

MİMARİ MİRASIN BUGÜNÜ PROGRAMI
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE TODAY

**TÜRK
DÜNYASI
MİMARLIK ve
YERLEŞME
KÜLTÜRÜ**

İSTANBUL 9 / 26 HAZİRAN 1997

**TURKISH
ARCHITECTURE
and
SETTLEMENTS**

İSTANBUL 9 / 26 JUNE 1997



YTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Dekanlığı
Beşiktaş 80750 İstanbul
Tel : (0212) 261 30 53, Fax : 261 05 49



IRCICA-İslam Tarih, Sanat, Kültür Araştırma Merkezi
Yıldız Sarayı, İstanbul
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IRCICA LIBRARY ISTANBUL	
Reg. No:	I 1511
Class. No.	W04

ISTANBUL METROPOLITAN AREA

URBAN POPULATION 10 MILLION
ECONOMIC CORE
PRIMARY CENTRE OF TRADE
CENTRE OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION
CENTRE OF INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS
NODAL POINT OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION
A CITY BRIDGING TWO CONTINENTS
THE INHERITOR OF TWO EMPIRES

THE SHARE OF ISTANBUL IN NATIONAL TOTALS:

TOTAL AREA	0.7%
POPULATION	13%
NATIONAL INCOME	20%
INDUSTRIAL LABOUR FORCE (EMPLOYMENT)	20%
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS	38%
COMMERCIAL	55%
WHOLESALE TRADE	45%
HOTELS	13%
RESTAURANTS	18%
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	75%
HIGHER EDUCATION	50%

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE WITH RESPECT TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE	4%
INDUSTRY	42%
SERVICES	50%
UNDEFINED	3%

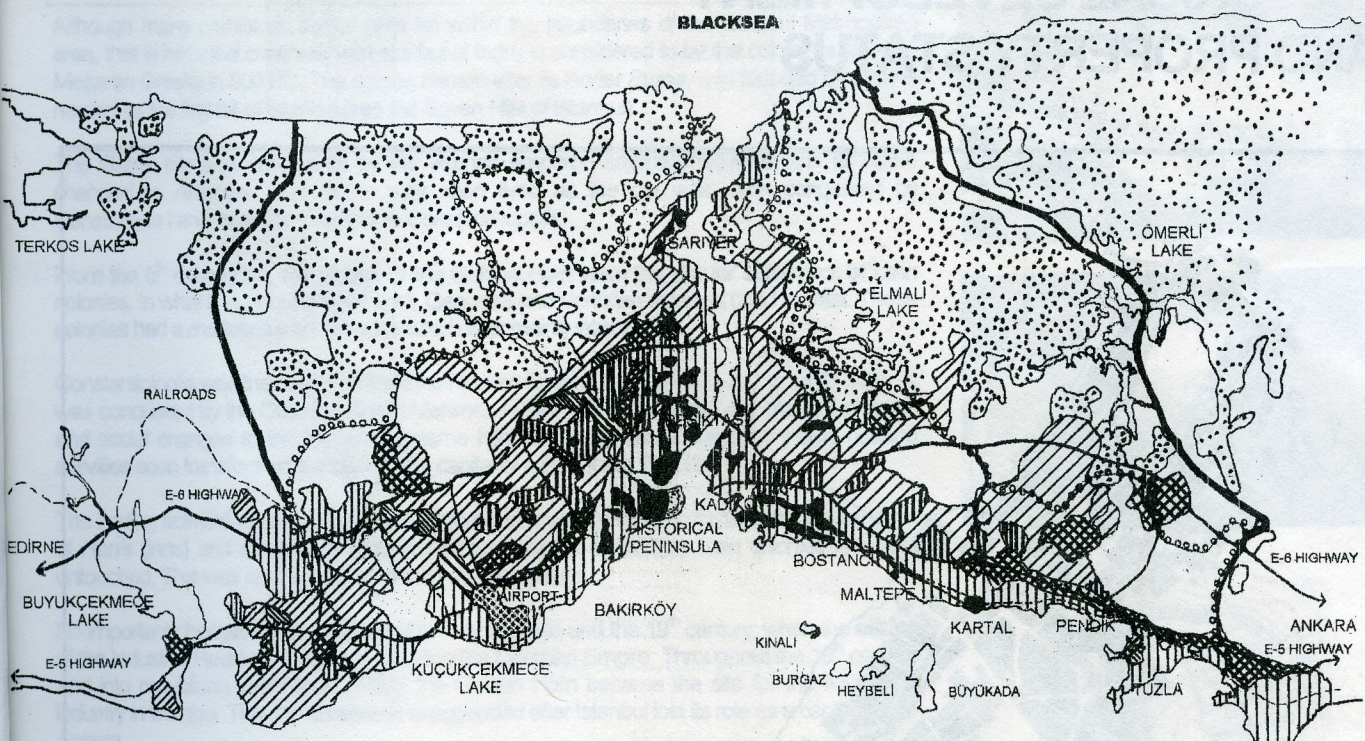
TOTAL AREA OF MASS HOUSING	3300Ha
TOTAL SOCIAL HOUSING AREA	1825Ha
TOTAL AREA OF OTHER AUTHORIZED HOUSING	14000Ha
TOTAL AREA OF REHABILITATED HOUSING	5800Ha
TOTAL AREA OF UNAUTHORIZED HOUSING	28000Ha

HIGH RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE









RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE IN ISTANBUL	4.5%
RATE OF BA-NATIONAL POPULATION INCREASE	2.1%

FOREST AREAS THREATENED BY UNAUTHORIZED BUILDING ACTIVITY
WATER RESERVOIRS THREATENED BY UNAUTHORIZED BUILDING ACTIVITY
AIR POLLUTION
NOISE POLLUTION
TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES
INSUFFICIENT GREEN SPACES
INSUFFICIENT AND UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
LACK OF INTEGRITY AMONG DIVERSE SOCIAL GROUPS

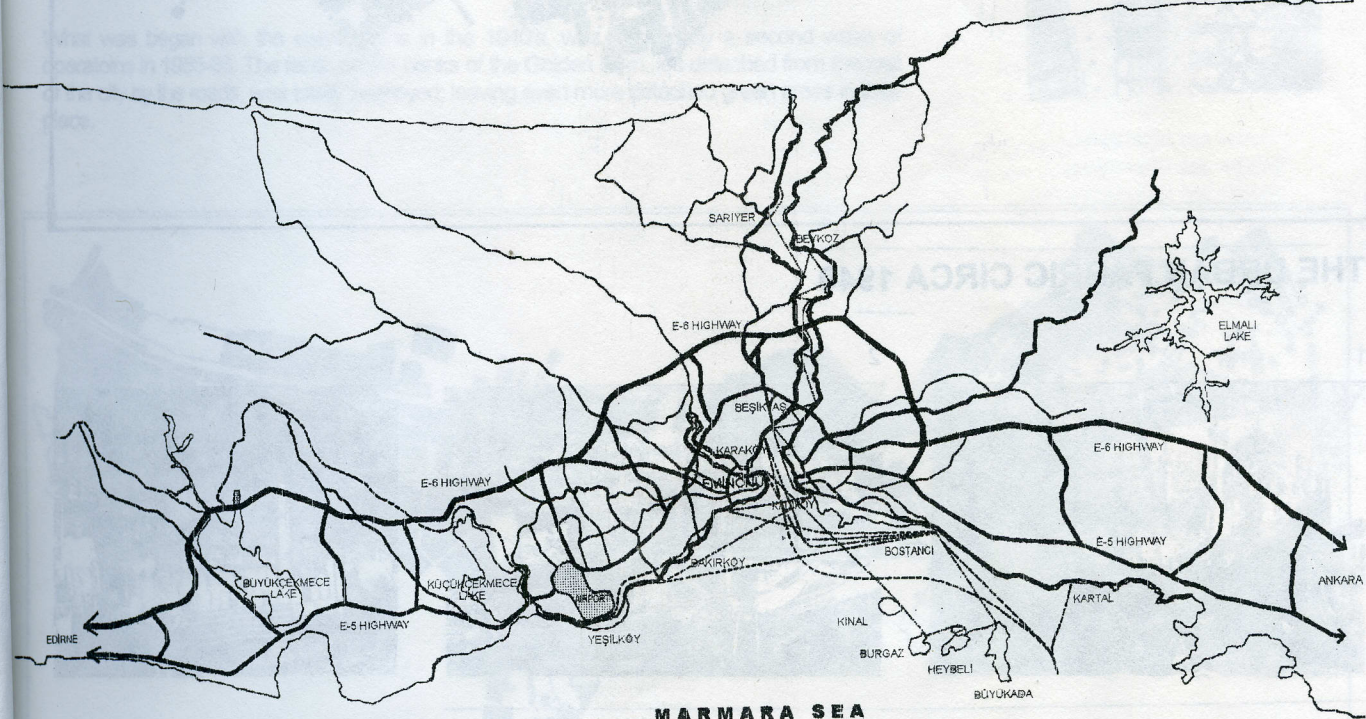
METROPOLITAN AREA LAND-USE



MARMARA SEA

-  Metropolitan Area Boundary
-  Municipality Of Greater Istanbul Boundary
-  Planned Residential Areas
-  Unplanned Residential Areas
-  Illegal Residential Areas
-  Mass Housing Areas
-  Commercial Areas
-  Industrial Areas

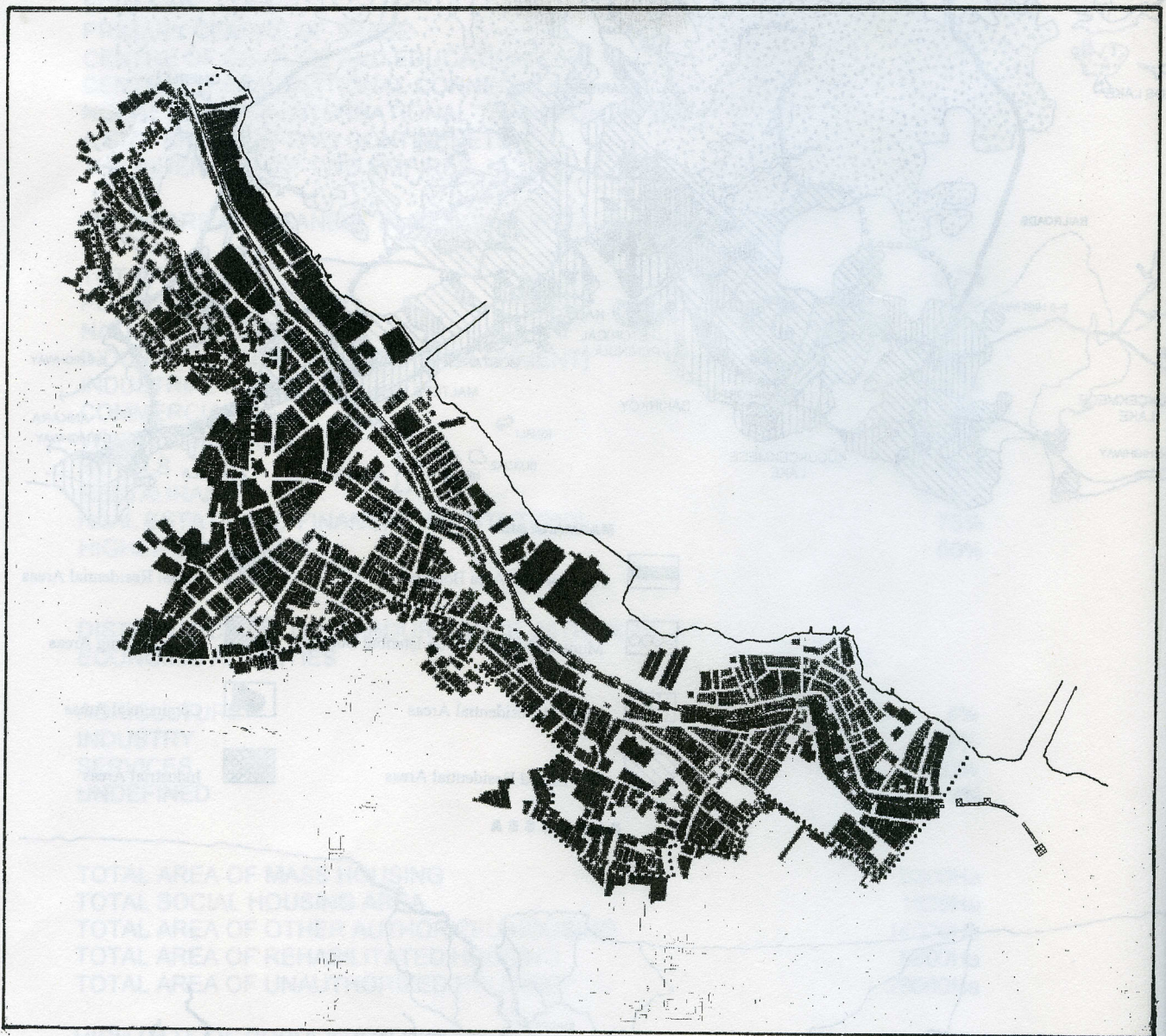
BLACKSEA



MARMARA SEA

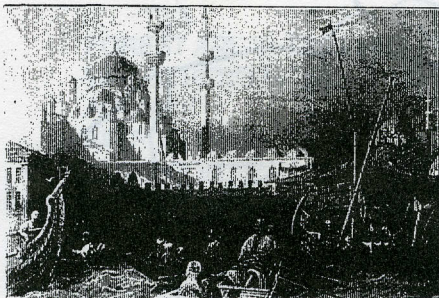
METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSPORTATION

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROPERTY STATUS

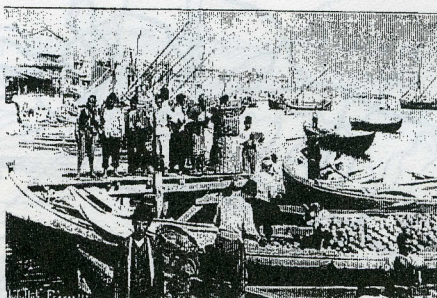


THE URBAN FABRIC CIRCA 1940

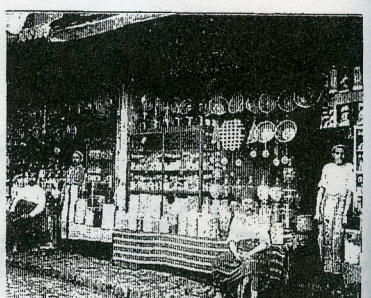
1



2



3



- 1 The Yeni Cami (New Mosque). 18th century. Melling.
- 2 The Halic (Golden Horn) Harbour. Hammal's (porters) unloading goods. 1890.
- 3 A shop from Tahtakale. 1890.

Although many prehistoric settlements fall within the boundaries of the Istanbul Metropolitan area, that in historical continuity with Istanbul of today is considered to be the colony founded by Megaran Greeks in 800 BC. The colony, named after its leader *Byzas*, was founded on what is named as the first hill of Istanbul (see the Seven Hills of Istanbul).

The Greek city was conquered by the Roman emperor Septimus Severus and its name changed to *Antonina*. This name was short lived as the city was soon conquered by Constantine I and its name changed to *Constantinopolis*.

From the 8th century on, the shores of the Golden Horn were the site for settlement of Latin colonies. In what is now our project area, Genoese and Venetian colonies used to exist. These colonies had a monopoly on the trade which was mainly import.

Constantinople was the capital of the East Roman Empire between 324 AD to 1453, when it was conquered by the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed I (*Fatih*). The Ottoman rule brought physical and social changes to the city whose name had been changed to Istanbul. Hasty building activities soon transformed the city into the capital of a flourishing Empire.

The trading activities on the banks of the Golden Horn were promoted through the construction of *Hani's* (inns) and *Bedesten's* (covered bazaars) in the area. The Latin colonies were left untouched. This was also true for other non-muslim groups.

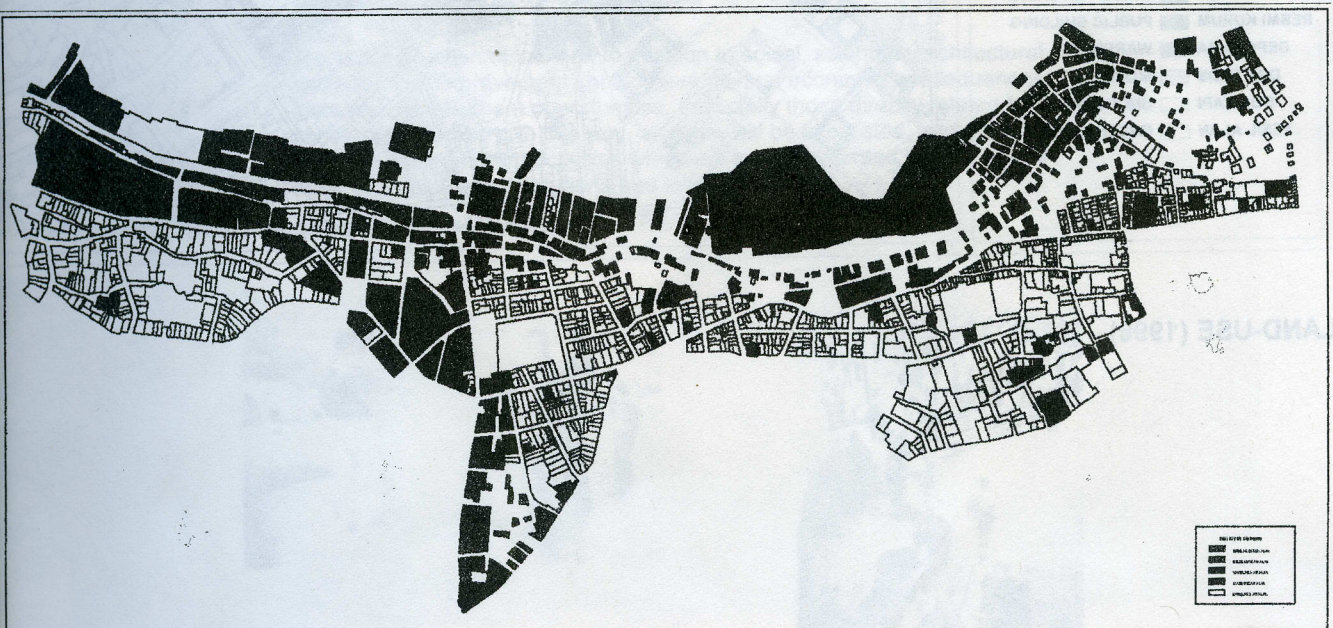
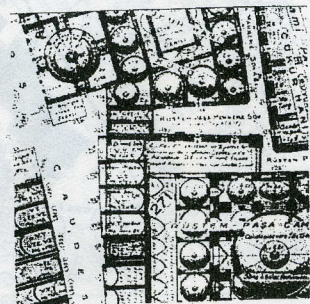
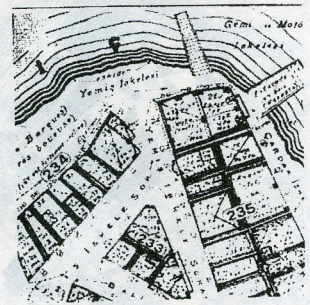
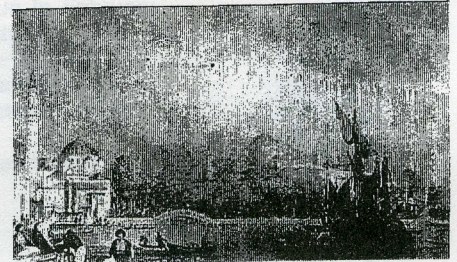
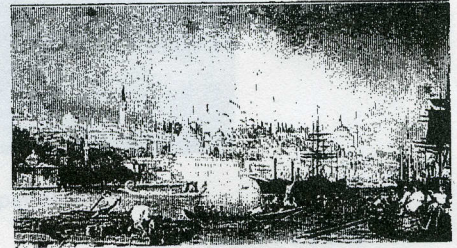
No important changes in the structure of the city occurred until the 19th century, when the effects of the Industrial Revolution began to be felt in the Ottoman Empire. Throughout the 19th century and into republican years (post 1929), the Golden Horn became the site for the flourishing industry in Istanbul. This trend became exaggerated after Istanbul lost its role as a capital city to Ankara.

The 19th century was also a time when planning activities began in Istanbul. All planners until the 1950's were invited from abroad and all plans aimed to promote industrial activity in the Golden Horn. Meanwhile, the Eminönü-Tahtakale area was gaining in importance as a central business district.

After the 1940's, major urban scale interventions were performed in our project area. The roads, which still bore their organic medieval character, were in a gross mismatch with the traffic burden placed on them. Wide roads were opened in many areas of the Historical Peninsula.

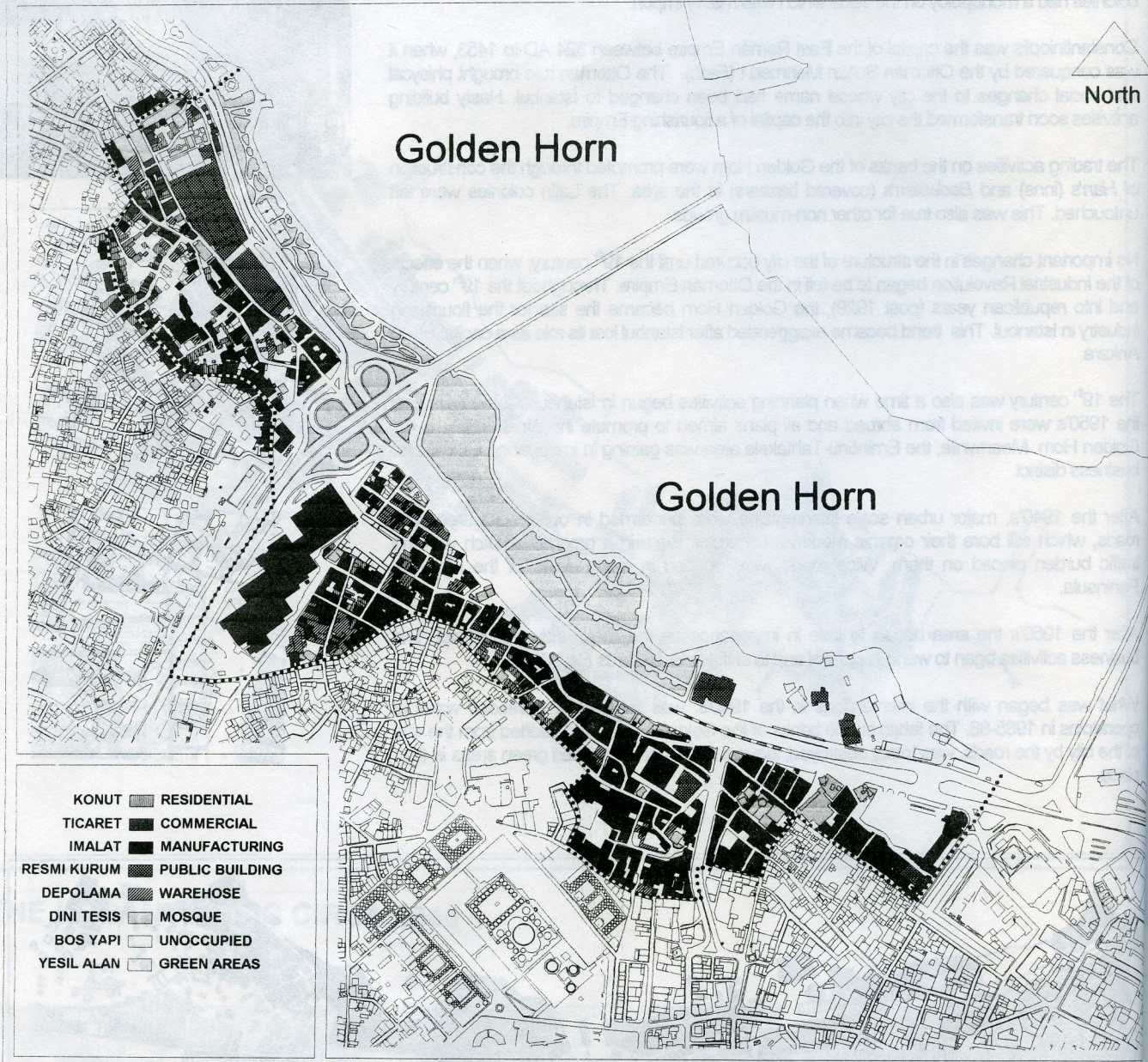
After the 1950's the area began to lose in importance as the major industrial district. The business activities began to wane in parallel and to shift North, towards *Beyoğlu*.

What was begun with the interventions in the 1940's, was finished by a second wave of operations in 1985-86. The fabric on the banks of the Golden Horn, left detached from the rest of the city by the roads, was totally destroyed; leaving even more detached green areas in their place.

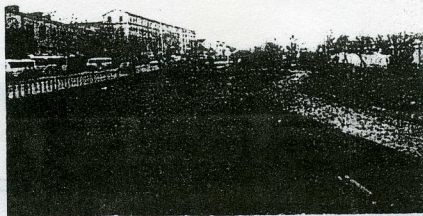
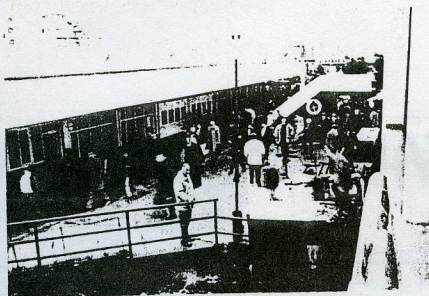


SYNTHESIS

THE SOUTHERN CORRIDOR OF THE GOLDEN HORN



LAND-USE (1996)



Position of the architectural heritage in the metropolis should be permanently an active file related to the problems of the modern Istanbul.

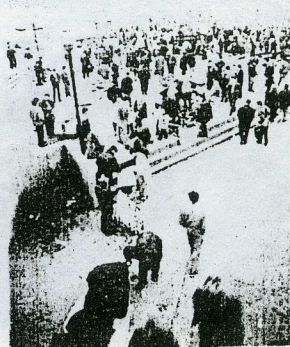
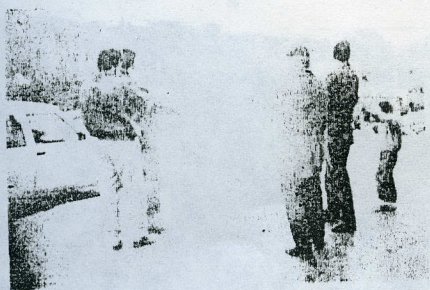
The most intensive works on the Historical Peninsula has begun in February 1995 in the Faculty of Architecture of the Yıldız Technical University.

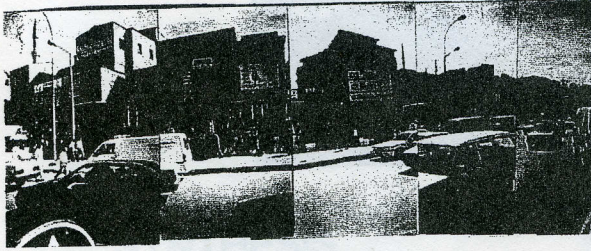
- A. The study on the Historical Peninsula has been dealt with in terms of Economic Space, Social Space and Geographical space. Sectorial analysis on four different functional uses has been studied:
 - a. Commercial Activities, Cultural, Touristic, Accommodation and Other Service Areas,
 - b. Residential Areas,
 - c. Green Open Spaces and Recreational Areas,
 - d. Transportation Areas
- B. The whole Peninsula and chosen sub-areas have been analysed in a subsectional basis in the building lot scale.
- C. The "Synthesis", "Planning Approaches in master plan scale and for sub-areas of Historical Peninsula", followed the analytical research.
- D. The Southern Corridor of the Golden Horn, the area between Galata Bridge and Cibali, has also been analysed in 1996 within the method chosen for the whole Historical Peninsula.
- E. The objective is to attain a new economical, social and geographical space arrangement of Historical Peninsula harmonious with her distinctive historical and cultural identity. Also, it is expected to make a contribution in planning scale (in terms of planning decisions, planning policies and strategies for application) to the Istanbul Workshop, which is going to be held in June 1997.

We have a task to be permanently involved in all activities, and to encourage creativity and enthusiasm, and to develop an integrated program with educational packages appropriate for the other participants in these processes.

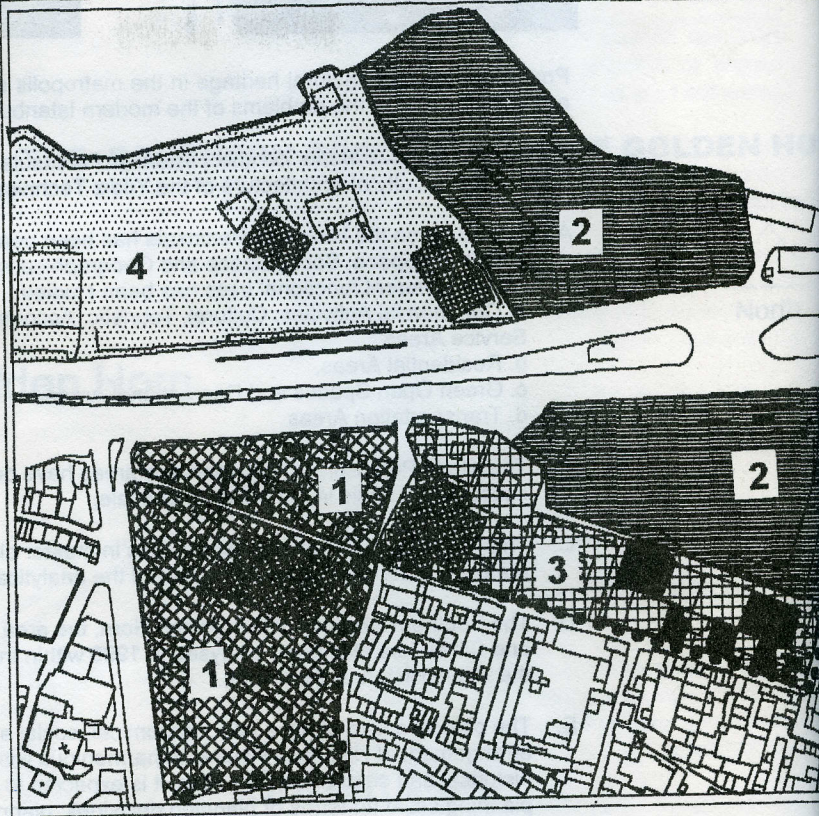
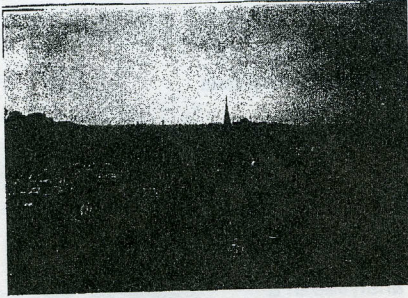
To propose an economically vital structure capable for *the self-financing rehabilitation* of the conservation area, and an *organisation* established by local authorities to run project in a full daily contact with area and people who living there, *the willing cooperation* of the residents of the area concerned, and *organised incentives* to help the owner of the structures in the conservation area to fulfil his obligations be they tenants or owners should be listed as goals of the program.

The reconstruction of the site, in addition to social, scientific, architectural and technical improvement should have several economic consequences: increased employment opportunities, especially those directly related to the construction industry. In this way, all plans will be integrated, and open for all inputs from different activities which will be implemented by official and other organisations, institutions and individuals.





TAHTAKALE



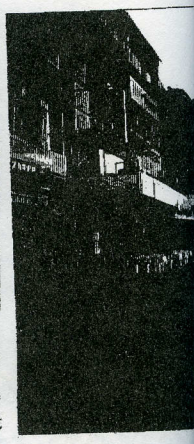
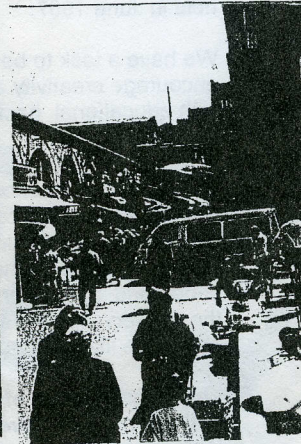
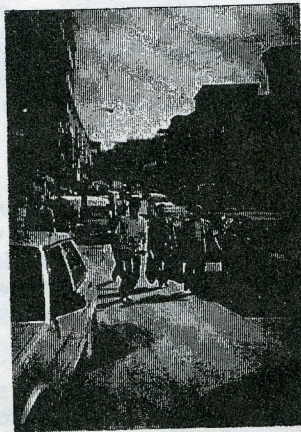
The area forms part of the historic commercial core. The area is still the centre of commercial (wholesale and retail) activities.(1)

Bus terminals occupy a large area and segregate the hinterland from the waterfront (2).

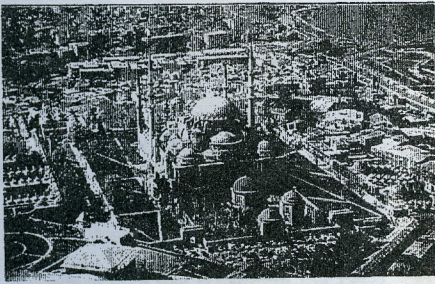
Historical *han's* (inns) no longer used as 'hotels' but for commerce are in a state of degradation (3).

The banks of the Golden Horn are not utilised (4)

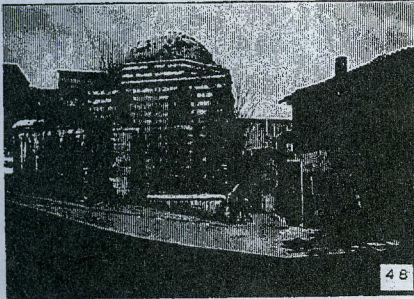
This sub-area worked by Şule Ölçer.



TAHTAKALE-KÜÇÜKPAZAR

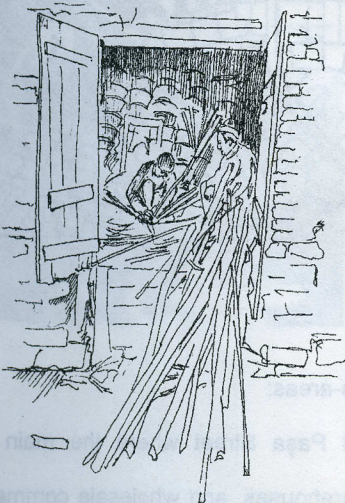


1

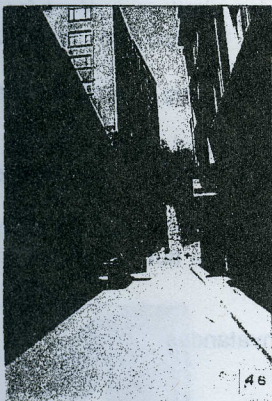


48

2

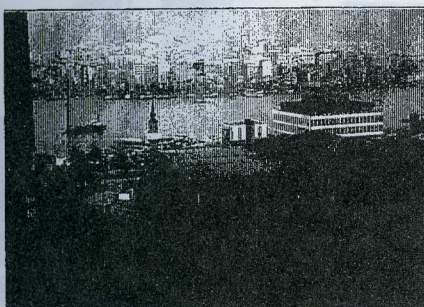


3



46

4



5



The main characteristic of the area is its commercial and industrial character. The area sits on the skirts of Istanbul's fifth hill (see the seven hills of Istanbul) which is crowned by the Süleymaniye Mosque (1,1)

Two *medrese's* (2,2) are within its boundaries. These are in a state of physical deterioration due to the manufacturing and warehousing activities they house. These are segregated from their *masjid's* (small mosque) (3) by the modern road network, together with which they formerly formed a *külliyeye* (complex).

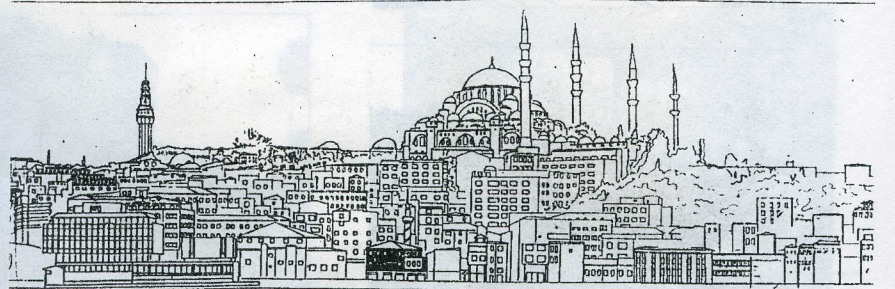
The area has several large *hans* (inns) (4). These are often encroached by hazardous manufactures, but occasionally traditional handicrafts have managed to survive (3).

Over-building is a problem in steep areas where buildings 'appear' to be two storeys high when viewed from uphill, but are in fact eight floors from downhill (4)

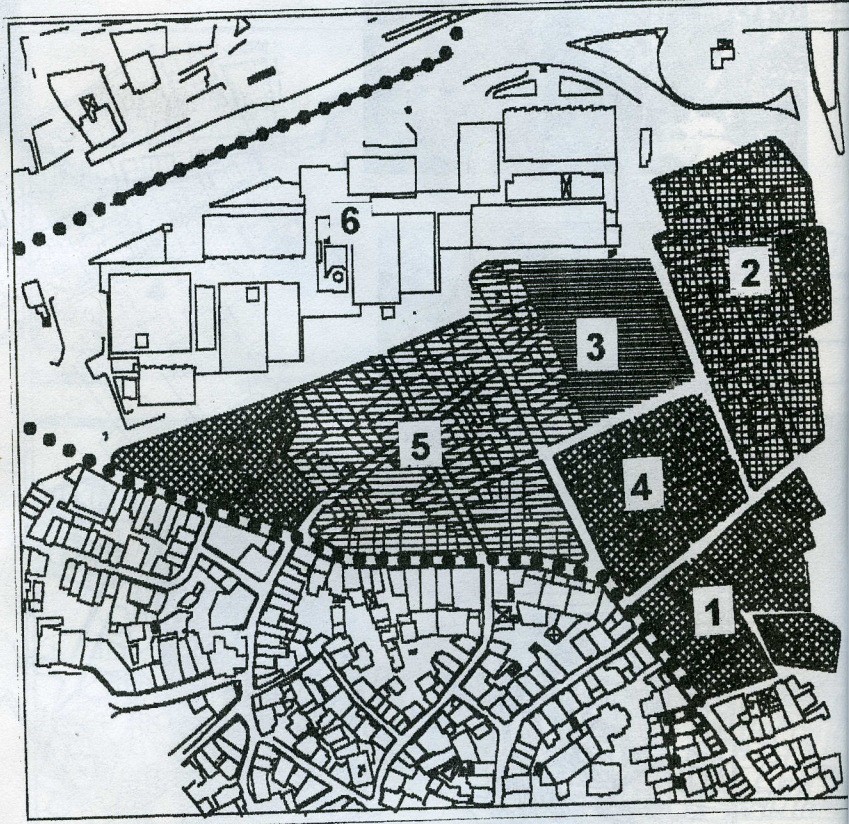
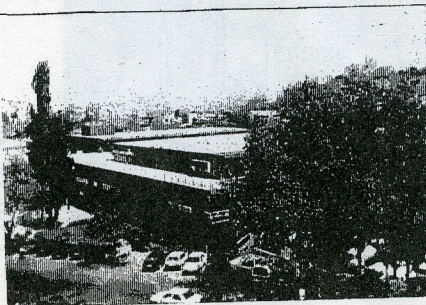
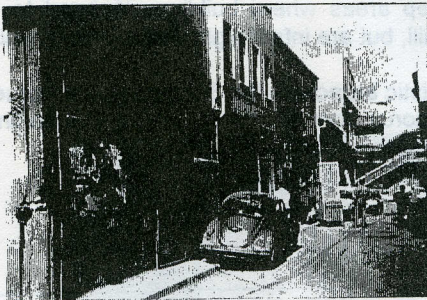
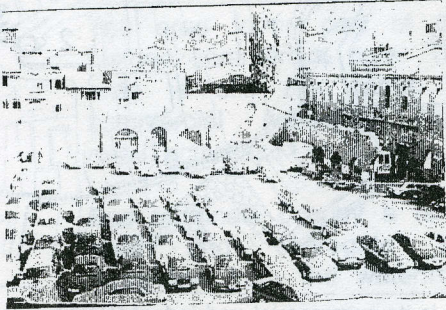
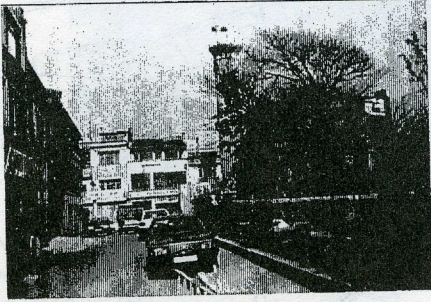
The area is adjacent to a main touristic attraction- the Süleymaniye Mosque, while touristic ferries depart for the Bosphorus from its shores; yet there is no link, be it pedestrian or other, between these two points (5).

*(1: number in map, 1: number of photo)

This sub-area worked by M.Bengü Uluengin



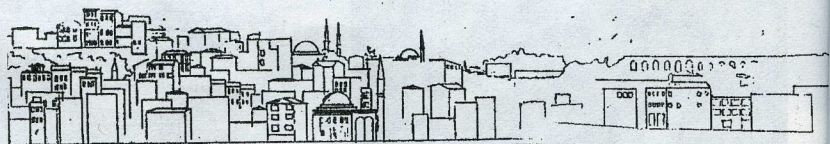
KÜÇÜKPAZAR



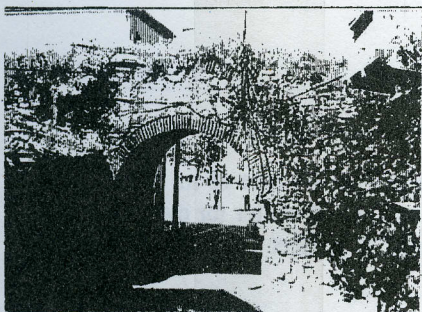
The area can be divided into five sub-areas:

1. The sub-area along Abdüleziz Paşa Street where the main function is commerce (retailers).
2. The sub-area where offices, warehouses, and wholesale commerce are the main functions.
3. The sub-area of historical value being used as a *dépot* for recycled goods and as a parking lot which serves the *İstanbul Manifaturacılar Çarşısı* (Istanbul Textile Market).
4. Transitional sub-area where warehousing, retail/wholesale commerce coexist.
5. The sub-area to the east of the *İstanbul Manifaturacılar Çarşısı* where residential use is common but is being displaced by offices, commerce, and warehouses.
6. The *İstanbul Manifaturacılar Çarşısı* (Istanbul Textile Market) which was originally for the purpose implied by its name but has in due course become a center for the music industry.

This sub-area was worked by H. Kubilay Salihvatandaş.



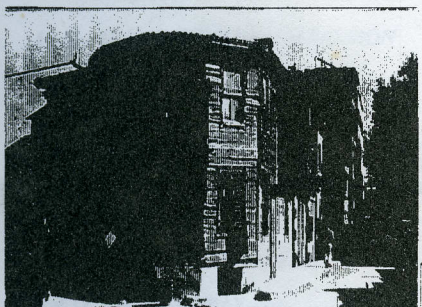
CİBALI



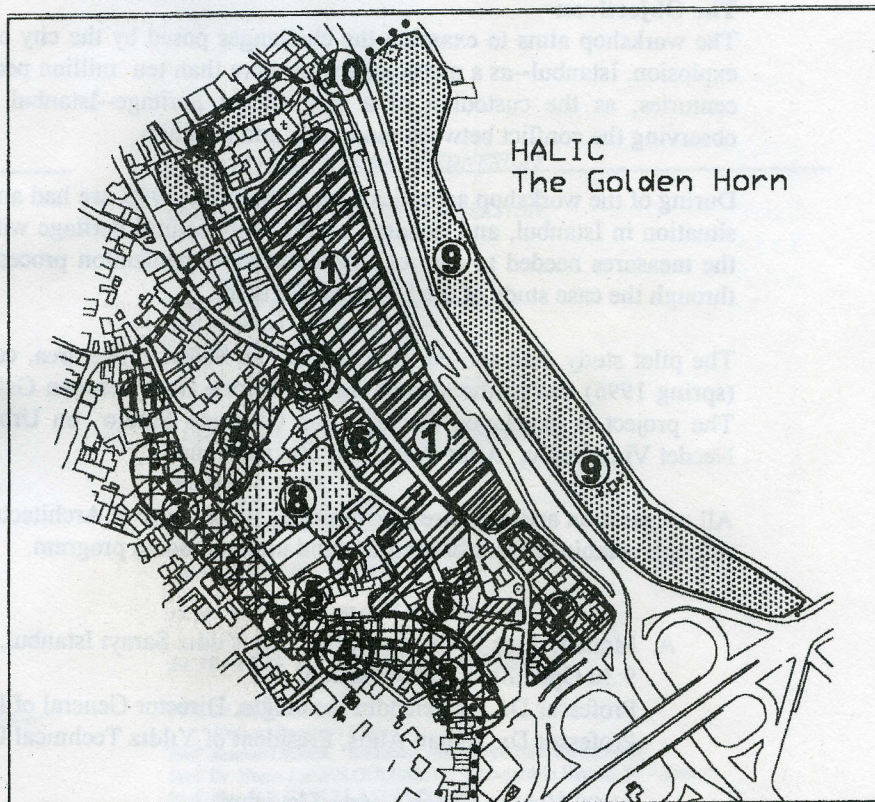
1



2



3



The effects of decentralization of the Eminönü Central Business District are visible in the Cibali area. In the last decade, while the decentralization of the Eminönü area was in progress, a new function for the area had to be defined; But due to the fact that there has been no such effort, a new problem has arisen.

After the closing of the Cibali Tobacco Factory (1), the area has begun to lose population, and rural immigrants have taken their place. Now the area is a stepping stone for this immigrants, who are mostly single males. Rooms in old Ottoman mansions are rented to these people (7,p6).

This is the reason for the degradation of buildings of which a large portion are of historical value. The area also still retains its medieval street pattern (5,p2-p3).

Plots lining the main road usually house commerce (2), while the area behind this is occupied by small industry and warehousing activities (6). The area has a market street in traditional *mahalle* scale(3,p4-p5). In the centre of each *mahalle* is a *cami* (4). The historical gate to the area is still intact (10,p1). In recent interventions, several insulae have been transformed into parking lots, while the banks of the Golden Horn have been transformed into unused green areas.

*(1: number in map, p1: number of photo)

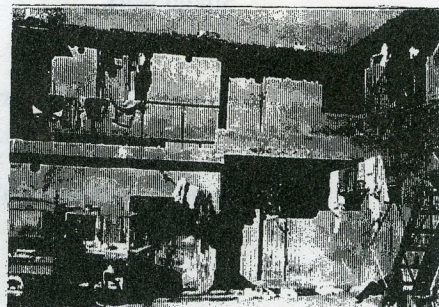
This sub-area worked by Özcan Biçer.



4



5



6

Istanbul, June 9-26, 1997

A. WORKSHOP

The Objectives:

The workshop aims to examine the challenges posed by the city of Istanbul in the face of its urban explosion. Istanbul--as a metropolis with more than ten million people; as a world center for over ten centuries; as the custodian of a magnificent heritage--Istanbul is itself a perfect laboratory for observing the conflict between modernity and tradition.

During of the workshop activities done in Summer 1995, we had analyzed some aspects of the present situation in Istanbul, and focused on the architectural heritage within the metropolis, and examined the measures needed to control and direct the urbanization process in the historical part of the city through the case study of the Süleymaniye area.

The pilot study, had started, in 1995, in the Süleymaniye area, continued in Unkapanı Zeyrek area (spring 1996) and in the area along the Golden Horn between Galata bridge and Cibali (Fall 1996). The project is developed through the Graduate Studio on Urban Planning; the instructors are Necdet Vidinlioğlu, Amir Paşç, and Zekiye Yenen.

All preparation activities are developing at the Faculty of Architecture of Yıldız Technical University, through combined work of graduate and undergraduate program.

- A. Monday June 9, Çit Kasrı, IRCICA Yıldız Sarayı Istanbul,
9:30 Opening of the workshop:
Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General of IRCICA
Professor Dr. Ayhan Alkış, President of Yıldız Technical University Istanbul

11:00 Visit to Historic part of Istanbul

June 10-June 18, field work, Istanbul: Eminönü- Suleymaniye - Unkapanı area

Participants:

Preparatory team: Bengu Uluengin, Kubilay Salihvatandaş, Özcan Biçer, Şule Ölçer, Graduate Program in Urban Planning, Yıldız Technical University Istanbul

Researchers and students from architectural schools in :

Samarkand, Alma Ati, Tashkent, Ashkabad, Bishkek, Dushanbe, Skopje, Sarajevo, Baku, Kazan and Istanbul.

Tuesday June 10

10:00 Group meeting to refine Workshop goals and organization of Subgroups

15:00 Site visit

Wednesday June 11—Wednesday June 18

Studio work

June 19-22, Field Trip to Safranbolu, Bursa, Konya

June 22-23 Workshop report preparation

B. SEMINAR

24. 06. 1996 SALI / TUESDAY

10.00 - 10.45 AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARİ OPENING CEREMONY

- Prof. Işık AYDEMİR
YTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Dekanı
Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, YTU
- Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İHSANOĞLU
IRCICA Genel Direktörü
General Director of IRCICA
- Prof. Dr. Muhammad AKHMEDOV
SamGACI Rektör Yardımcısı
Vice Rector of SamGACI
- Prof. Dr. Ayhan ALKIŞ
YTÜ Rektörü
Rector of YTU

10.45 - 12.00 I. OTURUM / 1 st SESSION

- Prof. Dr. Muhammad AKHMEDOV
Oturum Başkanı - Chair
- Prof. Akbar KHAKİMOV, "Taşkent"
Prof. Tulkinoy KADİROVA, "Taşkent"
Prof. Dr. Zeynep AHUNBAY, "Anadolu'daki Mimarlık Gelenekleri"

12.00 - 12.15 ÇAY ARASI / COFFEE BREAK

12.15 - 13.30 II. OTURUM / 2 nd SESSION

- Prof. Dr. Zeynep AHUNBAY
Oturum Başkanı - Chair
- Prof. Esbulat DUYSİBAY, "Almatı"
Prof. Kerim KURBANALİEV, "Aşgabat"
Prof. Namejdjon SADIKOV, "Semerkant"

13.30 - 15.00 ÖĞLE YEMEĞİ / LUNCH

15.00 - 16.30 III. OTURUM / 3 rd SESSION

- Prof. Shamil S. FATULLAYEV
Oturum Başkanı - Chair
- Fadira ZABİROVA, "Kazan"
Prof. Duyshen AMURALİEV, "Bişkek"
Prof. Salia MAMAJANOVA, "Duşanbe"
Prof. Dr. Haşim KARPUZ, "Konya"

20.00 AKŞAM YEMEĞİ / DINNER

25. 06. 1996 ÇARŞAMBA / WEDNESDAY

10.00 - 11.15 I. OTURUM / 1 st SESSION

- Prof. Dr. Cengiz ERUZUN
Oturum Başkanı - Chair
- Prof. Dr. Nur AKIN, "Balkanlar'dan Anadolu'ya"
Prof. Dr. Reha GÜNAY, "Safranbolu"
Doç. Dr. Zekiye YENEN, "Anadolu Kenti"

11.15 - 11.30 ÇAY ARASI / COFFEE BREAK

11.30 - 12.45 II. OTURUM / 2 nd SESSION

- Prof. Işık AYDEMİR
Oturum Başkanı - Chair
- Prof. Dr. Orcan GÜNDÜZ, "İzmir"
Prof. Dimitrija GOLUBOVSKI, "Üsküp"
Azamat TOHTAEV, "Taşkent"

13.00 - 14.30 ÖĞLE YEMEĞİ / LUNCH

14.30 - 16.10 III. OTURUM / 3 rd SESSION

- Prof. Dr. Emre AYSU
Oturum Başkanı - Chair
- Prof. Ataman DEMİR, "Bosna'dan Anadolu'ya Türk Yerleşimleri"
Prof. Dr. Nuran ZEREN GÜLERSOY, "Türkiye'deki Kentsel Sit Alanları"
Prof. Shamil S. FATULLAYEV, "Bakü"
Doç. Dr. Amir PAŞIÇ, "Mostar"

16.00 - 16.45 "İSTANBUL HALİÇ GÜNEY SAHİLİ ATÖLYE ÇALIŞMASI " RAPORUNUN SUNULMASI PRESENTATION OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON "THE SOUTHERN CORRIDOR OF THE GOLDEN HORN"

20.00 AKŞAM YEMEĞİ / DINNER

26.06.1996 PERŞEMBE / THURSDAY

10.00 - 12.30 PANEL / PANNEL

- Prof. Dr. Muhammad AKHMEDOV
Prof. Dr. Emre AYSU
Prof. Işık AYDEMİR
Prof. Dr. Cengiz ERUZUN
Prof. Shamil S. FATULLAYEV

KAPANIŞ KONUŞMASI / CLOSING CEREMONY

- Prof. Dr. Emre AYSU
YTÜ Rektör Yardımcısı
Vice Rector of YTU

12.30 ÖĞLE YEMEĞİ / LUNCH

ORGANİZASYON KOMİTESİ

PROF. DR. EMRE AYSU - PROF. IŞIK AYDEMİR - DOÇ. DR. AMİR PAŞIÇ - DOÇ. DR. ZEKİYE YENEN
ÖĞR. GÖR. DR. DENİZ ERİNSEL ÖNDER - YRD. DOÇ. DR. RABİA ÖZAKIN - ARŞ. GÖR. N. FERAH ERYURTLU AKINCI
ARŞ. GÖR. SİRMA R. TURGUT - ARŞ. GÖR. ELİF ÖRNEK - ARŞ. GÖR. GÖKÇE TUNA

**FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE,
YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY,
ISTANBUL**

Yıldız Technical University was founded in 1911 as a technical school which has gone through different phases, obtaining university status in 1982 within the newly established University System in Turkey. Yıldız Technical University developed its educational programs in a wide range of science, engineering and architectural fields, while adding new facilities (e.g. management) and modernizing the historical site of the campus.

Besides the main campus in Beşiktaş, which is composed of former buildings of the Yıldız Palace, the University has two other campuses in Istanbul.

The total enrollment is about 15,000 students.; the Faculty of Architecture has two sections (Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning). The University has two Schools of Advanced Vocational Studies with two-year programs.

The Institute for Sciences and the Institute for Social Sciences offer graduate and doctoral programs.

The President of the University is Prof. Dr. Ayhan Alkış, the Dean of the Architectural Faculty is Prof. Işık Aydemir.

In the Architectural Faculty, the total number of professors is 71, 56 in Architecture and 15 in Urban and Regional Planning. The total number of students is 1391.

As well as during this year, the Faculty of Architecture last year provided studio facilities and helped in the preparation and organization of the program.

**RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC
HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE
(IRCICA), ISTANBUL**

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul (IRCICA) was established upon the decision of the 7th Islamic Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs which was held in Istanbul in May 1976. After several additional resolutions, IRCICA started to work in October 1979.

Since the very beginning of its existence, the Centre benefited from the continuous support of the General Secretariat of the OIC. The government of Turkey gave diplomatic status and related immunities to the Centre; it allocated historical buildings within the Yıldız Palace complex, which were restored by the Centre before putting them into use.

In addition to its own mandate, the Centre assumed the functions of the Secretariat and Executive Organ of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage (ICPICH) upon the establishment of this Commission in 1983.

The Centre has published about 40 books until the present, in different fields of research. 35 issues of the IRCICA Newsletter have been published until now, in the three official languages of the OIC—English, French, and Arabic. The Centre has published two illustrated brochures introducing its activities and produced three documentary films on Islamic Arts.

80 exhibitions were organized in total, in more than 20 countries. The Centre has participated in most of the important international book fairs. The number of conferences and seminars organized by IRCICA itself, or jointly with other institutions, totals 27. Several conferences were given at the Centre by eminent scholars and thinkers from all over the world. The Centre has a computer system used in all its activities, and an E-mail connection. IRCICA established its printing house in 1989.

The number of holdings of the Centre's Library has reached 25.000 volumes in 40 languages, and more than one thousand periodicals. It also includes a rich visual collection. The Library has cooperation with 220 institutions all over the world. The collection of historical photographs includes more than 60.000 photographs, among which, the Yıldız Photograph Albums are most valuable..

The cooperation of the Centre with other institutions working in similar fields is continuously expanding.