

THE RECENT CHANGES IN PLACE FORMATION AND THE TRADITIONAL CITY IDENTITY OF ANTALYA

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The latest place formation of Antalya and as regards of the traditional city development has started in 1950s. Today the rapid change of Antalya is the biggest one of Turkish history of which definition has become gradually difficult. This change has occurred to a large extent without scientific and democratic plan. Problems like instability of social structure, migration, deviating urbanization, housing built without acquiring the land rights, structural and environmental pollution have seen in Antalya so many serious precautions should be taken to realize the place formation of city accurately. In this research, it is aimed at solving the problems of the place formation of Antalya and as regards of the changes in traditional identification that have been detected by all components in the city and city side with its functional structure. In addition, identifying the criteria, which will be effective on explaining and existence of urban identity, could develop.

Key words: *Tourism planning, City Identity, Antalya*

JEL Classification: *L83, M1, O1*

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INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this type of tourism is to transform the regions, which are characterized by cultural resources, into ideal places for vacation, residence or business (Sdrali and Chazapi, 2007). In developing countries, as a basic rule of the information process revolution and the globalization, many communities share advanced technologies. The negativenesses reflected by this sharing which is supposed to have positive effects on urban areas are mainly observed on the physical places of the city as deterioration, many concrete buildings and poorly planned places. Today, many problems concerning structural, urban, cultural, esthetics, social, economical, transportation and settlement aspects occur in many cities. In today's cities which are increasingly getting crowded, growing, getting concrete, becoming insufficient, on one hand natural and cultural values are lost, on the other hand urban environment, place and living quality, city identity are vanishing day by day.

The communities lived within the territory of Anatolia in the past had created effective city samples in the city planning history. Many urban places having a wide variety of cultural elements starting from Hippodamus, the Ion thinker and planner, till the authentic cities of the Ottoman era were located on this territory. The cities when each era reflected its own thought and life on places can be found only in documents recently. As for the cities of today's world, it is known that the society, in general, is not pleased with the qualitative values of the physical environment they live in and the urban places are defined with terms such as concreting, urbanization, etc. Therefore, since the city symbol (as the complementary elements of the city streets, courtyards, population...) and the city culture of the previous Anatolian cities have been forgotten, places of poorly planned and similar characters are increasingly coming on the scene.

Bozkurt Güvenç (1990) explains the existence of the city, "... it is to perceive and comprehend the identity of the city as continuity from the past to the future". Therefore, within the continuity of "past – now – future", the harmony between the dimensions which are related to the places and which are not should be ensured dynamically. The expression 'place identities' refers to a wide range of social relations which contribute to the construction of a 'sense of place', a sense which enables people to feel that they 'belong' to a place, or that a place 'belongs' to them. Plural 'identities' is used to suggest that different versions of identity may circulate within a place, versions which are shaped by the individual or collective experiences of different people (Galdini,2007) .

For this respect, in this study, it has been tried to find out the place of the planning and design assumed to be very important in life fields within the process of redefining the city identity with recent data and approaches, determining the elements forming the city identity and how the city identity changes and gets distorted, and to determine their affects and relative values within this process. Determination of the measures related to identity formation and the examination of these measures on a sample city constitute another part of this study.

THE CONCEPT OF CITY IDENTITY AND THE ELEMENTS FORMING THE CITY IDENTITY

The city identity is the characteristics distinguishing a city from the other cities, in other words helping it metamorphose (Lynch, 1960; Ocakçı, 1995).

Since the identity indicates the characteristics enabling a city to be defined, it has to have different characteristics from the others. No doubt that the identity is a process affected by a number of factors.

The identity is composed of three components; the character of the location, the character and the meanings of the place. The mutual relations and communication of these three components play an important role in the formation of the identity of a place. These features may be summarized as follows:

- The character of the location; features in natural environment formed by climate, topography, geological formation and plant cover.
- The character of the place; the form and image formed by the shape made by fulls and blanks, structural formation, symbolic impact, the materials used, etc.
- Meaning; the identity is the concrete products on the urban places of past's societal lives and cultures. It is the range of meanings reflected by the communities during this period with their lives, struggles, sorrows, joys, longings etc.

Each of the above mentioned three components can be evaluated as the element of the city identity. The place character out of these factors is the connection element ensuring the continuity of the cities from their past to their future. They have important symbolic values in terms of the memory of the city.

Briefly, the elements forming the characteristics of the city identity are mainly as follows; the climatic nature of the region, traditional architecture style developed in parallel to this climatic nature, materials of

construction and urban tissue-place, the features of the regions-sub regions with which the regions on which the cities are established interact, social and economic elements. Moreover, these elements giving shape to cities play an important role mainly in the formation of the social identity of the city. The identities such as folklore, traditional handicrafts are obtained within a peculiar social, physical and historical environment (Tuncer, 1996).

Although the city identity has a complicated structure, the specific characteristics of cities may be indicative for the identities of these cities. Some cities gain their identities with geographical features such as Istanbul Bosphorus, Venetian Canals, Cape Town Topography, Antalya Cliffs. As for some cities, climatic features may also be characteristic. For example, London is famous with its fog. New York is identified with Manhattan Skyscrapers, İstanbul with its Mosques, Moskova with the Kremlin Palace, Paris with Eiffel Tower, which are monumental structures or with other indicative structures in these cities. Some cities are identified with their socio-cultural characteristics. Vienna with its waltz and Rio with its celebrations shall be important examples of the above mentioned cities (Hacıhasanoğlu, 1995).

However, whether this changing process is positive or negative, it will be a part of the identity. Solving the problem of degeneration, deterioration, in other words identity losses by acknowledging this change will be able to ensure the continuity of city identity in physical planning. Urban identity problem involves social, legal, managerial, political, cultural, economic dimensions. Therefore, the problem occurs at the implementation stage of the plans rather than planning process.

The Effects of Planning / Design Decisions and Applications on the Identity

Since 1950s, our country suffers from overpopulation in cities as a result of immigration from rural areas. Along with this overpopulation in big cities, the increasing need of houses comes out. A planning understanding giving opportunity to the arrangement of the living surroundings completely according to wishes – pressures with unearned land rates, jointly owned small parcel entrepreneurship, uncontrolled applications on outer parts of the cities has occurred. Therefore, unsound developments took place in cities.

As time passes, cities turn into a structure without a culture and a meaning by losing their characteristics making them a city. Kukan (2000), by explaining the chaos created for a person and a group by the

uncontrolled cities, defines this fact with immediate collapse theory. Moreover, it is also stated that the number of cities in Turkey resisting to this transformation decreases increasingly. As a result of such structuring process in Turkey, the peculiar characteristics and identities of cities are rapidly vanishing.

Our cities, with this situation, turn into a mass of places without spirit and identity formed only in the name of technology and development. Among the tourist destinations, cities are multi-functional in nature attracting tourists with their genuine urban characteristics such as night-life, shopping and business (Asprogerakas, 2007) . Therefore, this causes the residents of the cities and even those residing temporarily to suffer from an increasing dissatisfaction with the places. Having a lot of the characteristics of the physical environment in the humanbeing life has required many examinations and researches to be carried out on this issue. Therefore, in order to eliminate the above mentioned negative impacts, appropriate and easily comprehended local and regional plannings should be carried out.

The Recent Changes in Place Formation and the Traditional City Identity of Antalya

The peculiar natural and historical environment forms the traditional city identity of Antalya. That Antalya has hosted many civilizations so far has an important role on the formation of this identity. Antalya region presenting us the mystery of past is called Turkish Riviera thanks to its archeological and natural beauties. Antalya in which the sea, history, sun and nature are harmoniously united has the most beautiful and clean costs of the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean costs of 640 km. length are embellished with archaic cities, monument graves, charming harbors, golden beaches, and Mediterranean-blue beaches, forests embracing the sea, tropical plants, orange yards and waterfalls. At the back side of these mythological legendary costs, snow-capped Taurus Mountains rise. It is a very rich province of us in terms of natural beauties, maintaining still its feature of being the center of an important settlement area on the south of Turkey just like during the history. Its recent importance is due to its economic and touristic characteristics. Furthermore, Antalya has more than the features necessary to be a worldwide tourism center.

One of the most important elements determining the identity of the city is the cliffs extending on east and west directions. Antalya is the place where world's travertines are spread out with their all features. The

travertines have a cliff of approximately 20 km. length and 39 m height on the shore. Antalya has gained a universal city identity with its characteristics and undebatable values.

The history of Antalya goes back to the Stone Age. The proof of this is the findings of Paleolithic age found out in Karain Cave near to Yağca Village. These findings are the evidence of the fact that first human being remains were encountered in this period. Moreover, Antalya is one of our unique cost cities which have been successful to protect the historical values and elements of Rome, Byzantine, the Seljuk and the Ottoman till today.

The rapid population growth in Antalya in 1950s- 1960s was an additional development to the population explosion occurred in the country in general. Still the city having the highest population growth in whole Turkey is Antalya. The population growth accelerated with the immigration and the urbanization started in 1950s and the additional burden caused by this, as well as the existing factors, started to affect the economic life of Antalya in a negative way. The fact that at the end of 1960s the harbor of the neighbor city, Mersin, was opened to service in international standards caused the city to lose the value of its harbor and affected the economic sectors seriously.

However, in 1960s Antalya entered a very different and rapid development trend. This rapid development brought overpopulation growth along with itself. This increase caused the natural sources to be consumed, environmental pollution, and deterioration of the historical, cultural and natural wealth. In order to decrease the negative effects of this development in the city, the development plans should be applied carefully. However, instead of this, the plot speculation has not been controlled; mistakes have been made in planning approaches. These mistakes caused Antalya to be in this negative situation now. Although there are many lands which are suitable for the settlement and do not have agricultural nature, the burden of the development has been imposed on the city structure and the citrus fruits gardens. Within last 20 years, most of the city has been destroyed and constructed again. As a result, thousands of houses destroyed the original structure of the city.

Despite the rapid population growth, planning works have been initiated. It is seen that till 1977, no serious planning work was carried out in Antalya. The plans prepared in cooperation with Antalya Municipality planning office were ratified in 1980. In these plans prepared with serious researches and scientific studies, it was projected to use the north part of the city as a settlement area, to protect the fertile agriculture areas and the north plateau was suggested to be a satellite city. As for east and west

bands, they were planned for tourism purposes considering the need of the tourism sector and the sea usage of the residents, the back parts of the shore band was left as agricultural area. In other words, a modern city plan to carry Antalya to 2000s was projected. However, within the same period, with the anti-democratic applications, it is seen that these plans were not complied with. Likewise, after the Development law numbered 3194 entered into force and the planning authorities were left to municipality assemblies, the deteriorations started. The two examples given below will be enough for the applications executed. For example; the natural seat border of 100 m. formed due to cliffs on Lara shore band was decreased by 30 m. just upon a request of a single hotel. Later, the region which is a tourism area was turned into a residence area. The end of "Lara shore band" formed by ten or more-story buildings can be sufficiently perceived with the photos.

It is seen that the structuring process occurred today is not different at all from another city of the country having different characteristics and location. Therefore, in order to continue the explanation of world's culture city with which referred to Antalya for so long, it is necessary to protect the agricultural areas, to introduce historical and natural culture, to support it with tourism in which all the people of the world exchange cultures and to correct it as a world's culture city in which chimney-free industry can be developed.

THE GOAL OF THE RESEARCH

The goal of this research is to examine the place formation of Antalya and the identity change it suffers through the process in connection with its place formation, to search for solution by discussing the functional structure, values, as well as each integral component of the city and its surroundings in the country. Moreover, it is aimed at determining the measures which may be effective on the re-interpretation and creation of the city identity continuously.

THE SCOPE AND THE METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

Examining the effects on the city identity formation and the changing process of the city image, physical and social characteristics of Antalya considered to be an appropriate and rich example due to the fact that the population growth of the city is high, the summer and winter populations are changeable, it is recognized in Turkey and recently in the world, it has peculiar natural beauties and quite dense historical, natural and cultural

values and therefore that it often becomes the setting for the design and planning works of the city place, constitutes the illustration field. Within this context, the universe of research is formed by Antalya and the local people living in the neighborhood, technical personnel and tourists. The illustration of the research is formed by 100 people, 100 tourists and 100 technical personnel selected from the abovementioned universe.

The public survey (poll) form prepared by examining the literature was used as a data collection method. Tourists, local people and technical personnel were asked to answer the public survey form by using face to face interview method.

While 84 out of 100 public surveys applied to the local people were taken into consideration, only half of the tourists living in Antalya could be reached. 4 of 50 forms were cancelled since they were missing and 46 forms more were added to the research. 66 of the public surveys (polls) made to the technical personnel working in Antalya were returned.

FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH AND GENERAL EVALUATION

Findings and Interpretations concerning the results of the research carried out on the local people

When the local people were asked whether the image of Antalya changed after they settled in Antalya, %64,2 of the people answered as its image did not change, while %35,8 of the people answered as it did. %86,7 of those stated that the image of Antalya changed perceive this change positively.

Table 1 The distribution of the answers concerning the Antalya image according to the local people participated in the public survey.

Has the image of Antalya before you come to Antalya changed after you settled?	Number	Percentage (%)
No	54	64,2
Yes	30	35,8

As seen on Table 3, %28,57 of the local people stated that natural data determines the identity of Antalya, %22,22 of them, traditional structure; %20,63 of them, historical structures; %17,46 of them, plant cover; %6,34 of them, recent structures; %4,76 of them, recent working order. According to these results, it is seen that natural data (sea, sand,

sun), traditional structure (Kaleiçi, Balbey, Haşimişcan Street) and historical structures (Clock Tower, Three Doors, Grooved Minaret, Hıdırlık Tower) are the most important elements determining the identity of Antalya.

Table 2 Change of the image of Antalya after coming to Antalya

If yes;	Number	Percentage (%)
Change in a more positive direction	26	86,7
Change in a more negative direction	4	13,3

Table 3 Values determining the identity of Antalya

According to you, Which places introducing Antalya are the most important ones?	Number	Percentage (%)
Natural data (Sea, sand, sun)	24	28,57
Traditional structure (Kaleiçi, Balbey, Haşimişcan Street)	19	22,22
Historical structures (Clock Tower, Three Doors, Grooved Minaret, Hıdırlık Tower)	17	20,63
Plant cover (greenhouses, citrus fruits gardens, small woods, etc.)	15	17,46
Structures of our time (Hotels, Glass Pyramid)	5	6,34
Structuring order of our time (New settlements, area of shanty houses, historical regions)	4	4,76

While % 63,63 of the local people considers their living place good, %18,19 of them considers bad, %9,09 of them considers excellent and %9,09 of them considers it average.

When the list of the satisfaction elements of the local people in the place they live in is examined, it seen that %29,03 of it is climate, %22,58 is open areas, %17,74 is geological structure, %8,06 is topography, %6,46 is structures, %4,84 is roads, %3,23 is social life. According to these results, the primary factors why the local people are satisfied with living in Antalya are the climate of Antalya, open areas and the cliffs defined as geological structures.

Table 4 According to the local people participated in the public survey, the distribution of the results concerning the evaluation of the living place

What do you think about the place you live in?	Number	Percentage (%)
Good	53	63,63
Bad	15	18,19
Excellent	8	9,09
Average	8	9,09

Table 5 According to the local people participated in the public survey, the distribution of the satisfaction elements in the living place

What are the elements that you are satisfied with in the place you live in?	Number	Percentage (%)
Climate	25	29,03
Open areas	20	22,58
Geological structure	16	17,74
Topography	8	8,06
Structures	6	6,46
Roads	5	4,84
Social life	4	3,23

All of the local people participated in the public survey consider the city view in A illustration (traditional structure) attractive-authentic-relieving. When we have a look at the distribution of the answers of the local people participated in the public survey on B illustration, it is seen that %77,27 of them found this mass housing picture repulsive, %81,82 of them, ordinary, %81,82 of them, gloomy. When we have a look at the distribution of the answers of the local people participated in the public survey on C illustration, it is seen that %50 of the local people found this picture reflecting the cliffs repulsive, %60 of them, ordinary, %54,54 of them, gloomy. As a result, that the cliffs which are very important natural structures for Antalya are recalled with the abovementioned percentages and expressions is quite thought-provoking.

Table 6 According to the local people participated in the public survey, the distributions of the ideal housing areas concerning the visual effect factors

	ILLUSTRATION A	ILLUSTRATION B	ILLUSTRATION C
Attractive	% 100	% 4,54	% 18,18
Average	-	% 18,18	% 31,82
Repulsive	-	% 77,27	% 50
Authentic	% 100		% 22,72
Average	-	% 18,18	% 18,18
Ordinary	-	% 81,82	% 60
Relieving	% 100		% 18,18
Average	-	% 18,18	% 27,28
Gloomy	-	% 81,82	% 54,54

Findings and Interpretations concerning the results of the research carried out on the Tourists living in Antalya

When the tourists participated in the public survey were asked whether the image of Antalya changed after they settled in this city, %33,33 of the tourists said that its imade did not change, while %66,67 of them said it did. %82,90 of those who said the image of Antalya changed after they settled stated that this change is negative. %17,10 of them said that they found this change positive.

Table 7 According to the tourists participated in the public survey, the distribution of the answers concerning the image of Antalya

Has the image of Antalya before you settled changed after you started to live in Antalya?	Number	Percentage (%)
No	15	33,33
Yes	31	66,67

Table 8 Change of the image of Antalya after coming to Antalya

If yes;	Number	Percentage (%)
Change in a more positive direction	5	17,10
Change in a more negative direction	26	82,90

As it is seen on Table 12, %33,40 of the tourists participated in the public survey stated that natural data determines the identity of Antalya;

%25,26 of them, historical structures; %17,62 of them, plant cover; %13,36 of them, traditional structures; %10,36 of them, the structuring order of our time. According to these results, it is seen that the tourists evaluate the identity of the city primarily with the natural data (sea, sand, sun), historical structures (Clock Tower, Three Doors, Grooved Minaret, Hıdırlık Tower) and the plant cover.

Table 9 Values determining the identity of Antalya

According to you, Which places introducing Antalya are the most important ones?	Number	Percentage (%)
Natural data (Sea, sand, sun)	15	33,40
Historical structures (Clock Tower, Three Doors, Grooved Minaret, Hıdırlık Tower)	12	25,26
Plant cover (greenhouses, citrus fruits gardens, small woods, etc.)	8	17,62
Traditional structure (Kaleiçi, Balbey, Haşimişcan Street)	6	13,36
Structures of our time (Hotels, Glass Pyramid)	-	-
Structuring order of our time (New settlements, area of shanty houses, historical regions)	5	10,36

While %55,87 of the tourists participated in the public survey considers their living place excellent, %30,50 of them, good, %13,63 of them, average. These results show that despite all negativenesses, Antalya has a satisfactory city identity with its rich features.

Table 10 The distribution of the results concerning the evaluation of the tourists participated in the public survey of the living place

What do you think about the city you live in?	Number	Percentage (%)
Excellent	26	55,87
Good	14	30,50
Average	6	13,63
Bad	-	-

%73 of the tourists participated in the public survey stated that they want to live in the traditional structure, %3,97 of them in mass housings, %24,13 of them on cliffs.

Table 11 The distribution of the results concerning the residence area that the tourists participated in the public survey want to live in

In which housing area of Antalya would you like to live?	Number	Percentage (%)
In the city structure of our time/near cliffs	25	54,5
Traditional structure	19	41
Mass residence (housing) areas	2	4,5

When we examine the Table 16, we may find out the satisfaction elements of the tourists in the place they live in. It is seen that % 24,24 of them marked the climate choice, %25,76 of them, the plant cover choice, %15,15 of them, the geological structure choice, %10,61 of them, the structures choice, %3,03 of them, the roads choice, %12,12 of them, the open areas choice, %9,09 of them, the topography choice. According to these results, climate, geological structure and plant cover are more important for the tourists.

Table 12 According to the tourists participated in the public survey, the distributions of the ideal housing areas concerning the visual effect factors

	ILLUSTRATION A	ILLUSTRATION B	ILLUSTRATION C
Attractive	% 71,27	-	% 22
Average	% 24,50	% 28,87	% 30
Repulsive	% 4,23	% 71,13	% 48
Authentic	% 84,06	% 2,50	% 11
Average	% 12,74	% 16,34	% 30
Ordinary	% 3,2	% 81,16	% 59
Relieving	% 91,27	-	-
Average	% 8,73	% 25,42	%33
Gloomy	-	% 74,58	% 67

Findings and Interpretations concerning the results of the research carried out on the technical personnel working in Antalya

There are some questions which are open to interpretation in the public survey (poll) carried out on the technical personnel. The answers given to these questions are in general as follows;

1. Technical personnel agree upon the fact that the natural and historical features peculiar to the city, privileges given by the natural and the artificial elements to the city, its architecture, culture, etc are quite important for the determination of the city identity.
2. They underline the fact that in order to provide positive contributions to the change of the city identity, in planning and design dimension, it is certainly necessary to protect the elements of the city identity.
3. They described Antalya as a city which has many natural and historical features, however, they also stated that it can not be used properly with a correct planning and protection approaches.

Table 13 Evaluation of the technical personnel participated in the public survey of the identity formation of the city

In your opinion, what are the most important factors in the identity formation of the city?	In order of importance	Percentage (%)
Structures	1	33,2
Geological Structure	2	21,8
Plant Cover	3	12,7
Topography	4	10,3
Climate	5	10
Open Areas	6	7
Roads	7	5

As it is seen on Table 18, according to the technical personnel participated in the public survey, %33,2 of the primary elements forming the city identity is structures, %21,8 of them is geological structure, %12,7 of them is the plant cover. According to the technical personnel, particularly structures and the geological structure contribute a lot to the identity formation of the city.

As it can be seen on Table 19, according to the technical personnel, the primary elements forming the city identity of Antalya are natural features, historical structures, and traditional structure. These results are parallel to the answers of the tourists for this question.

According to the Table 20, the technical personnel consider the traditional structure shown in the Illustration A, %77,78 convenient. As for the mass housing areas in the Illustration B, they consider it %78,95

convenient. Majority of them consider cliffs which are the most important identity element of Antalya quite inconvenient (%80,55).

Table 14 Values determining the identity of Antalya

In your opinion what are the elements forming the city identity of Antalya?	Number	Percentage (%)
Natural data (Sea, sand, sun)	15	23
Traditional structure (Kaleiçi, Balbey, Haşimişcan Street)	15	23
Historical structures (Clock Tower, Three Doors, Grooved Minaret, Hidırlık Tower)	12	18
Plant cover (greenhouses, citrus fruits gardens, small woods, etc.)	8	12
Structures of our time (Hotels, Glass Pyramid)	9	14
Structuring order of our time (New settlements, area of shanty houses, historical regions)	7	11

Table 15 Convenience states in living area types

	Convenient	Average	Inconvenient
Traditional structure	% 77,78	% 5,26	% 2,78
Mass residence (housing) areas	% 11,11	% 78,95	% 16,67
City structure of our time/cliffs	% 11,11	% 15,79	% 80,55

RESULTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Under the light of the analysis carried out on all groups in the public survey study, after combining and evaluating the results of this study and the information collected after examining the literature, the results reached and the solution suggestions are as follows:

In accordance with the questions which are open to interpretation and asked to the local people, the technical personnel and the tourists;

- The rapid urbanization and the immigration in Antalya brought unearned income economy based on lands along with itself and reached to a level which prevents the development of all other

economic foundations. According to this, in order to prevent supply speculation, all necessary measures such as collecting more tax from the lands exceeding a specific size, cheap land production, controlling the transfers of lands should be taken.

- They require the places within the Metropolitan development area to change by protecting their values of living and places coming from the past. Therefore, in the development of Metropolitan areas just like Antalya, the identities in the memory of these cities containing settlement, transportation and living styles should be protected and developed.
- The technical personnel state that the coast areas in the region are planned separately; therefore, there occur contradictions between the settlements interacting. Thus, there has to be a planning discipline which can protect and transfer the natural and cultural beauties of Antalya and its neighborhood to the next generations.
- According to the technical personnel, while selecting the development areas, the settlement areas should be examined in detail. The cliffs which bring Antalya to a distinguished place among the world's cities and which are the unique gifts of nature should be given importance and the city should be protecting with landscaping. At the same time, we should be sensitive in protecting the coasts and sandy beaches. The tourists and the local people share the same result (thought).
- The technical personnel emphasized the esthetic and artistic dimension of architecture and the fact that it is necessary to provide new values to the environment by ensuring the harmony between the physical and cultural values and establishing relieving place and visual relations. Moreover, they have also stated that the only way of creating attractiveness, establishing successful relations with the nature and creating an original city is making the city planning through city designing and complying with the plans. This plan should be in a way that it will protect the balance between the mankind and the nature and try to establish this balance.
- Majority of the tourists and the local people have stated that the image of Antalya has not changed after they settled in this city. According to these results, the tourists and the local people, despite some negativensses, have stated that Antalya is the capital of tourism and it has many unmatched natural, historical and environmental values.

- Since the tourism potential of Antalya is high, the rate of immigration to this city is also quite high. According to last population determination, the city receiving the highest population is Antalya. The uncontrolled infrastructure caused by this population results in big damages in the environment. In order to use the natural sources in balanced manner and to ensure a sustainable development, the necessary works should be carried out for this respect.
- According to the local people and the tourists, the most important characteristics introducing Antalya are its plant cover, natural features and historical structures. Antalya in which sea, sun, history and nature become united in a magical way has the most beautiful and clean coasts of the Mediterranean. This important feature of Antalya should be protected; new works should be carried out to introduce other special features.
- The local people and the tourists consider the places they live in good, despite some negativenesses they suffer. For a sustainable development, sustainable tourism and therefore for leaving a better and a more beautiful city to the next generation, private and public sectors and the universities should cooperate. What is necessary should be made to ensure Antalya to be a worldwide tourism center.

As a conclusion, the unmatched characteristics of Antalya which is the origin of world's architecture culture with its thousands of years civilization should be protected so that the cities in future may inspire of its characteristics. This rich cultural characteristics form the universal identity and the future of Antalya along with the natural heritage surrounding it.

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SUBMITTED: DEC 2011

REVISION SUBMITTED: MAY 2012

ACCEPTED: JUN 2012

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