

**ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY ★ INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**PARTICIPATIVE ACTION AS A TEMPORARY INTERVENTION:  
A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSFORMATION**

**Ph.D. Thesis by  
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**Department : Department of Architecture**

**Programme : Architectural Design**

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**KISA SÜRELİ MÜDAHALE OLARAK KATILIMCI ORGANİZASYONLAR:  
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM İÇİN BİR YÖNTEM**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>WW2</b>	: Second World War
<b>ECC</b>	: European Capital of Culture
<b>ZEIS</b>	: Law 13.430 of Sao Paulo Municipality
<b>ERIH</b>	: European Route of Industrial Heritage
<b>LMBV</b>	: Lusitzer und Mitteldeutsche Bergbau-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH (The Lautisz and Central German Mining Administrative Company)
<b>CCCB</b>	: Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona
<b>OKC</b>	: Youth Cultural Center Abraševic (Omladinski kulturni centar ABRAŠEVIĆ)
<b>UNESCO</b>	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>GIMM</b>	: Greater Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
<b>BIM</b>	: Music For Peace (Barış İçin Müzik)
<b>UEFA</b>	: The Union of European Football Associations
<b>IMF</b>	: International Monetary Fund
<b>TOKI</b>	: Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Housing Development Administration (TC. Başbakanlık Toplu Konut İdaresi Başkanlığı)
<b>BBC</b>	: British Broadcasting Corporation
<b>TRT</b>	: Turkey Radio Television Corporation (Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu)
<b>KUDEB</b>	: Preservation Implementation Control Bureau (Koruma Uygulama Denetim Bürosu)
<b>KSANTIST</b>	: The initiative for Art in Public Space in Istanbul
<b>IETT</b>	: Istanbul Electric Tram and Tunnel Company (İstanbul Elektrik Tramvay ve Tünel İşletmeleri)
<b>IDO</b>	: Istanbul Sea Buses (İstanbul Deniz Otobüsleri)
<b>IMP</b>	: IMM Istanbul Metropolitan Planning (İBB İstanbul Metropolitan Planlama Merkezi)



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## **PARTICIPATIVE ACTION AS A TEMPORARY INTERVENTION: A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSFORMATION**

### **SUMMARY**

Starting with the 20<sup>th</sup> century, urban settlements due to rapid changes in industry, and continuous flows of population from rural to urban areas started transformation process. This urban transformation concept also kept changing through its accepted policy implementation methods from rehabilitation for providing healthier environments to the communities, towards renewal based on Tabula Rasa and evacuation of communities, redevelopment as creation of new marketing spaces inside or outside of the central areas.

Coming to 1990s onwards, urban transformation in the use of communities, supports of sectors, and governmental high objectives, urban regeneration method as a final urban policy developed. Through debates of sustainability and sustainable development, needs among the north and southern hemisphere, or in other words both on developed and developing countries are to achieve balanced quality of urban life affected regeneration policy in different ways. While integrating local participation into the process, the high objectives of governments or business actors were not forgotten or tried to meet.

As part of partnerships, several tools were introduced to urbanism, planning and spatial design. Culture as a tool of regeneration policy made huge success stories, when used for big-scaled organizations or events such as Olympics or European Capital of Culture. Cities entitled with a high objective “culture” which became a tool of marketing in one hand sometimes created success stories like Glasgow in 1990, or failures of huge investments for a yearlong event without thinking any sustainability approach.

However culture continues interfering into regeneration and post regeneration policies not only as a marketing tool, but also as a target to redevelop an area with cultural manners, using art centers, museums as part of generators in urban settling. Or as a third way culture and regeneration collaborated as a new way of transformation.

Soft regeneration as named by the author in this thesis, aims to generate and regenerate the capacities of spatial environment, local community and to evolve a common will to manage a smooth transformation. On the contrary to all urban policies experienced since the beginning of 1900s till today, soft regeneration as a smooth urban transformation brings a complete opposing alternative to implementation methods. It aims to preserve local culture, social background on existing location, while improving quality of spatial environment and managing economic stability through participative approach of both the community and the multi sectors and actors.

The thesis in this manner, aimed analyzing and evaluating international examples that managed or on the process of regeneration by using inputs of soft regeneration theme, while bringing out potential projects and interventions taking place in the city of Istanbul for overlaying the capacities, possible peak points and a futuristic power for soft regeneration. Therefore the thesis not only generates a general model of soft regeneration for whole, but also defines necessities of management. Another important input the thesis provides through is to define a potential solution for during limited will and support of a continuous soft regeneration attempt.

This thesis is comprised of seven chapters. After the introduction, conceptual framework is discussed through terminology and examples among the world. Afterwards with the fourth chapter social and cultural objectives in urban regeneration policy are discussed deeply, while international soft regeneration examples are introduced. Fifth chapter brings an evaluation over international cases in terms of soft regeneration, and also overlays the necessary inputs and actors of the processes.

With the sixth chapter, the urban transformation process in the city of Istanbul as well as its event spaces, and on the other hand the soft regeneration capacities were examined through different implemented projects. This chapter for absorbing the international evaluations as a previous phase generates the potential in managing and implementing soft regeneration as an alternative urban transformation model.

In conclusion the general model of soft regeneration and its re-written structure for fluid as well as cases of limitation, visualized and proposed as a conclusion and finding of this thesis. Soft regeneration model in this manner, defined within urban transformation policies that gives possibility for a smooth and participative transition.

## **SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM İÇİN BİR YÖNTEM OLARAK KATILIMCI VE KISA SÜRELİ MEKANSAL MÜDAHALELER**

### **ÖZET**

20. yüzyılın başlarından beri kentsel alanlar hızlı endüstrileşme ve kent merkezlerine doğru yaşanan yoğun göç dolayısıyla değişim göstermeye başlamışlardır. Yaşanmaya başlanan kentsel dönüşüm, aynı zamanda kavramsal olarak da uygulanan kentleşme politikaları bağlamında devingenlik göstermiştir. Sağlıklaştırma hedefli kentsel rehabilitasyondan (rehabilitation), yerinden etme ve yıkım ile süregelen kentsel yenileme (renewal) ve kentsel alanların neo liberal etkiler ile şekillendiği yeniden geliştirme (redevelopment) süreçleri bu dönüşümün 1900 ile 1980’ler arasında ne denli hızlı yaşandığını kanıtlamaktadır.

1990’li yıllara varıldığında, kentsel dönüşüm kavramında süregelen değişimler yerel halkın yanı sıra, çoklu sektör ve aktör katılımının ve idari birimlerin istekliliğinin hep birlikte harmanlandıkları bir metod oluşmaya başlamıştır. Aynı dönemlerde süregelen sürdürülebilirlik ve sürdürülebilir kentsel gelişim esaslarının tartışıldığı, kuzey ülkelerdeki yüksek standartlardaki kentsel kalitenin, güneyde de veya başka bir tanımla gelişmekte olan ülkelerde de mümkün mertebede erişilebilirliğinin sağlanmasının dillendirildiği bu süreçte, yeniden canlandırma (regeneration) kentsel politikasını şekillendirilmeye başlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda yerel toplulukların yeniden canlandırma sürecine katılımı yanı sıra, idari birimlerin ve iş dünyasının da yüksek hedefleri aynı platformda ortaklık olarak biçimlenmesi hedeflenmiştir.

Bu tür ortaklıkların bir parçası olarak, çeşitli yöntemler kentleşme, planlama ve mekansal tasarım ve mimari dallarını etkilemeye başlamıştır. Kültür kavramı bu anlamda kentlerde yeniden canlandırma alanına dahil edilmiş ve Olimpiyat Oyunları ya da Avrupa Kültür Başkentliği gibi organizasyonlar sayesinde önemli başarıların elde edildiği bir araç haline gelmiştir. Yüksek hedef olarak “kültür” kavramı ile biçimlenen kentler, bu tür bir pazarlama yöntemi sayesinde bazen 1990 Glasgow gibi başarı öyküleri yazmış, bazen de bir senelik organizasyon nedeni ile yapılan yüklü yatırımların herhangi bir devamlılık getirmesinin düşünülmediği kayıpları ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Ancak kültür kavramı yeniden canlandırma ve son (post) yeniden canlandırma uygulamalarında sadece pazarlama değil, kültürel kullanımların hedeflendiği, sanat galerileri ve müzelerin parçalarını oluşturdukları bir kentsel dönüşüme de katkıda bulunmuştur. Bir üçüncü bir yöntem olarak kültür ve yeniden canlandırma kavram ve politikası yeni bir tür kentsel dönüşüm amacı ile işbirliği yapabilmektedir.

Yazar tarafından bu tez kapsamında isimlendirilen “Soft regeneration” veya en uygun Türkçe karşılık olarak “geçişli yeniden canlandırma” modeli ise, kentsel mekan kapasitelerini yerel topluluklar ve idari birimler tarafından oluşturulacak ortaklık ve

isteklilikleri sonucunda canlandırma ve ihtiyalar doėrultusunda yeniden yapılandırmayı hedeflemektedir. Öte yandan 1900’lerden itibaren ortaya ıkmiř diėer kentsel dönüşüm metotlarına zıt olarak, “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” alternatif bir yöntem olarak uygulanabilirlik önermektedir. Bu bağlamda sosyo-kültürel altyapıyı varolduėu veya yařadığı bölge içerisinde koruyarak, mekansal kaliteyi arttırmayı ve ekonomik dengeyi, yerli halkın ve oklu aktör ve sektörlerin katılımları ile yumuřak geiřli bir yeniden canlandırma hedeflemektedir.

Bu nedenle tez ieriėinde, süregelenekte olan “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” temasına uyumlu uluslararası örneklemeler tanımlanıp deėerlendirilmiřtir. Aynı zamanda İstanbul kenti ierisindeki aynı kapsamda potansiyel taşıyan uygulama veya müdahalelerin de “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” bağlamındaki varolan kapasite ve potansiyelleri detaylı biimde irdelenmiřtir. Böylelikle yazar tez bütünü ierisinde sadece “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” modeli iin genel bir akıř erevesi oluřturmamıř, bununla birlikte sistemin iřlevliliėi iin gereklilikleri de sıralamıřtır. Ortaya konulan diėer önemli bir husus ise bu tezin, herhangi bir sebepten dolayı kısıtlanan olası “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” varımlı süreçler iin potansiyel bir özüm tetikleyicisi sunmasıdır.

Bu tez yedi bölümden oluřmaktadır. Giriř bölümünün ardından, kavramsal ereve terminolojiler ve uluslararası örnekler eřliėinde kurgulanmıř, konu ile ilgili kentsel dönüşüm ve sürdürülebilirlik kavramları üzerinde odaklanılmıřtır. Dördüncü bölüm ile birlikte ise tezin ana konu bařlıėı ile doğrudan ilintili olarak kentsel yeniden canlandırma politikasının sosyo-kültürel hedefleri derinlemesine irdelenmiř, bu bağlamda gerekleřmiř uluslararası büyük organizasyonların kentlere etkileri tartıřılmıřtır. Aynı bölümün sonuç kısmında ise yine uluslararası “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” örnekleri tanımlanmıř sınıflandırma yolu ile anlatılmıřtır. Beřinci bölümde, önceki bölüm kapsamında yoėunlařılan “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” varımlı yabancı projeler hem önerilen model hedeflerine uygunluėu hem de aktörlerin sürece katılımı anlamında bir deėerlendirme yapılmıřtır. Yine bu bölümde genel bir akıř modeli ortaya ıkarılmıř, süreç ierisinde yer alan aktörlerin birbirleri ve sistem ierisindeki tanımları kurgulanmıřtır.

Altıncı bölüm, kentsel dönüşüm bağlamında İstanbul kentini ele almakta, kentin organizasyon mekanları anlamında kurgulanıřını gözlemlemekte, ardında ise buradaki potansiyel “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” varımlı girişimler dördüncü bölümde olduėu gibi sınıflandırma yolu ile irdelenmiřtir. Ardından ise beřinci bölümde yapıldığı biimde, örneklerin model hedeflerine uygunluėu ve aktörlerin sürece katılımları anlamında deėerlendirilmelere gidilmiřtir. Bu bölüm yolu ile, varolan ve zaman ierisinde belirli ařamaları geirmiř, modele uygunluk bakımından yol katetmiř yabancı projelere kıyasla İstanbul’un potansiyelleri arasındaki ihtiya farklılıkları ve kapasite artırma yöntemlerini gözlemleyebilmek mümkün olmuřtur.

Sonuç olarak “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” genel akıř modeli ve bu modelin kısıtlı süreçler ierisindeki yeniden canlandırılma modeli tez kapsamında sunulmuř, “geiřli yeniden canlandırma” alternatif ve katılımcı bir yöntem olarak bir kentsel dönüşüm kavramları arasında tanımlanmıřtır.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The city of the late 19th, early 20th century went through a process of transformation. Industrialization period removed rural communities towards urban areas as workers and this led to a highly rapid urbanization. Through new technologies and techniques cities changed their silhouettes from human concentrated towards automobile concentrations. As a combination of all changes historic city patterns were removed for new demands. Since the start of this situation, urban theorists, planners, designers and architects are trying to reinvent new standards and city patterns to combine nature, history, society and technology together. Urban population in 1996 was 2.6 billion, 1.7 billion in developing countries. Urban population is growing faster than world population as a whole. Some cities are experiencing the fastest rates of population growth ever seen. By the millennium, more than half of the people in the world were estimated to be living in cities, 3.3 billion of the 6.59 billion total (United Nations, 1995).

A century ago 10% of the people of the planet were living in cities but this number according to the United Nations will increase by 2050 up to 75%. The impacts of this rapid growth underlined by Richard Burdett in the 10th international Architecture Exhibition of the Venice Biennale, that are necessary for analyzing and focusing on the links between architecture and society (Burdett, 2006). The focus about how to shape the cities, environments, societies, as designers or architects, planners are at each time period had been important in order to determine a response to the environment, challenges of economy, environment, and on the other hand would show respect towards to all those floating populations who are in the search of better life qualities and migrating towards cities (Burdett, 2006).

Urban regeneration has been emphasized since the industrialization period and especially took its place and name after the World War II. Several decades' experiences proved the importance of urban image, quality of life, and urban environment, which were recognized as prerequisites and catalysts for the economic development of cities (Li, 2003). We face those changes of needs, technology, spatial

texture, life quality and the economy as a daily phenomenon of today especially in the urban settlements. The economic development, the push of the urbanization and the capitalist approaches towards the land uses practically takes their places in the debates. In this circumstance the current gates and important cores of the cities like the waterfronts, riverbanks, harbors, squares have been involved in urban regeneration projects in the name of “to create a symbol” of the city. Urban Transformation is the process that is faced by the cities, towns and every settlement as a process of change. Change of spatial texture, change of need and time that is needed for upgrading the quality of space. In this manner the aim of this thesis is to focus on to this specific process. The reason behind questioning the transformation of urban environments is due to the site specific, or variety of tools that is used to achieve the goal. The tools may differ from each other but all aiming the same process of change. Thus the author finds it important to clarify the process itself and the tools, then to focus on participative activation tools for a sustained urban “re charging” process. This re charged environments are highly discussed afterwards for creating visual scenes of living spaces. However some transformation projects are achieving great successes for having user, citizen friendly approaches, taking participation process into their accounts or developing creative environments for public uses.

As Burdett underlines in Slum Lab Think Tank Newsletter in 2008, retrofitting cities through good design, incorporating new infrastructures into the existing fabric without having to start from scratch via physical interventions, can possibly transform the lives of thousands of residents in cities with a positive social inclusion (Burdett, 2008). Therefore while being under a rapid change in social, economic and physical environments, the author finds it relevant to discuss through this thesis the opportunities of change in spatial environment via temporary and repetitive small scale interventions in terms of upgrading physical living spaces and understanding and uses of participation.

## **1.1 Purpose of the Thesis**

The aim of this thesis is to focus on the transformation process that creates “make-up” zones/regions within cities and to question the tools of transformation and focusing especially on to event based regenerations processes and the soft



regeneration methods. These processes aims to question briefly big scale organizations and more in detail the soft regeneration methods via small-scale participative interventions. These analyses also questions and describes their capacity of long lasting in terms of sustainability in economic, social and physical contexts. The thesis here acclaims that as a tool the short-term interventions are having much potential in grass root development through social and physical environment than a superimposition of a neo liberal political act.

As an introduction to the research, different ways of urban transformation has been studied with a timeline starting from the end of Second World War. In this manner the change through methods of urban transformation and their implementation scales were drawn. At the same time the concept of sustainability and participation through the ways of urban transformation had been reflected within the study. Therefore via giving the information of urban transformation, the understanding of long lasting and the role of inhabitants could be exposed. Since the city and human being relations are essential, the transformation of space, its transformation and the society could be identified much clearly.

After defining the contextual terminology and the focus of the main argument area had been drawn with the chapter of event based urban transformation. This chapter had been investigated in two manners, one composes of big scale organizations and second focus is small-scaled short-term interventions as a tool for urban transformation. Big scale organizations had been given as a general layout for clarifying via examples several uses as a tool. As these examples today brings one of the most evident marketing impacts on urban environment. As defining the main argument field the small scale on site interventions in this chapter, with the terminology “soft regeneration” gets much detailed analysis of spaces, the needs of space before intervention, the intervention itself and the focus area afterwards.

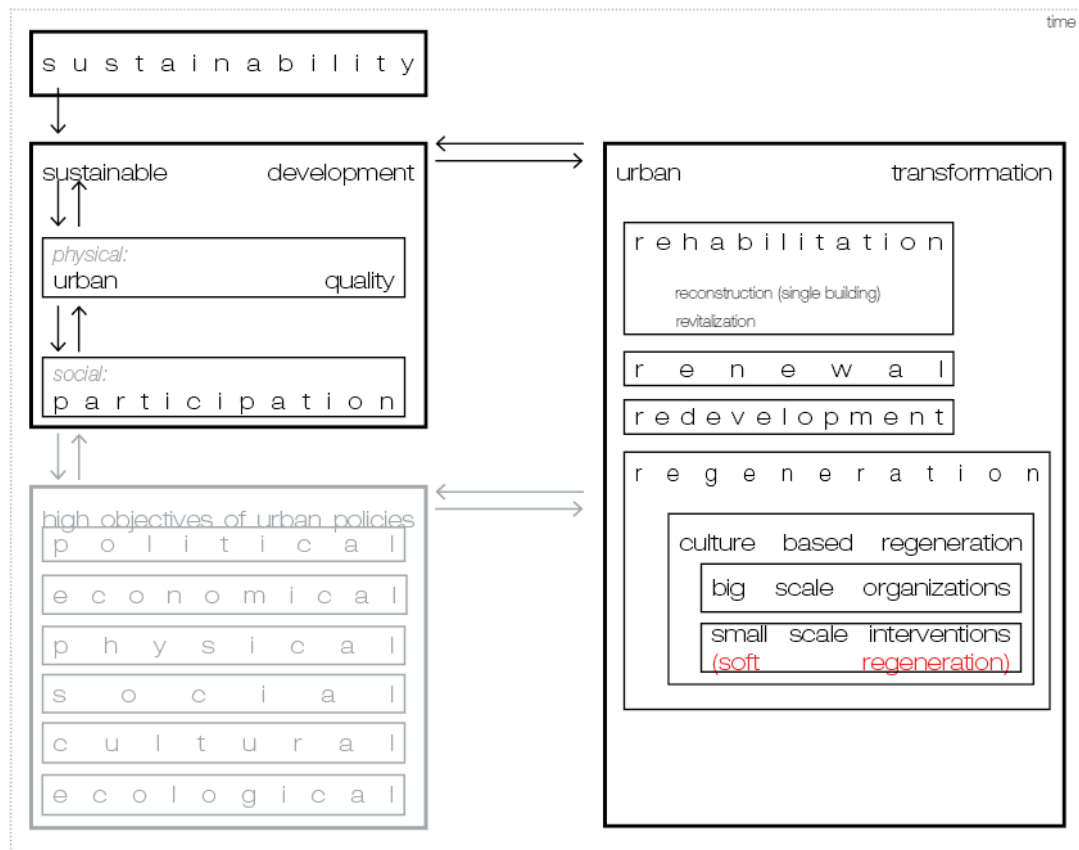
The tool of this research is the short-term participative interventions within the focused region to gain inputs from the users and the uses for the further development and as a result to upgrade or transform the living environment with a long lasting aspect. Therefore the thesis focuses in urban transformation with another perspective and targeting a combined attempt of transformation, community, business and activities. Thesis overlays the importance of community, participation, sustained spatial environments and culture of today’s world to gain a catalyzed spatial

environment after the urban transformation. The short or long term activations, surely gives a meaning and a function to the transformed environment, at the same time opens up the gated door for the public use.

## **1.2 Methodology**

This study provided a unique opportunity to look and analyze, to go deeper and understand the soft regeneration model and potential in using small scale interventions for a sustainable development in social, physical potentially economic fields in urban environment. The event based regenerations, how to use actions and organizations to catalyze a transformation is emphasizing the importance of “actions” in the process of change in the spatial environment. In this manner with a relation to the event based regeneration, the author comes to the point of soft regeneration tools and the short term, repetitive actions or activations to upgrade or transform the spatial quality and the social life within a given environment. Thus the thesis base on the hypothesis as “Short term, participative, temporary and repetitive actions are capable of creating sustainable transformation in a spatial environment.”

Within this study several connected conceptual terminologies had been defined and explained accordingly. The thesis is focusing into urban transformations and tries to accelerate a sustained transformation for cities by using participative actions as tools of catalysts. Therefore terminologies such as urban transformations within its historical context, sustainability term and its meaning for this thesis, the concept of participation with its history and its importance as focal in research are defined for clearing the methodological necessities in total.



**Figure 1.1 :** Conceptual Framework of this thesis.

With main conceptual definitions, the terminological flows and relations are visualized above with the conceptual framework Figure 1.1. In doing so, concepts and main focal points of this thesis overlaid much clearly, with a flow towards culture and regeneration collaborated model, “soft regeneration”. The term “Soft Regeneration” is used for bringing the discussion towards an old tactics when thought about big events and organizations in the past for urban development and transformation, but which has new tools and methods in recent middle and small-scale implementations.

After defining contextual inputs and the proposed use of transformation tools and system, pros and con’s as sum had been defined and system structural model had been developed. Within the framework, the approach is to adopt the worked out systems and methods onto the city of Istanbul. Istanbul therefore is very important under the current effects of rapid urbanization and ongoing urban transformation tactics and implementations. In the city, the evolution of two main streams are rather efficient to realize approaches, where one hand is defined with top down

implementations and the second hand is on the contrary developing a bottom up reaction on site. However it is also possible to see on site action based projects going on, which consciously or not has an aim of upgrading the urban environments via soft regeneration as urban transformation. Mostly the first reactions or results are seen in social levels, whereas physical conditions are possible to see as the platforms of change. Therefore several cases in Istanbul had been analyzed through on site interviews with local actors of the processes and the given push effect of the project, for the inputs on site transformation to be scanned. The aim was to gather information based on the use of the project and the reactions on the ground in general by the participants and the local community on site. With this method, author intends to prove the hypothesis argued in this study and evaluation of the whole research would be possible to summarize.

And following attempt, frames the local needs and approaches within the city of Istanbul, where the developed structural model gets into a comparison with the implementations in Istanbul. This thesis in final, aims to bring out a local implementation version of the structural model for a grass root urban transformation by using temporary interventions as a tool for the city of Istanbul. And by doing so it also underlines that small-scaled interventions with local participation as a bottom up action, brings out a smooth transition in urban transformation. According to the hypothesis, the urban transformation process will be the first conceptual content of the research within the methodological framework.

## **2. URBAN TRANSFORMATION**

The city develops by the inhabitants. It transforms its environment according to the citizens' choices and movements. In this sense the city is a formation of inhabited cultures, social interactions and the economical criteria that leads the further development.

Urban transformation understood as a process of land re-development in previously high-dense, underused or deprived areas or a decision of a change for a further development by the decision making body. It has shifted many worldwide cities in terms of urban environment, economy, tourism and the population wise like Beijing, Glasgow, San Francisco, Bilbao and Barcelona. The redevelopment process is envisioned as a way to redevelop residential slums, or any blighted industrial areas, underused city centers for gaining an upgraded quality, for implementing a specified design onto a previously built environment for creating a city identity or for a use of special purpose.

### **2.1 City and Urbanization**

As focused into the history for development of cities, with the Neolithic age' collective settlements, cities developed the qualities over the time. The changes over the quality of life within the urban environment shows the most evident changes with the industrial development the most important characteristics of the cities are to be dependant on the human labor for production and transportation that depends on human or animal forces. If one looks from the economical point of view, in pre industrial cities the formation of urban environment also would underline the formation of skills within the districts, which shows experts focusing into specific locations of the urban areas and creating a special environment for a craftwork. The pre industrial cities, besides covering the governance, also represent the religious central, market area, trade and the change. The concept of the social status covers the administrative and religious figures higher in the hierarchy as well as landlords and important figures of education system. This mentioned class holds the responsibility

to govern the whole system of the cities. The spatial organizations within the pre-industrial cities would overlay the streets as the links only for the transportation and thus planned in a size of a human or an animal to pass by, and the buildings are low rise and dense. The city center and the out skirts of the central location would define the hierarchy within the social statuses among the citizens.

According to Sjoberg (1965) there come the cityscapes of the transition period towards industrialization. This means those cities are representing partially the characteristics of pre-industrial period meanwhile the industrialization era. Within the transition cities, the urbanism shifts its structure from pre industrial evidences into a changed figuration. According to the analysis, whole the city center and the surroundings bring the administrative levels of all socio economic activities. The cities develops themselves by enlarging the centers, thus the evolution of secondary centers came across (Aslanoglu, 1998).

When looked to the industrialization period cities, one can say that the centre of economy, trade, production and industry is the city itself. The high level hierarchical and old style governance left its place to technology and industry by implementing energy towards agriculture, industrialization, and transportation and communication systems. The streets get larger, buildings gets higher and the high dense land uses shows the specializations among the knowledge and the uses. Residential areas strictly separated from the business zones. The middle or upper middle class would occupy the peripheral areas whilst the low-income class occupies the transitions zones between the center and the peripheral residential areas. Therefore according to Sjoberg, the inhabitants of those “devastated areas” where the low-income class would be settling could not be integrated into the social organizational structure of the central city.

David Harvey defines the city according to its physical appearance. He describes his argument by saying the city is a formed of a group of built environment, within the space the built up space finds itself a meaning, and the city is a working compound and related to all it absorbs (Harvey, 1973).

According to a sociologist, the shape of a city would mean the fragmentation of the living population within the city. However Kevin Lynch besides the demographic characteristics of a city, focused on to the physical environments of it. While analyzing the space he choose to focus on where the differentiation between the areas

are developing, what is the physical density locations, transportation possibilities and routes, fixed service points and possibilities, the texture, accessibility, focal points as the basic elements of research about a city (Lynch, 1996).

In this century the main solutions went a step further, based on the theories of how to create the good city associated with authors like Lewis Mumford (1961) or Jane Jacobs (1979). They emphasized not only how a city might be shaped physically but also what could improve people's lived experience of cities. Yet when the emerging planning profession took up these ideas, they were interpreted mainly in physical terms, disregarding the more subtle psychological effects on people. Often answers were arrived at by breaking problems into their component parts and providing a physical solution. The idea of zoning, to separate dirty industry from housing or commerce; grid like street patterns to ease movement; or alternatively more fine grained urban patterns to encourage interaction; height restrictions to protect skylines; the garden city movement to bring out the best of town and country. And this, even though the theorists realized that everything interconnects the way a building is put together or a city laid out, affects how people feel about it and that in turn shapes their attitudes, motivations and behavior (Landry and Bianchini, 1995).

The target in urban planning is, to manage the integration by getting the inputs from the citizens with different backgrounds and to develop a social communication. In this manner the main task is to manage nearly all citizens to be part of a citizenship community. However at this level, three contradictions occurs within (Helle, 1996):

1. Integration by isolation of the functions - continuously isolated functions and in the case of no collaboration or integration between common functions brings the living of the human being into a break down situation.

2. To ignore the obligation of the interaction - functionally organized spaces should give the possibility to the inhabitants for building and placing social interactions.

3. The necessity of integration between the differentiated areas meaning the economic and cultural zones of the citizens.

To notice these important hints in implementation period would help in keeping the functional divisions within narrower areas and to enrich the development of the urban developments.

Urbanization on western world always underlines the urbanization and development twosomes and gave a great importance to the development ratio of the city. On the other hand same theories while describing the cities in developing countries were insufficient. The reason of this in first hand is the higher ratio of urbanization than the industrialization. The population shifting from agriculture to the service sector in the city cannot play an efficient role in creating a plus effect for capital based industrialization period. Thus cities, which are growing without organizational developments, are not efficient enough for transferring the capital into the technology and foundations.

In the cities of developing countries, there is this dual structure of developments around the modern industrial enterprises and the group that belongs to the trade based economy. The employment possibilities around the dense capital are very limited because the technological improvements would cut out the labor force into minimum. On the other hand trade sector would create more opportunities for employment, but in this section the possibilities are limited with sharing the low income due to the limited productivity (Keleş, 1993).

The theories for the development of modern cities define the stratification of the population and the change as an outcome function for the development of the business in cities. As long as the development and improvement of the modern business environments, the city centers would loose the attraction for the high income population, thus the centers would be the attraction points for the lower income classes.

Urban growth contains economic, technologic and sociological reasons. These points are interlinked between each other. With the industrialization period among the world the change of labor forces from human to machines, the increasing urban population due to the new developing sectors, the hopes for a better life styles from the rural areas towards the urban environments are known as the basic facts. Additionally it is important to define that the political issues and decisions would highly affect the rapid growth of the urban areas (Aydemir, 1999).

Ruşen Keleş describes the urbanization concept as a continuous process that is linked to the population by growth and, changes through economical, social and cultural structures. Keleş adds that the process of urbanization accelerates with the



developing communities. Thus the high investments that are done in the cities, the possibility of developments for service and production sectors within the urban areas, are accelerating inputs for the territorial development (Keleş, 1993).

The growth rank in developed countries is defined by a mutual link between the systematic settlements and the metropolitan areas, while in developing countries these transformations are defined as a great sized leading city and the surrounding settlements that are decreasing their sizes because of the central city (Kıray, 1998). In the middle of twentieth century the industrialized countries started to develop by using the new transportation, communication, production and specialization levels, constitutionalist and highly interlinked settlements and metropolitan areas. Whilst on the opposite side in the developing countries, the one leading city that grown up by the trade sector and its services, develops its relation between the surrounding environment by automobile in transportation, telephone and telex in communication and by the use of relatively higher technological industry in production, is starting a new way of change and this would lead from one centric city into a metropolitan city and its metropolitan area. This structure is effective in changing the overflowed settlements out of the borders of the city area as well as creating newer settlements and types. The difference in developing countries by their own internal dynamics is first the structure evolves out of the leading city itself although secondly the production, accessibility and connectivity were brought from outside (Kıray, 1998).

In the developed countries the metropolitan area evolutions brought the shift of previously center located production into the outside of the city located production settlements while the administrative units of the factories or production enterprises stayed in the center. Therefore within the metropolitan area between the residential and industrial, and special industrial settlements that are connected to the central city and the agricultural land that stayed in between as well as the trade towns forms a boundary frame. With the help of transportation and communication inventions the distance between the settlements decreased and this lead to the development of communal settlements, and as tailings to those settlements, there born the new service areas and shopping centers. Although by distributing the service sector among the whole metropolitan area brought integrity into the development process, the central location still would be covered with the highest ranking in skills,

specialization and organized service and business sectors out of all the metropolitan area.

When the developing countries are interacting between the developed countries, one center and surrounding relationship is being effected, which means the city, town, village system would get a reaction. In this case the investment and banking, connectivity and service sectors which entered into the environment by trade economy, brings new developments into the city and changes the balance between the older settlement's and service sectors. The relations between the newborn settlements around the centre and the other settlements develop the dual structured leading and growing cities.

In the developed countries the evolution of the metropolitan areas are occurring within a balanced structure among all the systems and fields, for this reason. The quality of the living environment is kept in a high level. On the other hand on the developing countries this evolution occurs with the effects of the fast shift from mono-centric cityscape and the new relations between the centers, residential areas, low-income settlements, migrants, new service sectors, organizational services, new transportation and communication technologies, the land policies and randomly changing decisions.

Kıray notes that the analysis done among the developing countries' metropolitan areas showed that for many reasons the big cities are carrying on their leading characteristics as one city, the relations between the surroundings and the effects towards them made it become a metropolis. In this manner the dual relation between the center and the surrounding settlements are slightly disappearing. Former countryside covered with apartment blocks and transformed themselves into middle class cities. Above all the formerly surrounding other towns or cities is turning into industrial settlements as the sector starts to move in to. These new industry zones/cities are becoming more addicted to the metropolis. The last types of new settlements are the tailings of the business and residences, which covers the villages around and the factory campuses. These kinds of settlements and their interaction structure are sharply different from the developed countries because of their non-structured, rapid changes with a low quality of spatial formations (Kıray, 1998).

## **2.2 Methods of Urban Transformation**

Urban transformation has been accompanying urban development since the earliest human settlement, and was emphasized after the World War II. Several decades' experiences proved the importance of urban image, quality of life, and urban environment, which were recognized as prerequisites and catalysts for the economic development of cities. We face those changes of needs, technology, spatial texture, life quality and the economy as a daily phenomenon today especially in the urban settlements. In this circumstance the current gates and important cores of the cities like the waterfronts, riverbanks, harbors, squares have been involved in urban regeneration projects to create symbol of the city. The general storyboard of this thesis in this context is to go through the transformation processes of today, focusing on experiences and discuss the new methods of transformation concept. The main focus will on the use of titles, events, and activations as a promoting element and a tool of the space regeneration. In today's literature event regeneration will be the focus of the thesis.

Transformation generally aims bringing new and more vigorous life to a spatial environment especially in economic terms. In this sense regenerating the urban cores, old town centers are mainly facing the process with various outcomes of positives and negatives. Since the time brings the changes throughout the living environment and the requirements of the daily uses, the transformation of the spatial environment is vigorous. All the changes force a regeneration process within the built environment. Either mixed use residential areas or business zones forms in some cases gentrified spaces within the city for a pre-specified inhabitants, preserved and in some ways "Disneyland"ified old town centers to serve for the main touristic attraction, or from the waterfronts as the modern gates of the today's cities. Projects are targeting to boost the economy for helping cities compete on an international stage. These changes can also be seen as a re-creating, re-doing the environment. Thus one can surely say that the economic needs of today brings the rapid urbanization and as well as the transformation process.

This phenomenon on the other hand creates the fragmented spaces within a city according to its inhabitants. This might also be said as the social fragmentation. In other words today, we can say the economic power builds the spatial environment. So as the terms of gentrification, socialization of space, public uses are for many

researchers the main subject to explain the ongoing spatial facts for public spaces, transformation and time, besides the culture and behavior studies.

The process of transformation and the ways of doing it is important to clarify for understanding the process. The re-charged environments are highly discussed afterwards for creating “showroom” living spaces. However some transformation projects are achieving great successes for having users, citizen friendly approaches, taking participation process into their accounts or developing creative environments for public uses.

The question in transformation of cities today is how to deal with the created “make-up” zones within cities for an ongoing time period. Therefore the tools of transformation and their suitability’s to the social and physical environment are very important to discuss. How the transformation can create a long lasting spatial environment with quality?

According to Gerhard Bruyns and Stephen Read (Read & Pinilla Castro, 2006) our primary space of the city is very important to claim, which is not objective in the sense of corresponding to a closed and natural reality but is rather a mental space and a product of our individual and collective creative imaginations. Our understanding from the city is separated between the inside and the outside such as the center and the periphery. This makes the city defined with its borders and pushes us to think about the idea of movement. The point in this context is cities and understanding the uses of them is differentiating through different absorbed systems. It is borders, movement, cultural reflections, public uses, closed environments, sounds and users.

The shift of time and the ongoing changes of the living environment also bring out the shift in understanding the space. This is the beginning of the transformation and why it takes place. Another aspect of the process of transformation then occurs by the need of all those previous and current imaginations of space. Space needs an attachment to its users, to the memories and users needs attachment to the newly transformed environment.

The city with all the preserved history, tradition and the culture within, due to today’s life expectations from a living environment, starts to get refreshed. The fresh look comes with the investment to the society, to functions and to services, by creating new labels or re using the traditional themes with a different concept. It is

either formatting the whole like a Tabula Rasa, or using a new title for the ongoing changes throughout. Since that every action has a reason behind this kind of tactical movement can create a renewed environment.

After the decisions made for an area to be transformed there happens to be different ways to act the process. One can define "Tabula Rasa" as literally denotes a space that the texture and the previous data is erased. This brings the destruction and clearing the zone for a new injection for several new aspects to reach at. Another way can be as rehabilitation and renovation the spatial environment for upgrading the given situation. It is the therapy for bringing a better reputation to the space and it brings the spatial quality back to its natural and former better condition. Infilling and having additions to the spatial environment, similar in a way to inject several new attraction points, would be defined as another way for transforming the space. This level of regeneration, according to the author is having more potentials as well as the rehabilitation for a more sustained and diverse environment, which had been generated.

The method of Tabula Rasa brings the loss of the previous identity to the space instead of using the possibilities of the environment the most. Identity of the space is in total very important, if the subject is to regenerate the use of space and its quality. Since the inhabitants and their social backgrounds a mattering a lot in the sustained spatial environment, to create an erased tablet within the urban area would just bring a short-term solution to the bigger context. On the other hand by using the rehabilitation and infilling methodology as part of the regeneration project, the environment gains the potential of participation of actors and social practices, for making the area sustained as well as transformed for a better quality.

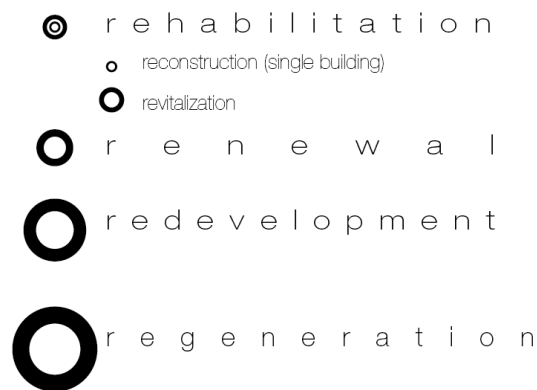
**Table 2.1:** Urban Transformation within historical timeline according to Roberts's (2000) descriptions.

period	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s
policy	reconstruction	revitalization	renewal	redevelopment	regeneration
strategy	The reconstruction of old areas within the towns and cities. The development of suburbs.	Rehabilitating the suburbs and reconstructing the former areas of the cities and the towns.	Focusing district with renewals.	Developing rural and urban projects, structuring the change and development	More defined policies and implementations with the collaborative efforts of more sectors and actors.

**Table 2.1:(Continue)** Urban Transformation within historical timeline according to Roberts’s (2000) descriptions.

Spatial effects	The cross change of the central locations and the peripheries.	Continuation of 50s implementations and parallel upgrading the former settlements.	Bigger renewal projects for the old cityscapes.	Big projects for new settlements and change of locations.	Implementations and projects for protecting historical and cultural values.
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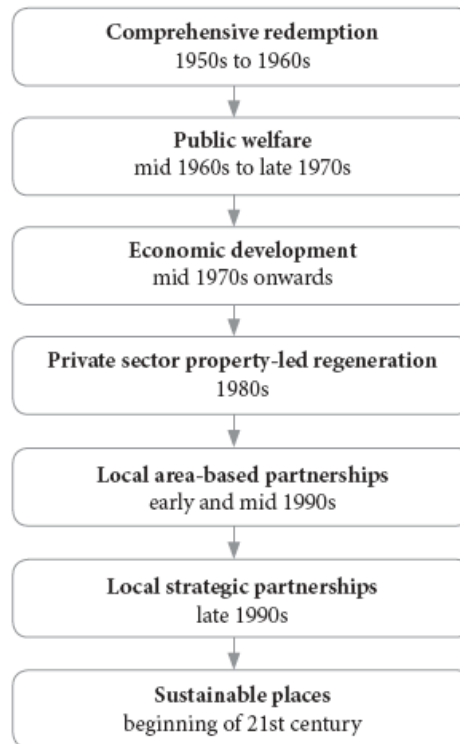
Roberts (2000) describes the urban transformation within a historical timeline and describes the main strategies behind, as visualized at Table 2.1 above (Roberts, P., 2000, p.14). Within this chart the urban policies is described with the spatial effects in return and therefore it is becoming easier to read the history of the development of urban environment during change. While going through urban transformation within the thesis, relations and interconnectivity of below figure 2.1 defines the basis.



**Figure 2.1 :** The development of urban transformation policies through time and in relation to each other.

As gone through the historical development of urban transformation concept, the author finds it important to visualize the evolution of spatial operations and the changing nature in directing urban transformation, urban regeneration as a common terminology with an evolving circular movement starting from reconstruction towards regeneration.

**Table 2.2:** Evolution of urban transformation policy (based on Roberts, by McDonald et al., 2009).



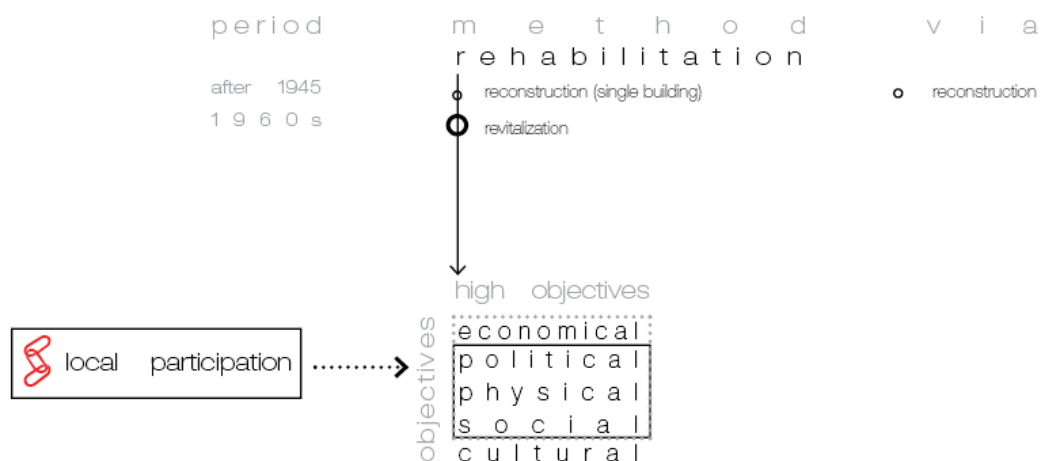
All these urban policies of a time, today acts together jointly, where over a spatial transformation exemplifying nearly in all systems can be possible at times. Also Roberts via focusing on Europe and Britain's urban regeneration policies as mentioned before, he also described how the different transformation programmes resulted through variety of urban problems, and McDonalds et all (2009) visualized this description as in table 2.2.

### 2.2.1 Rehabilitation

Since the beginning of the modern industrial and commercial, areas of acute social and economic deprivation have coexisted side by side with areas of settled prosperity. In the 19th century the emphasis was on measures to improve public health and prevent epidemics through better sanitation and building design, as well as through improvements in medical services and research (Kirwan, 1996). According to Akkar (2006), since 19th century the urban regeneration policies and implementations are differing from each other. From the middle of 1800s till the end of World War 2, the most important operation over the cities against physical and social devastations was urban renewal. With the industrialization, the rapid pollution within the industrial cities, increasing of the population and migration towards urban

areas, development of industrial areas without planning process, low quality residential areas and insufficient infrastructures brought cities into the level of unhealthy environments.

Towards the turn of the century the emphasis shifted to the scope for the resettlement of the most disadvantages populations through planned housing developments, low cost transportation and urban expansion. During the WW2 period localized social and economic disparities were to some extent, concealed the wider impacts of the Great Depression. And the immediate post war period they tended to take second place in the policy agenda to the rapid expansion of suburban, middle class housing development, especially in the "new worlds" of north America, Australasia, and to the large scale programmes of post war construction and universal social housing in Europe. The defense-led full employment policies of the 1950s also helped to disguise the disparities (OECD, 1996). Thus in the first half of the 20th century, in order to improve the conditions in the cities “The Modernist Approach” evolves in England. This movement basically focuses on to the urban reconstruction strategies after the war torn cities of Europe after the Second World War.



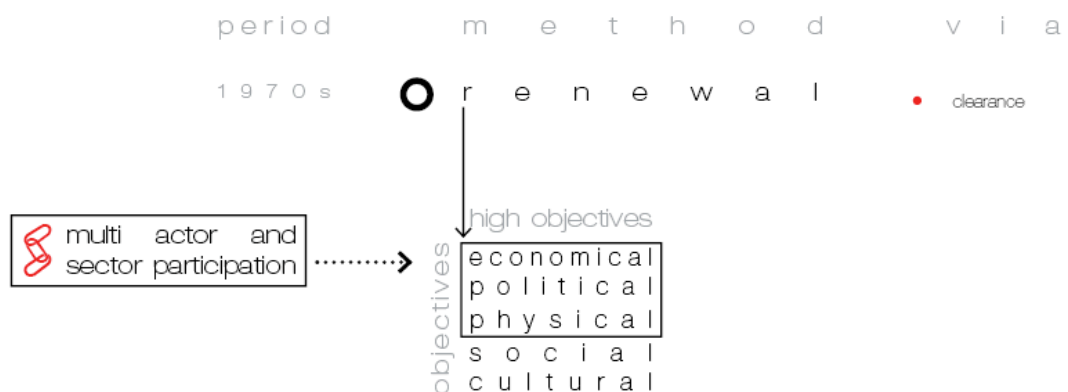
**Figure 2.2 :** Rehabilitation method in use for urban transformation and its high objectives.



With 1960s the general focus moved from singular rehabilitation and reconstruction model towards rehabilitation over neighborhoods via collaboration between communities. This revitalization process aimed healthier neighborhoods, suburbs and inner city areas. However with 1970s the structure started changing towards more business oriented direction. Rehabilitation process as an umbrella and its objectives are visualized through figure 2.2 by the author.

### 2.2.2 Renewal

Within those years the cities of Europe started to grow and the developments jumped over the peripheries, and lead the development of suburbs (la banlieue). Between 1960s and the beginnings of 1970s the projects of urban improvements and urban renewal were lead the priorities. Starting as a slum clearance named as renewal, inner city housing areas were torn down and the problems of replacement brought out much expensive high-rise estates (Couch, et al., 2003). Couch and Fraser shared the results of renewal process as follows: “However with mid-1970s it became dimly perceived that the renewal process was more than a housing problem, and that other social factors such as skills, educational attainment and employment opportunities were also fundamental to the improvement of these urban areas”. (Couch, et al., 2003, p. 25)

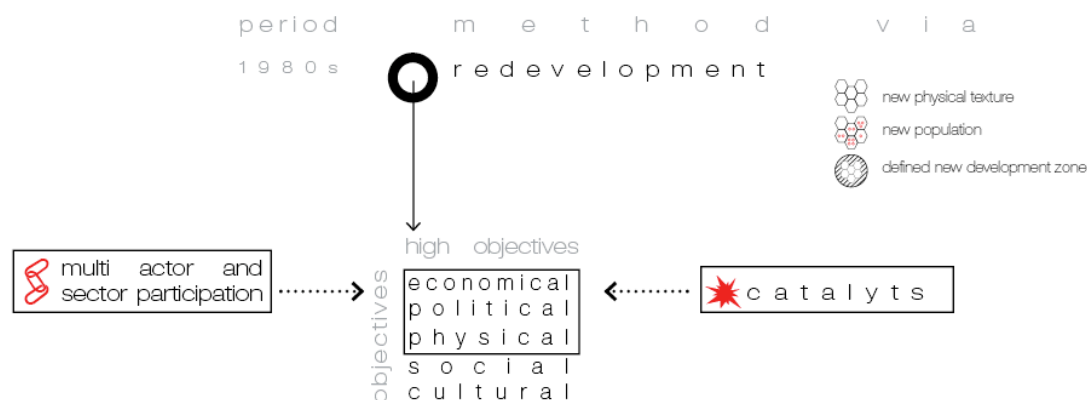


**Figure 2.3 :** Renewal method in use for urban transformation and its high objectives.

With the figure above the author aims to define the relations of urban policies, high objectives and the methodology used within renewal process during 1970s.

### 2.2.3 Redevelopment

By the mid 1960s it was already apparent that many of the immediate post war solutions had simply transferred the location and altered the manifestation of urban problems. Growing dissatisfaction with slum clearance and the resulting decanting of population to peripheral estates, together with a more participatory and decentralized approach to government, led to a series of adjustments to policy (Roberts, 2000). In 1980s mostly the urban redevelopment policies were in charge with the focus of devastated, low quality areas of cities and trying to find the way for an economical improvement. In this manner starting from England, Europe and North America experienced leading urban transformation projects. Redevelopment and its objectives are visualized through figure 2.4 by the author. Economy from 1980s on started being the push factor over urban policies that big scale rural and urban development projects started occurring.



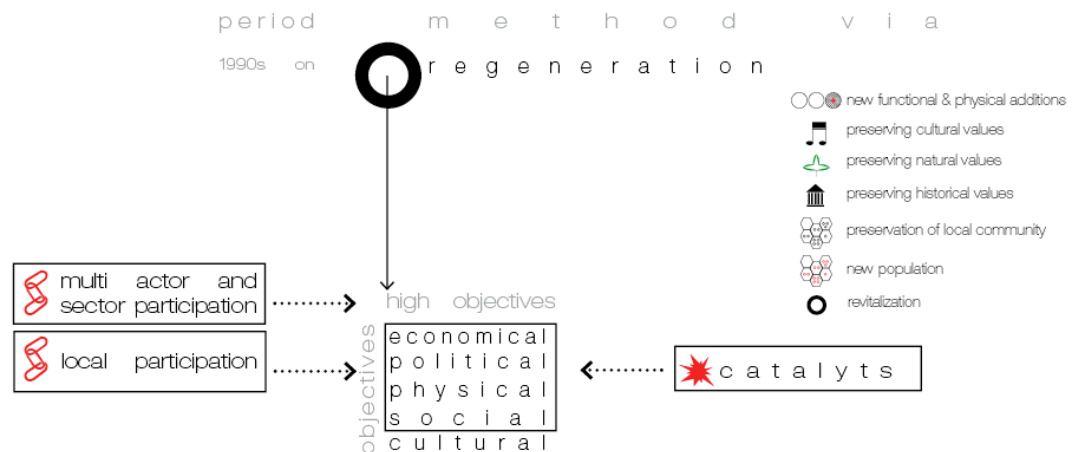
**Figure 2.4 :** Redevelopment method in use for urban transformation and its high objectives.

Therefore important redevelopment projects started taking place one by one where government aimed to bring a new phase into urban development of the location such as Parc de la Villette as a redevelopment project out of a former slaughterhouse complex, or la Défense as a new business center of the city of Paris.

### 2.2.4 Regeneration

From 1990s till today the most common implementation figures in changing the urban environment had been urban renewal or regeneration methods. On the other hand the other important issue for this period is the collaboration between multi actors and multi sectors. Urban regeneration by Roberts (2000) is defined as a

“comprehensive and integrated vision and action that leads to the resolution of urban problems and which seeks to bring about a lasting improvement in the economic, physical, social and environmental condition of an area that has been, or is subject to change” (Roberts, 2000, p.17). Urban conservation with a strong link to economical improvements made a great move. Regeneration and its objectives are visualized through figure 2.5 by the author, below.



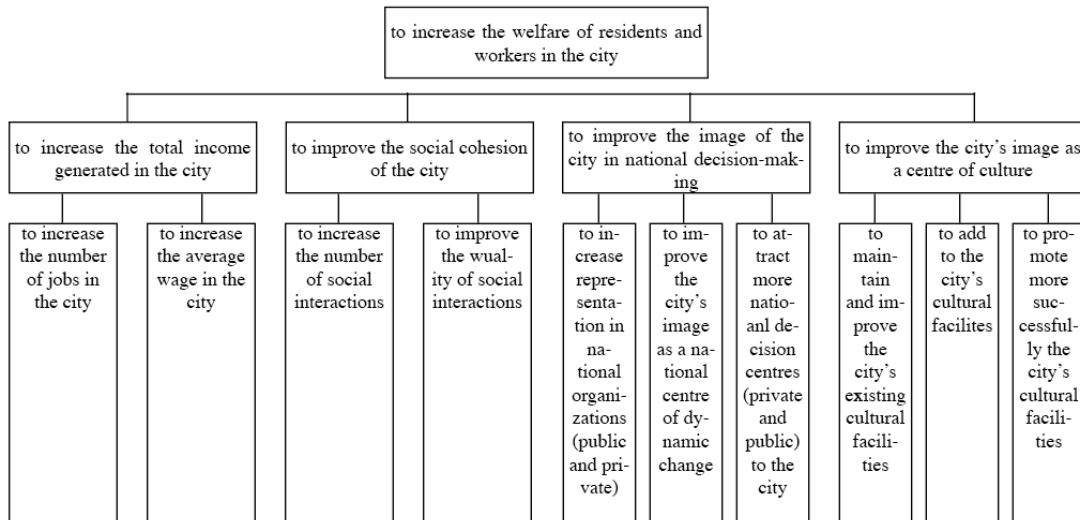
**Figure 2.5 :** Regeneration method in use for urban transformation and its high objectives.

The culture oriented urban transformation also seen from 1990s. The city center and the peripheries, old ports and devastated areas around the industrial zones were regenerated with culture oriented project implementations. In this manner this thesis will focus into the subject later on through the chapter Social and Cultural Objectives in Regeneration, with details.

The objectives of urban regeneration clearly vary from place to place, from time to time and between the major stakeholders concerned. We can distinguish four main strands in the types of objectives normally proposed for urban regeneration programmes as economic, social, political and cultural. These strands in turn can be analyzed to find a number of contributory sub-objectives (Bovaird, 1995).

One such formulation is proposed in table below, to illustrate the way in which each of these higher-level objectives might be “de-composed” into a hierarchy of objectives. This approach has been used in many different contexts to demonstrate the inter-relationship between objectives at different levels and to increase the transparency of performance management (Bovaird, 1995).

**Table 2.3:** Objectives of Urban Regeneration schemed by Tony Bovaird.



While explaining the hierarchical differentiations according to different locations, and inputs Bovaird adds that it is conventional wisdom to suggest that the cultural assets of an area will be an important factor in attracting inward investment from the private sector, especially in the case of international investment. Again the achievement of high quality social interactions in the city may be dependent upon a set of cultural facilities which are «inclusive» in their appeal rather than «exclusive», i.e. welcoming to different ethnic groups, to different social classes, to people of different educational backgrounds (Bovaird, 1995).

Concerning the city itself, movements, forms, outcomes, processes, the deals between an urban space and the global scopes defines the meaning of the city today. When we look at the brochures, marketing advertisements, the official commitments of the regeneration projects and the decision makers, we recognize similar attempts and strategic targets that had been listed before the projects applied.

All the manifestations cover the maximized urban land uses, sustainable proposals, economic and social changes for the injection, area of transformation and the inhabitants. By providing the infrastructures and utilities, the projects are aiming to backbone the futuristic developments, the foreseen transformation and the projections also aims to improve the economical conditions of the current situation by increasing the attraction of the area by providing new and diverse job opportunities and commercial activity to be created in. Thus the transforming the quality of area brings inhabitants, work opportunities and leisure activities, the process would strengthen local cohesion, bringing people through celebrating socio-

economic cultural and ethnic diversity and thereby would establish sustainable communities at the very end. However the holistic approach seems very optimistic with the whole process for a better place to live in, thus the transformation processes done for different scaled projects of regeneration should be analyzed according to its tools.

“If you want to find out how various cultures understand the natural world, go to their cities, locate the leading edge of new construction, and observe the strategic transformations taking place. The urban horizon is where the world comes into being and is thereafter systematically redefined” (Pope, 2003, p.166).

An environment transforms by the uses, the needs and by the decided land policies. The use of the transformation has a great influence on underlining a development zone. Transportation and the infrastructures are the main actions for the decision makers, in order to create a development area. At this point the land use, the policies, and the policy makers as a team decides the ongoing status for the development of the spatial environment with many different expectations behind. Strategically injections of the transportation, in this manner open the land for a change for the future. Besides all the strategic movements are being done for achieving specific urban, and living qualities, to overcome the under usage or over usage of a space, to answer the needs of the society for the living environment and philosophically looking after all to create a development which is sustainable in terms of economy, respectful to the environment and fitting to the socio-cultural background.



**Figure 2.6 :** An exemplary case from the city of Gloucester, as a comparison to San Francisco, and Millau in France, for regenerating the city (Url-1).

As a similar approach the city of Gloucester had titled their city with an image bridge, similarly as San Francisco or Millau. figure 2.6 above underlines this common phenomena of city marketing and highlights it in an article as “San Francisco has got the Golden Gate, France has the Millau Viaduct and now the Gloucester has a new bridge”. And the director of Gloucester Bridge project aims that when finalized besides the improvements in transportation the bridge also would help in the major redevelopment and regeneration phase of the whole city. As understood from above and many similar examples, star projects of all times, are always in the use to market the city as well as to aim a transformation process out of its achievements.

Another important element of the regeneration process is the culture, and socio-cultural background of the society. Since the users and their traditions are playing an important role for defining the uses of the space and as well as forming-transforming the spatial environment. Culture as a direct meaning is the arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively and a refined understanding of this. Spatially speaking we analyze the term as it involves the customs, the attitudes and behavior characteristic and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group. The cultural collection and appreciation brings intellectual/artistic awareness, education, cultivation, enlightenment, discernment, discrimination, good taste, taste, refinement, polish, sophistication to the society. It reflects the civilization, society, way of life, lifestyle, customs, traditions, heritage, habits, ways, mores, values of the inhabitants and the specified population. This means within the toolbox of the transformation of an urban space, the social practices are important to take into account for a sustainable regeneration process and qualified living environment.

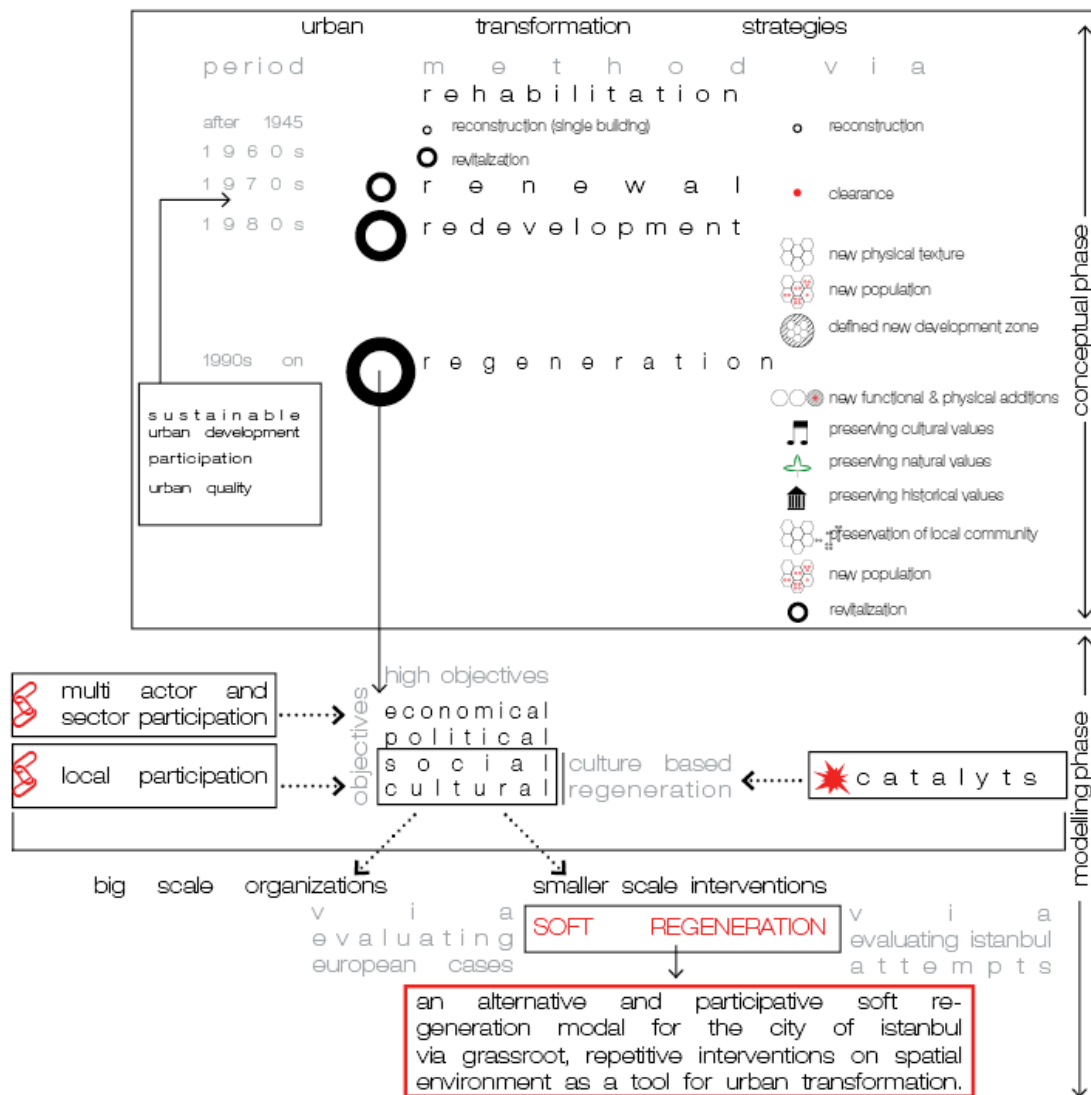
However imposing regeneration not necessarily has to succeed through time. In many developed countries the methods had been used for a longer period and had their outcomes in return as well. Cities of the developed “North” (referring to the developed nations) carry the painful historical scars of similar practice of slum clearance a half-century back. Government officials destroyed vibrant, even if squalid, inner city neighborhoods, rupturing their developed social networks and undermining their small businesses. "Progress" took the form of mist high rise, sterile housing, of the sort commonly called "public housing" in the United States, "social housing" in Canada, and "council estates" in Britain. In the United States,

many of the resulting "projects", such as Cabrini Green in Chicago, became so socially disruptive and crime infested that the federal government was busy tearing them down by the 1990s (Peirce et al., 2008). Therefore regeneration among the world, even though with the failures and positive results all over the world, needs the deep analysis and the deep interdisciplinary consultancy for the decision makers.

Methodological framework as shown in the figure 2.7 below, is defining the main focal area and themes of this thesis, within the underlined hypothesis as given before. Therefore the relationship of sustainability in terms of sustainable development, where main purpose is the reach to an urban quality both in physical and social manners, and as well as a needed substance of sustainability, the understanding and importance of participation are defined and discussed through. In order to arrive to today's approach of urban regeneration, the transformation methods were also defined and classified, as well given in a time order.

This kind of approach is important in understanding the needs, and the previous experiences of urban transformation process in general. After defining the conceptual framework, the purpose and the canalization of the thesis are going towards culture led regeneration methods and the differentiated techniques of the use of culture in this manner. Big scale organizations and small-scale interventions as catalysts are defined in related to culture led urban regeneration. This thesis is directly focusing onto small-scale interventions and their capacities for catalyzing a sustainable urban transformation.

With the Figure below, arriving from conceptual phases to the model and by the use of regeneration; the soft regeneration with socio-cultural and physical high objectives needs to highlight their contradictory potentials in compare to other urban transformation methods. In this manner acceptance of implementation of soft regeneration method, brings on one hand social and local collaboration in spatial upgrading and making. Additionally serves for a sustainable progress in all manners structure for proposing improvement in quality of space and lives of inhabitants.



**Figure 2.7 :** Methodological framework of the thesis.

In this thesis the terminology “soft regeneration” is also introduced into the field where it also underlines the high potential for achieving quality in living environment, and life standards. To propose a local model and to generate a relationship flow in this soft regeneration cycle, international cases which had taken several steps forward, and local potentials of the city of Istanbul, where the power is hidden and unknown, and the general aim is not specifically canalized to urban design, quality of living environment or architectural needs, but mostly towards social manners of the community are compared and analyzed.

In this chapter of urban transformation, the evolution of the terminology from the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century until today is explained. With attached descriptive figures, the way of implementation and high objectives of each urban policy with main actors are visualized. Therefore as a combining sentence, this chapter makes



the entry to the main focal area of urban transformation and regeneration as a final urban policy used as term since 1990.



### **3. SUSTAINABILITY WITHIN CONTEXT**

Sustainable development conceptually developed with the 1972 Stockholm Human Environment conference. According to the Stockholm declaration, environmental capacity, balanced and equal distribution of source uses, the link between environment economy and the social developments defined the basic sustainable development conceptual description. Vancouver Declaration in 1976 highlighted that all the urban settlements are based on socio-economic developments; therefore a sustainable economic development should firstly maintain a social development and a structured urban settlement.

In 1987 Bruntland Report (1987) from World Environment and Development Commission defined a pessimistic future for the human being and focused especially the increasing environmental corruption. In 1987 the Bruntland Report with the main title of Our Common Future, underlined the pollution of our living environment among the world. Focused on the rapid demographic increase, low economies and unbalanced situation among the societies. Finally the report concluded with the sustainability terminology as a must to provide a livable environment for the future generations without causing them any compromises. Rio Declaration in 1992 was based on 1972 declaration and focused into humanity at the focal point of sustainable development, where demands and developments needs to be invested for future generations. In this declaration text another point was highlighted as well in referring to this research thesis. According to this, traditional practices and local communities needed to get more attention for environmental management and development, therefore different cultures, identities, trends are essential to be supported within planning and management.

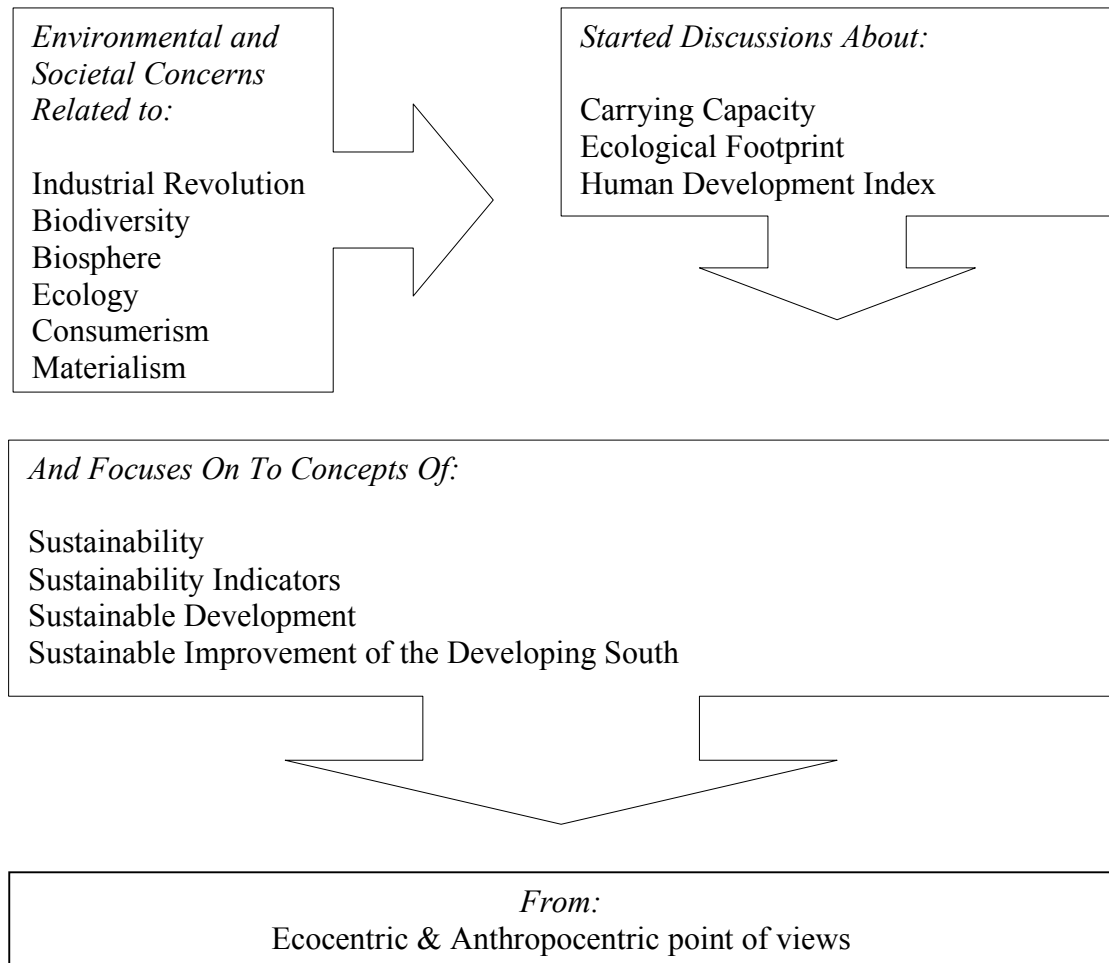
1996 Habitat II held in Istanbul and the main two focuses of the conference was habitation, and sustainable urban developments within the urbanizing world. Upgrading the quality of living standards and spatial environment was discussed. As a result to this discussion focusing to developing states, no recyclable production and consumption rates at developed countries, high rates of migration flows towards

urban areas, change in population, structural changes, insufficient infrastructures and services, finalizing resources, environmental degradation, imbalanced focus on development of rural and urban settlements were brought into the declaration text for raising attention.

With the new millennia, several development goals were assigned by United Nations for 2015 and 2020 deadlines. Eight points were assigned to be covered as ending poverty and hunger, providing universal education, gender equality and supporting the women's position, reducing child death rates, improving maternal health, fighting against HIV, Malaria and other deadly diseases, managing environmental sustainability and for the sake of development managing and improving global partnerships. Within these points highlighted the aims to achieve as said by United Nations are gaining sustainable development policies and management of recycling the ending resources; providing drinkable water by the year 2015 as well as reducing half of the population who has insufficient basic infrastructural service; and as a final point by the year 2020 to improve the lives and quality of living environment of slum dwellers where by that year slum settlements expected to reach the level of 100 million inhabitants.

After the Millennium Goals, in the year 2002 the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg South Africa. Within this conference challenges and opportunities of globalizing world onto the sustainable development had been discussed. Similarly to previous declarations of conferences also in South Africa importance of international and national policies was underlined to be implemented via developing and transition economy countries. In this way enhancing capacity building programmes, strengthening and easing accessibility, coverage of information of developing countries on financial markets were assigned as urgent action levels on one point. On the other hand focusing on to sustainable development especially for Asia, Pacific and west Asia regions. These focal regions are due to their characteristics of containing over half of the world's population as well as people living in poverty; additionally in west Asia it is known for its scarce water and limited fertile land resources. Therefore the aim in this context assigned for Asia and Pacific as actions in capacity building for sustainable development, poverty reduction for sustainable development; cleaner production and sustainable energy; land management and biodiversity conservation; protection and management of and

access to freshwater resources; oceans, coastal and marine resources and sustainable development of small island developing states; action on atmosphere and climate change. And for West Asia, meeting endorsed the priorities of poverty alleviation, relief of debt burden; and sustainable management of natural resources, including, integrated water resources management, implementation of programmes to combat desertification, integrated coastal zone management and land and water pollution control.



**Figure 3.1:** Inputs and relations for a sustainable development.

Within the goals of millennia and priorities of declarations, flow of titles and focal points were defined as seen in Figure 3.1 by the author and several points are taken in account regarding to the field of this thesis. Therefore it is important to discuss through the thesis alternative methods to upgrading living environments, preserving the differences of culture, traditions and identities and providing sufficient services for low quality areas as tasks of planning, management and design as a multi-disciplinary collaboration.

### **3.1 Sustainable Development**

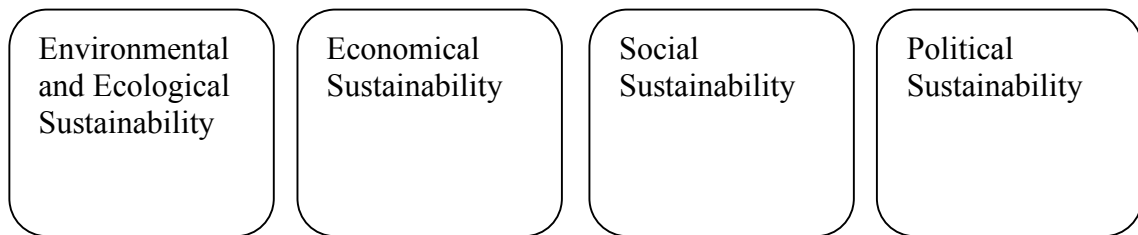
There may be as many definitions of sustainability and sustainable development as there are many groups trying to define it. All the definitions are linked to living within the limits, understanding the interconnections among economy, society, and environment and as equitable distribution of resources and opportunities.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, says the Brundtland Report as a main description of the terminology (Brundtland, 1987). Referring to sustainable community and society, The Sustainable Community Roundtable Report highlights that if a community consumes resources faster than they can be renewed, produces more wastes than natural systems can process, or relies on distant sources for its basic needs then the community is pushing for unsustainable. Therefore a sustainable community needs to make development choices in respect to the relationship between economy, environment and equality. Economy in here refers to a self renewing, service that is based on local assets and self reliance, ecology refers to responsibility for protecting nature and building natural assets, and equity refers to opportunity for full participation in all activities, benefits and decision making of a society. And World Business Council on Sustainable Development refers onto the sustainable business and production and describes the terminology in use as sustainable development involves the simultaneous pursuit of economic prosperity, environmental quality and social equity (Url-2).

Becker et.al. (1999) brings out three main categories to define sustainable development and these categories would be economic, social and decisive. Whilst economic category relates into production and consumption methods and levels, social category relates itself to cultural and traditional values via shaping the economical phase, and as third the decisive management and organization evolves participatory and new management strategies.

Ignacy Sachs (1999) highlighted that components are need to be in every scale in order to maintain a powerful sustainable development. Therefore social sustainability needs to be related to cultural sustainability, environmental and regional sustainability needs to be related to ecological sustainability, economic sustainability

needs to define an equity and neutrality for economic system and finally political sustainability needs to be defined via local and international levels.



**Figure 3.2 :** Components of sustainable development.

In general researches and studies related to sustainable development came to a level where three main components of sustainable development is defined with an interactive and interconnecting structure as environmental, social and economical sustainability. Focuses into sustainable development in terms of architecture, design and planning are mostly related to the terminologies as sustainable economy, ecological preservation, empowerment of community groups and minorities as well as the urban quality.

In terms of architecture and planning the sustainability should be directly linked to the respect for the lived environment and providing the quality. With a collaborative eco-centric and anthropocentric study architecture and planning as a field provides a huge range for obtaining a sustainable development for humanity. Therefore aiming to achieve open space or for the need of a public space, to fulfill the global changes, challenges and needs, to overcome the under usage, to achieve spatial quality are mainly discussed through design, planning and architectural context.

In this research's context the sustainability terminology refers to the opportunities in urban upgrading and quality, the possibility of urban transformation's sustainability and continuity. Sustaining the culture, the society and the economy is important in the research to gain the social power and energy for urban transformation and the uses of capacities within the space itself. Therefore achieving the needs of public and upgrading the spatial quality by participatory design and usage, bringing an economic stability for the inhabitants by bringing in opportunities, are mainly targeted within this whole structure of the thesis.

The concept of sustainable city covers preservation of ecology, economic, social and cultural contexts and security. As a total the term is blending all those inputs into the

spatial environment and the development through time, space, administrative management and local community participation.

As gone through declarations, it is understood that if the social standards are balanced; differences between communities and practices are concerned through each city planning and management as well as policies then cities would possibly become more sustainable. On the other hand ecology and its relationship to urban environment and cities are defining the other important levels of sustainability in cityscape discussions such as ecological footprints as a new form of representation of the pollution.

Throughout history many settlements, cities manages to bring itself for a long time and this was most often relying onto the balanced mutual interaction between trade and socio-culture, and rural to the urban centre. In this manner several critics in the field also gave their understandings on sustainable cities. United Nation's definition of sustainable city and their fundamental points for socio economic development needs to be given. United Nations body also underlines that a sustainable city is a long lasting social, economic, and physical development. It envisions its use of finite resources and assures a constant security for its inhabitants for a natural hazard that would cause a risk to its development. Therefore it is important for socio economic development, local participation into the local decisions affects positively the durability of the settlement. (Cités durables et gouvernance locale, 2000). Finally the sustainable city can be defined as an urban settlement where benefits and environmental facts meet in a mutually respective way.

### **3.2 Urban Quality**

Sustainable development in total aims the quality of life in terms of ecology, socio-economical levels and in physical settlements as called urban quality. The term sustainability referring the cities underlines the recognition of finite natural resources where the urban activities and the life is taking place on, as well as the needs of people within the boundaries of urban settlements today and in the future. This brings an interlinked chain between the urban system and the environment. As another measuring point, urban sustainability refers to the quality of urban environment and to the impacts onto space locally and globally.



Therefore as Alberti (1996) says, the challenge for cities in context of sustainability is to relate the city to trends in spatial structures, urban organizations and lifestyles. Thus the quality of urban environment and its performance in related to a sustainability criteria, and linkages of styles or trends into the spatial texture needs to be shown as indicators.

In context of urban environment, sustainable development, planning, design and process of use the term quality is according to Özsoy and Esin defined with two meanings. On one hand it is the characteristic of a person or a thing that relates to nature or defines its quality among a special kind. On the other hand it is related to the context of physical quality as condition, value, rank, grade, measurement, calibration and excellence (Zeren Gülersoy et al., 2009).

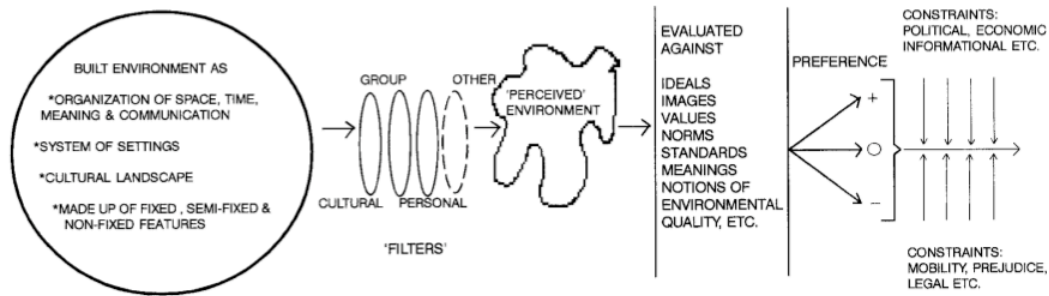
Quality of life in complete therefore depends on factor as physical environment, housing, climate, pollution, or to social facilities that are linked to health, education. As many researches done in 1970s individuality and reflections of characters, culture and traditions over a spatial environment and life defined the quality. Therefore as Royuela et al. (2009) writes that earlier researches were mostly highlighting the perceptual perspective for defining the quality of life, whereas starting with 1980s researches were also bringing the issue of objective perspective, that was related to places, and their characteristics. Therefore the measurement of the quality as a result would clearly determined by subjective and the objective inquiries that either leads to a perceptive or an objective perspectives. Rapoport (2000) through his writings underlined similarly that environmental quality is evaluated through several of the components of culture mainly as ideals, images, meanings, norms, standards, expectations, and rules that are involved in choices and in design, and housing as part of a system of settings is associated with this environmental quality.

Through Lynch (1981) to Jane Jacobs the development of an urban quality based on several components of urban spaces that are providing health, identity, sense of belonging to a place, accessibility, security, community needs, public spaces and life (Zeren Gülersoy et al., 2009).

However after all the most recent outcomes about quality researches brought the economy on the surface and its direct link onto quality of life and spatial environment. Therefore as Diener (2006) transferred, the academics defined the quality of life as a degree to which a person's life is desirable versus undesirable,

often with an emphasis on external components. Diener continuously mentions that the quality of life is often expressed with more objectivity and it describes the circumstances of a person's life rather than his reactions to those circumstances.

The quality of spatial environment refers to objective with the physical and subjective with the socio-economic conditions and to the cultural values of communities. In terms of sustainability quality of urban life is essential due to the bondage between community and the urban environment. Efficiency throughout the spatial environment and its compatibility to the values lives of communes, to balance a good living standards in terms of health, infrastructure, security, socio-economic needs, culture, and other necessities of the time being needs to be covered. In this manner sustained urban environment, or in other means the city scape should be able to transform and upgrade its capacities and services according to changes of environment and the demands of the community. However an obvious difficulty in measuring the quality of life, or quality in general over a spatial environment mostly becomes beyond personification over a site (Rinner, 2007). Therefore many research measurements for gaining data over quality, reflects assessing sets of demographic, and socio-economic data, workforces, diversity in housing, gender information and other measurable objective results. On the other hand while gaining data and input from objective sides, at the subjective point of view the data resolved through interviews, and questionnaires may differ through personal perceptions and expectations over space. Specific filters and evaluative criteria defines variable environmental quality profiles, writes Amos Rapoport (2000) and adds that these profiles helps to answer the question of what is a good or better environment, better for whom, why and how one knows it is better as shown with the figure 3.3 below. Quality of urban space therefore is a mixed product of architecture and design in objective and planning, economy and sociology in subjective manners. And in this respect the spatial perceptions and the quality needs to be analyzed under this umbrella rather than a singular approach.



**Figure 3.3 :** Model of evaluative process as Rapoport (2000) exposed.

Finally the performance of the design in architecture, planning and design in general or use of a spatial environment reflects the results directly via the participation or uses of the inhabitants. Therefore quality of urban environment is very much linked to the participation of different actors into the context.

### 3.3 Participation

As discussed before United Nations was highlighting importance of local public participation in decision making as a necessity for city's sustainability. For gaining public participation it is also aimed to preserve the differences between different locations. Therefore approaches may differ however mutual dialogue between administrative units and locals may exist. The need to get a good environmental information and expertise in technical terms, need of environmental decision making, to improve the environmental implementation strategies, improved management of administration and its capacities, and finally efficient use of technical and financial resources were listed as the committed actors of strong local governance in a sustainable city (Cités durables et gouvernance locale, 2000).

Combinations of different disciplines into decision-making and implementation processes are widely being used for city planning as an example to solve a complexity. In both levels as analytical and participatory, aim is to develop an efficient solution where demands, capacities and sustainable propositions are meeting.

The new requirements for the new city structure became the new planning process in terms of city planning. And it was with all the means essential as defined to be decided by the population. Amado and others (2009) defined possible strategies and

indicators according to the many and listed eight structural principles for the use of public participation for sustainable planning and urban transformation processes as:

1. Vision and strategy
2. Biodiversity
3. Economy and partnership
4. Society and culture
5. Sense of belonging and local identity
6. Empowerment
7. Sustainable production and consumption
8. Governance and participation

With the French Revolution in 1789 a main breakpoint had come out, where the knowledge and understanding of democracy becomes a tool for political act. As written in the human rights declaration in the same year, society is the main ingredient and needed element to shape the laws, by participation. This is very important to underline within the context of this thesis where participation plays an important role to support and sustain the urban regeneration.

As a result of improved technology throughout the 20th century cities became the focus of rapid migration. Continuous movements into the cities brought many problems ahead from increase in population to traffic, insufficient infrastructures, increased demands for housing, higher crime rates, social conflicts within urban areas and loss in quality of life and living. With this background a new planning approach developed as bringing in multidisciplinary expertise and public participation on decision process. This as an active input for a sustainable development, openness in decision taking and making processes highlighted the intercultural life of new cities. New styles of sociality, leisure, fun, design, interaction, creativity, business, dwelling, culture, and many more spiced the city up. This new methodology therefore brought a potential for new opportunities within design, city planning and interaction possibilities of urban communities.

On the other hand communities within the new city structure, several community development programmes had started to improve to living conditions and to involve

them into the process of decision-making. In this manner as part of community development strategy public participation and empowerment approaches goes onto same platform where both are interlinked concepts. Community development is an approach that aims to improve the living conditions of the society in an area, as well as a strategy to involve communities into the decision-making processes. Thus an active public participation on one hand defines a role of community development. As an involved decision maker, self esteem and development of new capacities are on the other hand brings out the empowerment process. Thus community development defines an umbrella theme for understanding participation and empowerment concepts.

However different implementation methods of community development as top down, bottom up and via created partnerships are being discussed for their productivity nearly since the urban transformation processes started in cities. In the top to down approach the system mainly organized by the administrative units or government and during the process the community is not active or welcomed to the system. On the other hand processes of bottom up, the community is actively taking place in decisions or the phases, argues and promotes the work. Similarly during created partnerships the community is hand in hand with the administrative bodies for a common work process to upgrade living quality for individuals (Conyers, 1986).

Today concepts of modern states, and democracy, globalization and liberal economy are having conflicting arguments within itself. These arguments between each other are bringing out fragmented societies and global interests in result.

In modern state, organizational practice is common and this is mainly seemed to be a way to modernization. On the other hand within globalization today, modern states are basically weak over the global economy and ruling institutions. This way of globalization brings the economies and the interests together in some levels whereas numbers of fragmentations occur over societal, political and cultural levels. Today we see more than anytime the fights based on ethnic groups, cultures, race, gender and religion within urban environments. Fragments are differing over time and interests of globalization and the liberal economy is ruling over the states and the societies.

As overall, modern state participative organizations, economic interests, global power and other forms of fragmentations are highly effective in planning and design fields in the world since the beginning of 1960s. The reason is the close relation between the environment and the society over architecture and planning from its nature.

The term citizen participation started to develop in between 1960-1970s rooted from United States. Similarly in early 1960s a public inquiry toward citizens of London had been organized by the London city council to get critics for the new master plan. So the first uses of public inquiry and citizen participation are rooted to 1960s. With 1970s this approach is extended towards architecture from planning and arrives to uses within Europe. Germans called it *Mitbestimmung* which means thinking together and its been used in several other European countries as a system and ideology to decide and discuss a newly planned urban development or a unit with citizens. These attempts of states brought and supported the importance and need of democratic participation in the planning and design fields, those years (İncedayı, 2002).

Today democratic participation in every field of needed decision is being understood and implemented differently in different locations of the world. Today's western or in other words northern hemisphere countries are more likely to understand and absorb the democratic ways of modern states, on the other hand the developing or under developed states are being ruled more likely by the powers of economy, military, politics, interests. Therefore it is necessary to focus onto the importance of participation within urban planning and architecture where the voices and needs of citizens are imported into the projects and developments. This attempts and practices are not only important for upgrading into developed states level, but also with the self confidence and importance the society gets, the development of the state and the environment improves with same acceleration. Thus demanding from the state from citizens with a common platform where solutions, and options are being created and implemented accordingly is highly necessary for any development or state level.

In this chapter the sustainability topic had been discussed due to its relevancy to the main hypothesis. The main argument of the thesis emphasizes the possibility and high potential of a smooth urban transition as being more sustainable in terms of social, economical, physical and cultural levels. It also acclaimed in the chapter that

through participation of local communities to the initial structuring, planning and implementation phases of urban regeneration; the transformation functions positively among the community and through the interaction between the locals and the decision makers.





#### **4. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL OBJECTIVES IN REGENERATION**

The “culture-led urban regeneration” term today is part of urban policy, as a tool of regeneration strategy. As Garcia (2005) says from US based festival marketplaces it lead towards an increasingly adopted “cultural planning” approach that aims promotion. Cities used mega events such as World Fairs, Olympiads, and Expos as a tool for revitalizing their urban environment, economy and image (Getz, 1991). Recent developments brought many cities into the focus where major events and organizations are promoting the city as a market place.

As Bianchini (2004) highlights unlike to traditional cultural policies that still is based on aesthetic definitions of culture as “art” the cultural planning adopts itself on cultural resources that consists arts and media activities and institutions; the cultures of youth, ethnic minorities and other communities of interests; the heritage, including archeology, gastronomy, local dialects and rituals; local and external images and perceptions of a city, including the ways in which they change in the course of history and how they can be interpreted by different groups within the population; the natural and built environment, including public and open spaces; the diversity and quality of leisure, cultural, eating, drinking and entertainment facilities and activities; local milieus and institutions for intellectual and scientific innovation, including universities and private sector research centers; the repertoire of local products and skills in the crafts, manufacturing and services, including local food products, gastronomic and design traditions. On the other hand culture led planning tends to adopt a territorial remit to see how the pool of cultural resources can contribute to the integrated development of a place, a neighborhood, a city or a region in fields like economic development, housing, architecture, health, education, social services, tourism, urban planning. Therefore it is important to underline the need of cultural led planning where as a culturally sensitive approach towards urban planning, design and policy making through its capacity of encouraging creativity and debate, intercultural interaction and cooperation between different actors and the capacity to bring out a new way of common platform.

This phenomenon can be linked to a general increase in competition between cities for the attention of important stakeholders, including consumers, investors and policy-makers. That's why as Paddison (1993) points out, city marketing is often directed at the leveraging of private capital to support infrastructural developments. For example, signature buildings frequently feature in urban strategies to develop an image or 'brand' and create competitive advantage, often at great financial cost. Recent examples include the Bilbao Guggenheim museum and the Tate Modern gallery in London. However, Paddison also underlines the relative inflexibility of such infrastructure-based strategies. The cost of building such landmarks is perhaps one of the most important reasons why events have become an increasingly important aspect of interurban competition in recent years (Richards and Wilson, 2004).

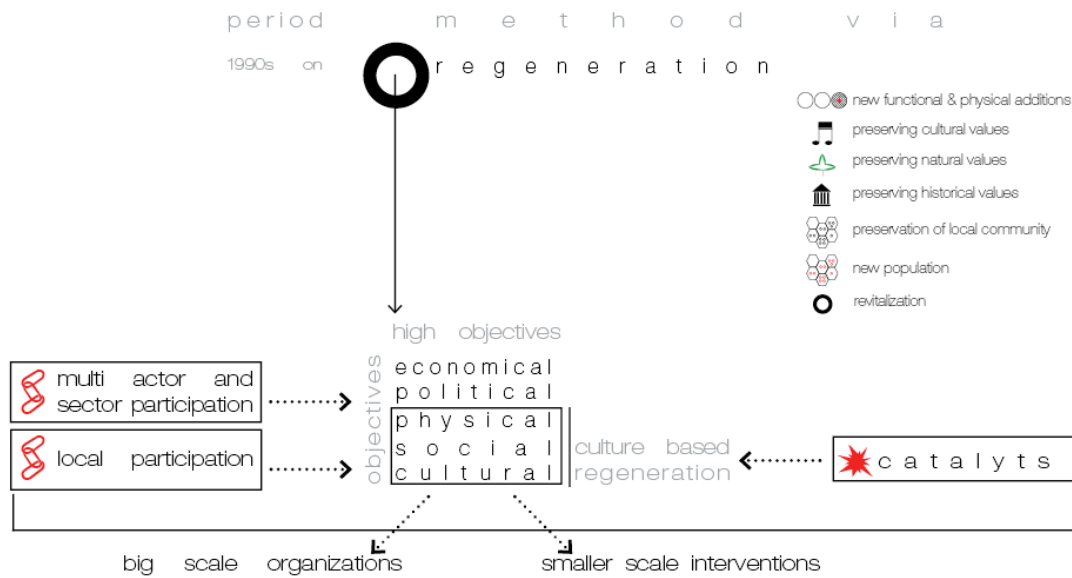
Cities being used as stages of a "festivalization", where indeed, a growth of 'blockbuster' events is a feature of the increasingly rapid turnover of consumption. In such a climate, cultural events in particular have emerged as a means of improving the image of cities, adding life to city streets and giving citizens renewed pride in their home city (Richards and Wilson, 2004).

Cultural policy in Europe evolved in stages as follows. Between 1940s and 60s are defined as the pre-electronic arts by Bianchini as Garcia (2004) transfers. During this reconstruction era as defined before due to the traces of world war culture was an opposing activity to the realm of economic activity and production. As a second phase during 1970s and 80s cultural policies started to serve more to social and political agendas rather than economical therefore politicians were emphasizing more the grass root activities and cultural policies to enhance community building. According to Bianchini this era is called as the age of participation and marks a beginning in the use of culture as an integral part of urban policy and politics (Garcia, 2004). With the mid 1980s the emphasis of cultural policy over community development decreased due to the potential of culture as a tool for urban regeneration both in physical and economical manners. According to Bianchini this led to the age of city marketing. And finally since late 1990s the age transformed towards city branding strategy where creation of a competitive environment by making leisure, business and the community demands all together (Garcia, 2004).

Culture, as part of a project that is linked to sociological, economical and urban platforms, had been recognized first in between 1960s and 70s then again in between 1980s and 90s. This finally came out as a heritage of mixed and filtered theories, and implementations. In the first period culture was defined as a tool for being democratic and re-inventing urbanism as functions for regenerating the urban core, proving the use of city as an identity and social space and for preserving a social bond (Bianchini, 1993).

Zukin (1999) wrote that, along 1970s culture reformed its characteristic far from being a tool for a start up strategy. It gained a lot of respect especially during the industrial turn down period and economical speculations era. Between 1980s and 90s the main aim of the cultural policies were strengthening the urban cores that leads the transformation of cultural heritage and so as to bring the economical renewal into the city.

Evans (2004) defines culture's contribution to regeneration in three models as; culture led regeneration, in which culture is a catalyst and engine of the regeneration and the activity is likely to have a high public profile; cultural regeneration as a second model is where cultural activity is fully integrated into an area strategy along with other activities in the environmental, social and economic sphere; and as the third model the culture and regeneration, the cultural activity is not fully integrated at the strategic development or master planning stage, the intervention is often small scale, as a tool in reaching other targets. Evans at this third model also emphasizes that cultural interventions can make an impact on the regeneration process, enhancing facilities and services that were initially planned (Evans, 2004). At this point it is important to remind that within this thesis the focus over regeneration and culture led models would be focusing into culture and regeneration model as described by Evans, via interventions over spatial environment. Therefore the author finds it important to visualize the relation of culture led model into regeneration with the Figure 4.1 below.



**Figure 4.1:** Culture based regeneration's interconnections.

Sharon Zukin underlines the interconnectivity between culture and power where she writes, “controlling the various cultures of cities suggests the possibility of controlling all sorts of urban ills, from violence and hate crime to economic decline. That this is an illusion that has been amply shown by battles over multiculturalism and its warring factions-ethnic politics and urban riots. Yet the cultural power to create an image, to frame a vision, of the city has become more important as publics have become more mobile and diverse, and traditional institutions have become less relevant mechanisms of expressing identity” (Zukin, 1999, p.137-138).

Bianchini and Landry state in the “Creative City” several preconditions for establishing a creative city. They underline among those preconditions to use catalysts. And continue by explaining that catalyst events and organizations could create opportunities for people with different perspectives to come together and share ideas. They also state that the public spaces could also act as catalysts by attracting different types of people and encouraging interaction. Thus a synergy would be achieved in managed workspaces where people support each other and exchange ideas (Landry and Bianchini, 1995).

To host big events are effecting strongly the refurbishment, renewals and new investments for better quality of space. This manages the cultural transformation system use all the potentials of cultural, commercial and attraction as services of the total. As Niksarlioğlu describes in her masters thesis, the American originated fests,

consumption oriented leisure and activity based waterfront developments, to improve and to push the local culture and heritage in the cities are all became part of the cultural planning priorities. Capitals like Barcelona, or secondary cities as Bilbao, Glasgow and Frankfurt, small scaled cities, historical towns, former industrial cities, waterfront cities all preferred to use the cultural tools for an urban transformation. Cities even as old as London and Paris preferred to upgrade their images with new cultural inputs and transformations for a culture orient.

#### **4.1 Big Scale Organizations**

The methods of attracting the location for more inhabitants and visitors are becoming a key factor for the transformation. As seen on many manifestations and claims for a new development, the points are laid one after another and they are all about the new identities, new inhabitant, sustained environments and upgraded quality of spaces, as well as the increased possibility of cultural, and economic inputs on the newly redeveloped area. This act can be either promoted by a big stakeholder for creating a new-gated community "city" by adopting several fashionable tastes throughout the world. Using the big events and actions, games, repetitive labels or actions at the location can also do this. For example to create an Olympic park in London by underlining "regenerate the Lower Lea Valley providing new homes, work space, schools, health and other community facilities - and of course world class sporting facilities. We want the Olympic Park to provide the benchmark for the regeneration of the Lea Valley with high quality, well-planned and comprehensive development" (Commitment to sustainable regeneration, 2007). Or to promote the city of Sibiu as the European Capital of Culture for a year in 2007 by underlining "the town opened its gates to the world and became home for people of many cultures, speaking different languages and practicing different forms of religious life. Sibiu/Hermannstadt with its different ethnic communities developed a unique multicultural life. They welcome with open arms the visitors, whether they come on business or as tourists looking for the rich experience at the contact with our cultural heritage, or in search of fun, sports or nature" (Url-3).

As seen the mega events or small attractive actions are all aiming economic stability, attraction for visitors and a better and ongoing reputation for the city's further growth. As an example the book *New Design Cities* overlaid different cities are

becoming, or have become, a design metropolis, due to the fame of their designers, their design events and institutions, as well as their commitment to creative redevelopment based on consultation with all the stakeholders. The city of Antwerp, Glasgow, Lisbon, Montreal, Saint-Etienne, London Times Square briefly overlaid as exemplary cases of being attractive in one specific manner that is "design" and becoming "the" city for designers, architects, many planners, and of course for many business possibilities. The cities pushed their identities and created a label for themselves (Lacroix et al., 2005). As we know Paris "the city of light", New York City "that never sleeps", Las Vegas "the Sin City", the "City of Culture" as Sibiu defined itself in 2007 and many else could be found.

Collectively the methods of transformation can help the region or the city to clean up the fame and the name, to create new residential areas, to open up new cultural and social hotspots, clean up their identical and important areas such as the harbor, the riverbank, the city center, and all these new inputs would bring the new business zones within as well as the economic increase possibilities. The important decision in this manner is the process should be catalyzed by the actions or big venues but as well be continuous for an ongoing situation in the urban area. The repetitive activations thus can be the critical method in regeneration process no matter the size of the land but mattering on the other hand the duration and continuity.

With the categorization of the actions one can define variety of durations, and scales as events and also variety of effects on the space transformation. There are larger scale (regional / city level) examples of urban transformations, which use temporary actions as a tool for urban development. There may be quadrennial events, yearlong, weeklong events and many different other durations. Besides the duration the most important classification criteria for the author is the transformation processes in the urban environment. Events and their titles are in this framework the catalyzing elements for transformation. This means the event or the activation develops in this process a transformation, rehabilitation or a renewal in the urban space. With the name of the event or by getting a label, the urban environment can increase the ability of attracting tourists, increasing the economy level and shortly promote itself.

There may be several examples for this occasion such as, Glasgow – Scotland - European Capital of Culture in 1990 and Barcelona – Spain – with two major events, the 1992 Olympic games and the Universal Forum of Cultures 2004 that enabled

both cities to undergo a radical urban transformation according to many other European cities. Twenty years on, Glasgow is still remembered with its achievements as 1990 European City of Culture. The city has been praised for its pioneering approach to culture-led regeneration but also criticized by some for having used culture as an instrument of management (Garcia, 2007).

Barcelona had been long discussed among the theoreticians, architectural critics, architects and planners as well as the inhabitants. Jean Louis Cohen narrates that the urban framework, since it is the framework of the crisis of the great agglomerations and urban centers in the Europe of the 1970s, when the brutal modernization of the peripheries and the degeneration of the old districts came fully to light. A cultural and theoretical framework, that of the emergence of the doctrines of “urban” architecture, Italian in origin, and which spread all over Europe, notably in Spain and France. A political framework, then, which is that of the crisis of urban governance both in the districts and the regions and the emergence of a radical but “realistic” left. From that last point of view, the policies implemented in Barcelona after the return of democracy to Spain are a direct extension of the action of the “vecinos” movement, which, at the end of the Franco regime, had resulted in the emergence of alternative structures of local power (Cohen, 1998).

Transformation process by using any kind of tool usually becomes the field of political decisions, power of economical targets and investors, and unfortunately less for the inhabitants. Thus the transformation of Barcelona is not the only example to be discussed in the field but one of the leading examples due to its sharp change from a former industrial city towards a tourist attraction with the architectural masterpieces sat along the waterfronts or into the traditional city center.



**Figure 4.2:** Liverpool city and the center development maps (Url-4).

Such as the city of Liverpool, that also carried the crown of ECC 2008 undergone a huge transformation settled a long before in the city including the waterfront areas, the new housing developments, business areas as shown as examples in figure 4.2 as the actions of ECC makes the city boom for the last year. Led by a vision created with Liverpool Partnership Group and Liverpool Vision, the public and private sector and local communities, Liverpool headed for a big change over in 2004. The first act was to name the city as the "Capital of Cranes". Afterwards the restructuring the housing market in the north end of the city, developing commercial district and tourism/leisure/cultural facilities in the city centre, changed facings of retail quarter and developing an industrial expansion for generating employment headed the city had been changed and ready for 21st century (Url-5).

#### **4.2 Small and Medium Scale Interventions As Soft Regeneration**

For the transformation by action methods of spatial environment, developing a regional development and a management plan for any kind of activations are needed. In order to organize the management, security, services, permanent and temporary implementations for public use, programming and advertising the activities, organizing the actors, distributing the services, facilities and actions through out the area are to create a balanced and equally organized program for the transformation by actions.

The term Soft Regeneration is used to describe the social participatory involvement for the urban transformation jointly with soft uses of events and activities to create a catalyst effect for a long term urban transformation and upgrade. Terminology is rooted from the used description of "soft intervention" and aims to highlight throughout this research a more generative, and grass rooted catalyst. This attempt is proposed not to create or highlight a culture led city marketing but on the contrary to bring the community back on the surface for regenerating a social, cultural, physical and economical transformations in bits of interventions.

To focus on cases of temporary uses in urban spaces that are mostly residual and neglected, is concerned about exploring qualities of temporary use, which can help architects and planners to deal with transformation of spaces. Understanding temporary use as a tool in a fast and fluid city can lead to alternative ways of operating within urban space, which can supplant gaps left by developers. Therefore,



what should be first exposed is that the importance of these temporary spaces does not rely exclusively on their timeframe. As the architectural critic Robert Temel (2006) states, “When viewed from a sufficient distance, any use is temporary” but on the idea of temporality inherent to them. Given that these appropriations predominantly don’t have a permanent intention, they present very specific and interesting qualities: the use of local resources, the use of imagination, recycling etc - are just some of these few aspects that can produce new typologies of spaces (Nisenbaum, 2008).

Having in mind these definitions, the understanding of the process of temporary appropriations becomes richer and wider. Temel and Haydn (2006) stated that temporary uses are those that planned from the outset to be impermanent, and the idea of temporality needs to be determined by the duration of use. Therefore the statement was made as, the temporary uses would be those that seek to derive unique qualities from the idea of temporality (Temel and Haydn, 2006).

The surge of temporary spaces can derive from a specific community’s desire to have a place in the city, a neighborhood group that demands some common area, a start-up business that pursues a spot in the market, or so forth. They reflect many times the wish of creative people to engage within urban space. Normally, the propitious stages for temporary uses are gaps in the city that are results of land that is not yet profitable: “temporary uses are uses for which a society does not usually provide space, and they use spaces that, for whatever reason stand vacant, and hence lie in the shadow of social or private attention” (Temel and Haydn, 2006).

In urban areas that experience fast changes, some spaces are left aside from investments and public care. To understand this situation should be interesting to borrow the term “flow.” As stated in the book “Spaces of uncertainty” the term flow would clarify how societies today are organized. Accordingly society would be needed to understood as an organism, which is increasingly constructed around flow of people, money, information, technology, interaction and organization, images, sounds and symbols. Thus the flows are the dynamic expressions of the global life processes of today (Cupers and Miessen, 2002).

Some spaces in the city as this book would suggest are ignored by the “flow”. A recurrent term to describe these places is “Terrain Vague” (Sheridan, D., 2007). This

French term, used by the Spanish architect and critic Ignasi de Solà-Morales, describes these ambiguous, unresolved, and marginalized spaces in the urban landscape. Terrain vague refers to sites that are often ignored in the mainstream discourse on architecture and design, such as industrial wastelands and suburban developments. Solà-Morales notes that photographers and architects address terrain vague in differing ways. The photographer understands these spaces as places that are imbued with some intrinsic value. Architects, however, approach these spaces as problems to be solved through design.

Nisenbaum offers in his research the term “bricolage” for the uses and operations of temporary actions. He discusses the process of bricolage as a kind of trial and error process that is often contrasted to the theory-based constructed fields. The use of elements that are at hand implies in being creative and inventive, finding new meanings, regardless objects’ original purpose. Thus he proposes that the process of temporary use can indeed be compared to the one performed by the “bricoleur”. By the use of available resources, and creatively arranging them in specific ways, spaces can be designed experimentally, Nisenbaum adds.

The urban action refers to the city and its own actors within the development. It aims to explore the economic, social and physical transformation processes as well as to criticize the system and analyze the methodologies. This is a way of assessing the challenges of the urban development planning. It explores the implications of urban debates for problem diagnosis, participation, organizational development and “public learning” in strategic urban action. This means it is the way of urban sociality. It challenges urban governance in the urban areas and offers real life platforms to gain experience of urban development planning practice as well as urban transformation.

### **4.3 Art and Its Spatial Relations**

Art is now more connected to urban space to become more of a public domain, to become more of a critical approach, to underline societal problems and opens up discussions. Art as classically referred to aesthetics here within this context is the art made as a political issue. Here art is referring more to Public Art, which can take different functions as commemoration, improvement of landscape, catalyzing tourism, improve economic conditions, helps regeneration through cultural and social levels, defines the located spaces and more importantly discusses politics over public

attention and awareness. Therefore defining public art with an important role of local and regional development would not be wrong. Even for an urban environment, for a city art may create a perfectly defined promotion, and would be a marketing tool. This effect could easily be remembered through many recent practices through Glasgow, Paris, Barcelona as well as Istanbul with the title European Capital of Culture. Art became a tool to catalyze development. While becoming a promotion tool, it loses its neutrality and the given characteristics of ability to criticize. Thus art especially needs to be more critical than before for the society it is within, or for the global crises the world is going through. Today art in public space visualizes all the conflicts between the strategically acts of politicians and decision makers, the global economical interests, and on the other side the society. It is easy today to hear of cultural regeneration acts started by city councils, where by gathering art commissions, decisions are taken easier for a destruction or construction for public art and public good.

According to Antoni Remesar (1997) a new set of values of art within a general cultural context concerned with environment, can be:

1. The value of diversity; by maintaining the existing urban landscape and improving it via regeneration
2. The value of innovation; by trying new materials and new ways to use the old ones
3. The value of art in an environment; by zoning no more and concentrating in central areas, analyzing the environmental impacts, thinking low budget and having a recycling attitude
4. The value of social pleasure; by working in human scale
5. The value of creative expression; by shelving the idea of creation of a masterpiece
6. The economic value of art; by using art as a form of local development

Art pieces as being critical to the socio-political realities and problems, also defines the artists as an opposing figure, as visionaries, as debating, thinking and critical and

mostly living on the border identities of public. This is also the point where the term Interstitial is referred for similar understandings. Pascal Nicolas-le Strat explains this as follows: “Interstices represent what is left of resistance in big cities, resistance to normativity and regulation, to homogenization and appropriation. They embody, in a sense, what is still "available" in the city. Their provisional and uncertain status allows for hint, a glimpse of other ways of creating a city that are open and collaborative, responsive and cooperative. The importance of the interstitial experiment is borne out in this very register, in methodological, formative, political, as well as heuristic terms” (Nicolas-Le Strat, 2007, p. 314).

Interventions and “possessions” of urban space include the performative occupation of public space, political street theatre, conspiratorial changes to urban furniture or advertisements, graffiti and tagging. These kinds of explorations of city, municipal policy and planning share an understanding that art is taken as a part of social negotiation and critical, reflexive thinking. Therefore art and culture shifts its focus towards urban environment and the community interrelations.

#### **4.4 International Cases**

Urban transformation developed by a small-scale, temporary project as an intervention with several catalysts has a chance of serving to the society directly and creating a social, physically and culturally sustained environment. One of the basic characteristics of the process of generation of small-scale actions and temporary activations is the complete opposition to the one conceived through a Master Plan. On the one hand, master planning approaches urban situations with a long-term proposal and a distant goal. Normally, local resources are not accounted and “urbanist” sketches are models to be followed. One of the basic problems of this kind of design is that within a culture of fast change it’s hard to predict what will happen when the final design should be achieved. Temporary urban spaces, on the other hand, react in a more effective way to a society in fast change. Spaces are rapidly consolidated since resources in-site is utilized. As opposed to Master plans, temporary uses are born from local specifics. They take in account communities’ needs and local resources.

Additionally this alternative method of transformation of spatial environment in terms of design, architecture and planning brings out a down to earth implementation

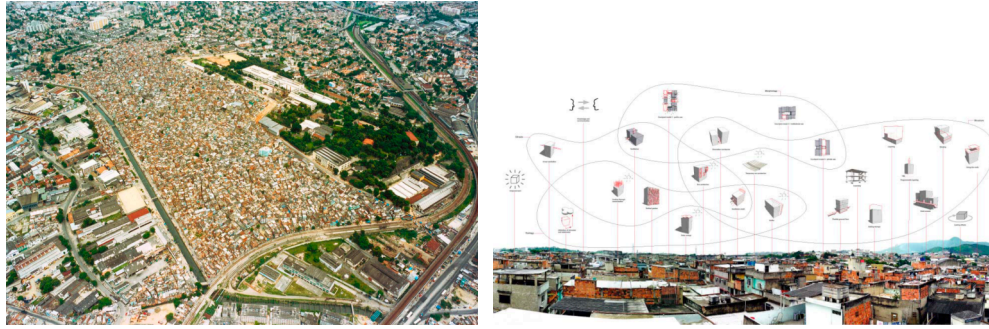
model. The space is transformed and shaped through needs and via this type of transformation a spatial upgrading and a quality of urban environment is also aimed. In the following section, international soft regeneration examples will be described through three different groups. Injected catalysors, repetitive actions and artistic operations show variety of method possibilities and inputs into physical, economical, societal and cultural formations.

#### **4.4.1 Injected catalysors**

The term “Injected” refers to a new form of being alien on to the urban texture. This type of catalysor aims to generate a new social ad spatial vision and interaction with the implementation site. Therefore it means that the “standing alone” interventions are capable of creating new forms of urban interactions and transformations around, from their neutral and alien bases. However the terminology refers to alienation, the categories are always based on a bottom up structure, participation of local communities within, as well an upgrading effect in return to the social and spatial environment.

##### **Cellula Urbana – Rio de Janeiro – Brazil**

Cellula Urbana is a collaboration project between the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation and the municipal authority of Rio de Janeiro to develop a model project for one of the 500 favelas in the Brazilian metropolis. The integration process started by realizing experimental interventions and actions, which aimed to open the favela up for further communication. An extensive set of tools of possible measurements, methods and principles, applied prototypically in the first project phase the “Block”, allowed the inhabitants, business people and institutions during a process of self organization to make punctual interventions for the re-evaluation of the residential environment and for the development of their own life perspectives. The suggested interferences in building structure and property organization gradually stimulate an economic, social, building-climatic and ecological development of Jacarezinho into an open and equal quarter of Rio de Janeiro (Cellula Urbana, 2000-2004).



**Figure 4.3:** Aerial Photo of Jacarezinho and the toolbox developed for regeneration process.



**Figure 4.4:** The “cell” and the view of the workshop.

The Celulla Urbana model project has a very specific urban development approach. The socio-spatial structures that have evolved in the favela, and the favela architecture itself, are seen as harboring development potential and they serve as a point of departure for town planning schemes that take account of the individual life perspectives of the inhabitants. This behavior of favela described in Figure 4.3 with the developed toolbox via community practices. The project is forming an "urban cell" visualized in figure 4.4, as a model in the settlement where prototype solutions are put forward for town planning and architectural interventions, which can then be applied throughout the favela. These allow residents and tradesmen to undertake interventions that they organize themselves (personal interview with Rainer Weisbach, 2007).

### **Slum Lab Paraisopolis – Sao Paulo Brazil**

Sao Paulo is the largest city in Brazil and the most populous in South America. The city's dense urban profile is also underlining the favela areas that also cover Paraisopolis the largest favela in Sao Paulo. Paraisopolis is a hillside settlement. A very important master plan law in 2002 established by the municipality called ZEIS a special urban designation giving the city legal instruments to engage “slum upgrading”. The city decided to spend 1 billion Reais on slum upgrading including

paving, sewer installation, land tenurization, canalization, community improvements, park construction, relocation and new housing.

The upgrading project consists several collaborative works among the municipality, the universities of Columbia Graduate School of Architecture Planning and Preservation, Superintendente de Habitacao Popular (Popular Housing Administration) and the Coordenadora do Prejeto (Project Coordinator) Paraisopolis.



**Figure 4.5:** Informal Toolbox of the Project Slum Lab (Brillembourg et al., 2008).

Project leading team of Slum Lab (see figure 4.5), directed by Alfredo Brillembourg and Hubert Klumpner started the work by developing a detailed site analysis with the group of student of University of Columbia and creating a reading of the situation via different methods and scans. As well as detailed understanding of the positive and negative spatial analysis and scans done through the site, the team of Slum Lab created an informal toolbox, series of tactics to overcome the conflicted site and environmental situation, and engagement for slum upgrading.

The sustainable living urban model “toolbox” aims at a working method for supportive, new architecture with the capacity to empower people at the crossroads of colliding realities – all within the global south’s emerging cities, they wrote as a brief description to the methodology in their publication (Brillembourg et al., 2008).

Starting from 2007 with an invitation to the municipality, the Slum Lab imported their agendas about Latin America’s informal developments scheme and the contemporary architecture towards reducing the “gap” between buildings’ designs

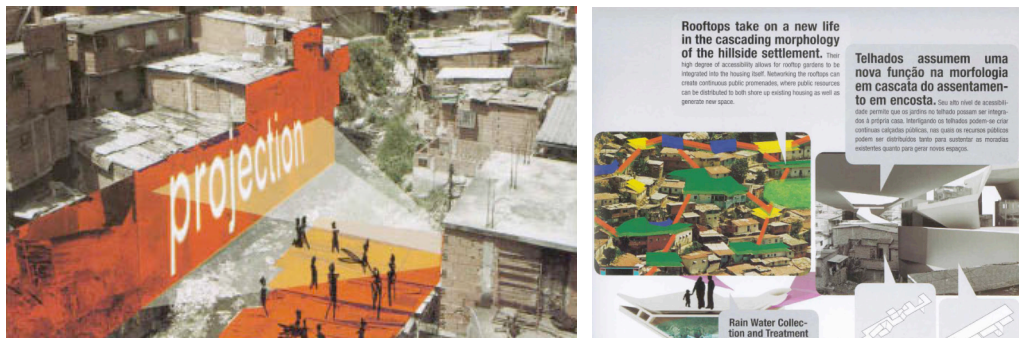


and their social impact. This brought the notion of dematerialization of architecture's artistic objective to a viable quick fix urban architecture that could function as a life support system for developing, perpetually changing city cultures in urgent need of solutions (Brillembourg et al., 2008; Klumpner, 2009).



**Figure 4.6:** Network of the Project Slum Lab (Brillembourg et al., 2008).

Slum Lab in Paraisópolis project presents urban concepts if retrofitting, stacking, bootstrapping, consolidating, reverse engineering and intensifying as experimental and generative processes in architectural and urban design.

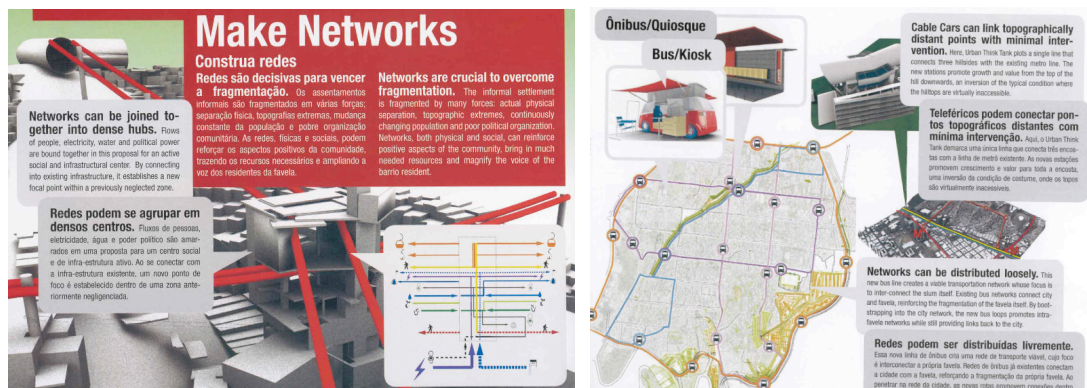


**Figure 4.7:** Tactic no11 “Capture unused spaces” from the Project Slum Lab (Brillembourg et al., 2008).

“Therefore it is a bottom up strategy for architects that develops within local community and reuses, adapts and modifies a city’s existing infrastructure as the point of departure” as briefed by themselves about the approach. This project of upgrading an existing settlement brings an alternative reality for an existing form that had emerged. The idea besides the project development, also experienced and set the



interactivity between institutions, and build communicative structures facilitating sustainability in cities, they underline (Brillembourg et al., 2008).



**Figure 4.8:** Tactic no17 “Making Networks” from the Project Slum Lab (Brillembourg et al., 2008).

Several “tactics” as well as the network of participant researchers as in figure 4.6 is described through the project Paraisópolis can be grouped in developing public space, re using the underused environment as in figure 4.7, providing connections and networks as shown in figure 4.8, providing media links, creating vertical connections, sustaining local practices and activities, adding infrastructures and building up the existing environment.

“Thinking globally but acting locally” well known theme made the motto of the project Paraisópolis upgrade, for the Slum Lab, as the project continues as rescuing place-making and recycling spaces by using architecture, planning and design.

#### 4.4.2 Repetitive actions

The term repetitive activities are presented to exemplify an instrument chosen to kindle a central impulse for a specific development in a city or a quarter, which repeated itself for creation of a cycle to catalyze revalorization and transformation. As an urban strategy it has the opportunity to constantly reinventing the implementation area over time, changes through time on spatial environment and the effects over the community in terms of sustainability.

#### Ferropolis The City of Steel and the Melt Festival, Germany

In 1991 in the city of Gräfenhainichen, close to Dessau in Germany the steel mining industry came to an end. 1915 hectares fragment within the town, which was designated for mining left unused for about 4 years, until Siftung Bauhaus Dessau came up with the concept of Ferropolis as well as the Industrial Gardens project,

started. In the year 1995 December, Ferropolis the city of Steel opened up as the project of Expo 2000. After this year the area started for serving as an open air museum for showing former industrial culture within the location and hosting many internationally known festivals such as “Melt!”.



**Figure 4.9:** 2010 programme for the events in Ferropolis (Url-6).

Every year more than 10000 visitors come over to Ferropolis to attend to the Melt festival and experience the giant structures of former steel mine as today’s performance stages. Above the figure 4.9 lists the 2010 events that take place in Ferropolis. Many well-known artists are taking place in the festival and after couple of year’s background today Melt! festival made a very important name out in the music industry, therefore Ferropolis.



**Figure 4.10:** Ferropolis is part of the Industrial Gardens Network (Url-7).

In 2005 Ferropolis site became part of the European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH) network (see figure 4.10). The aim of the network is to create interest for the common European Heritage of the Industrialization and its remains of today. With this network, promotion of regions, towns and sites showing the former industrial history for visitor attractions in the leisure and tourism industry is targeted.

Ferropolis, the fragment of a new city in the middle of a desert created by opencast mining, became a symbol of a new start in dealing with nature and the countryside. Its attempt to create new perspectives for a landscape depleted by industrial exploitation brings out the self-argument with the theme of post-industrial cultural landscapes today (Url-8).



**Figure 4.11:** Ferropolis during the Melt Festival in 2008 (Url-8).

“It's 7am. I'm somewhere in the east German countryside, dancing with several hundred people in front of a stage constructed from a gigantic, disused crane. ... Unlike Spain's Benicassim or Denmark's Roskilde, which are getting increasingly populated with largered up Brits abroad, only 10% of Melt attendees are from outside Germany, so this is a genuine foreign festival experience” writes Sarah Phillips for the Guardian in 2007 (Url-9).

The project Ferropolis since 1997 made more than half a million visit the location and this was obviously having a risk for a sustained economic development. Nevertheless the project was aiming for more than economical upgrade, but it pointed out that the actors could drive the project by themselves. The stage of City of Iron now makes a new face out of its former landscape. It attracts many young people each year towards the area and this is certainly a positive effect of a temporary event to reconcile an abandoned mining area (see figure 4.11).

Being part of Industrial Gardens Project (see figure 4.12) this prototype project made it possible to reuse the former traces of industrial production and the newly proposed functions together. The project brought a model scheme also for LMBV (Lausitzer und Mitteldeutsche Bergbau-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, The Lausitz and Central-German Mining Administration Company) to design a landscape for the industry with the regional partners as in here Saxony Anhalt, the federal government, European Union and the Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau cooperated and brought all parties

together in one target. The starting target happened to be as EXPO 2000 out of the project Industrial Garden for the region of Dessau Wittenberg and Bitterfeld.



**Figure 4.12:** The poster of the Industrial Gardens Network (Url-10).

After the project started and create a large public attention, one of the memorable Internet comments had entered to the project descriptive report from Dr Harald Kegler. The commentary in 1997 was noting that Ferropolis as being a memorial to an industrial era closing down and the finalization of economy, but on the other hand and most importantly the intervention gave to the people of the region an opportunity to create their own emerging microstructure that generates itself as a new development method for a post industrial settlements (Url-7).

As being part of the urban settlement the former mining area and late called Ferropolis, in fact relies on main American city discussions behind. As discussed many times in 1960s for American suburban culture there was also a loss of urban culture and loss of urban landscape through the project. On the other hand it created a radical conceptual movement. At this manner it can be compared to the artificial cities or structures started in American suburbs as done by Walt Disney Company. Those structures were told to bring quality of space to the suburban lands by creating an entertainment industry as reproducing a new type of “city”. Here with Ferropolis the terminology “polis” was reshaped and became more fictional than rather creating out of nothing a total, but more transforming an existing and soon to be devastated landscape into a new space of culture. This form of transformation obviously brings

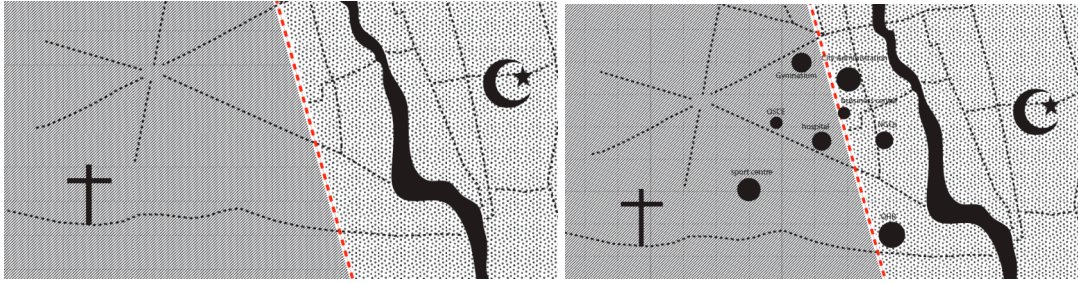
a social, environmental and cultural sustainability where the economic possibilities are also not forgotten.

### **Project Mostar Triathlon 2007 – Bosnia and Herzegovina**

By the newly given name to the area, the rapid urban transformation starts to occur with many possible economic investments in targets. Due to the occasion's permanency questioning the kind of activities can lead to sustain the city's new structure and transformation strategies. According to the label, the city or the region surely gains a cultural attraction; thus the main task becomes how to keep the attracted public in the region for an economic sustainability. Therefore the strategic injections, actions and activations for an ongoing regeneration are necessary. Today the temporary interventions / activations / events are taking place to attract the development at the labeled environment although the subject is to create a continuous act in transformed cityscape.

The city of Mostar, which remains divided since 1995 Dayton Agreement after the Balkan wars, contains the focus of the project Mostar 2007. The city of Mostar is practically is divided between Croats and Bosniacs where the former battle line is today serving just like an imagery tampon zone by the location choices of international community as seen in the figure 4.13. The post production has been based on the proposals developed through the Bauhaus Kolleg »Un-Urbanism«. "Mostarian Bean" by Demet Mutman has been making an analysis of used and underused spaces in the central area, discovering potentials for a further development of a city center; "Green Zero" by Arta Basha investigated all open green space as parks, graveyards, greenery, abandoned spaces and developed a concept for a new, green space connecting the divided city by developing a "third-space"; "Evolutive City-Planning for Uncertain Cities" by Romana Mandeganja and Miodrag Kuč investigated the usage of spaces along the boulevard and developed a program of activation, based in a concept of temporary activations which will lead in the long run to a stable development (The Mostar Triathlon 2007 was selected for the final list of European Urban Public Space Competition by CCCB committee at the year 2008 for providing a public use and creating a common sense for a conflicted urban environment).



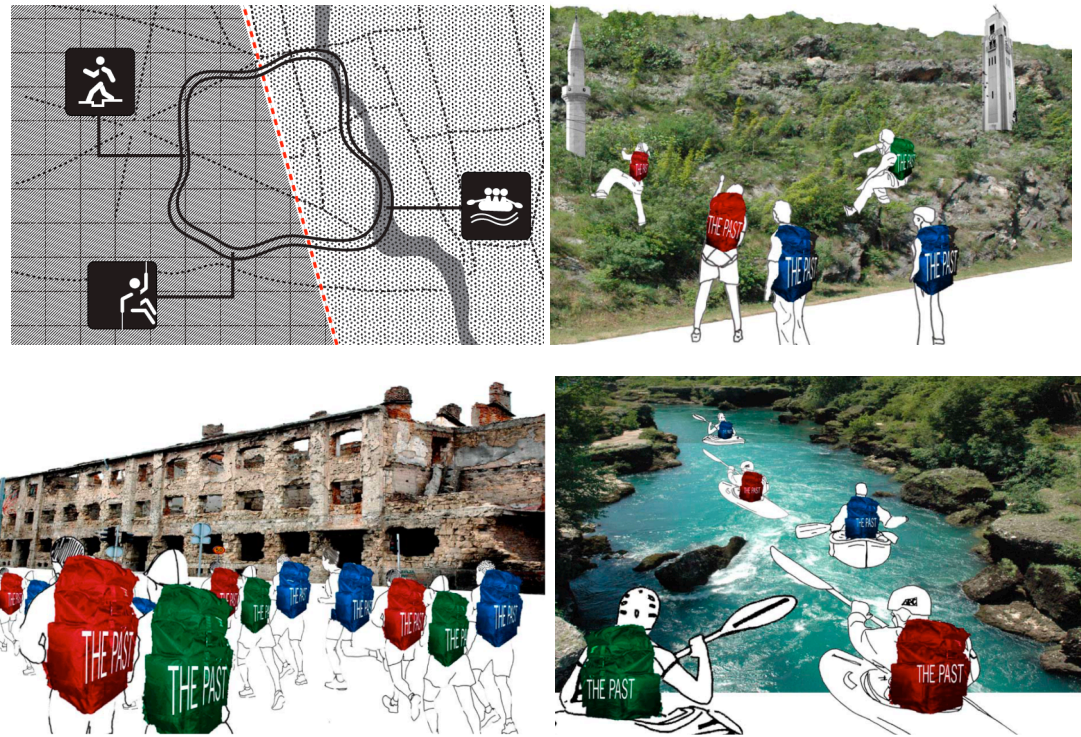


**Figure 4.13:** The divided city of Mostar and locations of the international organizations.

From this starting point the Mostar 2007 Project has been focusing on art interventions as a tool to activate space and to raise public awareness of the situation by addressing the locals as well as the internationals to realize the absurdity of the situation. The intervention is connecting the divided halves of the city, generate a practice, which can overcome the existing situations and change also in its repetition the space itself, bringing a new perception of it by establishing a new practice.

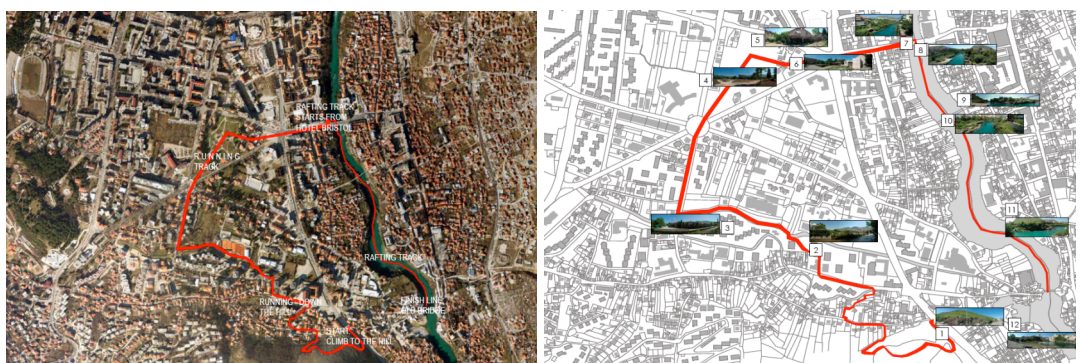
After the end of the Bosnian war, restoration of urban “normality” raises the issue of the auspices under which the city can develop its own identity in a united Europe. Here, art may take on a special role, as it allows a fresh view free of ideological constraints. Therefore, the actions that are planned by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation in collaboration with the Mostar-based artists’ initiatives Urban Movement Mostar and OKC Abrašević Mostar, the Bauhaus project “Mostar 2007” addresses the current situation and offers artistic interventions dealing with the division of the city.

The art interventions were assigned as an important tool to raise awareness and to develop new practices, which are unifying the space. Here, art may take on a special role, as it allows a fresh view free of ideological constraints. Therefore, the Bauhaus project “Mostar 2007” addresses the current situation and offers artistic interventions dealing with the division of the city.



**Figure 4.14:** Basic Schema and visualization of the Triathlon phases within the city of Mostar.

Establishing the “Mostar Triathlon” as an annual sport activity can be used to develop a new usage of the space, which overcomes the division and provides new spatial qualities in the city and described through the pictures in figure 4.14. The action “Mostar Triathlon” uses the environmental characteristics of the city to a new usage of the whole urban space.



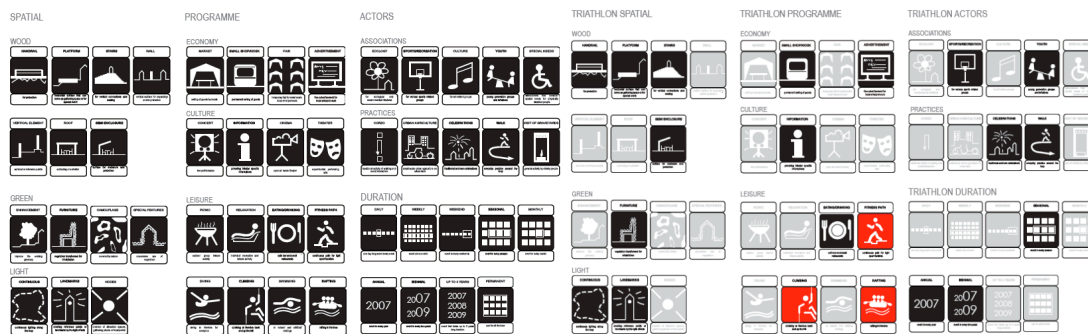
**Figure 4.15:** The triathlon route in the city.

The planned action developed further within a systematic approach for a sustained urban development and upgrading the current spatial quality. In this manner the route typology had been done for scanning the possible action location (see figure 4.15).



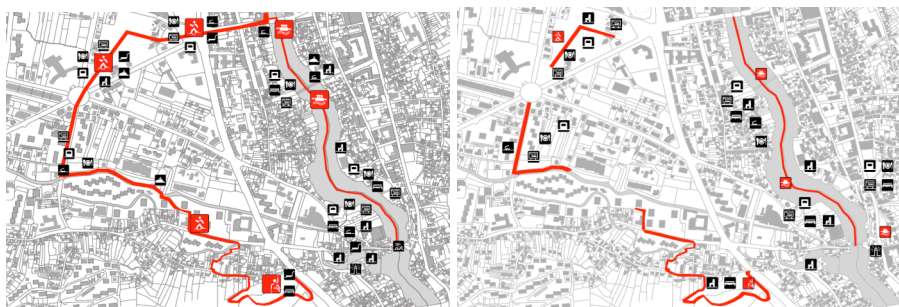
On the other hand the project team developed a matrix tool for catalyzing the action route for a long-term development possibility.

The Matrix shows development logic of the space in such a way that the framed and classified actors, the possible programs and its spatial impact give an overview of possible activation strategies in regard to the time schedule by combining it in different ways (see figure 4.16). The matrix aims to adopt the system for the proposed any kind of action as a formula. In this sense the triathlon matrix creates a flexible reaction by planning the “Mostar Triathlon”, giving different opportunities, with a common aim of developing the spatial qualities of the space. The development system of the matrix composes of the main catalysor points shown as red and the effected programmatic buttons due to the catalysts shown in black.



**Figure 4.16:** The Matrix as an alternative-planning tool.

The activation of the spatial environment as visualized in figure 4.17 is in this respect with the use of an action or an artistic intervention within a time frame targets an environmental awakening. The intervention on to the spatial environment for the project team can reach to a specific point by showing the possible uses of the underused/devastated areas within the city.



**Figure 4.17:** The activation of spatial environment during and after the action in the city.



At this level the project offers a division of timing for the space by temporary activations and permanent upgrading for the space. In this respect by using the actions as activation reason and activating or upgrading the spatial environment of the city would visualize a new method for an urban development.

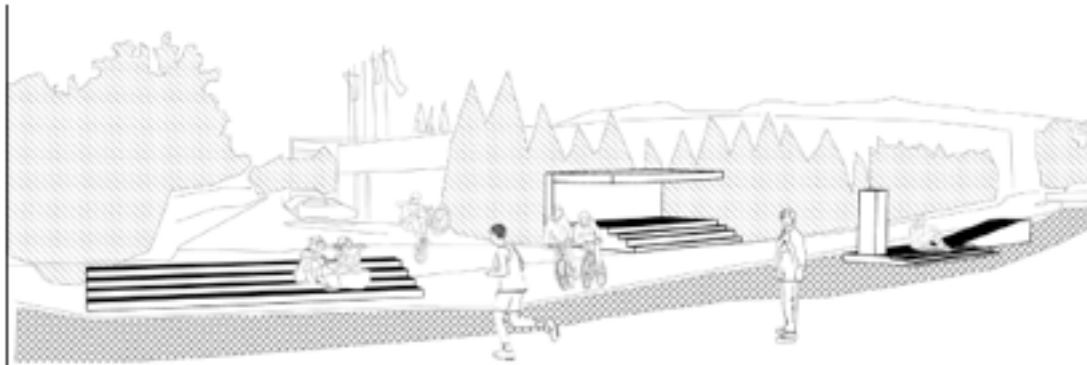
The project zooms into some specific location to create a more clear solution for the spatial environment. One of the locations of the running phase is the socialist residential housing area by the Radobolja River, which serves as an axis of the event. The current situation of the space is devastated residential green area with a no access to the river for the inhabitants.



**Figure 4.18:** As an exemplary case the Radobolja River and its activation during the action.

The running phase of the triathlon gives an opportunity to experience the residential greenery, which will be improved and transformed. The space becomes a more

accessible place by implementing new programmes such as services, advertisements and new leisure surfaces (see Figure 4.18).



**Figure 4.19:** As an exemplary case the Radobolje River and its activation after the action by keeping permanent spatial elements on site.

After the triathlon the residential area is activated both programmatically and spatially. The permanent structures for leisure activities and sports reactivate the underused part of the city to a functioning space (see Figure 4.19).

#### **4.4.3 Artistic operations**

A work of art with or without being attached onto the community traditions and backgrounds can easily create another foreign element as injected catalysts. However in this process the catalysor itself is bringing a much visible and clear push effect on to the site. By creating a new language that is totally or partially alien, creating attention on problem solving or laying out the needed structures for the inhabitants or on site, would attach community participation for catalyzing an urban transformation.

#### **Skateistan Kabul – Afghanistan**

The project Skateistan is Afghanistan's first co-educational skateboarding school. The school engages growing numbers of urban and internally displaced youth in Afghanistan through skateboarding, and provides them with new opportunities in cross-cultural interaction, education, and personal empowerment programs (Url-11).

A skateboarding scene in Afghanistan has been forming thanks to the activism of two Australians, Oliver Percovich and Sharna Nolan, since they arrive to the land in 2007. Percovich and Nolan began hosting skate sessions in an empty fountain, at an orphanage on the outskirts of Kabul, and on the grounds of a Danish-run children's circus.



**Figure 4.20:** Site in use from the Project Skateistan (Photographs by Max Henninger, by Asheesh Bhalla) (Url-12).

Envisioning Skateistan as an institution staffed with local instructors, and providing single-sex accommodations, they began grant writing as seen in Figures 4.20 above and 4.21 below. Now with funds secured from various embassies and private sources, they now start to the construction on an indoor facility (Url-13).



**Figure 4.21:** Site in use from the Project Skateistan (Photograph by Asheesh Bhalla) (Url-12).

The students are selected from all of Afghanistan's diverse ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds. They are aiming to develop skills in skateboarding, skateboarding instruction, healthy habits, civic responsibility, information technology, the arts, and languages.



**Figure 4.22:** Site in use from the Project Skateistan (Photograph by Asheesh Bhalla) (Url-12).

Since Skateistan has been active in Kabul, Afghan youth of all ethnicities, genders, and socioeconomic backgrounds seems loving to skateboard. Skateistan brings them together, equipping young men and women to lead their communities toward social change and development (see fig. 4.22 and 4.23).



**Figure 4.23:** Site in use from the Project Skateistan (Photographs by Asheesh Bhalla) (Url-12).

The project Skateistan recently got awarded from “Architecture for Humanity” and Nike collaboration for the “GameChangers”, which grants the projects with support and the design network to build innovative facilities for groups using sports to impact the lives of others. With their sponsorship for the construction, the skate park is completed until the end of 2009 (Url-14). This activity based regeneration in the city of Kabul, among all other international aids done for the war torn city, differs out by bringing a neutral foundation for young generation to be together as women and men.

### **Badeschiff – Berlin – Germany**

Another case is the Badeschiff – Berlin – Germany. The capital of Germany especially in the last years has been a propitious stage for the surge of temporary



uses, a laboratory for interim appropriations. The surplus of space, deindustrialization and the impact of youth culture have stimulated creative spatial appropriations. It is really fascinating the way “Berliners”, by colonizing abandoned sites, appropriating old buildings and so forth, managed to create new meanings for spaces and promote urban development (Nisenbaum, 2008).

The Badeschiff is a “swimming ship” when translated from German, which anchored just off the riverbank. Beached on the shoreline in the East harbor section of the River Spree, the Badeschiff allows citizens to swim in a safe environment in their river, at least in a figurative sense. Badeschiff was opened in the summer of 2004 as an art project organized by the City Art Project Society of Berlin (Lange et al., 2007).

A local artist, Susanne Lorenz, to enliven city life along the long-neglected Spree, created it. The pool was converted from the hull of a vessel measuring eight by thirty-two meters. Architect Gil Wilk’s prize-winning design for the Winter Badeschiff includes two saunas, an outdoor cooling platform, a heated pool, a bar and relaxing areas.



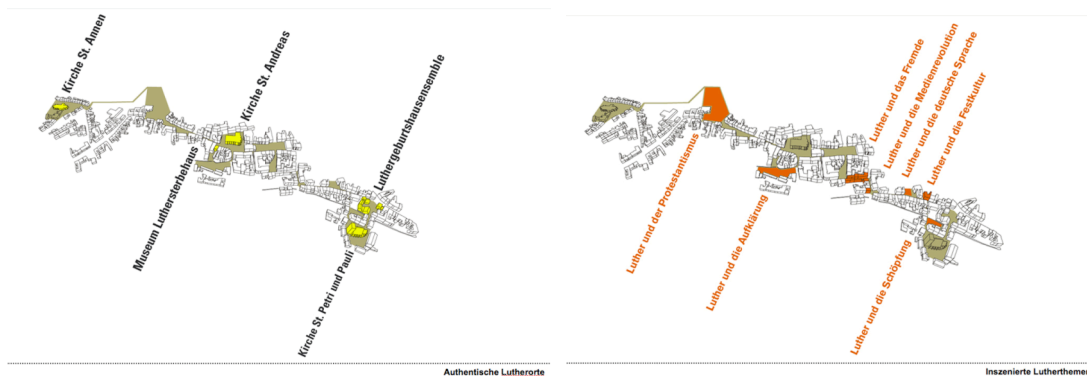
**Figure 4.24:** Winter use of the Badeschiffe (Url-15).

This place provided Berliners of all ages the chance to enjoy the closest thing to dipping in the mighty but polluted River Spree that runs through the city with many activity opportunities inside as well as possible uses in different seasons as shown above in figure 4.24. Badeschiff is just one example of countless creative re-adaptive uses of existing things and spaces in the city of Berlin, writes Chin Mui Yoon in his article "Berlin reinvents itself" in April 2008 (Url-16).

## Lutherstadt Eisleben – Germany

Lutherstadt Eisleben is the birth and death place of the Christian reformer Martin Luther, in Germany. Through this concrete reference to history, Eisleben provides a unique example of how a profile may be created for a small city. Through architectural-spatial or artistic interventions and temporary actions, the issue of local history is broached in an international context. That way, the city gains a new identity. Projects, which are selected including the architectonic extension of the Luther's Birthplace Ensemble in 2007 (part of the UNESCO World Heritage) and the newly created Luther Trail, today presents historical aspects of the Reformation on various levels. On the other hand by this approach the city of Eisleben by the specific reference to the part of history and religion, chose to profile the small town, and to fight especially against the current conditions of demographic changes and shrinkage in the region.

By using spatial and artistic interventions coordinated by the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation under the motto of Shrinking Cities, the temporary actions for preserving the history of the place within an international context took place seen in figure 4.25 below. The theme aimed to bring a new identity in the city. With intervention of two points in the city the whole manifestation represented as the recovery of Lutherstadt Eisleben (Archilab Europe Strategic Architecture, 2008, p.168-169).



**Figure 4.25:** Historical locations and the new additions along the project's defined Luther Path (images by Kerstin Faber) (personal interview with Dr. Elke Mittmann, Dessau, 2008).

The architectural extension of the birthplace of Luther takes place within the UNESCO zone. The Berlin based office Springer Architects designed a visitor center and a new exhibition building. The construction shows a subtle city repair, in which

the materials are respecting to both the scales of the place and the urban area clearly requires an architectural accent.



**Figure 4.26:** The speaking garden along the Luther Path from Atelier Le Balto (images by Atelier Le Balto).

Another activation strategy was the idea of a Luther path developed at different levels of the historical aspects of the Reformation. Under the slogan "With Luther we go – from Eisleben into the world" the installation went through the urban. The Luther path fits into two narratives. The first level takes the visitor to the historical places in the city. With the second level, along the path historic “Luther topics” were created through artistic and architectural additions. It proposes, different uses and experiences through the city, such as the speaking garden that reads the texts and quotes of the reformer, which was the design of Atelier Le Balto from Berlin as seen at above Figure 4.26 (Archilab Europe Strategic Architecture, 2008).

This chapter in total focused into culture led regeneration methods getting place from 1990s through. While touching both to big scale organizations, small-scaled interventions and art’s relation into spatial formations, finally the main focus of the thesis as soft regeneration is introduced with exemplary cases.

Therefore its also been explained in detailed the selected cases for understanding different methods in soft regeneration. In this manner starting from the definition and model of soft regeneration as a proposed terminology, as well as the classification through techniques used are described. The author aimed to emphasized the

commonly used and alternative method to be named as soft regeneration, which is capable of maintaining the existing social, historical and cultural potentials while regenerating through participation.



## **5. DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR SOFT REGENERATION**

The motive for some of today's slum demolitions in the Global South is apparently city image and, more important, clearing land - even in areas never before considered desirable - close to center cities for new economic enterprises that enrich city coffers and benefit permitting officials either directly or indirectly (Peirce et al., 2008). Regeneration is a process that needs to take an act of reforming the space. The main purpose should be that instead of a top down process for the spatial organization, how to create a “bottom up” approach that creates much valuable inputs to the environment.

Use of practices, the inhabitants, needs, positive and negative values of the space, identities of the area, the history, the future expectations from the area, development strategies, education levels, participation of man, woman, young generation, media, universities, administrative units could make a great difference for a spatial transformation. The use of space should underline all the time the purpose for the citizens of that specific environment.

The idea is, while using the process regeneration, the upgrading the environment, the social groups, and the economic inputs should be thought all together as a team. Use of daily routes, practices and the users would create a huge positive input, if the democratic participation process occurs in decision-making, designing and construction periods.

In the year 2007, July The Rockefeller Foundation organized meeting and manifested the Global Urban Summit in Italy Bellagio. According to the Summit the highlighted issue was the balance between north and south periphery, in other words developed and developing. Global North or South, there was clear agreement that equity, opportunity, and the common welfare are inextricably linked - that the potential of improving incomes, education, and environmental standards for even the most troubled groups would, in the long run, provide the optimum benefits for poor and rich alike. The implied formula: More equity equals more opportunity and quality of life for all classes. Clear strategies emerged during the Summit: Encourage open and

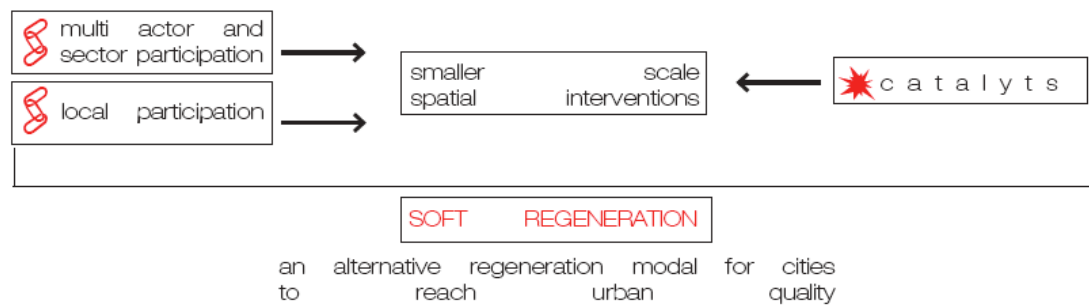
candid dialogue between income groups. Build middle class values by encouraging a socio-economic mix of people in urban neighborhoods. Therefore it also underlined a very important point; Participation. Participation is clearly a central element: Unless people believe they are heard, respected, and allowed the chance to participate, they will remain suspicious and resentful of others who want to help a problem most acute in working with low income communities. This suggests that in any urban initiative, from finance to collecting data to constructing new communities, professionals must listen hard and consistently to the people on the ground who will be affected - ordinary citizens, government workers, private businesses, and NGO's. Tapping new ideas from all realms, creatively partnering, leveraging assets, and building relationships of trust and respect may take time, but they are critical to success. Another issue the Global Urban Summit was highlighting was as most of the participatory projects and researches are dealing with; Networks a key. The more Broad Networks - interdisciplinary approaches bring more the key to breakthroughs in complex urban problems that resist single arrow solutions (Peirce et al., 2008).

In 2007, Indian minister of state for urban development, Ajay Maken, issued his Master Plan 2021 for New Delhi, which was guided by three priorities: obliterating the slums (which currently house some 60 percent of the city's 15 million people), taming traffic, and developing a Manhattan style skyline. High rises for the slum dwellers are supposed to take the place of their slum shanties; all height restrictions in buildings would be lifted except in a few historical areas. Early in 2008 the bulldozers were already sending tens of thousands of residents fleeing with their belongings from Mumbai's sprawling Nehru Nagar slum. Up next is the best known slum of all Dharavi, home to somewhere between 600,000 and 1 million people - and a thriving export economy worth, some say, in the billions of dollars. Dharavi's demolition, as local resistance failed to stop it, is one of the most sweeping slum clearance in world history states book *Century of the City No Time to Lose* (Peirce et al., 2008).

## **5.1 Evaluation of International Cases**

The author in this thesis defines the urban transformation processes taking part among the most of the worldwide cities as in the scheme below Figure 5.1. Transformation processes either regeneration, redevelopment or rehabilitation are all

having his or her own internal terminologies and relations within. Gentrification as a singular term is taking part mostly within these under/internal levels. Catalysts through events and collaborations within are all adjacent factors towards the whole transformation. In the system all the main terms may collaborate between each other as well as sharing their sub terminologies for a differentiated use. The multi layered networking causes us to misuse the definitions of the system and creates a city changed with a mutation that no one can analyze and propose a productive usability or structure within after.



**Figure 5.1:** System of soft regeneration.

As learnt from the worldwide examples described at the previous chapter, the regenerated environment brings a changed characteristic of the original space and creates a new atmosphere at the location. The new spatial environment targets to attract different social classes into the area as well as bringing economic investment and increase in the income. Thus the regenerated space by aiming the sustained uses, users and the economic power, a respect and an overlapping study for a good spatial development should be the first headline in the studies for the projects. The strategy behind the regeneration process should be laying on an over time effects and futuristic expectations with a deep analysis of the area, uses and the practices of the inhabitants, as well as the developments foreseen around the environment. In this manner a transformation would lead into a long-term solution with an expected growing and catalyzing procedure starting from the very point towards the surrounding.

Evaluation of the cases would be done through analysis that would also be visualized by the general framework system of the author. Clearing the targets and the collaborating actors of the projects scheme, aims to give an overview of the structure of a generated soft regeneration method.

## Injected Catalysors

### Cellula Urbana

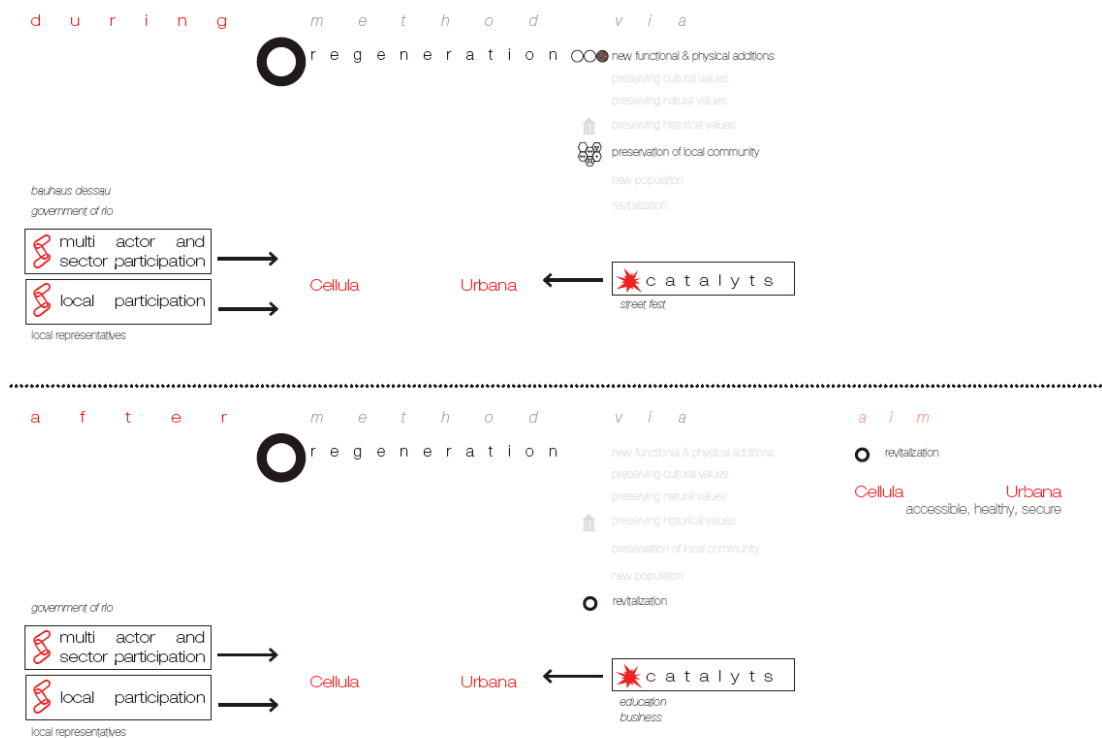
Cellula Urbana started as a collaborated project between the city municipality and as an international partner the Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau is representing an example of injected catalyst in the city of Rio. Explained in detail with Table 5.1 evaluation according to sustainable development manners and collaborative actors are overlaid. The project Cellula aimed to bring a communication between the community of the favela and the city authorities, where accessibility for gathering information and needs were not possible beforehand. Thus the project is playing a key role in forming a connection hub both for the society itself and the authorities.

**Table 5.1:** Evaluation of Cellula Urbana.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Injected Catalysors</b>				
Cellula Urbana	Social empowerment	Physical formation of a public space	Socio-cultural bondage among community	Economical cycle through small selling units
Cellula Urbana	ON PROESS	ACHIEVED	ON PROCESS	ON PROCESS
	FUTURE AIM			
	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Cellula Urbana	Bauhaus Dessau Foundation	Community representatives, locals	Government of Rio da Janeiro	Media activities, day festivals,

Another important level of the project is the strategic planning in terms of sustainability for the social wellbeing of the society, physical upgrading of the environment, maintaining and restructuring the cultural background and offering an economical recycling system by itself within. Therefore the strategic injection of the collaborated project, with the participation of the local community shaped and developed its own sustainable unit. The unit improved social empowerment of the community, whilst providing interconnectivity. Physically the proposed and built up space gave both open and closed public space within the favela, where public areas mainly are streets. During the planning phase, its emphasized that the unit needed to cover its expenses, while bringing inputs for the society it serves. Therefore in economical manners Cellula Urbana is an educative central hub for the community,

which also has service units and shops to offer both job opportunities and income for itself.



**Figure 5.2:** Soft regeneration system of Cellula Urbana.

In terms of soft regeneration, Cellula Urbana as visualized in Figure 5.2 is a very good example to show collaboration possibilities between authorities, partners to initiate the system and to make the projection as well as the participation of the local communities to shape the needs and possibilities. Therefore the project on one hand shows the importance of the actors for whom and how to start in initial phase and how to manage sustainability when the partnering settler is cut out. The position of Bauhaus Dessau in this level is defined to be the partnering settler, and after its structuring and implementation of the Cellula Urbana, whole system needs to be continued and supported by the authorities and the community.

Cellula Urbana when started and initially programmed, the strategical movement also aimed to multiply the hubs of Urbanas within the neighborhood in order to serve for more and gain more. Since the approach is too young to be understood as an alternative method for regeneration of spatial environment and the society, the repetition of hubs could not be possible. However it is also seen that this kind of

structured injection is highly effective in creating a mediator and thus serves as a catalyst.

### Slum Lab Paraisopolis

Slum Lab is a collaborated project between the city municipality of Sao Paulo similar to Cellula Urbana with many international and local partners from architectural and planning fields as well as local community. The aim of the project is basically to provide an upgraded spatial environment, manage quality of space and life for the local community. Therefore as an initiative step from University of Columbia Graduate School of Architecture, and the support and partnership of the municipality, the initial phase has started. Initially the project aimed to gain information for the use of space and needs of the community by working with the local community directly. As a second step the formation of proposals for main problems defined in the first step is also covered until today. Slum Lab today is at the third step of the project where the implementation is about to start with the support of international and local partnering companies, offices besides the municipality.

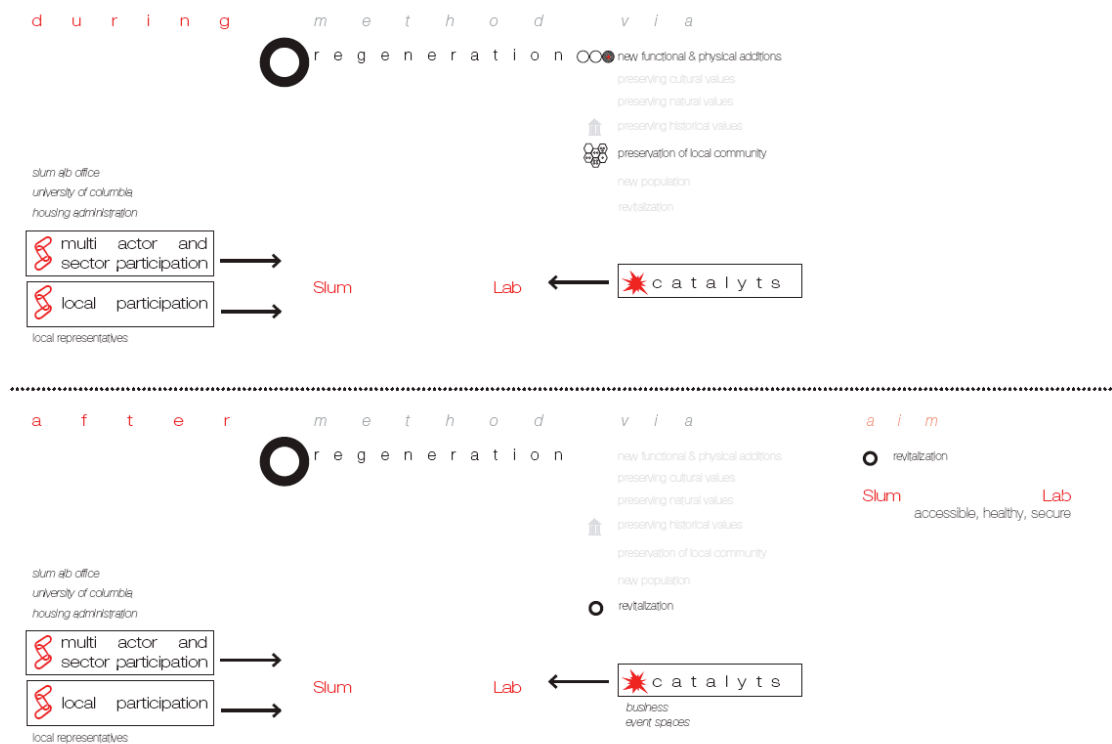
**Table 5.2:** Evaluation of Slum Lab.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Injected Catalysors</b>				
Slum Lab Paraisopolis	Social connectivity	Physical upgrading over streets, transportation, and formations on public spaces	Cultural connection between the city and the slum areas through new spatial formations	
Slum Lab Paraisopolis	<div>Social connectivity</div> <div>FUTURE AIM</div>	<div>ON PROCESS</div> <div>FUTURE AIM</div>	<div>ON PROCESS</div> <div>FUTURE AIM</div>	

**Table 5.2:** (Continue) Evaluation of Slum Lab.

	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Slum Lab Paraisopolis	International architectural offices, the university of Columbia Graduate School of Architecture Planning and Preservation	Local architectural and planning offices, Slum Lab Office	Municipality, Popular Housing Administration, the Project Coordinator Paraisopolis,	Aims creating of event spaces

Slum Lab in this manner represents an ongoing example where in terms of sustainable development evaluation may not be possible in each section as seen in Table 5.2.



**Figure 5.3:** Soft regeneration system of Slum Lab.

However it is possible to say in social and cultural levels, the project aims and works on process to manage connectivity between the community itself as well as between the neighborhood and the city. And for the physical environment obviously the

projects offers an upgrade for the space, users and the services in the neighborhood according to the needs of the community and the current needs of a society.

If focused to the actors of the whole project, since the municipal units were having difficulties in creating a direct contact with the favela community, the graduate school created and served as a mediator and the joint between two until setting and structuring the system. And on the other hand in terms of soft regeneration visualized in Figure 5.3, Slum Lab project for the favela of Sao Paulo is representing mostly future aims as targeted object, nevertheless the inputs of the strategical planning and process needed for the implementation phase is continuously getting support through the authorities and the community itself. Therefore to summarize, the possibility of creating a smooth transition as named soft regeneration for a devastated or low quality urban settlement is even at the formal levels seemed to be accepted.

## Evaluating Repetitive Actions

### Ferropolis

The project Ferropolis is one of the success stories of revitalising of a former mine area. Thus as a good example for a soft regeneration the transition of the site from being a former work site with 1991, and today's biggest and most famous event spaces brings in a lot of structural, and collaborative inputs. The aim of the project was based on a simple question of how to restructure and generate the use of space.

With the decision taken by the partnering actors and the city councils, the new function as an event space today serves for thousands of yearly visitors. It also has a very important point that in nearly 20 years results of a positive soft regeneration case are possible to examine in terms of sustainable development and partnerships.

**Table 5.3:** Evaluation of Ferropolis.

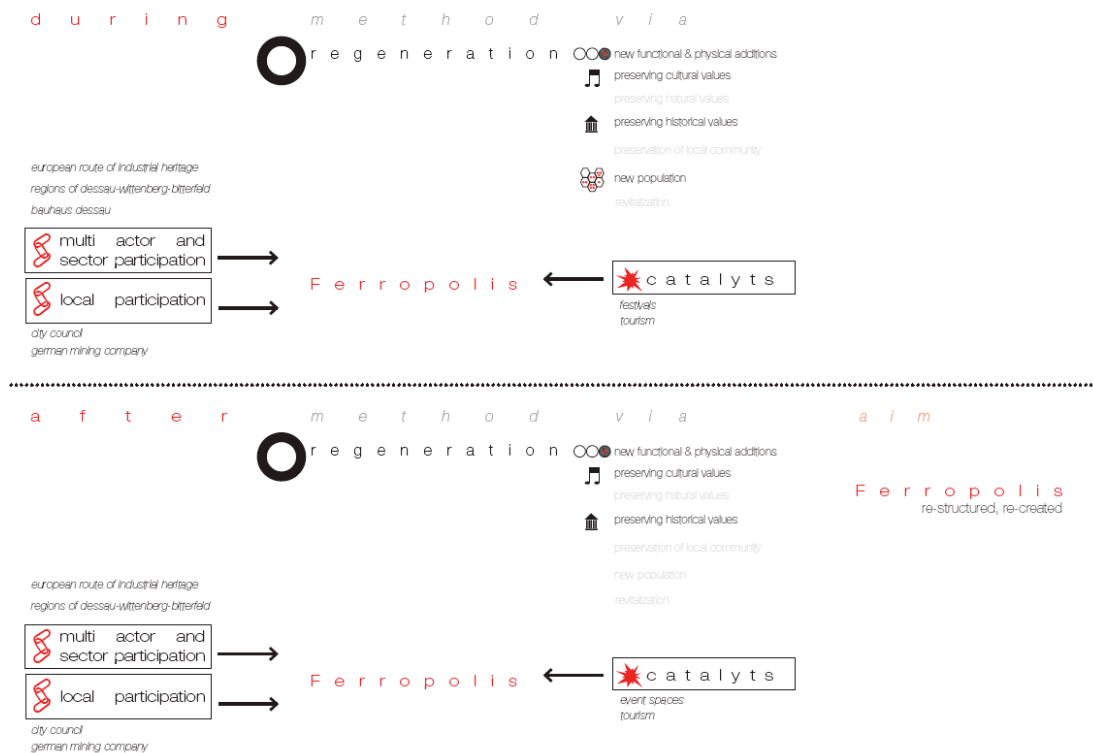
	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Ferropolis	Social empowerment and increase in responsibility over site's improvement within locals	Physical rehabilitations, improvements and additions are done	Cultural activity brings a huge attention each year to the site	Facilities on the site brings a considerable amount of income for preserving and improving facilities on site



**Table 5.3:** (Continue) Evaluation of Ferropolis.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Ferropolis	<div>ACHIEVED</div> <div>ON PROCESS</div> <p>responsibility over site's improvement within locals</p>	<div>ACHIEVED</div> <p>improvements and additions are done</p>	<div>ACHIEVED</div> <p>a huge attention each year to the site</p>	<div>ACHIEVED</div> <div>ON PROCESS</div> <p>income for preserving and improving facilities on site</p>
	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Ferropolis	Event organizers, European Route of Industrial Heritage network	Bauhaus Dessau foundation, city council, German Mining Administration Company	region of Dessau Wittenberg and Bitterfeld	Festivals, event space

As seen from the table 5.3, socially and culturally the Ferropolis project created a new face for the former mining area and generate new visitors. Not only by using its former history as part of the industrial gardens route for tourists, it also welcomes many younger souls for yearly-organized attractive concerts and shows on site. Physically the space is preserved as it was a mining site and additionally temporary and permanent structures accordingly to the event are being installed. Therefore the current structure of Ferropolis is not functioning as an event space only but also as a touristic attention area. This important decision made also the site's economical situation highly attractive.



**Figure 5.4:** Soft regeneration system of Ferropolis.

In terms of participating and partnering actors, the project Ferropolis is also a valuable example. With the initiation of three city councils the area started to be in the focal point of partnering institute Stifting Bauhaus Dessau and the Mining Administrative Unit. Bauhaus Dessau took place in the initial and settling phase where the structure was needed to be defined as well as the collaboration needed to be legalized. Therefore similar to other projects described before, it is also seen in Ferropolis case that the joint partners of the initial phase, here defined as Bauhaus, mostly are not taking responsibility in continuity of the projects but the needed system is mostly to achieve the sustainability by itself. Therefore Ferropolis project today continues processing with its own administrative unit, partnering together with three cities and the Mining Authority as being part of the heritage site. This is as visualized in Figure 5.4 an important soft regeneration case taking place in Germany, where the historical heritage is not lost and being used, while the new additions are also feeding the process.

### Mostar Triathlon

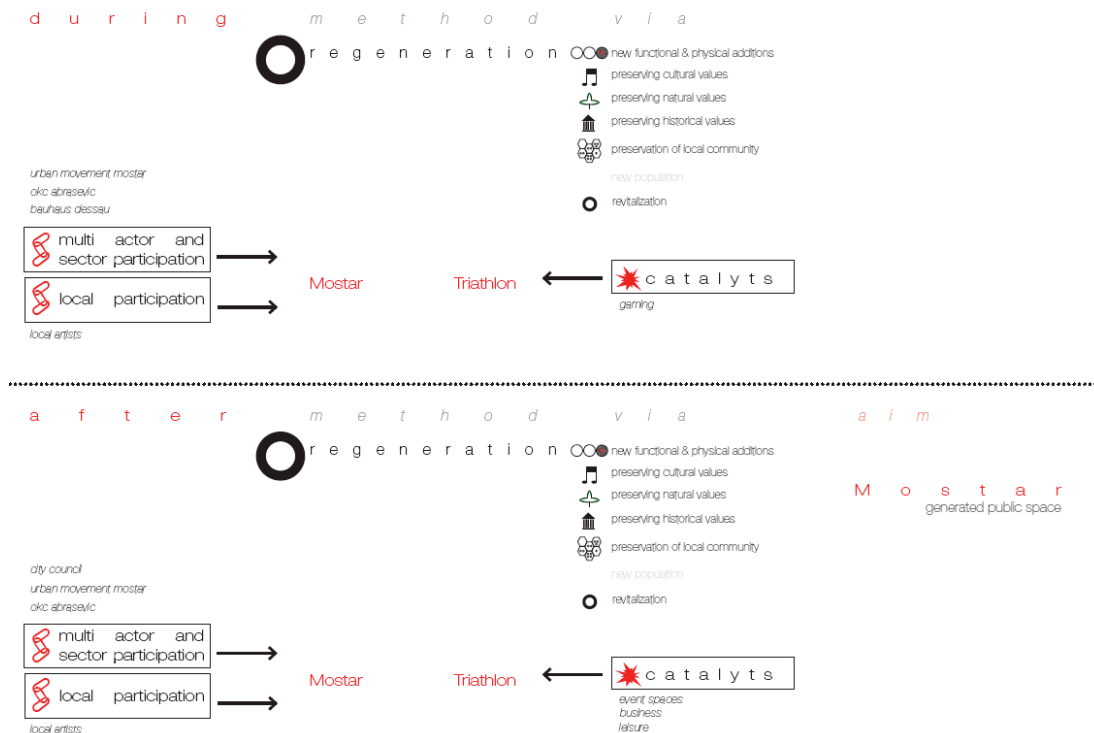
Mostar Triathlon is a future aimed project to revitalize the city of Mostar's central use and perception by the local community. The importance of the project is the

neutral activity it proposes while dispersing functional units on site to be used as injected elements to catalyze the former, underused situation and to increase the social interaction between communities.

**Table 5.4:** Evaluation of Mostar Triathlon.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Mostar Triathlon	Social connectivity	Formation of an upgraded urban quality circular at a city route	cultural interaction	Improvement through ad-hoc enterprises
Mostar Triathlon	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>
	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Mostar triathlon	Bauhaus Dessau foundation	OKC Abrašević, local artists, Urban Movement Mostar	-	gaming

As seen in above Table 5.4, the targets to achieve sustainable development criteria, although the initial phase had been completed, due to the implementation and agreement phase's lacks, are futuristic. However the aimed project brings socio cultural interaction and connectivity via participation to the neutral sporting event, In this manner by taking part of an activity in the loop, it is also aimed through repetition the spatial inputs will increase according to the needs of the community. Through temporary and permanent physical inputs on spatial environment, upgrade of the urban quality is targeted, while through locating ad-hoc facilities the economical cycle also be improved.



**Figure 5.5:** Soft regeneration system of Mostar Triathlon.

Mostar Triathlon as a futuristic but a strategic approach of soft regeneration as seen with Figure 5.5 is initially started with collaboration of actors Bauhaus Kolleg Dessau and the Mostarian local initiative OKC Abrašević. Supported with an artistic implementation the triathlon project unfortunately lacks evident support and partnership from local authorities, where in administrative level the situation is still lacks will of implementing recent regeneration methods. Still the project if implemented, aimed to become under responsibility of a joint unit of local initiatives together with the city.

## Evaluating Artistic Operations

### Skateistan

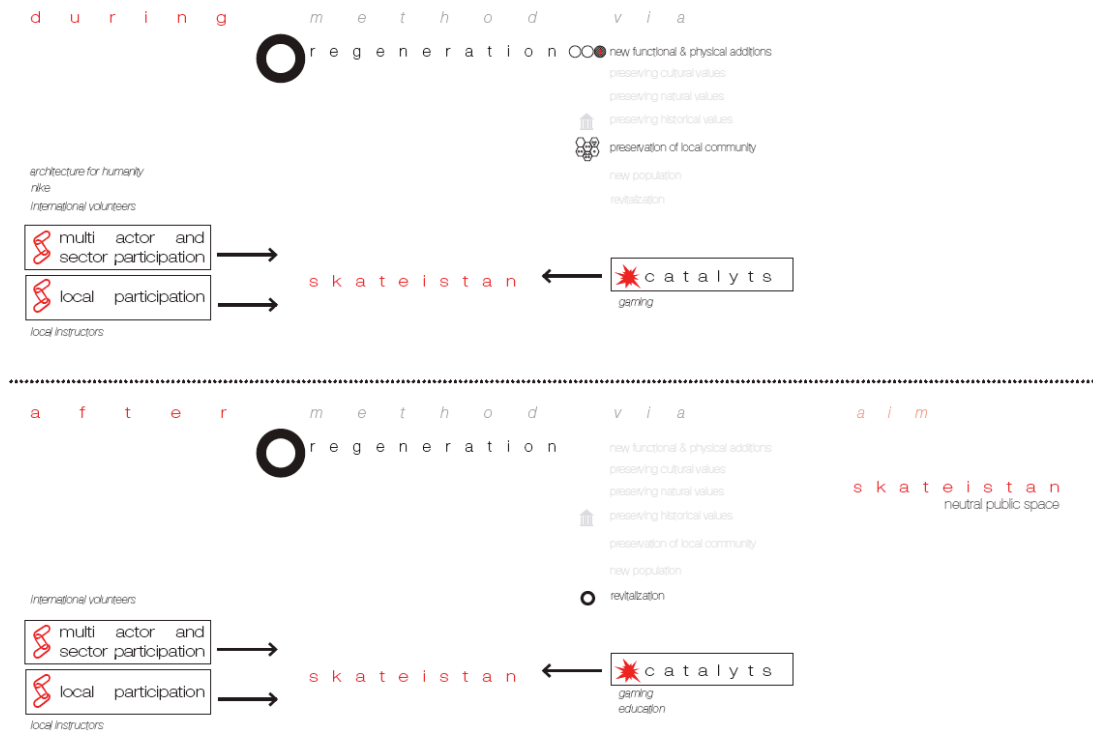
Started by two volunteering skaters, as skating classes in Kabul, the project Skateistan shows an implemented project attempt that is similar to Mostar Triathlon. A game as a neutral, totally out of any traditional connection, offers the children of Kabul a new way of interaction. Additionally the project helps at first step socio-cultural rehabilitation of the youth of the society.

**Table 5.5:** Evaluation of Skateistan.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Artistic Operations</b>				
Skateistan	Social connectivity	Formation of a neutral play area	cultural interaction between children and youngsters through skate board	Economical cycle through skate school
Skateistan	ON PROCESS	ACHIEVED	ACHIEVED	ON PROCESS
	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
skateistan	Nike, architecture for humanity, international instructors and volunteers	Local participants, instructors	-	gaming

Skateistan project as explained in detail on Table 5.5, with the support of Nike and Architecture for Humanity as being international partners, as well as the volunteering international pioneers created a push effect on social empowerment level. This also led a spatial improvement on city, due to the designing and implementation of a skate park. At this point it is very important to see the value of this project, due to its power of using a game as a catalyst and with the help of architectural design and planning possibilities, creation of a neutral environment been set.

Skateistan as a currently on process project also aims an economical cycle through the skate school developed on the area. If the actors are observed, the support is being done via internationals mainly where on one hand made this attempt possible to visualize the results, and on the other hand new type of communication ways are being introduced to the society starting from young ages.



**Figure 5.6:** Soft regeneration system of Skateistan.

As a soft regeneration example visualized at Figure 5.6, Skateistan is currently in an early phase of implementation and therefore the relationship between the Skateistan Park and the rest of the close neighborhood may need more time to create an interrelation in planning, design and regeneration. However the value of the project, that is taking place in a conflicted site holds an important tool to maintain and rehabilitate the current society for a mutual interaction and respect. Therefore this project aims to represent the potential of soft regeneration method in combining socio-cultural and physical targets taking a powerful act and place in one melting pot.

### Badeschiff

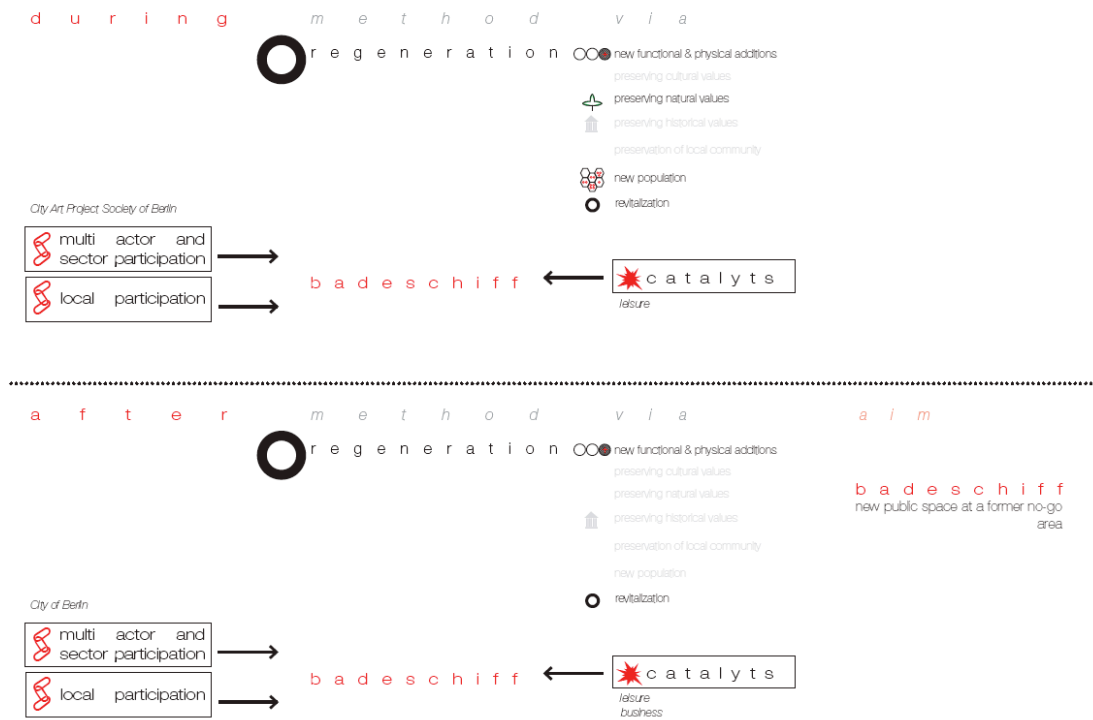
Badeschiff evolved as a result of an artistic and architectural collaboration in order to create a leisure space for citizens of Berlin. The site located used to be a former factory area, which is adjacent to a river that is not suitable to swimming. The versions of Badeschiff are possible to see around many cities in Europe and today in the city of Eskişehir in Turkey. Its main aim is providing an alternative solution of leisure in the city by using city's capacities. Therefore this vision is taken to be part of artistic operations section as a soft regeneration catalyst. It is defined as a catalyst project, because it catalyzed the use of space for the purpose where the neighboring

sites are hosting many business centers, the city chooses to preserve this alternative function as a leisure point together with boat restaurants, and other alternative grounds for Berliners.

**Table 5.6:** Evaluation of Badeschiff.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>Economical TARGET</b>
<b>Artistic Operations</b>				
Badeschiff	Social interaction	Physical improvements on site and new additions	Cultural interaction between locals, internationals	Economical improvement through leisure activities proposed on site
Badeschiff	<b>ACHIEVED</b>	<b>ACHIEVED</b>	<b>ACHIEVED</b>	<b>ACHIEVED</b>
	<b>ON PROCESS</b>	<b>ON PROCESS</b>	<b>ON PROCESS</b>	<b>ON PROCESS</b>
	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
badeschiff	-	City Art Project Society of Berlin, project founder artist and architect	-	Seasonal and alternative leisure space,

When started and implemented as artistic operation the wider effects on site may be limited either due to acceptance or due to time period. Thus as a project itself Badeschiff may be evaluated in inwards in terms of sustainable development, however due to its inter reactions between close neighborhood the evaluation is not possible to make yet (see Table 5.6). Still it is also possible to say that because of its socio cultural inputs over the society, either locals or internationals, the space is highly accepted by the city council, citizens and tourists, where any new type of urban renewal possibilities until today are being neglected for the location. Its physical structure started as a temporary structure and ended up as permanent became one of the identical points of the city, which also brought itself the capacity to manage itself economically through visitors.



**Figure 5.7:** Soft regeneration system of Badeschiff.

The Badeschiff in the framework of soft regeneration (see Figure 5.7) brings the possibilities of art use into the urban environment where propositions of new uses and alternatives create a smooth collaboration with spatial design. Thus as an alternative method of regeneration, soft transitions and injections with artistic operations are holding a huge potential.

### Lutherstadt Eisleben

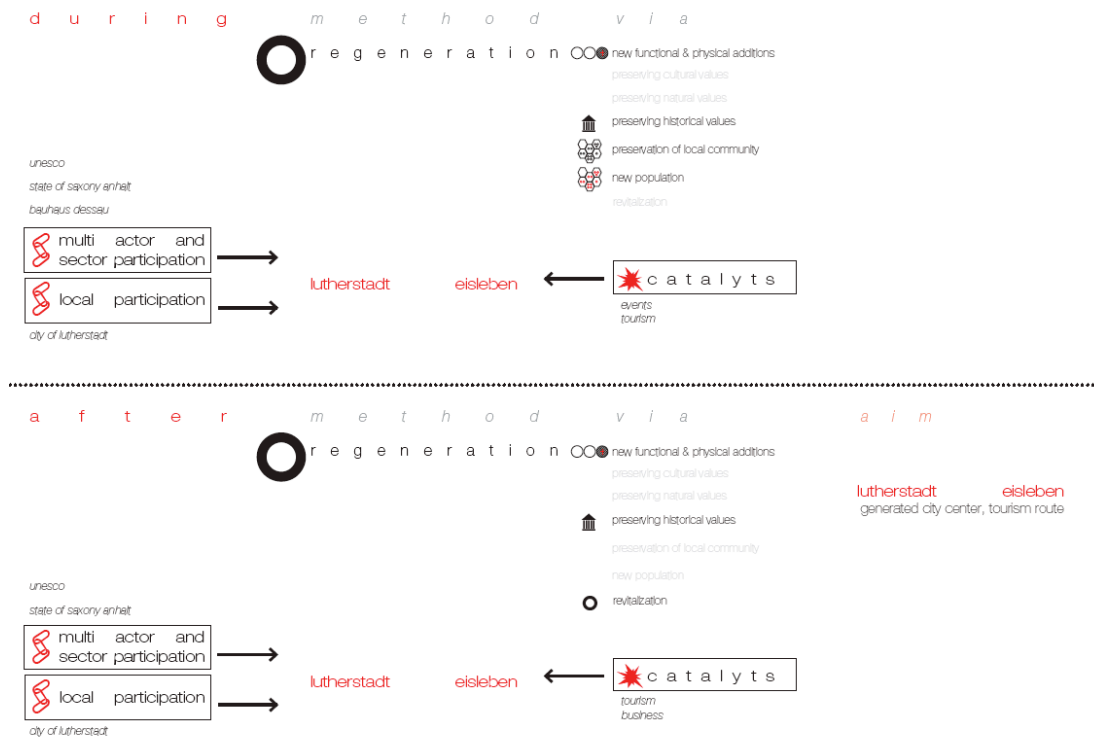
Eisleben as a small town in the heritage list of UNESCO with its history as Luther city had been regenerated through artistic interventions, architectural and spatial inputs as well as a new strategic planning. However it is important to also remember at this point that before the soft regenerating method of planning and implementations, the town had faced a removal thread from UNESCO due to its devastated and not preserved conditions of heritage sites. Afterwards the city of Eisleben became one of the major routes of tourism in former East Germany, and although shrinkage is a common reality among most Eastern settlements, the Lutherstadt managed its economical stability through tourism. Furthermore the evaluation is shown with Table 5.7.



**Table 5.7:** Evaluation of Lutherstadt Eisleben.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>Economical TARGET</b>
<b>Artistic Operations</b>				
Lutherstadt Eisleben	Interaction of the community, the history and the heritage through interventions and implementations	Physical improvements , new additions had been done as well as small scale exhibitions and interventions with local and international participants	Local responsibility and awareness, cultural tourism route had been improved with a peak	Economical improvement through new ad-hoc facilities and UNESCO tourism
Lutherstadt Eisleben	ACHIEVED	ACHIEVED	ACHIEVED	ACHIEVED
	ON PROCESS	ON PROCESS	ON PROCESS	ON PROCESS
	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysts</b>
Lutherstadt Eisleben	UNESCO	Bauhaus Dessau foundation, city council	State of Saxony Anhalt	Tourism, artistic events, on air exhibitions

Socio culturally the project brought to the town awareness for the common history, and improved the image of the settlement by investing into the soft regeneration. Physically historically important locations were emphasized and supported through several artistic inputs around as well as a defined path with urban furniture. This creative planning led the historical route being accepted by new visitors who are also interested in public interventions, interactions and uses. All these inputs catalyzed in general the economical improvements of the town both through UNESCO and ad-hoc facilities.



**Figure 5.8:** Soft regeneration system of Lutherstadt Eisleben.

As another intervention of Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau, collaborated with several artists and architectural and planning offices, with the will from the city council, created the peak point for the smooth transition. According to planning strategy, it was important to propose a new facility for an already shrinking area in order to create a new way of management, and sustainability. Also in this manner after the initial and implementation phases the managing section became responsibility of the city alone, together with the supports gained from UNESCO.

As mentioned before, Eisleben to promote and regenerate itself as Lutherstadt even after a threat from UNESCO, led to an experimental and a successful intervention of soft regeneration. This collaboration and system visualized within Figure 5.8 above.

All the proposals for a soft regeneration based on the location as a site-specific development and absorb the needs and practices either to develop a new function or to bring a daily use of the system to transform the neutrality. Thus the urban transformation heads a sustained/long termed continuation and development.

To bring a conclusion with the figures drawn above is not the intention that the author has. Instead to understand the possibilities of interaction between each units/elements of the urban transformation methods with or without the catalysts of

collaborating with actors are aiming to overlay the different outcomes that may occur. The major theme of the research is based on the urban transformation methods and examples for understanding the cases around that are happening or took place in the past. However the target mission of the thesis is to be the activations through small scale/soft regeneration tools, that would mean “how to catalyze a transformation of a location by using short term activities?” and “how long term solutions we can achieve?” The answer to this question is analyzed through the major examples explained detailed in the research before.

## **5.2 Phase I: Initiation and Distribution**

Another important issue to be underlined at this point is, not to define what is a “good solution’ formula” or a “bad” one. The intention is simply the need of time for the methods to be tested and improved in their own perspectives, at their own locations. The most important thing to be cared in this process is the site specificity. The only outcome from these figures we can obtain is how collaborations can be figured out or in another word how many different formulas we can create. These figures therefore are putting the ingredients and the possible different ways of preparations on surface.

As an outcome, one can lay down all the ingredient principles of the method of a soft regeneration with the help of given examples and methods, summits and researches. However another important point is to define the initiation phase where the dialogue starts through community and decision makers, initiators and economic stakeholders. Therefore the following section aims to define the roles of each actor and phases in the making of a soft regeneration.

### **Dialogue, Participation, Interdisciplinary approach, Political will**

All starts with a common will and intention for the aim of soft regeneration. Creation of will, dialogue and the structure of participation defines key points in creating fluid network between variety of actors such as architects, engineers, landscapers, transportation planners, as well as land lawyers, city leaders, community representatives, economic deal makers and technical experts on city design and citizenry. This approach aims to lead towards creation of a political will and support

that the community initiatives and the administrative units for upgrading environment via soft tools are agreeing with.

### **Shared system of ownership**

As part of the initial step the structure in roles, duties and ownerships are needed to be clear throughout the project. The shareholder should not be defined only among the land users but also from public and private sectors (based on the primary needs of spatial environment such as infrastructure), partnering institutions, administrative units and the community/neighborhood initiative, which is working as a controlling mechanism together over the whole structure.

## **5.3 Phase II: Implementation and Action**

As described through examples from Latin America, Middle East and Europe the necessary steps defined as phases are creating the structure of soft regeneration. After the initial phase of creation of will and support, planning and implementation parts are needed to be described for a complete the model. However through the cases analyzed and evaluated previously, projects that are named, as soft regeneration catalysts are not necessarily finalized ones, due to their local needs, durations and practices. Nevertheless the potentials, targets and structural distribution are tried to be descriptive enough for developing a generalized model for soft regeneration.

### **Implementation location, Gathering data on site**

Similar to any preparatory works done for architectural or urban planning projects the specific site and data referring to the location are important to be settled. This decision would bring on site data collections either with or without small and attractive interventions with the participation of local community. In the examples above as explained, this method had been used several times to reach the needs of the community especially when the communication is limited through some kind of blockage such as in the cases of favelas in Latin America.

### **Defining Programmatic and Spatial inputs Developing Soft Action / Activity**

In order to define and decide the inputs, the needs of the community and the spatial environment on the planning structure that gathered through public participation before. This means the general functions of services such as planning for leisure

activities, culture or business would be set into the programme. Additionally, in spatial level the implementation figures are decided through uses of permanent, temporary and materialistic uses.

With the defined inputs for the implementation phase it is also possible to catalyze the implementation of the project with small-scale activations for introducing the intended project and the use of space with the local community. Therefore whilst defining the programming, duration and spatial inputs, it is also possible to implement like in Mostar Triathlon example to manage an artistic intervention as introduction or an introductory gathering to inform the society.

This chapter in general aimed to introduce different ways and uses of soft regeneration examples worldwide. These examples were selected through variety of locations with classified methods as a smooth transformation and upgrading is shown to be possible. With the next chapter, urban transformation process in the city of Istanbul is going to be introduced and analyzed especially in terms of culture led spatial implementations. Both in terms of big scale organizations and small scale potential projects of the city also will be explained in detail through observations and interviews with the participants, and main actors of the intervening projects.



## **6. THE IDEA OF URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN THE CITY OF ISTANBUL**

A range of new policy drivers have recently created the conditions for the emergence of urban regeneration in Istanbul as well as at many other Turkish cities: a slow-down of rural-urban migration; the threat of devastating earthquakes; the drive for full EU membership; a stable government and rapidly improving economy. The Greater Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (GİMM), increasingly in partnership with the more pro-active District Mayors, is pioneering urban regeneration (Kocabaş, 2006).

Istanbul approximately stretches over 1800 square kilometers at 95% of the urbanized land. According to the official population statistics the city represents 14 million inhabitants and it is more than 15% of the whole country. It has a strong growth rate of 3.3% for the year 2006 and about 300.000 in-migrants are settling to the city in each year (Gümüş et al. 2006).

Initially due to the lack of housing policies and inefficiency in providing housings to the new comers the city starting from the late 1940s experienced the *gecekondu*'s, which are the basic shelters for the low-income inhabitants. Later this phenomenon shifted into the *apartkondu*'s, which means the transformed *gecekondu*'s into the apartment blocks. The authorities exercised little restrictions towards this overtaking process of newly done illegal settlements over the public land both in terms of quantity and quality. Therefore Istanbul with many other big cities of the country faced the urban margins with no infrastructure, public space, property lines and legal status (Gümüş et al. 2006).

In the 1980s, along with continuing economic development and reforms, these former prestigious inner-city districts gained new popularity among higher-income families, attracted by their location close to the financial district (Ergun, 2004). Most of the physical transformation associated with globalization has taken place with the development of gated communities, five-star hotels, the city packaged as a consumption artifact for tourists, new office towers, expulsion of small business from

the central districts, beginnings of gentrification of the old neighborhoods, and world images on billboards and shop windows (Öncü, 1997).

The structural change in Istanbul reflects the political and economic situation in the country. While the crisis in the 1970s led to the abandonment of Istanbul's city centre by the elites after ethnic minorities had left in the 1960's, the stability achieved through international loans and during the EU accession process fostered urban renewal of the centre and speculation by real estate agents. The process of separating basically the poor from the rich by displacement from the city centre is described as gentrification (Hoffmann, 2007).

Since 1980s according to the political decision for pushing Istanbul to be part of the global scene, grand projects in terms of physical and cultural fields started to build up. The upper middle class, that wants to be out of this process, started to migrate towards the peripheral Istanbul. The ones, who chose to stay in the city due to the economical conditions or just for living in the center, were given the traces of a lost heritage. Especially around Pera, The Golden Horn and the Bosphorus villages were presented for the consumption with their 19th century characteristic buildings (Yavuz, 2002).

In the last 40 years within most Anglo Saxon origin countries, as a result of the gentrification process the evolution of culturally discharged districts overlays many social stock problems. This means the social stock could become out of the whole sources of a location that it belongs to, and could only be charged through the sectors, organizations, networks and actors who are belonging to the same location. In other words one needs to build a social network construction, in order to create a social stock of an area. At this level the first problem in Istanbul is, according to Neil Smith's definition are fitting into the "sporadic" gentrification (Yavuz, 2002).

In terms of policies the being illegal for those built environment had been solved between 1980s and mid 1990s. Between 1984-1995 8954 social housing units only in Istanbul were built while the city needed 100.000 units per year to respond the needs of the population growth. The decentralization law of 1984 disappointed the hopes for social housing provision. In the case of İkitelli 200.000 units were promised and 7540 units were built. 1981 law for mass housing assigned 5% of public spending for social housing using the Emlak Bank (the Housing Bank) and this ended up financing only 50.000 units.



Under these circumstances the private sector developed slowly but form the model of middle class workers' cooperatives in the 1930s to the present day holding companies. Today inter urban migration (in-migration) is apparent in Istanbul's central neighborhoods. Central locations are emptied for middle classes who have left the city with the preference of suburban living styles. Initially those preferences developed the gated communities around the city such as Esenkent, Alkent and Büyükşehir that are supported as "externalization" projects in the discourse of the authorities. The peripheral neighborhoods of Büyükçekmece, Gaziosmanpaşa and Silivri grew the population by 14.5%, 9.2% and 5.% respectively from 1990 to 1997, while the old city center of Eminönü decreased by 4.8%.

Based on American styled suburbs the gated communities provide the beauty, comfort, security, and green space with additional basic neighborhood services within the entire settlement. This kind of development brought the segregation within the spatial environment of the city when compared to the traditional living style (Gümüş et al., 2006).

The expansion to the periphery inspired public policies and policy makers to reclaim the inner city and to counter balance the present situation of urban sprawl. This leads to the urban transportation infrastructure projects at the start such as the connection between the east-west routes and the trans Bosphorus Bridge. Marmaray the other project planned for 2010 combined the railway tunnel under the Bosphorus aims to link the train networks of the Asian and European sides of the city. Afterwards the public policy has encouraged the renovation of historically important buildings within the tourist zones. The city of Istanbul started to rely on the tourism and this brought a special attention to the historic peninsula with its museums, and monuments. The next phase started with the restoration projects of the entire peninsula areas including Sulukule and Süleymaniye. In the case of Sulukule which the district inhabits an ethnic minority (Roman society) within the city's old center opened up a huge discussion between the civil society groups and the policy makers About protection of human values, rights, and cultural heritage (Gümüş et al., 2006).

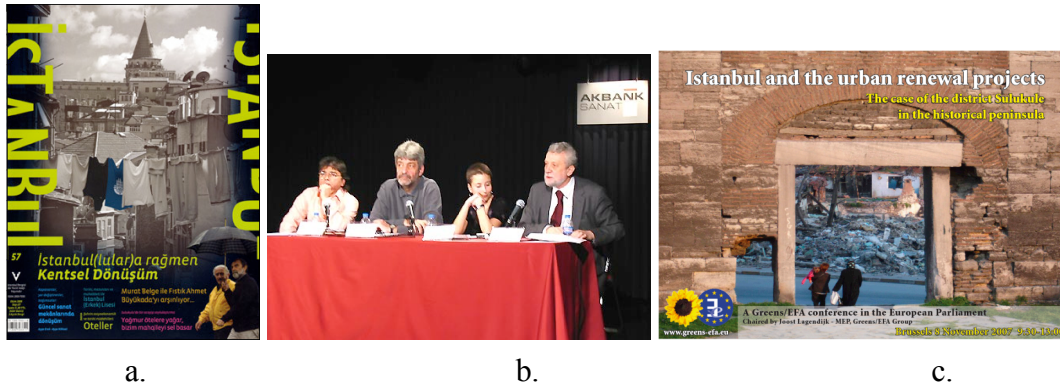
Besides old living quarter transformations, Istanbul faced the transformation of the old industrial buildings and zones followed by the European trends. The waterfronts of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn had been through the new facial remaking in means of both the image and function. The redevelopment turned the devastated

industrial areas into the zones of culture, leisure, commerce and consumption like at Galata Port, Haydarpaşa, Sirkeci and Tophane areas.

In between the traditional style, culture and modernism Turkey and the city of Istanbul becomes a city of specialized quarters with business, culture, tourism and housing (Gümüş et al., 2006). The city faces in most of the cases a loss of identity, reactionary movements and debates and at the very end a desire to the already gone. In this manner Istanbul while facing 2010 European Capital of Culture title rapidly follows the Europeanized transformation systematic within the built environment with the lack of the Europeanized way of debating and participation processes in decision-making referred as Figure 6.1 and 6.2 below.



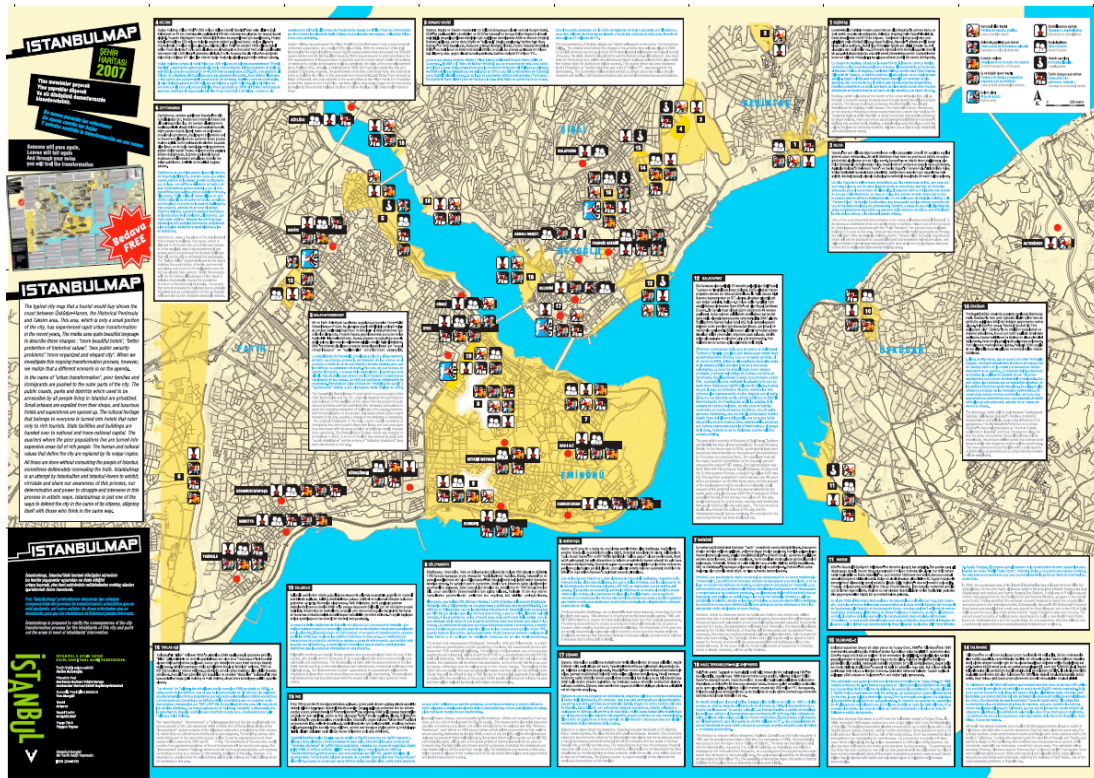
**Figure 6.1 :** Urban Transformation of Istanbul discussions during NTV News on 29 September 2006 (Url-17).



**Figure 6.2 :** Urban Transformation of Istanbul in discussion over debates, conferences and as journal subjects (a. Istanbul Journal No 57, b. photo by Arkitera Architectural Center during 4th Debates Series, "Urban transformation in Istanbul and re-defining public space", April 2008, c. Conference in European Union Parliament on November 2007 in Brussels concerning Sulukule Renewal).

Istanbul is the city of ongoing transformations especially within the recent years. The city changed a lot of its traditional façade and as well its inhabitants. The discussions about the city's new faces, created economies and targeted built environment are

increasing enormously from newspapers, to television channels, journals, platforms by politicians, media actors, civil organizational actors and the citizens.



**Figure 6.3 : The Istanbul Map of Urban Transformation 2007.**

According to the alternative mapping and researches done by a group of activists showed the urban transformation process of the city of Istanbul in a visualized level in 2007 seen below Figure 6.3. With many workshops, interventions and working hours the group developed a map showing the transformation locations of the city of Istanbul within the central location. The group besides pointing the locations, made brief information for the citizens in order to increase the awareness of the whole process of change. “ISTANBUL MAP” as an alternative directory as they define themselves, opened a platform for the ongoing changes of Istanbul under its umbrella. The platform tried to diffuse its investigations about most of the project locations in the city and tries to show the effects on the inhabitants via the tools of media (Url-18).

## 6.1 Istanbul’s Event Spaces For Big Scale Organizations

The city gets its own marketing via congresses, tourism, organizations, as announced by the current prime minister and former mayor of the city, in 2009 that Istanbul is

becoming a world wide city. Prime Minister Erdoğan in his brief stated that starting by hosting NATO meeting in 2004 Istanbul gave a start to big scale organizations. Bringing big congresses, conferences into the city was not the only facility, but also managing big races and games as MotoGP and Formula 1, Champions League, UEFA. Therefore the prime minister stated that, with those big projects constructed all over the city of Istanbul the government would be preparing the city to become a world trademark (Url-19).



**Figure 6.4:** Big scale organizations on locations in the city of Istanbul.

The city of Istanbul is not only facing urban transformation via neighborhood regeneration projects or several new housing development sides under construction, or infrastructural constructions but also faces a worldwide trend. Marketing the city via big or medium scale organizations are in use commonly by many worldwide cities. Starting with the new millennium the city of Istanbul and Turkish Government is also getting into this trend and Istanbul obviously is becoming the stage. Therefore three major projects shown above with a map of the city, that are injected to host big scale organizations, going to be analyzed in the following section. Focus is going to be over three major projects the Congress Valley, the Olympics Park and the Formula 1 racing area.



## Congress Valley

The project started with many discussions about the first attempts to remove the cultural pinpoints of the city center. The area consisting of Harbiye, Macka and Taksim named as Congress Valley had the big meetings and organizations headed for 2009 and 2010 as driving forces of this restructuring. The IMF Directors meeting in 2009 and the goal set for 2010 Istanbul Capital of Culture gave the start to the project. In 2008 the project started with collaboration between Sembol and Taca Construction Firms, and assumed to have an approximate 207 million Turkish lira cost in total for 17.000 m<sup>2</sup> area. The area consists L tfi K rdar Congress Center, Hilton Convention Center, Harbiye military house, Military Museum, Cemil Topuzlu Open Air Theater and Ta k   la Street in between seen at Figure 6.5. In 2009 mid September the congress valley's Harbiye Congress Center inaugurated by the Prime Minister Erdo an.



**Figure 6.5:** The Congress Valley (Url-20).

The opening ceremony made the IMF meeting possible to held within the valley, whilst the constructions for the Stage and transportation links wise would still be under construction. However the management process of the valley according to the tourism agencies by the end of 2009 was not in a good position. Due to the constructions on site of the valley and the undecided management of the congress center the planning of the yearly use for spaces could not be done. This in result would bring a loss of income and potential for the city and the project. Meanwhile

the city of Istanbul with its current position preserves 12th place for conference tourism in worldwide.

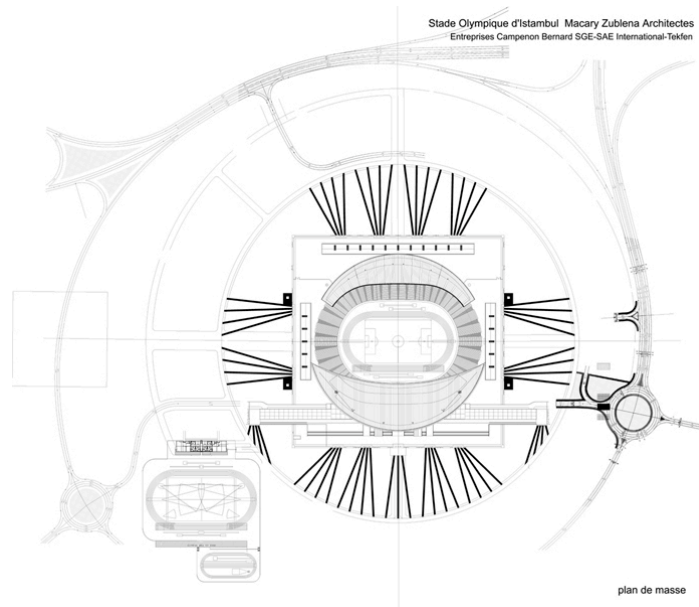
The Atatürk Cultural Center at the start of the valley on Taksim Square received many demonstrations and opposing figures for not to be demolished, as it is an exemplary building for 1950s architectural style. Therefore the building got into cultural heritage list in 2007 by the 2nd Preservation Council of Istanbul. The building with a protocol between Culture and Tourism Ministry and the Istanbul 2010 Agency gave the renewal project to Tabanlıoğlu Architects from Istanbul at the end of 2008. After the project had finalized and got approval from the Preservation Council, it had been stopped at the same day of the bidding results in 2009 July after the bidding session by the demand from the Union of Culture, Arts and Tourism Workers. The reason behind the decision of the court was the demand of the union, which argues that the existing building structure is ignored in the renewal project and therefore it is against the preservation rules. On the other hand the project team as well as the preservation council, the Istanbul 2010 Directorate gave comments in favor of the project to support the renewal and pitying objection. Therefore the project that was headed to be finalized by 2010 is not achieved. The Muhsin Ertuğrul Stage on the other hand, had recently opened and it is serving for the same function on site.

### **Olympics Park Istanbul**

120 million dollar amounted project by the end of 2001, is the most concrete signs of Istanbul's "Olympics" target. It is a prestigious event for a city. The city aims to host the games since 1992. However for the bid in 2004 where it became one out of five finalists by the council, the Organization Council for Istanbul Olympic Games had decided to plan and built up the Olympic village to host the games. The Olympics village with its star Atatürk Stadium sits on 250.000 m<sup>2</sup> in İkitelli district of Istanbul's west. To gain fragments of city centers and create a multi central city structure İkitelli area is also a spot to invest. The area that was developed via illegally and rapidly growing settlements once at a time now has become the ground to host national and international sports or other events.

The main aim behind the complex's development was not only creating a host event structure for Olympics, but also to bring a rehabilitation, relaxation area for the citizens by bringing an infrastructural upgrading to the city's sports facilities.

Besides the 9-row main athletics pist, there is an athletes training area with 8 rows, and one heating up plot with 4 rows. Michel Macary and Aymeric Zublena from France designed the area (see Figure 6.6 for the plan). The whole complex serves to 12 different sports branch as well as several cultural organizations such as exhibitions and concerts.



**Figure 6.6:** The Plan of Olympics Stadium (Url-21).

Related to the Stadium development, TOKI also gets into the action and the end of 2007 had built Halkalı Social Housing Complex to transfer the squatter settlement inhabitants of Ayazma and Tepeüstü neighborhoods to these buildings. The city and the local municipality believes that Olympics Village as well as neighboring developments like the airport, industrial zone and the trade centers around would bring a huge income to the area rather than underdeveloped or visually devastated settlements of formerly squatters.

An example to the city marketing mentality of Istanbul was also seen clearly before the 2005 Champions league hosted in Olympics Stadium. The municipality arranged 800 public transportation buses only to transfer the visitors and fans to and from the stadium and the city. This obviously signals a lack of public transportation towards the site. The roads especially around the stadium were recovered by asphalt, and car-parking areas were constructed for the visitors.

Additionally the mayor of the city Topbaş gave a decision of retouching for the scene visible from the stadium towards the formerly developed squatter settlement around

called Güvercintepe. Those days the news of this action were given from different newspapers similarly as Vatan Newspaper's headline on 11.05.2005 "Güvercintepeliler'in bu hummalı hazırlığı 'İngiliz ve İtalyanlar'a yakışıklı görünmek için" can be translated as "this frantic preparations of Güvercintepe inhabitants, are for a handsome look to Brits and Italians" (Url-22). Istanbul Municipality defined the 220 houses on site that would be visible from the stadium via photographic technique and distributed buckets of paints for the house owners to cover the facades of the stadium direction. This kind of attempt would easily be understood as the previous season's project of the municipality called "Binalarımızı giydirelim" (Let's dress up our buildings) that was aiming to upgrade the facades of all the buildings of Istanbul, nonetheless that time the money and time limit was enough only for one sides of houses of Güvercintepe neighborhood.

Turkey's Parliament General Council 21st Season 3rd Administrative Year in 2001 had a sentence in report regarding to the third time application to Olympics Committee for Istanbul Olympics. "Atatürk Olympics Park is being built as a place where the citizens of Istanbul can come for leisure and sports to take a break. On one hand it will upgrade the sports facilities and infrastructure of the city and on the other hand both in Olympics and in urban planning manners, it will be a guarantee for becoming a host in the future by bringing in a planned and sustainable development. (<sup>1</sup>Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi, 2001). What had happened today in the Olympics Village instead is an injected or mostly alienated structure out of the city central location, that is complicated to get connected via public transportation, limited infrastructure and limited number of organizations taking place within.

February 2010 in Vancouver Canada Winter Olympic Games took place and the city of Vancouver not only to host the games but also to create a connected game area, transportation infrastructure, a lively city life related to the event and financing centers for sports and daily life nearly three years in advance. The other risky decision was opposing to many other Olympic area the city of Vancouver brought the games into the central area of the city life. This was definitely a risk regarding to infrastructure however bringing these kind of new city structures and spaces would

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<sup>1</sup> "Tüm İstanbul halkının nefes alabileceği bir dinlence ve spor amaçlı rekreasyon alanı olarak hazırlanmakta olan Atatürk Olimpiyat Parkı, bir yandan, İstanbul'un spor altyapısında köklü bir iyileşme sağlarken, hem olimpik hem de kentsel alanda uzun ömürlü, planlı bir gelişme sağlayarak, istikbalde, olimpiyatlara ev sahipliğimizin garantisi olacaktır",



create new uses and give new opportunities for the inhabitants after the events takes place. Therefore the new structure of Olympic games would rather become part of the daily routine than getting lost out at the peripheries. In this position the decision of Istanbul Olympic Village and stadium should not be expected to create a city route or a life around itself where the daily nodes, centers and uses are not existing in current circumstances. Therefore the Olympic village in Istanbul would continue to get criticized of being at outskirts of the city routes and infrastructure, until the point it becomes part of a central use.

### **Formula 1 Istanbul Park**

Located in Tuzla Istanbul, the Formula 1 Istanbul Park is covering 2.215.000 m<sup>2</sup> area. German architect Hermann Tilke designed the park, and it started to be used for the races in 2005 August. A new destination of motor sports worldwide, Istanbul is announced to be an exotic location for races and getting famous among this field especially with the 8<sup>th</sup> turn.

However several arguments and discussions brought on field with the management of the area, as well as the advertisements of Formula 1 Istanbul. According to report analysts F1 project with its nearly 120 million dollar cost, cannot payback its interest to its contractor. Reporters also believes that the advertisements and management structure of the F1 Istanbul Park is not even comparable to other races of Formula 1. Therefore Ecclestone in announced that the management of the park would be transferred to any willing company or consortium (Url-23).



**Figure 6.7 :** F1 Istanbul Park during races in June 2009 (Url-24).

One of the main arguments about this project is the number of organizations held within that is not enough to manage the yearly programme thus the economic reflections cannot make any improvement to the neighborhood area. The developments due to the F1 Istanbul Park brought many infrastructural improvements, as well as a huge population increase only between 2005 and 2008 from 6 thousand to 20 thousand as Figure 6.7 visualizes. This situation also brings an environmental segregation, which also is related to the construction regulations at the district. However a year after at the same district, due to the lack of organizations at Formula 1 the inhabitants of the single family houses started to leave their residences and move back to the central areas of the city. Whilst the assumptions of constructors were showing a “new Monaco” is developing in Istanbul as real estate agencies used to call, by 2009 due to a limited amount of big organizations, and less than expected visitors for Formula 1 races there is a huge slowdown.

## **6.2 Istanbul’s Small Scale Interventions as Soft Regeneration Catalysts**

In the city of Istanbul, several potential interventions were classified accordingly and analyzed by the author. The intention in total is to promote the initiations of the civil society, and support for the projects by both local government, administrative units and the community. Generally the projects or interventions were not necessarily aiming urban transformation or catalyzing any upgrading in urban quality, however intentionally or unintentionally their potentials as catalysts or as soft regeneration implementations seen to be promoting a high efficiency on physical, social, economical and cultural scales. In the following section Istanbul’s potential soft regeneration projects will be explained in this manner through their aims, interactions between participants and the local community and reflections. As managing the orientation within examples the locations are mapped through Figure 6.8 by the author.



**Figure 6.8:** Potential Soft Regeneration Projects of Istanbul.

### 6.2.1 Injected catalysors

#### **Barış İçin Müzik**

Participants of the BIM are running from the stairs of the primary school right after the bell rings for the class over to the BIM workshop space. The first sit together and have their lunch that was prepared by Auntie Ayten (Aytar Kızıltan) and immediately after running to pick up an accordion, and try to play new songs that they have learnt or try to read notes with their teachers. Çağrı (Çağrı Kazançkar) and his friends while sitting in the library and going through new books added on the shelves within this rush atmosphere with a huge smile on their faces talked about their previous bickering before the BIM and how they see each other as family today. They emphasize that more concerts at other schools, would attract more participants and also lead to new schools. According to this small gang of musicians, the biggest media is the children themselves and more children needs to find opportunity.

The voluntary initiative works since 2005 in Edirnekapı Istanbul, and tries to serve as a music hub for children in the neighborhood. This music hub developing itself within the neighborhood primary and high schools is creating a brand new environment both spatially and socially for the participant students. The aim is

providing musical education for as many as possible for free. Barış İçin Müzik shortly called BIM is targeting children from low-income groups where it is harder to get an access of musical education. For these children, workspaces are getting prepared for educative purposes, teachers are employed, and instruments are provided as first step. The only acceptance requirement is to show good performance at school lectures. Afterwards BIM is opening its doors to kids. Barış İçin Müzik began with a personal interest and touched to 250 children in Edirnekapı district by today as well as their families, neighbors, school teachers, school grades of the students, and all in all on to the future plans of most participants.



**Figure 6.9:** The project BIM visited on site (photos by Süreyya Dernek).

Within the education, if the participant child is getting into a special level, he or she is free to get the instrument to home for more practice. Until today there had been 250 participants who attended to BIM classes for learning solfegé and playing accordion, flute or drum (see Figure 6.9).

The BIM project aims to bring awareness in cultural activities with a participatory model while planting in an injection model to a socio-economically low income and spatially low-quality graded neighborhood. Workshops are being helpful for kids to become socially attached to the project and towards each other. Multi participatory environment of the workshops via participants, potential attendees, families, schoolteachers, volunteers and any interested person supports BIM's community based development.

Recently announced Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award winner project, targets increase in the number of workspaces and spreading the experience and know how structure towards other neighborhoods and cities of Turkey. All the aim of this project is to reach more children where in return they also become each other's educators. Through an interview with on of the partner actors of BIM Yeliz Yalın, its learnt that several newly started international and local networks seemed to develop especially after the use of media as a tool to spread the news and information about the project widely. From a French pianist to Cuban Children Theater, or from Bozhöyük's Girls High school to Istanbul Technical University's Conservatory new communications are leading to new schools at different locations, different cities, or new collaborative projects in Istanbul are being discussed and are on the way.



**Figure 6.10:** Close environment of one of the workshops of BIM and the new space under construction (photos by Süreyya Dernek).

Physically in return to the neighborhood, another plot had been bought to transform into a small cafe and selling unit for instruments and a small half open stage is planned where community within the neighborhood or from outside is invited to spend time, and hear the ongoing process. This would obviously lead into more participants in return to the school. The biggest problem in the school are was that empty plot where this new planning and the structural development of the school besides inside the high and primary schools of the district brought a way of transformation as seen in Figure 6.10. Another plan of the initiative is to lead green space organization within the new plot that has been bought with the local community. This space and the surround green areas of the new building that is being constructed in the district are being planned to be used occasionally via local community. Yeliz Yalın adds that sharing the education and performances with the neighbors, and the community needs an open area performance space, where the new



plot's planning may lead to a start. Besides with starting the BIM and the support from the school administrations lead definitely an upgrade within the closed environment at first from the toilets, kitchenette and the former coal storage's transformation into a workshop space. Aytar Kızıltan the employee and a mother of one of the participants, brings an interesting view from the families side, where several families started to look after their houses more carefully via re-painting the facades due to an expectation of a visit towards their houses by the initiative's voluntary teachers (see Figure 6.11).



**Figure 6.11:** One of the main actors of BIM Yeliz Yalın as initiator and Aytar Kızıltan is responsible from the kitchen.

In social context these place suddenly brought the children from streets to the workshop areas. Instead of spending time on streets without any intention, started a new phase in children's lives. They learn, share and play together, spend their leisure time at school space where they read from the library, try new notes with their instruments or teach to each other. According to their families and their teachers this is a new secure space rather than home, and after participating to the project children in social lives of theirs, started to become more confident, increased their performances at their school. Aytar Kızıltan underlines that if this intervention of the volunteers would be with a fee, none of the families would also be such enthusiastic since economically conditions are usually critical within the neighborhood. On the other hand she adds that the families are willing to send their children to the school because by participation, children starts to bring a change both to themselves and to their family lives.



**Figure 6.12 :** Çağrı Kazançkar and other participants of BIM.

Economically speaking this intervention leads to significant support towards the local community where the needed services from kitchen, to security are covered through. On the other hand one of the mains recycling rule started to develop itself and the first participants of the BIM started to become educators themselves for the newcomer participants such as Çağrı Kazançkar as seen above with his friends from BIM in Figure 6.12. Çağrı as being a 4 years attendee this year had 30 students in his class. Çağrı as being a teacher started to earn some money from the BIM as well as other educator participants. He has a full week programme right now that besides lecturing he keeps improving his technique and instrumental knowledge by trying to learn drum additionally.

Music as chosen tool of this project created a neutral zone in the deprived neighborhood, and by creating this music hub as catalyst, the project gains a very important potential for leading a bottom up urban redevelopment. This may also be considered as one of the most effective Istanbul soft regeneration project, where a remarkable spatial and socio-cultural quality can bring in to its host neighborhood.

### **Revitalization of Ayrancı Street**

Independent from each other two families bought abandoned timber houses in Süleymaniye where its listed as World Heritage site in Istanbul, at the Ayrancı Street to restore the buildings and for settling. The Square Parcel where the street arrives on one side consists number of Ottoman timber houses, most of which were not restored by 2007. In 2006 two families decided to join forces restore the houses without dismantling the structure and avoiding the “Disney Land” effect.

They started to the project by themselves because they wanted no copy made house at the end. Jointly acting as a network create also a sort of support especially from

international communities such as UNESCO, Icomos, German Archeology Initiative, Inura as well as several local initiatives like Local Wood Society, and a radio show's programme from Açık Radyo the Metropolitika paid attention and gave support in the works in terms of knowledge transfer and bringing attention towards the site and the preservation method. Since one of the partnering families is foreigner the attention says Ali Kurultay the local partner, the architect and owner of one of the houses, became much wider, even BBC, Reuters as well as many local media organs as TRT, Açık Radyo showed the ongoing processes from the owner's eyes on site.



**Figure 6.13:** Ayrancı Street before and after the restoration.

Physically the start of restoration projects and implementations by two families, lead a municipal body came on site and took care of the rest of the houses on the street. This lead a total upgrade within the street as visualized from Figure 6.13. Survey drawings were prepared and in 2007 operations started with permissions from the municipal body, Preservation Implementation Control Bureau (KUDEB). Soon after their private initiative for three houses, KUDEB decided to undertake the repairs for the remaining houses in the same street. By this leading effect of the project houses have been repaired under the supervision of Architect Ali Kurultay who undertook the architectural responsibility free of charge for the houses, and the other partner of this voluntary act Stein Gunnar Sommerset has improvised a laboratory boiling linseed oil and painted the houses using this traditional paint all himself (see Figure 6.14).

In the neighborhood especially at the Ayrancı Street, people are still expecting more attention and economical stability in return to the restorations done. However Ali Kurultay adds that the neighborhood communication as traditional ways started to occur. For attracting more participation through the local community and creating a



belonging concept within, Ayrancı Street inhabitants are planning to implement an open air cinema in summer nights, or distributing equipments to the street against fire, and new boards on the street walls where a new walking route is described for visitors. On the other hand after taking place in media, attracting several tourist groups to visit the site, bringing a fresh look on street, a sense of security brought on to the area for foreigners and to locals.

However Mr. Kurultay also adds that due to the economic conditions of the local inhabitants, any organization or planned actions in the street, are creating their own barriers. If a common pool would be created for the upgrading projects, or small activations on site, this even would lead to several conflicts between inhabitants, he adds. Therefore unfortunately the ongoing procedures on site are mostly being pushed via two volunteering families economically. However the local community practically took many responsibilities and worked during restoration works.



**Figure 6.14:** Ayrancı Street today and volunteering participant of the initiative Ali Kurultay.

Today Ayrancı Street in Süleymaniye welcomes number of tourist groups who are interested into the real scenes of life in the city of Istanbul. Tourists are able to get inside Ali Kurultay house from time to time, and on the other hand able to see the restoration and work on site process from the open air exhibition pinned on the walls of street's other side on which an Ottoman period's old barn of the neighborhood church is located at.

The importance of this project is the jumping effect on site that is visible clearly via KUDEB's actions. This means in other words that the initiative of private volunteers and their efforts gained attention and lead into the development of KUDEB in

parallel. In one hand development of KUDEB in this position gave a start to all house owners for basic restoration rights and making the procedures much easy to start on site works, where the experience and knowledge is obviously shared without profit by the volunteers of the first act. This also confirms that starting point of a single rehabilitation from two families brought to their neighbors' awareness about how to restore their houses and what they can do as result when they come together.

However this project still lacks of announcement and advertisement around the city's other historical neighborhoods and house owners where the typical attitude is to demolish and rebuilt by concrete, or to transfer the house ownership over a real estate agency or to a contractor for another project. The expectation of economic gains, increase in rentals or land values is also very effective in raising attention to the project's development. Unfortunately still many neighboring house and landowners are waiting for economical boom in the area rather than preserving the neighborhood with an upgraded infrastructure and spatial quality where the skills are also shared, thought and learned by others.

### **6.2.2 Repetitive actions**

#### **Kuzguncuk Summer School**

In Kuzguncuk district, couple of volunteers from the neighborhood came together, convinced the district's historical primary school director for setting a summer school for children, and to bring together the inhabitants of the area and the kids together. This was aimed to bring education and leisure time together. For fulfilling their spare times during the summer holiday as well as after school hours the initiative asked to artists, architects, scientists, musicians of the district to support the project by opening their ateliers to kids, and having some lectures.

With the supports, 5 to 6 weeks summer school had been developed as well as the weekend city tours during the year. In 2006 in order to bring financial support to the initiative, production, exhibition and selling structure started. Initiative's volunteers came together for creating an object, organize a festival for a day in the neighborhood and selling the products to raise fund to the summer school. Like previous years this year in 2010 a new exhibition and sale took place in June with support of Artin Demirci. He supports the activity nearly for four years by assigning his atelier/gallery as a base for sales. He also believes that the summer school has an

important physical input over the primary school especially, but also socially and economically neighborhood gained a lot. The potential of the neighborhood and the community increased thorough interventions, argues Demirci.



**Figure 6.15:** Kuzguncuk Summer School, during action with children (photos by Kuzguncuk Summer School).

As a physical return towards the neighborhood, with the help of the summer school's organization and the events organized related to this, brings also several different community actions mostly over spring and summer times such as cinema evenings and theater plays at the primary school's garden. These kinds of small events are also supporting the historical primary school of the district in economical manner. On the other hand may artists within the neighborhood by supporting the organization, opened up their workshops for the children for educational purposes. In this way of education art and community are brought together each summer time and many young participants are trying and producing their first art objects as seen above Figure 6.15. Result of these attempts is also reflecting towards the street walls of the neighborhood as well as the walls of the school garden like seen in Figure 6.16. Via the income of the first phase's festival, the historic primary school is getting its wet spaces upgraded, besides supports for playground areas in the neighborhood are given.



**Figure 6.16:** Volunteer Gönül Bektaş in front of one painted street wall in Kuzguncuk.

The initiative in the future aims to extend the summer school system to whole the year, open some courses for parents, thus to create an educative and cultural focal point. There is a need of one space for the activities, funding of the center could continue with several activities organized throughout the year with a small fee for participants. Thus a hub for culture and education is the target of the initiative group says Gönül Bektaş, one of the leading volunteers in the initiative group of Kuzguncuk Summer School. Today several new contacts are on the way to be set for new summer schools in other towns in Anatolia where interconnection and cross education system is aimed to settle. However the initiative group firstly aims to settle a center to coordinate the project as well as to get connected at first step with the settlements along the Bosphorus.



**Figure 6.17:** Kuzguncuk summer school exhibition organized for fund raising.

In order to create a social and cultural belonging as well as raising awareness for the project, initiators developed a two-structured system. They are first raising funds by

organizing a daylong festival, and as the second phase the summer school takes place (see Figure 6.17). For the first step local community is working hard, hand in hand to produce and sell different products for each year, and are bringing this structure to a very important and special level. Gönül Bektaş says nearly 300 people visited last summer the one-day festival only to buy the products from all over Istanbul, thus the summer school project could raise funds for even several city tours for the children.

Today in Kuzguncuk, this project is bringing inhabitants to the same platform for communication and interaction no matter from which economic or social level they are from. Women are earning some money from their products; children of Kuzguncuk are gaining a summer school during nearly 6 weeks, historic primary school as the summer school location gets several spatial upgrading via facilities and supports. Besides this initiation in Kuzguncuk brought the sense of belonging and awareness to and about the living environment for children as well as their families.

This neighborhood initiative project, mainly aims to reinforce relationship between inhabitants of the district via children. They also bring art artists and the community together where artisan seems to have another layer in life and rather understood as some sort of gated community. Therefore the project in every respect builds a social interaction platform even though it takes at most two months in summer times. On the other hand via lectures and classes, children learnt how to upgrade their environment by painting the walls or cycling their garbage.

### **Ahırkapı Hidrellez Fest**

“Hidrellez” is an universal ritual that also exists in Anatolian culture, celebrating the arrival of the spring. The “Ahırkapı Hidrellez Festival” as a project was initiated in 1997 to revitalize an old Istanbul tradition and to improve the eroded reputation of Ahırkapı, one of the oldest districts of the Historical Peninsula. It annually takes place on May 5th at Ahırkapı district and since last two years at Ahırkapı Neighborhood Park.

Eminönü Civil Initiative and Istanbul 2010 Agency are voluntarily providing a network for collaboration, announcements and organizations of the activity. In 2009 Boğaziçi University made a participative questionnaire throughout the festival and the announcements made through local communities, or ear-to-ear gave the most result in compare to web wide communications or use of media.



It became even more popular with the foundation of its own festival band, “Ahırkapı Great Roman Orchestra”, attracting thousands of visitors every year seen below with Figure 6.18. Citizens of Istanbul and tourists from all over get together to enjoy, listen to music, dance, tries local tastes and spends time in this neighborhood during the festival. One of the main highlights of the celebration is the writing of wishes on pieces of paper and hanging them on the “wish tree”, believing that the prophets Hızır and İlyas will meet as always and make the wishes come true.



**Figure 6.18:** Ahırkapı neighborhood during a festival.

Not only the wish list, nor the pastries prepared for the festival, the most important issue in this festival lays behind the front line. The Festival is a unique opportunity for different social groups of Istanbul to come together every year at this historical neighborhood, to be reminded of that lost sense of cohabitation. Therefore Nedim Mazliyah one of the leading volunteers of the initiative underlines that not to get the attraction but to diffuse this activity through the city with the support of more actions, interventions and small-scaled selling units. Therefore he adds that the initiative continues several communications between the district municipalities to gain support and demand of new and more festival areas.

Primary source of income for Ahırkapı inhabitants who are mostly Romans is music. The trend that started with “Ahırkapı Great Roman Orchestra” increased the demand for their performances, improving their financial welfare. Variety of festival food and drinks also helps towards recognition of local caterers. However physically the area also serves for several boutique hotels and touristic sites as the location is close to historic city walls. Therefore real estate rates increased related to both the intervention, and touristic potential of the area.



**Figure 6.19:** Mehmet Tansuğ, a witness of the change in the neighborhood and a service unit provided by a local business company.

If observed the area is physically changes through the demands and needs of the tourism sector on site. However via the socio economical support given by the festival to the local community, today the municipality of the district also provides more infrastructural services and pays more attention according to Nedim Mazliyah (see Figure 6.19). Due to the physically improved urban environment in the neighborhood, the former devastated location today is under heritage zone and protected, nearly 50 boutique hotels are serving for tourism and the local community is more independent economically. Mehmet Tansuğ, a witness of the changing process of the neighborhood claims that the first aim was to promote the area that is adjacent to the historical peninsula for tourism function. And today the area serves for tourism besides its 9 years old street party formatted Ahırkapı fest.



**Figure 6.20:** Temporary structures on festival site in 2010.

Via the festival, the local community was supported for service sectors and besides the tourism investment in the zone, several urban facilities as pedestrian streets,

infrastructural inputs were given by the municipality to support the action as seen above figure 6.20.

The festival takes one day in whole year but in every year it repeats itself, on the other hand as it is intended by the local community and the civil initiative group this event brings a socio cultural importance and economical push towards the neighborhood and its inhabitants.

### **Gazhane Festival and the Regeneration Project**

Gazhane regeneration idea developed in 1996 within the close neighborhood from Hasanpaşa and Acıbadem. The main mission is since then to regenerate and open up Hasanpaşa for Istanbul citizens to be used for cultural and social activities. Within this mission volunteering group defined their actions in two steps, one has the motto “right now” and opens up the location for socio cultural activities with the very current physical conditions temporarily each year for 1 or two days use, and the second phase is concerning the permanent solution like the European models of transformed industrial heritage sites, which is seen an early 3D model below with Figure 6.21.



**Figure 6.21:** Gazhane Restitution Project’s 3D Perspective prepared by ITU Faculty of Architecture (image from the initiative group).

One of the volunteers from the initiative Nesrin Uçar seen below at Figure 6.22 together with Yalçın Alper adds that, about the strategic development of this project the initiative wants to integrate variety of user potentials into the project rather than increased number of ownerships today. Therefore the initiative communicates since last two years with different artist groups, chambers of architects and planners, universities, sociologists and lawyers. Their aim is to define and describe a method



for managing the structure as well as to organize a collaborative and wide ranged project.



**Figure 6.22:** Nesrin Uçar volunteer from Gazhane Initiative, and Yalçın Alper a local supporter during interviews.

In the year 2000 Metropolitan Municipality started together with Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Architecture the preparation of a restitution project to support the second phase. Project also covers a very detailed management planning including how the landowners, neighboring societies, and different representative groups would be integrated into management strategically and democratically. The project aims to bring amateur and professional art groups and artists practice together in this area. Project also aims to preserve some special parts in the sites and implement an Industrial museum, where the rest of the area would organize as an open door art, culture and social hub for the neighborhood and the city.

Today on the physical environment at and around the Hasanpaşa Power plant, due to the regeneration plans of the Initiative Group as well as the festivals, economic and real estate related expectations are quite high among the locals. Additionally surrounding areas that are close to the power plant are under the expropriation of municipality. Several other plots around are developing again according to the expectations as business oriented centers. On the other hand if the power plant is observed, even during the festivals there had been no rehabilitation activities done for the open or closed spaces. This is also creating a negative impulse, because today the structure especially can bring damage. During the festivals the organization is only being held at the outer spaces of the power plant and any columns or walls

being used are covered with soft and protective placates for not damaging the structure.

After the volunteering group started negotiating with the landowners, municipality of Kadıköy, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and the neighborhood inhabitants, all the actions and the information distributed brought a voice immensely. Today the power plant and the initiative created a wide support from the local communities, business sectors and from women and children. Especially with the expected implementation of the social and cultural hub of the neighborhood the local community would have a safe and central hub to spend leisure time. According to a local inhabitant and a participant of the annual events of Hasanpaşa Initiative Mr. Yalçın Alper, the support given even from neighborhood districts made him give more efforts onto these actions and the project. He also adds that today locals are aware that this initiative and the ongoing organizations, projects are all for themselves, therefore everyone is supportive. Mr. Alper underlines that there is money cycle, then a place would fit into the daily lives of the community. Therefore according to the proposed project and community expectations the power plant regeneration needs to cover cafes, library, art and artisans workshops as new additions next to the preservation needed environment.

In the year 2009 the project applied to Istanbul 2010 Agency and with several meetings a collaborated project got support for 2010 Istanbul Capital of Culture Event as a space for one year. This support was underlining that the site with a protocol agreement between the metropolitan municipality and the 2010 agency, would be used for special events during the European Capital of Culture organizations and the second phase's project would start on site with this support fund. However either for technical or political fractions the protocol still had not been signed thus the Gazhane site even though taking place within the booklets of 2010 Agency as event spaces, currently has no ongoing activities of culture or reconstruction wise.



**Figure 6.23:** Hasanpaşa Gazhane during a festival.

Nevertheless this type of community acceptance over a site's regeneration and preservation project brings the neighborhood into a very important resistance level where any kind of festival like activity taking place on site is bringing nearly 1000 visitors in two days even for a temporary activity (se Figure 6.23). This also proves that when or if there is an organization held within, people are willing to come and use the space, therefore it is logic to say the increase in organization would increase the use and usability. As volunteers and locals in the area demands, several micro-nationalist festivities, book fairs, open air cinema-theater evenings in summer time with a little bit of spatial upgrading around at the open spaces would create a rapid flow towards the Hasanpaşa.

### **6.2.3 Artistic operations**

#### **KSANTIST**

Wall painting, is very important tool for the public art and to raise questions on public space about the current debates written by artists. KSANTIST is a name given by a group of painters Serdar Akpınar, Saime Yadigar, Sümbül Sümbültepe, Mehmet Akçakoca and Kübra Şirinyurt to their art group that creates art works at public spaces. It is dedicated to art in public places in the city of Istanbul. The project implementation is also called KSANTIST that aims to upgrade the current unplanned settlements of Istanbul by using art as a tool with implementations over facades. Main target is to upgrade the facades of the buildings including heat and water insulation, and installing a collaborative work of painting onto the walls. While doing this, building would be covered with aesthetics with the help of artists.

In general the target location for the artwork is a settlements with a low social, economic and physical conditions. Collaborated artwork sessions with the inhabitants of a neighborhood create the final work to be drawn on the walls (see Figure 6.24). This would help the community more to understand art, public space and art as a tool for transformation concepts. In social context the project is an artistic operation that is brought to the society directly rather than waiting attendance. It aims creating an open-air attention and art hub and catalyze a physical improvement at first. While improving the current situations of the facades of buildings in the neighborhood from advertisement panels, no clad facade, etc. the project also argues transformation concept.



**Figure 6.24 :** Project implementation area during the process (photo by Kübra Şirinyurt).

This attempt of the volunteering artists is questioning the concept of regeneration and rehabilitation where in Turkey the current understanding of the concepts is at most covers destruction and concretization. The aim of the specific project similarly, targets a public art at the location of the community, where the traditional community do not have general access to culture, art and artists. On the other hand via structuring the implementation phase on site, the artists group aims to generate a on-site working possibility for the young generation of the community. Therefore while bringing the community together for the decision and designing piece of art object, the art becomes a catalysts for an upgrade in physical and economical quality of lives as well.





**Figure 6.25:** Volunteering artist Kübra Şirinyurt and the collage work on process.

The recent project zone is a sidewall through Dolapdere ramp. The team KSANTIST aims to generate a bigger step through buildings in the neighborhood as a wall painting action. Kübra Şirinyurt underlines strongly that wall painting is public art while explaining the on process painting to be as seen in Figure 6.25. Public art needs to be distributed much strongly to the society via the community themselves she stated. Therefore by painting the wall on the street the initiative community aims to generate a public debate over the selected theme and as well creating a new facade for the street as a start. Then Serdar Akpınar adds, comes on facade of the car parking building with the support of the Beyoğlu Municipality. Other supporting bodies for the project are BASF Patrol and Chemical Industry and TEK BOYA Paint Company. The partnering actors on the other hand are Hüseyin Cahit Yalçın Primary School, Celal Avşar Primary School, Kasımpaşa Türedi Baba Children Library and the local inhabitants.

The team first started working at primary schools of the area where children are asked to draw or write their visions about the theme “water”. Ksantist team gathered many paintings and texts, worked on the selected items and developed a collage study for the implementation. The team also aims to provide small-scale jobs during the implementation process for the locals where locals and painting artists are aimed to work together.

However more than 6 months the obstacles of permissions, providing of the physical structures, gathering the sponsors and the volunteering artists at similar timings took longer time than expected. Therefore implementation of the project could be realized

by the artist with the support of sponsors for the paints, climbing structure and by the voluntary works of the team only by the end of the year 2010.

### 6.3 Case Evaluation

Regeneration process in the city of Istanbul mainly focusing onto economical expectations in the future, the possible middle high class uses of the land and the cleaning of the underused or devastated settlements. Therefore the author prefers to take the advantage of the soft regeneration methods and try to implement a methodology for Istanbul. The reason behind this approach is to offer a new method for a user participatory, upgrading spatial environments.

Unfortunately as many researches and projects, demonstrations and critics, users and designers overlay everyday in today environment; the issues happening in Turkey as well as many developing regions are similar approaches towards low class and high middle class settlements. In order to avoid a non-democratic method for creating a livable city the system needs to be changed as well as the decision-making minds.

**Table 6.1:** Managing the general regeneration high objectives for the city of Istanbul.

Regeneration + Istanbul			
image, improvement, empowerment			
social	cultural	economical	political
social interaction between communities, citizens, participants	cultural practices and knowledge, skills to be transferred	created business and transfer of knowledge for an improved stability in welfare	participation in use and further development creates human empowerment for low or middle class society

Here to remind the main aim of the author is to investigate architecture as a tool for tactical interventions, where design and engagement are intertwined by the immediacy of action is important. By overlaying the requirements for regeneration process as described in Table 6.1, the space and the users, then to develop a matrix chart for the variety of uses, users, locations and durations, injecting the matrix tool for the district, develop space making structures and the systems is the mission of the work. As a result developing a tool that uses participative temporary actions to

rehabilitate/upgrade/qualify/sustain the spatial environment is the holistic approach the author tries to arrive for the city of Istanbul.

Istanbul that is constantly in transition process of economy, culture, urban environment, and social structures. With the supporting activities of Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture, the characteristic specific "search" of the country within the globe is increasing obviously. The projects that are designed for a selective idea of being within the higher standards like the developed states and shifting the ongoing transformation process of the country to a top level are overlaying the previously discussed transformation effects on the land. Thus the city of Istanbul and the regeneration process for the city needs to be methodologically shifted towards another path according to the author.

### **6.3.1 Evaluation in terms of targets**

#### **Cases of injected catalysors**

Injected cases of Istanbul area are all voluntary actions and operations done by a method of injection. Injected operations in this manner are at first sight aliens to the local community or local behaviors, cultural and social backgrounds. Therefore several ways of mutual interactions are bringing the acceptance on intervention locations.

#### **BIM**

The project Barış İçin Music (Music for Peace), from its evolution till today, aims equality in rights of children where achievements and possibilities are highly limited in current conditions. Therefore selection of implementation area as a low-income neighborhood, with low physical and social living qualities is highly reflecting their intention as voluntary group. BIM is a free music school, started with pushes of volunteering pioneers who are not from the local neighborhood. Therefore the project is both with its social manner and intention wise is an injected catalyst. According to the main aim, project brings nearly each year an extra space for education to the community's children. However as a soft regeneration catalyst, either the volunteering group or the local administrative units are aware of the potential of a spatial and socio-economical quality improvements within the neighborhood. This as being not aware of the potential is in fact a common situation for all the examples that are defined as potentials for soft regeneration.

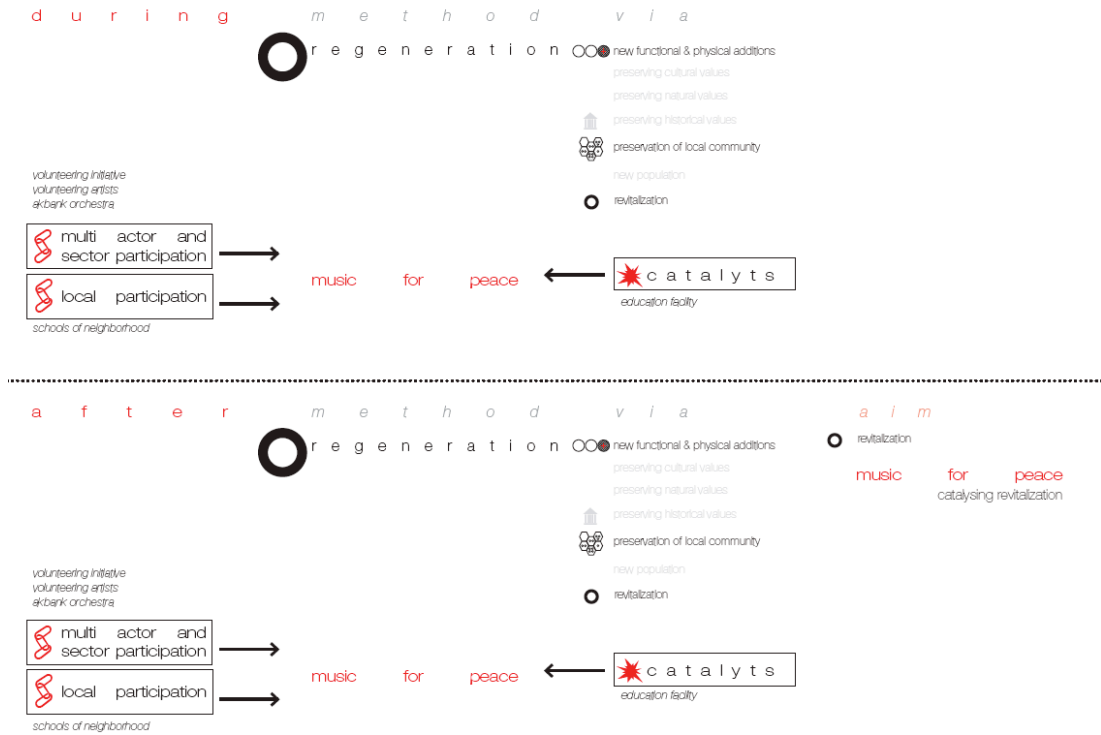
To discuss the potentials and the provided inputs for the community and for the physical environment the intervention can be analyzed through four categories to achieve sustainability in terms of social, physical, cultural and economical and seen in Table 6.2.

**Table 6.2:** Evaluating BIM in terms of Soft Regeneration's sustainability aims.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Injected Catalysors</b>				
Barış İçin Müzik	Social empowerment	Internal physical improvements	Cultural education and connectivity through children via music as a tool	Small scale income generation through music lectures of assistant students
Barış İçin Müzik	ON PROCESS FUTURE AIM	ON PROCESS ACHIEVED	ON PROCESS through children via music as a tool	ON PROCESS music lectures of assistant students

In social manners BIM definitely improved and provided an empowerment process throughout the community's children via music education and its forthcoming products as presentations and social interactions. If looked through physical level the intervention BIM provided an upgraded spatial environment via new constructions and regenerating former underused spaces of community schools as music ateliers for the children. In terms of culture, with no regret, the music opened up a new vision through lives of the community not only for the children but also for their families. Music defined a neutral tool for catalyzing the intervention in a special environment where community has no frustration to participate. In economical manner the BIM offers children to become assistant lecturers by providing them a small amount of salary and ten students to teach how to play the accordion. Besides integrating the children into the process and managing an inter cycle within the project, it also provides service jobs for the community as security, or care mother.





**Figure 6.26: Soft Regeneration System of BIM.**

In this manner the project aims to become sustainable (see Figure 6.26) within itself and if discussed through urban transformation and its potential in terms of soft regeneration, BIM by implementing the project into a low income and low spatial quality neighborhood, brought at first sight a huge socio-cultural positive input and secondarily physically and economically a generating injection. Therefore BIM is holding a big potential for creation and catalyzing of a smooth urban transformation as called soft regeneration in the Edirnekapı neighborhood of Istanbul.

### **Revitalization of Ayrancı Street**

The project Ayrancı Street and its initiators aims to revitalize the neighborhood starting from Ayrancı street to near surrounding. On the contrary to all other potential examples of Istanbul, this initiative group is directly aiming a smooth transition in urban transformation by the support and use of locals, which can also be defined as soft regeneration. Grouped as an injected catalysts the Ayrancı street pioneers gets support mainly from academia and international organizations for preservation of historic heritage and architecture. Neighborhood is in a low-income area within the historical peninsula, where architectural heritage is seen either to gain high income through regeneration or moderate economic stability through preservation and upgrading standards of the environment. The pioneers of the

project, are willing to promote the neighborhood as a preserved neighborhood with its current community. The target is to upgrade urban environment and socio-economic stability provided through communal education of preservation and act. The project is defined as injected catalysts due to its pioneering volunteers who are originally not from the neighborhood but in a general context could be defined as gentrifiers of the area. However these gentrifiers are also giving a positive impact into the location by educating locals about the importance of preservation of houses for better standards of living. Therefore Ayrancı Street project is seen as a potential for bringing out a soft regeneration through the defined zone.

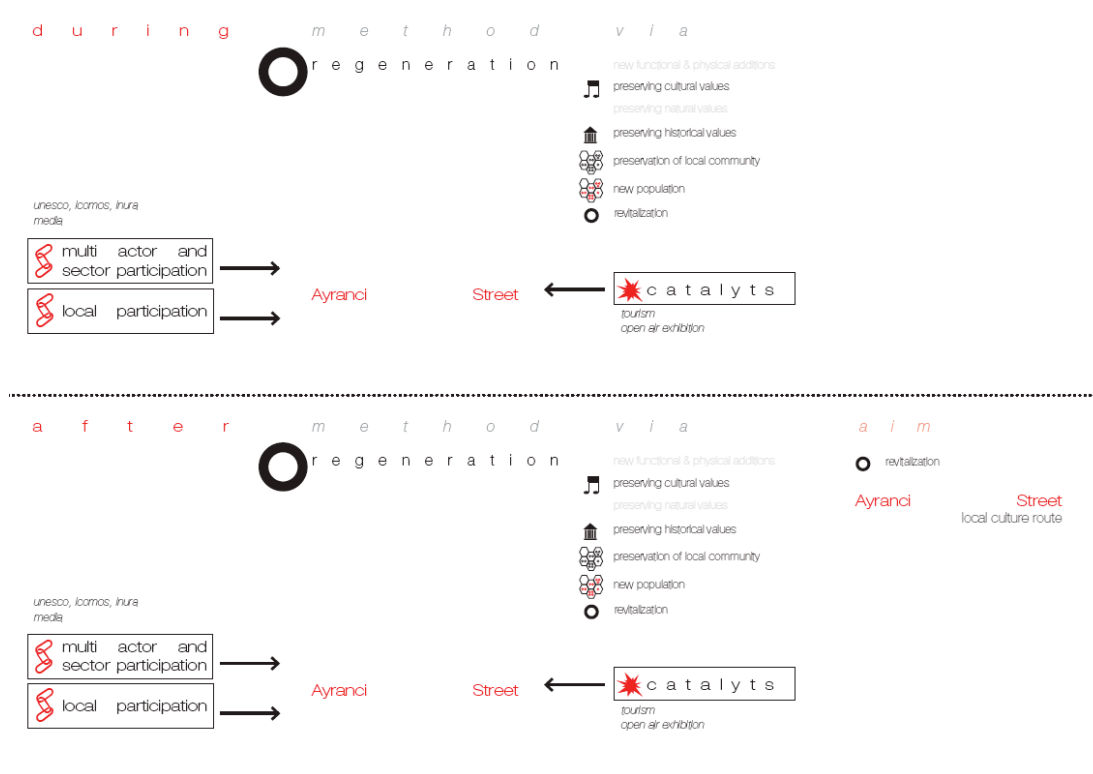
**Table 6.3:** Evaluating Ayrancı Street in terms of Soft Regeneration's sustainability aims.

	<b>SOCIAL TARGET</b>	<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>CULTURAL TARGET</b>	<b>ECONOMICAL TARGET</b>
<b>Injected Catalysts</b>				
Revitalization of Ayrancı Street	Security and awareness about the importance of spatial caring of traditional houses	Physical upgrading and renovations through the street both internal and external	Increased touristic attention from locals and internationals for highlighting social responsibility over the street for physical improvements	Small scale income generation through sharing of renovation techniques and implementation however still not enough
Revitalization of Ayrancı Street	<b>ON PROCESS</b>	<b>ON PROCESS</b>	<b>ON PROCESS</b>	<b>ON PROCESS</b>
	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>	<b>FUTURE AIM</b>
	of spatial caring of traditional houses	street both internal and external	internationals for highlighting social responsibility over the street for physical improvements	techniques and implementation however still not enough

To discuss the potentials and the provided inputs for the community and for the physical environment the intervention will be analyzed through four categories as before to achieve sustainability in terms of social, physical, cultural and economical can be seen in Table 6.3. In social manners Ayrancı Street Project upgraded the security within neighborhood due to its high relation to international and local

academia and organizations. The street increases the number of visitors, whom prefers to see a non-touristic local life within a historical area of the city. This also brings an understanding of values from locals' side towards their neighborhoods. When observed the physical level, the neighborhood still needs several restorations and upgrading. However through an external exhibition and by voluntary catalysts of the pioneers in Ayrancı Street, it is mostly in good condition. However the process can easily be defined as continuous for spreading the act throughout the neighborhood. In terms of culture, tourism is the new potential in the area where local culture is aimed to be shared via several alternative touristic routes.

Therefore mainly the project pioneers are voluntarily working on arranging an open-air cinema at backyards or producing several small-scale touristic objects for visitors, as well as an exhibition to show the process of restorations. In this manner the cultural level of the project mainly gets support from tourism and community engagement continuously. The trickiest feature of this project is the economical step, where too much injections and catalysts would bring high benefits and expectations and less as today is not enough to circulate the local community to survive. Several options had been discussed and promoted through the community itself however the experiences until today clearly showed that low living quality within houses prevents visitors for a longer stay. Therefore starting attempts of the pioneers of the project by producing small objects for tourists of city's alternative routes or supporting the area as a place as pensions where local community are renting out rooms are the options on process are needing support from Kudeb and the municipality.



**Figure 6.27:** Soft Regeneration System of Ayrancı Street.

In terms of soft regeneration system the Ayrancı Street's evaluation is visualized as above Figure 6.27. The project Ayrancı Street in a total sum aims to revitalize the neighborhood via community participation and support of local government. Therefore the supports of international and local agencies are playing a vital role in educating the community for preservation and rehabilitation techniques to upgrade the conditions. The project's importance as a potential soft regeneration catalyst is both due to its locations as being in the historic neighborhood and as well the starting point, which came as a grass root intervention. Therefore more support and will from local administrative units for similar types of grass root initiations towards upgrading urban areas are seem to be needed in the city. In this manner it is mainly to preserve the historical areas.

### Cases of repetitive actions

In cases of Istanbul repetitive actions are most often being used for getting acceptance and support for continuity of the project. Either catalyzed via events, festivals, celebrations, games or collaborative actions, these short-term activations within a site, may also define a local group of participants as users of the redefined

target project. Repetition also brings sustainability within the cycle of socio-cultural and economical impacts in return for the target area.

### Kuzguncuk Summer School

Kuzguncuk summer school is itself a catalyst project to promote the neighborhood as a preserved and protected historical area of the city. The initiative group of the summer school aimed to educate the community through children. Therefore during a five weeks programme both the neighborhood and the city is being introduced to the children by games, use of arts and culture, and by promoting social interaction of the community. Importance of being catalysts as in this project is to accept a bigger target like a bigger picture behind whole the scene. The summer school is a catalyst for revitalization and a sustained Kuzguncuk, and in order to support the summer school another small catalyst is proceeding as two-day exhibition. The potential of Kuzguncuk summer school within the general soft regeneration methodology is important for introducing of “being an accepted catalyst as a project” method.

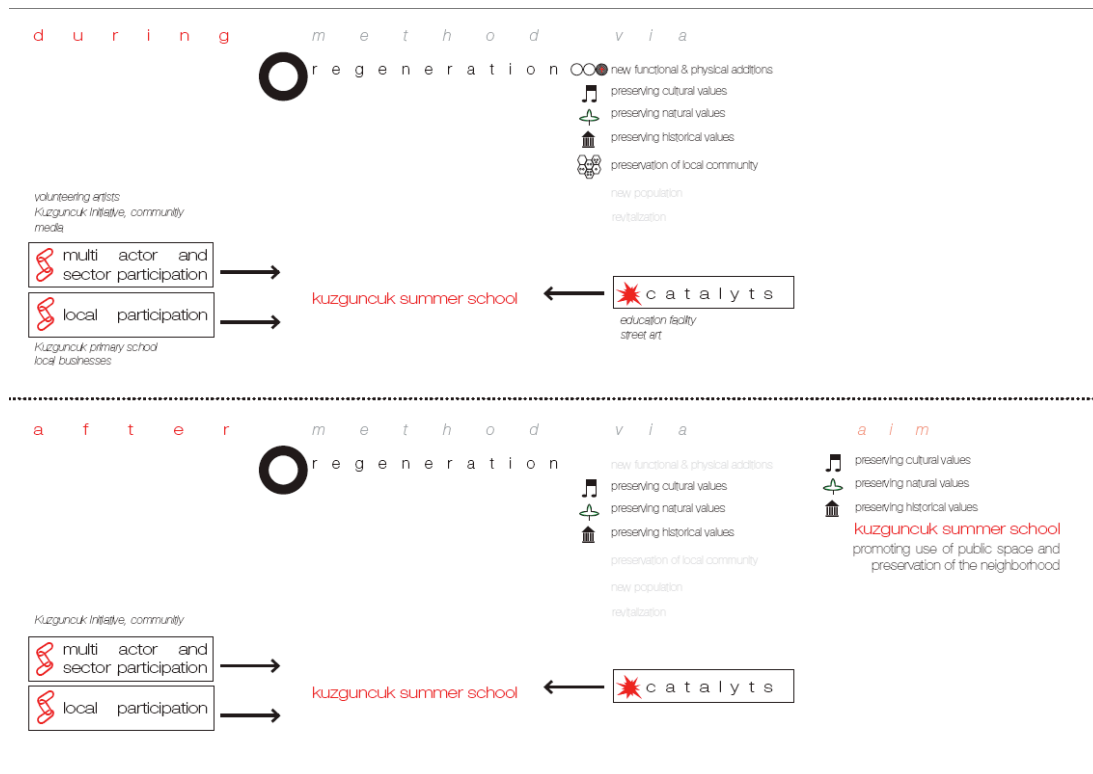
**Table 6.4:** Evaluating Kuzguncuk Summer School in terms of Soft Regeneration’s sustainability aims.

	Social Target	Physical Target	Cultural Target	Economical Target
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Kuzguncuk Summer School	social connectivity with the neighborhood and the city	Physical upgrading through exterior	Cultural interaction between inhabitants, volunteers and citizens through interventions	Small scale ad hoc organizations to manage expenses of summer school
Kuzguncuk Summer School	ON PROCESS	ON PROCESS	ON PROCESS	ACHIEVED
	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM	ON PROCESS

To focus into the project in terms of sustainability, the potentials and the provided inputs for the community is analyzed in four levels as in Table 6.4. In social manners Kuzguncuk Summer School continuously promotes social interaction and connection between community and the neighboring districts of the city. And as physical

manner, several interior and exterior spatial upgrading were made possible through donations of the summer school and the summer school interventions with the kids. This also till today creates a tie between the participants of the school and Kuzguncuk as a spatial environment. Children are willing to preserve these interactions as well as their inputs to the urban landscape.

Kuzguncuk in cultural manner has a huge intellectual and artistic potential. So as the summer school. Cultural manner preservation of local identity and cultural backgrounds, while integrating today's generations into the community, the summer school is providing a great impulse. In economical manner the summer school itself is managing to provide a small income both for the school expenses as well as spatial upgrading of the school spaces. However these are all set via voluntary participation of the local community to the catalyst event of the summer school.



**Figure 6.28:** Soft Regeneration System of Kuzguncuk Summer School.

As a final evaluation the project summer school with a higher target of revitalization and preservation of Kuzguncuk and all the Bosphorus villages is a potential soft regeneration project for Istanbul. It is having a potential because of its capacities in creating a sustainable urban transformation by catalyzing the interactions through smooth transitions as educative interventions. Thus the project in Kuzguncuk is an

example of soft regeneration with a high potential (see Figure 6.28). However long term targets of the project definitely needs more support through local decision makers and administrative units for managing the sustainability of the voluntary acts in parallel. Additionally a strong support through similar interventions and approaches would easily create multiplied summer school hubs throughout other Bosphorus villages of local communities.

### **Ahırkapı Hıdırellez Festival**

Ahırkapı, similar to Kuzguncuk case is a catalyst project that aims to promote the neighborhood into the touristic routes as part of the historical peninsula. Started more than ten years ago a civil initiative group both worked to improve potentials of historical peninsula by several interventions and creating routes within the zone both for locals and internationals. They also aimed that Ahırkapı would be part of the main sightseeing areas with its historic city walls and the neighborhood. The neighborhood preservation and upgrading throughout years lead the district towards a location of boutique hotels, and the local community to work within the tourism sector mainly. However Ahırkapı Hıdırellez Festival's aim is while promoting the district as part of historic routes, also to preserve and revitalize the neighborhood to maintain the local culture and society at most.

**Table 6.5:** Evaluating Ahırkapı Hıdırellez Fest in terms of Soft Regeneration's sustainability aims.

	<b>Social Target</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Cultural Target</b>	<b>Economical Target</b>
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Ahırkapı Hıdırellez Fest	Social security and connectivity to the historical peninsula	Physical upgrading,	Touristic attention from locals and internationals	Small scale ad hoc enterprises and intervention though the fest, increasing job opportunities in tourism and music sector, increase in real estate for tourism

**Table 6.5:** (Continue) Evaluating Ahırkapı Hıdırellez Fest in terms of Soft Regeneration's sustainability aims.

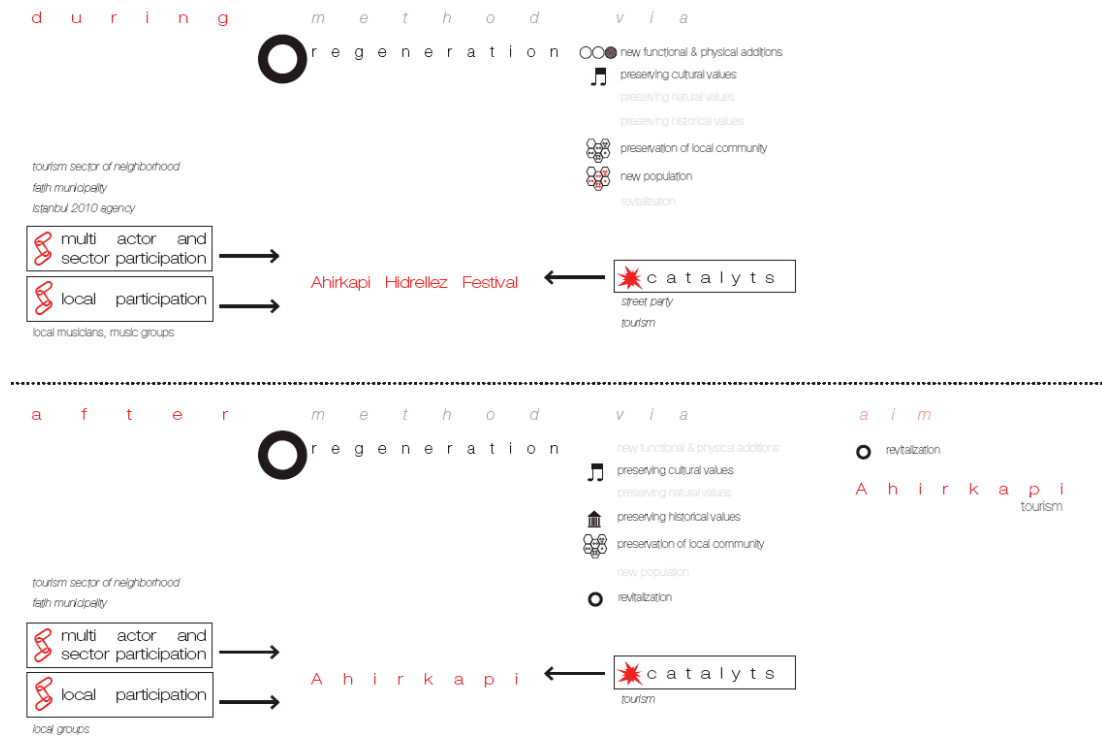
	<b>Social Target</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Cultural Target</b>	<b>Economical Target</b>
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Ahırkapı Hıdırellez Fest	ON PROCESS	ACHIEVED	ON PROCESS	ON PROCESS
	FUTURE AIM	ON PROCESS	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM
				though the fest, increasing job opportunities in tourism and music sector, increase in real estate for tourism

To discussing the potentials and the provided inputs for the community and for the physical environment the intervention can be analyzed through four categories to achieve sustainability in terms of social, physical, cultural and economical as above Table 6.5. In social terms Ahırkapı festival as a catalyst project certainly increases connectivity and social interaction between the locals and the visitors. Therefore it also aims to increase the social security throughout the area. In terms of Physical level, not only related to the festival but also the touristic potential the area today gained many physical improvements from the municipal level such as infrastructure, parking areas, green spaces. Due to the upgraded physical environment, locals are also broadening their capacities to revitalize their housings either as residential or as a pension to host tourists.

In terms of culture, it is possible to say that the Ahırkapı neighborhood is becoming part of the historical cultural route, however the potential of the neighborhood that is highlighted with the help of the festival is its importance to introduce the area with its local culture for an alternative tourism focusing into local communities and lifestyles. Thus the festival as a project is a very effective tool, hence the potential needs to be underlines with more actions on location. Economically the festival provides possibility of attention for the musician form the neighborhood within the temporary intervention, however through the long-term works of the locals and



boutique hotels, the area increased the business potential for the neighborhood either as part of the service sector or by the use of their talents in music. However as a gentrifier, hence not abusing of the neighborhood, hotels proved the touristic opportunities, which also lead to an increase in real estate market's attention over the area.



**Figure 6.29:** Soft Regeneration System of Ahirkapi Hidrellez Fest.

As total the project Ahirkapi festival is a catalyst of a bigger vision as Ahirkapi's revitalization and connectivity to the historical peninsula, which is the main touristic attraction of the old city Istanbul. And therefore the evaluation of the festival as part of soft regeneration potential plays an important role and may seen in Figure 6.29 above. The festival brings out new visions for the neighborhood's development and heritage in order to provide an alternative leisure route as well as a local culture tourism. This proves the potential, and importance of soft transition over the area, due to the importance of preservation physically and socially, culturally, and to improve conditions and quality of living environment as defined in sustainable development targets. Therefore the festival as a project with a physical, economical, and social forthcoming targets is creating a push effect for the neighborhood. However it is also very important to not abuse the process of smooth transition of an

upgraded environment while preserving social, and cultural values within.

### **Gazhane Festival and the Regeneration Project**

Gazhane Festival is a catalyst project with a long-term target of revitalization of the gasworks as a culture based structure in the Hasanpaşa neighborhood. In terms of soft regeneration model, Gazhane Fest is categorized in repetitive actions where through a catalyst event or the project itself the aim to be reached is gaining importance, and a push effect. Therefore Gazhane as a former gasworks inside of Hasanpaşa neighborhood, where today is underused the most and partially as depots of Istanbul's Transportation Agency (IETT). However with a grass root attempt the gasworks is aimed to become a cultural hub in the area.

Evaluation of sustainability aims of the project made in four levels as previous examples and visualized in Table 6.6 below. The festival in this manner aims to catalyze the use of space as a culture point for the society. Starting with performance arts and concerts, the location for two days is serving for the aimed purpose. Through repetition both the function is settling to the location over time, as well through interconnectivity and communication the process is being heard and gaining support from community. In this section not the long term target, but the festival is going to be evaluated in sustainable development's manner.

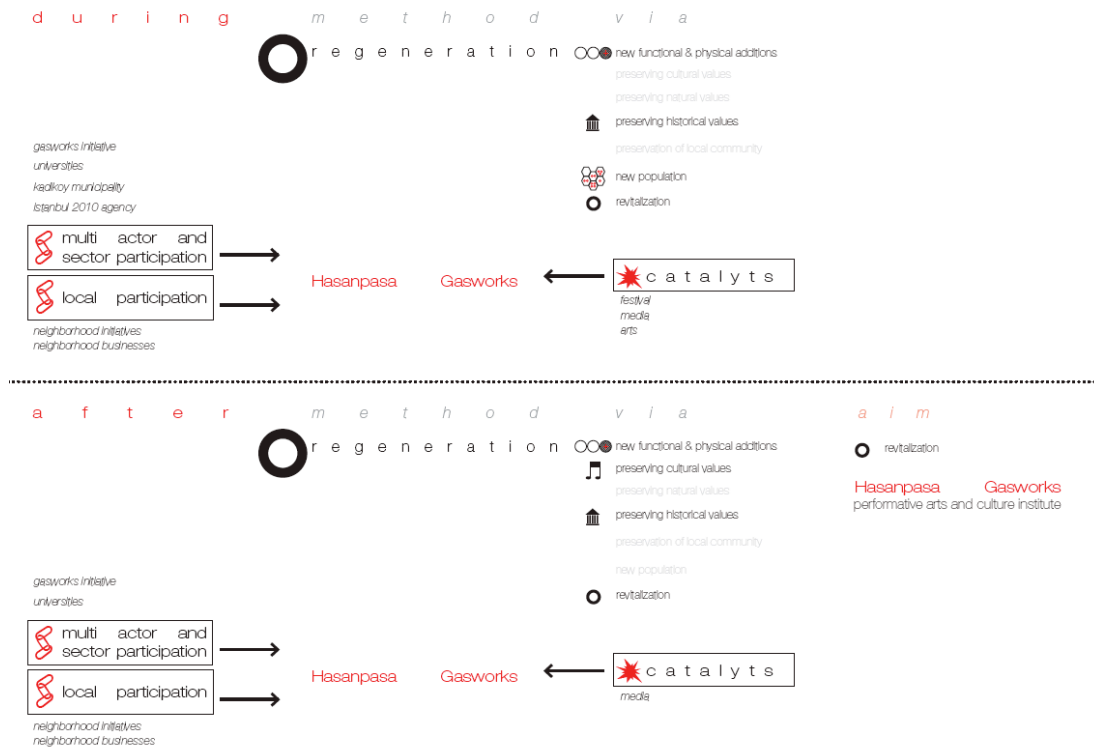
**Table 6.6:** Evaluating Gazhane Festival in terms of Soft Regeneration's sustainability aims.

	<b>Social Target</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Cultural Target</b>	<b>Economical Target</b>
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Gazhane Festival and the Regeneration Project	Social awareness	Aims a culture based redevelopment project inside, where no implementation or preservation has started	Cultural platform is aimed to be developed within the area	Real estate rates have increased around the site and several rate expectations are developed around the neighborhood for investment plans

**Table 6.6:** (Continue) Evaluating Gazhane Festival in terms of Soft Regeneration's sustainability aims.

	<b>Social Target</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Cultural Target</b>	<b>Economical Target</b>
<b>Repetitive Actions</b>				
Gazhane Festival and the Regeneration Project	Social	Aims a culture	Cultural	Real estate
	ON PROCESS	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM
	FUTURE AIM	redevelopment project inside, where no implementation or preservation has started	aimed to be developed within the area	increased around the site and several rate expectations are developed around the neighborhood for investment plans

Socially the awareness is continuously being adjusted with participation to the festival and through mediators. Jointly the cultural inputs are getting communal acceptance and adjustments through events. This means the need of the society and acceptance towards several artistic performances are defining the structure of the targeted cultural hub project. Physically the temporary event is bringing no permanent physical improvements due to the conflicted ownership issue, however by temporal structures as stages, tents, lightings, service points such as toilets are being constructed to the open space within the gasworks area. These constructional works are done by voluntary aids to the initiative group by mainly the community and the Kadıköy Municipality. In economical level limited improvements are visualized or experienced since the surrounding of the gasworks is under construction limit from the municipality. This in general business understanding creates expectations of real estate possibilities in the surrounding business centers, or shops or estate owners. On the other hand currently the festival could not manage a self-cycling system as a self-organization. However the voluntary aids of the community itself as well as the volunteering initiators working for regeneration of Gasworks are either by local or international collaborations managing a repetition on the site for gaining support to the demand and to the implementation.



**Figure 6.30: Soft Regeneration System of Gazhane Festival.**

According to soft regeneration system the project is visualized at Figure 6.30. At this level it is also essential from the initiative side to explain and gain acceptance from administrative units of metropolitan municipality as the main structure of the targeted facility of gasworks, where the regeneration of the close surrounding may generate its own system. One of the positive phases of the long-term initiative of gasworks is that the community and the surrounding landowners are all having an agreement on culture themed regeneration over the former gasworks where accessibility is not limited for society.

## Cases artistic operations

### KSANTIST

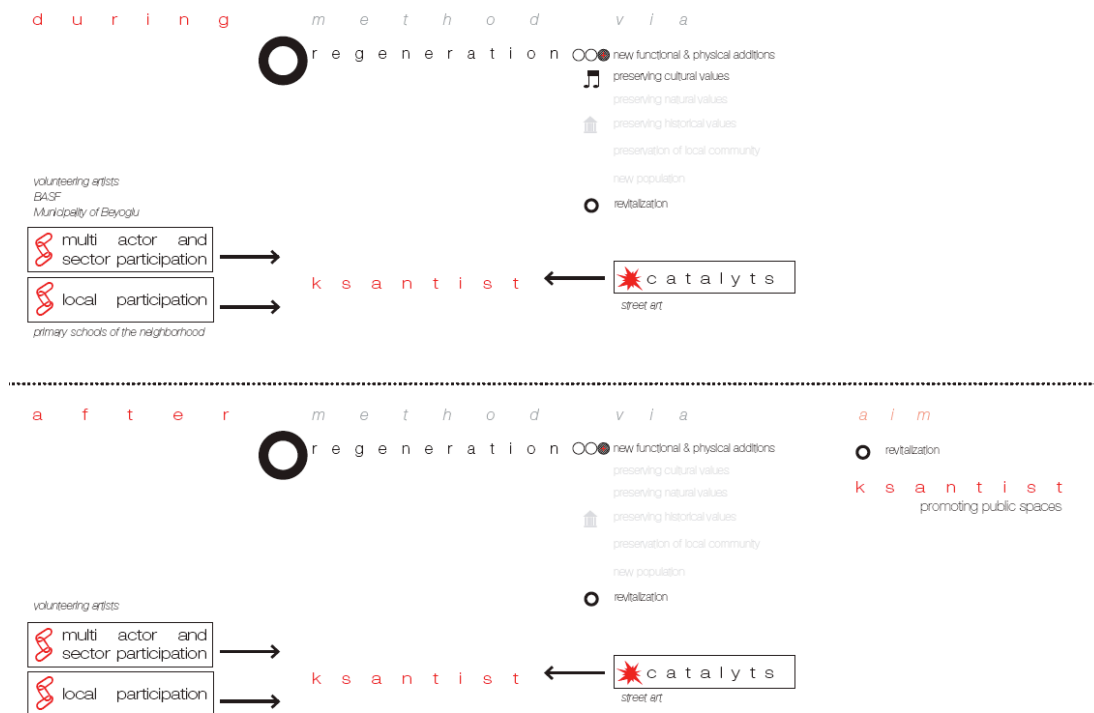
KSANTIST as an artistic intervention at an open space aims to bring art and society, culture and debates at the same platform. Volunteering artists are highlighting their belief in project by saying “art for the society”. They also wanted to bring wall painting as a method in providing interaction with the community through a neutral and an alternative way than accustomed ones. These types of projects are commonly in use in abroad as experimental implementations however in Turkey, the value is still not given enough. KSANTIST is seen through classifications of projects in

Istanbul as a mediator project proposes to increase the community interaction both within the society and between the decision makers and the inhabitants.

**Table 6.7:** Evaluating KSANTIST in terms of Soft Regeneration's sustainability aims.

	<b>Social Target</b>	<b>Physical Target</b>	<b>Cultural Target</b>	<b>Economical Target</b>
<b>Artistic Operations</b>				
KSANTIST	Social awareness about current debates, and interaction	Physical improvement is aimed on exterior space and the work is aimed to dilute over the neighborhood	local awareness and responsibility	Aims to create a small scale economical income for local participants during process
KSANTIST	ON PROCESS	Physical improvement is aimed on exterior space and the work is aimed to dilute over the neighborhood	ON PROCESS	Aims to create a small scale economical income for local participants during process
	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM	FUTURE AIM

To discussing the potentials and the provided inputs for the community and for the physical environment the intervention can be analyzed through four categories to achieve sustainability in terms of social, physical, cultural and economical (see Table 6.7). KSANTIST as an art exhibition for an exterior space, at first sight brings cultural and social interactions in one combined platform. Through social interaction of volunteering artists, inhabitants of the neighborhood, and the outsider visitors a cultural input as a collaborated product of all become a tool of social integration. This may also lead to awareness towards any current debates in social and spatial politics. Physical implementation over one wall is always aimed to diffuse over the entire neighborhood, not only to create a new debate platform, but also to bring new face to the cityscape. Economically in short term implementations are aimed to provide small amount of incomes for volunteering society, however as long term the project has a huge potential to bring an alternative tourism route of arts, culture and sociology towards neighborhood in order to exhibit the interaction, and impacts over time.



**Figure 6.31: Soft Regeneration System of KSANTIST.**

Therefore as starting attempts of soft regeneration (see Figure 6.31) the wall painting project has a potential for upgrading urban environment, spatial quality but also socio-cultural empowerment and interconnectivity. Its potential to create a new flow of cultural attention over the spatial environment, where art is making an open air exhibition is bringing this intervention a value for soft regeneration possibility on the implementation site.

### 6.3.2 Evaluation in terms of actors

Actors are playing a very important role in the initial phase as well as the implementations in the soft regeneration model. Their importance are relying on the process of creation a will, support to the smooth transition of soft regeneration. Therefore during the intervention or as the beginning, number of supporters for the projects continuity is defining the push effect. However in terms of sustainability of the project, the process of support from volunteers, actors, supporters, local communities and decision maker are also needed to be continuous. Therefore in the following section the importance of the actors within the projects of Istanbul that have potentials to create soft regeneration are going to describe.

### Injected catalysors

For the injected catalysts, the importance of the projects or interventions is coming from their alien form. This alien form on one hand means lack of interaction at first sight, where the local community would deny the appearance of the intervention. So means acceptance, however in both projects with potentials to create soft regeneration in the city are highly accepted through the local community. Unfortunately it is not easy to say it for the decision making side of the neighborhoods.

**Table 6.8:** Evaluating BIM in terms of actors.

	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Barış İçin Müzik	-	Akbank oda orkestrasi, primary and high school administrations	-	Education, public presentations

For clearly understanding the interaction between partners and supporters for the project, Table 6.8 categorized the information above. Barış İçin Müzik (BIM), as a voluntary initiative gained its whole support through a private investor, whom is as well the main initiator of the project itself. Therefore the see a collaboration of formal authorities, local community and several business investors were clearly neglecting themselves. As a local collaboration administrations of schools to be re-designed as music school, supported this intervention. Secondly after getting into the education the music school started to get attention and support from a local and famous Akbank Room Orchestra. Clearly the agreement between the school administrations and the volunteering pioneer led this project grow from one basement class to 3 basement classes in the neighborhood as well as a newly constructed 2 units music and research school in the neighborhood.

It is also important to realize whether the support from local authorities meaning for Istanbul case the district municipalities, are necessary to start implementation and continuity. The answer is mostly positive, as the support from local authority's side is definitely effective for accessibility to increasing number of donors, and of course to the continuity. In BIM project, the local authority Fatih Municipality, as being aware of the school implementation and also the prize won from Urban Age Award

proved the success in international and national levels, started giving special attention on the needs of the project volunteers as well as the participants.

**Table 6.9:** Evaluating Ayrancı Street in terms of actors.

	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Revitalization of Ayrancı Street	UNESCO /icomos, German archeology initiative, Inura (The International Network for Urban Research and Action)	Açık Radyo, trt,	Kudeb	Outside exhibition, touristic visits on site, selling of touristic objects

For the project Ayrancı Street, the pioneering volunteers are the main actors of whole organizational levels for support, creating media attention, creating awareness in the neighborhood for preservation of housing units, and definitely for the implementation (see Table 6.9). The importance of pioneering actors in this project is also well known with their push effects in creation of Kudeb by the Metropolitan Municipality. Project has high attention form international collaborators such as for learning special techniques in preservation of wood structures. However the singular and free attempt of revitalization of the street obviously has an opposing nature to the municipal master plans of the neighborhood. The municipality of the district, as the metropolitan municipality defined the neighborhood as part of the urban transformation, thus singular attempts as such are always carrying a risk of real estate and renewal battle.

### **Repetitive actions**

Kuzguncuk Summer school is with no regret has a potential of local pioneers in order to get permissions for school spaces, classes, trips, and to provide income to cycle its own expenses for the students (see Table 6.10).



**Table 6.10:** Evaluating Kuzguncuk Summer School in terms of actors.

	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Kuzguncuk Summer School	-	Primary school administrative, neighborhood initiative, inhabitants, other bosphorus initiatives,	-	Selling of objects at an exhibition, education, exterior interventions as wall painting

Therefore it is generally depending on local activities and investments for the project. In this manner it is important to underline the need of authority will and support for the initiation. It is also necessary for the local administrations to understand the alternative routes of urban transformation, preservation and revitalisation by local participation, such as in Kuzguncuk project.

**Table 6.11:** Evaluating Ahırkapı Hidrellez Fest in terms of actors.

	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Ahırkapı Hidrellez Fest	-	Eminönü civil initiative, Istanbul 2010, Boğaziçi university, neighborhood hotels, local inhabitants, musicians, media	Fatih municipality	Street party, small selling units for food and touristic, concerts

Ahırkapı Hidrellez Festival as a project has local pioneers from community, tourism companies in the area as well as the civil initiative groups shown with the above Table 6.11. It is also supported by Municipality of Fatih, since it started creating a huge attention over the city as a street fest, and an extension point of the historical peninsula. Therefore Fatih Municipality is also providing infrastructural needs, upgradings for the fest as well as during the year more effectively than any other location. Ahırkapı is a potential due to its geographic location where the investments are always capable of returning to the municipality, to the community as well as to the economy. Thus it is also critical point as underlined before that real

estate and economical high objectives are needed to be controlled by all collaborative actors for limiting the rapid changes in the neighborhood. This kind of approach otherwise may lead to a renewal instead of soft regeneration.

**Table 6.12:** Evaluating Gazhane Festival in terms of actors.

	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
Gazhane Festival and the Regeneration Project	-	Acıbadem, Hasanpaşa neighborhood initiatives, local inhabitants, chamber of architects, Istanbul Technical university, lawyers, sociologists, neighborhood businessmen, Istanbul 2010 agency	Kadıköy municipality (although the site belongs to metropolitan municipality)	Yearly festival of culture for two days

Gazhane Festival started with the attempts of local initiative group in order to preserve the former gasworks and transform the area as a cultural hub in the neighborhood. This attempt got many support from local businessmen, inhabitants, as well as universities, civil non governmental organizations like chamber of planners, chamber of architects seen as in Table 6.12. Recently with the development of 2010 Agency, the initiative also got support from ECC. However the position of Gazhane as located in the cityscape, also on the other hand brings a high expectation of real estate and economy from many Investors. Therefore it is being rather under risk that the process is limited from organization of fests each year to a long term solution as transformation. Recent situation of the site clearly shows that the protocol between the Metropolitan Municipality of Istanbul and the Istanbul 2010 agency could not be signed, and as a result one of the event spaces of 2010 Istanbul programme is not processing yet.

## Artistic Operations

As one of the rare artistic operations in Istanbul, voluntary pioneers of KSANTIST is getting support from their former collaborators in abroad as international actors overlaid below at the table 6.13.

**Table 6.13:** Evaluating KSANTIST in terms of actors.

	<b>International collaborative actors</b>	<b>Local collaborative actors</b>	<b>Governmental support</b>	<b>Support through catalysors</b>
KSANTIST	BASF Patrol and Chemical Industry, TEK BOYA Paint Company	Hüseyin Cahit Yalçın Primary School, Celal Avşar Primary School, Kasımpaşa Türedi Baba Children Library and the local inhabitants	Beyoğlu Municipality	Aims to provide short term jobs for participants during implementation

However as being artists in Turkey, and interested into urban quality the acceptance capacities of the community, possible supporters, partners, or even the local authorities are limited. Therefore this particular project is the only project among the other examples, which has been waiting for the implementation since more than a year until July 2010. The partnership situations and supporters is in this manner needs a specific structure in terms of soft regeneration.

As a local authority the group finally got support from Municipality of Beyoğlu, who got excited to see an art piece on the exterior space of the city space. However the intention of the volunteering group was since the beginning bringing the spatial upgrading in terms of façade insulation, as well as implementing a political wall painting that debates current problems of the society. In this total framework the municipality of Beyoğlu both played an important role to permit and support the artists with infrastructural needs, as well as most probably without intention let an open society act to start in the city of Istanbul as an artistic intervention. This intervention on the other hand is holding a very important potential in terms of alternative tourism where wall painting all around the world is accepted to create social and cultural belonging over a space, and economic increase due to tourism.

To sum up the section the potential projects, interventions and initiations of soft regeneration in Istanbul has been evaluated according to sustainable development objectives and collaboration of international, local and governmental actors. This type of evaluation proves and overlays the needed steps to be taken for a possible soft regeneration of the city of Istanbul. Therefore the existing situation, and the potentials are also possible to visualized, while necessities to achieve an upgraded urban quality, and social life are being focused on.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The major purpose of this research is to achieve the hypotheses mentioned in the first section. “Short term, participative, temporary and repetitive actions are capable of creating sustainable transformation in a spatial environment”. Therefore its major components as a method of urban transformation, and as an objective are to reach and provide quality in urban life.

It is common to use many transformation methods among urban settlements for preservation, renewal, redevelop the living quarters. However especially in the methods used in recent years among the world, due to real estate demands and economical high objectives, the process of local participation had been neglected from the system. The political debates and objectives did unfortunately support mostly the city marketing tools for the demands of economy related to neo-liberal policies. On the other hand the citizens and inhabitants of neighborhoods, are far most could be used for participating to a project presentations that were not related to the local needs or uses.

Thus this thesis aimed to bring a new alternative method for urban transformation, where most importantly the local community is not neglected from the initial level until the end of implementation and use of space. The proposed terminology “soft regeneration” aims to bring out possibilities of smooth transitions, via describing world wide slum upgrading, former mining area redevelopments, urban settlement revitalizations done joint with the authorities, communities and mostly with a programming institution as a mediator. This also points out clearly that soft regeneration process is applicable to any location under the circumstances of needs and acceptance of the structure. Therefore it is generating itself through the site, the users, the pros and cons of the location. This may underline its approach as an on site specific generated model. The main structure is explaining the logic and the ingredients are accordingly classified and shaped with the inputs.

Therefore the author believes to the potential of the model, where if acceptance and will to act from both local and formal sides are achieved, model “soft regeneration” provides a third way of spatial quality, social and cultural embedded society, and economical stability. It provides a third way due to its capacity of being a small scale intervention as a catalyst, and by keeping itself as a small scale, interaction between the community, the decision makers and the mediators are easier to keep in the line of moderate and under control. And it is different than the use of cultural management within the city development structure due to its bottom up approach. Basically the top to down approach in targeting the urban regeneration, brings many big-scaled organizations and as an imposed sanction, the new structures within the urban environment are forced to create the change in environment. However this change effect usually brings a neglected society and displaced community within. On the other hand the oft regeneration process aims to bring the potentials out by the use of the community and the taking in the societal needs and practices in to the process. This makes a clear dissolution for two different approaches where the soft regeneration defines a bottom up upgrading among the society, the physical environment and interaction during the process of making decisions

Sustainable development in all means proves its potential within this alternative model, and highlights that it is possible to be systemized in many different sites, urban bugs, and spatially devastated locations. Thus it was also very valuable for the thesis to provide an alternative approaches for the city of Istanbul, where in fact many community initiated potential projects are taking place with a direct or indirect target of an urban quality achievement.

The thesis as a matter of fact on one hand aims to argue the main hypothesis’s capabilities through international examples that never named themselves as soft regeneration cases. And on the other hand focuses on the city of Istanbul, to excavate the potential movements within the city. However one of the most important point in the Istanbul cases was their unaware activity and potentials, which may direct do a soft regeneration. The potentials of the projects therefore analyzed and evaluated by the author, for defining and understanding the general model adopted into the city of Istanbul potentials.

In relation to each urban transformation policy used since the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, several ways of implementations were discussed with or without community involvement, and with or without multi actor and sector participation. In rehabilitation methods until 1960s the involvement of community participation made a great impulse towards rehabilitation and revitalization policies. In this manner many neighborhoods, and settlements regained their previous urban and social qualities. From this point of view use of participative approach of the local community is also maintained through the soft regeneration as a culture and regeneration related method. On the other hand it is also essential to underline that as mediators or catalyzing initiators, non governmental organizations, volunteering groups are capable of bringing an in between level to the structure. NGO's in this level aims to provide a mediator platform where the administrative units and the society have the lack of communication.

1970s' approach of renewal for the most researchers and citizens forms the clearance of slums, devastated neighborhoods, as well as the forces evacuation of local communities of those settlements. In Istanbul this approach unfortunately still has an ongoing potential through municipal planning and governmental approaches. Therefore many evacuation-based debates are still ongoing in the city. Turkey as trying to be a neo-liberal actor among worldwide economies unfortunately bases its urban policies to 30-40 years old systems like renewal, and how interestingly the terminology is generalized as "regeneration". Therefore confusion through terminologies, and implementation methods creates a load of mixed and fault understandings.

1980s as the brightest years of neo-liberal economy based developments, redevelopment projects and urban planning became a representation method of a city, urban settlement or even a country. In order to define its power in economy, redevelopment projects from waterfronts, towards former mining areas, old city neighborhoods, towards new business centers started to be built. In this manner multi-actor and sector participation throughout the project was a needed factor of the system. The governing authority, planning bodies, economical figures were working hand in hand to draw a new image for the settlements. This was the time of architectural boom, where star architect's implementations were pushing the limits of design, and where higher building complexes were battling to be highest.

In Istanbul those times are mostly known with Istanbul Municipality's renewals through Tarlabası and along the Bosphorus. As well as with the second half of 80s new shopping malls, high-rise business and hotel complexes started to be announced as part of globalization era like implementation of Perpa as that period's biggest business center and renewal of ateliers along Goldenhorn and designing of Süzer Plaza as a tourism and business complex. Also as a revitalization project of Soğukçeşme Street as a touristic old town route has taken a long debate between the municipality Istanbul as an opposing figure towards the process taken by Turing. Soğukçeşme therefore represents an important role as being a citizen led organization rather than governmental implementations on the contrary to other renewals of the time (Uz Sönmez, 2007).

In terms of soft regeneration this era represents according to worldwide implementations multi actor and sector participation to the process, where in Turkey implementations screens a mix use of methods in urban transformation policies as renewal as a governmental approach as most and support of economic oriented redevelopment projects. Frankly 1980s Turkey's rapid economic, socio-cultural and economic changes reflected towards urban policy methods in use as well. Therefore in parallel to worldwide policies of urban transformation, 1980s in Turkey and in the city of Istanbul both legally or illegally, but highly debated at those times and today shows a fast redevelopment and renewal implementations.

This highly criticized worldwide implementations of redevelopment and renewal processes, proved the need of a participatory system among whole planning and implementation phases with community and multi sectors jointly from 1990s on. Therefore generally the urban regeneration as a theme of the new era, due to its multi participative situation brought alternative uses of spatial environment. In this manner during the thesis the focus over culture and regeneration relationships, and developing and generating an alternative urban transformation method as soft regeneration takes its own place during these times.



Also the importance of sustainable development in planning and design, in policy and governing, in economy and ecology, as well as the preservation of socio-cultural heritage and the local communities became world wide discussed elements of most debated, conferences, symposiums, agendas and manifestations. Therefore in this thesis soft regeneration model is seen and discussed as a model where all contents may overcome and define a smooth transition for settlements. However it is also important to emphasize that as a beginning and matching point, creation of a political and communal will and support for soft regeneration as a smooth transformation method is very critical.

Evaluation of potentials as well as international much mature projects clearly let the author in this thesis and throughout the research, to manage a general model flow and the main actors to start the political and communal will for soft regeneration. On the other hand very importantly, in the cases where the flow is being blocked to achieve a soft regeneration, the model is also able to transform itself with an alternative option. This alternative option is aiming to open up the blocking situation by enforcing community flow over intervention site repeatedly over time.



**Figure 7.1:** General team of the initial phase of soft regeneration.

Thus the definition of the actors of collaboration especially needed to be described due to the reason of fragmented responsibilities within the city structure as well as the citizenry. The figure shown below represents the main actors of the general soft regeneration model.

Dialogue and opportunity and interdisciplinary approaches are composed of as main actors as a mediator body or an institution as a programming and structuring figure

that maintains the whole as above Figure 7.1. Other planning, designing, and engineering bodies composed of architects, planners, designers, engineers, landscapers, hydrologists, transportation planners, land tenures, economists, sociologists, academics, activists may get integrated accordingly to the process. In order to define the organization of the actors in use for the process the special boards needs to be defined.

*Mediation board* composes of land uses and housing laws representative, planning board representative, administrative representative who directs the sessions but who does not have right to take part as a mediation board member in the agreement process, media representative and academia representative. The mediator body in this field is supposed to watch the process from the beginning till the end in order to keep the track on the started aim and to control the actors and processes on time. This situation may bring even an architect who initially catalyses the model to be worked on a potential location and with the community. The role of the mediator body in this manner is catalyzing the initial meetings and the process of gathering data, providing communication between the top and down levels, settling the structure mechanism and finally to lead the processes gain acceleration.

One of the other main roles within this circle is the housing laws representative. In Turkey's situation managing a good direction within planning and housing laws are rare within law faculties. However urban planners, architects are willing to take this information for variety of uses. Mainly this title aims to emphasize the need of support from the field of law for the community and the initiating figures within. In other means a lawyer as a representative of communal rights and capacities within planning decisions and given laws would create a much more balanced environment for a positive decision making process during soft regeneration. The role of this player within the board is on one side providing a balanced platform for gaining and improving urban civil rights, and on other side it brings out a community contract between the community and the administrative bodies for starting, processing and implementing a bottom up sustainable urban regeneration. It initially aims to get acceptance within business chambers, their policies and organizational structures such as by Chamber of Architects, International Union of Architects, International Society of City and Regional Planners and similar organizations as a balanced socially diffused urban regeneration model.

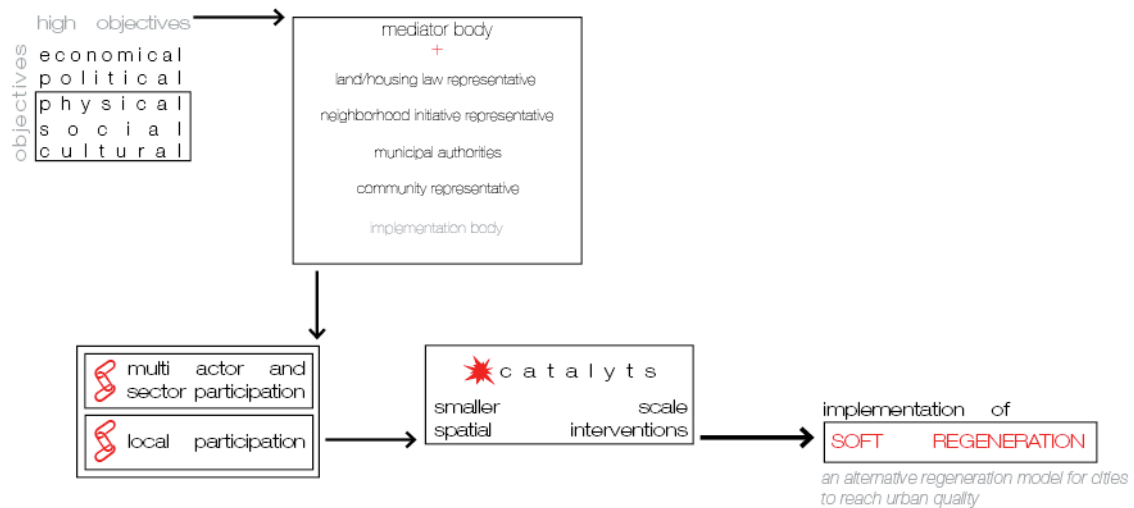
*Planning Board* composes out of several important fields of academic studies as architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture, urban management, design, urban sociology, economy and real estate, arts, history of art, history of architecture, transportation engineering or planning, environmental engineering, technical expertise in occasions of need.

*Media Representatives* are defined with the neighborhood or local media organs, TV, radio, newspaper, community magazines, web based media organs, and etc.

Out of these organs and administrative and political bodies, *the creation of a political will* needed to be developed with the previous actors' interaction for upgrading environment via soft tools. As well as the volunteering tools for the implementation process needs to be controlled.

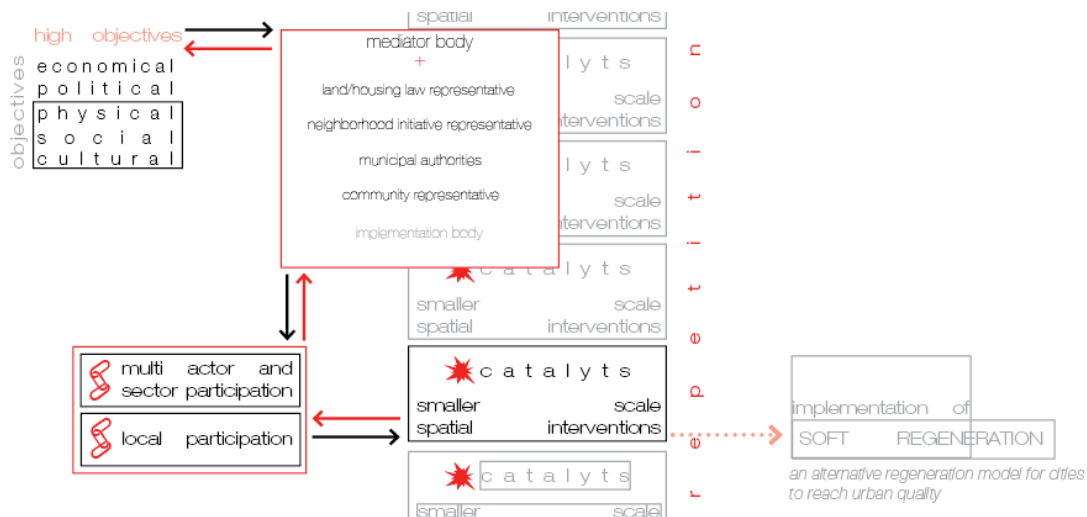
The agreements between the neighborhood initiative, district municipal administrative, housing initiative, users, construction body and the mediator figure from the planning advisory board of the phase would works as a controlling mechanism together over the whole system.

Finally to remind the main hypothesis again, the soft regeneration method as an urban transformation tool is capable of creating socially, culturally, economically and physically sustained settlements, where it gains its force through culture and small-scale event based, repetitive interventions as catalysts. It is in this manner important to once more emphasize the achieved findings of the soft regeneration model, as well as the important turn points of the system if needed. The model below as Figure 7.2 is visualizing the methodological framework and its cycle through time.



**Figure 7.2:** General flow model of soft regeneration starting from high objective, as a common will and ending with implementation.

However it is also essential in this thesis conclusion to highlight, the problematic phases of the flow. Therefore according to the experiences gained from data in this research and examples explained before in related chapters, the soft regeneration flow may have a relatively harder continuation generally in Turkey's circumstances, and of course in manners of high objectives.



**Figure 7.3:** Risk points of the flow model of soft regeneration under the creation of will and support.

Thus with the Figure 7.3 above the “under risk” points of the total flow had been highlighted, for creating a U-turn for maintaining the will and support debates. As well as repetition of catalyst small scale interventions would create a flow of permanent and temporary spatial inputs over implementation location. This also aims to lead to social and cultural accessibility and acceptance of spatial soft regeneration where, high objectives at a parallel debate aimed to be settled in supporting the soft regeneration.

As conclusion of the thesis, it is important to highlight once more that participative small-scaled intervention and initiations are as part of new planning, intervening and designing age brings huge potentials to generate quality in spatial or social lives. Therefore the soft regeneration model as a catalyst for a long termed urban regeneration aims, or by being a catalyzing intervention it is capable of bringing out sustainable development.



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## APPENDIX

### APPENDIX A: Historical timeline for the evolution of the concept of sustainability and the sustainable development.

<b>1968</b> – Biosphere Intergovernmental Conference for Rational Use and Conservation of Biosphere (UNESCO)	early discussions of the concept of ecologically sustainable development. <a href="http://www.UNESCO.org/">http://www.UNESCO .org/</a>
<b>1971</b> - Founex Report is prepared by a panel of experts meeting in Founex, Switzerland	It calls for the integration of environment and development strategies.
<b>1972</b> - UN Conference on Human Environment /UNEP held in Stockholm	The conference is rooted in the regional pollution and acid rain problems of northern Europe. The conference leads to establishing many national environmental protection agencies and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). <a href="http://www.unep.org/">http://www.unep.org/</a>
<b>1976</b> - Habitat	First global meeting to link environment and human settlement.
<b>1984</b> - International Conference on Environment and Economics (OECD).	Concludes that the environment and economics should be mutually reinforcing. Helped to shape Our Common Future.
<b>1987</b> - Our Common Future Brundtland Report Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development	weaves together social, economic, cultural and environmental issues and global solutions. Popularizes term “sustainable development.”
<b>1992</b> - Earth Summit. UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)	Agreements reached on Agenda 21, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Rio Declaration, and non-binding Forest Principles. CÖncurrent NGO Global Forum publishes alternative treaties. <a href="http://www.unep.org/unep/partners/un/unced/home.htm">http://www.unep.org/unep/partners/un/unced/home.htm</a>
<b>1993</b> - First meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development	effective follow-up to UNCED, enhance international cooperation and rationalize intergovernmental decision-making

	capacity. <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/">http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/</a>
<b>1995</b> - World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen, Denmark.	First time that the international community has expressed a clear commitment to eradicate absolute poverty. <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/index.html">http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/index.html</a>
<b>1996</b> -The Habitat Agenda Habitat II	Adopted by 171 countries at what was called the City Summit it contains over 100 commitments and 600 recommendations on human settlement issues.
<b>1997</b> - UN General Assembly review of Earth Summit	Special session acts as a sober reminder that little Progress has been made in implementing the Earth Summit's Agenda 21 and ends without significant new commitments. <a href="http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/csd/ungass.html">http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/csd/ungass.html</a>
<b>2000</b>	Increasing urbanization. Almost half of the world's population now lives in cities that occupy less than two per cent of the Earth's land surface, but use 75 per cent of Earth's resources. <a href="http://www.aaas.org/international/atlas/contents/pages/population06.html">http://www.aaas.org/international/atlas/contents/pages/population06.html</a>
<b>2000</b> - United Nations Millennium Summit	This largest-ever gathering of world leaders adopted the United Nations World Summit Declaration, which spells out values and principles, as well as goals in key priority areas. World leaders agreed that the UN's first priority was the eradication of extreme poverty and highlighted the importance of a fairer world economy in an era of globalization. <a href="http://www.un.org/millennium/summit.htm">http://www.un.org/millennium/summit.htm</a>
<b>2002</b> - World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa.	World governments, concerned citizens, UN agencies, multilateral financial institutions, and other major groups participate and assess global change since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. <a href="http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/">http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/</a>



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