

Abstracts (İngilizce Özetler)

Looking at the Urban Regeneration From a Frame of the Collopse of the Myth of Modern City

Hatice KURTULUŞ

Real sense of community in the myth of modern is socially integrated society which constituted different groups in the frame of “public”. The term of “Public” covers all social classes (and groups and stratoms) in public sphere and public space. This is the mean of “civic” in modern society. The myth of modern city is one of the legitimacy of early modern capitalism in depends on city planning which covers all social classes in the sense of public. The myth of modern city is nestled by idea of social contract in modern thought and social contact between the classes in modern practices. Regeneration projects create new polarizations of property rights in urban space and public sphere/space is disappearing invisibly or visibly. Social contact has been injured by physical and phychological barriers of segregation and led to newly constructed social scales in the spaces of urban poverty. Can we have a social contract without social contact? Who gets the benefit from regeneration projects and who makes the effort for? It is an effort for transferring public resources or large shared urban land resources to the limited number of social classes in the immoral economy of regeneration. It is not a collective effort to build modern residential area for modern private life but the effort of specific groups and political authorities to drive the urban rents into the limited numbers of social groups by the regeneration projects.

Concepts, Definitions And Processes On Urban Transformation İn The Western Literature And Turkey

Z. Müge AKKAR

Urban areas are the outcomes of complex and dynamic systems. They do not only change as a result of many physical, economic, social and environmental factors, but they are also the prime generators of many such changes. Urban areas are therefore transformed through several sources of influence. The transformation, however, can be toward either positive or negative. As an urban policy strategy, urban transformation deals with the negative aspects of urban change. It is a response to the physical, economic, social and environmental decline in urban space within a specific moment in time. The literature of urban transformation, consisting of wide and rich issues and activities, includes many definitions of the term with emphasises on different aspects of urban transformation. Reviewing the literature, this article aims to, first, clarify the definitions, purposes and various strategies of urban transformation, and second, to underline the common characteristics of the successful urban regeneration projects of the 1990s in the Western cities. Within the framework of the literature on urban transformation, the article ends with a discussion on the issues, principles and processes that should take priority in the urban transformation projects in Turkey.

New Regulations and Their Impact On Urban Regeneration

C. Nil UZUN

Urban regeneration has been on the agenda of many cities around the world since the 1980s. The situation is also similar for Turkish cities. Urban regeneration projects have gained importance in the last twenty years. In this paper new regulations considering urban regeneration in Turkey are discussed together with the proposal for urban regeneration law. Considering these regulations it occurs that an efficient legal basis is still missing for urban regeneration process in Turkey.

Construction of the Neoliberal Globalisation in Cities: The Global City Discourse of the JDP and Urban Regeneration Projects in İstanbul

Binnur ÖKTEM

The governments with big capital groups have realised many urban regeneration projects to compete İstanbul in the international area by using world city discourses since the beginning of the 1980s.. They claim that these projects would bring economic development and the effects of these development would have a triggering effect by covering all the classes in the city. However what is observed in İstanbul is

quite different. Social exclusion, spatial segregation and social tension have increased dramatically for the last two decades. Istanbul case shows that urban regeneration projects have come to agenda as a part of neoliberal globalisation project which is set up by powerful groups and gained the legitimacy by deploying certain world city discourses.

The Cultural Strategies of Economic Development: Regeneration of Urban Centers and Historic Urban Areas in İstanbul

Besime ŞEN

In this paper, it is attempted to analyze the regeneration process of urban centers and historic inner-city areas in İstanbul and show how this process leads to gentrification. In this respect, the effects of neoliberal policies, which constitute the background of this process, are also explored. The urban regeneration/transformation projects in İstanbul in its current state are investments made to urban space. Therefore, we have to question whether the regeneration of urban space and the following rent increases would solve very basic problems of these areas and the whole city. It is claimed that in İstanbul, the right to access housing as well as the requirements and problems related to work conditions are the most important issues that should be dealt with immediately.

The Applicability of the Theories of Gentrification to the Istanbul: The Case of Cihangir

Evrin UYSAL

Since early 1980's Turkey have witnessed radical changes and transformations as Turkish economy has been gradually articulated to world economic system. This process has been accompanied with the discourse of globalization, as The Soviet Union collapsed and a new world system emerged.

In this context, the reflection of new capitalism in developed economies has occurred in Turkish economic system, as parallel with changes in the superstructure level. In other words, as the capital is Turkey has begun to renew itself; Turkey's governmental and law system have been coerced for a total adoption to world's new economic framework. The capital's rediscovery of urban space has been harmonious with 1980's waves of liberalization and localization. These radical changes caused segregations in urban structure on the one hand, and among society in terms of economic classes, on the other hand.

In this study, it is aimed to illustrate a phenomenon, called gentrification which has noteworthy ties with the process of globalization, capital's penetrations to urban space and progressively emerging new social classes. Cihangir region in İstanbul, which almost reflects these combined processes, is selected as a field of study to express and to discuss causes and effects of gentrification

Squatter Housing Waiting For Demolition: A Housing Area in Eyüp, Güzeltepe Neighborhood!

Şükrü ASLAN

In the period 1950-80, squatter housing served the function of providing cheap labour for industry in Turkey. It appears that squatter housing have lost its importance as the urban areas are being restructured through neoliberal policies. Furthermore, some of these areas are considered to be outstanding high-profit investment areas for capital. Therefore, one of the most important target areas for the Law of Regeneration/Transformation Areas is the old squatter housing areas.

The housing area in Eyüp, Güzeltepe neighborhood in İstanbul, which is made up of forty squatter houses, is one of those areas to be demolished. However, the decision of demolishing the houses in Güzeltepe neighborhood as well as in other squatter housing neighborhoods ignores two important factors: "public interest" and "consensus". Therefore, these attempts create legitimacy problems and are likely to bring about new social conflicts.

An Evaluation on the Models for Urban Transformation in Squatter Housing Areas

Nihan ÖZDEMİR SÖNMEZ

Although the first implementations of urban transformation examples in Turkish cities date back to the early 1970s, only after the 1980s it has been recognised as one of the main planning tools. In this context, gecekondu areas have become the focal point of different interest groups including politicians and developers. Liberalisation and free-enterprise ideologies provided the political and ideological background for the transformation of gecekondu areas. Ironically, one of the aspects emphasised in this transformation

was to see squatter dwellers themselves as entrepreneurs. Thus the right-wing Motherland Party used this policy (during the late 1980s) as a means to integrate the *gecekondu* owners into the new right project. Parallel to these policies, a set of amnesty laws were put into implementation leading to the transformation of *gecekondu* areas by 'improvement plans'. At the same time, for spatially distinctive *gecekondu* areas, where the rent gap is relatively high, special transformation projects were prepared and implemented. In this study, these two different types of urban transformation implementation in Ankara will be examined: first one is transformation by market mechanisms (ie. implementation of improvement plans), and the second one is transformation by public-private sector cooperation.

Transformation of Historic Urban Areas with Tourism and the Possible Problems: The Case of Ankara Citadel

Asuman TÜRKÜN - Zuhul ULUSOY

In this paper, the increasing importance of the transformation historic urban areas with tourism is explored in order to point out the problematic issues involved in coming to terms with the remains of the past and the legacy of preservation. Ulus Historic Urban Center and the Citadel have experienced important transformations, one after the proclamation of Ankara as the capital city and the decisions related to the concerns of constructing a modern capital city as a model; and the other after 1980s together with the attempts of integrating the historic urban area with the city as a whole. The second attempt reflects the current tendencies of integrating such an area with respect to "urban tourism" as a means of enabling preservation and increasing the rents. This tendency is attempted to be explained together with the current attempts of the Greater Ankara Municipality in the transformation of Ulus Historic Urban Center by cancelling the prevalent conservation plans and replacing the plans with particular projects which involve the destruction of many building and a complete deformation of the physical and social structure. It is claimed that these attempts will not only dislocate the inhabitants and the small establishments but also the current consumer profile.

Urban Renewal Projects: Implementations in Adana

M. Alim ÇOPUROĞLU

*Various attitudes have been adopted by the authorities to respond ever increasing uncontrolled (*gecekondu*) housing phenomenon in Turkey. These are denial, ignore, reluctant acceptance and forgiving the guilty. In a Master's Thesis prepared in 1977 in England for Oxford Polytechnic, I had analyzed the corresponding responses as demolition, prevention, offering the alternative (self – help housing on serviced areas) and upgrading. All of these responses have been widely implemented both in Turkey and in Adana either alternatively or mutually. In return, a considerable success has been achieved in the large cities which reflected in the refrained proliferation of the uncontrolled settlements and the increased stock of controlled housing for the low income groups.*

Based on the givens gathered from the older 'gecekondu' areas located in the central zones in Ankara, one another exit from the 'gecekondu' conditions was summarised in the mentioned thesis as the transformation or renewal of the uncontrolled housing stock and the areas. However, it was a spontaneous development which occurs through the market mechanisms and possess a negligible position in comparison to the huge scale of the problem. Currently, same idea is introduced by the authorities as the basic approach for urbanism in Turkey. It is expected to transform the uncontrolled or deteriorated housing stock especially located in the inner city areas into the modern and healthy housing.

Encoraged from the projects implemeted in Istanbul and Ankara, 3 areas are selected for urban renewal ('gecekondu' transformation) in Adana. Selection is made by the Metropolitan Municipality and the implementation is programmed to be proceeded with the technical assistance and financial support of the Mass Housing Administration.

All of the project areas are originally 'gecekondu' settlements where the land rents are very high. Two of them are located around the city centre which face the expansion pressure of the CBD. The third one represents the most demanded area by the high income groups because of its panaromic and climatic advantages. Therefore, it is ovious that modern residential and non-residential units will be appeared there in the near future. The unpredictable is the ratio of the existing residents who will keep living in the same areas.

Project implementation is launched in March 2006 and the phase of data gathering has basically been comleted by the late September.

PLANLAMA 2006/3 ve 2006/4

Odamız Yayın Kurulu, 2006 yılı için Planlama Dergisi'nin hazırlanacak olan sayılarının dosya konularını belirlemiştir. Dergimizin her sayısında bir dosya konusu ele alınırken, dosya konusu dışında kalan yazılara da yer verilecektir.

2006/3 İzmir Özel Sayısı (Çıkıyor)

Planlama Dergisi'nin 2006/3 sayısı, "Planlama, Siyaset ve Siyasalar" temalı 6. Türkiye Şehircilik Kongresinin ev sahibi kenti olan İzmir'in sorunlarının masaya yatırılacağı, istihdam sağlama ve bölgesel potansiyelleri değerlendirme temelli kalkınma söylemlerine, yatırım programlarına konu olan; kent merkezinden kırsal bölgeye, kıyı alanlarından tarımsal havzalara uzanan geniş bir ilgi yelpazesi içinde değerlendirmelerin yapılacağı bir sayı olacak.

1995 yılında Planlama Dergisi'nin 95/1-2 sayısında yer verilen "İzmir ve Ege'de Planlama" dosyasının yayınlanmasından bu yana geçen on yıllık süreçte İzmir ve Ege pek çok gelişmeye sahne oldu. Bu gelişmelerin nedenlerini ve sonuçlarını ortaya koyacak çalışmaların, bilgi birikimi ve mesleki deneyimlerimize katkı sağlamasını beklemekteyiz.

2006/4 Planlama-Mimarlık, Tasarım-Şehircilik (Çıkacak)

Planlama ve mimarlık çevreleri arasında mesleki yetki tartışmalarının yoğun olarak yaşandığı bu dönemde, konuyu planlama ve tasarım ilişkisi bağlamında ele almanın, her iki disiplin açısından da yararlı olacağını düşünüyoruz. Bu tartışmanın "nasıl bir şehircilik?" sorusuna ilgili farklı disiplinlerden gelecek yanıtlarla yönlendirilmesi, gündemdeki tartışmaya farklı bir boyut sağlaması açısından tercih edilmektedir. Biçim verme sanatı olarak tasarım ne kadar toplumsal içeriğinden koparılamaz ise bu biçim vermenin süreç, siyasalarını ve tekniğini içeren planlama da tasarım ile sürekli geliştirilmek zorundadır. Tasarım içeriğinden yoksun bir planlamanın varacağı yer ile planlama süreçlerinden, toplumsal yarar ilkesinden koparılmış bir tasarım sürecinin savrulaacağı yerler konusunda tartışmak meslek çevrelerinin gündeminde olmalıdır. Gerek kuram gerekse uygulama açısından her iki alanın birbirleri ile olan ilişkisinin gözden geçirilmesi, somut örnekler üzerinden tartışmanın yönlendirilmesinin yararları bulunmaktadır. "Planlama ile tasarım arasındaki ilişki birbirlerini izleyen bir ilişki mi, yoksa karşılıklı birbirlerini besleyerek gelişen bir ilişki mi olmalıdır?", "planlama ve tasarımın toplumsal içeriği ve hedefleri ne olmalıdır?", "planlama ve tasarım süreçlerinin birbiriyle ilişkilendirilmesi çerçevesinde ilgili meslek alanlarının alacakları rol ne olmalıdır?" gibi sorular Planlama Dergimizin önümüzdeki sayılarında tartışmaya açmak istediğimiz konular olacak.

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