

## **ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ ΧΩΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝ: ΛΙΒΙΣΙ: ΚΟΙΝΟ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ**

### **ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΤΩΝΗΣ**

Αρχιτέκτων Μηχανικός, Πρόεδρος Ελληνικού Τμήματος ICOMOS

### **ARIF SENTEK**

Αρχιτέκτονας, Γ.Γ Επιμελητηρίου Αρχιτεκτόνων Τουρκίας

Η εισήγηση αφορά τη σχέση ιστορικού χώρου και περιβάλλοντος μέσα από την παρουσίαση του κοινού ελληνοτουρκικού προγράμματος πολιτιστικής-αρχιτεκτονικής μέριμνας για το Λιβίσι, οικισμό από τους παλαιότερους (11ος ή 14ος αιώνας) και μεγαλύτερους Ελληνικούς στα παράλια της Μικράς Ασίας, κτισμένο στα ερείπια της Καρμυλασσού της αρχαίας Λυδίας, που σήμερα ανήκει στο διοικητικό διαμέρισμα Fethiye της περιοχής Mugla της Τουρκίας.

Το μεγαλύτερο κοινωνικό και εμπορικό κέντρο της περιφέρειας, των αρχών του 20ου αιώνα., με 65.000 κατοίκους το 1912, μετά την ανταλλαγή πληθυσμών ύστερα από το 1922 με αμοιβαία μετάθεση ελληνικού πληθυσμού του Kayaköyü με μουσουλμάνους κατοίκους της δυτικής Θράκης, οδήγησε αργότερα στη φθορά σημαντικού μέρους του κτιριακού δυναμικού.

Οι, σε εξέλιξη, προσπάθειες του Επιμελητηρίου Αρχιτεκτόνων της Τουρκίας από το 1988, σε συνάφεια και με το Διεθνές Συνέδριο Αρχιτεκτόνων και τη Γενική Συνέλευση της Διεθνούς Ένωσης Αρχιτεκτόνων (UIA) κατευθύνθηκαν στην μετατροπή του σε ένα “χωριό Ειρήνης και Φιλίας” και “Κέντρο Αλληλεγγύης μεταξύ πολιτισμών”, σε σημείο συνάντησης αρχιτεκτόνων της υφελίου, και το οποίο μέχρι σήμερα, δεν έχει υλοποιηθεί σε άλλη χώρα.

Την έγκριση του προγράμματος από το Υπουργείο Δημοσίων Έργων ακολούθησε η απόφαση του Συμβουλίου Ιδιαίτερα Προστατευόμενων Περιοχών του Υπουργείου Προεδρίας για ένταξη του Kayaköyü στο καθεστώς προστασίας Ιδιαίτερα Προστατευόμενων Περιοχών. Εξάλλου, η περιφέρεια Kaya Çukuru στην οποία υπάγεται, διαθέτει πέρα από ιστορικά και αρχιτεκτονικά χαρακτηριστικά, σημαντικό οικολογικό κεφάλαιο με απαιτήσεις άρτιας διαχείρισης.

Σημαντική είναι και η έως τώρα συμβολή Πανεπιστημίων, σε έργο έρευνας και αποκατάστασης. Ενδεικτικά, η μελέτη των δύο ναών του Ταξιάρχη (άνω τμήμα οικισμού) και της Παναγίας Πυργιώτισσας (κάτω τμήμα οικισμού) και τριών τυπικών κατοικιών με τις περιβάλλουσες οδούς, ολοκληρώθηκε το 2000 κατά τη διάρκεια των εκπαιδευτικών θερινών δραστηριοτήτων σπουδαστών Αρχιτεκτονικής και Πολεοδομίας.

Στόχοι του προγράμματος ήταν οι ακόλουθοι:

- α) Αρχιτεκτονικές μελέτες ιστορικού χωριού-πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς, με τεκμηρίωση, κατηγοριοποίηση και αξιολόγηση μορφολογικών, πολεοδομικών και άλλων δεδομένων.
- β) Οικολογική συντήρηση και οικοτουριστική χρήση σε Kayaköyü και Kaya Çukuru.
- γ) Ολοκληρωμένη συντήρησή τους, με συνεκτίμηση τοπικών και περιφερειακών, αρχιτεκτονικών, πολεοδομικών, οικολογικών κ.ά. δεδομένων.
- δ) Συμμετοχή τοπικού πληθυσμού και της ευρύτερης περιοχής κατόπιν ενθάρρυνσης και καθιέρωσης συνεργασίας, μέσω τουριστικά προσανατολισμένων οργανισμών φιλοξενίας, με ανάπτυξη τοπικών εργαστηρίων, οργανώσεων παραγωγής/marketing.
- ε) Δημιουργία επιστημονικού-πολιτιστικού κέντρου στο Kayaköyü με ανάλογες δραστηριότητες (Ελληνοτουρκικό κοινό διαπανεπιστημονικό πρόγραμμα εργασίας αρχιτεκτονικής κληρονομιάς, φεστιβάλ νεανικού τουρισμού, περιοδικές διεθνείς επιστημονικές συναντήσεις, κ.ά.).

## **HISTORICAL SITE AND THE ENVIRONMENT: LIVISSI: JOINT GREEK-TURKISH PROGRAM**

## **NICOLAOS AGRIANTONIS**

Architect, President of the ICOMOS Greek Section

## **ARIF SENTEK**

Architect, General Secretary of the Chamber of Turkish Architects

Kayaköyü, built on the ruins of the Karmylassos settlement of the ancient Lycia civilization, is located in the Fethiye District of Mugla and is one of the oldest and largest Greek settlements in the Southern Aegean region. It was named Levissi and was built by the Greek population living in the region and dates back to the 11<sup>th</sup> or the early 14<sup>th</sup> century depending on the source.

In 1912 the village, the largest social and commercial center of the region reached a population of 65000 inhabitants.

In 1922, following the War of Independence, the Greek population of Kayaköyü and the people of Turkish –origin living in western Thrace mutually migrated in accordance with the provisions of a population exchange agreement signed between the Greek and Turkish Governments. After the great population exchange, the buildings did not stand the effect of natural elements and today most are in ruins.

The ongoing efforts and activities of the Chamber of Architects since 1988 transformed into a campaign, aim at turning Kayaköyü settlement (abandoned by its population in 1922) into a “Village of Peace and Friendship” embracing an identity reflecting its own cultural past and its memories and covers studies carried out with the ultimate goal of conservation of the identities and assets of the plain settlements known as Kaya Çukuru as an integrated whole.

The project was accepted by the Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in accordance with a decision by the Board of Specially Protected Areas of the Prime Ministry, which includes it with those areas with the status of “Specially Protected Area”.

The Chamber of Architects continues its efforts to turn Kayaköyü into a “Meeting point of Architects” and a “Center for Solidarity among World Cultures” within the context of the “World Congress of Architects and General Assembly” of the International Union of Architects (UIA), which will convene in Istanbul 2005. This event to be organized by the Chamber with the support of the President of the Republic, is an important step in realizing this project and is expected to bring together about 7-8 thousand architects .

A protocol signed between the Chamber of Architects and Turkish Union of Travel Agencies, survey and restoration work has started in Kayaköyü, with the support of several universities, with the aim to achieve some of these goals below before UIA 2005 for use by the congress delegates.

Project goals:

- A) Historical Village/cultural heritage –architectural studies
- B) Kayaköyü and the Kaya Çukuru/Rock Pit (Historical Plain). Ecological conservation and eco-tourism use.
- C) “Kayaköyü - Kaya Çukuru” Comprehensive conservation
- D) Local participation in the project
- E) Scientific/cultural center-activities

## **TOPIC**

Kayaköyü, which literally means “Rock Village”, is located in the Fethiye District of Mugla, and is one of the oldest and largest Greek settlements in the Southern Aegean region. Kayaköyü was built on the ruins of the Karmylassos settlement of the ancient Lycia

civilization. It was named Levissi and was built by the Greek population living in the region and dates back to the 11<sup>th</sup> or the early 14<sup>th</sup> century depending on the source.

It was known that the majority of the buildings which have survived are relics from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Kayaköyü, which is mentioned in the travel journals of Evliya Çelebi, apparently enjoyed a prosperous life as a rich settlement up until the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The village, which reached a population of 65000 inhabitants in 1912, was the largest social and commercial center of the region with its church, pharmacy, hospital and doctors, schools, post office and craft workshops.

During the Ottoman era, it was administered under a municipal status which was established to include the inhabitants of the 5 Turkish villages located in its vicinity.

In 1922, following the War of Independence, the Greek population of Kayaköyü and the people of Turkish –origin living in western Thrace mutually migrated in accordance with the provisions of a population exchange agreement signed between the Governments of the Turkish Republic and Greece.

Kayaköyü currently has about 1000 houses, each considered as an original example of civil architecture as well as 2 churches, 9 chapels, various workshops, schools, a hospital building, a library and other specific-function buildings. After the great population exchange, the buildings could not stand the effect of natural elements and today most of them are in ruins.

The ongoing efforts of the Chamber of Architects that started in 1988 and its activities which are transformed into a campaign, aim at turning the Kayaköyü settlement which was abandoned by its population in 1922, into a “Village of Peace and Friendship” which embraces an identity reflecting its own cultural past and its memories, thus once more serving the country and humanity, and covers studies carried out with the ultimate goal of conservation of the identities and assets of the settlements around the plain known as Kaya Çukuru as an integrated whole.

The project, prepared in 1988 by the Chamber of Architects to keep Kayaköyü alive as a “Village of Peace and Friendship”, was accepted by the Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement according to their letter dated 29.11.1988 and numbered 19663 and in accordance with a decision by the Board of Specially Protected Areas of the Prime Ministry, which includes it with those areas with the status of “Specially Protected Area”.

The general name of the region where the village is located favored by the local population today is “Kaya Çukuru/Rock Pit”. Kaya Çukuru can be defined as an ecological region as the plain has an extremely significant ecological character and it is a settlement area of high importance with its eco-assets as well as its historic and cultural characteristics.

The Chamber of Architects also continues its efforts to turn Kayaköyü into a “Meeting point of Architects” and a “Center for Solidarity among World Cultures” within the context of the “World Congress of Architects and General Assembly” of the International Union of Architects (UIA), which will convene in Istanbul 2005. This event which is expected to bring together about 7-8 thousand architects is to be organized by the Chamber and has the support of the President of the Republic.

We regard the UIA 2005 – “World Congress of Architects and General Assembly” as an important step in realizing this project. We are aiming at achieving some of the project goals before this meeting and to offer it to the use of the congress delegates. To that end and within the framework of a protocol signed between the Chamber of Architects and Turkish Union of Travel Agencies, survey and restoration work is already going on in Kayaköyü, with the support of several universities.

The survey of the two churches, Taxiarchis (upper section of the settlement) and 3 typical houses, together with the streets around them, were completed last year as part of the work undertaken during the Summer School activities for architectural and planning students.

The measured drawings and reports produced were approved by the Muğla Board of Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage. This approval, while providing official public and scientific protection also means that the restoration process can be started. At the moment, the preliminary preparations for the development of the restoration projects are underway and Chamber of Architects Kayaköyü Committee and the Fethiye chapter of the

Chamber are jointly working on further development of the project as a whole and the necessary organization for its implementation.

With the Kayaköyü project, the Chamber of Architects wants to establish a village of piece and friendship, which so far was not achieved in any other country. We have a vision with architects, people from scientific and cultural communities, artists and architectural students from all over the world would come together and experience the rich cultural environment of this country by living here, and from where shared ideas and projects can be transformed to international platforms, hence, forming strong and lasting ties of friendship.

**Project goals:**

**A) Historical Village/cultural heritage –architectural studies**

- 1) Documentation of the historical urban pattern of Kayaköyü, Survey/restitution studies/photographs and illustrations;
- 2) Survey, restitution drawings, and detail drawings of two churches and some selected typical Kayaköyü houses to provide the basis for their restoration;
- 3) Studies investigating the original settlement plan/pattern (roads, squares, sitting of the houses etc.);
- 4) Determination of the sections within the historical settlement which will be conserved as they are through renovation/restoration work; studies of use zoning;
- 5) Conceptual and preliminary projects which will provide data for implementation directed towards the use of houses, commercial buildings and other urban elements to be restored, according to the project targets.

**B) Kayaköyü and the Kaya Çukuru/Rock Pit (Historical Plain). Ecological conservation and eco-tourism use.**

- 1) Developing a regional conservation, rejuvenation and development plan (in 1/25000 and 1/5000 scales) for the Kayaköyü- Kaya Çucuru (Plain), and the other villages/old settlements around the historical plain;
- 2) The promotion and planning of the following activities in other villages and old settlements which are integrated with the historical plain;
  - boarding services
  - urban/environment improvement projects
  - agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc.
- 3) In compliance with the goal of eco-tourism for the functions within Kaya Çukuru (historical plain and its environs):
  - Encouragement of agricultural activities by connecting them with tourism;
  - Consequent determination of construction, physical layout and urban development criteria to give priority to conservation;
  - Studies targeting the promotion of functions which would ensure the conservation of ecological assets and the sustainability of the ecology.

**C) “Kayaköyü - Kaya Çukuru” Comprehensive conservation**

- 1) Conservation planning at regional and local scales with due consideration to Kayaköyü - Kaya Çukuru-near-by settlements and the natural-historic thresholds;
- 2) Implementation plans of sub-scale based on these plans;
- 3) Design guidelines/typology studies aimed at determination/orientation to the architectural identity and character of the new buildings to be constructed in the region;
- 4) Eco-sensitive transportation plan for the region, with priority given to conservation.

**D) Local participation in the project**

- 1) Work directed towards encouragement and establishment of cooperation and partnerships to ensure and enable the participation of the inhabitants of Kayaköyü, and others from the villages around Kaya Çukuru in the project and in establishing the local relations eco-tourism requires;
- 2) Promotion and development of boarding services;
- 3) Tourism-oriented hosting organizations in agricultural activities;

4) Development of local crafts, organizations for production/marketing.

**E) Scientific/cultural center-activities**

1) Kayaköyü/Aegean and Mediterranean Civilizations Research Center-organization of Summer Schools;

2) Workshops (Painting, Sculpture, Music, Ceramics, Photography etc.);

3) Periodical International scientific/cultural meetings-Standing Task Groups;

4) Turkey/Greece inter-university joint cultural/architectural heritage work programmes;

5) Youth tourism-festivals-art fairs;

6) Publications (Kayaköyü newspaper in Turkish/Greek/English Websites, etc.)