Panel 10. Paper 10.2: Contradictions Between Local Values and Top-down Conservation Priorities: Taşkale, Turkey

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Contradictions Between Local Values And Top-down Conservation Priorities: Taşkale, Turkey

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ICOMOS Turkey | ICOMOS ISC CL
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ICOMOS Turkey
settlement characteristics

-in the nature
rock-carved spaces: initial settlements

-attached to the nature
rock-cut spaces closed by wall: granaries, rock-cut houses

-on the nature
row and terrace houses
settlement characteristics & daily use

The socio-cultural and economic life activities are totally dependent on nature and living spaces. For this, there is active use of spaces in the village and in its historic landscape.
socio-economic characteristics

- agriculture
- animal husbandry
- beekeeping
- carpet weaving
overall values of Taşkale Village

natural and man-made setting
active use of whole cultural landscape in socio-cultural and economic activities
intangible relations with living environment through memories, symbol areas, place attachments
state-driven & expert-based top-down decisions disregarding local values

state ‘touches’ as top-down decisions for development:
1983 Road opening & widening
state-driven & expert-based top-down decisions disregarding local values

state ‘touches’ as top-down decisions for conservation:
  1986 1st degree Archaeological Conservation Site
  1992 Urban Conservation Site
  1992 1st degree Natural Conservation Site

state ‘touches’ as top-down decisions for protection:
  1992 Disaster Area Declaration
state ‘touches’ as top-down decisions
for development
for conservation
for protection
for promotion & economic advance
Contradictions Between Local Values and Top-Down Decisions

prevention on daily use of places
set of rules for conservation activities contradicting with the local lifecycle
abandonment
degraded physical environment
tourism development as the only future vision
# Policies & Strategies for Community-Driven Conservation and Empowerment

## 1 Production Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Process - Self-Sufficiency</th>
<th>Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agriculture and animal husbandry model</td>
<td>marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inheritted knowledge</td>
<td>local festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooperation</td>
<td>national festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modern techniques</td>
<td>organic farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decision makers</td>
<td>agro-tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state-funded projects</td>
<td>to the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>increasing awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>products</td>
<td>side products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cereal products</td>
<td>- flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- fruit</td>
<td>- cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- vegetables</td>
<td>- yoghurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provide daily needs</td>
<td>- raw material for weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increasing awareness</td>
<td>- raw material for woodworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promotion</td>
<td>store in the granaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real users</td>
<td>sell in the local bazaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real owners</td>
<td>'Wajat 16'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'inhabitants'</td>
<td>'experts'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mentor'</td>
<td>'knowledge &amp; technology transporter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledge &amp; experience transferer</td>
<td>- TatiTan ('Tanem, Turizm, Tokas')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharing knowledge</td>
<td>(Agriculture, Tourism, Swap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traditional local techniques</td>
<td>WWOOF (World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stakeholders</td>
<td>Linking volunteers with organic farms and growers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modern tools</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'inhabitants'</td>
<td>'real users'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'agent'</td>
<td>'real owners'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transmission of the traditional activity enhanced by the modern contribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2 Handicrafts Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazılar Carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woodworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weaving products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise the interest of young population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpet looms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>among inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>among young generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national fairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international fairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Considerations

P1 revitalization of local economic activities
P2 'inhabitant-centered' collaboration and cooperation among all actors
P3 knowledge share among the inhabitants and other bodies
P4 continuous funding
P5 promotion in the local, national and international market
Policies & Strategies for Community-Driven Conservation and Empowerment

1 Action Areas of Production Model
Policies & Strategies for Community-Driven Conservation and Empowerment

2 Conservation Model

Considerations
- C1 consideration of the natural conservation
- C2 collaboration and cooperation among all actors
- C3 proper legal framework
- C4 site-specific approaches
- C5 participatory conservation
- C6 continuous monitoring and revision

natural process collaboration among inhabitants, experts, decision-makers, etc.

Conservation model

- exclusion of general rules & regulations
- inclusion of inhabitants
- expert knowledge
- natural conservation achieved by inhabitants
- sense of place
- social inclusion
- site-specific decisions
- value-based conservation

- ‘inhabitants’
- ‘real owners | real users’
- ‘knowledge & experience transferor’

- ‘stakeholders’
- ‘experts’
- ‘knowledge & experience transferer’

- ‘decision-makers’
- ‘policy developer’

- constant monitoring & revision

PARTICIPATORY CONSERVATION

participatory conservation as a result of the collaboration among inhabitants, experts and decision-making bodies
Policies & Strategies for Community-Driven Conservation and Empowerment

2 Action Areas of Conservation Model
Policies & Strategies for Community-Driven Conservation and Empowerment

3 [Tourism] Model

Considerations

[T1] respecting and adapting to the ongoing natural lifecycle
[T2] sharing experiences
[T3] variety of [tourism] opportunities: natural tourism, cultural tourism, agro-tourism
[T4] not only a place to visit but also a place to live with its inhabitants

Collaboration among the inhabitants and the visitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[tourism] model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>organic farming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ‘inhabitants’ - ‘real owners’ - ‘real users’ - ‘mentor’ - ‘guide’
- ‘visitors’ - ‘learn from the village and villagers’
- ‘natural tourism’ - ‘cultural tourism’ - ‘agro-tourism’
- ‘technology’

- [tourism] model
- [passing tourism]
- [residual tourism]

- being a part of the routes passing Taşkale
- camping
- interaction
- sharing local knowledge
- experiences

- - climbing
- - trekking
- - camping
- - cave tourism
- - live with the villagers
- - participate to the village’s life
- - organic farming
- - TaTuTa
  - ‘Trom, Tourism, Tokas’
  - (Agriculture, Tourism, Swap)
- - WWOOF
  - (World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms: Linking volunteers with organic farms and growers)
- - documentation
- - information systems
- - applications
- -
Policies & Strategies for Community-Driven Conservation and Empowerment

3 Action Areas of [Tourism] Model

Action Areas of [TOURISM]
visitors adapting to daily life of inhabitants

- info points about edifices technical information historic, socio-cultural background of the village with visual material
- vista points
Concluding Remarks

Rural areas,

represent close relations among nature and culture are characterized by traditional practices, traditional knowledge and inherited experiences develop within their own tangible and intangible dynamics

Local community,
take an active role in constructing, transferring and sustaining local values

Therefore,
any decision related to rural areas should be given considering local dynamics and providing active involvement of local community, as well as diverse stakeholders to the decision-making processes.

In this way,
contradictions among local values and top-down conservation, development and economic advance priorities can be prevented.