

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES
IN RURAL AREAS OF EASTERN BLACKSEA REGION:
A CASE STUDY IN KARACAKAYA VILLAGE

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IN RURAL AREAS OF EASTERN BLACKSEA REGION:
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ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN RURAL AREAS OF EASTERN BLACKSEA REGION: A CASE STUDY IN KARACAKAYA VILLAGE

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Eastern Blacksea region has substantial and regional sources with its natural, historic and traditional properties. Contrary to urban settlement, rural areas and settlements have formed in time due to interaction with nature, ethnic cultures and traditional living styles. The village settlements that subject this study have historical and cultural values with architectural buildings in regional character, formed natural tissue and local traditions. Mezras and Yaylas related with village settlements however, provide natural values with diversity of flora, climate and landscape. All these areas that have different status in traditional living style have different values and problems. All the same, these areas that at the present are unoccupied have been degenerating rapidly represent different opportunities and potentials.

In this study; characteristic components of a typical Eastern Blacksea rural village settlement are analyzed, values of these components are determined and their conservation problems are identified through a case study in Karacakaya village. In the last chapter solutions are asked for the questions how village settlements take a function upon rural areas in the region scale and how natural, architectural and cultural values are need to be conserved in conservation-use balance.

Keywords: Eastern Blacksea, Rural Conservation, Cultural Landscape

ÖZ

DOĞU KARADENİZ BÖLGESİ KIRSAL ALANLARINDA KÜLTÜREL DEĞERLERİN KORUNMASI VE GELİŞTİRİLMESİ: KARACAKAYA KÖYÜ ÖRNEĞİ

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Doğu Karadeniz bölgesi doğal, tarihi ve geleneksel değerleri ile zengin ve bölgesel karakterde kaynaklara sahiptir. Kentsel yerleşim alanlarından farklı olarak kırsal alanlar ve yerleşmeler tarih içerisinde doğal yapı, etnik kültürler ve geleneksel kırsal yaşam biçimi ile etkileşim sonucu biçimlenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın konusu olan köy yerleşmeleri bölgesel nitelikteki mimari yapıları, biçimlenmiş doğa dokusu ve yöresel gelenekleri ile tarihsel ve kültürel öneme sahiptir. Bu yerleşimlerle ilişkili mezra ve yaylalar ise flora, iklim ve peyzaj çeşitliliği ile zengin doğal değerleri barındırır. Geleneksel yaşam biçiminde farklı rollere sahip bu alanların farklı değerleri ve sorunları vardır. Bununla birlikte günümüzde çeşitli nedenlerle kullanılmayan ve niteliklerini hızla yitiren bu alanlar farklı olanaklar ve potansiyeller sunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada Karacakaya Köyü örneği üzerinden tipik bir Doğu Karadeniz kırsal köy yerleşmesinin karakteristik bileşenleri analiz edilmiş, değerleri belirlenmiş ve bu değerlerin korunmasına yönelik sorunları incelenmiştir. Sonuç bölümünde yeniden kullanıma kazandırılma sürecinde köy yerleşmelerinin bölge ve kırsal alan ölçeğinde nasıl bir rol üstlenebileceği, koruma-kullanma dengesi içinde doğal, mimari ve kültürel değerlerinin nasıl korunması gerektiği sorularına çözüm aranmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğu Karadeniz, Kırsal koruma, Kültürel Peyzaj

*To my family who have supported me
by their endless trust and love;*

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

The pressure of rapid urbanization causes loss of values in both cultural heritages and natural resources, and even causes their disappearance observable all over the world. This negative impact is not valid for only urban settlements; even in rural areas, where natural physical structure and traditional way of life are in a more strict interaction, pollution of natural resources, degradation of cultural and architectural diversity, migration from rural to urban centers, changing technologies in agriculture and husbandry etc. form the basis of a growing threat as well. Today, with the attention paid to the rural heritage, the problems of its conservation and its development have become more significant along with the urban heritage.

Together with intense attention, governmental and nongovernmental organizations have improved their terms of references, and definitions concerning countryside and rural areas. Those definitions and categories of terms vary among the different organizations and institutions. Also different countries have improved their own definitions in accordance with the properties of their heritage.

Through various national and international regulations, Turkey is constructing a legal framework for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. The regulations are valuable tools that define what constitutes various kinds of values which are subject to preservation action, the limits and the outlines of the principles of the preservation of the related cultural and/or natural resources, and through which the process of the preservation is defined. Although 2863 numbered Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ("The Law on The Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage", from now on to be referred as **TKVKK**) is available as the basic legal document on protection, for rural areas, there exist various laws that are directly or indirectly related with different

institutions on protection (MADRAN, E.; ÖZGÖNÜL, N.;, 2005). Nonetheless, rural areas are included in the development plans of the related institutions.¹

Existing regulations define the cultural and natural heritage as “cultural property”, “natural property”, “sites”² and types as “archeological sites, historical sites, natural sites, urban sites, urban and archeological sites, “building groups³”, “single buildings” and types as “monuments, buildings having environmental property⁴”. Today, the registered rural areas of the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey that are under protection and are subject to protection-usage practice are defined as such:

¹ Başbakanlık Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı 2000, DOKAP – Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesel Kalkınma Planı; Tarım ve Köy İşleri Bakanlığı, 2010-2013 Kırsal Kalkınma Planı; Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı 2007, Türkiye Turizm Stratejisi 2023 Eylem Planı 2007-2013.

² (TKVKK) Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu 2863 / 21.7.1983 md. 3.

Cultural Heritage: These constitute all the movable and real properties, existing above ground, under ground or water, related with science, culture, religion or fine arts, belonging to historic or pre-historic eras.

Natural Heritage: These constitute all the values that require protection due to their rareness, qualities and beauty, existing above ground, under ground or water, belonging to geological, historic or pre-historic eras.

Sites: These are the cities or the remnants of cities from to pre-historic times up until today reflecting the social, economical, architectural and similar qualities of their era, where important historical events have occurred, and that need to be protected due to their registered natural heritage.

³ Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe article 1.

Groups Of Buildings: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units.

⁴ Madran and Özgönül(2005, p.9-11); however high Commission for The Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage in their 660 numbered resolution, define 1st Group as “Monuments”, 2nd Group as “buildings having environmental property”. Related law was updated on 19.06.2007 and was put into force as 728 numbered law. High Commission for The Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage uses the following definition in resolution:

Building Groups: Buildings are divided into two groups, regarding to whether they possess a historical or aesthetical value on their own or as city cites, streets or silhouettes that form that city’s historical identity:

1st Group of Buildings: Buildings that must be protected due to their historical, symbolic, memorabilia or aesthetical qualities among the cultural data of the physical history of the society.

2nd Group of Buildings: Buildings that reflect the regional life style qualified as a cultural heritage that contributes to the city and environment identity.

Areas protected within the National Parks Law framework with respect to their natural values are:

National Parks: Scientifically and aesthetically, national or international, rare natural and cultural resources, and parts of nature that possess protection, recreation and tourism areas.

Natural Parks: Parts of nature available for communal recreation, existing within a landscape, possessing flora and fauna.

Natural Protection Area: Parts of nature regarded important scientifically and educationally, possessing ecosystems or species that are endangered or about to become extinct, or possessing distinguished samples formed by natural events, and that must be absolutely protected and reserved for scientific or educational purposes.⁵

Altındere, Kaçkar and Karagöl National Parks, Uzungöl Natural Park, Çamburnu, Örumcek Forest Natural Reserve Area are few of the examples from Eastern Black Sea region protected by the related law.

TKVKK registration documents define registered rural areas of The Eastern Black Sea Region “natural site” or “natural and urban site”:

Natural site: Areas and natural values that must be protected, having special, beautiful or rare qualities.⁶

Urban site: Areas that reflect and help coexist urban or regional qualities, physical qualities from the perspectives of architecture and art history, and the environment that reflect these qualities by the socio-economical, socio-cultural structures, and from these perspectives that form a pattern.⁷

Following are the few of the rural areas that lie within the responsibility of Trabzon KTVKYK (High Commission for The Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage) and are registered as natural sites: Çamlıhemşin and Fırtına River Basin in Rize; Cehennem Valley and Canyon in Ardanuç County, Artvin; Seydibaba Village Tomara Waterfall in Şiran County, Gümüşhane; Uzungöl Plateau in Çaykara, Trabzon; Marzali

⁵ National Parks Law 2873 / 1987 article 2

⁶ Directive related with the operations under the 13th and 14th articles of TKTKK,

⁷ KTKYK Resolution Regarding Urban Sites, Protection and Use Conditions

Plateau, in Akçaabat, Trabzon; Ayder Plateau in Çamlıhemşin, Rize; Amele Meadow in Işıklar Village of Akçaabat county of Trabzon; Çamoba Village of Trabzon. From these examples, Uzungöl Plateau in Çaykara, Trabzon, registered as “natural site” is also a “natural park” within the framework of Natural Parks Law and is protected as such. Uzungöl Plateau has rich flora and geological structures, along with indigenous architecture, rural housing and agricultural landscaping in which natural, cultural and historical values coexist. Another example is Ayder Plateau of Çamlıhemşin county, Trabzon province. This plateau has rich flora, geological structure, and defined as “Natural Site” and also as “urban site” due to its indigenous rural housing, and so is registered as “natural and urban site”. Since there is nothing that defines rural areas with regards to its natural, cultural, historical values as a whole, cultural architectural and natural heritage is defined individually or they are combined together to form a new definition. Like the Eastern Black Sea Region, when the problem of the protection occurs:

- In a rural area in which natural values such as natural structures, endemic flora and fauna, geological properties and climate are foregrounded.
- In situations that are formed harmoniously with natural patterns, traditional landscaping patterns, and architectural/technical products related with the historical process
- In situations where architectural products and building techniques different from that country’s conventional practice of a certain historical period exist, and
- Under a condition where traditional lifestyle and land usage exists as a cultural formation,

then these definitions are insufficient even individually or as a combination. Rural areas of The Eastern Black Sea Region have many various sub-regions that have at least few of the conditions mentioned above and within each lie different and various cultural/natural values and problems. In the areas where qualities increase and vary, protection-usage practices enter a phase of rapid destruction of the existing values.

Due to insufficiency of the present definitions, and in correlation, since the protection and usage conditions are present only for “natural”, “urban” or

“archeological” sites, in a geography such as Eastern Black Sea that require “rural”, “cultural landscaping” and etc. definitions, protection is inadequately performed.

However, when international platform is observed that are definitions and terminologies adequate to each and every variation. One of them is the “Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” prepared by UNESCO in 1972. Convention gives the definitions of heritage types as “monuments”, “building groups” and “sites”, and then gives the definition of natural heritage within a similar grouping as:

- Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;
- Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;
- Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty⁸.

Convention also defines an approach aiming “to give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programs” in article 5 and indicates that “the protection, conservation and effective presentation of the cultural and natural heritage should be considered as one of the essential aspects of regional development plans and planning in general at the national or local level”⁹

“Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe”¹⁰, dated to 1985 is significant for approaching the architectural heritage in both urban and rural

⁸ UNESCO, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 1972

⁹ UNESCO, Recommendation Concerning the Protection at National Level of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 1972: Article 8

¹⁰ Council of Europe, Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe: Granada, 3.X.1985, 1985

areas within equal consideration¹¹. Convention assesses urban and rural environment as “a system of cultural references” which should be hand down to future generations and utters the importance of improving of those environment in “fostering the economic, social and cultural development of states and regions”. In this respect, it states in article 10 that integrated conservation policies should be undertaken in which conservation, promotion and enhancement of the architectural heritage is a major feature of cultural, environmental and planning policies.

In 2000 Council of Europe simply defines the term “landscape” in article 1 of the “European Landscape Convention” as: “**Landscape** means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. In explanatory report of the same document, the explanation of the definition is as:

“**Landscape** is defined as a zone or area as perceived by local people or visitors, whose visual features and character are the result of the action of natural and/or cultural (that is, human) factors. This definition reflects the idea that landscapes evolve through time, as a result of being acted upon by natural forces and human beings. It also underlines that a landscape forms a whole, its natural and cultural components are taken together, not separately.”¹²

UNESCO uses a similar definition with the term “Cultural landscape”:

“**Cultural landscapes** are cultural properties and represent the “combined works of nature and of man” ... They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.”¹³

Cultural landscape is the environment within nature of which components are everything that is shaped by human in a traditional way, which has come into existence in a long time as can be perceived by patterns, forms, and land use. Cultural landscapes are detailed and classified in three categories in World Heritage Convention:

¹¹ Council of Europe, 1985: Article 10

¹² Council of Europe, FLORANCE 2000

¹³ UNESCO, The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2008

1) Landscapes designed and created intentionally by man: Landscapes designed or created for aesthetic reasons; such as garden and parklands, which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

2) Organically evolved landscape: Landscapes of which evolution is the result of an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and of which present form has been developed by association with and in response to its natural environment. Components and forms reflect the evolution process of the landscape. They fall into two sub-categories:

a. A relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period, but that can be still distinguished by its significant features.

b. A continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

3) Associative cultural landscapes: Landscapes gain virtue by the powerful religious, artistic, or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence that may be insignificant or even absent.

In general, “**natural landscapes**” are the lands having ecological systems that provide habitat for wildlife, retain biodiversity, purify air and water, and provide a place for recreation. On the other hand “**Cultural landscapes**” include both natural and cultural resources associated with a traditional way of life or land use, thus it includes both nature and man-made features. When details are observed, these definitions regard a small sized garden or an area in larger scale, and even also they encompass a wide range, to which whole geography is included. From this aspect, each two definitions can include a historical building apart from a simpler yet equally valuable traditional housing and group of buildings. So it is more comprehensive in rural areas shaped by natural and built up environmental elements. The main issue here is the problem of defining the protection approach. When taken from the geographical distribution and quality angles, Eastern Black Sea rural areas has a pattern that can diversify within itself, yet it is an organically overlapping, simultaneously existing continuum. Culture and natural geography does not differ clearly. Especially in the south, within valleys, the main structure is almost the geography itself. Thus in the rural of the region, the cultural/historical heritage that can be defined as “monument”, “group of buildings”, or “site” and the natural heritage that can be defined as “natural

monument”, “natural group” or “natural site” are, from a grand perspective, both part of landscaping. In other words, in a special geography like rural areas of Eastern Black Sea Region, we can only speak of a region wide protection practice when protection and usage of cultural and natural heritage are taken within the region-wide “landscape” definition.

On the other hand, this “unidentified” heritage is losing its values due to various reasons. This loss and/or degradation can be minimized in two ways: by overcoming their reasons and by defining a new lifecycle for this heritage. Therefore in the following chapters the potentials offered by both sites and the buildings will be analyzed and the necessary measures will be discussed.

Protection, planning and management are the considerable and indispensable steps of conservation process. In addition, correct adaptation using proper protective devices is important in these areas. To form a correct planning to preserve values, first, “identification” (identifying the heritage to be protected, identifying the components), then, “evaluation” (evaluating their values, defining the limits) phases are guidelines. Along with these, a planning depending on the region-wide socio-economical potential and resources has great importance for the development of the cultural/natural values and the society that withholds these values. An integrated and sustainable protection approach is possible on when protection-usage balance is set right.

1.2. AIM AND CONTENT OF STUDY

The village settlements of Eastern Black Sea that are the subject of this study have historical and cultural values with indigenous architectural structures of regional culture, shaped natural pattern, and regional traditions. In addition, the surrounding untouched nature has rich natural values with flora, climate and landscape diversity. Today, due to changing life styles, socio-economic conditions and due to approaches towards rural areas of the region, some parts of these settlements are totally neglected. Temporary or permanent usage of those other part is only possible by changing the traditional usage. The natural and built up environment of the rural area with downsized or continuing usage, is losing its qualities day by day due to changes arising from contemporary needs and habits, and is being re-shaped with structures uncharacteristic of the region.

First chapter includes the definition of problem, aim and content of the study and the methodology of the study.

Second chapter is a synthesis of literature research. The first section of the second chapter is relevant to Eastern Blacksea Region in general. In this part of the chapter, the natural structure of Eastern Black Sea region is studied regarding its natural structure, geography, climate and flora. Typical aspects are explained, along with the importance of the natural structure in the world and in Turkey, its relation with the region's cultural and historical values are investigated. Then the place of rural settlements of region within the urban strata, its diversifying types from the geographical position and traditional usage, their typical properties, transportation network of rural housing areas, and infrastructure facilities are studied.

The second section of the chapter is relevant to Sürmene district where the case study village is located. Similar headings of the first section are researched in accordance with Sürmene and its environment, concerning the differentiations within the region's general. In addition, the socio-economic situation of the county related with the village housings and its history are studied.

Third chapter consists of the identification of characteristic compounds of Eastern Black Sea village settlements with the case study of Karacakaya Village in Sürmene. Analyses on defining the landscape with its coexisting natural and built up components, defining the architectural diversity and their components and defining the values of the village depending on its natural and built up components are carried out. As conclusion, an evaluation on the significance of the village is given.

Fourth and the last chapter consists of both literature and institutional researches on defining the potentials and problems in regional scale, definition of the potentials and limitations of the case study village through SWOT analysis, definition of an appropriate approach on protection and development and as conclusion , general principals are given.

1.3. METHOD

The stages of this study are comprised of source study, field study, analyses, and in the last chapter, suggestions.

1.3.1. RESEARCH STUDY ON WRITEN SOURCES

In thesis chapters different sources are used for alternating headings. In general terms, research done for subjects is as such:

a) Protection approaches regarding rural areas worldwide, approaches in Turkey regarding regional rural areas, applications and research for alternatives. In the 1st and 4th chapters, a synthesis of knowledge from these sources is given. The strategic plans of the related ministries and the position of the rural areas of the eastern black sea within regional development plans are studied.

b) In the 2nd chapter; definition of the natural and structured environment of the rural areas of Eastern Black Sea Region in general terms, the existing factors that shape the environment in the historical process, its current state, the studies towards the definition of the values that give the region its typical qualities, that differentiate it from the other regions of country and worldwide. A synthesis is formed using the studies on the rural areas of Eastern Black Sea region in the Black Sea Technical University.

c) Research regarding Sürmene county that the field of study village is part of, other rural housings of the county, and the place of Karacakaya village amongst these settlements.

d) Collection of datas in cadastral registers: usage and ownership data for all parcels were collected and grouped according to the purpose of this study.

1.3.2. RESEARCH STUDY ON DRAWINGS AND MAPS

The visual material and the maps to be used as the basis of the field study are prepared using:

- Regional maps in 1/25000 scale obtained from Karadeniz Technical University
- Map of Village roads in Sürmene in 1/50000 scale obtained from Trabzon Province Directorate of Village Affairs
- Measured air photographs of Manahos Valley obtained from Karadeniz Technical University
- Cadastral map of Karacakaya Village obtained from Directorate of Land Registry of Sürmene,

All these documents are processed for the related stages of the study.

The documents representing the relationship of the village with its surroundings and the valley it is located are the 1/25000 scaled maps. These maps were formed using air photography which in turn produced the visual documents. In order to detail the surroundings, these air photographs were applied on a 3D model via 3D geographical modeling software (Google Earth) at the exact coordinates. Cadastral plans were uploaded using the sub-study area details obtained during the field study.

1.3.3. FIELD SURVEY

This area was chosen as the field of study due to the following criteria: the field of study should have been a traditional village settlement with its natural and physical environment, a greatly protected settlement to become means to provide reference to Eastern Black Sea Region, partially a collective settlement providing ease of study, easily accessible. Within this framework, studies conducted in the provinces of Rize, Trabzon and Giresun revealed that Karacakaya Village in Sürmene County was the best settlement area fitting the defined criteria.

Karacakaya Village is spread on a wide area with in the Sürmene River valley and its sides. The distribution of the structures and their texture vary within the village limits. Starting from the main road that provides transportation, the structures in the lower levels are seldom and irregular. Dense vegetation dominates the area, hindering access between parcels. In this section, new structures and modified traditional houses are relatively high in number. In the upper level that can be defined as the village center is well planned, its building-nature ratio is balanced, and its texture well preserved. Compared with the lower levels it is more compact, buildings being close-by. Access between parcels is facilitated. In this area, the density of the traditional buildings is higher with regards to new or modified buildings.

1.3.4. COLLECTION OF DATA

Factors such as the magnitude of the village area, alternating terrain, accessibility, and the balance of natural and structured texture necessitated obtaining different details of data in different parts of the village. Furthermore, in order to ensure the usefulness of collected data and productive data processing, three areas are defined

within the field of study. These sub-fields align with the general geography of the village, and are named as “Karacakaya Village”, “Environmental Study Area”, and “Detailed Study Area” (**Figure 1**). Their definitions are as follows:

1. Karacakaya Village: Includes the whole village. Site survey is limited at this area. The vast majority of data are collected from written sources of land registers, and drawings / maps of cadastral plans. The data collected are on land use, transportation system and structure types.

Villagewide, there are 153 service and/or main buildings, 58 out of 153 are held outside of sub-study.fields. (**Table 1**)

2. Environmental Study Area: This area is defined within the part where traditional buildings are more dense are close-by. Detailed analyses are on parcel and structural scale. Different usage areas are defined within parcels and detailed exterior analyses are performed on structures. Collected data are:

a. Determination of landscape and parcel use: Paved / shaped / natural open areas, architectural elements (bordering elements, service components etc.) and materials;

b. Observation on facade of buildings: Settlement on land, Number of Floor, Construction System and Material, Facade elements, Decay of Construction Material & Structural Deformation, Changes, Building Type, Frequency of use.

Within the environmental study area da there are 68 buildings of various types and functions. 32 out of 68 are dwellings, 11 are not traditional structures and are left out of study (**Table 1**).

3. Detailed Study Area: In addition to the environmental study data, interior analyses are performed on the structures in this area. Additional Data: Traditional spaces and architectural elements, construction systems and materials of interior walls, floor and ceiling, sanitary conditions, spatial changes and deformations.

In the detailed study field, there are 27 buildings of various types and functions. 11 of them are dwellings. 3 of themn are not traditional buildings and left out of study. (**Table 1**)

During the process of field study, for each structure, notes were taken on data cards regarding interiors and exteriors with the details provided above (**APPENDIX A**).

For structures which had interior observation, also plan overlays were provided. For a building which was outside the sub-study field yet was traditionally important, there were observation notes regarding interiors and exteriors. In the detailed study area out of 11 only one building was not accessible. So there were only exterior observations. (Table 2) Among the 10 dwellings which were internally observed, only 5 were used as permanent dwellings, so user cards (APPENDIX A) were performed in those 5 buildings. Since the number was relatively low, during the study process, certain questions were asked to users randomly met with.

Table 1 Sub-study fields and the buildings included within the fields

	Dwelling	Service	Other trad.Build	Out of survey	Total
Study area	32	21	4	11	68
Detailed study area	11	9	4	3	27
left out of sub- study areas	56		2		58
Whole village					153

Table 2 Studied buildings

	Dwelling	Service	Other trad.Build	Out of survey	Total
Exterior survey	33	21	4		58
Ext. and int. survey	10	9	5		24
Total					82

1.3.5. PROCESSING OF DATA

During the data processing, several softwares were made use of. For spreadsheet and query by order, "excel" software was chosen. In observation notes, data were grouped according to their type. For each structure appearing in relevant material, type and value data were put in the cell on the relevant construction system- material and architectural elements columns. Using a similar method for interiors, for each structure, on a different note, inner wall, outer wall, ceiling, furnishing, architectural element, and

amterial columns were filled. A similar method is used for alterations and deteriorations data.

1.3.6. ANALYSES

To be used in analyses, related with the subject matter, tables and graphics were prepared. In result of the query by order method, related parcel, structure and/or spaces were identified. While analysis results were given as tables with numeric values, graphic results were mapped on cadstrial plan. Geographic documents were prepared using "Autocad" software. According to related legend, each heading was painted wth its own colour on cadastral map.

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOZ VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

1.3.3. METHOD OF FIELD SURVEY

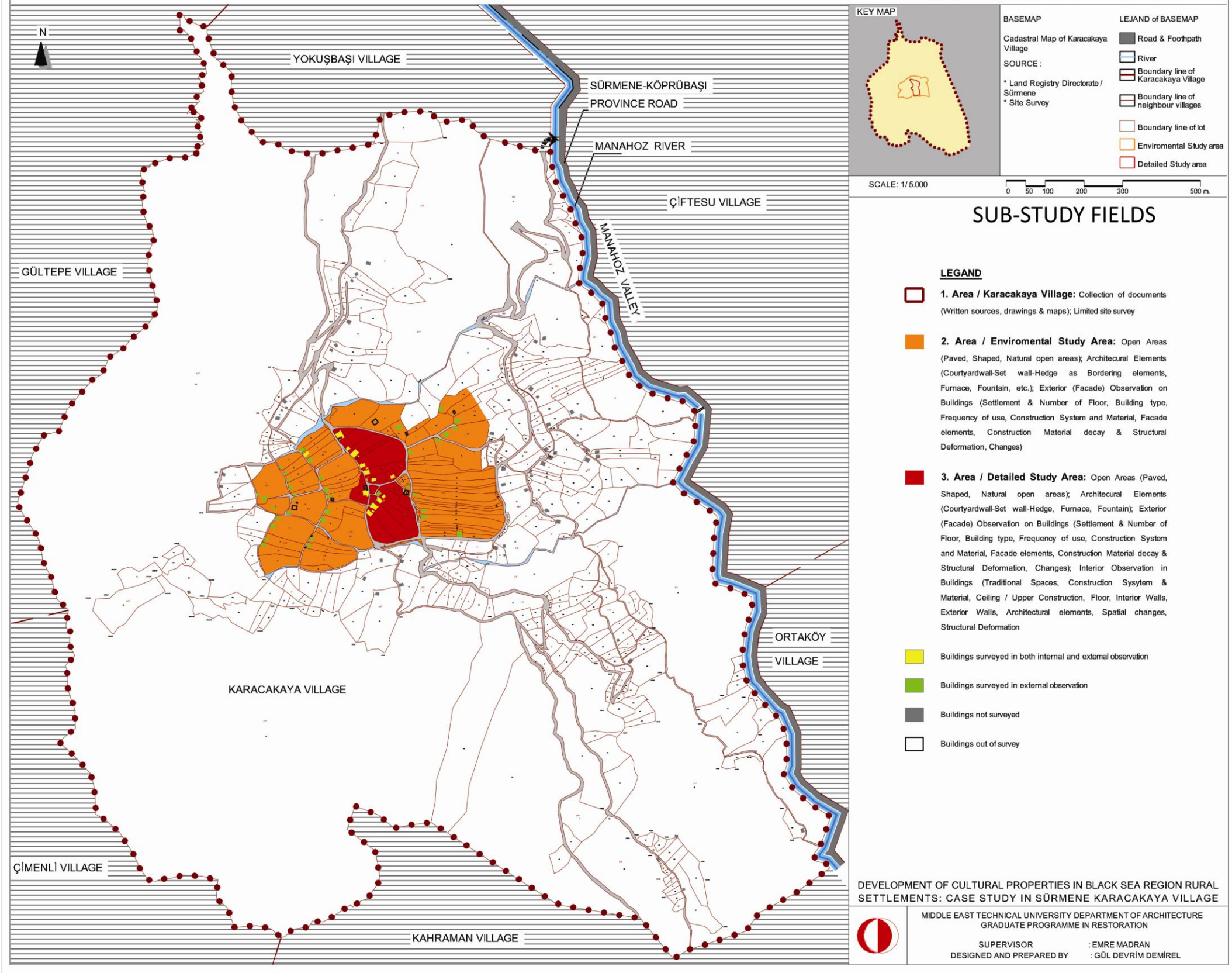


Figure 1: Sub-study areas within the case study

CHAPTER 2

THE REGION

2.1. EASTERN BLACKSEA IN GENERAL

Eastern Blacksea is one of the three sub-regions of the Blacksea Region, namely, Western, Central and Eastern. It consists of the provinces Artvin, Rize, Trabzon, Giresun, Ordu from east to west and Bayburt, Gümüşhane on south.

Eastern Black sea region is included in the territory of “**Western Part of Lower Caucasia**” which is one of sub-regions of “Caucasian Ecological Area”. This territory at the north of Caucasia Mountain ranges, consisting of the Georgia at the east; the provinces Artvin, Rize, Trabzon, Giresun and Ordu at the west; and Kalkanlı, Soğanlı Kaçkar peaks at the south displays a geographical, historical and climatic unity.

This territory also differs from the Anatolian geography especially with its geological, topographical, climactic features and flora, and displays a variety within. This diversity involves many natural, historical, and cultural properties.

2.1.1. GEOGRAPHY

The region generally looks like a narrow strip of land lying towards the west-east direction along the Blacksea Coast in the north. The Eastern Blacksea Mountains rise right beside the coastal line and separate the region from Anatolian Plateau on south. On this side there is an irregular outline consisting of slopes, ridges, and valleys between the sea and the mountain range on its parallel. Although the plains are rare in the region, they display a continuance throughout the coastal parts.

The mountains are covered with forests and intense flora due to abundant rainfall. This abundant rainfall also contributes to river sources in the region. The rivers and creeks beginning from the northern slopes of the mountains and reaching the sea by forming twists are the reason for the occurrence of many valleys within the topography.

Besides their natural diversity and beauty, the valleys have been the natural factors that provided the means for reaching the inner parts throughout history. Despite of their less gravity in transportation today, Ovidağı and Sucuruça passes have also gained importance through centuries by serving as passages to silk merchants and passengers from Fareast¹⁴. The valleys have also been chosen as settlement areas by many ethnic groups aside from the coastal parts and served as a natural separator of different cultures. Thus local traditions in all architectural products (TOSUN, 1998: 55, SÜMERKAN, 1990, 1991), customs and crafts have been displaying great differences between short distances thorough history. Bryer (1980) states that in history, every valley sheltered a different ethnic culture and this cultural diversity was indicated by colour and design of textiles.

2.1.2. CLIMATE

A large section of the Eastern Blacksea Region is included within the “Blacksea climate belt”. Although several microclimates can be seen within relatively short distances due to factors like topography, altitude, soil cover and direction of the inclination, two types of Blacksea climate belt, namely “Coastal climate belt” and “mountain climate belt” are dominant in the region.

The climate of the coastline is warm in general with a temperature differing between an average of 4 °C in winter and 23 °C in summer and an average rainfall of 1000 mm. In the mountain climate, average temperature in both winter and summer is lower compared to other climate. Snowfall is heavy in winter and temperature decreases down to –16 °C. The typical feature of mountain climate is the effective fog throughout the whole year. Opposed to the sunny, high valleys, the general panorama of the mountainous parts of the region is lower valleys disguised under heavy fog (Çevre, 2000: 6).

¹⁴ Bryer states that passages had been open from the 1250’s until the early 15th century, during the Pontus Period of Trabzon when the city became a major outlet for Mongol Central Asia. The most flourishing days of the route did not come until the passages were reopened for the last time in 1829-69, when Trebizond became the principal port of Persia, until the cutting of Suez Canal. Finally passages lost importance with the rise of Samsun. (BRYER, 1980b: 118)

2.1.3. FLORA

Eastern Blacksea Region, together with the northern section of the Eastern Anatolia Region, is identified by **Conservation International (CI), Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)** as one of the 25 territorial ecological regions that both display the richest biological diversity and are under threat. Also the part of the “**Caucasian Ecological Area**” which consists of Turkey is announced by **World Wildlife Fund (WWF)** as one of the 200 ecological regions in the world that should be taken under protection in the first place.¹⁵

The Caucasian Ecological Area, which involves the largest natural old forest ecosystems within the wide geography that covers Europe and Central Asia, is extraordinarily rich with its peculiar climate conditions, rich flora that comes from the geological and geomorphologic diversity, many different types of forests varying from humid sub-tropical forests at the lower parts (hornbeam, beech, chestnut, alder, etc.) to forests that grow at the higher parts (spruce, scotch pine, birch, etc.), unique rhododendron masses, alpine meadows and glacial lakes. In addition to the nearly 7000 different types of plants and 1700 species of which are endemic to the region, the area is also important since it is the only habitat to some bird species, visible in its fauna diversity.¹⁶

The Eastern Blacksea flora displaying features of the Caucasian ecological area is important from the aspects of being rich in botanic diversity, rarely found species and endemic plants (Çevre, 2000: 9). The 2500 botanic species that have been identified in the region until this date constitute 28% of the flora of Turkey. The 428 species found in the region constitute 10% of the 4400 species that are rarely found and/or not widely known in Turkey. There are nearly 300 endemic species in the Eastern Blacksea flora that are found only in Turkey and 160 species are only found in Northern Anatolia.

The forested areas are generally located between 0-2000 meters at the mountains lying right behind the Blacksea. The trees are rarer in the middle and eastern

¹⁵ Kafkasya Ekolojik Bölge Koruma Planı, May 2006

¹⁶ Kafkasya Ekolojik Bölge Koruma Planı, May 2006

parts of the region. The most widely found tree is quercus. The “old natural forests”¹⁷ which are among the most important ecosystems in the Eastern Blacksea region are also among the most important ecosystems in the world. The forests provide an extraordinary biodiversity and aesthetic values on one hand, and protect the earth from erosion on the other hand. The old trees having reached their maturity around the provinces of Trabzon, Rize and Artvin are the most vital habitats that are in danger (Çevre, 2000: 10).

2.1.4. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The Eastern Blacksea region has for nearly 4000 years been located on the roads that connect Europe to Iran on the south and to Far East on the north. Trabzon was a link between overseas and overland transportation carried out between Europe and Central Asia when the Silk Road was revived in the 13th and 14th centuries. Since there was no alternative for the Silk Road until long and indirect overseas routes became secure enough for trade, Trabzon and its environs gained more importance as an intersection point of overland and overseas transportation. Although the Silk Road lost its importance in 1898 when the Suez Canal was put into service, the construction of the road between Trabzon and Tebriz in the 1850s provided the means for the main road network in the Eastern Blacksea region, this road was constructed to preserve its importance as the only connection of Iran to the Blacksea. After the former Empire of Russia built the railroad between the Poti Port and Tiflis, a railroad project on connecting the Blacksea with a railroad to Tebriz and Baghdad over Erzurum and Erzincan was put forth in 1944, but it was never realized (Mekansal Gelişme ve Altyapı, 2000: 1/26). Blacksea coastal highway bears the entire transportation burden today. It is the only connection of the provinces located through the coastline and bears also the transit traffic burden rising from the domestic and abroad product deliveries made via the Blacksea ports. Apart from the coastal highway, there is a road line on the south of the Eastern Blacksea mountain ranges, located parallel to the coastal highway, and there are eight separate national highways that connect these two lines in the north-south

¹⁷ The forests that are not affected by human intervention; have not completed their growing period or have already completed their growing period. (Çevre, 2000)

direction. But they have low standards due to topography and climate (Mekansal Gelişme ve Altyapı, 2000:1/29).

Apart from this main lines of highways there is also a transportation network serving to rural areas. One of the components is **provincial roads** and the other is **village lanes**. The provincial roads are secondary roads in the transportation network hierarchy of the region. Provincial roads are the two-way asphalt paved roads that lie through the valley bases in the south-north direction and connect the rural and urban settlements located at the inner regions to the coastal highway. Village lanes are the narrower roads which are intended for a single line of vehicles. They are mostly unpaved and earth, but sometimes they can be concrete paved wholly or partially.

2.1.5. GENERAL PROPERTIES OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Mountainous topographical conditions of the Eastern Black Sea region causes urban development took place on the plain lands of the black sea coastline. City centres and county towns have arranged out in east to west direction, and they have been growing through the inner parts where the topographical conditions are appropriate. At the inner parts of the valleys, there are few county towns as urban settlements where the valleys provide accessibility, but much more villages as rural settlements which are spread out everywhere along the valleys (Mekansal Gelişme ve Altyapı, 2000: 3/9). The natural environment is more adversely affected on the coastal regions where the city centres are located. On the other hand, natural environment survives in underdeveloped town centres on the coast. A dominant natural environment and its assets surround county towns at the inner parts. Villages Settlements that are close to city and town centres on the coast are mixed with urban growing areas. On the other hand, through the inner parts along valleys they are nearly lost within nature.

Rural settlements of the region are categorized in 3 types as village settlements, *mezras* and *yaylas*. These three types differentiate from each other with their natural variety resulted due to their location within geography, with their different functions and land using situations resulted due to economical lifestyle basing on both agriculture and transhumance in the region throughout history.

Traditionally people live in villages attending agriculture until summer, then move to higher plateaus (*yaylas*) for spending one to two months attending animal breeding

and dairy production. Between villages and plateaus, they use “*mezra*”s as transition areas, and spend nearly twenty days at the beginning and at the end of the movement for *yayla*. Although it is not entirely valid at the present day due to changes in lifestyle economical and social conditions, there are some settlements that maintain this traditional lifestyle.

2.1.5.1. VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS

Village settlements are mainly located in a range from coast up to 1300 meters, densely 200-600 meters through inner parts of the valleys. Skirts, slopes, or ridges within the valley are the parts of the land for settling, but slopes are the most frequently preferred areas (SÜMERKAN, 1991: 175). Units of settlement may also spread from skirts to ridges.

The Eastern Blacksea village settlements are different from the Anatolian rural settlements from the aspects of form, location, direction, and functional facilities. The structures spread irregularly in the topography of the region and constitute a settlement type as “dispersed settlement” which is peculiar to the region. Therefore, it cannot be detected where one village starts or ends, or to which village a structure is included. Özgüner interprets this as “the village separation structured according to administrative criteria does not really mean anything from the aspect of city planning” (1970: 16). Contrary to villages in Anatolia, even kinship relations are not effective on an orderly settlement formation in which groups of relative buildings coming side by side and forming cul-de-sacs around a courtyard. On the other hand, there are also examples of cumulative villages in region, but even these villages are partly cumulative. They are not as closely grouped as the villages in Anatolia. Dwellings are far away and independent from each other. They may be located between 50-100 meters or more within the settlements. But a dwelling together with its subsidiary structures may form a group. Sümerkan defines this group as “**dwelling unit**” (1998: 30). Two or three dwellings of relatives may also form a unit by getting very closer of which subsidiary structures are in common uses. However, in this case these dwelling units are independent and far from the others in 50 to 100 meter distances. The best examples of such cases are widespread through the Firtına Creek Valley, in Rize-Çamlıhemşin.

Again in contrast with the Anatolian villages, the village settlements in Eastern Blacksea do not gather around a mosque and form a centre in a quarter. The mosque can be located in some part of the village without making a significant contribution to settlement planning. In the daily life of a village, closed household economy is dominant and peasants meet their daily needs from their own products. Monthly needs on the other hand are met from the open markets set in the city centres on particular days of the week. These markets are also the places where the peasants sell the products they grow. Thus shopping units or centres in a definite location within a settlement is not a necessary condition in the region. In some cases, shopping units that display the character like a village house may be located organically and serve one or more villages (ÖZGÜNER, 1970: 19). However, villages are depended on provincial centres for daily needs and for administrative, educational and health services.



Figure 2: Settlement Types in Region, Dispersed Settling on a Hill Side (By author, February 2004)

Although the village settlements seem to be irregular, there is a close relation between geographical conditions and settling. Sümerkan (1990) and Özgüner (1975) state that climatic factors, scenery and sun are irrelevant in positioning and planning process, but highly steep surfaces and places that are shadowy and windy for a prolonged period are avoided when positioning. Therefore hills or ridges facing south on

one of eastern or western slopes are much preferred. Direction of the topography is the main determinant in deciding about where and in which direction the settlement is located. But positioning the dwelling is much depended on the organization of its parcel in accordance to cultural and economic factors. Lands available for agriculture are limited in the region when compared to the superficies and agriculture has been an important income in regional economy through history till today¹⁸. People generally avoid building their homes on fertile soil even the land has the appropriate inclination for structuring. Estates are left to agriculture in larger portion. Dwellings are located in a position at the top of the slope that is overlooking to corn, hazelnut, or tea field on the slope. Spaces and entrances are all designed in such a way to compensate the inclination

Village houses are the most important documents of the historical and cultural richness, intelligence and creativity of the region, represented in construction technique, detail solutions, material use and plan schemes over the region. Tosun (TOSUN, 1998: 55) states that when considering the diversity that occurs due to physical or cultural environment factors, both physical and cultural factors are effective through the northern-southern line and only cultural factors are effective through the eastern-western line. Sümerkan (1990, 1991) gives the architectural diversity in rural traditional houses, which is observed in plan schemes and material use in eastern-western line. A summary of the typology is given in **Figure 45**.

2.1.5.2. PLATEAU AREAS (YAYLAS)

The position of the plateaus in the geography intersects with the forest area. Forty percent of the space occupied by the plateaus between 1300 and 2000-2300 meters are included in the forest area. Sixty percent is at the border of tree growing area.

¹⁸ Basing on Thriet and Balard; Bryer says that even Trabzon was offering a cheap sea access on the caravan route to Ilhanate for Westerns which is important for the region; central Asian traffic did not contribute to Pontus economy income as much as the local Euxine commerce that is basing overwhelmingly on agricultural products such as hazelnut and vine did in 13th century. He indicates that revenue of Byzantine came overwhelmingly from land rather than commerce as it was like in Roman period before Byzantine, and even in Ottoman period, but within a different structure in 15th century. Bryer gives the estimate ratio for land income either directly from imperial estates or indirectly from taxes as 20% , where commerce take a ratio of under %20-30 which includes a large portion of local commerce basing on local agricultural products than the foreign one. (BRYER, 1980a: 371).

Animal breeding has been an alternative source of income for the people of the region throughout history. In contrast to the villages where land is utilized to a maximum range for agriculture, plateaus are the most suitable places for animal breeding and basically used for their meadows. Settlements in plateaus have relatively cumulative orders in contrast to village settlements with simple structures for short-term usage which are called "*dam*". They are built roughly with stone and wood in such a way to avoid from high costs; good craftsmanship is not considered a crucial point. The architecturally important feature is that the same plan type is applied both in the village and the plateau with varying materials, construction technique and craftsmanship (ÖZGÜNER, 1975: 14).

Plateau or "*yayla*" means high and plain places. But beyond its geographical description, the word "*yayla*" includes a local meaning expressing a regional culture tradition within the whole black sea region. Going to the *yayla* or "*ot göçü*" in local name, is a social and cultural phenomenon as well as economic. The date and time for *ot göçü* is determined jointly by the council of elders and is announced to everyone at the mosques. The collective journey and all the other processes are embedded with the traditional festival called "*dernek*" which differs between localities and is carried out with the participation of everyone. The festival is a tradition that underlines the consciousness of sharing and solidarity based on the principle of families utilizing from the meadows equally.

Plateaus are legally under control of the state. But they are out of registration in cadastre records. Traditional rules govern the usage of the plateaus. In regard to this, people of the nearby settlements utilize from the grass and water potential of the plateaus commonly by depending on an allocation document according to the traditional rules that existed since unknown dates. The structuring available for seasonal settlement is again formed by tradition. Building new homes on the plateaus is decided by the council of elders. Traditional rules are valid when taking this decision. Private ownership at the plateaus is an exceptional case.



Figure 3: Settlement Types in Region, Settling on a Hillside (By author, August 2004)



Figure 4: Settlement Types in Region (By author, August 2004), a) Distribution on a Ridge, b) Groups of Buildings



Figure 5: Taşlı Plateau – Mağdur Mountain (Erkan Sönmez, June 2003)



Figure 6: A Plateau (Erkan Sönmez, June 2003)

2.1.5.3. HAMLETS (MEZRAS)

Transient accommodation places between the village and *yaylas* are called “*mezra*” or “*mezere*.” Their climate is neither hard like the plateaus’ nor mild as the villages that allow agricultural production. People live 20-25 days here at the beginning and at the end of *ot göçü*. While relatively low and close plateaus are climbed without stopping at the hamlets, there are villages that are accessed within stop, at two or more hamlets. Hamlets are also places that serve for gradually reaching the village in cases like an early winter at the plateaus or uncollected products at the village (ÖZGÜNER, 1975: 14).

2.1.6. INFRASTRUCTURE

2.1.6.1. DRINKING WATER

Drinking water for the villages is provided by **KHGM** (General Directorate of Village Services). Villages in the Eastern Blacksea have drinking water in general. The rate of villages having healthy drinking water differs between 66-95 % depending on the related province.

On the other hand, underground water is considered as clean drinking water source and these sources are traditionally used in the small-scale water systems in rural settlements. Such systems are generally built by the commoners themselves for gathering and distribution. However, detergent wastes found in the underground water show that liquid wastes coming from houses are mixed with underground water (2000c: 19).

2.1.6.2. REFINING AND SEWERAGE:

While there are no any refining facilities in the urbanized areas of the region in general, there is also no sewerage network in the rural areas (2000d, sec.3:13). The solid wastes are dumped into rivers or the Blacksea without ever being refined. The trash is dumped into rivers or the valleys in the inner regions. The topography and the settlement character are the limiting factors for the lack of a widespread sewerage. Therefore, singular systems are used. KHGM builds a septic tank for each household. However, since the hygienic infrastructure is insufficient and primitive refining methods

are applied in many settlement areas, there the environment is harmed by pollution, also threatening the health of the living.

2.2. SÜRMENE AND ENVIRONS

2.2.1. LOCATION

Sürmene district is located on the 41st northern latitude and the 40th eastern longitude in the Eastern Blacksea region and within the borders of the province of Trabzon. It is one out of 18 districts of the province and is neighbouring to Of district on the east, Araklı district on the west and on the south to Köprübaşı district and province of Gümüşhane. The county town is located on the coast of Black sea within a large arc of the bay beginning with the Araklı nose. It is approximately 40 km far from both Trabzon and Rize. Through the inner parts on the south, there are consequent rural parts of the county.

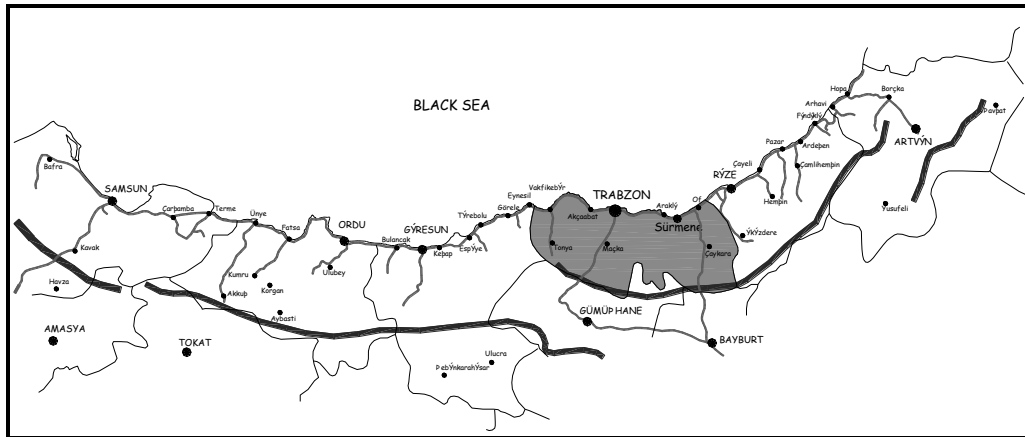


Figure 7: Location of District

During ancient eras, the name 'Sourmaina' had indicated a wider region which also includes recent Araklı district. Diminishing of its borders is a process beginning with re-organizations done after both Ottoman domination and establishment of Republic. Finally Köprübaşı as a new administrative organization had been separated from Sürmene in 1990 and thus, the boundary of the district took its current shape. Today Sürmene includes one township: Küçükdere, 38 villages and 15 quarters within a surface area of 316 square kilometers.

2.2.2. CLIMATE

Climate properties of Sürmene are similar to whole region with an Annual average temperature of 14.4 °C. However, Sürmene has a high amount of rainfall in both the Blacksea region and Turkey with 1250-1550 mm average rainfall. Rainfall is mostly seen in autumn and winter.

2.2.3. FLORA

Sürmene and its environment have typical species of flora of Eastern Blacksea region. Species like alder, chestnut, beech, hornbeam, poplar, chenar, wild berry, wild Trabzon date palm, wild fig, etc. from the wide-leaf trees family are seen up to 800 meters above the sea. Above 1500 meters where the forest border is reached, alpine meadows with mildly inclined land structure begin.

2.2.4. TOPOGRAPHY

Sürmene has a rough mountainous topography. Küçükdere Valley and Sürmene River (Manahos) Valley are the two valleys, parallel to each other and divide the mountainous lands of the county. Very steep ridges with 85% inclination between these valleys gradually increase from north to south. The slopes of these ridges are called Yeniöl, Zernova, Ayluka, Mercan, Kangel ve Harman Rocks, respectively

Two major rivers, Sürmene (Manahos) and Küçükdere Rivers, are born from the high mountainous fields at inner parts and reach to Blacksea. Besides these, there are several other streams which are born from the hills 400-800 m. heights; of which names are in the order from east to west Yazlık, Çamburnu, Gökçesu, Kaban, Kastel, Soğuksu, Balıklı, Yalimusalı, Ortamahalle, Çamlıca, Zeytinli and Petekli (Bilgin, 1990: 468).

Plateaus on the south of the county are found between 1750-2200 meters. Coşk, Mincana, Vizara, Harman, Yangın, Büyük Kangel, Küçük Kangel, Ebeler, İsmail Ağa, Kutlusu, Sulak, Lişit, Haçinik, Desuka are the plateaus located within the borders of the county and are utilized by the villages. The soil type called turf that is very rare in the world and of high economic value covers the areas where Sürmene's Ağaçaş, Mincana, Vizara, and Harman plateaus are located and is used as fuel by the local people (Bilgin, 1990: 480).

2.2.5. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

There is a transportation network connected to coastal highway and provided by provincial roads and village lanes in Sürmene as similar to the region (**Figure 8**). Transportation has been very difficult in and around Sürmene since antique ages to the 20th century. In many sources travelers state the difficulties in communication and transportation within the inner parts of the area. The first step for transportation network was taken in 1916 with the highway built by the Russians. This road was connecting two shopping centers on east and west of the county until the construction of Blacksea coastal highway. Today this road is serving as a secondary road in town center. More significantly, the “boat roads” were the unique members of the transportation system in Sürmene that have lost their importance today as well. These roads, which were stone covered and stretching 2 km inland from coast and reaching to residential areas, were used for carrying boats to sea after they were built nearby the dwelling. Today they are mostly converted into motorways by widening progresses and lost.

The main arteries of the rural transportation network are the provincial roads stretching in the Manahos and Küçükdere Valleys. Both roads are asphalt coated but this coating is eroded to a great extent due to climate conditions. The valley bases are narrower at the inner parts and topography suddenly begins to rise. The physical condition of the roads (pavement, width, inclination) gets worst and transportation quality decreases towards the inner parts of the two valleys. Rivers are crossed through concrete bridges at points where village lanes intersect with provincial roads. Traditional stone or wooden bridges, which are very rare today, serve as pedestrian pass ways over rivers.

The dispersed settlement character obstructs to form a feasible network reaching every household in villages. The construction, management and maintenance costs of village roads are very high. On the other hand, nearly each village has a lane connecting to provincial roads. Thus when considered in respect to the served population there is a widespread and highly developed lane system (2000d: 1:52). But transportation between neighbouring villages is still weak. As it is a common state in the region, while lanes can hardly be provided in north-south, there is even no pedestrian paths in east-west direction. Ridges rising from north to south in between Manahos and Küçükdere

valleys are the natural boundaries that obstruct the relation by means of vehicles between neighbouring villages which are found in different sides of hills. The village lanes are usually stabilized soil roads, sometimes without any structures (bridge, vent, retaining wall, etc.). They frequently blocked due to landslides occurring as a result of the heavy rainfall. There are also concrete or asphalt coated lanes. The width of the lane is related to the topography, usually too narrow for two vehicles to pass side by side, but widen at several points.

2.2.6. RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN SÜRMENE

Village settlements of Sürmene spread along the coast and towards the inner parts through Manahos and Küçükdere valleys up to 1300 meters from the coast (**Figure 9-10**). The slopes of the called valleys are the most intensely occupied settlement areas. Dispersed settlement units spread over slopes between near parts of the base until the ridges; not very different from descriptions given for 15th century or later (BRYER, 1980b; BİLGİN, 1990)²⁰except new constructions, agricultural lands and pattern of new products. Rural settlements in Sürmene differentiate within the region from other districts with diversity in especially plan schemes of dwellings and in construction systems (SÜMERKAN, 1990)²¹. Varieties in plan schemes may be the derivatives of widespread types. However, specialized types are seen in some village settlements of Sürmene. For example, the workshop units, used in thread manufacturing and placed on the ground floor of some houses in Gültepe Village is unique in the region. Although these spaces are advanced examples appeared beginning from late periods, in some non specialized houses clues about this manufacturing can be seen at architectural products level. Furnace on the ground floor, small windows on the ground floor, large windows or

²⁰ According to the descriptions of the rural settlements from Hemşin to Sürmene given by Clavijo in 1405, houses are either fortified towers or wooden chalets, with stabling below, not mud-built with the hay piled above. To the east “the population live in hamlets consisting of well-masonry cottages, a few together standing in one place and elsewhere others.” the settlement pattern follows that of much of the Caucasus, but is exceptional in Anatolia: scattered non-nucleated groups of hamlets and crofts are entitled choria for administrative purposes; there is a high a very high ratio between town and country. (BRYER, 1980b: 120)

²¹ Sümerkan states that around Trabzon, while no structural changes are observed within rural settlements of Vakfıkebir and Yomra, in Sürmene and Araklı valleys, both plan and constructions diversify. (SÜMERKAN, 1990: 58)

cages near doors are to be considered as clues of architectural products of manufacturing²².

The general properties of village settlements can be described as follows:

Dispersed settlements with buildings located within the ranges between 10 - 100 meters are widespread. Settlements gathering around a center are not seen. The houses are generally single flat.

Stables are placed in the slope under the half length of the house. A mezzanine floor used as grass and food storage may be take place between the stables and the rooms where the slope is appropriate. The main space in which daily life is spent is named as "aşhana", "içeri" or "yerevi". Inner rooms are simply designed, generally some engraving and carving decorations are seen on cupboards and ceiling. Apart from these wood crafts on balustrades, stone engravings on furnace, ornamentations on floor beams, braces of projections, eaves, corners of outer walls may be seen. Serender is rarely seen (SÜMERKAN: BİLGİN, 1990).

2.2.7. SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The coastline and the inner lands also differed in economy throughout history. People living close to the coast generally dealt with professions like trade, fishery, production of fish oil or fishnet, boat manufacturing, etc. Agricultural production was mainly done on the inner lands. Besides, many houses were converted into small workshops and handicrafts were made. Manufacture of thread, weaving, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, knifsmithing, spoon manufacturing, and lumber trade became common. Animal breeding on the other hand was made to an extent that was sufficient for meeting the family's needs.

In Sürmene center, bazaars with a high potential of trade were formed. The market, which was set once a week at the beginning of today's Manahos Valley, developed as a bazaar where products manufactured in rural home-workshops were sold and those people selling their own products met their needs. When Sürmene

²² Stages of thread production: Stocking the raw thread in the upper floor, producing 2 or 4 layered thread in the lower floor, dying with the purpuring in the stoves next to the workshop, drying in the storehouse, waxing and rolling, packaging in hasps. (SÜMERKAN: BİLGİN, 1990: 656-665)

became a county in 1873, this market developed into a trading center under the name of “Humurgan Bazaar” and the range of products sold varied from copperware, thread and weaving, agriculture tools like sickle, spade, pick, knives, spoons, wood, coal, fish and fish oil, hazelnuts, beans, butter, cheese to imported good like woven clothes, kerosene, sugar and tea.

According to the 2000 census, the population of the Sürmene County is 42,256. 40% of the population lives in the urban areas and 60 % in the rural areas. In contrast to the general distribution in Turkey, the rural population is higher because of confined urbanized development due to topographic obstacles. But there is a continuous migration from rural areas to urban areas due to economic and social condition. 12.52 % of the county population deals with agriculture and the rest belong to various vocational groups.

Only 5243 hectares (20%) of totally 26400 hectares land is available for agriculture. The 8660 hectares (33%) of the rest is forest, 8600 hectares (33%) is meadows and prairies, and 3897 hectares (14%) is unproductive land. In agriculture, the growing characteristics of the products are taken into consideration: Vegetables are grown in plain lands, potatoes in mildly inclined lands, hazelnuts, tea and corn in highly inclined lands. Since tractor or other vehicles cannot be used in agriculture due to the land characteristics, it becomes an obligation to make a labour-intense production. The number of agricultural enterprises with optimal criteria is nearly zero. Since the agricultural production except hazelnuts, tea and corn products encompasses only the internal needs, closed household economy is seen in the rural areas.

Economically most valuable products in the county are tea and hazelnut. Hazelnut is an important industrial product that has important role also in Turkey’s economy meeting 70% of the world’s need. Farmers sell the hazelnuts picked in Sürmene to “Fiskobirlik”. Hazelnuts are stored in the Sürmene facilities of “Fiskobirlik” and sent to the integrated facilities in Giresun. One of the five tea factories located in the county belongs to the state (Çaykur) and the others to private enterprises. Çaykur factory buys the wet tealeaves and sends them to Rize facilities for packing after processing them. Corn, vegetables, and fruits are grown in addition to tea and hazelnut. Corn does not provide a high income like tea and hazelnut since its economic value is low. However, corn has a large share in the agricultural product scale. The reason for that is corn is a

one-year plant, which gives the farmer an opportunity to grow different plants the following year. Other products grown in the county are potato with 149 hectares (2.84%), vegetables with 37 hectares (0.71%), dry bean with 30 hectares (0.57%) and feed plant with 2 hectares (0.04%). Since these plants are grown in a confined land, the income they provide to the farmers is low. As the result of state supports in improving the diversity of agricultural products in the region, studies are carried out in Sürmene about kiwi and mushroom production, salmon trout breeding and greenhouse agriculture. Analytic study report prepared by Selçuk University City and Regional Planning Department in 1993 states that studies about naturally breeding salmon trout in Ormanseven basin resulted positively (2003). By 2000, there are three greenhouses in Sürmene (Trabzon, 2000). Four farmers in four villages are encouraged to plant pepino on one-decare lands in order to diversify the agriculture; one farmer in four villages in Of and Sürmene are encouraged to plant Trabzon persimmon on three-decare lands and the results are positive (2003).

While the main source of income for people living inner villages is agriculture, at the coastline fishery has the priority. In addition, shipbuilding is an old profession in the Sürmene dating back to antique times. The profession which begins with building 8-10 meters long barges has developed significantly and converted into building large ships with the opportunity provided by the natural port through the years. Shipbuilding tradition was passed from one generation to another without using any projects; masters of shipbuilding carried on their profession with traditional methods (2003). Karadeniz Technical University Higher School of Maritime was founded in the county in order to improve this significant profession.

Animal breeding is very rare and it is done at the level of compensating for the family needs. It does not constitute an economic significance. Animal breeding is more at the level of production milk and dairy products.

Traditional handicrafts are also an important source of income in Sürmene. *Kemancha* (a local musical instrument) and knife manufacturing are the most important local handicrafts. A joint-stock company was founded in the county for knife manufacture. In addition to these, blacksmithing, manufacture of wooden spoons and other wood products, manufacturing combs from horns are other handicrafts of the region of which foundations date back to the Ottoman period. Thread dying also has

been an important activity in the county until the first half of 20th century, which affected even the organization of dwellings in rural areas. Today there are small enterprises that work in the fields of carpentry, furniture, lumber, etc. Besides, manufacture of spoons and ladles, rolling pins, adz and axe stems, and cradle carving are the local industrial activities that still continue.

2.3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The mountain ranges that surround the Blacksea from the north have given this coast a closed basin appearance. Throughout history different societies lived by themselves in the mountainous lands lacking the communication and transportation facilities. Other societies having dominated the region throughout history could not overwhelm the communities living in these inner lands. On the other hand, a natural interaction has been experienced between the coast and the inner lands due to the region involving important trade roads between the West and Central Asia, even serving as a passage. While this caused a different development between the coastal and inner lands in the historical process, it helped the existence of unique cultures in the entire region.

The first settlements on the Blacksea coast were colony towns; new market areas were formed as a result of the increasing commercial relations. The Greek colony town Hyssilime (Sürmene), which issued its own money, had existed as a free trade town for a prolonged period and served as bridge for the commercial relations between the local people and the western world. Olive oil and wine production began in these times and they were imported. Hyssilime (Sürmene) was a Roman military station between Trapezunte (Trabzon) and Opiunte (Rize), around today's Araklı Cape, in the first century A.D. The societies living on the inner lands in that period could not be ruled due to lack of communication and transportation facilities and large revolts were seen here. The independence of these societies went on until 628 A.D. when the Byzantine Empire took control of the region. Sürmene was again a military garrison, but this time it moved to an inner place on the east. This period was the time when Christianity, began to spread in the region. New roads were built as a result of trying to improve relation with the inner lands and thus securing stability.

Sürmene and its environs were invaded by the Empire of Trebizond in 1214. The western border of the Empire of Trebizond also known as Pontus State whose lands were confined to a narrow strip between the sea and the mountains reached the Terme Brook. The plague epidemic of 1347 in Trabzon and environs caused a great decrease in population and the area became isolated. The surviving mostly settled themselves in the higher lands of the inner parts or the castles built around such places, and lived independently until the Ottomans ruled the region.

When the Ottoman took control of the region in 1461, the Muslim population began to increase. Vacant lands were occupied in this land as a result of the feudal fief system applied by the government and organized according to the Ottoman administrative principles. The lands in Trabzon which was a sanjak, subdivision of a province, were divided into pieces and assigned to administrators, military officials and *sipahis* (knights who held a grant of land from the sultan in return for military service). Trabzon city center, Akçaabat, Maçka, Torul, Yomra, Sürmene, Of, Rize, Pazar and Laz counties were administratively subdivisions of the Trabzon sanjak.

Although the number of neighbourhoods in the villages increased in the 15th and 16th centuries as a result of migration, new settlements in the form of village and hamlet were also set up. The borders of Sürmene County did not relatively differ in the 16th and 17th centuries from its borders in the 20th century. On the other hand, new rural settlements were seen in the Manahos Creek Valley in the 18th century especially when the vacant lands were later occupied. The Macuka Village (Karacakaya), formerly a *mezra*, was opened to settlement in this period (BİLGİN, 1990).

The administrative structure was modified in 1839 when the Ottoman Reformation was announced, senatorship was abolished and aldermanship was begun for neighbourhoods and villages. With a new application began in this period, Muslim and Christian groups living within the same village were separated from each other. After this time villages were named adding the “-i islami”, “-i rumi” suffixes which gave information about the group living in the called village (BİLGİN, 1990). After the administrative reforms Sürmene became a county in 1873.

Contrary to the urban development, the rural migration movements went on. The massive flood catastrophes of 1929 especially ruined the villages of the Köprübaşı town. Eighty percent of the residents of Köprübaşı, Dağardı, Büyük and Küçük Doğanlı,

Yılmazlar and Konuklar villages migrated to Maçka County. Although some of them returned later on, the rest were settled at the county centre. The decrease in the hazelnut prices due to World War II caused massive migration movements in 1950s and in 1960s, the migration movements turned into collective family migrations. The migrations were generally made from rural areas to urban centres and large provinces like Ankara, Istanbul, Samsun, Zonguldak and Kocaeli. In 1970s because of the relatively low income earned from agriculture, the economic activities of family members were divided between agriculture and urban trade and industrial centres. Therefore, the rural population of the county decreased in between 1975-1980.

The changes at the borders were the formation of rural settlements into towns, which were separated from the county centres. While Sürmene was consisted of Karadere, Dağbaşı, Güneşara, Küçükdere towns until 1954, Karadere and Dağbaşı towns were separated and formed the Araklı County. Similarly Köprübaşı district was one of the rural settlements within Sürmene district before. It was a single *muhtarlık* under the name 'Güneşera' which is the general name of the region including present Fidanlı, Güngören, Akpınar quarters and Çifteköprü and Güneşli villages. In 1929 Köprübaşı township under Sürmene had been organized with the participation of present Kahraman, Yağmurlu, Koyuncular, Konuklu, Doğanlı, Büyük Doğanlı, Yılmazlar and Arpalı villages. After joining the judicial personalities of Fidanlı, Akpınar and Gündoğdu quarters under the organization of Köprübaşı Municipality in 1965, it has gained its legal identity as administrative district of Trabzon in 5th May 1990 (Trabzon, 2000: 544).

2.2.5

TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

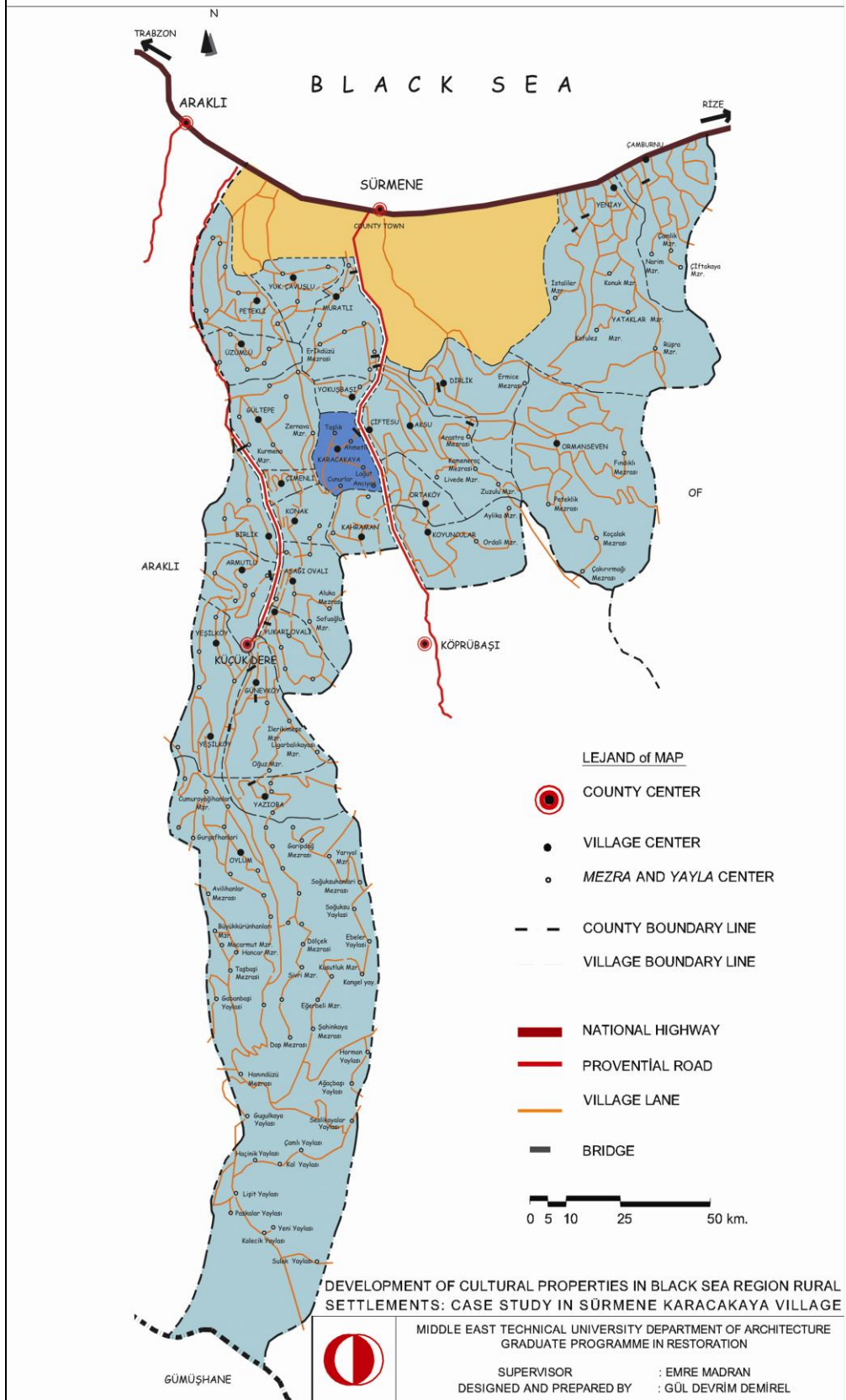


Figure 8: Transportation network in Sürmene

2.2.6 RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN SÜRMENE

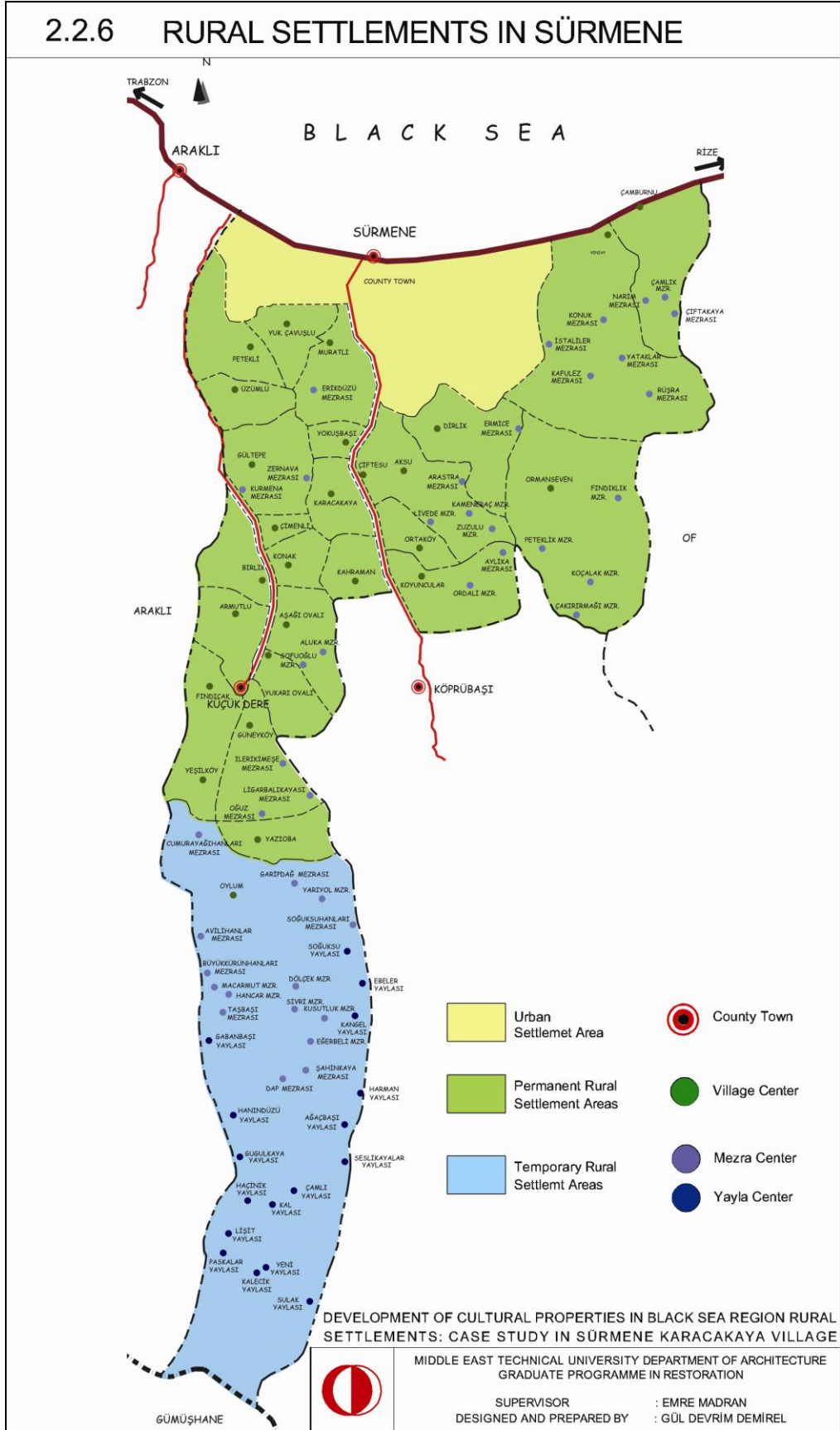


Figure 9: Rural settlements in Sürmene

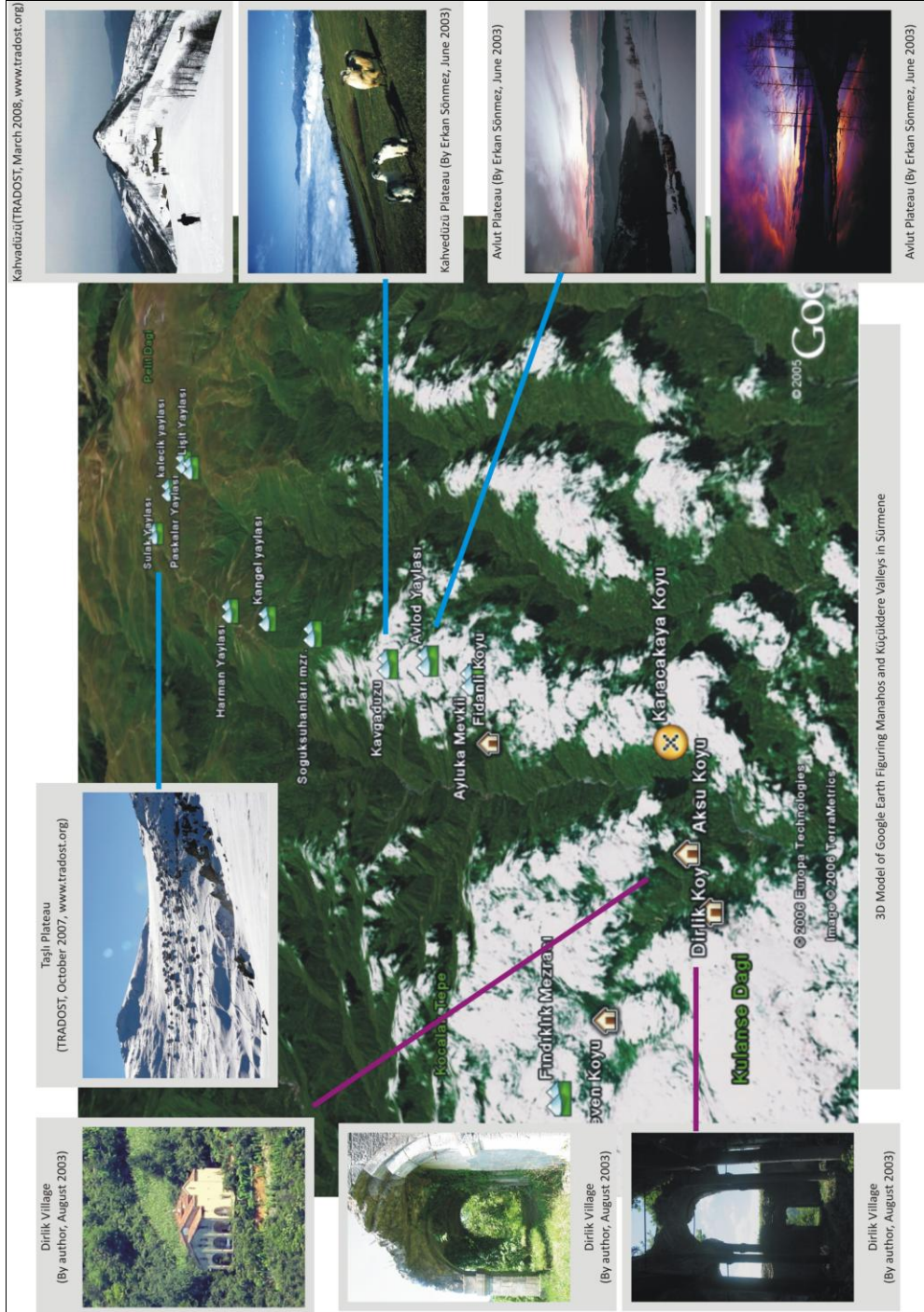


Figure 10: Rural Settlements and Yaylas in Sürmene

CHAPTER 3

THE VILLAGE

3.1. LOCATION

Karacakaya is one of the rural village settlements of Sürmene, which is found in Manahos Valley. It is situated on a partially plain land at the middle of the east side of the ridges that extend inbetween Manahos and Küçükdere valleys at an altitude of approximately 350 m. from sea level (**Figure 12**). The surface area is approximately 3039 km² with the forest area surrounded the settlement.

The village is neighbouring to Yokuşbaşı village on the north, Kahraman village on the south. Iskandonoz (706 m.) and Gelinkaya (Zernava) (825m.) ridges surround the settlement area on the west and separate the village physically from its western neighbours Gültepe, Çimenli, and Konak villages on the west (Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.)

3.2. ACCESSIBILITY

The provincial road in Manahos valley supplies access of the village to Sürmene and Köprübaşı towns. Junction to village lane via a bridge over Manahos River is 6 km far from Sürmene town center. Very steep and unpaved village lane begins climbing with a mild slope right after the bridge junction. The slope goes on increasing by making curves and climbing becomes steeper at sharp turns. The last 500 meters long part of this 3 km long lane is coated with concrete. The concrete part of the lane ends before reaching the village center. The lane is unpaved again and ends 100 meters ahead with a riverbed that goes in the same direction with it. Accessibility to the village is nearly hard because of dangerous road conditions and slope. But comparing to any other Blacksea villages, Karacakaya village is accessible with relatively short and less circuitous lane.

Lane network in village is divided by the flatlands lying in east-west direction and by the inclined surfaces. In south-north direction, stream basins are the main obstacles

in transportation. Towards only the area lying in the south direction where topography is not divided by a riverbed or a ridge, Karacakaya has connection to its northern neighbor: Kahraman village. The arc of Iskandonoz and Gelinkaya ridges naturally impede transportation between Karacakaya village and neighbor villages on the west.

Transportation within the settlement area is only available on certain axes via lanes. Transportation between parcels and structures are commonly available via pedestrian paths of which details are subjected under heading **3.6.1**.

3.3. TOPOGRAPHY AND SETTLEMENT

Manahos valley is wider on the coast and gets narrower towards the inner parts on the south. The width of the valley is 200-500 m on the coast. After a few kilometres from the coast it is nearly baseless where Karacakaya and its neighbouring villages are found. The valley is also deep at this part. The ridges vary in 600 to 900 m. on both sides. Curled-hillsides loose altitude towards the narrow base in 70-80 % slope. The settlements on both sides of the valley are perceived as singular structures while going through the valley base. The nature and topography are so dominant that relation between the road and settlement is unintelligible; it is only be able to find out which road is the way to a settlement by means of signboards.

Foots of the ridges surround the village in an arc on the west. Densely forested foots also form the steepest parts of the village with 85 % slope. Just after forested foots, inclined planes with 40% to 50 % slope start. These planes are in the form of very small plateaus that are in different elevations and separated by rough sides from each other. Less wooded but planted this area is also the best part where topography and settlement order is intelligible. To the east, topography loses altitude gradually in this order. The last part of the land before Manahos River is again very steep and rough. Sides curl with the river along the valley with an inclination of 85 %.

Land of the village is divided in 5 sub-regions in cadastral plan due to the need in addressing the lots for reservation of ownership (**Figure 13**). The system is based on the land-marking property of topography. These sub-regions are separated clearly by topographical formations and differentiated in heights and also their names indicate the position of each district within the topography. Upper District (*Üst Mahalle*) and *Yatak* are the steepest part of the land and constitute the forested foots; Middle District (*Orta*

Mahalle) constitutes the small plateaus, Lower District (*Alt Mahalle*) and Last District (*Son Mahalle*) are the last parts of the land before the valley basin. Actually, in daily life local people do not prefer to use these names. Instead, they use the “*gaban*” in local dialect that means slope or side. Local people indicate a lower or higher point as “down to *gaban*” or “up to *gaban*”.



Figure 11: Topography and settlement (Water-colored drawing of section in middle district, prepared by the author)

Topography is an important factor in distribution of settlement units and agricultural areas in general. Distribution of settlement units within topography varies in districts. Because of the larger portions of the plane lands, units in middle and lower districts are denser than the other ones. Besides this fact, two main river basins in north-south direction roughly limit the housing areas and the only agricultural lands. Especially in the middle district river basins compress the units within a narrow area in which they come side by side by forming 5 units of row orders with intervals in 10-15 m. that can be seen “in settlements on a ridge or on a road route within all over Trabzon” (SÜMERKAN, 1998: 84). However, differently the settlements mentioned in this definition have only one row. When ownership records are applied on the map, it is clearly seen that rows of houses and their nearby parcels lying side-by-side are also overlaps the mapping of kinship relations (**Figure 16**). Similar to housing order, this is also a rare situation seen in Eastern Black Sea village settlements. The kinship relations, however, can not be put as the only reason for that row order. In fact, there are examples of buildings and parcels belonging to a single family but distributed grouped again over different areas in the same district. The kinship relation seems to be main factor in north-south direction, whereas topography dominates in east-west direction towards the valley base. In this direction, the natural formation of the topography on different levels defines the

borders of the properties. Moreover, border of the each level set the limits of the pedestrian circulation network belonging to the buildings of higher level. Out of the natural boundaries and the other districts there is a more common Eastern Black Sea settlement type of disordered buildings with longer intervals which vary in 60 to 600 m.

As conclusion; although topography is the limiting and the defining element in flatlands, kinship relation is even an important factor in the housing order. This situation can be the result of the Ottoman practice in which existing hamlets were opened to housing to increase the Muslim population in rural areas, and in turn, the village center might have been established by the families imported to that area. This situation could explain the order of the housing units grouped around the mosque as centre. As a matter of fact, the construction date of the mosque mentioned in heading 3.7.1 is almost the same with the date when Muslim population had been introduced to Karacakaya Village, which is cited in heading 2.3 Historical Background.

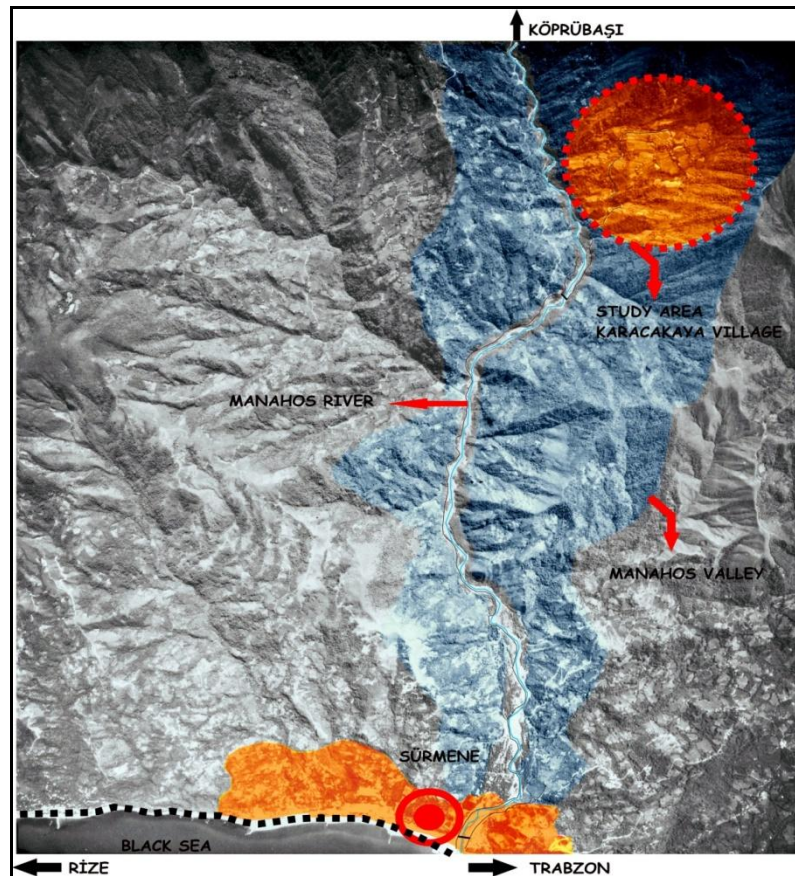


Figure 12: Location of Karacakaya Village in Manahos Valley (measured air photograph illustrated by the author)

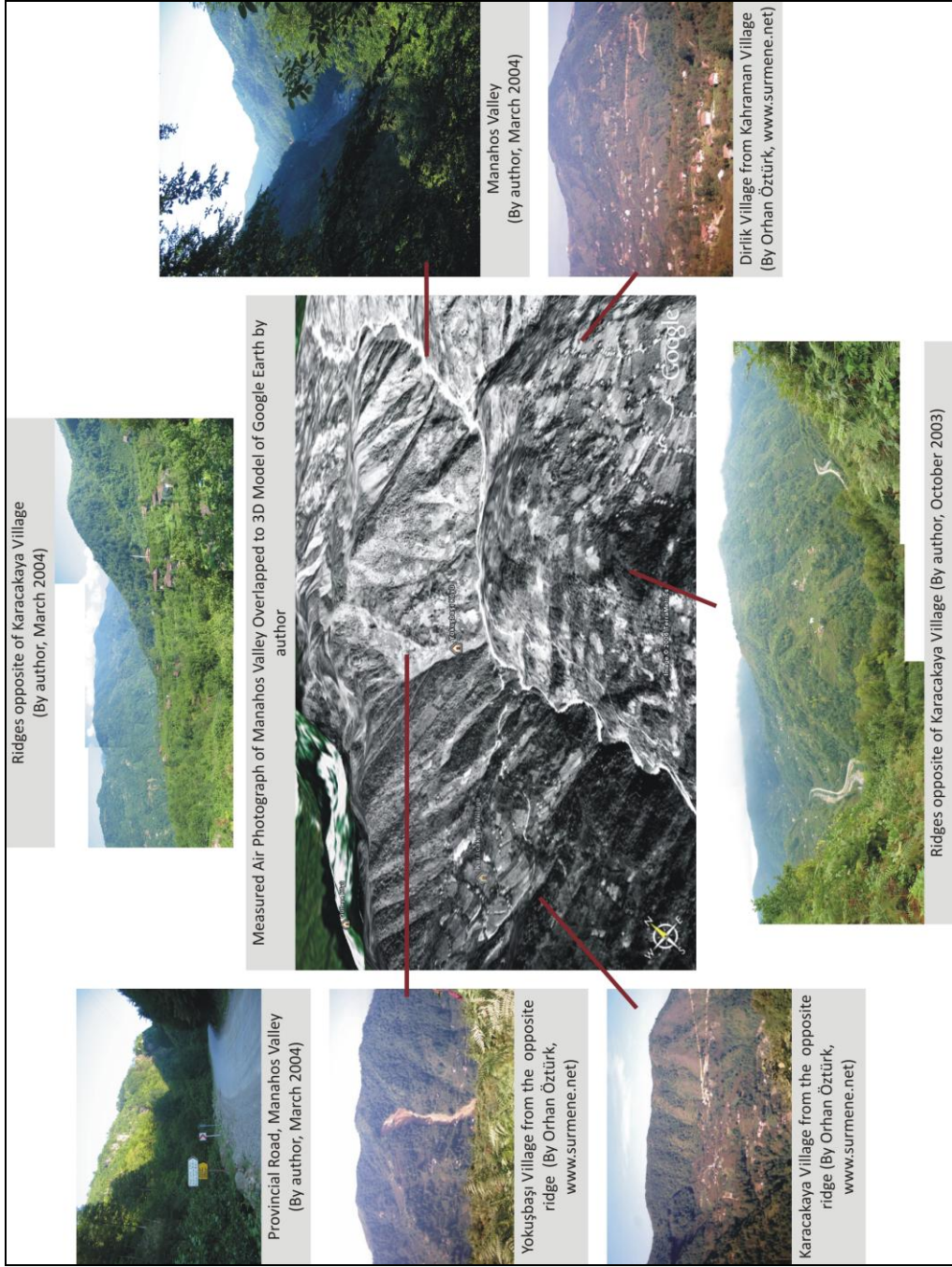


Figure 13: Topography and Settlements in Manahos Valley

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOZ VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.1.2 TOPOGRAPHY & SETTLING

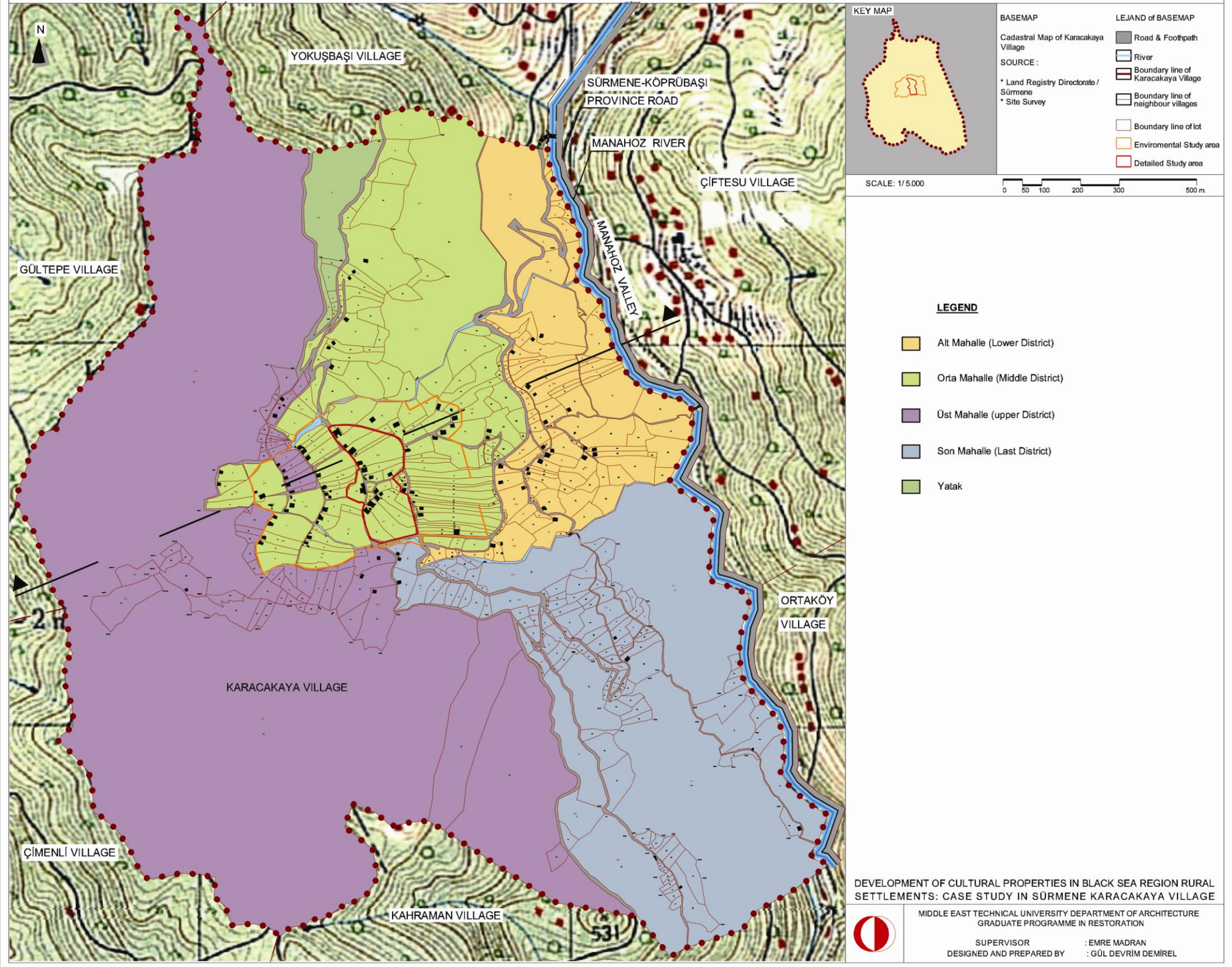
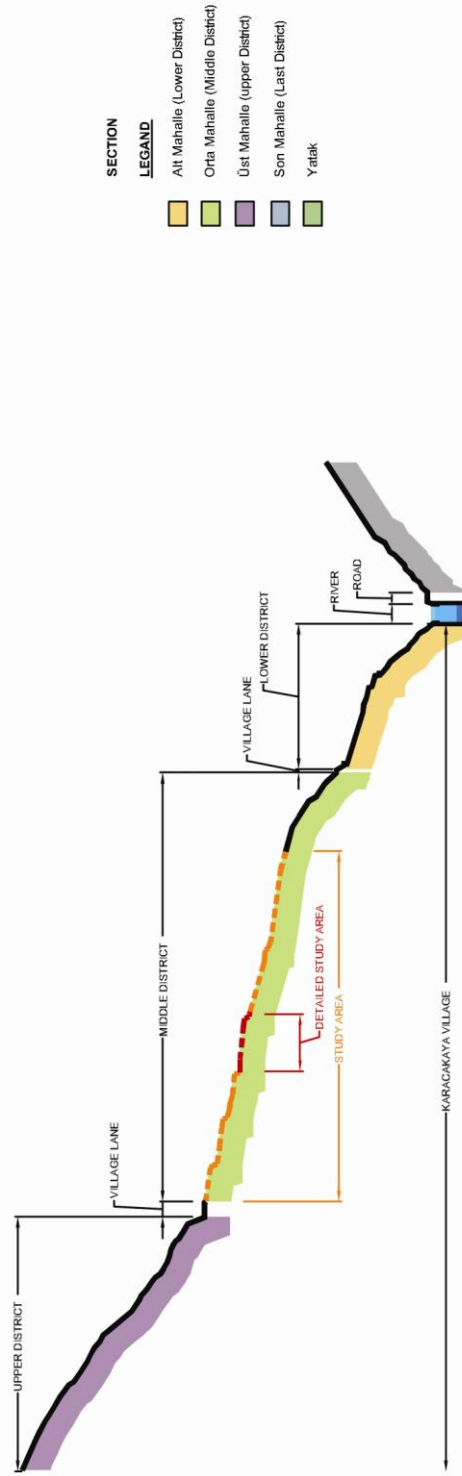


Figure 14: Topography and settlement



SECTION

LEGEND

- Alt Mahalle (Lower District)
- Orta Mahalle (Middle District)
- Üst Mahalle (Upper District)
- Son Mahalle (Last District)
- Yatak

DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN BLACK SEA REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS: CASE STUDY IN SÜRME NE KARACAKAYA VILLAGE

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN RESTORATION



SUPERVISOR : EMRE MADRAN
DESIGNED AND PREPARED BY : GÜL DEVRİM DEMİREL

Figure 15: Topography and Settlement

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOS VALLEY / SÜRME NE
3.3.c KINSHIP RELATIONS WITHIN PARCELS

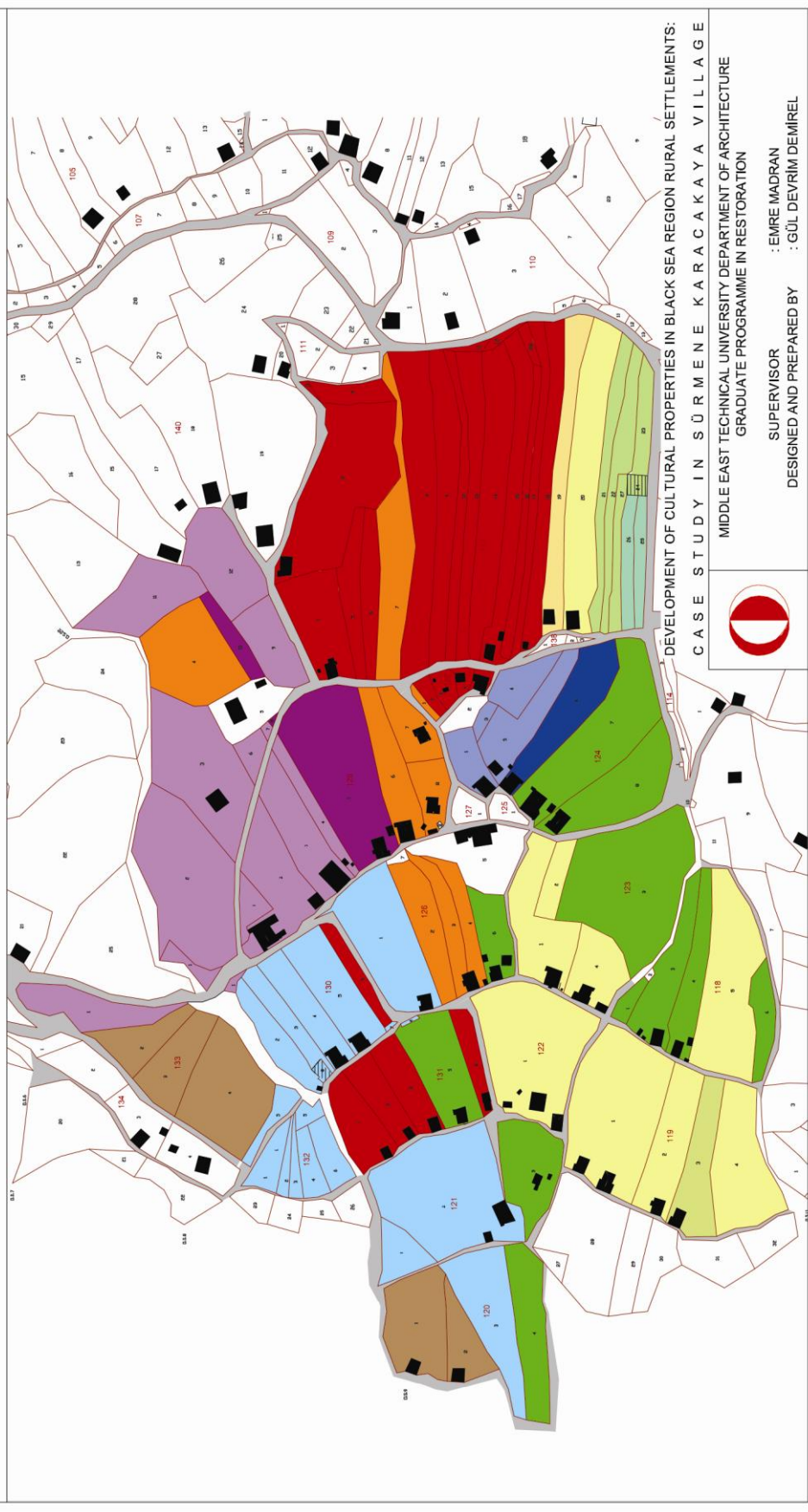


Figure 16: Kinship Relations in Parcels. Each colour in the drawing indicates a different family owning

3.4. LANDSCAPE FEATURES

This study depends on graphic documentation of cadastre registers of parcels for whole village (**Figure 27**). Thus indicates the general distribution of land using principles. This study also is the base for the analyses of landscape, which is figuring out the general characteristics of both untouched and shaped natural features. Built up features is also a part of the landscape but they are analyzed in more detail as the part of environmental study. Thus, their typical features are given under consequent headings of **3.6** in detail. Buildings and lanes as the features of built up areas are shortly given under this heading with their general contributions in accordance to the landscape.

Below, the components of the landscape are given under 3 headings: Natural features untouched by human, natural features shaped by human and features of built up areas.

3.4.1. NATURAL FEATURES UNTOUCHED BY HUMAN

Natural features are forest, *mera* and and water sources.

Table 3 Surface areas of land use types in percentage ratio

Type	% Ratio
Forest Area	64,5
Agricultural Area	33,6
<i>Mera</i> Area	1,7
Graveyard Area	0,2
Lands	0,1
TOTAL AREA	100

Forest form the dominant pattern as visual elements of the landscape not only in the village but through the valleys in the region as well. Forest areas cover the 64.5 % within the total surface area of the village (**Table 3**). They surround the village in an arc covering all the steep sides up to the ridgeline on the west, and continue down to the valley basin on north and south. As the pattern is continuous on the west, it is broken

into separate pieces by agricultural lands at lower zones on south and north. Lands on which these pieces are survived are generally the inclined hillsides of which flatter parts are left to agriculture.

Vegetation types of the forests have a strict relation with climatic factors, topography and earth types which vary in heights and east-west direction. In the forest areas of the village *Alnus glutinosa* (alnut) and *Castanea* (chestnut) are the dominant types. Also the situation of the forests within the civil boundaries of the settlement determines the legal status of the villagers in which way they may utilize from them. According to productivity of the forest villages are defined as “within forest” in article 31 of Forest Act or “near to forest” in article 32²³. Karacakaya Village is one of the “villages within forest” that have productive forests within its civil boundaries. In this manner besides the scenic and biological importance, forest has economical importance in daily life and definitive importance in legal status.

Meras are the grazing areas under the common use of only the inhabitants of a village, *mezra* or *yayla* settlement. These areas have a grassy vegetation pattern and no wooden plants such as trees. In Karacakaya the *mera* area consists of a minor portion in 1.7 % of the total surface area (**Table 3**). Because of the dense forest pattern surrounding it, it cannot be visually perceived.

River and streams are the primary agents that give the topography its spitted aspect naturally. Big differences in altitudes on the watercourse’s flowing directions cause waterfall formations not only in study area but at several points along the province road in Manahos valley as well. They contribute to landscape as visual affluences. In addition, in daily life villagers utilize from water sources in different ways. Thus they are important as the “factors affecting to site architecture” (ÖZGÜNER, 1970: 18). Canals collecting and distributing water to houses, fountains and water mills are the local structures which are built by local people informally and with local details. Although the sources are polluted, due to lack of a collection and removal system of waste materials, river and stream basins are used as also solid waste areas

²³ T.C. Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı. (31/8/1956) Orman Kanunu (no. 6831).



a)



b)

Figure 17: Water sources as natural properties in Karacaya Village a) Waterfall formation (By author February 2004) b) Manahos River (By author May 2005)



c)

Figure 18: Water sources as natural properties in Karacaya Village c) Basin of a branch (By author February 2004)



a)



b)

Figure 19: Use of water sources in daily-life in the village a) Utilization from branches for watermills (By author November 2003) b) Canal for underground water sources (By author November 2003)



Figure 20: Hazelnut garden and fields (By author October 2003)

3.4.2. NATURAL FEATURES SHAPED BY HUMAN

Agricultural lands contribute to the landscape with the local productions planted on them. They are the shaped natural features of the landscape. proportion of agricultural lands to whole village area follows the forest areas with an amount of 33.6 % of the whole village (**Table 3**). They can be grouped as planted areas, wooded areas, and both planted and wooded areas according to their visual characteristics.



Figure 21: Tea planted garden (By author October 2003)

Planted areas consist of fields and/or tea gardens with a ratio of 9% out of 33.6% agricultural lands (**Table 4**). In this group, the height of products is under eye level and thus they give a non-obstructive view within the landscape. These areas are perceived as emptiness among dense forest pattern. Tea planted areas have a dense and wavy dark green pattern.

Wooded areas consist of gardens of hazelnut trees. The dominant characteristic of these areas within the landscape is an obstructive view because of high tree groups over eye level. Their ratio is 45% out of total agricultural areas within the village (**Table 4**).

Both wooded and planted areas consist of both “fields and/or tea planted gardens” and “gardens of hazelnut trees.” Generally, different products in the same lot

are planted separately. This gives a lot an organized pattern. But there are also examples where hazelnut and tea plants are mixed within each other. the ratio within the whole village is 46% (**Table 4**)

Table 4 Surface areas of agricultural land use types in percentage ratio within 33.6 %

Type	Product	%Ratio
Planted areas	tea plant and/or vegetable	9
Wooded areas	Hazelnut	45
Planted & Wooded	Hazelnut, tea plant and/ or field	46
Total agricultural area		100

Cemeteries are arranged open areas having spiritual and historic importance. They cover the 0.2% of surface area in the village (**Table 3**). Cemetery areas are commonly gathered in the middle district and form an open area within agricultural lands and buildings around the mosque. There are both new and old grave stones on which inscriptions are found in either Turkish or Ottoman. Death dates given on grave stones go back to 1800's. These dates also coincide to the period that Manahos Valley had become a settlement area again in Ottoman period. In a new inscription, the migration route of the first comers of Karacakaya Village is also given; beginning from Damascus and lasting in *Of* before they settled in Karacakaya Village in 1741.

Lands are the lots reserved for non-agricultural activity, but generally to common uses of the village inhabitants, except one example. They cover 0.1% proportion with only 8 lots within the village (**Table 3**). Because of small amount within the whole, lands do not have a considerable contribution to landscape pattern. On the other hand, they have an importance in cadastral pattern. Thus, they are differently analyzed and given under the heading **3.5.2**.

3.4.3. BUILT UP AREAS IN WHOLE VILLAGAGE

Buildings are the features determining the settlement characteristic of the village, which is explained under the headings **3.7** and **3.7.4**. In addition, their design, material use and construction details reflect a traditional construction culture in the region of which details are given respectively under the headings **3.7.3** and consequent headings of **3.7.6**. Their typical feature within the landscape is their hidden view behind topographical and natural features along the valley. This naturally formed vista of Blacksea rural settlements had been subjected by several travelers in history. But this aesthetic occurrence of traditional culture is under the growing threat of urbanization construction activities in Manahos Valley.

Lanes and pathways are the features of built up areas which are designed or constructed in order to improve the accessibility and/or prevent from water flood and landslide. General characteristics of them are given under the heading **3.6.1** in detail. As one of the members of built up areas within the landscape they gain importance by their lines splitting the landscape pattern as if water sources.

3.5. CADASTRAL PATTERN

3.5.1. IN GENERAL

Although it does not signify anything for the planning process in the Eastern Blacksea region rural areas, groups of parcels surrounded by paths or basins of water sources are defined as “islands.” Due to topographic conditions, there are highly irregular island formations stretching in-between the natural boundaries of stepped planes of topography.

Parcel formation is also in accordance with the topography. Long and thin quadruple parcel lying in the direction of the inclination and stretching along the islands is a typical parcel formation. The existence of the structures does not make any difference in parcel formation except 6 examples in the village, but defines the pathways. Besides, some small scale parcel formations are the results of constructions for opening new lanes that corrupt the topographic relation. Parcels of the 6 examples are the members of ones that are defined as “lands” in **3.4.2** of which details are given in **3.5.2**.

Ownership types of the parcels are also an important feature of which pattern overlaps to the landscape pattern (**Figure 28**). 467 of 492 parcels in the village are privately owned according to the numerical distribution of the ownership types which form the natural pattern of the village shaped by human. The Treasury properties with 13 parcels forming the untouched natural pattern and the Karacakaya Village juridical personality with 10 parcels follow this. But when considered from the rational distribution of the village in its superficies, the Treasury properties have the largest share with 64.5%. Private properties follow this with a share of 33.6% (**Table 5**).

Table 5 Number of lots in different ownerships and their surface areas within whole village in percentage ratio

Type of ownership	Number of lots	% ratio of surface area within 3039 km ²
Private ownership	467	33,6
Treasury ownership	13	64,5
Judicial individuality	10	0,1
Foundation ownership	1	0,1
Out of registration	1	1,7
Total of lots	492	100

3.5.2. GENERAL ORGANISATION OF LOT

The organization of a parcel is depends on the function and on the traditional behaviour of land using principles of this function. In case of existence of a building within a lot, it is located regarding also to the principles of which details are given under the heading **3.6.2**. Therefore, the significance of the lot is regardless to existence of a building on it. A lot itself has social, economic and cultural importance regarding to its function. Thus, the parcel integrity itself is defined as a “unit”. However, material, construction system, design and settling of the building, of which details are given in consequent headings of **3.7** and **3.7.4**, contribute a different value to the significance of

a unit. In this respect, residential groups are the building types that have functionally direct relations with open areas in their parcels of which details are given in heading **3.7.5**. Thus, a parcel integrity having a residential group is defined as a “dwelling unit” because of the contribution to the significance due to relations with parcel and the dwelling.

Table 6 Number of units with and without a building in whole village

	Number of lots	% ratio
Lots with no building	374	75
Lots with at least a building	113	22
Lots reserved for forest and <i>mera</i>	14	3
Total of lots	501	100

Table 7: Details of “Lands” in whole village

Parcel id	Parcel definition in registers	Ownership of parcel	Ownership of building	Built up ratio to parcel
110/10	Watermill and its land	Private	Private	0,03
112/24	Land (parcel of tea depot)	Private	J.P.K.V	1
114/1	Fountain	J.P.K.V.*	J.P.K.V	1
117/10	Fountain	J.P.K.V	J.P.K.V	1
118/2	Water cistern	J.P.K.V	J.P.K.V	1
129/9	Toilet	J.P.K.V	J.P.K.V	1
130/4	Timber house	Private	Private	1
140/5	School and its land	J.P.K.V	J.P.K.V. (Ministry of edu.)	0.1

*Juridical Personality of Karacakaya Village

General arrangement principles in organizing a unit or dwelling unit are as follows:

Most of the units in village are left to the activities of related function or production more than housing regardless to their dimensions (**Table 6**). This case is similar as larger portions of open areas that left to activities then the construction areas in units having at least a building. Typically, buildings are constructed with a small ratio of base areas in a unit. Although there is no any meaning in planning process of the village, general proportion of building base area to parcel area is vary from 0.02 to 0.04. Only the parcels defined as “lands” in **3.4.2** before which are reserved for common uses are out of this rule. Built up area to lot ratios in 2 examples out of 8 are in accordance with general and they are in common uses without reference to the ownership.

The other 6 examples are the lots on which a single building exists with a base area overlapping with the cadastral boundary. 1 out of them consists of a private building (**Table 7**). Despite the rare frequency, their existence carries an importance as the signal of the change in cadastral pattern.

3.6. ENVIROMENTAL FEATURES AND PATTERN

3.6.1. LANES AND PATHWAYS

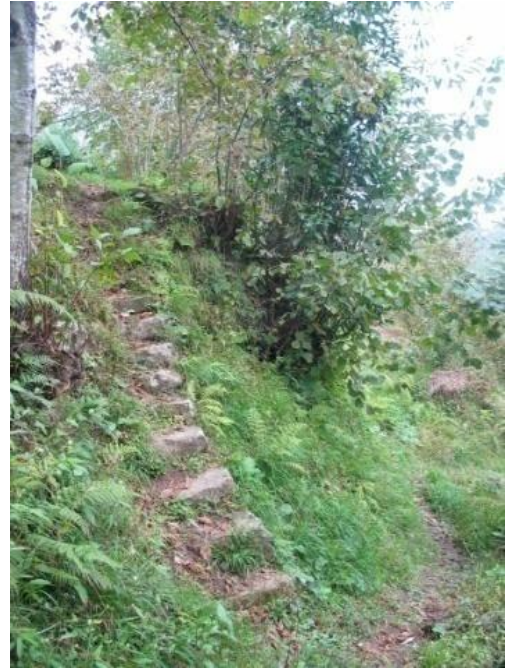
In village, lanes and pathways surrounding the islands of parcel groups are the members providing circulation. They are differentiated according to circulation steps as to village, in village and in lot. All groups has paved and unpaved types. All unpaved types are earth (**Figure 29**).

Both lanes and pathways obey the contour lines in northern-southern direction. This obligation causes a stronger relation between structures in this direction, but a weaker relation in east-west direction. Contrary to lanes, paths have a reasonable order.

Lanes provide a limited transportation in village by means of motor vehicles, because of unsteady dimensions in width and lack of pavement. They display continuity in the northern-southern direction but interrupted at several points in east-west direction. The interrupted parts stretching in east - west are generally the old pathways that were converted to lanes in order to supply motorway transportation for inner islands.



a)



b)



c)



d)

Figure 22: Pathways providing circulation in village a) River stone pavement (by author November 2003) b) Stone stepped paths (by author November 2003) c) Unpaved path line (By author November 2003) d) Loss of the path line due to intense plant (By author November 2003)

The circulation in the village is generally provided by means of pathways. Pathways passing closer to west sides of buildings follow the building rows in north – south. The structures constitute a border in this direction (**Figure 22c**). The material of the paved paths is generally irregular river stone (**Figure 22a**). Stepped arrangements with rough stone are used at several points as a solution providing an easy pass to higher parts where the inclination increases in east – west (**Figure 22b**). Paths composed by rough wood are also common despite of their weak endurance, but preferred as an easy way to increase the comfort of earth paths. Regardless the material of the pavement is, paths are usually covered with intense plants, but lesser on the stone paved paths. Still, intense flora affects perception as well as circulation. Therefore, it becomes more difficult to detect a narrow path or to distinguish sometimes between a dried riverbed and a pathway (**Figure 22d**).

Circulation in lot is provided by means of both paved and unpaved paths. Stone paved paths are common in open areas nearby the building as a member of constructed are. Unpaved paths that provide circulation within different zones in the parcel are shaped unconsciously by cultivation (**Figure 20**).

3.6.2. LOTS AND COMPONENTS

Components of lots are handled under two main groups; components in relation to activities (**A**), and components in relation to privacy (**B**) (**Figure 30**).

In the first main group labeled in **A**, lots are simply grouped as **Aa** that are the units including at least a building (regardless of its type or function), and **Ab** that are the units without a building.

In the case of existence of a building in a lot, namely in the group **Aa**, parcel unit is divided into two parts as “**construction area**” and “**production area**” in a traditional way. Component group of construction area consists of the “**building group**” (main building and/or service buildings), and “**open areas nearby**” the building. Component group of production area is the “**agricultural land**” cultivated for economical purposes. Because of the interaction related to the function or production between each group of components, three different activity zones are defined within a parcel unit. These are namely “**indoor activity zone**” that is the building itself, “**intermediate outdoor activity zone**” that is the open areas nearby in which a circulative and/or domestic outdoor

activity occur, and “**outdoor activity zone**” that is the agricultural lands in which cultivation activities occur for economical purposes.

Under group **Ab**, lots that are lack of buildings acquire different characters in pattern due to their components and vary in functions. These are the lots of agricultural lands (**Ab1**), graveyard lands (**Ab2**), and lands that are not under any use recently, thus defined as empty lands (**Ab3**). Actually, there is no difference between agricultural lands in **Aa** and **Ab1**, but the impact is on the “building-open area-agricultural land” interaction in **Aa** which will be discussed for commonly residential buildings in detail in **3.7.5**.

Table 8: Number of units with and without a building in study area

	Number of lots	% ratio
Lots with no building	55	51
Lots with at least a building	52	49
Total of lots	107	100

In the second main group labeled in **B**, types of boundary identification elements are handled under two sub-groups regarding to their both privacy providing and visually obstruction properties. Each type under these two groups also differentiates from each other with their material use and construction/shaping type. Types are:

- Fences that of which material is timber, constructed simply by sinking the bottom edges of verticals in ground with either long or short intervals, and nailing the horizontals on front of them. Timber may either be unprocessed as wood (**Figure 23a**), or simply shaped as plank (**Figure 23b**).
- Hazelnut trees planted consciously in an order of row along a border of a definite area (**Figure 25a**).
- Walls of which material is stone and constructed in masonry (**Figure 25b**).

There are 107 lots within the study area. 52 lots include at least a building; nearly equal to number of lots that are lack of building. 49 out of 52 lots include a main building functionally effecting open areas nearby; except 1, and in addition having relation with agricultural lands, except 2. 55 lots are lack of building (**Table 8**). 45 lots out of 55 constitute agricultural lands, 7 lots constitute graveyard lands, and the rest 4 constitute empty lands.

Table 9 Components of both Aa and Ab types of parcel units in study area

Lot Type	Definition of area	Surface area (m2)	% ratio
Aa	Agricultural lands included in Aa	108983	54
	Construction areas	21062	10
Ab1	Agricultural lands included in Ab	65978	33
Ab2	Graveyard lands	3126	2
Ab3	Empty Lands	1723	1
	Total surface area	200872	100

Table 10 Components of construction areas in lots Aa in study area

Definition of area	Components of area	Surface area m2	Ratio %
Building group	Built-up area (Base area of main building)	5399	26
Open areas nearby	Unpaved: grassy, vegetable garden, cemetery	14281	67
	Paved: Courtyard, <i>Taşlık</i>	1382	7
Total surface of construction areas		21062	100

Study area covers approximately 20 hectares (200872 square meters). Agricultural lands both included in type Aa and Ab1 parcels, take the major percentage with 87 percent within the study area. On the other hand, construction areas including

both building and open areas nearby take a minor percentage with 10 percent (**Table 9**). The distribution of components within the construction areas in lots Aa is given in **Table 10**.

Result of the analyses is as follows:

Study area differentiates within the whole village according to the equal amount of parcel units having at least a building and without a building. However, similarly lots that are left to agriculture are in a larger portion. Thus, the main activity is still economical agricultural production in study area (**Table 8**).

There is a traditional pattern order that the building group, open area nearby and agricultural land are shaping in study area. General principles of the pattern are as follows:

Dimension of open areas nearby is regardless to dimension of its parcel, but to built up area of construction area. The portion of paved parts to the whole is minor. These areas are commonly not paved, and left grassy. Privacy is low within the open areas nearby; they are semi-private. Exceptional 5 examples are the paved courtyards that are in common use in between two structures, and 10 more examples of them that belong to a single structure. 9 out of 10 are on the south side of the structures.

The only privacy-proving boundary elements are used in dividing the outer lines of the parcels forming the island borders. Identification elements like fences or lines of hazelnut trees surround generally the sides of islands at the lower edges of inclination. Hazelnut rows out of these samples are the privacy providers with their heights over eye level and short intervals. Fences are under eye level and thus the privacy is lower. High walls are common on the east sides of the islands and at the upper edge of inclination. These walls separate the open areas from the path with the building outer wall. Walls extending in between the edges of two structures are common in relative houses. On the other hand, there is no any boundary identification element dividing parcel units from each other. The main determinant of the border, i.e. the property at neighbouring parcels, is the agricultural product. There is also no any boundary element dividing different activity zones within the parcel. In case of existence, it does not provide privacy.



a)

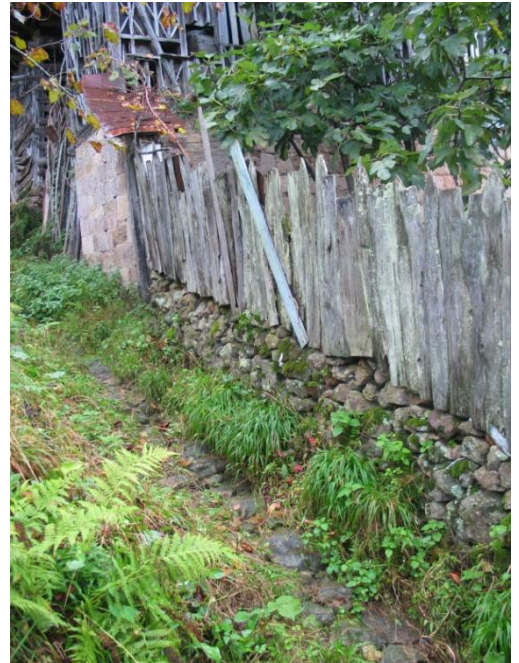


b)

Figure 23: Fence as boundary identification element a) A simple wooden fence (By author, March 2004) b) Plank timber fence (By author, March 2004)



a)

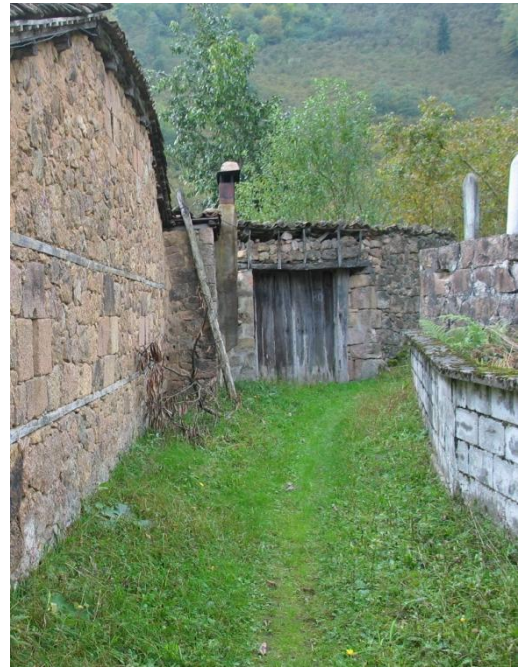


b)

Figure 24: Mixed boundary identification elements providing privacy a) Combination of different fences and hazelnut tree row (by author, March 2004) b) Combination of stone and timber fence (by author, March 2004)



a)



b)

Figure 25: Boundary identification element providing high privacy a) Hazelnut row on one side of an island (By author, November 2003) b) Wall adjacent to building's outer wall (By author, November 2003)



Figure 26: Walls as boundary identification element. Wall adjacent to building's outer wall (By author, November 2003)

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOZ VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.1.3. NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

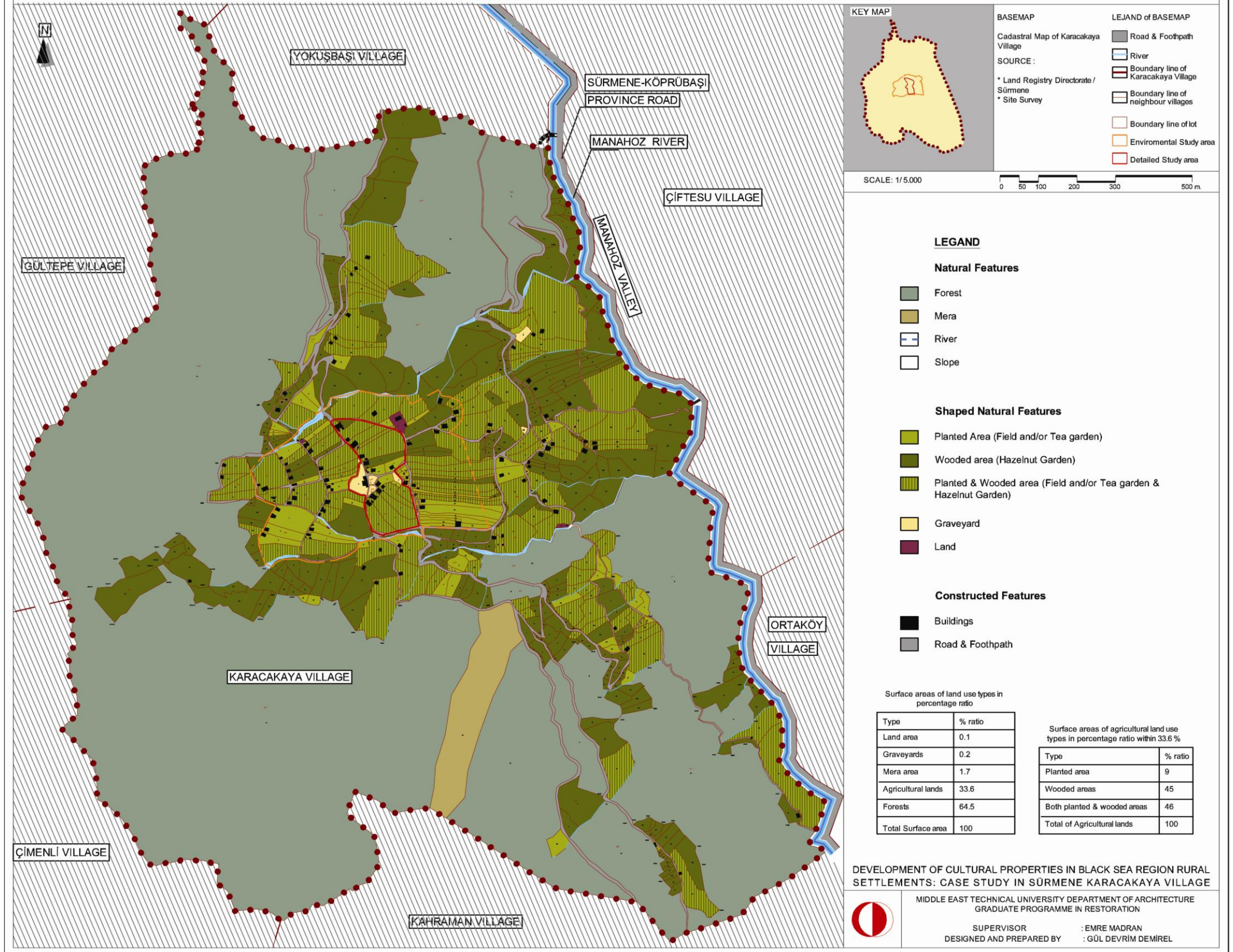


Figure 27: Shaped and Natural Features of Cultural Landscape

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOZ VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.1.4 CADASTRAL PATTERN & OWNERSHIP

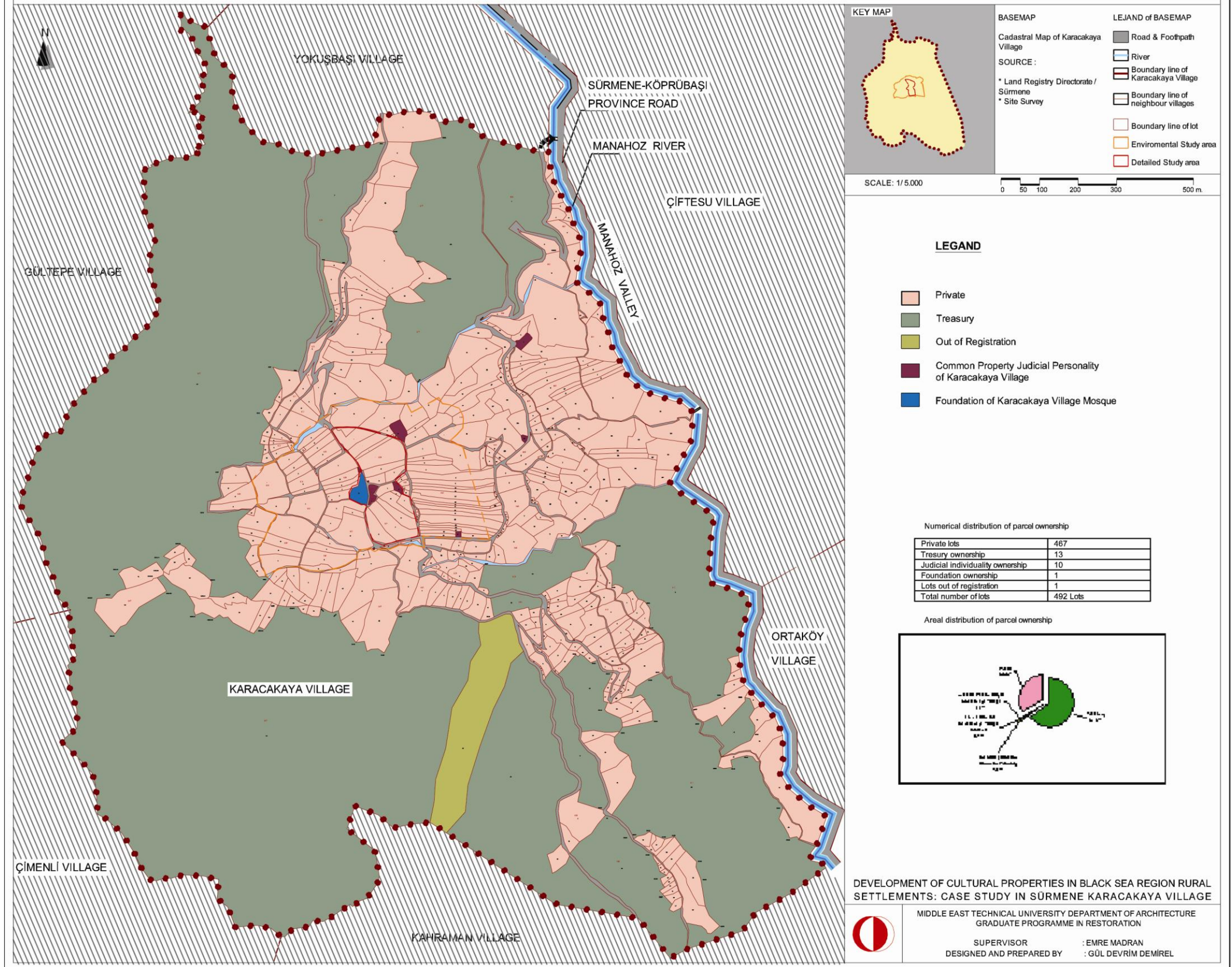


Figure 28: Cadastral Ownership Pattern

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOS VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.2.1. NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



Figure 29: Lanes and Pathways

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOS VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.2.2. ENVIROMENTAL FEATURES & PATTERN



KEY MAP

BASEMAP:
Cadastral Map of Karacakaya Village

SOURCE:
* Land Registry Directorate / Sürmene
* Site Survey

LEJAND of BASEMAP

- Road & Footpath
- River
- Boundary line of Karacakaya Village
- Boundary line of neighbour villages
- Boundary line of lot
- Environmental Study area
- Detailed Study area

SCALE: 1/1.000

LOTS AND COMPONENTS

A COMPONENTS IN RELATION TO ACTIVITIES

Lot Type	Area	Components	INDOOR ACT. ZONE
			(Circulative and/or domestic act.)
Aa	CONSTRUCTION AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main Buildings Service Buildings 	INDOOR ACT. ZONE
	OPEN AREAS NEARBY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paved: Courtyard, Taşlık Unpaved: Unplanted/grassy open area, Vegetable garden, Cemeteries 	
Ab	PRODUCTION AREA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea Garden Hazel Garden Field 	OUTDOOR ACT. ZONE (Economic act.)
	Ab1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea Garden Hazel Garden Field 	Economical Act.
	Ab2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRAVEYARD LANDS: Cemeteries 	Spiritual Event
Ab3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMPTY LANDS: Unplanted/grassy open area 	No Act.	

B BOUNDARY IDENTIFICATION ELEMENTS

Privacy Level	Boundary Elements	Visual Reference
Under eye level Low privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALL HEDGE 	
Over eye level Higher privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALL HEDGE HAZEL ROW 	

DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN BLACK SEA REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS: CASE STUDY IN SÜRMENE KARACAKAYA VILLAGE

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN RESTORATION

SUPERVISOR : EMRE MADRAN
DESIGNED AND PREPARED BY : GÜL DEVRİM DEMİREL

Figure 30: Lots and Components

3.7. BUILDINGS AND COMPONENTS

3.7.1. BUILDING TYPES IN THE WHOLE VILLAGE

Under this heading, only the buildings that functionally can be defined independent from any other building are analyzed for the whole village. In this respect, service buildings are taken out of concern because of the difficulty in determining all of them in whole village even they are single in a parcel or found in a building group. Therefore, in a residential building group only the building of which main function is habitation; namely the dwelling, among the groups of public buildings only the functional main buildings namely mosque, school, barn and water buildings namely watermill, fountain are taken into consideration.

Table 11 Types of main buildings related to their functions in whole village

Function	Type	Number	Ratio %
Residential	Dwelling	101	93
Public	Mosque	1	3
	School	1	
	Barn	1	
Water buildings	Watermill	2	5
	Fountain	3	
Total of amount of buildings		109	100

Each traditional member of these functional groups has common properties in features such as; design, material use and construction technique of which details are given in heading **3.7.3**. In addition, there are differently constructed members with contemporary materials such as; brick, concrete blocks etc., those also differs in construction techniques and design from the traditional one. Although these buildings are in contrast to traditional ones, their existence gains importance in contemporary public needs due to their functions and they are the indicators of social and economical changes in traditional life style. Therefore, this analysis constitutes both traditional and new buildings of functional groups.

Dwellings are the subjects of residential buildings given under consequent headings of **3.7.4.**

Public buildings are the ones that are under the common use of the villagers. This group includes a mosque, a school, and a tea barn that are dated to different periods.

Mosque, which is the member of the earliest period, is the only religious building in the village. It is located at a central point in the middle district of the village and surrounded by the open space of cemeteries. Buildings get denser around the mosque. Thus, contrary to general of Eastern Blacksea region centralization takes place in the village. In written sources (1999: 69-70) Karacakaya Village Mosque is dated to roughly 19th century. According to a report of Cornell University Aegean Dendchronology project, the mosque is dated to 1861-1863²⁴. Basing on the establishment date of the village mentioned before in historical background in **2.3.** Karacakaya Village Mosque should be constructed when the village was established.

The mosque is a simple and rectangular building with a single storey and cut stone masonry walls. Except the front façade on south, there are six openings on the walls. Three out of them are smaller at the top and the rest three are larger at the ground floor level. It has also a timber balcony along the front façade, which is borne up by four stone pillars. Six timber posts stand on the beam at the outer edge of the balcony and support the long eaves of the mosque. Concrete minaret is constructed adjacent to the mosque in an early period. There is a single interior space inside and a balcony of *kadınlar mahfili* on the north side supported by four timber posts. It has a curled timber parapet at the edge. Interior space is rich in ornamentation. On all the walls, there are decorative paintings of verses either in as miniature mosques, or panels, plant figures, and wall-clocks on plaster. On the walls of *kadınlar mahfili* there are lamp figures on plaster as if they were hanged down to the ceiling. All the carpentry elements such as *minber*, *kürsü*,

²⁴ In the report of Cornell University Aegean Dendchronology project, dated to 1992, it is mentioned that a number of small late Ottoman mosques near Trabzon was visited in 1991. Among the collected timber samples, one is from Karacakaya Mosque. Seven of the collected samples dendrochronologically dated, and all in the 19th century. The sample from Karacakaya Mosque is dated to 1862+1 and type of the wood is defined as beech. (Aegean Dendrochronology Project 1992 Annual Progress Report. (1992). Retrieved 01 05, 2010, from The Malcolm and Carolyn Wiener Laboratory for Aegean and Near Eastern Dendrochronology: <http://www.arts.cornell.edu/dendro/92adplet.html>)

timber elements of *mahfil*, ceiling, etc. are also designated either by carving or nailing. In addition they also have decorative paintings either simply or figurative.

Another significance of Karacakaya Mosque is the similarities between the other examples of village mosques in Trabzon with their both exterior and interior design, workmanship of ornamentation and architectural elements, figures and colours used in ornamentations, material use and construction systems²⁵.

The school building was built in 1950's and because of depopulation due to migration; it has been abandoned at the recent. It is a single storeyed and stone masonry building. Dense vegetation and flood water impede the access to nearby the building.

Tea barn is a new building constructed with concrete blocks in later periods. It is single storeyed, but in as two-storeyed height. Villagers collect and store the gathered tea plants in this barn before sending them to be processed in the factories.

Water buildings are watermills, fountains. Watermills among water buildings have an importance as one of the local types, which has carried common local properties since 16th century in the region (BRYER: 1980a)²⁶. They are still in use. Peasants grind maize grain by the water power in mills and obtain corn flour for their daily-use. Even watermills belong to private owners; they are used as if a common property in village.

Fountains are very small-scale structures. They commonly set on their private parcels overlapping the small base of the structure without any contribution to nearby environment they located. Among the 3 samples only one is except for this rule, differently its is settled within the inclination as if a leaning wall with stone masonry, a

²⁵ For the photographs of village mosques in Trabzon, see: (Kültür Varlıklarıyla Trabzon, 1999).

²⁶ Bryer simply groups the watermills in a different way from monologists according to relationship of the mill-wheel to the horizontal upper mill-stone it drives. Accordingly, he defines two types. The first is that the ones having horizontal direct-drive mill-wheel, and the second is that the ones having vertical gear-drive mill-wheel. The first types is also differs in categories according to the detail of mill-wheel related to the lack or abundance of water; as paddle-vaned mill-wheel, and scoop-vaned mill-wheel. Water mills in Eastern Blacksea are the typical examples of those that having scoop-vaned mill-wheel. This type spreaded within in addition to Eastern Blacksea; in some other regions such as Balkans, Central Italy, Norway...etc. after 16th Century. (BRYER, 1980a: 404-412) For the figure of scoop-vaned mill wheel see: (BRYER, 1980a: 459).

channel is designed in front and nearby is arranged providing an easy access with stepped pathway. The other 2 samples are simple concrete structures.

3.7.2. BUILDING TYPES IN STUDY AREA

It is much easier to define service buildings in a smaller scale. This heading differentiates from the former one by the existence of the service buildings. Total amount of main buildings in study area is 52. 49 out of these are dwellings. 22 out of 49 dwellings neither have any service component nor share one with another dwelling. Similarly, there are 36 services structures are found in study area in relation with a dwelling structure nearby. Thus, this analysis also figures out the characters of service components of mainly residential groups. Besides, there are 3 service structures of public buildings in study area (**Figure 39**).

In residential group, there are 36 service buildings in study area. Their types are *serender*, *merek*, furnace, and other service buildings. 5 out of 36 service buildings are *serender*, 21 are *merek*, and 1 is furnace and 9 are other service buildings.

Serender is the well-developed service building in construction, workmanship and ornamentation not only in the village but in region as well. Its main function is to dry and store nutriments and grains such as bean, hazelnut, and corn. *Serender* may be either a single space or more within a log cabin, but always elevated from the ground on 6 or 8 posts. In the village, they all have a single space inside and elevated on 6 posts. Three of them are set on a lower floor constructed in stone masonry, which has a single space with niches and a furnace inside and small windows on outer wall.

Merek is used to store woods. They are poor in workmanship; simply constructed with timber by nailing planks on timber skeleton system irregularly. They have a single storey that is sitting on stone masonry floor consisting of a single space at the bottom of the slope. Roofs are also simply constructed by metal sheet covered on the beams and inclined in two directions.

Furnace is a small stone masonry building. Rectangular stone body ends in triangle on the front and the top is covered by terracotta tile. The only sample of the structure that is used in bread cooking is located in the open area nearby between two dwellings as a member of service component under the common use of two relative families.

Other services are rectangular buildings with a single storey in very small dimensions. They are constructed in poor workmanship with stone, timber or concrete block and differ in functions. Some of them are toilets of dwellings, which are generally located in open area nearby at the bottom of the slope. Some others are the service buildings, used as a kind of kitchen, in which a kind of feed for the animals that is called “*yal*” is cooked. These are generally located in open area nearby at the top of the slope.

Among the public buildings, school has a toilet as service structure. Its material is reinforced concrete and exterior walls are cement plastered. A terrace floor covers the top. Mosque also has a small toilet structure constructed in stone masonry.

The other service component of the mosque is the fountain nearby, which is marble covered concrete.

3.7.3. CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS AND MATERIAL USE

There are three main types of construction systems in study area including both wood carpentry and stone masonry. In general, common construction system is wood carpentry of which main material is timber and stone is used as secondary material in some of the types as infill material. All the carpentry systems are specific for the region having special connection details of timber elements in construction. Stone masonry systems may participate to carpentry systems as solutions to arrange the inclined terrain and preventing from damp. Thus, there are mainly composite systems that are common mostly in structures of residential groups. In addition, singular stone masonry systems are common in structures of other types of building groups.

Types of construction systems are as follows:

1. Load bearing stone masonry construction: Walls of structures are constructed in masonry with cut stone or rubble stone, with lime mortar. In rubble stone masonry structures, cut stones always form the *qudin* (**Figure 31**). The system is used singularly in structures of the mosque, school, and watermill. The system is also used in most of the composite constructions of residential group structures in order to form a base for carpentry systems, to prevent main living spaces from damp in inclined terrain and hold the ground at top of the slope.

2. Load bearing timber construction: Timber planks are put on top of the former one, and at the corners set one onto perpendicular one by the cavities opened by

notching at about 15 cm rear from the end. Walls are formed as the construction continues in this way (**Figure 32**). Each horizontal element is load bearing. There is no any vertical structural element either at corners or at the middle. Only timber studs are used framing the openings. Besides the existence of a vertical stud on the facade of timber load bearing wall is the signal of an interior wall which makes a corner with exterior wall at that point. Beams surrounded at the bottom of the walls support the construction in both vertical and horizontal directions. Beams on top of the walls support roof beams.

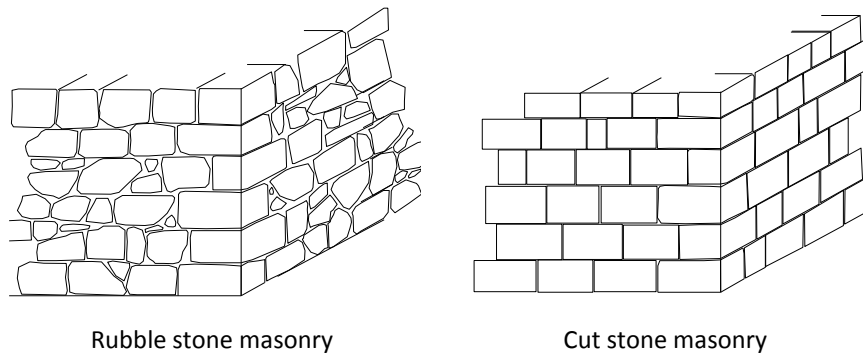


Figure 31: Stone masonry construction with rubble and cut stone (By the author)

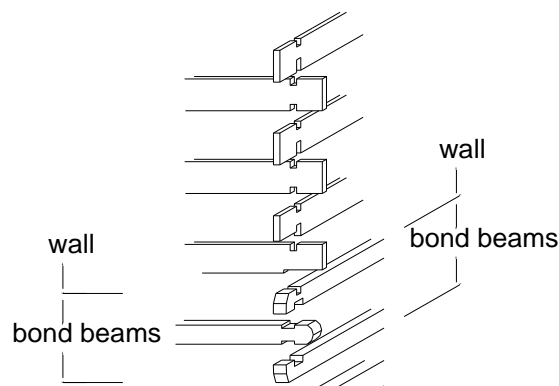


Figure 32: Connection detail of timber planks in load bearing timber system

3. Timber frame construction with stone infill: The system, which is unique to region, has two types (**Figure 33**):

a) Göz dolma: A frame system of rectangular blanks is formed with horizontal beams set on the vertical studs by notching at each connection. Block and/or broken stones fill the rectangular blanks of the frame system. Lime mortar is also used to fill empty spaces left from stone infill.

a) Muskalı: A frame system of triangular blanks is formed with vertical posts and diagonal braces in between them. Triangular blanks are filled with broken stones with filling the spaces left by lime mortar.

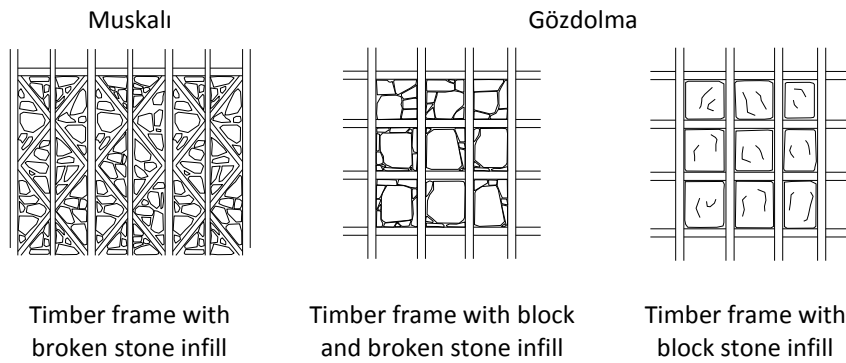


Figure 33: Infill types of timber frame systems

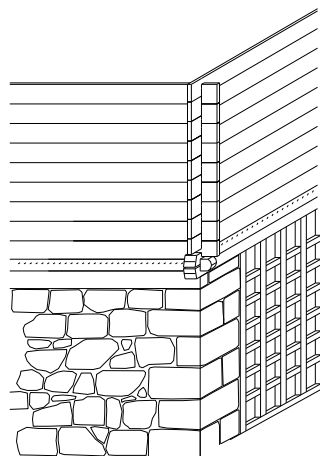


Figure 34: Composite carpentry system set on stone masonry wall

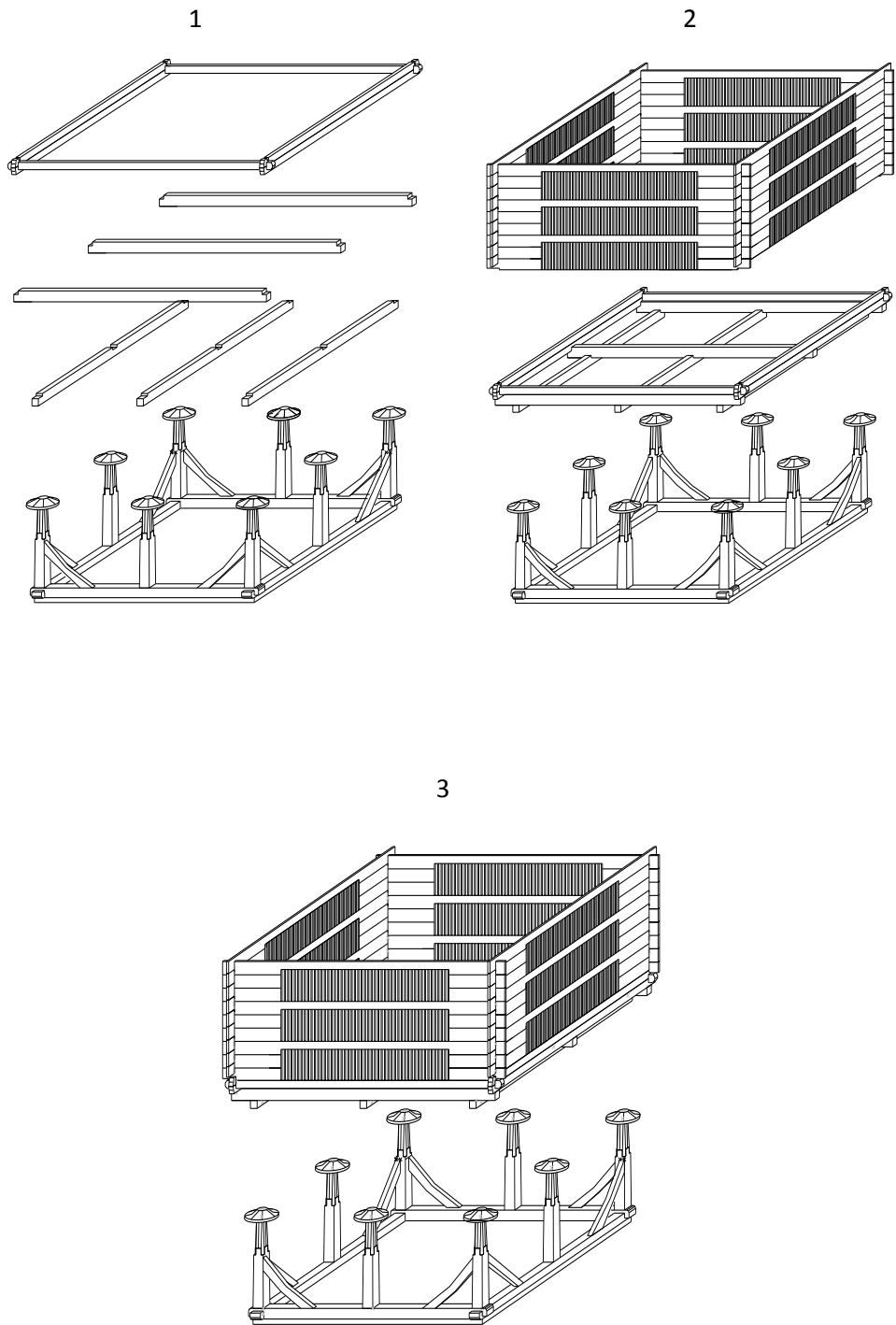


Figure 35: Construction detail of composite carpentry system set in timber post and lintel

4. Composite systems: In composite systems, all three types may be seen in a structure. Although the conformation of different techniques come together is flexible, the general rule is to keep away carpentry systems from water. In this respect there are two methods seen in study area. One is to set the walls of the floor constructed in carpentry systems on the stone masonry walls of lower floor, the other is to disconnect the relation between the floor constructed in carpentry systems and ground by elevating the floor on posts. In each case of which a carpentry system is set on ground floor, there is always a stone masonry basement elevated from the ground. Within the frame of these general rules, depending on the inclination different systems may take place in forming the walls of a floor order. As the number of floors is increase in a structure, in other words, as the carpentry systems are disconnected from the ground entirely, there a singular carpentry system in a floor order takes place (**Figures 34 - 40**).

In the structures elevated on timber posts, diagonal braces counteract horizontal forces and hold the corner posts. Connection of a vertical (e.g. post) or diagonal element with the horizontal (e.g. lintel) is provided with mortise and tenon (**Figure 36**). The following construction after posts and lintels is to set the floor beams on lintels and then to set the bond beam frame connected with the detail in **Figure 36**. Differently from the bond beams, joints of floor beam set on a lintel or bond beam set on a floor beam at the floor level provide flexibility in horizontal direction (**Figure 37**). In this way, a structural frame system is formed to carry the construction above (**Figure 35**). There is also samples of composite systems that all these carpentry construction is set on a stone masonry wall system in study area (**Figure 37**). This composite system is common for *serender* structures that are subjected in **3.7.2**.

Whatever the system used in constructing the walls of a floor order is, even singular or composite, carpentry system has always the similar structural details of connections in horizontal elements. Type of the detail is related to the counteraction to structural forces at different points of construction. Bond beams at the bottom of load bearing walls or timber frame walls are connected at the corner with a detail that one is locked in between the cavities of the two in perpendicular direction (**Figure 36**). This joint supports the corners of the walls and prevents from collapsing by vertical forces in both singular and composite systems, when the walls of floor are set on a stone masonry wall or elevated on a post and lintel system.

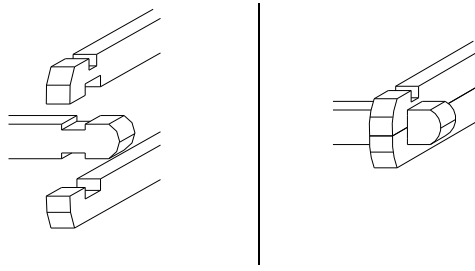


Figure 36: Connection detail of bond beams (By the author)

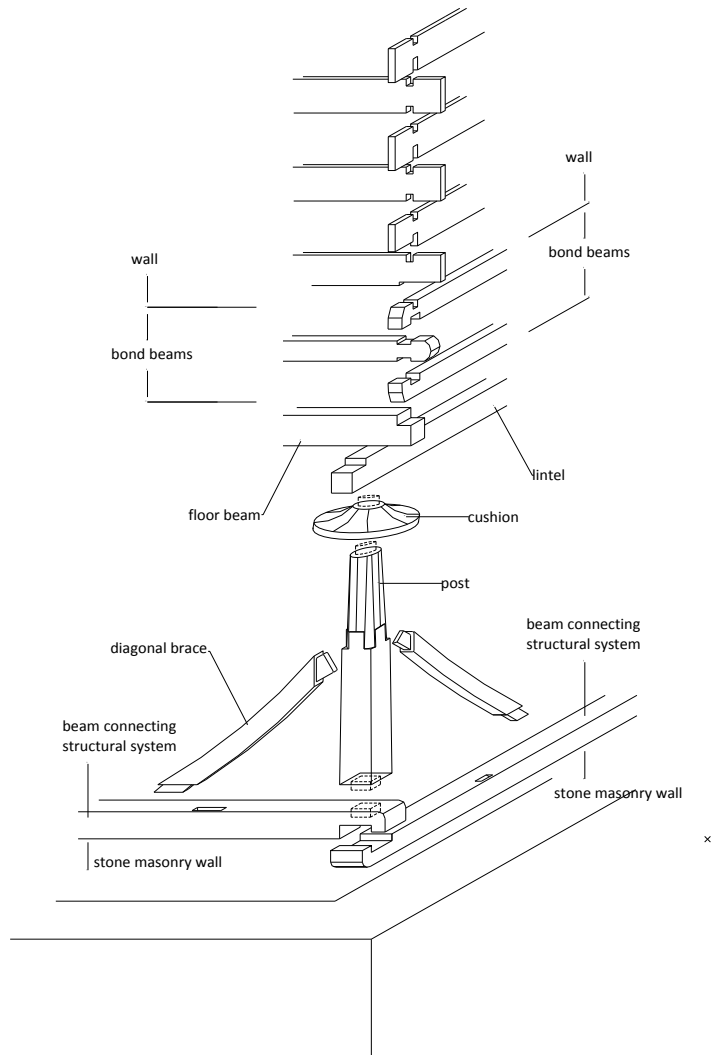


Figure 37: Construction detail of a composite carpentry system set on stone masonry wall

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOZ VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.7.1. BUILDING TYPES IN VILLAGE

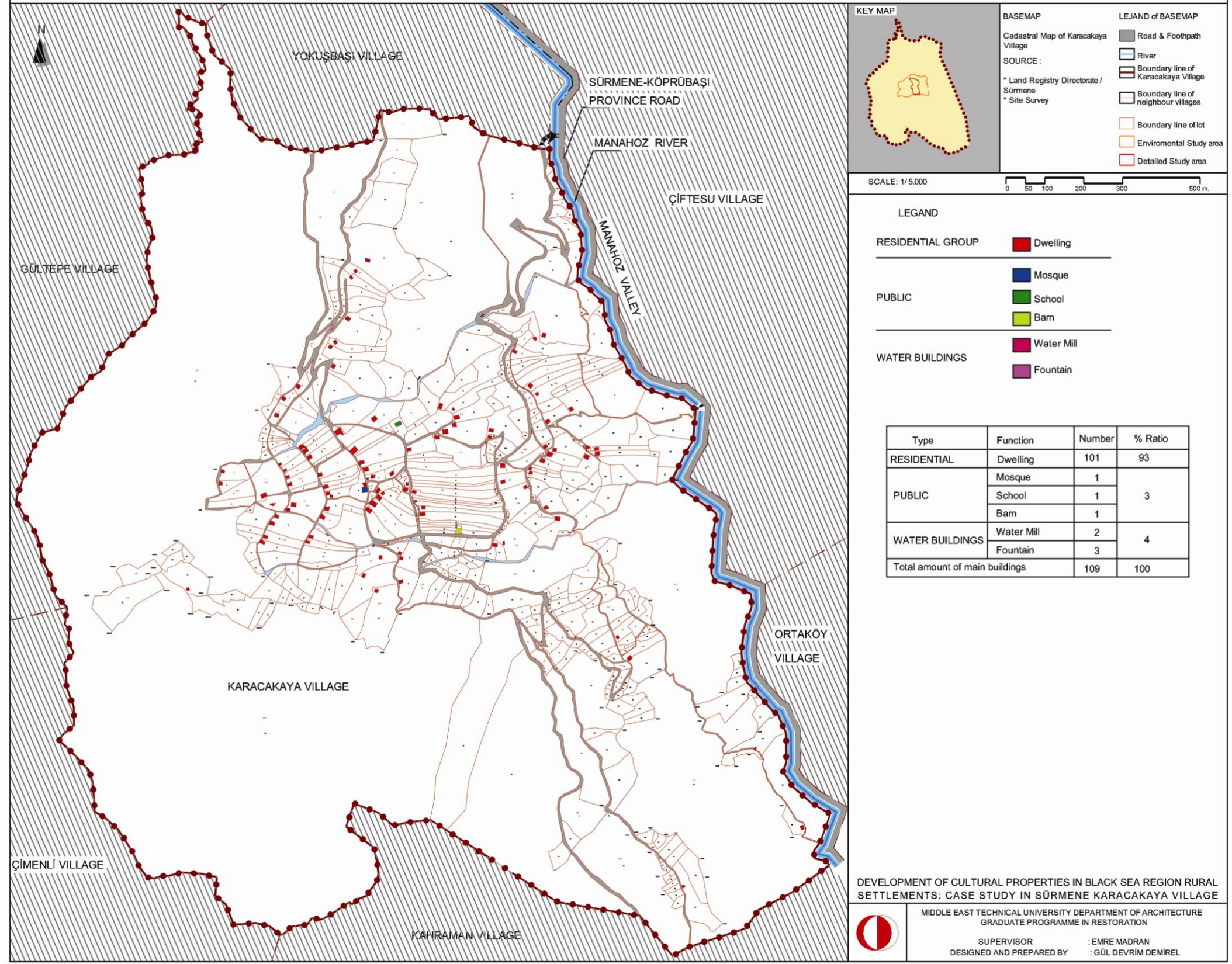


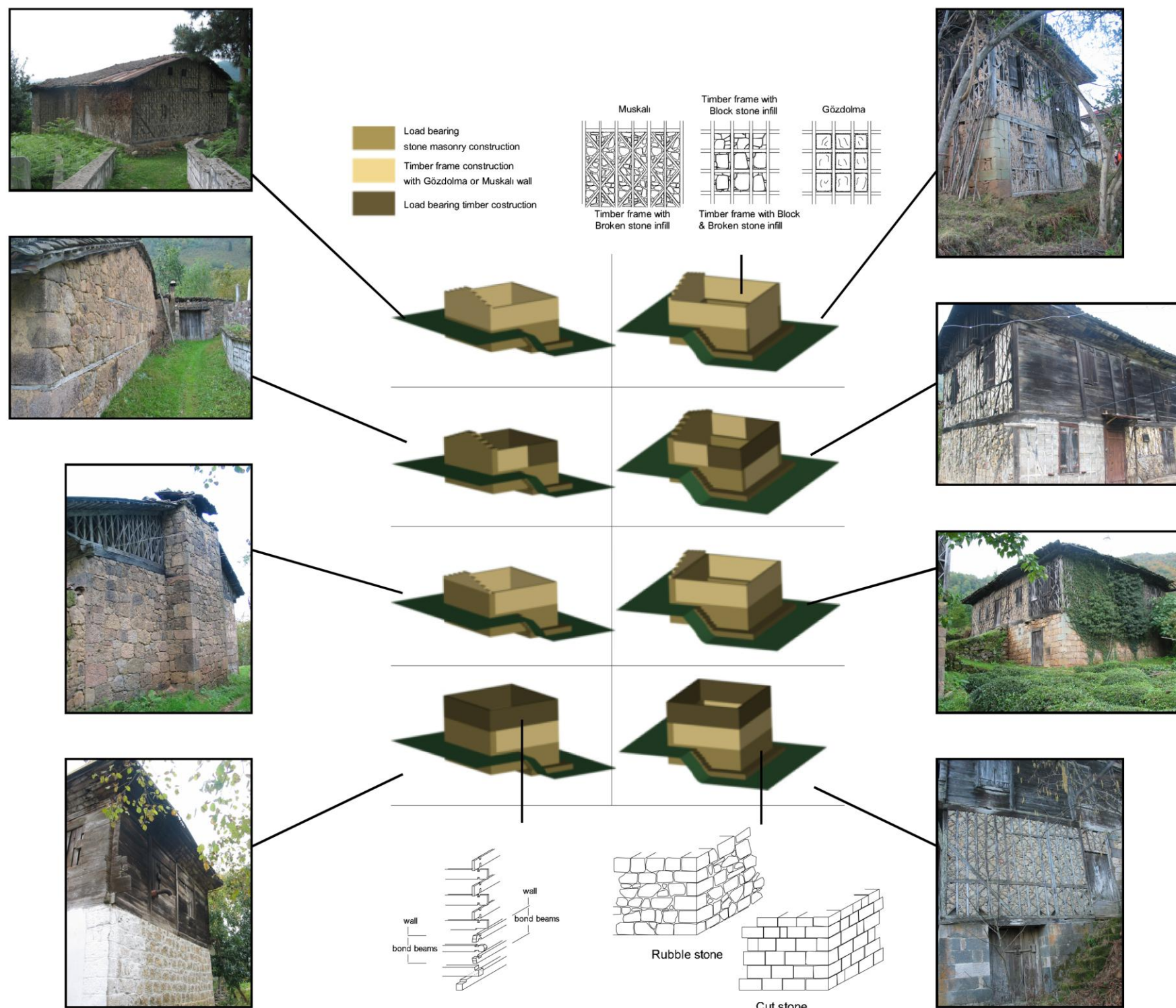
Figure 38: Building Types in Village

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOS VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.7.2. BUILDING TYPES IN STUDY AREA



Figure 39: Building Types in Study Area



DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN BLACK SEA REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS:
 CASE STUDY IN SÜRMENE KARACAKAYA VILLAGE



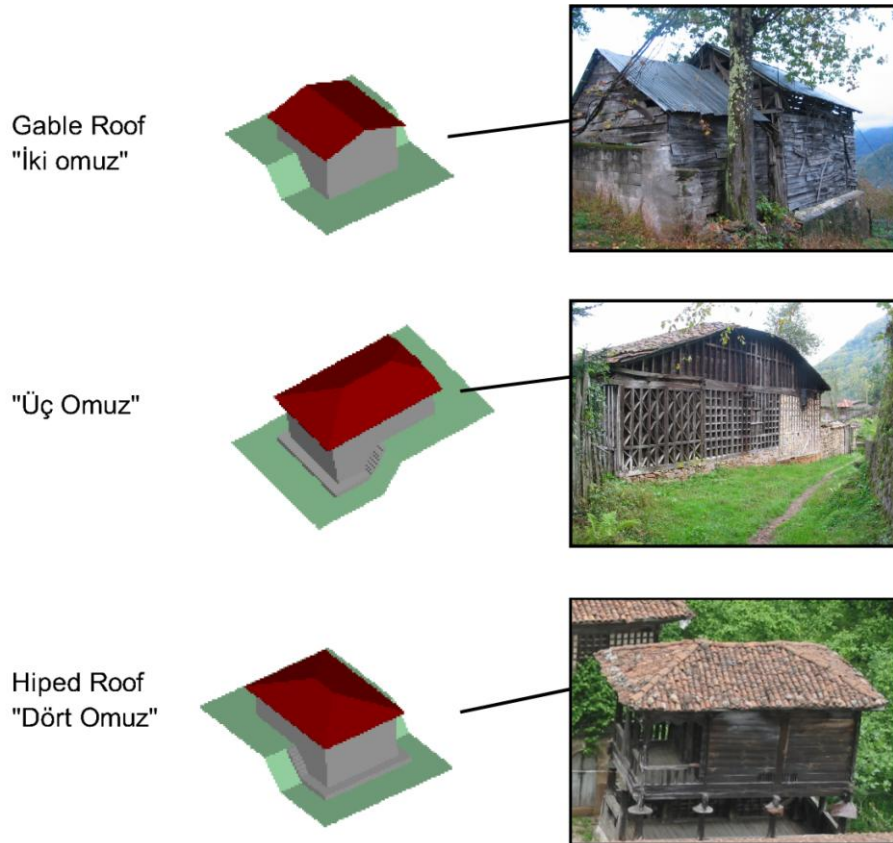
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Figure 40: Construction Techniques and Material Use in Study Area

LOCAL TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS AND ITS COMPONENTS

3.7.3. CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS AND MATERIAL / ROOF TYPES



DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN BLACK SEA REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS:
CASE STUDY IN SÜRMENE KARACAKAYA VILLAGE



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Figure 41: Roof Types

3.7.4. RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

3.7.5. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN LOT AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN DWELLING UNITS

Long intervals of the structures in dispersed village settlements separate local people from neighbours. This necessitates to live individual within the own property. Therefore, a dwelling building is generally defined as self-sufficient with its service components in the region and this group is defined as “a unit” as mentioned in 2.1.5.1. On the other hand, the only interaction is not only between the service components and dwelling, but also within the whole lot including the areas and zones defined in 3.6.2. Lot is the provider for daily needs of local people with its all components, including the residential buildings, namely dwelling and service structures. Thus, as the parcel integrity is defined as a “unit” in 3.5.2, similarly a parcel including a group of a dwelling and service structures, namely a residential group, is defined as a “dwelling unit” in the study. Dwelling unit is the parcel integrity consisting of one or more parcels; including a dwelling and/or its service buildings or in some cases more than one dwelling forming a group with common service buildings (Figure 44). In this case, family ownership pattern gains also importance to indicate a dwelling unit as well.

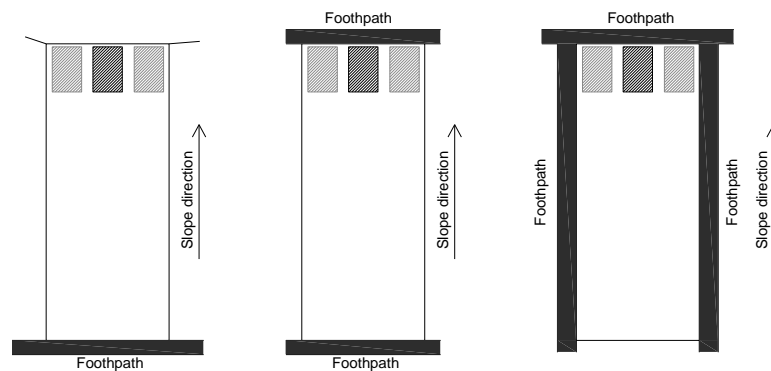


Figure 42: Settling in general organization of a dwelling unit

Dwelling structure always locate at a higher point on top of the slope within the construction area that is defined in 3.6.2. The structure may be closer to any of the near sides when there a path exists, but always within the range of this area. Therefore, the existence of ability to access the housing area through the near or bottom sides of the

parcel does not change this case, it is insignificant in locating the structure within the dwelling unit (**Figure 42**).

In a dwelling unit the zone “open area nearby” is the zone in which daily activities such as washing, drying, simple repairs, collecting etc. take place and thus is under effect of the spaces’ function related directly. There is no any agricultural activity except cultivated parts defined as vegetable gardens. However this production is not for an economical purpose, but only for daily needs. It is also common to arrange a small part of this zone as graves for lost family elders.

All the service structures are located anywhere within this zone, but nearby the dwelling. This zone also provides the circulation relation between residential groups and production areas via the stone paved and stepped parts called *taşlık*. Except *taşlık*, the zone is traditionally not paved and left grassy. But there are also paved areas called courtyard in some of the dwelling units in study area which are mentioned before in **3.6.2** as later additions. People commonly prefer to pave the sunniest south side of their dwellings in order to increase the comfort of their daily activities.

In agricultural area activities are related to maintenance of the product such as collecting the harmful biological growths, eliminating the trash accumulations on earth etc. in daily-life. Actually in daily life activities in this zone are in low density except harvest times.

3.7.6. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN STUDY AREA

Most of dwelling structures are settled on inclined land. They have commonly two floors; there are also 3 storey samples. Allocation of spaces within the floors depends on the functions that are divided in vertical. Living spaces are always located in the floor at top of the slope, namely main floor. Service spaces are always located in lower floor at the bottom of the slope and underneath the main floor.

There is also a horizontal division in main floor functionally. Spaces that are in use densely during a day are designed on the side of path and in direct relation with open area nearby through the entrances in both sides. Spaces that are in rare use in day, but dense in night are on the side of gardens and fields and come just above the service floor. This organization is also the main determinant of the circulation scheme that is effective in open area nearby (**Figure 13**).

Plan types of dwellings are commonly “*aşhaneli-hayatlı*” type in study area. There are also two samples of transition types of “*aşhaneli-hayatlı*” type (Figure 45).

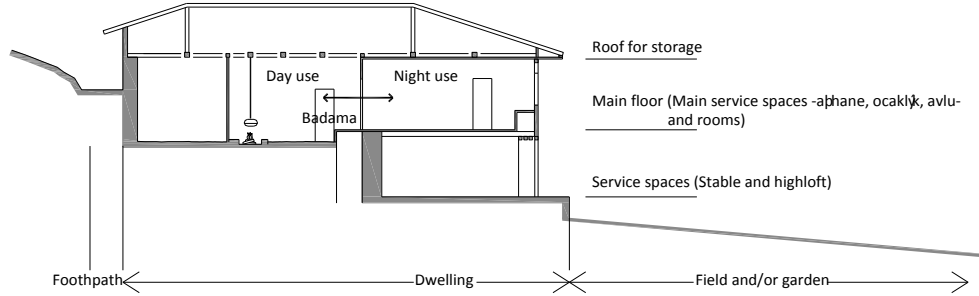


Figure 43: Settlement on land and allocation of spaces within the floors

3.7.7. SPACES AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS OF TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN STUDY AREA

Main floor consists of entrance spaces, *aşhane*, and rooms. Spaces in lower floor consist of service spaces such as stable, store.

Two corresponding entrance spaces at both near sides are called *pabuçluk*. They are the intermediate spaces between the outer zones and the main space, *aşhane*. *Pabuçluk* may be a small rectangular space on one side, and a larger space in “L” form extending through behind *aşhane* on the other side. In this case the space commonly called *avlu-avli-havli*, in which different functions take place in different parts of the space. The small part of the “L” space that meets the opening of the entrance door is the *pabuçluk* part in which outdoor tools and shoes are left before entering the main living spaces. The extending middle part is generally serves as an auxiliary space of *aşhane* in which the actions such as washing and collecting dishes takes place. In some cases there is also a small floor fireplace for cooking at this part. The last part that is turning through behind of *aşhane* is commonly used as wood or tool depot. In some cases there is a fireplace or a stone furnace on the upper exterior wall at this part of the space. Middle and last parts of *avlu* is always ventilated by small embrasures on top of the exterior stone walls, *pabuçluk* has larger windows if the exterior wall is carpentry.

There are also samples that the exterior walls of the entrance form an indentation between the exterior corners of upwords and downwords spaces so that a semi-open small space is formed in front of the *pabuçluk*, and the space is also called *avlu*.

Aşhane or *yerevi* is the main space used densely in daily life. It is located in the middle of dwelling. The space leans on the exterior wall at top of the slope, but in some cases there is another auxiliary space between *aşhane* and the exterior wall, either as the part of *avlu* or a divided individual space related directly to *aşhane*, *avlu* or open area nearby. *Aşhane* acquires a character of its own with its large dimension that provides the ability of use in all the activities in daily life such as cooking, eating, resting, and also entertainments (GÜR, 2000). Unfamiliar to the case this space does not have any window opening even though it leans on the exterior wall. The only architectural elements of the space are a stone fireplace on the floor that is called "*ocaklık*" near the east wall and shelves for dishes that is called "*terek*" on the west interior wall. Woods are burn on the floor fireplace (*ocaklık*) during a day, cooking is done by means of big boilers hanging down from the roof beams over fire. Floor of the space is traditionally not paved and earth, and also there is no a ceiling designed above. Roof beams are exposed above the space. As there is also no any chimney in dwellings of detailed study area, in only one dwelling there is a specialized *aşhane* space in which the west part is divided by a timber belt hanging down from underneath the roof beams over the floor fireplace. This design that is called "*aşhane perdesi*" ends with a chimney over the roof.

Badama is the part of elevated floor of rooms which is left in *aşhane* space as a treshold. *Badama* is the divison part of day and night use in dwellings.

Rooms are arranged around a common space called "*hayat*" after *badama*. All spaces at this part have larger window openings with timber shutters. There are timber sofas called "*kerevet*" in both *hayat* and rooms along one of the exterior walls in front of the windows. Commonly the toilets are designed outside but in detailed study area, toilets are also located at this part as later additions or alterations of spaces. Although there are few examples, Garderobe is not common in rooms. Garderobe is a simple and minimal. In some cases, it includes "*gusülhane*" for bathing facility. Niches with wooden covers, which are designed as "*gusülhane*" on top of "*kerevet*", are, however, more common.

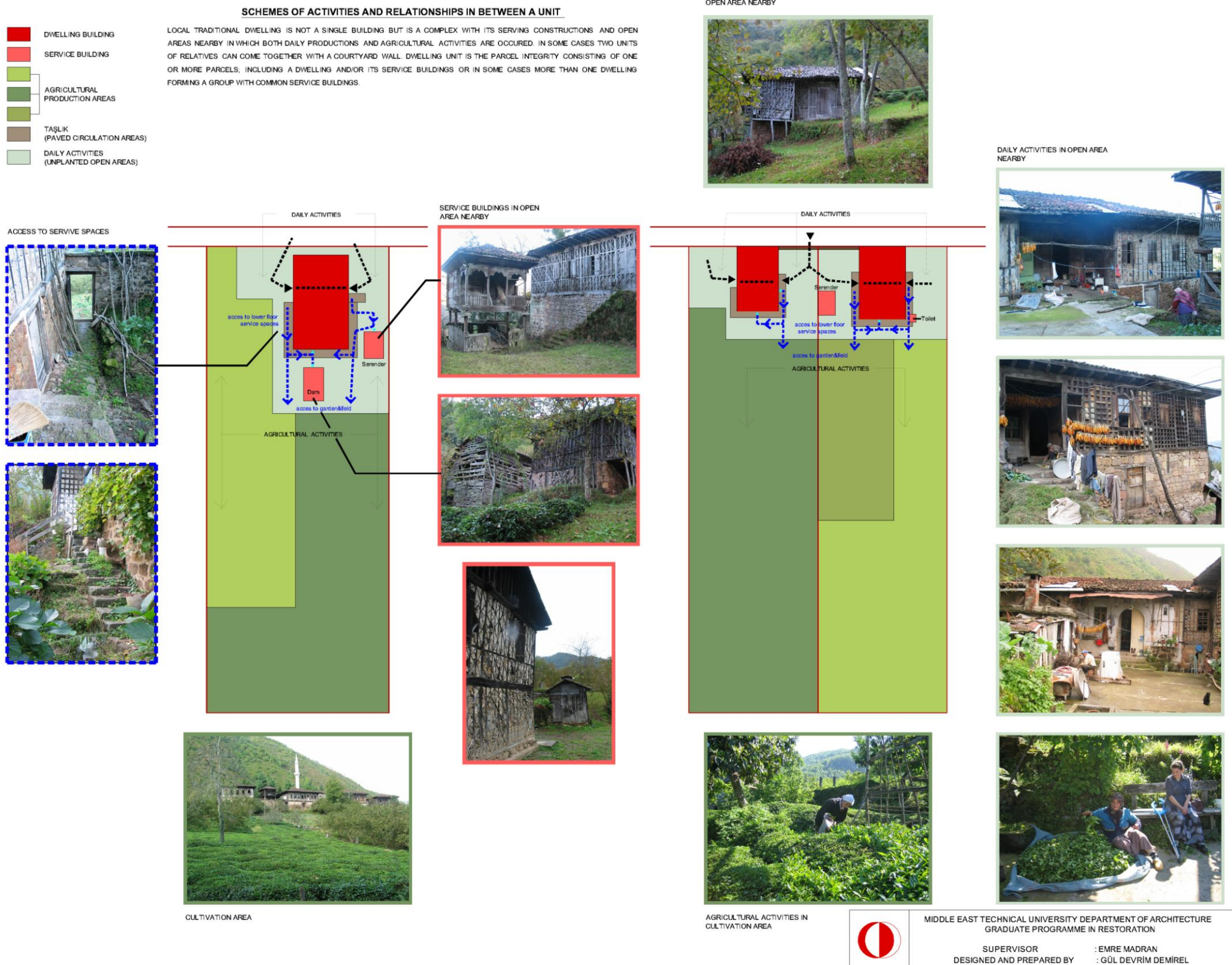
Although all the rooms are located around “*hayat*” in the night hole, it is possible to find some exemptions with rooms placed on the south-east side of “*aşhane*”. Those rooms are called “*yan oda*” –side room-. They have independent doors from the main entrance, sometimes related with outside, or pabuçluk. The side rooms are particularly intended for the guests.

Service spaces related to agriculture and/or animal husbandry are always designed in lower floor at the bottom of the slope. Stables are always located on the south near side of dwelling. Haylofts are always located on the east end of lower floor and directly related to agricultural area.

3.7.8. CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS IN STUDY AREA

Architectural elements are usually simple and unornamented. On the other hand, there are exquisite elements in terms of craftsmanship such as timber ballustrates, carved timber interior doors, *aşhane perdesi* etc. Generally speaking, functional value of the architectural elements is predominant in the village. The reason of existence and the quality of elements in a particular architectural space should be considered with respect to the attributed function of that space within the traditional way life primarily. For that reason, architectural element defines the function of the space as well. *Aşhane* is a typical example. Architectural elements, floor fireplace (*ocaklık*), shelves (*terek*) and *badama*, are always arranged there and in the same way. Similarly, little holes on the outer walls always related with a floor fireplace (*ocaklık*) or a fireplace on that wall.

In this respect, the fireplaces placed in lower floor service spaces like stables or haylofts, and related smoke holes could be interpreted as the signs of different functions. Regarding that, the case of Gültepe Village, neighbour village to Karacakaya, is worthy to mention. It is possible to say that the Karacakaya village’s economy was mainly based on yarn manufacture just like the neighbour village Gültepe. Therefore, it is possible to claim that those holes on the walls could have a utility value in yarn manufacture.



ACCESS TO SERVICE SPACES



AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES



AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN CULTIVATION AREA



AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN CULTIVATION AREA



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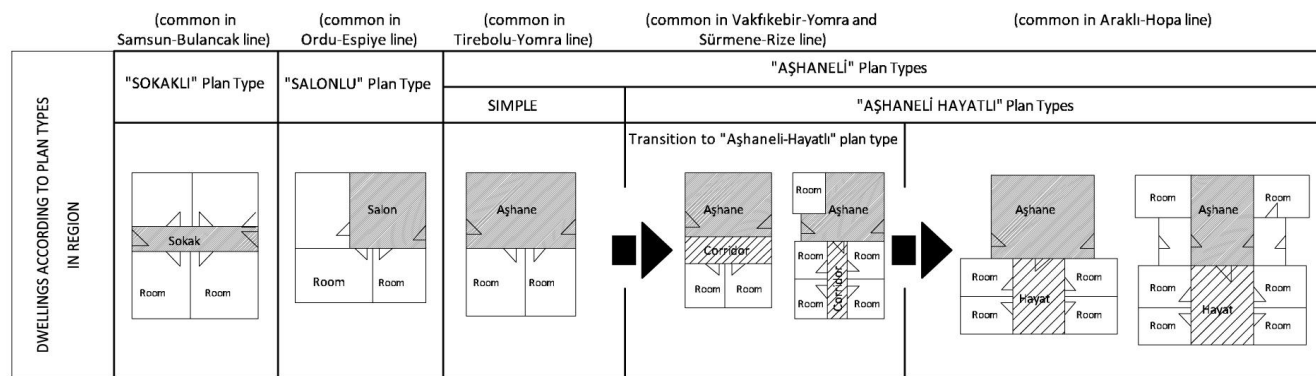
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Figure 44: Interrelation between Lot and Residential Buildings in Dwelling Unit

DIVERSITY IN PLAN TYPES IN REGION GENERAL

3.8.2.

PLAN TYPES IN STUDY AREA

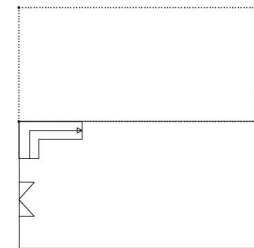


PLAN TYPES IN STUDY AREA

Dwellings in Karacakaya Village in Detailed Study Area	Dwellings according to plan types in region				
	(common in Samsun-Bulancak line)	(common in Ordu-Espiye line)	(common in Tirebolu-Yomra line)	(common in Vakfikebir-Yomra and Sürmene-Rize line)	(common in Araklı-Hopa line)
124/5	●				●
124/6					●
124/7					●
124/8					●
129/2					●
129/3					●
129/5					●
129/6					●
129/7				●	
129/8				●	
130/4					●
140/8					●

There is also a mezzanine floor with or without an inner staircase in some cases.

MEZZAINE FLOOR AT THE MIDDLE OF THE SLOPE



DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN BLACK SEA REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS: A CASE STUDY IN SÜRME NE KARACAKAYA VILLAGE



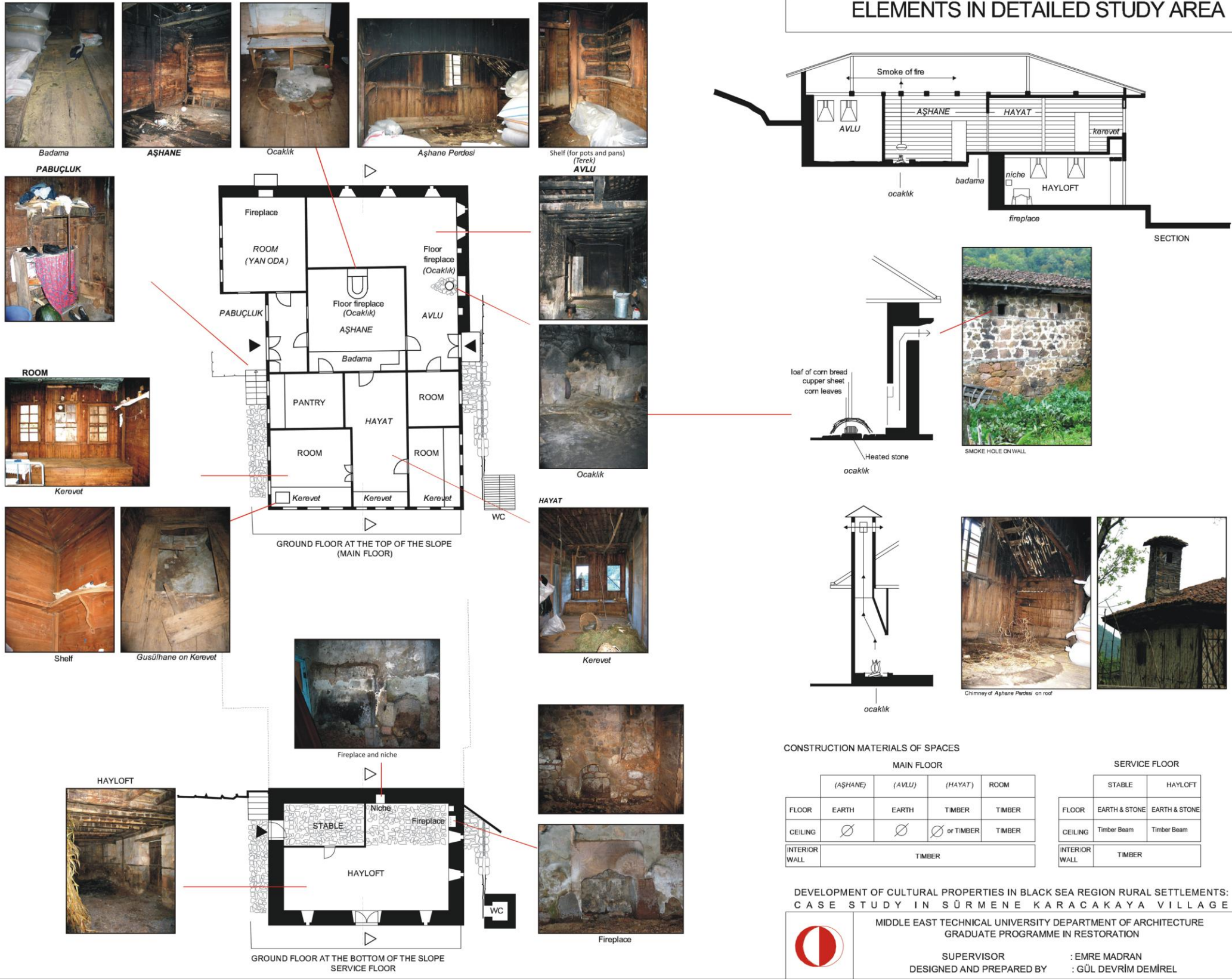
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Figure 45: Plan Types in Eastern Black Sea Region and in Study Area

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS AND ITS COMPONENTS

3.8.3. SPACES AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS IN DETAILED STUDY AREA



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF SPACES

FLOOR	MAIN FLOOR				SERVICE FLOOR	
	(AŞHANE)	(AVLU)	(HAYAT)	ROOM	STABLE	HAYLOFT
FLOOR	EARTH	EARTH	TIMBER	TIMBER	EARTH & STONE	EARTH & STONE
CEILING	Ø	Ø	Ø or TIMBER	TIMBER	Timber Beam	Timber Beam
INTERIOR WALL	TIMBER				TIMBER	

DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN BLACK SEA REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS: CASE STUDY IN SÜRMENE KARACAKAYA VILLAGE

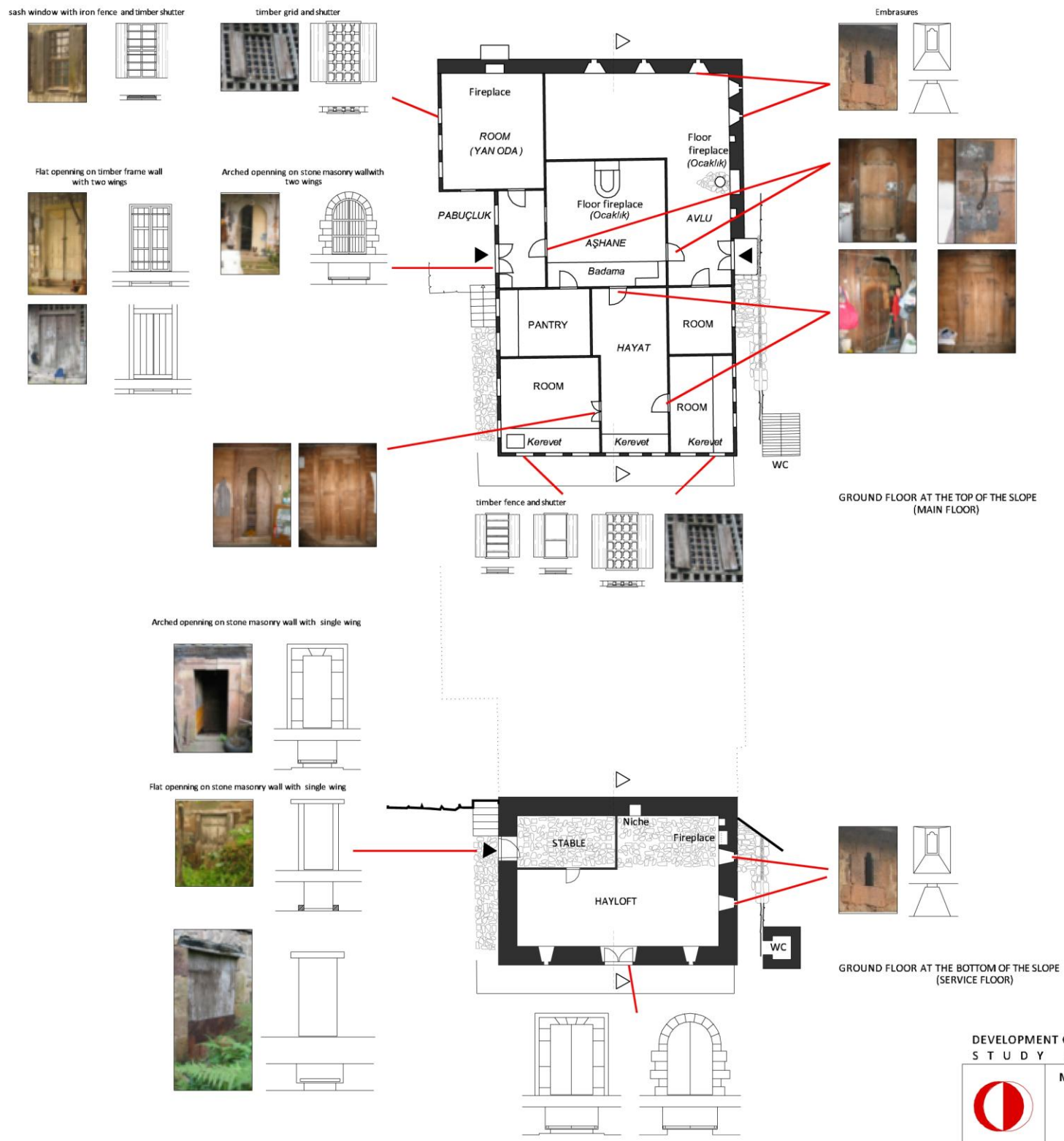
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Figure 46: Spaces in Traditional Dwellings in Study Area



Figure 47: Spaces and Functions in Main Floors in Detailed Study Area



DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN BLACK SEA REGION RURAL SETTLEMENTS: CASE STUDY IN SÜRME NE KARACAKAYA VILLAGE
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Figure 48: Architectural elements of spaces in traditional dwellings in study area

3.8. THE CHANGES

Changes are evaluated under 3 headings:

- Changes in cadastral pattern (units)
- Changes in lot (open areas nearby in dwelling units)
- Changes in dwellings

3.8.1. CHANGES IN CADASTRAL PATTERN

There are two factors effective in the changes in cadastral pattern. One of them is the parcel division (partial expropriation) that occur as a result of new motorways and the other is the division in cadaster registers seen in private parcels. The different conditions of division in partial expropriations (e.g. which part of the parcel the lane passes through, and to what extent it divides the parcel) make different impacts on the formation of physical changes.

The division of the agriculture lands by the lanes causes small-scale parcel to occur which seem in contrast with the general pattern. On the other hand, this does not spoil the structure-service-activity relation in dwelling units. The parcel still owns a large portion of the agriculture land. Agricultural activity continues independently on the divided parcel. The reason for that is agricultural activity still has economic value and land is valuable in this respect. Actually these divided parcels are not available for any other activity due to their relatively small area.

Another different attitude regarding the division of dwelling units by lanes is the corruption of the relations inbetween the activity zones. Lanes that are stretching in the northern-southern direction divide the structural areas and agricultural areas. In this case, the road passes close to the structural area and a large portion of the agricultural area is left on the other side of the lane within a different island. Therefore, structure-openarea nearby-agricultural area relation is corrupted. Dwellings in which units that are subjected to such divisions are also the ones that are subjected to the most physical changes.

The changes that occurred as a result of the division of ownership do not have physically perceptible impacts. However, some divisions are a long-range threat. There

are some examples to this among the lands with a structure on them; the ownership of the structure and the parcel belong to different people. The public structures commonly used within the village are not subject to a different parcellation that collides with the base area of the structure over parcels belonging to private owners. Although this situation is not seen in residential structure areas, an exception exists. The legal division of ownership of structure and agriculture areas will completely ruin the structure-service-activity relation with the handing over of ownership and it is considered as a factor that will cause changes in the pattern.

3.8.2. CHANGES IN LOT

Changes in lots can be grouped as material alterations, element additions and mass additions.

The most common interventions as samples to alteration are repairements of steps and stairs, and as samples to additions are pavements on earth in open areas where daily activities are occurred nearby buildings. Cement is the main material used in both interventions. Both interventions are seen together in 17 lots out of 42 dwelling units.

Steps and stairs are generally paved with cement screed on traditional stone masonry body. But solid pavements in open areas with cement screed are new occurrences. These interventions create an opposition to traditional pattern. The main reason of these occurrences is the effort of users in removing rain water and earth away from these areas, and thus from buildings.

Courtyard walls as boundary element additions are seen in 6 lots. 2 out of them are concrete block, 3 are timber and 1 is both timber and concrete block over eye level.

In 9 lots there are mass additions separate from the main building. Main construction material of 5 out of them is timber, of 3 is concrete block, and of 1 is brick.

3.8.3. CHANGES IN BUILDINGS

Façade alterations: In 2 examples, exterior walls are covered by nailing horizontal planks on the frame system due to loss of infill material. Differently, in 8 examples, cement base mortar is used within the frames; either as infill material or as coating on the existing infill material. In these examples, existing vertical and horizontal elements of

frames are exposed. Contrary in 4 examples, faces on certain parts of façades coated by cement base plaster over also structural elements. Since the structural elements are not visible, it is not clear if there is also a constructional alteration.

Spatial changes: These changes are the ones that occurred in accordance with usage. The general inclination of interventions is to adopt the traditional structure to modern conditions and requirements. Some of traditional spaces in dwellings have lost their functions due to changes in traditional lifestyle. As the situation does not reflect any physical change in some spaces but existed with different functions (mainly storing, stable, etc.), some of the spaces on the other hand are changed physically by removal or addition of architectural elements.

Workshops have completely lost their traditional function. These places are either used as stables, wood/straw stores or not used at all. Functional change did not bring physical change with itself. However, this type of usage causes some damage on the furnaces, which are the typical elements of spaces.

The most widely seen change in aşhanes is the elevated wooden floor cover made over earthen floor and the closed ceilings. The general inclination while making the new floor cover is to let a pass at the axle of the opposite doors. Therefore the badamas are also protected. Although ground furnaces are not used today, they are not removed either. *Tereks* are the elements that carry out their functions in this space.

It is common to organize the avlus facing north as complementary spaces for compensating the insufficient kitchen facilities. In such avlus, simple sinks are built and covered with ceramic tiles. It is common to cover the floor of the avlus with cements screed.

3.9. SIGNIFICANCE OF KARACAKAYA VILLAGE

General behaviour of local people in using the lands is the result of natural, socio-cultural, and/ or economic reflections. The distribution of both natural and built up features has a strict relation with topographical conditions and traditional land uses. Thus, it reflects the characteristics of cultural landscapes given as type **2** in the convention. In addition, traditions even partially but still exist in social and economic life. Therefore cultural landscape of the village is continuing and its evolutionary process is still in progress as given in type **2-a**.

Karacakaya village has the typical characteristics of rural village settlements in Blacksea Region with its location, dispersed settlement character, relations in topography and settling, parcel formations, structuring-production relations in dwelling units, building types and systems. Thus it has representative value. In addition it differs from other examples with a center around a mosque and gives a rare settlement characteristic from the aspect of forming. The spatial differences observed at the dwellings are social, economic and cultural indicators that belong to a specific period of local lifestyle. Therefore in addition to historical value, buildings have technical and documentary value.

It is a typical Blacksea rural village settlement in respect to its cultural and natural environmental features: material and land use, building types and patterns, forms, workmanship. Although it is close to the city and communication is relatively easy, it is well preserved in contrast to other examples. Thus, it is an “authentic setting” that represents Eastern Blacksea rural village settlements. Therefore, it can set a model in a reutilization process for similar rural settlements throughout the region

3.10. VALUES

Values are defined in four zones according to the landuse principles (**Figure 52**).

1. Whole Village: Natural landscape shaped by natural environmental features.

Scenic Value: Forest, mera, water sources and agricultural products providing visual integrity and scenic beauty.

Identity Value: Legal limitations and opportunities are defined accordingly, thus, forest is a determinant in the legal classification of the villages.

Functional Value: Utilized for the supply of daily needs in the traditional lifestyle.

2. Parcel Units: Agricultural areas.

Scenic Value: Provides visual integrity and scenic beauty.

Economic Value: Agricultural activity constitutes the most important economic income for the community.

Functional Value: Since cultivable land is limited, it is too valuable; no empty area, which is not farmed, is present in the village. Most of the parcel is occupied by the

agricultural activity, while the living area and the houses occupy a small part of the parcel.

Identity Value: The land-use habitation that has continued throughout the historical process is still functioning in the area, which is different from the rest of the Anatolian land-use patterns and constitutes a unique identity.

Representative Value: Settlement organization, which is unique to Eastern Black Sea Region with all identifying components, has preserved its authenticity and represents a typical village settlement for the region.

3. Dwelling units: Settlement areas in village.

Rareness Value: While dispersed settlements are common in Eastern Black Sea Region, the village is distinguished by its orderly rows of buildings gathered around a centre, which is rare in the region.

Identity Value: The construction technique, material use and the architectural organization of the buildings in the village are different from the rest of the Anatolian settlements, and constitute a unique identity.

Representative Value: Settlement organization, which is unique to Eastern Black Sea Region and is shaped with all identifying components, has preserved its authenticity and represents a typical village settlement for the region.

Functional Value: Dwelling-open area nearby-agricultural land relation makes it possible to plan dwelling units for alternating usages.

Economic Value: Agricultural activity constitutes the most important economic income for the community. Outstanding vacant traditional building stock has an economic importance.

KARACAKAYA VILLAGE IN MANAHOS VALLEY / SÜRMENE - TRABZON

3.4.4.b. CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM & MATERIAL



Figure 49: Construction System and Material Use in Study Area



Figure 50: Changes

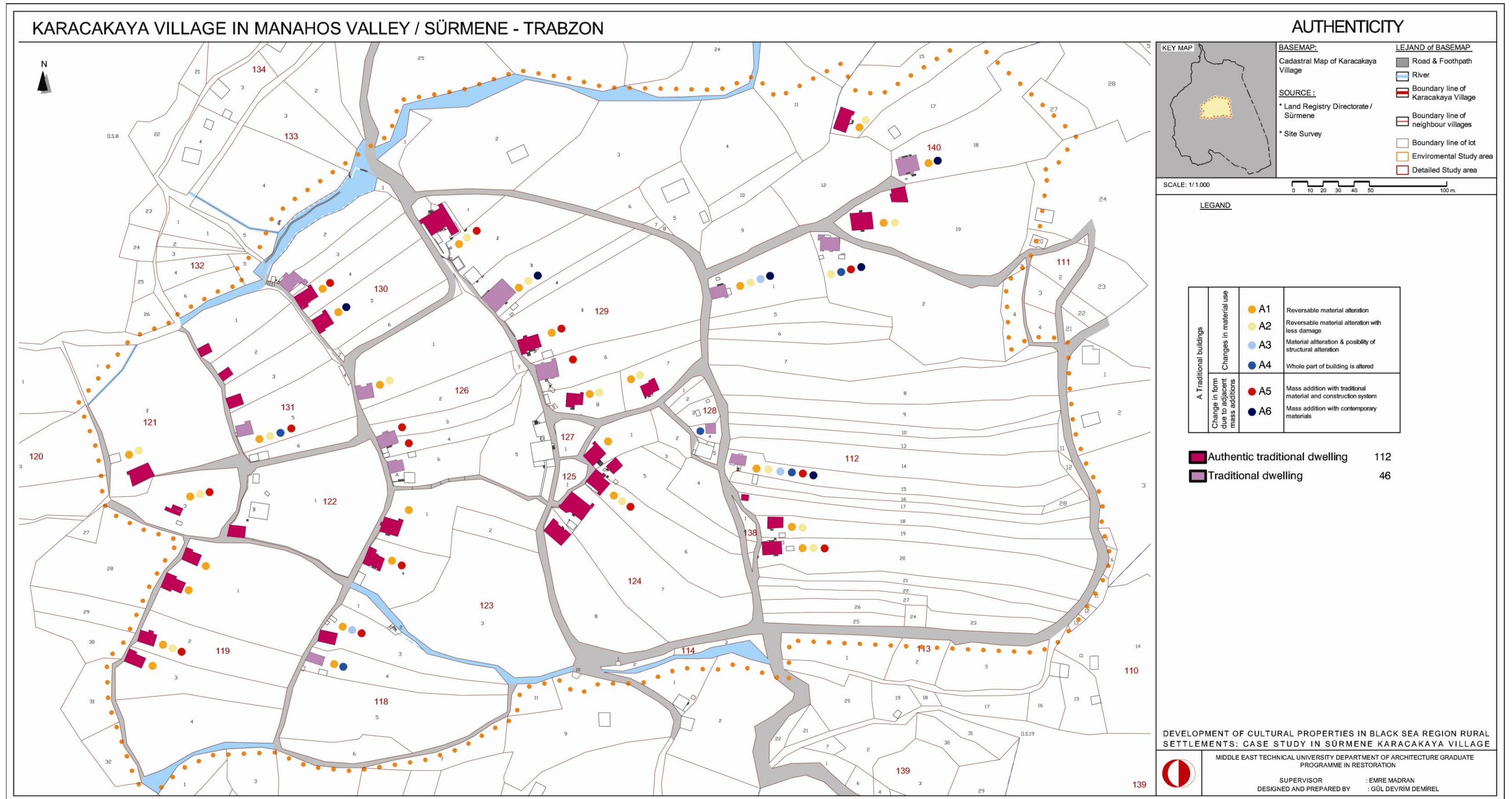


Figure 51: Authenticity of the Village

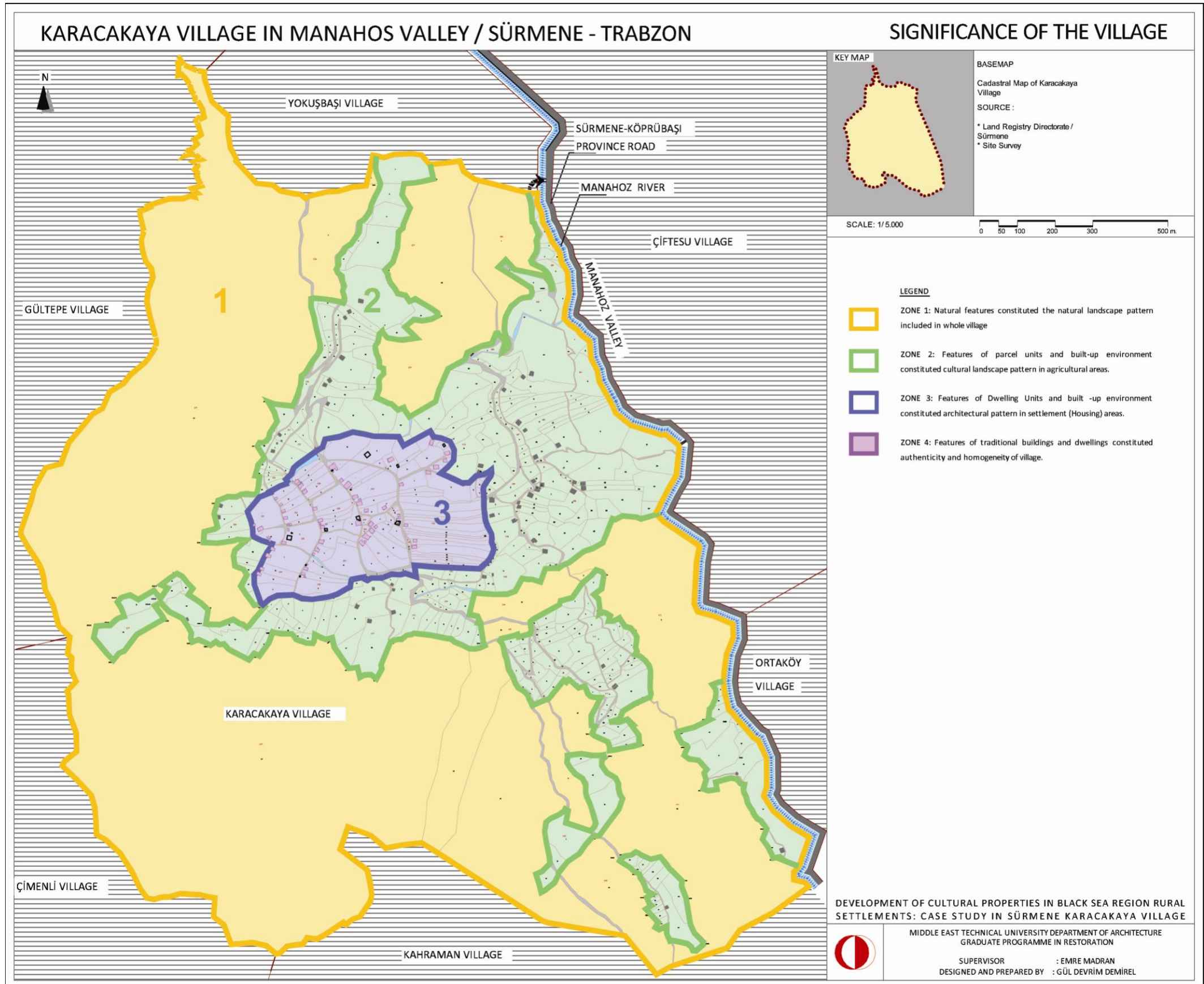


Figure 52: Significance of Karacakaya Village

CHAPTER 4

AN ALTERNATIVE USE FOR EASTERN BLACKSEA RURAL AREAS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The regional issues of Eastern Black sea have direct impact on the local rural areas. Those issues are in a cycle of continuous cause and effect relationship since they initiate each other. This cycle decays the characteristics / qualities of that rural culture exemplified through Karacakaya case. In **APPENDIX A**, it is given the results of the analysis of those issues that can be decomposed as physical, socio-economic and environmental problems on a scale from region to village. The consequences of those problems on rural settlements of Sürmene and near environment could be summarized as follow:

Physical problems: Geographical structure of the region is the most restrictive factor as it is in conformation of urban spaces, also in negative progress in growth as well. Lands in narrow plains on the coast force the urban growth towards the consequent rural areas behind towards the inner valleys. Thus; these areas, especially the ones that are close to the coast, have been influenced by the pressure of urbanization and occupied by improper new structuring activities along the valleys. Actually, topography is not the single factor; degradation in social life, contemporary needs and demands of local people and preferences is also effective in such occurrences (ÖYMEN: 2000, TOSUN: 1998). Anyhow, this loading in rural areas has brought the accompanied needs of new infrastructure facilities, and thus the need of interventions to environment. In addition, cultural landscape is polluted by multiple-storey unqualified buildings, which are also unfamiliar to surrounding pattern and land formation. As a result, both natural and cultural environmental features lose their homogeneity and authenticity, and this cause an irreversible change being in progress.

Socio-economic problems: Economic problems are the most effective one among the all not only in Sürmene but in the region as well. The population of which main and only income is agriculture in rural areas constitutes the social groups having the lower

income. Families in these groups find the solution in migrating to urban areas around Trabzon permanently or seasonally; either altogether or partly in each case, as a regional state, families hold their estates. As a result; as it is also mentioned in the report of Black sea Regional Development Plan (DOKAP), different social groups come into existence relating to their relation with rural areas. Permanently migrated families either sever their relations totally, or continue to use these areas as resting and excursion areas. Some of economically developed families among them left their lands to tenants; called “*yarıcı*”, to product their fields and gardens. This system requires sharing the income half-and-half at the end. Some families allow the tenant to use also their dwellings during the process. A *yarıcı* family is not a permanent tenant. They are the families having no any estates and in low-income level who migrates seasonally from other regions.

Seasonally migrated families are the ones who come back to their villages in harvest seasons, live in the village for a period of two or three month in summer, and return to towns after collecting their products. There are both positive and negative impacts of these movements.

Negative impacts: Stagnation in rural social life due to depopulation in most of the year causes degradation in social structure. Most of facilities related to upper and infrastructure suffer from lack of maintenance. Either seasonally or permanently migrated families tend to change the rural environment into urban.

Positive impacts: Even depopulation traditional land use continues because of interaction between the economical value of agriculture in the region and traditionally shaped environment due to natural and cultural conditions with a minor ratio of built-up areas to agricultural lands. In addition, traditional social life survives by the revival as the result of local people’s seasonal movements.

People staying in the rural areas are looking for other sources of income due to economic reasons. Especially in lower villages which are close to city centers, families have completely given up animal breeding or they are breeding animals just enough to meet their own needs. Therefore, meadow requirement has decreased. Naturally, this destroyed the sense of common motives, and therefore solidarity. Today people can utilize from the plateaus singularly, whenever they want. On the other hand, there is a new demand throughout the region about using the plateaus for resting and vacation.

This demand also gave momentum to construction activities in the plateaus. The traditionally applied plateau process is carried out only in higher villages today.

Environmental Problems: Lack and insufficiency of waste solid collecting and sewerage systems cause an environmental pollution. Either degradation of infrastructure facilities due to lack of maintenance, insufficient infrastructure facilities of village roads or also new structuring activities as well cause a big damage in natural environment. These result an increase in natural disasters such as flood and erosion.

4.2. APPROACHES RELATED TO RURAL AREAS IN BLACKSEA REGION

4.2.1. APPROACHES DEFINED IN STATE DOCUMENTS

Ministry of Culture and Tourism has defined Eastern Blacksea region one of tourism regions in Turkey because of its natural and cultural tourism resources of archaeological and historical sites, cultural and folkloric nature, flora and fauna that allow natural activities. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism defines the region as “*yayla* tourism development region” in their study of tourism strategies determined till 2023 and 2007-2013 is included as an action plan. In the region Trabzon is determined as proposal tourism city. Of, Rize, Fındıklı, Hopa, are settlements to develop as marinas. (2007: 82-83).

Although The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has no strategy except *yayla* tourism, some headings in action plan, may be in interest with rural settlements which is the subject of this thesis are as follows:

- (Indirectly) searching alternative tourism products in domestic tourism market, studying to expand the local and regional capacity, presentation and marketing investigations of the related products will be realized.
- (Indirectly) In order to increase the variety of tourism types in means of ecological tourism and *yayla* tourism, developing culture villages: Villages with authentic background will be taken on in the scope of cultural tourism. Material and technical support will be given to develop pension enterprises in region.

Within the frame of related strategies local manufactures, arts and crafts, local foods and dairy products, traditional and historical architecture, and folkloric themes are represented by the supports of ministry, local administrations and nongovernmental

organisations since 2006 in local and national wide. As a part of those strategies, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has initiated a policy that aims at setting up Culture Villages. Culture Villages are supposed to be the means of developing best practices that can present the components of the regional culture through traditional way of living. Beside that, it is possible to utilize the traditional houses as pension facilities for the visitors in those villages as part of the promotion strategies. Home pension is an accommodation enterprise that is operating by the dwellers with one to two rooms reserved for visitors as they maintain their standard daily life. The ministerial authorities, nevertheless, have stated that the home pension enterprises had collapsed in Rize Çamlıhemşin Mansions, because of the legal issues related with land ownership. In their opinion, even expropriation was not a proper solution.

The studies made by the ministry about “*yayla* tourism” in the region grounds back to 1987-1988 and 23 plateaus in the region have been declared as “tourism centers” by 2000. Planning and advertising activities were activated at these centers within the framework of environmental implementation plans. These plans consist of general legal status of the settlement, general regulations related to infrastructure facilities and general frame of land use proposals that are drawn out as; the areas of *yayla* settlements, areas of tourism installations, areas of which natural characteristic are to be preserved by maintaining the current land use, and forest areas. General characteristics of the new installations are framed also by the regulations. But till now the aimed developments have not been achieved due to several problems. On the other hand *yayla* areas have subjected to a rapid growth during this process, thus overloaded by new structuring activities, and natural and environmental degradation have come into existence. Especially longer accommodation, unlimited numbers of visitors, planning of new construction activities for accommodation and service units are factors that would negatively affect the physical, cultural and natural environment. At the Conference on Black Sea Tourism in 1992²⁷ participants had mentioned on several problems of “*yayla* tourism”. A summary of these problems is given in **APPENDIX B**.

Similar strategies are included in also Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs 2010-2013 Rural Development Plan. Strategies, defined in the plan, which are related

²⁷ (Doğu Karadeniz Turizmi: Konferans-Workshop: 22-25 Haziran 1992, 1992)

directly to diversifying rural economy in order to supply an economical development by increasing employment opportunities in rural territories are as follows:

- Development of rural tourism to in order to increase the variety in rural economy depends on precautions of: increasing the number of enterprises in agri-tourism business, maintaining traditional village culture, increasing the accomodation capacity for rural tourism, improving the presentation of provinces.

- Development of alternative economic activities in agriculture depends on the precautions of: making alternative agricultural production activities to become widespread, expanding product variety and improving the efficiency in beekeeping.

- Development of profitable non-agricultural activities depends on the precautions of: increasing non-agricultural employment opportunities, improving local crafts and hand crafts, increasing micro management support for rural regions, increasing competitive power of local manufacturing, improving the presentation of local products.

With the scope of current approaches and establishments, the cultural and natural values of the rural settlements in the Eastern Black Sea Region are considered as economic, social and cultural resources that could initiate regional development.

As the cultural and natural resources provide the possibility for the development of new economic opportunities for tourism all over the world, features of those resources in Black sea Region that are subjected before in chapter 2 are considerably fragile. Thus each of the attempts, even tourism or other, can become a risk factor that causes big damages on integrity and authenticity of the properties, when it is unmeasured and uncontrolled. On the other hand there is no possibility to speak about a development in conservation of natural and cultural properties regardless providing a social and economical development in region wide (COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1985; COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 2000). In this respect, strategies related to rural territory gain importance as accelerating tools for the development of conservation process. Besides, budgets and funds which are defined in regional development plans of related ministries/institutes should be transferred into conservation process as carrying source supply. In **Table 12** a brief summary of projects and opportunities defined by state in regional development plans are given and a brief summary of conserving funds and other supplies of related institution/ministry are given in **APPENDIX D**.

Table 12: Projects, Supports, Opportunities Regarding to Rural Areas of Eastern Blacksea Region

Projects, Supports, Opportunities	Related Institution
Preservation of Traditional Architectural Stocks in Rural Areas	Ministry of Forestry (indirect) ORKÖY
Social, Cultural, Economic Development in Rural Areas	Ministry of Forestry (direct) ORKÖY Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs (direct)
Preservation of Natural Resources	Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs (direct) Ministry of Forestry (direct) ORKÖY
Improving Agriculture and Husbandry	Ministry of Forestry (Direct) ORKÖY Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs (Direct)
Tourism	Ministry of Forestry (Direct) Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs (Direct) Ministry of Culture and Tourism (indirect)
Infrastructure, Communication, Transportation in Rural Areas	Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs (Direct)

4.2.2. THE POTENTIAL OF RURAL AREAS FOR ALTERNATIVE TYPES OF TOURISM

Even though tourism market is appreciated as a mean of regional economic development in the strategies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and of Culture and Tourism, The Blacksea region is less frequently visited compared to other regions defined by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. According to the data by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism year 2008, the rate of the foreign tourists visiting the region is 3.23 % of the whole country's figures²⁸. While average visiting period for the whole country is 4.1 % days for foreign visitors and 1.7 % for native visitors, this figure

²⁸ Distribution of Foreigners Arriving in Turkey by Provinces of Entry and Means of Transport-2008

decreases to 2.1 % for foreign visitors and 1.3 % for native visitors in the Eastern Blacksea²⁹. On the other hand none of the “cultural tourism tours” which are widespread in the international market and involve cultural and historical areas include Eastern Blacksea region. The region is included only in such tours that involve cultural and natural activities and are organized according to specific areas of interest (2000b: 4:13). In domestic market, the region is important for “yayla tourism” and is included in the program by many native tour operators or specific tours are organized for the region only. The routes of both foreign and native programs are Trabzon-centred.

The tourism data of the region is too below the national average. Considering the policies concerning the regional issues, and the rich natural and cultural diversity of the region, it is possible to claim that the developing tourism potential would be an important factor of the region in the future. Even though, tourism is not regarded as a basis for the conservation of natural and cultural values under current conditions, it is possible to eliminate or even convert its pressure and threat on cultural and natural properties, to a benefit in conservation process by the help of accurate and balanced planning policies. Tourism should be considered as such a potential for the Eastern Black Sea Region.

It is essential to develop a tourism understanding in accordance with the possibilities in regional and/or territorial scale, qualities of natural and cultural resources, and fair share and use those resources in order to set up a balanced management plan in conserving the values.

4.3. TYPES OF TOURISM

There are different definitions for tourism. According to Toksay (1989: 15 ÖZGÖNÜL, 1996:12) “tourism is trips made together with a group or singly aiming to go a place with a different climate, to take holiday, to do sports, education, research, to be cured, to entertain and rest, without settling.” World tourism Organization gives the general definition as: “Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity

²⁹ Number of Arrivals, Nights Spent, Average Length of Stay and Occupancy Rates by Types and Provinces (2008)

remunerated from within the place visited.”³⁰ Consequently, determining components of tourism are visitors (tourists), activity and the place that is visited.

Furthermore, tourism is an important economic source and fastest growing sectors which uses the resources of a community. By the growing recognition and sensitivity on cultural and natural resources, a tourism approach which is also sensitive on the community’s resources and preserves them while growing is acceptable. “Sustainable tourism” is the definition of the approach and described as an industry which attempts to make a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate income, employment, and the conservation of local ecosystems. UNEP gives the definition as: “Sustainable tourism includes optimum use of resources, including biological diversity; minimization of ecological, cultural and social impacts; and maximization of benefits to conservation and local communities.”³¹

In a study of literature review about impacts of alternative types of tourism in rural village communities in less developed countries ³² figures out both positive and negative outcomes on economic, socio-cultural and physical structure of the villages. According to the study a brief summary of positive and negative outcomes are given in **Table 13.**

Sustainable tourism includes a number of different branches as eco-tourism, agritourism, cultural tourism, heritage tourism etc. which are alternative to mass tourism. As the types and definitions are given by several institutions and authors, they can be categorized related to the resources as follows:

1. Nature based tourism: types focusing primarily on the natural environment as opposed to the built or man-made environment. Some types of eco-tourism and adventure tourism put in this category. Related activities are river rafting, mountain biking, trekking, hiking, rock climbing, hunting, scuba diving, observation and photographing of flora/fauna/natural formations...etc.

³⁰ *Definition of Tourism*, Retrieved 01 05, 2010, from World Tourism Organization: http://www.world-tourism.org/statistics/tsa_in_depth/chapters/ch3-1.htm

³¹ Retrieved 01 05, 2010, from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-Home Page: <http://www.unep.org/>

³² *Impacts of alternative types of tourism in rural village communities in less developed countries*, Retrieved 01 05, 2010, from Intrepid Travel: http://www.intrepidtravel.com/pdf/rt/literature_review.pdf

Table 13: Positive and Negative Outcomes of Alternative Types of Tourism in Rural Villages

	Positive Outcomes:	Negative Outcomes
Economic Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income to individual members and households within the community from accommodation, selling of traditional crafts etc., • Communal funds for village communities, which were either distributed evenly too individual members or used to develop village projects, • new job opportunities for village members, • Communal funds as well as income for individual members and households within the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign interests were obtaining some of the economic benefits • the distribution of income or the pace and level of tourism development was causing division within the community, • Rises in food and land prices, • Local elites were obtaining the majority of economic benefits.
Social Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resurgence of interest and/or strengthening of a villages commitment to traditional practices • Maintenance of significant religious architecture and buildings • Commitment to traditional lifestyles • Emergence or reinforcement of management and political institutions within the village • Opportunities for village members to interact with people outside their own cultural group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased workload for women. • Disruptions to village life. • Disquiet among some villagers due to the inappropriate dress or behaviour of tourists.
physical outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of landscapes and wildlife. • Increasing villagers understanding of the benefits of conserving the landscape and wildlife surrounding their communities. • Infrastructure improvements linking village communities to more developed areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of plant species. • Pollution of water sources. • Accumulation of litter. • Soil erosion. • Forest degradation. • Waste disposal.

2. **Cultural Heritage Tourism:** focuses on traditional life styles, local customs and cultures that occurred in a region with a historical background. This type of tourism requires the participation of local people more than the other types. Also the duration of the visit is longer.

3. **Culture Tourism:** focuses on human accomplishments, both art and humanities. Activities can be educational, experimental or visual on traditional or contemporary music, craft, creative arts, and custom of cuisine or type of a production...etc.

4. **Heritage Tourism:** focuses on historical places, sites and preservation efforts.

5. **Rural tourism:** types focusing primarily on the man-made natural environment, such as designed gardens, cultural landscapes.

4.4. AN ALTERNATIVE USE FOR KARACAKAYA VILLAGE

Before defining a strategy on the future of the village, an analyses figuring out the peculiar conditions should be carried out. This analyses aims to understand; in which conditions the village continues its presence in future, of which functions it supports without losing authenticity and integrity of its values, and thus how to take place in a development process while conserving authentic features. Besides possible effects of developing tourism potential on the village should be taken in to consideration. SWOT analyses also draw the boundaries of the village's natural and cultural resources with respect to appropriate types of sustainable tourism.

Results obtained through the SWOT analysis are given in the following heading

4.5. SWOT ANALYSES OF THE VILLAGE

STRENGTHS

- Karacakaya village has the typical characteristics of rural village settlements in Black sea Region with its location, dispersed settlement character, relations in topography and settling, parcel formations, lot, structuring and production relations, building types and systems.

- In comparison with the other villages in the same valley, Karacakaya village has largely preserved aesthetic, historical and cultural values, thus it has the authenticity.

- In comparison with the other villages, due to the location of Karacakaya village in valley accessibility is much easier to the village center through the road.

- Proximity to county center provides requires of: easy access to health, transportation, and communication facilities.

- Traditional lifestyle based on agriculture is still in progress. Besides its economic value, it is also important as a cultural and historical constitution that is shaping the regional traditions.

- The bond of local people with the land, in spite of the massive migration movement, helps a revival, even though it is seasonal.

- The villagers state that they prefer living in the village rather than the city. They applaud a total revival in village in any situation, even also in tourism.

WEAKNESS

- Although the road system is sufficient; it allows the access of motor vehicles only to an extent at some places.

- Lack of ability to constitute parking areas restricts both visits of large groups to village and motor vehicle owning for dwellers.

- Lands have the value for agriculture and the most portions are left for agricultural activity. Therefore, there is not enough space for new structuring activities or new infrastructure facilities that should be necessary for providing required services in a new reuse process.

- Most of the traditional building stock is not being used. They have been ruining in time due to lack of maintenance and environmental factors or getting more deteriorated.

- Dwellings need to be improved in sanitary conditions.

- Infrastructure is insufficient. This causes the pollution of natural and cultural environment. Natural disasters like landslides or floods affect the area.

- A small population dwells continuously in the village due to social and economic problems. This stagnation negatively influences the traditional life and social structure.

- Younger population prefers to migrate to county or city centres because of economic reasons. The most of dwellers are the older population over their 60's.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Dwelling-open area nearby-agricultural land relation; makes it possible to plan different usages within the reuse process.

- Vacant or seasonally utilized existing traditional dwellings are an important potential for new usage or conversion. It is possible to solve the problem of small-scale infrastructure facilities with these buildings.

- Proximity to the county centre gives an opportunity for the provision of services that cannot be offered within the village.

- Besides its authentic natural and cultural landscape, the village is also located in a rich territory with natural and historical properties, scenic beauty, and traditional cultures. Besides the valley in which the village is located has the opportunity for nature based activities and several traking points that randomly visited by a local nature sports clup.

THREATS

- Outstanding vacant building stocks are not maintained. Deterioration as a result of natural factors continues, thus it causes the loss of the structures completely or the loss of homogeneity of the settlement.

- New structuring activities, alterations resulting from interferences, wrong material choice for repairs cause deterioration of structures and degradation in authenticity of the settlement.

- Local people are forced to migrate due to economic problems.

- Changes in traditional way of life force people making also changes in spaces of their dwellings that are lost their traditional functions.

It is possible to mention about two different processes related with conservation planning with regard to the problems in regional scale, and the SWOT analysis of the village. The first process considers the potentials and possibilities of the village in relation with the context – valley it belongs to. The second one claims a wider perspective on tourism concerning the improvement of potentials in regional scale. As a

matter of fact, those are based on almost the same approaches and general decisions. Nonetheless, they propose different approaches about the limitations on the use of dwelling units and parcels unit. In fact, the potentials of the village alone are not sufficient to initiate necessary acceleration if it is about sustainable development. It might be, also, inevitable to introduce new functions, or reorganise of the traditional way of life based on agriculture oriented economy. In this case, inclusion of tourism into the process as tool of conservation and development could be taken into consideration as a proper solution in regional scale. The overall decisions and precautions, however, which constitute the general framework of the planning process, will be brought up and articulated through the values of the village and the results of the SWOT analysis, regardless of any other tools.

4.6. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE VILLAGE

General principles and decisions defined according to 4 zones, which are described under heading **973.10** and in **Figure 52**, are as follows:

DEFINITIONS OF CONSERVATION ZONES

1. The natural environment of Karacakaya Village, of which components are both natural and human shaped, should be considered as a part of cultural landscape within the rural territory of Sürmene and also of the region.

2. Agricultural areas, which including parcel units without any structure,

3. Housing area that is denser at middle part but including all authentic dwelling units in whole village of which character and features are given constitutes the rural site of Karacakaya Village

4. Each traditional building type such as mosque, watermill, dwelling, serender, merek etc. is one of the samples of traditional architectural products to be protected and restored.

PRINCIPLES FOR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF WHOLLE VILLAGE

5. As the topography is the main determinant for whole village settlement it is the main determinant in preservation and conservation processes. Natural structure and landscape must be preserved in all the scales of conservation planning, management and interventions in region wide by regional plannings.

6. Infrastructure of transportation network should be improved in order to provide optimum comfort conditions.

7. New lanes to improve the transportation network are not allowed, yet the existing network is sufficient considering the general character of rural settlements in region. On the other hand the existing lanes should be improved in order to secure from landslides and water floods and also to eliminate vital threats at critical points out of housing areas while driving.

8. Supporting walls and culverts should be designed in accordance with natural landscape in design but with contemporary engineering techniques in order to provide a substantial system that is specialised according to region's climatic and topographic conditions.

9. Pavement of lanes should be handled as a part of infrastructure system design also in accordance with climatic and topographic conditions with contemporary engineering techniques so that it provides an easy collection of rain water, not resisting but eliminating accumulation.

10. An efficient waste collection system must be established not only for Karacakaya Village but as a matter of all village settlements in Manahos Valley.

PRINCIPLES FOR PARCEL UNITS

11. In units provision of preservation and conservation of natural and cultural landscape is to protect and conserve the traditional principles of settlement and land-using.

12. Agricultural activity is the most important component of cultural landscape and an indispensable cultural, economical and historical formation for not only the village but for rural territory of the Sürmene and the region. At any cost, plans must be made to support the continuity of this activity; provisions have to be taken by state.

13. The main value of the units is the pattern that has been occurred due to traditional land use behaviours in history, thus the value does not depend on the product type individually.

14. Agricultural activity must be continued in parcel units. Alternative types of products are also be cultivated on these lands preserving the general principles of land using and parcel organisations.

15. Structural activities for new buildings are not allowed except the necessity of a common building in village's social and/or economic life.

16. In that case; principles of sitting on parcel, organisation of open area nearby and paved circulation areas relations, design and material use in courtyards within the open area nearby zone must be respect to traditional ones.

17. Cadastral pattern of parcel boundaries should be preserved in agricultural areas. It is not allowed any dividing or union processes in parcel units which are in agricultural uses.

PRINCIPLES FOR DWELLING UNITS

18. As it is not possible to sustain the living in traditional way, it is possible to adapt the village life into contemporary conditions. Dwelling units are the members of cultural properties in the village which has to be developed in order to fit into best integration to current day needs for users without compromising any of the components in shaping, organisation of built up and open area relations, features of privacy providing components and built up to open area ratios.

19. Traditional organisation principles of dwelling units must be preserved considering the relations of main and service structures and structures and open areas.

20. Integrity of dwelling units must be conserved as social and economic units in also contemporary life.

21. In a dwelling unit only additional service structures may be constructed in case of necessary, on the other hand an additional main building which is functionally affecting the parcel is not allowed.

22. The necessary service structures will be constructed within the range of open area nearby the dwelling structure, but never adjacent. The new structure must be the counterpart of traditional ones in material use, construction technique and design, even though it's also possible to derive benefit from contemporary techniques and materials.

23. Paved areas as courtyard may be preferred in dwelling units. In that case, paved parts must be within the range of open area nearby, at top of the slope of construction area and in front of the entrances on both near sides of dwellings.

24. In this respect dimensions of paved courtyards must respect to the natural boundaries of upper terraces in open area nearby, enlargements and forming terraces exceeding the line of the beginning of service floors are not allowed.

25. Paved areas must be counterpart of traditional ones of which examples may be seen in paved pathways and in some of dwelling units in material use and construction technique, it is also possible to derive benefits from contemporary materials regarding harmony.

26. In this respect solid pavements are not allowed.

27. Boundary elements may only be used on the borderlines between parcel boundaries and paths, but dividing elements between neighbouring parcels are not allowed. Each element must be under eye-level, elements over eye-level may only be allowed between dwelling units that belong to same kinship.

28. Ownerships division of building and the parcel in a unit integrity is not allowed.

29. Appropriate conditions must be searched and constituted to recover the integrity of dwelling units of such buildings and parcels.

30. New parcel divisions or unions within a unit are not allowed except the existence of the provision recovering the integrity.

PRINCIPLES FOR TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS

31. All traditional buildings which are no longer serving their original purposes should be taken to account within the reuse process and given a function considering the carrying capacity within the framework of the role assigned to village in future.

32. Traditional dwellings on the other hand which are no longer in use by their owners should be taken to account primarily as potentially revival dwelling units by their owners or others, after they may be considered within a reuse process.

33. In that case ownership conditions are similar as the integrity conditions within a dwelling unit.

34. Internal alterations to groups of buildings and the installation of modern conveniences should be allowed if they are needed for the well-being of their both users and functions and provided they do not drastically alter the real characteristic features of authenticity (UNESCO, 1972: article 36).

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF DWELLINGS

35.Regardless of using status of the dwelling, adaptation to current day conditions and improvement of sanitary condition will raise the value of traditional dwellings.

36.Necessary organisations for designing service spaces such as baths and toilets inside the dwellings that include such spaces as service structures outside according to their traditional designs will raise the value of traditional dwellings.

37.Additions and alterations in dwellings are allowed in order to organise such service spaces inside a dwelling. Existing samples of such interventions should be taken up as references.

MAINTANENCE OF DWELLINGS

38.Dwellings will randomly be maintained in accordance to traditional construction system and material.

39.A part of the budget for maintance coasts will be reserved from a pool under control the coordinating centre.

REUSE PRINCIPLES FOR DWELLINGS

40.Organisation of functions and spaces must respect to traditional organisation schemes.

41.In dwellings that will be used by both visitors and dwellers, spaces will be organised for each user definitely in accordance with traditional interrelations between service and main spaces.

42.At any cost none of the architectural elements will be removed to re-design a space in reuse process.

43.While organising or furnishing a space in reuse process, the traditional characteristic of the space with all the architectural elements will be considered.

44.Dwellings that will be handled within the framework of reuse process with both users and visitors can only serve with only one to two rooms and to limited visitors in accommodation.

45.It is more suitable to design dwellings for visitors totally within its parcel under a private ownership or under Karacakaya Village Juridicial Personality ownership.

46. For the dwelling units that will be reused within a common function in village life, even also in tourism, the ownerships of those will be conveyed to Karacakaya Village Juridical Personality against payment or exchange.

47. Except this situation, expropriations are not recommended.

PLANNING

48. A progressive plan should be prepared for protection, conservation and reuse of groups of traditional buildings in order to execute the process and distribute the budget sources efficiently and adequately.

49. Traditional buildings should be grouped within the framework of progressive plan according to types, frequency of use conditions, and damage degree.

50. Priority groups should be defined in accordance with the opportunity of supplying an extra source to conservation and development process different from existing funds supplied by related institutions, ministries and private sources.

51. LEGAL MEASURES

52. Depending upon their importance, the components of the cultural and natural heritage should be protected, individually or collectively, by legislation or regulations in conformity with the competence and the legal procedures of the country. (UNESCO, 1972: article 40).

FINANCIAL MEASURES

53. There are many of funds that should be transferred into development process of Karacakaya village in accordance with regional development plans.

54. Dwellings that will be handled within the framework of reuse process under Karacakaya Village Juridical Personality ownership should be assigned for tourism activities of which income is transferred directly to building groups in conservation process.

55. Dwellers may also choose to assign their own dwellings and/or dwelling units for tourism activities such as accommodation with at most one to two rooms, of which income is also transferred directly to a pool. In that case some priorities may be given to those dwellings.

MANAGMENT

56.Conservation process and tourism activities should be administrate by an individual coordinating centre under the supervision of the Special Provincial Administration of Trabzon.

57.In this way, coordinating centre can have a flexible and faster organisation in bureaucratic process in accessing and using national and international funds

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APPENDIX A

SURVEY CARDS FOR BUILDINGS

A.1. EXTERIOR SURVEY CARD

lot id						construction		material		*wall type		finishing		condition		roof type	
bldg id																	
settlement on land & number of storey																	
bldg type																	
curr. function																	
frequency of use																	
		Exterior walls														roof	
		up		1												construction	
				-1													
		down		1												Structur. condit.	
				-1													
		near		1													
				-1													
architect. elem.		up	type/mater.	changes	cond&comf.	orn.	spec. det./note	down	type/mater.	changes	cond&comf.	orn.	spec. det./note				
window	opening																
	parmaklık																
	kepenk																
	kasa-kanat																
	cam																
	kafes																
tepe penc.	opening																
	parmaklık																
	kepenk																
	kasa-kanat																
	cam																
	kafes																
door	opening																
	kasa-kanat																
	eşik																
	basamak																
	merdiven																
çatı	Roof cover.																
	saçak																
	baca																
	fener																
	pencere																
	sundurma																
	balkon																
	çıkma																
architect. elem.		left	type/mater.	changes	cond&comf.	orn.	spec. det./note	right	type/mater.	changes	cond&comf.	orn.	spec. det./note				
window	opening																
	parmaklık																
	kepenk																
	kasa-kanat																
	cam																
	kafes																
tepe penc.	opening																
	parmaklık																
	kepenk																
	kasa-kanat																
	cam																
	kafes																
door	opening																
	kasa-kanat																
	eşik																
	basamak																
	merdiven																
çatı	roof cover.																
	saçak																
	baca																
	fener																
	pencere																
	sundurma																
	balkon																
	çıkma																

A.2. INTERIOR SURVEY CARD

BLDG ID:	SPACE IDENTIFICATION					
FLOOR:	interv. by cur. user		ceiling /upp.const.	floor	exterior wall	interior wall
SPACE ID:		material				
spatial formation		const. tech.				
id of tradad. space	needs for intervent.	spec.detail				
curr. func. activities		&.notes				
Frequen. of use		orn.&type				
		changes				
		description				
		condition				
					alteration condition	
architectural elements			specific arch.elements&tools			
code			name/code			
change			function			
ratio			current use			
condition			change			
ratio			condition			
FLOOR:	interv. by cur. user		ceiling /upp.con	floor	exter. wall	int. wall
SPACE ID:		material				
spatial formation		const. tech.				
id of trd. spa	needs for intervent.	spec.detail				
curr func activities		&.notes				
freq. of use		orn.&type				
		changes				
		description				
		phis. cond.				
					alteration condition	
architectural elements			specific arch.elements&tools			
code			name/code			
change			function			
ratio			current use			
condition			change			
ratio			condition			

A.3. USER CARD

Kullanıcı	Ada/parsel: Bina:
------------------	------------------------------

1. Hane sayısı:
2. Kullanıcı:

Sayı	Cinsiyeti	Yaşı	Mesleği/işi	Varsa ustahlığı
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

3. Kullanıcı profili:

Ev sahibi
 Ev sahibi akrabası kendisi kullanıyor
 Ev sahibi akrabası kira ödüyor
 Kiracı
 Boş binayı kullanıyor
 Diğer _____

4. Kaç kuşaktır bu köylüsünüz? kaç senedir bu köyde yaşıyorsunuz? _____
5. İş ya da başka bir nedenle köyden ayrıldınız mı? Ne amaçla, ne kadar süreyle? _____
6. Neden geri döndünüz? Sizi köye bağlayan en önemli nedeniniz ne? _____
7. Köyünüzün en sevdiğiniz yönü/özelliği nedir? _____
8. Başka bir yerde yaşamayı düşünür müsünüz?
Evet: nerede? _____
Hayır: neden? _____
9. Yaşadığımız köyün sizce en önemli sorunu ya da ihtiyacı nedir? _____
10. Günlük ihtiyaçlarınızı kendi ürünlerinizden mi karşılıyor sunuz? _____
11. Hangi ihtiyaçlarınızı dışarıdan(sürmene, Trabzon... vs) karşılıyorsunuz? _____
12. Yetiştirdiğiniz ürünlerden gelir elde ediyor musunuz? Hangileri? _____
13. Evinizin önü haricinde bahçeniz var mı? Bakımını yeteri kadar yapabiliyor musunuz? Ürünü kendiniz mi topluyorsunuz? _____
14. Köyünüzün çevresi ve yapıları hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz? _____
15. bu köyde koruma/ yeniden canlandırmaya yönelik bir çalışma yapılmalı mı? yapılsa destekler misiniz? _____

16. Uzun ya da kısa süreli köyünüze dışardan insanlar gelmesine olumlu bakar mısınız? _____
17. Gelecek insanlara evinizi ya da odanızı kiralar mısınız? _____
18. Bahçenizi kullanır mısınız? _____

Yapı Kullanıcısı (geleneksel)

19. Köyde ailenize ait ya da dededen kalma başka ev var mı? _____
20. Yaşadığınız evden memnun musunuz? _____
21. Başka bir evde yaşamak ister miydiniz? Neden? Nasıl bir evde? _____
22. Yaşadığınız evin eksik bulduğunuz ya da sorun yaşadığınız yönleri neler? Günlük yaşam, mevsim şartları, dönemlik ihtiyaçlar (fındık, çay zamanı... vs) açısından... _____
23. Düzenli bakım onarım yapabiliyor musunuz? Yaptığınız onarımlar neler? _____
24. Bakım onarım yaparken ne tür malzeme tercih ediyorsunuz/kullanıyorsunuz? Neden? _____
25. Siz ya da sizden önce büyükleriniz evde değişiklik yaptı mı? Neleri değiştirdiniz? Neden? _____
26. Şu anda evinizde değişiklik yapma ihtiyacı duyuyor musunuz? İhtiyaç duyduğunuz değişiklikler neler? _____

Yapı Kullanıcısı (yeni-betonarme)

16. Köyde başka eviniz var mı? Yok _____
Var _____ eski / yeni
17. Bu yapıyı kendiniz mi inşa ettiniz?
Evet: Neden ihtiyaç duydunuz? _____
Hayır: neden ihtiyaç duyulduğunu biliyor musunuz? _____

APPENDIX B

PROBLEMS RELATED TO RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Table 14: Problems Related To Rural Settlements

	THE REGION	SÜRMENE	KARACAKAYA VILLAGE
PHYSICAL PROBLEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of adequate spaces for urban development increases the urbanization pressure on rural areas. •Despite of its developed transportation network, relations between other regions are weak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of adequate spaces for urban development increases the urbanization pressure on rural areas. In addition, new towns that are occurred by joining villages in inner parts accelerate uncontrolled urbanization activities in these areas. •Despite of developed transportation network, infrastructure of the roads is weak. Therefore, they are under negative effects of nature. •On the other hand, easiness of accessibility to villages gives the opportunity to carry contemporary materials to far points from town centres in rural areas and thus new structuring activities takes place along the valleys towards the higher ridge points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transportation network that is defined by the geographical restrictions is under negative effects of nature. Accessibility is hardly provided due to landslide seen in roads, dense vegetation and earth accumulations in pathways and water sources that cannot be taken under control. •Abounded traditional building stock is vanishing due to natural effects because of lack of maintenance. This case is also valid for unused pathways and infrastructures.
SOCIO -ECONOMIC PROBLEMS	<p>(Related to inadequacy of transportation facilities, lack of larger and developed urban centres, mono-cultural production in agriculture, stagnation in rural traditional activities.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The region is in the fourth range in Socio-economical development order in national scale. In addition, rural parts are the less developed areas in this respect. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration to urban from rural areas due to limited employment opportunities and insufficient income sources. • As a result of migration, change in social structure in both rural and urban areas. • Inequality in distribution of social services within the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rural village settlements are abandoned permanently or seasonally due to migration to urban areas. Because of migration, change in social structure takes place in both rural and urban areas. •Because of economical and social stagnation, traditional handicrafts are lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Villagers are suffering from insufficient income sources. Agricultural production as the only income source is under effect of national policies and negative occurrences of nature. Thus, people need to migrate to urban. •Most of the dwellings and agricultural lands are abandoned. The population is left in the village are mostly the older people who are approximately 60 years old in average. There are no younger people in the village. Therefore, most of traditions in daily life are left and being forgotten.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vanishing of biological variety due to reduction of Forest resources by opening new settlement areas and agricultural lands. This cause the environment to be more open to the effects of natural disasters such as erosion and water floods. •Depopulation and lack of maintenance accelerate physical attrition of present infrastructure facilities, degradation in quality of social services and thus in living environment. •Lack and Insufficiency of waste solid collecting and sewerage systems cause environmental pollution in natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack and Insufficiency of waste solid collecting and sewerage systems cause environmental pollution in natural resources. Sürmene-Çamburnu has been defined as the most efficient location for establishment of a waste storage system but local people prevent the attempts by their objections. Therefore Education of local people is also an important issue in environmental problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water courses are used as solid waste areas.

APPENDIX C

PROBLEMS IN YAYLA TOURISM IN REGION

Administrative and Legal Restrictions: yaylas are out of registration areas. They are neither subjected to cadastrate activities nor to private ownership. Traditional rules are valid in land use. The plans made in this direction were not confirmed by Ministry of Public Works upon the reason that “the plateaus, ownership of which is out of register, cannot be a subject of private ownership and the plans would lead to an illegal structuring in case they are confirmed.” Bakırcı (1992: 80), on the other hand, states that these areas, the purpose of which are specified by construction plans, could be registered on behalf of the treasury and thus the problem could be solved leading to the opening of these areas to tourism. However, this solution requires the local people abandon their rights and thus the tradition will be harmed partly by the legal action.

Physical Restrictions: Plateaus are transient settlement areas traditionally used at particular times of the year. Therefore residential intensity is low. On the other hand, Kiper (1992: 69) states that it is planned to make the visitors of the plateaus stay longer. Within this respect, besides the camping sites, facilities like post office, health and socio-cultural institutions and landings lots for helicopters at various points will be required both for visitors and for the local inhabitants. Although, as mentioned above, it is planned to “construct infrastructure facilities like accommodation units through the coastline or at the settlements on the roads to the plateaus,” it is not possible to realize all these services against the natural restrictions of the area; this would also be economically inefficient. Longer accommodation requires more comprehensive services like food and beverage and trade. These services should also be available without facing any difficulties. This means improving the communication network and opening new roads, which is a factor for the acceleration of reconstruction at the plateaus.

Environmental and Natural Restrictions: Plateaus are areas that are relatively rich in diversity of flora, close to forests or/and embedded in them Var (1992: 63) stresses that plateaus are relatively rich in forest and alpine species and states that disorganized

animal breeding in the region causes the destruction of forests and alpine meadows. In spite of the destruction resulting from those activities carried out in a low capacity, 15-20 thousand people can gather around these areas in festivals only.

APPENDIX D

SUPPORTS AND FUNDS RELATED TO RURAL AREAS IN BLACK SEA REGION

D.1. SUPPORTS AND FUNDS BY STATE

D.1.1. MINISTRY of ENVIRONS AND FORESTRY / FOREST VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FUND (ORKÖY)

- Operating house pensions within ecotourism concept has begun to be supported by funding since 2007 in order to improve social and economic conditions of forest villages.
- Alternative agricultural products are funding by ministry.

D.1.2. MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE AND VILLAGE AFFAIRS

In October 2009 ministry published the announcement about the funding related to rural development and investments. Rural tourism is supported related to improvement of rural economy and employment opportunity:

- Agro tourism
- The Culture Village Model
- Home Pension in rural ares

- To expand alternative agricultural products

- Improvement of local crafts
- To create trademarks in crafts for villages

D.2. LOCAL SUPPORTS

D.2.1. MUNICIPALITY of TRABZON and SÜRMENE

Although there is no any active planning, they utter that they will support any project concerning preservation and development in rural villages.

- Fund constitute by the property tax that is predicated on the Estate Low numbered 5226.

D.2.2. SUPPORTS BY LOCAL NGOs

Some NGO's in Trabzon utter that they are open to suitable projects to support.

- Thecnical support
- Private funds.

APPENDIX E

CHARTER ON THE BUILT VERNACULAR HERITAGE

INTRODUCTION

The built vernacular heritage occupies a central place in the affection and pride of all peoples. It has been accepted as a characteristic and attractive product of society. It appears informal, but nevertheless orderly. It is utilitarian and at the same time possesses interest and beauty. It is a focus of contemporary life and at the same time a record of the history of society. Although it is the work of man it is also the creation of time. It would be unworthy of the heritage of man if care were not taken to conserve these traditional harmonies which constitute the core of man's own existence.

The built vernacular heritage is important; it is the fundamental expression of the culture of a community, of its relationship with its territory and, at the same time, the expression of the world's cultural diversity.

Vernacular building is the traditional and natural way by which communities house themselves. It is a continuing process including necessary changes and continuous adaptation as a response to social and environmental constraints. The survival of this tradition is threatened worldwide by the forces of economic, cultural and architectural homogenisation. How these forces can be met is a fundamental problem that must be addressed by communities and also by governments, planners, architects, conservationists and by a multidisciplinary group of specialists.

Due to the homogenisation of culture and of global socio-economic transformation, vernacular structures all around the world are extremely vulnerable, facing serious problems of obsolescence, internal equilibrium and integration.

It is necessary, therefore, in addition to the Venice charter, to establish principles for the care and protection of our built vernacular heritage.

GENERAL ISSUES

1. Examples of the vernacular may be recognised by:

- a manner of building shared by the community;
 - a recognisable local or regional character responsive to the environment;
 - coherence of style, form and appearance, or the use of traditionally established building types;
 - traditional expertise in design and construction which is transmitted informally;
 - an effective response to functional, social and environmental constraints;
 - the effective application of traditional construction systems and crafts.
2. The appreciation and successful protection of the vernacular heritage depend on the involvement and support of the community, continuing use and maintenance.
 3. Governments and responsible authorities must recognise the right of all communities to maintain their living traditions, to protect these through all available legislative, administrative and financial means and to hand them down to future generations.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION

1. The conservation of the built vernacular heritage must be carried out by multidisciplinary expertise while recognising the inevitability of change and development, and the need to respect the community's established cultural identity.
2. Contemporary work on vernacular buildings, groups and settlements should respect their cultural values and their traditional character.
3. The vernacular is only seldom represented by single structures, and it is best conserved by maintaining and preserving groups and settlements of a representative character, region by region.
4. The built vernacular heritage is an integral part of the cultural landscape and this relationship must be taken into consideration in the development of conservation approaches
5. The vernacular embraces not only the physical form and fabric of buildings, structures and spaces, but the ways in which they are used and understood, and the traditions and the intangible associations which attach to them.

GUIDELINES IN PRACTICE

1. **Research and documentation**

Any physical work on a vernacular structure should be cautious and should be preceded by a full analysis of its form and structure. This document should be lodged in a publicly accessible archive.

2. Sitting, landscape and groups of buildings

Interventions to vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect and maintain the integrity of the sitting, the relationship to the physical and cultural landscape, and of one structure to another.

3. Traditional building systems

The continuity of traditional building systems and craft skills associated with the vernacular is fundamental for vernacular expression, and essential for the repair and restoration of these structures. Such skills should be retained, recorded and passed on to new generations of craftsmen and builders in education and training.

4. Replacement of materials and parts

Alterations which legitimately respond to the demands of contemporary use should be effected by the introduction of materials which maintain a consistency of expression, appearance, texture and form throughout the structure and a consistency of building materials.

5. Adaptation

Adaptation and reuse of vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect the integrity of the structure, its character and form while being compatible with acceptable standards of living. Where there is no break in the continuous utilization of vernacular forms, a code of ethics within the community can serve as a tool of intervention.

6. Changes and period restoration

Changes over time should be appreciated and understood as important aspects of vernacular architecture. Conformity of all parts of a building to a single period, will not normally be the goal of work on vernacular structures.

7. Training

In order to conserve the cultural values of vernacular expression, governments, responsible authorities, groups and organisations must place emphasis on the following:

- education programmes for conservators in the principles of the vernacular;
 - training programmes to assist communities in maintaining traditional building systems, materials and craft skills;
 - Information programmes which improve public awareness of the vernacular especially amongst the younger generation.
- regional networks on vernacular architecture to exchange expertise and experiences.

APPENDIX F

GUIDELINES FOR TOURISM IN VERNACULAR SETTLEMENTS

The Comité International d'Architecture Vernaculaire (CIAV) has met on the island of Santorini from 27 to 31 May 2000, has inspected a number of towns and sites, has conferred with local architects, archaeologists and conservators, has held discussions with our Greek professional colleagues, and has agreed upon the principles which appear below. CIAV wishes to record its gratitude to the Greek National Committee of ICOMOS and its president Nikos Agriantonis, the Bellona Foundation, the Technical Chamber of Greece, the Municipality of Oia, to the organisers, and especially Alkis Prepis, Voula Bozineki-Didoni, Louiza Martha, and Sofie Talavanou.

1. The conservation of vernacular settlements and the management of tourism within them must accord with the ICOMOS Charter On the Built Vernacular Heritage and the International Cultural Tourism Charter.

2. Vernacular settlements are especially sensitive to commercial and population pressures, and it is essential that tourist development and activity is under effective government control.

3. All vernacular settlements should be administered by means of comprehensive master plans which provide the framework for the growth and the limitation of tourism, for the physical planning of the settlement, for the definition of protected areas, and for the imposition of relevant taxes and the provision of financial assistance and incentives as necessary.

4. The volume of tourism must not be allowed to exceed the capacity of vernacular protected areas and their infrastructure.

5. All activity within protected areas must be subordinated to the conservation of the physical fabric and the maintenance, so far as practicable, of the traditional lifestyle of the community.

6. Tourist development should not force the existing residents to leave.

7. The economic interests of the existing inhabitants, and of those who contribute to the conservation, maintenance and wellbeing of the protected area, must be given priority over those who are parasitic upon it.

8. Tourist and commercial activities in the neighbourhood of the protected area should be taxed at higher rates than those within it.

9. A substantial proportion of the profits of tourism must be collected by government and used for the study, conservation, and interpretation of the protected area.

10. All necessary planning and financial controls should be established, so far as possible, before any development takes place which will increase tourism.

11. With a view to reducing the pressures on tourism, facilities and transport routes should be provided outside the protected area to cater for those who do not need or wish to enter it.

12. Within the protected area the interests of cultural tourism must be privileged over other forms of tourism.

13. Retailing and other commercial activities irrelevant to the nature of the protected area must be prevented from changing its character, by controlling their location and their extent.

14. Tourist and commercial operators must be required to undergo appropriate training.

15. Tourist-generated traffic and parking must be managed so as not to obtrude upon protected areas, normally by restricting movement to bypass routes and by providing bus and car parking facilities in discrete locations outside the protected area but within walking distance of points of visitor interest.

16. Tourists must be given all practicable opportunities to understand or participate in aspects of the traditional lifestyle, and to understand the conservation and interpretation policies which have been applied. They must be encouraged to appreciate and to respect the sites which they visit.

17. Santorini in particular is recognised as a unique product of the interaction of geology, environment, history and culture, and, as such, a single monument of

outstanding cultural, natural and scenic values. With this in mind, the following special recommendations are made.

1. The capacity to accommodate tourists has been reached or exceeded in many parts of the island, with the result that villages and sites are being or have been destroyed. As a matter of urgency steps should be taken to limit the total numbers of tourists, and to divert the bulk of them away from sensitive areas.
2. A comprehensive physical plan must be prepared to deal with traffic, land use control, tourist areas and facilities, protected areas, and places of natural beauty.
3. More detailed physical plans are required for areas of special importance or vulnerability.
4. Planning and other controls must be effectively applied, policed and enforced.
5. Agricultural and cultivated land must be protected from development.
6. All development should be controlled to as to minimise its impact upon areas of natural beauty and upon major views.
7. Private owners of disused structures (houses, windmills, &c.) should be given financial assistance to stabilise and/or restore them.

CIAV

International Committee for Vernacular Architecture

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