

# Abstracts (İngilizce Özetler)

## Public Interest, Planning Basics and Urbanism Principles as Three Main Compounds of Administrative Judgement

Eylem BAL

*Public interest, planning basics and the principles of urbanism are three basic components considered by the administrative judgement during the solution of disputes related with development issues. The mentioned concepts appear in the intersection of law and planning spheres. The absence of clear definitions of the principles and basics that the law during the decision-making process naturally functionalize, put forward a productive argument as the concepts are fed through the implementation and idea spheres. Public interest, planning basics and the principles of urbanism are being included within the areas of science, ethic and aesthetics that have been dissected by modernism. These constitute a support for the decisions given related with urban areas having a great diversity. This study attempts to understand the meaning of the public interest, planning basics and principles of urbanism initially in the planning sphere and then in the sphere of law and aims to put forward how these concepts are interpreted.*

## The City, Untransformable and Searching Its Identity: İzmir

Beril ÖZALP

*The process of transformation of İzmir, namely the third largest city in Turkey in terms of population size, however having less importance socio economically, depends unfortunately on many variables relating to both physical and also political issues that shape the city.*

*This article tries to reflect these facts by giving samples; one of which is the New City Center and the other is the 1/25 000 Scaled Master Plan of İzmir. In the assesment of these planning processes, the feasible allocation of the potentials of the city, is a must. The prevention of compressing the city in a limited context vision will be a historical mistake for future generations.*

## An Empirical Research on Firm Clustering Tendencies: Example of İzmir Atatürk Organized Industrial Zone

Neslihan KARATAŞ

*The perspective for the place has changed together with the economic and social alterations experienced rapidly today and different expressions concerning this have begun to occur. Types of intervention to the place have also begun to alter and planning has become a field on which there are intensive discussions and which is altering. Furthermore, the competitive atmosphere where firms take place caused the reorganization of the place and provided an atmosphere which overlaps with new development during the processes enabling the re-production of the capital. Thus, alterations and transformations in the place began to be explained by the developments during the production processes.*

*Industrial investments, which are the important elements of development, began to be defined again. Concepts such as competition, innovation, innovation systems, learning, clustering, industrial foci, invention + innovation became very important. It is observed that firm clustering tendencies increased together with the development of the process of flexible production in the industrial sector.*

*In countries where traditional production process continues such as Turkey, it is necessary to consider that organized industrial zones, which provide industrial units with ready building sites the infrastructure of which have been solved, may become a very important means which supports the development of firms and the place altogether. The significance of these roles increases when especially the difficulties in the spontaneous formation of the industrial clusterings are also taken into consideration. Organized industrial zones can be used as a means for choosing convenient foundation places in terms of the firms, enabling to get closer to the transportation network, raw materials, manpower and energy, decreasing the production costs by decreasing the input costs, finding new markets, learning and using new technologies and obtaining power of competition.*

*With this study, it is intended to research the roles and contributions of organized industrial zones, having occurred as a result of searches for arrangement in terms of spatial organization in the reorganization of firms within the framework of globalization and new production systems.*

## **Post Occupancy Evaluation For Urban Open Spaces: An Empirical Study on Waterfront Pedestrian Streets in İzmir**

**Sedef AKAD, Ebru ÇUBUKÇU**

*Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) is defined as the systematic evaluation of built environments from user's perspective. POEs are used to identify ways to improve the quality of physical environment, to increase comfort and productivity of users, and to reduce design and maintenance costs. This study aims to carry out a POE of urban open spaces for defining user-centered design guidelines for similar areas.*

*In this study, a POE was conducted on two important waterfronts in İzmir, Turkey (Mustafa Kemal Waterfront Pedestrian Street (MKWPS) and Bostanlı Waterfront Pedestrian Street (BWPWS). The two waterfronts were similar in length and were located between the sea and a two-way three-lane boulevard which was adjacent to row-apartments. However, the two pedestrian streets differed in some physical features, including accessibility, environmental aesthetics, physical differentiation, and the amount of lighting elements. Four participants, who had design education, rated MKWPS as less accessible, less aesthetic, having less physical differentiation and less lighting elements compared to BWPWS. To understand users' behavior and satisfaction in each setting we used unobtrusive measurements and surveys. Sixteen hours of observations were done in two weeks in April 2006. 923 users were observed. The users' demographic information and the activity the user was involved at the time of observation were recorded. 40 people (20 users of MKWPS and 20 users of BWPWS) participated in the survey. The survey collected data about (1) users' demographics, (2) the activities users usually did in those settings, and (3) the evaluative ratings to reveal how people feel in each setting. The ratings included excitement, calmness, feeling of security, opportunity to enhance socialization etc.*

*Results showed that the two settings differed in users' (1) density, (2) activity type, and (3) satisfaction. More users were observed in BWPWS, which was rated to have better physical qualities compared to MKWPS. Likewise, users tended to use BWPWS for longer period of time and for more activities (including, walking, exercising, socialization). They also reported higher satisfaction scores for BWPWS. Method followed in this study can guide subsequent POEs of open spaces.*

## **The Architecture of Modern Housing in İzmir, 1950-2006**

**Deniz GÜNER**

*This paper aims to illustrate the interwoven relationship between architectural modernity and urban morphology in the case of İzmir along the years 1950-2006. The changing roles of architects on the formulation of İzmir's built environment, problems of praxis, changing educational qualities will be displayed in this paper and also emphasizing that, how the architects are unintentionally losing their face, besides their power and effects on the urban morphology.*

## **Shopping Mall: New Consumption Paradise In Turkish Cities**

**Nicel YILMAZ SAYGIN**

*Under the influences of globalization, development of large scale shopping centers has become a popular trend in Turkish cities. The 2005 ICSC meeting in Istanbul demonstrates how Turkish cities are seen as targets for foreign shopping center investors. In Turkey, depending on land availability, shopping centers have been developed either within the city as infill projects or at the urban periphery and most generally nearby recently built upscale residential areas. It is believed that they enrich the city experience and modernize the city.*

*Generally they are enclosed buildings whereas the most recently built ones are open air, called Lifestyle Centers. They use the 'idealized' street theme (clean, controlled air conditions, securitized through private security and closed circuit tv system-cctv, and a pedestrian environment decorated with benches, trash cans and artificial plants) for the indoor environment. On the contrary to private car access in the west, access by public transportation is also provided due to a lower car ownership rate in Turkey. Shopping centers with hypermarkets or supermarkets also provide free of charge shuttle service. In addition to shopping, entertainment areas such as fitness salons, spa and hair salons, arcades, restaurants and cafés, movie theaters, and bowling occupy the space to engage the crowds. The global and local stores are located right next to each other although generally outnumbered by globally franchised upscale brands.*

*Popularly used not for only shopping but also for socializing, these privately owned shopping centers have serious implications on city centers, and social life as they cause segregation. Isolated from the rest of the city, the shopping centers create an illusion of public space, and compete with the city center. They cannot be more than quasi public spaces or pseudo public space as they are privately owned and the rights a true public space hold are restricted here by the private management.*

# PLANLAMA 2006/4 ve 2007/...

## 2006/4 Planlama-Mimarlık, Tasarım-Şehircilik (Çıkıyor)

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 savrulacağı 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.

## 2007/....

### - Konut Üretimi ve Planlamasında Yeni Eğilimler (katkılarınızı bekliyoruz)

- Sermaye birikim alanı olarak konut üretimi
- TOKİ ve uygulamaları
- Kentsel dönüşüm uygulamaları
- Kentsel dönüşüm/Mortgage finansmanı
- Konut üretiminde yeni eğilimler (lüks konut siteleri, sosyal konut projeleri)....

### - Üst Ölçek Planlama Sorunsalı (katkılarınızı bekliyoruz)

- Bölge Planlamanın Değişen Tanımı,
- İl Gelişim Planları, Nazım Planlar,
- Çevre Düzeni Planları
- Üst ölçek planlara dair yetki ve mevzuat
- Kalkınma Ajansları ve bölge planlama

### - Planlama ve Kamu Yararı (katkılarınızı bekliyoruz)

- Kamu Yararının değişen anlamı
- Yeni belediyeçilik anlayışları
- Kamu yararı kavramının bilirkişilik kurumu çerçevesinde değerlendirilmesi
- Yargı Süreçleri
- Toplum yararı ve kamu yararı
- Planlama türleri ve projecilik anlayışı
- Kamusal alan-mekan ilişkisi

### - Çukurova Özel Sayısı (katkılarınızı bekliyoruz)

### - İstanbul Özel Sayısı (katkılarınızı bekliyoruz)

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