

Akin, Can Tuncay; Yildirim, Mucahit

**Conference Paper**

## Touristic and Environmental Impacts of Historical Towns: The Reflections Of Spaces In Traditional Diyarbakir Architecture

46th Congress of the European Regional Science Association: "Enlargement, Southern Europe and the Mediterranean", August 30th - September 3rd, 2006, Volos, Greece

**Provided in Cooperation with:**

European Regional Science Association (ERSA)

*Suggested Citation:* Akin, Can Tuncay; Yildirim, Mucahit (2006) : Touristic and Environmental Impacts of Historical Towns: The Reflections Of Spaces In Traditional Diyarbakir Architecture, 46th Congress of the European Regional Science Association: "Enlargement, Southern Europe and the Mediterranean", August 30th - September 3rd, 2006, Volos, Greece, European Regional Science Association (ERSA), Louvain-la-Neuve

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/118550>

**Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:**

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

**Terms of use:**

*Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.*

*You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.*

*If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.*

# **TOURISTIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF HISTORICAL TOWNS: THE REFLECTIONS OF SPACES IN TRADITIONAL DİYARBAKIR ARCHITECTURE**

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Can Tuncay AKIN**  
**Assist. Prof. Dr. Mücahit YILDIRIM,**  
**Dicle University**  
**Engineering and Architecture Faculty,**  
**Architecture Department 21280**  
**Diyarbakır/ Turkey**  
**Email: [ctakin@dicle.edu.tr](mailto:ctakin@dicle.edu.tr)**  
**Email: [yildirim@dicle.edu.tr](mailto:yildirim@dicle.edu.tr)**

## **ABSTRACT**

For the sustainability of historical towns and traditional buildings those are no longer feasible, an adaptive use must be given. This adaptive use must be convenient with socio-economic and cultural structure of the historical site. The most popular way for the maintenance of the historical site is tourism activity.

The case study held on for this reason is the historical town of Diyarbakır. The main civil architecture examples inside the walls are the traditional houses which are relevant with user requirements, desirability; habits of users connected with socio-economic and socio-cultural values. Social experience, visions, believes, ethical principles are sourced from nature and living styles have affected the traditional Diyarbakır housing architecture. The reflections of culture and civilization with integration of environment and material in physical space can be seen in traditional Diyarbakır houses. Climatic conditions and social structure have played an important role in the forms of the interior and exterior spaces of the traditional Diyarbakır houses. There are few examples of restored houses in the old town. Some of them have become museum being due to the birth place of very popular writers and poets in them. The large houses which oriented for the patriarchal family style lost their function in the contemporary life style. Some of them can not be conserved as a house as before because of being too large for a small family.

The aim of the study is to preserve those structures for a sustainable conservation and the very convenient way to do it is using tourism. In order to give an adaptive use for these structures the analysis of the existing structures has to be made and the requirements of the tourism innovations have to be considered.

## **1.Introduction**

The region of Suriçi of Diyarbakır which shows a medieval town style became a slum area because of being a settlement for the marginal groups migrated from rural and being left by the real owners. The historical town is far away to provide the contemporary comfort conditions related with the user requirements. The high population pressure causes deterioration in the traditional houses. For the sustainability and regional development, the cultural heritage in the historical town must be preserved and transfer to the future. One of the tools of the sustainability is the tourism.

From globalization-localization perspectives, tourism has become a significant tool in regional development processes and increasing interest has turned toward making it sustainable especially in main destination areas. The report of the EU Commission mentions that transportation, energy, industry, and tourism are the effective key sectors for the quality of urban environment and sustainable development (CEC 1992).

The religious structures in the historical town can be preserved more easily because of the belief. The traditional houses due to the civil architecture are going to be disappeared because of the lost of using values. One of the activity which is going to help to make the historical town as a charming center is a restricted tourism activity.

## **2.Cultural Heritage Preservation and Tourism**

Cultural heritage management is a global phenomenon governed by a series of internationally recognized codes and charter including the Venice Charter -ICOMOS, 1994-and the UNECO World Heritage Convention which takes care to maintain the cultural values. Cultural heritage assets can be combined into cultural tourism products around the theme of building heritage. In recent year heritage tourism has increased. Heritage tourism is an economic activity that makes use of socio-cultural assets to attract visitors. It embraces folkloric traditions, art and crafts ethnic history, social customs, cultural celebrations and traditional architecture as well. It provides an economic supply for the citizens. Built environments such as historical houses, castles are the definitions of heritage and the most popular destination of cultural tourism. Cultural tourism which takes as the object of its desire some kind of “traditional” cultural form is said to be on the increase (Boissevain1996; Richards 1996; Urry 1990; Weiler and Hall 1992).

In fact the literature contains two main approaches to the precise phenomenon under study. The first and most common is to regard it as tourism in places categorized as heritage or historic places.

### 3.Physical Structure of the Historical City

The black basalt wall is perfect examples of the mediaeval architecture. Although some of the wall was from Roman, and even earlier times, the present walls date back to early Byzantine times. The town is surrounded by old city wall.

Although it is not known that when the historical city has established, the inner castle is thought to be the first settlement due to A. Gabriel. In the south part of the inner castle there was an amphitheater dated to VI century which does not exist now. Although the domed basilica in the inner castle reflects the architecture of VI. Century, there is no any evidence of its authentic architecture.

The most important structure defines the character of the historical city is the wall. The two way axles reached today which connects to the four gates intersects at the center of the city and forms the city plan of Hellenistic and Roman (Fig1). This city plan has changed in the Byzantine and Islamic civilization times and reached to today as a two way axles.

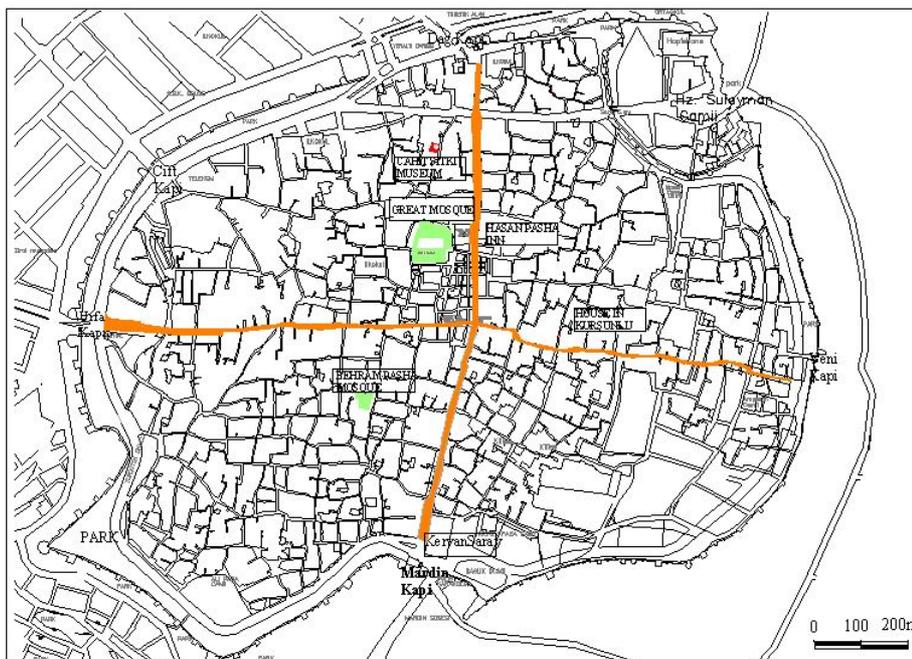


Fig.1. Map of the historical city Diyarbakır Suriçi shows the city plan remaining from the Hellenistic Era.

Near the intersection point of these ways, a square of religion, trade and education center has formed as in all Ottoman cities. These structures are the Great Mosque, Hasan Pasha Inn, the Madrasah of Mesudiye and Zinciriye.

The Great Mosque has been researched widely in Turkey because of including the structural elements of antique Christian Era, assumed to be a church and with the thought of being the remaining of a palace dated to 1. Century B.C. The closed plan of the mosque repeats the plan of Damascus Emevi Mosque.

The arc profiles on the arcades of first floor are common in the traditions of Islam and Christian structures. Zinciriye Madrasah is at the south west part of the Great Mosque and also known as Sincariye Madrasah. The structure is due to the Great Mosque Complex and assumed to be the structure of complementary of Mesudiye Madrasah. The arcades surrounds the courtyard is due to the Syrian structure traditions. Mesudiye Madrasah has recently restored. The two storey Hasan Pasha Inn which has spaces behind the arcades is also in the opposite side of the Greta Mosque. The structure recently restored by Mr. Yildirim, has three entrances, one of them from the west to the Gazi Street and the others from the east and south to the Jewelers Bazaar. The simplicity is coming out in the Ottoman Era Inn structures and the relations with outside is redoubled. The form of the Inn is far away from a form of a castle and there are shops outside of it. The structure is used for the trade activity also. It differs from the inn style of Seljuk inns with the parameters of proportion and elevation architecture. The spaces get smaller for the benefit of human.

#### **4.The Architectural Features of the Traditional Houses**

In the 12 and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, due to the political and cultural relations with Iraq and Syria the architecture of Southeast Anatolia has effected from these countries architecture. The region has created a stone built architecture beginning from the era of Hellenistic, Roman, Christian and early Islam. In the traditional Diyarbakır houses (figure 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), water, semi closed spaces and the shadow forms the main design principles. The recess with pool, water channels, the semi sunken basement floor are the priorities of the hot dry climate. It is the way of protection from the hot with the thick wall against the hot summer and cold winter.

In the Turkish house the rooms are the spaces responds the multiple functions. In each room, the activities of sleeping, eating and seating are realized. In the first floor, some of the rooms extend to the street with a console called Cardak. The winter side has generally

one storey and oriented to the south. There is not any fire place in the room. The only fireplace is located in kitchen and the winter house is near the kitchen. The flooring of winter house is brick dust mortar (horasan).

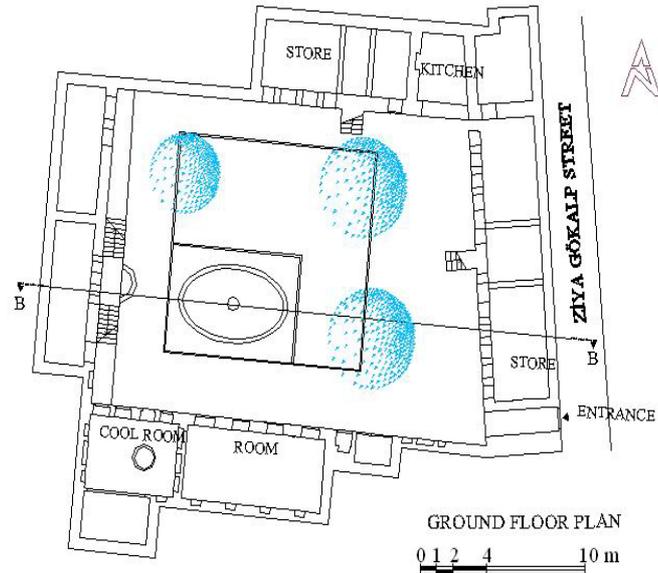


Figure 1. Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Museum, Poet, M. Yildirim

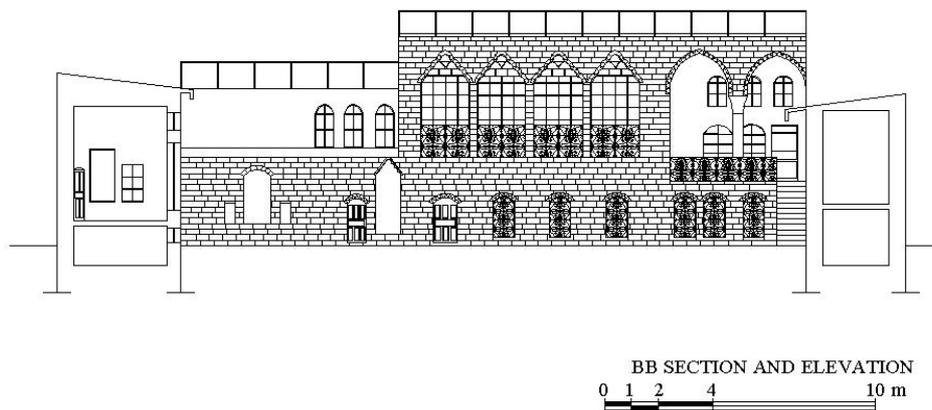


Figure 2. The Section Elevation of Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı Museum Poet, M.Yildirim



Figure 3. A view from the Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı House

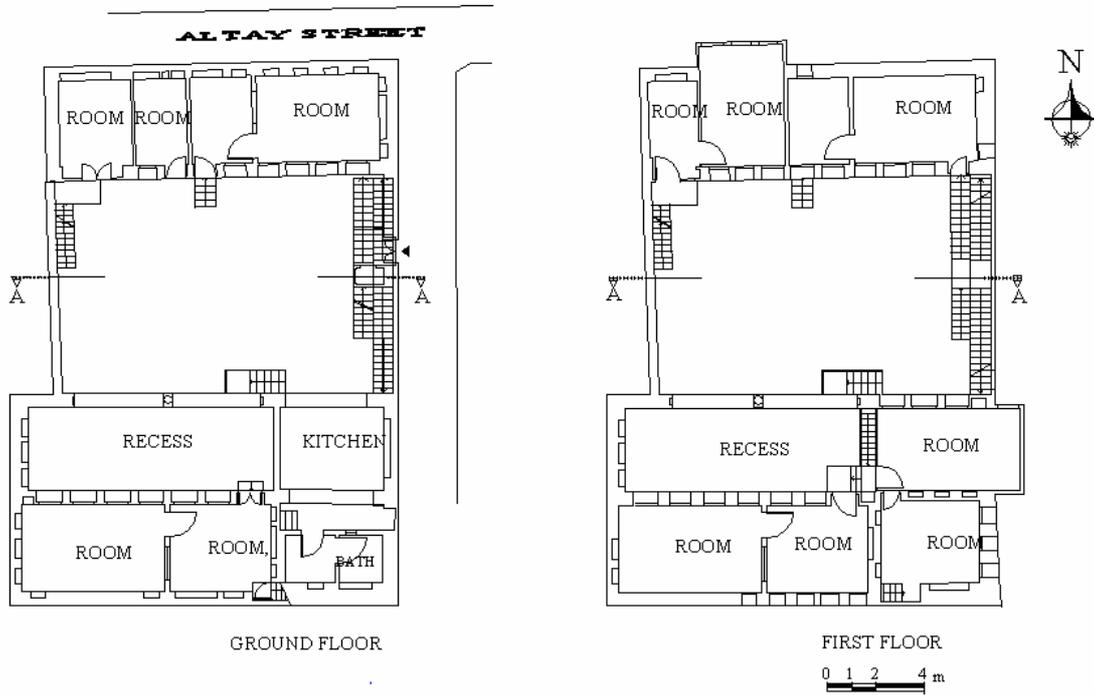


Figure 4. A house in Kurşunlu Cami Street, M.Yildirim



Figure 5. The Section Elevation of the house in Kurşunlu Cami Street. (M.yildirim)



Figure 6. A view from the house in Kurşunlu Street

Generally the openings of winter rooms are oriented to south and seasonal parts of houses are oriented to west and east. The most preferred place for use is Iwan (Eyvan) that is surrounded by seasonal parts and opened to courtyard with a big arch or arches. It is constructed 2 or 3 sectional arcades (figure 7,8). It can be also located in first floor and it is the most preferred place of household especially in summer. The other characteristic of eyvan is a semi open transition element between courtyard and spaces.



Figure 7. Esma Ocak House



Figure 8. Ziya Gökalp Museum

## 5. Proposals for the Sustainability and Regional Development of Historical City

It is very difficult to reuse the whole of some of big houses that is constructed in patriarchal social order as house again. For this reason it is needed to re-function except housing. In this way, some social spaces that is needed for historical region will be solved in existing buildings.

The proposed new functions can be such as production and sale of handcraft and souvenir, rehabilitation centers for children, youth center, those are suitable for housing usage as well. While some adaptive uses have given, some issues must be taken into consideration:

- gaining these 100-150 years buildings which lose partly their function world tourism and world cultural heritage, by giving new functions to them
- conservation of these buildings providing new usage,
- conservation of historical environment,
- by distinguishing different functional groups according to necessities considering location and size of the buildings in the historical town by means of building determination work

- economical evaluation
- The necessity of giving new function to buildings those do not meet the need due to changing social environment

## 6. Conclusions

The fundamental principle in conservation of traditional buildings is to provide the usage continuity. This usage continuity can be provided by compensating contemporary user requirements within existing traditional buildings. Some additions and finishing will be obligatory as a result of evaluation of user requirements of today in buildings. The buildings must be arranged for providing possibility of reuse. The analysis of requirements of region must be taken into consideration while these arrangements have done. On the other hand, it must be remembered that tourism factor has a positive and negative effects (figure 9) on citizens and buildings as well. Although the positive impacts on economy and culture, positive and negative impacts can be seen in socio-economic, sustainability of buildings and social structure so these negative and positive effects must be optimized as well.

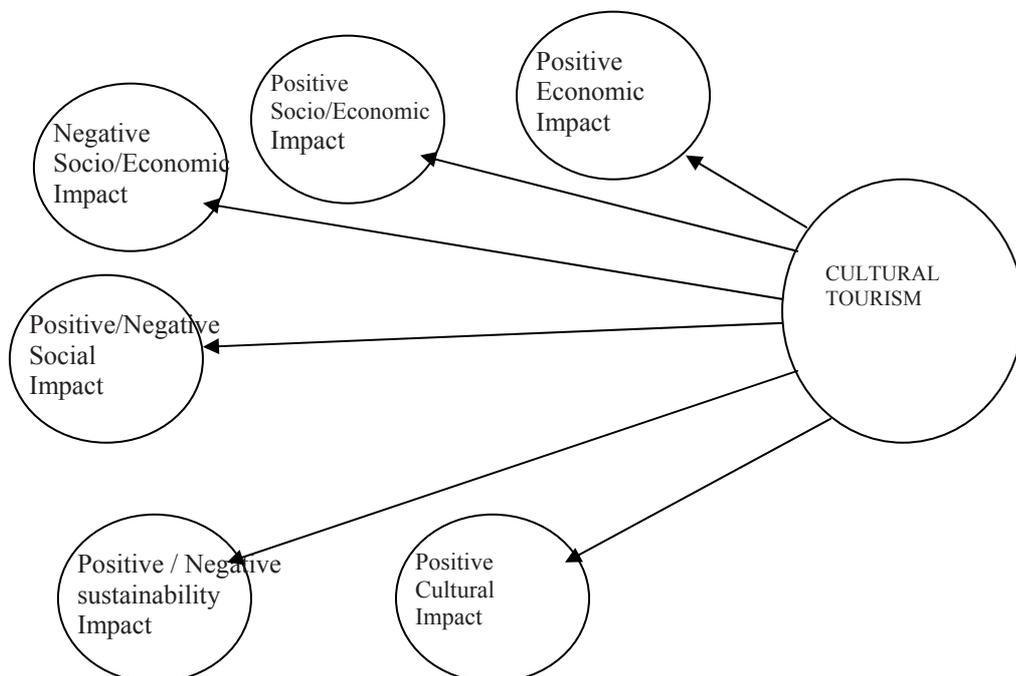


Figure 9: The negative and positive effects of cultural tourism

The reuse of the buildings by relevant techniques can not be applied only in building scale also in historical town scale. The other structures that have already lost their original uses and no longer feasible in the medieval town are the hamams, the inns and old bazaar where

the hand crafts production are made must be preserved. For example, by means of production of some touristic handicrafts and selling them inside, restaurants or hostels in those traditional houses in order to get the authentic atmosphere.

## REFERENCES

- Balcar, M. and D. Pearce, 1996, Tourism and The Wet Coast of New Zealand, *Tourism Management* 17:214.
- Bob McKeicher, Hilary du Cross, 2002. *Cultural Tourism: The Partnership Between Tourism and Cultural Heritage Management*, The Haworth Hospitality Press, New York.
- Deepak Chhabra, 2003, *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol :30No :3 pp.702-719
- Gabriel, Albert. 1940. *Voyages Archeologiques dans La Turquie Orientale*. Paris.
- Ramsay, W.M. 1962. *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor*. Amsterdam: Hakkert-Publisher.
- Tuncer, Orhan, Cezmi. 1999. *Diyarbakır Evleri*. Ankara: Diyarbakır Büyükşehir Belediyesi Yayınları.
- Ulusoy, Zuhul, 1994, “Kentsel Korumanın Fiziksel ve Toplumsal Boyutları”, 2nd Colloquium Of Urban Conservation Renewal and Implementation, İstanbul, Mimar Sinan Üniversitesi.
- Richards, G.1996 Production and Consumption of European Cultural Tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research* 23:261–283
- Urry, J.1990 *The Tourist Gaze*. London: Sage.Weiler, B., and C. Hall eds. 1992 *Special Interest Tourism*. London: Belhaven.
- Boissevain, J.1996 Introduction. *In Coping with Tourists*, J. Boissevain, ed., pp. 1–26. Oxford: Berghahn Books.
- CEC1992 *Towards Sustainability: A European Community Program of Policy and Action in the Relation to the Environment and Sustainable Development (Vol.2)*. Brussels: