IBAD journal
ULUSLARARASI BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR DERGİSİ
JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES

Cilt-Volume: 2 | Sayı-Issue: 2 | Sayfa-Page: 186-195 | Güz-Fall | Yıl-Year: 2017

IBAD, 2017; 2(2):186-195 Geliş tarihi/First received:18.04.2017 Kabul tarihi/Accepted: 03.05.2017

TARİHİ PEYZAJ KARAKTER SINIFLANDIRMASI VE DEĞERLENDİRMESİ[1]

Arş. Gör. Sara DEMİR[2]
Prof. Dr. Öner DEMİREL[3]

Özet

Avrupa Peyzaj Sözleşmesi gereği her ülke kendi sınırları içerisine giren peyzajları tanımlaması, planlaması, koruması ve onarması gerekmektedir. Bu kapsamda pek çok Avrupa ülkesi sahip oldukları doğal ve kültürel peyzajlarının karakterlerini analiz ederek ve değerlendirerek peyzajlarını sınıflandırmaktadır. Yapılan bu analiz ve değerlendirme çalışmaları peyzajların sahip oldukları tarihi derinliğini ve değerini kapsamamaktadır. Dolayısı ile bu çalışma ile peyzajın tarihi derinliğini vurgulamak ve peyzaj planlama sürecindeki tarihi peyzaj karakterlerin sınıflandırması ile değerlendirmesinin önemini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın Türkiye'deki peyzaj planlama sürecindeki peyzajların tarihi derinlikle ile ilgili eksikliği kapatarak planlama çalışmalarına yeni bir bakış açısı getireceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peyzajın tarihi değeri, tarihi derinlik, tarihi peyzaj karakter sınıflandırması ve değerlendirmesi, peyzaj planlama

HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE CLASSIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Abstract

According to the European Landscape Convention, each country in European country should be determined, planned, protected and restored its administrative landscapes. Depends on this Convention, European countries have started to classify their landscapes through the natural and cultural landscape character analysis and assessment. This analysis and assessment studies are not included the historical dept and historical values of landscapes. This study aims to highlight the historical depth and to reveal the importance role of historical landscape character classification and assessment for landscape planning process. It is believed that this study can bring new approach to close the gap of historical depth for the landscape planning process of Turkey.

Keywords: Historical landscape values, historical depth, historical landscape character classification and assessment, landscape planning

[1] IBAD 2017 konferansında poster bildiri olarak sunulmuştur.
[2] Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye, sarademir@gmail.com.
[3] Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye, odofe01@gmail.com.

ISSN: 2536-4642

Doi Number :http://dx.doi.org/10.21733/ibad.2118

1.Introduction

Historic landscape character includes human marks on the landscape such as pieces of the soil, settlements, land boundaries, land design, buildings, monuments, planted forests, marsh sections, roads, quarries, mines, and factories.

The historic landscape character classification and assessment (HLCCA) defines the marks of past landscapes on current landscapes. There are certain elements that define the historic character in all areas. The HLCCA is not specifically related to archaeological sites and monuments, it has an effect on defining their historic character, and it helps us to understand the landscapes that have managed to reach from the past up to the present time.

The HLCCA data that bear the marks of the past contribute to all environmental database. The HLCCA does not create a separate database for itself; it creates a database that other sources can use. The HLCCA defines monuments and archaeological sites, and other historic environmental records about the architectural heritages with national importance within temporal depth. Therefore, it contributes to general landscape character assessment studies in a complementary way by increasing the interest and attention to the historic aspects of the landscape. When considered as a whole, the HLCCA both defines and analyses the historic characters. It assesses properties such as sensitivity, importance, and pressure of change. This assessment can constitute a significant basis in taking necessary administrative decisions regarding the future.

The historic landscape character classification and assessment (HLCCA) assesses cultural landscapes shaped under the effect of humans over time. In the last HLCCA project study completed in the UK, it was determined that many landscape forms in the past and present were formed under the effect of humans (Turner, 2007, Demir, 2016).

It assesses present landscapes and investigates the formation of existing landscapes within the scope of temporal depth. It examines the marks of the landscapes that have reached up to the present time. It assesses not only areas with special features and archaeological sites, but also the changes on landscapes that result from human activities. It pays attention to the opinions of local people regarding the landscapes they reside in. It cooperates with other disciplines and facilitates the use of data (Lambrick and Bramhill, 1999; Lambrick et al., 2013; UHLC, 2002; Aylesbury, 2005; CHL, 2016; Demir, 2016).

This is a method that defines the value, relation and historic character of many different landscapes (urban, rural or marine) within the scope of the historic landscape character assessment.

It is a tool developed in order to understand the ongoing effect of the past human impacts on today’s landscape character. The HLCCA is not only aimed at understanding the archaeologic and historic characters of areas, but it also defines the existing land use changes with characters by focusing on evident urban, rural and marine areas from a broader perspective.

2. Historic Landscape Character Classification and Assessment

The HLCCA ensures understanding the traditional structure of landscapes and also significantly contributes to the development, protection and emphasizing the historic character of landscapes on a local, regional and national scale. This assessment method can show which landscape character has changed over time and thus, should be restricted by considering this change (Lambrick and Bramhill, 1999; Dixon and Hingley, 2002; Lambrick et al., 2013; UHLC, 2002; Aylesbury 2005**;** Demir, 2016). This assessment that offers opportunities for historic and archaeological studies also ensures the comprehensibility of public understanding and local characteristics. Landscapes are considered and regarded as a whole by people; hence,

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ensuring the participation of local people is a very important and necessary stage in the completion of the HLCCA process with success. Local information and historic proofs requested within the scope of the study are provided via local people, and this helps us to understand the history of the area. The local and historical knowledge of local people should be consulted in defining which landscape characters in the area have this historical importance and for what reason, and the ongoing pressure of change from past up to the present time on these historic characters. To this end, it is necessary to ensure the participation of the people living on that landscape when taking protection and management decisions, and arranging studies with educational, social and historic content regarding the area. This assessment may provide an increase in the life quality and improvement of the welfare level of local people by ensuring that the awareness of local landscapes increases and sustainable land use decisions are taken. The effects of the HLCCA, that develops the historic quality in natural and cultural landscapes on a national, regional and local scales, on landscapes, are as follows (Lambrick and Bramhill, 1999; Turner, 2007; Turner and Crow, 2010; Lambrick et al., 2013; UHLC, 2002; Washer, 2005; Demir, 2016):

- It is a key point of the general landscape character assessment of the European Landscape Convention (ELS) at a national, regional and local level.
- It ensures that historic landscapes that play a key role in the senses of place and identity of people are understood, assessed, and public awareness is increased.
- It is a basic guide required for the heritage values within the scope of regional and local development plans and their strategic environmental assessments.
- Within the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, heritage is a basic process required for assessing wildlife, endemic plants and other cultural and natural landscape values together.
- It significantly contributes to the revival of local and small towns and villages by preparing village settlement designs.
- It aims to ensure the sustainability of landscape management, the creation of agriculture-environment policy program, renewal of rural areas, development of woodlands, diversification of agriculture.
- It helps to develop guide designs in traditional rural houses and settlements, windmill lands, main and green infrastructure systems.
- It provides data that can create an input for the use in heritage strategies, tourism strategies, local action plans, and management of coastal areas.
- It provides information on natural and archaeological heritage areas, architectural protection areas, and natural protection areas.
- It is an effective tool for studies and projects to be carried on a national, regional and local scales within the scope of historic environments.
- It is an effective way that can establish a relation between economic/functional and social/symbolic landscape character strings.

3. Historic Landscape Character Levels and Temporal Depth

Although HLCCA studies are quite complex and flexible, there is a simple technique behind them. The HLCCA that can work well on large scales shows evident unique differences of a place in broad landscape patterns by focusing on details. This method approach supported by land studies mostly consists of office studies carried out in the computer environment. The registration of historic areas is required within the scope of this assessment process, but it cannot be carried out limited only with the data collection study. Interpretation takes a quite important place in this assessment process. Suitable interpretation skills of historians and archaeologists for the existing data are an important stage of this assessment approach. The

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HLCCA method provides a quick overview of landscapes and creates a starting point for more extensive analyses and studies to be carried out in the future.

Studies carried out using this method were generally conducted in large areas that include national parks, basins, and provinces. 1/100.000 and 1/25.000 scaled maps showing area parcels, area boundaries and buildings are large-scaled digital maps used for the HLCCA. They consist of standard geography-based maps. These maps are supported by current and vertical aerial photographs and other data (generally the digital data sets of habitats and forestlands). Especially historic maps that can be transformed into the numerical form are used. The photographs belonging to local people or explained by them are also taken as a basis in addition to these numerical bases.

Visible indicators in landscapes are recorded within the scope of the HLCCA. This type of visible indicators is smooth or curved area boundaries, indoor-semi indoor area boundaries, terraces or indoor area strings with morphological signs. The indicators for industrial areas are production industry or industries that extract natural minerals. The HLCCA method gives priority to the mapping of the magnitudes and distribution of endangered landscape types. Changes that occur over time on the landscape character properties recorded in early periods can be seen by means of this method.

At the stage of the HLCCA, all features of the historic landscape character are saved vector-based as a polygon in the GBS. Therefore, the outputs of the HLCCA are suitable for the use of both the LCAA and GIS (Kienast, 1993; UHLC, 2002; Lambrick et al., 2013; CHL, 2015). The sizes of the polygons are determined according to the scale of the landscape character, and historic landscape characters are defined for land parcel groups. For this reason, the resolution of the map reflects the character of the landscape. While polygons created by historic landscape character types in fragmented heterogenous lands tend to be small, the landscape character types in large homogenous lands tend to be large. For example, fragmented highlands or pastures tend to be large, while pre-historic or present/partially lost visible ruins tend to be small. Historic landscape character types become smaller in landscapes that diversify (LANDMAP, 2013; LUC, 2016).

The definition and classification of the historic landscape character classification are processes that repeat one another. The historic landscape classification is used in defining the historic landscape view areas at 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th different levels. The increase in the levels ensures that more details are formed from the biggest to the smallest scale (Table 1).

While the national level potentially seems more beneficial, the 1st and 2nd level classification may not have sufficient details related to local landscapes. For this reason, the 3rd and 4th level classification are needed for more details. It is possible to realize the distinct local conditions especially in the 4th level of classification. For example, the 3rd level classification of the landscapes related to infrastructure elements, industrial structures or settlements can be mapped better when compared to the 4th level.

The classification system generally consists of four levels according to the following criteria:

Table 1. Historic landscape character levels (UHLC, 2002)

Level 1	Dominant Content
Level 2	Dominant Land Use
Level 3	Dominant Landscape Pattern
Level 4	Historic Landscape Detail

The generalization made at the 1st and 2nd level in HLCCA studies is generally detailed by going down to the 3rd and 4th levels. It must be ensured that the classes in this classification, each of which is made hierarchically, are compatible with each other. In this classification, properties such as landscape patterns, land dimensions, and shape (such as closed, striped, semi-closed, organised-disorganised areas), specific land uses (such as woodlands, farmlands and

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residential areas) or the previous uses of landscapes and the remains from their patterns (such as remains from ancient times, medieval times), or any dominant pattern, structure or their traces remaining individually are defined clearly and distinctly.

At the classification stages, it is necessary to firstly investigate the classification made at the third level in order to define certain landscape character types defined at the fourth level. For example, while the rural environment is recorded in the classification at the third level only as a land shape, the determination of the existence of medieval settlements and the ruins of a quarry are defined in the classification made at the fourth level. When performing this classification, the spatial distributions of historic landscape character types should not overlap geographically, and they should have separate patterns, of which only borders overlap with each other. Secondly, the forms obtained as a result of the observations and surveys made during the field survey should be brought into connection with historic landscape types performed at the 4th level. In this context, the relevant parts of the forms prepared in the classification made at the fourth level should be filled in, and a technical report should be prepared (Table 2 and Figure 1).

The historic landscape character classification is GIS-based. Therefore, the landscape character types of each class should be produced in a digital environment as a polygon. The database of each polygon should be of a suitable format in which unique and unmatched properties can be defined in order to keep the database of each polygon at equivalent recording. The outline that includes the irritation character of the right region is defined, and the borders are terminated. Field surveys and the local knowledge of the experts and local people of the area are quite important in order to collect the basic information required for determining the existing historic characters in today's landscapes. Thus, information is provided for the management part and assessment stage of the report.

The HLCCA characterizes the historical perspective from past to present. The topographic content of the area, historic land use, morphology of the surrounding area, environmental forms with a boundary feature, the chronology of the data consisting of maps, documents, archaeological proofs, historic and archaeological background, the administrative management within the historical process and cultural features are required within the scope of this study. The resources known to be important are as follows:

- Survey maps of the area which includes all periods and scales
- Vertical aerial photographs
- Oblique aerial photographs
- Existing historic landscape character classification maps
- Regional historic environment records
- Existing GIS data
- Archival materials (especially cartographic sources)
- Local knowledge of experts
- Local knowledge of local people about the areas they reside in

The HLCCA follows most of the past traces in the landscape. This is defined as temporal depth. Time is an important factor in the formation and change of landscapes. It is defined as a long-term interaction between human activities and natural processes. Years that will define various and complex landscapes shaped by past human activities are required in order to understand and interpret temporal depth correctly. It shows the change of landscapes within the time process of landscape components or the continuity of the landscapes that have managed to reach up to the present time. HLCCA studies focus on people and provide a more intensive historical dimension for landscape character and analysis studies. Temporal depth is read as a main component in the HLCCA process, it is formed with human effect, and is generally defined by settlement, agriculture and transportation networks (Table 2). Cultural landscapes shaped under the human effect and natural landscapes are classified within historic landscape periods.

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Table 2: Some historic landscape character types and periods (CHL, 2016; Demir, 2017)

Historic landscape types	
Surrounded areas	**Types of industry**
Fenced areas	Mining enterprise
Lane areas	Mixed enterprise
Indoor areas	Quarries
Meadow field	
Fruit orchard	**Military**
Horticulture	Military area
	Airport
Rough Surfaces	
Rough surfaced areas	**Settlements**
Dumping areas, cliffs	Dispersed settlement
	Central settlement
Forest	Public buildings
Ancient woodland	Recreational areas
Coniferous forest	
Other forests	**Coastal areas**
	Dune
Water	Mud
Marsh	Sand
Wetland	Mud and sand
Historical periods (temporal depth)	
Antiquity (between 3500 B. C. and 375 A.D.)	
Early Antiquity (between 300 and 700 A. D.)	
Medieval Times (between 5th and 15th centuries)	
Early Modern Age (between 16th and 17th centuries)	
Modern Age (between 18th and 21st centuries)	

4. Application of Historic Landscape Character Classification and Assessment

The HLCCA is based on certain principles created by the rural commission formed in the UK. These principles are closely related to the definition of the landscape that is described as the "human perception" of the areas shaped as a result of the activity and interactions of natural and/or human activities within the scope of the European Landscape Convention. The principles were defined by the "European Ways for Cultural Landscapes" supported by the "EU Culture 2000" (Lambrick and Bramhilli 1999; LUC, 2011). They pay attention to the changes that have been going on in landscapes from past to present and define important characters of the historic landscape. HLCCA studies are related to the whole landscapes rather than point data. It is not a simple process of mapping that points to finding points and distribution of monuments or the main historic buildings. Semi-natural areas and their life characteristics (agricultural-settlement areas) and archaeological features reflect the landscape character more, while geographical data and their properties are a part of the landscape character. Regardless of whether it is modern or ordinary, all areas and viewpoints in the landscape are regarded not only as "special areas" but also a part of the historic landscape character. Landscape characters are not recorded but interpreted in HLCCA studies because they are not only about visible facts. Landscape

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addresses the relationship between the ideas, emotions and physical objects in our mind. Therefore, it is not an ordinary thing; it is an idea and perception. Today's landscapes created by human activities and perception are the main subject of study of HLCCA studies and protected in this respect.

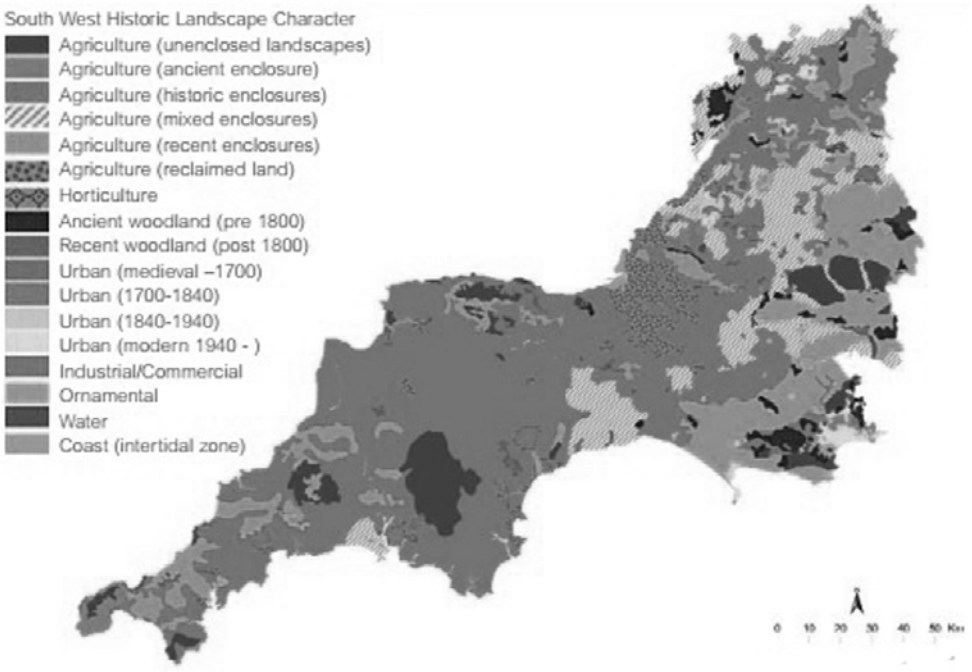

Figure 1. South West Regional Conservation Strategy (Clark et al., 2004)

The projects that address historic landscape assessment and landscape character assessment studies together are at the initial stage and were only carried out in the projects in Peak National Park, Shropshire, and Hampshire in the UK. While historic landscape classification is expressed quite simply and historic content type based, landscape character classification is generally area based with more visual topographic features. In this respect, it may be hard to ensure the correlation when different scales and different methods are used when producing it. In these studies, historic landscape types were determined, their results were combined with landscape character areas, and protection and tourism strategies were developed for all of them (Fairclough, G., 2014; Hampshire, 2010; Peak, 2008; Shropshire, 2007) (Table 2 and Figure 1). Only landscape character analysis and assessment studies were carried out in Turkey within the scope of ELS, and Malatya province, Antalya-Side region, Suğla Lake in Konya province addressed on the basis of a basin, Kastamonu-Bartın Küre Mountains National Park, Ordu city centre, Rize tea areas and Çaykara road in Trabzon province were assessed in this study, which is at initial phase (Atik, 2010; Atabeyoğlu and Bulut, 2013; Şahin et al., 2013; Güneroğlu; 2013; Eroğlu, 2012; Görmüş, 2012; Uzun et al., 2012).

5. Conclusion

The HLCCA is the most effective way that explains the historic character in landscapes when compared to archaeological techniques. The HLCCA that works on large scales reflects the historic values of landscapes in distinct period ranges. The assessment of landscapes based on perception and the presence of landscape changes that occur over time are two key criteria of the HLCCA approach (Antrop, 2005; Turner, 2006; Turner and Crow, 2010). This approach that can establish a relation between past and present assesses the landscape changes that occur in this process. Thus, it creates data for future landscape planning studies and gives information on landscape changes. Certain landscape changes develop more quickly when compared to

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others, and thus, which landscape types are more tolerant against changes and under which conditions quick changes occur in landscape character types are observed in HLCCA maps (Dobson and Selman, 2012; Turner, 2006).

Landscape planning studies include processes with social, environmental and economic development and ensuring the efficient use of landscape values. The aim of landscape planning studies is to protect natural, cultural and historic landscape sources, and their balanced use (Uzun, 2015). The headings of landscape management and protection, and especially landscape planning, came up with ELS. Within the scope of this convention, it was committed to ensuring the cooperation between all European countries on landscape subjects, and completing the landscape planning, protection, repair, monitoring and management studies in this context. Accordingly, all European countries should define all landscapes within their borders, the evident landscape characters must be defined, and the pressure that may cause a change in landscape source values should be revealed. The outputs obtained in this process should be integrated into each country's own legal processes. Landscape planning and landscape management processes that include different ecosystems and landscape uses together require an interdisciplinary study (Uzun, 2015; Dobson and Selman,). According to ELS, the determination and definition of historic landscapes and landscape characters within the landscape planning process ensure the protection and development of landscape values. In this process, it is necessary to define ecological processes, assess land uses, determine and protect the landscapes that are affected by human activities. In this context, the assessment of the HLCCA and LCAA outputs together may contribute significantly to the process of landscape planning.

Type-based studies addressed within the HLCCA may cause many professional disciplines to be examined from different perspectives and, therefore, discussions on future landscapes to occur. Certain analyses performed in cooperation with many professional disciplines related to landscape during the HLCCA may guide future studies in terms of protecting sustainable development, landscape planning, repair, natural, cultural and historical landscape values (Herring, 2009; Turner, 2006; Turner and Crow, 2010). The understanding of the historic processes of landscapes by people plays an important role in knowing the stories related to landscapes and having knowledge of new ideas (Turner, 2007). HLCCA studies allow understanding the real value of each landscape character type, balanced and large-scaled plan studies, and democratic discussions within the landscape discipline.

Consequently, the findings obtained with the HLCCA may create an input for historic environment sources and other databases. They support LCAA studies by adding a historic view to landscapes. The HLCCA analyses and defines historic characters, and determines sensitive and important landscape changes. This assessment method plays an important role in the landscape planning process. Hence, it provides a new aspect on planning studies by closing the gap related to the historic depth in the landscape planning process in Turkey with such methods.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their tanks The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) for its support. This study was supported within the scope of 2214-A TUBITAK International research scholarship program for doctorate students.

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