

PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES FOR CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT OF COMPLEX MULTI-LAYERED CULTURAL
LANDSCAPES: THE CASE OF GÖLYAZI (APOLYONT) / BURSA

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LANDSCAPES: THE CASE OF GÖLYAZI (APOLYONT) / BURSA**

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ABSTRACT

PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES FOR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMPLEX MULTI-LAYERED CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: THE CASE OF GÖLYAZI (APOLYONT) / BURSA

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The main subject of the thesis is ‘multi-layered cultural landscapes’, which are formed as a result of reciprocal relationship between ‘man’ and ‘nature’ in ‘time’. Multi-layered cultural landscapes are complex habitats shaped by continual dynamic and complex processes with the interaction among physical, natural, social, cultural, economic, administrative, political and legal components and factors through continual settlement history. Hence, all these attributes, together with their dynamic and complex interactions in time, contribute to their identity as well as their specificity. However, they encounter various threats and forces, which can result in the loss of their tangible and intangible values. Thus, their conservation and sustainability becomes an important issue.

In this regard, the thesis focuses on the conservation and management of multi-layered cultural landscapes as complex habitats. Being a good representative embodying tangible and intangible reflections of indigenous relationships among various components in time, Gölyazı (Apolyont) in Bursa is chosen as the case for the thesis. Besides, Gölyazı has also many problems and challenges due to contemporary forces of development, industrialization, urbanization, tourism as well as due to unlinked and dispersed decision-making mechanisms and tools for its different components.

Parallel to the defined aim and scope, the thesis is structured in two main parts. The first part is the conceptual part, where the main framework of the thesis is constructed through a comprehensive research and discussion on the concepts of ‘multi-layeredness’, ‘cultural landscapes’ and ‘urban complexity’. In the second part of the thesis, the approach and framework proposed in first part are applied to the case of Gölyazı so as to define specific principles and strategies for its conservation and management based on a comprehensive understanding and assessment of various components and factors shaping the settlement through its continual history. Besides, it poses a general framework with a multiple scale approach ranging from territorial to building scale; considering multiple contextual relationships including natural, physical, socio-cultural, economic, administrative and legal contexts; concerning historic continuity and its reflections, for understanding and assessing similar multi-layered cultural landscapes.

Keywords: Multi-Layeredness, Cultural Landscape, Urban Complexity, Conservation and Management, Gölyazı (Apolyont), Bursa

ÖZ

KARMAŞIK ÇOK KATMANLI KÜLTÜREL PEYZAJ ALANLARININ KORUNMASI VE YÖNETİLMESİ İÇİN İLKE VE STRATEJİLER: GÖLYAZI (APOLYONT) / BURSA ÖRNEĞİ

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Tezin ana konusu, ‘zaman’ içinde ‘insan’ ve ‘doğa’ arasındaki karşılıklı ilişkiler sonucu oluşan, ‘çok katmanlı kültürel peyzajlar’ dır. Çok katmanlı kültürel peyzajlar aralıksız yerleşim tarihi boyunca fiziksel, doğal, sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik, idari, politik ve yasal bileşenlerin ve etkenlerin arasındaki süregelen dinamikler ve karmaşık süreçler sonucu biçimlenen karmaşık yaşam alanlarıdır. Bu nedenle, tüm bu nitelikler, zamanla aralarındaki dinamik ve karmaşık etkileşimleriyle birlikte, bu alanların kimlikleri ve özgünlüklerine katkıda bulunurlar. Ancak, çok katmanlı kültürel peyzajlar somut ve somut olmayan değerlerinin kaybına neden olabilecek çeşitli tehditlerle ve baskılarla karşı karşıyadır. Bu yüzden bu alanların korunması ve sürdürülebilirliği önemli bir konu haline gelmektedir.

Bu bağlamda tez, çok katmanlı kültürel peyzajların karmaşık habitatlar olarak korunması ve yönetilmesine odaklanmaktadır. Birçok bileşen ve aralarındaki ilişkilerin zaman içindeki somut ve somut olmayan yansımalarını barındıran iyi bir temsilci olan Bursa'daki Gölyazı (Apolyont) bu tez kapsamında örnek çalışma alanı olarak seçilmiştir. Ayrıca, Gölyazı, kalkınma, sanayileşme, kentleşme ve turizmin güncel baskıları, sahip olduğu farklı bileşenleri için bağlantısız ve parçacıl karar verme mekanizmaları ve araçları nedeniyle birçok problem ve zorluğa sahiptir.

Tanımlanan amaç ve kapsam ile paralel olarak tez iki ana bölüm halinde yapılandırılmıştır. İlk bölüm, tezin ana çerçevesinin ‘çok katmanlılık’, ‘kültürel peyzajlar’ ve ‘kentsel karmaşıklık’ kavramları üzerine kapsamlı bir araştırma ve tartışma yoluyla oluşturulduğu kavramsal bölümdür. Tezin ikinci bölümünde ise, ilk bölümde önerilen yaklaşım ve çerçeve, süregelen tarihi boyunca çeşitli bileşen ve etkenin şekillendirdiği yerleşimin, detaylı bir şekilde anlaşılması ve değerlendirilmesi temel alınarak korunması ve yönetilmesi için alana özgü ilkeler ve stratejiler belirlemek amacıyla Gölyazı örneğine uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca, bu çalışma benzer çok katmanlı kültürel peyzajların anlaşılması ve değerlendirilmesi için, bölgesel ölçekten bina ölçeğine kadar uzanan; doğal, insan üretimi olan fiziksel, sosyo-kültürel, ekonomik, idari ve yasal bağlamlar dahil olmak üzere çok yönlü bağlamsal ilişkileri tarihsel süreklilik ve yansımalarını da göz önünde bulundurarak; çok ölçekli bir yaklaşımla genel bir çerçeve ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çok Katmanlılık, Kültürel Peyzaj, Kentsel Karmaşıklık, Koruma ve Yönetim, Gölyazı (Apolyont), Bursa

to my Family and Ecem with love...

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The main subject of this study is ‘multi-layered cultural landscapes’, which are the common product of the multi-dimensional dialogue between mankind and nature in time. Multi-layered cultural landscapes are shaped and produced by the reciprocal complex interaction between man and nature in continual settlement history. Thus, they embody tangible and intangible reflections of the changing relation between men and nature due to various factors through historical continuity. These factors are not limited to man-made physical components, but can also include the natural, social, cultural, economic, visual, functional, administrative, political and legal components, which altogether re-shape the physical form of the multi-layered cultural landscapes in different periods.

In this regard, multi-layered cultural landscapes are dynamic and complex habitats embodying indigenous characteristics produced as a result of the accumulation of natural, historical, socio-cultural and physical aspects. Consequently, the identity and specificity of such settlements have character that is specified and differentiated by the interactions among their different components in time. In this context, this dynamic, complex and specific character is the most important determinant factor in the formation and transformation of the identity of these areas.

Multi-layered cultural landscapes represent local identity and socio-cultural diversity of the communities. They represent the indigenous physical character and traditional

lifestyle together with their tangible and intangible values. Therefore, identification, understanding, assessment, conservation and management multi-layered cultural landscapes needs to be approached and handled by using the methods, frameworks, tools and techniques of different disciplines. Due to their dynamic and complex natures, multi-layered cultural landscapes should be studied with a multi-temporal, multi-criteria, multiple scaled approach in order to understand, assess, and consequently define principles, strategies and actions for their conservation and sustainability. Their dynamic and complex natures must be taken into account while planning the future of these areas so that their specificities and identities can be conserved. However, complexities of multi-layered cultural landscapes are not considered methodically and are not considered too much both nationally and internationally in conservation studies.

Especially after 1990s and 2000s, The concepts of ‘multi-layeredness’ and ‘cultural landscape’ have been an issue in various disciplines such as archaeology, geology, geography and urban morphology. The discussions in the context of 'conservation and sustainability' of such areas overlaps with the period when ‘holistic conservation’ approaches has gained importance. Thus, these concepts appeared in the agenda of conservation discipline in this process.

The contemporary forces, challenges and effects of industrialization, globalization, urbanization as well as scattered and un-united top-down decision-making processes showed their irrevocable results all over the world, also causing various threats and risks for multi-layered cultural landscapes. In addition to these, there is an insufficient understanding of such heritage places while defining conservation and management approaches and legal frameworks. Together with the increasing forces and challenges, multi-layered cultural landscape conservation becomes a very complex issue.

In this context, this thesis offers to bring a new holistic approach and framework based on the dynamic, complex and relational nature of multi-layered cultural landscapes. Conservation and sustainability of multi-layered cultural landscapes cannot be

provided without understanding their multi-dimensional, dynamic and complex character. Hence, the thesis considers multi-layered cultural landscapes as the most complex and specific environments to be comprehended and conserved.

In this regard, the thesis focuses on conservation and management of multi-layered cultural landscapes with multi-dimensional aspects in natural, physical and socio-cultural environment. Gölyazı (Apolyont) in Bursa-Turkey is taken as the case study as it is a good representative for indigenous relationships between man and nature in time. Gölyazı's natural and physical environment, socio-cultural and economic lifecycle are the indicators of human creation processes and multi-layered character. Furthermore, Gölyazı is chosen due to the increasing threats and forces causing irrevocable transformation processes and results.

Gölyazı is one of the oldest settlements in the vicinity of Uluabat Lake, located in the boundaries of Nilüfer District, west of the city of Bursa. The settlement is located on a peninsula and island, extending to the northeastern region of Uluabat Lake. It has a preserved multi-layered historic urban tissue and local environment integrated with natural relationships, characteristics and coastal culture.

Gölyazı's daily social lifecycle, physical relationships, indigenous local activities and resources of production have specific rhythms depending on natural characteristics and cycle of Uluabat Lake. This special rhythm and interaction between man and nature create 'specific and dynamic' environmental characteristics indigenous to the place. Natural and physical relations as well as socio-cultural and local economic lifecycle of Gölyazı are produced and reproduced continuously according to the natural cycle due to the seasonally changing water level relations in the lake. This specific and rarely seen character of Gölyazı has been supported with the natural cycle and balance causing a dynamic and complex integrity of the cultural landscape specific to this place.



Figure 1.1. Peninsula and Island Parts of Gölyazı/ Apolyont Settlement as Main Study Area, Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 2014, (obtained from General Command of Mapping)

1.1. Problem Definition

Conservation and sustainability of ‘complex multi-layered cultural landscapes’ cannot be completely achieved without understanding their specific and dynamic character produced as a result of the reciprocal relationships among man and nature through

continual historical processes. In these areas, the natural components and lifecycle cannot be separated multi-layered urban tissue (Figure 1.2).

Documentation, conservation, planning and implementation processes disregarding this specific complex character lead risks and threats of losing specificities and identity of the heritage place. There is also lack of proper conservation and planning framework specific to multi-layered cultural landscapes in order to identify, assess, conserve and/or sustain them. Furthermore, today's rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, development, renewal and transformation processes, together with tourism-oriented economic pressures threaten the natural, socio cultural and physical features of multi-layered cultural landscapes. The globalization process and capital relations also highlight these processes.¹ As the planning approaches generally do not cooperate with the conservation approaches concerning natural, physical, socio-cultural and temporal aspects of the heritage place, they end up with various problems and destructions.

¹ (Von Droste, Plachter, Rössler 1995, Council of Europe, 2016)

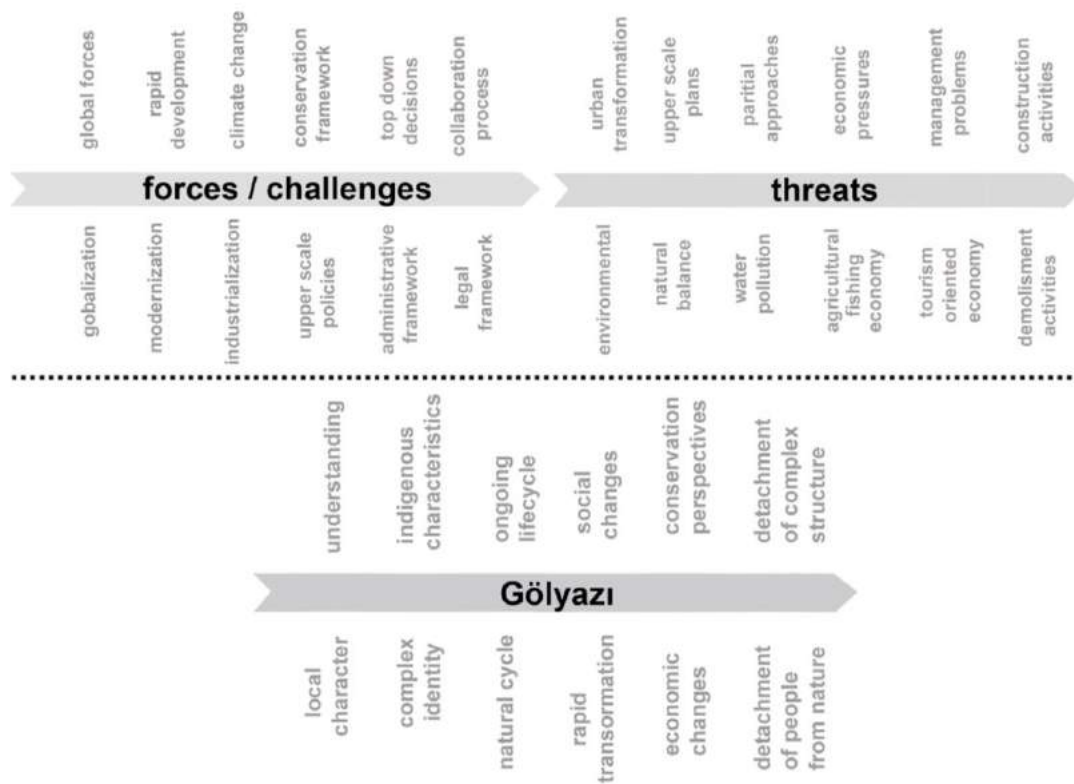


Figure 1.2. Forces and Threats to ‘Complex Multi-Layered Cultural Landscapes’ and ‘Gölyazı’

In Turkey also, there is not any specific conservation and management process and/or legal framework in order to sustain the cultural landscape and multi-layered town in the current legislation system. Besides, there is no designated status for ‘cultural landscape areas’ or ‘multi-layered town’ within Turkey’s existing legal and administrative framework. Such areas are usually registered as ‘archaeological’ and ‘natural’ sites. In addition, the current administrative and conservation boundaries do not directly overlap the region’s special topographical and coastal boundaries and lines. This results in administrative fragmentation and management problems along islands, peninsulas and coastal areas. Therefore, there is also lack of holistic cooperation and collaboration processes among international, national and local authorities and other actors regarding this complex conservation issue.

Gölyazı is chosen as a case study as being representative for multi-layered cultural landscapes that face with various forces and threats causing changes and pressures in recent period (Figure 1.2). Gölyazı, has indigenous components, characteristics and reciprocal relationships among each other with current situation. However, top-down and partial decision processes and implementations disregarding multi-layered character and indigenous values, tourism-oriented economic pressures and transformation processes threatens specific character of Gölyazı. Thus, within these aspects, Gölyazı is a good example as a case study in the context of this research.

Especially, after 1980s, industrialization process of Bursa city and mostly top-down decisions, projects and plans started to transformed the production relations and life cycle of the city, which are mainly the agriculture and fishing activities, into industry, trade and especially tourism. Taking into account the proximity of the city to Bursa and İstanbul, daily tourism as main economic activity has become important in the economic context for the future of Gölyazı. This tendency and transformation have created new challenges for in the current physical, spatial, socio-cultural and economic structure of Gölyazı. Furthermore, Bursa has developed on the east-west axis and new residential areas and settlements emerged in both directions. The new industrial areas are also concentrated in the eastern and western periphery of Bursa (Figure 1.3). Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı are under threat as well as many settlements, natural and agricultural areas on this axis.

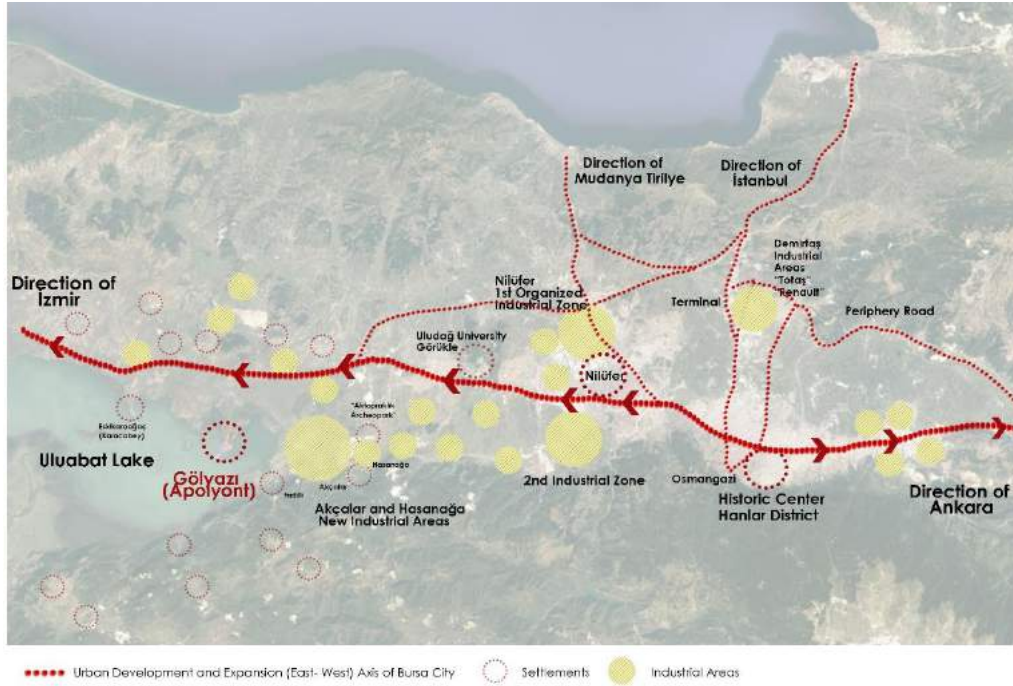


Figure 1.3. Location of Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı, in the Regional Scale, Urban Development and Expanding Axis of the Bursa city's.

In this regard, Gölyazı Settlement is composed many different administrative status and plans at different scales. However, the lack of communication and collaboration process among the different institutions related to the conservation site and status causing complex process cannot be handled with a holistic approach. In addition, there is also lack of proper regulations and/or legal framework specific to multi-layered cultural landscapes and such very special island/ peninsula settlement.

In brief, in the current situation, Gölyazı encounters serious problems that threaten losing tangible and intangible values and local identity and the authentic indigenous way of current lifecycle as well as the future of the natural and physical environment and socio-cultural and production characteristics.

1.2. Aim and Scope of the Thesis

The main purpose of the thesis is to understanding the significance of multi-layered cultural landscapes by defining together with the understanding, assessment, conservation and management processes through a holistic approach considering their

complexities. It is aimed to define the necessary main approach and its principles for the conservation and management of complex multi-layered cultural landscapes. In this process, it is important to understand the interrelationships among different scales and aspects. Consequently, the thesis aims at defining principles and strategies for their conservation and sustainability through a holistic approach. In this regard, holistic conservation approach and its general framework based on how to look for such complex heritage places are constructed.

This study mainly focuses on providing sustainability of the multi-layered socio-cultural accumulation, indigenous ongoing lifecycle and its coalescence among the nature and people under the ever-changing process by understanding and assessment of multi-dimensional and complex character. In this context, it is also necessary to present participatory conservation model. This model ensures that among local and upper scale institutions dialogue and collaboration environment for future of multi-layered cultural landscapes. Furthermore, various mechanisms and organizations and process of communication are also explained in the context of socio-cultural, economic, conservation and management, administrative and legal aspects. This scope includes the definition of the scenarios / future projections which can be described in the wider, territorial, regional, settlement and city scale.

The continuity and sustainability indigenous production relations and economic activities are also very important in order to sustain the natural, physical context and socio-cultural and demographic balance by keeping the young generations in the multi-layered cultural landscapes. In addition to that, income opportunities can be diversified. In this context, the tourism can be seen as an opportunity in terms of social and economic development. In order to preserve the inner dynamics of life and the natural cycle, the tourism approach must be adapted to and respect to ongoing life and specific to the place. In addition, raising awareness environment of the communities on the importance of such heritage places, lifecycle, traditions, identities and values should be provided.

The process, which starts with the question of how to consider to such heritage places with complex relations and specific characteristics, continues with the creation a multi-dimensional and holistic, dynamic conservation approach, monitoring and management processes. In order to organize these aims, a proper conservation and legal framework compatible with the indigenous dynamics of the multi-layered cultural landscapes is essential. This study should be revised case by case according to their indigenous factors of each complex multi-layered cultural landscape. Thus, instead of top-down conservation and management tools and approaches, decisions specific to place.

These aims and approaches is applied to Gölyazı as a case study by considering and understanding the local characteristics, ongoing lifecycle in order to proposing conservation approach, principles and strategies of the future of Gölyazı. It is necessary to understand and evaluate holistically and comprehensively each component and feature together with their relationships among each other and in its specific complexity. This conservation process and approach regarding special complex character in concordance with its local dynamic and natural lifecycle and specific multi-layered character of Gölyazı represents ‘holistic and dynamic approach’.

1.3. Methodology and the Structure of the Thesis

In line with defined aim and scope, the thesis is processed in two main parts. The theoretical and conceptual part is comprised comprehensive researches and explanations on the concepts of ‘multi-layeredness’, ‘cultural landscape’ and ‘urban complexity’. The second part of the thesis focuses on the case of Gölyazı (Apolyont) as a complex multi-layered cultural landscape. In this part, the structure and approach proposed in conceptual part of the thesis are applied to the case of Gölyazı. Then, the thesis concludes by proposing principles, strategies and proposals specific for conservation and management of Gölyazı (Figure 1.4).

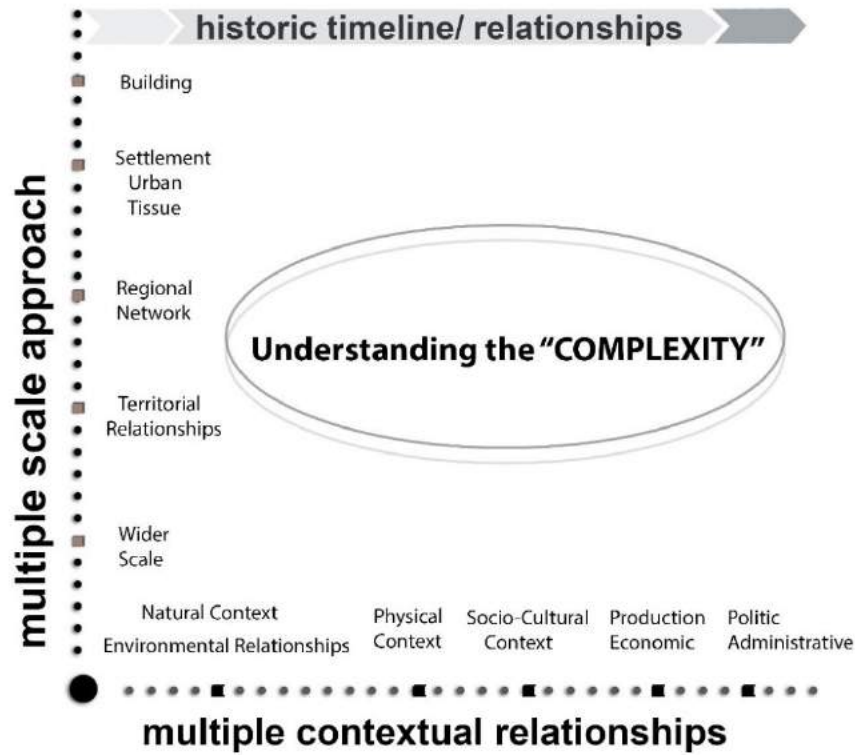


Figure 1.4. To Understanding the Character of Gölyazı: Following Methodology and Structure of the Thesis

Initially, the theoretical and conceptual framework for the complex multi-layered cultural landscapes is established. The conceptual researches are formed on the basis of international publications and charters, meetings and declarations, papers and thesis. In addition, national conservation processes and frameworks are examined in order to understand to approaches at the national scale. Therefore, three terms helped to better conceptualize indigenous dynamics, characteristics and physical and natural environment of such complex areas that are ‘multi-layeredness’, ‘cultural landscape’ and ‘urban complexity’.

The thesis study provides specific to the place evaluations in the context of Gölyazı, which considered as a complex multi-layered cultural landscape. After the theoretical and conceptual framework, the information is collected to understand Gölyazı holistically. Theoretical framework and research is applied to Gölyazı by considering and understanding the indigenous ongoing lifecycle and its characteristics in order to

propose conservation approach, principles and strategies. In order to do that, indigenous natural dynamics and natural relationships, historical background, socio-cultural structure and existing situation in terms of settlement characteristics in each aspect of Gölyazı are researched. It is necessary to understand such areas by multi-dimensional and multiple scale approach and to manage the physical, environmental, cultural, economic and social transformation process among these scales (Figure 1.4).

Within the framework of this approach, Gölyazı is examined its historical development in different scales including wider context, territorial, regional, settlement, urban tissue and building scale and different contextual relationships including natural aspects and environmental relationships, physical aspect, social and cultural, production and economy, political, legal and administrative, planning and conservation aspects (Figure 1.5). In the historical process, understanding each period within specific context provide to look with holistic approach. As for the existing situation, the physical context is more comprehensive elaborated and are presented the characteristics and transformation process of the urban tissue.

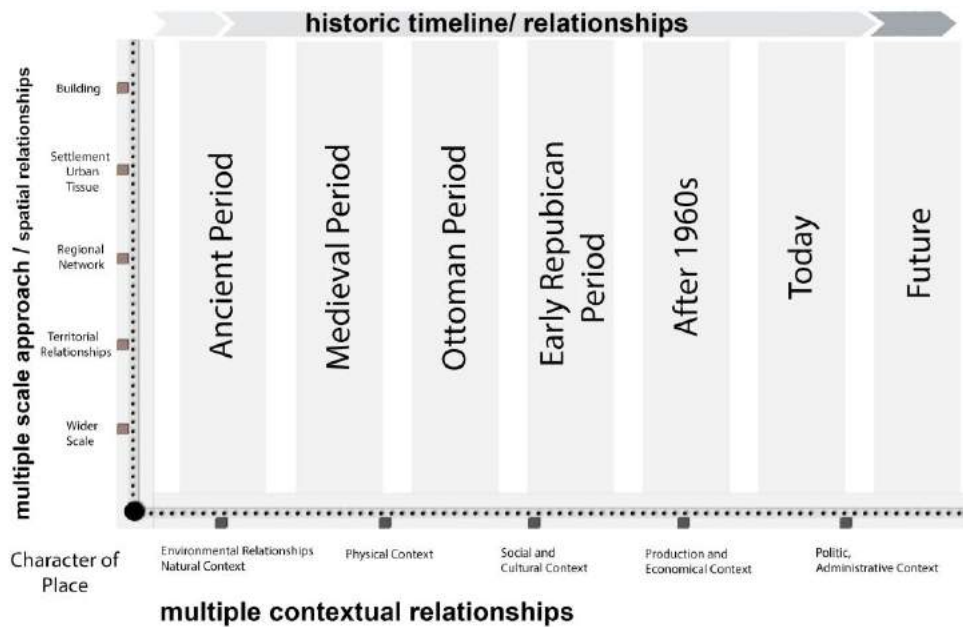


Figure 1.5. Framework of the Following Methodology for Case of Gölyazı

The sources of various historical periods related to Gölyazı were examined. Furthermore, various documents, books and brochures published in the recent period related to the history of the city and archeological excavations in the site with the aim of tourism activities prepared by Nilüfer Municipality and various oral history studies² are exploited (Figure 1.6, Figure 1.7). In addition, planning and management studies on the natural features of Gölyazı and region prepared by different institutions have been reached. Documents and photographs related to various films, series, video clips, advertisement are important in terms of explaining the recent changes in physical environment of Gölyazı. The document and report of the “Gölyazı Urban Archaeological Site Conservation Master Plan” prepared in 1998 for this study is one of the main sources.³ In the context of the conservation process of the site, the documents, maps, registration sheets, old and current photographs obtained from the Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive are used (Figure 1.6, Figure 1.7).

One of the main sources is the “Apolyont’un Sakinleri” published by Nilüfer Municipality in 2017.⁴ This book includes invaluable information Greek and Turkish various written and oral history studies. In addition to these, various documents, maps, studies were received from Nilüfer Municipality, Directorate of Cultural and Social

² Nilüfer Municipality, Directorate of Cultural and Social Affairs Archive.

Nilüfer Municipality Oral History and Research Project 1, Gölyazı Kayıtları, Bursa, 2014
Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, E. (2017). Apolyont’un Sakinleri Mekan, Bellek ve Tarih, Nilüfer Belediyesi Kültür ve Sosyal İşler Müdürlüğü, Tarih ve Turizm Bürosu, Nilüfer Belediyesi, Bursa.
Küçük Asya Araştırmaları Merkezi, Sözlü Tarih Materyali Derlemesi, Bitynia Vilayeti, Bursa Periferisi, Apolloniada Kısmı, Apolloniada Dosyası, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017
Selanik-Kalamaria Municipality, Mülteci Hellenizm History Center, Oral History Archive, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017

In addition these oral history sources, oral interviews were conducted with inhabitants and local authorities, fishermen, members of fishing cooperative in thesis process (2017- 2018). In this context, especially the definitions and descriptions of Late Ottoman Period and Republican Period city’s places and their names used vary according to Greek and Turkish narratives and memories in their social life.

³ (Göksu, E., Çilingir T., Ünverdi, L. (1998). Gölyazı Bursa - Nilüfer Kentsel Arkeolojik Sit Alanı Koruma İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi Döner Sermayesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, İzmir.)

⁴ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, E. (2017). Apolyont’un Sakinleri Mekan, Bellek ve Tarih, Nilüfer Belediyesi Kültür ve Sosyal İşler Müdürlüğü, Tarih ve Turizm Bürosu, Nilüfer Belediyesi, Bursa.)

Affairs Archive and Nilüfer Municipality, Directorate of Planning and Project, Department of Planning, Map Archive and Nilüfer Municipality Directorate of History and Tourism (Figure 1.6, Figure 1.7). From these local institutions and municipality archives, from the conservation master plan and report in 1998 and from Emel Göksu⁵, who prepared this conservation plan, from old photographs of the site obtained from various Greek sources, German Archeology Institute and various internet sources and personal photo archives was utilized in this thesis. In addition, related with archaeological excavations in the site, Prof. Dr. Mustafa Şahin who site director of these excavations was interviewed. Nilüfer Municipality's publications in this context have been utilized. In addition, every excavation site was visited and interviews were conducted with various institution and personnel. Aerial photographs of 1943, 1970, 1975, 1984, 1997, 2011 and 2014 on the site and surroundings obtained from General Command of Mapping are another sources. In addition, cadastral maps of 1979 and today land registry records were also accessed from the Bursa General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadaster.

The evaluation study of historical periods and development process and diachronic plans for each period and existing situation of Gölyazı are prepared utilizing different information sources coming from the physical traces and evidences, archaeological excavations, old photographs and historical maps and sources, academic research and ancient writers, survey drawings of travelers in 17th, 18th and 19th century. In this context, a comprehensive historical research and survey conducted to define successive historical periods (Figure 1.6, Figure 1.7).

In addition, oral narratives, stories, memories of the inhabitants, traditional cultural and social activities are researched. Furthermore, oral interviews were conducted with inhabitants and local authorities, fishermen, members of fishing cooperative in this process. In this context, especially the definitions and descriptions of the Late Ottoman Period and Republican Period city's places and their names used vary according to

⁵ Interviews were held with Prof. Dr. Emel Göksu and Tolga Çilingir, Levent Ünverdi who planners prepared of conservation master plan in 1998.

Greek and Turkish narratives and memories in their social life. Therefore, as a methodology, physical, spatial, social, cultural, economic definitions of the city in this study include all names used in relation to these places. Field trips and various studies were conducted on dates such as April 2017, August 2017, September 2017, February 2018, July 2018, August 2018 and October 2018. During field trips was conducted to understand the natural, physical, economic and socio-cultural environment in detail. Field trips carried out at different periods and dates are important in determining how the city is periodically reshaped and transformed according to the indigenous natural cycle and environmental relations. In addition, especially on weekends and on weekdays, the site was visited and tourism-oriented physical and urban transformation of the city was documented. Archaeological excavations, restoration implementations, infrastructure and road construction works were also visited in different periods and examined on site. In addition, in the context of the natural environment, various trips by sandal tours were made to every island and archaeological site in Uluabat Lake and to the settlements around the lake such as Eskikaraağaç, Uluabat, Gölkiyı, Akçalar, Fadıllı, Akçapınar, Karacabey.

// Aerial Photographs of Gölyazı which have been periodically taken any kept by General Command of Mapping

- 1943 Aerial Photo
- 1970 Aerial Photo
- 1975 Aerial Photo
- 1984 Aerial Photo
- 1997 Aerial Photo
- 2011 Aerial Photo
- 2014 Aerial Photo

// Existing maps of Gölyazı / Bursa

- Existing Base Map
- Cadastral Map and Land Registration Documents

// Plans, projects and their report prepared or Gölyazı and surroundings in different periods

- Nilüfer Municipality Strategy Plans 2012-2014, 2015-2019, 2017-2019
- Uluabat Lake Wetland Management Plans and Reports (2003-2007-2011)
- 1/100 000 Bursa 2020 Environmental Strategy Plan Report
- Uluabat Wetland Management Report, 2002.
- Uluabat Lake Environmental Status Report, 1999
- Commission Report on Uluabat Lake and Basin, 1991
- Economic, Social and Cultural Structure Preliminary Research Report of Villages Near Uluabat Lake, 1998
- Turkey's Important Wetlands RAMSAR SITES Report, 2013
- Ramsar Site in Turkey Evaluation Report- WWF
- Nilüfer Stream Sub-Basin Water Quality Action Plan and Report, 2016
- Uluabat Lake Sub Basin, Water Quality Action Plan and Report, 2016
- 1979 Land Registry and Cadastral Maps
- 1998 Conservation Master Plan
- 2006 Revision Conservation Master Plan
- 2011 Transition Period Development Conditions Plan
- Gölyazı Apollonia Culture Inventory, Nilüfer Municipality
- Archaeological Culture Inventory of Bursa and its Districts II, Nilüfer I
- Gölyazı (Bursa-Nilüfer) Urban Archaeological Site, Conservation Master Plan Explanation Report, 1998
- Uluabat Lake between the Marmara Sea Flood Protection and Stream Rehabilitation Project Report
- Turkey's Tourism Strategy - 2023 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

// Various articles, books, papers, thesis, oral history studies on different aspects and periods of Gölyazı, various film, series, documentaries on different aspects of Gölyazı

// The decisions and archive of Conservation Councils concerning in Gölyazı

// The inventory, archive and photographs of Nilüfer Municipality on different periods and aspects of the Gölyazı

// Reports and drawings prepared by researcher, traveler, archeologist.. since 18-19-20th century

documents used for the case of Gölyazı

Figure 1.6. Documents Accessed and Evaluated for the Case of Gölyazı

Timeline "Various Studies on Gölyazı"

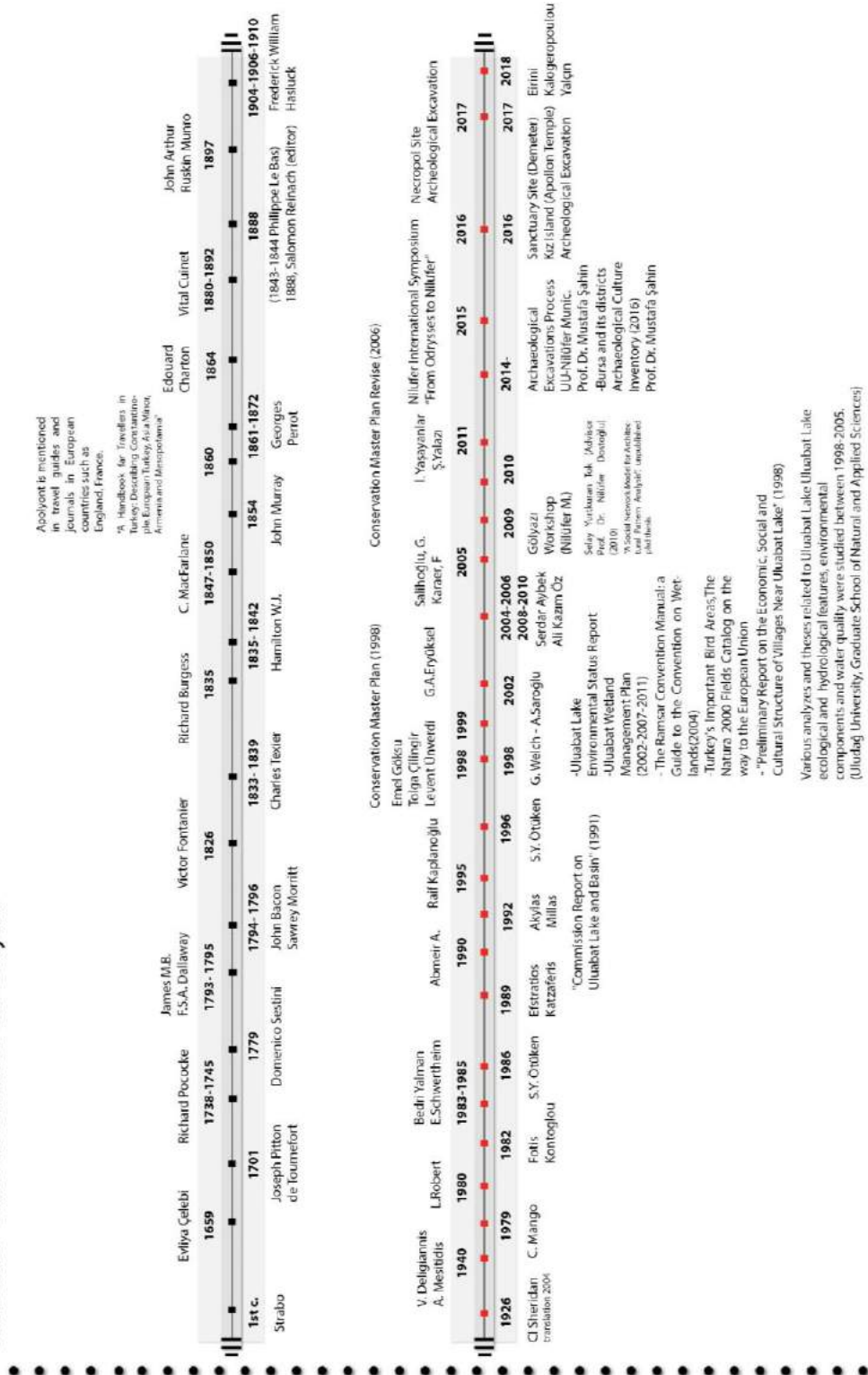


Figure 1.7. Documents and Various Studies in the Historical Process Used and Accessed for the Case of Gölyazı

The thesis is processed in five chapters. In the introduction part of the thesis, 'complex multi-layered cultural landscape' concept is briefly mentioned. Afterwards, the definition of the problem and its explanations, aim and scope, structure and methodology of the thesis are defined.

In second chapter, basic terminologies and definitions concerning the complex multi layered cultural landscape as heritage place by means of international charters, declarations, publications are discussed. Then, it is tried to understand the main conservation approaches and processes in this context. In order to do that, indigenous characteristics and relationships are researched considering complex multi-layered cultural landscapes. Finally, holistic, dynamic and sustainable conservation process and approach for such complex areas are presented with the contributions of literature researches and conceptual discussions.

In third chapter of the thesis focuses on the case of Gölyazı (Apolyont) as a complex multi-layered cultural landscape. It is studied with Gölyazı's characteristics and values in the context of complex multi-layered cultural landscape. First of all, contextual relations and general features are presented to understand the specific tissue and character of the settlement. Then, Uluabat Lake and the environmental features and natural relations of the settlement as wetlands are examined. After that, the historical background and development of the site and its process are defined along with the historical characteristics. In this context, the historical stratifications of Gölyazı, the characteristics of each period and their natural, social, cultural, economic and physical contexts are examined. Natural, socio-cultural and economic characteristics are explained by including complex natural cycle, demographic characteristics, social lifecycle and routines for each period and today, economic activities is shaped according to the natural cycle. At the end of this chapter, information on conservation and development processes and decisions regarding Gölyazı is presented and explained along with the upper scale policies, plans, studies, decisions and future projections.

In fourth chapter, within the framework and structure of this proposed approach, Gölyazı is considered as complex multi-layered cultural landscape together with its historical stratification. First of all, current value assessment of Gölyazı and problem definitions and assessment are explained. In this scope, potentials, strengths and weaknesses of the site are determined. After that, the future projections and projects, upper scale policies, plans, studies and its affects for the region including Gölyazı are evaluated. In order to determine the approach and principles and proposals about Gölyazı and the region, every component and context of the city, the interrelationships between them. In order to do that, indigenous natural dynamics and natural relationships are researched regarding the tangible and intangible characteristics within urban formation and transformation process.

Finally, in fifth chapter, to begin with thesis study and process is revaluated briefly. Firstly, concluding remarks on conservation approaches for complex multi-layered cultural landscapes are determined and discussed. Then, they are applied to Gölyazı and main conservation approach that are intrinsic to the place, principles and strategies are developed for Gölyazı but which can be expanded such complex areas. In addition, various proposals are described in terms of natural and environmental relationships, physical context, economic and production aspect, conservation and planinng process tourism management, legal administrative framework. This principles, strategies and proposals in different scopes and their reflections in the case of Gölyazı are evaluated. This chapter concludes with the proposals for future of Gölyazı and further studies that should be done for the monitoring.

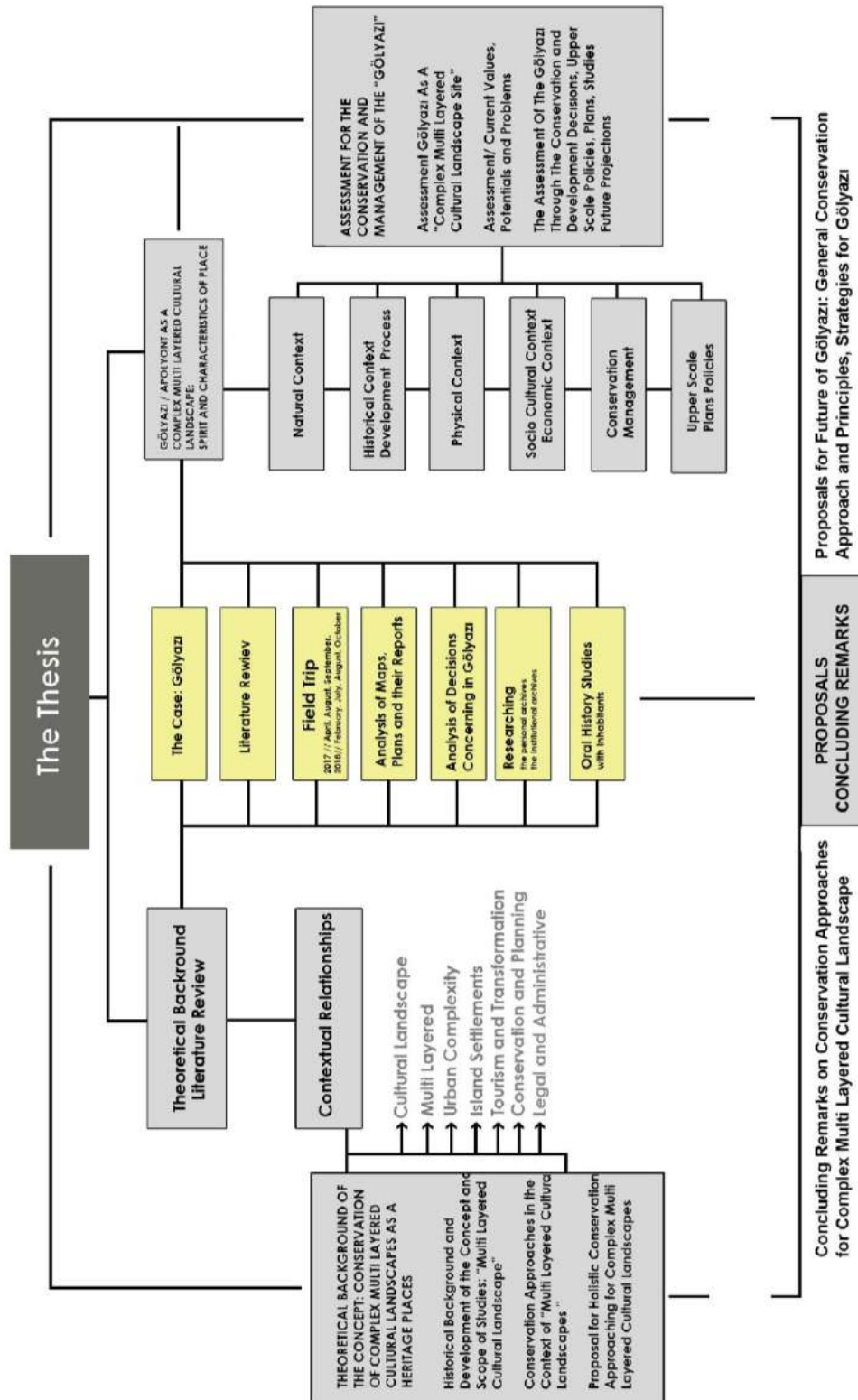


Figure 1.8. Methodology of the Thesis and its Process and Structure

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CONCEPT: CONSERVATION OF COMPLEX MULTI-LAYERED CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AS HERITAGE PLACES

The consideration of multi-layered cultural landscapes in conservation studies based on a most recently period. When looking to the conservation studies in the world, especially after 1990s, ‘multi-layered’ and ‘cultural landscape’ concepts is also have been developed and gained importance for the conservation field and framework. The issue of the conservation and management of such complex heritage places become an issue on agenda of international organizations in this process. However, it is not still an issue discussed widely neither nationally nor internationally in today.

In this research, firstly, understanding the main definitions, conservation processes and approaches in these studies are necessary for developing approach for the conservation and sustainability of multi-layered cultural landscapes. With the contribution of processes within this scope, it will be possible to make evaluations and present conservation approaches and principles. In order to do that, theoretical and conceptual framework is formed by interrelations among concepts of ‘multi-layeredness’, ‘cultural landscape’ and ‘urban compexity’. Accordingly, their current problems and threats in every aspect and scale are searched within this conceptual framework. Furthermore, relationships between conceptual studies and theories and various definitions and approaches in terms of natural and environmental relationships, physical characteristics, socio cultural, economic features and political

aspects are researched. The discussions of these issues in the context of conservation and sustainability are handled with ‘holistic conservation approaches’ and ‘sustainable development’ in their definitions and explanations.

2.1. Historical Background and Development of the Concept and Scope of Studies: ‘Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape’

Theoretical and conceptual studies on cultural landscapes begin with a 1925 study by geographer Carl Orwin Sauer, entitled “The Morphology of Landscape”.⁶ According to Sauer's approach “cultural landscape is natural site influenced and transformed by cultural forces”.⁷ Since after 1960s, the cultural landscape concept, which is also used in other related fields such as anthropology and environmental sciences, geography and also has gained importance for the discipline of conservation (Figure 2.3).

After 1970s, UNESCO adopted the convention concerning the “Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage”⁸, establishing a profoundly important document recognising and protecting both the cultural and natural heritage (traditionally considered as separate). To cover this by a single document was quite innovating and encouraging. However, a substantive connection between culture and nature was not automatically implied by World Heritage Convention.

The concept of ‘cultural landscape’ have most recently been introduced in to the World Heritage Convention in 1992. World Heritage Committee recognized that cultural landscapes were in accordance with the criteria of “outstanding universal value”.⁹ In this context, cultural landscapes of universal value were characterized. The Committee acknowledged that cultural landscapes represent the “combined works of nature and of man”. The term ‘cultural landscape’ embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment.¹⁰

⁶ (Sauer, 1925)

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ UNESCO (1972b). Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, 16 November 1972, Paris. Paris: UNESCO.

⁹ (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>)

¹⁰ (Aplin, 2007, pp. 427-446)

Common emphasis on these definitions in the context of conservation, the concept of cultural landscape is “the subject of the common works of mankind and nature”.¹¹

Since the early 1990s, with the “UNESCO Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes” held in 1992¹², there has been an increasing interest in and recognition of ‘cultural landscapes’ both at international and national levels. In 1995, the Council of Europe’s definition of cultural landscapes emphasized “has the traces of the stages of the evolution of human society along with artificial and natural factors.”¹³ According to definition, “cultural landscapes are the fields that artificial and natural factors together form the evolution of the human society and the characteristics of the social settlement in time and space”. “It is a defined landmark in the historical process and identified with different social values because of the physical traces that bear witness to historical events, introducing past land use and activities and social skills and traditions.”¹⁴

The World Conservation Union defines cultural landscape as “a geographical area with cultural and natural resources and a historical event and an event that includes wildlife and pets, or exhibits various cultural and aesthetic values”.¹⁵ In addition to, it is emphasized that “nature together with mankind elements live in harmony in these areas.” There are various historical, aesthetic, ethnological and anthropological values.¹⁶

The European Landscape Convention ‘Florence Convention’ provides a more general and abstract definition of landscape: “...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;” whose specific features call for various types of action, ranging from strict

¹¹ (Aplin, 2007, Mitchell, N., Rössler, M., Tricaud, P, 2009)

¹² UNESCO (1992). Revision of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention: Report of the Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes, 24-26 October 1992 La Petite Pierre, France (Doc.No. WHC-92/CONF.202/10). Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

¹³ Council of Europe (2000). European Landscape Convention. In Report and Convention.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ (Mosler, 2009)

¹⁶ (Birnbbaum, 1994)

conservation through protection, management and planning. This definition regarding with characteristics of cultural landscapes are also emphasized with the definition of “cultural basis of human identities”.¹⁷

The Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies (ICLS)¹⁸ uses the definition of A.E.Ingerson's study.¹⁹ This definitions of cultural landscapes, as a way of examining the landscapes that emphasize the “interaction between man and nature”, are not mention a specific characteristics of landscape.²⁰ The analysis of cultural landscapes was made by UNESCO, within the scope of document called “World Cultural Heritage Landscape” (1992-2002), which was published in 2003. In the detailed description of the document “Unesco World Heritage Centre: Report on the Expert Meeting on Management Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes”, published in 2009, cultural landscapes is “the evolution of human society and its settlement over time, under the influence of physical constraints and/ or opportunities offered by their natural environment, under the influence of consecutive social, economic and cultural forces”.²¹

As one of the main definition for the approach in this research, according to Marc Antrop, cultural landscape is the expression of the “dynamic interaction between the natural and cultural forces in the environment”. Therefore, he stated that they have been ever-changing in terms of land use and spatial characteristic, social demands as a result of the process of reorganization.²²

¹⁷ (CE, European Landscape Convention, 2000)

¹⁸ (available at <https://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-475-8.pdf>)

¹⁹ (Ingerson, 2003)

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ (UNESCO, 2003a:22)

²² (Antrop, 2005)

Source	Definition	Highlight
Carl Sauer	Cultural landscape is shaped by a cultural community in a natural landscape. This form is the result of cultural factor, natural space, cultural landscape, the interaction between mankind and its natural environment	Formation with the interaction of natural and cultural elements
Melnick	Cultural landscape is the real formation of human actions and ideas, against and against natural landscape.	Having cultural and natural resources
Council of Europe	Cultural landscapes are the fields that artificial and natural factors together form the evolution of the human society and the characteristics of the social settlement in time and space. It is a defined landmark in the historical process and identified with different social values because of the physical traces that bear witness to historical events, introducing past land use and activities and social skills and traditions.	Having the traces of the stages of social evolution
USA NPS <small>United States of America The National Park Service</small>	Cultural landscapes are geographical areas that exhibit cultural and aesthetic values, including cultural and natural resources and wildlife and pets, including a historical event and an activity.	Having cultural and natural resources having historic value dynamic variables
Parks Canada	Cultural landscapes, any geographical area that has been altered by humans, or has been loaded with special cultural meanings.	Having special cultural meanings
IUCN <small>International Union for Conservation of Nature</small>	Cultural Landscapes a geographical area with cultural and natural resources and a historical event and an event that includes wildlife and pets, or exhibits various cultural and aesthetic values	Having cultural and natural resources having historic value
Selman Knight	Cultural landscapes contain natural components, physical, environmental, ecological values and resources, physical and environmental relations, traditions, uses and structures formed by human factors and cultural components.	Integrity of natural, cultural, social and economic components
UNESCO	Cultural landscapes reveal the evolution over time of human society and settlement, the physical constraints and the opportunities offered by its natural surroundings under the influence of social, economic and cultural forces.	Formation with the interaction of natural and cultural elements
World Heritage Committee	Cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man". The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment.	Combined works of nature and of man

Figure 2.1. Definitions, Explanations and Highlights on 'Cultural Landscapes'

As another one of the main definition for this research, Selman and Knight (2006)²³ define cultural landscapes as “the integrity of natural, cultural, social and economic components”. In this context, natural components include physical, environmental, ecological values and resources. On the other side, physical and environmental relations, traditions, functions, uses and structures formed by human factors are cultural components. In this context, the network of relationships and interactions constitute the social components. This richness and labor created by production and services related to these processes are the economic components of cultural landscapes.

The common point mentioned in these definitions and explanations is that the cultural landscapes have gained dynamic character with relationships, variables, interactions and dialogs among their each component. Although there are many definitions related to cultural landscapes, it is common emphasis that special environment is formed and influenced interaction between natural and cultural components. They contain characteristics of these components and complex relations among them (Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2).

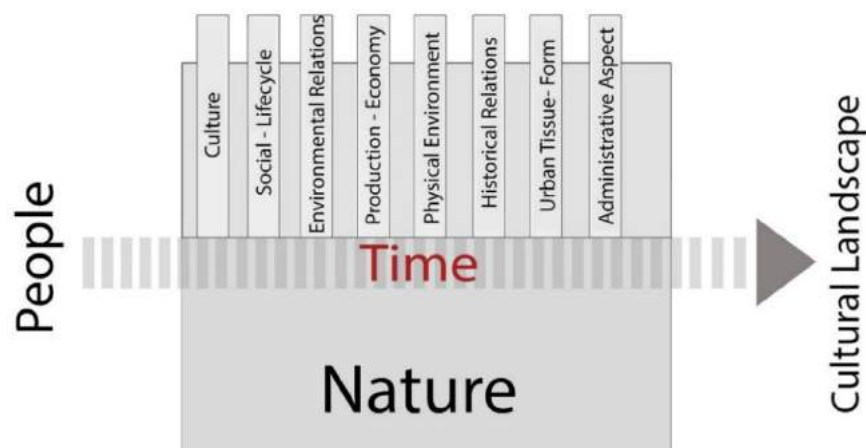


Figure 2.2. The Formation of 'Cultural Landscapes'

²³ (Selman, Knight 2006, pp. 295-307).



Figure 2.3. Historical Development of the Conceptual and Theoretical Background of 'Cultural Landscape' Concept through International Charters and Declarations

Cultural landscapes are settled by societies from different periods through historical process. Therefore, cultural landscapes contain continuity of historical and cultural accumulation. These areas have many historical relationships overlapping in space over time. Cultural landscapes that have such historical continuity and relationships has historical stratification and multi-layered character. ‘Multi-layeredness’ which is defined have been continuously inhabited and where still inhabitation exists.²⁴

In this regard, ‘multi-layeredness’ which are formed as a result of collective creation process and continuously inhabitation that buildings, edifices and open areas superimpose in time forming a special character. Thus, multi-layered historical towns are the accumulation of different historical periods and layers and their relation with each other, forming a physical entity that contributes to the town’s character and urban identity (Figure 2.4).



Figure 2.4. The Formation of ‘Multi-Layered Cultural Landscapes’

²⁴ (Altınöz, 2002, p.124)

In multi-layered towns, while maintaining development activities and ongoing lifecycle characteristics, preserving historical stratification is a very complex and important issue. The existing tools, methods and approaches used to conservation of these characteristics are in many cases insufficient against multi-dimensional and complex problems. This process has been lead threats and risks loss of the cultural significance of each period, stratum and values of multi-layered character through time. The urban pressures and forces and threats of uncontrolled development and modernization effects, especially after 1950s and 1960s, caused the destruction of the historical tissues in the cities.

In particular, since 1980, theoretical discussions and numerous international meetings on this issues that includes the city's historical development continuity and the time spatial integrity (CSRA 1982; 1984; 1990a; 1990b; 1991a; 1991b; Council of Europe 2000).²⁵ As a result of these researches and studies, 'urban archeology' emerges as a multi-disciplinary and complex conservation field. Especially after 1990s, with the development of the concept of 'urban archeology' and 'multi-layeredness' new researches and studies has been carried out within the scope of historical, archeological and planning disciplines etc.

This conservation field and its discussions has emerged from the view that it is necessary to holistic understanding and assessment of the the background of multi-layered character in order to design their future. The main objective is to contribute to the fortmaton of the future of cities as a continuation of historical continuity by researching, documenting and evaluating the data from the past. In this context, this studies focus on the assessment and presentation of historical stratification and cultural significance of multi-layeredness. Different disciplines dealing with the assessment and representation of multi-layered contexts, such as cartography, geology, archaeology, urban archaeology and buildings' archaeology, have developed

²⁵ (Council of Europe, 2000, European Landscape Convention, in Report and Convention)

different tools to interpret and communicate this information according to their aim, scope and the characteristics.²⁶

In this process, the scope of ‘urban conservation’ expanded with the concept of ‘integrated or holistic conservation’. It becomes necessary to address cities in their natural, structural, social, economic, cultural and historical integrity. Furthermore, cultural significance which means “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present and/ or future generations”²⁷ is considered as that can be defined specific to multi-layered towns.

In this regard, the main principle in stratigraphic studies in the context of ‘integrated conservation’ about multi-layered towns is collecting data by tracing back the layers one by one from top to bottom. Then, the determination of the time intervals generating the formation of each historic stratum. Following this, the collected data are re-compiled and re-presented from bottom to top, stratum by stratum, with a chronological sequence in order to identify the stratification.²⁸ In other words, the integrity and continuity of historical relationships and interactions in current context should be taken into consideration in the process of interpretation and provide holistic assessment.²⁹

This assessment and approach is “diachronic documentation” which is defined as the analysis of each historical period separately for an integral understanding of horizontal relations of the edifices in each historic stratum and period.³⁰ Diachronic plans represent the plan showing the components of the physical context at the interface in-between each changing stratum. These diachronic plans can also include intangible aspects such as users, uses and memories in relation with the tangible aspects. The successive historical periods, transformation processes, the

²⁶ (Bilgin, 1996)

²⁷ (ICOMOS 1988:3)

²⁸ (Bilgin, 1996)

²⁹ (ICOMOS, 2005: 36)

³⁰ (The “diachronic documentation” is used by Güliz Bilgin Altınöz in her masters thesis to define the documentation each period separately for the understanding of the integrity of each period in itself. (Bilgin, 1996, p. 35)

integrity of each period with its own components and the interactions with the components of other periods become essential for the conservation and sustainability of multi-layered character.

After the analysis of each historical period separately, for the understanding of vertical relations between the historical layers, diachronic plans are superimposed which results with “the comprehensive understanding of an urban environment by means of horizontal and vertical cross-sectional analyses and studies presenting the full history of the cities”³¹ As an outcome of this diachronic approach, ‘a synchronic whole is approached in which the contribution of each of the different stages is equal and in which none of the phases are underestimated or neglected’.³²

In both cases, the different periods and their physical components play an important role in re-shaping the present structure of the multi-layered cities and in the formation and/ or transformation of special urban identity. This identity and complex physical structure of these cities are formed in integrity of each period with its own components and their network of relationships that they have re-formed with each period before. These ‘integrated understanding’ contribute to the physical depth and richness of today's cities.

Therefore, the assessment of cultural significance based on historical stratification is important for both understanding the specific character of multi-layered historic towns and valorization of the cultural significance. Furthermore, the cultural significance of multi-layeredness provides the basis for any type of intervention, presentation and conservation activities.³³ In the case of multi-layered historical towns, formed as a result of successive creation process, these towns constitute a different character defined as historical stratification. Therefore, it is important to assess the cultural significance specific to site for multi-layered character of these towns which is the basis of their conservation.

³¹ (Sommella, 1984:2)

³² (Bilgin, 1996:35)

³³ (Zanchetti, Jokilehto 1997: pp. 42-44)

As a result of whole conceptual background and definitions, ‘multi-layered cultural landscapes’ are complex environments including natural, historical, socio-cultural and physical characteristics. Consequently, such areas have character that is diversified and differentiated by ever-changing in every aspect and interactions among each other over time. In this context, in co-wording analysis of the ontology study of the ‘cultural landscape’ concept ³⁴, it is seen that a lot of concepts are used in cultural landscape studies. Although their main topics ‘cultural heritage’, ‘natural heritage’, ‘environmental heritage’ as well as ‘biological cultural heritage’ (Figure 2.5) it is worth noticing the relatively low number of articles that combine these concepts (only 30 % out of the total of 5702 articles). ³⁵ In addition, the cultural landscapes with intersection with many concepts and relations mentioned and emphasized that relatively low number of the discourse of ‘cultural heritage’ (Figure 2.6).

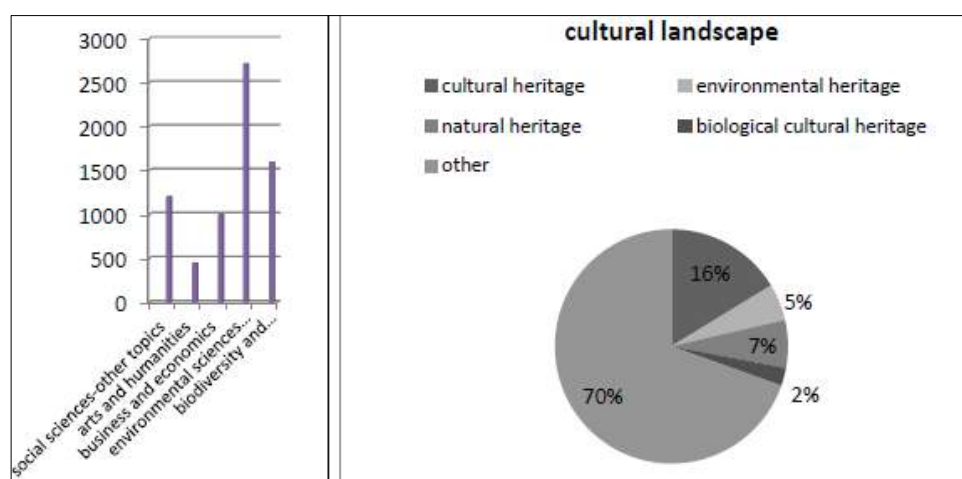


Figure 2.5. ‘Cultural Landscape’ Concept consist of Cultural Heritage, Natural Heritage, Environmental Heritage as well as Biological Cultural Heritage as Their Main Topics (Breian, 2011, p.23, Diagram 5)

³⁴ (Breian, L. (2011). Land and Sky: An Attempt at Creating an Ontology of Cultural Landscapes and Related Concepts)

³⁵ Ibid.

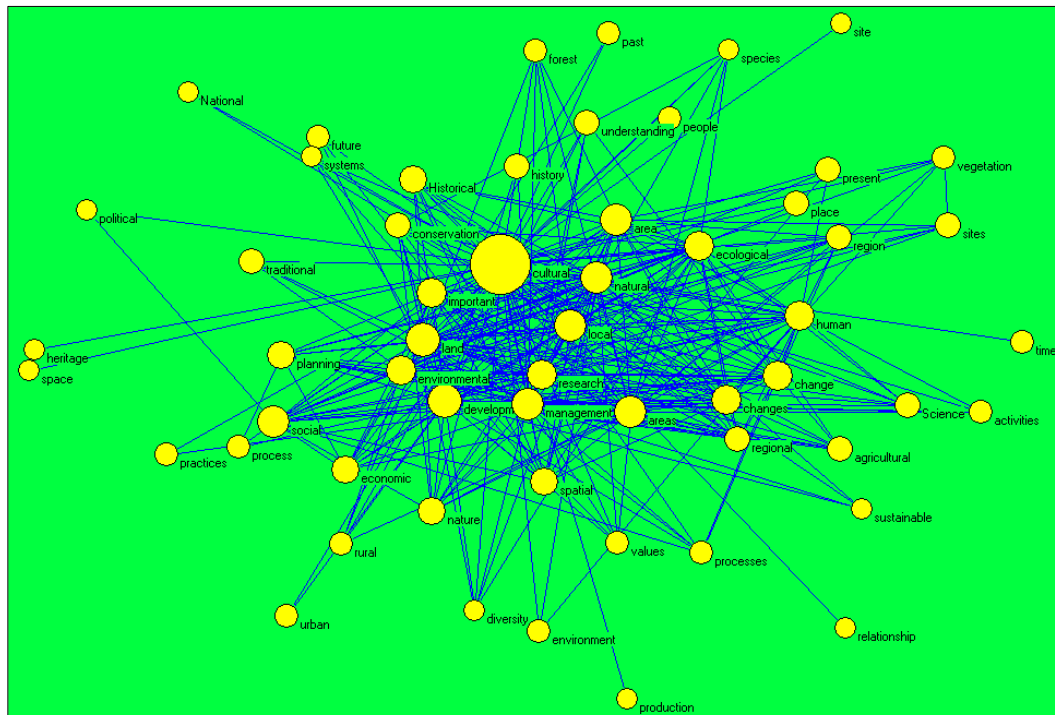
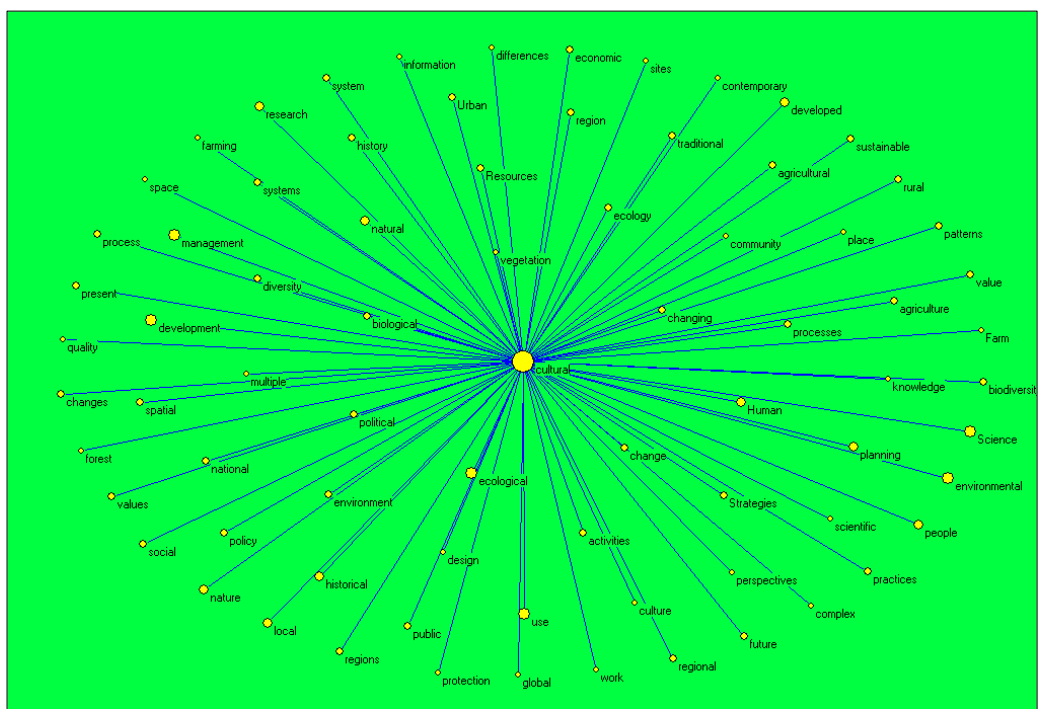
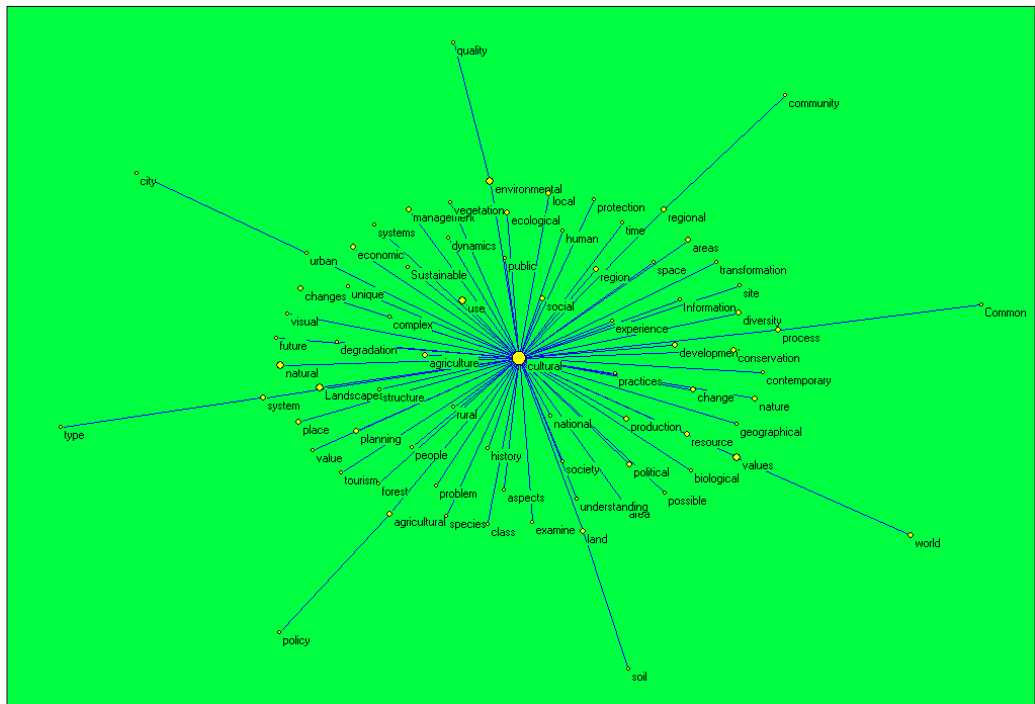


Figure 2.6. Co-word Analysis of the Ontology of Cultural Landscape Concept (Breian, 2011, p. 33, Map 9)

Considering these studies, the complex relationships among the conceptual components of cultural landscapes and their network can be observed (Figure 2.6). In this context, diagram shows a central group of frequent words with several interconnections. ‘Cultural data’, ‘natural data’, ‘land use’ and characteristics, ‘environment’, ‘management’, ‘research’, ‘locality’, are used common concepts. In addition, the relationship among different scales, ‘human’ and ‘ecological’ concept’s close relations are noteworthy here. ‘Sustainability’ is often associated with ‘development’, ‘management’, ‘urban transformation’ and ‘regional scale’ relations. The ‘sustainability’ and ‘conservation’ associated with the ‘economy’ are also linked to environmental relations. ‘Agricultural’ and ‘environmental’ activities are other focal point for cultural landscapes. ‘Change’ or ‘transformation’ is another concept in this subject and it is emphasized for these sites with new approaches and new ways of thinking. The main four dimension of ‘sustainable development’, which is an important concept when it comes to understanding the concept of cultural landscape, are defined as ‘environment’, ‘economy’, ‘society’ and ‘culture’ (Figure 2.6).



scope. As a result, the necessity of discussing the concept of the cultural landscape on a broader basis and wider scale framework.

2.2. Conservation Approaches and Processes in the Context of ‘Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape’

‘Multi-layered cultural landscape’ issue for conservation discipline is based on a most recently. In the context of conservation, cultural landscape as heritage place is defined that common product formed by various relationships between mankind and nature.³⁶ The issue of the conservation and management of these areas become a current issue on agenda of international organizations in this process. Conservation of cultural landscape characteristics and values has been brought to the agenda with the help of the international meetings held by the organizations of ‘UNESCO’ and ‘ICOMOS’.³⁷

³⁶ (Mitchell, N., Rössler, M., Tricaud, P, 2009, Aplin, 2007)

³⁷ Some of international meetings, organizations related with conceptual and theoretical background: UNESCO (1962). Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites, 9-12 December 1962 Paris. Paris: UNESCO
UNESCO (1971). Convention on Wetland of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), 2 February 1971 Ramsar, Iran. Paris: UNESCO.
UNESCO (1972a). The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 16 November 1972 Paris. Paris: UNESCO
UNESCO (1972b). Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, 16 November 1972, Paris. Paris: UNESCO.
UNESCO (1992). Revision of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention: Report of the Expert Group on Cultural Landscapes, 24-26 October 1992 La Petite Pierre, France (Doc.No. WHC-92/CONF.202/10). Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
UNESCO (1993). Report of the International Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value. Templin, Germany 12-17 October 1993 (Doc.No. WHC-93/INF.3) Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
UNESCO (1996). Report of the Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value, 21 April 1996 Vienna, Austria (Doc.No. WHC-96/CONF.201/INF.9). Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
UNESCO (1999). Report on the Expert Meeting on Management Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes, 1-4 June 1999 Banska Stiavnica, Slovak Republic (Doc.No. WHC-99/CONF.204/INF.16). Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
UNESCO (2003b). Cultural Landscapes: the Challenges of Conservation. World Heritage Papers No: 7. Paris: UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
ICOMOS (1982). International Charter for the Preservation of Historic Gardens (The Florence Charter), 21 May 1981, Florence. Rome: ICOMOS.
ICOMOS (1993). Historic Gardens and Sites. Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka National Committee of ICOMOS.
ICOMOS (2008). World Heritage Cultural Landscapes. Paris: UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre.

Conservation of cultural heritage is substantially a cultural problem; there is a need to establish a basis for balanced judgements where cultural, economic and financial values are taken into account in the context of the decision-making process concerning the planning and management of the built environment.³⁸ Especially after 1970s, international bodies have promoted approaches that asked for a more balanced approach to the cultural heritage and to the landscape itself. Terms such as “ecosystem integrity”, “sustainability”, “landscape”, “landscape policy”, and “landscape management” were increasingly used.

Furthermore, the “Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat” prepared by United Nations” in 1971 was one of the leading efforts in directing the countries for designation of legislative status related to habitat management. This convention is one of the initial efforts for the safeguard of ecological assets in natural environment.

In the same time, “UNESCO” adopted “Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage”³⁹, establishing a very important document recognising and protecting both the cultural and natural heritage (traditionally considered as separate). In this context, since the early 1990s, with “UNESCO Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes” held in France, there has been an increasing interest in and recognition of cultural landscapes both at international and national levels. Various frameworks have been developed to identify and classify cultural landscapes and progress is being made in developing tools and approaches for their management. This recognition of cultural landscapes is an important development and has focused attention on significant historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

However, cultural landscapes present a number of management challenges. For example, their complexity as products of natural, historic, social-economic systems now changing through “rural de-population, urban expansion and new technologies),

³⁸ (Zanchetti and Jokiletho, 1997, p.38)

³⁹ UNESCO (1972b). Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, 16 November 1972, Paris. Paris: UNESCO.

variability, dynamic nature, scale and trans-boundary issues, continuity of use, multiple ownership and/or jurisdictions”.⁴⁰ These complex aspects of cultural landscapes conservation challenges the traditional conservation approach and resource management.

“International Union for Conservation of Nature” (IUCN) has defined protected areas as: “... areas of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.” Among the six major categories for IUCN’S protected areas, “Category V” includes protected ‘landscapes’. They are defined as follows: “... area of land, with coast and sea appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity...” It is emphasis on “interaction between people and nature” in “Category V”. It can be seen from the definition and categorization that the focus of these areas is on ‘nature conservation’, but it is in fact about guiding human processes so that the area and its resources are protected, managed and capable of evolving in a sustainable way and natural and cultural values are thereby maintained and enhanced. However, in “Category V” protected areas, the natural environment, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem integrity have been the main emphases.

In the direction of these processes, ‘sustainability’ and ‘sustainable development’ have also become the new paradigm through which international organizations operate during the late 20th century. During 1980s, concept of “sustainability” and “sustainable development” have gained importance worldwide especially after the “Brundtland Report”, “Our Common Future” prepared by “United Nations”, which is held in 1987. Through the “Brundtland Report”, sustainability was defined as “meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs”.

⁴⁰ (Yüncü, 2015)

“The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development “(UNCED), which is also named as “Rio Declaration on Environment and Development”, was held in 1992. Accordingly, it was emphasized that “natural and environmental conservation” must be integral part of sustainability and development process. For this purpose, it is emphasized that states should develop their own national legislative basis to achieve sustainable development.⁴¹

As stated in “Rio Declaration”, there is unique and valuable knowledge possessed by small communities that should be utilized for sustainable development and environmental management process. Recent developments brought to light the significance of “locality” and “local community” in the decision-making process of planning conservation programmes. The focus of “Rio Declaration on Environment and Development” was to raise public awareness and participation of interest groups, which are classified as “local governments and administrations, non-governmental organizations, local people or users affected from the plan”. The report “Our Common Future” and the Rio Declaration were an important breaking point in raising awareness of the need to find a balance between conservation and development, a balance necessary to ensure that valuable areas will continue to exist for future generations to appreciate.

In brief, multi-layered cultural landscape includes different scales, methodologies and disciplines and frameworks for the identification, understanding, assessment, conservation and management processes. Recently, there are new perspectives remain on the agenda about conservation and management of such complex areas. Because multi-layered cultural landscapes currently face unexpected threats and forces that need be managed by applying new approaches to safeguarding the relationship between cultural and natural heritage. New approaches are needed that is based on the protection of human rights and on strengthening new and traditional knowledge and local governance.⁴² According to these new issues, it is important to

⁴¹ (UN, 1992, Article 7)

⁴² ICOMOS The Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values (2014)

take necessary measures for the sustainability of these areas used by the indigenous communities. It is emphasized that the historical and cultural importance should be announced to by means of various tools.⁴³

In this regard, it is primary to develop an ‘integrated’ or ‘holistic’ conservation and management strategy for these sites by taking into consideration the richness of informational value, which can be utilized by decision-makers to plan for these areas in a more sustainable approach. The term ‘integrated’ and/or ‘holistic’ emphasized the expressions ‘integrated conservation’ and ‘integrated management’ were used in a number of international publications, gains importance within the conservation and management field.

This discussion become stronger especially after the adoption of the “European Landscape Convention” in 2000 by the “Council of Europe”. In the convention is emphasized that the changing world economy, agriculture, forestry, industry, mining production and transportation, infrastructure, tourism developments and regional and urban planning implementations have accelerated the transformation of landscapes. In this context, the “Council of Europe”’s publication of a document on the conservation of cultural landscapes under the title of “Recommendation on the Holistic Protection of Cultural Landscapes” emphasizes that new discussions related with the holistic conservation approach. In this document, it is emphasized that cultural landscapes have “traces of the stages of human evolution along with artificial and natural factors”.

⁴⁴ It is explained that comprehensive conservation process is required for sustainability of these different characteristics and traces. Otherwise, most of these areas come across with the problem of losing their multi-layered and complex character due to the conservation approaches disregarding the entire historical development process and complex character of multi-layered cultural landscapes.

⁴³ (Madran, Özgönül, 2005, p.37)

⁴⁴ Ibid.

In this regard, the discussions conservation and sustainability of ‘cultural landscapes’ overlaps with that period when ‘holistic conservation approach’ definitions and explanations. The inclusion of perceptions, meanings and memories, visual relations and intangible in the conservation process characteristics of such areas is one of the new discussion issue. The new approach, which is described as sustainable and holistic conservation approach, proposed the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage places with its socio- cultural context and ongoing lifecycle. It aims to ensure that the inhabitants of the place are kept alive in line with the needs and expectations of the employees.⁴⁵

In today, the conservation processes in this context may not be based on approach that understanding this multi-dimensional structure and disregarding specific complex character of these areas. Partial and inappropriate results and decisions can be produced in line with these approaches. As a result, the necessity of discussing the conservation of complex multi-layered cultural landscape on a broader basis and wider scale framework and approach.

Turkey has a system of administrative and legal tools to address significant cultural and/or natural resources at the local, provincial and national levels. The following addresses cultural landscape conservation issues, the problems arising, through systems of the existing legal tools concerning directly or indirectly: ‘culture’, ‘environment’, ‘urbanism’, ‘national/regional development’, and ‘agriculture’ in Turkey which have an effect in the protection processes of ‘cultural landscapes’ and/or ‘landscapes’⁴⁶

In Turkey, cultural landscapes are important at the local, territorial, regional, national and potentially international levels. Nevertheless, the lack of understanding and considering of complex character of cultural landscapes and the processes of change

⁴⁵ (UNDP Sustainable Development Goals, 2018)

⁴⁶ (Yüncü, 2015)

in their environment as a whole, is preventing our ability to put forward methodologies to describe, evaluate and protect landscapes.

In Turkey also, there is not any specific conservation and management framework considering specificity and complexity of multi-layered cultural landscapes in order to conserve the cultural landscape and multi-layered town in the current legislation. In addition, there is no designated and registered status for ‘cultural landscape’ within Turkey’s legal context. When the definitions within the relation ‘Act No. 2863’⁴⁷ are evaluated it is seen that the definition of ‘cultural landscape’ does not exist in the current legislative framework or in its supplementary regulations.⁴⁸ Such areas are usually registered as ‘archaeological’ and ‘natural sites’ and/ or different categories ‘sites’ such as ‘cultural’, ‘natural’, ‘wildlife’ etc. This gap in administrative, legal and conservation context is one of the most important forces and challenges in Turkey.

2.3. How to Consider ‘Complex Multi-layered Cultural Landscapes’: Proposal for Holistic and Dynamic Conservation Approaching

The conservation approach and general framework are recommended based on how to look and consider for such complex heritage places by understanding the significance of multi-layered cultural landscapes considering their common forces and challenges. Thus, multi-dimensional aspects, scales and stakeholders to conservation approach and planning process of such places is envisaged. In this process, it is important to understanding physical, natural, socio-cultural and economic components and its inter-relations among each other in different scales. In brief, multi-layered cultural landscapes should be site-specific holistic approaches based on the ‘value-centered holistic and dynamic’ conservation and management approaches.

⁴⁷ The Act No. 2863 defines ‘sites’ as: “... areas that reflect civilizations from the pre-historic period to the present and that involve towns or remains of towns reflecting the social, economic, architectural or other qualities of their era or places that have been subject to social life where intensive cultural properties are present, or places where significant historic events have taken place and their designated territories to be conserved for their natural characteristics ”³ and types/categories of ‘sites’ in its supplementary regulations⁴ (KTVKYK İlke Kararları) (as: urban, archaeological, natural and historical ‘sites’)

⁴⁸ (Yüncü, 2015)

‘Multi-layered cultural landscapes’ conservation and sustainability with characteristics and relationships is proposing an essential approach that can integrate natural, physical, economic, socio-cultural processes in historic timeline. With the contributions of comprehensive conceptual and theoretical studies, multi-layered cultural landscape conservation process offers to bring together new paradigms and holistic and dynamic approaches. Therefore, it is important to define each component and relations among each other and to understanding this ‘integrated complexity’.

In this regard, first of all, the proposed conservation approach is based on understanding of this ‘complex structure’ as a ‘dynamic integrity’. For this study, it is important to integrate the concepts of ‘holistic approach’ with ‘dynamic and complex integrity’ to conservation and sustainability of such places. It is recommended that all tangible and intangible characteristics should be considered by aware of this indigenous, case by case, complex and dynamic character of multi-layered cultural landscapes (Figure 2.8).

This character is expression of the dynamic interaction between natural and cultural forces in the environment, so they are re-shaping and ever-changing.⁴⁹ This dynamism also creates inter-connected new relations, meanings and values over time. Since the natural and physical environment and social daily lifecycle is ever- changing in this process, the dynamic and holistic conservation and management model should can be updated and flexible. In order to understand and sustain this character should be created multi-dimensional and dynamic thinking environment.

⁴⁹ (Mendes Zancheti, Piccolo Loretto, 2015, pp. 82-94)

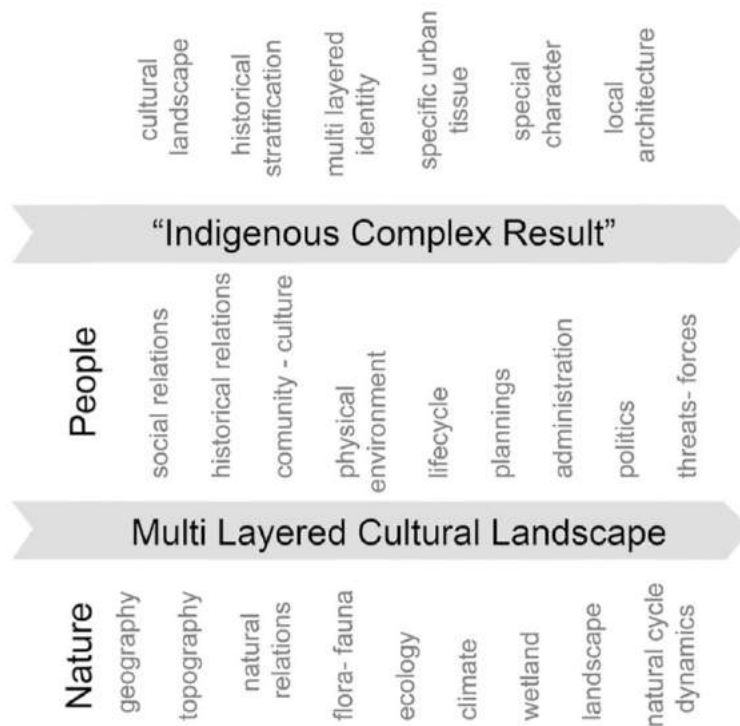


Figure 2.8. Some Components and the Formation of 'Complex Multi-Layered Cultural Landscapes'

Proposed conservation process for complex multi-layered cultural landscapes can be provided in compatible with interdisciplinary studies and researches and collaboration of different disciplines and authorities. This holistic and dynamic approach includes many interrelationships for different disciplines and issues such as ecology and natural cycle, cultural and social relations, local production and economy and tourism approaches, political, administrative and legal aspects etc. In this process, the coalescence of natural, historical, cultural and social accumulation with ongoing daily life and its characteristics should be established in every aspect.

In order to develop various proposals for future of such heritage places, each component and aspect and interrelationships among them must be evaluated holistically and comprehensively case by case according to indigenous inner factors. In this context, dynamic and holistic approach to conservation of these areas is formed a structure regarding 'special complex character'. This structure describes how the

dynamic approach will be applied and handled case by case. According to this, it is necessary to understand complexity forming relationships among scales such as territorial, regional, settlement, city, urban tissue and building etc. To sustainability of multi-layered cultural landscapes should be also considered together with natural context and environmental relationships, physical, socio-cultural, economic and political, administrative and legal context through historic timeline. According to this following structure, multi-dimensional aspects and scales and stakeholders to conservation approach and planning process of such places is presented (Figure 2.9).

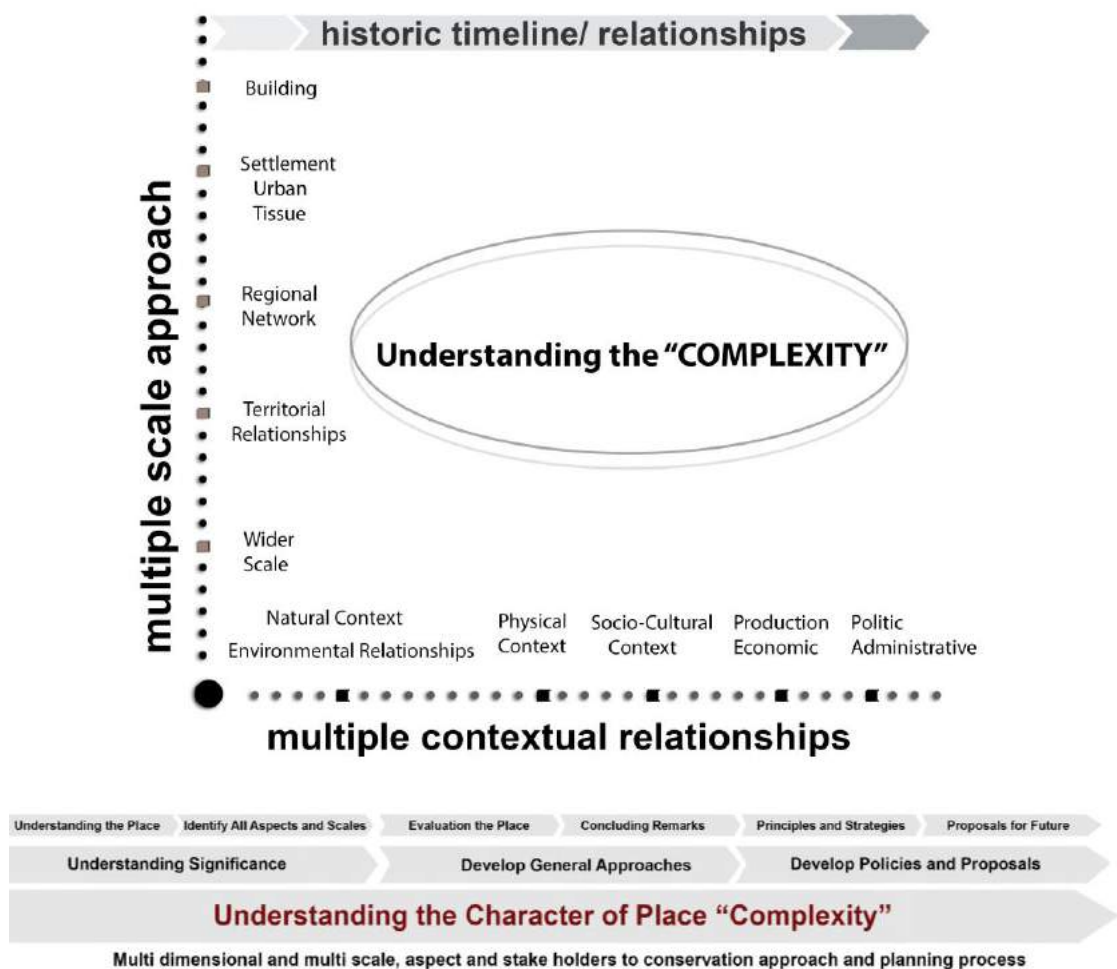


Figure 2.9. Multi-dimensional Aspects, Scales to Conservation Approach and Planning Process of the Such Complex Heritage Places

This preliminary study that following the proposed approach and structure can be continued with further researches and studies. Multi-layered cultural landscapes should not only be interpreted as conservation sites but also as places where 'sustainable development' strategies can be successfully applied. Besides, such areas should be evaluated by taking into consideration climate change, risk assessment and management, biodiversity conservation and human health issues. Future projections and scenarios with wider scale, upper scale development plans and projects related with each aspect, conservation decisions are evaluated holistically and carefully regarding complex character with its local dynamics and lifecycle.

CHAPTER 3

GÖLYAZI/ APOLYONT AS A COMPLEX MULTI-LAYERED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: SPIRIT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACE

Uluabat Lake is located in Susurluk Basin, 20 km south of Marmara Sea and 40 km west of Uludağ Mountain. Gölyazı is a small settlement in the north-east of Uluabat Lake and 35 km far away from the city center of Bursa in Turkey (Figure 3.1). It is one of the oldest settlement in surrounding of Uluabat Lake. It has a special urban tissue integrated with natural relationships and characteristics of coastal culture. Gölyazı has specific natural lifecycle, rich historical background, diverse socio-cultural features and economic activities. Gölyazı settlement is representing such characteristics and relationships in its indigenous natural and physical environment. In this chapter, the formation process of Gölyazı will be explained as a result of reciprocal relationships among the specific natural and physical characteristics.

The area of Gölyazı settlement is 615 hectares (including the settlement/residential areas, surrounding rural and agricultural areas) The approximate of the area is 30 hectares as settlement.⁵⁰ The population of Gölyazı is around 1400 and varies from 1400-1500 for last 5 years.⁵¹ The settlement is mostly located on island and is connected to peninsula by bridge. Two thirds majority of the population is in island

⁵⁰ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan, 2003,2007, 2011, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General for Nature Conservation and National Parks)

⁵¹ (https://www.nufusu.com/ilce/nilufer_bursa-nufusu)

part of the settlement and the rest of one third of population is accommodated in the peninsula part.

Throughout historical process, the city, known as ‘Apollonia’, ‘Apollonias’, ‘Apolloniada’, ‘Abulyond’ and ‘Apolyont’⁵². The name of the city according to archives, is ‘Apolyont’ until 1961 -1962 education year. ‘Gölyazı’ starts to be used for the first time after this period.⁵³ In 1973, Gölyazı is a village of Bursa Province and sub-district of Görükle.⁵⁴ In 1995 the city became ‘Gölyazı Municipality’ in Bursa and Nilüfer District in terms of administrative status. With the change in 2004, it has become attached to Nilüfer Municipality, which is included in Bursa Metropolitan Municipality boundaries. In 2009, the city consisted of two districts such as Central (Merkez Mahallesi) and Bayır Neighborhood (Bayır Mahallesi). ‘Gölyazı Neighborhood’ (Gölyazı Mahallesi) was formed by merging of these two districts in 2012.⁵⁵

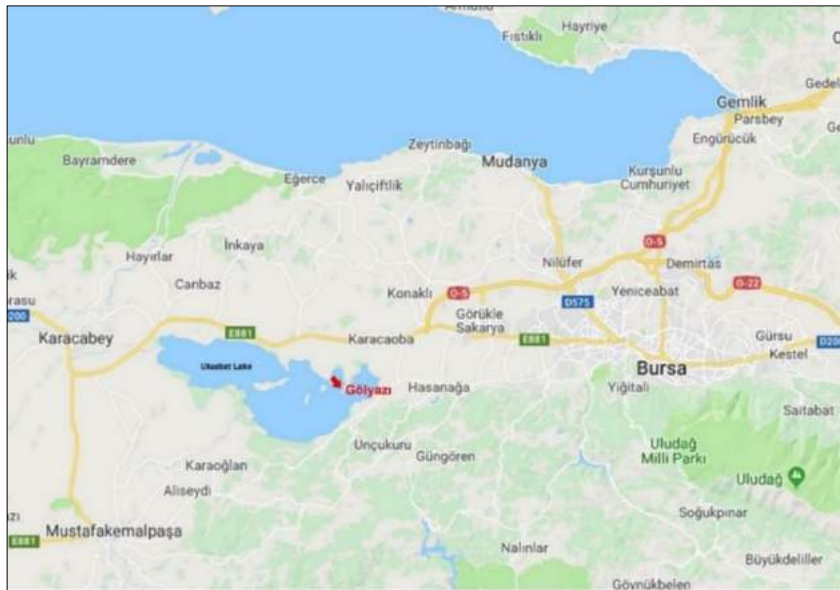


Figure 3.1. The Location of Gölyazı in Turkey (Google Earth, last accessed on 27.11.2018, <https://www.google.com.tr/maps>, 2018)

⁵² (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 p.6)

⁵³ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, pp. 270-271)

⁵⁴ (Bursa Valiliği, Cumhuriyetin 50. Yılında Bursa. 1973 İl Yıllığı, Bursa, 1973, p. 55).

⁵⁵ (<http://www.nilufer.gov.tr/idari-durum>)

3.1. Gölyazı: The Contextual Relationships and General Features

Uluabat Lake is located almost 20 km in the south of Marmara Sea, 35 km in the east of Manyas Lake and 40 km in the west of Uludağ Mountain, Bursa in Turkey. It is within the boundaries of Karacabey, Nilüfer and Mustafakemalpaşa districts of Bursa province. Gölyazı is located on the northeastern region of Uluabat Lake and 34 km far away from the city center of Bursa. Gölyazı is one of the 11 settlements in this region (Gölkıyı, Eskikaraağaç, Gölyazı, Akçalar, Fadıllı, Akçapınar, Onaç, Dorak, Yeşilova, Kumkadı, Uluabat). It is one of the oldest settlement in surrounding of Uluabat Lake. Today, the city is located within the boundaries of Nilüfer Municipality and its last settlement in west direction of the city.

In the context of economic, socio-cultural, educational, religious relations in the regional scale, Gölyazı is one of the focal points through history. Especially, today, the settlement is important in terms of eco tourism, recreational activities and fishing activities for this region. In addition, Gölyazı and its region small-scale new industrial enterprises and formations are increasing rapidly.

Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı has importance network of interactions in terms of ecological and natural cycles of this region and Uluabat Lake. Uluabat Lake is an important natural habitation area that shapes lifecycle in terms of economic and socio cultural relationships for settlements in this region. The settlements follow natural cycle of the lake and develop relationships in this context.

Gölyazı is living in a certain rhythm with own special inner dynamics and spirit depending on this natural cycle. This indigenous result can be observed in ongoing lifecycle in city. Natural and physical relations in settlement, like circulation relations are re-shaped according to natural cycle because water level relations in the lake and natural, physical, economic life cycle change according to each season. This special interaction between man and nature create specific and variable features indigenous to place (Figure 3.2).



Figure 3.2. Gölyazı Settlement (Author, 2018)

Gölyazı, considered as a cultural landscape is shaped according to natural life and cycle of Uluabat Lake. Gölyazı's natural environment has specific topographical features that consisting of hills, peninsula and island. Gölyazı is representing special

natural relationships along with historical background and its socio-cultural life in its physical environment. The settlement and urban tissue of Gölyazı contains many information related to different historical periods. Gölyazı has ethnic and religious diversity until Proclamation of the Republic and population exchange so, city has also a rich socio-cultural background. Today, many of inhabitants are migrated to the city during period of population exchange. This richness and diversity in its physical, social, cultural, economic, religious characteristics through historical processes can be still observed today.

Gölyazı is also commercial center of the surrounding settlements from Hellenistic and Roman Period to present. It is important port and commercial city since antique period because through Karacasu, which connects Uluabat Lake and Marmara Sea, the products of fishing and various products were transported to Marmara Sea. The crayfish trade and Temple of Apollo played important role in commercial relations of the city with other regions. The crayfish population, which has been an important and specific economic resource in settlements surrounding of Uluabat Lake especially for Gölyazı. This resource is one of the important and special characteristics of the lake today.

3.2. Environmental Relationships, Characteristics and Natural Context of Gölyazı

Uluabat Lake is a wetland area that has specific flora and fauna and has important network of interactions in terms of ecological and natural cycles of this region and Uluabat Lake. The lake is a special natural habitat and bird accommodation area due to its location features and natural characteristics and richness.

Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı are not only an important bird accommodation area but also a wetland that has different ecological functions and rich flora and fauna. In this context, the region is under protection by “Ramsar Convention” (Ramsar Site No: 944,

Official Gazette dated 15.04.1998 and numbered 23314)⁵⁶ The Ramsar Site is approximately 19,900 ha and Gölyazı settlement is located within this site (Figure 3.3). Furthermore, Uluabat Lake was included in “International Living Lakes Network” at the 4th International EXPO 2000 conference.



Figure 3.3. ‘Uluabat Lake Ramsar Site’ Boundaries and the Location of Gölyazı (Çağırankaya, Meriç, 2013)

3.2.1. Determination of Natural Aspects and Environmental Relationships: Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı

Uluabat Lake is situated in important location in natural context due to its close to Marmara Sea and Manyas Lake which is another ‘Ramsar Site’. The lake is located at 40 ° 10 'north latitude and 28 ° 36' east longitude. It is roughly triangular form and has an east-west length of approximately 23-24 km and a north-south direction of approximately 11-12 km and an area of 13500 hectares.⁵⁷ Uluabat Lake contains eight islands ranging in size from 0.25 ha (Heybeli Island) to 190 ha (Halilbey Island)

⁵⁶ (<http://www.turkiyesulakalanlari.com/ulubat-golu-bursa/>, Ramsar Convention Official Website, available at www.ramsar.org.)

⁵⁷ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan, 2003,2007, 2011, pp. 1-3, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General for Nature Conservation and National Parks)

As a wetland, Uluabat Lake hosts many living and has an important place in ecological cycles of this region. It is the factor in regulating the cycle of groundwater and balancing ground water level in the region.⁵⁸ For example, it is important that prevention of floods, stabilization of coastline, preservation of water level required for agriculture, provision of water storage and water cleaning and recreation opportunities for its surrounding settlements.⁵⁹

Although Uluabat Lake is 20 km far from the coast of Marmara Sea, the lake water level is only 2.5 m higher than sea level. This feature causes Uluabat River, which is one of the connections of Uluabat Lake, to flow into the lake and sometimes to sea.⁶⁰ Uluabat Lake is linked to Marmara Sea via Kocasu River. Lake waters flow into Marmara Sea as Kocasu River through the merge of Uluabat, Susurluk and Nilüfer River (Figure 3.4). In this way flow direction of the river changes and affects the lake water volume and height level. The most important water course for the lake is Mustafakemalpaşa River. Apart from these, there are many small stream and water course of Uluabat Lake (Figure 3.4). The influx with these streams during rainy periods causes water height level of the lake to rise up to an average of 2 meters⁶¹ (Table 3.1).

Water volume and water height level of the lake changes because of different amount of water influx and efflux. Due to these water level relations, the surface area of the lake can be extended up to 24000 hectares seasonally.⁶² The water height level of Uluabat lake varies depending on seasons, the highest period in March and the lowest period in September. Uluabat Lake covers an area of between 135 and 155 km², depending on the water level. The average depth is 3 m and decreases to 0.8–1 m in the summer months. The results of former studies show that apart from

⁵⁸ (Assessment Report of the Ramsar Sites in Turkey, 2008, DHKD)

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan Report, 2016-2020, pp. 1-3)

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

Mustafakemalpaşa River Delta, the lake itself covered an area of 133.1 km² in 1984, of 120.5 km² in 1993, and of 116.8 km² in 1998.⁶³ (Table 3.1).

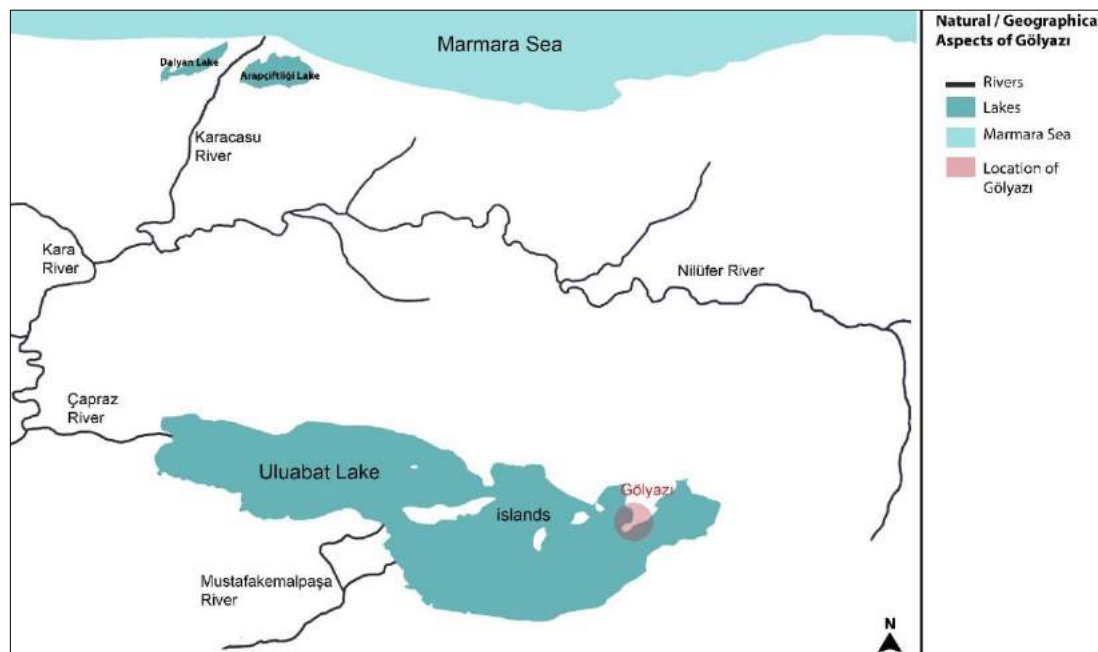


Figure 3.4. Natural and Geographical Aspects of Gölyazı and Uluabat Lake

Apart from this natural cycle and flow, there are also draw water for watering of agricultural lands from especially Mustafakemalpaşa River. Such interventions affect water height level of the lake and natural inner characteristics in the lake.

These water relationships and natural dynamism cause low shores of Uluabat Lake to be submerged periodically just like some part of Gölyazı. These seasonal changes in natural and environmental conditions are one of the natural factors that regulate the ecological function of Uluabat Lake and spatial uses of the settlements surrounding the lake and their various rituals and lifecycles. For example, physical and circulation relations in Gölyazı, which is one of these settlements, are ever-changed according to natural cycle and flow. When water level of the lake increases, such as the case of January 2010 during which the level has risen 6 meters, island part of the city and

⁶³ Ibid.

connection of the peninsula take place with a bridge (Figure 3.5, Figure 3.6, Figure 3.7, Figure 3.8).

Table 3.1. *Changes of Water Volume and Height Level of Uluabat Lake (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan Report, 2016-2020)*

	Water Volume (m ³ /month)	Water Level (m)
August	43.520.000	1.65
October	40.320.000	1.63
December	152.400.000	2.65



Figure 3.5. Water Level Change in Uluabat Lake and Formation of Gölyazı According to This Natural Cycle



Figure 3.6. Formation of Gölyazı According to Water Level Change and Natural Cycle, 'March-June' (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.7. Formation of Gölyazı According to Water Level Change and Natural Cycle, 'July-February' (Author, 2018)

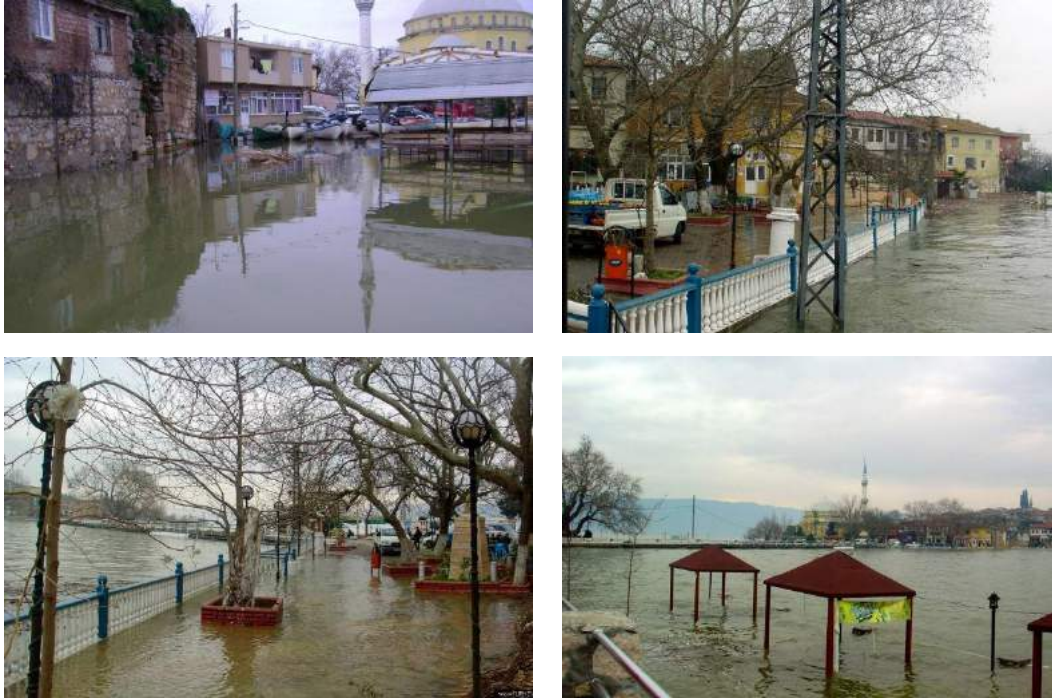


Figure 3.8. Formation of Gölyazı According to Water Level Change and Natural Cycle, ‘Flood Period in 2010-2011’ (Source: <http://wowturkey.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=6884>)

3.2.2. Landscape and Topographical Characteristics

Uluabat Lake is located in ‘Yenişehir-Bursa-Gönen’ depression lake of tectonic origin. It is separated from ‘Manyas Lake and Bird Paradise’ in the same basin with a low threshold.⁶⁴ The northern shores of the lake are relatively indented compared to other regions. Gölyazı is located on island and a peninsula extending to northeastern shores of the lake. The height of the island is 26 meters above water surface. The highest point of the peninsula is 47 meters.⁶⁵ The island part of the settlement is one of the many limestone featured topography in the lake.⁶⁶ Gölyazı settlement consists of two separate hills. Topography sometimes reaches a slope of up to 20-30% (Figure 3.10, Figure 3.9) Moreover, Gölyazı, located on Uluabat fault line which is one of the main fault lines affecting Bursa and vicinity is in Northern Anatolian Faultline, is located within the 1st degree earthquake zone.

⁶⁴ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan Report, 2016-2020)

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.



Figure 3.9. View of Gölyazı Settlement from Uluabat Lake (Author, 2018)

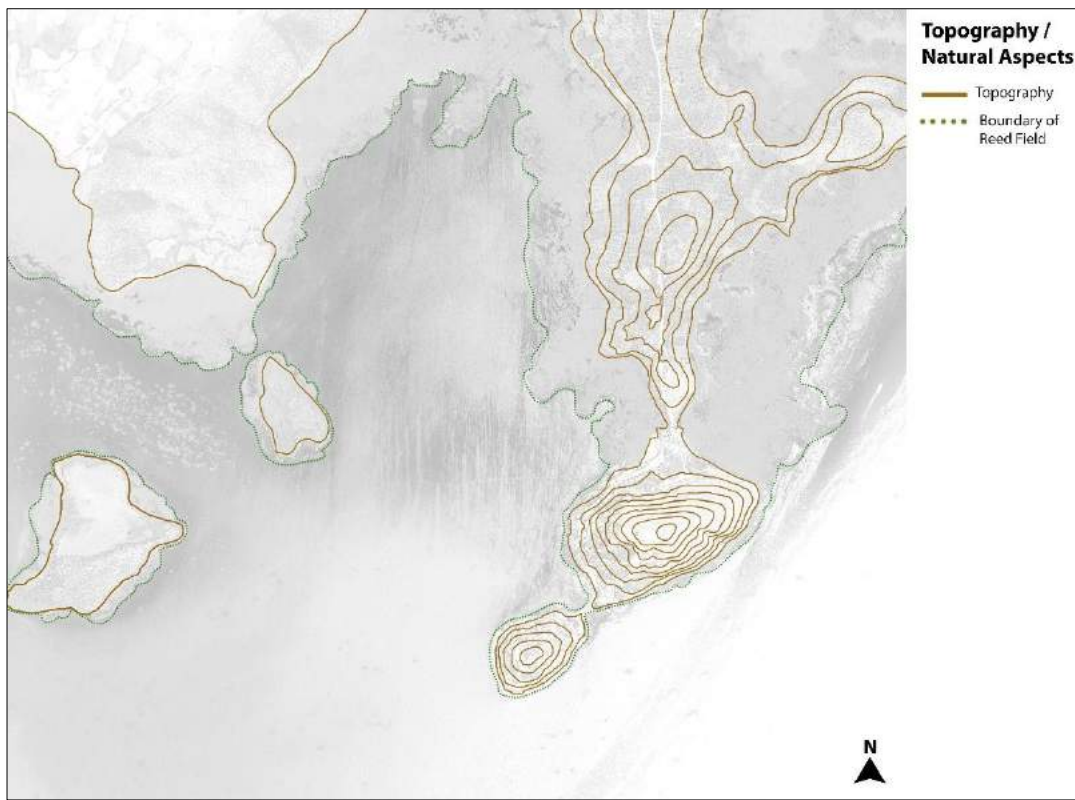


Figure 3.10. Natural and Topographical Characteristics of Gölyazı

3.2.3. Flora and Fauna Characteristics

Uluabat Lake provides a natural habitat for a wide variety of flora and fauna as a wetland. The lake is one of the richest lakes and wetlands in Turkey in terms of fish

diversity and area of algae taxon.⁶⁷ Uluabat lake is a shallow and large lake with abundant nutrients, classified as an eutrophic lake in terms of national and international importance.⁶⁸

There are small islands, extensive reeds and willows areas in natural environment around the lake. The large reeds are located mostly on northeastern shore of the lake along with willows and olive groves. Thanks to these characteristics and suitable climatic conditions and nutritional features, it is important habitation area for wide variety of wetland bird species. In addition, the lake with fresh water marshes and islands is natural habitation, nutrition and accommodation area for thousands of different species of birds. In January 1996, 429.000 were determined waterfowl in the lake and its surrounding. This is the highest number among the lakes in Turkey since 1970.⁶⁹ The crayfish population, which has been an important economic resource, especially for Gölyazı, since antique period, is one of the important and special characteristic of Uluabat Lake today. According to survey and research studies, Uluabat Lake in 1998, there are about 5000 pairs of birds of 85 species with national and international importance.⁷⁰

The willow ships in Uluabat Lake and Mustafakemalpaşa Delta are the most important natural habitation area and breeding site of ‘pygmy cormorant’ bird species that are in danger of extinction worldwide.⁷¹ The area is also one of the important feeding and wintering ground of ‘dalmatian pelican’ which is one of the important species.⁷² Its rich biodiversity, its location on the migratory bird route, and its suitable habitation areas for many bird species makes the lake important not only for Turkey but also for

⁶⁷ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan Report, 2016-2020, pp. 5-8)

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ (Welch, G., Welch, H., 1998; Magnin, Yazar, 1997)

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.

Europe and the Middle East. Thanks to these indigenous characteristics, this area is protected by “Bern Convention” to protect endangered species worldwide.⁷³

There are observation towers and day / night monitoring systems in various settlements of the lake. Stork festival in Gölyazı and Eskikaraağaç Village has been developed to draw attention to this issue and has been held every year since 2005. In addition, determination of twentyone fish species in the lake is one of the most important indicators of richness in the lake. Among these species, pike and common carp fish are commercially hunted.⁷⁴ Population rate of fish species with economic value is very low in lake.



Figure 3.11. Gölyazı as a Bird Accomadation Area and Stork Nests in the Settlement (Author, 2018)

Uluabat Lake is also one of the richest wetlands in terms of aquatic macrophytes. The lake has Turkey's largest water lily habitats.⁷⁵ On the northeastern shores of the lake, where Gölyazı is located, there is a series of coves surrounded by large reeds and especially water lily beds (Figure 3.12).

⁷³ (Avrupa'nın Yaban Hayatı ve Doğal Yaşama Ortamlarının Korunması Sözleşmesi, available at <http://teftis.kulturturizm.gov.tr/TR-14279/avrupanin-yaban-hayati-ve-dogal-yasama-ortamlarinin-kor-.html>)

⁷⁴ (Akdeniz, 2011)

⁷⁵ (Assessment Report of the Ramsar Site in Turkey, 2008, DHKD)



Figure 3.12. Largest Natural Habitat of Water Lily in Gölyazı and Uluabat Lake (Author, 2018)

There are also many monumental trees registered in the city. Cypress trees, which are registered as a monumental tree in Zambaktepe Area which is the highest point of Gölyazı settlement and in lake shore of Gölyazı, olive trees and fruit trees are found on peninsula and island parts of Gölyazı. Two cypress trees near the mosque on island part of the city and plane tree (Ağlayan Çınar), which is located on lake shore of the island, are also registered as monumental trees (Figure 3.15).



Figure 3.13. Registered Monumental Sycamore and Cypress Trees in the Settlement (Left: Author, 2018) (Right: Nilüfer Municipality Archive)



Figure 3.14. . Olive Groves and Reed Fields in Peninsula Part of the Settlement (Top, Bottom Left: Author, 2018) (Top, Bottom Right: Nilüfer Municipality Archive)

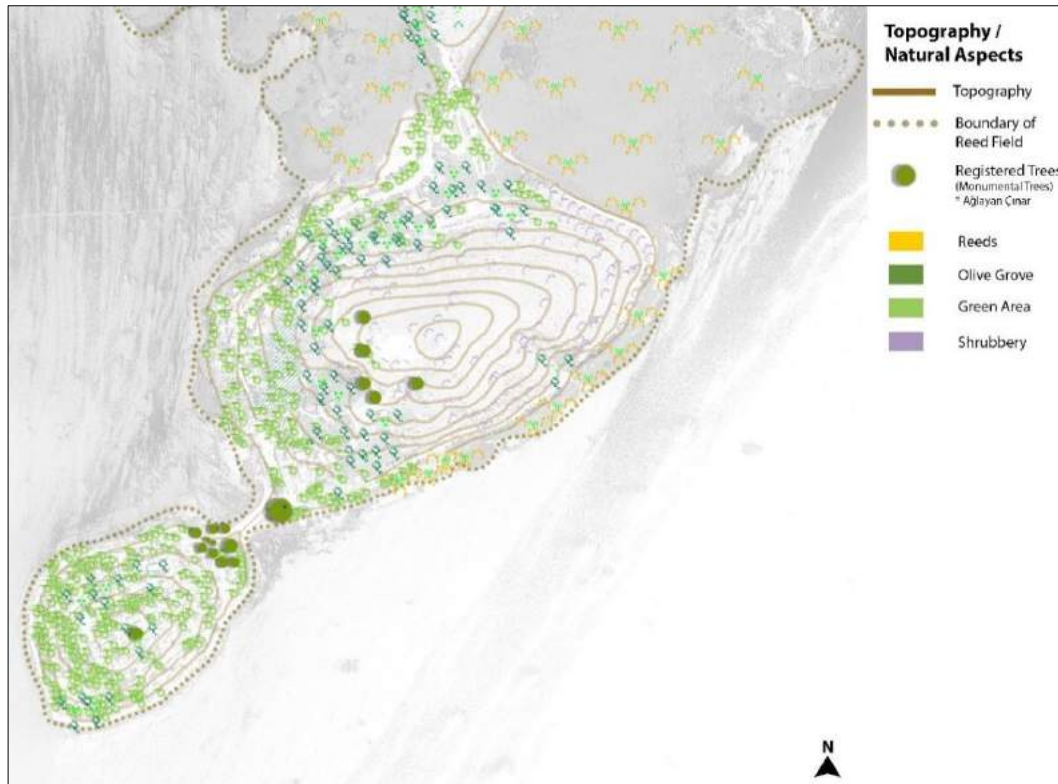


Figure 3.15. Flora Characteristics of Gölyazı (This map is produced by help of Nilüfer Municipality Archives)

3.2.4. Climatic Conditions

Gölyazı and its surrounding are general climatic characteristics of Marmara Region. However, climatic condition in this region change with the effects of Mediterranean climate and continental climate.⁷⁶ Average temperatures are 5 ° C in coldest month and 24 ° C in warmest month. In addition, the average annual temperature of Gölyazı is 14.5 ° C. The most rainy months are winter months with 38.5%.⁷⁷ In winter, when the precipitation is high, water height level of the lake to rise up to an average of 2 meters.⁷⁸ In this process, Gölyazı settlement also has a completely island view and characteristics. In this context, climatic conditions and seasonal distribution of these information are very important in every aspect of the city and lifecycle.

3.3. Historical Background and Development Process of Gölyazı: Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economic and Physical Aspects

In this chapter, the formation of Gölyazı throughout historical periods, how the city is shaped along with natural environment and landscape, are considered. This special formation is character of the city in different aspects such as relations in regional scale relations, economic and production relations, socio cultural background, natural and physical environment. Although the amount of information related to each scale and aspect and period is not same, Gölyazı is described in a certain historical stratigraphic sequence and certain units. Therefore, the information utilized for this study process is not well-balanced for each period and should be revised by further archaeological excavations and historical researches. In addition, various breakpoints related with natural and physical environment and transformation of the city are determined and presented considering historical stratification. As for the existing situation, physical environment, characteristics of urban tissue and processes of urban transformation are presented in more detail.

⁷⁶ (<https://tr.climate-data.org/asya/tuerkiye/bursa/goelyaz%C4%B1-499514/>)

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

The determination of successive historical periods and its contributions to continuity and character of Gölyazı throughout history is important for understanding Gölyazı's processes of development and transformation. It is evaluated each period with its components and its interactions (natural environment and topography, areas of urban expansion, main axes, streets and open areas, main structures and edificies, different functional areas etc.). This specific multi-layered character and historical stratification considers the collective creation process of Gölyazı regarding each historical period, their interaction among each other and with the current city and existing situation.

However, some periods did not affect entire character of Gölyazı but constructed or transformed some areas and buildings and utilized the existing ones. Therefore, in stratigraphic sequence, every period is presented as a 'unit' due to insufficiency of sources, physical traces, remains and data related to characteristics of periods.

Firstly, topographical characteristics and natural context of Gölyazı are examined through historical process. It should be analyzed because it can be considered as the main source of the city and the 'first historical layer'. Then, historical periods and stratification that shaped multi-layered character of the city are determined by considering various information types and physical reflections.

The information on physical environment of the city, which has been continuing as a settlement throughout history, is increasing after 2nd century BC. It is stated that there are new construction and development activities in the city especially after the great earthquake which caused Apollonia to be damaged in 124 AD. The period from 4th century BC to 1st century BC is defined as 'Hellenistic Period' and then until 4th century is defined as 'Roman Period'.⁷⁹ As the information about these periods is not sufficient in terms of evaluation within the scope of this study, this process is considered 'Ancient Period' as a unit in relation to stratigraphic sequence in Gölyazı.

⁷⁹ (Şahin, 2016 pp. 169-199)

The information related to ‘Byzantine Period’ and ‘Seljuk Period’ is limited to general information and political developments of Uluabat Lake and its surrounding settlements. Because of that, especially until ‘Ottoman Period’, ‘Late Antique, Byzantine’ and later information and research, which will be source of this study, is limited. Therefore, this process described as ‘Medieval Period’ within the scope of this study.

‘Ottoman Period’ starts from 14th century until 1923. However, information about the city and its physical environment is reached after 17th century and especially after 19th century. It is known that the city was re-planned at the beginning of 20th century due to the ‘Great fire in 1900’. This period is also presented in detail because it is an important breaking point for the re-shaping of the city. Gölyazı has social and cultural diversity during Ottoman period, lost this diversity after the ‘population exchange’ (1922-1925) and turned into a city where only Turkish people lived. The period immediately after ‘War of Independence’ is the most limited information about the city (1920-1930).

It can be said that period from 1940s to late 1950s was an important process for the physical transformation of the city. The change of social structure and necessity of new places and functions in the context of new economic aspect, administrative structure and ideology of national state were also influential in terms of the transformation of physical environment, urban form and land use. This period as ‘Early Republican Period’ is defined between 1923 and Late 1950s within the scope of this study.

While social and political reasons are influential in terms of transformation of urban formation and spatial context during early republican period, transformation of production and economic resources is the main indicator factor of physical environment characteristics of the city in ‘after 1960s’. In this process, for the fishing activities that main economic source of Gölyazı was established cooperative system. This has been an important breaking point in the transformation of the city in both

economic and physical aspects. This process is defined and presented as ‘After 1960s’.

It can be said that there is a different process and upper scale factors instead of inner dynamics and lifecycle of Gölyazı especially after 2000s. This transformation process of Gölyazı continues today, rapidly in every aspect. After 2000s will be discussed together with natural and physical environment, urban tissue, economic, social and cultural characteristics under the heading of ‘Today’.

In the light of these sources, processes and breakpoints about the character and physical reflections of Gölyazı settlement, the historical periods of the city which can be defined as the historical units of the diachronic survey as:

- 1- ‘Ancient Period’ (5th century BC- 4th century AD)
- 2- ‘Medieval Period’ (4th century – 14th century)
- 3- ‘Ottoman Period’ (14th century- 1923)
- 4- ‘Early Republican Period’ (1923- Late 1950s)
- 5- ‘After 1960s’
- 6- ‘Today’

These six periods are studied separately in same structure about different aspects and scales. The diachronic plans for historical periods are prepared utilizing different information sources derived from the physical traces and evidences in current Gölyazı and various archaeological excavations, various academic researches, old photographs and historical sources, maps and survey drawings of travelers in 17th, 18th and 19th century as primary and secondary sources. By using these information resources that are categorized as primary and secondary groups, is provided on the maps separately for each period (Figure 3.16).

In this context, comprehensive archaeological and historical data obtained from different disciplines are conducted to identify and evaluate successive historical periods. This study is also used visual and written documents with data obtained from archaeological excavations, historical researches and physical observations for

diachronic plan of each historical period. However, it should be kept in mind that these information resources may vary in terms of reliability. After the determination of type and reliability of information resources, sources should also be classified in order to understanding of the multi-layered character and the reflections of historical stratification in current Gölyazı. Following this diachronic survey and comprehensive study, in order to define the relations between historical periods of Gölyazı and among each other as well as the current settlement, the diachronic plans are superimposed resulting with the determination and evaluation of historical development periods and processes of Gölyazı. This result maps represents the continuity, sustainability, specifity and representativeness for Gölyazı and its multi-layered character.

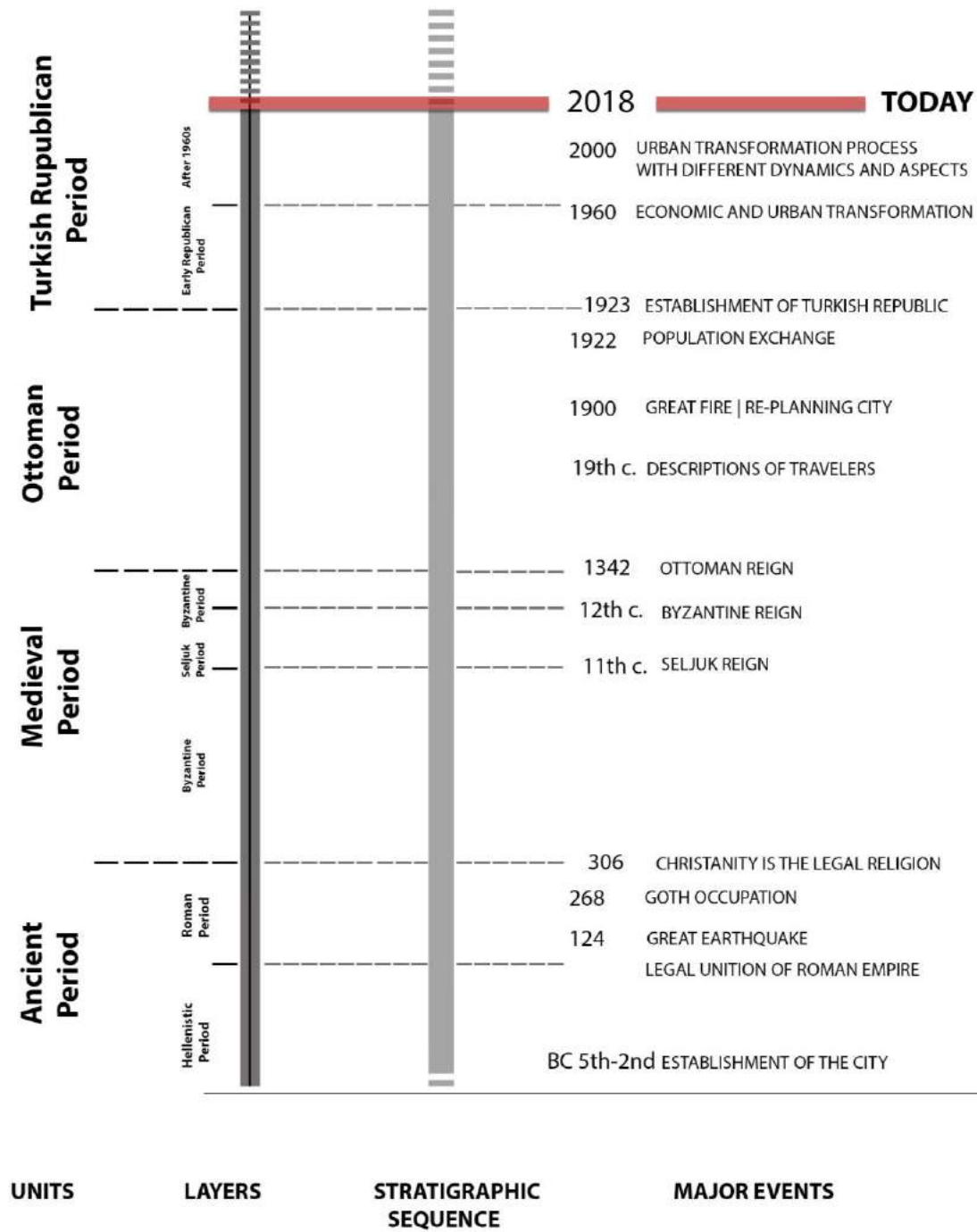


Figure 3.16. The Units, Layers and Major Events, in Relation to Stratigraphic Sequence in Gölyazı

As a result, Gölyazı settlement contains rich historical background, diverse socio-cultural, also indigenous many physical characteristics and reflections of many periods and cultures. Throughout history, the city, known as ‘Apollonia’, ‘Apollonias’, ‘Apolloniada’, ‘Abulyond’ and ‘Apolyont’⁸⁰, has multi-layered historical urban tissue that continues to accumulation of different historical periods. As a result of the historical continuity of Gölyazı, which has a special grid order urban formation in accordance with topography in ancient period, today’s tissue represent various information about Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, Ottoman, Early Republican Periods and recent history (Figure 3.17).



Figure 3.17. Gölyazı as a Multi-Layered City (Author, 2018)

⁸⁰ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 p.6)

3.3.1. Ancient Period (5th century BC- 4th century AD)

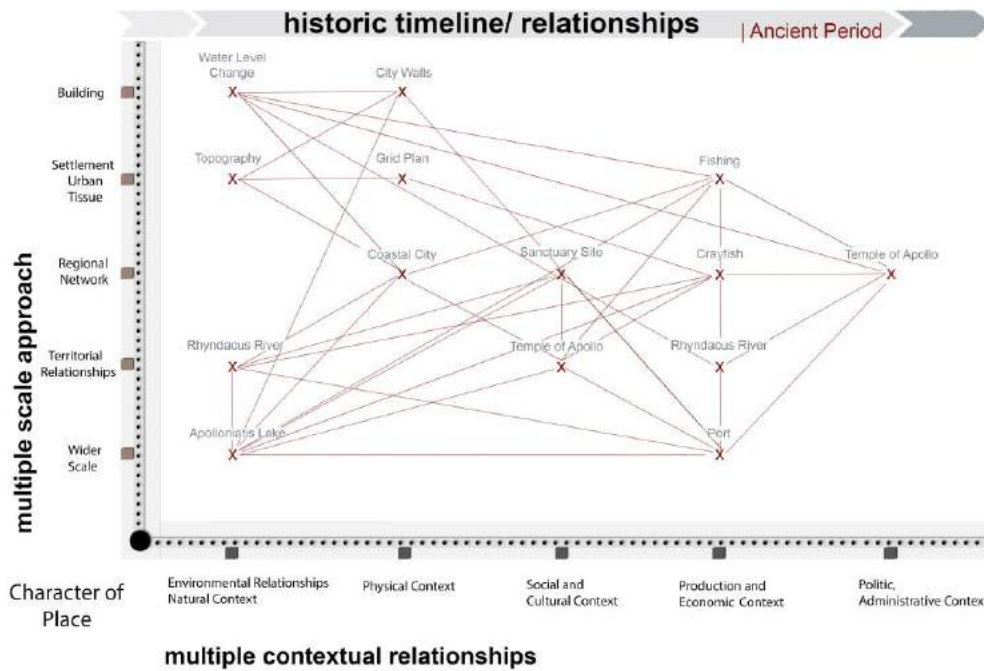


Figure 3.18. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı: Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economic and Physical Aspects (Ancient Period)

‘Apollonia ad Rhyndacum’ was located in regional city network such as Adramyttion, Ilion, Abydos, Lampsakos, Artaki, Kyzikos, Priapos, Hadrianutherae, Daskyleion, Miletopolis, Hadrianeia, Hadrianoi.⁸¹ (Figure 3.19) The city is located on southern border of Bithynia and Mysia Regions and on the shore of Lake Apolloniatis (Uluabat Lake) between Olympos (Uludağ) and Propontis (Sea of Marmara).

‘Apollonia ad Rhyndacum’ was located on peninsula and island extending to the northeastern region of Apollonia Lake. Since the settlement is near ‘Rhyndacus River’, it is stated that it is called ‘Apollonia ad Rhyndacum’ which means Apollonia which is near Rhyndacus River.⁸²

There are different dates and ideas about the establishment of the city. According to Yalman, the first establishment of the city dates back to the 1st century BC and also it

⁸¹ (Jones, The Cities, pp. 33-37)

⁸² (Yalman, 1987, pp. 7-12)

can be stated as colony of Miletus.⁸³ However, with regard to coins that was minted in 450 BC, the establishment of the city is based on the 5th century BC.⁸⁴ Together with the dates on the coins, numismatic data based also refers to 5th century BC. Furthermore, the recent archaeological data also provide predictions in this direction.⁸⁵ However, the earliest written document on the existence of the city was found in the city of Miletus and according to this document, establishment date of the city is around 2nd century BC. In addition, the city was under the rule of Pergamon for a period between 218 and 188 BC. In the Roman Empire Period, the city has the privilege of ‘civitas libera’ (free city status). In other words, they are independent in their internal affairs while responsible to Rome in external relations.⁸⁶

Moreover, according to other findings and the epigraphical surveys of Tanrıver, the city is not a colony of Miletus, on the contrary, the city may be established by Attalos in between 183-150 BC.⁸⁷ The clues, that support this idea, are that the dates of coins which can only be dated back to 2nd century BC and later periods. Moreover, the name ‘Apollonia’ can only be seen from the 2nd century BC in the inscriptions and statements of the ancient period writers.⁸⁸

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ (Wroth, 1964, p.8)

⁸⁵ (Şahin, 2016 pp. 169-199, Şahin, 2017, pp.12-20)

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ (Tanrıver 1993, pp. 99-102)

⁸⁸ (Şahin, 2016 pp. 169-199)

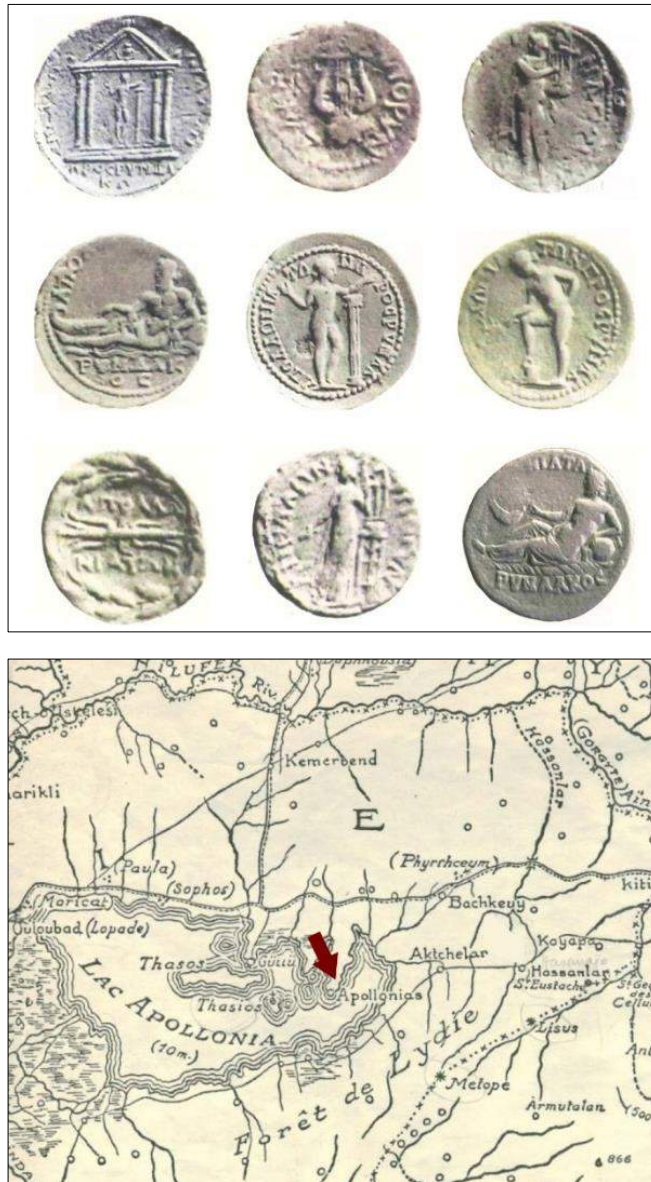


Figure 3.19. Coins that Giving Information about Life of the City in Ancient Period (Şahin, 2016 pp. 169-199, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.29) - Location of 'Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum' on Regional Scale (Carte Dumont Olympe)

In 124 AD, the earthquake, that affected Bithynia and North Mysia, damaged Apollonia.⁸⁹ After this destruction, it is stated that the emperor Hadrian visited the region and new construction activities were started.⁹⁰ In inscriptions, the “soter” and

⁸⁹ (Abmeir, 1990 pp.1-16)

⁹⁰ (Abmeir, 1990 pp. 1-16, Schwertheim, 1983, p.160, Şahin, 2017 p. 17)

“ktiste” (protective and constructive) adjectives, which are named Hadrian, indicate that the emperor came here and contributed to the reconstruction of the city.⁹¹ (Figure 3.20) In history of the city, after the earthquake in the 1st century AD, another destruction process was Got Invasion in 3rd century AD.



Figure 3.20. Examples of Inscriptions in the City Walls (Author, 2018)

Natural, Socio- Cultural, Economic Context

Strabo, who referred to the ‘Apollonia ad Rhyndacum’ for the first time in the 1st century AD, stated that the city was located next to the Apolloniatis Lake. The natural surroundings of the city, Strabo’s (12.8.10-11) description of Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum in the available earliest source ‘Geography’ is as follows⁹²:

*“...Above Lake Dascylitis lie two other lakes, large ones, I mean **Lake Apolloniatis** and Lake Miletopolitis. Near Lake Dascylitis is the city Dascyliumj and near Lake Miletopolis, and near the third lake ‘**Apollonia on Rhyndacus**’ as it is called. But at the present time most of these places belong to the Cyziceni...” “...and in addition to Dolionis and Mygdonis they occupy a considerable territory extending as far as Lake Miletopolitis and Lake Apolloniatis itself. It is through this region that the **Rhyndacus River** flows; this river has its sources in Azanitis, and then, receiving from Mysia Abrettene, among other rivers, the Macestus, which flows from Ancyra in Abheitis, empties into the Propontis opposite the island Besbicos...”*

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² (Jones, 1961)

The coins of Roma period which has the Temple of Apollo and its depictions, the depiction of boats and sandals, the Rhyndacus River and crayfish as well as the walls of the city with semi circle shaped stone rings that was thought to have been used for tie up the boats and sandals reveal that the city is important port and commercial city of this region.⁹³ (Figure 3.21) In addition, through Karacasu, which connects Uluabat Lake and Marmara Sea, the products of fishing and various products were transported to Marmara Sea. The crayfish trade and Temple of Apollo played imported role in the commercial relations of the city with other regions. This situation is also can be seen from the depictions on the coins (Figure 3.19). It is thought that the trade route of the city is coming from Miletopolis and reaching Prusa from the cities of Cyzikos, Miletopolis and Lopadion.⁹⁴



Figure 3.21. City Walls and its Natural Relationships of the City, with Semi Circle Shaped Stone Rings that was Thought to have been used for Tie Up the Boats and Sandals (Top, Author, 2018) (Bottom, Left, Hamilton, 1842, p.89) (Bottom, Right, Aybek, Öz, 2012, Figure 3)

⁹³ (Engelman, Knibbe, 1989, p.162, p.338, Şahin, 2017, pp.12-20)

⁹⁴ (Aybek, Öz, 2012, pp. 1-10)

In addition, as a result of archaeological excavations carried out recently, it is stated that the city was a health center 2600 years ago. The presence of various equipment and findings in these excavations is shown as evidence that Gölyazı is one of the health centers in this region (Figure 3.22).



Figure 3.22. Various Equipment and Findings in Archeological Excavations (Source: <http://www.nilufer.bel.tr/haber-5980> golyazida_2600_yil_onesine_ait_saglik_merkezi_bulgulari#PopupGoster[popup]/0/)

Physical Context

The information on the physical environment related with this period of the city are based on ruins, inscriptions, various surveys and excavations, hypothetical urban depictions and drawings descriptions made by various traveler writers. It is estimated that the Temple of Apollo, which gave its name to the city, is located on the north of Gölyazı, in Kız Island.⁹⁵ (Figure 3.23, Figure 3.24). It is presumed that there is also temple dedicated to Apollo in settlement due to the fact that entrance part of structure on the island is directed towards the city. As a result of the researches on the island, the temenos wall surrounding the island and a semi-circular entrance in the west of the island were determined.⁹⁶ As a matter of fact, stone blocks used for sandals and boats tie up identified in situ on the east side of the wall indicate that people reached

⁹⁵ (Aybek, Öz, 2012, pp. 1-10, Şahin, 2016 pp. 169-199)

⁹⁶ (Aybek-Öz 2005, p. 2, Şahin, 2017 pp. 12-20)

the area from the city by boats and sandals. Furthermore, there are ruins of the ancient city, necropolis area, ancient road, sanctuary site, stadion, theater, castles and city walls.⁹⁷ Theatre was located on the southwestern slope of the Zambaktepe area, the stadion on the northern slope and the sanctuary site on the eastern slope, have been identified. The theater was formed by cutting the bedrock in this area. In the later periods, the stone blocks of the theater were used in the strengthening and construction various parts of the city walls.⁹⁸ The sanctuary site of Demeter was formed by shaving the eastern face of the bedrock.⁹⁹ The necropolis area is located in the north of the city. In the necropolis, five or six different tomb types, which were belong to different time periods, (3rd-4th c. BC, 12th c. AD) were identified. It is stated that the ancient trade route, which includes the city, is passing through the necropolis area.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ (Aybek, Öz, 2012, pp. 1-10, Şahin, 2017 pp. 12-20)

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

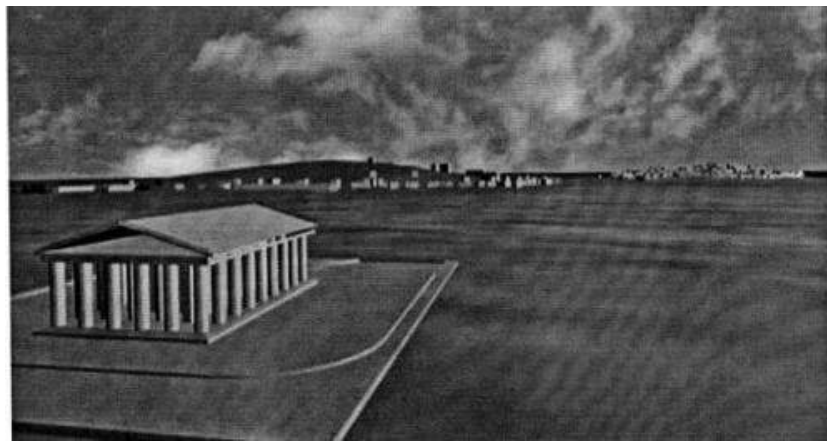


Figure 3.23. The Depictions and Drawings of the Temple of Apollo and View of the Settlement (Hamilton, 1842 pp.79-80, Le Bas, Reinach 1843, pp. 38-40, Abmeir, 1990 pp. 1-16)

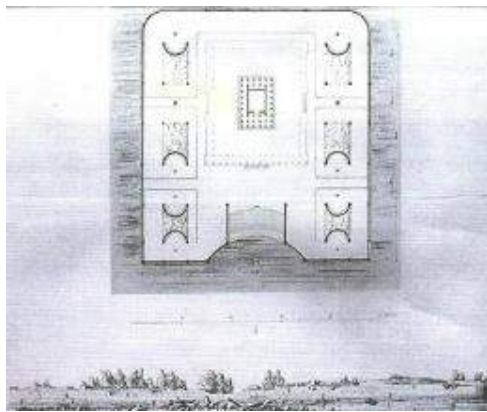


Figure 3.24. Remnants of the Kız Island and the Temple of Apollo Plan Drawing (Left, Le Bas, Reinach 1843, Plan II-1) (Right, Nilüfer Municipality Archive)

The entrance of the city is located in the castle which was located in the north of the second peninsula. Deriving from the fact that remnants of city walls in the peninsula part of the city, it is also thought that the entrance of the city also can be surrounded by the city walls.¹⁰¹ (Figure 3.25) The city has both port and commercial relations and strong castle features. Some of the walls are dated to the Hellenistic Period and most of them to the 12th century.¹⁰² Apart from the entrance part of the island, also six different castles were referred. The castles on the shores of the lake have extensions towards the lake, which is called “side castle” (Figure 3.42).



Figure 3.25. City Walls and City Gate of Peninsula, outer part of the Settlement (Left, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 p.69) (Right, Author, 2018)



Figure 3.26. City Gate of the Island Part of the City (Left, Hamilton, 1842, Le Bas, 1843) (Right, Author, 2018)

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² (Foss, Winfield, 1986, p.139)



Figure 3.27. Photographs of the City Walls (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.28. City Walls with Semi Circle Shaped Stone Rings that was Thought to have been used for Tie Up the Boats and Sandals Reveal that the City is Important Port and Commercial City of the Region. (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.29. The Ruins of the Castles, which were called "Simitçi Castle" in the North and West of the City, can be seen today (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.30. In Southern Part of the City, the Ruins of Castle, Today Known as ‘Kadifeli Castle’, extend to Shore of the Lake (Top, left and right) (Top Left: Author, 2018, Top Right: Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.63) The Ruins of Castles, which were called ‘Kastro’ in North and West of the City, can be seen Today. (Bottom, Left and Right) (Author, 2018)

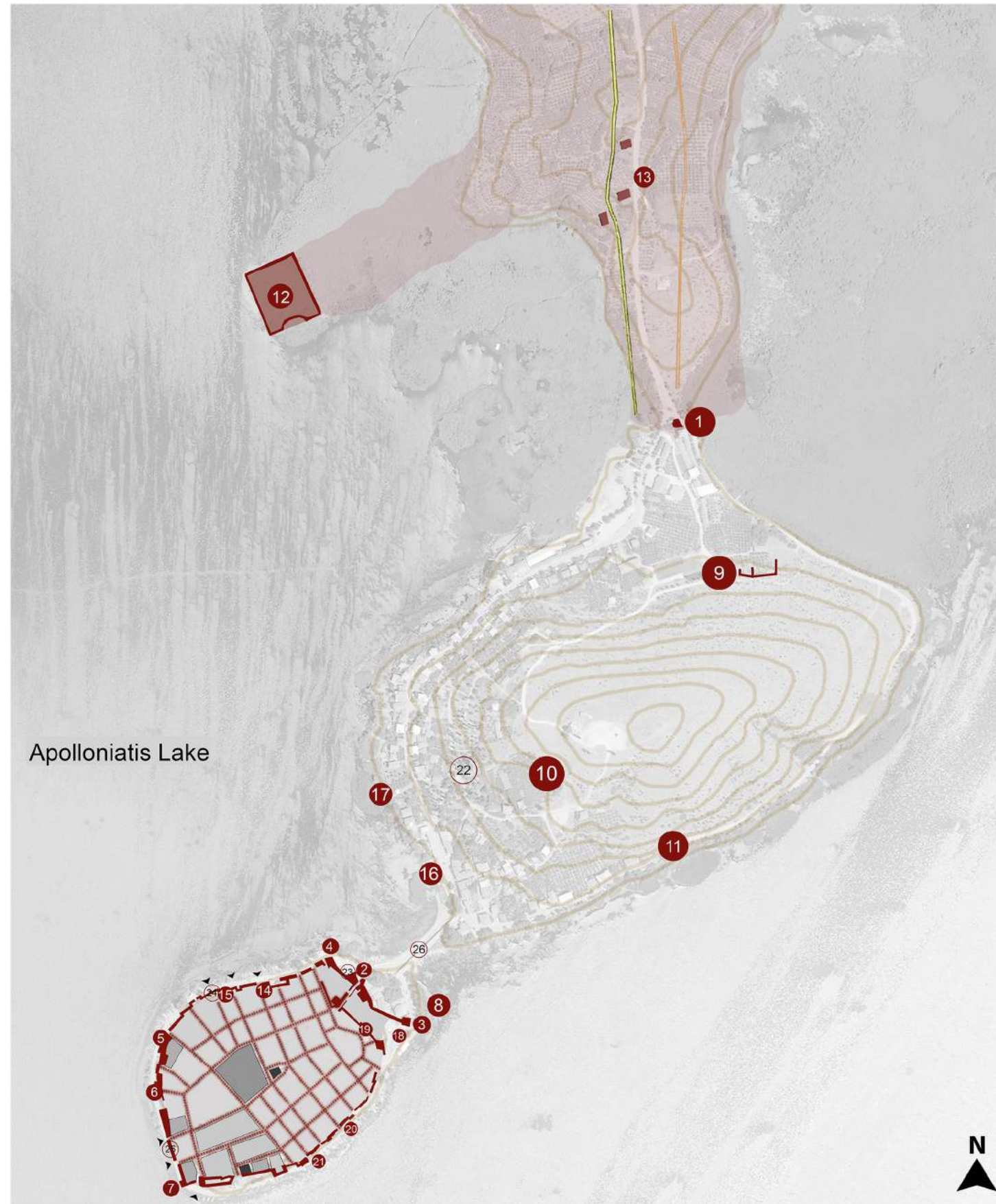
The ruins of the castles, which were called ‘Kastro Castle’ and ‘Simitçi Castle’ in the north and west of the city, can be seen today. In the southern part of the city, the ruins of the castle, today known as the ‘Kadifeli Castle’, extend to the shore of the lake. In

addition, there are also two or three more castles from this part of the city to east.¹⁰³ The main settlement of the city is located on the island surrounded by these walls and castles in a harmonious to the topographical characteristics and grid order (Figure 3.31). This grid plan is inclined in the middle axis of the city and is formed according to the topography. It can be said that street orientation towards to the lake and the city form are organized according to the natural characteristics such as climate, wind etc.¹⁰⁴ The streets are united in the main axis of the city with the topography in different angles. It is estimated that, the tissue of the southern west part of the city is mostly open areas due to the fact that the defense purpose and the positioning of the three main castles on the city walls in this part of island. Indeed, the southern part of the city was used for agricultural purposes in later periods especially, during the siege periods. Although the existing built up environment feature and rhythm in tissue has variety with city block forms, the urban form contains a repetitive and special rhythm.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰³ (Deligiannis, Mesitidis, 1940, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.63)

¹⁰⁴ (Göksu, Çilingir, Ünverdi, 1998, p.23)

¹⁰⁵ (Göksu, Çilingir, Ünverdi, 1998, pp. 28-30)



Ancient Period

Edificies

that their exactly known
due to the physical evidences
survived to the present

- 1 City Gate / "Taş Kapı/ Kalanes"
- 2 City Gate / "Koca Kapı/ Palioporta"
- 3 Bath Castle/ Lutro Castle/ Castro
- 4 Kokkinos / Çimoğlu Castle
There were parts of this castle towards the lake.
- 5 Toloğlu / Eski Eminis / Simitçi Castle
- 6 Bakoğlu / Sarika/ Merdivenli Castle
- 7 Kadifeli Castle
- 8 Port Area
- 9 Stadion Area
- 10 Theater Area
- 11 Scared Area and Niches/ "Demeter"
- 12 Apollon Temple Kız Island
- 13 Grave Ruins in the necropolis area
- 14 Structure and podium remains of the ancient period
- 15 Semi Circle Shaped Stone, for connecting sandals
- 16-17 Cut Stone Ruins (Outer City Walls)
- 18 Inscription of Emperor Hadrian
- 19 Asian Province Governor Inscription
- 20 Inscription of Emperor Hadrian
- 21 Semi Circle Shaped Stone (the city walls on which "Faik Bey Konağı" is built)

Remains on the Aqueduct Axis (Delikli Taş)

Remains of the Ancient Trade Route

- The original stone pavement streets of the ancient period
(During the recent infrastructure studies,
these remains were destroyed)

Edificies

that their locations are not exactly
known and derived from historical
sources and various researchs

Possible City Walls

Possible Nekropolis Area

Possible Settled Area

Hypothetical Streets

Possible Open Areas

Possible Agora

Possible Temple Area

Possible Military Area

Topography

22 Temple ruins of the ancient period
in the Ottoman Period Cemetery

23 Chapel inside the city wall (stated to belong to the Byzantine Period)
Later on it was built the Archangel Michael Chapel

24 The name of the castle can not be identified
as İmamoglu Eli / Eksi Castle.

25 The name of the castle can not be identified
as Central Castle/ Bastion

26 Remains of a stone bridge connecting the
island and the peninsula

Figure 3.31. Ancient Period in Gölyazı / "Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum"

3.3.2. Medieval Period (4th century – 14th century)

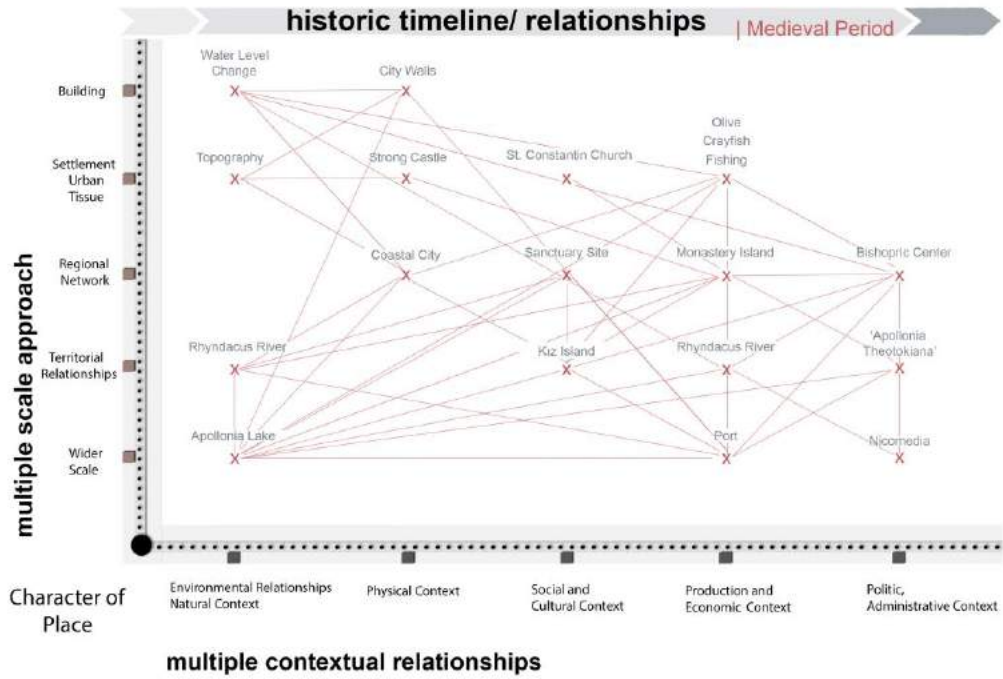


Figure 3.32. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı: Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economic and Physical Aspects (Medieval Period)

The information related to Byzantine Period and Seljuk Period is limited with general political information of Uluabat Lake and its surrounding settlements. In this context, it is an important reference that Mango examines Byzantine Period buildings and ruins in city like St. Constantine Monastery in Halilbey Island.¹⁰⁶ In addition, the book of “Türkiye’de Vakıf Abideler ve Eski Eserler” published in 1986 are examined that ruins and structures belonging to Byzantine and Seljuk Periods.¹⁰⁷

Bursa and its surrounding have become an important settlement for the Christians since the 4th century. The city of ‘Apollonia’ is also seen in the catalog of Early Byzantine cities known as map of ‘Hierokles’ Synekdemosis’ that were dated to 5th

¹⁰⁶ (Mango, 1979, “The Monastery of St. Constantine On Lake Apolyont”)

¹⁰⁷ (Ötüken, S. Y., Durukan, A., Acun, H., Pekak, S., 1986, “Türkiye’de Vakıf Abideleri ve Eski Eserler IV”)

century.¹⁰⁸ The city is located between ‘Kaisareia’ and ‘Daskyleion’ cities. In addition, in this source, the cities around Apollonia Lake can also be seen.



Figure 3.33. Bithynia Cities in Early Byzantine Period and Location of ‘Apollonia’ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p. 23, Map B5) (Original Source: Bondoux, C. R. Les Villes, in: Geyer, B. Lefort, J. (Hrsgg.) (2003). La Bithynie au Moyen Âge, Lethielleux, p. 380)

The city is also mentioned in the diocese of Nicomedeia and Hellespontos (Kyzikos) Metropolitan bishop.¹⁰⁹ In this period, Christianity is spread in the cities of Bitynia such as ‘Apollonia’, ‘Kaisareia’ and ‘Apameia’. ‘Apollonia’ is one of the important religious centers in this region.¹¹⁰

In Early Byzantine period, the city's main settlement was on the island, which became the center of Apollonia. Some of city walls of Apollonia, which have been preserved to now, are dated to Hellenistic and Roman Period and perhaps Goth Occupation Period. However, most of city walls and castles of Apollonias are dated to so-called ‘Byzantine Dark Ages’.¹¹¹ It is stated that the construction of this period, where

¹⁰⁸ (Jones, 1998, pp. 159-163)

¹⁰⁹ (Janin, 1975, p.126)

¹¹⁰ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, pp. 36-44)

¹¹¹ (Foss, Winfield, 1986, Vol. 22, pp.137-139)

limited information was reached, took place in 7th and 8th centuries. A second construction period dates back to 12th century.¹¹²

In addition, there are ruins and additions of Byzantine Period in Temple of Apollo. It is stated that the island is used in Byzantine period and there may be different uses for Kız Island and Temple of Apollo.¹¹³ In addition, the remains of a chapel belonging to Byzantine Period were found in one of the castles in the city. This chapel is thought to be related to defense of the castle and city. The remains and traces in this area can be observed today. The frescoes in this chapel indicate that chapel was dedicated to the ‘Archangel Michael’.¹¹⁴



Figure 3.34. Location of ‘Apollonias’ Mentioned in the Diocese of Nicomedeia and Hellespontos (Kyzikos) Metropolitan Bishop (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p. 37, Map B8) (Original Source: Janin, R. (1975). *Les Eglises et les Monastères des Grands Centres Byzantins: Bithynie, Hellespont, Latros, Galèsios, Trébizonde, Athènes, Thessalonique*. Institut Français d'études Byzantines, p.126)

It is known that the city was one of the bishopric center of Nicomedia. The city was known as ‘Apollonia Theotokiana’ in 7th century.¹¹⁵ In the chronograph prepared by

¹¹² (Mango, 1979, p. 329)

¹¹³ (Şahin, 2017 pp. 12-20)

¹¹⁴ (Çetinkaya, 2010, pp. 163-168)

¹¹⁵ (Bondoux, Les Villes, 2003, p. 382)

‘Monk Georgios’ in the second half of 9th century, the name of the city was used as ‘Apollonias’.¹¹⁶ This name continued to be used by Greeks until 20th century.

In the 11th century, Apollonias came under the rule of Seljuks. The city was once again incorporated into Byzantine borders within the same century.¹¹⁷ Then, the cities of Prousa, Apollonias and Cyzicus were plundered. Anna Komnena describes two strong protected parts of the city of Apollonias while describing the wars in this period.¹¹⁸ These are castle (acropolis) and outer city, which is part of peninsula outside of the city walls today (eksopolon).¹¹⁹ In this war depictions, the city is surrounded by ships passing through the ‘Rhyndakos River’. It is also emphasized that the city is a strong castle and an important port city.



Figure 3.35.9.yy, Monasteries Region in West of Mont Olympe and Prousa and ‘Location of Apollonias’ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p. 43, Map B11) (Original Source: Janin, R. (1975). *Les Eglises et les Monastères des Grands Centres Byzantins: Bithynie, Hellespont, Latros, Galèsios, Trébizonde, Athènes, Thessalonique*. Institut Français d'études Byzantines, p.130)

In addition, in Monastery Island, where St. Constantin Church was located, agricultural activities were realized. Gerlach also states that there are six or seven

¹¹⁶ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p. 38)

¹¹⁷ (Sevim, Yücel, 1989, pp. 119-120, Şahin, 2017 pp. 12-20)

¹¹⁸ (Komnena, 1996, çev, Bilge Umar, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, pp. 36-44)

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

priests in St. Constantin Monastery.¹²⁰ It also states that there is a metropolitan in Apollonias.¹²¹ This study is the first reference to monastery on the island. Katzaferis also reports that there are monasteries and farms on three largest islands of the lake in Byzantine Period.¹²²

During this period, the western part of Bursa Plain is the region of monasteries and religious communities. The most important focal point of this region is Apollonias Lake. This region has rich fertile soil with the geography of valleys of rivers such as Rhyndakos (Orhaneli/Mustafakemalpaşa) River, Odryses (Nilüfer) River, Gorgetes (İnesi) River coming from Mont Olympe (Uludağ).¹²³ In the sources dated to the Middle Byzantine Period, two points are described as monastery region. However, it was not determined whether these points were related to Monastery Island. The bishopric of this period was preserved until Ottoman Period of Apollonias in 1330.¹²⁴

From 12th century onwards, the strategic importance of ‘Lopadion’ (Uluabat) in the same region has been increased instead of Apollonias.¹²⁵ After the 12th century, Apollonias was not seen in the catalogs of bishopric centers. The importance of Lopadion in this region is related to the direct connection to Sea of Marmara through the Rhyndakos River.

During Crusades Forth, historian Geoffroi de Villehardouin portrays ‘Apollonias’ as “one of the strongest and best castles in freshwater lake”. In same source, Lopadion (Uluabat) is described as “one of the best cities in the world”. In addition, the city was refuge of Christians who fled from İznik and Bursa because of Seljuk and Ottoman invasions at the beginning of 14th century.

¹²⁰ (Ötüken, Acun, Durukan, Pekak, 1986, p. 19)

¹²¹ (Hasluck, 1906, pp. 287-308)

¹²² (Katzafaris, 1989, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.80)

¹²³ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p. 44)

¹²⁴ (Katzafaris, 1989, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, pp.36-44)

¹²⁵ (Bondoux, Les Villes, p. 381, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.42)

3.3.3. Ottoman Period (14th century- 1923)

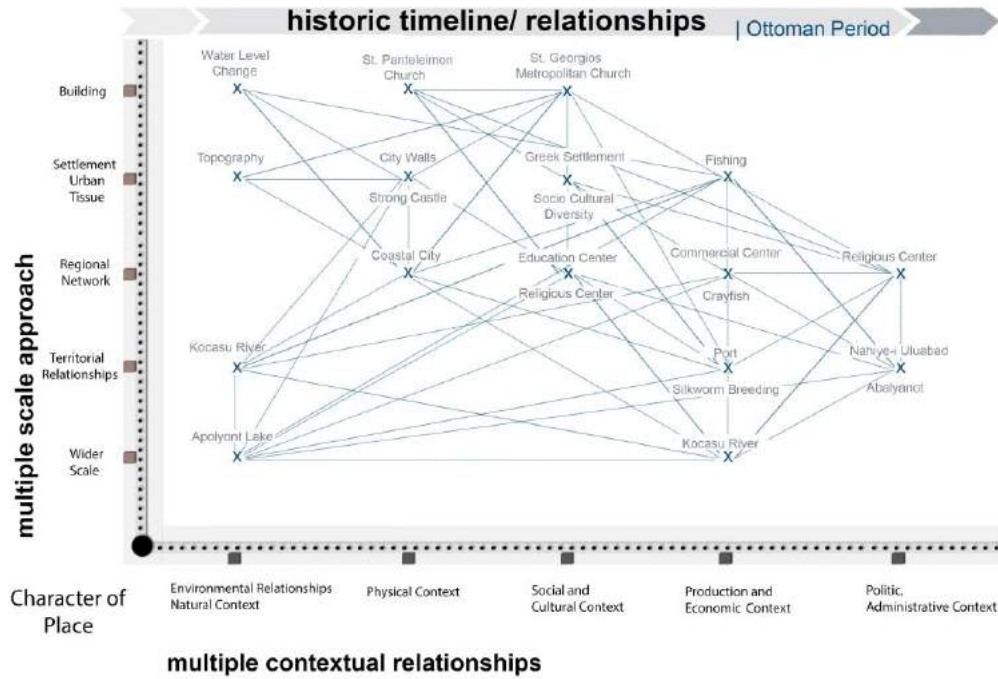


Figure 3.36. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı : Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economic and Physical Aspects (Ottoman Period)

It is known that the cities of Apolyont and Lopadion near Apolyont Lake were in the border of sultans' foundations during 14th and 15th centuries in Bursa.¹²⁶ In this context, the city of Apolyont was one of the foundation villages of Yıldırım Bayezid and a significant center of 'feudal landlord' (tekfurluk merkezi).¹²⁷ The city is registered in Nahiye-i Uluabed and the name of the city is recorded as "Abalyanot".¹²⁸ Evliya Çelebi, in the middle of 17th century, described Apolyont as "a part of the place of paradise".¹²⁹ He also mentioned that, the most part of the population was

¹²⁶ (Öçalan et.al., Bursa Vakfiyeleri I, p. 44)

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.270)

¹²⁹ (Dağlı, Kahraman, Sezgin, 2001, p. 147)

Rum and there were almost 1600 houses. Evliya Çelebi described great churches, market bazaars (Rum ve Türk Pazarları), inns, tavern (meyhane), vineyards and gardens in the city. Furthermore, he also mentioned that fermented red grape juice, crayfish and fish were praised. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, first Western researcher who visited Apolyont and identified as ‘Apollonia ad Rhyndacum’.¹³⁰ Charles Texier also stated that the city has strong castle during this period, and the city was reached by a bridge to island.¹³¹ Especially in 19th century, there are survey drawings, descriptions of travelers about Apolyont. W. J. Hamilton and P. Le Bas is traveler who was gave various comprehensive historical and archeological information and drawings about the city for the first time.¹³² Published by M. P. Lé Bas and S. Reinach in 1888, the book draws attention with the engravings of architectural studies and sculptures.¹³³ Hasluck also mentions ‘Apollonia’ when introducing Kyzikos and its surroundings.¹³⁴

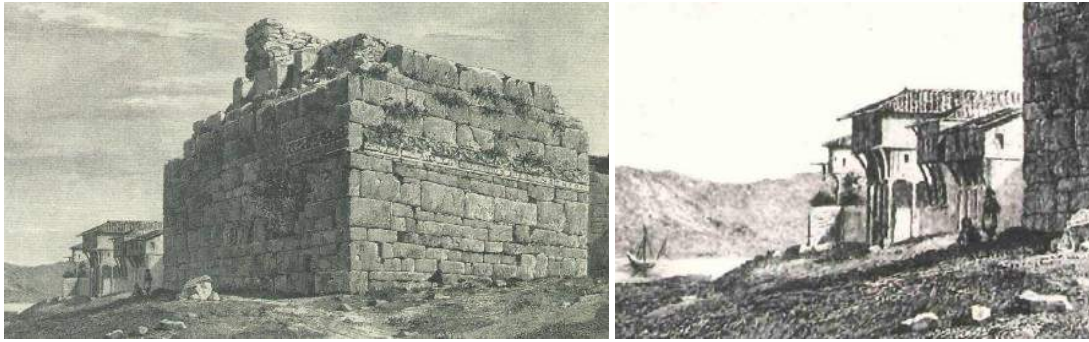


Figure 3.37. The Castles and Buildings on the Lake Shore (Le Bas, Reinach, 1888, pp. 38-40)

¹³⁰ (Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, 1701, pp. 354-357)

¹³¹ (Charles Texier, 1833-1839, pp.139-142)

¹³² (Hamilton, 1835, Vol 1, pp. 79-80, Hamilton, 1842, Vol 2, pp.87-92, Le Bas, Reinach, 1888, pp.38-40, Le Bas, 1845, Vol 1, pp. 27-46)

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ (Hasluck, 1910, pp.68-73)

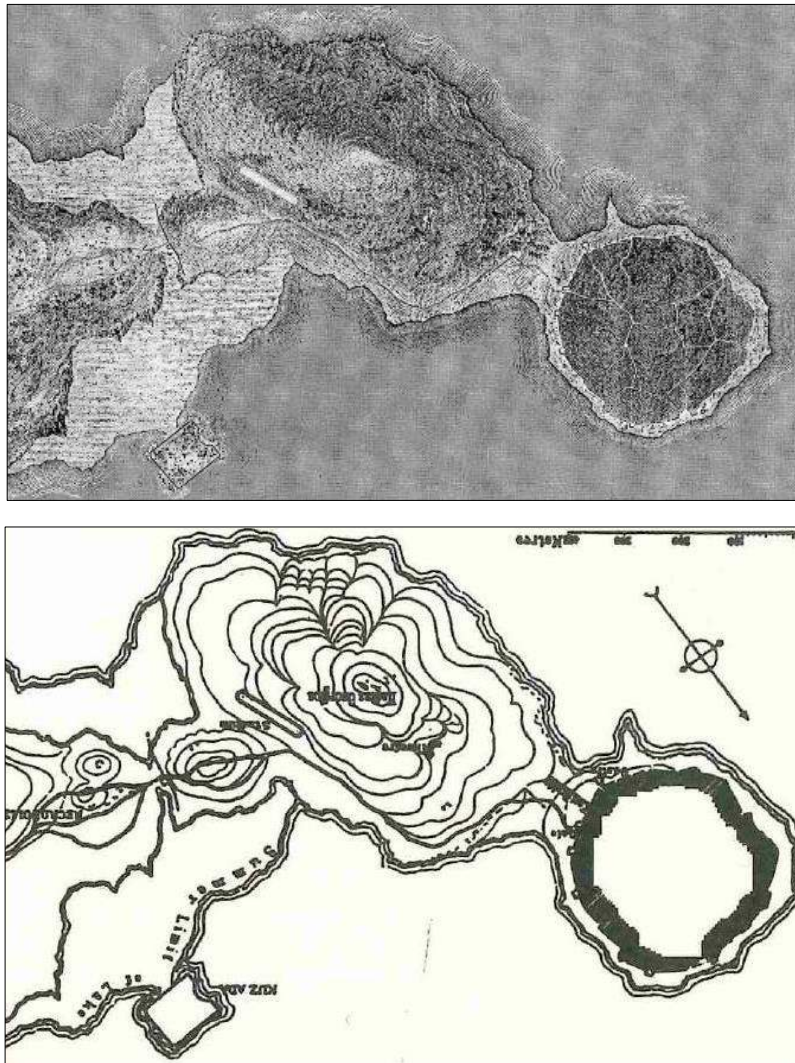


Figure 3.38. The Drawings related to the City, its Topographical Characteristics, City Walls, Peninsula and Island (Top, Hamilton, 1842, Vol 2, pp.87-92) (Bottom, Hasluck, 1910, pp. 68-73)

Natural Context

Apolyont is located on a peninsula and island, extending to northern east of Apolyont Lake. The settlement is mostly located on the island and is connected to the peninsula by bridge. Mango was defined to Apolyont as two hills on a peninsula to the north of Uluabat Lake.¹³⁵ The biggest of these hills is 'Zambaktepe' Area. The second hill is the island where water level rises in certain seasons to connect with a bridge and is

¹³⁵ (Mango, 1979)

surrounded by strong city walls. In this context, the city is shaped by nature and socio-cultural, economic and physical relations and also it was affected by them.



Figure 3.39. Natural Context of the Apolyont Lake, its Surroundings and Islands in 19th century (Le Bas, Reinach, 1888, pp. 38-40, Plaque 45)

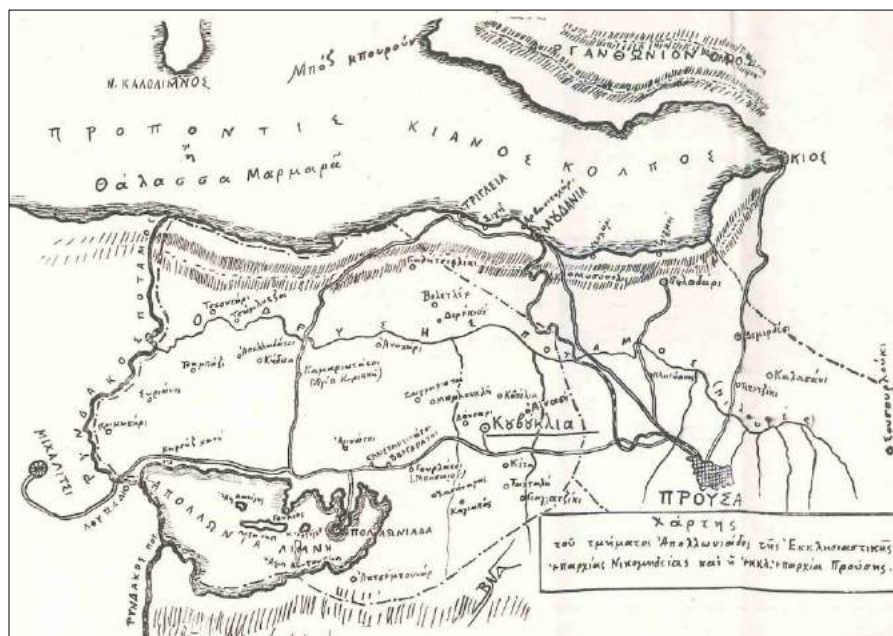


Figure 3.40. Apolyont Lake and Surroundings, Marmara Sea Connection by Karacasu River, Settlements Connected to Apolyont Metropolitan Church (Deligiannis, 1955, p. 34, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p. 101)

Socio Cultural Context

It is stated that social structure of the city until period of exchange is canorously with Turkish and Greeks. Approximately 80-90% of population is Greek and rest of the

population is Turkish and Muslim.¹³⁶ Both groups continue responsively social relationship with other from the aspect of production relations to social life. Greek Bazaar and Turkish Bazaar set up in different areas and different days, on Sunday and Friday, but both part of population went shopping each other's bazaars. After the great fire in the city in 1900, together with population movements, it is reported that there are 600 households in the record of 1913.¹³⁷

According to Hasluck, who visited the city in 1900s, stated that in the city, there are 500 Greek and 130 Turkish houses interested in silkworm-breeding and fishing.¹³⁸ In addition, Georges Perrot also stated that 550 houses which 400 of these houses belong to Greeks in his book was published in 1864.¹³⁹ The city is one of the central city for western part of Bursa in terms of the economy, trade, religious and educational aspects. It is known that people living in the surrounding regions have come for shopping in Apolyont Bazaars and they use flour mills in the city.¹⁴⁰ Furthermore, religious rituals and festivals were realized both in the city, St. Georgios Metropolitan Church and on islands in Apolyont Lake.¹⁴¹ The islands in the lake have different names for Greeks and Turks (Figure 3.41).

¹³⁶ (Kaplanoglu, 1999, pp. 95-105)

¹³⁷ (Nilüfer Municipality Oral History and Research Project, Gölyazı)

¹³⁸ (Hasluck, 1906, pp. 287-308)

¹³⁹ (Perrot, 1861, p. 91)

¹⁴⁰ (Deligiannis, Mesitidis, 1940, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.235)

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

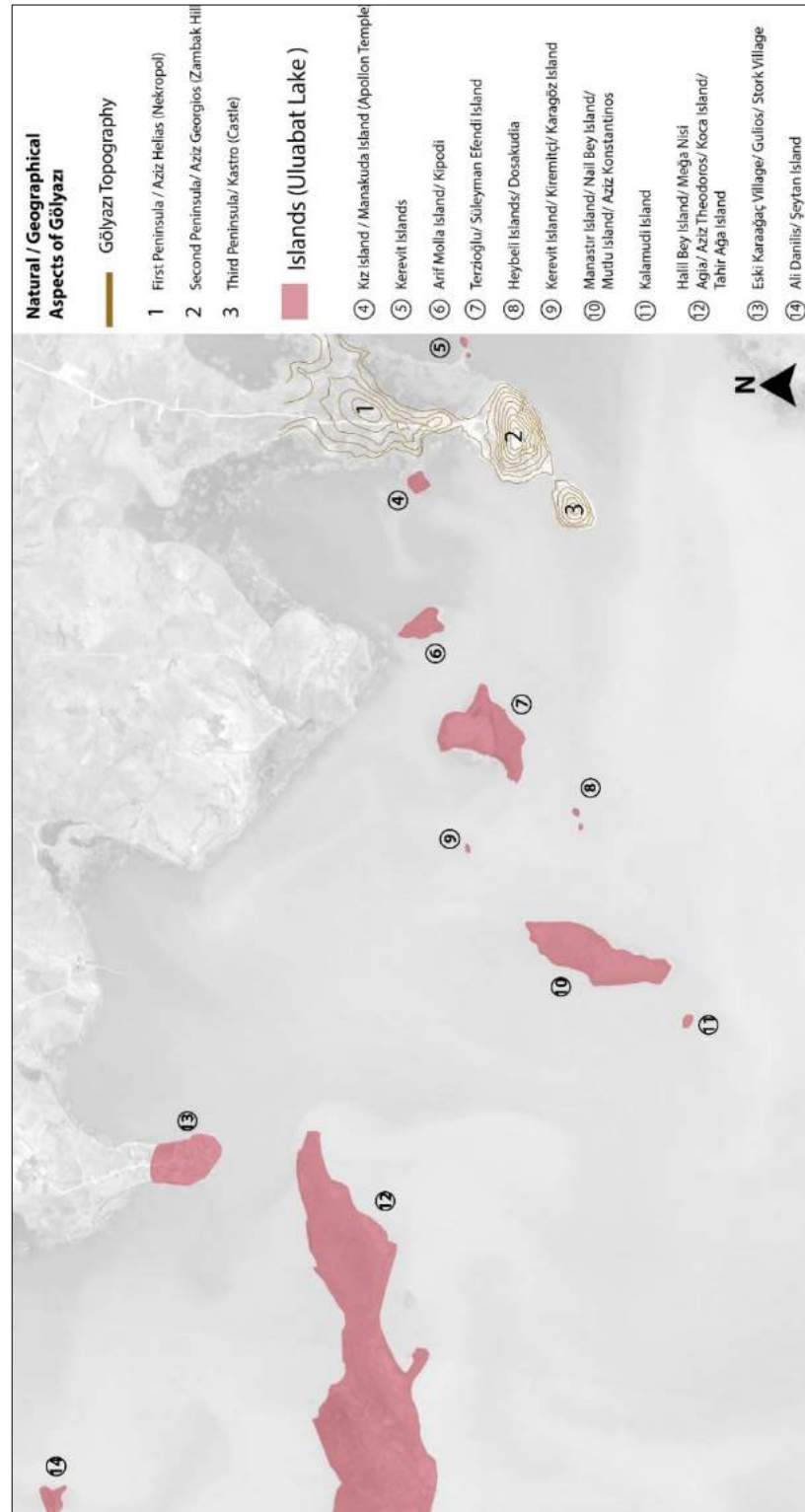


Figure 3.41. According to the Inhabitants (Greeks and Turks), the Names of the Islands in Uluabat Lake.

Economic Context

The economy of the city in the Ottoman Period depends on fishing, crayfish trade, transporting in lake, silkworm-breeding and olive cultivation.¹⁴² Fishing is a priority for economy of city and daily life. It is stated that sales were made to Istanbul and Rumeli Ports especially in the trade of carp, pike and catfish.¹⁴³ The crayfish is exported to European countries, mainly in Germany and France. In addition, other agricultural products such as broad beans, flax seeds, wheat, barley, corn, onions are also exported. Products are transported from Apolyont Lake to Istanbul via Kocasu by loaded on large sailboats. The inhabitants had mulberry fields in which Akçapınar and Fadıllı in the northeastern part of the city and in the south eastern part of the lake. In the spring, which is the nutritional period of cocoons for silkworm, there is great mobility in the lake.¹⁴⁴ In addition, sailing boats, sandals, and small ferries were used as a transportation vehicle in second half of the 19th century.

Physical Context

When we examine both traveler' drawings and explanations about the city, the city is physical environment explained with its natural environment, cycle and relations. In the expressions, referring to the city as 'castle', the settlement on the island is mentioned and the peninsula section is mentioned as an 'outer settlement'. It is stated that there are 13 neighborhoods in the city, namely within the border of the 'castle', and the names of these neighborhoods come from the family names near it. (Mumcu, Demirci, Savva, Çerpızın, Toma, Pasot, Piri etc.)¹⁴⁵

The entrance of the city was located in the castle called 'Kalanes' or 'Stone City Gate' (Taş Kapı) in the north of the second peninsula. The entrance of the island part of the city is called 'Palioporta' or 'Great City Gate' (Koca Kapı). In addition, six castle

¹⁴² (Deligiannis, Mesitidis, 1940, Millas, 1992, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017)

¹⁴³ (Nilüfer Municipality Oral History and Research Project, Gölyazı)

¹⁴⁴ (Katzafiris, 1989, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017)

¹⁴⁵ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017)

regarding spatial relations and social life in the city were referred to in this period.¹⁴⁶ In the northern part of the city there were ‘Lutro Castle’ or ‘Bath Castle’ (Hamam Kalesi), the name ‘Castle’ (Kastro) which was used by Greeks for city walls, and in the west of the city entrance the ‘Kokkinos’ (Çimoğlu) Castle was located. The castles on the shores of the lake have their extensions towards the lake called ‘Pirgudi’ or Side Castle (Yan Kale)¹⁴⁷(Figure 3.42). In the west of the city today, known as ‘Simitçi Castle’, the castle is known as the ‘Old Eminis’ (Toloğlu) Castle according to various sources and explanations. In the Greek explanations, ‘Bakoğlu’ or ‘Sarika’ Castle, which is called ‘Merdivenli’ Castle by Turks today, is the nearest castle to center of the city and is defined as an important point of social daily life in Ottoman Period.



Figure 3.42. Photographs shows Greek Cemetery Area (Zambaktepe), Shore of the Lake and Social Life and Side Castles (Yan Kaleler) (Left, Hasluck, 1904-1906, p.69) (Right, German Archeology Institution, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.78)

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ (Le Bas, 1843, p.175,176, Şahin, 2016 p. 179-180, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017)

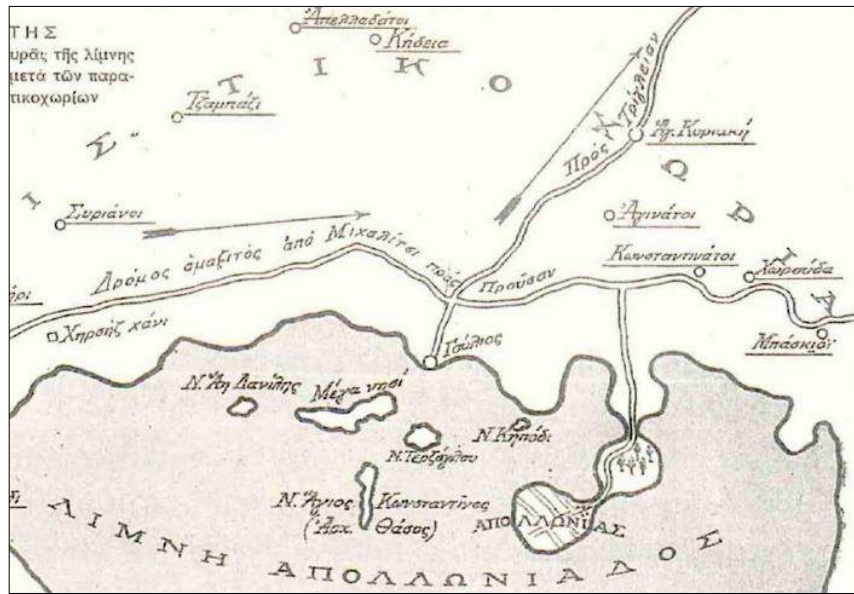


Figure 3.43. Apolyont and its Surroundings in the Regional Scale (Deligiannis, 1940, p. 213
Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.94)

There are no spatial or physical information to Turks and Greeks Houses about the location in the city belonging to Ottoman Period. However, in the vicinity of mosque and from the city entrance to bridge, the houses of Muslims are concentrated. It is also known that the summit of island is the social and commercial center of city (Figure 3.57) In this Greek Bazaar and Square which constitutes the religious, economic and social center of Greeks and the city, there is Metropolitan Church of St. Georgios and Ottoman Police Station. Near to Metropolitan Church, there are houses with barn, two schools separately for Greeks and Turks, grocery store, bakery, butcher, tailor, coffeehouses and various commercial buildings ¹⁴⁸ (Figure 3.57).

¹⁴⁸ (Göksu, Çilingir, Ünverdi, Conservation Master Plan Report, 1998, pp. 10-15)

next to Turkish coffeehouses. This area is also used by Greeks. However, due to the closeness of the mosque and the church, the concentration of commercial functions and the presence of educational buildings of Greek and Turk communities, it can be said that the focal point and center of the city is the 'Rum Bazaar Square' (Figure 3.57) There are four main churches and two chapels in the city. The first one is the Church of St. Georgios Metropolis, which defined the center area of the city as mentioned. The church of 'Archangel Michael' or 'Taksiarhis Stratigos' or 'St. Efstratios', which is the oldest church in the city, has frescoes depicted with swords and single bell hanging outside the church.¹⁴⁹ The third one was 'Ioannis Prodromos' or 'Ioannis Vaftistis' Church, which was built on the foundations of an old Byzantine Church.¹⁵⁰ In addition, the Church of St. Panteleimon, which was built between 1908 and 1918 in the peninsula part of the settlement, which is described as 'new neighborhood' located outside the city, is another important church of the city. Until the population exchange period, churches in St. Georgios and Saint Panteleimon regularly religious routines take place every sunday.¹⁵¹ The Church of St. Georgios is used by inhabitants of 'castle' island part of Apolyont, and Church of St. Panteleimon is used by the 'new neighborhood' peninsula part of city.¹⁵² (Figure 3.47)

The main reason of development and construction activities in 20th century is the great fire in 1900. In this period, repairment and reconstruction of damaged houses, schools and Ionnis Church and construction of Church of Saint Panteleimon were realized.¹⁵³ This great fire caused to a large part of the city to be damaged, the expansion of streets in settlement and the city develop and expand to peninsula part and Zambaktepe Area. After 1900s, 150 Greek and Turkish houses were built in this area described as 'new

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.70)

¹⁵¹ (Küçük Asya Araştırmaları Merkezi, Sözlü Tarih Materyali Derlemesi, Bitynia Vilayeti, Bursa Periferisi, Apolloniada Kısmı, Apolloniada Dosyası, pp.159-164, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.73, p.129)

¹⁵² The definition of the 'castle' and the 'new neighborhood' mentioned here are descriptions used by the inhabitants for the island and peninsula parts of settlement.

¹⁵³ (Yavaş, 2015, Arşiv belgeleri ışığında 'Abulyond' İmar Faaliyetleri/Abulyond in the Light of Archival Documents, Nilüfer International Symposium 'From Odryses to Nilüfer', p.903)

neighborhood'.¹⁵⁴ In addition, it caused losses in some parts of Ottoman urban tissue located on ancient period city. Before 1900, it is stated that there are Turkish and Greek cemeteries, a chapel with icon of Saint Georgios and two flour mills in part of settlement. Against the sorces that the peninsula part was a new settlement area after the 1900, Hasluck reports that peninsula part of settlement, St. George's Hill, was full of houses before the wars.¹⁵⁵ However, the construction dates of buildings in this area are generally after 1900. St Panteleimon Church in this area was established as the church of the new settlement in 1908-1918 and this part of the city was established after the fire of 1900 following the narrations in various Greek sources.

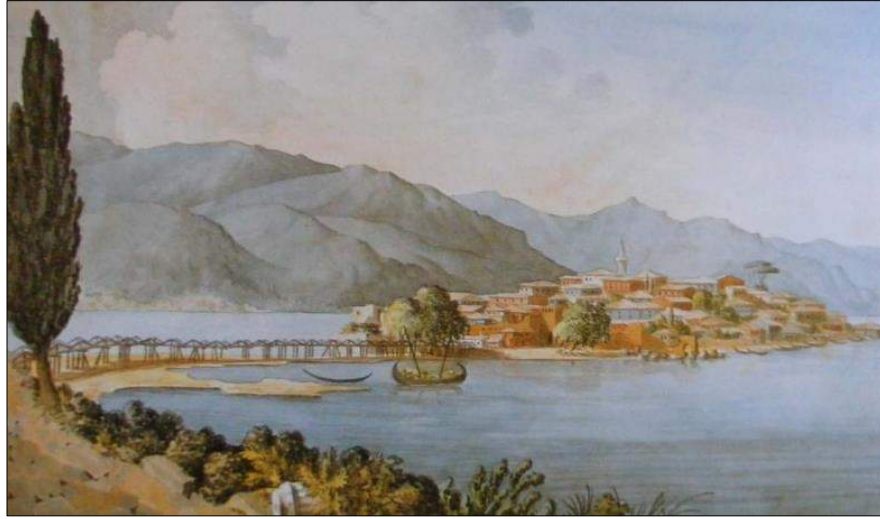


Figure 3.46. “Panorama of Apollonia” in Ottoman Period (Lovenhielm, Yenal, 2003)

¹⁵⁴ (Küçük Asya Araştırmaları Merkezi, Sözlü Tarih Materyali Derlemesi, Bitynia Vilayeti, Bursa Periferisi, Apolloniada Kısmı, Apolloniada Dosyası, pp. 143-147, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, p.110)

¹⁵⁵ (Hasluck, 1910, pp. 68-73)



Figure 3.47. Monumental Buildings in Ottoman Period ‘St. Panteleimon Church’ in peninsula part of the Settlement was Established as the Church of New Settlement in 1908-1918 (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.48. Monumental Buildings in Ottoman Period ‘Mosque’ (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.49. Monumental Buildings in Ottoman Period 'Windmill' (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.50. Monumental Buildings in Ottoman Period 'Bath' (Author, 2018)

As the settlement characteristics and physical environment, architectural features of traditional houses and its environment have been directly affected by natural and topographical, socio-cultural and economic context of Gölyazı. 2 + mezzanine floor is common building height for this buildings. In Gölyazı, stone, brick and timber are used as building material generally. The structural system of ground floor of buildings is stone masonry. The upper floors are timber frame structural system with herringbone brick or mudbrick filling (Figure 3.51, Figure 3.52). In addition, there are the construction technique of 'Bağdadi' can be observed several buildings. The timber structural system and use of timber materials are on northwestern shore of the island, where we know that Turks were settled in Ottoman period. In traditional houses in Gölyazı, there are two separate entrances in lake shore buildings, on street of coastline and back street, due to the slope and change of the water level. In traditional houses of Gölyazı, there are special room which can be defined as 'winter rooms' (kış odası)

opened by windows to sofa. The ‘insect room’ (böceklik), which has an open gallery and wooden railing opened to sofa, is a characteristics part of Gölyazı traditional houses (Figure 3.53). The trough and berm (yalak ve seki) in a corner of the sofa are special functional elements of settlement where main economy depends on fishing. In addition, there are buildings with garden and more complex plan in contrast to buildings in this tissue. These buldings, are located on shore of peninsula, which is area where settlement was expanded later 1900s.



Figure 3.51. . Examples of Symbolic Large Scales Buildings in Ottoman Period, Gölyazı Traditional Houses (Top, Left and Right, Middle, Right Author, 2018) (Middle, Left, Bottom, Left and Right, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive, 1998)



Figure 3.52. Gölyazı Traditional Houses in Ottoman Period (Middle, Left and Right, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive, 1998) (Others, Author, 2018)



Figure 3.53. Interior Space of Gölyazı Traditional Houses, 'Open Sofa' and 'Insect Room' (Böceklik) and timber ornamentation elements (Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive, 1998)

The subbasement built as a precaution against the rise of water level are 2.5-3 meters high, especially in traditional buildings on lake shore. In addition, it is seen that the spolia materials belonging to Ancient Period are used on facade of many buildings which can refer to multi-layered special tissue of the city. The most special one of these buildings is, which is described as ‘Podium House’ (Podyum Ev) on lake shore (Figure 3.54). The building has traces of repairs of different periods as well as the multi-layered characteristics of the city because it was built on the city walls or temple. In addition, on the facade of some of the buildings on lake shore have stone rings that are thought to be used to tie up boats and sandals (Figure 3.55).



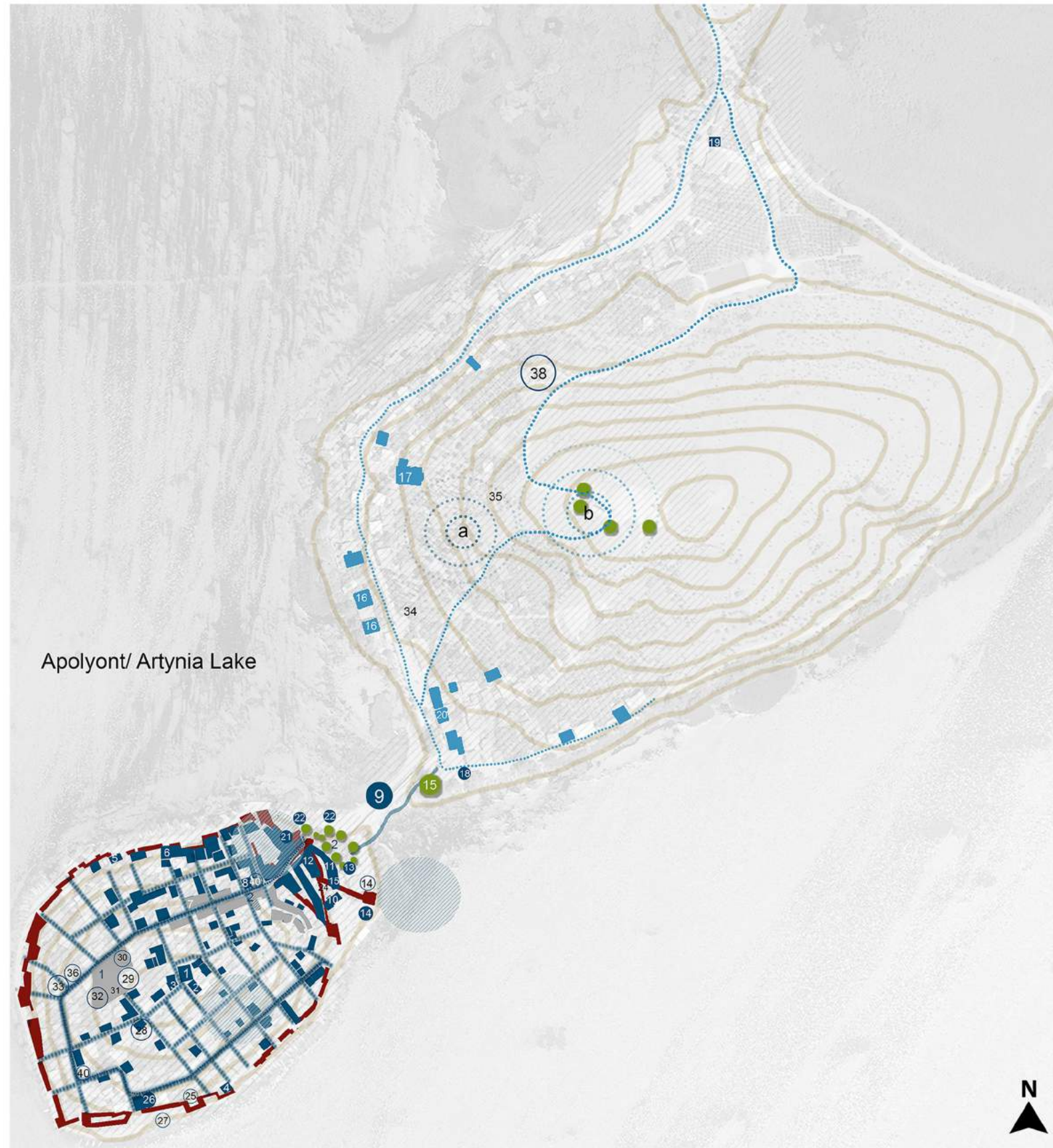
Figure 3.54. ‘Podium House’ (Left, Author, 2018) (Right, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive, 2000s)



Figure 3.55. City Walls and Buildings in Ottoman Period ‘Semi Circle Shaped Stone Rings’ that was thought to have been used for tie up Boats and Sandals (Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)



Figure 3.56. Turkish Cemetery in Ottoman Period (Author, 2018)



Ottoman Period

Buildings

- that their exactly known due to the physical evidences survived to the present
- 1 Mosque
 - 2 Primary School "Sibyan Mektebi"
 - 3 Imam Evi
 - 4 "Faik Bey Konağı" / Terzioğlu House (Before Exchange)
 - 5 Semi Circle Shaped Stone, for connecting sandals and buildings on the city walls
 - 6 "Podium House" Ottoman House and podium remains of the ancient period
 - 7
 - 8 Brick House/ Priest House/ Hacı Mavrudi House/ Mavrudis Karadaıs House
 - First School Building in Republic Period
 - 9 Timber Bridge
 - 10 Bath
 - 11 Turkish Traditional Coffeehouse
 - 12 Smiths Area/ "Demirciler Alanı"/ "Demirtzidika"
 - 13 Fish Auction Area
 - 14 Fish Market "Balıkhane" and Boathouse area "kayıkhan" behind Kastro Castle
 - 15 Boll Boiling Area for the production of silkworm
 - 16 Geç Osmanlı Dönemi Yapıları / 1900 Sonrası Rum Evleri Mevki
 - 17 St.Panteleimon Church (church of the new settlement) 1906-1908
 - 18 Fish Market "Balıkhane"
 - 19 Windmill
 - 20 Rüstem Ağa House/ After 1900, Turkish Houses Area
 - 21 Archangel Michael Chapel
 - 22 St. Georgios ve St. Ionnis Asimakis Wells

- Castro / "Kale Settlement" / First Settlement Area
- New Settlement Area after 1900 Fire
- Turkish Bazaar "Türk Pazarı"
- Greek Bazaar "Rum Pazarı"
- Greek Cemetery
- Turkish Cemetery
- Port Area
- Commercial Buildings_grocery, tailor, butcher, bakery "simitçi", coffeehouse, taverna, barber, pharmacy, sweet shop "helvacı", knife shop
- Monumental Registered Trees (plane tree, cypress)
- Weeping Plane / "Ağlayan Çınar", Kanlı / Koca Çınar
- Building
- Building
- Commercial Central Street (Today Atatürk Street)
- 1 Greeks City Center
- 2 Turkish City Center
- New Settlement Road
- Cemetery Road

Buildings

- that their locations are not exactly known and derived from historical sources and oral sources
- 24 Wells
 - 25 Bedir Ağa House "Terzioğlu House" / 99 Pencere Ev
 - 26 Baptist Yahya / St. Ionnis Prodromos Church
 - Altında Tapınak olan Karanlık Kilise olarak bilinen şapel (1930 sonrası yıkılarak ev yapılıyor.)
 - 27 Mirrored Casinos "Aynalı Gazino"
 - 28 Archangel Michael Church / St. Efstratios Church
 - 29 St. Georgios Church/ Metropolitan Church
 - 30 Greek School
 - 31 Ottoman Patrol "Osmanlı Karakolu"
 - 32 Metropolitan Church where the priest lives, guesthouse, inn, grocery, bakery, olive stores, hotel, butcher shop, coffeehouse called "adelfaton", tailor, steam oven for drying cocoons
 - 33 Virgin Mary Chapel
 - Under this chapel, it is said that there is a vaulted secret passage connected to Lutro Castle by a closed door in the city walls.
 - 34 New Patrol After 1900 "Osmanlı Karakolu"
 - 35 The chapel with the icon of St. Georgios. Previously, there are temple ruins in this area.
 - 36 Fountain "holy water" next to the Chapel of the Virgin Mary
 - 37 Terzioğlu, Manusis and Sarkohupi Flour Mill
 - 38 Two poor neighborhoods of the city, "İnkaya and Çongara"
 - 39 Kadifeli Traditional Coffeehouse

- Areas redesigned and expanded after 1900 great fire

- Ancient Period City Walls
- Topography
- Ancient Period Hypothetical Streets

Figure 3.57. Ottoman Period in Gölyazı / "Apolyont"

3.3.4. Early Republican Period (1923- Late 1950s)

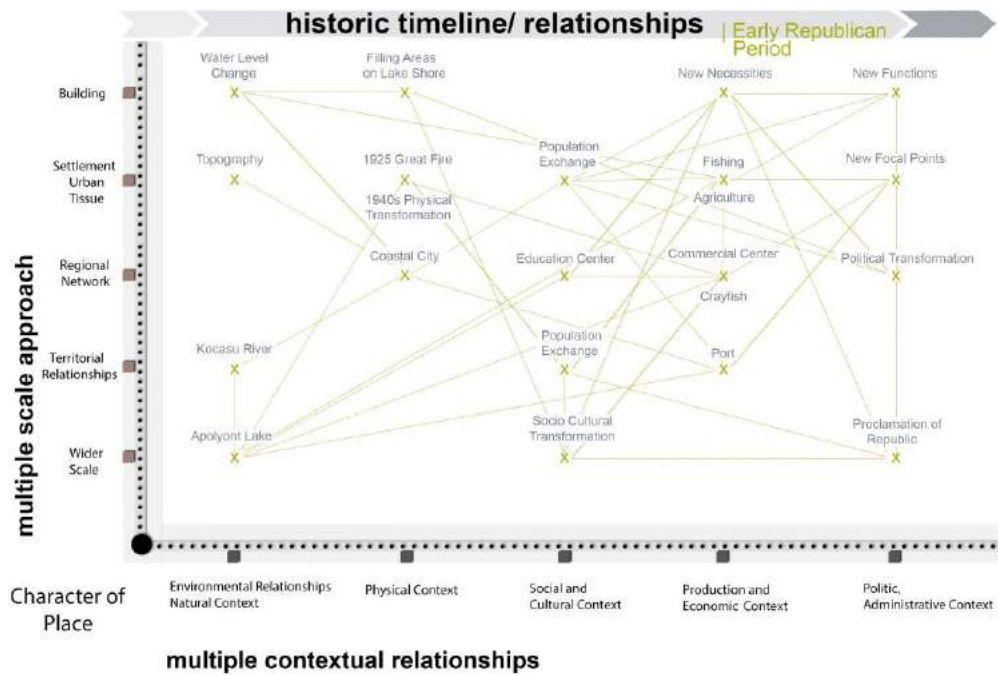


Figure 3.58. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı: Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economic and Physical Aspects (Early Republican Period)

Natural Context

The natural cycle and urban relations of this region was shaped to Apolyont Lake during Republican Period. These natural relations are main factors affecting the process of economy, social life and physical transformation of the city. Uluabat Lake, which was connected to Sea of Marmara by Karacasu River known to be actively used until the 1950s, is very important for the economy and trade aspects of the city. After 1950s, it is known that interventions to the natural cycle and upper scale plans negatively affect natural cycle of the life. Especially after 1940s, the formation of the lake shore with the filling areas directly influence to natural features and physical formation of the city.

Socio Cultural Context

Apolyont is settlement with a social and cultural diversity during Ottoman period, lost this diversity after the population exchange and turned into a place where only Turkish people lived. After War of Independence is a little-known period due to turmoil of this region and city. The fact that the population waiting for construction of new houses from the surrounding villages is temporarily lived in Apolyont and that there is a health unit in the city shows that the city has a central settlement role in this process.

¹⁵⁶ Greek population left Apolyont before Proclamation of Republic in 1922 and lost ninety percent of the city's population. Apolyont population is settled in various cities such as 'Kastoria' (Kesriye), 'Alexandroupoli' (Dedeğaç), 'Thessaloniki', 'Sidirokastro' (Demirhisar). ¹⁵⁷ Since the population comes from different settlements and regions, they do not form a homogeneous group and inhabitant. Most of the inhabitants, 'Manastır' Province, came from Village of 'Petriska' in 'Florina District' (107 families, according to the 1926 records). In addition, there are people from the villages of 'Kastoria' (Kesriye) (15 families), 'Mikri Volvi' (Beşik), 'Kilkis' and 'Langaza' (19 families). ¹⁵⁸ After Proclamation of the Republic, transformation of economic lifecycle and special social structure cause to social, spatial and economic conflicts among two group. ¹⁵⁹ For example, larger families, coming from mentioned cities or villages, were settled in larger houses and gave them larger farms in settlement. Then, especially after 1940s, two groups adopted common life, but even today, the 'native inhabitant and immigrant' (yerli-muhacir) are used in social life.

Economic Context

Despite the transformation process in social structure and physical environment of the city, it is possible to say that economic continuity and main economic references is maintained because people who departed from Apolyont or came to settle again

¹⁵⁶ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, pp.199-225)

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ (Göksu, Çilingir ve Ünverdi, 1998, pp.39-42)

according to the same economic preferences.¹⁶⁰ ‘Petriska’, which constitutes the majority of population, is a settlement where on shore of Petriska Lake so, the main source of livelihood is mostly fishing activities. In the same way, Kesriye and Beşik are located lake shore. However, the arrival of new population to Apolyont, which continues to be a ‘coastal and fishing city’, brings about new economic aspects.

Although new population living on shores of Selanik and Monastery Lakes, they were not only depending on fishing economy, but also they were farmers.¹⁶¹ In this context, it can be said that new population in Gölyazı teaches new economic activities and sources for the city like agriculture, on the other hand native population teach silkworm-breeding to immigrants.

In this period, trade and sale of reeds in lake were another economic activity. As a result, although economic activities and sources of the city is influenced by change of the social structure, it lives in a certain rhythm depending on natural environment and lake cycle.

Physical Context

Gölyazı has not suffered much damage during the war period because of its location characteristics and advantages. After 1923, transformation in lifecycle and economic relations affected re-producing and re-transforming physical environment and urban tissue. Main factor, shaped physical context of the city for this period, is transformation in social structure and diversity. In 1925, along with the fire that realized in southwestern part of settlement, urban tissue in western and southern parts of the Church of St. Georgios was burned and destroyed.¹⁶² New focal place and functional requirements in the context of economy, administration and ideology of ‘nation state’ have also been influential in the transformation of urban form. One of the biggest structures in city, ‘Terzioğlu’ House was used for educational purpose.

¹⁶⁰ (3 mübadele kentinin kaynakları, Petriska Köyü, Kesriye Kenti ve Beşik Köyü Mübadillerinin Tasfiye Talepnameleri, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, 199-225)

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² (Göksu, Çilingir ve Ünverdi, 1998, pp. 16-18)

This house was used as public house and giving Turkish lessons for adults (Gölyazı Türkçe Okulu).¹⁶³ This building is associated with ‘Apolyont People’s House’ (Apolyont Halkodası) of ‘Bursa Community Center’ (Bursa Halkevi) as a ‘New Turkish School’¹⁶⁴ In 1933, due to 10th anniversary of the republic, ‘Atatürk Statue’ was built in lake shore and Square of Turkish coffeehouses present city center and municipality square. In this square, with filling areas built in 1940s, and between 1965 and 1989. Furthermore, Turkish coffeehouses and city walls in this square were demolished in 1940s and were constructed wider and height buildings in the same square. Therefore, the site known as ‘smithery shops’ or ‘demirtzika’ (demirciler) has been destroyed and streets between coffeehouses were closed.



Figure 3.59. Photographs of the Settlement in 1940s, Filling Areas and Construction Activities in shore of the lake, coffeehouses, bridge, ‘Kastro’ Castle (Top, <http://wowturkey.com/far~mlviewtopic.php?t=9701&start=192>) (Bottom, <http://wowturkey.com/lfOrumlvviewtopic.php1P?t=9701&start=195>) (Original Source: Rüstem Duran Archive, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017)

¹⁶³ (Göksu, Çilingir ve Ünverdi, 1998, p. 18, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 p.241)

¹⁶⁴ (Uludağ, Bursa Halkevi Dergisi, Sayı 61, 1943, p. 31-36)



Figure 3.60. Photographs of the Settlement in 1940s (Source: <http://wowturkey.com/farum/viewtopic.php?t=9701&start=191>, Original Source, Rüstem Duran Archive, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017)

The church of St. Georgios, which was affected by great fire in 1925, was destroyed in 1942-1943.¹⁶⁵ A new primary school building was built upon foundations of this structure.¹⁶⁶ In front of St. Georgios Church and Greek School, the former square and center of the city was used as a courtyard of ‘Turkish School’ since 1940s. Next to Church of St. Georgios in the same square, Greek Primary School was demolished and was constructed a teacher's house (Öğretmenevi).¹⁶⁷ The first school building, which was used as a primary school before 1940s, was called ‘Brick House’ (Tuğla Ev) in Atatürk Street. Later, ‘Primary School’ (Sibyan Mektebi) was established in a Greek House next to old mosque as a second school building. Ionnis Church, also known as ‘Darkness Church’ (Karanlık Kilise), has been demolished in 1930s and in the place of houses have been built.¹⁶⁸ Similarly, Church of Archangel Michael ‘Stratigos’ were destroyed in later periods.

¹⁶⁵ (Göksu, Çilingir ve Ünverdi, 1998, p.18,19)

¹⁶⁶ (Aziz Georgios Kilisesi'nin yıkımı ve ilkokul binasının inşasının, 1940'lı yıllarda imeceyle gerçekleştirilmesi, 1940-1955 yılları arasında öğrenci ve köylülerin gönüllü katılımıyla işletilen Köy Enstitüleri işlevleriyle ilgili olabilir (Yaşayanlar, From the Apollonia ad Rhyndacum to Gölyazı, pp. 27-28)

¹⁶⁷ (Göksu, Çilingir ve Ünverdi, 1998, p.18,19)

¹⁶⁸ (Göksu, Çilingir ve Ünverdi, 1998, p.18,19, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 p.242)

3.3.5. After the 1960s

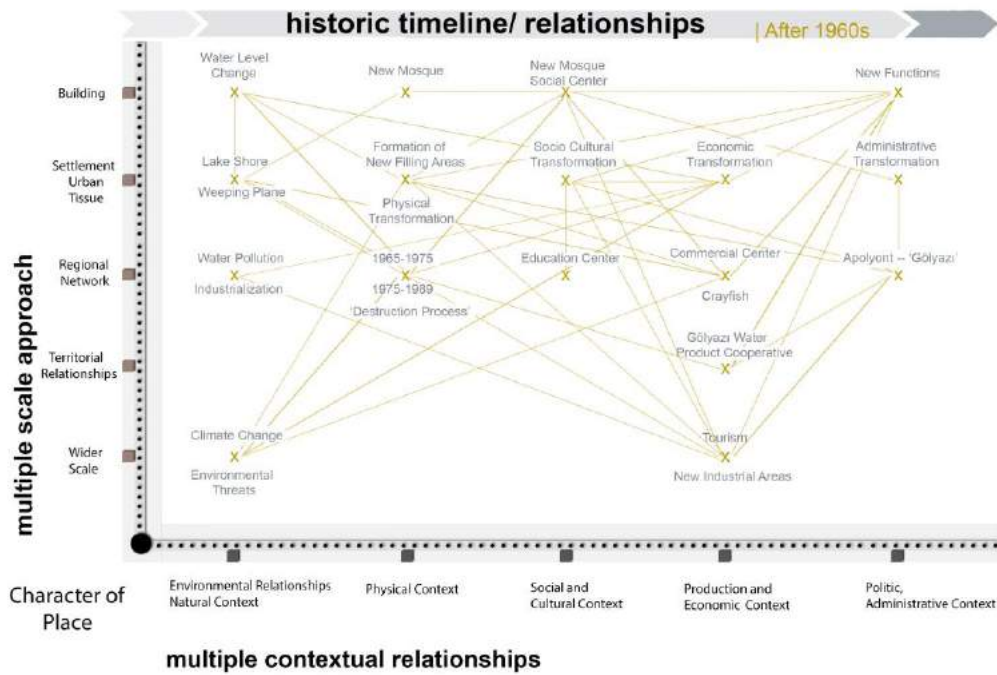


Figure 3.61. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı : Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economical and Physical Aspects (After 1960s Period)

Natural Context

After 1960s, natural and physical transformation process and their effects can be clearly seen in every aspect of Gölyazı. The rapid physical and economical transformation in this region and the city, especially after 1980s and 2000s has affected the inner dynamic of natural relations. Between 1965-1975 and 1975-1989 periods various fillings areas were built along the lake shore areas. These interventions have changed economic and physical characteristics of the city depending on natural cycle. With the increasing industrial areas around Uluabat Lake, water height level and water pollution level were also changed especially in northwestern part of the lake where Gölyazı is located.

Socio-Cultural and Economic Context

Silkworm-breeding, which one of the most important economic resources of the city, has been adversely affected by economic policies especially after 1980s. Because of decline in importance of silkworm- breeding among the city's economic resources, timber frame upper floors of the buildings allocated for this economy were demolished. After 1960s, the transformation process of the city in every aspect based on transformation of production and economic relations for this period. Fishing is still main economic resource of the city after 1960s. Together with the establishment of 'Gölyazı Water Product Cooperative' (Gölyazı Su Ürünleri Koopearitfi), new markets related to sustainable fishing have been created. However, crayfish, which is the most important water product of the city since Roman Period, decreased after 1980s and reached the end point after 2000s.¹⁶⁹

Physical Context

The transformation of focal place and centers during Early Republican Period has been effected by the change of social structure and ideological factors. On the other hand, the transformation of production and economic relations are main factors physical transformation of the city after 1960s. The fishing which constitutes the livelihood of inhabitants of Gölyazı has been organized cooperative system cause an important breaking point in the transformation of the city in both economic and physical aspect. The fishing activities such as salting and barreling are carried out in sale fish markets and boathouses which are around 'Kastro' Castle and the 'Weeping Plane'. These structures were demolished in late 1960s.¹⁷⁰ In 1965-1975 and 1975-1989, filling areas were cretaed in lake shore areas where these structures were located. (Figure 3.68) During this process of construction activities on the lake and formation of new squares, fishing auction area, wells and the small mosque were demolished. The rise of lake waters extending up to the city walls in winter months has been explain as the

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ (Nilüfer Municipality Oral History and Research Project, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 pp. 238-243)

reason for the construction of these filling areas.¹⁷¹ In addition, landfill used for construct filling areas which was brought from Zambaktepe where ‘Greek Cemetery’ is located, cause to destruction of Greek Cemetery (Figure 3.68).

Until recently, Greeks visited the city and Greek Cemetery more than once in 1982, 1986 and 1990. After this situation, they are not coming to visit the cemetery.¹⁷² In 1972, the timber bridge connecting the island and peninsula of the settlement was demolished and a reinforced concrete bridge was built.¹⁷³ (Figure 3.62) The location and axis of reconstructed bridge also limited new city center. In this context, a large central area and square was established within the city and the focal point of social life was moved to this direction. In addition, another breaking point in process of physical transformation of the city is construction of a new mosque and new filling areas in this square (Figure 3.63). In 1980s, rapid urban development and transformation process in the city continues with different dynamics and forces, especially tourism pressure and economic reasons.



¹⁷¹ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 pp. 238-243)

¹⁷² (Göksu, Çilingir ve Ünverdi, 1998 pp.10-22)

¹⁷³ (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017 pp. 238-243)



Figure 3.62. Photographs of the Settlement after 1970s and 80s (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, Original Source: Rüstem Duran Archive)



Figure 3.63. The new mosque built on the lake shore between 1979 and 1982 (Left, Source: <http://wowturkey.com/farum/viewtopic.php?t=9701&start=191>) (Right, Author, 2018)

Another new square and center is designed ‘Great Plane’ (Koca Çınar) after 2000s called as ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) around the monumental plane and in front of old fishhouse and boathouse (Figure 3.68). Located at the entrance of peninsula part of the settlement and about 800 years old plane is one of the spatial references to the city from Ottoman Period to present. Plane and its location has been a significant factor in positioning of new buildings in the direction of main roads and streets after 1900 great fire. ‘Weeping Plane Square’ (Ağlayan Çınar Meydanı) was transformed

into a larger open space by created filling areas carried out in 1990s and by demolished structures around the square after 2010 (Figure 3.68).

Between 1994 and 1995, Republic Street (Cumhuriyet Caddesi) was surrounded by northern part of the city and surrounding peninsula. The parts of ‘Lutro’ and ‘Kokkinos’ Castles extending to the lake were destroyed in this process (Figure 3.68). In addition, some part of the city gates and city walls were demolished. After 1995, the original street pavements were transformed (Figure 3.66).



Figure 3.64. Photographs showing before the road around the island was built (Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017, Source: <http://wowturkey.com/farum/viewtopic.php?t=9701&start=191>, Original Source: Rüstem Duran Archive)

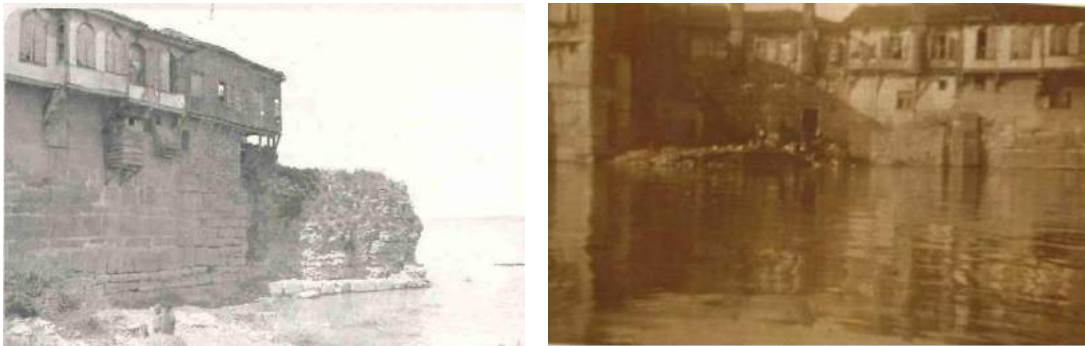


Figure 3.65. Photographs of the Settlement in 1940s, before the road around the island was built (Source: German Archeology Institute, Kalogeropoulou Yalçın, 2017)



Figure 3.66. Photographs showing original street pavement of the settlement before 2000s (Nilüfer Municipality Archive, Original Source: Fatih Özenbaş Archive)

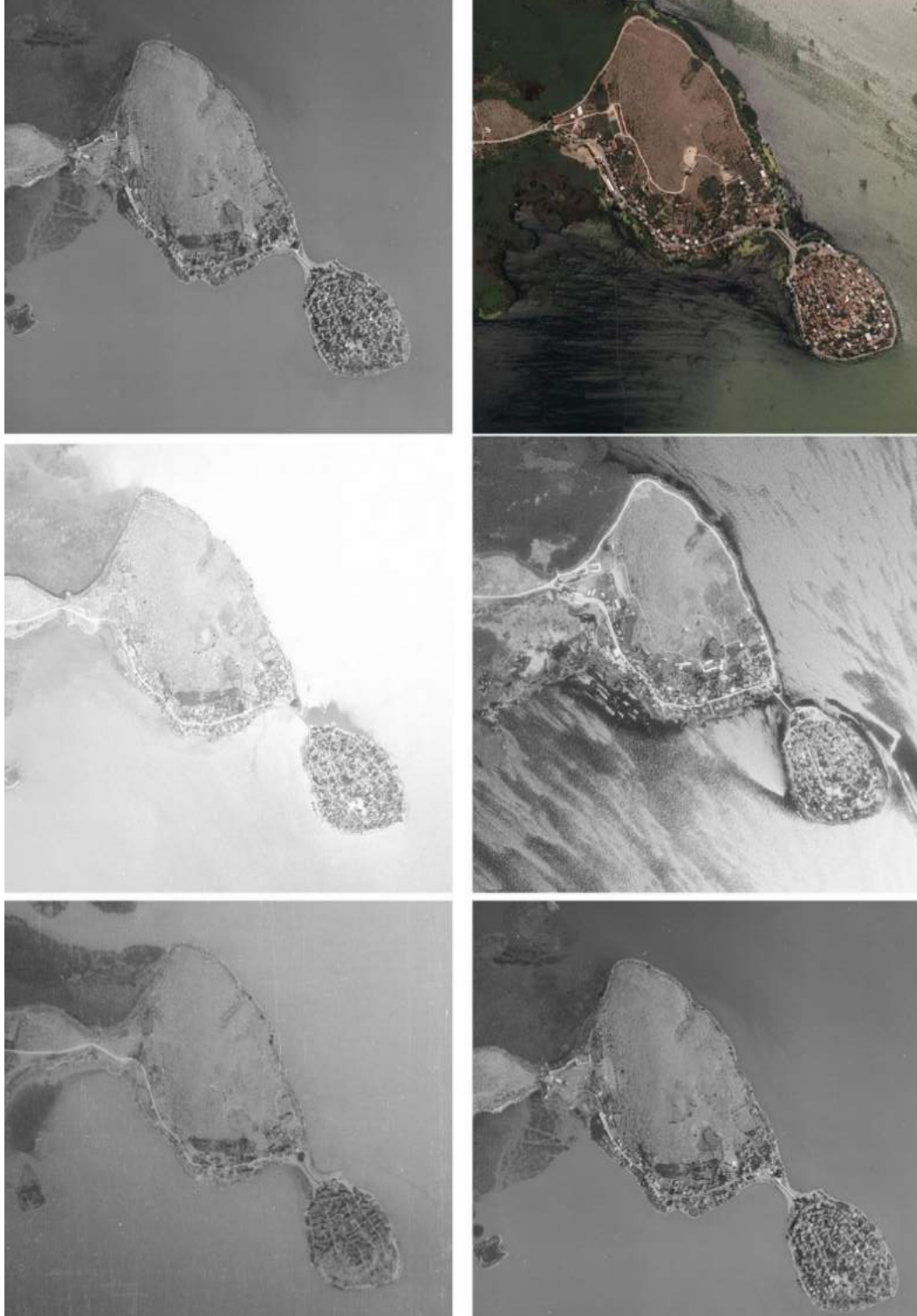


Figure 3.67. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı, Aerial photographs of Gölyazı 1943, 1970, 1975, 1984, 1997, 2011, 2014 (obtained from General Command of Mapping)

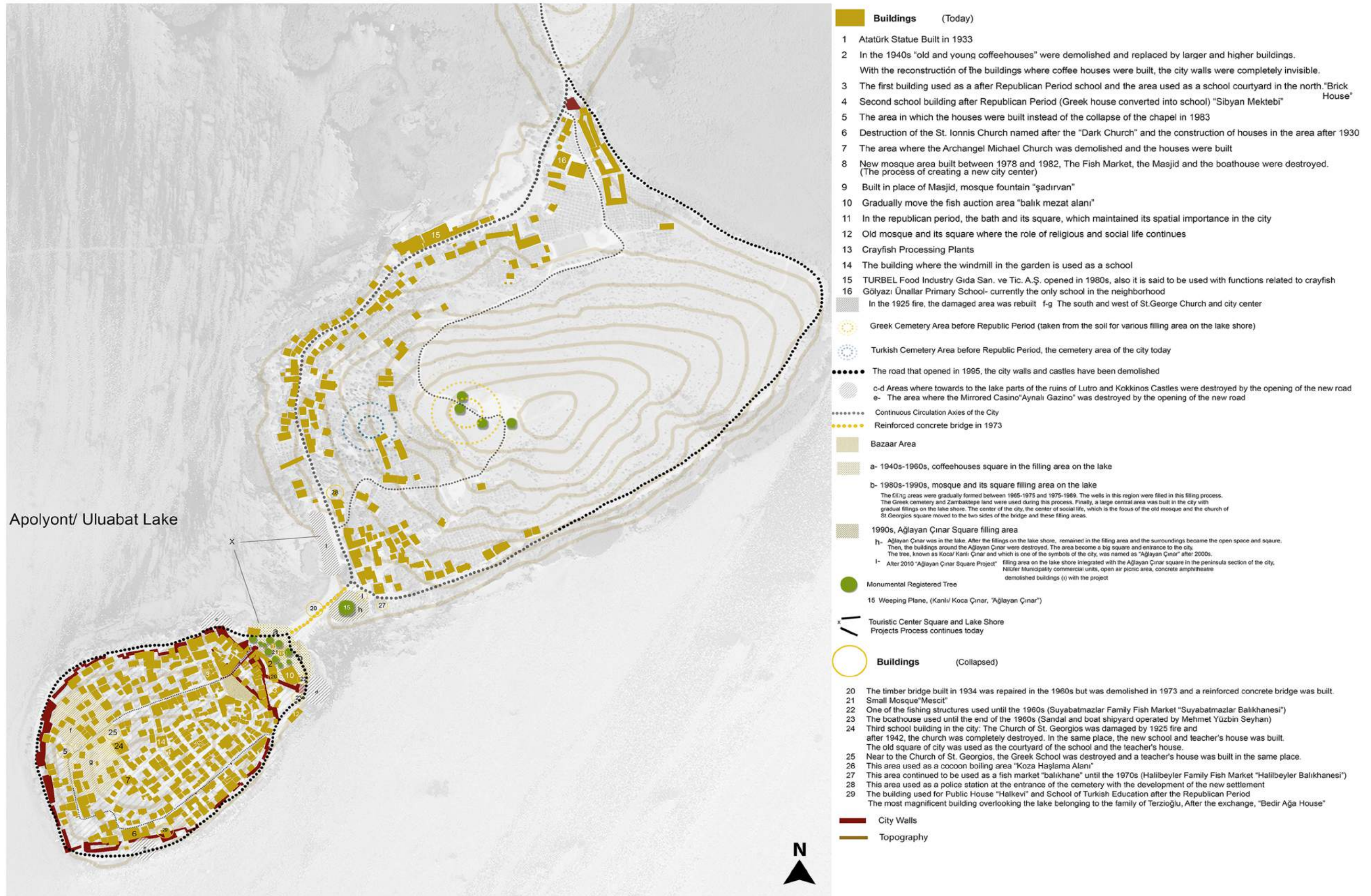


Figure 3.68. Today in Gölyazı, The Process from the Early Republican Period to Today

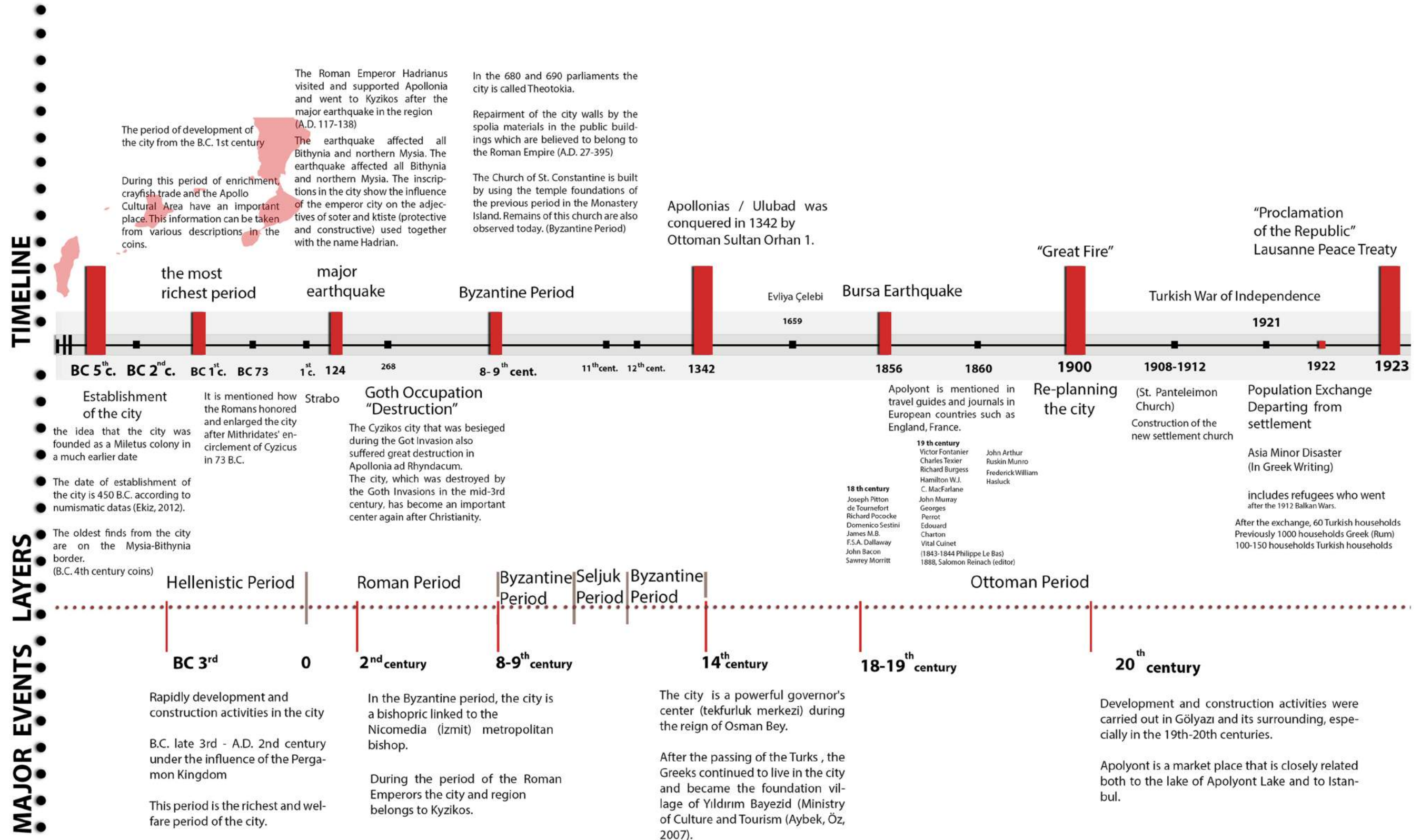


Figure 3.69. The Layers and Major Events, in Relation to Stratigraphic Sequence in Gölyazı

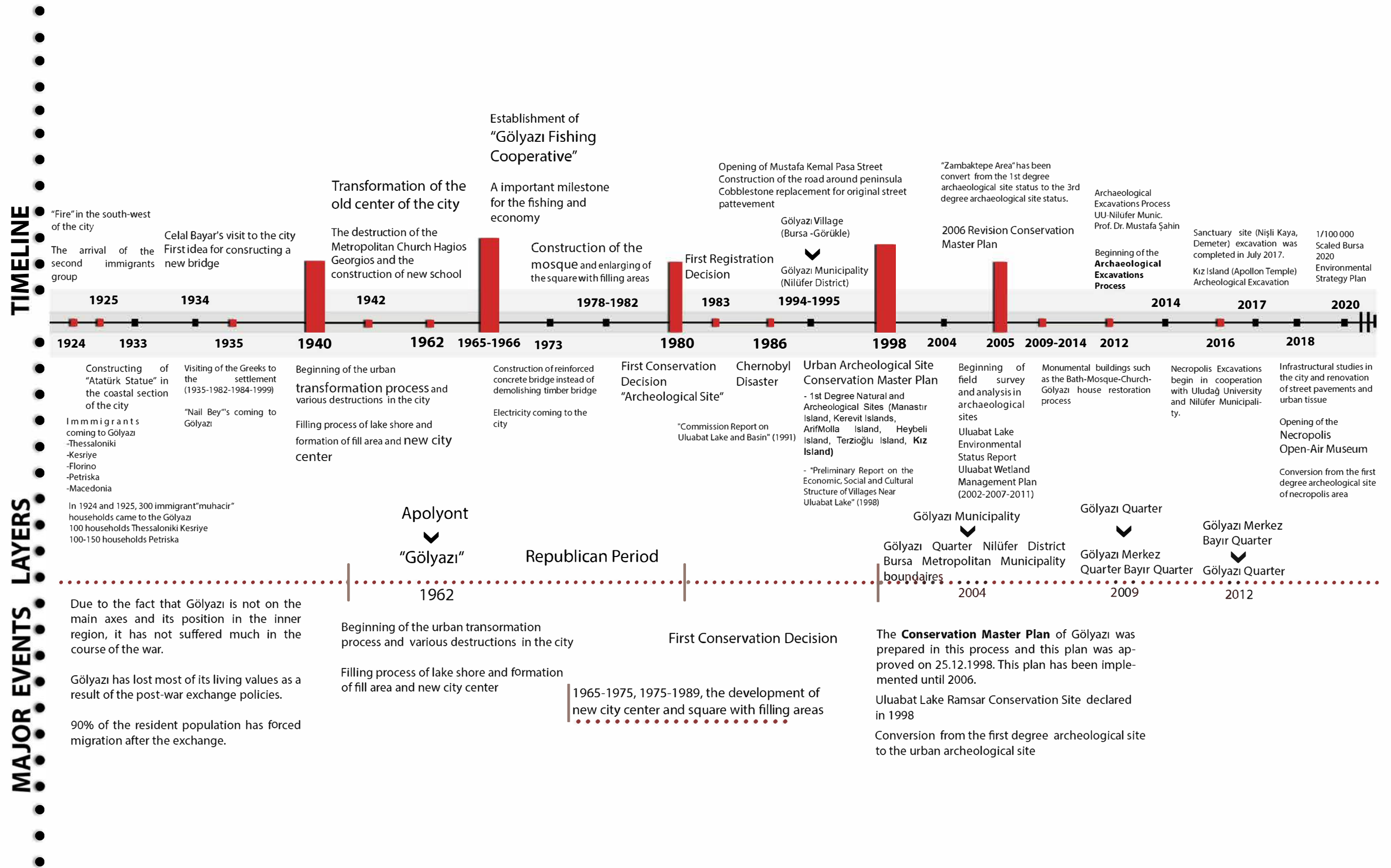


Figure 3.70. The Layers and Major Events, in Relation to Stratigraphic Sequence in Gölyazı

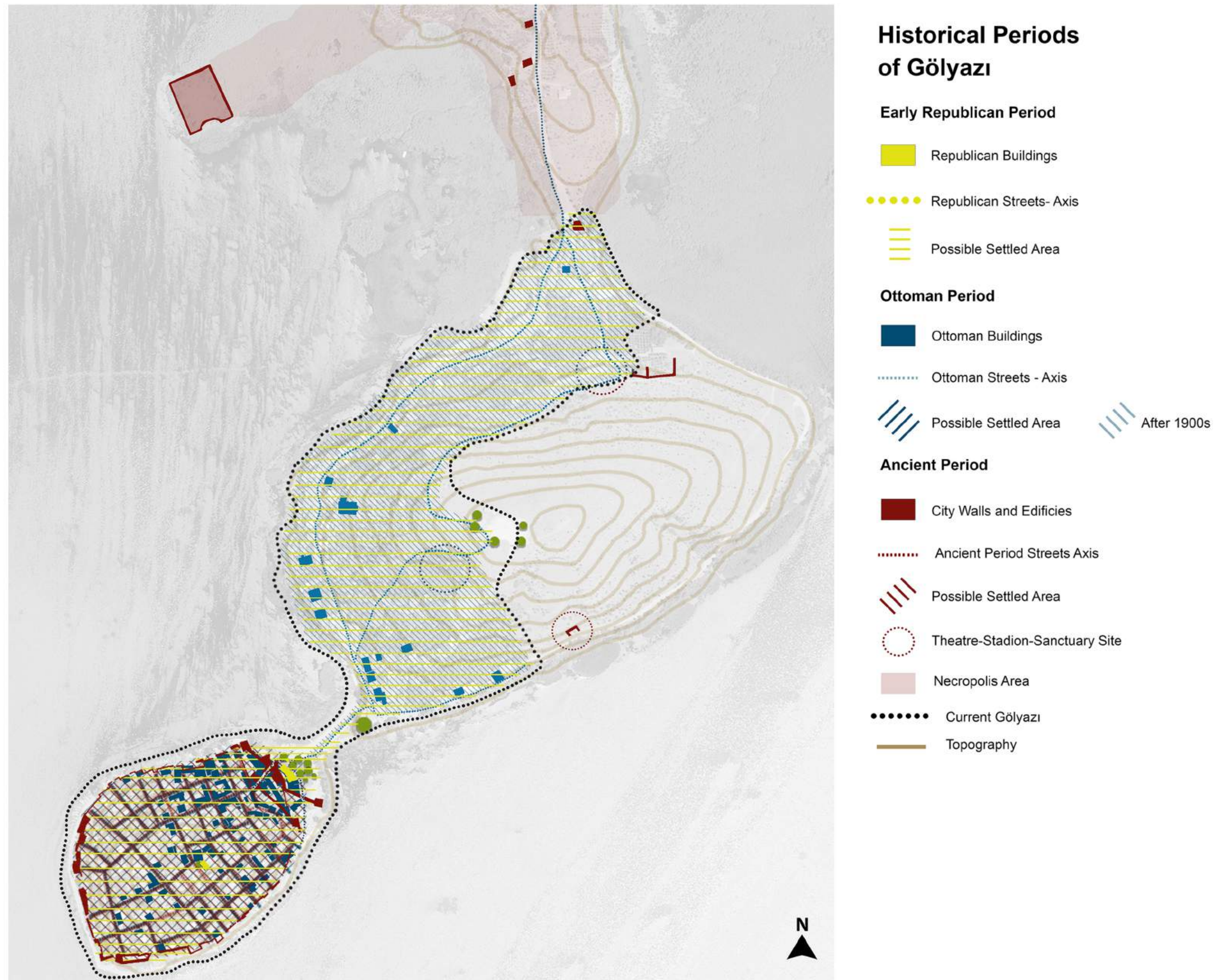


Figure 3.71. Historical Periods of Gölyazı

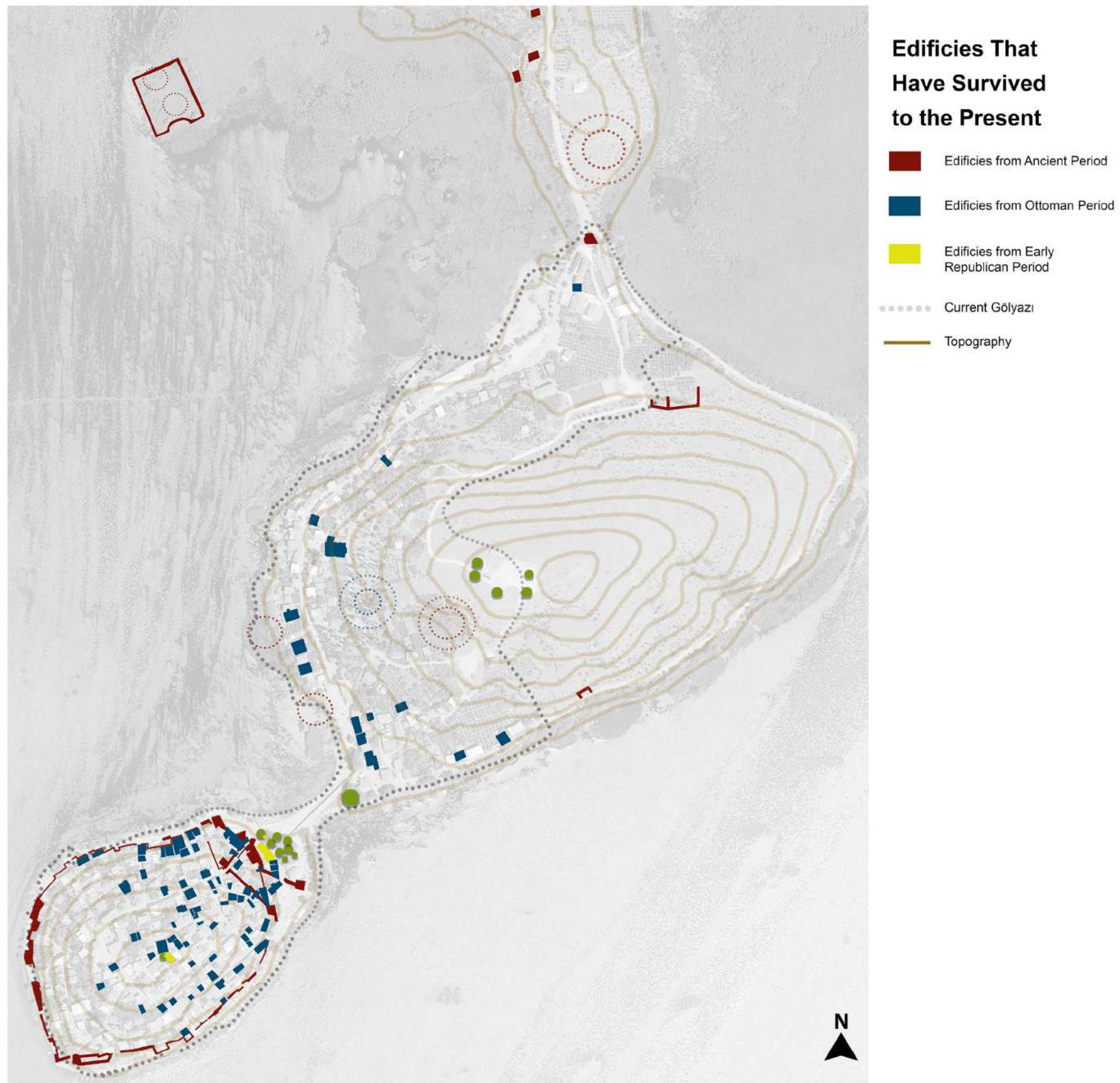


Figure 3.72. Edifices that Have Survived to the Present

3.3.6. Today

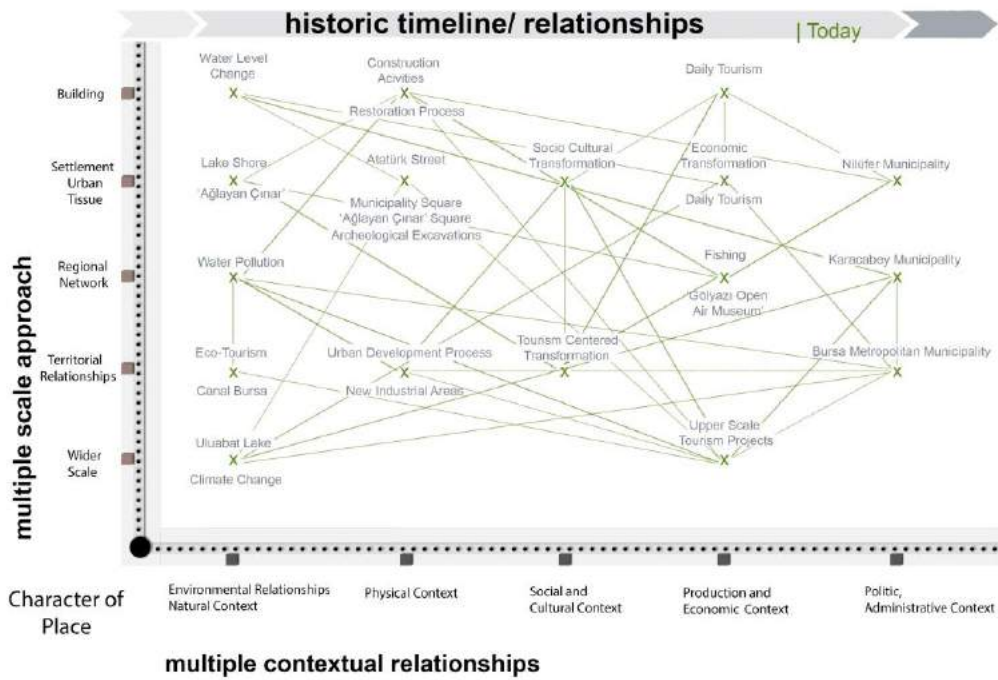


Figure 3.73. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı : Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economical and Physical Aspects (Today, Existing Situation)

Natural Context

The life in Gölyazı is completely based on the nature and natural cycle. These relationships between Gölyazı's lifecycle and natural environment can be observed in daily life. Socio-cultural and economic activities and physical formations are formed around it. For example, due to water level relations in the lake, natural, physical, economic, cultural life cycle change according to each season. However, due to climatic changes and improper practices not considering these natural cycle, the natural coalescence and indigenous lifecycle is adversely affected. With the change of specific dynamism in the lake, water level increases in certain periods and houses on shore of the lake be below the height of water level up to two meters.

Water pollution is one of the most important problems innortheastern part of the lake, which also includes Gölyazı. In this context, the risks related to agricultural activities and fisheries are increasing day by day. Fishing activities which the main economic

resource of the city, is affected negatively by increasing water pollution and changing water height level and various environmental problems in the lake.

Socio Cultural Context

The population of Gölyazı today is around 1400 and for last five years it is approximately 1400-1500.¹⁷⁴ According to pre-2013 statistics, two-thirds of the population lives in island part ‘Center Neighborhood’ (Merkez Mahallesi) and one-third in peninsula ‘Bayır Neighborhood’ (Bayır Mahallesi) part of the settlement¹⁷⁵ (Table 3.2). It is stated that this ratio continues today. Although a large part of inhabitants is indigene of Gölyazı, the origins of the previous generation vary due to population exchange in 1923. Recently, there are some migrants from the neighboring districts and provinces such as Mustafakemalpaşa, Akçalar and Karacabey.

Table 3.2. Population of the settlement (https://www.nufusu.com/ilce/nilufer_bursa-nufusu)

	Bursa(Nilüfer/Gölyazı Bel./Bayır Mah.)-11140	541
2007	Bursa(Nilüfer/Gölyazı Bel./Merkez Mah.)-11141	1191
	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Bayır Mah.)-11140	579
2008	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Merkez Mah.)-11141	1286
	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Bayır Mah.)-11140	543
2009	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Merkez Mah.)-11141	1144
	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Bayır Mah.)-11140	508
2010	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Merkez Mah.)-11141	1081
	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Bayır Mah.)-11140	476
2011	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Merkez Mah.)-11141	1062
	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Bayır Mah.)-11140	477
2012	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Merkez Mah.)-11141	1068
2013	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Mah.)-11141	1501
2014	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Mah.)-11141	1466
2015	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Mah.)-11141	1441
2016	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Mah.)-11141	1419
2017	Bursa(Nilüfer/Nilüfer Bel./Gölyazı Mah.)-11141	1391

Coffeehouses, mosques, schools and squares in lake shores are the important places where people come together in terms of social activities in daily life of Gölyazı. The mosque and its surrounding maintain its importance in daily life of city from Ottoman Period to present. Another place that maintains its importance is the square where the coffeehouses are located. Today, coffeehouses are expanding over the lake shore due to tourism pressure especially at weekend. The weddings and traditional festivals are usually carried out in ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) Square or Municipality Square

¹⁷⁴ (https://www.nufusu.com/ilce/nilufer_bursa-nufusu)

¹⁷⁵ (<https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/nufusmenuapp/menu.zul>)

(Figure 3.74). Weddings are usually made with meals and meals are made in front of bath and distributed from this square.



Figure 3.74. Photographs Showing Social Life in Settlement for Today (Author, 2018)

Economic Context

Economic context, generally based on agricultural activities and fishing activities for settlements in surrounding of Uluabat Lake. Olive cultivation and fruit growing are important for region in terms of agricultural activities. In addition, employees in new industrial areas are increasing day by day. In the vicinity of Uluabat Lake, there are canned factories, leather operating facilities, dairy farms, vegetable oil and food factories and aquaculture plant.¹⁷⁶

In Gölyazı, it is an important that the natural life cycle and its effects can still be observed in every economic relation. In the context of trade and economic relations in the regional scale, Gölyazı is one of the focal points in terms of fishing and activities

¹⁷⁶ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan, 2016-2020)

related it. In Gölyazı and surrounding areas, especially small-scale new industrial enterprises and formations are increasing rapidly.

In terms of tourism as economic resource, it is important to have economic opportunities that can be developed for the city and region. The changing economy, which is formed by the nature has left its place to different kinds of economic relations which is depends on industry, trade and especially tourism. Economic transformation process also affects physical environment, socio cultural features of Gölyazı. This process threatens the lifecycle and inner dynamics and indigenous characteristics of the city. Due to pollution in the lake, the fact that fishing is losing its importance in the economy day by day. Therefore, young population has a tendency to leave the city due to demand of regular salary in Bursa.



Figure 3.75. Today Economy of Gölyazı Based on Fishing and Tourism (Author, 2018)

Physical Context - The Characteristics of Urban Tissue of Gölyazı

The main settlement of Gölyazı is located on island from past to present. The other settlement area of the city is located on peninsula and east of the road that arrive at the Bursa-İzmir highway. The urban formation of island part of the settlement, which is reference to different period of the city, is still observed today.



Figure 3.76. Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 2014 (obtained from General Command of Mapping)

Nowadays, it is determined that substantially land use of Gölyazı settlement in both island and peninsula parts is housing.¹⁷⁷ Considering the distribution of 692 parcels in the settlement, it is seen that about two thirds of them are located on island part and one third is located on peninsula part. The island part of the settlement is more intense

¹⁷⁷ These evaluations have been made with contributions from 1979 land register map and analysis of 1998 and 2012 in this context. In addition, Gölyazı Land Registry Documents, accessed from General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadaster, were examined.

and number of parcels compared to peninsula part (Figure 3.77, Figure 3.78). The mostly of parcels in the island part of the settlement are smaller than 300 m². On the other hand, the mostly of parcels on the peninsula are larger than 500 m².

The north and south part of island of the settlement are different in terms of tissue characteristics. It can be determined that parcel sizes in part of the island, which has a grid tissue, are smaller than parcels in south west part of the island, which has an organic tissue. Especially, urban tissue is more intense in northeastern part of the island and grid order tissue can be observed in this area. In this part of the island having grid urban tissue, physical environment and relations are shaped according to the design principles of grid order. Therefore, the buildings within this tissue are mostly attached building organization (Figure 3.77, Figure 3.78). In this area, there are mostly courtyard buildings. It is seen that fishing activities such as netting and repairing are carried out on streets and in courtyard. In general, the courtyards are located on behind of buildings due to the characteristics of urban tissue with attached buildings organization.

Especially after 2000s, it is seen that various construction activities have been carried out in courtyards and open areas of this part. The annexes were built in courtyards recently. In this part of the city, it is seen that urban tissue has transformed especially for this reason. On the other hand, in southwestern half of the island there are mostly public open areas (Figure 3.77, Figure 3.78). This tissue of the island has house with garden. In addition, during last 20 years, construction activities have been carried out in these areas registered on behalf of the treasury. In this process, moreover, the lands belonging to the Nilüfer Municipality have increased through expropriation.

Peninsula part of the settlement, there are mostly large parcels of public ownership. The buildings in peninsula part of the settlement are usually with a courtyard or garden. It is seen that the houses with garden and agricultural lands have been increasing especially by move away from the settlement.

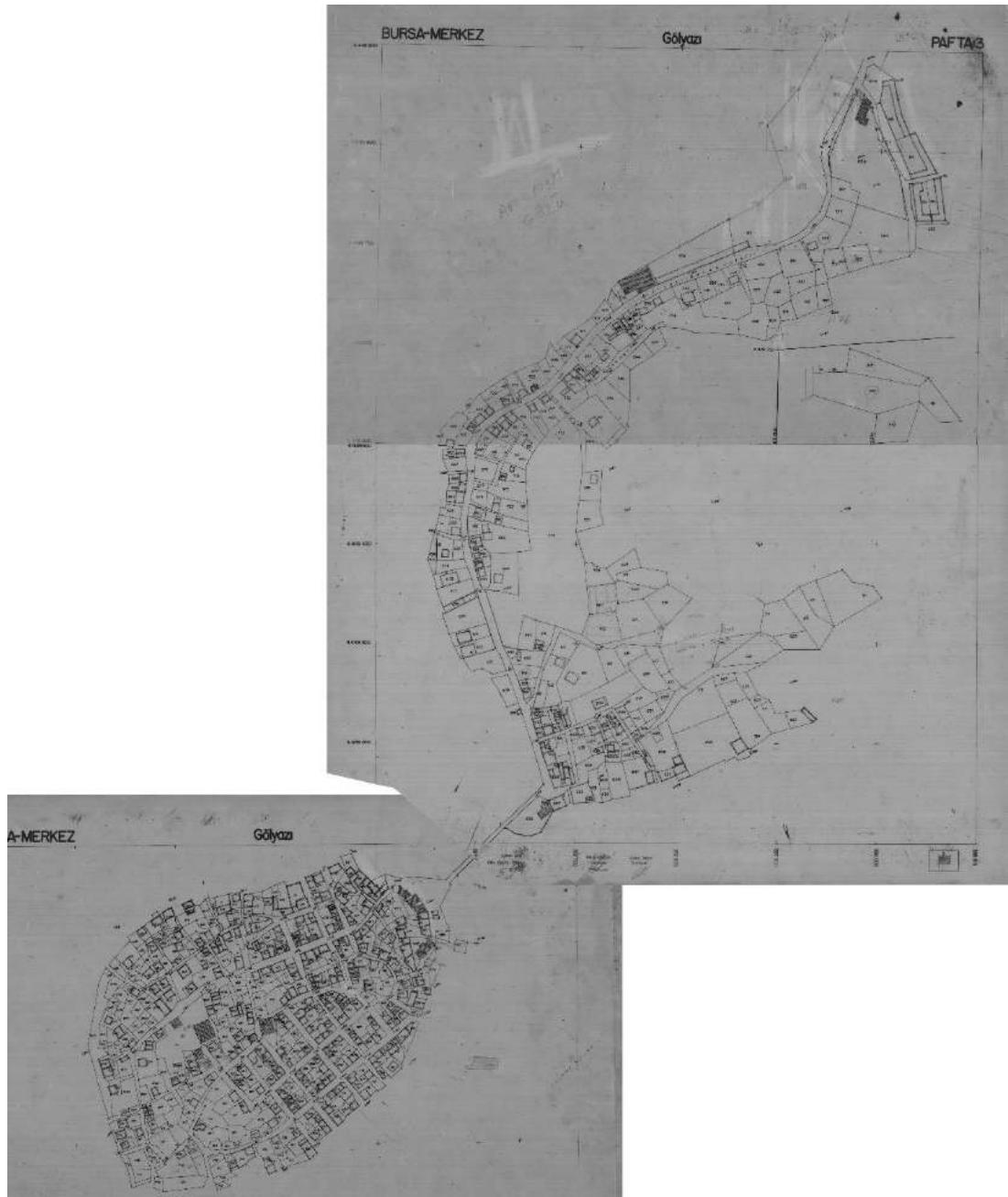


Figure 3.77. Gölyazı Cadastral Map-1979 Sheet 1-2-3 (Source: General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadaster)



Figure 3.78. Gölyazı Cadastral Map (Source: Nilüfer Municipality Archive)

With these observations, transformation and continuity during historical process of the settlement and urban tissue can be determined. However, building heights and number of floors in the settlement have changed considerably. Over time, the demolition of upper floors, which were not needed due to declined in importance silkworm-breeding as economic source, changed elevation relations of urban tissue. Moreover, existing physical traces of buildings such as unfinished upper floor windows, braces of projections and balconies floor can be observed that timber upper floors of buildings were destroyed. Today, there are no buildings over three-storey among traditional building. In southwestern part of the island, there are mostly one-storey buildings. Grid order tissue, which also contains registered buildings, consists mostly of two-storey buildings. During last 20 years, buildings up to four-storey have been built especially on lake shore. In this process, it is seen that two and three-storey buildings increase in urban tissue rapidly. When spatial distribution of the new buildings is examined, reinforced concrete buildings are mostly seen in east and southeast of the settlement.



Figure 3.79. At the Summit of Island, which is Commercial and Social center of the city Before the Proclamation of the Republic – Today, There are New Multi-Purpose Hall and Square as used mostly Parking Areas (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.80. New Buildings in Gölyazı and Urban Tissue of Existing Situation (Author, 2018)

Today, the buildings with commercial functions center on Atatürk Street and Municipality Square on lake shore of the island part. Commercial buildings are developing and expanding especially along lake shore for today. There are commercial facilities for tourism in squares on both sides of bridge which has social functions as a public and meeting place. These squares on lake shore have been renewed by various planning as commercial and tourism center of the settlement.

Today, with the formation of new squares, there are new mosque and fountain (şadırvan), municipal services buildings, restored commercial buildings, 'auction area' where fish sales are made (mezat yeri), boathouse or port (kayıkthane/ kayık limanı), which are starting of the boat and sandal trips, large coffeehouses and public places especially on weekends in summer, traditional restaurants and 'pancake houses' (gözlemeciler), parking areas around bridge and square, bus stops and various temporary buildings for tourism purposes. In addition, the houses in these squares are transformation into cafe, restaurant or various commercial functions, especially at

weekends. This functional transformation is not only limited to square, but also spread on the buildings on lake shore. In the ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) Square, there are tourist information buildings, coffeehouses, restaurants and temporary public buildings. The surroundings of these squares and open areas of the buildings, roads along lake shore depending on season, especially on summer and weekends, are used as parking areas. At the summit of island, which is the commercial and social center of the city before the proclamation of the republic, today there are multi-purpose hall and playground in front of it. At the same time, this square is also used as a parking area for the same reasons.



Figure 3.81. Left: Municipality Square on Lake Shore of the Island, Commercial Facilities for Tourism Purposes in Squares on Both Sides of Bridge, Right: Today’s Function of Bath is Traditional Restaurant and Coffeehouse (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.82. ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) Square, Physical Environment and Functions in Existing Situation, Tourist Information Buildings, Coffeehouses, Restaurants and Temporary Public Buildings (Author, 2018)



Figure 3.83. The Roads along Lake Shore depending on Season, Especially on Summer and Weekends, are used as Parking Areas or Commercial Purposes (Author, 2018)

As a result, Gölyazı has specific characteristics for its natural life and cycle, historical background, diverse socio-cultural, economic activities. All of these features produced physical and built environment and its local and indigenous characteristics and also gives references to different periods of the city with various traces and remnants. In the context of, each tissue of the city, which is formed by different effects and inner dynamics belonging to its own period, reflects traces of life in its period and has characteristics of reproducing the city.

3.4. Conservation and Development Process and Decisions in Gölyazı: The Understanding of Gölyazı through the Conservation Process and Decisions, Upper Scale Policies, Plans, Studies and Future Projections

Conservation and Development Process and Decisions

The process of conservation decisions for Gölyazı begins in 1980. The site was determined as ‘archaeological site’ according to the decision number 13.12.1980 / 12481 by GEEAYK.¹⁷⁸ In 1988, with the decision of Bursa Conservation Board according to the number 14.7.1988 / 66, the island and peninsula, where present settlement is located, was determined as ‘1st Degree Archeological Site’. In the same decision, necropolis area was determined as ‘2nd Degree Archaeological Site’. Three years after this decision, Hagios Panteleimon Church dated to 20th century and St.

¹⁷⁸ (Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive, Registration Sheets)

Constantine Church dated to Late Byzantine Period was registered as a ‘historic monument’. It is also stated with this decision that these buildings should be reused by restored according to proper functions.¹⁷⁹

With the decision of 1996, it is required that determination and documentation of the cultural heritage in settlement and definition of the potential of settlement as an ‘urban site’. In 1998, the conservation status of the site was transformed to ‘urban archaeological site’ from ‘1st degree archaeological site’. According to the decision document, values of Gölyazı are traces and ruins by reference to historical stratification and information related with different types of housing and structural systems and spatial features of Ottoman Period of the city in various context.¹⁸⁰ City walls and ruins, bath, mosque, religious primary school (sibyan mektebi), windmill as historic monumental buildings, eighty seven building as examples of civil architecture and seventeen sycamore and cypress trees which integrated with urban tissue as natural monuments were registered.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Related registration sheets and decisions can be found in appendix part of this thesis, see also pp. 276-294)



Figure 3.84. Examples of Registered Monumental Sycamore and Cypress Trees (Top, Nilüfer Municipality Archive, 2018, Bottom, Author, 2018)





Figure 3.85. Examples of Registered Historic Monumental Buildings (Author, 2018)





Figure 3.86. Registered Buildings as Examples of Civil Architecture in Gölyazı (Author, 2018)

The richness of site mentioned in the conservation decision document and registration sheets are ecological formations, plant texture, natural features and landscape characteristics, wetland and bird accommodation areas, archaeological sites and urban tissue of integrated with nature.¹⁸² In addition, it was decided that to continue ‘1st and 2nd degree archaeological site’ conservation statues except boundaries of urban archaeological site and 1st degree natural and archaeological site conservation statues related to other islands in Uluabat Lake.

In this process, ‘Gölyazı Conservation Master Plan’ was prepared by Emel Göksu, Tolga Çilingir and Levent Ünverdi, through Department of City and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Dokuz Eylül University.¹⁸³ As a result of this plan, it is stated that mentioned registrations and conservation status as urban archaeological site were realized. The plan approved on 25 December 1998 and remain in force until 2006.

In 1998, Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı were declared as ‘Ramsar Site’ due to its rich flora and fauna as an important bird accommodation and wetland area with different ecological functions. Uluabat Lake and its surrounding area was included in the ‘Ramsar Site List’ that was established in response to Article 2.1 of the Convention on Wetlands held in Ramsar. The site shown on map is protected by ‘Ramsar Convention’ now (Ramsar Site No: 944) (Figure 3.87). Uluabat Lake Ramsar Site meets 4 out of 9 criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance (Figure 3.87). In addition, Uluabat Lake was included in ‘Living Lakes Network’ in 2001.

¹⁸² Related registration sheets and decisions can be found in appendix part of this thesis, see also pp. 276-294)

¹⁸³ Göksu, E., Çilingir T., Ünverdi, L. (1998). Gölyazı Bursa - Nilüfer Kentsel Arkeolojik Sit Alanı Koruma İmar Planı Açıklama Raporu, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi Döner Sermayesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, İzmir.



Conservation Statuses		
Lake Uluabat was given the Ramsar Status in 2001. It was included in Living Lakes Network in 2001. Today Lake Uluabat is one of the 24 partners for 55 lakes included in this network. Lake Uluabat Ramsar Site meets 4 out of 9 criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance. These are;		
RAMSAR CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	LAKE ULUABAT
Criteria 2	The site supports threatened and vulnerable species listed in International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list categories.	The site supports threatened pelican (<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>), near threatened medicinal leeches (<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>) as well as vulnerable plant species such as <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> and <i>Stachys palustris</i> .
Criteria 4	An important site for the critical phases of biological cycle of mammal and bird species.	European river otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) is an internationally protected species inhabiting in the environs of Lake Uluabat. Additionally many waterbirds use the site for resting, wintering and breeding every year.
Criteria 5	The site regularly supports large numbers of waterbirds.	429,437 waterbirds in 1996, 25,000 in 2002, 55,089 in 2007 are recorded in the site.
Criteria 8	An important site for fish species.	The site is critical for fish in terms of breeding and feeding.

Figure 3.87. The Boundaries and Descriptions of Ramsar Site ‘Uluabat Lake’ (Çağırankaya, Meriç, 2013)

Uluabat lake is on a major migratory routes reaching from Europe to Asia for migratory birds. Its proximity to Marmara Sea, other lakes in Marmara region and Lake Manyas, another Ramsar Site makes its location even more important. According to Ramsar criteria and descriptions, site significance supports the largest European white waterlily (*Nymphaea alba*) beds and site symbols Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) and European white waterlily (*Nymphaea alba*)

SITE IDENTITY	
Name of the Ramsar Site	Lake Uluabat
Location and Boundaries	Located within the boundaries of Karacabey, Nilüfer and Mustafakemalpaşa districts of Bursa province.
Area	19,900 ha
Coordinates	40°10'N 028°35'E
Elevation (average)	100 m
Conservation status	None
Climate	Black Sea and Mediterranean
Site significance	Supports the largest European white waterlily (<i>Nymphaea alba</i>) beds
Site symbols	Stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>) and European white waterlily (<i>Nymphaea alba</i>)
Management Plan	Enforced in 2002. The plan was revised in 2007 and 2008-2012 plan is being implemented.
Facilities in the site	Visitor Centre and watch tower.

Figure 3.88. ‘Uluabat Lake Site Identity’ as a ‘Ramsar Site’ (Çağırnkaya, Meriç, 2013)

In this context, Management Plan has been prepared under coordination of ‘World Wildlife Fund-Turkey’ and ‘Ministry of Environment and Forestry’ due to conservation of special life, natural cycle and characteristics and values of Uluabat Lake. ‘Uluabat Lake Wetland Management Plan’ was established in 2002.¹⁸⁴ As part of the preparations for the plan, several studies on biological diversity, water quality, and socio-economy were carried out to provide the background data. In terms of participation, this Management Plan is the highest level of participation as a protected zone in Turkey. The Plan was revised in 2007 and today, the plan activities are carried out by relevant institutions.

Ramsar Wetlands Convention Management Plan Preparation Guide was taken as a reference in preparation process of Uluabat Wetland Management Plan.¹⁸⁵ As the ideal targets for Uluabat Lake, issues such as abate of lake pollution, protection of fish

¹⁸⁴ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan, 2003,2007, 2011, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General for Nature Conservation and National Parks)

¹⁸⁵ (Ramsar Convention Secreteriat, The Ramsar Convention Manual: a Guide to the Convention on Wetlands) available at www.ramsar.org.)

species, effective use of natural resources in the lake, enrichment of wildlife, sharing of information about the values of the site are determined.

Uluabat Lake Conservation Zones were accepted and also ecological sites, buffer zones, wetland and Ramsar Site boundaries were determined. Gölyazı is located in ‘Conservation Zone 2’ within these boundaries. This zone includes several conservation zones such as strict conservation site, wetland and ecological conservation site and Ramsar Site (Figure 3.89).

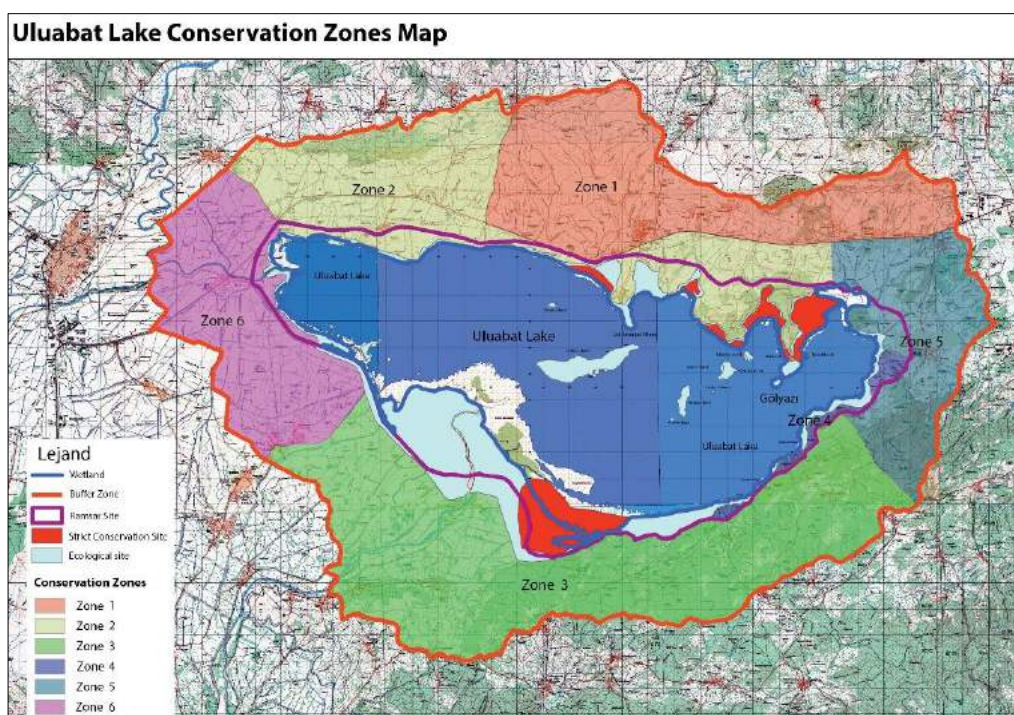


Figure 3.89. Uluabat Lake Conservation Zones Map and Location of Gölyazı (Source: Uluabat Wetland Management Plan)

In 2003, ‘3rd degree archeological sites’ around boundaries of ‘2nd degree archeology site in north of the city were proposed and approved as shown on the map (Figure 3.90). In 2006, ‘Revision Conservation Master Plan’ was prepared. The reason for the preparation of this plan is that plan prepared in 1998 does not provide solutions to existing problems and needs revision. One of the most important decision regarding this plan is transformation of conservation statue of Zambaktepe Area from 1st degree archaeological site to 3rd degree archaeological site. This site of approximately 10

hectares on east of the peninsula is seen as a new development and housing area. However, the determination of water elevation of Uluabat Lake as 10 meters and the horizontally determination of the coast line which should be determined vertically in the lakes cause this plan to be canceled.

Due to such reasons and indeterminacy process and necessity of making principle decision for very special island / peninsula like Gölyazı is stated to General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums in 2007.¹⁸⁶ It was requested to considering the unique characteristics and complex relations of the site. In this process, we could not get any result and then, ‘Gölyazı Urban Archeological Site, The Rules of Development for Transition Period’ was prepared by Nilufer Municipality and approved on 18.03.2011.

In 2013, archeological excavations were carried out in the parcel where the religious primary school (sibyan mektebi) was located. Important archaeological remains have been found in this site. It has been decided to continue excavations related to remains of building which are thought to be a complex structure which is spreading in neighboring parcels. For these excavations, parcels the number of 898, 899, 901, 902 and 903 have been expropriated. In addition, this area is designated as ‘2nd degree archaeological site’.

Recent conservation decision is related with necropolis area, which has been designated as 2nd and 3rd degree archaeological sites by expanding the surrounding area in 2003. This site has been 1st degree archaeological site conservation status in 2018. This decision has been taken because of excavations results, remnants, construction threats and unlicensed excavations in this area. As a result, Gölyazı and its surrounding consists of different conservation statuses such as urban archaeological site, 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree archaeological sites and natural sites due to values in various aspects (Figure 3.90). There are conservation decisions and project processes regarding various scale and context taken by many different institutions.

¹⁸⁶ (Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)

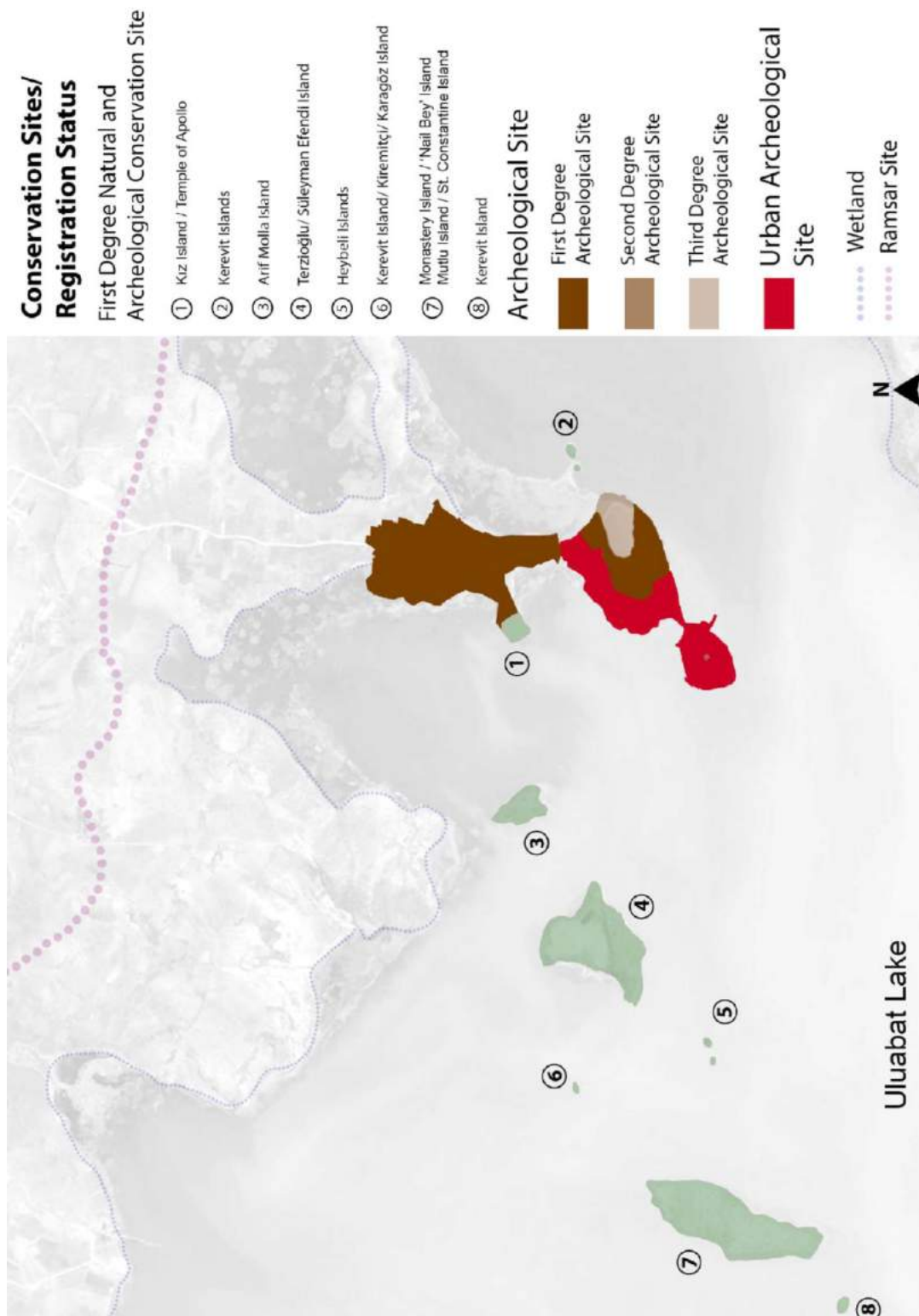


Figure 3.90. Current Conservation Status on the Site

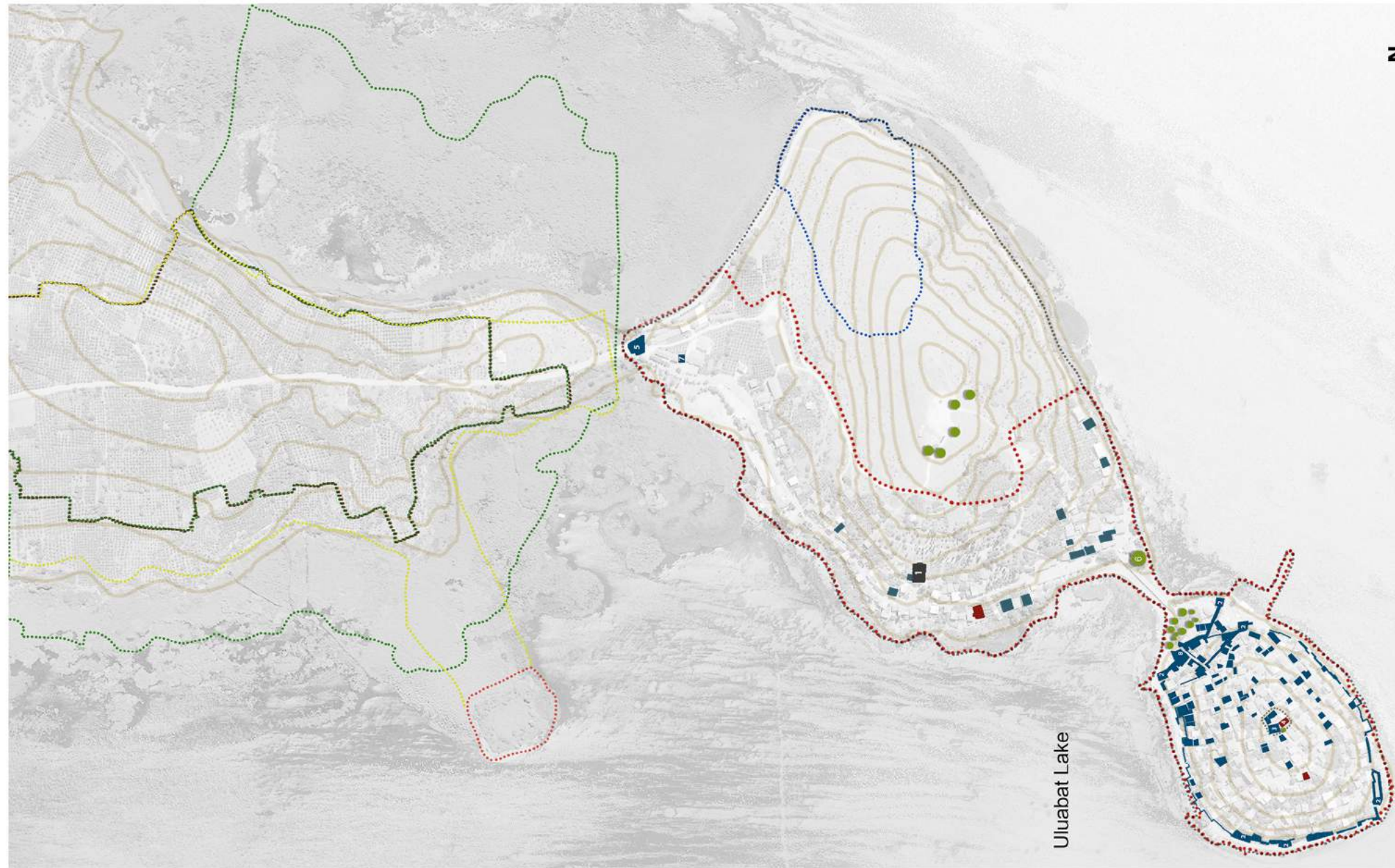


Figure 3.91. Process of Conservation Decisions and Registration Status on the Site

Archeological Excavations Process and Future Projections

Another context of conservation is various surveys and archeological excavations related to remains of ancient city. The first of these researches conducted by Serdar Aybek and Ali Kazım Öz, especially in 2004-2006 includes the surveys in Kız Island, settlement area, necropolis area, stadion, theater and cult area (Sanctuary Site of Demeter).¹⁸⁷ It has also been studied in Monastery Island and Terzioglu Island in Uluabat Lake in 2012. The research carried out scope of the same surface survey focused on Kız Island, where the remains of Temple of Apollo were found.¹⁸⁸

In the site, archaeological excavations also started with support of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Nilüfer Municipality after 2015. It is emphasized that all studies in this context are rescue and risk excavations. With the support and coordination of Nilüfer Municipality, the excavations, carried out by Department of Archeology at Uludağ University started with plant cleaning on Kız Island.

The second part of the excavation studies have been continuing in necropolis area and ‘sanctuary site of Demeter’ since in August 2016. The excavations in sanctuary site still continue today (Figure 3.92, Figure 3.93). It is predicted that this site with three niches remains is an open air sacred site. In addition, oven, clay pool and mill stones of Middle Late Roman Period were seen belonging to secondary uses of the site.

For the excavation of Kız Island, the various studies were planned during excavation period of 2018, but this excavation process has stopped because sanctuary site was

¹⁸⁷ (Aybek S., Öz, A. K. (2004). Preliminary Report of the Archeological Survey at Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum in Mysia, Anatolia 27, Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih Coğrafya Fakültesi, pp.1-25.

Öz, A.K., Aybek, S. (2005). Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum Antik Kenti Hakkında İlk Gözlemler, 1.

Bursa Turizm Sempozyumu 30 Eylül-2 Ekim 2005 Bildiri Kitabı, Bursa 2005, pp. 41-51.

Aybek, S., Öz, A.K. (2008). Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum (Gölyazı) ve Uluabat Gölü Çevresi Yüzey Araştırması 2006 Yılı Raporu, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü 25. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, Vol. 1, 2008, pp. 285-298.

¹⁸⁸ Aybek, S. Öz, A.K. (2012). Gölyazı ve Uluabat Gölü Çevresi 2010 Yılı Yüzey Araştırması, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü 29. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı, Vol. 2, pp. 1-10.)

given priority in 2018. During this process, cleaning and documentation and inventory studies were carried out on island.

In 2018, excavations for necropolis area were completed. In this process, rescue excavations were carried out destroyed graves by treasure hunters in necropolis area. In the site, different types of graves were determined, belonging to different periods (3rd century BC- 12th century AD).¹⁸⁹



Figure 3.92. 'Apollonia Ad Rhydacum' Archaeological Excavations (Excavation Directorate Booklet, Nilüfer Municipality Archives)



¹⁸⁹ (Şahin, M., Özbey, A. S. (2017). Apollonia a.R. Araştırmaları/ Apollonia a.R. Studies Nekropol Kazıları 2016-2017, Nilüfer Belediyesi, Bursa)



Figure 3.93. 'Apollonia Ad Rhyndacum' Archaeological Excavation (Top: Kız Island) (Top, Left, Nilüfer Municipality Archive) (Middle, Left, Theater) (Middle, Right Necropolis Area) (Bottom, Sanctuary Site of Demeter) (Author, 2018)

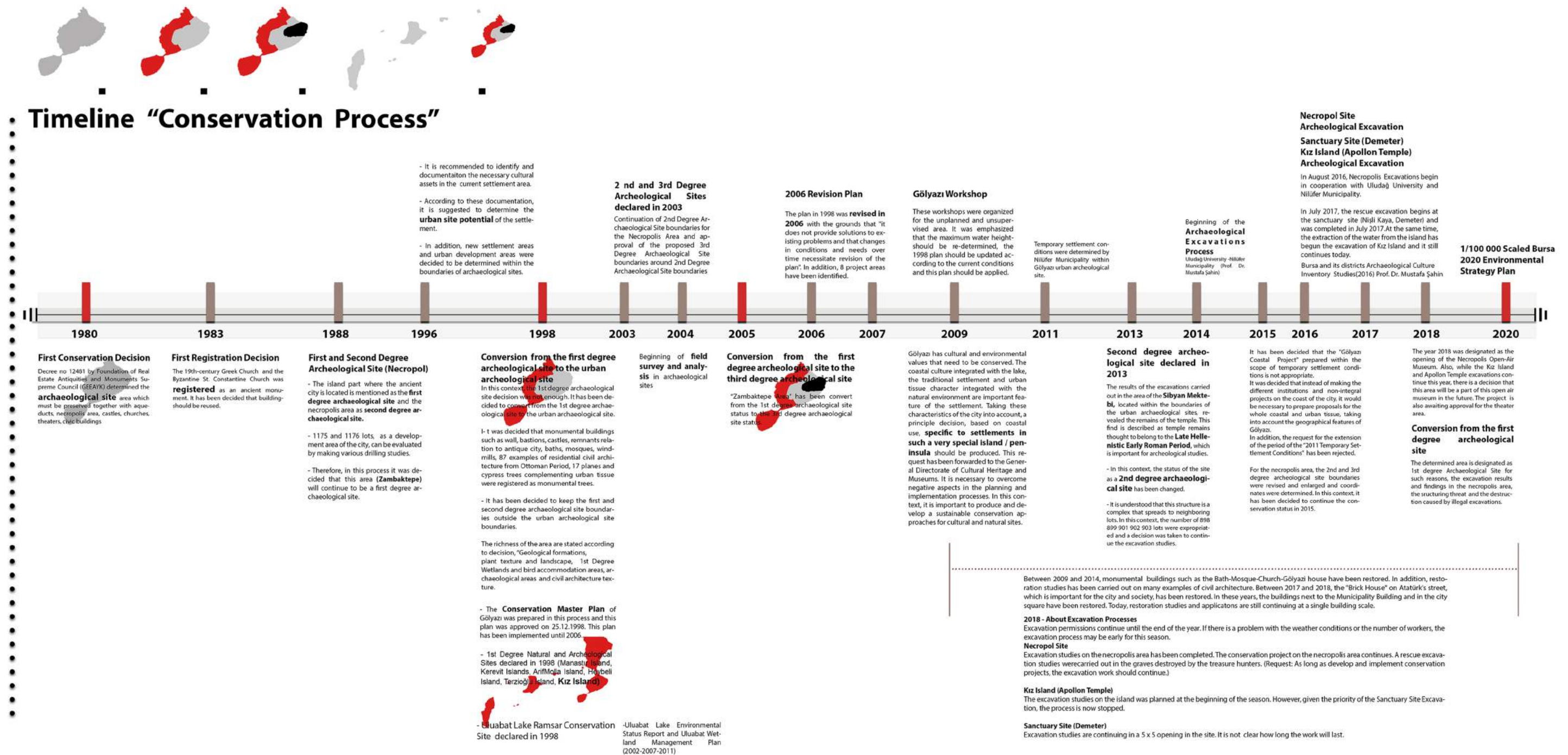


Figure 3.94. Process of Conservation Decisions on the Site "Göllyazı's Conservation Process"

Upper Scale Policies, Plans, Studies and Future Projections

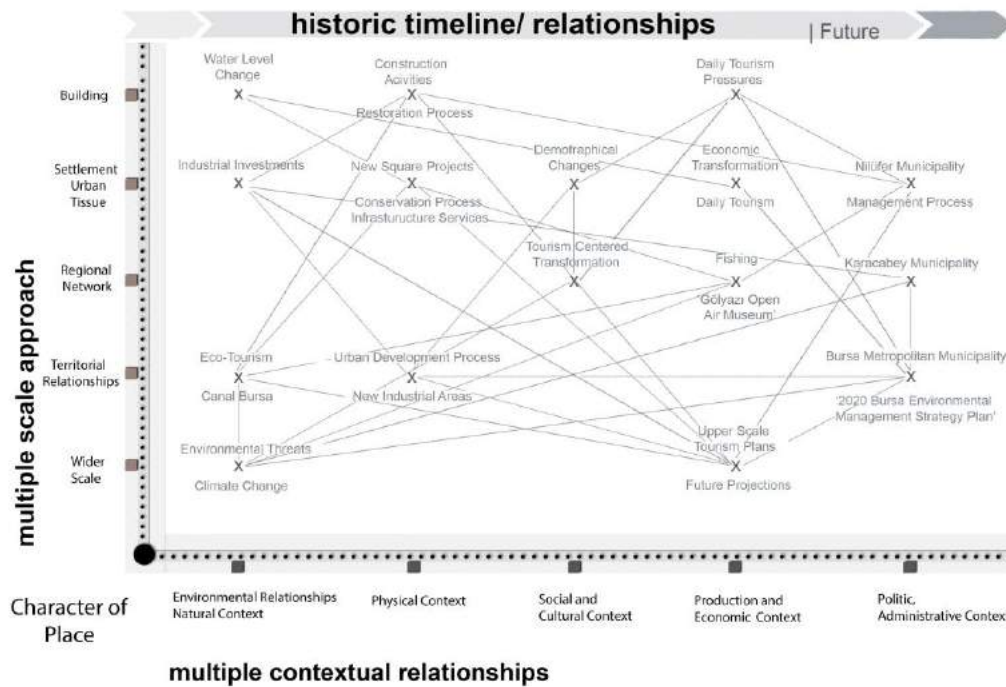


Figure 3.95. Historical Development Process of Gölyazı : Its Natural, Social, Cultural, Economic and Physical Aspects (Future Projections)

According to the decisions of ‘2020 Bursa Environmental Management Strategy Plan’, the location and importance of Gölyazı and its surroundings for Bursa is emphasized. According to this plan, industrial areas are planned in two directions, west and east of the city. The direction of development of Bursa city has been determined in direction of the west axis by considering current development investments, upper scale plans and projects and spatial potentials.¹⁹⁰ In addition, other plans affecting the site are ‘Bursa Vision Plan, Power of Past and Future’, ‘Nilüfer Municipality 2015-2019 and 2017-2019 Strategy Plans’, ‘Uluabat Lake Wetland Management Plan’ and reports and commission decisions regarding Ramsar Convention and environmental status reports.¹⁹¹ There are also decisions, reports, catalogs researches within the scope of bird accomation areas and lake hydrology and

¹⁹⁰ (2020 Bursa Environmental Management Strategy Plan Report)

¹⁹¹ (Uluabat Wetland Management Plan, 2003,2007, 2011, Bursa Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General for Nature Conservation and National Parks)

ecology and policies, upper scale plans, recommendations and practices in the context of tourism and economic activities.¹⁹²

In 2014, various plans were prepared by Water Quality Department of General Directorate of Water Management of Ministry of Forestry and Water Management with the aim of sustaining ecological importance of Uluabat Lake and improving water quality and level relations. In this context, ‘Nilüfer Stream Sub-Basin Water Quality Action Plan’ and ‘Uluabat Lake and Sub-Basin Water Quality Action Plan’¹⁹³ can be mentioned as upper scale plans for this region. Another upper scale plan and project carried out by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality is ‘Canal of Uluabat Lake’. In that sense, with the idea of transformation into a natural marina of 38 km long Kocadere River, which connects Uluabat Lake to Sea of Marmara, various tourism activities were planned since 2011.¹⁹⁴ (Figure 3.96) In order to be reused with these targets of Karacasu River, it must be cleaned, deepened and expanded in some regions. In the context of tourism activities in this region, it is aimed to provide various contributions to local economy with various river trips and visiting cities. Gölyazı is also within the scope of these project and aims.

¹⁹² Plans and researches in this context for Uluabat Lake and its surrounding:

The Natura 2000 Areas Catalog on the Way to the European Union

Ministry of Environment, Bursa Provincial Department of Environment "Uluabat Lake Environmental Situation Reports", 1999

Magnin, G. Yarar M. (1997) Türkiye’nin Önemli Kuş Alanları, DHKD.

Welch, G. Ve Welch, H. (1998) Uluabat Gölü Ramsar Alanında Üreyen Kuşlar Araştırması, DHKD.

Schot, P.P., Wassen, M.J., Buijse, A.D. (1998) Uluabat Gölü Hidrolojisi ve Ekolojisi Araştırmalar için Öneriler, DHKD.

Governorship of Bursa (1991) Commission Report on Uluabat Lake and Basin.

TKV (1998) Economic, Social and Cultural Structure of Villages Near Lake Uluabat Research Report.

Ministry of Environment, Gazi University (2002) Türkiye’de Bulunan Sulakalanların Ramsar Sözleşmesi Balık Kriterlerine göre Değerlendirilmesi Projesi Kesin Rapor.

Ministry of Environment (2001) Regulation on the Protection of Wetlands, RG date, 2002.

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Kocasu and Uluabat Lake- Marmara Sea Connection, Canal Bursa and Tourism Project prepared by Mudanya and Karacabey Municipality

Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry, “Uluabat Gölü Marmara Denizi Arası Taşkın Koruma ve Dere Islahı Projesi”

¹⁹³ (Uluabat Lake and Sub-Basin Water Quality Action Plan Report, 2016) available at <http://www.ormansu.gov.tr>

¹⁹⁴ (<https://www.bursa.bel.tr/uluabat-golu-denizle-bulusuyor/haber/4953>)



Figure 3.96. ‘Kocasu River’ which connecting Lake Uluabat with Sea of Marmara (Source: <http://bursadazamandergisi.com/makaleler/eko-turizm-ile-uluabatin-gelecegi-aydin-181.html>)

‘Eco-tourism Projects’ carried out with canal project of Uluabat Lake are another important tourism planning for Uluabat Lake and its surrounding (Figure 3.97). In that sense, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality conducts two major projects in Uluabat Lake and its surrounding. The first part of this projects is defined as “Rural Life and Nature Corridor”. The second part is “Culture and Nature Corridor”. Gölyazı is located in this corridor and region, stands out with its natural and cultural tourism potential and is seen as one of the focal points for this region.

In addition, this area is at the intersection of many important transportation axes, seaway, highway and railway networks. In this context, there are upper scale infrastructure plans and projects, highway projects and high-speed train projects. Gölyazı is part of every document and decision in these scopes and scales.

The other project is called as ‘Mysia Routes’ and ‘From Mysia to Apollonia ad Rhyndacum’ by Nilüfer Municipality ¹⁹⁵ (Figure 3.98). This region, which is planned as a tourism and nature route, consists of several bicycle tourings and walking tracks. This route goes a long way from Gümüštepe (Misi) to Gölyazı was realized within the scope of ‘Nilüfer Alternative Tourism Destinations Project’. The last part of this route, which includes mountain villages of Nilüfer District, is the Akçalar-Gölyazı region.

¹⁹⁵ (http://www.nilufer.bel.tr/dosya_yoneticisi/mysia.pdf)

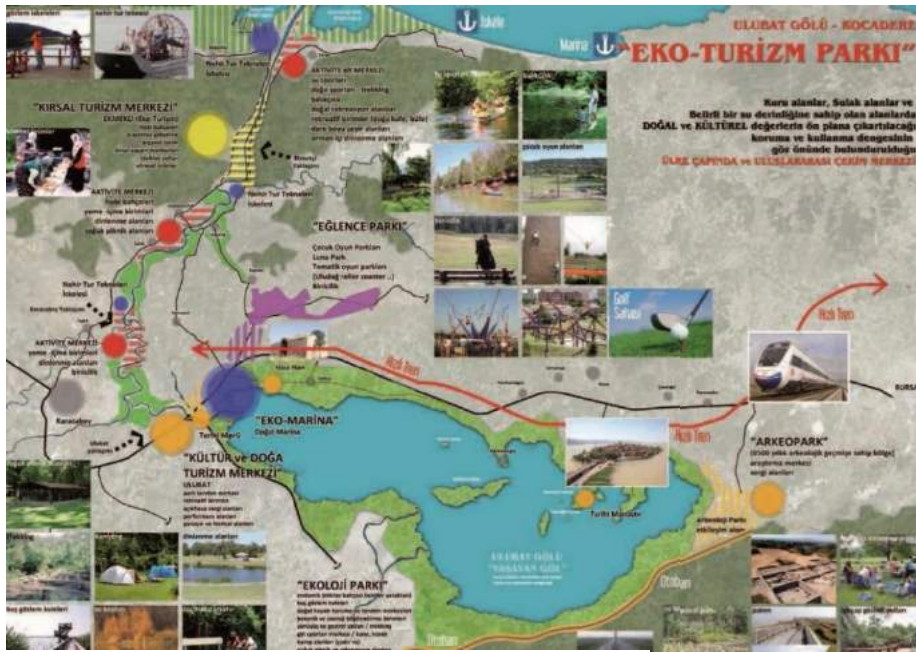


Figure 3.97. 'Uluabat Lake and Kocasu River Eco-Tourism Park Project' and Location of Gölyazı in this Plan and Project (Source: <http://bursadazamandergisi.com/makaleler/eko-turizm-ile-uluabatin-gelecegi-aydin-181.html>)

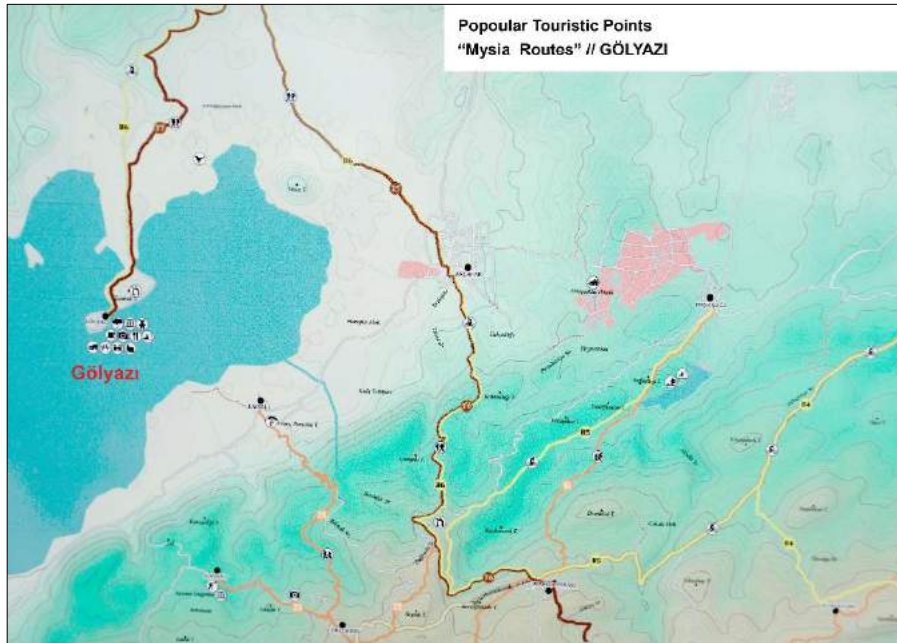


Figure 3.98. 'Mysia Routes' and 'From Mysia to Apollonia ad Rhyndacum' and Location of Gölyazı in This Route (Source: http://www.nilufer.bel.tr/dosya_yoneticisi/mysia.pdf)

CHAPTER 4

ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ‘GÖLYAZI’ AS A MULTI-LAYERED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE WITH EVERY COMPONENT AND THEIR COMPLEX RELATIONSHIPS

The specific character of Gölyazı has multi-layered historical urban tissue that continues to accumulation and reflection of different historical periods and diverse socio-cultural background and indigenous physical environment are produced as a result of inter-relationships between man and nature. This integrity and coalescence create special cycle and complex features indigenous to place. In order to determine conservation approach, its principles and develop various proposals for future of Gölyazı and this region, every specific feature and aspect of the city and interrelationships between them must be evaluated holistically and comprehensively.

In this context, it is necessary to study such places together with different perspectives and different disciplines. In addition, there are no similar examples of such areas, so specific to place analysis and evaluation processes should be carried out. In this chapter, current value and problem assessment of Gölyazı and evaluation of future projections and upper scale policies, development and conservation process, plans and decisions are presented.

4.1. Assessment of Gölyazı as a ‘Complex Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape’

Gölyazı settlement and its character and lifecycle represents collective creation process of mankind integrated with natural relationships and cycles. Therefore, it has a special urban tissue integrated with lake and its coastal culture. It is shaped according to natural life and cycle of Uluabat Lake. This special interaction between man and nature create specific and variable features indigenous to place. Gölyazı is living in a certain rhythm with own special inner dynamics and spirit depending on natural cycle. This indigenous result can be observed in ongoing lifecycle in city. This coalescence has specific natural lifecycle, rich historical background and multi-layered historical urban tissue that continues to accumulation of different historical periods and its diverse socio-cultural features and economic activities. In addition, since Gölyazı has ethnic and religious diversity until Proclamation of the Republic and population exchange, this richness ve diversity in its physical, social, cultural, economic, religious characteristics through historical processes can be still observed today. As a result, Gölyazı is a multi-layered cultural landscape representing special relationships related with historical background and its indigenous socio-cultural life and natural and physical environment.

As a result of the historical continuity of Gölyazı, it is shaped by relations of physical, natural, socio-cultural and economic components and its relations among each other as well as the current settlement characteristics. Consequently, Gölyazı’ character has complex physical environment features formed and combined many aspect such as natural, physical, economic, socio-cultural, politic and administrative (Figure 4.1). This result represents the continuity, rarity and representativeness for Gölyazı and its specificity.

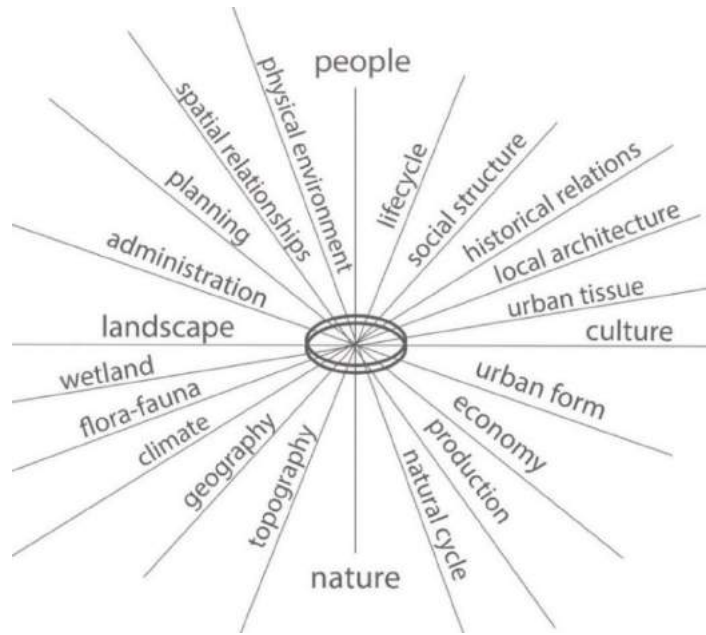


Figure 4.1. Some Components of ‘Character of Gölyazı’ as Complex Multi-layered Cultural Landscape

The natural and physical environment of the city has local and indigenous characteristics specific to Gölyazı. With these observations, the transformation and continuity during historical process of the settlement can be determined in its urban tissue. For example, urban tissue of Gölyazı gives references to the different periods and diverse socio cultural features with various traces and remnants. Each tissue of the city, which is formed by different effects belonging to inner dynamics and characteristics of its period and reflected by traces of life in its period, has characteristics of reproducing to the city.

When we look at the analysis of the historical stratification of the city, the multi-layered urban tissue and physical environment can be seen still today. A large part of the main settlement area, which is located in island, has specific rhythm and grid order which refer to ancient period. The urban tissue in Gölyazı has several existing traces give a reference to the form of ancient period city and historical stratification. While the north part of island settlement has grid order pattern which was referring ancient city, the southern part of island settlement has organic tissue. In the northern part of

island where traditional buildings in Ottoman Period has specific urban formation and environmental relations that are shaped according to grid order. The overlap of Ottoman urban tissue and traces and rhythm of ancient city, in northern part of island settlement, provide us to observe two different periods in its characteristics. Furthermore, characteristics of socio-cultural background and production and economic relations by different identities are still observed in traditions and lifecycle of Gölyazı.

These characteristics and their relation and interaction among each other as well as the current characteristics constitute special and complex integrity of Gölyazı. This integrity and complexity represents the specificity, authenticity, rarity, representability, variability, continuity and sustainability for Gölyazı. In this context, it is important that coalescence of information obtained from determination of the historical periods and physical reflections and edifices and socio- cultural traces. Furthermore, the continuity of social and cultural accumulation as intangible heritage, constitutes multi-layered socio-cultural characteristics of Gölyazı as well as multi-layered physical environment. In other words, the cultural significance of multi-layeredness contain continuity of natural, physical, social and cultural accumulations.

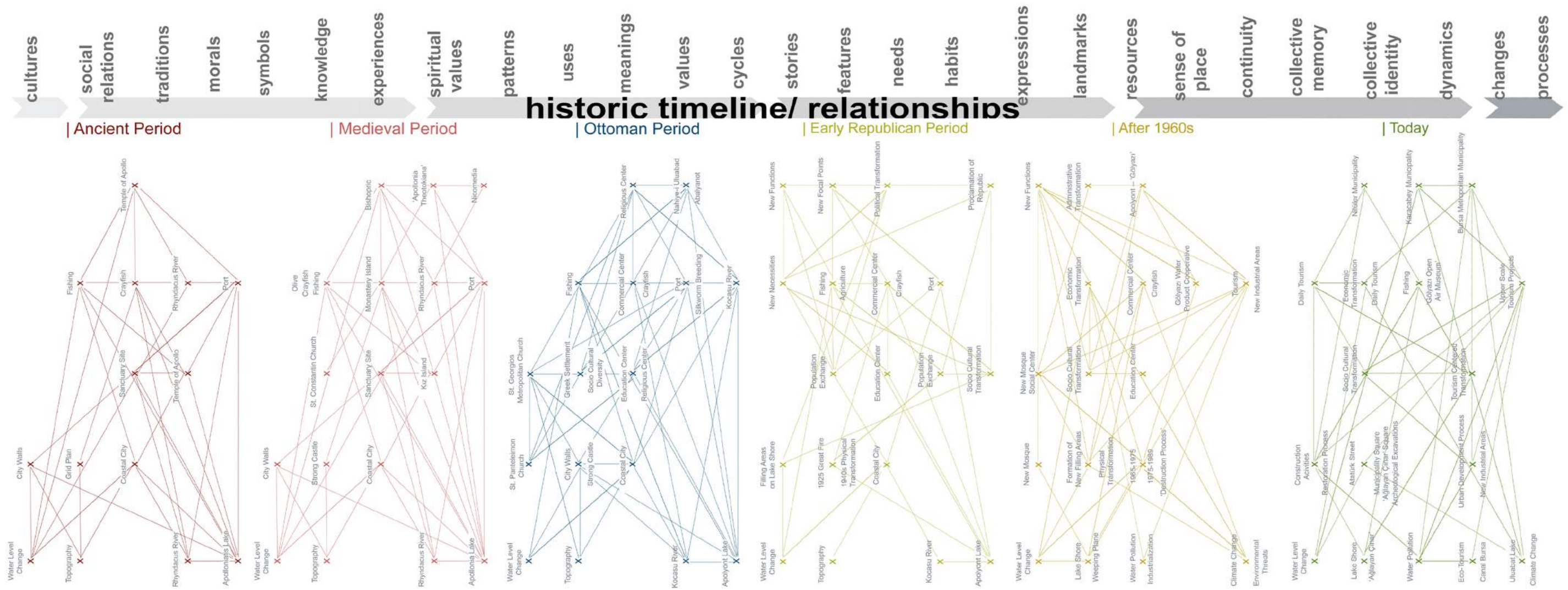
EXPLANATION	CHARACTERISTIC - VALUE
Gölyazı settlement has 'rare' natural features, cycles and physical traces from different periods that are indicator of the character and life of each period. Their features and relations among each other as well as the current settlement referring to the historical stratification of Gölyazı.	"Rarity"
Gölyazı has documentary value in every aspect these 'documentary' value and its features are indicator of human creation process and social characteristics of different periods. Gölyazı is a specific research site as archive and documentary in every aspect.	"Documentary"
Characteristics of socio-cultural background and production and economic relations by different identities are still observed in traditions and ongoing lifecycle of Gölyazı. This richness ve diversity in its physical, social, cultural, economic, religious characteristics through historical processes.	"Diversity"
Gölyazı in Turkey is taken as a case study and multi-layered cultural landscape as it is a 'good representative' for the intricate and complex relationships between nature and mankind. Natural and physical environment and current context of the city 'represent' different historical periods, their lifestyles and socio cultural lifecycle, economic relationships.	"Representativeness"
Gölyazı has 'special accumulation' that combine the values and meanings from past to present. This coalescence has been conserved and sustained through generations. This continuity can be observed both horizontally and vertically characteristics as both physical and functional traces of Gölyazı's character.	"Continuity"
The urban tissue in Gölyazı has several existing traces give reference to historical stratification and multi-layered character. Each tissue of the city, which is formed by different effects belonging to inner dynamics and characteristics of its period has characteristics of reproducing to the city.	"Multi-Layeredness"
Gölyazı's urban tissue and character contain information that can be extended and generalized to many cities in the same characteristics. Gölyazı is a specific research and education site, which is an archive in every mentioned aspect and scale.	"Scientific - Education"
The special character created by reciprocal relationships and is still observed and protected constitutes the 'authenticity' of Gölyazı. In addition, this 'complex integrity character' overlapping with the current context and lifecycle creates new values, experiences and meanings within continuity.	"Authenticity"
Gölyazı is a multi-layered cultural landscape 'representing' 'specific' characteristics and intricate relationships in its socio-cultural lifecycle and economic relations and natural and physical environment	"Specificity"
Gölyazı settlement and its character and lifecycle represents 'collective creation process' of mankind and specific local identity integrated with natural relationships and cycles.	"Character-Collective Identity"
Gölyazı lives in a special rhythm depending on natural characteristics and cycle of Uluabat Lake. This special interaction between man and nature create 'specific and variable' features indigenous to place. Natural and physical relations are re-shaped according to natural cycle because water level relations in the lake and natural, physical, economic lifecycle change according to each season.	"Dynamism"
Gölyazı's character is shaped by relations of physical, natural, socio-cultural and economic components and its relations among each other as well as the current settlement characteristics. Consequently, it has complex physical environment features formed and combined many aspect such as natural, physical, economic, socio-cultural, politic and administrative. Within this context, various values are intertwined in its special character. This integrity of these values present a great variety of 'information for the future of the city'. This integrity and complexity represents the specificity, authenticity, rarity, representability, variability, continuity and sustainability for Gölyazı. The continuity of social and cultural accumulation constitutes multi-layered socio-cultural and physical characteristics of Gölyazı. In other words, the cultural significance of multi-layeredness contain continuity of natural, physical, social and cultural accumulation.	"Complex Integrity"

Figure 4.2. Characteristics and Cultural Significance of Gölyazı

Within these aspects, various value for Gölyazı are intertwined with historical stratification and natural environment and among each other as well as the current settlement in its special character. Gölyazı settlement has ‘rare’ physical remnants from different periods and structures that are indicator of the character and life of each period. Their features and relations among each other as well as the current settlement referring to the historical stratification of Gölyazı. In this context, Gölyazı has documentary value in every aspect. In addition, these ‘documentary value’ and its features are indicator of human creation process and social characteristics of different periods.

Gölyazı's historical stratification and urban tissue contain information that can be extended to many cities in the same characteristics. Both the physical environment and current context of the city ‘represent’ different historical periods, their lifestyles and socio cultural, economic relationships. The fact that the special character created by complex reciprocal relationships and is still observed and protected constitutes the ‘authenticity’ of Gölyazı. In addition, this ‘complex integrity and structure’ overlapping with the current context and lifecycle creates new values, experiences and meanings within this continuity. This continuity can be observed both horizontally and vertically characteristics as both physical and functional traces of Gölyazı’s character. This integrity of these values present a great variety of ‘information for the future of the city’.

Gölyazı, as a ‘multi-layered cultural landscape’, has ‘special accumulation’ that we can combine the values and meanings from past to present. Furthermore, this complex coalescence has been conserved and sustained through generations. In order to achieve an effective conservation and management process for Gölyazı, it is necessary to comprehend the historic evolution, development and transformation process and to define this integrity of every aspect with their interactions among each other in historical continuity (Figure 4.3). With these features, Gölyazı is a specific research and education site, which is an archive in every mentioned aspect and scale.



Understanding the Character of Place 'Complexity'

Figure 4.3. The Formation of the Gölyazı's Multi- Layered Complex Character

4.2. Assessment of the Every Aspect and Complexity of Gölyazı: Their Current Values, Potentials and Problems

While Gölyazı has many values in terms of indigenous natural context, it is also important as a historical document which contains multi-layered historical urban tissue that continues to accumulation of different historical periods. This multi-layered character and historical stratification integrated with nature considers the Gölyazı regarding each historical period, their interaction among each other and with the current city. In this context, Gölyazı have historical values, archaeological values, artistic values, technical, aesthetic and symbolic values, architectural values, social values, religious, spiritual values, scientific values and economic values regarding different times, periods, cultures (Figure 4.4).

HERITAGE			VALUES
Natural Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uluabat Lake - Geography - Topography - Islands, peninsulas and hills 			Natural and Ecological, Resource, Aesthetic, Biodiversity, Historic Documentary, Geological, Scientific, Economic, Recreational Values
Archeological Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Castles and City Walls - Sanctuary Site of Demeter - Theatre and Stadion 			Archeological, Historic, Architectural, Symbolic, Technical, Documentary, Artistic, Scientific, Educational Values
Architectural Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban planning and architectural characteristics give reference to different time, periods - References and information about structural system and construction techniques to different periods - Monumental Buildings, Bath, Mosque, windmil, St. Panteleimon Church, religious primary school (sibyan mektebi) - Special buildings like 'Podium house', 'Tuğla House', 'Faik Bey Konağı', buildings on lake shore etc. - stone rings that are thought to be used to tie up boats and sandals, buildings on city walls and castles - The formation of buildings and urban tissue according to economic resources and relations and especially 'fishing' 'silkworm breeding' 			Historic, Documentary, Symbolic Artistic, Architectural, Technological, Technical, Social, Functional, Spiritual/ Religious, Scientific, Educational, Economic Values
Urban Tissue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-layered historical urban tissue that continues to accumulation and reflection of different historical periods and indigenous physical environment - Gölyazı settlement and its character and lifecycle by formed collective creation process of mankind integrated with natural relationships and cycles - The overlapping of Ottoman urban tissue and grid order and rhythm of ancient period city - Example of the specific urban morphology belonging to different periods and their characteristics 			Historic, Documentary Artistic, Architectural, Identity, Technological, Social, Spiritual/ Religious, Educational Values
Intangible Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical narratives and stories, memories related with various places - Characteristics of socio-cultural background and rituals production and economic relations by different identities in traditions and lifecycle of Gölyazı - Meanings, values, traditions, habits etc. for different aspects and cultures - 'Nail Bey' narratives - Collective memories of Greeks in the process of population exchange - Specific days or religious holidays related with Greeks and Turks 			Historic, Documentary, Political, Social, Identity, Artistic, Architectural, Technological, Educational Value, Economic, Scientific, Spiritual/ Religious Values

Figure 4.4. Value Assessment of Gölyazı in Every Aspect as Complex Multi-layered Cultural Landscape

Natural Context- Environmental Relationships

Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı are wetland area that has important network of interactions in terms of ecological and natural cycles of this region and Uluabat Lake. The lake is one of the richest lakes and wetlands in Turkey in terms of fish diversity and area of algae taxon. In this context, Uluabat Lake is classified as an eutrophic lake in terms of national and international importance. In this context, Uluabat Lake and its surrounding supports threatened and vulnerable species listed in “International Union for Conservation of Nature” (IUCN) red list categories. Many factors threatened pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*), near threatened medicinal leeches (*Hirudomedicinalis*) as well as vulnerable plant species such as ‘*Sagittaria sagittifolia*’ and ‘*Stachys palustris*’.

The lake and its surrounding are special natural habitat and bird accommodation area due to its location features and natural characteristics and richness. Uluabat Lake provides a natural habitat for a wide variety of specific flora and fauna (bird species, fish species and water creatures) along with reed fields and islands in terms of rich habitation area and aquatic life. Uluabat Lake is also one of the richest wetlands in terms of aquatic macrophytes. The lake has Turkey's largest water lily habitats. On the northeastern shores of the lake, where Gölyazı is located, there is a series of coves surrounded by large reeds and especially water lily beds.

Gölyazı lives in a special rhythm depending on natural characteristics and cycle of Uluabat Lake. This special interaction between man and nature create ‘specific and variable’ features indigenous to place. Natural and physical relations are re-shaped according to natural cycle because water level relations in the lake and natural, physical, economic lifecycle change according to each season.

As a result, the natural cycle and relationships are observed through the economic, social, cultural and physical context of the city. Gölyazı settlement has a special silhouette that is defined by its natural environment and special topographical

characteristics that consist of hills, islands and peninsulas. In this context, Gölyazı has specific characteristics affect the built environment according to the specific and rare integrated lifecycle with the lake, topographical features and coastal culture and spatial characteristics (Figure 4.5). Considering this special silhouette and features, indigenous topography and historical urban tissue of Gölyazı, there are many vista and panoramic points.

The lake is one of the richest lakes and wetlands in Turkey in terms of fish diversity and area of algae taxon. In this context, Uluabat Lake is classified as an eutrophic lake in terms of national and international importance. Fishing and economic activities related them is one of these resources still maintain its importance for this region. Fishing and crayfish population, which has been an important and specific economic resource in settlements surrounding of Uluabat Lake especially for Gölyazı. In this context, these natural resources and relations of Gölyazı Settlement and uluabat Lake has many references until ancient period of the city. This resource is still one of the important and special characteristics of the lake today.





Figure 4.5. The Special Silhouette that is defined by Gölyazı's Natural Environment and Topography that Consists of Hills and Islands (Top, Nilüfer Municipality Archive, July, 2018, Bottom, Author, 2018)

Physical Context

Gölyazı has 'special historical urban tissue integrated with nature' that is defined by both coastal characteristic, natural cycle and traditional urban tissue. In this context, the natural and physical environment of the city has local and indigenous characteristics specific to Gölyazı. Together with the historical urban tissue, reciprocal relationships of natural environment and topography of Gölyazı constitutes specific example of the urban morphology (Figure 4.6). For example, physical and circulation relations, social and economic lifecycle and urban formation in Gölyazı are constantly formed and changed according to natural cycle. With rise of the lake water level in winter, island part of the city and connection of the peninsula take place with a bridge.

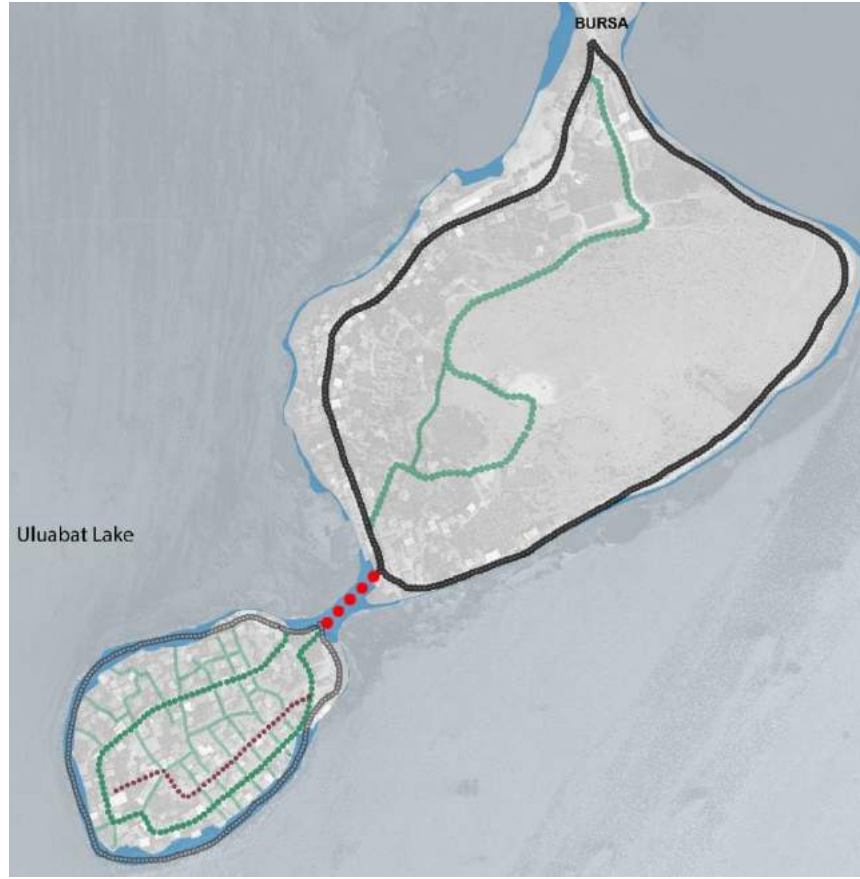


Figure 4.6. Physical and Circulation Relations, Social and Economic Lifecycle and Urban Formation in Gölyazı re-shaped and changed According to Natural Cycle and Water Level Relations in Uluabat Lake

Gölyazı's physical environment is indicator of human creation processes and characteristics that integrated with historical stratification and natural environment. In this regard, Gölyazı settlement has rare physical remnants from different periods and structures that are indicator of the character and life of each period (Figure 4.7). It is important that urban relationships and processes in every aspect can be observed through historical timeline in Gölyazı. When we look at the analysis of the historical stratification of the city, the multi-layered urban tissue and character can be seen still today (Figure 4.7). For example, urban tissue of Gölyazı gives references to the different periods and diverse socio-cultural features with various traces and remnants. Each tissue of the city, which is formed by different effects belonging to inner dynamics and characteristics of its period. Furthermore, physical environment and

characteristics of Gölyazı give information about indigenous urban planning characteristics of different time, period and their spatial and architectural characteristics.

A large part of the main settlement area, which is located in island, has specific rhythm and grid order which refer to ancient period.. Especially, in the northern part of island where traditional buildings in Ottoman Period has specific urban formation and environmental relations that are shaped according to grid order pattern which was referring ancient city. The overlap of Ottoman urban tissue and traces and rhythm of ancient city, in northern part of island settlement, provide us to observe two different periods in its characteristics. In addition, it is important that coalescence of information obtained from determination of the historical periods and physical reflections and edifices and traces about socio- cultural lifecycle.

In the context of historical continuity and urban tissue of Gölyazı, the building which is called ‘podium house’ (Podyum Ev), shows physical characteristics both traces of repairment belonging to different periods and multi-layered character of Gölyazı. There are also many traditional buildings on the city walls and castles. In addition, on the facade of some buildings on the lake shore have stone rings that are thought to be used to tie up boats and sandals in Hellenistic and Roman Period (Figure 4.7). The fact that the urban morphology and its various relations based on antiquity are still observed within the current physical environment. Furthermore, for example, it is possible to say that construction and repairment of the city walls also provide references about many periods.





Figure 4.7. Multi-Layered Character of Gölyazı and its Specific to Place Physical Environment and Characteristics (Bottom, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive, Registration Sheets, Other, Author, 2018)

Gölyazı also have traces about Ottoman Period and still observed spatial and functional formation of the urban tissue related with Late Ottoman Period (Figure 4.8). These characteristics are ‘historic document’ values of the settlement. In addition, when we consider the economic, political, cultural and social aspects of the city in Early Republican Period, Gölyazı’ character represents traces of traditions of two different societies still can be observed in its physical and built-up environment.

In the light of this evaluations in building scale, the remnants of Temple of Apollo, traces of ancient period related with stadium, ancient roads, theater, city walls, city gates, remnants of St. Constantine Church in Monastery Island, buildings in Ottoman Period such as mosques and baths, windmills, religious primary school (sibyan mektebi), Ottoman Cemeteries are historical values belonging to different periods of the city.

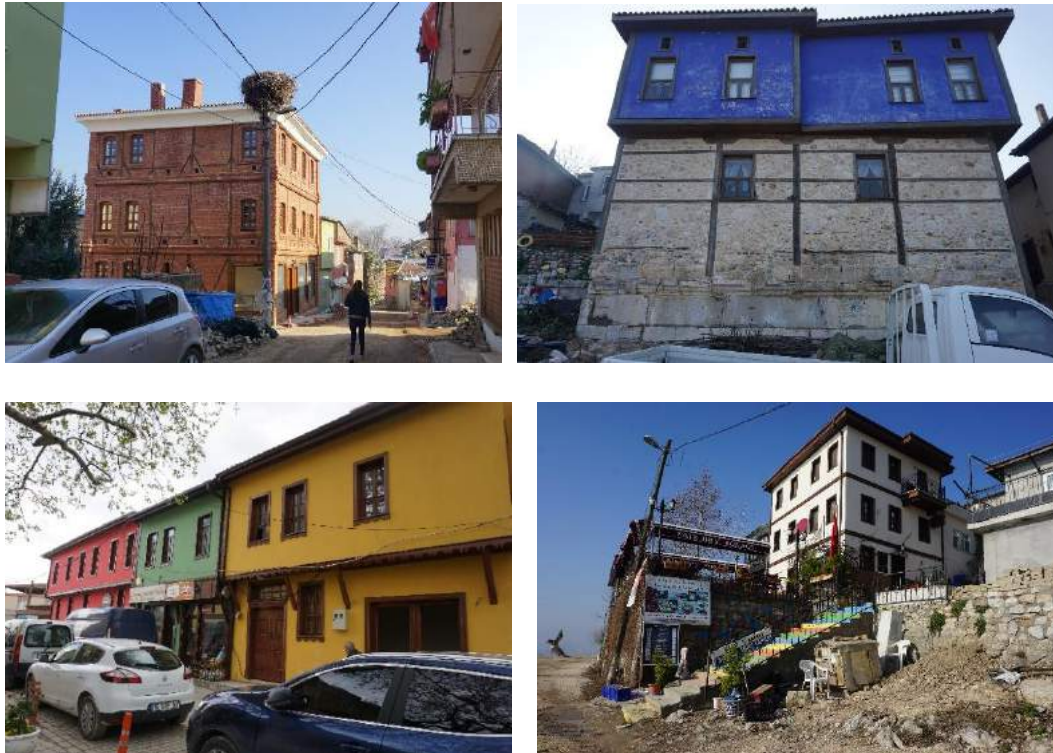




Figure 4.8. Focal Points in Urban Relationships in Ottoman Period, Brick House (Tuğla Ev), Podium House (Podyum Evi), Municipality or Lake Shore Square, Faik Bey Konağı, Mosque and St. Panteleimon Church and their Square

Local economic resources and transformation processes can be observed in physical context through historical timeline. The processes of transformation regarding the economic context of the city is still observed various information from some buildings. For example, the demolition of upper floors of traditional buildings, which were not needed due to the end of ‘silkworm-breeding’ as economic resource, is changed elevation relations city’s urban tissue over time. The ‘insect room’ (böceklik) with timber railings, which are opened to the sofa with galleries also refers to socio-economic context of the city, is a specific characteristic of Göllyazı traditional buildings. Furthermore, ‘trough and berm’ (yalak ve seki), located one corner of the sofa, are special functional elements which is especially related with fishing. Especially, as a specific physical character of the city, the buildings on lake shore are shaped according to natural environment and water level relationships. The existence of two-way entrance to these buildings with stone sub-structures, refers to circulation relations that are constantly transformed with the natural cycle each season.

Socio-Cultural Context

Göllyazı has ethnic and religious diversity until Proclamation of the Republic and population exchange so, city has also a rich socio-cultural background. Today, many of inhabitants are migrated to the city during period of population exchange. This richness and diversity in its physical, social, cultural, economic, religious characteristics through historical processes can be still observed today. In this context,

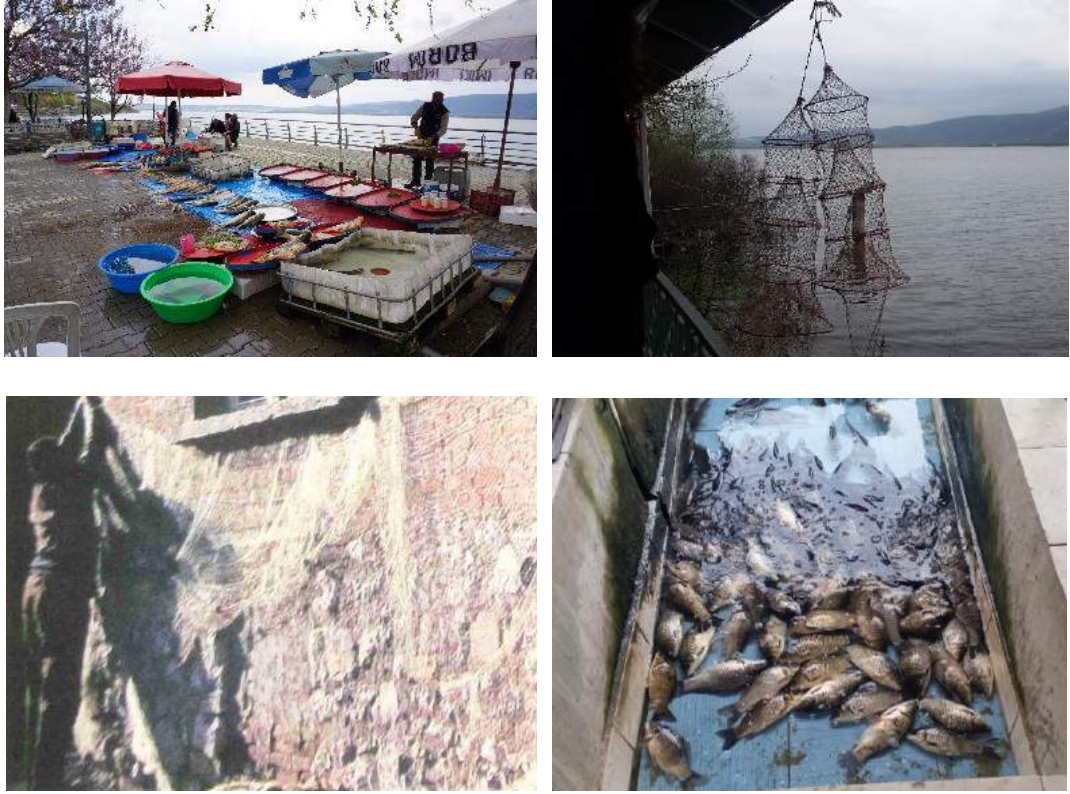
Gölyazı has a rich socio-cultural background and numerous intangible values in terms of lifecycle of various periods. Furthermore, characteristics of socio-cultural background and production and economic relations by different identities are still observed in traditions and daily lifecycle of Gölyazı. This historical continuity of socio-cultural accumulation as intangible heritage, shapes multi-layered socio-cultural character of Gölyazı also multi-layered physical environment. Today, it is important issue that the written and oral sources about Gölyazı's different period can be accessed.

Historical narratives and stories related with specific places belonging to previous periods and the memories related with 'Nail Bey' who is important character for inhabitants of Gölyazı and the collective memories of Greeks in the period of population exchange are important socio-cultural values. Some specific days or religious holydays related with these memories are still celebrated. In addition, in today, the large and effective participation of women to economic lifecycle especially related with fishing activities one of the social characteristics of the city.

Production- Economic Context

Gölyazı's natural lifecycle directly connected to economic resources and relations. Therefore, economic transformation processes belonging to different periods can be observed in physical and natural environment and socio-cultural lifecycle. The 'insect rooms' (böceklik) and 'trough and berm' (yalak ve seki) parts of traditional houses and its courtyards are some of examples. These places contain various references to the city's economic also physical and socio-cultural transformation.

Fishing and economic activities related them is one of these resources still maintain its importance for this region (Figure 4.9). Fishing and crayfish population, which has been an important and specific economic resource in Gölyazı. In this context, these natural resources and relations of Gölyazı Settlement and Uluabat Lake has many references until ancient period of the city. This resource is still one of the important and special characteristics of the lake today.



*Figure 4.9. Fishing and Related Activities are still Main Economic Resource Today (Author, 2018)
(Bottom, Left, Kaplanoğlu, 1995)*

Tourism Context

The 2014-2023 Tourism Vision Report is prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism to define aims, strategies and actions in terms of tourism development for different region in Turkey. With this planning process, there are many upper-scale tourism projects for Bursa and its vicinity due to location advantages of this region such as intersection many important transportation axes, seaway, highway and railway networks. Gölyazı and Uluabat Lake is located at the west direction of Bursa and intersection of İstanbul-İzmir, Bursa-İzmir highway. In the context of trade and economic relations in the regional scale, Gölyazı is one of the focal points in terms of eco tourism, recreational activities and fishing activities for this region. There is also routes and promotions about natural and cultural tourism like olive routes, cultural and spiritual/ religious routes (Figure 4.10).

Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı have very important tourism potentials with natural values, landscape features and biodiversity as well as cultural, historical and archaeological values. Therefore, there is a potential of being touristic node in terms of both natural based on Uluabat Lake and its environment and cultural based on Gölyazı Settlement. Gölyazı also stands out also with its easy accessibility in direction of Bursa- Balıkesir- Çanakkale- İzmir in this regional planning.

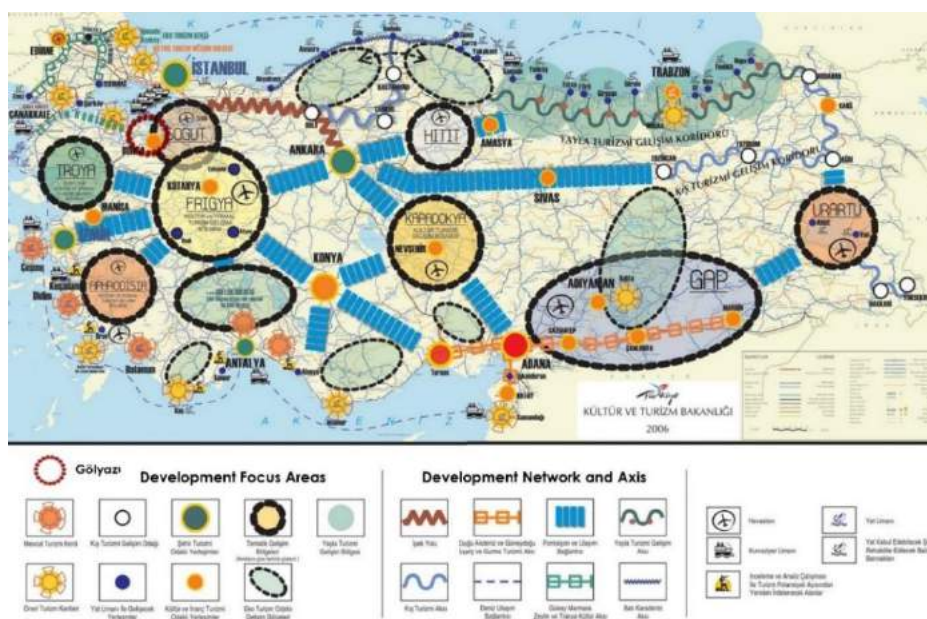


Figure 4.10. 2023 Tourism Vision Report Action Plan and Location of Gölyazı (Source: 2023 Turkey Tourism Strategy Action Plan)

In the past, international symposiums and workshops were organized in Gölyazı. Furthermore, there are various films, series, video clips, tourism web pages and social media pages regarding Gölyazı (Figure 4.11, Figure 4.12). Therefore, Gölyazı has national and international recognition and popularity. Gölyazı is chosen one of the ‘30 Most Beautiful Towns’ in Europe by JATA (Japan Association of Travel Agencies) (Figure 4.13). Furthermore, British Telegraph newspaper is chosen Gölyazı, for list of the ‘30 villages that must be seen in Europe’.



Figure 4.11. The 'Fish' (Balık) movie shoot in Gölyazı (scenes from the movie)





Figure 4.12. The ‘Güneşi Beklerken’, ‘Kara Para Aşk’, ‘Sen Benimsin’, ‘Şahsiyet’ and ‘İstanbul Gelin’ Series and ‘Dönersen ıslık Çal’ video clip Shoot in Gölyazı (scenes from these series and clips respectively)

yeşilodak

#ÇEVRE #MİMARLIK #TASARIM #İNNOVASYON #YEŞİL ÜRÜN

Gölyazı Avrupa'nın En Güzel 30 Kasabası Listesine Girdi

YEŞİL MÜJDE

© 28 MAYIS, 2018

Bursa'nın Ulubat Gölü'nde yer alan **Gölyazı Köyü** Japonların hazırladığı **Avrupa'nın En Güzel 30 Kasabası** listesine girdi. Şimdi de **UNESCO Dünya Mirası Listesi'**ne talip...

pnedio TEST VIDEO YEMEK CAFE GÜNDEM DİĞER

11 Adımda Cennetten Bir Köşe Olan Gölyazı'yı Keşfetmek

Ana Sayfa > Gündem > 26 Ocak 2018, Salı 16:00, 27 Şubat 2018, 19:42 ve güncellenir

Larisa Razi 4 dakikada okuyabilirsiniz

751 Paylaşım

Gölyazı Tarihi ve Topografyası

Bursa il, merkezinin batısında yer alan Apollonia (Gölyazı), Antik Çağ'da Bithyane çevresinin önemli kentlerinden birisi. Gölü adını veren Apolyont, Bursa-Karacabey karayolunun 35. kilometresinden güneye sapıldığıında 7 kilometre içeride.

Antik kent iki tepeden oluşan ve Apolyont Gölü kıyısının kuzeyinden çıkıntısı olan yarımada üzerinde inşa edilmiştir. Bizans Devri duvarının kalıntılarının olduğu dar boynun ortasından ana karaya bağlanır. Böylelikle duvarla çevrili ve modern yerleşimi içine alan ikinci tepe ise göl yükseldiği zaman bir köprü ile erişilebilen ada haline alır.

1. Gölyazı'ya giriş ve yol değişimi



Figure 4.13. Some of the Tourism News and Pages about Gölyazı (Sources: Top, Left: <https://www.yesilodak.com/golyazi-avrupa-nin-en-guzel-30-kasabasi-listesine-girdi->) (Top, Right: <https://onedio.com/haber/11-adimda-cennetten-bir-kose-olan-golyazi-yi-kesfetmek-677196>) (Bottom, Left: <https://hthayat.haberturk.com/yasam/seyahat/haber/1021625-gunesi-beklerkenin-dogdugu-koy-golyazi>) Bottom, Right: <http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/guzellik-perisi-golyazi-40264856>) (Last Accessed on 01.12.2018)

Stork Festivals, Photography Festivals and Zambaktepe Kite Festivals are important events which are organized regularly with large participation in every year. Besides, Gölyazı is important focal point for many weekend tours and sightseeing routes, together with Cumalıkızık Village and Bursa Hanlar District (Figure 4.13). In addition, there are different tourism opportunities, potentials and variations for Gölyazı. Ecological and natural characteristics, camping, trekking, photography, water sports, agriculture, fishing and related activities, local products and handcrafts, culture and education, congress and symposiums for touristic attraction are developable tourism potentials of Gölyazı. Tourism for Gölyazı is seen as a tool for local, social and economic development, but threat and risk regarding transformation processes related in every aspect of the city.

Conservation and Planning Context

Studies and updates on the conservation sites and statuses in Gölyazı are ongoing in today. Various archeological excavation studies, scientific researches have been carried out and published for many years. In this context, it is an important opportunity

that to promote various events, fairs and congresses in Gölyazı by Nilüfer Municipality. Uludağ University and related departments have been conducted researches in terms of especially natural context and Uluabat Lake. Furthermore, Uludağ University, Department of Archeology have an active role in archaeological excavations. Gölyazı is also studied also as the project and design study area of many university and architecture department.

Although the infrastructure problems of the city are increased due to various reasons, it is positive improvements and studies are carried out in recent years. Especially, there are measures to be taken against ‘uncontrolled tourism’ such as public transportation encouragement in site. There are many educational activities in Gölyazı due to the existence of a school, a cultural center and a multi-purpose hall. Therefore, students come from surrounding settlements to the school of Gölyazı, training on excavation areas and cultural heritage places during the education process are important to create awareness environment in every aspect for stakeholders and inhabitants.

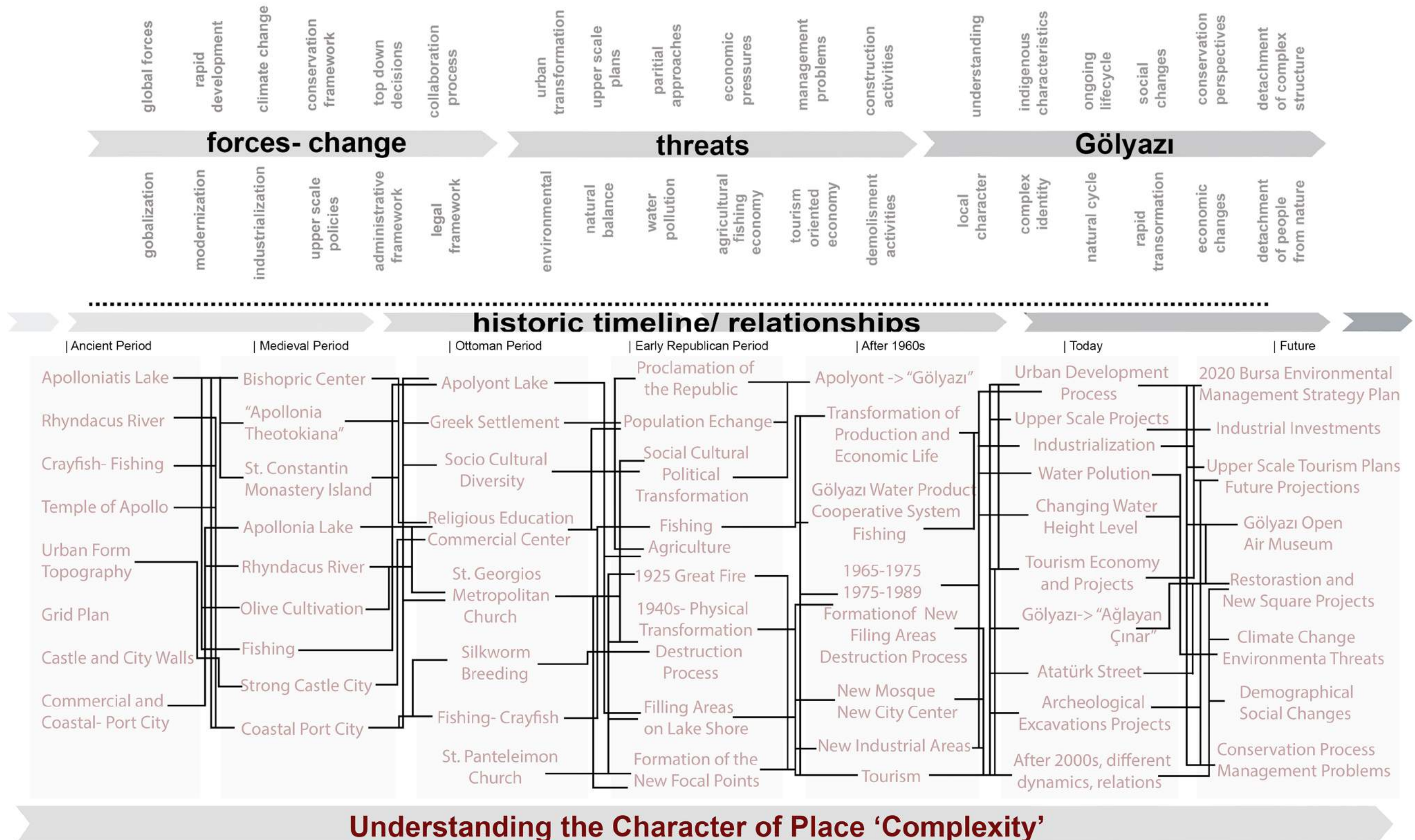


Figure 4.14. The Formation of Gölyazı's Character and Problem Assessment

Problem Assessment

Natural Context- Environmental Relationships

Expansion of industrial areas in Bursa destroys the natural resources such as agricultural lands, olive groves, streams and lakes. Especially, Uluabat Lake is under the pressure of pollution especially arisen from mine quarries and industrial wastewater in this region with upper scale plans and projects. The problems related to present for Uluabat Lake; land reclamation on coastline of the lake, overfishing pressure, destruction of forests in this basin and formation and expansion of new industrial areas, improper agricultural practices, intensive water draw for irrigation, improper water level regulations and related plans, expansion of filling areas on coastline of the lake, unplanned tourism activities and upper scale projects. Furthermore, water pollution and agricultural and fisheries risks of Uluabat Lake are increasing day by day.

Water pollution is one of the most important problems in the northeast of Uluabat Lake where Gölyazı is located. Today, in this context, there are threats such as loss of indigenous flora, fauna and species and inter-species balance due to various human intervention. In addition, most of the industrial enterprises in this region do not have a refining facilities. Therefore, there is risk of losing of the existing ecosystem and natural cycle of surrounding settlements of the lake.

The studies show that water volume level of lakes (41 million m³) has decreased for the last thirty years. While the water level of Uluabat Lake was 0.8 m in 1965, water level increased to 0.2 m. in today.¹⁹⁶ Since 1995, the water volume of Uluabat Lake has decreased by 6.98 million m³ (4.98%) to 133.21 million m³.¹⁹⁷ It is noteworthy that this decrease is in northwestern part of the lake where Gölyazı is located, especially Akçalar Canal reaches to Uluabat Lake (Figure 4.15).

¹⁹⁶ (Anonim 2011, Akdeniz 2005, Sarmaşık 2012).

¹⁹⁷ (Aksoy, Özsoy, Karaata, Karaer, Kâtip, İleri, Onur, 2016)

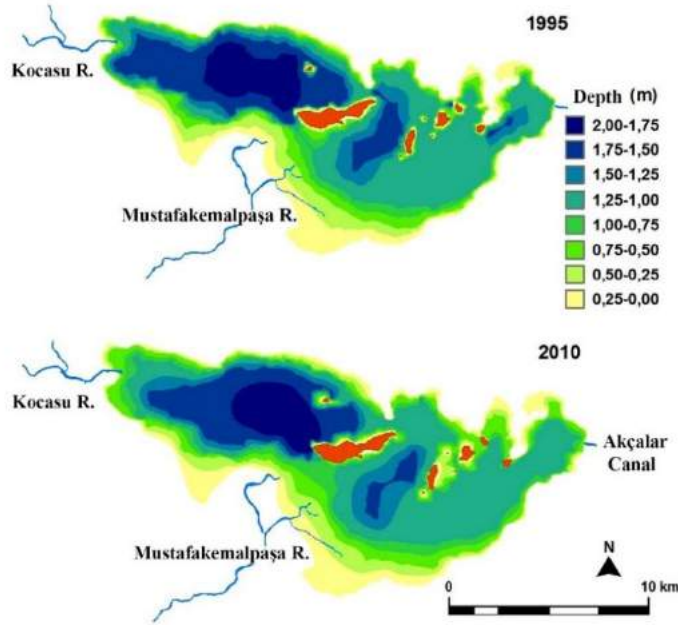


Figure 4.15. Comparison Map Study about Water Volume of Uluabat Lake, 1995-2010 (Aksoy, Özsoy, Karaata, Karaer, Kâtip, İleri, Onur, 2016)

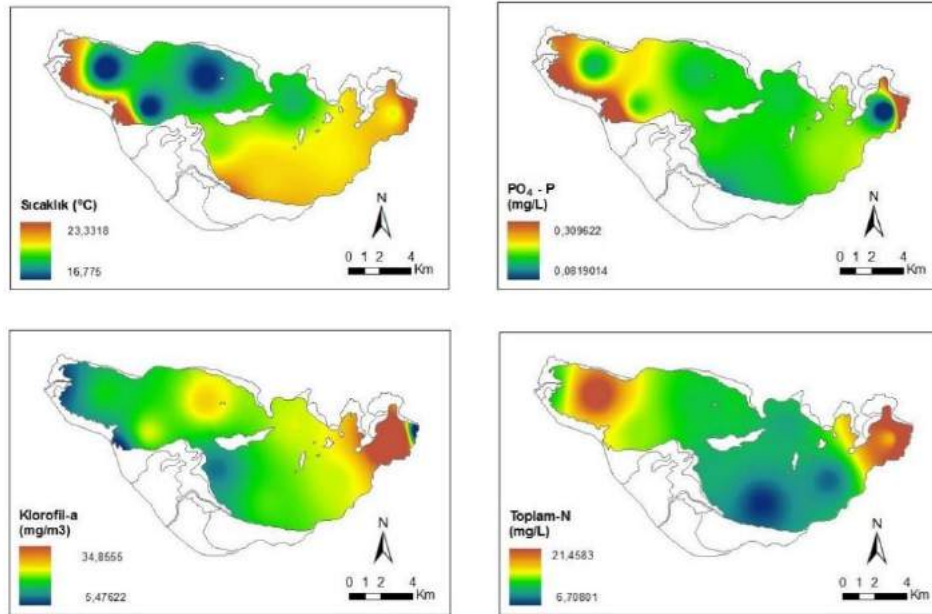


Figure 4.16. Water Quality Mapping Study of Uluabat Lake on Regional Scale (İleri, Karaer, Kâtip, Sonay, 2014)

Table 4.1. *Comparison Study about Water Volume and Area of Uluabat Lake, 1995-2015 (Uluabat Lake and Sub-Basin Water Quality Action Plan, 2016)*

Water Level	2015 Field (Ha)	2015 Volume (hm3)	1995 Field (Ha)	1995 Volume (hm3)	1995 Distinction Volume (hm3)	Percentage Rate	Percentage Rate (Annualise)
6,50	17036,21	636,40	16560,00	684,45	-48,05	7,02%	0,35%
6,00	16767,35	551,89	15158,00	602,81	-50,92	8,45%	0,42%
5,50	16410,09	468,91	15764,00	523,30	-54,39	10,39%	0,52%
5,00	15999,11	387,86	15485,00	445,18	-57,32	12,88%	0,64%
4,50	15468,63	309,10	15205,00	368,46	-59,36	16,11%	0,81%
4,25	14531,80	271,18	15064,00	330,62	-59,44	17,98%	0,90%
4,00	11813,27	238,40	14912,00	293,14	-54,74	18,67%	0,93%
3,50	11330,42	180,76	14520,00	219,51	-38,75	17,65%	0,88%
3,00	11009,40	124,82	13378,00	148,64	-23,82	16,03%	0,80%
2,50	10129,51	71,47	10984,00	88,00	-16,53	18,79%	0,94%
2,00	7669,31	26,81	8660,00	38,46	-11,65	30,28%	1,51%
1,50	1911,82	2,85	2990,00	7,34	-4,49	61,17%	3,06%
1,00	0,09	0,00	163,00	0,70	-0,70	99,99%	5,00%
0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00%

It was observed that lake water quality level between 1st and 2nd classes in 70s according to the surface water classifications but it was observed to between 2nd, 3rd and even 4th (the most pollution level) according to the measurements of 1999- 2000¹⁹⁸ (Figure 4.16) (Table 4.1).

Since physical, social and economic lifecycle of Gölyazı are shaped according to nature of the lake, these changes of natural context directly affect lifecycle in every aspect of Gölyazı. Due to the change of the natural water dynamism and cycle in lake, the water level increases in certain periods and buildings on the lake shore are flooded with water up to two meters. Physical and circulation relations in Gölyazı are constantly re-shaped and changed according to this natural cycle and flow. Although this is a specific and indigenous value for Gölyazı, it also creates threats and problems for physical, economic and circulation relations and buildings. While the period of rising of water level from February to June, this period is extended until July in 2018.

¹⁹⁸ (İleri, Karaer, Kâtip, Sonay, 2014)

In addition, these problems are created various risks in terms of agricultural activities and process of archeological excavations in the city.

The upper scale industrial and tourism projects are one of the most important threats for natural characteristics and lifecycle of this region and also Gölyazı. ‘Uluabat Lake-Marmara Sea Canal Project’ and ‘Eco-Tourism’ projects have many problems related with specific ecological and natural cycle and biological diversity of Uluabat Lake. In addition, enterprises to construct a road to southern part of the lake, where especially reed fields and willows is located, has been on the agenda since the beginning of 2000s.



Figure 4.17. New Industrial Areas in the Northwestern Part of Uluabat Lake especially Akçalar and Gölyazı Region

Fishing and economic activities related them is one of these resources still maintain its importance. However, in past, improper fishing activities to natural cycle of Uluabat Lake carried out such as improvement of unnatural fish species in lake, overfishing pressure, destruction of forests in this basin and surrounding of lake, expansion of filling areas. This threats are stated as main reason of decreases of crayfish population which is one of the specific values of the lake and Gölyazı (*Table 4.2*). In addition, it is emphasized that especially rapid decline of crayfish population in 80s has been associated with Chernobyl Nuclear Accident.

Table 4.2. *Information on Trade Statistics of Aquaculture in Uluabat Lake (Göksu, Çilingir, Ünverdi, 1998)*

Product	1986 (ton)	1987 (ton)	1988 (ton)	1990 (ton)	1991 (ton)	1992 (ton)	1993 (ton)	1997 (ton)	1998 (ton)	1999 (ton)
Crayfish	311,5	8	--	11	11	23	4,5	7,5	30	40
Carp	74	95	30	22,5	20,5	6,5	2	37	--	28
Crane	156	210	75	76,5	69	66,5	44,5	175	--	79
Others	46	90	30	22,5	24	28	24	488	--	259

Physical Context

The physical, functional and spatial transformation of Göyazı especially after 1990s and 2000s became uncontrollable issue. In this transformation process, due to rapid and uncontrollable construction activities, natural and historical multi-layered physical environment has been disrupted. In this process, it is observed some changes in registered buildings even some buildings have been collapsed and rebuilt. In addition, it is seen that new buildings are constructed in south of island part of the settlement during last 30-40 years (Figure 4.18, Figure 4.19, Figure 4.20, Figure 4.21)

Today, it is seen that various construction activities have been carried out in open areas of this part. The annexes/outbuildings were built in courtyards of the buildings recently. In this part of the city, it is observed that the characteristics of the traditional urban tissue has transformed especially for this reason. During last 20 years, new buildings up to four-storey have been built especially on lake shore of the island (Figure 4.18, Figure 4.19). In addition, the existence of spatial and functional uses incompatible and improper to the natural life-cycle of Gölyazı damage both natural, environmental, historical and cultural values (Figure 4.22).



Figure 4.18. Urban Tissue and Physical Environment in Today, Island and Peninsula part of the city
(Author, 2018)



Figure 4.19. Incompatible and Improper Spatial and Functional Uses and New Buildings in Today
(Author, 2018)



Figure 4.20. Examples of New Buildings Constructed on the City Walls and Castles (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.21. Incompatible and Improper Examples of New Buildings in Today's Urban Tissue of Gölyazı (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.22. Incompatible and Improper Examples of New Buildingsin Today’s Urban Tissue of Gölyazı (Author, 2018)

The physical environment and indigenous silhouette relations integrated with nature of Gölyazı are damaged in line with new expectations and demands that arise with increasing tourism pressure. In this context, especially the coastal areas of the city, ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) and mosque square are center of the city for daily tourism activities (Figure 4.23, Figure 4.24). Through this process, these areas are mostly affected by transformation process in tourism direction of the city. For example, with the destruction of buildings around ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar), this area is described as a large square for tourism activities in today.



Figure 4.23. Municipality and Mosque Square, Center of the city for Daily Tourism Activities (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.24. 'Weeping Plane' (Ağlayan Çınar) Square in Today (Author, 2018)

In addition, due to the lack of infrastructure services in Gölyazı, there is physical and visual pollution problem (Figure 4.25). Physical and visual pollution caused by ruin areas and demolished buildings especially in lake shore areas (Figure 4.26). The existing of garbage dumps and lack of adequate lighting are other important problems of Gölyazı.



Figure 4.25. Ongoing Projects related with Infrastructure Services for last 2 years (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.26. Various Problems Related with Physical and Visual Pollution and Parking Areas for especially Daily Tourism (Author, 2018)

Although Gölyazı is located on İstanbul and İzmir highway, it is not as close as walking distance from this road. Therefore, there is need for a vehicle for transportation to the city. In addition, there are problems related with public transportation such as lack of adequate frequency of public transportation and end of the last line at 21.00 and 21.45 between Bursa and Gölyazı is one of the most important problems for inhabitants (Figure 4.27).

5/G HAREKET SAATLERİ		
GÖLYAZI - İZMİR YOLU - ÜNİVERSİTE İSTASYONU		
GÖLYAZI		
PAZARTESİ - CUMA	CUMARTESİ	PAZAR - RESMİ TATİL
06:30	06:30	10:00
07:15	09:00	12:00
09:00	10:00	14:00
10:00	12:30	16:00
12:30	15:00	18:00
15:00	16:30	20:00
16:30	17:30	21:45
17:30	18:30	
18:30	20:00	
20:00	21:45	
21:45		
ÜNİVERSİTE İSTASYONU		
PAZARTESİ - CUMA	PAZARTESİ - CUMARTESİ	PAZAR - RESMİ TATİL
08:15	08:15	09:15
09:15	09:15	11:15
11:15	11:15	13:15
14:15	14:15	15:15
15:45	15:45	17:15
16:45	16:45	19:15
17:45	17:45	21:10
19:15	19:15	
21:15	21:15	

Figure 4.27. Public Transportation Departure Hours between Bursa and Gölyazı
(<https://www.burulas.com.tr/otobus-hareket-saatleri.aspx?id=1130&hat=5/G>)

Socio-Cultural Context

Gölyazı has a rich socio-cultural background and numerous intangible values belonging to different period. This continuity of social and cultural accumulation constitutes multi-layered socio-cultural character of Gölyazı. Especially after 90s and 2000s, transformation process in both economic and physical context of the city also affect this social identity and ongoing daily social lifecycle. Furthermore, loss of indigenous economic activities of Gölyazı are directly causes unemployment and lower income levels that force people migrate to Bursa city center in order to find economic income alternatives. Therefore, it results in the loss of population especially the loss of young generation that destroys the demographic balance and

social structure. This problem is one of the important threats for the social structure and identity of the future of Gölyazı.

In addition, tourism has threatening force as giving priority to the touristic facilities and visitors rather than to the ongoing social lifecycle and inhabitants. As a result of these tourism forces, the inhabitants are separated from their indigenous economic activities and they are forced to become serving visitors. Furthermore, insufficient service and lack of investment in Gölyazı prevent the development as well as result in loss of existing facilities directly affecting the ongoing daily life within their own dynamics. An artificial socio-cultural environment and structure is created in contrast to the indigenous character of place.

Production and Economic Context

The most influential effect on the degeneration and loss of Gölyazı's indigenous character and features is the loss of indigenous economic activities integrated with nature. It directly causes unemployment and lower income levels of inhabitants as well as the loss of traditional specific economic activities which are mainly the agriculture and fishing activities. Because of these risks and forces, economic relations is based on industry, trade and especially tourism today. This transformation process threatens the lifecycle which has inner dynamics and indigenous characteristics of the city. Especially, due to water and physical pollution in Uluabat Lake, fishing is losing its importance in the economic lifecycle day by day. On the other hand, the tourism economy, became the only economic opportunity in Gölyazı. The inhabitants of Gölyazı have been adapting themselves to new income alternatives which are completely incompatible with the indigenous traditional economic activities threatening both the natural, physical and the social environment of the settlement.

Tourism Context

Firstly, it is known that tourism is an inevitable fact for such cultural heritage places like Gölyazı and it is known that it is a subject that should be considered and evaluated very carefully. Tourism economy is seen as a tool for local social and economic

development for such areas, but there are threats and forces regarding natural and physical transformation process related with tourism. Today's tourism for Gölyazı is an uncontrollable and unmanageable activity, which leads to a rapid transformation in every aspect with only tourism purposes. Gölyazı is faced with mostly tourism and economic pressures related with proposed projects for Uluabat Lake and its surrounding settlements. The tourism development forces have been directed to Gölyazı. The settlement under threat of losing tangible and intangible environments thus the local identity and the authentic way of lives. Therefore, integration of tourism management with sustainability of economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects becomes a necessity for future of Gölyazı.

The tourism can be seen as an opportunity in terms of social and economic development. In addition, in order to protect the inner dynamics of life and the natural cycle, the tourism approach must be adapted to ongoing life and specific to the place. However, tourism economy has threatening force as giving priority to the touristic facilities and visitors rather than to the ongoing social life and inhabitants. The transformation of every meaning and value of the settlement are turned into an 'object of tourism' is one of the important threats for future of Gölyazı. As a result of these tourism forces, the inhabitants are separated from their indigenous economic activities and they are forced to become serving visitors. 'Misguided and uncontrollable tourism activities' can be irreversible changes local indigenous identity and character of Gölyazı.

The inner dynamics, values and characteristics of Gölyazı for tourism diversity are not adequately evaluated. Furthermore, in case of any approach, general understandings and general rules are implemented instead of site-specific approaches which become top-down decisions contradicting with the local and indigenous values (Figure 4.30, Figure 4.31, Figure 4.32, Figure 4.33). There is also lack of cooperation among local authorities, different stakeholders as well as the inhabitants that each actor has knowledge and experiences about tourism management.

As a result of tourism planning and projects, seasonal and daily population growth create major problems in Gölyazı. The increasing of daily tourism activities which organized by the tourism agencies and local institutions as part of the Bursa tours, triggers these problems and forces. Especially, due to the lack of infrastructure services, cleaning and parking problems arise in this periods. Consequently, problems in physical and visual aspects reach a peak especially on weekends. The narrow streets in urban tissue, squares and roads on the lake shore are used as a parking areas.

It is observed that focal points of tourism activities are concentrated in the surrounding of bridge and coastline of the lake (Figure 4.28). Especially at weekends, the functions of buildings are transformed into commercial purposes like cafes and ‘traditional restaurants’ and ‘pancake houses’ (gözlemeci). This commercial center extends from the island to the peninsula and from vicinity of ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) Square to even Sanctuary Site of Demeter (Figure 4.28, Figure 4.29). The lack of a holistic tourism approach and visitor management and excursion route, various guidance information standards and inventories also causes problems in the context of tourism (Figure 4.30, Figure 4.31, Figure 4.32, Figure 4.33).

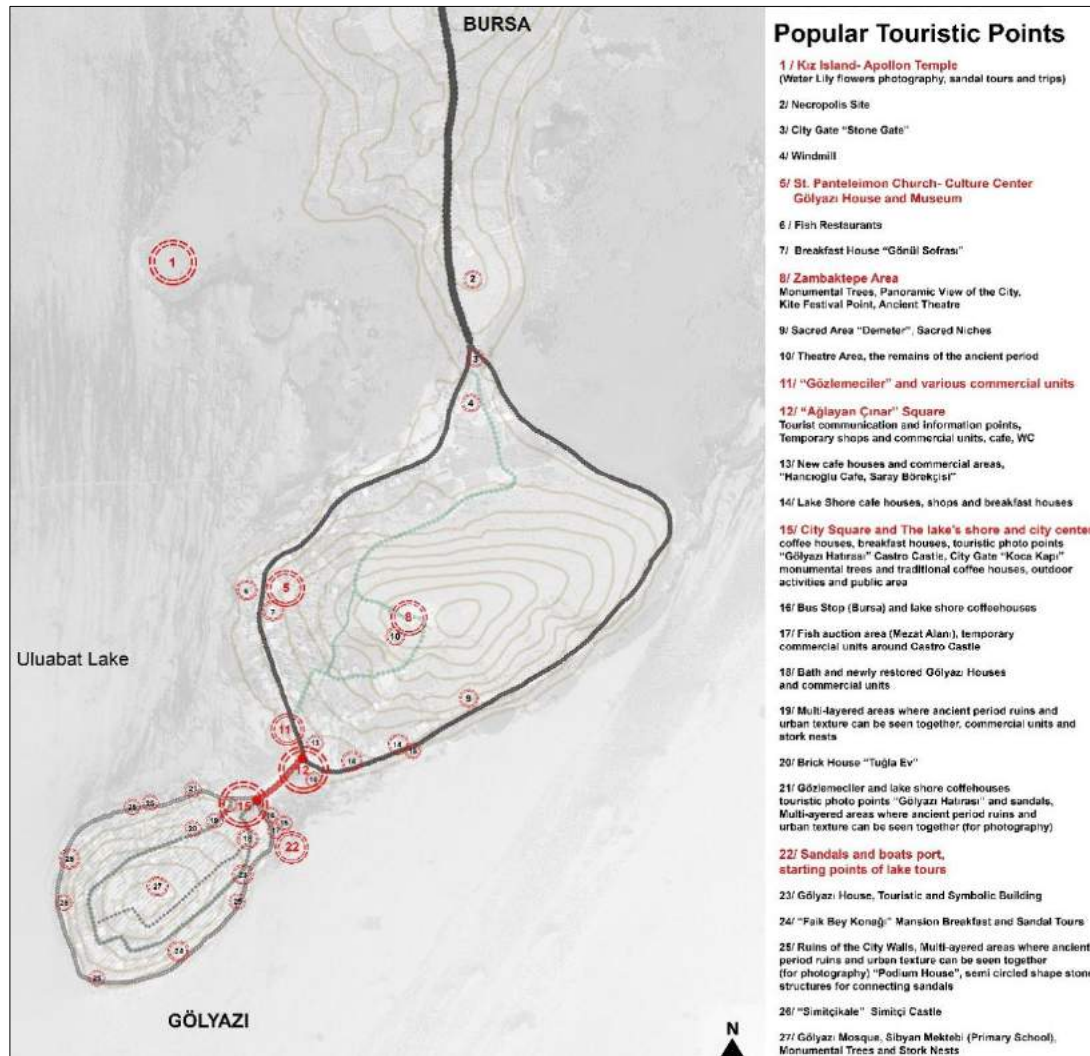


Figure 4.28. Evaluation of the Most Popular Touristic Points in Gölyazı in accordance with the Information received from Tourism and Travel Pages and Activities



Figure 4.29. Gölyazı Tourism Map and Brochure used by Nilüfer Municipality and Tourism and Travel Pages, Agencies and Local Institutions



Figure 4.30. 'Weeping Plane', 'Gölyazı' and 'Apollonia' Signboards in City Entrance of Gölyazı (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.31. Photographs Showing the Effects and Results of Daily Tourism as Main Economic Activity, Lake Shore Areas and Municipality Square as Touristic Center of the City Especially After 2000s (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.32. Photographs Showing the Effects and Results of Daily Tourism as Main Economic Activity, Weeping Plane Square and Parking Areas (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.33. Photographs Showing the Effects and Results of Daily Tourism as Main Economic Activity, Bridge and its Surrounding (Author, 2018)

In the city, these physical and dilapidation problems caused to decrease suggestions related about Gölyazı on tourism and travel pages (Figure 4.35). Gölyazı is choosen for tourim activities by domestic tourists from Bursa, İzmir and İstanbul, and also foreign tourists especially from Arabian countries. During summer months, the number of tourists reaches eight-ten thousand people on weekends. Especially in recent years, due to the crowd of Arabian tourists, the transformation process has tendencies in this direction. The sandals and boats, used the lake and island tours, the spatial uses and fuctions in the city re-shaped and changed in this context (Figure 4.34). Today's tourism activities and approaches for Gölyazı is an uncontrollable and unmanageable activity, which leads to a rapid transformation in every aspect with only this economic direction.





Figure 4.34. The Transformation Process in Every Aspect of Gölyazı in Tourism-Oriented Direction (Author, 2018)



Figure 4.35. Some of the Negative Tourism News about Gölyazı in Recent Period (Top, Left: <https://www.olay.com.tr/golyazi-acinacak-halde-139365h.htm>) (Top, Right: <https://www.bizevdeyokuz.com/golyazi-bursa/>) (Bottom: <https://www.rotasenin.com/golyazi-bursa>)

Conservation and Planning Context

The forces and effects of urbanization and globalization process in uncontrolled unplanned development and planning activities all over the world threatens the socio-cultural and physical features of multi-layered cultural landscapes. In addition to these, there is an insufficient understanding of such heritage places worldwide in legal frameworks, conservation, planning studies and management approaches. There is also lack of proper conservation and planning framework specific to places in order to assessment and conservation of indigenous character and identity. The insufficient documentation, conservation and planning process lead loss of the values of multi-layered cultural landscapes through time.

In the planning and conservation process of Gölyazı consisting of different conservation features and statuses. In natural context of the site, there are many researches and studies on Uluabat Lake. Furthermore, there are studies on the historical context and archaeological sites of the city. However, there is lack of holistic conservation perspective and understanding and considering continuity of the indigenous characteristics in every aspect and scale, complex coalescence of Gölyazı.

In today, partial and daily decisions continue to be taken concern with Gölyazı. Gölyazı settlement is defined as ‘Urban Archaeological Site’ conservation status, as consequence of that decision conservation master plan was prepared in 1998. Because of the cancellation of conservation master plan, an unplanned and uncontrolled process is still continued. For this reason, rapid transformation process is taking place especially with the effect of unplanned tourism actions in the site. These processes and interventions may cause loss of identity, tangible and intangible features in today and future of Gölyazı.

In tourism planning for archaeological sites, there is no holistic conservation planning process with the coalescence of urban tissue and multi-layered character of settlement. There are partial projects and plans for each archeological and conservation site. This projects are prepared by partial approach is also seen as a problem in terms of the

future of Gölyazı. In recent years, new renewal and restoration projects are being prepared in the context of tourism economy direction especially on lake shore areas, ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) and mosque square. It is seen that these projects and conservation perspective are not considered specific urban tissue and natural life cycle of Gölyazı.

The detection of illegal construction in island part of the settlement, especially in 2000s, is still observed today. With ‘Revised Conservation Master Plan of 2006’, ‘Zambaktepe’ area has been transformed from 1st degree to 3rd degree archeological site. For this area, there is a suggestion for a housing project and plans that damage the special natural and topographical features of the settlement. Furthermore, the fact that illegal excavations continue in archaeological sites from past to now.

It is an other important problem that the conservation and restoration processes within the conservation areas are carried out on a single building scale and generally without conservation experts by construction offices and companies. This partial process is causing irreversible changes and damages for these areas. In addition, due to the long duration and complexity of conservation processes, inhabitants complain about this situation and cause them to react negatively when it comes to conservation / restoration issue about the settlement. It is also noteworthy that the narratives of inhabitants about archaeological sites are generally related with illegal excavations. Hence, the connection and relation of these areas with inhabitants has not been established.

Legal and Administrative Context

The administrative and legal context and framework is one of the main determinant factor every aspect in such conservation site. There is also lack of proper regulations and/or legal framework specific to multi-layered cultural landscapes in order to understand, assess, conserve and sustain of such special areas. In other words, administrative fragmentation and lack of coordination among responsible authorities are the most important forces and challenges in Turkey. Furthermore, the current

administrative boundaries do not directly overlap the region's topographical boundaries. This results in administrative fragmentation and management problems along islands and coastal areas like Gölyazı. Furthermore, this fragmentation causes coordination problems in conservation processes.

Gölyazı Settlement is part of boundaries of 'Nilüfer Municipality' as local government. However, power of control, including transportation and fishing activities issue depending on Uluabat Lake, were granted to 'Karacabey Municipality'. In addition, there are many activities carried out by 'Bursa Metropolitan Municipality' and various sub-institutions. As a result, different administrative institutions and stakeholders are authorized for Gölyazı at different scales and aspects. The conservation, management and complex administration process cannot be handled with holistic approach and disregarding specific historical tissue characteristics and natural life cycle of Gölyazı. The lack of collaboration process between local government, central government, metropolitan municipality and other stakeholders related to the site has been continuing problems still cannot be solved. Therefore, among these local and upper scale institutions dialogue and collaboration are very important for future of Gölyazı. Several different coordinating and organizing have been made with daily and partial decisions for tourism purposes in current situation by Nilüfer Municipality but there is lack of holistic administration and collaboration process related to these implementations. Furthermore, administrative statuses and boundaries related with the settlement and its surrounding are ever- changing with the laws and upper-scale plans and top-down decisions.

4.3. The Assessment of Gölyazı through the Conservation and Development Process and Decisions, Upper Scale Policies, Plans, Studies and Future Projections

Conservation and Development Decisions and Processes

Gölyazı settlement and its surrounding has several conservation decisions and processes in different scales and contexts taken by many different institutions. These decisions and processes based until 1980, also in Turkey conservation and development process gives many references. The process, which started with the decisions of the archaeological sites, continues with the registration of the monumental buildings and the classification of the archaeological site status.

At the end of 90s, when the concepts such as ‘urban archeology’ and ‘multi-layered’ were discussed, with the decision of 1996, it is required that determination and documentation of the cultural heritage in Gölyazı and designation of the potentials of the settlement as an urban site. As a result of this process, in 1998, the conservation status of the site was transformed to urban archaeological site from 1st degree archaeological site. According to the decision, Gölyazı settlement has values such as traces and ruins by reference to different historical period and information related with different types of housing and structural system and spatial features of Ottoman Period city in various aspect. In this context, Gölyazı’s physical character is indicator of human creation processes that intertwined with historical stratification and natural environment and among each other as well as the current settlement. The settlement has rare physical traces from different periods and structures that are indicator of the lifecycle of each period.

In 1998, conservation master plan has been also prepared. In the interviews, Prof. Dr. Emel Göksu stated that together with this plan, it was determined the registered buildings and the boundaries of urban archaeological sites and registration sheets. This plan includes social, economic and spatial policies. Different strategies and decisions

regarding cultural and natural heritage sites, historic urban tissue, land use, spatial and functional use and transportation were determined (Figure 4.36).



Figure 4.36. “1998 Gölyazı Conservation Master Plan” (Göksu, Çilingir, Ünverdi, 1998)

On the other hand, in the same year, Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı is put under protection by ‘Ramsar Convention’ due to its rich flora and fauna as an important bird accommodation area and a wetland area with different ecological functions. In this context, ‘Uluabat Lake Wetland Management Plan’ was established in 2002. This plan includes decisions on Gölyazı and its surroundings in terms of the special natural cycle and characteristics of Uluabat Lake. In terms of participation approach, Uluabat Lake Management Plan is the highest participation level as a protected zone in Turkey. Among the targets of this plan, especially fishing and related activities are focused on Gölyazı. It is stated that the regulations about hunting in the lake will take place with the participation of ‘Gölyazı Aquaculture Cooperative’ (Gölyazı Su Ürünleri Kooperatifi). According to plan, the monitoring of fish population and the development and preventive activities in the lake will be realized with the collaboration process.

In 2006, Gölyazı Revised Conservation Master Plan was prepared. The reason for the preparation of this plan is that 1998 conservation master plan does not provide solutions to existing problems and revision necessity. When the revised plan is examined, upper-scale policies and strategies for the city and this region are accepted. Therefore, according to revised plan, the spatial implementation of these upper scale policies are recommended to Gölyazı (Figure 4.37).

One of the most important decisions regarding this plan is transformation of conservation status of Zambaktepe area from 1st degree archaeological site to 3rd degree archaeological site. This site of approximately 10 hectares on the east of peninsula part of the settlement is seen as a new development and housing area (Figure 4.37). A petrol station is projected in the direction of expectations of inhabitants on peninsula part of the settlement. It is aimed that is preserve and emphasize that grid urban tissue and this specific rhythm of the islands part of the settlement. Lake shore areas and treasury lands located in southwest of the island part are planned as parks and large squares for tourism activities (Figure 4.37). In addition, green areas and daily tourism areas have been proposed in coastal areas of the settlement. As a result,

these decisions, in this plan, do not overlap with the indigeonus tissue and characteristics of the site.

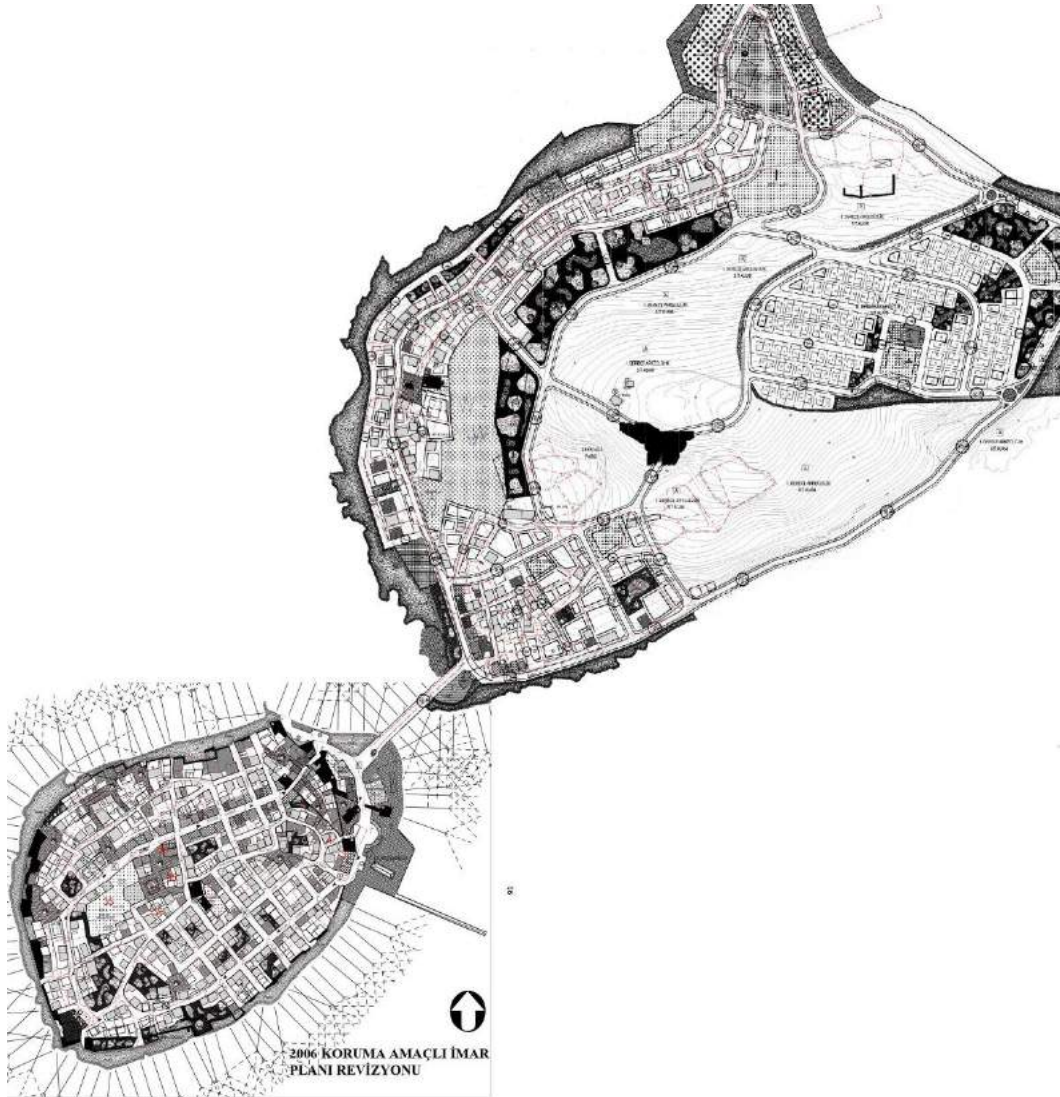


Figure 4.37. “2006 Gölyazı Revised Conservation Master Plan” (Nilüfer Municipality Archive)

In 2007, due to the uncontrolled and unplanned process, the necessity of making a principle decision for very special island / peninsula like Gölyazı is stated to General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums.¹⁹⁹ It was requested to principle decision considering the unique characteristics and complex relations of Gölyazı. Until today, we could not get any result from this request. With this demand, continuity of the indigenous characteristics in every aspect and scale, complex coalescence of Gölyazı is emphasized.

In this process, there are also problems especially in administrative and legal issues. In “Gölyazı Urban Archeological Site The Rules of Development for Transition Period” was prepared by Nilüfer Municipality, schemes for buildings were formed and three different area were determined: monumental buildings, registered buildings and areas that can be built-up (Figure 4.38). It is observed that the consevation approach of this planning is limited within the legal framework and status. On the other hand, there are threats and risks of construction outside these determined areas. During this period, there is inadequate and partial approaches in the conservation and planning process. These processes may cause loss of identity, tangible and intangible features in today and future of Gölyazı. In addition, although it was registered, two buildings were collapsed in Gölyazı during this process.

¹⁹⁹ (Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)



Figure 4.38. “ 2011 Gölyazı Urban Archeological Site The Rules of Development for Transition Period” (Nilüfer Municipality Archive)

The organization of various workshops and symposiums in the context of conservation of the site and the continuation of discussions on this issue can be seen as positive attempts. In 2009, the organization of “Gölyazı Workshop” in cooperation with Nilüfer Municipality, Uludağ University and “Nilüfer Local Agenda 21” gave

contributions in terms of collaboration process among the different institutions relating to the site. According to “Final Declaration of Gölyazı Workshop”, conservation plan and process should be prepared in accordance with current settlement and its characteristics and with references to 1998 conservation plan which encompasses social, economic, cultural and physical decisions. However, there is also lack of collaboration process among organizations, local authorities, different stakeholders in conservation process.

In the building scale, it is observed that the restoration implementations related to the monumental building more particularly. The city gates and some part of the city walls were restored by General Directorate for Foundations after 2000s. According to reports of this studies, re-construction implementations and interventions rather than conservation process was created negative effects on tangible and intangible feature of the city. Especially after 2009, restoration implementation has rapidly accelerated in single building scale. In this process, the monumental buildings such as Saint Panteleimon Church and the nearby Gölyazı House, mosque, bath and windmill were restored (Figure 4.39, Figure 4.40, Figure 4.41), and then studies were started for buildings in lake shore squares, which was defined as the touristic center of the settlement (Figure 4.42). Since there is no holistic planning and management process, the transformation process is still carried out on a single building scale (Figure 4.43). In today, partial and daily decisions continue to be taken concern with Gölyazı.





Figure 4.39. Restoration Implementation Process in Single Building Scale, ‘Mosque and Bath’ as Monumental Buildings (Left, Author, 2018, Right, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)



Figure 4.40. Restoration Implementation Process, ‘Windmill’ as Monumental Building (Left, Author, 2018, Right, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)





Figure 4.41. Restoration Implementation Process, ‘St Panteleimon Church’ as Monumental Building (Left, Author, 2018, Right, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)



Figure 4.42. Restoration Implementation Process, ‘Brick House and Municipality Square’ (Left, Author, 2018, Right, Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)

In 2018, the transformation of conservation status of necropolis site into 1st degree archaeological site with new excavations and remnants indicates that the studies on conservation decisions and processes are continuing and being updated. In this

context, the dynamism of intervention and conservation process for each historic layer of the city in progress. It is seen that this dynamic process is part of a tourism-driven purposes rather than indigenous natural lifecycle inner local dynamics of Gölyazı

As a result, all these ongoing processes since 1998, the evaluation of the specific issues by different institutions, different aspects, different administrative and legal frameworks and establishment of daily and temporary decisions and processes negatively affected conservation and sustainability of coalescence of urban tissue and multi-layered character of settlement. Today, there is also lack of cooperation among national and local authorities, each stakeholders. Therefore, conservation and planning studies are carried out partial approaches and implementations disregarding special character of Gölyazı. There are partial decisions and implementations taken by different institutions for different conservation areas and statuses.

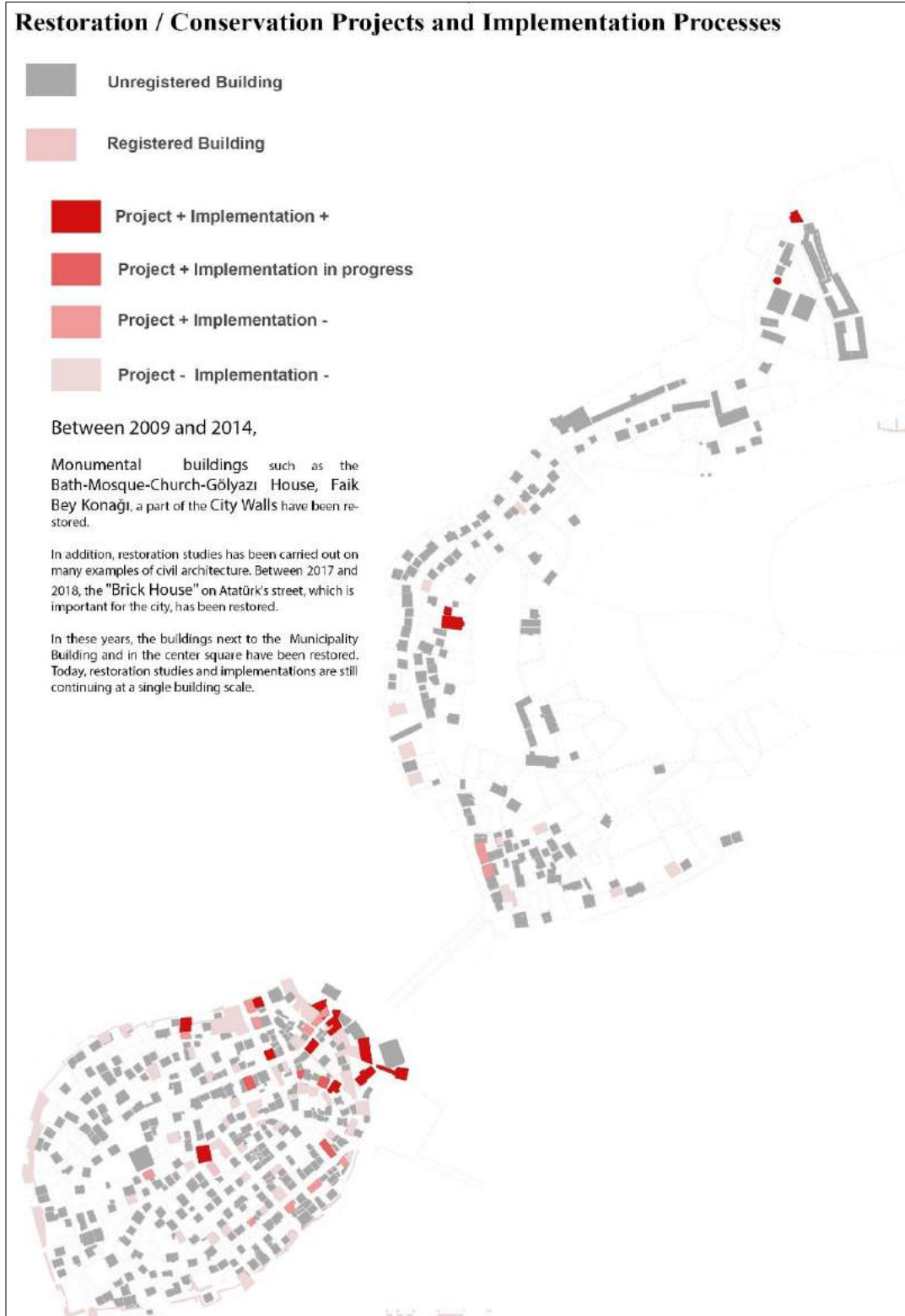


Figure 4.43. Evaluation of Restoration Projects and Implementation Processes in Gölyazı

Together with the projects related with lake shore squares, which is the touristic center of the city after 2000s and also bridge and its surroundings are realized investments in the context of tourism plans (Figure 4.44, Figure 4.45). This tourism and renewal square project processes continues to be developed for today. In this project process, it was suggested to expand to 11.5 m of bridge width due to the crowd of tourist especially at weekend. Furthermore, between ‘Weeping Plane’ (Ağlayan Çınar) Square and the Sanctuary Site of Demeter, which can be defined as the entrance of the city, new filling areas and construction activities on lake shore with tourism purposes have been proposed but they have not been accepted until today (Figure 4.46).

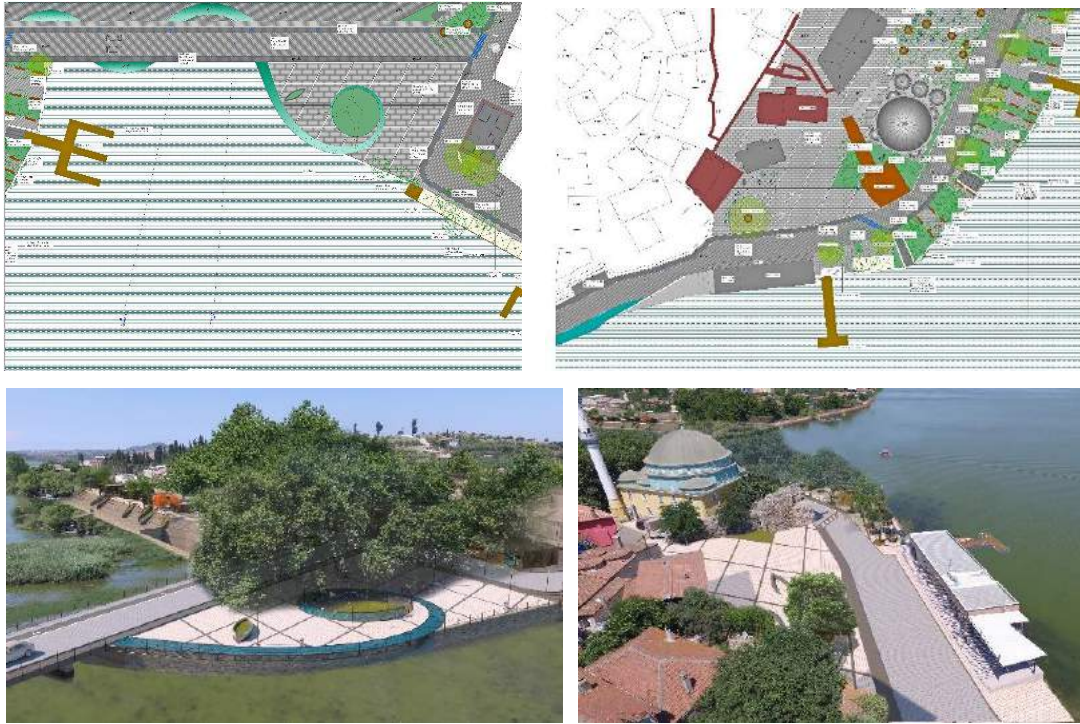


Figure 4.44. Square Renewal Projects or Tourism Purposes (Nilüfer Municipality Archives)



Figure 4.45. First Destruction for Square Renewal Project, Before and After Photograph of Square (Author, 2018)

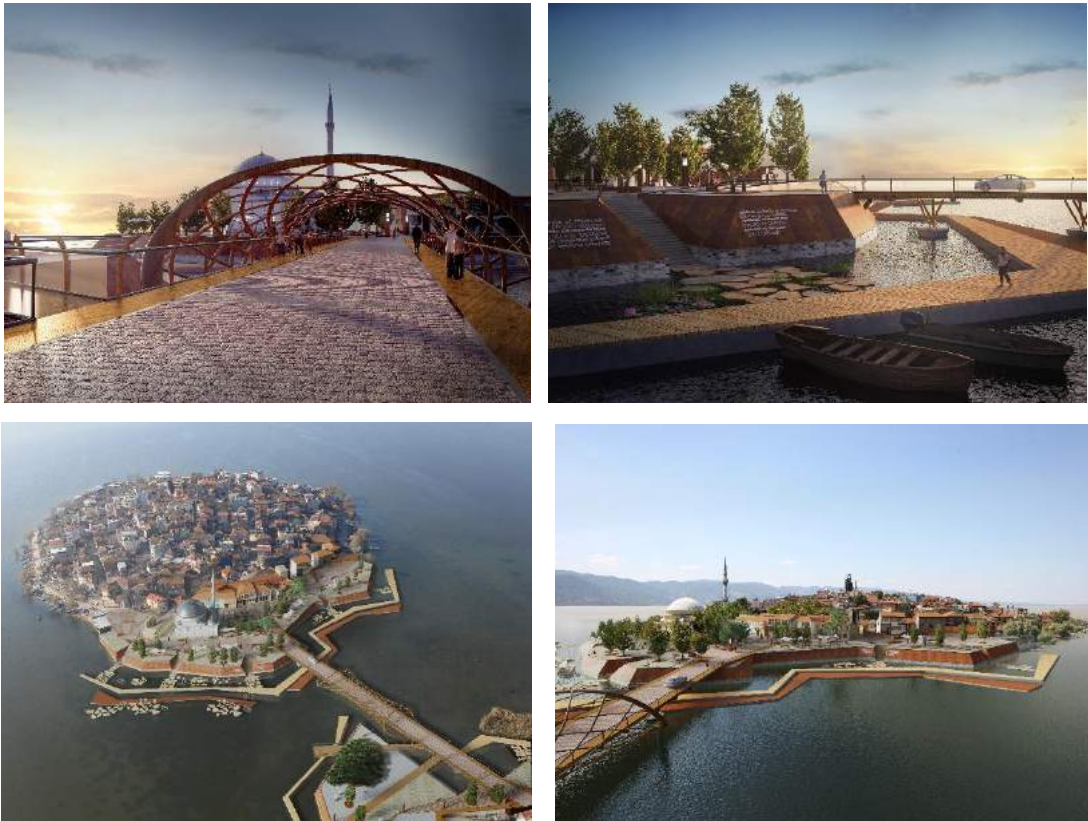




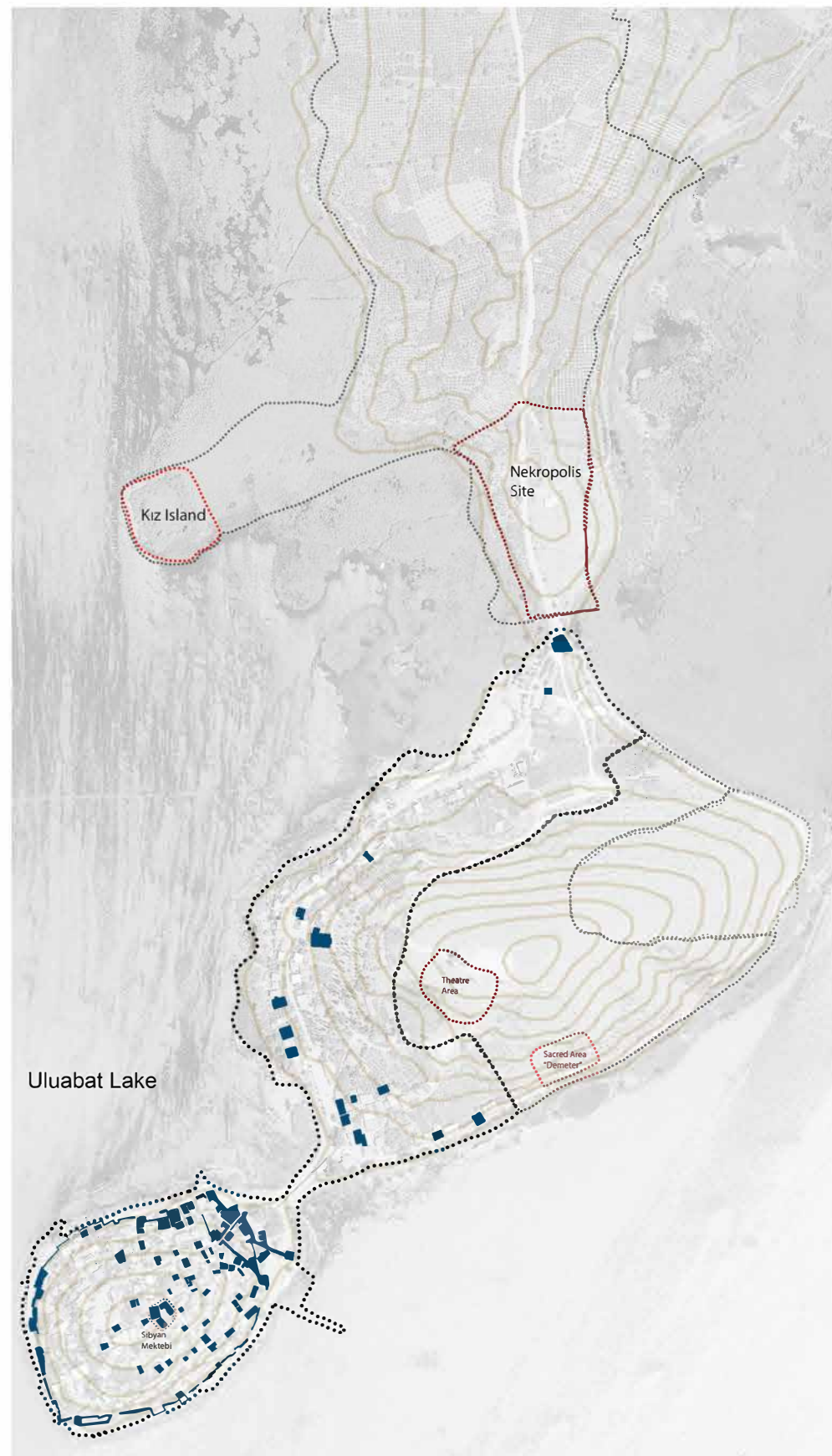
Figure 4.46. Images of the First Proposal for Square Renewal Project (Nilüfer Municipality Archives)

Archeological Excavation Processes and Future Projections

The archaeological excavations started after 2014-2015 in Gölyazı, then continued with many projects and planning with future projections. In the context of these studies, the official opening date of ‘Open Air Museum of the Necropolis’ is declared as 2018 and it is stated that the Kız Island and Temple of Apollo will be part of this open air museum after the excavations are completed (Figure 4.47). In addition, there are various projects for Zambaktepe Area and theater area of ancient city. With the continuation of archeological excavations and environmental planning process, it is envisaged that archaeological sites in its surrounding will be opened to visit for tourism purposes (Figure 4.48). However, in tourism planning for archaeological sites there is no holistic conservation planning process considering coalescence of urban tissue and multi-layered character and natural cycle of Gölyazı.



Figure 4.47. Projects and Implementation Processes in Archeological Excavation Areas, Top, Left: Sanctuary Site of Demeter (Author,2018), Top, Right: Kız Island (Author, 2018), Middle, Left: Necropolis Site (Author, 2018) Middle, Right and Bottom: Project for Necropolis Site called as “Open Air Museum” (http://www.nilufer.bel.tr/haber-5693-golyaziya_acikhava_muzesi_)



On Archaeological Excavations Excavations- Projects- Implementation Processes



In the past, the excavation process was finished.
- "Sibyan Mektebi" Primary School



Excavation finished, restoration application project in process
- Nekropolis Site
- Theater



The excavation is scheduled to continue.
- Kiz Island



The excavation is finished, the restoration and project implementation process continue.
"Sanctuary Site of Demeter"



Urban Archeological Site



First Degree Archeological Site



Third Degree Archeological Site



Registered Buildings

The results of the excavations carried out in the area of the Religious Primary School (**Sibyan Mektebi**), located within the boundaries of the urban archaeological sites, revealed the remains of the temple. This find is described as temple remains thought to belong to the **Late Hellenistic Early Roman Period**, which is important for archeological studies.

- In this context, the status of the site as a **2nd degree archaeological site** has been changed.

- It is understood that this structure is a complex that extend to surrounding lots. In this context, the number of 898 899 901 902 903 lots were expropriated and a decision was taken to continue the excavation studies.

Beginning of field survey and analysis in archaeological sites

Beginning of the **Archaeological Excavations Process**
Uludağ University
- Nilüfer Municipality (Prof. Dr. Mustafa Şahin)

Nekropolis Site Archeological Excavation Sanctuary of Demeter Kiz Island (Apollon Temple) Archeological Excavation

In August 2016, Necropolis Excavations begin in cooperation with Uludağ University and Nilüfer Municipality.

In July 2017, the rescue excavation begins at the Sanctuary of Demeter.

The determined area is designated as 1st degree Archaeological Site for such reasons, the excavation results and findings in the necropolis area, the structuring threat and the destruction caused by illegal excavations.

The year 2018 was designated as the opening of the Necropolis Open-Air Museum.



Figure 4.48. Archeological Excavations, Projects and Implementation Processes

Upper Scale Policies, Plans, Studies and Future Projections

Industrialization process of Bursa city, upper-scale, top-down and non-holistic decision processes, tourism-oriented economic pressures and transformation processes threatens indigenous character of Gölyazı. According to the decisions of “2020 Bursa Environmental Management Strategy Plan”, it is clearly emphasized that the advantage and importance of location and rich historical and natural values of Gölyazı and its surrounding.

According to this plan, industrial areas are planned in two directions, west and east of the city. According to this plan, the direction of development and expansion of Bursa city has been determined in the direction of west axis by considering current development investments, upper scale plans and projects and spatial potentials (Figure 4.49). In addition, this region is at the intersection of many important transportation axes, seaway, highway and railway networks. In this context, there are forces and threats with upper scale infrastructure plans and projects, highway projects and high-speed train projects. (Figure 4.49).

Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı are under forces and risks as well as many settlements, natural and agricultural areas on this axis. In addition, Gölyazı is one of the focal points in this direction with these decisions. In the plan, Gölyazı and Uluabat Lake are emphasized as a ‘recreation and touristic center’ for the center of Bursa. The determination of Gölyazı as the central site of the historical areas in this region by its rich historical and natural values is one of the important decisions of this plan. When we look at these plans and projects, Gölyazı and its surroundings appear as area where housing, upper scale tourism plans and industrial projects will be directed due to these potentials (Figure 4.49).

In line with these plans and processes, the socio-cultural lifecycle and economic relations of the city, which was based on natural cycle, transform into industry and trade and specifically tourism activities. Taking into account the proximity of the city

to Bursa and Istanbul, daily tourism as economic activity has become important in the economic context for the future of the city.

As a result, Gölyazı is experienced mostly upper scale tourism and economy pressures related with projects for Uluabat Lake and its surrounding. In addition, within the scope of “Bursa Vision Plan, Power of Past and Future”, Nilüfer Municipality Strategic Plans for 2015-2017 and 2017-2019, it is seen that the natural and cultural values of the site are emphasized in tourism context. In addition, there are many construction, repairment and renewal studies and projects is mentioned reports and plans.



Figure 4.49. Location of Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı and Urban Development and Expanding Axis of the Bursa city's New Centers, Settlements and Industrial Zones

With the aim of conserving and improving level of water quality of Uluabat Lake, there are many plan and project studies such as ‘Akçalar Refining Plant’, which will provide to improving water quality level in Gölyazı and Akçalar region, is one of the highest areas of the pollution level of the lake. ‘Karacasu Canal’ Project, which Uluabat Lake connects to Marmara Sea, and also various tourism projects, especially

‘Eco-Tourism’ context, are on the agenda related with this region (Figure 4.50). It is foreseen that the canal and eco-tourism projects which are planned by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality will affect both the natural cycle of the lake and the physical environment, identity and lifecycle of the surrounding settlements.

The various studies and future projections is aimed to contribute to local economy by visiting various river trips and visiting cities in this region. Moreover, Gölyazı is defined as the most visited settlement in this region and it is seen as the focal point according to eco-tourism projects. However, it is stated that this project has many risks and threats for natural relationships of this region, both technically and ecologically.

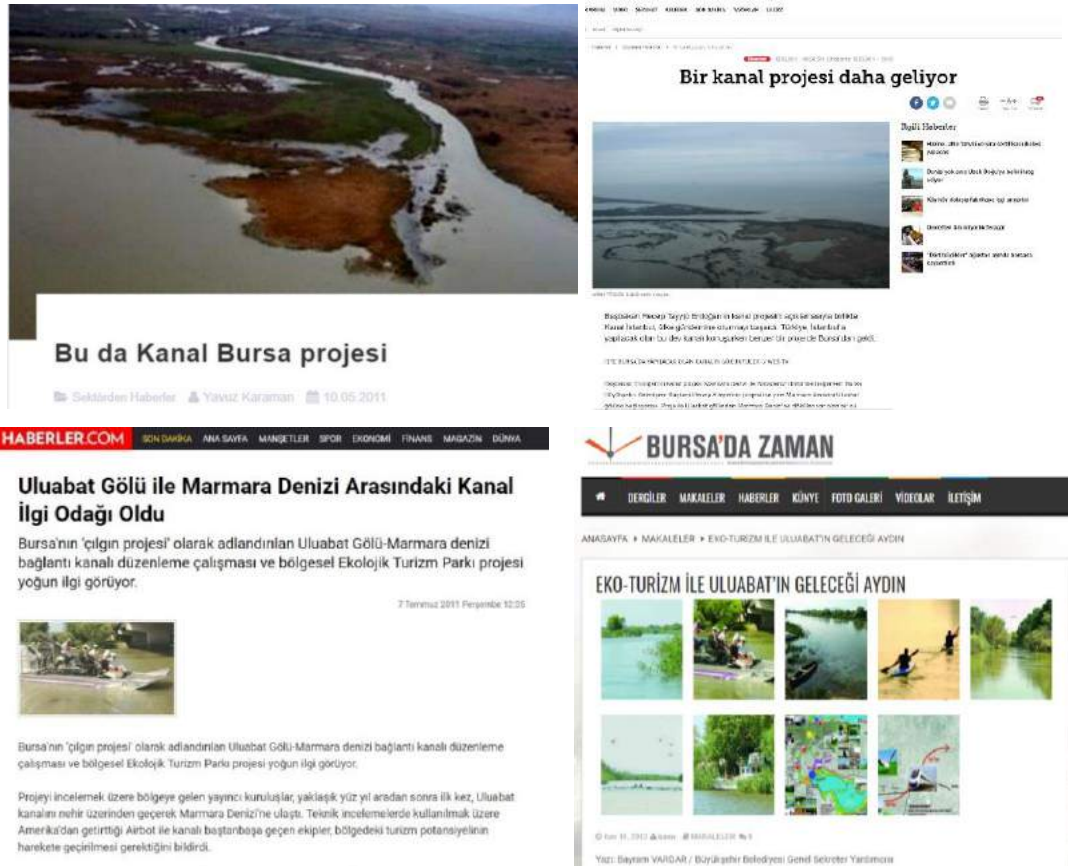


Figure 4.50. Some of the News about Uluabat Lake and Marmara Sea Connection by Karacasu River Canal and Eco-Tourism Projects which are planned by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality (Top, Left: <https://www.emlaktasondakika.com/haber/sektorden-haberler/bu-da-kanal-bursa-projesi/9290>) (Top, Right: <http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/ekonomi/bir-kanal-projesi-daha-geliyor-17758484>) (Bottom: <https://www.haberler.com/uluabat-golu-ile-marmara-denizi-arasindaki-kanal-2850264-haberi/>)

The other project is the called as “Mysia Routes” and/ or “From Mysia to Apollonia ad Rhyndacum” by Nilüfer Municipality.²⁰⁰ This region, which is planned as a tourism and nature route, consists of several bicycle tours and walking tracks. The last part of this route, which includes the mountain villages of Nilüfer District, is Akçalar-Gölyazı line. In this context, it is observed that various information signboards arouse curiosity to visitors and tourists regarding this project (Figure 4.51). In addition, the project, which emphasized historical and natural values of Gölyazı, is important as a step in the context of diversification of tourism approaches and production of alternatives by activities such as nature photography, birdwatching, camping, paragliding, trekking and ride cycling.



Figure 4.51. Information Signboards Regarding Project “From Mysia to Apollonia ad Rhyndacum” (Author,2018)

As a result, Gölyazı and its surrounding are influenced directly by this decisions and plans taken in this context. Many upper scale policies, plans and projects related to

²⁰⁰ (http://www.nilufer.bel.tr/dosya_yoneticisi/mysia.pdf)

Bursa and its urban development decisions, related to the lake and its natural surroundings and settlements around the lake also affect Gölyazı and its characteristics and natural cycle. This indigenous coalescence is re-shaped and transformed with effects of plans and projects in different context and scale. The lack of communication and collaboration process among the different natural and/ or local institutions and planning processes related to upper scale plans, projects, natural and physical environment of Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı settlement causing cannot be created a holistic approach in conservation and management processes.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND PROPOSALS

This research helps in terms of the understanding and evaluation of both conservation and management process for complex multi-layered cultural landscapes considering determine the common problems, forces and threats. In line with these, the study, which is concentrated case of Gölyazı, various researches and evaluations are carried out in order to understand this process. As a result of these evaluations, general conservation approach, principles and strategies proposed for Gölyazı and also for such complex areas are determined. This evaluation, main approach and process is put forward together with the contributions of various conceptual and theoretical studies that mentioned in previous chapters and case studies specific to Gölyazı. In this study, it is important to understand the interrelationships among different scales and aspects. Therefore, in this context, it is necessary to study such places together with different perspectives and different disciplines. In addition, there are rare similar examples of such areas, so specific to place analysis and evaluation processes should be carried out.

This thesis is a preliminary study, which has necessary main approach, general framework and its principles and concluding remarks for the conservation and management of such heritage places. In addition, this research and study should be revised case by case in the same structure according to the indigenous factors, dynamics, values and characteristics of each complex multi-layered cultural landscape.

5.1. Concluding Remarks on Conservation Approaches for Complex Multi-Layered Cultural Landscapes

In the process of conservation and management planning, it is important to define each component and relationships between them and to understand this integrated complex structure with a holistic view. In this context, proposed conservation approach, which takes into account the integrity of a complex network of relationships for cultural landscapes and their every aspect, is evaluated along with the inner dynamics specific to place (Figure 5.1). For this reason, this following approach includes many interrelationships among different contexts such as ecology and natural cycle, socio-cultural background and current settlement, local production characteristics and tourism economy, administrative legal aspect and upper scale development, management process and projects etc.

In addition, for such complex areas, emerging new dynamics, meanings, experiences and values in every context during the rapid urbanization and transformation processes must be incorporated into this holistic approach. Multi-dimensional aspects and scales and stakeholders in conservation approach and planning process of such places is envisaged (Figure 5.1). In order to do these studies, this research is proposed by interrelations among concepts of ‘multi-layeredness’, ‘cultural landscape’, and ‘urban complexity’.

These complex multi-layered cultural landscapes have nonlinear and unpredictable characteristics. In this context, it may be unpredictable and inappropriate affects and results due to handle with the partial perspectives of the special integrity, because dynamic and complex structure has different characteristics than the sum of its parts. Therefore, the proposed conservation approach is based on an understanding of this complex structure as a dynamic integrity. In this study, it is important to integrate the concept of ‘value centered holistic approach’ with ‘dynamic and complex integrity’ to conservation and sustainability of such complex places. Furthermore, the thesis

suggests that in accordance with this approach, researches should be revised case by case according to the indigenous factors.

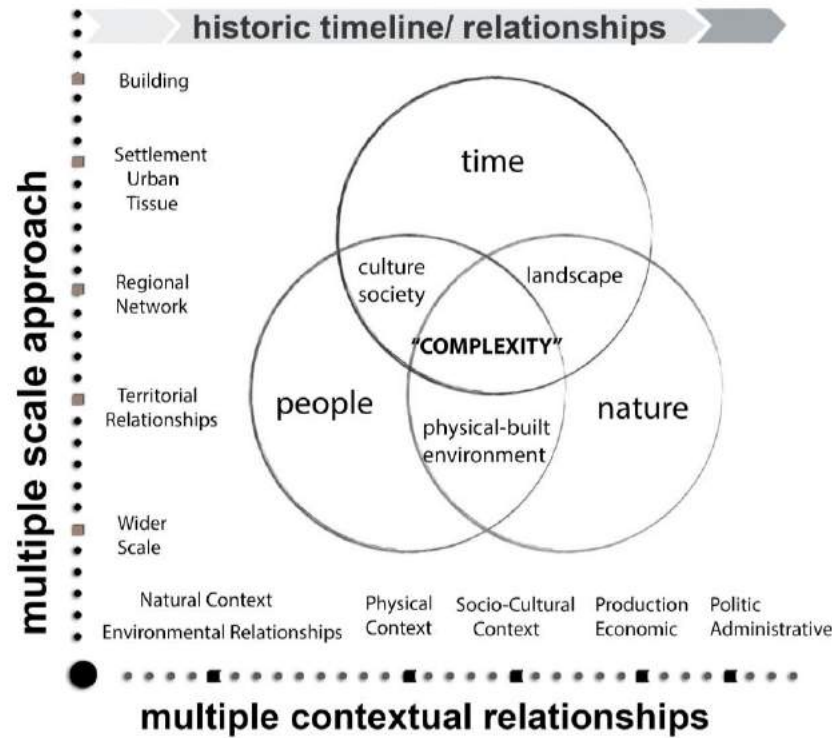


Figure 5.1. Holistic and Dynamic, Multiple Scales and Aspects, Conservation Approach for “Understanding the Complexity”

5.2. Proposals for Future of Gölyazı and Concluding Remarks: General Conservation Approach and Principles, Strategies for Gölyazı

The determination of successive historical periods contributing to continuity and special character and constitute the identity of the city by integrating with the nature, is important for understanding Gölyazı's processes of development and transformation. Gölyazı's physical character is an indicator of human creation processes and characteristics that intertwined with multi-layered character and natural environment and among each other as well as the existing situation of Gölyazı. It is important that the city should be conserved and sustained with this character and lifecycle in every aspect, and precautions should be taken against the transformation

of spatial and physical context, social and economic identity for their future. The main principles for future of Gölyazı require to be determined that should be aware of the complex structure and consider multi-dimensional historical relationships (Figure 5.2).

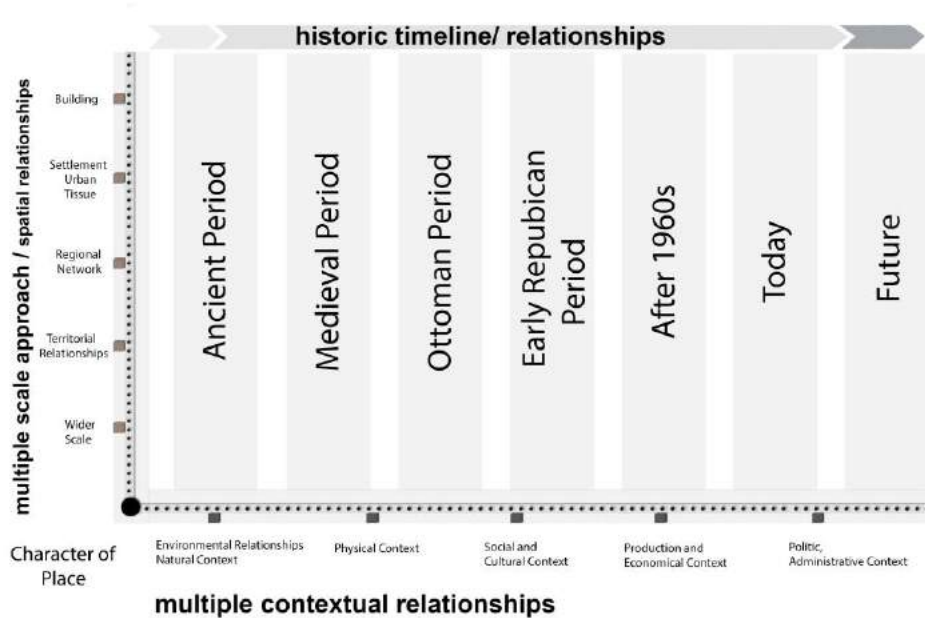


Figure 5.2. Proposed Approach and Following Methodology for Case of Gölyazı

General Principles

In order to determine a conservation approach, its principles and develop various proposals for such heritage places, every specific feature and aspect also interrelationships between them must be evaluated holistically and comprehensively. Site-specific conservation and management approach should be developed based on the ‘value-centered holistic and dynamic’ and ‘complex integrity’. This approach should be considered complex coalescence among man, nature and physical environment under the constantly changing process by different factors. In this context, general principles developed by this approach which consider the sum of the relations and processes that integrate natural, physical, economic, social and cultural, political aspect of Gölyazı:

- The conservation and sustainability of indigenous meanings, values should be ensured by identification and evaluation process of 'specific to the place'.
- Gölyazı should be considered as intertwined with historical stratification and the natural environment and among each other as well as the current settlement in its special character. Principles, decisions and strategies and proposals should be taken in this direction.
- In this study, conservation approach should focus on considering and understanding the indigenous ongoing lifecycle, its characteristics and continuity of the social structure.
- Because of the combination of successive different historical periods about evolution of human history, it is necessary to pass on this special urban tissue which values are intertwined, to future generations. In this context, the conservation and sustainability of Gölyazı together with inhabitants should be essential.
- The process that provides a participatory, sustainable and multi-dimensional thinking environment should be established. The dialogue and collaboration process should be established with stakeholders.
- The conservation approach and management process formed with different scales such as territorial, regional settlements and city should be provided.
- The awareness process and environment should be created about the indigenous characteristics such as historical and natural environment of the city with the participation of inhabitants, local institutions, authorities and decision-making institutions responsible for the site. 'Public information and awareness raising process related with Gölyazı in its every aspect'
- Various supports and encouragements should be provided for production based on economic resources formed according to natural cycle and Uluabat Lake in Gölyazı. It is important to create sustainable economic development for the inhabitants vary with new economic models and resources.

- ‘Responsible and sustainable tourism model’ should be chosen instead of development of unplanned and uncontrolled mass tourism existing today for the site. The tourism model is defined that enriches life in the city, cooperation-focused, cares about experiences, meanings and memories, integrating with local tourism networks.
- The further studies and researches should be about sustainability of the complex coalescence among man, nature and physical environment which is under the ever-changing process of Gölyazı’s lifecycle.

Policies and Strategies

As a result of analyzes and evaluations carried out, decisions and strategies are determined for different scales in line with general conservation approach (Figure 5.3, Figure 5.4). In light of all these information various strategies are presented for Gölyazı in terms of (Figure 5.5):

- 1. Natural Context- Environmental Relationships***
- 2. Physical Context***
- 3. Socio-Cultural Context***
- 4. Production- Economic Context***
- 5. Conservation and Planning Context***
- 6. Tourism Management Context***
- 7. Legal and Administrative Context***

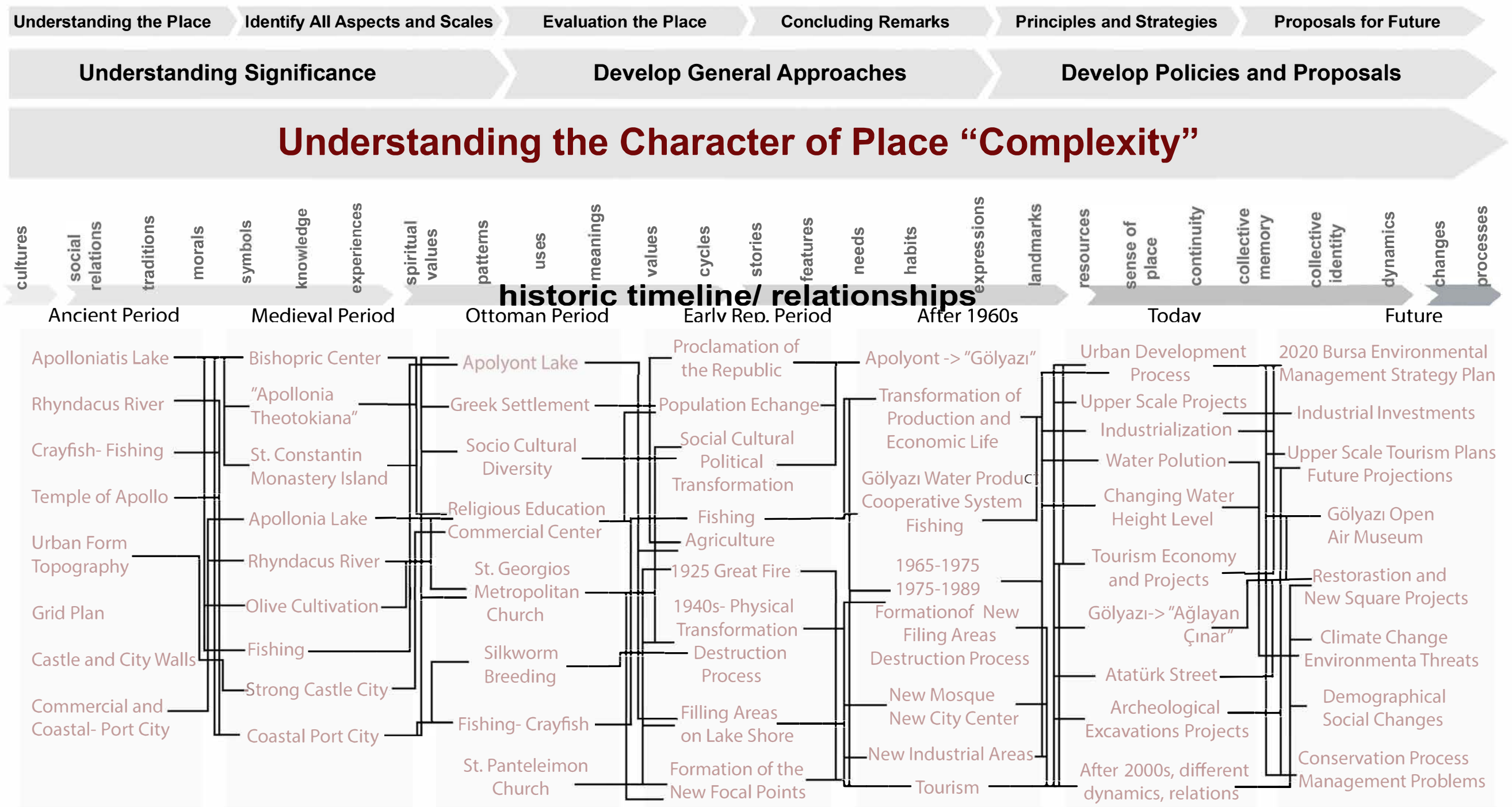


Figure 5.3. Understanding and Evaluation Process of the ‘Character of Gölyazı’

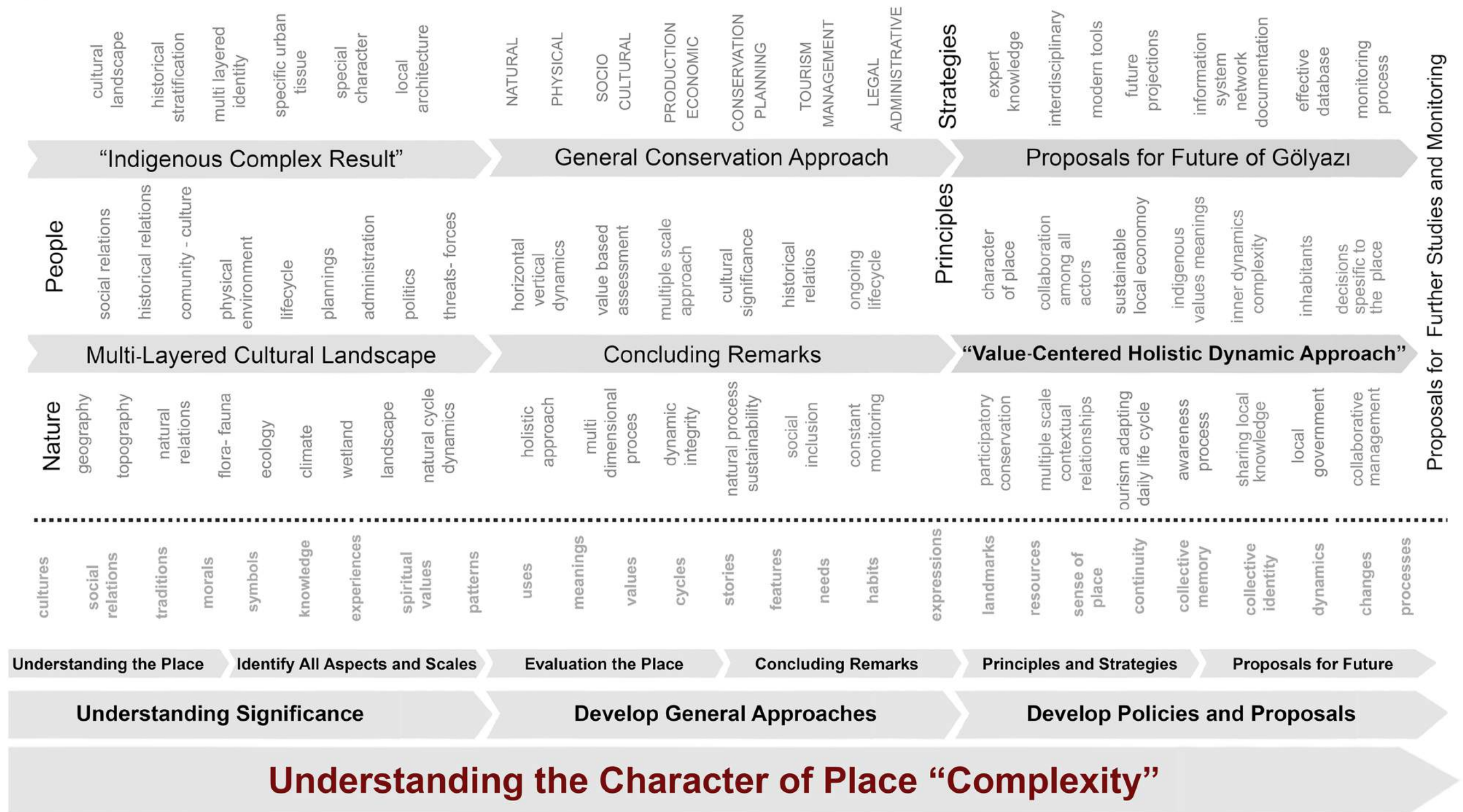


Figure 5.4. Proposals for Futures of Gölyazı and Concluding Remarks: General Conservation Approach and Principles, Strategies for Gölyazı

Natural Context- Environmental Relationships

Gölyazı's social daily life, physical relationships and indigenous local activities and resources of production has a special rhythm depending on natural characteristics and cycle of Uluabat Lake. This special interaction between man and nature creates 'specific and variable' environmental characteristics indigenous to place. Therefore, the key component of every principle, strategy and proposal should give priority to these natural characteristics and environmental relationships and their formed complexity. The conservation and management processes should be handled with holistic approach and considering specific and indigenous ever-changing natural lifecycle of Gölyazı.

In this regard, the international and national decisions and implementations in Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı as a 'Ramsar Site' are integrated within the scope of holistic and dynamic approach. During this conservation and planning studies, indigenous natural cycle and characteristic are developed under international and national regulations and recommendations. For example, Uluabat Lake is protected by both "Bern Convention" and "Ramsar Convention". Another international status, that important in the holistic decision and planning process, is "Living Lakes Network". In addition, the site has different types of endangered species which are listed in "International Union for Conservation of Nature" (IUCN) red list category. In these regards, among international conventions, institutions, regulations and local agencies dialogue and collaboration process are very important for the future of Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı's intrinsic natural context.

Firstly, rapidly increasing industrialization process that damages the natural life of Uluabat Lake should be stopped. The industrialization and its threats and forces future direction in Akçalar and Gölyazı which are the east of the lake should be eliminated. Monitoring of water quality in the site should be ensured and research should be carried out on this aspect. Especially, hunting in the lake should be carried out under supervision and management, overfishing should be avoided. Furthermore, various

activities on the issue of the protection of the water level balance should be carried out.

The ever-changing naturel lifecycle in this region should be monitored periodically according to the different regions of the lake and related every threat. Evaluations and analyses should be made about which parts of the lake are under pressure and what the causes might be. Waste water treatment facilities should be established especially in Mustafakemalpaşa and Akçalar Region of the settlements that are was industrial waste discharged to the lake.

Physical Context

Gölyazı has ‘historic urban tissue integrated with nature’. In this context, the natural and physical environment of the city has indigenous characteristics specific to Gölyazı. The specific character of Gölyazı has multi-layered historical urban tissue that continues to accumulation and reflection of different historical periods and indigenous physical environment which are produced as a result of inter-relationships between man and nature.

In line with these specifications, it aims to preserve the physical environment and improve the spatial quality of daily life. Because the physical problems that directly affect daily life gives more and more damage to the values in every aspect of the settlement. Together with the proposal for holistic physical environment rehabilitation including infrastructural problems, it is also necessary to determine physical improvement decisions and spatial functional strategies of public open spaces. Public open spaces for inhabitants should be created and also the quality of existing places should be improved.

The approach to the building and open spaces that located the lake shore should be differentiated, because these areas and buildings effect directly from fluctuations of the water level seasonally. In this context, firstly seasonal and periodic analyzes should be carried out and the effects of this situation on the buildings and physical environment should be understood and then decisions should be taken accordingly.

Spatial and functional organization should be made by taking into consideration holistic analysis and evaluation process about the physical traces and references, considering the multi-layered structure of the settlement in the historical process and the present daily life together.

Spatial and functional decisions must be preventive about the transformation and unearned income of tourism. In this decision process, first of all, the spatial, functional and physical requirements and expectations of the inhabitants should be considered. Since pressures of daily and seasonal tourism, decisions should be determined to control the entry of vehicles in the settlement. Car parking areas outside of the city should be designed and the entrance to the city should be limited.

Socio- Cultural Context

The continuity of social and cultural accumulation as intangible heritage, create multi-layered socio-cultural characteristics of Gölyazı. This special richness in its socio-cultural background, religious characteristics through historical processes by different identities can be still observed traditions and daily lifecycle of Gölyazı in today.

In this study, the attempts should mainly focus on providing sustainability of the social, cultural accumulation indigenous ongoing socio-cultural lifecycle. It is important to sustain the city's specific social structure and its coalescence among the nature and people to the conservation and continuity of the physical environment of settlement. In this context, increasing the communication and coordination of decision-making stakeholders and upper-scale institutions with the inhabitants is prioritized. Awareness of local identity, meanings and values, inner dynamics of Gölyazı, festivals should be supported, developed and designed; should be included and actively involved inhabitants in the organizations. Accumulation of knowledge related with the meanings and values of the city should be shared collectively.

Socio-cultural values should include the traces of the city's exchange period and Greek population. In this context, the inhabitants of the city should be described as the main determinant of the process. A multi-dimensional awareness environment and process

should be provided about the natural environment, historical process and socio-cultural characteristics of the city for inhabitants and related institutions. Training and sharing environments and activities should be carried out including women who are active in Gölyazı's economy and production life.

Production- Economic Context

In this study, the attempts should mainly focus on providing sustainability of the indigenous local activities and resources of production, especially the fishing and agricultural activities. Gölyazı's natural and physical lifecycle and characteristics directly connected to economic resources and relations. Fishing and its economic activities is one of the indigenous resource still maintain its importance for Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı. Fishing and crayfish population, which has been an important and specific economic resource in Gölyazı.

The strategies which aim to improve local production and economy help to stimulate and sustain the local production identity and inner economic dynamics of the city. The special activities created by the natural life cycle of the city locally constitute the economic aspects. In this local economic context, it is recommended the cooperation with local institutions, cooperatives, associations, municipality, experts and stakeholders. In the sharing environment and process; while community share the traditional knowledge and experiences, experts share current knowledge, approaches and techniques.

In addition to preserving the natural cycle and ecology, should be supported for production based on economic resources provided by this natural cycle. Variable economic schemes for the city should be developed. Supporting the local economy, the development of creative industries and production needs to be diversified. Specific to region and place and local information, fisheries, as well as agricultural activities such as fig, grape, olive production, should be supported as economic diversification.

Production and economic planning process according to only tourism-centered economy should be diversified. Therefore, especially, the role of fishing and

agricultural activities in trade and tourism economy should be developed. While fishing is supported as a main economic resource in Uluabat Lake, in the context of diversification of daily and weekend tourism, sportive and recreational activities should be carried out by taking into consideration the proposals and assessments in the tourism chapter.

Tourism Management Context

Firstly, it is known that tourism is an inevitable fact for such cultural heritage places like Gölyazı. While tourism provides many economic opportunities for such areas, there are threats and risks associated with tourism. Thereupon, tourism is seen as a tool for local social and economic development, but threats and risks regarding transformation process related with tourism evaluated very carefully.

Today's tourism for Gölyazı is an uncontrollable and unmanageable activity, which leads to a rapid transformation in every aspect with only tourism purposes. In this process, there are problems such as the transformation of cultural and natural values into an object of tourism, the impairment of cultural heritage places and tissue and the increase of environmental deterioration, unplanned development, the inability to control the number of visitors and the lack of infrastructure systems in Gölyazı. Therefore, integration of tourism management with sustainability economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects becomes a necessity for today's conditions.

The main approach in terms of tourism-centered planning for Uluabat Lake and Gölyazı, which have important tourism potentials with natural values, landscape features and biodiversity as well as cultural, historical and archaeological values, provide should be the conservation and sustainability of these values.

In order to protect the inner dynamics of life and the natural cycle, the tourism approach must be adapted to ongoing life and specific to the place. In this context, it is suggested that a 'responsible and sustainable tourism model', instead of development of mass tourism economy for the site in today. The tourism model is described that enriches life in the city, cooperation-focused, cares about experiences,

meanings and memories, integrates with and local tourism networks. This approach is not only a visit and a short-term trip, but also that recognizes Gölyazı, lives and shares, and diversifies in every aspect. In the proposal tourism model, the inhabitants of Gölyazı is seen as a guide for travelers. Furthermore, tourists spend time in harmony with the city's natural cycle and its environment and become part of this complex network through various interactions.

The tourism approach is diversified with natural and cultural values and includes different contexts such as nature, culture, agriculture and fishing, education, art and culture. It goes beyond historical heritage buildings and sites and suggests the perception of regional identity. Furthermore, this tourism approach is shaped to support inhabitants and their lifecycle, local production and economy. For example, "Mysia Roads" project, already existing in the regional scale, creates the conservation consciousness while highlighting the importance of historical research and the cultural importance of the place. The conservation and management process will be also stronger if cultural awareness is created and values of Gölyazı are known by the inhabitants and the relevant institutions. In this context, Gölyazı can take part in many natural and cultural tourism routes for Bursa and İstanbul with its location advantage. The area that constitutes the last point within Mysia Route, important location for the Western Bursa Region and Greek settlements in Ottoman Period. In addition, various routes can be created tourism variations for the surroundings of Lake Uluabat. Because Gölyazı is a focal point for settlements around Lake Uluabat in activities such as promotion and development of routes, guidance services, etc. in the context of nature and cultural tourism.

In this context, sustainable and developable high potency tourism activities can be: hiking, cycling tours, paragliding, bird watching, nature and wildlife photography, camping, local handicraft, festivals and other local organizations. Within this scope, stork festivals, Zambaktepe kite festivals, fishing auctions and activities should be supported and developed. Spatial organizations should be made for the presentation and sale of economic activities produced by local character and tissue. Creative

designs specific to Gölyazı should be offered for coffeehouses and tea gardens, fish restaurants and commercial units on the shores and squares of the city. The compatibility of the standard commercial units that everywhere we can see, in these areas with the historical tissue and Gölyazı should be discussed. The Zambaktepe area is an important public open space that can be visited by tourists due to its panoramic and specific location. Furthermore, archaeological sites such as the area where the ancient theater is located, the necropolis site, Kız Island, Sanctuary Site of Demeter have been identified as important areas for the city's tourism. The plan, projects and proposals for every archaeological site should be evaluated in a holistic perspective for Gölyazı.

Conservation and Planning Context

Conservation approach and strategies in concordance with the natural life cycle and special tissue of Gölyazı. Therefore, instead of top-down conservation and management tools and approaches, decisions specific to Gölyazı must be defined. With this approach, it is necessary to terminate the unplanned process with the emphasis on the essential legal and administrative regulations on the conservation and sustainability of such 'special complex areas'.

Gölyazı, which includes different conservation features and statuses, needs to prepare a holistic conservation and management master plan that understanding this complex integrity. For this, first of all, it is necessary to create the process of communication and collaboration among different institutions, which decision-maker about Gölyazı. Conservation and planning strategies propose a participatory model and process. The role of local authorities and stakeholders in the process should be strengthening, a database of the process of planning and conservation should be established by these institutions.

Interdisciplinary, participatory and scientific study process should be created. The archaeological researches and excavations should be continued and also inventory and documentation studies should be carried out. The comprehensive inventory study of

archaeological values will contribute to the holistic conservation and planning process. Natural characteristics of the site related to excavations, water level relations seasonally should be analyzed and decisions in this context should be flexible and reshaped according to changing conditions. Analysis, reporting and documentation studies on archaeological sites should be ensured and an updateable database of this inventory should be established.

The management plan implementations and decisions in the context of Uluabat Lake are examined within the scope of holistic assessment. During the planning studies, spatial, functional, land use decisions in accordance with intrinsic and complex urban tissue and spatial features to the site. With environmental data specific to Gölyazı and Uluabat Lake, it is known that part of the buildings that located shore of the lake directly affected fluctuations of the water level. In this context, deep and comprehensive physical, structural and material analyzes should be conducted and an interdisciplinary study should be provided for these buildings. Thereupon, the specific and different conservation context should be established for these buildings and places. In addition, peninsula and island part of Gölyazı are examined with holistic assessment but separate decisions should be developed for different physical characteristics due to natural conditions.

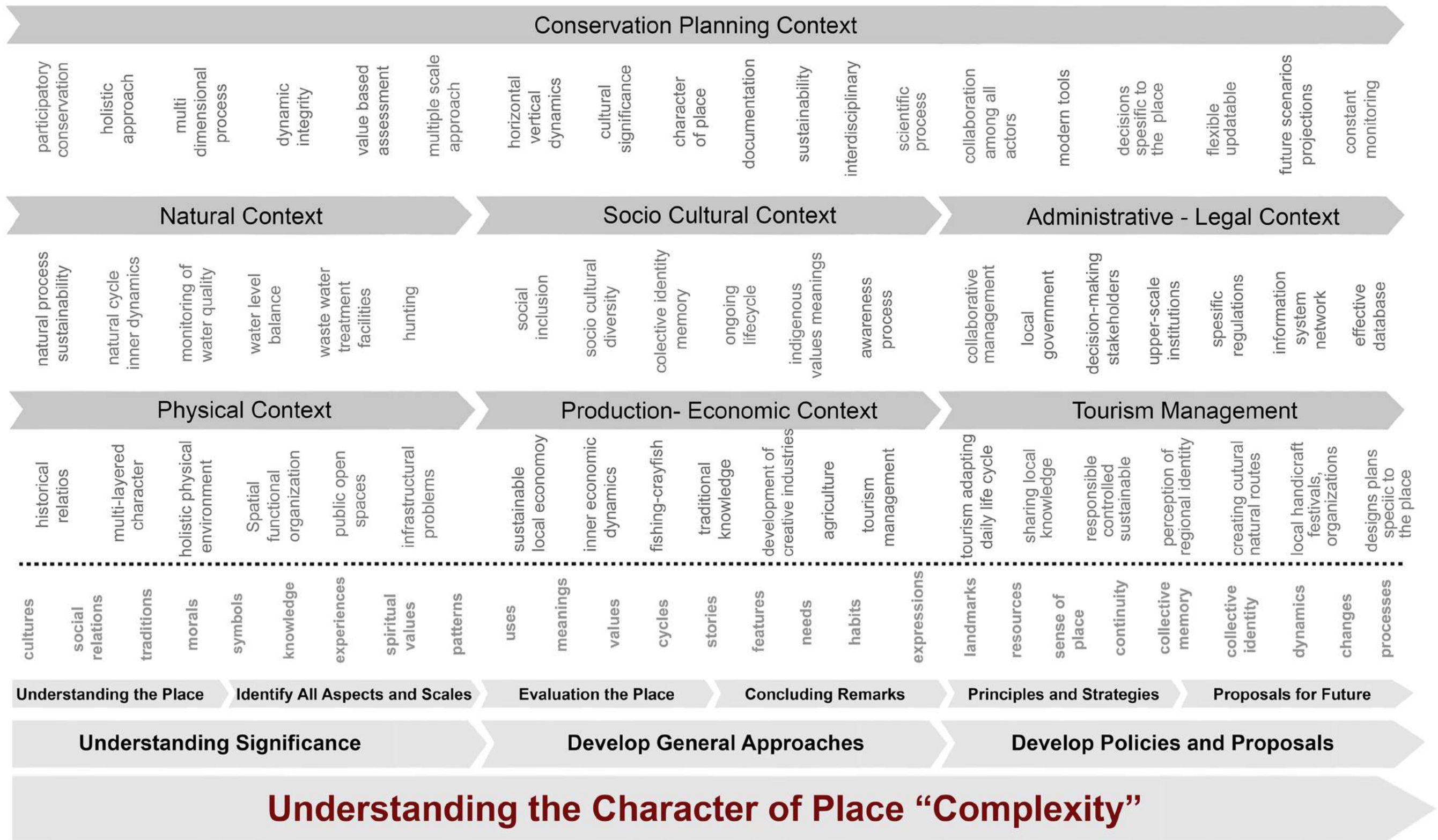
In the recent period, in the line with proposal of 1st degree archaeological site for the necropolis site, Zambaktepe Region archaeological sites should be converted into 1st degree archaeological site status as before. In this way, the conservation zones around the city should be expanded and the threat of construction for this area should be prevented. In today, conservation and restoration implementation process on the single building scale in Gölyazı should be designed according to defined holistic conservation master plan. Moreover, every natural, physical, spatial and functional decision should be considered as an extension part of the holistic plan.

Administrative and Legal Context

In Turkey, there is not any specific legal framework in order to conserve the cultural landscape and multi-layered town. In addition, there is no determined status for ‘cultural landscape’ within Turkey’s legal context. Therefore, a new decisions and conservation statuses related to ‘cultural landscape areas’ is required. It is emphasized that there is also lack of specific legal and administrative regulations and processes for very special island/ peninsula coastal settlement like Gölyazı.

Despite the recent efforts to decentralize the conservation, planning and management authorities in such complex heritage places by shifting the responsibility to local administrations and municipalities, permission and control systems for such areas remain more centralized. There is also lack of holistic cooperation processes among national and local authorities, different administrative stakeholders for Gölyazı. Therefore, among these local and upper scale institutions dialogue and collaboration are very important for future of Gölyazı. The collaboration process between local government, central government, metropolitan municipality and other stakeholders related to the site should be created. It should be ensured that politic, legal and administrative planning at the upper scale is maintained participant and dialogue process together with the municipalities, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, public representatives, professional organizations, local government and dynamics, private institutions and entrepreneurs.

In this regard, dynamic and sustainable management system should be established and provided decisions answer to questions regarding the conservation of Gölyazı and its continuity with indigenous values. A multi-disciplinary study environment should be established with respect to scope of authority among stakeholders with participation and cooperation approach at different scales. This process can be applied if collaboration and sharing environment among management actors on the site is created with the appropriate administrative framework.



Multidimensional Aspects, Scales and Stakeholders to Conservation Approach and Planning Process of the Place

Figure 5.5. Strategies and Proposals for Gölyazı in terms of Natural, Physical, Socio Cultural, Production- Economic, Tourism, Administrative and Conservation Context

5.3. Suggestions and Discussions for Further Studies and Monitoring

Since the natural and physical environment and social daily lifecycle in the city is ever- changing in the process, the conservation and management model should can be updated and flexible. Therefore, in the monitoring process related to the studies carried out, communication and collaboration processes should be established with inhabitants, tourists, experts and institutions in order to determine the consistency of the result aims. Planning of future monitoring and research studies and the realization of various institutions and organizations should be provided for this process. In this context, it is necessary to evaluate the scenarios/ future projections that can be defined in the different scale such as regional, settlement and city Gölyazı. In addition, factors that may affect to these scenarios in the context of natural, physical, social, economic, political in this process should be identified.

One of the conservation and management tools is to provide the awareness environment and process about historical and natural environment of Gölyazı. For this purpose, it should be ensured that information is transferred to the future with an updateable database through the creation of documentation, research, mapping information system networks related with every aspect of Gölyazı. In different contexts, it is important to ensure the continuity of publication programs, information and document research, inventory and excavation studies, oral history studies, conferences and symposiums. In addition, these studies should be published, documented, presented and shared regarding stakeholders. In addition, agenda related to the processes should be conveyed to stakeholders and participants through congresses, meetings and events, and various organizations should be established for these studies.

This thesis is a preliminary study on this issue, which has produced evaluations, principles and concluding remarks, proposals in the context of Gölyazı. In order to conserve and sustain such complex places, various approaches and researches should be developed consider to the threats and forces mentioned. Furthermore, this study

should be revised case by case according to the specific and indigenous dynamism of each complex multi-layered cultural landscape.

In conclusion, multi-layered cultural landscapes should be considered worldwide and site-specific holistic approaches should be developed and recommended based on the 'value-centered holistic and dynamic' conservation and management approaches. This preliminary study should be continued with further researches in the followed and proposed structure and approach.

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APPENDICES

A. Approval Form from the Applied Ethic Research Center

UYGULAMALI ETİK ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
APPLIED ETHICS RESEARCH CENTER



ORTA DOĞU TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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08 AĞUSTOS 2018

Konu: Değerlendirme Sonucu

Gönderen: ODTÜ İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu (İAEK)

İlgi: İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu Başvurusu

Sayın Doç.Dr. Güliz Bilgin ALTINÖZ

Danışmanlığını yaptığınız yüksek lisans öğrencisi Gökhan OKUMUŞ'un "*Karmaşık Çok Katmanlı Kültürel Peyzaj Alanlarının Korunması ve Yönetilmesi İçin İlke ve Stratejiler: Gölyazı (Apolonyot) Bursa*" başlıklı araştırması İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu tarafından uygun görülerek gerekli onay 2018-SOS-147 protokol numarası ile 08.08.2018 - 30.12.2018 tarihleri arasında geçerli olmak üzere verilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.

Prof. Dr. Ş. Halil TURAN

Başkan V

Prof. Dr. Ayhan SOL

Üye

Prof. Dr. Ayhan Gürbüz DEMİR

Üye

Doç. Dr. Yaşar KONDAKÇI

Üye

Doç. Dr. Zana ÇITAK

Üye

Doç. Dr. Emre SELÇUK

Üye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Pınar KAYGAN

Üye

B. Archive Research Approve by “Nilüfer Municipality, Directorate of Cultural and Social Affairs”

Bursa, 08.10.2018

Nilüfer Belediyesi

Kültür ve Sosyal İşler Müdürlüğü

Konu: Arşivden Elde Edilen Araştırmaların Bilimsel
ve Akademik Çalışmalarda Kullanılması Talebi

GÖKHAN OKUMUŞ

**Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümü
Çankaya / Ankara**

Kurumumuz arşivlerinde ve çalışmalarında bulunan Gölyazı'ya dair görsel materyalden faydalanarak referans göstererek yapmış olduğunuz çalışmalar neticesi hazırladığınız bilgi ve belgeleri bilimsel makale ve tez çalışmasında kullanma talebiniz kurumumuzca uygun görülmüştür.

Bilgilerinizi rica ederiz.

Nilüfer Belediyesi

Kültür ve Sosyal İşler Müdürlüğü

Tarih ve Turizm Büro Sorumlusu

Nebiye Çavuş

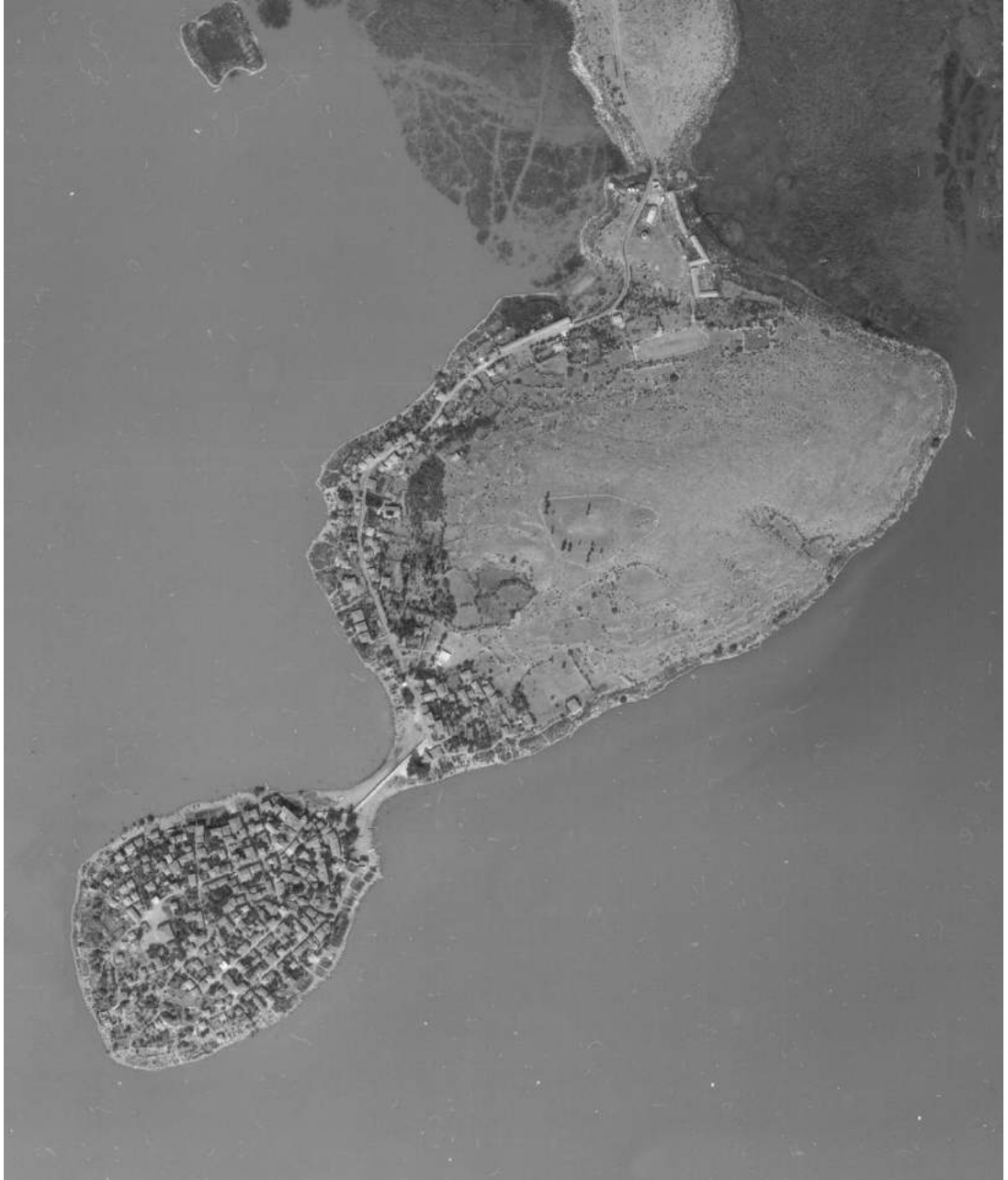
C. Aerial Photographs of Gölyazı in 1943, 1970, 1975, 1984, 1997, 2011, 2014
(Source: General Command of Mapping)



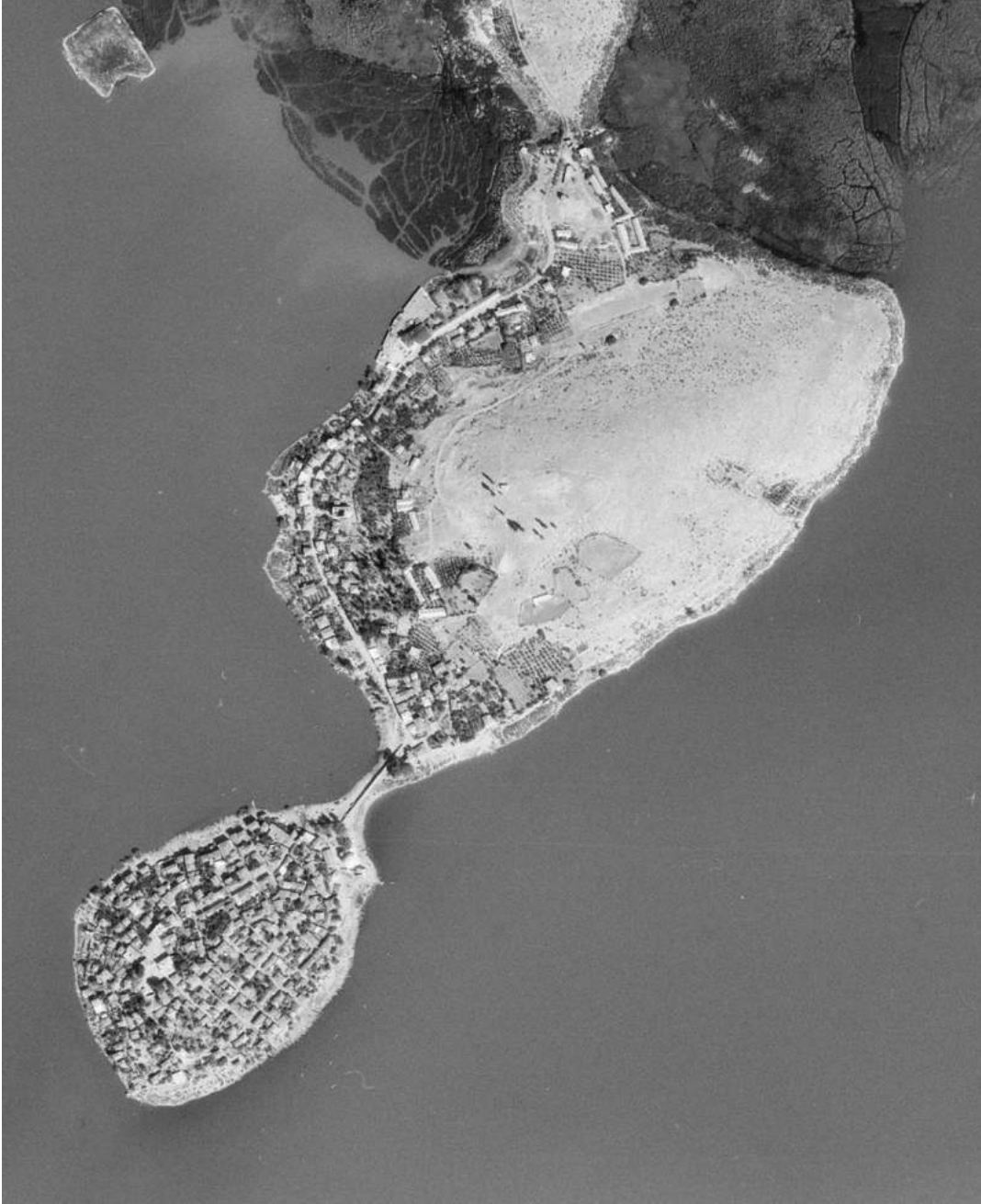
Aerial photograph of Gölyazı (Apolyont) in 1943, (obtained from General Command of Mapping)



Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 1970, (obtained from General Command of Mapping)



Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 1975, (obtained from General Command of Mapping)



Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 1984, (obtained from General Command of Mapping)



Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 1997, (obtained from General Command of Mapping)



Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 2011, (obtained from General Command of Mapping)



Aerial photograph of Gölyazı in 2014, (obtained from General Command of Mapping

D. Examples of Registration Sheets and Characteristics of Traditional Gölyazı House and Monumental Trees (Source: Bursa Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property Archive)

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ANIT	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 3	5 M 6 - 3
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1D	
İLİ:	İLÇESİ:	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ:	KORUMA	ANITSAL	1 2 3
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ADİ:	KAPANI NO : Atatürk Caddesi NO:123	PAFTA: 1	ADA: -	ÇEVREYE AYKIRI	
YAPITIRAN	YAPIM TARİHİ :	KITABE	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)		
GENEL TANIM:					
ALT KAT		ARA KAT		ÜST KAT	
KORUMA DURUMU	A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	DIŞ YAPI
	B	ORTA		B	
	C	FENİ		C	
				A	SUSLEME
				B	ELEMANLAR
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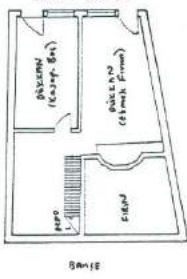

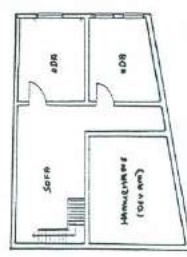
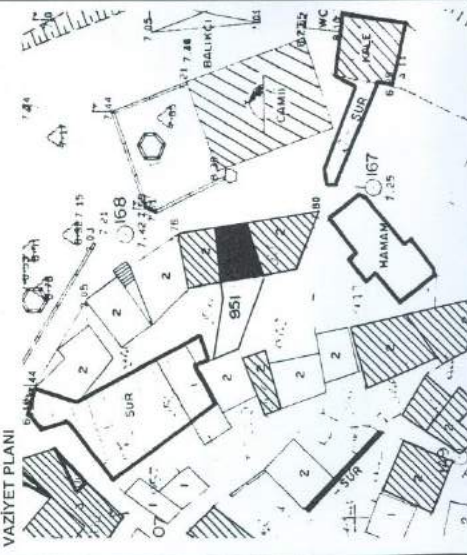

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 18	SMÜ-17
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1D	
İLİ: BURSA	İLÇESİ: NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ: GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.	KORUMA ANITSAL	1 2 3
SOKAK VE KAPI NO : 2.B1534 Sokak No 25 ve 25-A+B1548	KADASTRO PAFTA: 1	ADA: -	ÇEVRESEL	1 2 3
ADI :	YAPTIRAN	PARSEL: 861	ÇEVREYE AYKIRI	
	YAPIM TARİHİ :			
GENEL TANIM:		MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)		
		VAKFIYE		
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	C	FENA		C
			DİŞ YAPI	
			A	SÜSLEME
			B	ELEMANLAR
			C	
				RUTUBE
				A
				B
				C
				YOK
				İZİ VAR
				ÖNEMLİ

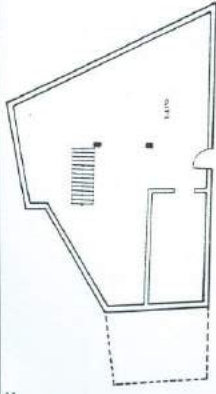
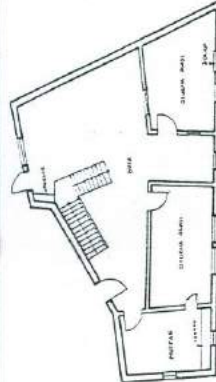
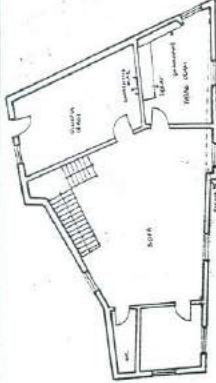
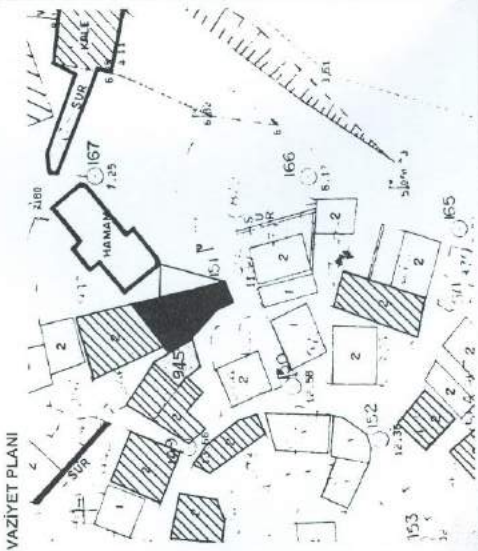

VAZİYET PLANI

FOTOĞRAF

AVRUPA KONSEYİ		DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ		ANIT		ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 6	SİMÜ - 5
TÜRKİYE		KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		ANIT		HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1D	
İLİ:	BURSA	İLÇESİ:	NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ:	GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.	KORUMA	ANITSAL	1 2 3
SOKAK VE		KADASTRO		PAFTA:	1	DERECELERİ:	ÇEVRESEL	1 2 3
KAPI NO	Atatürk Caddesi No:117	YAPITIRAN		ADA:	-	PARSEL:	946	ÇEVREYE AYKIRI
ADI:		YAPIM TARİHİ:		MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)				
GENEL TANIMI:		ALT KAT		ARA KAT		ÜST KAT		
KORUMA DURUMU		A	B	C	A	B	C	A
VAZİYET PLANI				FOTOĞRAF				
GÖZLEMLER		Yapının en önemli yapısal problemi, giriş cephesinin sağ köşesindeki çökme, Bu köşeyi tutan aşıp dikmenin alt katta ciddi biçimde dışa eğildiği, ara ve üst kat mekanlarında bu biçimle güvenli olmadığı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca, binanın dış cephe stülosunda ve ver diktilerinde aşıp dikmeler düşünülmektedir.						

000930 27.04.1998

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 2	ŞMD-2									
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1D										
İLİ: BURSA	İLÇESİ: NİLÜFER	KORUMA	ANITSAL	1 2 3									
SOKAK VE KAPININ ADI: Atatürk Caddesi No:125	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ: GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.	DERECESİ:	ÇEVRESEL	1 2 3									
YAPININ ADI: YAPITIRAN	KADASTRO	PARSEL: 951	ÇEVREYE AYKIRI										
YAPIM TARİHİ:	PAFTA: 1	ADA: -											
	YAPAN	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (ÜSLUP)											
	KITABE	VAKİFİYE											
GENEL TANIMI:													
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ALT KAT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ARA KAT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ÜST KAT</p> </div> </div>													
KORUMA DURUMU	A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	DIŞ YAPI	A	İÇ YAPI	A	SÜSLEME ELEMANLARI	A	RUTUBE	A	YOK
	B	ORTA		B		B		B		B		B	İZİ VAR
	C	FENİ		C		C		C		C		C	ÖNEMLİ
<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>VAZİYET PLANI</p>  </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>FOTOĞRAF</p>  </div> </div>													

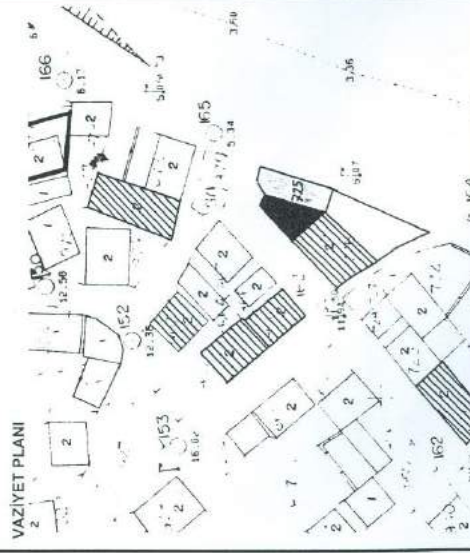
AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 7	3 MAĞ - 6									
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	ANIT											
BURSA	İLÇESİ : NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ : GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.											
SOKAK VE	KADASTRO	PAFTA: 1	ADA: -	PARSEL: 945									
KAPI NO : 1 Sokak No.29	YAPAN												
ADI :	YAPIM TARİHİ :	KITABE											
GENEL TANIM:		MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)											
		VAKFIYE											
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ALT KAT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ARA KAT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ÜST KAT</p> </div> </div>													
KORUMA DURUMU	A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	DİŞ YAPI	A	İÇ YAPI	A	SÜSLEME ELEMENTLARI	A	RUTUBE	A	YOK
	B	ORTA		B		B		B		B		B	İZİ VAR
	C	FENİ		C		C		C		C		C	ÖNEMLİ
VAZİYET PLANI													
FO													

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 9	SMÜ-8										
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1D											
İLİ: BURSA	İLÇESİ: NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ: GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.	KORUMA	ANITSAL										
SOKAK VE KAPI NO : Küçük Sokak No:17 ve 17-A	KADASTRO PAFTA: 1	ADA: -	ÇEVRESEL	1 2 3										
ADI :	YAPTIRAN	PARSEL: 942	ÇEVREYE AYKIRI	1 2 3										
GENEL TANIM:	YAPIM TARİHİ :	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)												
	KİTAP	VAKFIYE												
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ALT KAT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ÜST KAT</p> </div> </div>														
KORUMA DURUMU	A	İYİ	TASINICI YAPI	A	DIŞ YAPI	A	İÇ YAPI	A	SUSLEME ELEMANLARI	A	RUTUBE	A	YOK	
	B	ORTA		B		B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
	C	FENİ		C		C	C	C	C	C		C	C	
VAZİYET PLANI					FOTOĞRAF									

AVRUPA KONSEYİ		DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ		ENVANTER NO		ONERİ 12		SMAÖ - 11	
TÜRKİYE		KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		ANIT		HARİTA NO		1/1000: H21D09C1D	
İLİ:	BURSA	İLÇESİ:	NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ: GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.		KORUMA		ANITSAL	
SOKAK VE KAPI NO :	Küçük Sokak No:18	KADASTRO	PAFTA: 1	ADA: -	PARSEL: 936	DERECELERİ:		1 2 3	
ADI :	YAPITIRAN	YAPIM TARİHİ :	YAPAN	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)		ÇEVREYE AYKIRI		1 2 3	
GENEL TANIMI:		KİTABE		VAKFIYE					
ALT KAT		ARA KAT		ÜST KAT					
KORUMA DURUMU		TAŞIYICI YAPI		DIŞ YAPI		İÇ YAPI		SÜSLEME	
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A
İYİ	ORTA	FENİ	A	B	C	A	B	C	A
VAZİYET PLANI		FOTOĞRAF							
GÖZLEMLER									

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ANIT	ENVANTER NO	ONERİ 19	SMÜ -19
TÜRKİYE	BURSA	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1D	
İLİ	BURSA	İLÇESİ : NİLÜFER	KORUMA	ANITSAL	1 2 3
SOKAK VE		MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ : GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.	DERECELERİ:	ÇEVRESEL	1 2 3
KAPI NO : Ataturk Caddesi No:148		KADASTRO	PARSEL: 725	ÇEVREYE AYKIRI	
ADI :		PAFTA: 1	ADA:-		
		YAPITIRAN			
		YAPIM TARİHİ :			
GENEL TANIM:					
KORUMA DURUMU	A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	İÇ YAPI
	B	ORTA		B	
	C	FENİ		C	
			A	SUSLEME	A
			B	ELEMANLAR	B
			C		C
			A	RUTUBE	A
			B		B
			C		C
			A	YOK	A
			B	İZİ VAR	B
			C	ÖNEMLİ	C

FOTOĞRAF



AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 21	3M3 - 20								
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	ANIT	HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1D								
BURSA	İLÇESİ: NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MERKEZ: GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.	KORUMA	ANITSAL								
SOKAK VE	KADASTRO	PAFTA: 1	DERECELERİ:	1 2 3								
KAPI NO : Alaturk Caddesi No:136 / 136-A / 134	YAPITIRAN	ADA: -	ÇEVRESEL	1 2 3								
ADI :	YAPIM TARİHİ:	PARSEL: 730	ÇEVREYE AYKIRI	1 2 3								
GENEL TANIM:		MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)										
		VAKİFİYE										
<p>ALT KAT</p>		<p>ÜST KAT</p>										
KORUMA DURUMU	A İYİ B ORTA C FENİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A B C	DİŞ YAPI	A B C	İÇ YAPI	A B C	SÜSLEMİ ELEMENLAR	A B C	RUTUBE	A B C	YOK İZİ VAR ÖNEMLİ
VAZİYET PLANI												
FOTOGRAF												

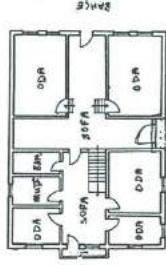
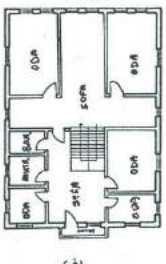
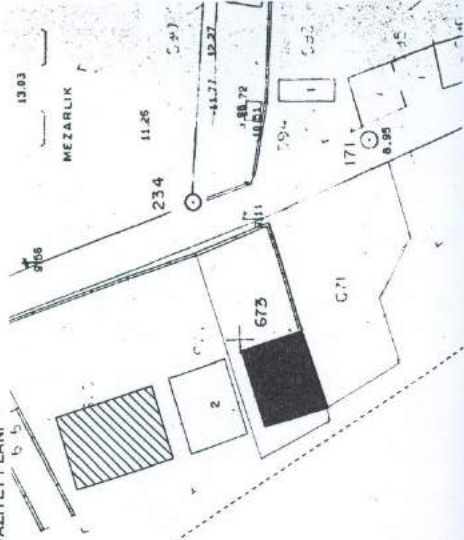

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 62	SALB -59
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	ANIT		
İLİ	BURSA	İLÇESİ : NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİLİ: GÖLYAZI -MERKEZ MAH.	
SOKAK VE KAPI NO	Atatürk Caddesi No 8	KADASTRO PAFTA: 1	ADA: -	PARSEL: 1098
ADI	Eski Papaz Evi	YAPTIRAN	YAPIM TARİHİ	
GENEL TANIM:		KITABE	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)	VAKFIYE

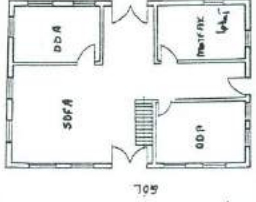
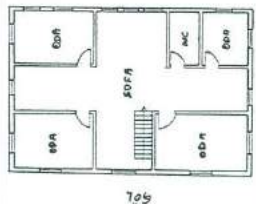
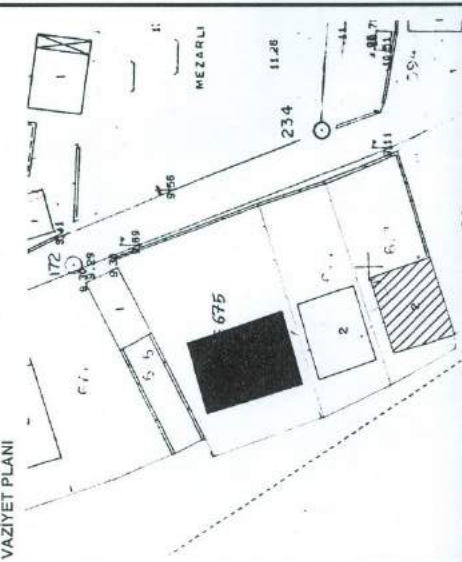

KORUMA DURUMU	TAŞIYICI YAPI			DIŞ YAPI			İÇ YAPI			SUSLEME ELEMANLARI			RUTUBE			A YOK		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C

ZEMİN KAT	ARA KAT	1.KAT	2.KAT
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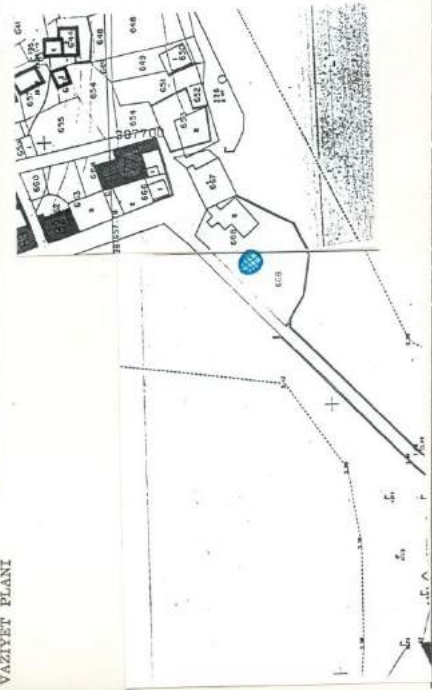

VAZİYET PLANI	FOTOĞRAF
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AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 84	SMİŞ - 81
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1B	
İLİ	BURSA	İLÇESİ	NİLÜFER	
SOKAK VE KAPI NO	Cumhuriyet Caddesi No: 18	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ	GÖLYAZI -BAYIR MAH.	
ADI		KADASTRO		
		PAFTA: 2	ADA: -	PARSEL: 600
		YAPTIRAN		
		YAPIM TARİHİ		
GENEL TANIM:		KITABE	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (ÜSLUP)	
			VAKFIYE	
ZEMİN KAT		1. KAT		
2. KAT		3. KAT		
KORUMA DURUMU		A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI
		B	ORTA	
		C	FENA	
VAZİYET PLANI		FOTOĞRAF		
1/100		1/100		
A		A		
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JQ		JQ		
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JS		JS		
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ME		ME		
MF		MF		
MG		MG		
MH		MH		
MI		MI		
MJ		MJ		
MK		MK		
ML		ML		
MM		MM		
MN		MN		
MO		MO		
MP		MP		
MQ		MQ		
MR		MR		
MS		MS		
MT		MT		
MU		MU		
MV		MV		
MW		MW		
MX		MX		
MY		MY		
MZ		MZ		
NA		NA		
NB		NB		
NC		NC		
ND		ND		
NE		NE		
NF		NF		
NG		NG		
NH		NH		
NI		NI		
NJ		NJ		
NK		NK		
NL		NL		
NM		NM		
NN		NN		
NO		NO		
NP		NP		
NQ		NQ		
NR		NR		
NS		NS		
NT		NT		
NU		NU		
NV		NV		
NW		NW		
NX		NX		
NY		NY		
NZ		NZ		
OA		OA		
OB		OB		
OC		OC		
OD		OD		
OE		OE		
OF		OF		
OG		OG		
OH		OH		
OI		OI		
OJ		OJ		
OK		OK		
OL		OL		
OM		OM		
ON		ON		
OO		OO		
OP		OP		
OQ		OQ		
OR		OR		
OS		OS		
OT		OT		
OU		OU		
OV		OV		
OW		OW		
OX		OX		
OY		OY		
OZ		OZ		
PA		PA		
PB		PB		
PC		PC		
PD		PD		
PE		PE		
PF		PF		
PG		PG		
PH		PH		
PI		PI		

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 85	SMÜ - 82																																				
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	ANIT																																						
İLİ: BURSA	İLÇESİ: NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİLİ: GÖLYAZI -BAYIR MAH.																																						
SOKAK VE KAPI NO : Cumhuriyet Caddesi No: 7 ve 7-A	KADASTRO PAFTA: 2	ADA: -	PARSEL: 673																																					
ADI :	YAPTIRAN	YAPAN	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)																																					
	YAPIM TARİHİ :	KITABE	VAKEFİYE																																					
GENEL TANIM:																																								
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ALT KAT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ÜST KAT</p> </div> </div>																																								
KORUMA DURUMU	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>İYİ</td> <td>TAŞIYICI YAPI</td> <td>A</td> <td>DIŞ YAPI</td> <td>A</td> <td>İÇ YAPI</td> <td>A</td> <td>SÜSLEM ELEMENLAR</td> <td>A</td> <td>RUTUBE</td> <td>A</td> <td>YOK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>ORTA</td> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td></td> <td>B</td> <td>IZI VAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>FENA</td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td>ÖNEMLİ</td> </tr> </table>	A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	DIŞ YAPI	A	İÇ YAPI	A	SÜSLEM ELEMENLAR	A	RUTUBE	A	YOK	B	ORTA		B		B		B		B		B	IZI VAR	C	FENA		C		C		C		C		C	ÖNEMLİ
A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	DIŞ YAPI	A	İÇ YAPI	A	SÜSLEM ELEMENLAR	A	RUTUBE	A	YOK																												
B	ORTA		B		B		B		B		B	IZI VAR																												
C	FENA		C		C		C		C		C	ÖNEMLİ																												
VAZİYET PLANI	FOTOĞRAF																																							
																																								

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ	ENVANTER NO	ÖNERİ 86	3410 - 83					
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	ANIT	HARİTA NO	1/1000: H21D09C1A					
İLİ: BURSA	İLÇESİ: NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ: GÖLYAZI -BAYIR MAH.	KORUMA	ANITSAL					
SOKAK VE	KADASTRO	PAFTA: 2	DERECELERİ:	ÇEVRESEL					
KAPI NO : Cumhuriyet Caddesi No:11	ADA: -	PARSEL: 675		ÇEVREYE AYKIRI					
ADI :	YAPTIRAN	YAPAN	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP)						
	YAPIM TARİHİ :	KİTAP	VAKİFİ						
GENEL TANIM:									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ALT KAT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ÜST KAT</p> </div> </div>									
KORUMA DURUMU	A	İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	SUSLEME	A	RUTUBE	A	YOK
	B	ORTA		B	ELEMANLAR	B		B	İZİVAR
	C	FENA		C		C		C	ÖNEMLİ
VAZİYET PLANI					FOTOĞRAF				
									

AVRUPA KONSEYİ		DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ		D.K.V.K.E.		ENVANTER NO. DA-2	
T Ü R K İ Y E		KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		ANIT		HABİTA NO.	
İl : BURSA		İLÇESİ : NİLÜFER		MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ : GÖLYAZI		KORUMA ANITSAL	
SOKAK VE KÖYÜ MEVKİİ		KADASTRO PAFTA : ADA : PARSEL : 668		DEREĞESİ :		1 2 3	
KAPI NO :		YAPTIRAN		MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP) :		1 2 3	
ADI		YAPIM TARİHİ :		VAKFIYE :		Çevreye Aykırı	
ÇINAR							
<p>GENEL TANIM : Gölyazı Beldesinde yer alan en yaşlı çınar ağacıdır. Etkili bir görünümüne sahip olan ağaç koruma altında gerekli bakımını yapılan park-bahçe düzenlemesi içinde yer almaktadır. Adaya girişte etkili bir silüete sahip olan ağaç konumu ile de önem arz eder.</p>							
KORUMA DURUMU		TAŞIYICI YAPI		A DIŞ YAPI		A ÜST YAPI	
A İYİ		A		A		A	
B ORTA		B		B		B	
C FENİ		C		C		C	
VAZİYET PLANI		A İÇ YAPI		A SÜSLEME ELEMANLARI		A RUTUBET	
		B		B		B	
		C		C		C	
						A YOK	
						B İZİ VAR	
						C ÖNEMLİ	

AVRUPA KONSEYİ		DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ		D.K.V.K.E.		ENVANTER NO. DA-3	
T Ü R K İ Y E		KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		ANIT		HARİTA NO.	
İL : BURSA		İLÇESİ : NİLÜFER		MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ : GÖLYAZI BELEDİESİ		KORUMA ANITSAL 1 2 3	
SOKAK VE KAPI NO : CAMİ BAĞÇESİ VE ÖNÜNDE		KADASTRO PAFTA : ADA : PARSEL :		ÇEVRESEL 1 2 3		ÇEVRESEL AYRIN	
ADİ		YAPTIRAN		YAPAN		MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP) :	
ÇINAR 3 Adet		YAPIM TARİHİ :		KİTAP		VAKFIYE :	
GENEL TANIM : Cami Bahçesinde ve önündeki meydana yer alan anıtsal nitelikli, kontsol dokuyu tamamlar nitelikte ağaçlardır.							

KORUMA DURUMU	A İYİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A	DİŞ YAPI	A	İÇ YAPI	A	SÜSLEME ELEMANLARI	A	RUTUBET	A	YOK
	B ORTA		B		B		B		B		B	İZİ VAR
	C FENİ		C		C		C		C		C	ÖNEMLİ


VAZİYET PLANI

FOTOĞRAF


GÖZLEMLER

Ağaçlar bakımlı ve iyi durumdadır.

AVRUPA KONSEYİ		DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ		D.K.V.K.E.		ANIT		ENVANTER NO. BA-4	
T Ü R K İ Y E		KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ						HARİTA NO.	
İLİ : BURSA		İLÇESİ : NİLÜFER		GÖLYAZI BELDESİ				KORUMA ANITSAL DERECEKİ : 1 2 3	
SOKAK VE KAPI NO : ZAMBAK TEPE		PAFTA : ADA : PARSEL : 721						Çevreyle Aykırı	
ADİ		YAPTIRAN		YAPAN		MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP) :			
SELVİ ağaçları		YAPIM TARİHİ :		KITABE		VARFIYE :			
5 Adet									
GENEL TANIM : Gölyazı Beldesi Zambak Tepe Mervkisinde antik tiyatro kalıntılarınun güneyinde tepe üstünde yer alan peyzaj ve silüet açısından da etkili olan anıtsal nitelikli selvi (cupressus) ağaçları grubudur.									
KORUMA DURUMU		TAŞIYICI YAPI		A DİŞ YAPI		A ÜST YAPI		A İÇ YAPI	
A İYİ	B ORTA	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
C FENİ		C		C		C		C	
VAZİYET PLANI		FOTOGRAF		SÜSLEME ELEMANLARI		RUTUBET		A YOK	
				B		B		B	
				C		C		C	
								İZİ VAR	
								ÖNEMLİ	



GÖZLEMLER



721 parsel

AVRUPA KONSEYİ		DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ		D.K.V.K.E.		ENVANTER NO DA-3	
T Ü R K İ Y E		KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		ANIT		HARİTA NO.	
İLİ : BURSA	İLÇESİ : NİLÜFER	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİİ : GÖLYAZI BELİYESİ	KORUMA DEREJESİ :		ANITSAL	1	2
SOKAK VE KAPI NO :	KADASTRO PAFTA : ADA : PARSEL : 897	YAPAN	MİMARİ ÇAĞI (USLUP) :		ÇEVRESEL	1	2
ADI SELVİ	YAPTIRAN	KITABE	VAKFIYE :		ÇEVRESEL AYKIRI	1	2
GENEL TANIM :							
Antik kentin önemli kalıntılarının da yer aldığı ada üzerinde tepede etkili görünüme sahip selvi ağacıdır. Çok uzaklardan algılanabilen selvi ağacının kentsel silüet içinde önemli bir konumu bulunmaktadır.							
KORUMA DURUMU	A İYİ B ORTA C FENİ	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A B C	DİŞ YAPI	A B C	ÜST YAPI	A B C
VAZİYET PLANI		A İÇ YAPI		A SÜSLEME ELEMANLARI		RUTUBET	
		A B C		A B C		A YOK B İZL VAR C ÖNEMLİ	
GÖZLEMLER		FOTOGRAF					

