of Phokaia  
(Source: Bean,1966:123)*

### 3.3 PERSIAN PERIOD

The most historical event in the first half of the sixth century is the spreading Persian sovereignty. The Persian forces defeated all Anatolian cities. The golden age of the settlement ended with the coming of the Persians. According to the Herodotus “The first Ionian City which were defeated by Persians was Phokaia. Harpagos, Persian commander, came and sieged the city in 546 BC. Harpagos notified Phokaians that he could be content if only they would knock down one side of the defence arrangements allot a building to the King . Phokaians ,who could not stand with living as a slave, requested a day to response. Besides, they required him pull back his forces. During the Harpagos kept his forces away, Phokaians launched their ships and loaded their wives, children and all moveable properties onto the ships. The day later, when Persians entered in ,Phokaia were empty”(Herodotus, 1991:68).

Then, Phokaians headed their ships to the Sakız island and offered to purchase the islands, which were called Oinussa. But as the men of the Sakız island were afraid of Phokaians to found a rival trade center, they refuted the offering. Thereupon, the citizens decided to sail to the Kyrnos in Corsica. But firstly they returned Phokaia and defeated the forces of Persian, which the Harpagos remained back to guard the city. Then they promised not to turn back Phokaia to maintenance the integrity.

*“Throwing a big block of overheated iron in to the sea, they swore not to return Phokaia unless this iron come back to the surface” (herodotus,1991:68)*

While sailing to the Kyrnos, more than half of the men were homesick and breaking their oath they returned back and made peace with the Persians. The other went to the Corsica and for a while they stayed in their colony Alalia. This situation made Cartageneans and Aetrusks uneasy. They attacked Phokaians with 60 ship. On the other hand, Phokaians also prepared 60 ship to face the enemy at the Sardes Sea. The battle as ended with the defeat of the Phokaians. 40 of their 60 ship were sank and the other 20 ship become useless. The crews of the sunken ships were killed by throwing stones. Afterward, they went to the south Italy and founded Elea. With a following journey ,they went to the Gaule shore on the south France and founded the Marseillea on a hill that overlooking the Locydon port.

Phokaians who had stayed on their own country, fought against the Persians on Lade war in 494 BC. Although Phocaeans could manage only three ship to participate on the Ionian forces, because of their great navigation skills Phocaean commander Dionysos honoured with commanding the Ionian armada against the Persian. The war ended with defeat, Dionysos capturing three enemy ship sailed away from Phoenicia and become pirate. Later on , He continued his piracy in Sicily against Karthagos and Threnians(Sartiaux,1952:10).

### **3.4 HELLENISTIC PERIOD**

In 478-479 BC, a Navigation union that was called as ‘Attika-Delos’ was founded by Athenians against the Persian forces and also Phokaia participated in this union. Just realising that the taxes all members paid were spent for the prosperity and defence of the Athens Phokaians rebelled and left the union in 412 BC. Even at this period, Phokaians carried on their success in culture and art. An Athenian commander hold the settlement by forces in 407 BC. The Athena temple burnt down because of a lightning at that year (KaBa,1993:8). Although the Persians capture the settlement again in 386 BC, Alexander the Great gave Phokaia and all Anatolian cities their independence by ending Persian sovereignty. This new age was named as Hellenistic Period.

During the recent excavations a theatre dating to the third quarter of the forth century and stone tombs of the Hellenistic necropolis were found. The excavations in the city center resulted with founding of the building walls of Hellenic Period. Besides, during the new construction facilities various walls and earthenware water pipe lines with stone connection corners were found. These findings indicate that the settlement is under the present(new) settlement area. As Özyiğit mentioned that ‘the area may be a possible street of the Hellenistic period.’

The excavations at Maltepe has shown that the archaic period wall was used to prepare a tumulus, by piling up soil and disposals collected from Hellenistic ceramic disposal area near by. The terracotta and the other ceramic cups date to third and forth century BC. Also the early Hellenistic ceramic findings around the city wall of the former government building location indicate that the city settlement widened as far showing a rapid increase(Hamamcıoğlu,1995:27).

### 3.5 ROMAN PERIOD

After the death of the Alexander the Great, the Seleukosos controlled the city. Roman commander Pretor Emilyus Regillus sieged the settlement (189 BC). Seizing the two ports, the commander wanted the public to surrender. Phokains again refused the offering and the roman commander began to attack from the both side of the Lampter. At the same time, Emilyus gave new offerings to the Phokaians. As a result of these, Phokaians requested five days for consultation and then the doors of the city was opened. As the men of Roman entered the city with the agreed conditions not as a conqueror, they were not satisfied with this situation. Although Roman troopers began to pillage the city, The commander, keeping his word, stopped the pillaging and gave Phokaia rights back. Later on, the city was combined with the lands of Pergamon kingdom, which was the ally of the Roman Empire.

In 132 BC, Pergamon Emperor Attalos III went mad and before die with a will left the all lands of empire to the Roman Empire. As being a Pergamonian patriot and heir of the empire Aristonikos risen against Roman Empire with some other neighbour countries. Shoring up Aristonikos, Phokaians also rebelled. But Roman forces overcame the rebellion and directed on to the Phokaia. With the interference of the Massalia colony, they rescued from the Roman Senate's punishment.

The settlement was a center of 'Bishop' on the early Christianity period. In 395 AD, with the division of the Roman Empire, Phokaia went under the dominance of the Eastern Roman Empire.

During the Roman Empire period Phokaia lost its former importance and the citizens started to leave the city. The settlement was a part of the Asia province of the late Roman period. A descriptive information related to the city was given by Livy in 190 BC. He is the one who describes the city in detail:

“The city is of rectangular shaped and situated at the head of the bay. The wall encloses a space of two and half miles, then runs in from either side to form a kind of wedge, which natives call Lampter. There is at this point a width of twelve hundred paces. Next, a tongue of land a mile long runs out and divides the bay approximately in the middle; where it joins the narrow entrance it forms on either hand a very safe port. That on the south is called Naustathmos because it will shelter a vast number of ships; the other is close by Lampter”(Bean,1966:120).

Bean tries to sketch the city exactly as Livy mentions, in his own points of view skipping some of details(See: figure 12-13).



About 190 BC., there is an other information about the city; this time only mentioning a restoration facility by the Roman commander Emilius (Bean, 1966:121-124). This may be the Roman period repair observed on the city walls above the port sanctuary. Akurgal states that until the end of the sixth century AD, city had a non-stop settlement. From the Roman period, the excavations have put light several remains, which are questioned to be the Roman agora and the gymnasium. Sartiaux have found a part of a stone pavement and a mosaic pavement, which are dated to the Roman period. Özyiğit (1989) has excavated the Roman period ceramic workshop and the disposal area and dated them to the first through third centuries AD. He also has found various wall remains and a mosaic pavement of building with a control pool with a stone cap (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:27).

### **3.6 BYZANTINE AND ITALIAN CITY STATES**

In the time of Byzantine Empire, the walls of Phokaia were in a bad condition. Because of the strategical position of the settlement, Genoese came and founded a new settlement, which was called as Phocaea Nouva (Yeni Foça). Rich 'Alum' mines on the Yeni Foça were managed by the Italians. In return they were paying tax to the Empire. The foundation of the settlement can be considered as rationalising the Alum mines administration and settling the mine workers as closer as to the mines. As well, later Yeni Foça lost its importance with the discovery of Alum mines in Roma. As being a rural area where grape and wheat were produced, the city hasn't attracted any attention (Yılmaz, 1998:25).

In the thirteenth century, Foça was the one of the many Byzantine settlements in Anatolia. As the Empire got weakened, firstly Venetian then Genoese and Pizza Republic had the trade permission without any tax. In 1082 AD, Venetian also had the right of founding 'Trade Colony'. About 1086, Çaka Bey dominated over İzmir-Urla, Foça and its region, Khios, Sisam and İstanköy islands.

Although the Seljuks invaded these shores in 1184 they couldn't keep under control. Due to the fact of Crusaders Expeditions, Latin domination strengthens over the region. Phocaea was bought by the Byzantine Emperor to a Genoese 'Manuelle Zaccaria' as a principality in 1275 and they restored the Acropol and whole city. Thus, Phocaea turned on his active days and became an exporting-importing port to the west Anatolia. Venetian invaded the city in 1296 and in return Zaccaria invaded the Khios in

1304. It is mentioned about the settlement that ,in 1307 AD, there were 3000 Byzantine population who prepare Alum(Hamamcioğlu,1995:29).

Evliya Çelebi describes his observations about the city as; “The castle of Foça is by the Sea and a circular castle with 1060 steps of circumference; the city in ruins, the harbour is big and can still be used. The City has wine gardens outside of the castle. The Venetian invaded the city (supposingly in 1296) and took away the ammunition as well as the gate of the castle. Afterwards, Ahmet Ağa who was from İzmir was assigned to repair the Castle. He also personally worked to repair the city walls and put big cannons and built two strong doors for the castle”(Evliya Çelebi,1985:528, KaBa,1993:9-10).

Genoese and native Greeks built a new fortress against the Seljuck rushes in 1300 (Heyd,1975:130). This must be the castle on the Dış Kale Burnu of the Settlement, located at the south west end of the bay. Genoese made an agreement with the Saruhan principality and acquired administration right of Yeni Foça for name of the Geneva Republic with a governor who would have limitless authorised in reply to paying annually paying 500 gold coin.

Between 1336-1346, depending on the invasions of the Khios, Yeni and Eski Foça was changed hand among the Saruhan, Ottoman Principalities, Byzantine and Genoese. Although the Genoese brought up a system giving share of Foça alum commerce to meet the demands, the system called Mahone couldn't stop the wars(Hamamcioğlu,1995:29).

In 1402, after Timur's invasion of İzmir, Foça agreed to pay taxes to Timur. But instead of this he left İzmir to the Aydınoğulları and withdraws from the site.

Between 1415 and 1455, Genoese people began to pay taxes to Ottoman and had privileges on Foça alum quarries(Sevim and Yücel,1990:46). After 1455-1456 war of the Ottoman, all rights and privileges given to the Italian city states were passed to the Greek people on the Khios island. Finally during the sixteenth century, the Italian city states completely left the region.

Sartiaux mention about the repair of the city walls in the last quarter of the thirteenth century; 500 meters long water arcs in the middle ages; a tunnel with a dome and arched entrance of the Genoese; and the remains of the Byzantine church walls and fountains had built. The repair of the city walls, also, can be seen above the port sanctuary(Hamamcioğlu,1995:29).

### 3.7 OTTOMAN PERIOD

During the Ottoman principalities were surging the region, the Genoese people had good relations with the Ottomans. When Sultan Mehmet-I came to the Kyme in order to siege the settlement, Genoese governor made an agreement with the Sultan and in reply to paying 20000 Duka golden coins, had the privileges of the guarding city as preceding. Also during the Sultan Murat-II good relations continued; they assured war necessities and kept their ships prepared for carrying Ottoman troopers to the Europe(Heredotus,1991;13). By the means of that Genoese had privileges on the commercial activity and Alum mines of Foça in 1422(Hamamcıoğlu,1995:30).

Famous scientist of the Ottoman Empire, Piri Reis, in his work 'Kitab-ı Bahriye' gives these information about the Foça; "There is such a rumour about Foça: Eski Foça was firstly built by the Venetian merchants and Yeni Foça by the Genoese merchants. The Venetian and Genoese merchants asked the area from the Empire in order to deal in. However, the Genoese was living in the Yeni Foça at the same date.... Eski Foça port is quite beautiful and natural port. Even big galleys could enter in and it could shelter 100 ships that could move as near as to the front of the fortress."

Later in 1455, Sultan Mehmet-II (Mehmet the Conqueror) took Foça under his rule defeating Genoese fleet. The both Eski Foça(Foça-i Atik) and Yeni Foça(Foça-i Cedid) were bounded Menemen County(Doğer,1998;66). The city walls were repaired and a mosque was built which is called 'Fatih Camii'. Settling the Turkish population to the areas where was the immigrants left behind during the military interference, he had a crucial role on the getting Turk of the city(ÖÇKK,1991:20). After this date, Foça was seen in history with the fleet activities of the Ottoman empire. During the reign of the Süleyman-I (Süleyman the Magnificent) as a consequence of Ottoman dominance on the Mediterranean, the Genoese were obliged to leave the settlement.

According to the inscription on the wall of the entrance from the sea, the Beş Kapılar Castle which is the part of the fortification wall has been restored during the Süleyman the Magnificent period by the Silahtar İskender Ağa(1538-1539). The religious buildings seen today as well on the peninsula are all from the Ottoman Period: in additionally to the Fatih mosque,(1457) the Kayalar Mosque and Hafiz Süleyman Mosque. As Sartiaux states the city walls were first repaired during Fatih Period and then thoroughly at Kanuni period. The late repairs of the walls in seventeen century were later used in the construction of the new houses on the peninsula in 1860 (Özyiğit,1995:427).

Faroqhi mentions that repairing activities at the beginning of the seventeenth century might be initiated the first migration of the Greek people to the Anatolia. Construction workers whom were needed for the external repairs of Foça castle were from Lesbos(Midilli) and occasionally employed on the site. The workers were also sent to İstanbul and certain Anatolian towns to work on building projects sponsored by Ottoman central administration.

Despite these political and military arguments, trade of the region continued. As for the policy of Ottoman Empire, the trade activities had been distributed among the Ports of the region (Foça, Ayasuluğ/Selçuk, Balat, Urla, Çeşme, Seferihisar etc.). As Faroqhi mentioned, there were two main port about 1520: Urla and Menemen, Foça was stated in the category of the small towns, that is of settlements holding 400-1000 tax paying inhabitants according to the contemporary (tahrir) registers(Faroqhi,1984:75).. In the third quarter of the century, also Edremit, Ayezmend(Altınova), Foça, Seferihisar, Balat(Milet) and İzmir ports became important with regional port web policy.

With dominance of the Ottoman Empire on the region, the agricultural structure of the Western Anatolia again risen up. As to the Ottoman Economic policies, all local products were under control of the government. All plus products, not considering on where they were, were utilised by İstanbul, the capital of the Empire. İstanbul had the control and as a consequence, Inland cities developed rather than the coastal towns(Tekeli,1992:78). Due to the blocked economical system, local products were limitedly let to export and the Empire did not participate in commercial activities of Western Anatolia. Ottoman's commercial arrangements and distribution of the commercial activities among the ports continued until the end of the sixteenth century. Later on, because of the developing capitalism a quiet period began for Ottoman commerce and manufacturing and the Western Anatolia faced with the Piracy.

Anatolia, which made use of the advantage of being a pass among Asia and Europe for centuries, lost its priority with the discovery of the maritime lines of India that circulate from the south of Africa in 1498 (Cem,1998:150). Improving capitalism and new world Economy causes some corruption on the blocked economy system of the Ottoman Empire. Because of the risen economic activities of the Europe, raw material requirements and prices(as for the inflation) went up. This situation made Ottoman suitable market for acquiring the required raw material . Although the prices was low for Europeans, due to the precious mine shortage of the Empire, it was seemed high(Cem,1998:151). Consequently, the requested materials were legally or illegally

transported. The producers also, breaking the authority of Ottoman, preferred selling the products to the European merchants with higher prices instead of selling with fixed prices and paying tax. So, The privacy and smuggling was increased in the Western Anatolia. In fact, only French and Venetian were allowed to trade in Mediterranean. As a result of this Aegean commerce which was held in Khios was declined (Faroqhi,1984:115). European desire for foodstuffs and raw material from the Levant created a new commercial center during the seventeenth century: İzmir (Tekeli,1992:78). At the beginning of the seventeenth, customs incomes of the Foça and İzmir were to up ,although Urla and Sakız island were to down. The increasing on the Foça's Customs income were related with the geographical position of the city on İzmir gulf. The ships that were arrival or departure from İzmir against the Enemy ships took shelter in Foça and by the time they anchored dealt in the settlement. During the century, the importance of city walls and artilleries of Foça increase with the broaden of Gulf commerce(Yılmaz,1996:27). Most of the small ports in the Aegean region did not offer any serious competition, including Foça. After the great İzmir earthquake in1688, the city and the harbour were severely damaged which forced the foreign commercial colonies to think of an alternative for İzmir. Although the alternatives were Khios, Foça and Manisa, because of the security problems and some commercial disadvantages the idea was given up.

During the eighteenth century, İzmir and Foça were used as a base. Persia' raw silk and silken properties were exported from Foça and especially Yeni Foça to Africa and Europe. The big windowed shops that can be observed on near the port were the draperies in Yeni Foça (Bilgin,1992:27). In 1740, the trade capacity of Ottoman Empire to France increases three times with the capitulation. Later on, the Empire opened its ports to the all European countries for the commercial activities in 1883.

Ottoman Empire, in order to remove the financial defects and obtain central authority again, attempted to the Reform activities in 1840 with "Tanzimat decree". The main objectives of the Reform were rationalising the tax system and increasing the Empire incomes. So, detailed analysis that called as 'Temettuat defteri' were made to realising the system. What is interesting with this analysis was it had been made by the native people like headman, imam instead of officials. By the means of that Social-Economical structure of the settlement could be determined correctly.

Foça was called as Foça-i Atik (Eski Foça) and Foça-i Cedid (Yeni Foça) during the Ottoman period. Some Ottoman sources use Foçateyn as name for both of the

settlements. According to the research results in 1846, three district were mentioned which were called as ‘Cami-i Kebir’, ‘Badi Asiyab’ and ‘Cebhane’. At the end of seventeenth century, the settlement was formed at peninsula where is now called ‘Kaleiçi’. The figures of Foça drawn by an Dutch itinerant dated to this period also prove this idea.

At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the settlement exceeded the city walls. Camii Kebir district was inside of city walls, afterwards the others were formed as new development areas. The analysis work indicates that the Camii Kebir district were the place of people who dominated the social and economic life of the settlement.

District	House	Income	Income Per house
Camii Kebir	75	140898	1879
Bad-ı Asiyab	149	176976	1188
Cebhane	45	71449	1588

*Table 3- Foça-i Atik Districts  
(Source: Adanır,1996:7)*

An English itinerant also gives information about the ratio of Muslim people to the others. In 1835 estimated 1000 house of the city were consisted of 400 of Greek house and 600 Muslim(%40 Greek). Following the ‘Tanzimat decree’, great deal of inner migrations happened from Aegean islands to Western Anatolia. Consequently, a new demographical structure appeared on Foça-i Atik town and Foçateyn county, which included Yeni Foça and 15 village at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Community	Female	Male	Total
Muslim	1065	1175	2240
Greek	3686	3898	7584
Armenian	13	10	23
Jew	35	27	62
Foreign	127	332	459
Foreign citizen	5	7	12
Total	4931	5449	10380

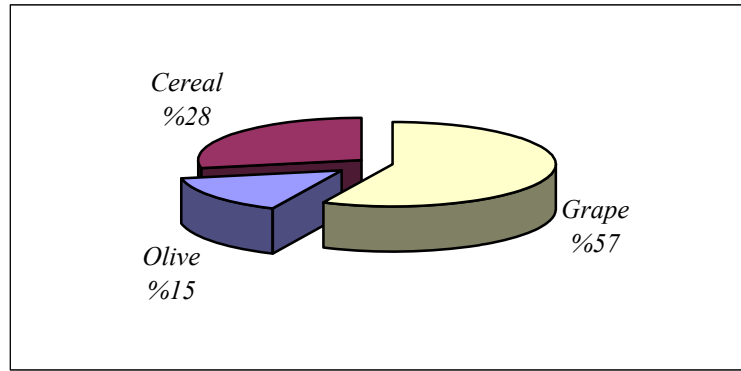
*Table 4-Foça-i Atik Town Population  
(Source: Adanır,1996:7)*

Community	Female	Male	Total
Muslim	1681	1940	3621
Greek	6436	6899	13335
Armenian	13	10	23
Jew	58	48	106
Foreign	137	332	469
Foreign citizen	5	7	12
Total	8330	9236	17566

*Table 5-Foçateyn County Population  
(Source: Adanır,1996:7)*

As it is seen in the table, the Greek citizen population constituted the three of fourth of the Foçateyn county population at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Muslim population who had controlled the social, economic and cultural life of the settlement for centuries, became a minority within a half century.

The Temettüat Defteri also gives information about the product variety with Aşar Taxes register. As Products ,various of Grapes namely ‘Çekirdeksiz’, ‘Razakı’, ‘Siyah’, ‘Kuşüzümü’, ‘Köfter’ were first with the biggest percentage . Then the cereals like barley and wheat, olive oil were produced.



*Figure 14-Foçateyn Aşar Tax Composition  
(Source: Adanır,1996:7)*

During this period, sectorel division was considered that again viniculture was the best widespread occupation on the county. Following this, navigators like sailors, fisherman and boatman then workman and manservant constituted the majority of the population. Although this occupations, interestingly there was no self employed persons like doctors and merchants.

Municipality institution was firstly founded in 1872. Though the settlement was dependent on the ‘Aydın Sancağı’, in 1888 bounded to ‘İzmir Sancağı’ and its estimated population was about 6000.

### **3.7.1 Appearance of City Planning**

City Planning was not appeared in Ottoman Empire with the same reasons as it happened in the Europe. The rapid development, discovery of new manufacturing technologies and maritime lines and industrialisation caused an economic vivacity on Europe. The rapid development process also brought certain problems to the urban space and City planning was came out in order to overcome these problems. In contrast, Ottoman Empire, social and economical structure of which depended on the

accommodation of soil regime and military system, had almost no industry. So the city planning was appeared without the objective conditions of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe and used for getting well the health problem and organising the disaster regions. Besides, Planning was seen as a tool for forming decorated cities. Especially during the Kırım War, infrastructure deficiencies of İstanbul that the center of allied English, French and Italian Forces were revealed. Ottoman administrators also affected from the mentioned foreign officers(Tekeli,1980).

Different planning movements appeared with urban development in Europe, some of which had affected the Ottoman Planning discipline. As having no industry, Utopian Socialist Planning Movements which had existed as a reaction to the industrial urbanisation were not be considered in Ottoman Empire. Because of little differences between rural and urban areas, reactionary movements to the big cities would not be seen. Besides, Haussmann style attitudes encouraged by the reformer bureaucrats. Although Good City movements were preferred, because of economic difficulties great public improvements were left. In additionally, epidemic disasters made health movements easily appropriated. Due to the fact that existence of some group missing the past social life, Camillo Sitte style movement, which praise the city before industrialisation, would have supporter(Tekeli,1980).

Planning, at the first, was made by foreign specialists in the Empire. The first İstanbul Map was completed by an engineer from the French Embassy (Kauffeur) in 1789. It is not known whether mentioned map had any public improvements decision or not. During the Sultan Selim-III a spot plan for the Topkapı Palace and region was prepared. The plan was also included construction decisions with a sample buildings and all constructions were tried to control over the region.

The first Master Plan was made again by a foreign ‘Moltke’ for İstanbul in 1842. The Plan brought these decisions;

- All new buildings would be Kagir(built of stone or brick) not wooden against the danger of fire.
- New buildings would be settled on the streets which had been constituted as geometrical shaped.
- Roads were to be 4 stepped and 10-12-15-20 and more zira width.
- New road routes were pointed out on the Plan and more than 20 zira roads, 3 storey were not allowed on this routes.
- Blind alleys were forbidden.



- Public squares would be constituted wherever possible(Tekeli,1980)

This plan made remember the Haussmann's Paris Plans with wide and geometric boulevards and decorated squares. The Plan also pioneered to preparation the first public improvement regulation 'Ebniye Nizamnamesi' in 1848. Ebniye Nizamnamesi brought rules about nationalisation, licensing, construction control, road and street width, and buildings.

The first legal rules related with the conservation of Antiquity was included in the mentioned regulation. This time was also a period of the western scientists and adventurous' discovery of Anatolia Antiquity. In order to facilitate the getting abroad the antiquities, 'Asar-ı Atika' Regulation was extracted in 1869. The half of the excavated antique work were belong to excavator and other half would be bought. Following this the Second 'Asar-ı Atika' Regulation was extracted in 1874 with the same objectives. But the first conservation rule in modern conservation concept was extracted by some intellectuals' enterprises in 1906 like Osman Hamdi bey. According to the regulation the antiquity were considered as Government property. As it is observed above the Law body of Antiquity were about the 'movable' works until 1906. Then the judgement of houses would be conserved were brought beside the mansion, villa, waterside residence(Çeçener,1995;46-1982;262).

As a first municipality 'İstanbul Şehremaneti' was founded with the reasons mentioned above. Although improving the city, widening the roads and streets, executing the purity work and controlling the tradesmen and mechants were aimed, due to the deficiencies of satisfied technical knowledge and experience, the purposes were failed on. In order to administrate the city a commission 'İltizam-ı Şehir' that consisted of native and foreign specialist were founded in 1857.

In 1864, removing the 'Ebniye Nizamnamesi' a comprehensive regulation, which was called as 'Ebniye ve Turuk Nizamnamesi' was set. This law would be in use for the whole Empire not only İstanbul. Besides the law included map production, nationalisation, plotting, rules about road width and building height.

Infrastructure investments like railway, port and main roads were held by foreign companies in sixties and seventies. Related with the exterior relations, urban centers began to change. Instead of Ottoman traditional land use units like inns and caravanserais, new land usages like hotel, depot and entrepot were replaced. Besides, Banks, office usages appeared in city centers. Due to the fact that the military class lost importance, government and official buildings occurred in the urban space. Exposing

trade bourgeois, middle classes and government bureaucracy would constitute new life, entertainment and culture focuses. As a result of the increasing transportation possibilities a transition to the public transportation were experienced. This improvement would be necessitate the widening and correcting the streets.

In 1876, Meşrutiyet-I (constitutional monarchy) were declared and ‘Vilayet Belediyeleri law’ was extracted which necessitate the municipality foundation. Due to the improving transportation and infrastructure services, the Municipalities widespread over the empire. Mentioned law also gave responsibilities of controlling physical development and executing road, pavement, sewer, lightning, water and purity works. Because of the developing Civil and Military City Planning education, Ottoman cities began to be planned by the Ottoman engineers. In 1861 Bursa city and in 1875 İstanbul city map were made. Following years, ‘Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi’(1879) and ‘Hendese-i Mülkiye Mektebi’(1883) were founded.

As the first public improvement law ‘Ebniye Kanunu’ were replaced in 1882 following removal of the ‘Ebniye ve Turuk Nizamnamesi’. According to the law;

- Municipalities were to prepare the map of the new road line’s environment and disaster areas.
- While Municipalities were opening new roads on lands that have no building, required land would be acquired unpaid from each side of the road half and half.
- While Municipalities were widening roads, remaining part of Building, foreheads of which were cut by the road, would be completed by the Municipality.
- Land owners who would like to open their land to public improvements were to yield a school or a police station land to the municipality, to constitute sewer and to participate pavement prices.
- Empty land’s public improvements were to permission of the Sultan
- Blind Alleys were not allowed.
- Road width, building height, quality of building projection and precautions against the fire depended on the Municipality council decisions.

When the matters of the law were considered, affect of speculative movements, Ottoman Empire’s financial difficulties could be realised. Especially leaving Infrastructure investments to the Land owners proves this trouble(Tekeli;1980).

During this period, because of the European publications which criticising the undeveloped condition of İstanbul, The plans were made in order to constitute decorated European style cities. This is also important to show the vision of the City Planning of the century.

As a result, Urban organisation of different culture and life style that did not appear from the own dynamics of Ottoman Empire were adopted. Consequently mentioned period plans that generally made by foreign specialists were unsystematic, partial, superficial.

## Chapter 4

### FOÇA IN TWENTIETH CENTURY

#### 4.1 WARS AND EARLY REPUBLIC PERIOD (1912-1950)

Liberalisation of the Ottoman economy in accordance with the Westernization activity robbery and smuggling increased. Especially setting free the foreign commerce and providing the right of private ownership with Meşrutiyet-II in 1908 facilitated the economical and social collapse. In other words, it would be main reason for falling down of the Empire.

This period was quite active for not only Turkey but also World. Due to the World Wars and also economic crisis boundaries were changed, naturally national policies, economic, social and physical structure of the settlements would be affected. Following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire a new nation ‘Republic of Turkey’ has been founded and new revolution activities began(Mumcu:1994,107).

##### 4.1.1 Social and Economical Structure Of Turkey

As the Ottoman empire came to end, Empire lands was began to invade by the enemy forces in order to come true the desires of the European countries on these mentioned lands. ‘Balkan wars’ and following this ‘Kurtuluş War’ occurred. During the following years new ‘Republic of Turkey’ was trying to remove the effects of the wars, on the other hand, solve the public improvement problems.

Housing problem were the best troublesome matter of Early Republic period. Many cities, especially Western Anatolia cities, were destroyed and set on fire by the enemy forces. Beside the demolished city’s problems, there were also the immigrant movements that were dated from the beginning of Balkan Wars in 1911 until the end of the Kurtuluş War. The settlements experienced crucial structural changing with non-Muslim people’ leave of Anatolia and arrival of some ethnic groups from the Balkans and Greece (Tekeli,1980;51). Although having migration, the cities were shrinking in population. As Tekeli mentioned, İstanbul population decreased from 1200000 to 700000 in this period.

The policy that was pursued by the new government was the ‘National Economy Policy’. As a result of dense migration movements, The Nationalism policy which had

important role on the historical constitution process of the Kurtuluş War, was also empowered by the dispersion of cosmopolite structure on Anatolia and appearance of the 'Turk' identity (Arı, 1992; 273). The main objective was to develop the country with the wealth of the individuals and encouraging the native private entrepreneur instead of the foreign. As a result of National Economics Congress (1923) it was declared that the State would only found the great institutions which could not be founded by the private investor (Cem, 1998; 261). The prosperity of the country was regarded that depend on the constitution of the 'National Bourgeois'. The own culture and living of the national bourgeois would be founded in Ankara leaving the İstanbul where was the symbol of the Levant and Bourgeois. Supporting this opinion, Ankara was proclaimed as the capital city of the Turkish Republic in 1923. The State was tried to provide all possibilities in order to come true the mentioned objective. Besides encouraging the individuals, personally Atatürk, the great leader of the Turkish Republic, also founded many institutions like İş Bank, Atatürk Forest Ranch in order to set example.

Because of the weakness of the native investor, the expected National bourgeois was not come true despite all inventory possibilities. As the liberal economy failed and World Economic Crisis appeared in 1929, the National Economy Policy was ended and the State taken the whole powers under control. State Controlled Policy and Unique Party Regime were adopted. The objective were forming the modern living and The main pronunciation of this period was 'Work For Public Despite the Public'. Revolutions was hold by Atatürk until 1929, later on different institutions like Possession and Economy Association, Public houses, Turkish Air Association, Turkish Tongue Association etc. undertaken the revolutions. In additionally as the matter of the Lozan pact, which necessitated opening the customs was ended in 1929, the Government had great possibilities to restrict the imports and tend to the investments. State Control policy of thirties gave opportunity to affirmative events as preparation of the first five yearly development plan (1933), nationalisation of many foreign firms, increase of the State investments (Cem, 1998; 269). Besides some investments like railway, main road, port and mining were made. However the industry organisations were still weak and inadequate. Cem put forward this condition briefly; 84% of Industry production were from light industry, only 16% were the heavy industry which were required for the development (Cem, 1998; 275). So the foreign investors undertook the mentioned investments.

### **4.1.2 City Planning**

In accordance with Ebniye Kanunu rules, ‘Yol İstikamet Plans’ (Road Direction Plans) which was base on the widening the road width and prepared on the present time maps were being made in Anatolia. Construction activities on small plots were a problem with mentioned plan and there was no harmony in total. During the Republic period, the body of City Planning law that related with the regular and balanced urbanisation began with the foundation of a ministry (İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı) in 1923. The ministry that firstly interested in immigrant changing and inhabiting problems was removed with transition of its responsibilities to the Ministry of Internal Affair(Bingöl,Gül,Şahin;1991,40).

The first organisation of this period was the foundation of the Ankara Şehremaneti (municipality) in 26<sup>th</sup> February 1924. While İstanbul Şehremaneti were being found, paying over a determined amount of property tax had been required for being a voter. By the means of removing mentioned rule, ordinary people had the chance of entering to the municipality council.

In order to solve the ownership problems that appeared after the migration movements, the government contented with the changing some matters of Ebniye Kanunu with the 642 numbered law (1925), instead of constituting a new public improvement law. By the means of that changing, vast responsibilities and abilities were given to the municipalities on where the houses over 150 were burnt. The present time and cadastral maps of the fire regions were decided to produce within a year. In additionally a committee was formed in order to estimate the land prices of the owners. The cartographers that were brought up on the close period cartography works planned the burnt urban settlement of the Western Anatolia. As the cities didn’t have any population pressure, low-income groups were constructing rambling buildings on the fire areas. In order to prevent such a development, new building investments were tried to attract by the means of the wide road and public transportation system.

As the national bourgeois would be constituted in Ankara, 4 000 000 m<sup>2</sup> land were expropriated with 583 numbered law in 1925. Due to the fact that the land prices were increased around the old Ankara settlement, it was impossible to found a modern settlement. So, new lands were preferred. Although the land owners required the city founded on there, because of removal of real estate ownership condition their effects on decision making process decreased. The problems of the Ankara were tried to solve with the local organisations. During this period, the expenditures of Ankara

Şehremaneti for per person were 28 times greater than the other cities. Huge amount of source transition to the capital city put forward the importance of the national bourgeois and their life style. Although a master plan wasn't made, decisions were held on a 1/4000 scaled map as it happened on the Yol İstikamet plans.

As for the administrators of Ankara had not constituted a plan and applied the partial decisions, the expected national bourgeois and new life style did arise. So new city planning methods were sought to form the modern city. Changing and differentiating the responsibilities of the Şehremaneti, new specialised institutions were founded. As a central finance organisation 'Emlak ve Eytam Bank' were founded in order to support the urban house production with 844 numbered law in 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1926.

Following the appearance of the plan requirements for Ankara, Löhler plans for new and old Ankara were prepared immediately. But searching for more adequate plan was kept on. In this respect, a limited competition were organised and two German (Brix and Jansen) and one French (Jausselly) professor were invited. The most suitable plan would be selected.

In 1928, Ankara Public Improvement directorate was founded with the law 1321. The institution were responsible to prepare (or made prepared) master plans and five yearly programs. The Directorate was depended on Ministry of Internal Affairs and the prepared plans would be approved on Council of Ministers.

The specialists that were invited for Ankara plan had been affected from different planning movements. Jaussely were having a tendency to form a decorated city, Brix had affected from health movements and Jansen from Camillo Sitte movement that have social anxiety. Consequently the Jansen's plan was accepted. When the mentioned plan considered, it was depended on powerful green system, low dense house pattern within garden. There was also a small government district and four stepped road web that had blind alleys. In general, the plan was on human scale. The plan was approved in 1932 and five yearly programmes of which was put into practice in 1934.

The transition from National Economy Policy to the State control policy gave way to rapid institutionalisation of Planning. Removing the 'Vilayet Belediyeleri Law', which was not suitable for aimed modern civilisation's qualities, 'Belediyeler Yasası'(Law 1580), which would gave great authorities to the municipalities was legislated in 1930. The central Government aimed to supervise the municipalities in respect of a specific City Plan and Programme. According to the new law the Municipalities were to prepare Map, City Plan and five yearly Programmes. Besides

municipalities also had the responsibility of producing cheap houses and hiring them. Also licensing and inspecting housing improvement were described as responsibility of the technical works officers. Due to the fact that inadequate technical and financial sources the law was not realistic. Despite the responsibilities of the Municipalities have been expanded with the Law 1580, the financial sources were not clarified. In addition, the Law 1580 brought many Health and Social welfare functions to the Municipalities. The functions of the law were also affected from the movements of Europe's Municipality Socialism afterwards 1850. As well, Health function appeared as a result of the Practical City planning movements and Population Growth policy of the Republic period administrators.

'Umumi Hıfzısıhha Kanunu' (Law-1593) which was legislated in 1930 also prop up the idea mentioned above. According to the Law, the ministry of the Health and Social Welfare had a guiding role and the responsibilities were divided among the Municipalities, Private and Local governments. Besides;

- Settlements, which had population over 20 000 required to prepare Master Plan within 3 years and annual infrastructure programs
- Fire and Disaster Region plans were compelled to prepare within 6 months.

'Yapı ve Yollar Yasası' (Law-2290) was legislated at 18<sup>th</sup> June 1933. Following the legislation of the law, municipalities were compelled producing the Present Time Map within a period that decided by Ministry of Internal Affairs and City Plan within five years period that could be lengthened by the mentioned ministry due to the technical and financial insufficiencies. When the content of the Law-2290 was considered, it was detailed on subjects of land use, road widths and building projections. As well the judgements about the land use of residence, industry, trade etc. for the next 50 years included. Afterwards, as a central finance organisation 'Belediyeler Banks' (Law 2301) were founded (24<sup>th</sup> May 1933) in order to solve the increasing financial troubles of the municipalities.

As addition to the Law 1580, 2763 numbered law namely 'Belediye İmar Heyetinin Kurulmasına Dair Yasa' (Foundation of Municipality Public Improvement Board) was legislated in 1935. In accordance with the Law, depending on the Ministry of Internal Affairs a board that consisted of various ministry representatives, Ministry of Internal Affairs under-secretary, general director of Belediyeler Bank and Ankara Public Improvement director were established. By the means of that central institution, the municipality experience of Ankara was tried to spread over the country. As for the



institution failed to reply the necessities of the whole Turkey, a new urbanisation office ‘Şehircilik Fen Heyeti’ was founded depending on Ministry of Public Works. Another reason for the foundation of the Office was controlling the urban development around the new industries and railway lines. During the following years the urbanisation office strengthened, consequently, planning authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was transferred to the Ministry of Public Works with the law 3611 in 1939. 1/1000 and 1/2000 scaled plans were to examine and approve by the urbanisation office.

#### **4.1.3 Social And Economical Structure Of Eski Foça**

The population of the Western Anatolia settlements experienced great changing due to the large number of migrations following the ‘Tanzimat period’. According to the official census of Ottoman Empire in 1914; 7427 Islam (Turk), 15670 Greek, 83 Jewish people were living within the boundary of the Foçateyn County. Felix Sartiaux also mentioned that the settlement had approximately 7000 population consisted of 5500 Greek and 1500 Turk. The Greek Social Welfare Ministry gave another numerical data. As to the registers of emigrated people; 9250 Greek from Eski Foça (County center: 5450, Bağarası: 1500, Söğütcük: 800, Halıcılar: 600, Gerenköy: 900) and 8817 Greek from Yeni Foça migrated to the islands within 6 month following the census. Although this numbers are not trustworthy, also important to display the dimensions of the population movements (Berber, 1996,35).

The economic activity of Eski Foça was depended on agriculture, stockbreeding, fishing, salt and port commerce. The settlement were also famous with Viniculture activities especially Grape production and Olive breeding, which mostly undertaken by the Greek citizens (see chapter 3.7).

After the Kurtuluş War, Turk citizens that migrated from the island mainly Limni, Kavala and Midilli settled in Eski Foça. As for the immigrants were skilful on Tobacco breeding and had not known the viniculture and olive breeding, by the time they arrived Eski Foça viniculture and Olive breeding decreased. The falling percentage of the viniculture was also depended on a disease of grape. Olive trees and vineyards were pulled out and tobacco was planted (Dirim, A.<sup>1</sup>). The changing on production type could be realised in the ‘İzmir Vilayeti Salnamesi’ (1927-1928);<sup>2</sup> 101 535 kg Total production consisted of 519 306 kg Tobacco, 345 562 kg Grape, 85 600 kg Olive Oil and 1 151 067 kg Cereal production.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Dirim Aycan, Native Eski Foça citizen, oral interview.*

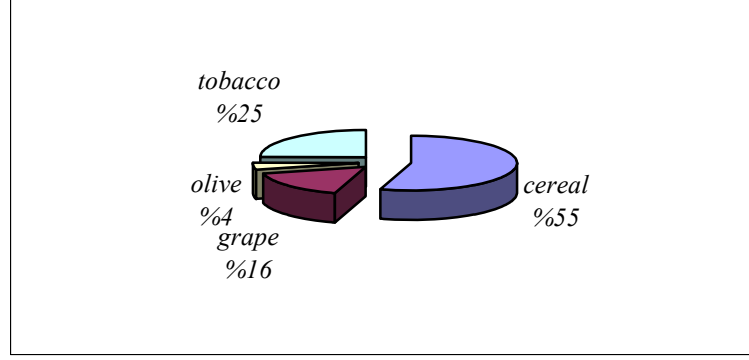
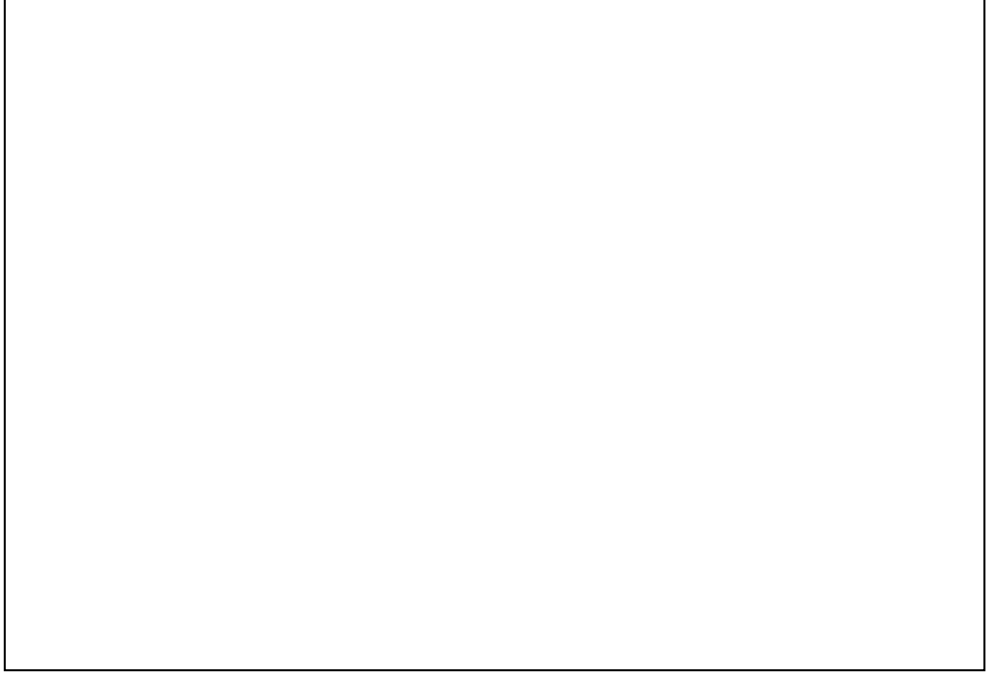


Figure 15- Production type dispersion of Eski Foça  
Source: İzmir Vilayeti Salnamesi (1927-1928)

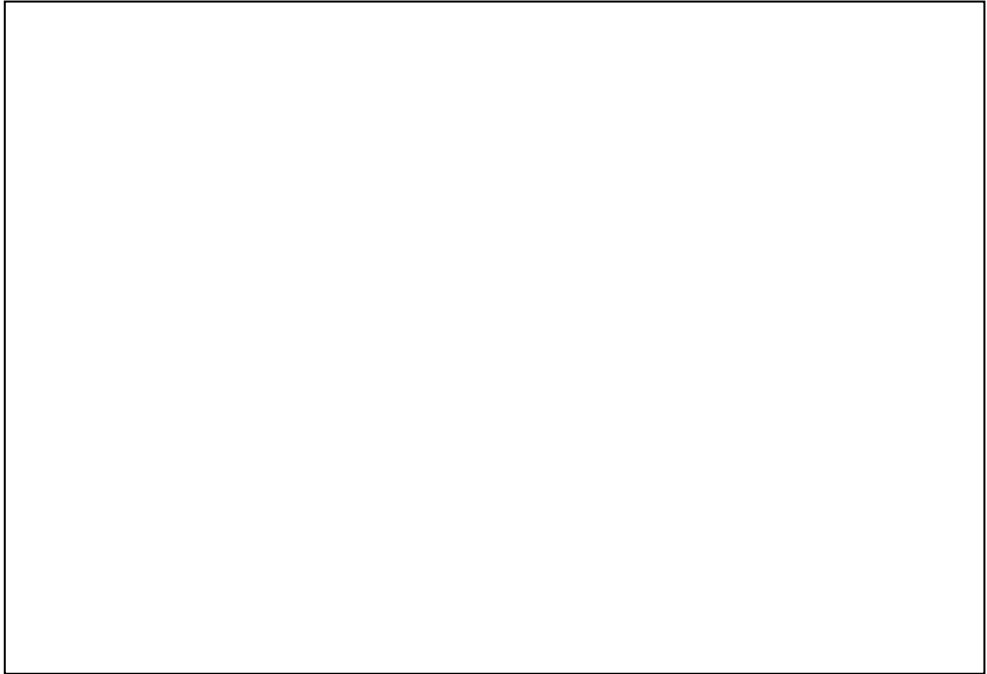
Although the Eski Foça was a sea shore settlement the fishing hadn't been the primary occupation of the people because of the inadequate storing and transportation possibilities. Besides the fishing and ship manufacturing, the sea also provided Eski Foça another source of income; Salt commerce. There were 52 saltpan on the 14 nautical miles south direction of the settlement that was called as Çamaltı. The salt that had been acquired by the means of evaporation was carried and stored in Eski Foça. Salt depots were on the peninsula side of the 'Küçük Liman' where is called today as 'Bedesten' and 'Ziraat Bank'. Because of the personnel requirements for carrying, storing the salt and upkeeping the salt pans, Salt commerce created employment. Some expressions of Greek citizen of this period 'we were earning our life from the Salt' and 'the primary occupation of everyone was Salt mining' also prove the importance of the Salt (Berber, 1996; 40<sup>1</sup>). The emigrated Turk people kept on salt commerce after the barter movements.

During the Second World War, because of the strategic reasons Military Security regions were decided and entrance/exit to the Eski Foça was controlled at the 'Karakol' site by the military forces. The population of the settlement had a stable condition related to the presence of the military forces and controls. As well, the land owners also had to get entrance certificate for planting their properties on the Military region. So the active social and economical life of the city faced with the second effect following the barter movements. Until 1950 at which date the military regions were removed, the settlement experienced introverted life.

<sup>1</sup> Yorgos Çiçiras and Nikolas Çakalos, witnesses of mentioned period.



*Photo6-Street Pattern in 1930s*  
*Source: Foça Üzerine Yazılar,1998:115*



*Photo7-Salt Depots(1930s)*  
*Source: Foça Üzerine Yazılar,1998:115*

<i>Population</i>	<i>1927</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1945</i>
<i>Urban</i>	<i>3827</i>	<i>2752</i>	<i>3728</i>	<i>3484</i>
<i>Rural</i>	<i>4991</i>	<i>5896</i>	<i>6397</i>	<i>6794</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>8818</i>	<i>8648</i>	<i>10125</i>	<i>10278</i>

*Table 6-Population between (1927-1945)  
Source-Izmir İl yillığı(1967)*

#### **4.1.4 Physical Structure of Eski Foça**

As the Ottoman Empire slowly reach to the end, Eski Foça was studied by a French archaeologist, Felix Sartiaux in 1913. This excavation works is named as the first period excavations. Sartiaux drew the plan of Foça settlement on and around the peninsula of the late Ottoman period and supported the historical background of the settlement with the findings of historical excavations held in 1913.

The report of the Sartiaux related with the Eski Foça works brings certain descriptions of the physical environment. As he mentioned, 50 years ago, the Sea around the ‘Micros Ialos’ (Küçük Deniz) had occupied a wider area that comprised the constructed north and east part of the port and so does the land on the east of the ‘Megalos Ialos’ (Büyük Deniz). The peninsula that separated the both ports had expanded with the quays and Salt warehouses were built on these quays (Sartiaux,1952;18). Although the Micros Ialos is uncovered, the Megalos Ialos is more protected, so the ships were being sheltered in.

Sartiaux also mentions that the city had a wall, which had loopholes and towers, from the seventeenth century. The wall had collapsed leaving only one part firm and the remains were pulled down in 1860, to be used in the construction of the buildings in the neighbourhood. According to his examination, Sartiaux mentions that the city walls were 5m. wide with big calcareous blocks on the outer facade; the used mortar was a pink one with small particles.

Sartiaux also mentions the water arches 500m. long and a marble stone that probably belongs to one of the city gates. Also 1913 was the date of construction of the new school in Foça. During the excavations several small findings as well as a street pavement and Byzantine church decorations and foundations were discovered (Sartiaux, 1952; 22-30).

In his plan Sartiaux shows the Foça settlement on the peninsula with the mosques and seashore settlement on the Küçük Deniz direction. He also states that Muslims lived

*Figure 16-Felix Sartiaux Plan(1913)*  
*Source: Özyiğit, 1991: 108*

*Photo8-Eski Foça in 1900*  
*Source: Ak.M.A.E, 1997:151*

*Photo9-Büyük Deniz View(1913)*  
*Source: Foça Symposium,1996:16*

on the peninsula whereas Greek citizen lived on the Grid iron planned new neighbourhood. On the backside of seaside buildings, there were individual buildings(see figure15). Eski Foça houses were the single or double floored and built of stone constructions(see figure16,17). As a result of wealth, depending on the economical activities, many people constructed many buildings that had been effected from the Levant culture of the 19<sup>th</sup> century on the east and West Side of the settlements. Both Turks and Greeks built resembling styled houses that could be distinguished by only interior space diversities. (Bilgin, 1994; 27) Houses that belonged to Turks were in contiguous order and countless. The ash coloured soil that was called as ‘Gerenk’, was used on covering roof and plastering.

The shopping district of Eski Foça was on the land connection part of the peninsula. Each side of the road that leded Küçük Deniz from the present bus station, were full of with grocery, fruit sale, pharmacy, ironmonger etc. shops. Most of the shops and real estates were belonged to the Jew, Armenian and Greek people except some coffeehouse and a grocery (Berber, 1996; 39).

The changing on the social structure due to the inhabitant movement that began with Balkan Wars and ended in 1922 also effected the physical structure of the settlement. Afterwards, because of the strategic reasons Foça and surroundings were declared Military Prohibited Region in 1940 and controlling the entrance and exit until 1950 coerced the trade and production activities. As economical life collapsed, the numbers of people that departure from the settlement increased. Empty buildings that left behind became ruined. The memories of the Aycan Dirim<sup>1</sup> describe the condition of Foça briefly; ‘During this period solely 300 people of Foça was settled in Karşıyaka as for the financial reasons. The settlement turned on a fishery town with 1800 population. As there were nobody walking on the streets, grasses grown out on the roads. On my childhood, falling down the ruined houses was our best game.’ Until the military prohibition removal, the stagnant structure of the settlement continued.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Dirim Aycan, Native Eski Foça citizen, oral interview notes*



## **4.2 RAPID DEVELOPMENT PERIOD (1950-1980)**

The urbanisation and internal migration activities from rural areas to urban settlements began in Turkey within this period. Besides several important breakdown points for Turkey's political history were experienced. Depending on the inhabited events the social and physical surroundings of the cities also effected.

Transition to the plural party regime, 1960 Military revolution and with 1961 Constitution Planned Development Period and five yearly development plans, again 1971 Military memorandum and finally new 1980 Constitution was the crucial events. The mentioned event also put forward what troublesome period it is.

Against the problems of the urban settlements, the legal frame and institutionalisation of City Planning materialised. Planning turned into an inter disciplinary, comprehensive and rationalist teamwork.

At the end of the 1970's, Turkey became indebted. The credits were used for mechanisation of agriculture. As well fitting industry was increased. Foreign investments were given permission. Turkey reached to the plantable land limits (420 million acres). The forests were cut down in order to attain these limits.

### **4.2.1 Social And Economic Structure Of Turkey**

During this Period, the Unique Party Regime that had the comprehension of 'Despite the Public Work for Public' was left and Pluralist Party Regime that has populist tendencies was adopted in 1945. Economical liberalisation policies were appeared and infrastructure investment was turned towards the main roads instead of railway investments. At the same time, the modernisation on agriculture and joining to the international commerce became the main objectives of the government.

'Demokrat Party' that pursued liberal opinions come to the power in 1950. During the mentioned period external credits were held. As Demokrat party had come to power with the votes of villagers, Army was turned passive and Intellectuals were estranged. Although the tradesman and merchant were getting rich, office masses get poor. The mentioned binary social life consequently led to Military Revolution in 1960 and a new constitution was formed.

The 1960 revolution and following 1961 Constitution brought crucial changing on the quality of the state and democracy. Especially the 1961 constitution had progressivist and social features. Become organised and trade unionism were even allowed. Depending on the 'Planned Development' principle a central planning

organisation ‘Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı’ was founded with the law 580 legislated in 1961. Mixed economy was adopted. Although migrations to the cities continued, by the time 1960’s migrations to the abroad also revealed.

The rapid urbanisation and industrialisation also caused environmental problems like water and air pollution. The problems that light industry activities caused on the central business district tried to solve with light industry estates. Dense industrial activities on the city center were removed by organised industry region. The big city surroundings were got full with small suburbs and Metropolitan City administration that control several municipalities arisen.

As parallel to the increasing auto ownership, the traffic problems of the cities went up, public transportation possibilities and appropriated bus roads applications began by this period.

As living surroundings of good quality did not come in to existence by the means of squatter, subcontractor and house cooperative activities, housing estate applications began to be considered. Although the second five yearly plans (1967) had anticipated the housing estate investments, central government did not involve in for a while. Private sector and local governments undertaken the mission of producing public estate.

#### **4.2.2 City Planning**

The changing on the national policies directly affected the physical structure of the urban settlements. Depending on the modernisation on agriculture, new infrastructure investments and efficiency concept, unemployment and migrations to the urban settlements appeared. As the City Planning reduced to ‘road and building’ construction, the enterprises of the administrations became insufficient and spontaneous solutions were brought. The structural changing of the fifties accelerated the urbanisation event. The rapid urbanisation and migration from rural area to urban settlements necessitated investigating new physical planning methods.

The squatter settlement zones, insufficient infrastructure and binary urban structure were the main features of the period. Because of the inhabited experience, the inter disciplinary structure of City Planning revealed and decision references were centralised. The ‘Belediyeler Bank’ was converted to the ‘İller Bank’ with Law 4759 in 1945 and the responsibilities of the institution was broadened. Besides covering up the dwelling necessity a financial credit institution ‘Emlak Kredi Bank’ was founded in 1946. In order to solve the financial troubles of the municipalities Law 5237 ‘Belediye

Gelirleri Yasası' that would increase the incomes of the Local governments was legislated in 1948. Another important institution was founded in 1951. Conservation activities related to the immovable antiquities were insufficient until the foundation of the 'Gayri Menkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu' (Law 5805). The committee was charged to register the antiquities(Çeçener,1995:47).

Increasing housing problems and squatter areas necessitated legal arrangements. Squatter areas were legitimated with several laws. Firstly law 5218 legalised the squatter areas of Ankara (1948) and law 5431 also of the whole country (1949). Following Law 6188 that brought responsibilities to the municipalities was legislated in 1953 to legitimate the squatter areas and encourage the building construction(Tekeli,1980). Finally the Law 5656 also expanded the responsibilities of housing production.

Three groups undertook the city planning works until 1956. These were; 'Şehircilik Fen Heyeti' depending on the Ministry of Public Works, 'Yapı ve Şehircilik İşleri Müdürlüğü' depending on the İller Bank and self employed architects and planners (Tekeli,1980). Technical personnel that was needed to cover up the urbanisation and dwelling problems, began to educate with the foundation of Urbanisation Institute on the Middle East Technical University in 1956.

As a result of searching for new planning discipline, 6785 numbered Construction Law was legislated in 1957 and a ministry related to the physical improvements namely 'İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı' (Law 7116) constituted.

Research, planning, programming responsibilities related to the physical planning was given to the 'İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı'. The ministry was the final decision authority that approves the plans in all scale. Planning directory of the ministry divided into three departments;

- Regional Planning Department; as a result of analytic surveys the country were divided into 8 region. Various pilot regions were determined and regional planning works were done.
- Metropolitan Planning Department; carried out his work by the means of the Nazım Plan offices. Nazım plan offices put forward the best planning samples with great technical possibilities and expert personnel. Although the office was a central institution, behaved as if an education institution with the non bureaucratic relations to the social institutions and universities.

- City Planning Department; all master plans of Turkey was investigated by the members of this department. Municipality council decisions and plan modification was being evaluated in a council that consists of different disciplines.

Foundation of the Planning organisation(DPT) in 1961 and spreading of the economic planning comprehension led the regional development concept to be widened. The foundation law of the DPT also included the responsibility of preparing Regional development plans. So while the regional planning activities were institutionalising within structure of İmar İskan Bakanlığı, foundation of the DPT led a binary authority conflict among two central institutions(ODTÜ,1999:2-9, Keleş,1982:191).

Another activity that effected the improvement of the city planning was the competitions that organised by the İller bank. 1964 Konya, 1966 Adana, 1967 Sivas, 1968 Erzurum and Trabzon, 1970 İzmit, 1971 Zonguldak and 1972 Gaziantep City Planning competitions were the principal works of the period (Keleş,1982:191).

During this period also two new expertise that had not been experienced before appeared; urban conservation plans and Tourism Land plans (law 2623). ‘Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu’ that had the responsibility of antiquity registration, even obtained the right of planning the surroundings of Antiquity depending on the 6785 numbered Public Improvement Plan. However the committee had planning authority that would led constitution of Urban Site concept, there were no member related to the planning discipline. Law 1710 ‘Eski Eserler Kanunu’ related to the Antiquities was legislated in 1973. Site description and the intelligence of protecting historical surroundings with whole elements put forward the requirements for different planning methods and structural changing in committee. In respect of mentioned reasons law 1714 was legislated. The committee worked densely with widened authorities between 1970-1983 period. Although the number of decisions taken by the committee were 5900 between 1951-1973, this number increased to 10 000 between 1970-1983 period. As well the committee had a role on accommodation of concepts like prior fixing and registration, conservation plan, transition period construction decisions plan.

#### **4.2.3 Social And Economic Structure Of Eski Foça**

The population of Eski Foça was about 3000-4000 until 1945. The year 1945 was a breakdown point for Foça , so did Turkey. Although the Military prohibited regions had been declared in 1940, the social and economic life of the settlement was continued

as being introverted. The economical vivacity that the salt commerce had caused disappeared. Besides the unemployment depending on the mechanisation on the agriculture and migrations to the big cities, the population of the settlement declined until 1950. The presence of the Military forces exceeded the growth of urban population at the beginning of the urbanisation period. Because of the controls Çeşme was urbanised as vacation housing area instead of Foça on this period<sup>1</sup>. In contrast the population of rural areas was increased between 1950-1955. Although the military prohibited regions were removed, quite condition of the settlement continued until the end of 1960s.

<i>Population</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>
<i>Urban</i>	3484	1738	1711	1762	2953	3325	4829	6576
<i>Rural</i>	6794	7331	8348	8211	5941	4887	5653	7881
<i>Total</i>	10278	9069	10059	9973	8894	8212	10482	13270

*Table 7-Population between (1945-1980)  
Source-İzmir censuses (1980)*

After 1960, population increase was mostly depended on the tourism activities that stopped the migrating out with economical lived up. In additionally Gendarme Commando School(Jandarma Komando Okulu) and Navy Anfibi Troop(Deniz Anfibi Tugayı) established in Foça about seventies<sup>2</sup>. The presence of Military population charged in these institutions also effected population changing. As it is seen in population changing table, the total population of the settlement was 8212 in 1970, this number went up to 10482 in 1975. The role of the military population also appears briefly in the Population-Sexuality dispersion table of the period.

<i>Years</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1965</i>	4957	55.7	3937	44.3	8894
<i>1970</i>	4698	57.2	3514	42.8	8212
<i>1975</i>	6274	59.9	4208	40.1	10482
<i>1980</i>	8304	62.5	4966	37.5	13270

*Table 8- Male-Female population dispersion  
Source:Emekli,1994:76*

World Tourism activities has been developed since 20<sup>th</sup> century. As well the development plans had the idea that economic improvement would be increase by the

<sup>1</sup> *Dirim Aycan, Native Eski Foça citizen, oral interview notes.*

<sup>2</sup> *Mahmut Irmak, Fevzi Paşa District headman(Muhtar), oral interview notes.*

means of the Tourism. This point of view facilitated the investments and in respect of meeting the demands firstly western and southern shores of Turkey were opened to the construction. Besides the internal tourism activities also the social institutions and vacation houses began to be established.

Until 1970, tourism activities and housing investments were unusual. Only the foundation of the Club Med that was called as French Vacation village was initiated the foreign tourism activity. Due to the proximity of the settlement to İzmir and Manisa, convenience of the transportation possibilities, natural beauties and shores of the settlement began to attract attention. Following the livening up of internal tourism only few vacation houses was built until 1980s. Seasonal population changing began and the number of people involved in Tourism increased. Consequently urban land uses entered in a changing process. As it is observed from the sectoral division table, agriculture was declining although it had been increasing until 1975. Besides construction, communication and service sectors were increasing related to the tourism activities.

	1970	1975	1980
<i>Agriculture</i>	2021	3858	2737
<i>Production</i>	35	7	17
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1115	918	1464
<i>Electricity</i>	7	2	16
<i>Construction</i>	348	309	960
<i>Wholesaling</i>	488	494	826
<i>Communication</i>	279	285	384
<i>Financial institutions</i>	70	93	230
<i>Services</i>	1951	1666	2814

*Table 9- Sectoral division of Eski Foça  
Source: Economic Structure Data of İzmir<sup>1</sup>*

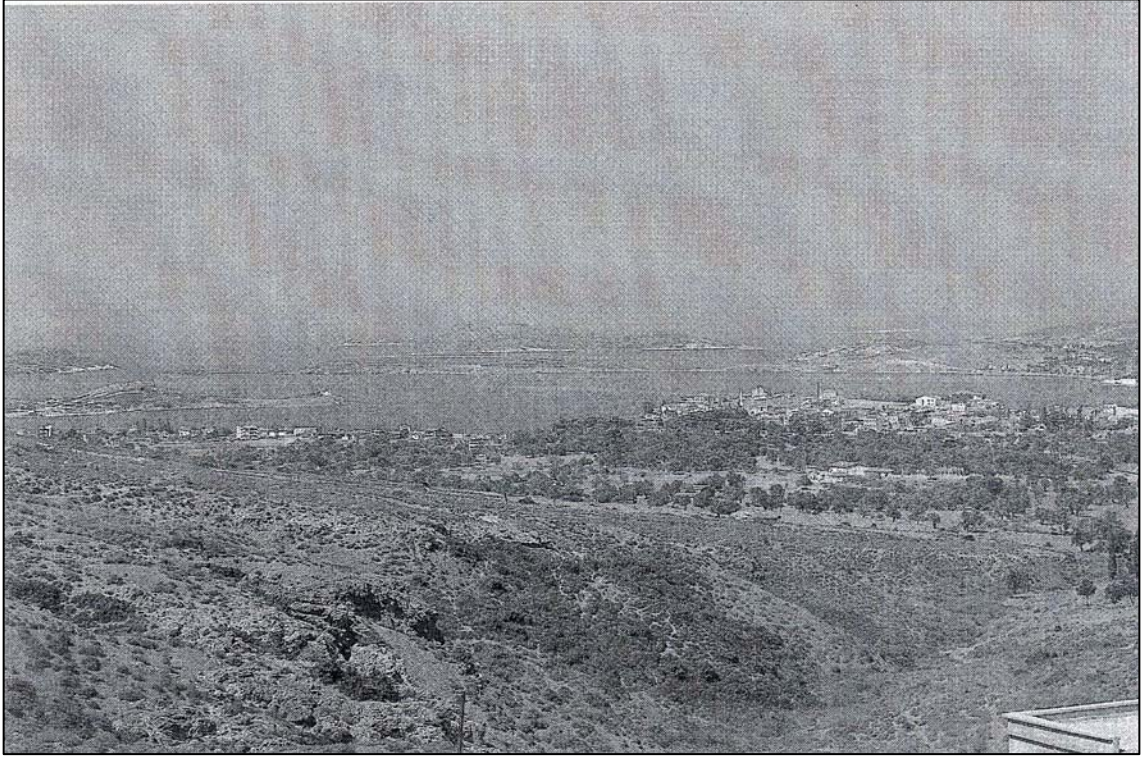
At the beginning of the 1980, there was a transition to a dual economic life; seasonal tourism activities and economic livening that military institutions caused.

#### **4.2.4 Physical Structure of Eski Foça**

After the removal of the Military prohibited region, the second period excavations of Foça that would effect the physical structure in future was made by the chief of Ekrem Akurgal in 1953. The excavations continued until 1974 periodically. As a result

<sup>1</sup> *Economic Structure(İzmir), unpublished work, DEU City Planning Department, 1995.*





*Photo10- Foça in 1963*  
*Source: Üç İzmir, 1992; View8a*



*Photo11- Küçük Sahil in 1963*  
*Source: Üç İzmir, 1992; View8b*





*Photo12- Foça in 1970*  
*Source: Üç İzmir, 1992; View101a*



*Photo13- Foça in 1970*  
*Source: Üç İzmir, 1992; View101b*



of the excavations, Athena temple that had been built during the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC exposed on the peninsula where the high school building exist today. Besides foundings related to the archaic age civilisation of the Phokaia settlement were found (Akurgal,1992;55, Serdaroğlu,1967;35-41). Consequently the excavations undertaken by Ekrem Akurgal and later Ümit Serdaroğlu put forward the archaeological background of Eski Foça.

Although the control of the city had over, the physical surroundings of the settlement were still natural until the end of the 1970s. First time the Club Med was founded by the foreign enterprises on the north of the settlement where was called as 4. Mersinaki Bay in 1967. Many of the citizens had worked on this corporation. As well because of the many workers had been send abroad by Med Club as contractually, the citizen considered working on there as privilege.

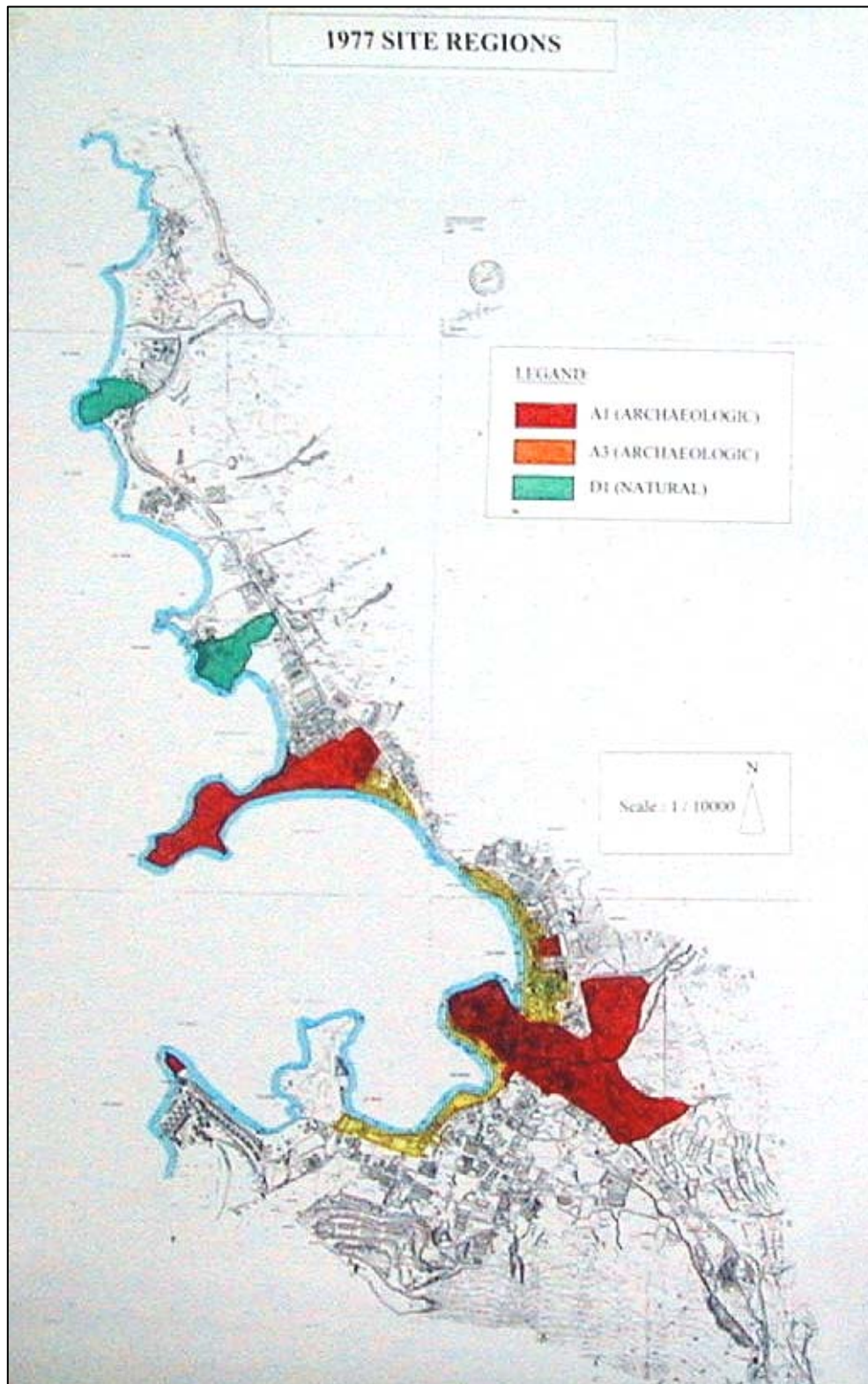
The tourism activities began to spread as family boarding on the next year. Besides the vacation house rush was also affected Eski Foça. The population increased related to the vacation house dwellers, parents of military unites and tourists. By this time, the number of the shops meeting the daily requirements, restaurants, tea gardens and entertainment places also went up. A public survey gives detailed information about the business use in 1976 (Kasalı,1976;57). According to the survey there were 29 retail trade, 26 entertainment, 16 service use were exit. As it is seen, the city had a rural economy, which depended on retail trade.

By the time, the physical structure of settlement grown with the vacation houses. The growth was on and around the Büyük Deniz shore, east and northeast side of the Küçük Deniz shore. The bays that take part on the road of Yeni Foça were completely natural and untouched.

Site decisions were taken by the ‘Gayri Menkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu’ in 1977. Before these sites were put into practice, an announcement was made with speakers for destruction of the antique buildings by the municipality authorities. As for the announcement, the building owners were warning against the coming site decision and within a couple of weeks, 150 civil architecture samples were fallen down with the fear of not to rebuilt even modificate later. The first urbanisation activity of the Foça become fact on Kaleiçi district and Küçük Deniz shore.

The physical planning studies also was attempted following the determination of the site regions. Depending the destruction activities caused by the registration decision,

the planning works were also obliged to modification. The first plan of the settlement was completed in 1980.



*Figure17-Site Regions(1977)  
Source: Municipality Archive*

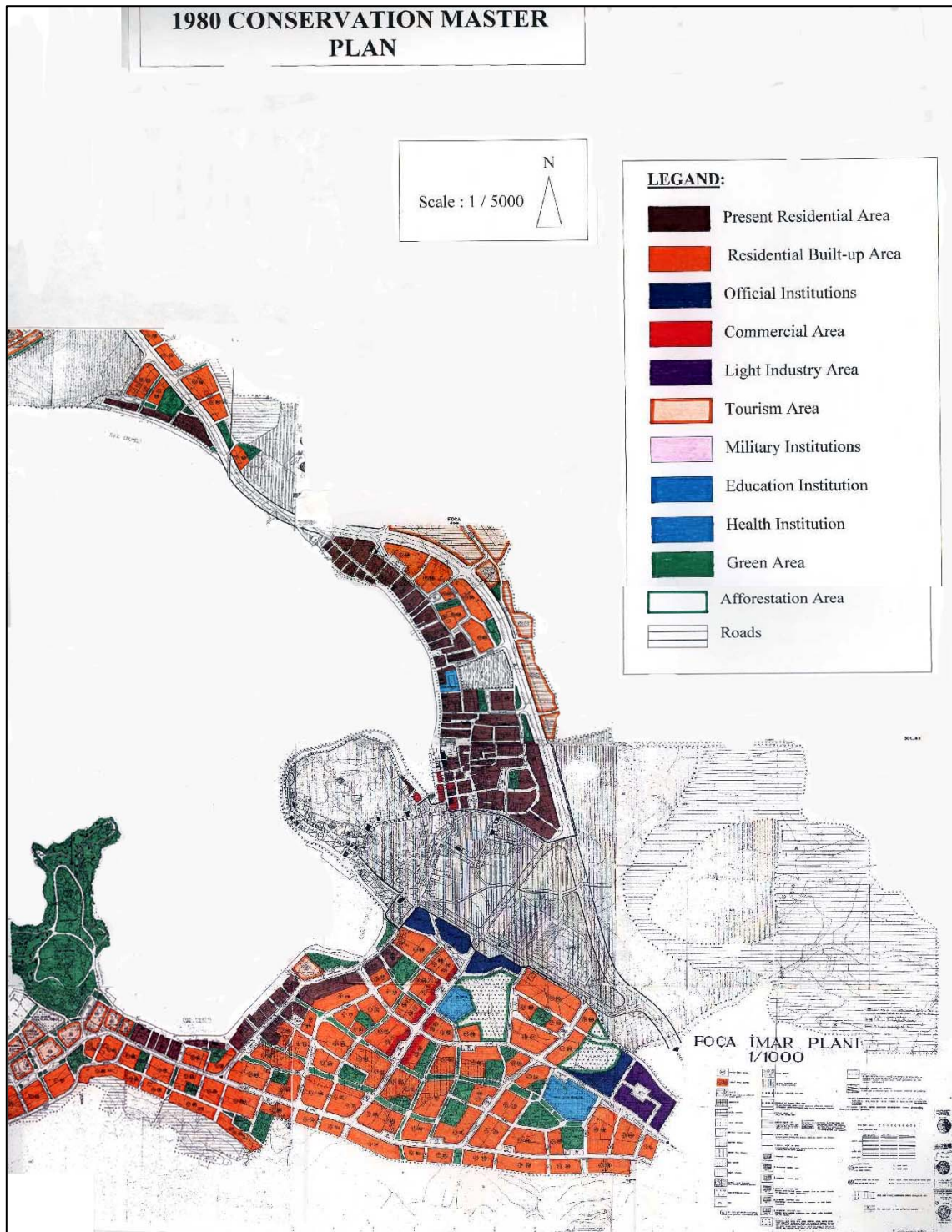


Figure18- Conservation Master Plan 1980  
Source: Municipality Archieve

### **4.3 NEW WORLD REGIME PERIOD (1980-2002)**

This period points out to appearance of the ‘Global Economy Policy’. As a transition to new world regime, this part comprises the crucial breakdown points of period that would form the current physical and social environment of the cities.

The most important event of the period is the military revolution that experienced in 1980. After, legislation of Constitution 1982 and Military government administration, Turkey tried to articulate the global economy. Depending on the new world vision, the glance of the governments to the urban settlements changed.

#### **4.3.1 Social and Economical Structure of Turkey**

The cities had faced with the guerrilla fights, official and labourer demonstrations, student events at the end of the seventies. Due to the internal chaos of the country, The revolution was accepted by the most of the citizen. So Military revolution experienced in 12<sup>th</sup> September 1980. Followingly 1982 Constitution was legislated. The constitution was more restrictive than 1961 constitution. The universities had serious impacts. A group of lecturer was purified and a central education institution (YÖK) was founded. Although the universities were centralising, the local governments got autonomous with increased financial sources.

A rough customs policy had been applied in respect of Policy of Importing Substitution (İthal İkame Politikası) until 1980. As well there were difficulties on the importation of necessary goods. After the Military revolution, new government were so much powerful because of the dispersion of the opposition. A transition to the Liberal policies inhabited. Instead of ‘Importing Substitution’ (İthal İkame) development model which had anticipated the use of home products, the model aimed at the exportation was adopted. Infrastructure and telecommunication investments were attached importance. Dating to this period, importation increased and customs taxes were decreased. Articulating to the new world regime were the main objective of the government. Urbanisation and population increase reached the satisfaction limit and transition to the unique poled world regime was inhabited.

Migration from the rural to the urban areas lessen and afterward 1980 the major impact for physical structure was the migration among the cities. New institution which necessitated by the global capital; capital markets, free zones and banking reforms were formed (Seymen, 1999:32). Although the population augmentation speed of 1950 was about 2.8%, the ratio was went down to 1.4% in 1997. Besides, the urban population

augmentation speed was 6.1% between 1965-1970, it is receded to 4.1% between 1990-1995. Although the ratio of urban population were 27.7% in 1945, the number increased to 74.6% in 1994(Seymen,1999:33).

Because of the financial deficiencies, high inflation that hadn't experienced before appeared. The encouragement of the Tourism investments ,widespread of entertainment activities after 1980 caused the western and southern coasts accumulate finance and population. By this time, the importance of İstanbul that had been a world wide settlement for centuries was relatively increased. Entrepreneurs of Anatolia developing the industry that address to the international market tried to articulate to Global economy.

#### **4.3.2 City Planning**

During the military revolution two important laws were legislated. One of these was the Law 2380 that increased the income of the municipalities at 5% percent and the other was 2487 numbered Law 'Toplu Konut Yasası'(Public Estate). By the means of Law, Cooperatives and Social Security Institutions had the rights of benefiting from the state sources for housing estate producing as first time in history of Turkey(Keleş,1991;11). Anyway the law couldn't be applied.

Military government also involved in urban and urbanisation issues. Squatter areas that had constructed until 1981 was legalised with the law 1805 'İmar ve Gecekondu Affına İlişkin Yasa'. By the means of the law the further squatter developments were forbidden. The 23<sup>rd</sup> article of the 1982 Constitution demonstrated that settling liberty may be limited in order to form regular and healthy urbanisation. However putting the law into practice were impossible within Plural Partied Parliamentary Regime. The most important central authority on planning 'İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı' united with the 'Bayındırlık Bakanlığı' and a new ministry 'Public Works and Settlement(Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı) was founded with 180 numbered regulation in 1983. According to the regulation that have the power of law (kanun hükmünde kararname), the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement(Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı) was responsible for;

- constituting public buildings and providing land allot on the plans
- producing house in respect of housing policies
- taking measures related to the building materials suitable for state standards
- planning the disaster regions and proving the coordination



- producing the plans that concerned several municipalities(Bingöl, Gül, Şahin,1991;42 )

As it is observed on the responsibilities above, the ministry had only approval authority on the disaster and metropol region plans. Although the objective conditions of the cities that had necessitated the foundation of İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı continued, removal of the ministry left the urbanisation and housing policies issues unprotected (Keleş,1991;11).

The experienced foreign currency trouble merchandised the physical environment. There were no urban and environmental values not to sell in order to increase the foreign currency incomes. Thus Tourism areas, Shores and Conservation areas consciously opened to the urban developments with the modifications on the Tourism, Forest and Title Deed laws. Law 2634 ‘Tourism Encouragement Law’(Turizm Teşvik Kanunu), Law 2814 ‘Condominium Law’(Kat Mülkiyeti Kanunu)were legislated.

After 1980 administration, great changing was made about cultural and natural values. The restrictive activities of the ‘Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu’ had caused to form a reaction against the committee by the antique estate owners and even state institutions. Although the reactions were normal, the government preferred to stop and reverse the conservation activities instead of removing the complaints(Çeçener,1995;48). Removing 1710 numbered ‘Law of Antiquities’(Eski Eserler Kanunu) and 2863 numbered ‘Cultural and Natural Values Protection Law’(Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu) was legislated in 1983. In accordance with the law, abolishing the ‘Gayri Menkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu’, a new high committee ‘Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu’ and region committees were founded. The high committee was involved in registration with a group consisted of three President quota, five scientist appointed by YÖK and four bureaucrats. Decision making and applications were undertaken by the Regional Committee consisted of five scientists and four bureaucrats. In order to increase the success of the conservation activities, financial regulations were hold. These were exemption of cultural and natural value owners from taxes and expenditures, not to receiving customs tax from the technical materials required for the repairs, crediting cultural values owners for repair and upkeep (Akin I.,1990;30,31).

Law numbered 3386 was legislated as addition to the Law numbered 2863. The law brought many changing that municipalities had the authority of antiquities nationalisation with the objective of conservation. By the means of the law, the

authorities and responsibilities of the Conservation committee was expanded. The number of the regional committees were increased to 15 and the regional committee had the registering, removing the registration decision and modification of conservation plans responsibilities. The municipalities also represented on the councils. Unfortunately, the authority of Ministry of Culture about changing the member of the high committee formed distrustful condition and committee behaved as if an inquiry institution that decide the principle rules.

Improvement of the body of environment conservation laws also occurred in 1983. As parallel to the world environmental conservation activities, Turkey also attempted to legislation activities(Birgöl,1993;28). Following the Law 2863, Environment Law(2872) and National Parks Law(2873) and Boğaziçi Laws(2960) were legislated at the same year.

A new public improvement law (3194) was legislated in 1985. New law bring many important changing. These are;

- According to the Law 6785; Municipalities that had population over 5000 and county municipalities without considering their population were to prepare ‘Yol İstikamet Planı’ (Road Direction Plan). Municipalities that had population over 10000, Main City Municipalities and the plan. Law 3194 bring that municipalities have population over 10000 have to prepare plan and the for the ones below 10000, Plan producing is depended on the municipality council decision.
- Approval position for plans and modifications within the municipality and adjacent boundaries was ‘İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı’ in respect of law 6785. Law 3194 changed the position as Municipality Council.
- Plans related to the outside of the municipality and adjacent boundaries was to approve by İmar İskan Bakanlığı with City Council Decision. Law 3194 transferred approve responsibility of mentioned plan to the Governorship.
- Whereas Law 6785 had given making plan and approving authority to the İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı on necessary situations, Bayındırlık İskan Bakanlığı had the responsibility of planning only disaster region, housing estate, metropolitan region and settlement that have transportation connection like railway, main road, air way etc.

- While public development programs were to prepare for 4 years and approved by the ministry, in accordance with law 3194 this period increased to 5 years and began to approve by municipality councils.
- Regional planning authority of İmar İskan Bakanlığı transferred to the ‘Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı’.
- National treasury lands that demarcated for general services could be transferred to the municipalities by the means of the councils of minister’s decisions in accordance with Law 6785. Mentioned lands that within the municipality and adjacent boundaries transferred to the municipalities, the lands that on outside of the municipality and adjacent boundaries also to the City Private Administrations with Governorship proposal and ‘Maliye ve Gümrük Bakanlığı’ approval.

Special Environment Protection Council ‘Başbakanlık Özel Çevre Koruma Kurulu’ was founded in 1989. Following the foundation of the council, declaration of some lands as Special Environment Protection Area were decided by the Councils of Ministers decision in 1990. Although the constitution of the Special Environment Protection areas was clarified as conserving the natural, archaeological values and wild life, it was also effected from the works of United Nations especially Mediterranean Action Plan and works of Europe Union related to the pollution of Mediterranean, conservation of wild species and shore administration (Birgöl,1993;28).

Although the main pronouncement of strengthening the local governments, some responsibilities of the municipalities was taken back. Despite the law 3194 had removed the Centre approval for master plans, 9<sup>th</sup> article of the law anticipated approval authority to the ‘Bayındırlık İskan Bakanlığı’ in many cases. The approval of tourism areas plans also transferred to the Ministry of Tourism with a regulation in 1983. Later on authority transfers continued to the Ministry of Environment, Special Environment Protection Institution, Ministry of Culture etc.

#### **4.3.3 Social And Economic Structure Of Eski Foça**

At the beginning of the 1980s, depending on the improvement of the tourism, agricultural activities of the settlement began to decline. Beside the presence of the Military students and officers had constituted a constant population and retail trade sector. As Tourism become active on spring and summer, especially in winter, The settlers were earning their life from retail trade, agriculture and fishery. When the



sectoral division of active population considered the biggest percentage(30%) was formed by the self employed persons. Then the officers formed the second main sector with 25% percentage(Eski Foça Analitik Etüt Raporu,1985;22).

As a result of the analytic work in 1985, it is observed that service sector was formed the main activity. As agricultural production tended to personnel requirements, it was not specialised and limited production were made. Due to having nearly no manufacturing activity there are no wholesale trade and storing activity. The rich people began to prefer the Eski Foça as vacation land. When tourism activities were considered it appear as inadequate. This situation might be explained as lack of tourism conscious and economic satisfaction. These facts exceeded the investments to the risky and new sectors. So the tourism activities of the settlement were founded by the foreigners or outsiders (Eski Foça Analitik Etüt Raporu,1985;22).

Until 1990, the number of vacation houses rapidly increased. The settlement began to attract vacation and tourism investments. Lots of hotel,motel,pensions and camping areas were formed. Therefore the movement within the settlement increased. Although the public fused each other, there were almost no social and cultural living. Entertainment places also serves to native tourists that come from the İzmir and Manisa regions. Social vivacity that is experienced within tourism season do not fuse with native people(Akın,1990;46)

The most important trouble related to the social life is the expensiveness of living there depended on the presence of Tourism. As a result of limited development areas, site decisions, natural beauties the land values has increased on the recent years.

Before the declaration of the site regions in 1977, the people that had financial power rebuilt their dwellings. After the site decision The poor native people faced with difficulties on repairing and forming building. Due to the high repair costs on the site regions, the estate owners preferred to left their house to falling down or sell to the rich ones. Changing of conservation committee decisions and site regions, different plans also inhabited. During this process because of given and then removed right has formed a misbelieve to the local governments. As well building new constructions for their children also are impossible. The trouble continued up till now. A dual social life also appeared. While a group people that have land on site region are against the conservation decisions, the other group whose lands are out of site region are propping up the decisions. As well 'the Excavation House' also founded to continue former Eski

Foça excavations by the leadership of Prof. Ömer Özyiğit in 1989. The works of house were began to perceive as an obstacle for the development.

#### **4.3.4 Physical Structure of Eski Foça**

The development of Foça in twentieth century is closely related with the planning and conservation decisions taken both at the site and country scale. In this point of view, the changing laws, master plans, conservation decisions at environmental scale and Conservation Committee decisions; will briefly be mentioned with reference to the archaeological surveys, findings and reaction of public in Foça.

In 1973, a new law on cultural heritage of Turkey that gives the definition of the property to be preserved, mainly focusing on the monuments was validated. (Eski Eserler Kanunu-Law 1710) Following the law, the first conservation decisions at environmental scale for Foça were taken by ‘Gayri Menkul Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu’ in 1977. The first conservation decisions at environmental scale in 1977, surround the settlement with first degree Natural Sites that prohibit every construction, and the capes as third degree construction. The Urban Site is centered on the commercial center and Küçük Deniz coastal band and continues on the Büyük Deniz coast. The peninsula area which was always occupied in the past, was set as first degree archaeological and partially second degree Urban Site, Whereas the east end of the antique settlement is second degree archaeological and south end is third degree Archaeological Site.

Definition for the intervention of the cultural property were given by the principle decisions in 1978, that enabled the current ‘rebuilt interior examples’ on the site today. (Asatekin, 1995/262: 66) Parallel with these decisions the master plan preparations for Foça started in 1977 but the plan for conservation of Foça was approved in 1980. The preparation of conservation master plan activated the demolition of the traditional buildings that were surveyed in an inventory before 1977, so the plan prepared had to be overhauled before it was approved in 1980.

The 1980 master plan was prepared collectively by İller Bank, Ministry of Culture, ‘Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Müdürlüğü’ and İzmir Metropolitan Planning Office. The projection population was 5000 and including the secondary house owners and officer families totally 7500 people development were anticipated. Development areas were limited with the main road on the east side of the settlement. In the 1980 master plan, site decision and the coastal highway have been important factors. The plan seeks

to preserve the peninsula region and the second degree archaeological definition of 1977 decisions. It also seeks the coastal band, to open to tourist facilities and permits restricted construction activity for the commercial center and Urban Sites. This master plan aims, to direct the city development towards the slopes on the south to decrease the pressure on the Urban Site. It also seeks to develop a new center on the Southeast, across the highway. The site decisions only vary in the central area such that second and third degree archaeological sites of the former decisions are set to be first degree Archaeological Site. The Urban Site is also set as Archaeological Site.

As a result of the foundation of ‘Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu’, the registered sites that had been decided by ‘Gayri Menkul Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu’ was examined. Consequently, the boundaries were shrunked. The affect of the state policy related to merchandising the natural and cultural values began to appear. In 1984, after the political success of a political party (SHP for the time) the sites and registrations are changed with the reason of re-evaluation and fixing, especially at the city center(see. appendix B1). The former first degree archaeological areas of ancient Phokaia were addressed to be third degree Archaeological Site including a part of the peninsula. The Urban Site zoning was not changed, but a large number of registration cancelling were seen. Until 1980, the nature of the settlement had protected its untouched structure. In 1982, Foça-Yeni Foça main road was opened. New road line also facilitated the tourism investments on the road of Yeni Foça. Later on the tourism investments transferred to vacation houses on the small bays. Analytic studies of the settlement (1985) indicate that the settlement still hadn’t experienced the urbanisation activities(see.table10-11). As the site regions had been changed, the plan was to be revised.

	<i>1 Storey(%)</i>	<i>2 Storey(%)</i>	<i>3 Storey(%)</i>	<i>4 Storey(%)</i>
<i>İsmet Paşa</i>	<i>19.35</i>	<i>42.55</i>	<i>63.64</i>	<i>18.75</i>
<i>Fevzi Paşa</i>	<i>29.70</i>	<i>27.10</i>	<i>11.36</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Atatürk</i>	<i>16.51</i>	<i>30.35</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Lojman</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>81.25</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

*Table 10- Storey Unites Dispersion of Eski Foça In Respect Of Districts  
(Source; Analitik Etüt Raporu,1985;Table 23)*

<i>TAKS</i>	<i>Covering Area(%)</i>	<i>KAKS</i>	<i>Covering Area(%)</i>
<i>0.00-0.20</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>0.00-0.40</i>	<i>45.21</i>
<i>0.21-0.40</i>	<i>28.69</i>	<i>0.41-0.80</i>	<i>33.04</i>
<i>0.41-0.60</i>	<i>19.13</i>	<i>0.81-1.20</i>	<i>10.44</i>
<i>0.61-0.80</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>1.21-1.60</i>	<i>6.96</i>
<i>0.81-1.00</i>	<i>5.22</i>	<i>1.61-2.00</i>	<i>4.35</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>

*Table 11-Average TAKS &KAKS Dispersion in 1985  
(Source; Analitik Etüt Raporu.1985;Table 22)*

The first social residential enterprise for low and middle income groups was undertaken in 1986. An area pasture qualified on the foot of the Çan dede hill was chosen. As for the laws, the possession of the pasture areas were depended on the national treasury. Violating the mentioned rule, the possession of the area was transferred to the municipality depending on the law 5656. A Cooperative was founded namely ‘Denizkent Yapı Kooperatifi’(see Appendix C).

In 1988, another revision plan is made to update the 1984 conservation decisions at site scale with 327 numbered decision of the ‘İzmir 1 no’lu KTVKK’(see.appendix B2). In this plan, the Urban Sites are once again set as urban places not including archaeological value. Natural sites of first degree to the east of the highway are decreased to third degree opening to additional construction.

<i>Land use type</i>	<i>Built up(ha)</i>	<i>Adjacent(ha)</i>	<i>Total(ha)</i>
<i>Residence</i>	<i>202291</i>	<i>504944</i>	<i>707235</i>
<i>Commerce</i>	<i>4036</i>	<i>34932</i>	<i>38968</i>
<i>Light Industry</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>16000</i>	<i>17000</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>7625</i>	<i>22300</i>	<i>39925</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>9300</i>	<i>2900</i>
<i>Official</i>	<i>4545000</i>	<i>2300</i>	<i>26396</i>
<i>Touristic Foundation</i>	<i>291000</i>	<i>200000</i>	<i>491000</i>
<i>Religious</i>	<i>1500</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>2125</i>
<i>Park</i>	<i>1800</i>	<i>384175</i>	<i>385975</i>
<i>Roads</i>	<i>62184</i>	<i>472721</i>	<i>534905</i>
<i>Afforesting Lands</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>20000</i>	<i>20000</i>
<i>Sport</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>26450</i>	<i>26450</i>
<i>Social Cultural found.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5500</i>	<i>5500</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>576536</i>	<i>1711843</i>	<i>2288379</i>

*Table12- 1988 Improvement Plan Land Use Dispersion  
(Source; ÖÇKK:1991,39)*

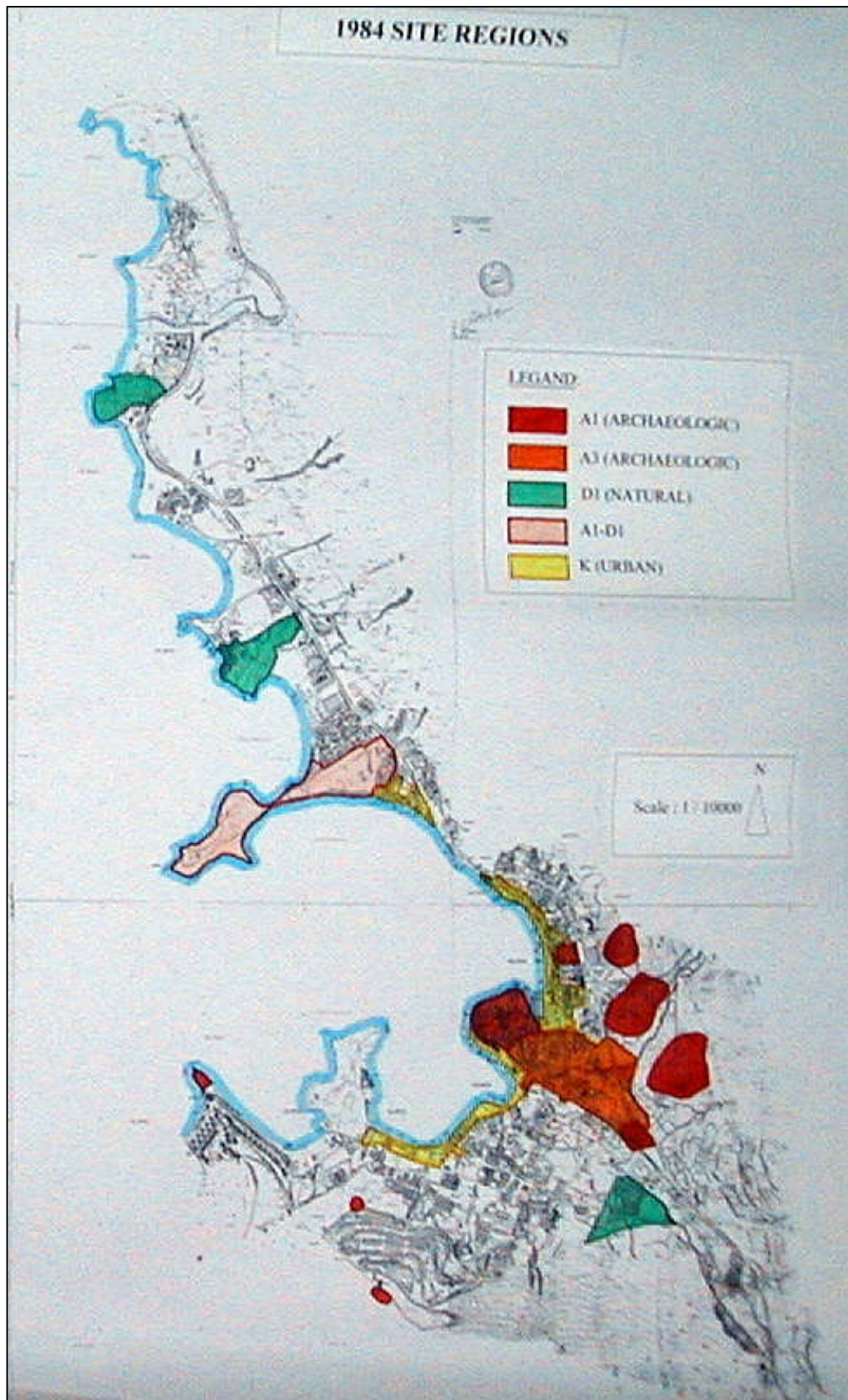


Figure19- Site Regions (1984)  
 Source: Municipality Archive



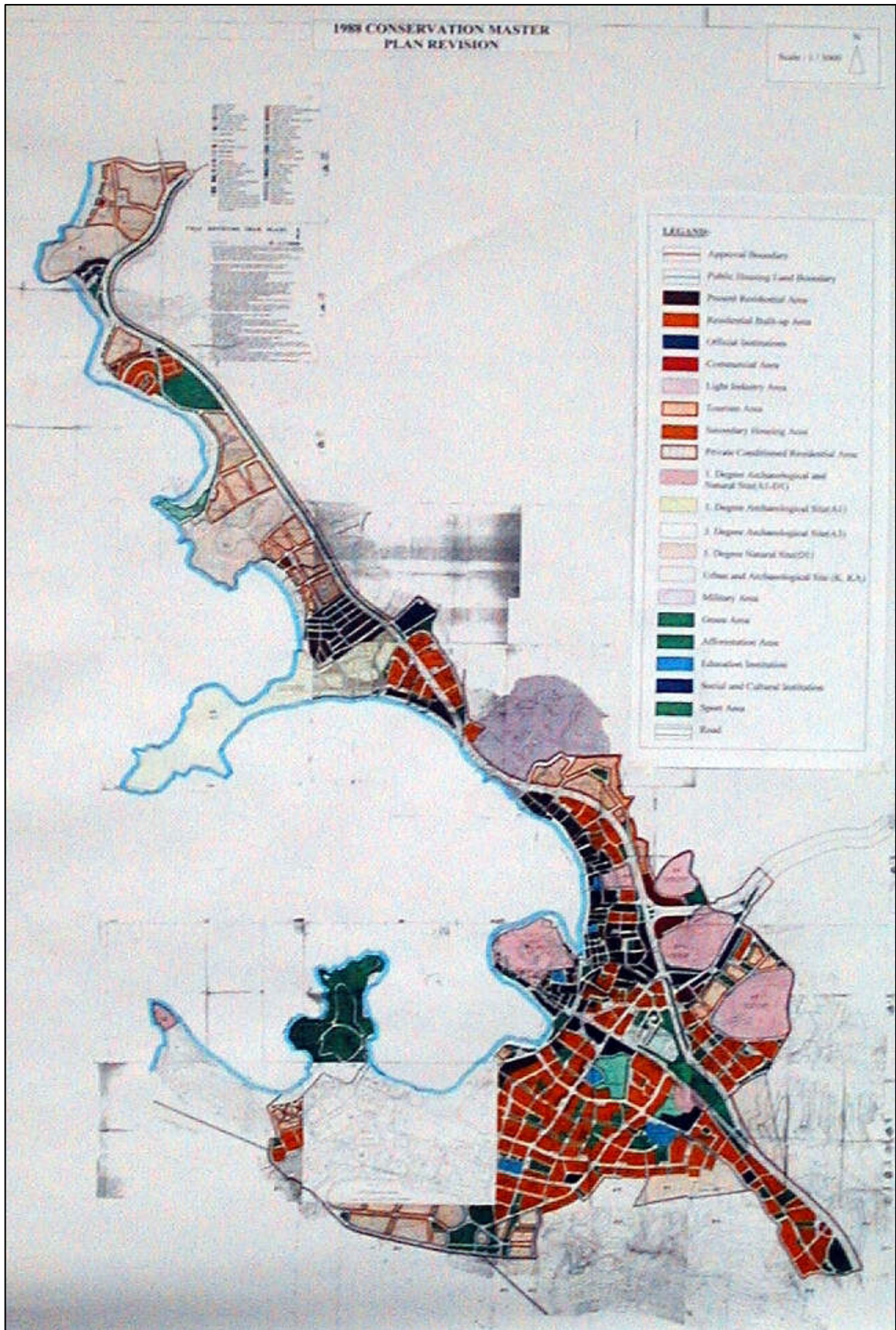


Figure20- Conservation Master Plan 1988  
Source: Municipality Archive

In 1988 master plan, new tourism areas and social residential areas are planned as well as increasing the maximum heights of new constructions from 6.50 m. to 9.50 m. in the city. Also the new building regulations that have been important in the character of the settlement are set with this revision plan. The anticipated population of the plan was 20000 and 8000 of it considered as present population. Plan 1988 increased the total land use area to 228ha from 114ha. Consequently the plan initiated the cultural and natural values demolish.

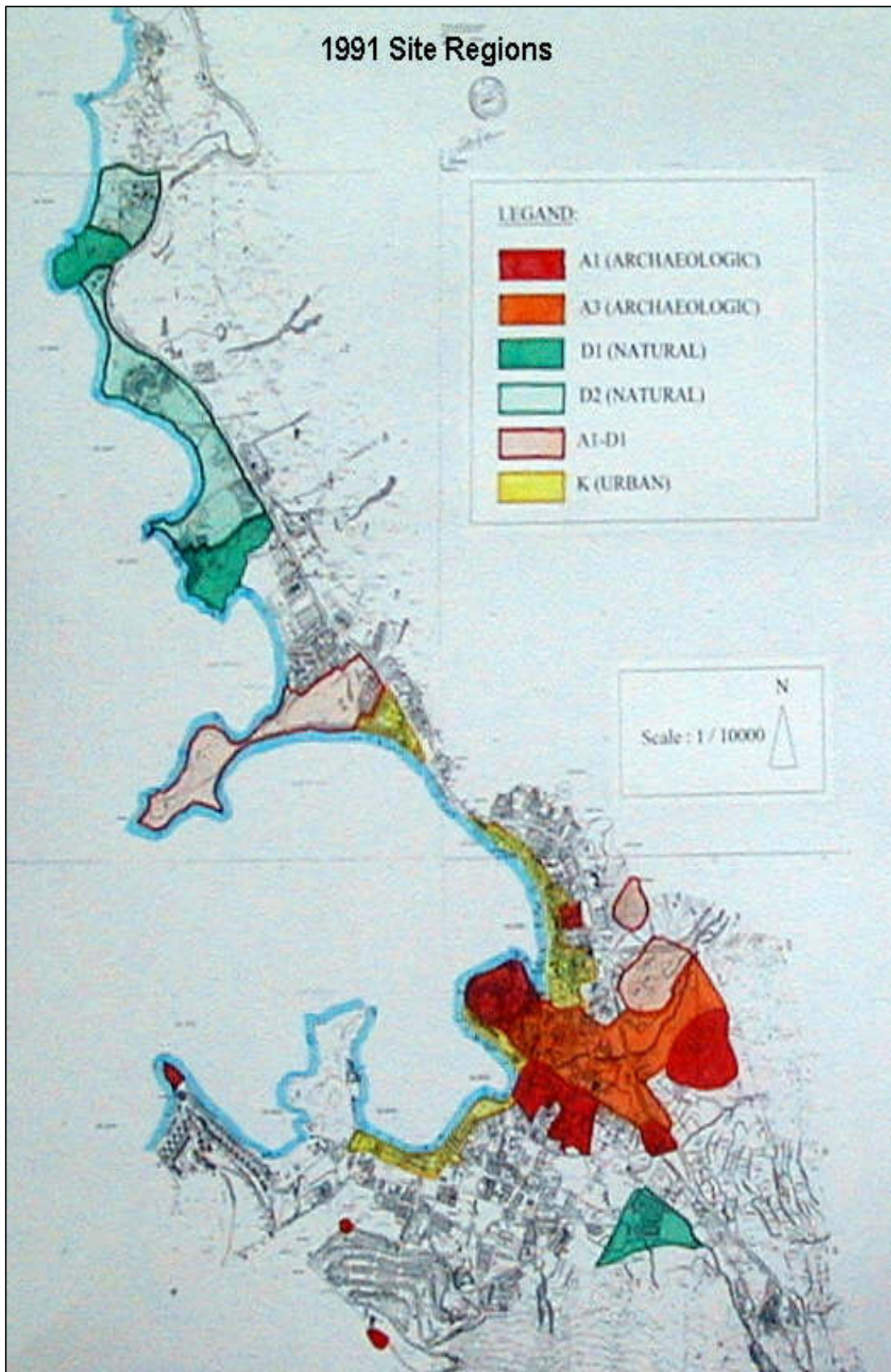
Until declaration of Eski Foça as ‘Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi’ (special protection area) in 1990, the total land use increased to 237 ha and capacity population to 30000 with Mevzi(Place) plans. In 1991 Özel Çevre Koruma İmar Planı was approved. The aims are; to preserve the natural values and manage the continuation of archaeological and urban values. Also to arrange the residential area in harmony with the silhouette, to restrict summer housing and bring the touristic facilities to balance in the city life. The building densities was also decreased.

<i>Density</i>	<i>1988 Plan(ha)</i>	<i>1991 Plan(ha)</i>
<i>0,15/0,30</i>	<i>26440</i>	<i>172652</i>
<i>0,20/0,40</i>	<i>22400</i>	<i>182254</i>
<i>0,25/0,50</i>	<i>144388</i>	<i>53682</i>
<i>0,30/0,60</i>	<i>225419</i>	<i>197747</i>
<i>0,25/0,75</i>	<i>213021</i>	<i>134509</i>
<i>0,30/0,90</i>	<i>69390</i>	<i>69390</i>
<i>E: 0,70</i>	<i>123000</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>0,50/1,10</i>	<i>26860</i>	<i>13560</i>
<i>A-2</i>	<i>11088</i>	<i>11088</i>
<i>A-3</i>	<i>8000</i>	<i>8000</i>
<i>B-2</i>	<i>8896</i>	<i>23296</i>
<i>B-3</i>	<i>67100</i>	<i>52700</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>946002</i>	<i>918878</i>

*Table13- Building density changing  
(Source: ÖÇKK:1991,42)*

The registered sites of Özel Çevre revise the 1988 zones by adding first degree Archaeological Site character to the remains of city wall in governmental excavation and increase the third degree archaeological area towards the Natural Sites on the east. The third degree Natural Sites of 1988 plan are once again changed to first and second degree Natural Sites. No change in the Urban Site is seen.





*Figure21- Site Regions (1991)*  
*Source: Municipality Archive*



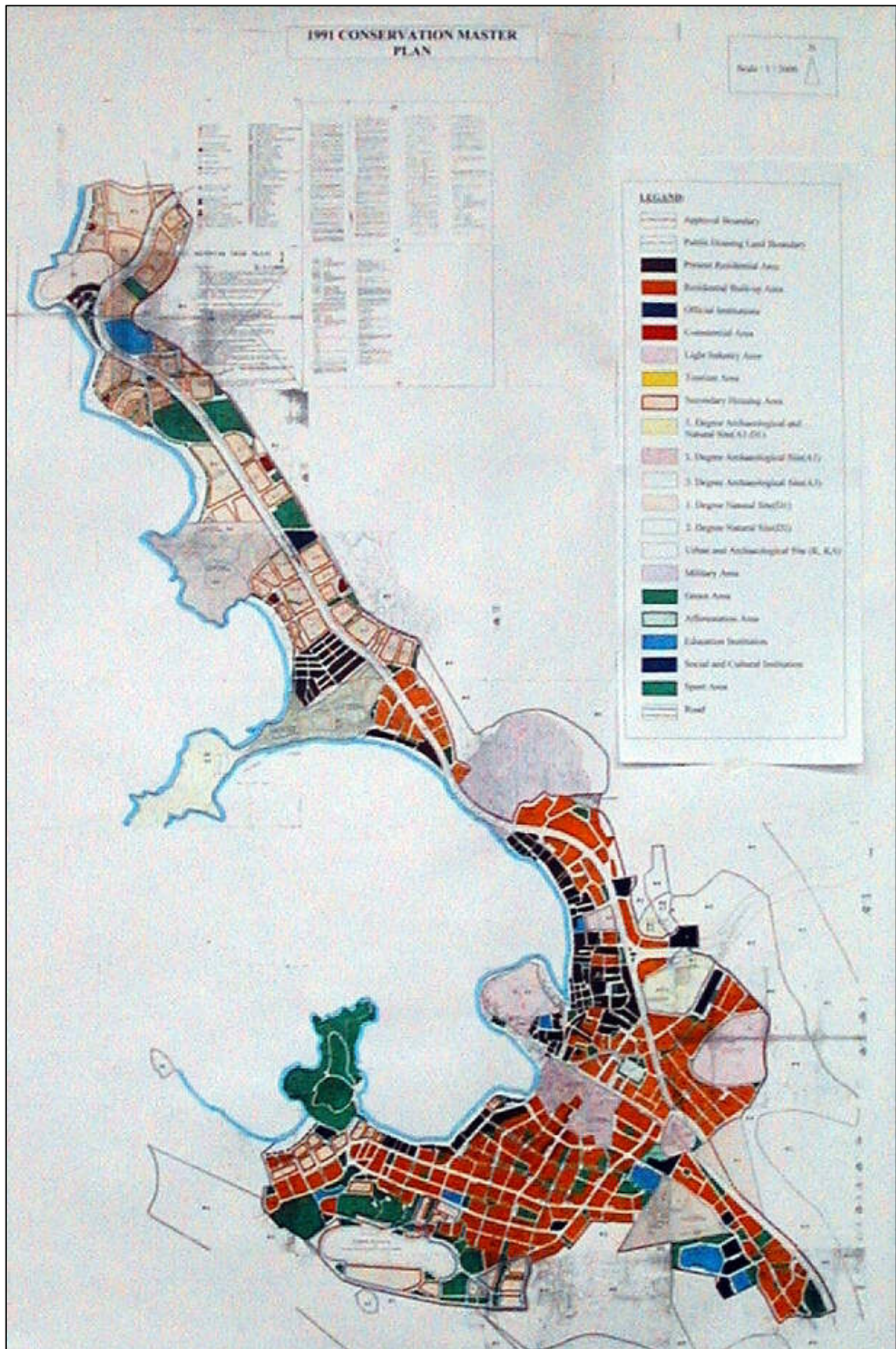


Figure22- Conservation Master Plan (1991)  
 Source: Municipality Archive



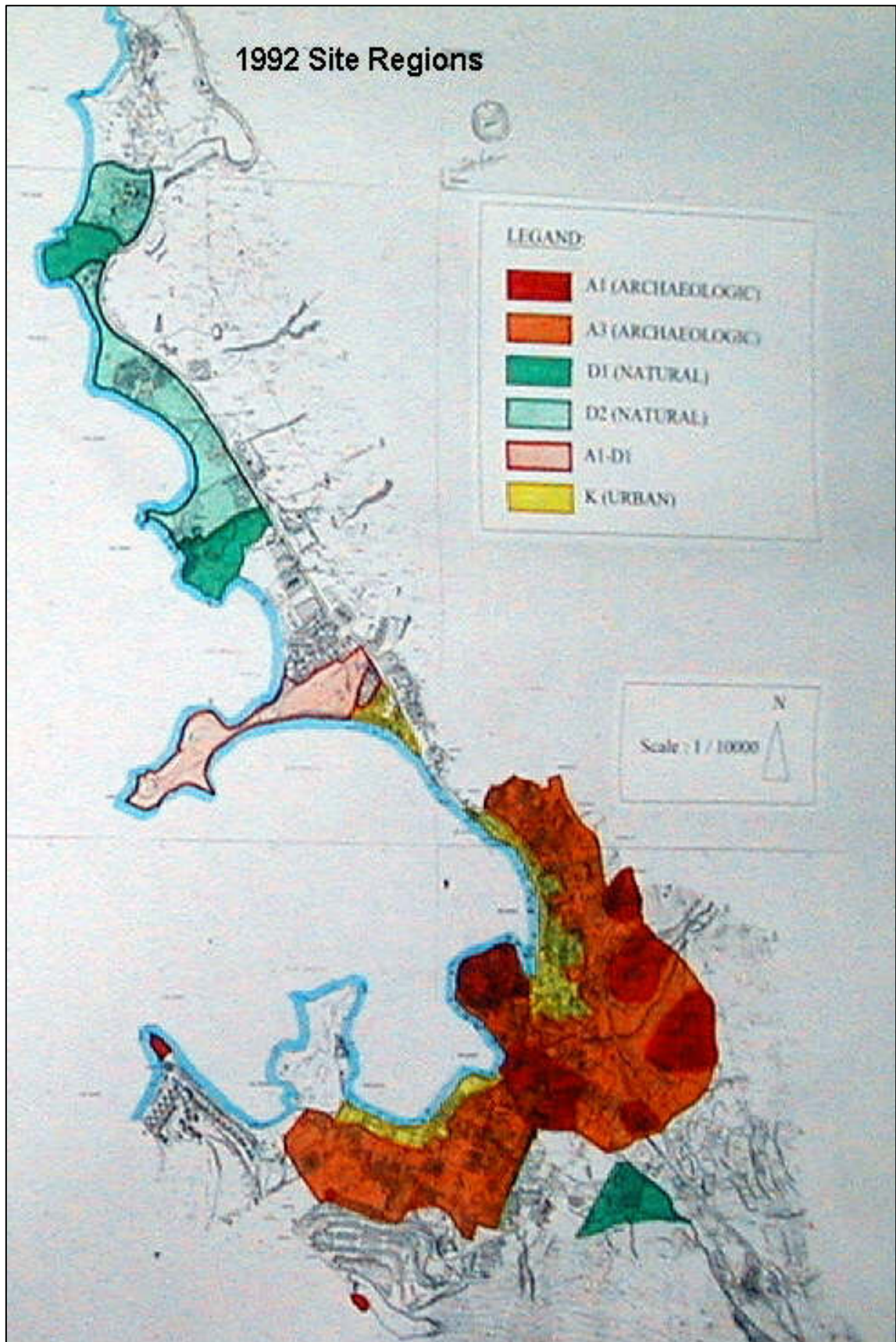


Figure23- Site Regions (1992)  
Source: Municipality Archive

Depending on the Special Environment Zone Declaration of the city, the site decisions also changed with the suggestion of the 1 numbered Conservation Committee in 1991. As for the objections to the plan decisions and site determinations, the plan that prepared by the Special Environment Protection Institution was cancelled with the reason of insensitivity to the settlement realities. Even the 1992 site decisions that had determined were also cancelled with the same motivations. The final site regions were decided in 1993.

Following the survey of Foça by KaBa(1993), and considering their proposal to a limit, Foça is set as third degree Archaeological Site on the north and south (Büyük Deniz Region). The peninsula, the city wall ruins, city gate, the theatre, the ceramic disposal area, Ottoman cemetery, bath and hills to the east (Katırcı, Değirmenli, Altın Mağarası) are set as first degree Archaeological Site; including all the possible area of the antique settlement in the borders. The rest of the area within the antique city limits with the former Urban Site character are addressed to be Urban-Archaeological Sites. The Urban Site continues on either coast together with the third degree archaeological areas. The settlement also continues to be defined as Special Environment Protection Zone, with 1990 definition(Hamamcıoğlu,1995:43).

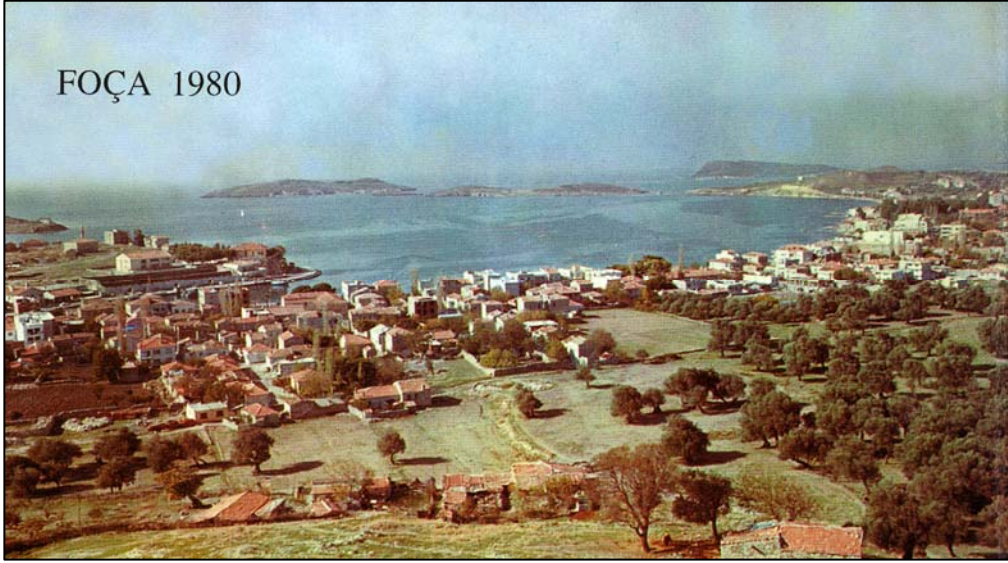
Looking at the various conservation and planning decisions taken for Foça, a general briefing is necessary to state their effects on the present settlement of Foça. The city that has been a subject of various decisions has been altered by each. Every change in the conservation decisions has been an activating factor for the construction activity as seen above the different decision on the same spot in different plans create a disbelief in the public point of view. Today, the inhabitants consider every plan as a trial of the latest governmental policy that can be changed and should not be depended on a long period of time. The plans are considered by others; as a tool to serve for short period benefit of some people in their gain from the land speculation created.

The city has been divided into sections according to its archaeological, urban and naturel values in all the previous plans. This division based on the current archaeological findings had aimed to preserve the values, but could not prevent the disturbance of the urban character. Considering the present condition of the settlement it can be said that; the sections defined for any degree of archaeological character have lost their urban definition and the sections defined for their urban character have no sensitivity for the archaeological background. Among the continuous change of the decision this point of view is constant in all different plans. As to comment on the

effects on Foça settlement, it can be said that the settlement should have been handled as a complete whole without selecting the samples. This differentiation create a tendency to deal with each section separately as if it is not a part of a whole. . As a result of this division public demands are handled differently creating further questions and speculations on the land. Instead it should have had been reminded that, Foça on the whole is a historical settlement and should preserve its archaeological values together with the urban character within the natural settings. The new touristic settlement areas that were given permission with the different plans should also have been reminded of this fact. The areas on the slope to the south of the settlement and around the former İzmir road are the sections that have been developed with the 1988 plan decision and lack such a sensitivity.

On the whole; the changes have increased the routine cycle of construction and created a disbelief in the public opinion and have also resulted in the distraction of the urban character rather then preserving the values. The effects of these changes seen as the new and traditional buildings union, are significant on the commercial center. The physical environment of today, shaped by these changes, is the main factor of the definition of the problem of the thesis. This factor has formed the method of the following chapters and has created a necessity to focus on the result and effects of the planning changes on the commercial center.





FOÇA 1980

*Photo14-Eski Foça View(1980)  
Source:Foça/Phokaia,2000:1*



FOÇA 2000

*Photo15-Eski Foça View(2000)  
Source:Foça/Phokaia,2000:1*

## Chapter 5

### DETERMINING PROBLEMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

The present features of a settlement come into existence as a consequence of the whole experienced changing and events in an expanded scale that beginning from the Turkey reality up till Eski Foça settlement. At the problem determining process, firstly physical structure of the settlement which is changing and enlarging, accompanied difficulties are going to be exposed. Secondly, as decision making authority, institutions that have responsibility and ability for physical development orientation and arrangement, problems arisen from these institutions are going to be held. Lastly, the social difficulties and public requirements of the settlement that constituted as a result of the problematic physical planning structure are going to be examined.

#### 5.1 Problems of the Physical Structure

As viewpoint of physical structure, Eski Foça settlement has limited area for development. Depending on the volcanic features of the settlement, the topography is rough. The flat lands among the hills and sea are also restricted and the hills that surrounded the settlement extend up to the sea (See 2.4.1). The best flattest land is the current settlement location that opening to the sea (Kaplan,1996:140). As well a result of these natural borders during the historical process, the settlement has located around the antique peninsula.

Eski Foça settlement that have limited available land for new developments also have site regions, military schools and their security regions, forest fields and comprising all of these special environment protection zone. These boundaries affect the physical development process and only the small sized bays situated at the north of the settlement remain back for urban spreading. When current physical structure of Eski Foça is considered, residential spreading is observed around the mentioned coastal line of Foça peninsula mainly focusing on many bays like 1., 2., 3. and 4. Mersinaki. Kartdere and Şıra bays are also under pressure of development<sup>1</sup> (see Appendix A-31). Following the 1980s' development activities the settlement headed towards the north

---

<sup>1</sup> Ağluç Muzaffer, Eski Foça Municipality Public Works Officer, oral interview notes

where the small sized bays are exist and this process accelerated with opening of Foça-Yeni Foça main road. Until 1984, the settlement had protected its untouched structure. There were only 8-10 stone house on the Büyük Deniz shore until 1976 and the backwards of the Atatürk District were full of with olive groves and fields<sup>1</sup>. The number of the stone houses was approximately 250 at the beginning of the 1980s<sup>2</sup>. Especially following the election of a local government that representing the party(ANAP) in power, rapid urban spreading occurred. During this period the cultural and historical features of the settlement destroyed until the final determination of site regions in 1993. Today vacant areas are observed both inner and outer side of the city. Although construction activities are prevented with the site region decisions, the urban rant pressures continue on these lands. The removal or modification expectations of site regions as it happened in 1984, 1991, 1992 and 1993, in additionally the pronunciations of the opposition party relating to this issue keep development pressures alive on these estates<sup>3</sup>.

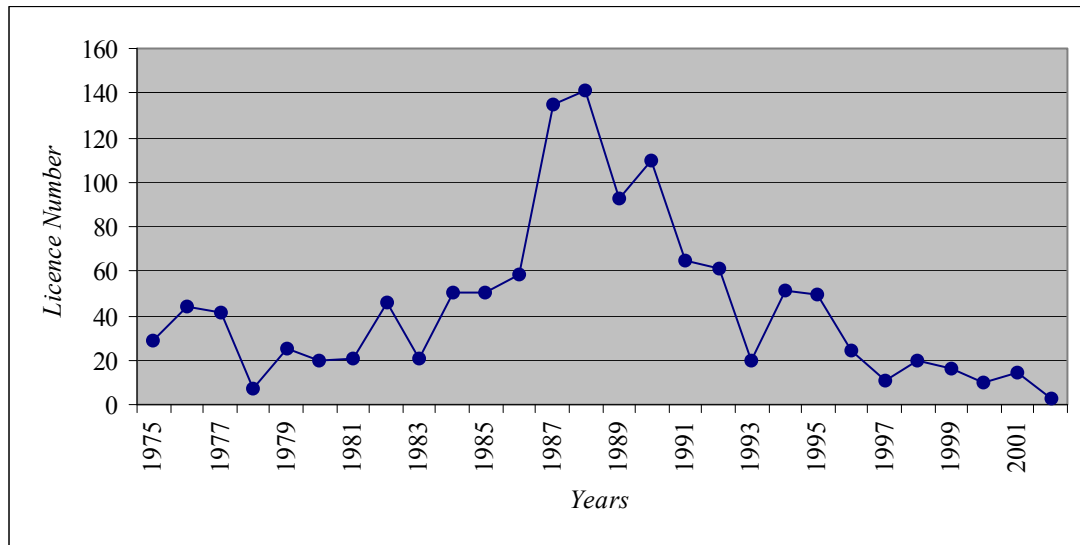


Figure24-The License Numbers Provided by Local Governments of Eski Foça  
Source: Municipality License Registers

As it is shown in figure24, the year 1984 is a real breakdown point for Eski Foça settlement. The national policies of this period and the vision that appreciate the construction activities as an indicator of the development led the city getting concrete as it happened on the whole sea shore cities of Turkey(see 4.3.1).

<sup>1</sup> Kuyumcu Ercüment, Restaurateur Architecture, oral interview notes

<sup>2</sup> Sucukçu Volkan, Retired Colonel, oral interview notes

<sup>3</sup> Avcı Şevki, Cumhuriyet Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes

By this time, the city faced with rapid construction activities. The main pronouncement of the local government were ‘Constructions would be increase, people would come to Eski Foça and by this manner, the city would gain<sup>1</sup>.’(see figure24) Supporting this idea the total planned land increased two times and construction values were arisen with 1988 improvement plan(see 4.3.4). By this time high densely constructions were allowed and many cooperatives were founded. The best striking sample was the ‘Denizkent Yapı Kooperatifi’. Due to the high construction values (TAKS: 0.35, KAKS: 0.70), new building style that not united with the former building pattern evolved. Such lack quality buildings constitute a different city silhouette.



*Photo16- Denizkent View from Büyük Deniz Shore*

When present housing pattern of Eski Foça considered, an interesting scheme appear that the majority of the buildings that constitute the present city identity was built after 1984 and the traditional houses that was the reason for beginning of the conservation activities remain in the minority(II.Etap Plan Raporu, 2000: 11).

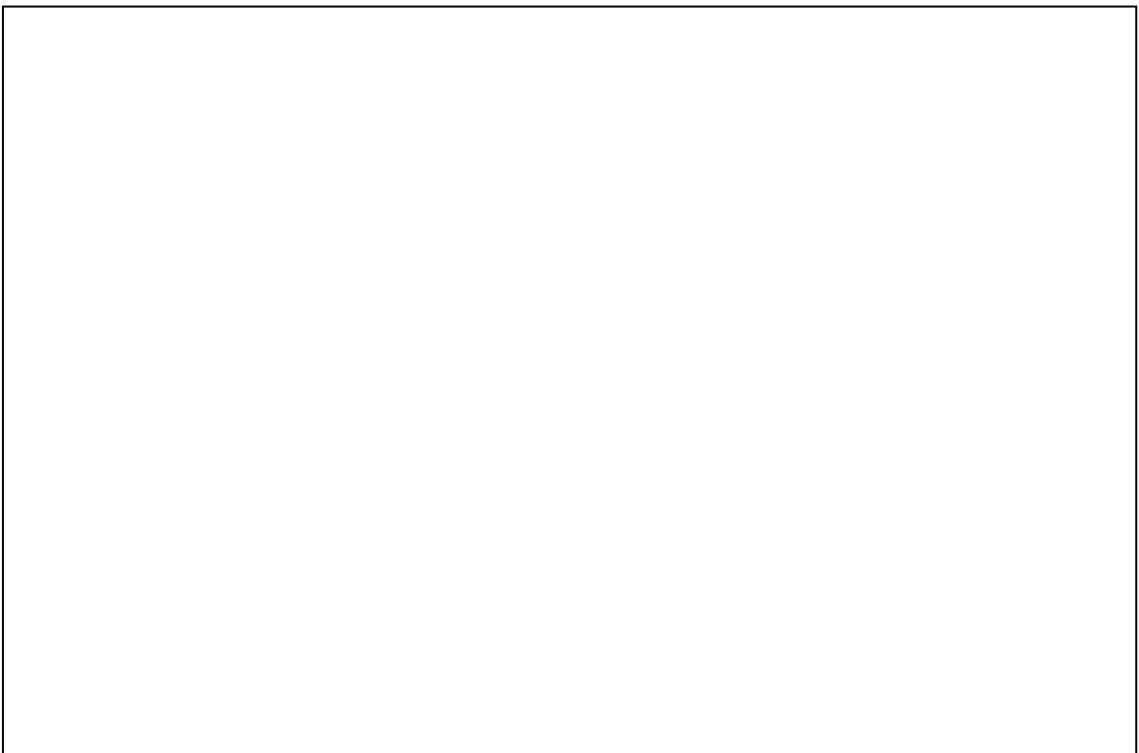
---

<sup>1</sup> *Dirim Nihat, Former Municipality Mayor, oral interview notes*



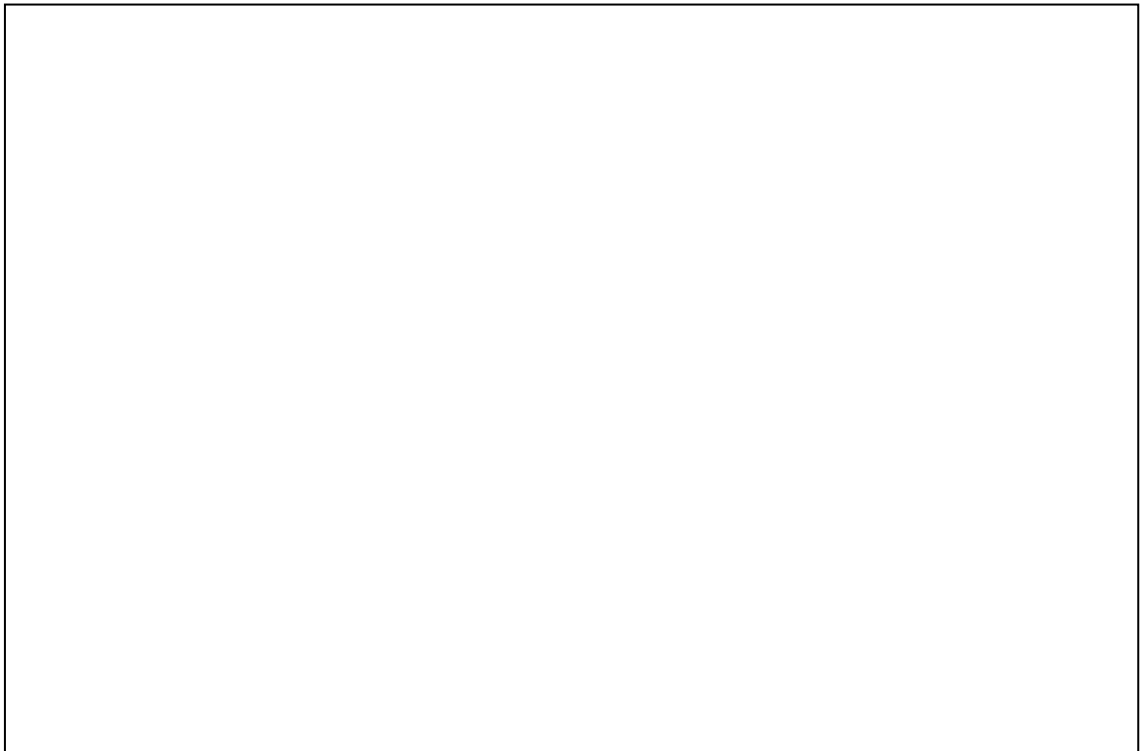


*Photo17-Former Settlement Pattern*

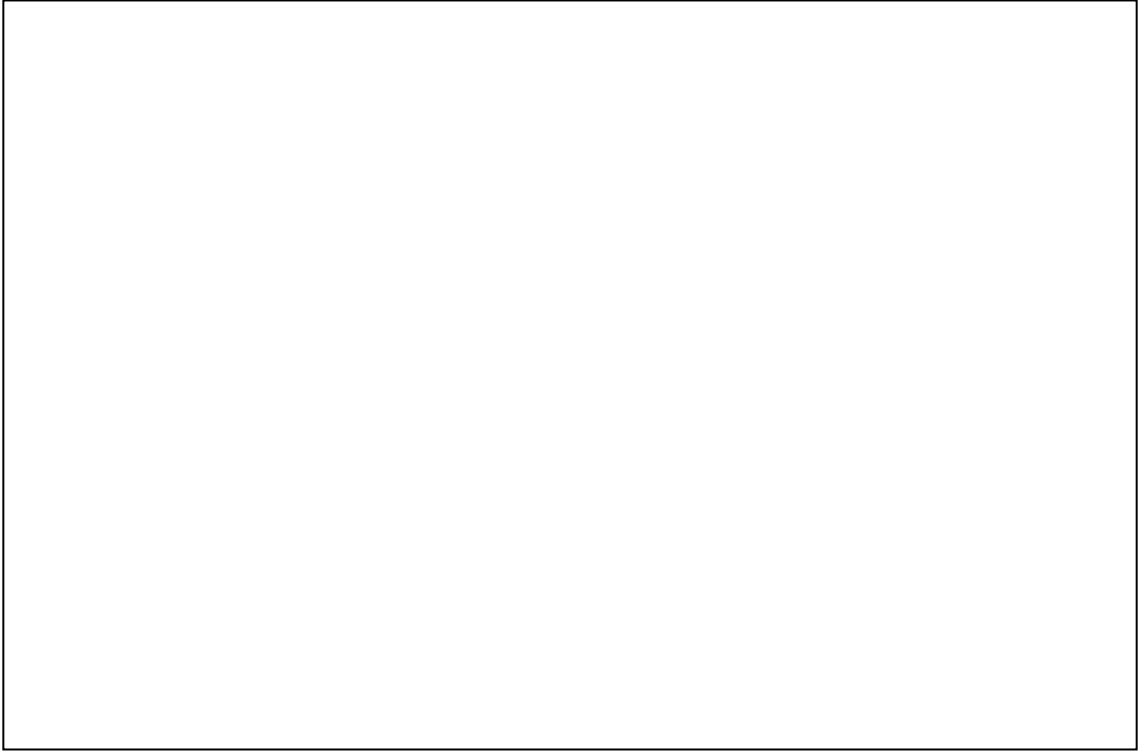


*Photo18-New Development Pattern*

Eski Foça settlement being in hinterland of İzmir and having natural features takes attention for vacational and secondary housing investments. As mentioned above current physical developments on the bays also prove this idea. Secondary housing investments constitute the biggest part of the settlement's housing stock. Mentioned constructions are the public housing units that acquired as a result of cooperation style building process. So, the settling plan of these cooperatives are formed either grid iron or angular but having geometric ordered streets because of orientating to the sea. But, these plans can not constitute a pattern or continuity in total as for lack of communication, timing and accommodation. The best differentiating fact of these houses is separated construction order instead of traditional contiguous order and this order expose a new building tradition. Eski Foça settlement become a concrete sample of mixed conservation comprehension formed by the different architecture style and street pattern described with the contour of traditional building islands(II.Etap Plan Raporu, 2000:12).



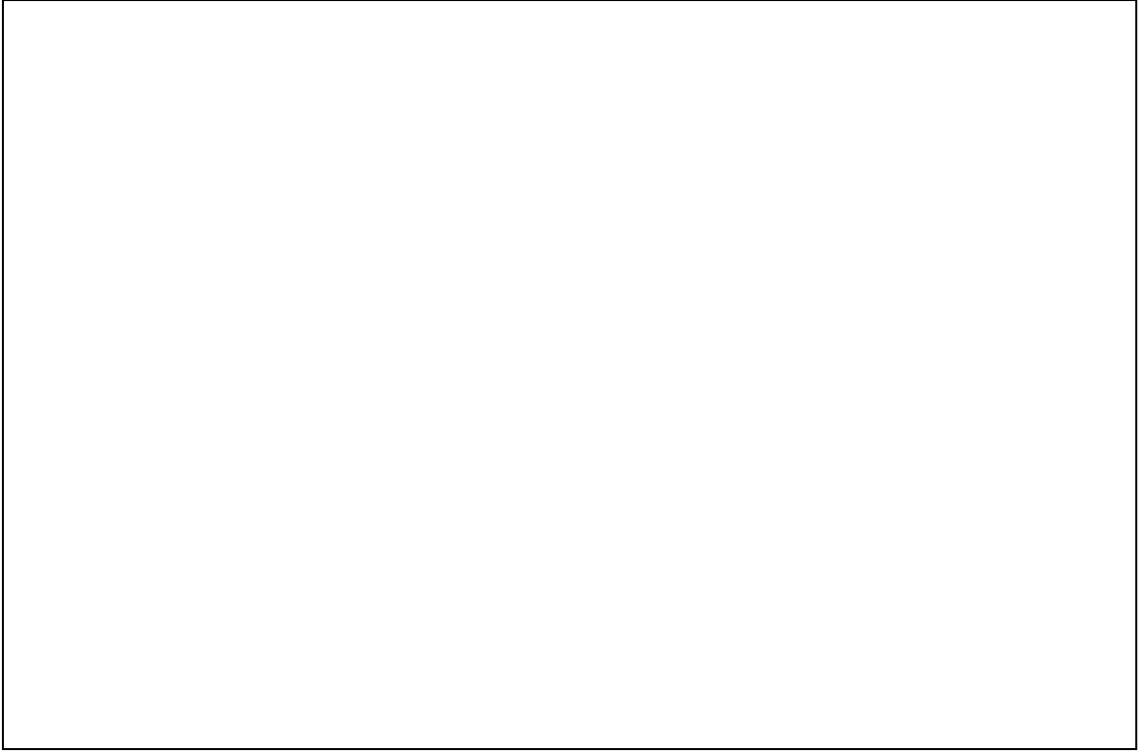
*Photo19-Secondary Housing Pattern*



*Photo20-Mixed Urban Pattern Sample1*



*Photo21-Mixed Urban Pattern Sample2*



*Photo22- Street Pattern Mixed Urban Structure*

Eski Foça settlement still has many natural features despite most of the bays was filled with secondary houses after 1980s. 2.degree archaeological sites only could be open to the construction with the permission of Touristic associations. The bays that located on the north of the settlement have such quality. The bays namely 1., 2., 3. Mersinaki bays are today secondary housing places that built with the touristic association permission. Depending on the rant and construction pressures, secondary houses were built as apart units in addition to the few touristic institutions. So, these units have the quality of apart usage with 20-30 m<sup>2</sup> base area. Later on, by the means of Flat ownership law they have been converted the secondary housing units<sup>1</sup>.

Local government expresses the requirements for increasing the bed capacity. Foça settlement today has 1500 bed capacity with hotels and this number increase maximum 3000 with the pensions. The bays that are available for touristic associations are expired with the secondary houses. As for the limited urban space, it is hard to constituting new touristic institution development areas, so does go up the bed capacity<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Ađluç Muzaffer, Eski Foça Municipality Public Works Officer, oral interview notes*

<sup>2</sup> *İlcan Ali, Eski Foça Municipality Mayor, oral interview notes*

Another important effect of the secondary houses on the physical structure is related with the feasibility of the financial resources. As it is mentioned above this land usage constitute the biggest part of the cities housing stock. On the other hand, as the buildings serve for vacational requirements, such settling places remain vain during the winter months except short period usage like weekends. All infrastructure requirements (road, electricity, water and telecommunication etc.) are also replied by the municipality. For example 100 milliard TL. was only spent for the road producing by the time six month (from the year 1999 summer to beginning of the 2000)<sup>1</sup>. So, the investments for three monthly usages are found unnecessary. The big urban widening that happened within two decade consisted of such development activities. Touristic features of the settlement have a premier role on urban widening of the settlement.

<i>Years</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1992+</i>
<i>1. Small Industy(Production and Repair)</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>2. Commerce(Food, Clothing, House belongings, Construction materials, Vehicle machines, Spare parts)</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>131</i>
<i>3. Services(Personal, Recreational, Job and Occupation, Health)</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>166</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>315</i>

*Table14- Distribution of Commercial, Production and Services in Foça  
(Source; KaBa,1993;21, Hamamcioğlu,1995;17)*

	<i>1985</i>	<i>1992(+)</i>
<i>Hotel</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Pension</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Camping</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Summer resort</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Cafe/ Disco/ Bar</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Restaurant</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Coffee house</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Cafe</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Fast-Food</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Cinema</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>129</i>

*Table15-Inventory of Touristic and Recreational Services of Eski Foça between 1985 and 1992  
(Source; KaBa,1993;22, Hamamcioğlu,1995;18)*

<sup>1</sup> *İlcan Ali, Eski Foça Municipality Mayor, oral interview notes*

On the other hand, the nature of Eski Foça began to be exterminated as a consequence of new development vision. The population that almost reach to the ten times on summer months and rapid construction activities accompanies many infrastructure problems. Underground water reserves began to pollute, sewer systems became inadequate, urban development led to new road investments and electricity requirements increased. Relating to the recent period; Electricity difficulty have been experienced and it have been cut off many times especially in winter months, because of individual sewer solutions water reserves have been polluted and water wells that had been used as pure water sources turned to sewer and mud wells. ‘Today, the wells that had been used for cooling the watermelon could not be approach because of bad smelling’<sup>1</sup>. This sewerage also indirectly spills out to the sea.

The archaeological background of the settlement also led troubles on physical development. The presence of the antique ‘Phokaia’ settlement underneath of the present settlement area and civil architecture samples on the surface accompanied conservation activities. Current living of the city has many difficulties depending on the site regions.

Main infrastructure needs that appear as a result of rapid urbanisation and population increase can not be meet. Depending on the site regions, the investment process has difficulties and the materialising process of the investments stretch. Foundlings even just 1 meter under of surface prove the archaeological structure of the settlement. All construction activities are not allowed within 1. and 2.degree archaeological site regions. Only by the means of the controlled excavation system, 3.degree archaeological site regions are allowed to opening to construction. Existence of the archaeological findings necessitates a museum official from Ministry of Culture for construction activities so do infrastructure investments. Mentioned required official procedure also gets difficulties on the fixing infrastructure investment.

The rightful importance of the historical and archaeological values of the city realised afterwards. The settlement was exposed to destruction beginning from the 1977 that was the declaration year of site regions till the last determination date of site regions in 1993. Especially following the conversion of the 1.degree archaeological lands to the 3. degree archaeological lands, the exposure gain speed. In other words, construction activities were enabled on these lands.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Ercamat Şükriü, Buffet Owner and Yeniasır Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes*

<i>Land Use Type</i>	<i>Area(%)1977</i>	<i>Area(%)1990</i>
<i>Residence</i>	32	40
<i>Military</i>	24,7	24,7
<i>Tourism</i>	6,3	10
<i>Trade</i>	2,5	0,6
<i>Industry</i>	0,2	0,2
<i>Social Equipment</i>	1,2	1,4
<i>Cemetery</i>	2,5	2,5
<i>Park</i>	0,5	0,5
<i>Formal Institutions</i>	0,8	0,8
<i>Roads</i>	8	8,3
<i>Vacant Areas</i>	23,3	11,0

*Table16- Eski Foça Land Use Proportion (1977-1990)*  
(Source; Emekli,1994;85)

Even, so called 3.period archaeological excavations in fact began by chance. In 1989, an 1.degree archaeological land that is situated at the behind of the present Hospital building began to excavate by the enterprise of land owner and municipality applications in order to remove the site decision with the reason of remaining inside of the urban area. As a consequence of the excavations, it was appreciated that the land was the ceramic dump belonging to the roman period and 1.degree archaeological site decision of the land is right<sup>1</sup>. Although the settlement declared as special environment protection zone in 1990, destruction of antique city kept on and the right importance of the settlement was not cared. During the base excavation of the former government building land which is situated by the side of present bus station at the beginning of the August 1990, famous herodot walls and roman period remains was caught. The historical and archaeological importance of Eski Foça which hadn't been esteemed began to attract attention by the means of this excavation results. 2.period excavations mayor Ekrem Akurgal also accused with not to claim the values of Eski Foça and indirectly leading the destruction. "On this city, the marble blocks belonging to the ancient temples were carried one place to another tying with steal chains and hitting around. What is more important related with this issue is the way it perform with municipality mayor's order<sup>2</sup>". The way of base excavations of the constructions made

<sup>1</sup> Özyiğit Ömer, *Archaeologist- Foça Excavation Mayor, oral interview notes.*

<sup>2</sup> Avcı Şevki, *Cumhuriyet Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes*

by shovelling vehicles, execution of the excavation by a cigarette firm's sponsor, insufficiency of the financial resource that allotted by the Ministry of Culture, continuation of the excavations with the unpaid works of voluntary archaeologists are also important for indicating sensitivity related to the archaeological values.

The settlers declare that living in Eski Foça is very expensive. While site regions are restricting construction activities, on the other hand, caused the present house prices and renting values on another parts of the settlement increase. "Any house at 30 milliard prices in Eski Foça can be buy 15 milliard in Menemen. Even the houses are over 100 m<sup>2</sup> in Menemen. The lowest renting price is 150 million TL. in Eski Foça.<sup>1</sup>"

Civil architecture samples in Eski Foça could not be well preserved till now. People that had come Foça after exchanging in 1922 could not realised the worth of these buildings. As a natural result of the different living culture, deformation and destruction of stone houses with the reason of neglect began to be observed. The stone houses keep their presence until 1980s depending on having no development and rant pressure. Following the entrance of the conservation activities to the settlement, protection of these buildings got difficult. The stone houses which are also called as Tower houses have been used as possible as by the owners and then sold or abandoned to demolish with the reasons of financial deficiencies of the owners and irrelevance of the state to the such issues. Today, the stone houses that have remained back are tried to preserve getting the necessary modification permission and spending huge amounts of money by the people that have got bored with urban life and interested in authentic qualified spaces. On the other hand, acquiring process of the modification permits take so long time. "One of my friend could have the permission barely 2 year later than his application. The inner side of his building is allowed to all modifications on the condition that not to intervene outer front. Totally 40 milliard TL. have been spent. In contrast, rebuilding the structure is more feasible<sup>2</sup>".

When the physical structure of the current settlement is investigated, it also possible observing 1, 2 and 3 storeyed buildings at the same construction island. Registered and modern styled buildings are all together. The traditional urban pattern regions in which narrow streets take part have turned to problem areas for present living of the city because of rebuilding process that led the building density and height increase.

---

<sup>1</sup> Irmak Mahmut, İsmet Paşa District Headman, oral interview notes.

<sup>2</sup> Demirtaş Ali, Fevzi Paşa District Headman, oral interview notes



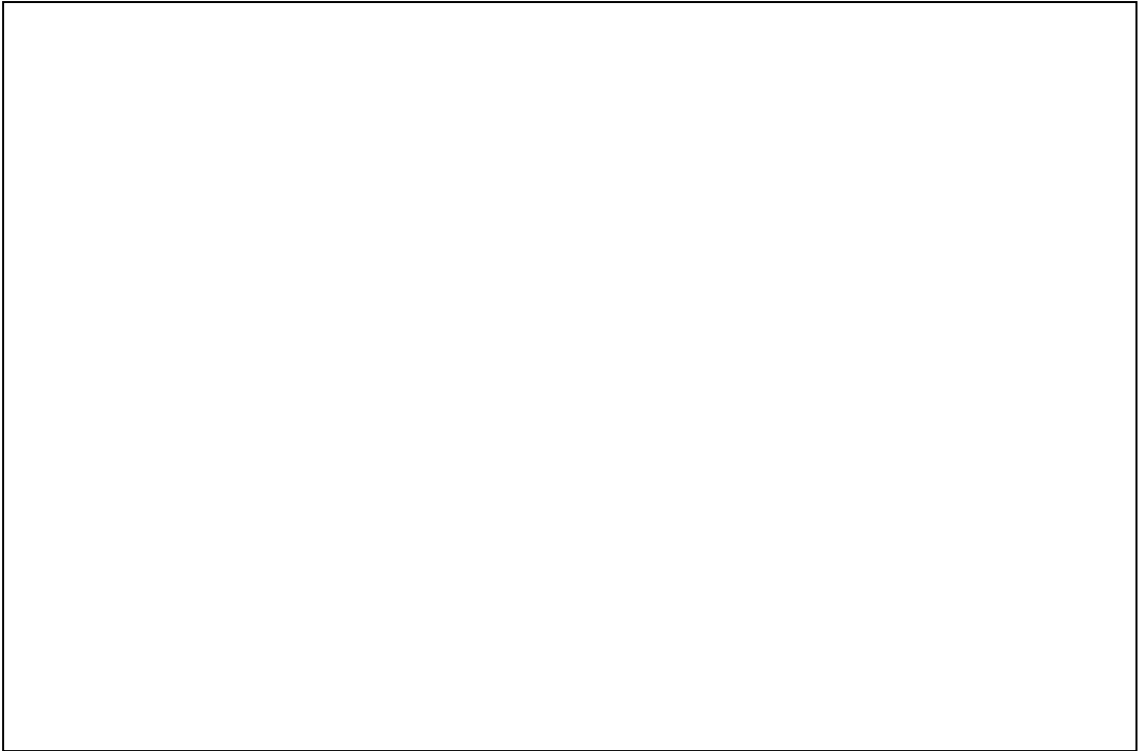
The houses in Atatürk district are one within the other. So, estate prices and hiring values are cheaper than other places and the streets are not safe at night hours<sup>1</sup>. Another important problem is the reality of buildings that protecting the traditional qualifications are still unregistered (II.Etap Plan Raporu, 2000: 11).



*Photo23-Narrow Street and New  
Constructions*

---

<sup>1</sup> *Gönülcan Ahmet, Atatürk District Headman, oral interview notes*



*Photo24- Narrow Street in Former  
Settlement Pattern*



*Photo25-Different Storeyed Building  
Island Sample*

The background of the Foça excavations reaches back to 1913. Later on the 2.period excavation began in 1950 and continued at interval way on the next dates. Although the 3.period excavations that has revealed the archaeological and historical structure of the city also began in 1989 and still keep on, there is no any sample which enable the history conscious and perception, contribute to city tourism and local citizen<sup>1</sup>. Mentioned situation affect the glance to the archaeological excavations and site decisions negatively. In additionally, any museum building to exhibit archaeological foundlings is not exist in the settlement which is called as one of the twelve Ionian cities. As for the materials taken out exhibit in Ankara and İzmir, it could not be mentioned about the contribution of these foundlings to the city.

Other important fact that affects the physical development is the presence of the military schools and population. This group of people at a position of main subsistence source for native tradesmen and merchants in winter months at which tourism activities decreased. The military constructions appear evidently among the physical structure of Eski Foça. In accordance with the their private statute, the military regions constitute a covered system. As for the building control mechanism is not working, the spatial harmony of these lands with the existing settlement pattern could not be constituted. As a matter of the fact, while maximum 3 storeyed building are allowed in Eski Foça, the officer houses that located on the south of the city are 5 storeyed and buildings belonging to the Gendarme commandos school even go up to 8 storeys with expanded base area. Besides, these buildings are the worst qualified constructions of the settlement. A construction information was received on the land of Gendarme school in 1995. Dealing with the upper ranked officers, floor number of the building was decreased stating the discord with city silhouette. Another construction in an archaeological land belonging to the military was heard, crime announcement was made and entering to the military building was ceased. Following the crime announcement the punishment suit is began but the construction left with the last condition. Depending on not interfering to the construction, the future of this building could not be considered<sup>2</sup>. The covered structure of the military forces that differentiate from the urban integrity also cause the spatial justice mechanism deformation. Relating with this issue, many

---

<sup>1</sup> *Dirim Nihat, Former Municipality Mayor(1989-1999), oral interview notes*

<sup>2</sup> *Marmasan Önder, Restaurateur Architect, oral interview notes*

complaints of the citizens are expressed. “While military constructions on the 1.degree archaeological sites are condoned, the citizens are judged on the criminal court<sup>1</sup>.

Although the size of the military area haven’t changed until today, 2.degree military security region expanded by the time the institutions was founded. Despite the expansion were occurred with security reasons led to be further shrunken of the limited available lands of the city. Anxieties related to be a Military settlement began to arise. As a matter of the fact that another undeclared reason for foundation of the Denizkent Cooperative in addition to provide dwelling for native citizens is preventing the advance of the security region directing to the city center<sup>2</sup>. Other crucial sample that indicates the effect of the Military regions on physical structure is also the current city entrance road that opened in 1982. Although the former road that used for entering to the city is direct and flat because of the passing by the 2.degree military security region and appearance of the military buildings, new road direction which is sloping and strolling around the mountains have been formed.

The citizens that have field around military regions also have to get permission even for involving in agriculture. As well, the field owners could not enter to their title deeded estates during the military instructions like manoeuvres. “I have 90 acre olive grove that out of Military region. Although permission is required, acquiring process of the permission also tough. Despite showing my title deed, I am not allowed to enter to in my estate<sup>3</sup>”. Many historical and archaeological works and structures could not be served to the public benefit because of remaining in the boundaries of Military region. The rock mines from where the famous Tufa stone of Eski Foça was dislodged also out of service with the same reason.

There are two main subsistence sources on the settlement. The first is the Tourism which is livening up on summer months and the second is the commercial vivacity that constituted by the military population. Trading establishments that serving to these two sector are observed on the current physical structure of Eski Foça. In fact, existence of both sectors affects each other negatively. Native and Foreign visitors scroll around the city with shooting noises. Due to the shopping permission, the city crowded with the military students and officers on the weekends. Military institutions also experience

---

<sup>1</sup> *Ercamat Şükrii, Buffet Owner and Yeniasır Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes*

<sup>2</sup> *Mersin Serdar, Former Municipality Mayor(1984-1989), oral interview notes*

<sup>3</sup> *Gönülcan Ahmet, Atatürk District Headman, oral interview notes*

difficulties about the security issues on summer months because of the great number of the visitors.

Even though the sea fact is one of the natural characteristics, there are only limited structures related to the fishery and sailing on the settlement. Despite the local government always try to insert the structures relevant to the sea, such enterprises get reactions from the environment supporters and military institutions<sup>1</sup>. The present shipyard was closed with reason of disturbing its surroundings. That is to say that the citizens involve in fishing and sailing haven't got any place for caring and repairing their ships<sup>2</sup>. So, mentioned fact also causes to increase the problems related with fishery and to decrease the number of the people that prefer the fishery as occupation. Foça shores are also important with owning the natural living spaces of the Mediterranean Monk Seals. As for the seals come to the islands on the Foça shores in order to bring forth young, the sea traffic is controlled. So, the troubles related to the use of the island for touristic activities appear. The rising sea and noise pollution being parallel to the increasing population of the city especially in summer months, negatively affect the natural living spaces of the seals.

When the improvement plans of the city are considered, different qualified features of the plans obviously appear. The plans that have the label of conservation, in fact, could not conform to the realities of the settlement. The plans which are, in fact, the best crucial tool of guiding physical development, were formed by the experienced urban widening and local preferences. Despite all wrong planning works, the city center of settlement has not got any plan by the date of 1993 and only transition period construction rules in use. The 1.stage improvement plan that approved in 1998 comprise 3.degree archaeological site, 1, 2, 3.degree natural site regions.

## **5.2 Institutional Problems**

Eski Foça is a settlement on which several institutions have the responsibility of orientating the physical development. In other words, current experienced problems relating to the physical environment caused by these institutions.

The historical and archaeological features of the settlement have been known since the French archaeologist Felix Sartiaux's excavations in 1913. However, in real

---

<sup>1</sup> *Marmasan Önder, Restaurateur Architect, oral interview notes*

<sup>2</sup> *Avcı Şevki, Cumhuriyet Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes*

meaning, beginning of the conservation activities firstly occurred with the foundation of the committee ‘Gayri Menkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu’(Law 5805) in 1951. But only unique construction scaled conservation decisions were included by the law. Transition to the conservation decision on the settlement level happened with the legislation of ‘Eski Eserler Kanunu’(Law 1710) in 1973. Relating this period, Urban development activities also could not be observed on the physical environment. The first urban construction activities in Eski Foça began with the declaration registration decisions by G.E.E.A.Y.K. In other words, entrance of the conservation decision to the settlement became the first fact that initiate the destruction of the historical and archaeological structures, whereas the mayor of related period did not consider to planning the settlement as having no development pressure. Although the site regions decided by the committee were inadequate, the city was being preserved anyway. The first conservative improvement plan of the settlement prepared collectively by ‘İller Bankası’, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, ‘Eski Eserler Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü’ and İzmir Metropolitan Planning Office. Even, the local government also included to the planning process. Finally, 1/25000 scaled Master plan and 1/5000, 1/1000 scaled improvement plans were approved. As for the foundation of Ministry of Culture in 1983, the authorities of the G.E.E.A.Y.K were transferred to the ‘Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu’. Following the foundation of the new conservation committee, the site regions were subjected to examination and almost all site regions were altered. But, the regions were constituted without the required studies that would expose the actual characteristics of the settlement. Narrowing further the inadequate site regions that had decided in 1977, the tourism and secondary housing constructions were enabled on the antique lands. Alterations on the site decisions necessitate the revision of the improvement and metropolitan plans. So, the plans were approved in 1988(see appendix d1, figure 20). As plan decision, density and storey numbers increase were being anticipated. As a result of the shrinking site regions, the destruction civil architecture samples and antique settlement were accelerated. Arisen illegal constructions were legalised with the improvement amnesties that legislated consecutively beginning with law 1805(İmar ve Gecekondu Affına Dair Yasa) in 1981.

Pursuing the foundation of the Special Environment Protection Institute Chairmanship, Eski Foça has been declared as Special Environment Protection Zone. This factor anyway slowed down the destruction speed of the historical and archaeological features of the settlement. It is the best striking fact that the local

government of related period has heard about the Special Environment Zone declaration by the means of radio announcements. In other words, any communication was not formed with the municipality and even the required studies related to special environment zone declaration of the settlement were not held. So, the special environment decision were not a conscious determining to conserve the features of the settlement that was exposed to the destruction activities. As a result of an archaeological excavation that was initiated by the estate owner's and municipality governor's applications in order to remove the registration decision on an A1 qualified land, archaeological features of the settlement and the dimensions of the destruction began to realise. That is to indicate that the antique Phokaia excavations that still continue started by chance.

In 1991, an improvement plan was prepared by Special Environment Protection Institution and approved accepting the site decisions of related period and without offering to the investigation of conservation committee. Institutional cooperation and consensus that had formed for preparing process of 1980 improvement plan were forsaken on the next planning works. Following the cancellation of 1991 plan due to the 3 citizen objection, re-designation of site region completed in 1992. But, objection repeated for new site regions and committee again began to determine process. Depending on the 4388 numbered conservation committee decision, the transition period construction rules were determined. 'It is supposed that the declaration of special environment zone rescued the city. In fact, the site regions have protected the settlements, special environment protection institution has only the role of approval authority. Even, conservation comprehension of the institution governors was not affirmative.

The improvement plan preparing period on the site regions was decided as a year with coming into force of Law 2863(in 1983) and Law 3386(1987). Although the mentioned laws enforce to prepare the plans within a year, any information related to the violation of this rule was not stated. Although the transition period construction rules were accepted in 1993, the plan of urban site regions and city center of Eski Foça still does not exist. Even though the settlement has 1/25000 scaled metropolitan plan (Çevre Düzeni Planı), depending on the changing of site region decision the plan has lost its process. The current legal structure charges two ministry namely 'Ministry of Public Works and Settlement' and 'Ministry of Environment'. So, responsibility confusion also exists about the authority of the metropolitan plans in preparing process.

The rapid expansion on the physical environment necessitates the fixing infrastructure investments to new development areas. Financial source transfer is made in respect of the population by the 'İller Bankası' to the local governments. But, the population of the settlement ascending to the 3 times on the summer months cause to appear infrastructure deficiencies. "The legal structure make local governments dependent to the capital city. Municipalities have to be connected with Ankara as for the money and sources are on there<sup>1</sup>". The way the political party of which the current mayor of the city is the member doesn't take part on the parliament increases the source and finance deficiencies. The best troublesome matter related to the fixing infrastructure investment process is the site regions. As for the infrastructure projects prepared without considering the features of the settlement, costs that exceeding the adjudication prices appear while electricity, water, telephone etc. investments fixing and finally the project are quitted. Especially on the archaeological site regions, because of the controlled excavation system concentrated works are required in respect of labour and duration. "Pure water needs of the settlement meet from the Gerenköy. Although the underground is full of water, even 7 cm. diameter pipe is also not allowed<sup>1</sup>".

Financial difficulties are being experienced on the fixing the necessary infrastructure investments. The same problem also valid for the preservation of the historical and archaeological features of the settlement. The financial appropriation that is allotted by Ministry of Culture also inadequate. Depending on the reason that there are few sample that expose the historical and archaeological features, the excavation chairmanship is considered as an institution that preventing and forbidding the construction activities. The required coordination and accommodation that should have been founded could not establish depending on the opinion separations among institutions. The excavation chairmanship fights against the all construction activities and prevents by the means of legal frame. In contrast, any work is not made to increasing the conservation conscious of the citizens. Science environs are separated than public. Local governments also behave populist with the anxieties of vote. Although the preservation of the city is common opinion, municipality governors seek solutions including the inhabitants. "The number of the families that have estate on the 1. Degree archaeological site regions and mistreated is about 30-40. Despite the politicians had

---

<sup>1</sup> *Dirim Nihat, Former Municipality Mayor, oral interview notes*



gone to the Ankara in order to supplant the excavation mayor, hasn't gather to solve the problems of mistreated citizen<sup>2</sup>". A regulation which is called as 'Takas Yönetmeliği' come into force publicising in the 'Resmi Gazete'(Official paper, no:20427) with the aim of removing the troubles of citizens relating to this issue in 1990. According to the regulation the necessary treatments are initiated applying to the culture directorate and relevant museum. The state appropriate another available land with the proportion among 80%-120% of current price or the citizen is allowed to settle anywhere of Turkey. Exactly the local government hasn't explained the regulation. The expectations related to the removal of the site decisions as it happened in past and promises of opposing politicians prevented the usage of the regulation. But, "there are a group of people that benefit from the regulation and acquire unjustifiable income in İzmir. Purchasing the lands within the boundaries of 1.degree archaeological and natural site regions with lowest prices, the people exchanged with the treasury lands on the prestige lands with the lowest costs in İzmir<sup>3</sup>".

Today, as the decisions relevant to conservation are left to the conservation committees, the local governments include the all negative structures to the plans and behave in respect of the attitude of the committee. In this respect, the structure and conservation comprehension of the committee become important. The attitude of the committee charged in 1984 is the best striking sample of the mentioned fact. In additionally, the committee could take different decisions on the same qualified two matters.

The destruction that happened on the physical environment of the settlement is condoned by the municipality governors with the political anxieties. Even though the municipality also participated on the illegal constitution process. As it is experienced on the Denizkent sample, the pasture qualified treasury land was transferred to the municipality ownership in an illegal way and depending on the 5656 numbered law related with the public housing for inhabitants. In fact, the pasture qualified areas are open to the public benefit. In the condition that the pasture quality is removed the possession of the land have to quote the treasury. Violating this legal procedure, the municipality owned the land and increasing the member of cooperative led to loose of the public housing quality of the construction. If the political party of which the Eski

---

<sup>1</sup> *Irmak Mahmut, İsmet Paşa District Headman, oral interview notes.*

<sup>2</sup> *Avcı Şevki, Cumhuriyet Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes*

<sup>3</sup> *Ağluç Muzaffer, Eski Foça Municipality Public Works Officer, oral interview notes*

Foça mayor was the member hadn't been in the power, Denizkent cooperative could be more different.

Depending on the controlled excavation system, the museum officer necessitated for the construction activities is brought from the İzmir. Because of the long period investigations on the archaeological qualified lands many problems have been faced. The lack of authorised officer that could solve the problems of the city in the place, increases the materialistic and labour burden of the citizens. "The building that currently use as instructor house had been decided to be museum building. But the instructors objected to the decision and requested the building to be an instructor house threading the mayor not to vote for. So, the building turned to instructor house although the museum is more required<sup>1</sup>".

Another reason for relatively untouched structure of Eski Foça is the presence of the military institutions. Depending on the determining of the military region in the improvement plan as spot with the reason of security and untouchable status of the institution, the construction within the boundaries could not be intervened. So, the pattern compatibility with the settlement could not be constituted. Even the military buildings appear as worst qualified structures within the city silhouette.

### **5.3 Social Problems**

When the social structure of the settlement considered until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a community that Greek citizen constituted the majority is observed. The community that interested in olive growing and viniculture, had formed an original settlement pattern and architectural style that had resulted from their living style and culture. The most of the settlement's present civil architecture samples are the structures that have been built by these mentioned Greek citizens. In 1922, depending on the pacts that signed following the end of the I. world war, exchange of people occurred and the Greek minorities that had constituted the majority abandoned settlement and immigrants from the geek islands mainly from the Limni, Kavala, Midilli replaced. The people that called as natives are mostly the immigrants that had come Eski Foça as a result of the people exchange. The immigrants began to live in an urban space that hadn't been formed with the dynamics of their own culture and living style. Instead of olive growing and viniculture, tobacco production and salt commerce adopted. After 1940s that

---

<sup>1</sup> *Avcı Şevki, Cumhuriyet Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes*

entrance and exit to the city was controlled the fishery became the dominant sector in the settlement. The population also decreased with the limited subsistence possibilities. Expire of the military controls and security regions led to new searching for constituting new living sources apart from the fishery. “Re-entrance of the military institutions to the city occurred as a result of the public demands<sup>1</sup>”. Establishment of the Club Med in 1967 caused to realise that the city could be a tourism settlement. So, this sector kept their presence up till now as being the dominant sectors.

Although the physical structure of the settlement was not an urban environment that had formed due to the own cultural requirements of the inhabitants and the settlers didn't have conservation conscious, the cultural features could preserve until 1977 without applying any construction rules depending on the fact that urbanisation activities and land speculations hadn't entered to the city. Following the heart of the registration decision, the citizens that had financial power attempted to falling down their residences and rebuilding within a couple of days. 1977 registration decision were incomplete as for the necessities of the conserving activities hadn't been explained to the public. Many site regions were opened to the construction by the means of the 1984 conservation committee decisions. Offered building possibilities were altered and mostly forbidden by the site determining in 1991 and 1992. Even the improvement plan prepared by the Special Environment Protection Institution was cancelled. All these negative progresses caused to lack of confidence to the specialists, planners and governors, accused with incompetence. The settlers of Eski Foça began to feel their self mistreated.

The conservation of the cultural heritages is interrogated by the communities that hasn't been formed a common opinion and conscious relating to the historical values and preservation concept. So, the restoration and conservation applications are considered as outer events. The way of citizens hearing about the improvement and application decisions related with the Eski Foça, the lack of participation to the determining process of the decisions caused to insensitivity and estrangement against to the cultural qualities. Supporting this idea, the land owners having estate on the site regions expect to be removed of site regions as it happened in the past and utilise their properties with the promises of the politicians who could not appreciate the importance of the historical and cultural values. The archaeological excavations also considered as

---

<sup>1</sup> *Nuri Öztürk, Immigrant of Kavala, oral interview notes.*

institution that remove the building rights because of not to bring plus value for the settlers and city.

The native citizen population of Eski Foça is getting decrease. Current dwellers of the historical buildings haven't got financial power, so these buildings are being used as possible as or sold in order to buy new properties on the peripheral settlements or villages. The young inhabitants also prefer to settle to the İzmir or Manisa because of the limited employment possibilities. The people that come from the big cities like İzmir, Ankara, Manisa replace the settlement and a social pushing experience.

When the physical condition of the settlement considered different storey dispersions on the same building island and vacant plots attract attention. Especially the land owners that surrounding plots have been completed the building(mostly among 1984- 1992), appreciate the construction prohibition as injustice. "A single storey residence have been fallen down in order to built a new 2 storeyed as it happened on the neighbour plots on the Küçük Deniz Side. As archaeological foundlings were caught on the excavation process, the construction was quitted. Today, the householders settled in İzmir<sup>1</sup>"

The families that experience the residence difficulty because of the increasing population began to make agreement with the contractors in reply to lowest sharing like 1 of 3 flats. The native people complaint about remaining on the secondary stage for the municipality services. In fact, the coming of the strangers to settlement have been caused and facilitated by the lowest sharing constructions with contractors.

Acquiring the excavation permission in the 3.degree archaeological site regions takes long period. Besides, depending on the controlled excavation, the museum officer would be brought from and left to İzmir, food costs would be met by the time excavations continue. In spite of all these labours, if any foundling is caught the construction will not be allowed. Mentioned process either sickens the entrepreneurs and causes to the land owners remain homeless. Even acquiring the restoration permission process also takes long time like 2 year. In additionally, the restoration costs approximately approach to the 40 milliard TL. Mentioned costs are very high for the population of which 70% percent constituted the fixed incoming citizens. So the estate owners selling their properties establish to peripheral villages and settlements as for the state also haven't propped up the inhabitants with the application like conservation

---

<sup>1</sup> *Ercamat Şükriü, Buffet Owner and Yeniasır Newspaper Correspondent, oral interview notes*

credits. The stone houses began to be sold with high prices in recent years. The people that got bored with the urban and apartment life prefer Eski Foça to settle especially buying the stone houses and making the required restorations began to live in these residences. The stone houses also have advantages like being more resistant than the others, cool in summers and warm in winters apart from being an historical structure.

When associations, civil organisations and tendencies of become organised investigated, it could be observed that the environment conscious and sensitiveness began to appear among the public. Especially, the experienced destruction of the historical and cultural qualities between 1984-1992 led to form conservation and environment conscious. The founded 18 associations also prove this idea. On the other hand, the people that have completed their structures begin to behave conservative in accordance with personal benefits.

Although many institutions have responsibility on physical development, all faced problems are burdened to the excavation chairmanship, conservation committee and municipality. In contrast, the effect of the Special Environment Protection Institution on the physical structure could not be realised and appreciated. On the other hand, depending on the presence of the military institutions, many citizens are not allowed to involve in agriculture even enter their fields. Besides, the construction activities on the military regions while the inhabitants are not being allowed constitute misbelieve to the government.

## Chapter 6

### REASONING AND EVALUATING THE PROBLEMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

The present problems of the Eski Foça settlement depended on the faulty policies that pursued on the national scale, lack of communication and coordination among the institutions that have effect and authority over the settlement life. All kind of changing and developments that occurred on the Turkey reality directly reflect to the urban structures and cause to alterations on the settlements. So, the falsities of the political decisions also affect the urban life and felt by the inhabitants.

As for the development of the physical environment arrangement in Turkey did not appear with the same objective reasons of the European cities, even today, the importance of the city planning also could not be realised exactly. The policies that had directed to the industrialisation and development, gave way to arisen of problems on the physical structures of the settlements, population accumulation, infrastructure troubles, crooked urbanisation and squatter developments were experienced on the cities. After 1980, the policies that appreciate the physical expansion equivalent to the development were pursued. Turkey faced with the rapid and uncontrolled development on the tourism and secondary housing sectors at this period. Objecting the foreign tourism on the historical surroundings that had been formed with tourism demand became a custom of this period. On the historical environments that offered to the service of the tourism, construction that neglecting the inhabitants of the settlements, denying the ideological dimensions of the conservation, having no substructure, incompatible with the local architecture, devastating the natural and cultural heritage were made. The necessity of providing a tourism expert on the registration process of the antiquities in accordance with the 'Eski Eserler Kanunu' that legislated in 1973, also interesting for exposing the conservation glance of the central government(Gültekin, Görer:1991,350). Another fact that increasing the number of secondary housing investments was the secondary housing credits provided by 'Toplu Konut Fonu' (Public Housing Fund). So, relating this period, 50000 secondary housing were benefited from these credit (Metap Report:1991,9, Gezim,Kiper:1991,366). The construction activities tried to accelerate

by the means of public housing laws. 'Turizm Teşvik Yasası' was legislated in 1982 and by the means of the changing on the law (in 1988) the Forestlands also opened to the Tourism investments. The 'İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı'(1983) was removed in order to decrease the centralisation of the municipalities. Although the reasons of the Ministry's establish kept their presence, removal of the ministry left the issues of the residence, land, squatter, population dispersion and regional planning unattended and unprotected(Keleş:1991,8). The best important issue that planning became unsuccessful is the insufficiency on orientating the practice. The squatter developments around the cities, improvement amnesties that legislated consecutively and municipality mayors' insensitive applications prove this idea.

The destruction that experienced in Eski Foça after 1984 also inhabited on the whole seashore settlements. The glance of the central government to the urban space also observed on the whole institutions. The lack of consensus and communication that should have been constituted among the institutions and keeping the public distinct from the planning process led the present troubles of the cities.

### **6.1 Special Environment Protection Institute**

The process of constituting special environment protection zones began with the signing of international agreements about the conservation of the environmental and cultural heritages. Turkey participated in Barcelona convention(1975) and an agreement related with a project which is called as 'Mediterranean Action Plan' was signed and Turkey actively took part in the project. The legal regulations began to constitute. Firstly, by the means of the law 2328(1980) 'Protecting The Mediterranean Against The Pollution Agreement, 2 Protocol And Appendixes' were approved. In order to perform the required obligations, forming special environment protection zones was enabled with the alterations on the 'Çevre Kanunu' in 1988(Birgöl:1993,67).

Although the declaration of Eski Foça as pilot zone is considered to preserve the further destruction of the city, in fact, the selection of Eski Foça is not a conscious decision. The truth of determining the city as pilot zone was appreciated afterwards by the means of excavation results. The features of the settlement that available for the special environment protection zone declaration like untouched nature in respect of Çeşme, Kuşadası etc. settlements, having natural living spaces, situating at the end point of the Foça peninsula like a blind alley. That is to say the settlement have been selected as a central decision without making detailed surveys. Conservation of the natural,

historical and archaeological features that had been restructured was not the primary goal. Insensitivity to the authorised institutions of the city, the way municipality mayor heart of the pilot zone determining by the means of radio announcements, approval of the improvement plan without offering to the investigation of conservation committee and cancellation of the plan that had prepared by the Special Environment Protection Institution with the ground of incompatibility with the qualities of the settlement prove this idea. On the other hand the works of Special Environment Protection Institute coincide with the works of National Park Department as objective and coverage.

## **6.2 Conservation Committee**

Although the efforts of conserving the historical and archaeological surroundings reach back till to the Ottoman Empire, the policies related to the conservation fact still could not be improved. Depending on not to reach broad public masses, conservation activities fail and destruction of the antiquities is caused by the faulty applications. Despite having no development pressure, the destruction experienced in 1977 at the first determining process of the site regions is the best sample exposing faulty applications effects. The conservation comprehension on the historical and archaeological qualified settlement like Eski Foça regarded objectives forming history conscious and national conceit, using as a tool for tourism. The lack of conscious and participation of the inhabitants get difficult the realising process of the mentioned objectives.

The current conservation action is completely burden to the conservation committees. Even the improvement plans of the settlement are prepared without sensitivity and consideration to the settlement features by the persons or institutions. In respect of the committee's reaction, the plan is orientated. As a matter of the fact that making decision incompatible to the settlement dynamics by the committee destruction become inevitable as it happened in 1984 site regions determinations.

The former district and street patterns that constitute the historical seed of the settlement are mostly proposed to conserve on the improvement plans. But the conservation action occur as determining the boundaries, bringing construction prohibitions and leaving for detailed planning works afterward. Until the preparation of the conservation decision, most of the cultural values spoil or completely annihilate(Zeren:1982,246, Akin:1990,33).

Although the responsibility of conserving the culture and nature presence was brought to the 'Ministry of Culture' with the law 2863, the national parks law(Law



2873), regulations relevant to the Special Environment Protection Institution and Environment law also brought responsibility of the same mission. This legal structure form multi institutional structure. Existence of the different institutions that have same authorities causes to decrease the financial source transferred. So, the antique Phokaia excavation could continue thanks to sponsor of a Japan cigarette firm, the transferred finance from the Ministry of Culture is quite low.

### **6.3 Local Government**

Due to the limited technical and economic structures of the local governments, the municipality governors have difficulties on solving the problems caused by dense building demands and excessive load to the infrastructure services. The main reason of the problems is the building explosion that faced on the tourism and secondary housing sectors. These land usages that have been benefited only definite periods of the year exceed the efficiency of the financial sources.

However much the local governments try to behave conservative, it is inevitable to listen the public demands because of their political structure. Despite the truth that the conservation can only prove with the participation of the inhabitants, as the citizen of Eski Foça appreciate the conservation action as a fact that restricting the building activities, it is not adopted. As the conservation concept couldn't be adopted by the local governments instead of explaining what the conservation is and solving the problems of mistreated citizen, the fact is used as political tool especially in the election period.

A direct relation exists among the political party that has the municipality administration and the deputy number of that party in the parliament. As for being the origin of the money and all sort of source, the local governments have to be connected with the Ankara in order to serve and acquire the necessities. Depending on the political party of the present Eski Foça mayor doesn't take part on the parliament, any sort of source is acquired barely or not.

### **6.4 Master Plans**

When the planning background of the settlement is considered, it is observed that 1980 plan was prepared collectively by the institutions that have responsibility over the settlement and being formed a consensus among the institutions without excluding the local government. The plan which was prepared in a way that valid for the present

planning process also consistent with the building density, site region determinations. The only falsity is about the negligence of participation dimension and not to constitute the conservation comprehension. The participation of the inhabitants to the preparing process of the plan was not obtained. The crucial role of participation deficiency appeared briefly after 1984 site decisions. 1988 plan that was revision of the 1980 plan carried the marks of central government's urban space vision. Urban building density was increased and total planned area of the 1980 plan promoted to 2 times. This planning work revealed the tool function of the planning for the application of political decisions. Besides, the plan also had the role of legalising the buildings that incompatible with the general settlement pattern like Denizkent and destruction of the historical and archaeological features of the settlement. The 1991 plan prepared by the Special Environment Protection Institution also faulty in respect of preparing process. Indicating the view of the institution to the conservation fact, only the necessary changing and density regulations were made(ÖÇKK:1991,8). The detailed studies and cooperation among institutions was neglected. The projection population of the 1988 plan 30000 was decreased just to 24000. As a matter of the fact the plan was cancelled with the objections. Today Eski Foça is in a new planning process with the final determination of the site regions in 1993. The plan is consisted of two stages. The first stage improvement plan which had been approved in 1998 was prepared for the natural and 3.degree archaeological sites. Planning of the urban and archaeological sites are decided as 2.stage. I.stage plan is also carrying the quality of 1991 plan revision. The construction density values of built up and vacant areas were decreased. Applying to the institutions that producing plan and universities, the plan proposals were required at the plan preparing process. The plan proposal of the Architects Associations was found suitable and a planning group that including members from different professions was formed by the coordination of the Municipality. The financing of the plan is cover by the Ministry of Culture. Despite applying to the Special Environment Protection Institution for the financial assistance only insignificant contributions were made. Although the last planning work is more satisfactory than the other plans as collaboration, the participation deficiencies and continuing pronunciations of the opposition party related to the lost construction rights are the most problematic defects of the plan.

## **6.5 Other Institutions**

Depending on the sustaining antique Phokaia excavation, the excavation chairmanship keeps its presence on the settlement. The works that are hold in the name of science could not be provided the support of public opinion. The excavation chairmanship because of the separate structure of which from the public is exposed to obstruction made by the politicians and local people as being an institution that resisting to the personal profits. The excavations was also tried to detain by the means of the legal ways including the political pressures into the process, because of the significant values that should be revealed the enterprises were failed.

The military institutions that have been exist in Eski Foça since 1940, were kept except for planning works. But, the incompatibility of the military structures with the urban pattern is obviously observed. Depending on the private status of the institutions, construction controls could not be materialised, civil and military buildings discrepancy that differentiates with the architectural form , storey numbers and construction density appear. While the construction prohibitions are being applied on many parts of the settlement, condoning the military buildings on the same qualified lands damage the 'justice' principle of city planning. so, these injustice applications also cause urban development pressures increase.

Eski Foça also chosen as pilot zone by the National Seal Protection Committee in 1993 with the aim of preserving the Mediterranean Monk Seals and their living spaces. At that point, a project is applied with the financial support of World Water Fund-Mediterranean Program. The sea caves that have been used for bringing forth young and resting by the Monk seals mostly take part on the island on the shore of Eski Foça. The human activities on the island that generally appear with the tourism facilities terrify the seals and gave rise the caves useless. Many precautions are taken by the AFAG-SAD association like controlling the sea traffic and hunting prohibitions to preserving the monk seals. Although conserving the generation of living creatures is the responsibility of Special Environment Protection Institute, the works of the institution is limited with approving the improvement plans. So, the conservation of the seals controlled by the committee.

## **6.6 Local approaches**

Conservation concept experiences a physical environment that away from the social comprehensibility. Transition of the urban rant to the economic benefits

constitutes serious pressures over the conservation policies. Rant expectations are easily effected by the changing on the conservation decisions, so this situation accompanies the chaos atmosphere. The serious interventions and quarrels damage the conservation comprehension and prevent the affirmative approaches to the conservation.

The best troublesome matter of Eski Foça is the presence of the conservation decisions. But, important augmentations are observed on the number of the people that behave conservative. If the reasons of the augmentation are investigated, firstly personal benefits appear. The people that completed their construction activities do not prefer the further getting concrete of the city. Depending on the increasing attraction of the historical and archaeological features of the settlement, great deals of money are paid for the stone houses, so the reactions to the conservation also assuage. Besides, in accordance with the arrival of native people to settle peripheral settlement selling their estates to the new comers, the outsiders behave more conservative than the natives.

## Chapter 7

### CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

The general settling and urban development issues are treated in a manner that instantaneous solutions are produced when any problem appears instead of comprehensive and systematic approaches. All institutions that have authority and responsibility on the development of the cities improve approaches that partial and deprived of integrity. The problems reveal on the environments that have been formed with the partial decision and natural, cultural features are also gradually destroyed. In fact, instead of the present multi authority structure on the problem solving process, transition to the comprehensive and participant planning that including alternative development strategies and strategic priorities with a legal frame that describing the responsible authority.

Present planning comprehension focuses on the singular and sectoral developments. Instead of such partial glances, an comprehensive approach that having a system comprehension and extended from the country scale to region, region to settlement is required. In fact, the problems that population accumulation and crooked urbanisation gave way, could be solved with the analysis on the upper scales.

The city planning is an important tool for the materialising process of the national policies that determined in the light of political preferences. But, even today, the dimensions of the planning action could not be appreciated exactly. The present settlements have a cosmopolite structure that accommodating many different qualities. So, the dynamics that created by these distinct qualities constitute the basic facts for changings occurred in the physical structure of the settlements. The planning action that has the claim of orientating physical development, could be successful by the means of appreciating the dynamics that effect the structuring of the settlement and proving the coordination and compatibility among these facts. The experienced problems on the physical environment put forward the presence of deficiencies on the present planning comprehension. Eski Foça that has been examined by the scope of the thesis work, is also the settlement carrying the mentioned urbanisation problems.

The development anxieties that resulted from the national policies, accompanied the physical expansion and construction activities to the urban settlements. Especially after 1950, the improvement plans that anticipate the urban spreading were prepared. While the settlement were being planned the local qualities of the settlements(nature, culture, archaeology, social-economic structures etc.) could not be appreciated, in contrast, considered as obstacles in front of the development. As it is also experienced in the Eski Foça, the rapid constructions mainly related to the tourism and secondary housing sectors caused to infrastructure problems appear, destruction of the natural and cultural features, problematic living spaces that consist of lack quality and identity buildings. Although the city planning should have been adjusted the local tendencies with a comprehensive structure, became a tool of legalising the untied development. A new institutional structure that describing the concerned authority within the coordination system is to form.

The main deficiency of current planning system began with the absence of national and regional plan. In this respect, all planning works appear as partial studies. Although a central institution (DPT) also exists, the issue of directing physical development is still neglected. In order to constitute a comprehensive glance to urban space, modification in City Planning legal frame must be initiated with the performing the State Planning Institute. Following the national and regional planning work at the sub region level a committee should be founded to prepare the metropolitan plan. Sub regional planning committee will include the officials of Culture, Environment, Public Works and Settlement Ministries and metropolitan municipality representatives.

Current planning body of law gives same responsibilities to the different institutions. In fact, the dispersion of the responsibilities to different institution forms authority confusion on the orientation of the developments. The multi authorised structure of the cities enforces acquiring process of the necessities. As for the dispersed planning authorities, the financial sources also become inadequate for the current concerned institution. So, proving the efficiency of the sources, feasibility of the plans, authorities of the ministries are re-described. According to the proposal the responsibilities of Ministry of Culture is restricted with the affairs of cultural and archaeological features. The issues related with the natural features are gathered within the body of Ministry of Environment. Including 'Ministry of Public Works and Settlement' and requirements of the metropolitan municipality the metropolitan planning responsibility is given to the Sub Region Planning Committee. By the means

of that, the responsibility conflicts relating to the preparing of metropolitan plan is aimed.

As it happened in Eski Foça, the physical structure of the settlements has complicated structure. The detailed surveys and required specialists/officials could not be obtained due to the financial deficiencies. A technical office that consists of different disciplines for urban requirements is constituted within a union by the financial supports of covered local governments. The deficiency of inadequate surveys and required officials has caused many troubles as it is experienced in site decision. Many changing on the site decisions has affected negatively the public glance to the conservation concept and conservation committee decisions. The public convenience to the conservation decision is going to be formed exposing the real qualities of the settlements with the detailed works of technical office.

The Union of the Local Governments will also involve in sub environs plan that concerned many municipalities and master plan works. In addition to the planning team, municipality official institution representatives, universities and civil foundations will also be included this planning process. The problems of the inhabitants will also be considered with analysis of technical office. By the means of that public participation is going to be obtained.

Explained comprehensive planning system proposal aims to participate all actors of the settlements to the planning process. The supervision and approval of the planning decisions are going to be examined by the upper grade foundation. On the other hand, producing knowledge and exposing problems/demands related to the physical structure give way to prepare metropolitan, regional and national plan.

## REFERENCES

Adanır F., Prof. Dr., Foça Kasabasında Kazanç ve Vergi(1246/1846 tarihli Kal'ei Foça-i Atik Temettuat Defteri Temelinde Bazı Gözlemler), Geçmişten Günümüze Foça, Uluslararası Sempozyum Bildirileri 23-24-25 Ağustos 1996, Foça Belediyesi 1997, Pelin Ofset Lmt. Şti., Ankara, pp.5-14.

Afet Bölgeleri Revizyon Tasarısı, ODTÜ, 1999, Ankara.

Akın, I., 1990. "Eski Foça Üzerine Koruma Geliştirme Projesi", DEÜMMF Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Böl., Lisans Bitirme Projesi, İzmir.

Aksu (Ezen)Ü., "Foça yarımadası tarihsel gelişimi, Tarihsel mimari dokunun korunması ve geliştirilmesine yönelik öneriler; Eski Foça'da bir restorasyon uygulaması", DEÜMMF Restorasyon Yüksek lisans tezi, 1985, İzmir.

Akurgal, E. Ord. Prof., Eski Çağda Ege ve İzmir, Phokaia(Foça), pp.55.

Akurgal, E., VI. Türk Tarih Kongresi, 1967, Ankara, pp.19, 20, 76,77

Akurgal, E., 'Foça Örnek Bir Kent Olma Yolunda', Ege Mimarlık, 1992 / 3-4, İzmir, pp. 30-31.

Akurgal, E., Eski İzmir I Yerleşme Katları ve Athena Tapınağı, Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, Ankara, 1983, pp.12-13.

Arı, K., Kurtuluş Savaşı sonrasında İzmir'e yönelik göçler ve Etkileri, Üç İzmir, Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İzmir, 1992, pp.273-282.



Bean, G., 'Aegean Turkey- An Archaeological Guide', London,1966, pp.117-125.

Beyru, R., 'İzmir'de Belediye'den Önce Belediyecilik', 19.Yüzyıl', Türkiye Birinci Şehircilik Kongresi'- I. Kitap, Şehir Bölge ve Planlama Bölümü, ODTÜ, Ankara, pp. 133-144.

Bilgin, Z., 'Az Tanınan Yöresel Bir Mimarlık Örneği- Foça Yöresi Mimarlığı', Bildiriler, Ege Mimarlık Sempozyumu, İzmir, 27-29 Kasım 1985, pp.80-105.

Bilgin, Z., 'Foça Açmazı veya Gelin Foça'nın Yok Olmasına Engel Olalım ', Bildiriler, Ege Mimarlık ,İzmir, pp.24-27.

Bingöl N., Gül Ö., Şahin A., Türkiye'de Şehirciliğin Gelişimi ve Yasalar Çerçevesinde İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı, Türkiye'de Şehirciliğin Gelişiminde Son 30 Yılın Değerlendirmesi, İzmir, 1991, pp. 39-45.

Cem İsmail, Türkiye'de Geri Kalmışlığın Tarihi, İstanbul, 1998, Can Yayınları Lmt. Sti.

Çeçener B., Türkiye Birinci Şehircilik Kongresi, 2.Kitap, ODTÜ Şehir Planlama Bölümü,1982, Ankara, pp.260-301.

Çeçener B., Mimarlık, 1995, no:262, pp.46-50.

Çetin C., İzmir ve İlçeleri, Sanem Matbaacılık, Ankara,1986.

Daş E., Foça Osmanlı Mezarlığındaki Tasvirli Mezar Taşları, Geçmişten Günümüze Foça, Uluslararası Sempozyum Bildirileri 23-24-25 Ağustos 1996, Foça Belediyesi 1997, Pelin Ofset Lmt. Şti., Ankara, pp.61.

Dirim, N., 'Foça', Ege Mimarlık, İzmir, 1992/ 3-4, pp.23.

Doğer E., İlk İskanlardan Yunan İşgaline Kadar Menemen ya da Tarhaniyat Tarihi, Sergi Yayınevi, Mart 1998, İzmir, pp.66.

Erten, Y., Turizm, İç Turizm ve İkincil Konutlar Açısından Kıyı Kentlerine Etkisi ve Eski Foça Üzerine Bir Deneme', DEUŞBP Lisans Bitirme Tezi, İzmir, June 1986.

Ekonomik ve Sosyal Göstergeler 1990, İzmir, T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü, pp.29.

Eski Foça (İzmir) Analitik Etüd Çalışması, T.C. Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Müh. Mim. Fakültesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, İzmir, Kasım 1985.

Faroqhi S., Towns and Townsman in Ottoman Anatolia(1520-1650), Cambridge, 1984, pp.75,81,114-117,136,172.

Foça, T.C. Çevre Bakanlığı, Özel Çevre Koruma Kurumu Başkanlığı, Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgelerini Tanıtım Serisi, Yayın no: 12, Kasım 1992.

Foça, Ana Britannica V.12, pp.286.

Foça, Cumhuriyet Ansiklopedisi V.5, pp.1407.

Foça, Meydan Larousse V.7, pp.166.

Foça Guide, Foça Tourism Information, Rk.Studyo Ajans, 1995, İzmir.

Foça Phokaia, Foça Belediyesi, Meltem Ofset, 2000, İzmir.

Foça Üzerine Yazılar, Foça Belediyesi, 1998, İzmir.

Geçmişten Günümüze Foça,Uluslar Arası Sempozyum Bildirileri 23-24-25 Ağustos 1996, Foça Belediyesi 1997, Pelin Ofset Lmt. Şti., Ankara.

Genel Nüfus Sayımı Geçici Sonuçları 2000, T.C. Başbakanlık Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü, pp.15.

Hamamcıoğlu Gözde, Foça Ticaret Merkezinde Halk Görüşüne Referans İle Koruma ve Rehabilitasyon Önerisi/ Conservation and Rehabilitation Proposal For The Commercial Center Of Foça With Reference To Public Opinion, ODTÜ Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Yüksek Lisans Tezi , Ankara, 1995.

Helvacı C., İzmir Depremi Üzerine, Ege Mimarlık, 1992/3-4, pp.21.

Heredotus, Heredot Tarihi, Çev.: Kutarman, P., İstanbul, 1991, 13,65-68.

Heyd W., Yakın Doğu Ticaret Tarihi, Çev.: Karal E. Z., 1975, Ankara.

İzmir İl Yıllığı, İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi,1965

İzmir İl Yıllığı,İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi,1973.

İzmir İl Yıllığı 1994, İzmir Valiliği Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müdürlüğü, İzmir, Mart 1994.

KaBa Eski Eserler – Koruma, Kültür Bakanlığı Foça Raporu, An Unpublished Report, 1993, Ankara.

Kasalı E., Foça Araştırma Koruma Değerlendirme, EUGSF, Şehir Mimarlığı Yüksek Lisans Tezi, 1976, İzmir.

Keleş R. Prof. Dr., Kentleşme Politikası, Ankara ,1993, İmge Kitapevi

Keleş R. Prof. Dr., Şehirciliğin Kuramsal Temelleri, 1982, Ankara, pp.164-209.

Mumcu A. Prof. Dr., Tarih Açısından Türk Devriminin Temelleri ve Gelişimi, İstanbul, 1994, İnkılâp Kitapevi.

Özyiğit, Ö., The City Walls Of Phokaia, Revue Des Etudes Anciennes, Tome 96, 1994 / 1-2, pp.77-109.

Özyiğit, Ö., 1989 Yılı Phokaia Kazı Çalışmaları, XII. Kazı Çalışmaları Toplantısı-I, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Anıtlar ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara, 28 May-01 June 1990, pp.127-153.

Özyiğit, Ö., 1990 Yılı Phokaia Kazı Çalışmaları, XIII. Kazı Çalışmaları Toplantısı-II, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Anıtlar ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Çanakkale, 27-31 May 1991, pp.127-153.

Özyiğit, Ö., 1991 Yılı Phokaia Kazı Çalışmaları, XIV. Kazı Çalışmaları Toplantısı-II, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Anıtlar ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara, 25-29 May 1992, pp.1-22.

Özyiğit, Ö., 1992 Yılı Phokaia Kazı Çalışmaları, XV. Kazı Çalışmaları Toplantısı-II, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Anıtlar ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara, 24-28 May 1993, pp.11-36.

Özyiğit, Ö., 1993 Yılı Phokaia Kazı Çalışmaları, XVI. Kazı Çalışmaları Toplantısı-I, T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Anıtlar ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara, 30 May-03 June 1994, pp.425-454.

Özyiğit, Ö., 'Foça ve Phokaia Nereye Gidiyor?', Ege Mimarlık, 1992/2, pp.20-22

Pausanias, 1979, 'Central Greece', Guide to Greece, Vol:I, pp.205.

Sarıoğlu M. -Turgay G., İzmir İl Yıllığı, Ege Üniversitesi Matbaası, 1967

Sartiaux F., Eski Foça, Foça Tarihine Bir Bakış, Ege Turizm Cemiyeti Yayınları no: 6, İzmir ,1952.

Serdaroğlu Ü., VI. Türk Tarih Kongresi, Foça Kazılarında Bulunan Arkaik Devir Mimarlık Eserleri, Ankara1967, pp.35-41.

Sevim A. and Yücel Y., Türkiye Tarihi Vol:I, II, III, IV, 1990-1992.

Tekeli İ., 'Ege Bölgesi Yerleşim Sisteminin 19.Yüzyıldaki Dönüşümü', Ege Mimarlık, 1992/3-4, İzmir, pp.78-83.

Tekeli İ., Türkiye'de Kent Planlamasının Tarihsel Kökleri, Türkiye'de İmar Planlama, ODTÜ Şehir Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Ankara, 1980.

Türkiye'de Şehirciliğin Gelişiminde Son 30 Yılın Değerlendirmesi, Türkiye'de 15. Dünya Şehircilik Günü 3. Türkiye Şehircilik Kongresi , 6-7-8 Kasım 1991,İzmir.

Ulusoy Y., Foça Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesinin Turizm Gelişimi Açısından İrdelenmesi/An Evaluation Of Tourism Development Planning in Foça Specially Protected Area, Ankara Üniversitesi Fen Bilimler Enstitüsü Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 1997.

Ünal E., İmar Planlama Uygulama, Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı, Teknik Araştırma ve Uygulama Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara, 1997.

Yılmaz S., Doç. Dr., Foça'nın Bölge Tarihindeki Yeri (18. Yüzyıl), Geçmişten Günümüze Foça, Uluslar Arası Sempozyum Bildirileri 23-24-25 Ağustos 1996, Foça Belediyesi 1997, Pelin Ofset Lmt. Şti., Ankara, pp.21-32.

Zegerek G., Eski Foça'nın Geleneksel Dokusuna Koruma ve Sağıklaştırma / The Preservation And Sanitation Traditional Texture Of Eski Foça, Gazi Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 1997.

Zeren N., 'G.E.E. ve A.Y.K Tarafından Koruma Kararı Verilen Yerleşmelerde Kararların Uygulanabilirliğinin Araştırılması', Türkiye Birinci Şehircilik Kongresi'- II. Kitap, Şehir Bölge ve Planlama Bölümü, ODTÜ, Ankara, 1982, pp.246.

19. Yüzyıl İzmir Fotoğrafları, Akdeniz Medeniyetleri Araştırma Enstitüsü Yayını 3(Ak.M.A.E.), İstanbul, 1997.

## ORAL INTERVIEWS

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Concerning Fact</i>
1.	<i>AĞLUÇ, Muzaffer</i>	<i>17 May 2002</i>	<i>Geodesy and Photogrammetry Engineer</i>	<i>Eski Foça Municipality Construction Works Officer</i>
2.	<i>AVCI, Şevki</i>	<i>16 May 2002</i>	<i>Cumhuriyet Newspaper Correspondent</i>	<i>Citizen</i>
3.	<i>BAŞARAN, Öztürk</i>	<i>5 May 2002</i>	<i>Architect</i>	<i>Planning Team Member of Eski Foça</i>
4.	<i>ÇINAR, Soner</i>	<i>16 May 2002</i>	<i>Stationer</i>	<i>Chairman of the Turkey Nature Preservation Institution</i>
5.	<i>DEMİRTAŞ, Ali</i>	<i>14 May 2002</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Headman of İsmet İnönü District</i>
6.	<i>DİRİM, Aycan</i>	<i>15 May 2002</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Native Citizen</i>
7.	<i>DİRİM, Nihat</i>	<i>16 May 2002</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Former Municipality Mayor (1989-1999)</i>
8.	<i>ERCAMAT, Şükrü</i>	<i>13 May 2002</i>	<i>Buffet Owner and Yeniasır Correspondent</i>	<i>Citizen</i>
9.	<i>GÖNÜLCAN, Ahmet</i>	<i>14 May 2002</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Headman of Atatürk District</i>
10.	<i>GÜÇLÜSOY, Harun</i>	<i>15 May 2002</i>		<i>Chairman of SAD-AFAG Institution</i>
11.	<i>IRMAK, Mahmut</i>	<i>14 May 2002</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Headman of Fevzi Paşa District</i>
12.	<i>İLCAN, Ali</i>	<i>17 May 2002</i>	<i>Farmer/Retired</i>	<i>Present Eski Foça Municipality Mayor</i>
13.	<i>KUYUMCU,ERCÜMENT</i>	<i>18 May 2002</i>	<i>Restorator Architect</i>	<i>Volunteer of Eski Foça Excavations</i>
14.	<i>MARMASAN, Önder</i>	<i>February 2002</i>	<i>Restorator Architect/ Instructor</i>	<i>Former Municipality Officer</i>
15.	<i>MELAIKE, Sadık</i>	<i>15 May 2002</i>	<i>Shopping</i>	<i>Citizen</i>
16.	<i>MERSİN, Serdar</i>	<i>16 May 2002</i>		<i>Former Municipality Mayor (1984-1989)</i>
17.	<i>ÖZTÜRK, Nuri</i>	<i>17 May 2002</i>	<i>Retired</i>	<i>Kavala Immigrant</i>
18.	<i>ÖZYİĞİT, Ömer</i>	<i>13 May 2002</i>	<i>Archaeologist</i>	<i>Chairman of the Excavation Chairmanship</i>
19.	<i>SUCUKÇU, Volkan</i>	<i>18 May 2002</i>	<i>Retired Colonel</i>	<i>Citizen</i>

*Table 17. List of Oral Interviews*

## APPENDIX A

### NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

	<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Heading</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>1 September 1990</i>	<i>Foça'da Antik Duvar Tartışması</i>	<i>Archaeological Foundling</i>
2.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>8 May 1991</i>	<i>Turizmciler Örgütleniyor</i>	<i>Consensus</i>
3.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>22 September 1992</i>	<i>Sit Alanlarına Yağmalama Suçlaması</i>	<i>Development On Site Regions</i>
4.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>10 October 1992</i>	<i>Foça'da İnşaatlar Durduruldu</i>	<i>Development Prohibition</i>
5.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>20 January 1993</i>	<i>Foçanın Taş Evleri Elden Gidiyor</i>	<i>Demolish Of Stone Houses</i>
6.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>18 July 1993</i>	<i>Mahkeme Çevreyi Korumada Kararlı</i>	<i>Environment Protection Suit</i>
7.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>19 July 1993</i>	<i>Foça'da Roma Mozikleri Üzerine İnşaat</i>	<i>Archaeological Foundling</i>
8.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>8 November 1993</i>	<i>Kazılarıyla Ünlü Foçada Bir Müze Bile Yok</i>	<i>Museum</i>
9.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>16 December 1993</i>	<i>Akdeniz Fokları Çevreci Çocuklara Emanet</i>	<i>Seal</i>
10.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>7 January 1994</i>	<i>Basit Onarım Yıkıma Dönüştü</i>	<i>Repairment</i>
11.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>14 January 1994</i>	<i>Çevreye Yönelik Vatandaşlık Bilincinin Kaderi</i>	<i>Environment Conscious Of Citizen</i>
12.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>8 February 1994</i>	<i>Foçayı Ancak Foçalılar Korur</i>	<i>Environment Protection</i>
13.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>21 February 1994</i>	<i>Foçanın Kaderi Yerel Seçime Bağlı</i>	<i>Local Election</i>
14.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>7 March 1994</i>	<i>Akdeniz Fokunu Ancak Sevgi Kurtarabilir</i>	<i>Seal</i>
15.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>8 March 1994</i>	<i>Turizmde Sezon Öncesi Tehlike Çanları Çalıyor.</i>	<i>Tourism</i>
16.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>25 March 1994</i>	<i>Yerel Seçimlerde Çevre Düşmanlığı</i>	<i>Local Election And Environment</i>
17.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>5 September 1994</i>	<i>Foça Kıyılarına Iskeleye Hayır</i>	<i>Environment</i>
18.	<i>Milliyet</i>	<i>20 September 1994</i>	<i>Başkanların Fok Sevgisi</i>	<i>Seal</i>
19.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>28 December 1994</i>	<i>Foça'nın Yağmacı Başkanına Bir Yıl Hapis Cezası</i>	<i>Suit Against Mayor</i>
20.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>15 January 1995</i>	<i>Kanalizasyon Temeli Atıldı</i>	<i>Sewerage</i>
21.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>11 April 1995</i>	<i>Yağmacıya Hapis Cezası</i>	<i>Suit</i>
22.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>29 May 1995</i>	<i>Bakan, Belediye Başkanı Antik Tarihi Tartıştı</i>	<i>Sewerage And Antiquities</i>
23.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>7 February 1996</i>	<i>Faça'da Betona Yargı Engeli</i>	<i>Environment Suit Result</i>
24.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>19 February 1996</i>	<i>Dinamitle Balık Avlayanlar</i>	<i>Seals And Fishermen</i>
25.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>23 July 1996</i>	<i>Foça İkinci Konuta Direnemiyor</i>	<i>Secondary Housing Developments And</i>

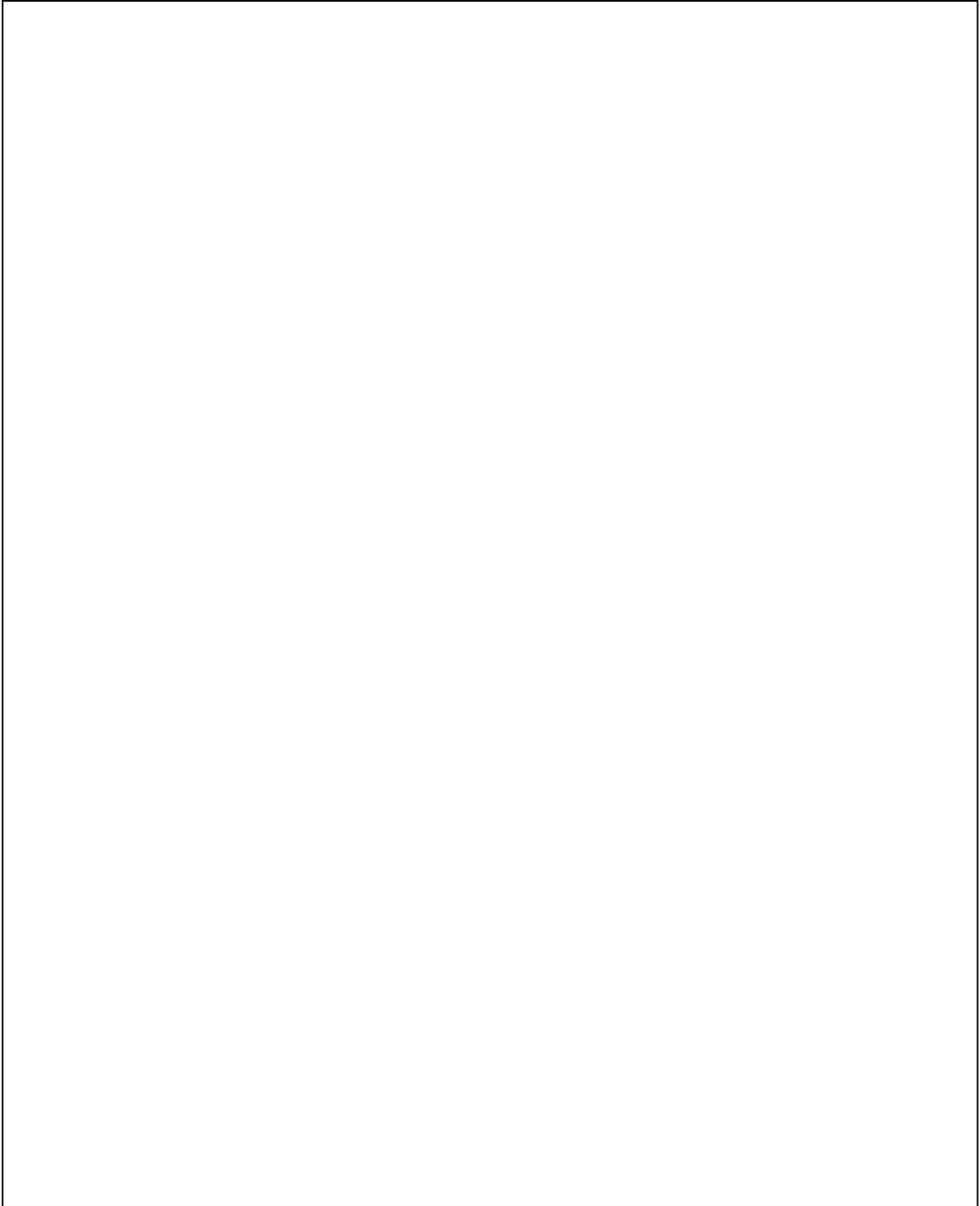
26.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>5 May 1997</i>	<i>Foça'da Kazılar Durduruldu</i>	<i>Obstacles On Excavations</i>
27.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>22 May 1997</i>	<i>Kazıların Durması Foçaya İhanet</i>	<i>Excavations</i>
28.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>23 May 1997</i>	<i>Doğaya Dinamit Durduruldu</i>	<i>Wild Life</i>
29.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>29 May 1997</i>	<i>Foça Kazıları Danıştay'a Gitti</i>	<i>Excavation Suit</i>
30.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>20 November 1998</i>	<i>Koruma Kurulu İçin Suç Duyurusu</i>	<i>Suit Against Koruma Kurulu</i>
31.	<i>Cumhuriyet</i>	<i>07 December 2000</i>	<i>Kartdere Yağmaya Açılıyor</i>	<i>Physical Environment Demolish</i>

*Table 18. List of Newspaper Articles*

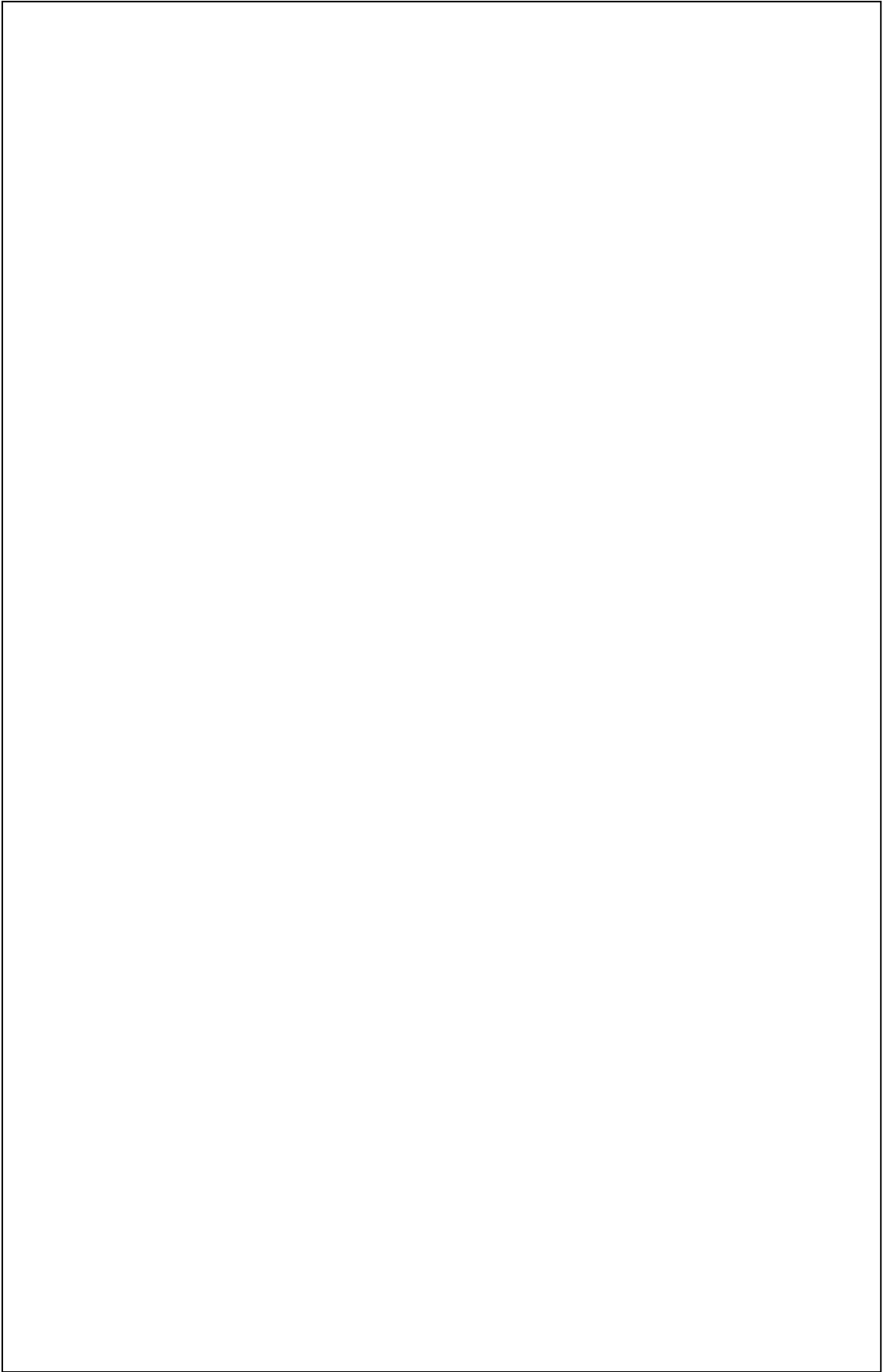


## APPENDIX C

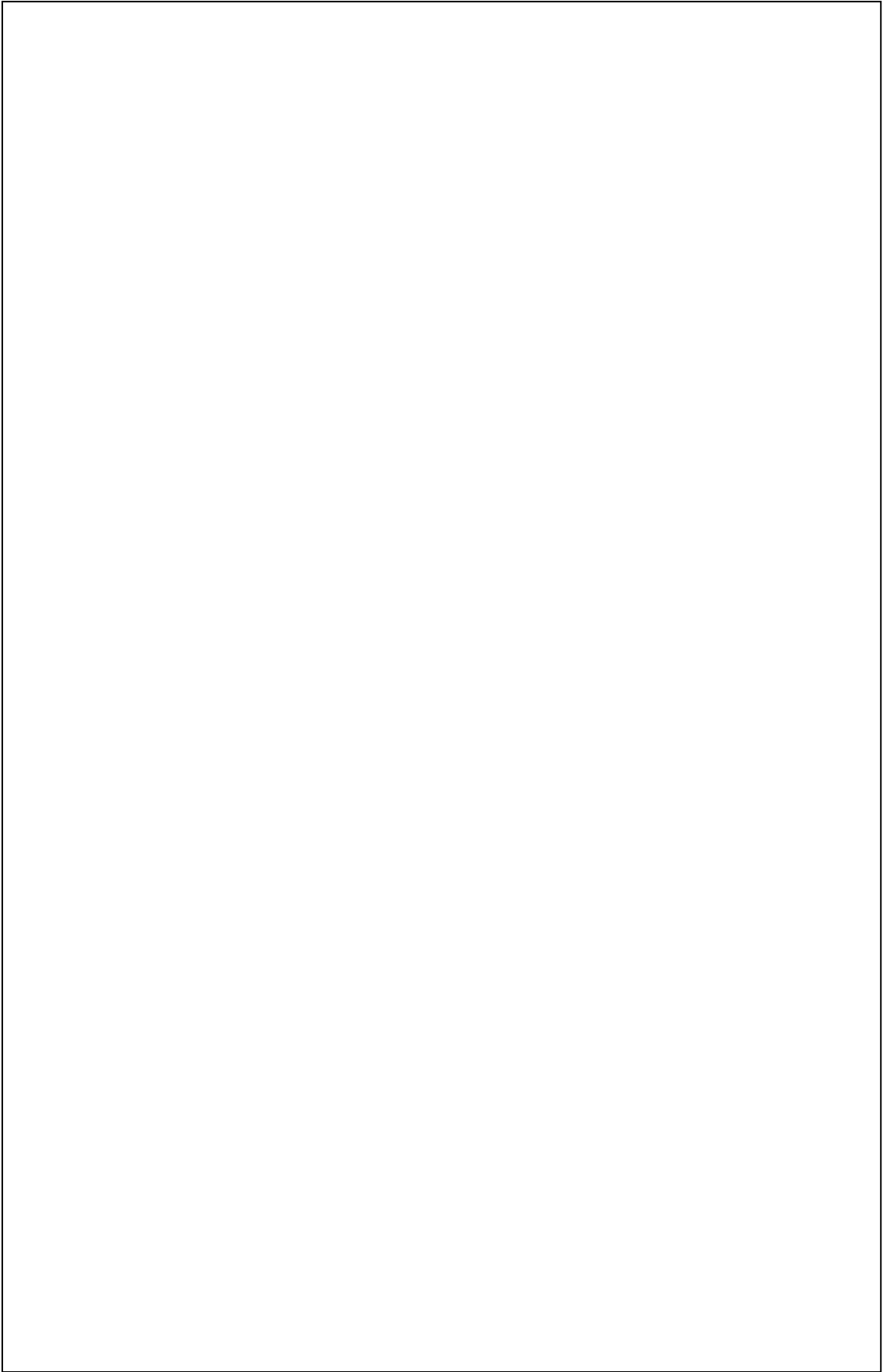
### MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL DECISIONS



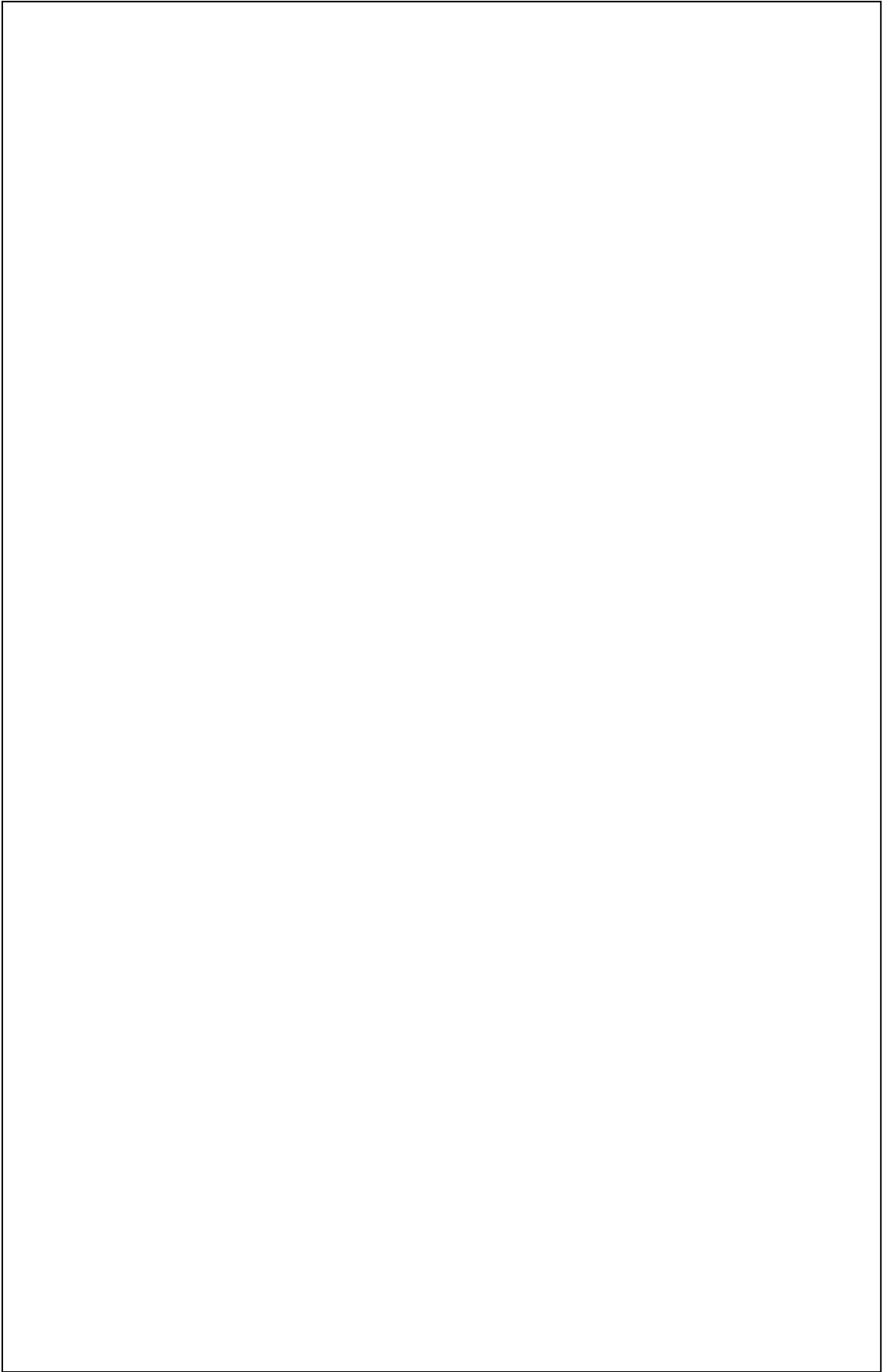
*Figure C.1*



*Figure C.2 (Continued)*



*Figure C.3 (Continued)*



*Figure C.4(Continued)*

