

ISTANBUL

City at the Crossroads

「イスタンブール・岐路に立つ都市」

トランジット・シティとしてのイスタンブールの建築・デザイン・都市計画に
おけるモダニズムの影響と超克

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Background

ISTANBUL - as a **2500 year-old** city and **1500 years-old** capital located inbetween Europe and Western Asia (called *Euroasia*) - has many:

Names (Lygos, Byzantium, Nova Roma, Constantinople, Konstantiniyye, Stamboul..)

Civilizations (Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Venetian, Ottoman, Turkish..)

Religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism..)

and, faces many **CHALLENGES** like other big cities including London, Berlin and New York

Introduction

Past, Present, and Future directions of
the Urbanisation in Istanbul

By analysing of the impact of *Modernization*
on Urban Planning, Architecture and Design:

<i>1850s-1923</i>	<i>Early Modernity</i>
<i>1923-1950s</i>	<i>Radical Modernity</i>
<i>1950s-1980s</i>	<i>Populist Modernity</i>
<i>1980s-2010s</i>	<i>Erosion of Modernity</i>

Challenges / Strategies-Actions / Results

1850s-1923 Early Modernity

From the decay of the Ottoman Empire to the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey

Challenges

- Internal and External conditions
- Transforming the Ottoman capital into a Western style capital

1850s-1923 Early Modernity

Strategies - Actions

- City Planning
- Urban design principles:
 - Efficient street networks
 - Monumental public squares
 - Regular street facades
 - Uniform urban fabric
- New architectural styles

1850s-1923 Early Modernity

Results

- Infiltration of Western ideas
- Incremental modifications
- Rapid transformations - a “political goal”

1923-1950s Radical Modernity

From the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey to the years following the World War II

Challenges

- Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire into nation states
- Transforming a pre-industrial empire into the Republic of Turkey

1923-1950s Radical Modernity

Strategies

- Placing trust in Planning, Science, and Technology
- Implementing institutional reforms
- Applying “Radical Modernity”

1923-1950s Radical Modernity

Actions

- Ankara as New Republic's Capital
- “National Unity” at a central location
- Railroad network to integrate the Turkish internal market
- Government-sponsored industrialisation programme and public houses (halkevleri)
- New standards and values for an emerging middle class

1923-1950s Radical Modernity

Results

- Continuity and break from the past
- Transformation from Pre-Industrial Empire into a nation state that represented liberated citizens
- Socio-spatial process, but *not* a consistent political theory
- Istanbul lost all administrative functions and jobs

1950s-1980s Populist Modernity

From the years following the World War II to a new/open development policy of the Turkish economy

Challenges

- High rate of migration and rapid urbanization
- Industrialisation with low-rate capital
- Transition from a single party regime to a multi-party democracy

1950s-1980s

Populist Modernity

Strategies - Actions

- Deviations from modern/scientific planning ideology
- Populist strategies
- Individual/Spontaneous actions:
 - Illegal buildings/settlements (Gecekondu)
 - 'Built and Sell' (joint land ownerships)
 - Shared public transportation

1950s-1980s

Populist Modernity

Results

- Expansions beyond municipality borders
- Over-grown industrial city
- Bi-polarity in society

1980s-2010s Erosion of Modernity

From a new and open development policy of the Turkish economy to a Global World

Challenges

- The end of the Cold War and Turkey's new relations with the rest of the World
- From the world of nation-states to a globalised world
- Transformation from the State entrepreneurship to the Private sector
- Open Market Economy - Transitions to export-defined and knowledge-based economy

1980s-2010s Erosion of Modernity

Strategies - Actions

- Growing by the action of large organizations and powerful actors
- Large built-up areas
- Mass-housing with “Built-and-Sell” model
- Business Centres, Shopping Centres, Industrial Zones, Trade Centres, Warehouses
- Organization of small scale developers/ individuals into larger cooperatives to realize such projects

1980s-2000ca Erosion of Modernity

Results

- Istanbul began to regain its function as **“World-City”**
- Transformations of historical CBDs into toristic areas
- New CBDs of skyscrapers
- High-income residential areas in the North
- Transformation from over-grown industrial cities into city-regions
- Expensive **transporation projects** (Metro, Metro bus, Marmaray, Bosphorus Tunnel etc.)
- **Gentrification**
- **Urban transformation** of poorly built ‘gecekondu’ and standart ‘yap-sat’ apartments

Future Projections

What is next?..

- Urban population growth and rapid urbanization
- **Mobility**, Education, Healthcare, **Community**,
Environment, **Risk/Resilience Management**
- Proactive actions, collaboration, participation
- Managing city infrastructure/resources and information/communication flows/services on local levels
- Inclusive and sustainable futures

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Thank you!

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