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Türkiye Estetik Kongresi / Turkish Congress of Aesthetics

ÇARŞamba, 22 KASIM 2006
KAYIT (9:00–9:30)
AÇILIŞ (9:30–11:00)
ODTÜ Rektörü Prof. Dr. Ural Akbulut’un Açılış Konuşması
SANART Başkanı Prof. Dr. Jale Erzen’in Konuşması
Prof. Dr. Ismail Tunali’nin Konuşması,
“Kültür Felsefesi Bakımdan Modernite ve Postmodernite”

PANEL I
“Türkiye’deki Kültür, Sanat ve Bellek”
KKM A Salonu (11:30–12:30)
Erhan Karaesmen (ODTÜ)
Sabri Büyüktüre ilevi (AU)
Kıryem Giray (AU)

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Estetik, Yaşam ve Gerçeklik
KKM A Salonu (14:00–15:30)
Direnç Ersahin, “Dionysos’a Felsefenin Karnavalı”
Sinan Kadir Çelik, “Estetik Deneyim’i Yanındaki mıdır?”
Halil Turan, “Dil, Anlatım ve Gerçeklik”

Kent Estetiği I
KKM B Salonu (14:00–15:30)
Seda Hübsanci, Mehmet Ocakçı, Serhat Seker, “Kent Estetisine Değerlendirme”
Sabri Kuşkonmaz, “Kentte Günün Hayatın Estetik Öncesi Görtüntüleri”
Elif Öztürk, “Estetik Değerler ve Başlangıçta Kent-Sanat ilişkisine bir Bakış”
Mert Ayar, “Estetik ve Projesi: Keşifli”

Aesthetic Sensibility and Practices
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Zümrüt Altnaş, Metin Toprak, “William Shakespeare as Both Modern and Classic Playwright”
Hakan Dibel, “An Always Incipient Cosmos”: Experience and Imagination in the Poetry of Wallace Stevens”
Laura Rizza, “Some Reflections on Theodor W. Adorno’s Music Aesthetics”
Derya Ağış, “A Cognitive Poetic Approach to Sephardic Songs Sung in Turkey”

Description of Human Figures
Endüstriyel Tasarımda Estetik
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Bağlamında Estetikçi Tartışmalar”
Ebru Güzelderen, “Ürün Tasarımında Estetik ve Ergonomi Çözümlerinin Estetik Algılayışı”
A. Hilal Uğurlu, Banu Garip, Çağlı Yurdakul, “Mono-Ton”

Moda ve Estetik
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Handan Dayı, “Moda Fotograflarında Estetik Anlatım biçimleri Olanakları: Cindy Sherman ve Nihat Odabaşı Ornegin”
YükSEL Şahin, “Türkiye’deki 1920-1930 Yıllar Arasında Moda Estetiği ve Yeni Kadın Siluet”
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Everyday Life and Aesthetics
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Okanmaz ve Bunların Farkları”
Deniz Soysal, “Düşünlümsel Yargı ve Beğeni Kavramları Temelinde Gândamer’in Kant Estetiği Eleştirisi”
Özgür Uşan, “Felsefe Açılarından ‘Trajik’ Olana Yaklaşımlar”
Metin Becerem, “Nietzsche’de Müzik


Estetik Pratik Olarak Müzik
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Gülnay Karamahmutoğlu, “Güntümüz Türkiye’inde Toplumun Müzik Anlayışı ve bir Pandoks: ‘Sanatın Yaşamsal Bir Zorunluluğu’ Olarak Soyutlaştırılar"
Estetik Değer ve Etkilerinden Öldün Vermesi”
Elif S. Güleş, Eser Tiryaki, “Opera Sanatının Estetik bir Olgu Olarak Değerlendirilmesi”
Ilknur Tunçdemir, “Ünlü Erkek Müzişiyenlerin Eğiliminde Yetenekli Kadin Müzişiyenlerin Yaratıcılığı”

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Hatice Biçici, “Türkiye’de Estetik Değerlere Ulaşım Görsel Sanatçıldaki Estetik Nitelikler ve Almasılığı”

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Ersoy Yılmaz, “Gözleme Cami, Sky, Sanat, Hayat ve Dikkat”
Handan Tunç, “Uygar Aklın Açık ve Çıplak Bedenli Algılanışta Estetik Serüveni”
Ilke Yılmaz, “Dişki Bilimi ve Beyaz Küpcüleri”
Füsun Nesne”

Panel II
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Jale Erzen (ODTÜ)
C. Abdi Güter (ODTÜ)
Çağıtay Keskinok (ODTÜ)

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Nur Yeliz Gülcen, “David Hume’un Estetik Teorisinde Etki-Estetik ilişkisi”
Handan Tunç, “Sanatsal Yaratının ‘Öykünme’ Olgusu Boyutunda Estetik ve Estetik Anlamları”

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Aydın Özdemir, “Kentsel Estetik ve Peyzaj Tasarımı”
H. Şebnem Uzunsalan, “Art Deco Mekan Estetiği: Etkileyen Unsurlar ve Türkiye’deki Eşşamantı Yorumları”

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Fatih Başbuğ, “Düysel Düşyada Estetik Değer Tanımlamalarının Sattağı Üzerindeki Etkileri”

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E. Murat Celik, “Ferit Edgü’nün Minimalist Öyküleri ve Türkiye Öyküde Estetik Dönüşümü”
Emine Hande Tuna, “Don Quixote’nin Yazar Kimdir?”
Urban Landscape Design Strategies on 3000 Years Settlement: Amasra

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Abstract: In Turkey, one of the countries which have a lot of historical environments which are different from each other in quality point of view, most of the settlements have begun to lose their historical identities. Even if the design and arrangement should consider historical environment and create harmony between historical buildings and new buildings. Especially, in some settlements having tourism potential, this design action should increase some suggestions regarding both protection and sustainability of cultural heritage. The only way to preserve sustainable protection and to transmit cultural heritage from the past to the future is urban design and landscape design in accordance with necessity and current tendency of the community. In this paper, with the aim of protection and sustainability of the cultural heritage of Amasra, which is full of ancient civilizations, the strategies on its urban landscape have been developed.

Key-Words: Historical environment; Sustainability; Urban conservation; Urban design; Urban landscape design

1 Introduction
The story of the man, which created organic city textures on the earth, has changed. At the result of changes in social and economic life, increase of population, industrialization and technological development, historical environments have been ruined. Together with the historical environment, humanitarian city texture ruined, dimension of the man has been lost in the settlements. Consequently, the link between man and his changed environment has been broken off. To reconcile the man with his environment in which he lives, it is necessary to design man’s environment and urban landscape [1].

Most of the settlements in Turkey are full of traces of the ancient civilizations which lived in different time from each other. These traces, which reflect that Turkey has historical and cultural richness, have been side by side or one after the other. It is time to consider, to protect and to develop historical settlements in Turkey. It is of great importance that harmony either in the historical environment or between historical environment and the whole city should be provide in design process.

Amasra, one of the settlements in Turkey, which have natural and cultural heritage, has attracted many people at national and global level, due to its increasing tourism potential. In this case, urban design strategies regarding sustainability and protection of the cultural heritage of Amasra, which has a 3000 year old history, have been presented in the case study.

2 Conservation and Urban Design
Firstly, with a national planning approach, national policy on environment should be determined and decided how to make environmental protection plans.
The basic aim of planning of the historical environment is to protect cultural heritage, to assess and to transmit it to the next generation. Planning aiming protection has a large extent from the whole country to the building scale and even to the area equipment.

Protection planning at the scale of each region, environment, city, street, square and building groups has strong relation to urban design to eliminate gap between urban planning and restoration of the buildings.

Historical urban textures are pieces of the whole settlement. The decision on these areas should be made considering decisions on the whole area.
components of historical environment should be}

\textit{transplanted, developed and integrated with the other}

\textit{uses of the settlement. It should also be improved}

\textit{with new usages.}

City is a place in which community live. City is a settlement where human's actions have turned an open space into a culture and reflected the culture. Cities or communities have been planned and designed from the beginning to now. But most of them have been turned out of efforts of the planners and urban designers. Some settlements have stated that relations among the nature, man and community should not be enabled healthy spatial structures.

Although settlements can not be formed completely by designers, urban design and urban landscape design can contribute to formation of the settlements from urban spaces to urban equipments. In these two levels, the landscape can be designed by design. Urban environment which can be destroyed can be recreated by urban landscape design.

Urban design and landscape design is interface between planning and architecture and is bridge between private spaces and public spaces.

The concept of conservation or urban conservation has been come out at the result of a cultural process \cite{2}. In this context, urban conservation is not an approach which has only one dimension from cultural point of view, but it is an approach which includes economic and social processes providing the sustainability of urban life. Urban conservation has gained a meaning of improvement and re-functioning, beyond physical protection, by means of urban design.

Lastly, cultural resource management has been emphasized to sustain both urban conservation and transmitting cultural heritage to next generations.

4 A 3000 Year Old Settlement: Amasra

4.1 The topography of the settlement and the history of its development

Amasra is situated on the edge of the Black Sea. The settlement is located both on the plain and the hillside areas. Urban area of Amasra is settled on seven hills, five peninsulas and two islands. Amasra is a historical harbor built on a peninsula. It has two harbors, one of which is Kılıçlı Liman (Small Harbor) and the other is Büyük Liman (Big Harbor). These two harbors create the beauties of Amasra which is pupil of the world as Sultan Fatih of Ottoman said \cite{3}.

Amasra and its surroundings occurred during carbon period of 1 time. So there is a great deal of coal mine under the earth in Amasra.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{Amasra_Citadel_and_Citadel_District.png}
\caption{Amasra Citadel and Citadel District}
\end{figure}

Amasra has a wonderful urban landscape, whose history dates back to 12\textsuperscript{th} century B.C. Amasra, one of the most beautiful towns on the Black Sea coast, was
called Sesamos in ancient times, when it was founded by the Miletians in the sixth century B.C. It stands on a peninsula split by two inlets (Fig. 1). On the rocky promontory rise the ramparts of the Byzantine citadel, inside of which is an old church, now the Faith Mosque. The necropolis dates from the Roman period.

Amasra is a centre of archeaic settlement and rich in terms of historical monuments. Amasra is full of traces and documents of Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Genoese and Ottoman Period. Marble monuments, statues, statue heads, grave steles, copper kitchen vessels, weapons, writing sets, candlesticks, stamps, scales, ceramics, rings, vessels, stone monuments and various embossed architectural objects reflecting all the periods, an art specific to the Amasra region in ancient times have been exhibited in Amasra Museum.

4.2 Present situation of settlement

Settlements and buildings reflect the culture of the society and region they belong to. In Amasra, like in Turkey, there is one aspect of the development of tourism which was harmful for historic sites. Since the archaeological and historic sites are the primary items on the programs of tour operators, and since these sites were once established on the eminent and well chosen sites of the landscape, speculative new developments take place around.

Unfortunately, the growth of Amasra could not be managed in accordance with a good planning. There is dense texture of buildings in the center, due to small plot of lands.

In districts settled at periphery of the citadel and of downtown most houses are lack of gardens but some have a small courtyard. In the district inside of the citadel, streets are narrow and most buildings are adjacent to each other.

When considering the whole settlement, it can be clearly seen that disorderly appearance of built environment in Amasra is dominant.

4.3 Potentials

Amasra is a coastal settlement and mostly a fishing town. The townspeople for centuries have always loved the sea and fish and the town has been a favored port in the stormy Black Sea. The fishermen have remained at port awaiting the end of the storm and during the severe winter months the houses of Amasra have harbored fishermen in whole six-month seasons as they awaited the coming of spring. The sea and fish continued to play an important role in the development of contemporary tourism in the area. The boarding-houses in the town are run by the townspeople. The people of Amasra opened their houses to tourists long before the first hotel or boarding-house was built to accommodate visitors. One of the economical resources in Amasra tourism sector.

Amasra has attracted a lot of tourists from many countries because of its natural and cultural heritage. Besides natural values, there are numerous traces of various civilizations which lived in Amasra, which is about 3000 years old, in different periods. Its unique natural structure and 3000 years historical texture have made Amasra into an attractive tourism region since 1962. Although Amasra has a great deal of tourist potential, built environment has lost historical and cultural identity day by day, due to lack of consciousness of both local administrations and majority of the community.

The links between tourism and the environment are so numerous [4]. Some settlements were developed, whereas some have been destroyed and have lost cultural and historical identity. When looked from positive point of view, tourism is the community’s historical environment to develop and to provide sustainable environment.

4.4 Urban design and landscape design strategies on Amasra

At first glance, the connection between urban design and tourism seems tenuous. But on close examination, it becomes apparent that urban design is a major contributor to the basic infrastructure of a successful tourist industry in historical environments [5]. In the creation or rehabilitation of the historical urban landscape, it is essential that integration between historical environment and architecture texture should be provided, and so continuous appearance of historical city should be aimed.

Principles of urban design and of urban landscape design are:

- The settlement should be divided into design units and visual regions. Restrictions should be determined in accordance with the characteristics of every unit and every region.
4.4.2 Urban landscape design guide of Citadel District

In urban design process, which is an interface between urban planning and architecture, it is necessary to prepare design guides in order to provide a harmoniously relation between public space and private space.

Having prepared design guides, designers have written some rules regarding built environment they want to see. Design guides are urban guides giving information about principles regarding how to build new buildings and how to provide sustainability of historical and cultural heritage. Design guides have a lot of details regarding streets, facades, doors, equipment of the buildings, urban and public equipments.

In the case area, in accordance with urban design and landscape design principles determined as mentioned above, a study has been conducted on Kemere Street, which is inside of the ramparts (Fig.2).

In the context of this study, various suggestions regarding built environment on this street have been developed. These suggestions have included restoration or rehabilitation of the buildings (Fig.3), building facades (Fig.4), creation of open green areas especially around the ramparts. They have also included several suggestions regarding garden walls, windows, building materials and urban equipments to provide a harmonic environment.

It has been taken into account to emphasize historical identity of the district thanks to all suggestions of urban design and landscape design.

4.5 Cultural Resource Management

It is essential for sustainability of the environment created by means of urban design strategies considering historical and cultural values that cultural resource management should be provided.

The protection and improvement of man's environment are among the fundamental conditions for the harmonious development of settlements. Similarly, rational management of cultural resources may contribute to a large extent to protecting and developing the physical environment and the cultural heritage, as well as improving the quality of life.

It is of great importance that management of well-planned and well-designed environment should be enabled for sustainability.
Fig. 2 Kemere Street in citadel district

Fig. 3 Present facades and suggested facades on Kemere Street

Fig. 4 Analysis of present and alternative facades
Technical University, Published by Faculty of Architecture, No: MF SBP 940619, Istanbul, 1994, pp.139-159.