

ATLAS OF URBAN DESIGN:  
TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND MAPPING OF  
PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TURKISH CONTEXT

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO  
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES  
OF  
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY

YİĞİT ACAR

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR  
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY  
IN  
ARCHITECTURE

JULY 2017



Approval of the thesis:

**ATLAS OF URBAN DESIGN:  
TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND MAPPING OF  
PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TURKISH CONTEXT**

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**I hereby declare that all information in this thesis document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **ATLAS OF URBAN DESIGN: TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND MAPPING OF PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TURKISH CONTEXT**

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July 2017, 285 pages

Urban design is a field of design practice that can also be seen as a discipline in making as it is still developing its own methodical tools and episteme. This study examines the Turkish academia as a case for the formation of urban design knowledge, through a series of analysis on the corpus of knowledge that has been produced for the last three decades. In this sense, “The Atlas of Urban Design Knowledge” is a study on the formation of the field of urban design within the Turkish academia in terms of its methods, epistemic positions and discourses.

The study generates its knowledge through collection, analysis and critical reading of a corpus of knowledge that is the products of research within Turkish academia in the field of urban design. The corpus of research has been defined as the production of research in urban design at PhD. level, master’s degree products, and all the presentations in the conference series; “Urban Desing and its Practices”.

Within the scope of the study, a combination of three methodical tools have been utilized. Each of these methodical tools have been named as a “layer” of research. Firstly to be able to organize and analyse the data, a series of tools and methods, specifically textual analysis methods, belonging to the domain of digital humaties have been utilized. Within the study, this layer has been named as “the layer of

exploration”. Secondly the results of the exploration have been visually represented and interpreted. This layer has been named as “the layer of mapping”. The framework that guides the layer of mapping has been developed with reference to the concepts and frameworks of critical cartography. Thirdly with reference to the peculiarities in the maps, the collected material have been evaluated discursively. This layer is named as “the layer of interpretation”, and the theoretical framework for the third layer has been developed with reference to a social constructivist perspective. Following the mapping of the corpus of urban design knowledge in the Turkish context, and the critical reading of the knowledge thus generated, six major sets of findings are presented in the conclusion chapter.

Firstly, the autonomy of research within the field of urban design is discussed with reference to the problem definitions of the material that has been examined and related to the political and urban condition of the Turkish context. Second and third conclusive remarks are on the disciplinary aspects of urban design. In the second conclusion, urban design is defined as a discipline in making and a reading of the field with reference to the disciplines of architecture and planning underlying the shortcomings in formulation of urban design as a discipline are presented. The third conclusive remark defines urban design as a research program, and the shortcomings arising from the definition of urban design as a discipline and the contextual issues that limit the autonomy of the research program are presented as bottlenecks that keep the program from further progressing. The fourth set of concluding remarks reflect back upon the relevancy of discipline. The fifth conclusion discusses the development of the field within the Turkish context by framing four generations of scholars within the field and their characteristics and defines the problems faced by the current generation of scholars within the field. In the last concluding remarks, reflections on the method of this study are presented.

**Keywords:** Urban design, design research, theory of communicative action, societal systems, epistemology

## ÖZ

### **KENTSEL TASARIM ATLASI: TÜRKİYE BAĞLAMINDA BİLGİ ÜRETİMİNİN METİNSEL ANALİZİ VE HARİTALANMASI**

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Temmuz 2017, 285 sayfa

Kentsel tasarım, kendi yöntemsel araçlarını ve episteme'sini halen geliştirmekte olan bir pratiktir. Bu kapsamda kentsel tasarımı geliştirmekte olan bir disiplin olarak niteleyebiliriz. Bu çalışma, son otuz yıl boyunca üretilen bilgi kümesi üzerine bir seri analiz yoluyla, kentsel tasarım bilgisinin üretimini Türk akademisi bağlamında ele alınmasına dayanır. Bu anlamda, "Kentsel Tasarım Bilgisi Atlası", Türk akademik çevrelerindeki kentsel tasarım alanının, yöntemleri, bilgi bilimsel tutumlar ve söylemleri açısından inceler.

Çalışma, Türk akademisinde kentsel tasarım alanındaki araştırmaların ürünü olan bir bilgi birikiminin toplanması, analizi ve eleştirel okumasıyla kendi bilgi bütünü üretir. Çalışmanın araştırma uzayı, doktora programında kentsel tasarım araştırmaları yüksek lisans programları, yüksek lisans ürünleri ve "Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları" konferans serisindeki tüm bildirileri kapsar.

Çalışma kapsamında, üç metodik araç setinin bir kombinasyonu kullanılmıştır. Bu yöntemsel araçlardan her biri "araştırma" katmanı olarak adlandırılmıştır. Verileri organize etmek ve analiz edebilmek için, sayısal beşeri bilimler alanına ait bir takım araçlar ve yöntemler, özellikle de metinsel analiz yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışma

sırasında bu katman "keşif katmanı" olarak adlandırılmıştır. İkinci katmanda, araştırmanın sonuçları görsel olarak temsil edilmiş ve yorumlanmıştır. Bu tabaka "haritalama katmanı" olarak adlandırılmıştır. Haritacılık katmanının kuramsal çerçevesi eleştirel kartografi geleneğine dayandırılarak oluşturulmuştur. Üçüncü katmanda, haritadaki bulgulara atıfta bulunularak, toplanan materyaller söylemsel olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bu katman "yorum katmanı" olarak adlandırılmaktadır ve üçüncü katman için teorik çerçeve sosyal yapılandırmacı bir perspektiften yola çıkılarak geliştirilmiştir. Kentsel tasarım bilgi bütünü'nün Türkiye bağlamında haritalandırılmasının ve eleştirel okumasının ardından sonuç bölümünde altı ana tartışma sunulmaktadır.

İlk olarak, kentsel tasarım alanındaki araştırmanın özerkliği, incelenen çalışmaların içeriği ve Türk bağlamının politik ve kentsel koşullarıyla ilişkili olarak tartışılmaktadır. İkinci ve üçüncü tartışma, kentsel tasarımın disiplinler özellikleri üzerinde durmaktadır. İkinci tartışma olarak, kentsel tasarım, bir kurulum aşamasında bir disiplin olarak tanımlanmakta ve kentsel tasarımın bir disiplin olarak formülasyonundaki eksikliklerin altında yatan mimari ve planlama disiplinlerine bağlı sorunlar sunulmaktadır. Üçüncü tartışmada, kentsel tasarımı bir araştırma programı olarak tanımlanır ve kentsel tasarımın bir disiplin olarak tanımlanmasından doğan eksiklikler ve araştırma programının özerkliğini sınırlandıran bağlamsal konular, programın ilerlemesini önleyen darboğazlar olarak sunulur. Dördüncü olarak disiplin kavramının halen güncel olup olmadığı sorgulanır. Beşinci tartışma olarak, alanda tariflenen dört akademisyen nesline atıfla Türkiye bağlamında alanın gelişimi tariflenmiştir. Çalışma kullanılan dijital sosyal bilimler metodları ve kuramsal altyapıya ilişkin bir öz değerlendirme ile sonuçlanır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kentsel tasarım, tasarım araştırması, iletişimsel eylem teorisi, toplumsal sistemler, epistemoloji

To Doruk

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my thanks to my supervisor Prof. Dr. Güven Arif Sargın for his guidance, criticism, understanding, and motivating comments throughout the research. Without his contribution, this study could not have been realized. Therefore, my gratitude to her can never be enough.

I would like to thank to the members of the thesis supervising committee Prof. Dr. Zuhal Ulusoy and Assoc. Dr. Namık Erkal Günay for their guidance and suggestions. I would also like to thank to the members of the examining committee Prof. Dr. Adnan Barlas and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Anay for their valuable discussions, comments, and criticism.

I have to express my gratitude to every member of the community of urban design in Turkey. This study has been a long journey through which I have met many scholars who have shared their life's work with me. In alphabetical order I'd like to thank; Prof. Dr. Aykut Karaman, Prof. Dr. Baykan Günay, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bülent Batuman, Prof. Dr. Cânâ Bilsel, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru Firidin, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ela Alanyalı Aral, Inst. Dr. Funda Baş Bütüner, Prof. Dr. Gülşen Özaydın, Prof. Dr. Güzin Konuk, Inst. Hatice Karaca, Inst. Dr. Kumru Arapkirlioğlu, Prof. Dr. Mehmet Çubuk, Prof. Dr. Nuran Zeren Gülersoy, Assist. Prof. Dr. Olgu Çalışkan, Res. Asst. Ömer Aksoyak, Prof. Dr. Yalçın Memlük and Prof. Dr. Zekiye Yenen.

I express my deepest gratitude to all members of my family, for their endless love, support and understanding. I am forever indebted to them.

I would like to thank to Duygu Tüntaş, Emre Acar, Ensar Temizel, Farnaz Kimya, Fırat Özgenel, Leyla Etyemez, Müge Kruşa, Neris Parlak, Onur Tümtürk, Özgün Özçakır, Seray Türkay, Ülkü Özten and Zuhal Acar for being there whenever I needed. Lastly, I would like to express my thanks to Buket Acar for everything.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Question

The realization of the research question dates back to 2012, specifically the involvement of the author in the production of; *Ankara Urban Atlas*<sup>1</sup> in Arch 723 Advanced Architectural Design Research Studio<sup>2</sup>. The studio participants were a research team of graduate students mainly in the field of theory of architecture most of whom having a degree of bachelor of architecture. Having had experience in the field of urban design as an architect with the collaboration of people from the discipline of city planning, the difference between the way people from two research programs (theory of architecture, and urban design) understand, represent and discuss the urban problems surfaced as a field of study by itself.

The difference in the conceptualization of the “urban object” was evident. While people from planning and urban design had pre-established methods and conceptual frameworks to look at urban phenomenon, the studio team, which was solely composed of architects, was trying to develop conceptual tools and methods for every object of the study. This was an emancipative approach to research as it freed the study from normative modalities of research. Yet the methods and language developed by the graduate students throughout the course of the study had a unity of its own. This unity mentioned here was not the same as the disciplinary unity of the planners. Through the open-ended discussions on method of research in the studio novel conceptualization of the urban object was produced, alongside methodical

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<sup>1</sup> Sargin, Güven A. (ed.), *Ankara Kent Atlası*, Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi, Ankara 2012

<sup>2</sup> The book is a product of a graduate research studio with the title: Arch 723: Advanced Architectural Design Research Studio: Sargin, Güven A. ARCH 723 Advanced Architectural Design Research Studio, Middle East Technical University, Graduate Program of Architecture, Ankara, 2011-2012 Fall Semester

discussions. As a result the studies presented in the Atlas by architects were mostly focusing on architecturally more comprehensible aspects of the city (such as characteristic districts, systems of green, travel patterns of individuals, pedestrian zones so on...) with novel methodical tools coupled with critical texts. The methods utilized in Ankara Urban Atlas depended on spatial and bodily relations. Which from planning background would approach differently, probably with reference to a hierarchy of scales as pre-established parts of a larger comprehensive system, and somebody with a background in urban design then again would approach the same information differently. At this point we can conceptualize at least three practices of research; architecture, planning and urban design, that are studying the same object differently. This difference signals the existence of an epistemic condition. Where the difference in the epistemic positions of architecture and planning better established as two distinct disciplines, urban design as an interdisciplinary field, which is building up its own body of knowledge in the last five decades, is still in between. Yet urban design has already developed a number of methods and frameworks, which generate a specific form of knowledge. In this sense, it is very much a discipline in the making. In an age of increasing interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary practices and increasing diversity of schools of thought (or ecoles of design, or research programs according) tracing out the practices of a certain practice would not serve to demarcate and isolate. On the contrary, it would serve to overcome the shortcomings of transmission of knowledge and practices between these diverse groups or more importantly providing the necessary means for the survival and development of different programs within the academia. Urban design is situated in-between the disciplinary domains of architecture, planning and landscape architecture. As a result, like a celestial body the gravitational force of multiple bigger bodies, urban design shows an ambiguous nature, effects that. This study focuses on our own established mode of operation of urban design in this respect. What is seen as a problem field, how and with which tools the problem is reacted to are the basic questions under discussion.

The major research question in this respect has been defined as: *“What different unified modes of operation of urban design research can we trace out within the Turkish context?”* This question is related with communication. Communication here refers to the communicative practices within the academia. What is under examination



here is how different observations and value judgement systems are formed and what their relations between one another are.

With reference to the above mentioned major research question we can define a number of secondary research questions:

- What methods of research are being used during research?
- What epistemic domains do the researches cover?
- What is the relationship between urban design and other disciplines?
- Can we speak of institutional characters?
- What objects have been studied?
- What type of problems have been studied?
- Can we speak of a disciplinary autonomy of research?
- What are the main discourses that have been produced through research in urban design in Turkey?

The discussion on these topics also calls for a critical reading on the formation of urban design. Urban design as a practice has its own modes of operation and objects as different from the domains of architecture and planning. However, unlike the disciplines of planning and architecture, the field of urban design is relatively a young one, and it is still developing its disciplinary practices. Studying urban design as, a discipline in making, would mean to revisit the disciplinarity of architecture and planning and thus reconceptualizing the practice of urban design with its shortcomings and advantages as compared to the more established disciplinary fields of architecture, planning and landscape design. The study while building its own discourse on disciplinarity presents an overview of the higher education system and academic production, as well as the condition of urbanization in Turkey.

## **1.2 Research Strategy, Study Objects and Methodical Tools**

To be able to develop insights on the above-mentioned issues a large body of knowledge is necessary. As a study object, the already existing body of knowledge that is embodied in forms of theses and conference presentations has been chosen.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> At this point it should be mentioned that in terms of method of the study; the idea to study the body of knowledge through existing PhD. studies, and also the selection digital humanities tools came into the agenda through the participation of the author in another research project: *State of Doctoral Research in Architecture in Turkey at the Beginning of 21st Century*, at Eskişehir Osmangazi University, under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Anay. In this respect two studies are similar in terms of method yet independent in terms of content. The theoretical discussions, on epistemology, discursive practices and cartography as well as the material in discussion are produced and collected exclusively for this study.

The study of a large body of knowledge necessitates discussion on two major issues regarding the research plan. Firstly, there is the problem of organization and classification of the material. Secondly there is the problem of meaning, how to interpret and understand the material in discussion. The problem of **organization and classification** of the material in discussion is addressed with the use of a number of tools from the field of digital humanities. The problem of **interpretation** on the other hand is addressed with the use of discursive analysis as based on Habermas' concepts of Theory of Communicative Action.

The research strategy has been developed in three layers according to the degree of authors own personal involvement with the material. First is the **exploration** phase through semi-structured text mining with digital tools. In this layer, the corpus is explored for key word occurrences and basic aspects. Second is the **mapping** of knowledge through coding and representation. In this layer, the findings of the first layer are interrelated and peculiar similarities are mapped. Third is the **interpretation** through interviews and discursive analysis. The third layer allows for a more in-depth analysis of the material overcoming the shortcomings of the empirical studies conducted in the first two layers of research by adding a third this time hermeneutical layer. The interpretation layer serves as a fact checking mechanism and reveals embedded personal histories and relations that effect the production of knowledge. The body of knowledge (corpus) in discussion that is the study space of this research, research tools and methods are explained further in detail as follows.

### 1.2.1 Corpus

The study depends on three major collections of texts together with a number of interviews and existing published materials. First type collections is the collection of PhD. and Master's degree theses. For both cases, the time span has been limited to the 25 years between; 1990 – 2015 since both digital and physical archives are missing some studies for earlier periods. For the PhD. studies, the production in the field exists under various academic programs related with environmental design<sup>4</sup>. To be able to locate PhD. studies in urban design, a sequence of keyword searches<sup>5</sup> has been developed, and the digital archive of YÖK has been scraped to gather the documents.

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<sup>4</sup> Programs of Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Urban Design, Landscape Architecture, Restoration, Building Sciences, History of Architecture, Industrial Design and Interior Design and related fields are considered within this category.

<sup>5</sup> The keywords are explained more in detail in the corresponding chapter.

As a result, 343 studies has been identified as PhD. studies in Urban Design.<sup>6</sup> The Master's degree studies in the field are rather well defined. For the study, three major institutions with established academic programs in urban design has been selected. These institutions are; Middle East Technical University (METU), Istanbul Technical University (ITU) and Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University (MSGSU). The number of studies identified is as follows; METU 139, ITU 134, and MSGSU 141. A total of 414 Master's Degree studies in urban design has been produced between 1990 and 2015 in three institutions.<sup>7</sup> The third big collection of texts is the outcomes of Urban Design and Implementations Symposia that has been organized from 1989 onwards by MSGSU. There has been 25 meetings up to now. The event is still one of the longest running series of academic events in urban design research in Turkey. The published and unpublished material of the symposia is collected as a part of this study.<sup>8</sup> Fourth major source of knowledge for the study is the semi-structured open-ended interviews with scholars in the academia that has been influential in the production of research throughout years. These scholars have been picked as the ones that have advised the most number of doctoral studies, founders and current chairs of academic programs.

### **1.2.2 Exploration: Digital Humanities Toolkit**

This study utilizes some tools that are mainly used by scholar working in the field of digital humanities. The formation of the field dates back to 1949 and to the efforts of Jesuit priest, Father Roberto Busa to index all the words in all the works of St Thomas Aquinas, with the help of Thomas J. Watson in IBM.<sup>9</sup> The digital humanities field has made great leap forward with the increase in the computational potential and digitized material in late 1990ies and is currently a popular field for many scholars. Digital humanities research has extended to a wide array of study areas with a large collection of tools. The areas include but are not limited to; social studies, literary studies, statistics, computing, economics, history, geography, marketing and urban studies.

The field itself has a large collection of tools and methods combining traditional methods of social studies and the potential of digital tools in data management, analysis and representation. For the analysis of textual data we can name; text mining,

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<sup>6</sup> Appendix A: PhD. Theses Studied.

<sup>7</sup> Appendix B-C-D: Master's Theses Studied.

<sup>8</sup> Appendix E: List of Presentations in the Symposia.

<sup>9</sup> Schreibman, Susan. Siemens, Rey. And Unsworth, John. *A Companion to Digital Humanities* Oxford: Blackwell, 2004. Accessed online: <http://www.digitalhumanities.org/companion/> (25.09.2016)

sentiment analysis, document clustering as the commonly used tools. There are also tools for geographical data analysis with GIS systems and numerous tools for data visualization and statistics as well as prediction as based on textual and geographical data. The advance of digital humanities research is both criticized and praised in academic circles. The major point of criticisms towards digital humanities is that it generates an aura of scientific truth while seemingly eliminating the political position of the researcher and the interaction of the researcher with the material under examination.<sup>10</sup> These rightful criticisms arise from a tendency in the academia to over emphasis a set of tools over the critical engagement of the researcher. On the other hand, the Digital Humanities Manifesto 2.0, by Todd Presner<sup>11</sup> addresses this issue as follows:

The first wave of digital humanities work was quantitative, mobilizing the search and retrieval powers of the database, automating corpus linguistics, stacking hypercards into critical arrays. The second wave is qualitative, interpretive, experiential, emotive, and generative in character. It harnesses digital toolkits in the service of the Humanities' core methodological strengths: attention to complexity, medium specificity, historical context, analytical depth, critique and interpretation. Such a crudely drawn dichotomy does not exclude the emotional, even sublime potentiality of the quantitative any more than it excludes embeddings of quantitative analysis within qualitative frameworks. Rather it imagines new couplings and scalings that are facilitated both by new models of research practice and by the availability of new tools and technologies.<sup>12 13</sup>

Sharing the stance of the Digital Humanities 2.0 Manifesto, digital humanities tools are not used as tools to build quantifiably proved facts within this study by negating the interaction of the author with the material under examination. Rather this study depends on the use of digital humanities toolkit for the organization and exploration

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<sup>10</sup> A concise criticism of the field together with the history of Digital Humanities research can be found at: Allington, Daniel. Brouillette, Sarah and Golumbia David., *Neoliberal Tools (and Archives): A Political History of Digital Humanities*, Accessed online: <https://lareviewofbooks.org/article/neoliberal-tools-archives-political-history-digital-humanities> (25.09.2016)

<sup>11</sup> Presner is currently the chair of Digital Humanities Program in UCLA.

<sup>12</sup> The text is generated as an on-line collaborative work. The authorship of the manifesto is explained by Presner as follows: **Authorship:** The manifesto has been published in two "Commentpress" blog instantiations. Version 2.0 is also available as a pdf file. Parts of the manifesto were written by Jeffrey Schnapp, Peter Lunenfeld, and myself, while other parts were written (and critiqued) by commentators on the Commentpress blog and still other parts of the manifesto were written by authors who participated in the seminars. This document has the hand and words of about 100 people in it.

<sup>13</sup> The Digital Humanities Manifesto 2.0, Accessed online: [http://www.humanitiesblast.com/manifesto/Manifesto\\_V2.pdf](http://www.humanitiesblast.com/manifesto/Manifesto_V2.pdf) (25.09.2016)

of large textual corpus. The use of such techniques has been limited to a level of augmentation for research, which means these techniques are not seen as definitive tools for research but they are seen complimentary tools to organize and enhance the engagement with the textual material, personal interaction with the material under study is seen as indispensable.

Since the textual material of the current study is multi lingual<sup>14</sup> and unstructured<sup>15</sup> advanced methods of digital text analysis such as sentiment analysis<sup>16</sup> or clustering<sup>17</sup> are not utilized. The text mining tools utilized in the study are limited to basic operations as follows

**Tokenization:** Turning documents into individual word lists.

**N-Gram Generation:** Creating word couples for common phrases. (ex: urban, transformation to “urban transformation”)

**Stopword Filtering:** Eliminating everyday words. (For both English and Turkish languages. Ex: elimination of commonly used words like: “and, the”)

**Lemmatization:** Grouping of words with the same or similar meanings. (“*mimarlık*”, “*mimari tasarım*”, “*mimari*”, “architecture, architectural, architectural design” to “architecture”)

**Query Based Markup:** Searching and marking the collection of documents with reference to the clusters resulting from lemmatization. (ex: all the documents with words; “architecture, architectural, architectural design” are marked with “architecture”)

As noted earlier the data obtained through these processes is not seen as the final product. The data is not turned into statistical results but it is represented visually to gather insights on the general characteristics of the textual data. The research at this level has been limited to the abstracts of the theses and symposium papers under examination.

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<sup>14</sup> PhD. and Master’s studies examined are mainly in English or Turkish with few instances of studies written in German and the symposia papers are mainly in Turkish with occasional cases of English ones.

<sup>15</sup> The materials do not have a standart structure but each object within the study has its own textual format.

<sup>16</sup> Automatic detection of the content, whether it includes positive, negative or critical comments on the topic.

<sup>17</sup> Automatic grouping of items as based on the document similarities.

## First Layer

Text Mining: Tokenization, Stopword Filtering, N-Gram Generation, Lemmatization, Automated Coding

### Basic Aspects

Language  
Institutions  
Programs

### Spatial Aspects

Antiquity  
Architectural and Urban Components  
Axes  
Boulevards and Streets  
Campus  
Central Business District  
City Center  
City Region  
City Walls  
Commercial Center  
Courtyard  
Decayed Urban Areas  
Facades  
Fixtures  
Highrise Developments  
Highways and Vehicular System  
Historical Center  
Historical District  
Historical Housing  
Historical Pattern  
Historical Settlement  
Historical Urban Conservation Area  
Housing Apartment  
Housing Areas  
Housing Gated Communities  
Housing Informal Housing  
Housing Mass Housing  
Housing Suburban  
Industrial Areas  
Islands  
Landmarks  
Landscape Cultural Landscape  
Landscape Green Belt Valley  
Waterway System  
Landscape Natural Environment  
Landscape Natural Heritage  
Landscape Urban Landscape  
Parks Gardens Green  
Spaces and Playgrounds  
Large Scale Urban Projects  
Metropolitan Area  
Neighborhood  
Office Spaces  
Open Spaces  
Pedestrian Spaces  
Railroad and Lightrail Systems  
Religious Spaces  
Rural Settlements  
Schools  
Shopping Centers  
Shopping Streets  
Stations  
Topography  
Urban Block  
Urban Fabric Pattern Texture  
Urban Layers  
Urban Silhouette  
Urban Space and Public Space  
Urban Squares  
Waterfront

### Problem and Themes

Accessibility Design for All  
Agriculture  
Cinema Art and Aesthetics  
Computer Aided Design  
Consumption and Commercial Activities  
Crime  
Cultural Heritage and Conservation  
Culture Cultural Activities  
Design Competitions  
Design Guides  
Design Methods and Tools in General  
Design Principles  
Earthquake  
Education  
Everydaylife Practices  
Gender  
Ideology and Space  
Information Information Technologies  
Infrastructure and Transportation  
Modernism  
Modernity Project  
Neoliberalism Globalization  
Participation  
Pedestrian Activities  
Postmodernism  
Property Relations or Rent  
Representation  
Space-Place Dichotomy  
Style  
Sustainability  
Tourism  
Urban Coding  
Urban Cognition or Psychology  
Urban Deterioration  
Urban Ecology  
Urban Identity Memory and Image  
Urban Integration  
Urban Regeneration Renewal or Trans.  
Urban Segregation

### Temporal or Geographical Aspects

Aegean  
Anatolian  
Asia  
Balkans  
Bosphorus  
Byzantine  
Capital City  
Cyprus  
Early Republican  
Eastern Blacksea Region  
Europe  
Historical Peninsula  
Late Ottoman or Nineteenth Century  
Mediterranean  
Ottoman Period  
Seljukdd Period

### Methods and

### Research Strategies

Actor Network Research  
Analytical  
Archival Research  
Case Studies  
Comparative Study  
Critical Studies  
Discourse Discourse Analysis  
Empirical  
Geographic Information Systems  
Indepth Interview or Questionnaire  
Inventory  
Morphology  
Qualitative  
Quantitative  
Site Study  
Space Syntax  
Statistics  
SWOT Analysis  
Typology  
Urban History

### Disciplines

Archeology  
Architecture  
Arts and Aesthetics  
Ecology  
Economy  
Engineering  
Environmental Psychology  
Geography  
Geology  
History  
Industrial Design  
Landscape  
Law and Administration  
Philosophy  
Planning  
Sociology  
Urban Conservation  
Urban Design

Figure 1 Five Main Categories for Queries in First Layer.

The corpus for each instance has been studied for occurrences of lemmatized keyword groups. These keywords were studied under five main themes; method, discipline, problem/theme, spatial and temporal qualities. The occurrence of each keyword have been recorded as document occurrences, meaning if a keyword is present within a document one or more than once it has been marked as one. The document occurrence frequencies are presented in each analysis as frequencies on timelines to be able to develop insights on the agenda of research at a time and the intensity of the agenda.<sup>18</sup> Also at this level the geographic distribution of study objects is presented to be able to develop insights on the geographical comprehension of the studies. As urban design is fundamentally a contextual practice, which locations are within the mental maps of the researchers is a very much central question.

### **1.2.3 Mapping: Coding and Representation of Knowledge**

The second layer of analysis operates on mapping the occurrences of keywords onto other aspects of the studies or each other. Two types of representations have been used in this layer; firstly, alluvial diagrams are used to represent the distribution of keyword occurrences among institutions, academic programs or to represent intersecting occurrences of keywords. This way insights on the institutional character or epistemic conditions (such as use of a certain method on a certain problem set) are generated.

The second type of maps presented in this layer is the network graphs where studies are clustered according to their discursive characteristics and represented together. These representations within the study both enable us to understand the general characteristic of a group of studies; also, intersections between clusters give us insights about the alternative positions and in-between positions within discourses. The discursive clusters are formed by grouping keyword occurrences together to frame a certain discursive position, and then the groups are marked on to the documents and once more studied for any miss-categorizations.

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<sup>18</sup> For the first three steps the Rapid Miner Studio Ver. 7.2. is utilized. For the fourth stage because of the language limitations the operation was done manually. The fifth stage has been carries out using N-Vivo 10's query tools.

## Second Layer

Mapping: Visualization of Relations, Automated Coding + Interpretation

- Critique of Globalization: Public Space : Ideology and Space, Neoliberalism Globalization, Pedestrian Activities, Publicity Shopping Centers, Shopping Streets, Urban Silhouette, Critical Studies, Urban Space and Public Space.
- Critique of Globalization: Urban Identity : Ideology and Space, Space-Place Dichotomy, Urban Identity Memory and Image, Central Business District, Highrise Developments, Office Spaces, Shopping Centers, Suburban Developments, Critical Studies.
- Critique of Globalization: Urban Segregation: Critical Studies, Gentrification, Urban Segregation, Gated Communities, Housing Areas, Squatters, Suburban Developments.
- UD Practice: Design Guides: Facades, Fixtures, Historical Center, Historical District, Historical Pattern, Topography, Urban Block, Urban Fabric, Pattern, Texture, Urban Projects, Law and Administration, Inventory, Design Guides.
- UD Practice: Defining UD: Urban Design, Education, Design Competitions, Design Principles, Design Methods and Tools in General.
- UD Practice: Ecology and Morphology: Ecology, Landscape, Urban Landscape Parks Gardens Green Spaces and Playgrounds, Urban Ecology, Morphology, Geographic Information Systems.
- UD Practice: Urban Basins: Analytical, Empirical Study, Geographic Information Systems, Ecology, Landscape, Urban Landscape Parks Gardens Green Spaces and Playgrounds, Riverfront, Waterfront Green Belt Valley or Waterway System.
- UD Values: Conservation of Localities: Urban Conservation, Historical Center, Historical District, Historical Housing, Historical Pattern, Historical Settlement, Urban Conservation Area, Urban Fabric Pattern Texture.
- UD Practice: Urban Coding: Urban Block, Design Methods and Tools, Urban Identity Memory and Image, Urban Coding, Urban Identity Memory and Image.
- UD Values: History of Urban Form: Historical District, Historical Housing, Historical Pattern, Historical Settlement, History, Archival Research, Morphology, Urban History, Aegean, Anatolian, Antiquity, Late Ottoman or Nineteenth Century, Ottoman Period.
- UD Values: Nation Building : Capital City, Industrial Areas, Early Republican, Discourse Discourse Analysis, Urban History, Modernity Project, Urban Identity Memory and Image.
- UD Values: Search for Locality: Natural Heritage, Rural Settlements, Aegean Anatolian, Geographic Information Systems, Inventory, Morphology, Site Study, Typology, Contextuality and Locality, Design Principles, Urban Identity Memory and Image.

Figure 2 The Typical Discourses and Keywords used in Matrix Queries



The discursive categories have been developed following the study of the materials in terms of keyword occurrences, patterns and intersections. The categories are fundamentally a subjective interpretation of the author as based on empirical evidences of the first stages. The material was organized and coded by using term occurrences and intersections of these term occurrences is what constructs the “typical discourses”.<sup>19</sup> Twelve typical discourses, under three main categories, have been framed in a respect these are: The first discursive category has been framed at **the critique of globalization** that is studies that criticize the negative effects of globalization and neo-liberal policies. Studies that refer to term such as; gentrification, segregation, urban identity, publicity are grouped under this category. Majority of these studies are based on historical-hermeneutical knowledge and utilize qualitative methods mainly. There are three sub-types of these studies; critique on public space, identity and urban segregation. The second discursive category has been framed as **urban design practices**, that is studies that develop either technical or normative discourses on the praxis of urban design or how it should be made. The sub-discourses within this category are; design guides, defining urban design, urban ecology and morphology, urban basins and urban coding. Studies under this category share keywords such as, ecology, urban systems, design methods, urban coding, typology, typomorphology and have mixed knowledge bases; some studies depend on technical-practical knowledge while some develop normative discourses of urban design as how it should be made based on historical-hermeneutical knowledge. The third discursive category is framed as **urban design values** which include studies that reproduce or contribute to the core values of urban design. Four sub-types are determined within this category: conservation of localities, history of urban form, nation building and search for a locality with keywords such as, republican period, national identity, local identity, conservation, urban form, and urban history. The knowledge base of this type of discourses is mainly historical-hermeneutical.

#### 1.2.4 Interpretation: Discourse Analysis

In the earlier explained, two other layers of research (exploration and mapping) materials are evaluated mainly with reference to their abstracts. In this layer

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<sup>19</sup> It should be noted once again that studies are not assigned to these categories automatically, the query results are seen as references and the material is overviewed to manually to determine whether the text in discussion fits into the definition of a typical discourse or not.

(interpretation) with reference to the findings of the first two stages where significant changes in numbers or accumulations occur in depth examination of the materials are made. In addition, both to be able to gain further insights and to double check the findings of the first two layers interviews with individuals who are highlighted by the findings of the first two layers are held. The selection of interviewees unfolded as the research on the textual data proceeded. The scholars with most number of directed PhD studies in the field, the founders and current program chairs of Master's degree programs were involved in the interviews. The interviews were held as semi-structured, open-ended discussions with the interviewees to decipher the otherwise invisible personal positions within the academic community. The questions for the interviews are explained in detail in the beginning of each chapter. The interviews are evaluated as a tool to discover the *lifeworlds* of individuals embedded in the academic community, which produce the discursive positions in discussion.

The framework of the discursive analysis within this study was developed with respect to an understanding of systems view of society as developed in chapter two.

### **1.3. Structure of the Study**

The study is based on two major parts. The first part includes chapter two and three, in which the epistemological basis, the methodical approach of the study are explained and the notion of urban design is defined through a historical survey of the development of the field. The second part, which consists of chapters four to six are individual mappings of certain bodies of knowledge in discussion. Each of these chapters include their own introductions where the decisions related with the methods as discussed in the earlier chapters are presented and a conclusion which makes an overall reading of the individual material as presented in the chapter. These chapters respectively examine; the development of the field of urban design and related concepts in the world, the state of doctoral research in the field in Turkey, the development of three major programs of urban design in master's level in Turkey, the outcomes of the Urban Design and Implementations Symposium series.

The concluding chapter presents an overall reading of the materials discussed in the earlier chapters with reference to the epistemic conditions and societal role of urban design within the Turkish context. The study is concluded with six conclusive remarks. Firstly, the autonomy of research within the field of urban design is discussed

with reference to the problem definitions of the material that has been examined and related to the political and urban condition of the Turkish context. Second, third and fourth conclusive remarks are on the disciplinary aspects of urban design. In the second conclusion, urban design is defined as a discipline in making and a reading of the field with reference to the disciplines of architecture and planning underlying the shortcomings in formulation of urban design as a discipline are presented. The third conclusive remark defines urban design as a research program, and the shortcomings arising from the definition of urban design as a discipline and the contextual issues that limit the autonomy of the research program are presented as bottlenecks that keep the program from further progressing. The fourth remark questions the relevancy of disciplinarity altogether. The fifth set of concluding remarks reflect back upon the development of the field within the Turkish context by framing four generations of scholars within the field and their characteristics and defines the problems faced by the current generation of scholars within the field. In the last concluding remarks, reflections on the method of this study are presented. The use of digital humanities tools are reviewed as a prolific tool of research and the need to maintain a critical stance and the essentials of social research are emphasized as a note for further research. After presenting the reflections on the findings, the study is concluded with reflections on further research. The study of the history of urban design within Turkish context as different from the histories of planning and architecture is one such instance that requires further study.

This study by nature of its formulation is open to further readings as it is conceived as an *atlas* as the title suggests. The individual maps and analyses are open to further re-interpretations and further mappings. The use of the materials presented here by established and novice scholars within the field of urban design to direct their further studies, to find their paths in the geography of knowledge, would mean that the study has established its major purpose.

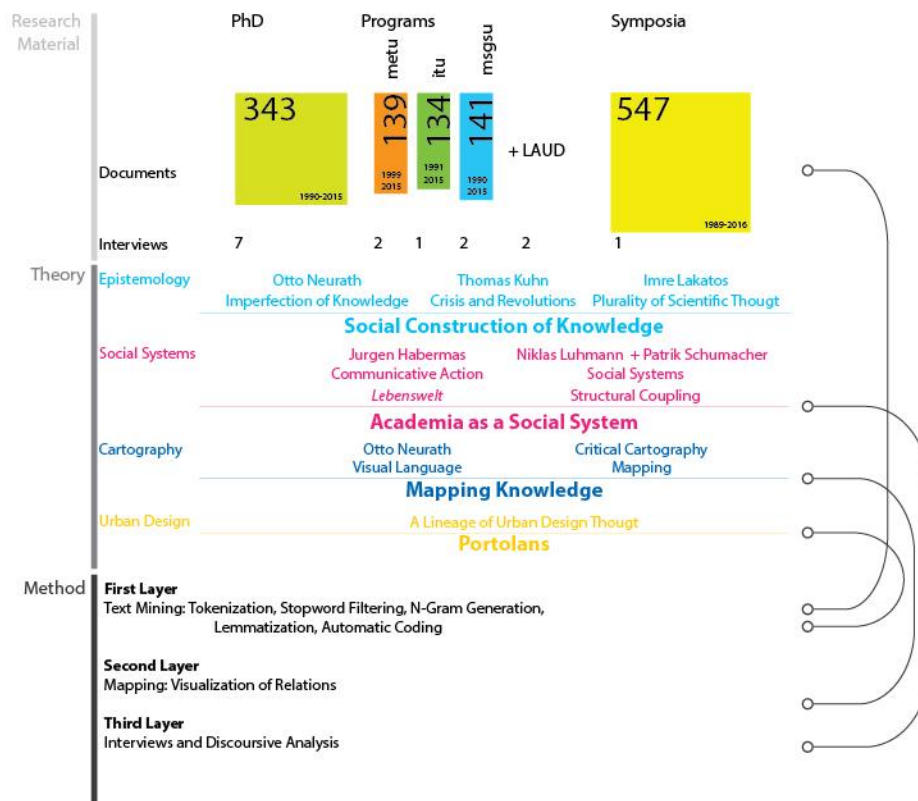


Figure 3 Structure of the Study

## CHAPTER 2

### MAPPING KNOWLEDGE

The research model necessitates the use of three theoretical frameworks. First, with reference to the nature of the research material,<sup>20</sup> there is a need to build a repository of concepts on epistemology and to define the author's position. Second, since the study is interested in understanding the societal role of knowledge production there is a need to revisit comprehensive theories of society. Third, since the study model suggests the production arguments through visual representations, there is a need to revisit theories of cartography. This chapter presents individual discussions on these three fundamental theoretical components of the study.

#### 2.1 Epistemological Preliminaries

The epistemic position that governs the study is based on the concept of **socially constructed knowledge**. The account of knowledge in this respect begins with a brief introduction of Otto Neurath and his attempts to make scientific knowledge available to the masses in the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Works of Otto Neurath<sup>21</sup> is considered one of the forerunners of the idea of science as a linguistic system which is a societal construct. The discussion is furthered by presenting the development of plurality of scientific knowledge with reference to Thomas Kuhn and Imre Lakatos, revisiting central concepts like research programs, hard core of a research program, normal science and epistemic crises.

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<sup>20</sup> That is; outputs of other research as, theses and proceedings.

<sup>21</sup> An early 20<sup>th</sup> Century polymath, who is mainly known through his contributions within the Vienna Circle and his efforts related with reconstruction of post war Vienna and many of his attempts to spread scientific knowledge to masses by using a simple graphic language of ISOTYPE which he developed with Gernd Arntz.

### 2.1.1 The Imperfection of Knowledge

For the purpose of the *Atlas of Urban Design Knowledge*, the significance of the idea of socially constructed knowledge lies in recognition of a plurality of scientific thought. Otto Neurath's conceptualization of scientific knowledge is best explained through his famous simile *the Neurathian Bootstrap*.

We are like sailors who on the open sea must reconstruct their ship but are never able to start afresh from the bottom. Where a beam is taken away a new one must at once be put there, and for this, the rest of the ship is used as support. In this way, by using the old beams and driftwood the ship can be shaped entirely a new, but only by gradual reconstruction.<sup>22</sup>

This view is a view of science that is incomplete and progressing. Neurath sees science as a collective pursuit of knowledge, and betterment of human condition which is manifested by its own language. His *International Encyclopedia of Universal Science* is where he attempts to put these thoughts into action. *International Encyclopedia of Unified Science*, the incomplete *magnum opus* of Neurath, is an attempt to make visible *the mosaic of empirical science*<sup>23</sup> a common academic product, which is made of different pieces of scientific knowledge, some of which are replaced over time. The Encyclopedia Neurath envisions is described in the first volume of the work with the analogy of an *onion*; the first level is the *hearth* of the subject which includes; logic, mathematics, linguistics, history and sociology of science, classification of sciences and educational implications of the scientific attitude.

The physical manifestation of *the hearth* is a series of volumes, which include texts on the listed subjects. *The hearth* is the first *layer* of the encyclopedia, a self-contained unit; the other *layers* are planned as specialized texts that deal with specific problems. The printed form of the first level of the project, the hearth of the encyclopedia is a thin volume. The *International Encyclopedia of Unified Science* includes chapters by; Niels Bohr, John Dewey, Bertrand Russell, Rudolf Carnap, Charles W. Morris, these chapters respectively explain epistemological discussions in different fields of scientific study.<sup>24</sup> The production of the encyclopedia is envisioned as a process

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<sup>22</sup> Cartwright, Nancy; Cat, Jordi; Fleck, Lola; Uebel, Thomas E. (2008). "On Neurath's Boat". *Otto Neurath: Philosophy Between Science and Politics. Ideas in Context*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 89–94.

<sup>23</sup> Neurath, Otto. *Unified Science as Encyclopedic Integration, International Encyclopedia of Unified Science, Volume I*, Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1955.

<sup>24</sup> Neurath, *ibid*.

organized by a *Committee of Organization* in reference to feedback from the community of readers. Neurath also envisions an *Atlas* in the form of an *ISOTYPE*<sup>25</sup> *Thesaurus* (a simplified and visualized version) to accompany the *Encyclopedia*.

Otto Neurath's epistemic position is based on an evolutionary understanding of knowledge. The concept of multiplicity of research programs, or theory choice is not present. Neurath tries to present a "unified" picture of science, as the name of his encyclopedia suggests. The major aim of Otto Neurath was to de-mystify science and to open the path to the development of a new type of science that has its own comprehensible structure that is freed from the classical academia and that is more accessible. In this respect, his main intentions are very much similar the current trends of open source computing and open access science as well as the wide spread popular use of infographics to visualize complex relations.

### 2.1.2 Scientific Revolutions

One volume of *the International Encyclopedia of Unified Science*, which was edited by Otto Neurath, is Thomas Kuhn's *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*.<sup>26</sup> In the book, Kuhn defines the progress of scientific thought as a process of revolutions. Kuhn's seminal book *Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, begins with the idea of the scientific community and continuation of knowledge between generations. The volume begins with the description of Normal Science and how it operates. According to Kuhn, a scientific community cannot practice its trade without some sets of received beliefs, these beliefs form the foundation of the knowledge that educated person should suffice to get the right for a profession, and it is guaranteed by "rigorous and rigid" preparation that this knowledge is deeply embedded in the students mind.<sup>27</sup>

What Kuhn describes above is the idea of a normal science where the scientists tend to be conservative and try to protect the mentioned received sets of beliefs for the sake of their own practice. Kuhn sees Normal Science problematic because of this reason. Scientists committed to a certain paradigm would tend to; collect facts to support their own stance, matching unrelated facts with their theory to overcome weaknesses, and to articulate their theory to overcome shortcomings. The Normal Science is

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<sup>25</sup> ISOTYPE (*International System of TYpographic Picture Education*) is a project of Otto Neurath, which aims to make science publicly available and comprehensible. A collection of his work with graphic designer Gerd Arntz can be found at: <http://gerdarntz.org/isotype>

<sup>26</sup> Kuhn, Thomas S. *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1996

<sup>27</sup> Kuhn, *ibid.* pp. 4

conservative by definition.<sup>28</sup> Kuhn develops the concept of Scientific Revolution as a point of breakthrough from Normal Science where; “*a noncumulative developmental episode in which an older paradigm is replaced in whole or in part by an incompatible new one*”<sup>29</sup> A Scientific Revolution is a rare moment where a paradigm is abandoned and a new set of theories are adopted as the new core. Kuhn’s major achievements in this respect can be listed as the conceptualization of the scientific community as a human system and the conceptualization of truth as a collection of socially produced theories.

### 2.1.3 Plurality of Scientific Thought

In the Structure of Scientific Thought Kuhn presents as theoretical framework of science where a theory fails to prove its claims it goes into a time of crisis and eventually it is replaced by another theory. Another known theory of epistemology is Karl Popper’s falsification approach where the validity of a theory depends on its ability to define an experiment, which would disprove the theory. Popper sees the progress of science as a process of elimination.<sup>30</sup> Lakatos’ discussion dwells on two these different approaches about the change of theory the falsification approach by Popper and the scientific revolution of Kuhn. Lakatos criticizes both Kuhn’s idea of revolution and Popper’s falsification approach and puts forth his own conceptualization of change of theory.<sup>31</sup>

Lakatos’ explanation is an evolutionary approach where a theory is not proved wrong with a sudden result of an experiment or a sudden change of mind. Lakatos suggests that as a theory fails to prove its claims, and as another theory starts to develop in the same field; the older theory starts losing supporting scientists and the new theory gains supporters thus the old theory is replaced by a new one.<sup>32</sup> One other evolutionary view of science, this time with the understanding of a multiplicity of epistemic positions is Imre Lakatos’ conceptualization of *research programs*.<sup>33</sup> Lakatos’ explanation is an evolutionary approach where a theory is not proved wrong with a

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<sup>28</sup> Kuhn, Thomas S. *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1996 pp. 25-33

<sup>29</sup> *ibid.* 92

<sup>30</sup> Popper, Karl R. *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*. London: Routledge, 2002.

<sup>31</sup> Lakatos, Imre. *Science and Pseudo-Science* Transcript Available at: <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/philosophy/About/lakatos/scienceAndPseudoscienceTranscript.aspx> [Accessed: 29 September 2013]

<sup>32</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> *ibid.*



sudden result of an experiment or a sudden change of mind. Lakatos suggests that as a theory fails to prove its claims, and as another theory starts to develop in the same field; the older theory starts losing supporting scientists and the new theory gains supporters thus the old theory is replaced by a new one.

A Lakatosian *research program* is based on two components: a *hard core* of theoretical assumptions, and a set of *Auxiliary hypotheses*. The *hard core* cannot be dismissed without abandoning the program altogether. Auxiliary hypotheses on the other hand are based on the hard core but they can be dismissed if proven unviable.<sup>34</sup> The structure presented by Lakatos is similar to the structure of Neurath's Encyclopedia *hard-core* instead of *hearth*, *auxiliary hypotheses* instead of *layers*. If we develop the *Neurathian Bootstrap* from 20<sup>th</sup> century's first quarter, with Imre Lakatos' *research programs approach* from mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century, the new simile would have; *many boats instead of a single one, and if we fail to repair a boat with new theoretical findings the boat would degenerate and sink*. This is a *pluralist* view of science.

## **2.2 Theories of Communication**

The truth in discussion is a communicative product and the object of the study is the systems of communication that define the disciplinary practice. With reference to the problem definition of this study and the conceptualization of knowledge presented above points out to a certain set of theoretical tools that is theories of communication.

The major theory of communication picked as the basis of this study in this respect is Jürgen Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action. However, before the discussion on Habermas' theory, a brief discussion on associate theories, namely Niklas Luhmann's Social Systems theory and Patrik Schumacher's theory of Autopoiesis of Architecture would be necessary to clarify the choice of theory and the position of the author.

In this respect, one study that is akin to this one is the Autopoiesis of Architecture by Patrik Schumacher. In his study, Schumacher examines "architecture" as an autopoietic societal system. Schumacher develops his work mainly with reference to Niklas Luhmann's theory of Social Systems. Luhmann's theory is mostly contested

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<sup>34</sup> *ibid.*

with Jürgen Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action since both are studies that are examining human social systems as systems of communication but with different theoretical tools. This study, the Atlas of Urban Design Knowledge, is a study that has a very similar prospect with Patrik Schumacher's Autopoiesis of Architecture. While Schumacher's aim is to define architecture as a system of communication and study it with its many sub components like practice, education, history, drawing and so on, the Atlas of Urban Design Knowledge, sees urban design as a system of communication and it focuses on the workings of the academia in this respect. However, there are subtle differences between Habermas and Luhmann in the understanding of how communication operates and methods to study communication structures. Luhmann's formulation of communicative systems is more certain and strictly framed whereas Habermas' theories also include a degree of uncertainty by the introduction of the concept of *lebenswelt*. What follows is a brief discussion on these two approaches to societal systems.

### **2.2.1 Social Systems Theory**

For Luhmann society is composed of a series of systems that are specialized for social functions, such as the system of law, science, religion, economics, politics, love, and art all based on the actions of communication. A primary distinction of Luhmann's social systems theory is that its focus of analysis is not individuals, groups, behaviors, or institutions, but the communication that occurs within systems. For Luhmann the social systems are not directly related with the individual but they are social constructs that proceeds the individual. To distinguish the individual from the social system Luhmann devices the concept of psychic system, and distinguishes it from the social system.<sup>35</sup>

Luhmann's conceptualization of the world is one that is based on the theory of complexity. For Luhmann the world is a chaotic sum that is governed by rules of complexity. Within the complex and chaotic sum of the reality societal organizations, develop as systems of communication with their own respective sets of rules, and these systems are distinguished from the rest of the reality to be able to operate. A system is defined by a boundary between itself and the infinitely complex environment. Each system relates with the outside complexity only and only through controlled points. For instance if we take law as a communicative system, one such

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<sup>35</sup> Luhmann, Niklas. *Social Systems*. Stanford, CA: Stanford UP, 1995.

controlled point for the system of law relates with the outside reality is the lawsuits and verdicts. According to Luhmann, these systems are closed systems and if the system fails to maintain its enclosure it starts to merge with the outer complexity and they start to disintegrate. For the example of law, if law starts to depend on informal relations with the outside world but daily discussions and for instance everyday mass media, it starts to lose its credibility and thus the ability to operate. There are three central concepts of Luhmann's Theory of Social Systems operational closure, autopoiesis and structural coupling. One of the core ideas of Luhmann's theory is that systems are constituted by distinguishing themselves from the environment namely; **operational closure**. This does not necessarily suggest the existence of a boundary between the system and the environment. Rather Luhmann's conceptualization suggests that information in the environment exists as a chaotic entity yet when a system processes that information it produces a copy of the information through its own tools and only after this process it becomes information for the system. This brings us to the idea of **structural coupling**, which suggest information becomes information only through the appropriation by the system; a piece of information is valid only for the given system. However, we know that systems at some instances co-operate, like the relationship between economics and politics. At such instances according to Luhmann, structural couplings occur between systems where the existence of two systems become interdependent.

The most influential concept in Luhmann's work is the idea of **autopoiesis**. Autopoiesis is a concept Luhmann borrows from the field of biology, which refers to a system's ability to reproduce itself. According to Luhmann, each self-referential closed system of society is an autopoietic system since each system reproduces itself through communication. This idea also depends on systems' reason of existence. Each system develops through perpetual needs of communication of the society and as long as the need of communication exists, the system continues to exist. In other words, as long as people need commerce and continue engaging each other through commercial communications, the system of economy is replenished and continues its existence. Luhmann's theory suggests a comprehensive understanding of the society as a network of systems with clear-cut boundaries and operational rules. However, considering Luhmann's own position as a part of the society and the social system of sociology his study eventually has a recursive nature where the author is also a part of

the system he/she studies. Luhmann's theory also includes this recursive situation, which he appropriates by conceptualizing second order observation as an integral part of each system and positioning his own work as a third order observation. Second order observations within Luhmann's theory operate as each system's own self control mechanisms that operate on the system itself to check whether the system is working or not. This concept is a central to the phenomenon of autopoiesis of systems. Luhmann defines his observations as third order observations where the observer is also observed as a review of the system as a whole. His main methodological tool for this purpose is deconstruction. Luhmann defines each societal system by deconstructing them into its components therefore maintaining a critical distance from the system. Luhmann's theory is a descendant of Durkheim's positivistic view of society that is later on developed by Talcott Parsons' Social Systems theory. Luhmann's work also aims to present an all-inclusive meta-theoretical framework of society like his mentor Parsons. In this respect, Luhmann's theory supposes a simplified view of the society that is represented by the unitary idea of a world society. The idea of world society and Habermas' concept of *lebenswelt* is discussed further in this study, following the introduction of Habermasian concepts of communication.

### 2.2.2 Architecture as a Societal System

Patrik Schumacher in his autopoiesis of architecture presents an understanding of architecture as a system of communications. His position rests on Luhmann's theory of societal systems, and suggests that even though Luhman does not specifically work on architecture as a social system, architecture, with its own methods of communication and function systems and also with its self-contained structure and controlled relationship with the rest of the society through established confrontations, and its ability to reproduce itself through building practices, education and discussions within intellectual circles, is a perfect example of a social system with Luhmannian terms. Like Luhmann's attempt to produce a unified theory of society Patrik Schumacher aims to produce a unified theory of architecture, in his two-volume study; *The Autopoiesis of Architecture*<sup>36</sup> Schumacher couples the communicative practices of architecture with Luhmanian terms. The method of Schumacher's study is an adaptation of Luhmann's idea of **third order observations**. However Schumacher

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<sup>36</sup> Schumacher, Patrik. *The Autopoiesis of Architecture vol I A New Framework for Architecture*. Chichester: Wiley, 2011.

also admits that his own work is not a mere observation but also a part of the system of architecture thus by nature his study oscillates between second and third order observations.<sup>37,38</sup> Schumacher deconstructs architecture into its constituent parts and discusses each part with reference to their function for the autopoiesis of architecture as a system of communication. The main components defined by Schumacher with reference to Luhmann are; operations (the design decisions and all related communications), processes (mediums that the main operations are carried out, open discussions, design sessions, design processes), and communication structures (crystallized couplings of operations and processes of architecture, that can be permanent or variable)<sup>39</sup> Schumacher's study also presents the framework for a discursive analysis of architecture. However, as he clearly states, instead of directly presenting the empirical material of the study (which is his own personal involvement within architectural production, education and theory) he directly presents his theoretical stance. The major discourses of architecture that Schumacher focuses on are as follows:

- discourse charting global societal developments to identify urgent societal tasks for architecture's attention
- discourse concerned with the advancement of architecture's expert functional performance
- discourse concerned with architecture's ability to innovatively utilize the most advanced construction technologies
- discourse dedicated to the expansion of architecture's formal (organizational and articulatory) repertoire
- discourse reflecting architecture's aesthetic values
- discourse exploring the ever-evolving digital design tools for the advancement of architecture's productive capacity
- discourse dedicated to the explication and advancement of architecture's design process rationality
- discourse reflecting architecture's wider forms of professional practice
- discourse charting architecture's (popular) reception and utilization within society
- discourse reflecting architecture's social and political impact and responsibility
- discourse recuperating architecture's history (with respect to the aspects listed above)<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> The second order observations are especially common in the second volume of Schumacher's work: Schumacher, Patrik. *The Autopoiesis of Architecture vol II A New Agenda for Architecture*. Chichester: Wiley, 2011.

<sup>38</sup> *ibid*, pp 182

<sup>39</sup> Schumacher, *ibid* pp. 172

<sup>40</sup> Schumacher, *ibid* pp. 18

What Schumacher does is to deconstruct architecture into its discursive practices and study each individually. Within the framework presented throughout the first volume of his study, Schumacher discusses the operational logics of theory of architecture, avant-garde architecture, styles and themes, architecture's problem of demarcation, architecture's role within society and autonomy of architecture as individual components of the autopoiesis of architecture. All these discussions are of second order observations that is done from within the system. As for third order observations Schumacher deconstructs the main operating purpose and the demarcation criteria by which architecture distinguishes itself from engineering, art and design disciplines. The demarcation criteria for architecture from engineering and art according to Schumacher is its binary codes that operate on form and function. This is also a reference to Luhmann's work where Luhmann defines system of law based on norms and facts or politics on position and issue, science on theory and evidence. These binary codes are the primary discussions underlying each system of communication. By the virtue of the binary code architecture or design disciplines demarcate themselves from other systems.

One important aspect of Schumacher's work the concept of world architecture that is the dominant theoretical positions that propagate to the universal whole of architecture community.:

Contemporary institutions like the Venice Architecture Biennale, and the enormous number of mostly non-partisan architecture magazines are as important indicators and active factors of this disciplinary unity as are universal reference points such as Mies, Corb, Gehry, Koolhaas and Hadid. Key writings also play a crucial role, such as Corb's *Towards a New Architecture*, Venturi's *Complexity and Contradiction*, Koolhaas's *Delirious New York*, Frampton's *Critical Regionalism*, Peter Eisenman's writings, as well as (more recently) Greg Lynn's and Jeff Kipnis's writings. The influence of such writings as key references does not rely on the assumption that every architect can claim full first-hand readings of these texts. It suffices that the key concepts and tenets formulated in these key texts filter through and are appropriated by the active players within the discipline.<sup>41</sup>

What Schumacher describes is the temporary formation of a terminology that is different from the established terminology of a discipline, a condition where a word or a phrase exceeds its own meaning by the virtue of the seminal texts that use that

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<sup>41</sup> Schumacher, Patrik. *The Autopoiesis of Architecture vol I A New Framework for Architecture*. Chichester: Wiley, 2011. pp. 30

word or phrase for a specific purpose. There are also deliberate attempts at generation of a wholistic theory of architecture or urbanism where a set of new concepts (or re-definition of existin ones) are coupled with a general theory. The second volume of his study *The Autopoiesis of Architecture, Towards a New Agenda for Architecture*<sup>42</sup> is one such attempt.

Throughout the second volume, Schumacher examines different programs of research within architecture and lastly he presents/promotes his own program that is *parametricism*. In that, he makes his position clear by stating that the motto “everything is political” is an outdated claim left from 1968’s revolutionary environment.<sup>43</sup> He further develops his discussion by basing his claims on Luhmann’s idea of operational closure and states that politics and architecture are separate social systems, however there may be structural couplings such as public competitions that operate within both fields allowing them to work together. At this point Schumacher starts to reproduce the major shortcoming of Luhmann’s theory that is the flaw of the model that suggests clear boundaries between systems. One of the major criticisms of Luhmann suggests that his theory suffers from this idea of fragmentation even though we know that systems operate most of the time by both transfer of information and co-operation on certain expert situations. This shortcoming has been the major point of a famous philosophical debate between Luhmann and Habermas that lasted from 1970s to 1998<sup>44</sup>. Habermas’ concept of *lebenswelt* explains the possibility of co-operating systems.

### 2.2.3 Communicative Action

The early works of Jürgen Habermas, presents a framework for understanding different epistemic conditions. In his *Knowledge and Human Interest*, Habermas presents a categorization of knowledge production. Akin to Luhmann’s concept of observations this three partite categorization also examines knowledge production under three major categories, these are technical practical knowledge, historical hermeneutical knowledge and self-reflective knowledge.<sup>45</sup> Similar to Luhmann’s categorization, the first category that is **technical-practical knowledge**, seeks to

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<sup>42</sup> Schumacher, Patrik. *The Autopoiesis of Architecture vol II A New Agenda for Architecture*. Chichester: Wiley, 2011.

<sup>43</sup> *ibid.* pp 439

<sup>44</sup> Kjaer, Paul, *Systems in Context On the Outcome of the Habermas/Luhmann- Debate*, Ancilla Iuris (anci.ch) 2006, vol 66. pp 66-77

<sup>45</sup> Habermas, Jürgen, and Jeremy J. Shapiro. *Knowledge and Human Interests*. Boston: Beacon, 1971

understand human-environment relations and the knowledge that is obtained through these practices aims at controlling the environment. The positivist knowledge of engineering or natural sciences is under this category. The second category of knowledge that is **historical-hermeneutical knowledge** is more focusing on societal relations and knowledge thus obtained is aimed at better understanding of the society. The knowledge production of social sciences is mainly under this category. The third category of self-reflective knowledge represents the critical capacity of a society. Thus, this type of knowledge does not aim to study man to nature or man-to-man relation but it embodies a reflective practice on these two other types of knowledge constitutive interests. Both three categories of knowledge constative interests are central for a society's functions however, Habermas being a philosopher of Marxist origins gives more importance to the self-reflective knowledge due to its emancipatory role within the society.

Habermas' theories are mainly akin to the Societal Systems Theory of Niklas Luhmann. However, there are two shortcomings of the theory of Luhmann one of which is caused by the operational closure: the strong distinction between systems and their inability to co-operate; and the second is the deliberate neglect of the individual from the system. Habermas, as a contemporary of Luhmann, develops his theory of communicative action in relation with Luhmann's theory. Habermas' theory is based on the concepts of *communication* and *intersubjective agreement*. This is a view of science where progress is made by the construction of *intersubjective agreements* through *communicative action*. Habermas supposes that the production of knowledge is a social act, which is possible through communication and he conceptualizes whole society as a product of communicative acts. Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action (TCA) also presents the theoretical basis and set of concepts, which are used in the study. The Theory of Communicative Action is mainly developed as a comprehensive theory of social studies, very parallel to Luhmann's work. The discussions Habermas presents in his two volume study are on the same line with Luhmann's motives. He also reproduces the idea of the system however with a very fundamental difference; that is the coupling of system with the *lebenswelt* (lifeworld).

Habermas' theory has two major components; *communicative action and the coupling of lifeworld and system*. The concept of *Lifeworld* stands for a unity of shared communicative practices and belief systems. The concept of *system* refers to the



framework of instrumental rationality very similar to Luhmanns understanding of systems. In his seminal two volume book; *The Theory of Communicative Action Reason and the Rationalization of Society*<sup>46</sup>, Habermas explains in detail the formation and characteristics of *lifeworld and system* and types of rationalities of *communicative action*.

The first component of Habermas' theory is the communicative action itself. At this point we reach at a critical concept in Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action (TCA), and a very fundamental distinction from Luhmann's theory. For Habermas communication is not a separate entity from the context, communicative action is contextual, whereas in Luhmann's conceptualization systems are independent from the context, they are rather abstract formations. Habermas basically distinguishes between the systems led modes of communications, that is the normative / formal modes of communications and personal communications with this concept. Habermas in TCA takes the problem from instrumental rationality and couples it with the concept of communicative rationality. He presents the discussion on lifeworld (*Lebenswelt*) in the second volume of TCA with reference to works of Mead, Husserl, Wittgenstein and Durkheim. The concept itself is not an original concept of Habermas. He refers to Husserl's logical lifeworld analysis (hermeneutical analysis) and Wittgenstein's analysis of forms of life<sup>47</sup> as the basis of the concept. The simplest description of the lifeworld concept would be the intersubjectively shaped conceptualization of the world. Habermas defines the concept as

The lifeworld is, so to speak, the transcendental site where speaker and hearer meet, where they can reciprocally raise claims that their utterances fit the world (objective, social, or subjective), and where they can criticize and confirm those validity claims, settle their disagreements, and arrive at agreements.<sup>48</sup>

Habermas defines the implication of the concept as:

Subjects acting communicatively always come to an understanding in the horizon of a lifeworld .... Formed from more or less diffuse, always unproblematic, background convictions. [It] serves as a source of situation definitions that are presupposed by participants as

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<sup>46</sup> Habermas, J. *The Theory of Communicative Action Vol I: Reason and the Rationalization of Society*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1984

<sup>47</sup> Habermas, J. *The Theory of Communicative Action Vol II: Lifeworld and System: A Critique of Functionalist Reason*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1987, pp 119.

<sup>48</sup> Habermas, J. *The Theory of Communicative Action Vol I: Reason and the Rationalization of Society*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1984, pp. 15

unproblematic. The lifeworld also stores the interpretive work of preceding generations.<sup>49</sup>

Habermas says that the study of the lifeworld by itself has limited empirical potential for social studies. He suggests a study of societal systems both as systems and *lifeworlds*. This is the point that Habermas' theory meets with and distinguishes from Luhmann's. The study of the system is an empirical operation as in Luhmann's whole thesis however Habermas still gives importance to points that cannot be observed through empirical means. That requires heuristic interpretations.

A central argument which Habermas develops on the concept of *lifeworld* is; it should be "rationalized"<sup>50</sup>. Modernity for Habermas is a process of rationalization against metaphysics, and the rationalization process is still ongoing at different levels in various *lifeworlds*. Habermas sees communicative action as the major means of "rationalizing" *lifeworlds*. According to Habermas, the freeing of communicative action from sacredly protected normative contexts is the way towards emancipation. However, this rationalization should be distinguished from the instrumental rationality of the *system*. Rationalization does not mean inevitably that the lifeworld loses its power. It might remain a powerful force even as rationalized, with communicative action being the predominant model of social action. However, the actual result in modern capitalist societies is different: the lifeworld loses power at the expense of powerful forces of the *system*. Examples are the monetization of transactions, markets, law, and bureaucracy. Originally designed to reproduce the lifeworld materially, these grow increasingly complex, uncoupled from the lifeworld, and accomplish more and more of the coordination necessary in society. The lifeworld "*gets cut down more and more to one subsystem among others*"<sup>51</sup>

The second important theoretical tool of Habermas is the communicative action itself. The communicative action is the medium where truth is produced. At the core of the Communicative Action lies the concept of argument. Each argument that passes through a system of validation by other members of the community gains an epistemic value. The methods of such validation processes shows variety. One of the major

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<sup>49</sup> *ibid*, pp 70.

<sup>50</sup> Rationality here is related with Habermas' concept of *Universal Pragmatics*, a central concept of Habermas' theory which is developed in: Habermas, J. *Communication and the Evolution of Society*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1979. Where he discusses the stages of development from tribal societies to the modern society by explaining gradual systematization of lifeworld concepts.

<sup>51</sup> Habermas, J. *The Theory of Communicative Action Vol II: Lifeworld and System: A Critique of Functionalist Reason*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1987, pp 154.

points of Habermas' TCA is that there is not a singular rationality of communication. Every communication act is embedded within both its context and the background of the actors. This conceptualization is based on Weber's idea that in modern Europe, with the development of science, morals, and art, stores of explicit knowledge were differentiated out.<sup>52</sup>

Habermas firstly defines two broader sets of human societal relations *strategic action* and *communicative action*. Strategic action depends on a purposive logic, a simple form of instrumental rationality where the aim is not reaching understanding but to reach a desired outcome. This form of action is further divided into acts of open and concealed strategic actions where in the form of open strategic action both parties are aware of the situation. In the case of concealed strategic action, an actor is neither solitary nor a member of a social group, but is interacting with people who "*constitute a public for one another, before whom they present themselves. The actor evokes in his public a certain image, an impression of himself*"<sup>53</sup> He has privileged access to his own intentions, desires, etc. but can monitor or regulate public access to them. Actions are fabricated with a view to the audience. As in: the products of some students in a design studio aimed at individual success through an understanding of the instructors' worldviews and ideologies. In this case one actor of the communication (for instance the student) interprets the other actors involvement with normatively or teleological shaped actions, and behaves accordingly.

However, communicative action is aimed at reaching an understanding and is based on different forms of communicative rationalities. In *Communicative Action*, two or more actors establish a relationship and "*seek to reach an understanding about the action situation and their plans of action in order to coordinate their actions by way of agreement. The central concept of interpretation refers, in the first instance, to negotiating definitions of the situation which admit of consensus.*"<sup>54</sup> Habermas presents the communicative action as the desired mode of communication since; it aims at reaching *understanding* instead of *success*.

As in: the desired education environment where students contribute to the project honestly. Where the instructors and students meet at a shared understanding of the

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<sup>52</sup> ibid pp 335

<sup>53</sup> ibid pp 86.

<sup>54</sup> ibid.

urban environment the mappings are developed through this intersubjective agreement. However, within such a practice different rationalities are at work. In TCA Habermas further elaborates these models of communication.

In TCA Habermas defines four major rationalities of speech acts to present the necessary ground to discuss the underlying mechanisms of communication and to make the communicative action possible. These are:

- teleological action;
- constative action;
- normatively regulated action;
- dramaturgical action;

*1- Teleological Action;* the actor makes a "*decision among alternative courses of action, with a view to the realization of an end, guided by maxims, and based on an interpretation of the situation*"<sup>55</sup> The efficiency of teleological actions can be determined based on their effectiveness.<sup>56</sup> The knowledge produced by this type of communication is stored in the form of techniques and strategies.

*2- Constative Action:* This type of action not only embody knowledge but also explicitly represent it. With another explanation, such actions are theoretical statements. These theoretical statements can be criticized based on their truth-values. When the ad-hoc formation of daily discursive activities start to cumulate into a body of knowledge through empirical processes, the constative action occurs. The knowledge produced through this type of knowledge is stored in form of theories.

*3- Normatively Regulated Action;* actors in a social group pursue common values or norms of the group, "*fulfilling a generalized expectation of behavior*". One significant remark on this model is that it helps us to understand teleological action better: normatively regulated action "*does not refer to the behavior of basically solitary actors who come upon other actors in their environment, but to members of a social group who orient their action to common values*"<sup>57</sup> Teleological action is aimed at individual goal. Yet, in the case of normatively regulated action, the course of action

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<sup>55</sup> *ibid*, pp. 85.

<sup>56</sup> *ibid*, pp. 333.

<sup>57</sup> *ibid*, pp 85.

is defined by the individual's involvement within a social setting. The transmitted information in this case is moral-practical knowledge.<sup>58</sup>

4- *Dramaturgical Action* these actions are embedded in the actors own subjectivity. They can contain deceptions or self-deceptions. The truth is generated within the subjects own emotive and subjective reality. This type of action is evident in therapeutic sessions or works of art.<sup>59</sup>

The categorical separation of models of communication in TCA is not a strict one. Habermas explains many sub-models, for instance, some forms of *teleological actions* can be the starting point of *communicative actions* or throughout the course of action, type of the action can change into being a constative action. Habermas is after a notion of ego identity that centers on the ability to realize oneself under conditions of communicatively shared intersubjectivity. The moment of universality requires that actors maintain a reflective relation to their own affective and practical natures that is they act in a self-critical attitude. By introducing the multiple forms of rationality embedded within communicative rationality Habermas claims that we can understand societal relations, within a broader perspective as compared to the rationalization of purposive rationality. In TCA, Habermas states that there are many modes of communications and his method is limited to the domain of the "speech" act. The methodical implications of Habermas' theory are as follows. Knowledge is produced through acts of communication and consensus building, this is an intersubjective position. The communications are purposeful acts aimed at either understanding or strategic gain, in any case formal pragmatics are the underlying mechanism of communications (each act of communication has an aim). Repeated communication acts develop themes which at some point constitutes *lifeworlds* (an instance of common values and meanings) which enables communication.

Throughout time *lifeworlds* become solidified by societal consensuses and they become systems, (the emergence of law and positive sciences from ancient philosophy). Acts of communication can be deconstructed into different modes and studied accordingly (teleological action, constative action, dramaturgical action, normatively regulated action).

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<sup>58</sup> *ibid*, pp 334.

<sup>59</sup> *ibid*.

Table 1 Aspects of Rationality in Action as Presented by Habermas

<b>Types of Action</b>	<b>Type of Knowledge Embodied</b>	<b>Form of Argumentation</b>	<b>Model of Transmitted Knowledge</b>
<b>Teleological Action: instrumental, strategic</b>	<b>Technically and strategically useful knowledge</b>	<b>Theoretical discourse</b>	<b>Technologies, Strategies</b>
<b>Constative Speech Acts (conversation)</b>	<b>Empirical-theoretical knowledge</b>	<b>Theoretical discourse</b>	<b>Theories</b>
<b>Normatively Regulated Action</b>	<b>Moral-practical knowledge</b>	<b>Practical discourse</b>	<b>Legal and moral representations</b>
<b>Dramaturgical Action</b>	<b>Aesthetic practical knowledge</b>	<b>Therapeutic and aesthetic critique</b>	<b>Works of art</b>

One of the fundamental differences between Habermas and Luhmann is the conceptualization of the society. The conceptualization of Luhmann in this respect is a rather solid, well-defined collection of systems that has a universality. However, considering the earlier discussions on epistemology and the conceptualization of “truth” within this study with reference to a lineage of thought that had been exemplified through Otto Neurath to Thomas Kuhn and Imre Lakatos within this study, the collective knowledge of humanity can never be perfect, it is bound to be flawed as in the simile of Neurath’s boat as the knowledge (and society) is to be repaired as it progresses, and with reference to Lakatos’ conceptualization of knowledge this repair is not done by a singular group but there exists multiple programs of research each with their own theses.

The model proposed by Habermas however is a much stratified and intertwined perspective of the society where within each system (and in between systems) there exists consensus of purposes that produce themes, which in turn outline *lifeworlds* that enable communication. These communications produce patterns and throughout

generations, *lifeworlds* become established systems, or they disappear if no one shares the same motives and patterns of communication.

This difference between an understanding of a singularity of thought and the multiplicity is a critical one. Each system incorporates a variety of *lifeworlds* (that is communicative actions shaped around a set of shared aims) that have the potential of becoming systems throughout time. Thus, a third order observation on the totality of knowledge within a field requires not only the study of the knowledge within the paradigm but also developing or degenerating research programs outside.

### **2.3 Cartographic Thought**

With the beginning of the 21st century concepts and methods such as *knowledge management*, *knowledge mapping* and *semantic mapping* saw an increase in popularity. This is partly due to the advent in information technologies and the emergence of the concept of big data. The development of the concept of big data had repercussions on many different fields. In administrative and corporate domains, services for monitoring, the information flow from a corporate body's own venues and operations or analyzing the information flow from external sources such as market researches and financial operations started to develop. New media companies that specialize on solely services for the gathering and presentation of information started to develop.

On the other hand, within the domains of critical studies and new social movements the same tools and potentials were used this time to inform the public about relationships otherwise invisible or complex occurrences that develop because of political or corporate activities. There is a vast number of open-access software tools that are available for such purposes as well as a number of public competitions, workshops, events that are held worldwide to promote this digital turn. This increase in the flow and processing of information also required tools for the representation of the knowledge thus produced. This resulted in the development of today's infographics. With the development infographics, the roots of the idea of presentation of knowledge with graphics became popular research interest. The recent studies on early 20<sup>th</sup> century social scientists and philosophers is a result of such an attempt. The representation of knowledge visually can also act as a means for liberating knowledge making it available for a larger audience. This liberating aspect of visualizing knowledge and the mindset behind such an endeavor has been earlier discussed in this

study with reference to works of Austrian, philosopher of science Otto Neurath and in connection to him artist Gerd Arnzt who has helped Neurath while developing the ISOTYPES.

However, the production and representation of information has also a series of inert problems. These problems are also common with an earlier tool of production of large-scale knowledge, which is the Atlas. The problems of collection and representation that takes places in the making of an Atlas and the hidden relations of power within such a production are studied within the field of critical cartography.

### 2.3.1 Aspects of Mapping

The existing literature on cartographic theory can be broadly categorized as *critical cartography* and *academic cartography*. *Critical cartography* stands for a lineage of theory that focuses on relations of *power* embedded within the cartographic practices. On the other hand, *academic cartography* refers to a lineage of theory, that stands closer to the practice of mapping, thus it is interested in projection methods, color theories, data organization, so on. Since this study is based on the presentation of a large body of knowledge visually to generate its major claims, revisiting theories of cartography is of importance. As the study's conceptualization of knowledge and discursive analytic tools that are being utilized belong to the lineage of critical theory, the counterpart of the same lineage in the field of cartography has been adopted as a framework. Before moving on to the theory of critical cartography three recurring major aspects of cartography are discussed: scale, selection and representation.

The famous passage of Lewis Carol illustrating the idea of the map as big as the country itself is one of the most recurring passages in books on cartography together with other similar literary illustrations (one other common literary example is a passage from Luis Borges' *On Exactitude in Science*<sup>60</sup>, where a whole country has been made as a map, and as people stopped reading the map some portions of the country fell into ruins.). The moral of the story is a simple yet fundamental component of the cartographic theory; *every map is a selective product*.

"And then came the grandest idea of all! We actually made a map of the country, on the scale of a mile to the mile!"

"Have you used it much?" I enquired.

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<sup>60</sup> Jorge Luis Borges "On Exactitude in Science." (1954), *Collected Fictions*, New York: Viking Penguin, 1998, p. 325. Translated by Andrew Hurley.



"It has never been spread out, yet," said Mein Herr: "the farmers objected: they said it would cover the whole country, and shut out the sunlight! So we now use the country itself, as its own map, and I assure you it does nearly as well."<sup>61</sup>

The process of reduction is also a process of making evident aspects or relations that were not spatially observed before. Instead of considering the main characteristics of mapping, its being partial, subjective and incomplete, as negative, they should be considered essential in the process of exploring design possibilities for a specific area. Mapping can be a generator of ideas to act in a specific place, by showing what is important for the mapmaker at a specific moment. Finally, the transfer of information during mapping involves the agent that does the mapping and its specific context. Maps are only 'one' version of that reality, a product of someone's specific selection.

When the problem of selection comes to focus, it brings forth another problem, the problem of objectivity. Since a map is produced through a person's own involvement with a location for a specific purpose, the knowledge derived from a site is evaluated according to the observer's cognition and underlying aims. If no map is objective by definition, then the question of validity rises. In *Maps of the Imagination*, Peter Turchi points out to this problematic by the following passage:

No map is objective, we must reconsider what we mean when we ask if a map is "accurate" under the most rigorous examination, and no map is accurate. On the other hand, you can probably draw a scrap of paper what is called a sketch map sufficiently accurate to guide a new colleague from your workplace to your home. "Accuracy," then must be judged against the map's stated purpose. In the case of a piece of writing, we can determine accuracy in the light of implicit intention.<sup>62</sup>

We can speak of two transitions in the course of map-making action; one is the transition from the reality to the map and the second is the transition from the map to the viewer. The map as an object includes a series of signs representing components of a physical object. One interesting component of maps is the existence of the blank space. If we consider that the world has no blank spaces, the concept of *blank space* becomes a genuine product of the map-making process. The blank space can mean two things: the lack of information, or the lack of interest. The relationship with the

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<sup>61</sup> Carroll, Lewis. *Sylvie and Bruno Concluded*. London: Macmillan 1893.

<sup>62</sup> Turchi, Peter. *Maps of the Imagination: The Writer as Cartographer*. San Antonio, Trinity UP, 2004. pp 90.

blank space of a map is adopted as the medium of communicative involvement with the map in the following discussion.

Turning back to the concepts of TCA, we can say that a map is a representation of the lifeworld of a group of people working on the same map. What is to be included in the map is decided through a series of communicative actions within a shared lifeworld. Modalities of communication as presented by Habermas are evident in different selective operations of map making. We can take the studio practices as a case to illustrate the matter. For instance in the case of a study within the program of restoration, the aim of documenting a manmade environment is aimed at gathering information on the existing objects for conserving them. In this case, there exists a set of methods of documentation, basic rules of triangulation and levelling, and more technologically advanced methods of photogrammetric imaging. The existence of a well-defined strong result renders the mapping action of such a practice a type of *teleological action*. What is important once the site is left behind and the participants have returned to the studio is what has been documented. On top of the teleologically produced maps at the stage of design, an advanced theoretical discussion is carried out and the design takes place, which renders the teleologically produced maps into communicative products.

On the other hand, in a study of architectural design information gathering process of the site is more open ended and less systematic. Most of the time ready base maps of municipal organizations act as starting points and human involvement with the site is noted by students' observations. What is given importance is the *blank space*, which is to be built. What is mapped is decided through normative communication practices between the students and the instructors. Afterwards in the studio operation the knowledge gathered on the site is again mapped in the form of normative and teleological actions. (Mapping of sun conditions can be a teleological action while mapping of meaningful human behavior in a site is a normative one)

In *Cartographic Reason*<sup>63</sup> John Pickles points out to three major developments of representational potential of the map. He uses the analogy of *borehole*<sup>64</sup> since these

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<sup>63</sup> Pickles, John. *A History of Spaces: Cartographic Reason, Mapping, and the Geo-coded World*. London: Routledge, 2004.

<sup>64</sup> Borehole: especially : a hole dug into the earth in order to find water or oil, Merriam Webster online dictionary. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/> (last visited 10.11.2013)

developments lead to new modes of knowledge production. The definitions as presented by Pickles are as follows.

*1-Planimetry and the iconographic plan;* the passage from the use of frontal images and perspectives of cities to the plan metric view is one of the major breakthroughs in the development of representational power of maps. This passage according to Pickles dates back to Leon Battista Alberti's *De re aedificatoria De picture Ludi mahematica*, and especially *Descriptio Urbis Romae*<sup>65</sup>. Pickles defines this step as a rationalization of mapping processes since with the methods of Alberti a man of ordinary intelligence and talent could now produce maps.

*2-The master plan;* the second borehole is the development of the idea of map making one step further from *map as the representation of existing* to *map as representations of future conditions*. This change according to Pickles happens in 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the publication of Rainhard Baumeister's *Stadweiterungen in Technischer, Baupolrizeilicher und Wirtshaftlicher Beziehung*<sup>66</sup>. This shift turns maps into spatial and temporal processing devices and cities into logical and predictable structures.<sup>67</sup>

*3-Urban social cartography;* the third borehole according to Pickles is the study of spatio-societal relations. The roots of this transformation are in the earlier works of sociologists involved in planning activities such as Patrick Geddes and Jacob Riis.<sup>68</sup> This shift develops the relationship between mapping and social studies. With the development of urban social cartography, maps not only gain the ability to represent knowledge produced through social sciences but they also become tools of producing knowledge on society. We can extend the discussion of Pickles by one additional borehole: the development of the idea of atlas in 16<sup>th</sup> century.

*4- The atlas;* In *the Mapmakers*<sup>69</sup> John Noble Wilford acknowledges the publication of the first modern atlas to Abraham Ortelius and his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Theater of the World, published in 1570). He also includes a footnote to mention Chinese mapmaker Pei Xiu and his collection of eighteen maps as another example of early atlases. We can place other collections of maps next to Pei Xiu's collection (one is the *Beyan-ı Menazil-i Sefer-i Irakeyn-i Sultan Süleyman Han* of Matrakçı Nasuh in

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<sup>65</sup> *ibid*, Pickles, 128.

<sup>66</sup> *ibid* 129.

<sup>67</sup> *ibid* 129.

<sup>68</sup> *ibid* 131.

<sup>69</sup> Wilford, John Noble. *The Mapmakers*. New York: Knopf, 1981.

16<sup>th</sup> century). What is more of a concern is the question of *what makes an Atlas*. The answer can be found in *the action* that Abraham Ortelius did. According to Wilford Ortelius collected maps of Mercator and reproduced them with a *consistent graphic language*, binded them and thus produced the first modern atlas. We can say that the formation of a unified graphic language and thus connecting a series of maps together enhances the potential of a map to develop *the myth of the map*.

### 2.3.2 Critical Cartography

A common aspect of critical theories of cartography is that they focus on the language of the map. The discursive formation of the power of the map, how knowledge is produced and represented through the map and the underlying relations of power, are mostly the central issues of discussion. One seminal volume on the discursive quality of mapping is developed in Denis Woods' *Power of Maps*<sup>70</sup>. In the fifth chapter of the study *The Interest Is Embodied in the Map in Signs and Myths*<sup>71</sup>, Woods deconstructs the working of maps. Two major components of this decomposition is the coupling of *myth* and *codes*.

The concept of myth is a recurring theme in studies of critical cartography. The myth of the map is produced through a system of facts the map presents. A series of facts come together to form statements extrinsic to the maps contents. In that; when one studies a historical urban site through the analysis of singular building forms and street pattern he/she reaches to a conclusion; *this district has an organic urban pattern*. When he/she continues the same interpretive operation of reading the shape of building footprints and street pattern of Ottoman cities, he/she may reproduce the same questionable myth at another level: *Ottoman cities have organic urban patterns*. Myths are byproducts of the nature of maps. As discussed earlier, scale, selection and representation are intrinsic elements of maps all of which include a process of selection and elimination. Because of a continuous series of selections and eliminations, the map boils down to singular embedded statements. The chapter on codes is where Denis Wood presents his formulation of the working of the map. According to Wood's scheme, there are two groups of elements within the working of a map *codes of intrasignification* and *codes of extrasignification*. The codes of intrasignification in Wood's grouping stand for elements of the object of the map;

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<sup>70</sup> Wood, Denis, and John Fels. *The Power of Maps*. New York: Guilford, 1992.

<sup>71</sup> *ibid* pp95.

*iconic, linguistic, tectonic, temporal and presentational* qualities of a map are within this group. On the other hand, the elements of extrasignification stand for relations of the map with other maps or real-world situations. These elements are *utilitarian, rhetorical, historical, topic, and thematic* qualities of the map.

*1-Intrasignificant codes;* iconic, linguistic, tectonic, temporal and presentational qualities are related with the physical object of the map. By iconic, Wood refers to selection of visual conventions of the map, in the case of urban plans for instance the representation of topographic curves is an iconic component. Linguistic components are the text on the map how they are positioned and how the word is chosen. Representing a street with names or numbers is a choice related with this component. Tectonic qualities are related with how the map is produced. Selection of projection system is a decision about the tectonic components of the map. Temporal qualities are related with the representation of time in a map. For instance juxtaposition of the traces of an earlier settlement would be a good example of such a quality of the map. How these components come together makes up the presentational quality of the map. The presentational quality operates on the map totally. Two versions of a same map with different line weights can be an example of this quality. In one case if the building contours are drawn bolder and the other borders fainter, one map of the same environment may suggest to the viewer a less dense environment while the other a denser one.

*2-Extrasignificant codes;* utilitarian, rhetorical, historical, topic, and thematic qualities make up the extrasignificant qualities of the map. Utilitarian qualities refer to the relation of the map with the external world. For instance, a road map serves for the utilitarian purpose of going from one place to another, thus irrelevant information can be omitted. Rhetorical qualities are related with the discursive formation of the map. How a map relates itself in a continuum of thought with reference to other maps is the critical question here. Historical qualities of the map relate to the period and the historical context of the map. A strategic map used during a war has certainly a different significance than a daily touristic map of a city. In terms of topic, the subject in discussion gains importance. In addition, the selection of the time defines the map as a part of a series of maps with the same topic.

## 2.4 Conclusion: Mapping Knowledge

The aspects of selection and scale also apply to mapping knowledge. While conducting textual analysis in a defined body of knowledge signifiers becomes the reference points for making meaning of the material in discussion. The selection and taxonomy of the signifiers is one important decision that determines what is on the map and what is left out. The selection of signifiers also includes the degree of elaboration of a signifier.<sup>72</sup>

Within this study two levels of detail have been appropriated with different degrees of subjectivity in their definitions. The first layer as explained in the introductory chapter includes the inquiry of signifiers related to the five major themes. These signifiers can be considered as a more detailed inquiry of the material which allows for a detailed understanding of the body of knowledge in discussion. But to be able to make an overall reading the second layer of mapping was introduced. The second layer maps the typical discourses that the material under discussion belongs to. This allows for a comprehensive review of the material from a distance. Habermasian concepts of discursive types<sup>73</sup> and knowledge constitutive interests becomes instrumental at this stage while interpreting the nature of knowledge produced. Also the concept of *Lebenswelt* calls for contextualization and a critical reading of the maps while interpreting them. This contextualization is what enables the reading of the production of knowledge as a social product, that is continuously reproduced and modified over the generations of researchers.

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<sup>72</sup> For instance X is a broader concept with Y and Z as related concepts and Y', Y'', Y''', Z', Z'', Z''' as related to Y and Z. The decision to include only X, Y and Z or their related concepts determines the scale of mapping in this condition. Just as in geographical maps, the issue of scale depends on the intended utility of the map. An all inclusive map would be dysfunctional while a map with limited concepts would result in the production of 'crude' information on the topic.

<sup>73</sup> Technical practical, Historical Hermeneutical and Self Reflective discourses.

## CHAPTER 3

### PORTOLANS OF KNOWLEDGE

#### 3.1 Introduction to Chapter Three

As discussed in the previous chapters this study is an attempt to map the development and current state of urban design knowledge in Turkish academia. For any mapping operation, a system of references is necessary. In geographical mapping, this is done with an all-encompassing abstract reference grid that spans the whole earth. Earlier naval maps before the advent of the concepts of the meridian system solved this very same problem with the idea of *portolans charts*. Portolans are fixed points in sailing maps through which the shapes of shores and locations of landmarks can be found. The locations of portolans are fixed with reference to one other and the location of other geographic elements can be defined by triangulations from this network of points. This chapter aims to provide the framework upon which the mapping in the following chapters is built. Thus, its aim is to provide a network of points according to which we can define the disciplinary boundaries of urban design. As discussed with reference to the problem of subjectivity in chapter two, the material presented here also aims to provide the basis for an “outspoken atlas” by making visible the intellectual world of the author regarding the field of urban design.<sup>74</sup> The chapter itself is a comprehensive literature review on the development of urban design thought in the western world.<sup>75</sup> In each period and academic circles which are discussed in the chapter, the aim is set to pinpoint a seminal piece of writing within the era or a comprehensive review that discusses upon the ideas of the period.

As noted earlier in Chapter 2 this chapter also aims to provide a picture of the definition of Urban Design as based on the theoretical background of the author, to

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<sup>74</sup> The author’s portolans of urban design, the system of reference upon which the material are mapped.

<sup>75</sup> The contents of sub-chapter 3.2 are mainly produced in METU Arch 616 by the author, in spring 2013.

address the problem of subjectivity throughout the study. The chapter also includes a discussion on Urban Design as a discipline to present the current framework as put forth by the author. The conclusion of the chapter presents a selection of seminal literature, which contains the key concepts that help to decode the discursive formations around each school of thought. The books have been picked through the literature review process as based on the references made to that particular piece of text by other sources while discussing upon the specific school of thoughts.

### 3.2 Lineage of Urban Design

The field of theory of Urban Design certainly developed later than that of architecture. This can be related to the strong relation of urban space with public sphere. Before the development of what we know as the public space, design of it could not surface as an independent problem area. One can distinguish two major discourses within the system of urban design; one is based on utopias of cities the other is based on parts of the city and city building. The roots of German terms; *stadtplan* and *stadtbau* can be associated with these two distinct ways of looking at the design of the urban space. In one case we are speaking of the idea of a complete perfection (utopias) and rationalized methods of reaching that completion and in the other we can speak about a palimpsest like understanding of the city (like Neurath's boat) and the aim is to repair the components of the city with each interaction with the city. The former is aiming at totalities of cities and societies while the latter is aiming at pieces of the city. For instance, one may start with, Antonio di Pietro Averlino or with his more known name Filarete's Sforzinda and process with a series of urban utopias to reach at a lineage of succession of utopian thoughts. Such a list would take Benevolo's *Origins of Modern Town Planning*<sup>76</sup> as a base where the development of planning discipline is seen as a succession of utopias on urban space, beginning with Robert Owen<sup>77</sup>, continuing with Charles Fourier<sup>78</sup>, Jean Baptiste Godin<sup>79</sup> and so on<sup>80</sup>. Considering the progress of thought within urban design we can say that these two approaches, (*stadtplan* vs *stadtbau*, or utopia vs reality) have marked the early periods of the

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<sup>76</sup> Benevolo, Leonardo. *The Origins of Modern Town Planning*. Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. P, 1967.

<sup>77</sup> *ibid.* pp. 39

<sup>78</sup> *ibid.* pp. 56

<sup>79</sup> *ibid.* pp. 65

<sup>80</sup> Forming such a lineage could have been much easier with already existing studies such as; Lewis Mumford's; *The Story of Utopias*; Mumford, Lewis. *The story of Utopias; Ideal Commonwealths and Social Myths*,. London: George G. Harrap & Co., 1923.



development of urban design as a profession. Within the history of urban design, the name of Camillio Sitte is a very important milestone, who may have been the one to initiate the process through which urban design became a disciplinary practice.

### 3.3 Stadtbau and Stadtplan

The early development of the discipline and its practice can be traced back to academic-practitioner circles of the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. One of these being; the Austrian group of Joseph Stubben, Richard Baumeister and Camillio Sitte, one other is the British circle of Patrick Geddes, Ebenezer Howard, Raymond Unwin and Patrick Abercrombie, and the American circle of Clarence Perry, Henry Wright and Daniel Burnham. These lists can of course be extended further, and it should be noted they are all familiar with the works of each other and they all have met on certain occasions to discuss and steer the development of the discipline. Yet at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the term “urban design” was not coined yet. The majority of the discussions and studies in the field oscillated between city planning (*stadtplan*) and city making (*stadtbau*) at the time. While on one hand the principles of city planning were being established both methodically and theoretically<sup>81</sup>, on the other hand works that focus on making of urban space constituted the foundations of what we know as urban design today. These works<sup>82</sup>, focused on the making of streets, neighborhoods, landscaping elements and elements of urban design. How to design/make/construct the environment of the public domain was the core of the discussion. Works of Sitte has also been defined as a predecessor of Christopher Alexander by George R. Collins in his Camillo Citte: The Birth of Modern City Planning as follows;

Recent fascination with pattern and the semiotic analysis of ornament and of individual elements within the whole have increased receptivity toward Sitte's analysis. The work by Christopher Alexander and his team that was published in A Pattern Language and The Timeless Way of Building evolved from Sitte's pattern principles. These patterns of compositional elements analogous to those in tiles and textiles derive meaning from the relationship and contiguity of such elements. Sitte's diagrams of plazas have to be considered within a context of place as well as in terms of their ability to endure within a process of urban change.<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> Such as works of Geddes or Abercrombie.

<sup>82</sup> Such as the works of the Austrian group and some members of the British and U.S. circles such as Ebenezer Howard and Daniel Burnham.

<sup>83</sup> Collins, George R., Camillo Sitte, and Christiane Crasemann. *Camillo Sitte: The birth of Modern City Planning* : With a translation of the 1889 Austrian edition of his "City planning according to artistic principles" Mineola, NY: Dover, 2006.pp.16

Considering the formation of Camillo Sitte as an urban planner, Collins presents three outstanding names; Gottfried Semper, with whom Sitte was acquainted through reading, Reinhard Baumeister and Joseph Stübben. Reinhard Baumeister's *Stadterweiterungen in Technischer, Baupolizeilicher und Wirtschaftlicher Beziehung*<sup>84</sup> and Joseph Stübben's *Der Städtebau*<sup>85</sup> are also referred to as the earliest books on urban planning.<sup>86</sup> Stübben's *Der Städtebau* discusses urban structure with references to architectural units. Baumeister's book on the other hand discusses the division of functions within the city and their relation to infrastructure. Sitte's *City Planning According to Artistic Principles*, has few references to its predecessors. Sitte writes on works of Vitruvius, Vincenzo Scamozzi, Leon Batista Alberti, and Michelangelo Buonarroti from Italian building tradition, and he refers to his rather contemporary colleagues; Gottfried Semper and Richard Baumeister throughout his book. Considering Sitte's preliminaries finding a work, which combines the technical aspects of city building with aesthetical concerns, is a blurry field. We can speculate that Sitte's work is one of the earliest examples of its kind. This may be related to the fact that in addition to the technical education Sitte received he also studied arts, especially perception and psychology of vision with Piero della Francesca.<sup>87</sup>

Sitte's major point is a clear one; the planning of the city should not be done only according to two-dimensional plans but with it should be done also considering what is on the third dimension.<sup>88</sup> The influence of this idea spread across Europe and America. The translations of Sitte's book in French and English came later than the influences of the idea. George Stübben, a colleague of Sitte, is the main figure who transferred the German theory of urban design to the international field by his participation in the RIBA conference of 1910. Five years after Stübben's participation in the conference a translation of his *Der Städtebau* (1980) or with its better-known name of later editions; *des Handbuchs der Architektur* (1997), was used in Harvard.

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<sup>84</sup>Baumeister, R. *Stadterweiterungen in Technischer, Baupolizeilicher und Wirtschaftlicher Beziehung*. Berlin: Ernst & Korn, 1876.

<sup>85</sup> Stübben, J. *Der Städtebau*. Darmstadt: [s.n.], 1890.

<sup>86</sup> Hermansen, Cordua Christian. *Manifestoes and Transformations in the Early Modernist City*. Farnham, Surrey, England,: Ashgate Pub. Company, 2010.

<sup>87</sup> Collins, George R., Camillo Sitte, and Christiane Crasemann. *Camillo Sitte: The Birth of Modern City Planning* : With a translation of the 1889 Austrian edition of his "City planning according to artistic principles" Mineola, NY: Dover, 2006. pp.16 pp 24.

<sup>88</sup> This issue is discussed by Sitte in "*The Meager and Unimaginative Character of Modern City Plans*" chapter. *ibid.* pp 221,228.

<sup>89</sup> Apart from his strong influence in his own country, the theory of Sitte, influenced two major figures as well; Raymond Unwin and Charles Buls. Charles Bul's who was the mayor of city of Brussels between 1881-1899, is the author of *L'Esthetique des Villes*, which is the earliest book written in French under the influence of Sitte's theory<sup>90</sup>. Raymond Unwin on the other hand is the forerunner of Garden City movement in England. Name of Raymond Unwin is another step in the lineage; the British urban design tradition.

### 3.4 The British Tradition and Garden Cities

Before moving on to British theory one event should be mentioned. In the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century in 1910 RIBA organized a conference on town planning, which is seen as a major moment in the development of modern urban design. It drew together more than 1,000 architects and planners from across the world.<sup>91</sup> Among the participants prominent figures of town planning practice were present; from Great Britain: Ebenezer Howard, Raymond Unwin, Patrick Geddes, A.D. Adshead, Thomas Mawson, Thomas Adams, Thomas Coglan Horsfall, from Germany: Joseph Stübben, Rudolf Eberstadt, Werner Hegemann, Brinckmann, from France: Eugene Hénard, Augustin Rey, Louis Bonnier and from United States: Daniel H. Burnham, Charles Mulford Robinson.<sup>92</sup> The presentations in the conference are still available in print form<sup>93</sup> and should be included in the reading list since it presents a great panorama of the state of the urban design tradition in its earlier stages. Concerning the early development of the discipline of urban design Peter Hall's *Cities of Tomorrow*<sup>94</sup> is a valuable study as a comprehensive history. Hall's major point in the book is that;

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<sup>89</sup>ibid. pp. 103.

<sup>90</sup>ibid. pp.50.

<sup>91</sup> Whyte, William, The 1910 Royal Institute of British Architects' Conference: a focus for international town planning? *Urban History*, Volume 39, Issue 01, February 2012, Cambridge University Press pp 149-165

(Retrieved Online:

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=8475138>, Last Access: 09.06.2013)

<sup>92</sup> Simões, José Geraldo, *International Exchanges In The Beginning Of The Modern Urbanism London, 1910*, (Presented in: 15th International Planning History Society Conference The Town Planning Conference)

(Retrieved Online: <http://www.fau.usp.br/iphs/abstractsAndPapersFiles/Sessions/22/SIMOES.pdf>, Last Access: 09.06.2013)

<sup>93</sup> Royal Institute of British Architects, *Town Planning Conference* (1910 : London, England); London: RIBA, 1911

(Retrieved Online: <http://archive.org/details/transactions00town>, Last Access: 09.06.2013)

<sup>94</sup> Hall, Peter, *Cities of Tomorrow; An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century*, New York: Basil Blackwell, 1990.

planning is the product of anarchist thought, as the discipline began with the visions of utopian thought, and the attempts to change the existing system to reach at a better civic society.<sup>95</sup> As a result, the book presents both the histories of utopian projects and attempts at realizing these projects.

If we continue with the British tradition, the movement of Garden Cities is one major discussion. The core book of the theory of Garden Cities; *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*<sup>96</sup> by Ebenezer Howard presents the theoretical background of the very well known scheme of Garden Cities. However, the book is focused on the model presented, which may be considered as another utopian city. What is of more importance within this paper is the physically structuring text of the Garden City movement; Raymond Unwin's, *Town Planning in Practice; an Introduction to the Art of Designing Cities and Suburbs*<sup>97</sup> where he discusses the structural elements of the newly developing suburb. As the discussion aimed at finding the lineage of a theory of urban components, instead of Howard's utopian text, Unwin's structuring text is a better item to represent the position in discussion here.

At the turn from utopia to physical planning one other book by another British author is very important; Sir Patrick Geddes' *Cities in Evolution: An Introduction to the Town Planning Movement and to the Study of Civics*. Geddes and his idea of survey before plan, and his vision of city as an evolving social organism are great contributions to the development of planning practice.<sup>98</sup> In *Cities in Evolution*, Geddes presents the outline of his theory of urban research and thus it is another corner stone of the reading list. However, a distinction should also be made, while Sitte's works are directly on urban form, Geddes re-defined the discipline by introducing social sciences to the field. His name is still a part of this lineage as the methods and planners who are also mainly working on urban form adopt approaches developed by Geddes later.

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<sup>95</sup> *ibid.* pp. 9

<sup>96</sup> Howard, Ebenezer. *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1902.

<sup>97</sup> Unwin, Raymond. *Town Planning in Practice; an Introduction to the art of Designing Cities and Suburbs*. New York: B. Blom, 1971.(Originally Published in 1907)

<sup>98</sup> Hall, Peter, *Cities of Tomorrow; An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century*, New York: Basil Blackwell, 1990. pp.138

### 3.5 Civic Design

Patrick Geddes' work has been influential in the development of planning discipline, in United States. As Peter Hall explains, Geddes' involvement has been influential in the forming of The Regional Planning Association of America (RPAA) in 1923<sup>99</sup>. The group of RPAA was mainly composed of architects and planners from New York. Leading figures in the group are; Lewis Mumford, Clarence Stein, Henry Wright and Fredric Lee Ackerman<sup>100</sup>. RPAA's theories on urban space can mainly be followed from their periodical publication; The Survey. Other than The Survey one other important source to understand the discussions of RPAA is Lewis Mumford's *Sticks and Stones, a Study of American Architecture and Civilization*<sup>101</sup>, which presents a historical way of seeing the city where each piece of the urban environment is culturally embedded.

The approach of laying out the general structure of the city and taking up individual units for social development advocated by RPAA resulted in a new component in the urban design library; the neighborhood unit. Peter Hall claims that the origin of the neighborhood unit idea is a product of Clarence Perry and Henry Wright's attempts of bringing in the ideas of the Garden Cities movement to US.<sup>102</sup> However, he adds that the real theoretical formation of the idea had been through Clarence Perry's *Housing for the Machine Age*<sup>103</sup>, where cities are seen as individual smaller clusters connected by a network of vehicular traffic. Perry's model which is better known by one of its first applications; Radburn<sup>104</sup> had been reproduced all over America numerous times and resulted in the well-known image of the American suburb, and thus *Housing for the Machine Age* is an important piece for understanding the development of theory in US.

While RPAA's theories on urban form were developing, another branch of theory was also active in America. Influenced by Haussmann's reconstruction of Paris under

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<sup>99</sup> *ibid.* pp.148.

<sup>100</sup> *ibid.* pp.148.

<sup>101</sup> Mumford, Lewis. *Sticks and stones, a study of American Architecture and Civilization*. New York: Boni and Liveright, 1924.

<sup>102</sup> *ibid.* pp.123.

<sup>103</sup> Perry, Clarence Arthur. *Housing for the machine age*,. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1939.

<sup>104</sup> The name comes from one of the earlier applications of the scheme in 1928 by, Stein and Wright which is an adaptation of the Garden City Idea.

Napoleon III, and the contemporaneous construction of the Vienna Ringstrasse<sup>105</sup>, the City Beautiful movement in America had been influential from 1900 to 1945.<sup>106</sup> Hall shows Daniel Burnham as “the prophet” of the movement.<sup>107</sup> Burnham’s book *Plan of Chicago* not only presents his guidelines for the specific plan of the city of Chicago but also includes a long historical account of planning beginning from Babylon to contemporary German, French and English traditions. The book also includes Burnham’s ideas on urban design and urban form, which set the tone for the City Beautiful movement in America.

City Beautiful movement is different from the *Stadtbau* and Garden Cities Movement in the sense that it is also historically and politically more situated. While *Stadtbau* focuses on the city space as a continuation of tradition and a problem of construction, the Garden Cities movement has a strong discourse on class formations within the city and proposes that the benefits of urban life should be coupled with rural life and this coupling should be accessible to all. On the other hand City Beautiful movement and Burnham’s texts has an emphasis on the characteristics of urban space. Burnham’s focus is not only on the improvement of the urban environment but also he focuses on the development of a certain identity for the cities within United States. The term civic when it is used with reference to Burnham’s design operations not only means public but it also connotes the cultivation of a nation’s identity. Thus, City Beautiful is different from a general theoretical framework. It is bound to a certain time and a certain geography.

### **3.6 CIAM Discourse on Urbanism**

First meeting of CIAM was held in 1928 with an intention to gather the modernist response to post-war rebuilding of European cities. The aim was to gather already existing groups of academicians, thinkers and practitioners in the field. Two major schools of thought were influential in the discussions; the German group of Bauhaus and French group centered on the ideas of Le Corbusier.<sup>108</sup> The CIAM group saw no clear distinction between Architecture and Planning. The group was mainly concerned with developing new types of housing projects, which would provide the necessary

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<sup>105</sup> In which all the earlier discussed architects and planners in Vienna circle (Stübben, Sitté, Semper, Baumeister) were included.

<sup>106</sup> Hall, Peter, *Cities of Tomorrow; An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century*, New York: Basil Blackwell, 1990. pp. 176

<sup>107</sup> *ibid.* pp.176

<sup>108</sup> Mumford, Eric Paul. *The CIAM Discourse on Urbanism, 1928-1960*. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2000

living conditions for the masses. Since housing makes a majority of the built environment this meant the envisioning of a new type of city.

Two of the major discussions developed in CIAM meetings is the idea of *Die Wohnung fur das Existenzminimum* (minimum subsistence dwelling) which was developed in the second of CIAM meetings which was held in 1929 in Frankfurt, and the idea of the Functionalist City which was developed in the Brussels meeting titled *Rationelle Bebauungsweisen* (Rationalist Development) a year after (1930). The major idea of the Functionalist City can be summarized with Cornelius van Easteren's presentation in the third meeting. Cornelius van Easteren suggested, "districts for the masses, with their high population densities, suffer the consequences of incorrect development."<sup>109</sup> He claims that the medieval street pattern and the relationship between streets and continuous façade of buildings results in poor conditions in terms of light and ventilation. *Die Wohnung fur das Existenzminimum* on the other hand suggest that spaciouly placed single blocks allow each unit to get enough sunlight and benefit from the greenery around. This understanding set the tone for many more housing projects in the following decades.

The set of values held by CIAM clearly belongs to the socialist movements of the time. The ideas of equality is evident in their works and the importance is given to the masses rather than the regular clients of the architectural practices. The methodical tools they use are derived from the planning discipline mainly; the analyses they present and see the city through are deeply embedded in Geddesian principles of "survey before plan". The city is analysed with positivistic methods and urban design and architecture that is evolved in response is developed with functionalist values. This coupling of values and analysis allows CIAM to develop a normative communication in the field, which in turn allows the movement to have a widespread influence in the field.

### **3.7 Architecture Review and Architectural Design Debate**

In the post-war period Britain with the rapid production of urban, land the debates on how to design these newly built urban areas was an important one. Christine Boyer discusses the major discussions of the time with reference to the important criticisms of ongoing urban transformation and regeneration projects within UK, which were

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<sup>109</sup> *ibid.* pp. 59

published in *Architectural Review* (AR) and *Architectural Design* (AD)<sup>110</sup>. Boyer defines the *Architectural Review* (AR) as being influenced by the English tradition of building, namely the English picturesque principles which were developed before the World War I through the works of Howard, Unwin and Abercrombie. The group which was formed by a number of architects, artists and theoreticians (such as J.M. Richards, Nikolaus Pevsner, John Piper and Gordon Cullen) gathered around the idea of “townscape” which depended on the analysis of existing historical forms and adaptations of a set of formal rules derived through such historical analysis.<sup>111</sup>

According to Boyer the second group of thinkers, who formed the intellectual circle of *Architectural Design* (AD), also included Alison and Peter Smithson who were among the founders of Team X. The group was based on a critical review of the principles of modernism. This group claimed that the picturesque ideas of the Townscape group proposed were repetitive tools for urban and architectural development, and these tools fell short of responding to the newly emerging urban environments, images and speed of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Instead, they proposed a non-uniform architecture, which is shaped by the interrelations of transportation networks and a mixture of uses, which aimed at stimulating the urban life.<sup>112</sup>

Cullen’s Townscape<sup>113</sup> for instance is a continuum of Cullen’s texts in *Architectural Review*. In the book, Cullen presents different formations of urban space, as a visual coming together of architectural elements. The book is in the form of a series of small cases, which in turn becomes a library of urban spatial relations.

Team X on the other hand maintains a Geddesian methodology in understanding urban environments. What they propose is to understand the characteristics of each location and develop a-typical urban spaces that correspond with the needs and potentials of time.

Following the criticisms on CIAM in term of the urban environment envisioned in CIAM meetings and realized in a number of cases throughout the world it became evident that the result is not a proper vessel for urban life. The critique is the same

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<sup>110</sup> Boyer, C. *An Encounter with History: The Post-War Debate Between the English Journals of Architectural Review and Architectural Design* (1945-1960) Team10online, 2003  
<http://www.team10online.org/research/papers/delft2/boyer.pdf> Last Access: 02.06.2015

<sup>111</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>112</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>113</sup> Cullen, Gordon. *Townscape*. New York: Reinhold Pub. Corp., 1961.



critique yet two different approaches emerge as a response, the AR group and mainly the Townscape approach suggests a type of critical historicist approach, a re-instrumentalization of Sitte's ideas and Stadbau methods, while the AD group and Team-X still defend the Geddesian approach of analytical studies while searching for a new formal expression that is capable of responding to 20<sup>th</sup> century's construction capacities, new urban scale and urban complexity.<sup>114</sup>

### 3.8 Nomenclature

The term Urban Design was first coined as the name of a conference in Harvard University. The Urban Design conference held at Harvard in 1956 hosted Charles Abrams, Edmund Bacon, Jane Jacobs, and Lewis Mumford and many other prominent figures in the field. Jose Louis Sert, the chair of Graduate School of Design by the time, the former chair of CIAM (1947-1956) and co-founder of Catalan CIAM organized the conference: GATCPAC.

The conference provided the ground for the founding of Harvard's Urban Design program in 1959-60. The writings of Jane Jacobs, Kevin Lynch, Gordon Cullen and Christopher Alexander became authoritative works for the School of Urban Design. There is a very concise volume dedicated to the conference and its reception edited by Alex Krieger and William Saunders.<sup>115</sup> In the introductory essay of the book; *An Urban Frame of Mind*, Krieger defines what keeps the people interested in the field of urban design and all the theories related with the field as the faith in the city. Krieger suggests that practitioners in the field see the city not as a sum of buildings and traffic congestions and so forth but they believe in the potential of the urban environment to cultivate civic values, but he is not referring to Burnham's civic values endorsed with national values but a rather democratic and universal set of values.

The set of values in discussion can be best exemplified through works of Jane Jacobs and her seminal work *Death and Life of Great American Cities*<sup>116</sup> and Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown's *Learning from Last Vegas*<sup>117</sup>. These two books with their critical look on the urban condition of late 20th century American cities, the values

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<sup>114</sup> Welter, W. *Talking Squares - Grids and Grilles as Architectural Analytical and Communicative tools*, Team10online, <http://www.team10online.org/research/papers/delft2/welter.pdf> Last Access: 08.06.2015

<sup>115</sup> Krieger, Alex, and William S. Saunders. *Urban Design*. Minneapolis: U of Minnesota, 2009.

<sup>116</sup> Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. New York: Random House, 1961.

<sup>117</sup> Venturi, Robert, Denise Scott Brown, and Steven Izenour. *Learning from Las Vegas*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT, 1982.

that they advocate; open democratic public spaces and a humane urban environment and the remedies they present for the cause are; mixed use urban spaces, a fine grain of different functions. Designing urban environments with the human beings in mind always considering the eye level and interaction with spaces presented a major framework that has been and still is influential within the field. While Jacobs', Venturi's and Brown's books were amongst the most influential volumes that set the moral of the field Kevin Lynch and Christopher Alexander's works presented the necessary framework to reach those aims.

With Christopher Alexander's *A Pattern Language*, the lineage makes a spiraling movement; back to Camillio Sitte and then forward. The change Alexander made in the theory of Sitte is that the components of the city cannot be readily implemented but they must be developed over time. This simple yet powerful idea is presented in Alexander's *A Pattern Language* as follows;

We begin with that part of the language, which defines a town or community. These patterns can never be "designed" or "built" in one fell swoop but patient piecemeal growth, designed in such a way that every individual act is always helping to create or generate these larger global patterns, will, slowly and surely, over the years, make a community that has these global patterns in it.<sup>118</sup>

This simple principle found its application in the involvement of Christopher Alexander in the redesign of University of Oregon. The details of the design process can be found in *The Oregon Experience*, which is the third book in Christopher Alexander's seminal trilogy.<sup>119</sup> Even though Christopher Alexander's theories in *A Pattern Language* has been widely adopted by recent studies on computational theories of urban form his other two books; the *Timeless Way of Building* and *Oregon Experiment* are focusing on participation, user centered design and poetics of space.

Lynch's *Image of the City*, on the other hand, is a study of the cognition of the city. Lynch advocates that generic readymade components cannot satisfy the complex set of needs of an urban environment, but what can be done is to develop performance criteria and try to satisfy these criteria through individual design practices.<sup>120</sup>

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<sup>118</sup> Alexander, Christopher, Sara Ishikawa, and Murray Silverstein. *A pattern language: Towns, Buildings, Construction*. New York: Oxford UP, 1977. Pp.xix

<sup>119</sup>The *Oregon Experience* (1975), *A Pattern Language* (1977) and *Timeless Way of Building* (1979).

<sup>120</sup> Lynch, Kevin, *A Theory of Good City Form*, London: The MIT Press, 1981 pp.109

The importance of Urban Design 1956 comes from the fact that it had managed to gather a substantial number of thinkers and practitioners with a very delicate mixture. There are critical thinkers (Jacobs, Mumford), people active in practice (Bacon), well-versed researchers who can develop novel methodical tools (Lynch, Alexander) and Jose Louis Sert as a curator of these thoughts and principles. The sum makes up a substantial and operational knowledge base and a comprehensive framework. The group and their later studies presented; a framework of moral judgement (the critique of American cities and human scale and values of democracy, openness, and equality), a framework for analysis (cognition based studies of space, developing formal analytical tools in the level of human eye) and with the contribution of practitioners involved within the circle these values also found representative ground within politics and wider public audience as well (Bacon). The coupling of moral judgement and analysis presented the ground for communication. With Habermassian concepts we can say that the ground for a **normatively regulated** communication became possible since all the necessary pieces for such a communication was present; a moral-practical knowledge base, a practical discourse with moral and legal representation potential.

This formation of the communicative bases enabled the Urban Design 1956 to set the general tone of discussions within the field of Urban Design and the term became the widespread **name** for many programs studies and studios in the upcoming years. However, this successful naming also generates a problem of thought. There is a tendency in the academic community to mix “Urban Design in general” with “Urban Design 1956” however urban design field includes a variety of discourses and methods which is discussed in the end of this chapter. The Urban Design 1956 is criticized for having a single remedy of quality of urban space that is; a European understanding of urban space with small shops, lively neighborhoods and streetscape. Richard Marshall criticizes this stance with a figurative comment as follows:

Even if some of us believe that we have the solution, why is it that the rest of society refuses to listen to us? We are the experts, after all. There must be something wrong with the rest of them, those poor wretches who prefer their cars and their suburban homes— they are all in need of education!<sup>121</sup>

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<sup>121</sup> Marshall R., Elusiveness of Urban Design, in *Urban Design*, Krieger, Alex, and William S. Saunders. (ed) Minneapolis: U of Minnesota, 2009. Pp39.

The self-criticism Marshall poses became more evident with the sudden growth of cities in the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century and introduction of new infrastructural elements it is also a critical position against mainstream urban design theories, which are remedial in nature advocating certain models of urbanism as ideal. After all a city cannot be set according to same uniform criteria. Each city has different characteristics, potentials and problems, and cities are not only composed of the core or lively neighborhoods as cities grow infrastructural elements gain new characteristics and as industry changes shape and content industrial landscapes became an integrated part of the urban environment. With the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century, the changing pace of urban production and reproduction called for a new set of theoretical tools a new moral system that enables us to develop the necessary dialogue on the recently emerging urban spaces.

### 3.9 Contemporary Approaches in Urban Design

The above mentioned issues about the changing urban landscapes, growth, shrinkage and transformation of urban areas, development of new infrastructural elements and new technologies transforming daily life and speed of regular citizens, they all call for a new theory of urban space and urban design. In the last two decades a number of concepts popped up in the field, such as; infrastructural urbanism, landscape urbanism, parametric urbanism, typo morphological urbanism and so on. The common ground for all these concepts is a call for a change of methodical tools and tools of design and production of urban space; however, a comprehensive theory of 21<sup>st</sup> Century's urbanism is yet to develop. **The framework of moral judgement** (even though it is in the process of development we can speculate that the moral value system of this new theory will be based on local democracy, self-organizing systems and network organized social movements such as the occupy movements) **and the framework for analysis** (most probably will be based on data mining and advanced digital surveying tools) are both still developing. To exemplify a number of the developing concepts we can name; Stan Allen's concepts of Infrastructural Urbanism<sup>122</sup> and Field Conditions<sup>123</sup>, James Corner and Landscape Urbanism (as described in *Recovering Landscape*<sup>124</sup>), Christopher Lee and Sam Jacoby's

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<sup>122</sup> Allen, Stan. "*Infrastructural Urbanism*", Points and Lines: Diagrams and Projects for the City. New York: Princeton Architectural, 1999.

<sup>123</sup> Allen, Stan, "*From object to Field*", Architectural Design, May-June 1997

<sup>124</sup> Kjaer, Paul, *Systems in Context On the Outcome of the Habermas/Luhmann- Debate*, Ancilla Iuris (anci.ch) 2006, vol 66

Typological Urbanism<sup>125</sup> and Patrick Schumacher's Parametricism (which is rather more close to being a comprehensive theory, mainly developed for architecture yet still applicable to the field of urban design) The common point in these developing concepts and frameworks is an emphasis for a new set of methodical tools and value systems. In infrastructural urbanism, Stan Allen elaborates on the transformative potential of large-scale urban infrastructure and makes a call to extend the spatial design fields to this potential area. In *Field Conditions*, he calls for an understanding of design that is based on the control of parts and design of relational patterns. The roots of the idea lies in the Systems Theory of the second half of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both Parametricism of Patrick Schumacher and Typological Urbanism of Sam Jacoby and Christopher Lee has a similar premise with *Field Conditions* where both suggest to re-invent the classical tool set of the designer with the new means of production at hand.

### 3.10 Urban Design within the Turkish Context

The history of Turkish urbanization dating back to the last century of the Ottoman Empire is an ambitious one full of dedicated people who both served within the academia and the public services. Especially after the founding of the Republic with the drive to establish a nation anew, the process of urbanization gained serious pace as well as the founding of institutions related to this urbanization process. As noted there are many important figures within the history of Turkish urbanism, which constituted the foundations on which contemporary discourses of urban design in Turkey are shaped. However covering all these figures would be impossible within the limits of this brief overview. Instead individuals and their contributions are discussed within the theories and practices of these ideas.<sup>126</sup>

One such approach that can be framed is the influence of expatriates in Turkey especially German, Austrian and Swiss subjects, or the influence of Turkish expatriates that have received education in these countries. Specifically Gustav

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<sup>125</sup> Lee, Christopher Cm, and Sam Jacoby. *"Typological Urbanism and the Idea of the City."* Architectural Design 2011: 14-23.

<sup>126</sup> One comprehensive review, not specifically on design practices but the history of urban morphology studies in Turkey is:

Cânâ Bilsel. *Kent Tarihi Araştırmalarında Mekânbilimsel Bir Yaklaşım: Batı'da Ve Türkiye'de Kentsel Morfoloji Çalışmalarının Öncülleri*. Proceedings of Türkiye Kentsel Morfoloji Sempozyumu: Temel Yaklaşımlar ve Teknikler, Mersin University, 2015, Mersin. 59-77.

One other comprehensive review on the history of Turkish planning experience is:

Tekeli, İlhan, and İlber Ortaylı. *Türkiye'de Belediyeciliğin Evrimi*. Ankara: Ayyıldız, 1978. Print.

Oelsner, Ernst Arnold Egli, Ernst Reuter, Kurt Kreuse, Celal Esat Arseven and Seyfi Arkan, and their students, just to cite a few; Kemal Ahmet Arû, Gündüz Özdeş, Celile Berk. These figures working in a number of institutions and serving as advisors to the governmental bodies established a certain approach of urbanism within the early years of Republic of Turkey. The teachings of this group of people were fundamentally modernist in nature in accordance with the central government's desire to establish the identity of a new nation. However, the teachings of the German community exceeded the teachings of modernism by emphasizing the importance of local character and acceptance and support of the local communities for the planning discipline. Oelsner for instance clearly states that; "there is a need to strengthen the localities"<sup>127</sup> And practices this view by the many trips he makes around Anatolia documenting existing local tectonics and developing modern versions of vernacular architecture of Anatolia. The resulting approach to urbanism is very much modernist in nature, with sensibilities akin to those of critical regionalism where scale and use of local materials as well as references to local tectonic qualities are exercised. We can say that these core values have been fundamental teachings of Turkish urbanism for many years within the Academy of Fine Arts (Later MSGSU) and the School of Engineering (Later ITU), and they are still practiced and transferred to succeeding generations.

One other position within Turkish urban design practice is more planning driven in nature. Although depending on the same set of values in formal aspects this view was mainly developed as an administrative approach not a design practice. This school of thought is developed in Ankara in School of Political Sciences (Later Ankara University) Ernst Reuter was actively teaching the administrative and social aspects of planning. Reuter's teachings as Knowledge of the Commune<sup>128</sup>, established the foundations of municipal practice. These teachings were later transferred to the body of Middle East Technical University by graduates of the School of Political Sciences and the coupling with the Anglo-American teachings of the school established the

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<sup>127</sup> Dogramacı, Burcu. *Gustav Oelsner (1879-1956): Ein Stadtplaner Und Architekt Der Moderne*. Hamburg: Junius Hamburg, 2008. Print.

<sup>128</sup> Reuter, Ernst, Niyazi Çitakoğlu, and Bekir Sıtkı. Baykal. *Komün Bilgisi: Şehirciliğe Giriş*. Ankara: Cezaevi, 1940. Print.

basis of planning practice in Turkey as separate from the tradition of architect-planners.

Despite not being as widely influential within the academia, one other significant position within the intellectual world of Turkish urbanism is developed by Turgut Cansever. Cansever's position is widely contested and mainly personal, however his views are being recently appropriated by certain political groups, which aim at establishing a theory of urban design that is non-Eurocentric but based on Islamic culture. Despite the incommensurable nature of the work since it negates the epistemic basis of design practice as discussed within this study, as a unique case of deviation from the lineage of thought on urbanism Cansever's views are included within this study. Cansever's views of urbanism, which he develops in one of his later works,<sup>129</sup> challenges the existing system of values as developed by the west-centric theories of architecture and urbanism.

Cansever's main point of departure in these definitions stems from the theological concept of "unity" or *vahdet* in Arabic, which is a belief system that suggest the creation is the extension of the creator and thus the whole creation should be seen as unified and one with the creator and any act of making must be done in the creator's name. While condemning modernist views of architecture for prioritizing architecture over the belief of unity and producing architecture for the sake of architecture, Cansever fundamentally repeats the post-modernist critique of Modernism on a totally different epistemic basis. What Cansever gives a particular importance to the understanding of self-similarity is the coherence of architectural principles on different scales and the reproductory and additive potential of tectonic solutions. These two views are also central concepts of Islamic art, which is based on the representation of infinity. He also brings these concepts to urban scale to the design of settlements as adoptable repeatable and self-similar patterns. He also prioritizes a continuous relationship between man and nature as a merit of good urbanism and despises high-rise developments as they sever the continuous relationship between the individual and the nature. He names this understanding of horizontal growth as *Ufki Şehir*, which is a literal translation of "horizontal city". Cansever's theory of

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<sup>129</sup> Cansever, Turgut. *İslâm'da Şehir ve Mimari*. İstanbul: Timaş Yayınları, 2006.

urbanism, apart from being the study object of a number of scholars, is not strongly shared within the academic circles.<sup>130</sup>

### 3.11 Conclusion: Demarcating Urban Design

Urban design has an ambiguous nature. Urban design practices are mostly interdisciplinary works with people from disciplines of planning, landscape architecture and architecture. This makes it hard to distinguish urban design knowledge as a separate field of study. However considering the existence of practices focusing directly on urban design<sup>131</sup>, or research programs with a direct focus on urban design<sup>132</sup> we can say that urban design is both a professional practice and a research program at the same time.

Urban design is the collaborative and multi-disciplinary process of shaping the physical setting for life in cities, towns and villages. Urban design by nature is an interdisciplinary practice with vague boundaries. In *Ambiguities of Urban Design*<sup>133</sup>, Ali Madanipour discusses the discipline of urban design as an ambiguous practice. According to Madanipour there is not a singular definition of the discipline but a variety of definitions according to the position of the practitioner/researcher with reference to the following items;

1. The scale of urban fabric which urban design addresses;
2. The visual or the spatial emphases of urban design;
3. The spatial or the social emphases of urban design;
4. The relationship between process and product in the city design;
5. The relationship between different professionals and their activities;
6. The public or the private sector affiliation of urban design
7. The design as an objective-rational or an expressive-subjective process.<sup>134</sup>

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<sup>130</sup> One experiment on the implications of Cansever's theories of urbanism which is based on a studio experience in Mardin Artuklu University has been published in 2016: Düzenli, Halil İbrahim. *Ufkî şehir: Turgut Cansever'in İzinde*. Istanbul: Klasik, 2016.

<sup>131</sup> We can list West 8 (<http://www.west8.nl/>), Studio Egret West (<http://egretwest.com/>), spmb (<http://www.spmb.ca/>) and many more.

<sup>132</sup> We can list Harvard GSD (<http://www.gsd.harvard.edu/#/news/all-news/feed.html>), Hafencity Technical University (<https://www.hcu-hamburg.de/master/reap-resource-efficiency/>), AA Architectue and Urban Design Program (<http://www.aaschool.ac.uk/STUDY/GRADUATE/?name=pc>) and many more.

<sup>133</sup> Madanipour, Ali, *The Ambiguities of Urban Design*, *The Town Planning Review* Vol. 68, No. 3 (July 1997), pp. 363-383

<sup>134</sup> *ibid*, pp. 365.



Even though the disciplinary definition of urban design shows a variety, the subject-matters that constitute the core of urban design research can be defined. Urban design research involves the design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, infrastructural elements, social and historical issues related with urban environment, and the establishment of frameworks and processes that facilitate successful urban development. The major areas of urban design research also show a variety in terms of research programs. For instance if we consider “the design of buildings” item it can be studied as a problem of architecture in terms of spatial configuration, as a problem of planning in terms of design coding, as a problem of conservation as a in terms of heritage, as a problem of history in terms of development of urban elements, as a problem of sociology in terms of the relationship between development of certain building types and transformation of societal relations, as a problem of landscape in terms of urban ecology and so on.

If so how can urban design be demarcated from other disciplines? In *Autopoesis of Architecture*, Schumacher presents a simple demarcation criteria to demarcate design disciplines from engineering and art. As discussed earlier within this study this criteria is the binary code of “form and function”. Every theory and every action within the discipline of architecture can be examined with reference to its position with respect to this duality. Urban design, as a design discipline, also incorporates this code. Every act within the domain of urban design again has its repercussion in either formal aspects of the city (forms of streets, topography, public places, solid-void relations, urban furniture, axes, nodes, networks and so on) or urban functions (public functions, politics and space, societal functions, collective memory, collective unconscious of the society, transportation, infrastructure, security and so on). This aspect of urban design is what demarcates it from planning. The binary code of planning works with reference to **prediction and control**.

However there are points where these two disciplines coincide. Such as the program of comprehensive planning where the form of a predicted development is the concern of planning or the understanding of coding as a design tool where legislations are used for controlling the final form. However, with reference to the binary code of form and function we can say that what differentiates urban design from planning is its particular emphasis on space, with reference to form and function.

The demarcation of urban design from other design disciplines, such as architecture and landscape architecture, is a rather complicated issue. Schumacher does this demarcation by referring to the distinction of architecture's knowledge claim on the built environment from the claims of other disciplines. If we adopt this view we can say that landscape architecture has a claim of design of open spaces. Urban design has an absolute claim of knowledge on the formal and functional aspects of design of urban spaces as exemplified above, coupled with an understanding of vegetation and built spaces. However this does not bring us to a closure about the question whether urban design is a discipline by itself or is it merely an interdisciplinary field of study? In her commentary on the development of urban design since 1956 conference Denis Scott Brown concludes this discussion on her side by stating that;

Is Urban Design a Discipline? For me, urban design lacks a penumbra of scholarship, theory and principles, a set of generally recognized working methods, an institutional setting, and a mass of practitioners. These constitute a "discipline." Lacking them, urban designers tend to borrow precepts, methods, and concepts from architecture— but late in the game. They borrow theoretical hand me downs "architecture's old clothes" the most recent from Post Modernism, before that from the Athens Charter. They also borrow models from the European city. In any case, the ethos of the American city, with its strengths and its weaknesses, is seldom the basis for the promulgating of public sector urban design recommendations.<sup>135</sup>

Brown's critique ends with a comment on the increase in the recent increase in urban issues within the academia and its potential in turning Urban Design into a discipline.

Considering the lineage of Urban Design discussed in the chapter there is a progressive history of theoretical thought of urban design. If we list a number of these; Stadtbau, Garden Cities, City Beautiful Movement, Ciam, Team X, Townscape, Urban Design 1956, New Urbanism, The Anglo-German School of Morphology, Italian School of Typomorphology, French School of Urban Morphology, Infrastructural Urbanism and Landscape Urbanism can be defined as major circles within the field.

The other point in Brown's comments points to the lack of a critical mass of practitioners within the field. However there is an increase in the number of firms

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<sup>135</sup> Brown, D. S., Urban Design at Fifty a Personal View in; Krieger, Alex, and William S. Saunders.(ed) *Urban Design*. Minneapolis: U of Minnesota, 2009.pp 82

focusing on Urban Design problems<sup>136</sup> or large scale architectural projects that have huge impacts on urban environments.

With a substantial knowledgebase within the field coupled with a progressive and varying set of theoretical stances with their own value systems and methodical tools and a growing number of practitioners focusing on to the field, Urban Design is very much behaving like a discipline. However whether it is a discipline or a field cannot be decided within a manuscript written by a single person but it is up to the whole community of practice, academy and the wider public.

The contents of this chapter aim to address the problem of subjectivity as an inherent limitation of this study. The problem of subjectivity has been addressed by revealing the authors system of reference on urban design. The terminology and the knowledge on succeeding or contesting discursive positions are mainly derived from this knowledge. The evaluation of the material in the following chapters on this system of reference reveals unique conditions of Turkish urban design scene.

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<sup>136</sup> We can list; West 8, SWA, KCAP, Perkins + Wills, WXY, Gehl Architects and Studio Egret West only to name a few of this kind of design firms.

Table 2 Fundamental Theories of Urban Design and Seminal Texts.

<b>Stadtbau</b>	Collins, George R., Camillo Sitte, and Christiane Crasemann. Camillo Sitte: <i>The Birth of Modern City Planning: With a translation of the 1889 Austrian edition of his "City planning according to artistic principles"</i> Mineola, NY: Dover, 2006.
<b>Garden Cities</b>	Howard, Ebenezer. <i>Garden Cities of Tomorrow</i> . London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1902.
<b>City Beautiful Movement</b>	Chambers, William. <i>A Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture</i> . London: Priestly and Weale, 1825 (originally published in 1759)
<b>Ciam</b>	Mumford, Eric Paul. <i>The CIAM Discourse on Urbanism, 1928-1960</i> . Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2000
<b>Team X</b>	Pedret, Annie. <i>Team 10: An Archival History</i> . New York: Routledge, 2013
<b>Townscape</b>	Cullen, Gordon. <i>Townscape</i> . New York: Reinhold Pub. Corp., 1961.
<b>Urban Design 1956</b>	Krieger, Alex, and William S. Saunders. <i>Urban Design</i> . Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2009
<b>New Urbanism</b>	Haas, Tigran. <i>New Urbanism and Beyond: Designing Cities for the Future</i> . New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 2008.
<b>Anglo German School of Morphology</b>	Conzen, M. R. G., and Michael P. Conzen. <i>Thinking about Urban Form: Papers on Urban Morphology, 1932-1998</i> . Oxford: Peter Lang, 2004.
<b>Italian School of Morphology</b>	Muratori, Saverio. <i>Studi per una operante storia urbana di Venezia</i> . Roma: Istituto poligrafico dello Stato, Libreria dello Stato, 1960.
<b>French School of Urban Morphology</b>	Panerai, Philippe, Jean Castex, Jean-Charles Depaule, and Ivor Samuels. <i>Urban Forms: Death and Life of the Urban Block</i> . Oxford: Architectural P, 2004.
<b>Morphogenetic School</b>	Salingaros, Nikos Angelos., and Michael W. Mehaffy. <i>A Theory of Architecture</i> . Solingen: Umbau-Verlag, 2006.
<b>Space Syntax</b>	Hillier, Bill. <i>Space is the Machine</i> . New York: Cambridge UP, 1996.
<b>Infrastructural Urbanism</b>	Allen, Stan. <i>Points and Lines: Diagrams and Projects for the City</i> . New York: Princeton Architectural, 1999
<b>Landscape Urbanism</b>	Corner, James. <i>Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture</i> . New York: Princeton Architectural, 1999

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **PHD IN URBAN DESIGN**

#### **4.1 Introduction to Chapter Four**

The identified studies are studied with reference to the three-layered research strategy as stated in the introduction chapter. The first layer of research employs simple text mining techniques on the abstracts of the studies to develop initial insight. At this level keywords related with three major questions are searched; “what disciplines are referred to?”, “what methodical tools are referred to?” and “what problems / themes have been studied?” the results of these searches have been mapped on to a timeline to represent changing trends throughout time. In addition, basic aspects of studies such as language, institution, program and studied locations are visualized. At the second layer of analysis, the intersecting patterns of coding are explored and based on these intersections discursive groups are formed and mapped. Repeating relation types as well as institutional approaches are explored in this layer. The last layer involves further study of the material to decode the major discourses in the field, and interviews with instructors who have directed the most number of studies. The interviews are conducted, both to check the validity of the findings of the study and to gather any further insights related with the discursive formations and personal relations/stories related with the production of knowledge.

#### **4.2 What is a PhD in Urban Design?**

The first problem of the study conducted within the chapter is the fact that there is indeed only one formal PhD. program in urban design in Turkey. However, within programs of architecture, city and regional planning, conservation and restoration, and landscape architecture many studies have been produced in the domain of urban design. Therefore, the first problem of the study is defined as the determination of demarcation criteria and the study space.

What binds these studies under different research programs is a particular **emphasis on the urban space**. Thus, a study in urban design is concerned with the design of urban spaces. Reflecting upon earlier discussions presented in the study with reference to Patrik Schumacher's Autopoiesis of Architecture, design disciplines are interested in the form and production of that form. Therefore, we can define a study in urban design as a study that is interested in the **form and function of urban space**.

A PhD in urban design is not necessarily limited to the fields of planning and architecture. In fact as further discussed in this chapter, **urban design does not exist as a formal graduate program in Turkey**. Yet studies belonging to the field of urban design are carried out in various graduate programs. Among this variety of programs types of studies, which can be defined as urban design, are mainly carried out in programs of planning, architecture, conservation and restoration, and landscape architecture.

#### **4.3 Sources and Methods of Data Collection**

The major source of information for this chapter has been the digital archive of Higher Education Council (YÖK)<sup>137</sup>. It is obligatory to submit a digital copy of every graduate study completed in Turkish universities to the council's archive. As a result, the archive presents a solid base for research with the digital forms of nearly every study. However, there are some shortcomings of the archive that should be mentioned. One problem is that some earlier studies are not listed; the database of YÖK extends to 1968. One other problem is that classification of studies is not very successfully done in YÖK archives. In addition, program wise, urban design studies may exist in various research programs, studies in architecture, landscape architecture, history of architecture, planning, conservation, history may have claims within the system of urban design as long as their knowledge claims and discourses have the above stated characteristics. So the study space is limited to studies made between 1990 and 2015<sup>138</sup> and a method of keyword based selection is devised as follows and the study space has been limited to studies that were produced in architecture, city and regional planning, landscape architecture, history of architecture, conservation and restoration

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<sup>137</sup> <https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/> (last access: 05.04.2016)

<sup>138</sup> It should be noted that there are also older studies dating before 1990 however there is no complete account of these studies so they have been omitted.

programs. the final list of studies obtained included 343 studies. The final list of studies can be seen in the bibliography of this study.

The above-mentioned criteria are helpful still very much open to personal interpretations, so to turn the process of selection into an objective one, a system of keywords was devised. Beginning with studies that explicitly define themselves as urban design studies, a series of queries were used for gathering more studies into the study space. In each set of query, the results were examined and new key words were devised. This method can be repeated for many more steps expanding the study space forever, however as the steps progressed the relevancy of the studies in terms of field of urban design decreases. So it was seen fit to stop the operation in the third iteration. After the elimination of intersections of the query results and elimination of some irrelevant studies, manually,

#### 4.4 First Layer: Exploration

At the first stage of research, the material is evaluated for basic aspects such as the institution in which the study was conducted in, the academic program and language of the study and studied locations. In addition, the material is evaluated with reference to keyword occurrences for three major fields disciplinary proximity, methods and research tools and problem / theme of the study. The outcomes are mapped on a timeline to represent trends and changes in the research approaches.

Table 3 Keywords used in queries

First Tier of Keywords		Second Tier of Keywords		Third Tier of Keywords	
Urban Design	56	Urban Space	225	Urban Form	37
		Open Space	13	Urban Image	19
		Public Space	18	Streetscape	25
		Urban Pattern	84	Pedestrian	23
		Green Space	34	Urban Environment	24
				Urbanism	15
				Cultural Landscape	10

As explained in the introduction chapter the preliminary reading of the corpus of documents was done through automated text mining. This stage of the research has is planned to develop insights on the study objects, methods, problems/themes, disciplinary aspects, geographical or temporal qualities. It should be noted that since a study might have more than one occurrence of a type of a keyword the graphs

presented here do not represent the total number of studies. The total number of studies is represented as a separate graph.

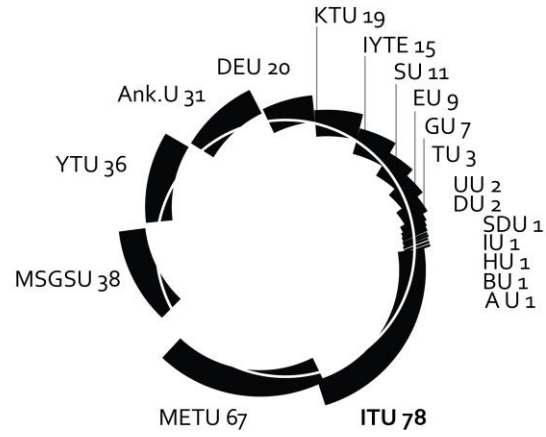
#### **4.4.1 Institutions, Programs and Language of the Studies**

We can make a number of comments on the basic aspects. Firstly, ITU, METU and MSGSU are the three major universities that give products in the field. Considering that these three are the most established universities in the field this is a natural outcome. Second, in decreasing order order city and regional planning, architecture and landscape architecture are the main programs that give products in the field. Planning and architecture programs have the lead followed by landscape architecture, which corresponds with the interdisciplinary nature urban design. Also considering the debates whether urban design knowledge is an extension of architecture or planning the balance in the results point to the fact that they are equally important and active within the field. The distribution of studies in terms of academic programs shows that studies done in architecture and city and regional planning programs represent a balanced distribution throughout the years with numbers of studies near to each other. Studies in landscape architecture programs increase as years progress. Restoration, history of architecture and building sciences produce small amounts of work in the field with no apparent trend of increase or decrease.

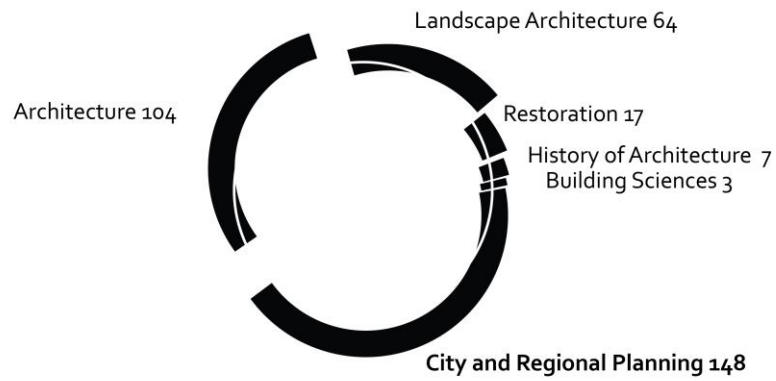
Over the course of years, there is a slight proportional increase in the activity of planning programs when compared to the activity of programs of architecture, but the change is not at a significant level. However, we can also see that the activity of landscape architecture in the field is increasing at an observable level after 2006. This issue can be a result of later institutionalization of landscape architecture as a design discipline as different from the disciplines earlier formation under agricultural research.

In terms of institutions, we can see that METU and ITU are the leading institutions in the field with increasing numbers of studies over the years. MSGSU despite its active production in the field in 1990s is representing a slight trend of decrease in numbers of studies. Ankara University (AU) has a proportionally small amount of production but the institution shows a continuous trend of production all throughout the 25 years of the study. Yıldız Technical University (YTU) presents an increasing trend of production after 2007.

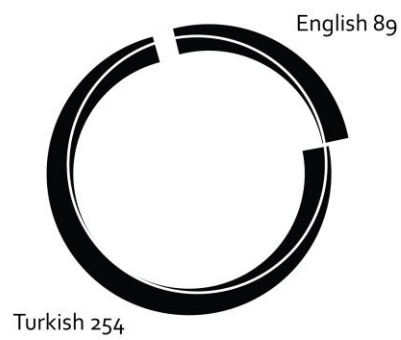




a. Distribution of Studies by Academic Institutions



b. Distribution of Studies by Academic Programs



c. Distribution of Studies by the Language of the Study

Figure 4 Distribution of studies with reference to, institutions (a), programs (b) and language (c)

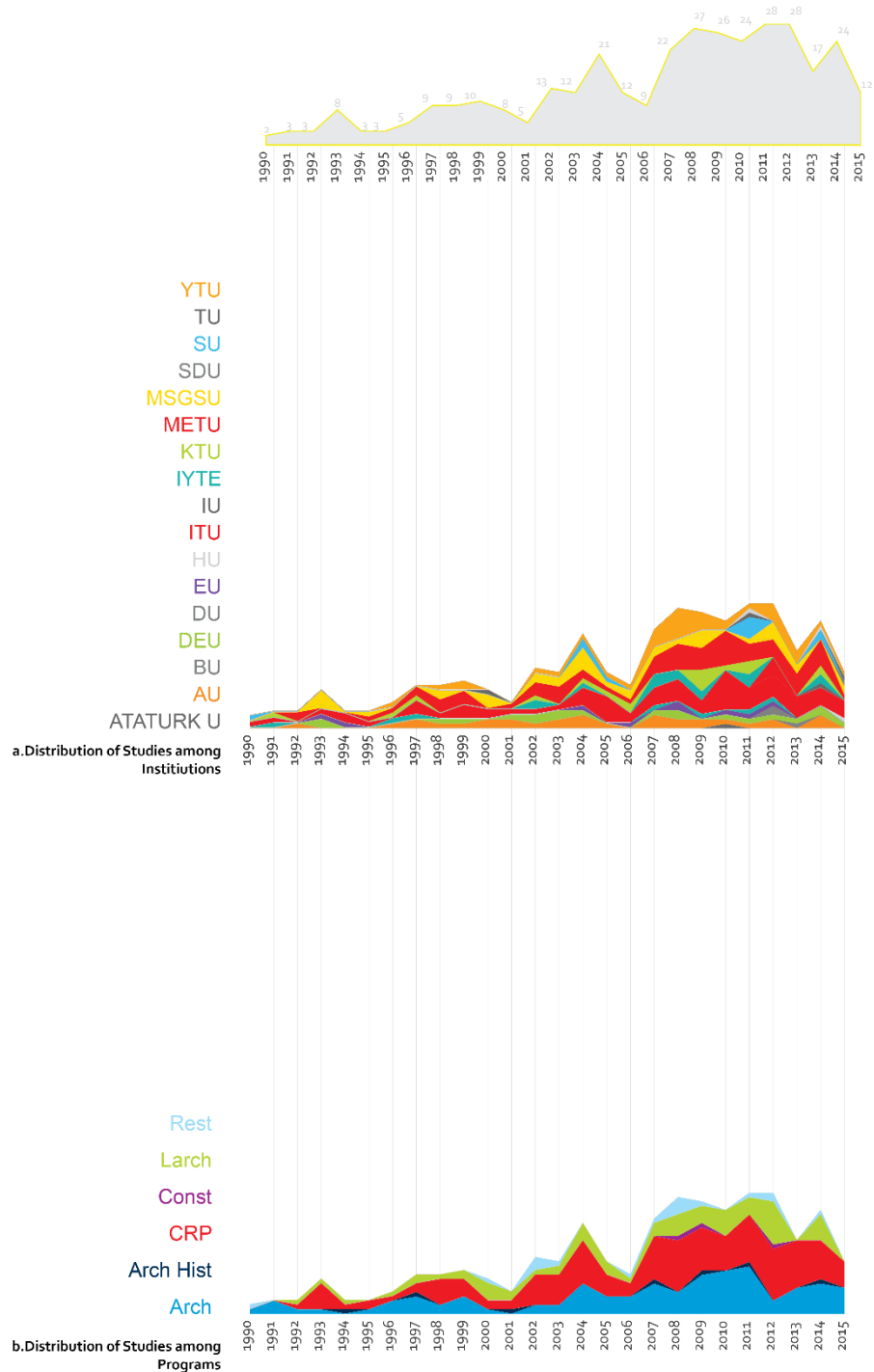


Figure 5 Yearly change of the number of studies with reference to institutions (a), programs (b)

#### **4.4.2 Objects, Disciplines, Methods, Problems/Themes**

If we examine the occurrences of terms related with disciplines apart from the evident occurrences of design related disciplines, we can observe other disciplines mainly from the domain of social sciences. The occurrences of law and administration based terms and sociology-based terms are examples of this condition. As for change of trends of these terms, we can say that after 2006 there has been an observable increase in the use of terms related with sociology, economics and law. In addition, we can observe the increase of references to terms related with urban conservation at the same period. This issue will be further evaluated as the discipline's response to the changing urban conditions in Turkey in the conclusion of this chapter.

As for the methodical tools, it is hard to distinguish any clear trends in the selection of tools. However, we can make three comments. First is that the study of urban form with reference to types has increased in the last decade. Second comment is that from 1995 onwards the use of case studies has been the most common tool in doctorate studies in the field. As for the problems and themes, we can see that there has been a recent increase in the studies of urban transformation, cultural heritage, urban psychology and ecology in the last decade. The increase in number of studies with these themes is in accordance with the increase in disciplinary relations with sociology and conservation. This fact is very much related with the urban agenda of Turkey and the implementation of the legal frameworks regulating urban transformation after 2003.

Considering the distribution of temporal and spatial qualities of the studies, we see that most of the studies focus on public spaces as the nature of urban design suggest. One other prominent group of study objects is the sites with a historical significance such as historical neighborhoods, historical centers and historical settlement. This can be due to two facts. One is the rich material provided by historical centers that may provide a good base for many different types of studies on historical centers and second, the current debates on urban transformation and conservation issues in Turkey. This issue will be further examined with reference to other findings. The distribution of temporal or geographical qualities are rather even with a slight increase in Anatolian settlement patterns in late years.

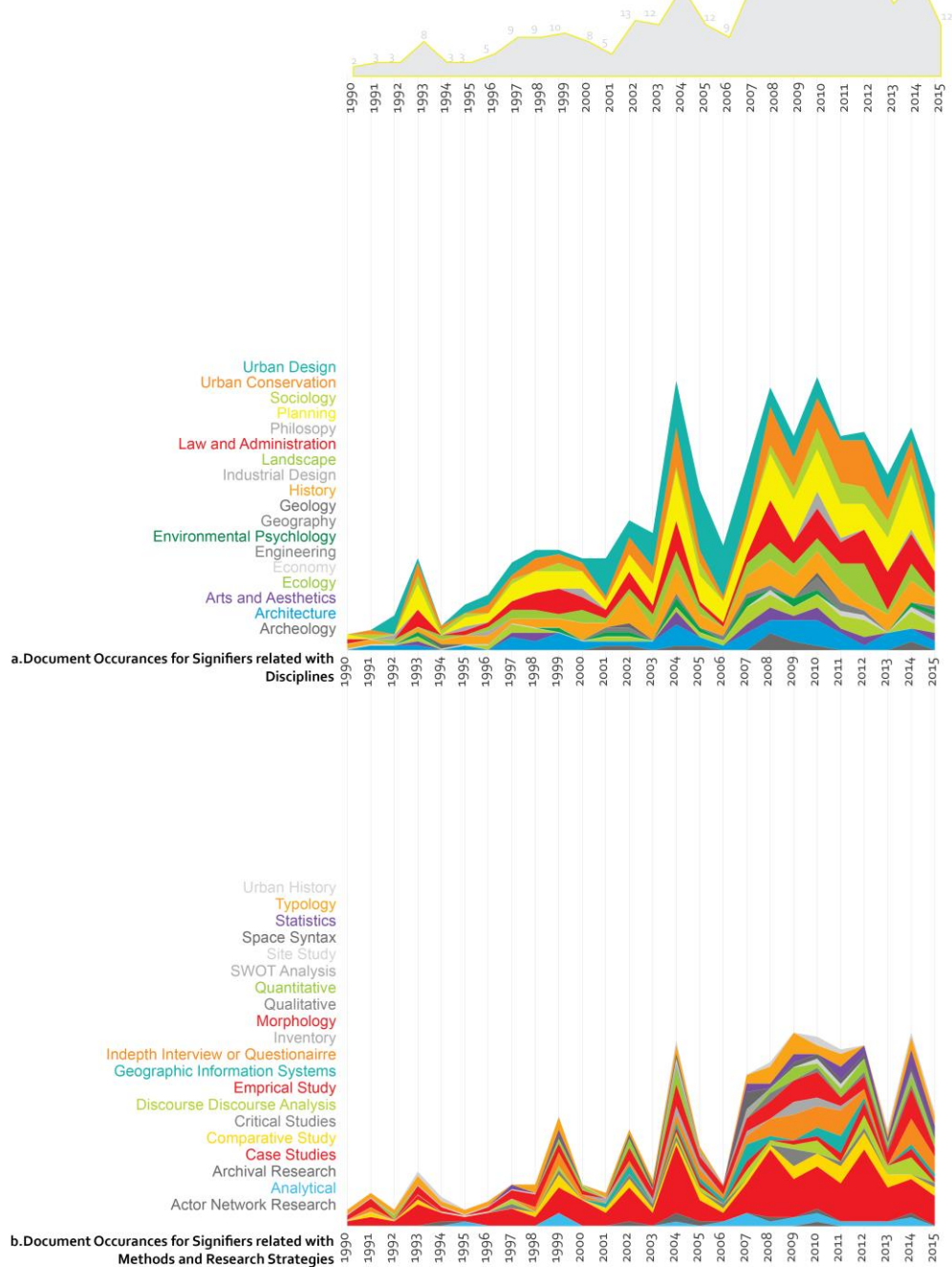


Figure 6 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to, disciplines (a) and methods (b)

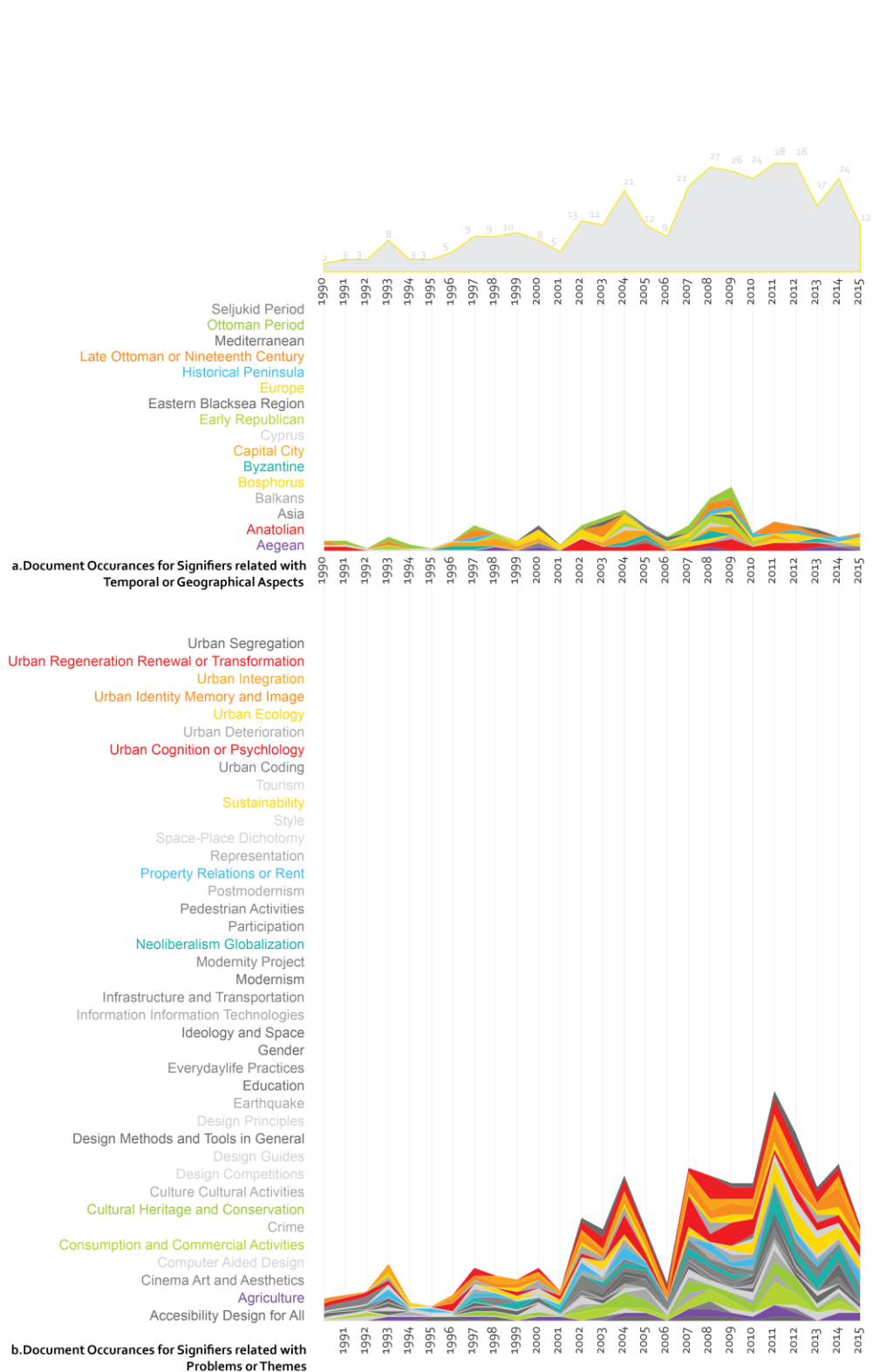


Figure 7 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to, temporal and geographical aspects (a) and problem and themes (b)



Figure 8 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to spatial aspects

#### 4.4.3 Epistemic Domains of Studies

Since the studies are well defined in terms of method and objects compared to Master's theses and symposia proceedings, the epistemic nature of the studies are also explored. However, since the feat requires a complex reasoning as compared to the mark-up of technical terms these categories are manually made by the author's hermeneutical interpretation.

The first category, empirical-analytic studies, incorporates studies that depend on empirical knowledge and employs rather quantitative methods, such as studies in engineering sciences. This type of knowledge mainly aims at regulating man-environment relations. The second type, historical-hermeneutic studies, include studies mainly based on hermeneutical knowledge and uses qualitative methods, such as studies in human sciences, this type of knowledge production aims at improving the man-to-man relations. The third type the self-reflective studies are characterized with the critical capacity of the knowledge. Self-reflective or emancipatory studies are directed at "the way we do things" both in technical and practical senses. We can also relate Habermas' categories of epistemic domains with Luhman's types of observation<sup>139</sup> as first order observations corresponding to technical, second order observations corresponding to practical and third order observations corresponding to emancipatory modes of knowledge production.

Making a reading of the distribution of studies according to the explained categories we can derive a set of preliminary findings on the nature of the body of knowledge produced in Urban Design PhD. studies in Turkey. In terms of epistemic domains, the majority of the studies can be categorized as historical-hermeneutical studies, showing that the general characteristic of the knowledge produced within the field. This fact gives us an insight of the general character of the studies in urban design in Turkey as a field with proximity to social sciences, rather than engineering sciences.

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<sup>139</sup> Luhmann, Niklas. *Social Systems*. Stanford, CA: Stanford UP, 1995.

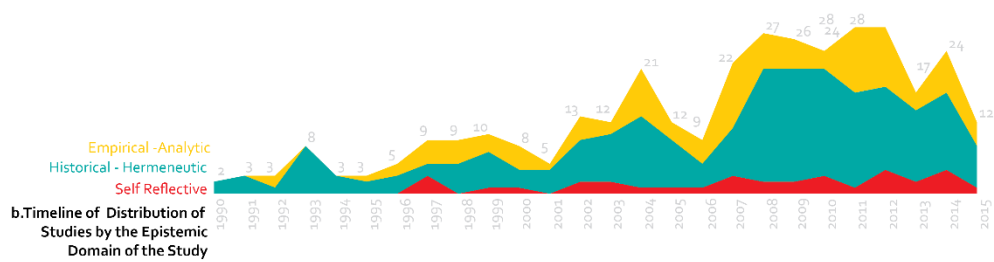
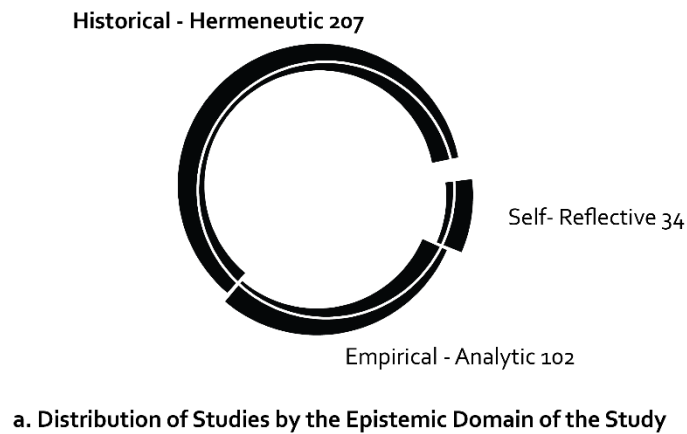


Figure 9 Distribution (a) and change (b) of epistemic domains of the studies.



#### **4.4.4 Geographical Distribution of Studies**

The following images show the geographical distribution of the study objects. Some studies take more than one area as a study object and some studies do not depend on the study of a place, as a result, the total sum of the study areas is not equal to the number of theses. It should also be noted that only the primary object of the study is considered while determining the geographical distribution of study objects, case study examples were omitted.

The geographical distribution of the studies is as expected with Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir being the first three most studied cities with nearly one third of all studies (115) in Istanbul, and 57 studies in Ankara, and 43 studies in Izmir. As the second group of most studied cities we can count, Trabzon (11), Konya (10), Bursa (7) and Kayseri (6). As for the foreign study objects we can count; Libya / Ghadames, Lebanon / Tripoli, Bosnia / Mostar, Iran / Tehran and Cyprus / Gazimagosa, Nicosia and Girne. Considering the cities individually, we can say that the historical peninsula of Istanbul is by far the most studied location in Turkey, the historical core of the city including districts around the Golden Horn, as Beyoğlu and Galata are also among the most studied parts of the city. The second area that has been studied many times is the newly developing central business district of the city, the Maslak-Levent axis.

In Ankara, the studies mainly focus on the historical center of the city, and some studies focus on the new residential developments especially to the south of the city. The new axis of development (Eskişehir Highway) is also another well-studied area. We can clearly see that while the new upper-middle income neighborhoods have been studied numerously the northwestern parts of the city with low-middle income residents is relatively less studies.

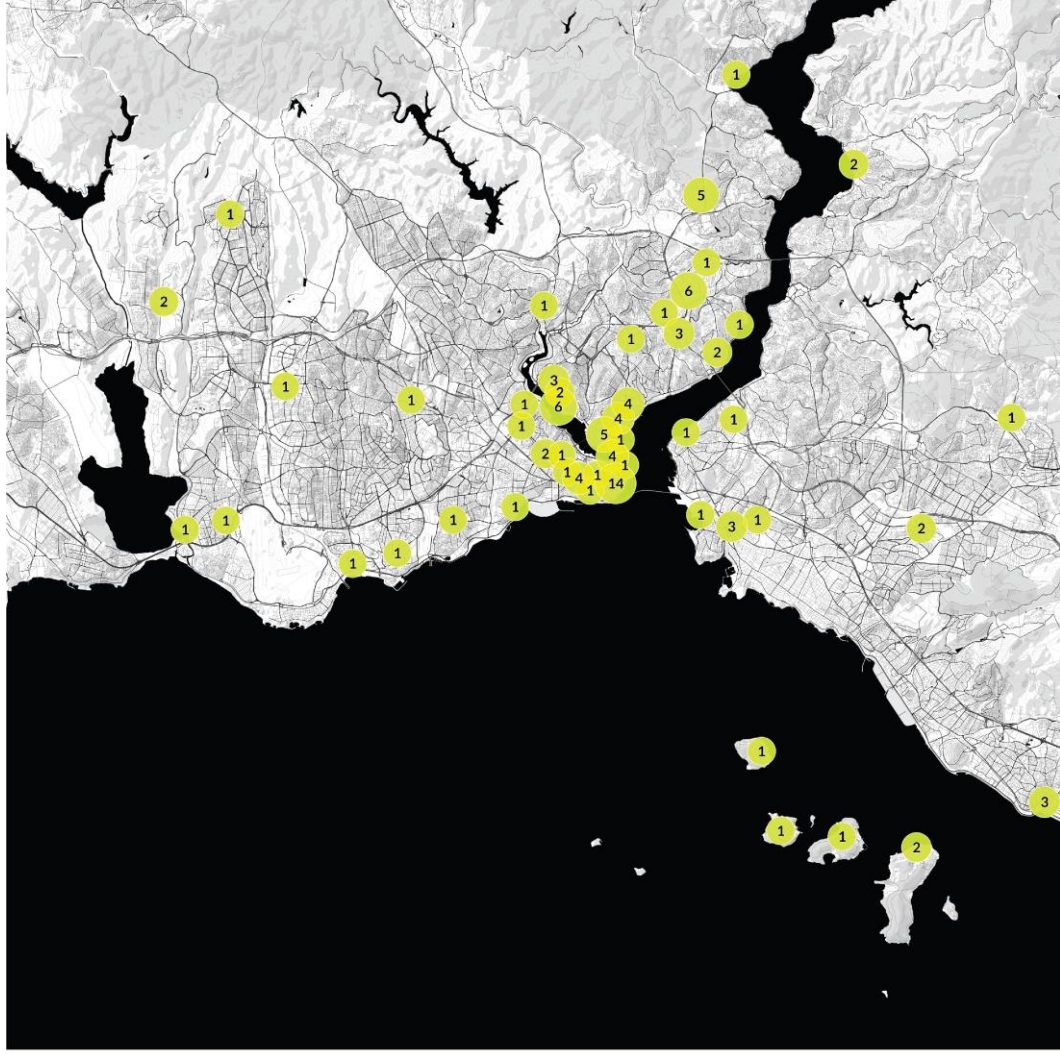
In Izmir, the case is similar to Ankara and Istanbul with mainly the historical center of the city being studied. In the case of Izmir, since the city is well connected with smaller settlements in its hinterland there exists many studies on these settlements as well.

This type of an uneven distribution shows that there are many subjects and cities yet not studied in doctoral level, and a repeating selection of study areas.



Istanbul	115	Bartın	2	Bolu	1	Lebenon, Tripoli	1
Ankara	57	Çanakkale	2	Bosnia, Mostar	1	Libya, Ghadames	1
Izmir	43	Amasya	2	Burdur	1	Manisa	1
Trabzon	11	Erzurum	2	Çankırı	1	Mersin	1
Konya	10	Eskişehir	2	Cyprus, Kyrenia	1	Mudanya	1
Bursa	7	Mardin	2	Antakya	1	Samsun	1
Kayseri	6	Nevşehir	2	Diyabakır	1		
Antalya	5	Ordu	2	Egypt, Asyut	1		
Edirne	5	Rize	2	Erzincan	1		
Düzce	4	Sivas	2	Gaziantep	1		
Cyprus, Famagusta	3	Tokat	2	Iran, Tehran	1	NA	36
Muğla	3	Şanlıurfa	2	Iskenderun	1	Anatolia	7
Cyprus, Nicosia	3	Bilecik	1	Kastamonu	1	Turkey	2

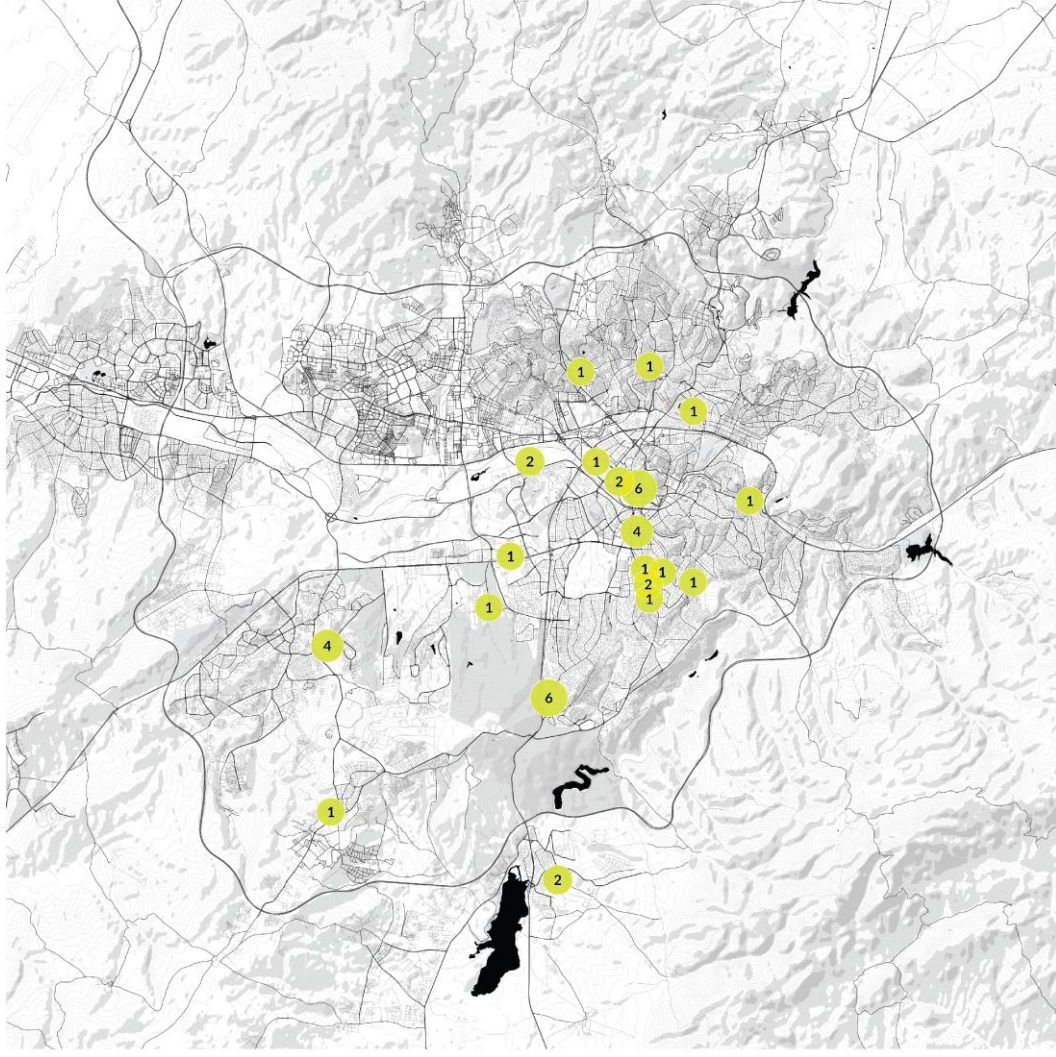
Figure 10 Geographical distribution of study objects



Historic Peninsula	14	Bağdat Boulevard	2	Burgazada	1	Kuzguncuk	1
Haliç	6	Büyükkada	2	Büyükdere Boulevard	1	Samatya	1
Levent	6	Fatih	2	Çekmeköy	1	Sarıyer	1
Galata	5	Fener	2	Edirnekapi	1	Şehzadebaşı Boulevard	1
Maslak	5	Gültepe	2	Esenler	1	Silahtarağa Boulevard	1
Beyazıt Square	4	Olympic Stadium	2	Fikirtepe	1	Şişhane	1
Beyoğlu	4	Ortaköy	2	Halkalı Boulevard	1	Şişli	1
Eminönü	4	Ağaçlı Village	1	Haydarpaşa	1	Sultanahmet Square	1
Taksim Square	4	Ahırkapı	1	Heybeliada	1	Sulukule	1
Balat	3	Arnavutköy	1	Karaköy	1	Tarlabası Boulevard	1
Beşiktaş	3	Ataköy	1	Karanfilköy	1	Uskudar	1
Kadıköy	3	Bakırköy	1	Kınalıada	1	Zeyrek	1
Kartal	3	Başakşehir	1	Koç University	1	Zeytinburnu	1
Ataşehir	2	Beykoz	1	Kucukcekmece	1	Istanbul	31

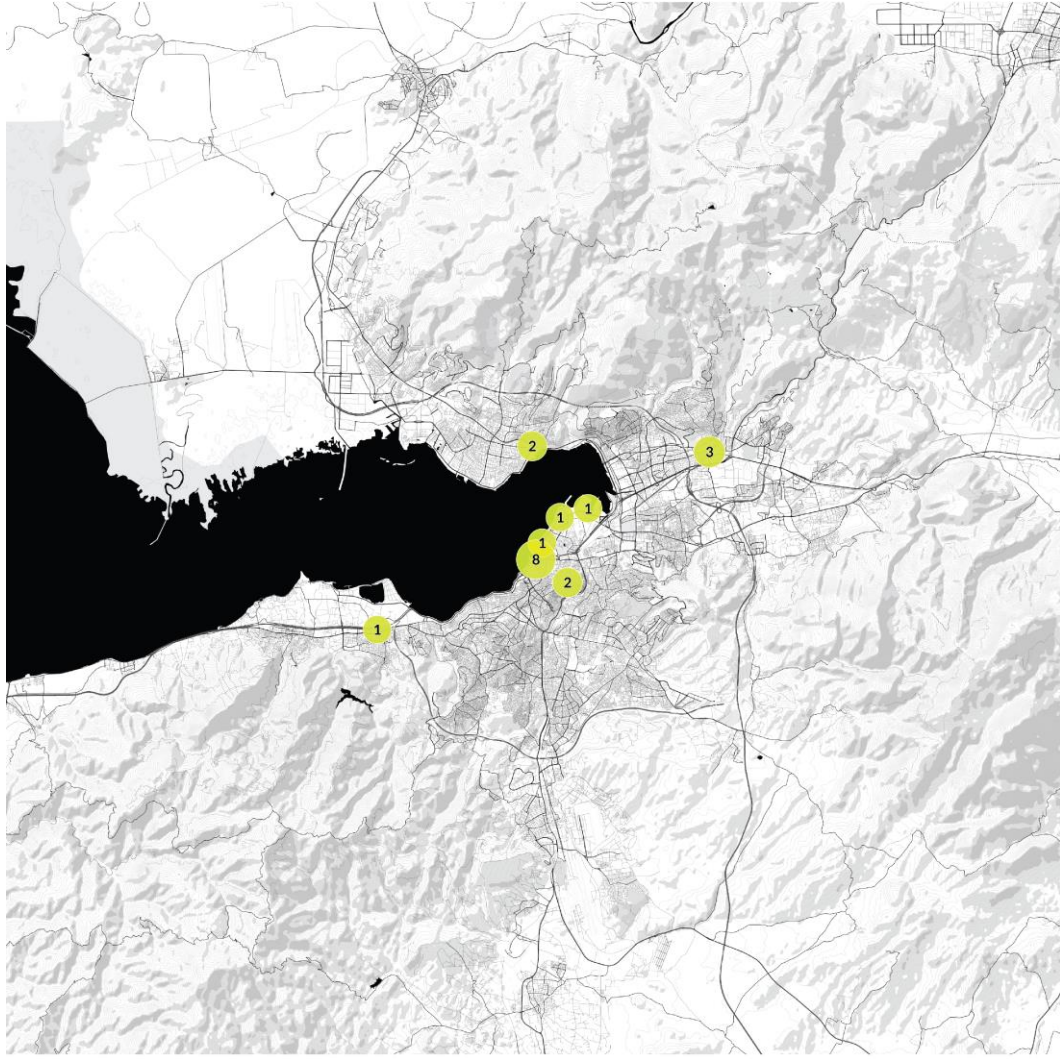
Figure 11 Distribution of study objects in Istanbul





Dikmen Valley	6	Altınpark	1	ODTÜ	1
Ulus	6	Bademlidere	1	Seymenler Park	1
Çayyolu	4	Esat Boulevard	1	Söğütözü	1
Kızılay	4	Etlik	1	Temelli	1
AOÇ	2	Güdül	1	Tunalı Hilmi Boulevard	1
Bahçelievler	2	Hipodrom	1		
Beypazarı	2	Incek	1	Ankara	16
Çankaya	2	Keçiören	1		
Gençlik Park	2	Mamak	1		

Figure 12 Distribution of study objects in Ankara



Konak	8	Cumhuriyet Meydanı	1	Selanık	1
Bornova	3	Efes	1	Tire	1
Bergama	2	Foça	1	Urla	1
Kadifekale	2	Kordon	1		
Karşıyaka	2	Meles Deltası	1	Izmir	14
Agora	1	Ödemiş	1		

Figure 13 Distribution of study objects in Izmir

#### **4.5 Second Layer: Institutional Character and Discursive Qualities**

Reflecting on the discursive groups PhD. we can see that the most commonly produced discursive type is the discourses on the conservation of localities as a developing discourse from 1990 onwards. One other issue is also immediately noticeable that is the increase on discourses related with critique of globalization or neoliberal policies after 2000s, this signals an ongoing crisis of urbanity related with urban segregation, loss of publicity and loss of urban identity. The abundance in the number of studies with these aspects can be interpreted with reference to the urban condition of Turkey after 1990 where the effects of rapid urbanization processes of 1950-onwards and the neoliberal approaches of successive governments are solidified in a number of urban crises while producing low quality urban environments.

Studies on history of urban form is the one with the most intersections with other discourses as many studies depend on historical evidence and morphological transformations to build a basis for their cases on other issues. As different from Master's degree studies PhD studies that are trying to define urban design are relatively less in number.

One other peculiar discursive aspect of urban design PhDs is the number of studies that develop a technical discourse as based on the reading of urban areas with reference to their relations to natural formations (urban basins). Programs of landscape architecture mainly produce this type of studies. The technical discourse on urban basins draw the limits of the study object as based on the relationship between the man made environment and the natural formations instead of defining the study limits with reference to solely operate made environments. Studies on valleys, riverfronts or waterfronts are of this nature. This type of studies sometimes coincide with other discourses such as urban ecology or conservation of localities to develop discourses on the relationship between urban form-ecology and vernacular settlements. In some cases, these studies coincide with the discursive practice named as "nation building" where the history of Modernity urbanism and its relationship to nature is explored.

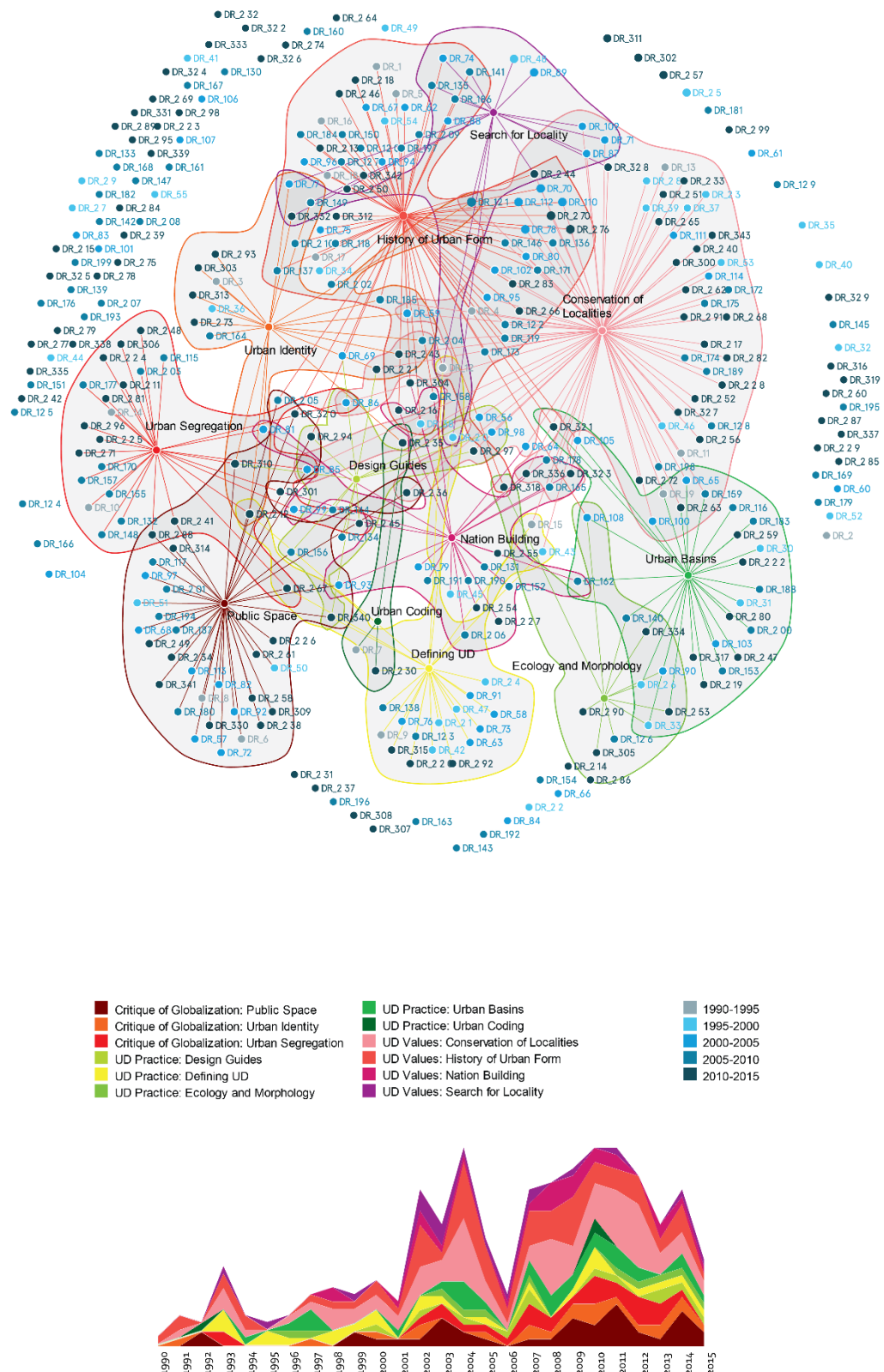


Figure 14 Typical discursive practices in Ph.D. studies. (Codes in the graph correspond to bibliographic information in Appendix A.)



The second layer of analysis works by studying the distribution of above discussed keywords among institutions and programs; enabling the development of insights on institutional characters. Studying the relationship of methods and disciplines, the methods are mainly evenly distributed among different programs with case studies as the fundamental methodical tool of urban design studies. A point of interest is the distribution of typology studies mainly among history of architecture programs or planning programs. Due to the nature of typology and typological thinking, one would expect to more examples of typology studies within architecture. Case studies in any case and for any program or institution is the most common type of study supporting a view of urban design as a case based research practice. Considering the distribution to references to disciplines and use of methods by institutions, we see even distributions, which signal a shared understanding of urban design with slight variations. In terms of references to disciplines, the most noticeable position is the position of references to legal and administrative disciplines. Most of the studies after design disciplines refer to the legal practices as urban design is in search for a legal legitimacy within Turkish context. This situation is also shared among different institutions.

Considering the distribution of discursive categories among institutions and programs, we can see a number of peculiarities. First is about the study of urban basins as a specific type of technical discourse mainly practiced by landscape architects and the community of Ankara University specifically. This view conceptualizes urban environments in a different perspective than the conceptualization of planners or architects. The studies on urban basins see urban environments as continuous ecological systems of man and nature and sets the limits of study objects accordingly. These studies mainly depend on empirical findings as based on methods of ecology, biology, and studies human settlements with these prospects. Second is the distribution of studies on nation building that is studies that build a historical narration of the early days of the Republic of Turkey and the spatial and social change that came with it and present republican values as values to preserve that shaped the urban context. The community of METU mainly holds this type of discourse.



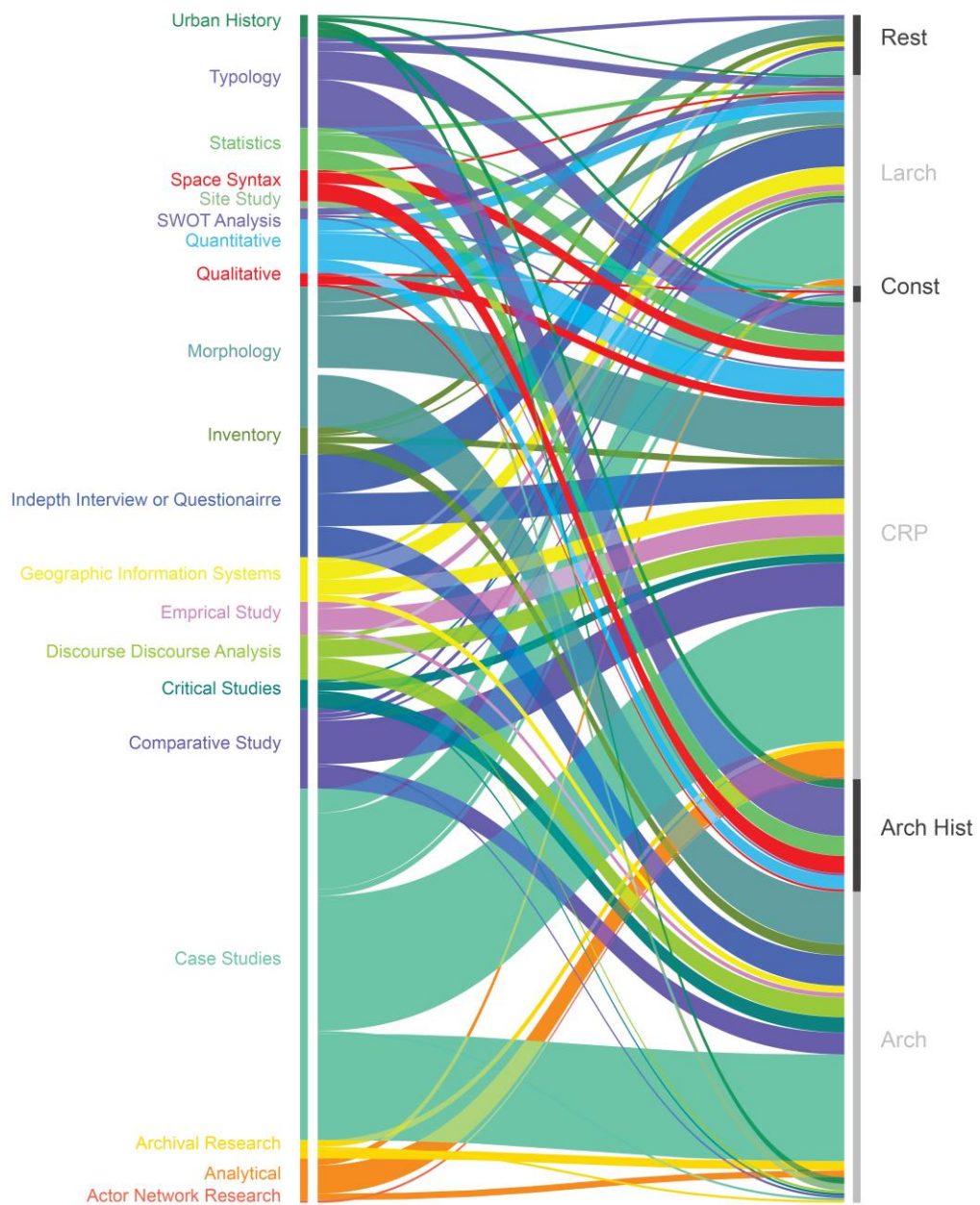


Figure 15 Relationship between use of terms related to methods and academic programs

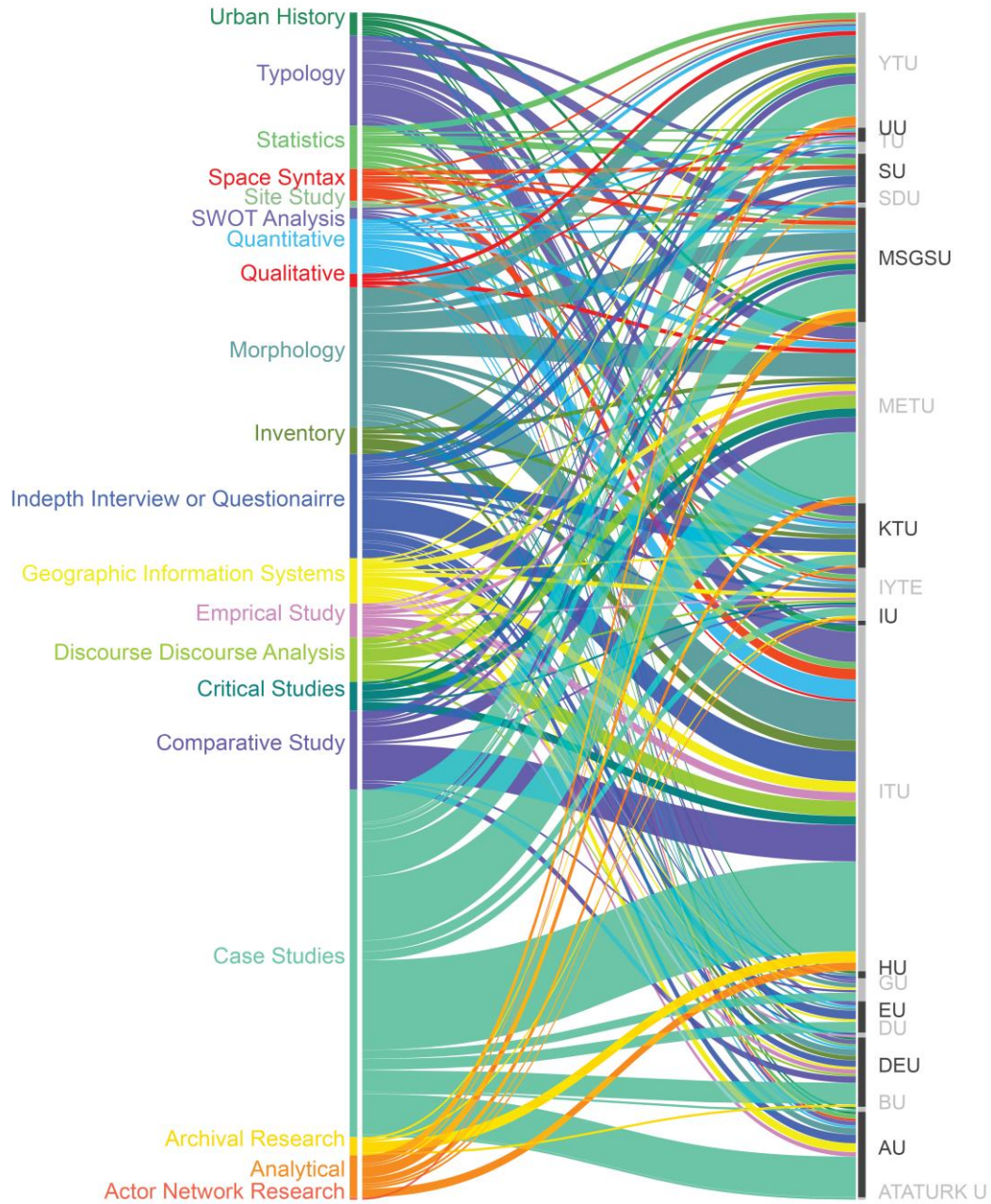


Figure 16 Relationship between use of terms related to methods and institutions

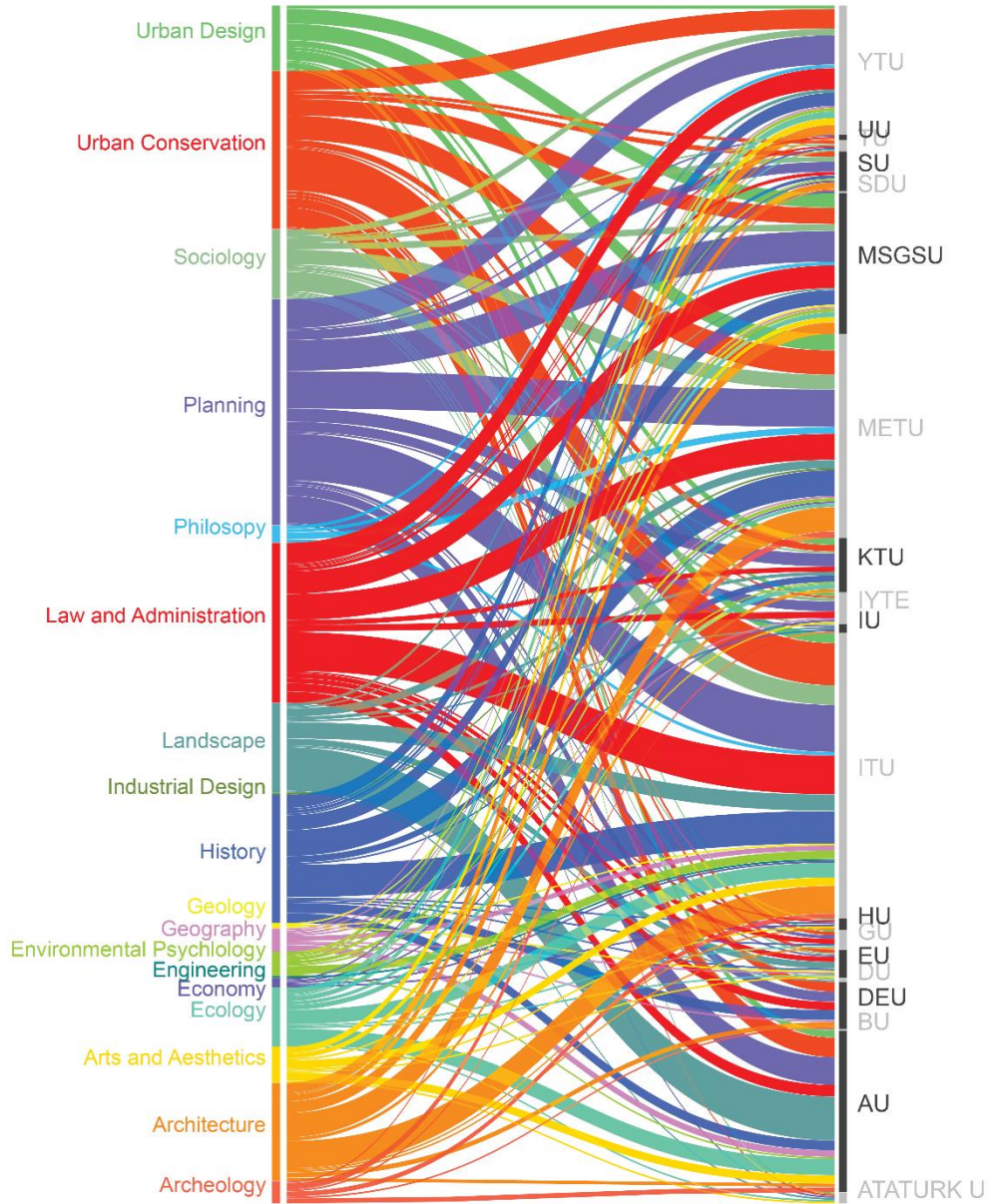


Figure 17 Relationship between use of terms related to disciplines and institutions



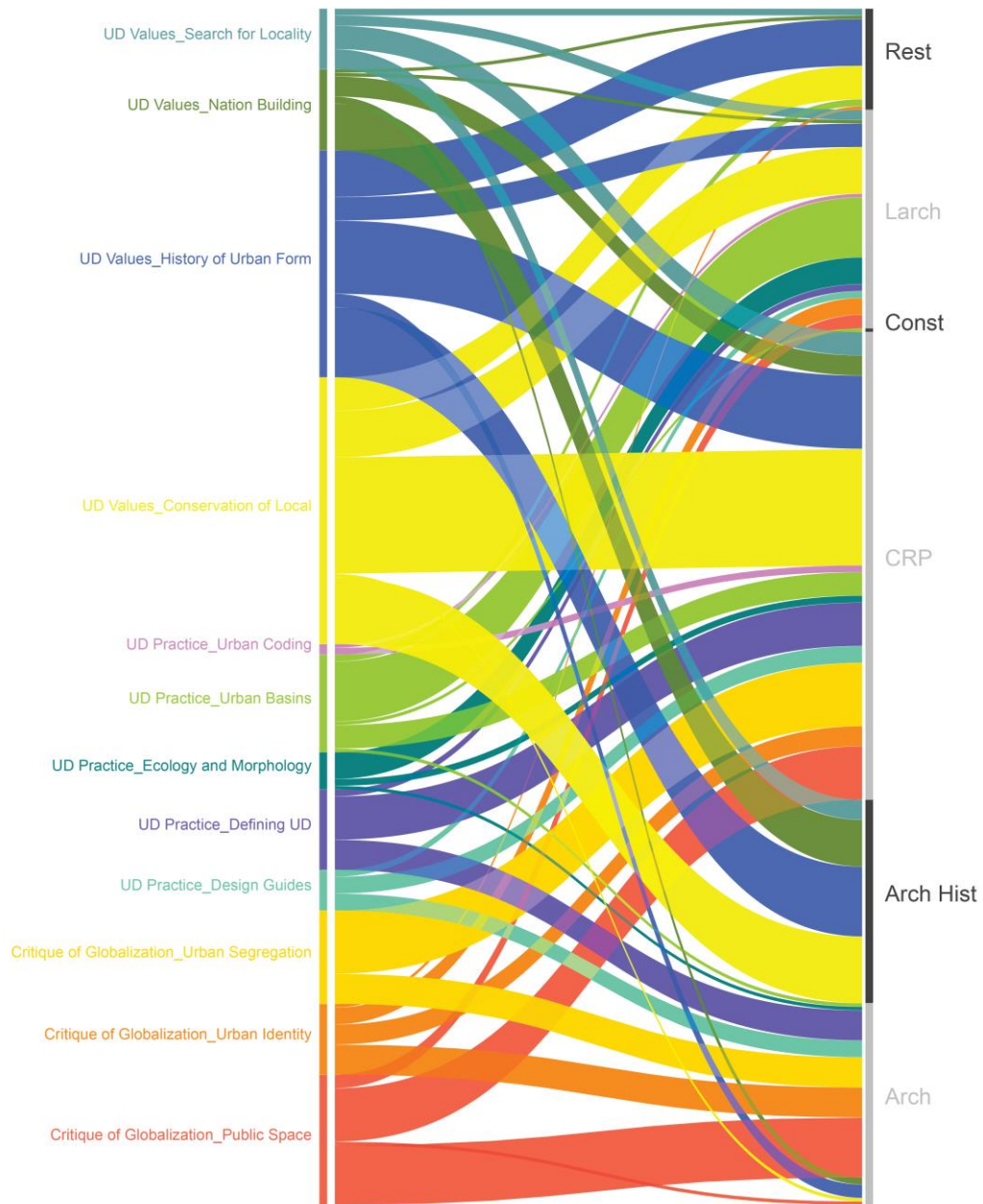


Figure 18 Relationship between discourses and programs

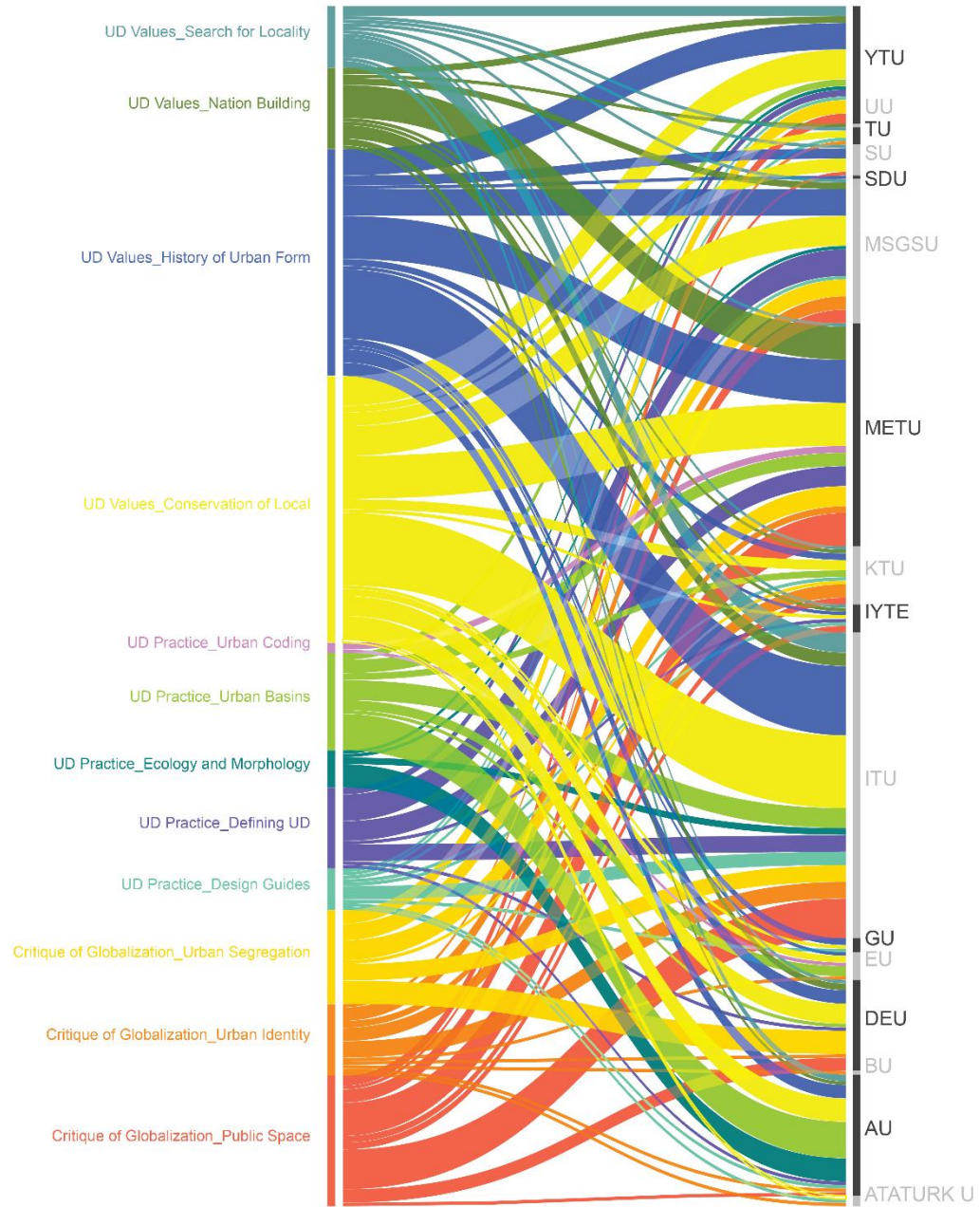


Figure 19 Relationship between discourses and institutions

## 4.6 Third Layer: Interviews and Discursive Analysis

As the third and last layer of the analysis of the PhD. studies in urban design two methods were deployed. First is the semi structured interviews with influential figures in the the field. Second is the identification of prominent discourses in the field through individual engagements with the studies.

### 4.6.1 Interviews with Advisors

To be able to further develop the findings of the chapter a series of open ended interviews with the advisors who has directed the most number of doctorate studies in the field were planned. These interviews aimed to gain further insights on the production of knowledge in the field. The names of the interviewees are as follows (number of studies is indicated in brackets); Baykan Günay (12), Aykut Karaman (10), Yalçın Memlük (10), Güzin Konuk (9), Mehmet Çubuk (9), Zekiye Yenen (7), Cânâ Bilsel (5)

The framework for the interviews was defined by the following questions.

Is there a set of prominent methodical tools in the studies you directed?

Is there a prominent problem examined in the directed studies?

Is there a repeating set of concepts within the studies?

Is there novel conceptualizations that developed through the studies?

Does a set of shared literature exist in studies directed by you?

What are the prominent sources of knowledge in studies you directed?

These set of question mainly aim to decode the individual *lifeworld* of the interviewee. How she/he sees the academic production she/he contributed to the production of which is the main subject under discussion here. Therefore, a general evaluation of the studies and advisors own positioning within this production was also under discussion.

The breakdown of the interviews is as follows:

### 5.6.1.1 Interview with Baykan Günay

Table 4 Interview with Baykan Günay (16.11.2015)

<b>Prominent Method</b>	A deliberate aim at avoiding established model based studies. An emphasis on the development of ingenious methodic tools. The foundations of knowledge is what is important.
<b>Prominent Problem</b>	Problem definitions in various fields. A set of studies focus on urban morphology. Accessibility. Transformation of the Central districts of the city.
<b>Prominent Set of Concepts</b>	Urban Morphology, Law, Ethic, Ontology.
<b>Developed Conceptual Frameworks</b>	The Relationship Between Urban Morphology and Ownership Patterns.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	Urban Design Literature Mainly Produced between 40ies and 50ies, Later Urban Morphology Studies (Earlier studies do not see urban morphology as a design problem), Critical Urban Studies such as works of; Henri Le Febvre, Manuel Castells and David Harvey.
<b>Prominent Sources of Knowledge</b>	Ownership boundaries and maps. No fixed archival resource or a fixed source of knowledge since the methods are always changing.

As an overview, firstly the interview with Baykan Günay revealed a deliberate attempt to avoid fixed methodic frameworks. He avoids and advises to avoid being a part of an established research program; instead, he suggests establishing new methodic tools as based on the foundations of knowledge in discussion. He personally deliberately avoids holding a unified research agenda and mainly contributes to the studies by helping the researches define their own research problems. Yet as based on his own discourse on the relationship between property relations and urban form a group of researches studies with him further developing his theories in the field.

Through the discussion, Baykan Günay also underlined his own development as an expert in Urban Design because of his early years of education in METU where

planning students and architecture students have worked together in the basic design Studio of Fritz Janeba. The core of his understanding of urban design lies in the universal value system as set by Gestalt Principles, which he combines with the principles of planning and his own framework of property relations. He also stated the importance he gives to the ability to “draw” in the researches he worked with. This combination produces a framework upon which his own theories on urban form develop.

Through the studies, he develops a **theoretical discourse** with a **normative** claim based on urban form as based on gestalt principles and its relations to social systems with a particular emphasis on urban property relations and history. This normative discourse develops its **value system** as based on the coupling of these two theoretical frameworks. The viability of an urban formation is determined with reference to a set of values as derived from the framework of Gestalt Theory such as; continuity, balance, unity and so on. The property relations and social formations are taken as indicators of gradual change or ruptures within these developments, which determine the problems and frameworks of studies.

This normative discursive formation as developed by a number of researches under the supervision of Baykan Günay has two major aspects. Firstly, people from different backgrounds of design education easily adapt it. This is because for many years design education in Turkey has been initiated with studio courses based on Gestalt Theory. As a result, the formal value system embedded in the design education forms a good common ground for people from different design disciplines. Secondly, the normative framework resulting from the study of property relations and social systems allows for the development of localized discourses, which addresses the Turkish context. This mixture of the two allows producing a system of thought, which has both a universal claim that arises from the principles of form, and an ability to develop localized discourses, through the study of local legal and social systems.



### 5.6.1.2 Interview with Yalçın Memlük

Table 5 Interview with Yalçın Memlük (18.11.2015)

<b>Prominent Method</b>	Technical Practical Discourse: Models depending on ecological and geographical findings.
<b>Prominent Problematic</b>	Natural Systems are the determining elements of urban forms. The relationship of natural systems and urban form. Liveability.
<b>Prominent Set of Concepts</b>	Ecology, Urban Growth, Urban Ecological Systems.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	A body of literature derived from German Studies: Kurt Krause the Flora of Anatolia, Hikmet Brand Alıç Ağacı ile Sohbetler,
<b>Prominent Sources of Knowledge</b>	The Archive of Higher Institute of Agriculture, Studies on the Fundamental Aspects of Anatolian Landscapes, German Ecole and its focus on technical aspects.

Through the interview, Yalçın Memlük commented on a couple of concepts and his own definition of Urban Design discipline as well. According to Memlük Urban Design, study can only be a study in graduate level, which follows a Bachelor degree in design in architecture, planning or landscape architecture. His thoughts in the definition of Urban Design practice are mainly based on urban aesthetics and ecological systems. He defines the design problem as a problem of finding a balance of development of human settlement within geographical and ecological systems.

His own discourse in the studies can be categorized as a **technical discourse, which** builds its legitimacy on the study of ecological systems. He also stated that he gives importance to the development of a knowledge base on the inventory of natural flora and fauna of the Anatolian Region. Kurt Krause and Hikmet Ahmet Birand in the body of Ankara Higher Institute of Agriculture have initiated the production of this knowledge base in 1933-1939. Memlük's studies also aim to extend this knowledgebase through the study of ecological systems.

### 5.6.1.3 Interview with Aykut Karaman

Table 6 Interview with Aykut Karaman (18.04.2016)

<b>Prominent Method</b>	Gives importance to studies on concepts, depends mainly on qualitative research. However dislikes too well defined methodical approaches and tries to define methodical tools with students.
<b>Prominent Problematic</b>	No predetermined problematic, defines study areas with reference to the interests of the student. Behavioral factors and urban design, urban morphology and space-place dichotomy are the common themes in the directed studies.
<b>Prominent Set of Concepts</b>	Since studies are distributed to many different problem fields, the themes of the studies always change.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	The Anglo-Saxon literature on urban design. Geoffrey Broadbent, Sigfried Gideon, John Lang, Matthew Carmona
<b>Prominent Sources of Knowledge</b>	Studies mainly depend on theoretical discussions, however after the theoretical discussions are concluded if a case study is necessary mainly in-situ studies are carried out.

During the interview with Aykut Karaman, he clearly stated his research interests as studies on behavioral factors, urban design theory, urban morphology and space-place dichotomy. Karaman has been one of the leading figures in MSGSU after the retirement of Mehmet Çubuk. His works are mainly within the epistemic domain of **historical-hermeneutical** studies. Throughout the years, he has developed a **normative discourse** on urban spaces based on man-environment relations.

Karaman being a student of John Lang contributed to the development of an urban design practice as based on the anglo-american practices of urban design. The introduction of concepts such social sustainability and community based urban design to the Turkish context has been one of the contributions of Karaman.

#### 5.6.1.4 Interview with Güzin Konuk

Table 7 Interview with Güzin Konuk (19.04.2016)

<b>Prominent Method</b>	A mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods with an emphasis on quantitative methods especially for morphological analyses.
<b>Prominent Problematic</b>	Studies on methods of urban design. Design control and guidance, analysis of urban form.
<b>Prominent Set of Concepts</b>	Urban form, urban analysis, design guidance.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	A body of literature mainly based on Anglo-Saxon literature of urban design.
<b>Prominent Sources of Knowledge</b>	Mainly depends on site studies and knowledge-derived in-situ.

At the beginning of the interview, Güzin Konuk commented on her earlier experience in MSGSU with its former name Mimar Sinan Academy of Fine Arts. She sees this as a still ongoing tradition where knowledge is based on actual practice and the ability to draw. She also commented on Kemal Ahmet Aru's effect and the understanding of "urbanism" as a type of urban design practice as a continuation of the discipline of Architecture. She also commented on her experience in England in Edinburgh and her studies on design guidance and design briefs in England, which shaped her later methodical approach.

Konuk's scholarly work focus on the development of necessary legal and administrative frameworks for urban design. Her approach on the topic is based on the application and implications of design guides. Her recent studies focus on the possibility of implementing a system of urban design legislations as based on design guiding documents in Turkish context.

### 5.6.1.5 Interview with Mehmet Çubuk

Table 8 Interview with Mehmet Çubuk (20.04.2016)

<b>Prominent Method</b>	Mainly depends on qualitative tools.
<b>Prominent Problematic</b>	A variety of topics, however there is a deliberate emphasis on the institutionalization of the discipline.
<b>Prominent Set of Concepts</b>	A variety of conceptual sets including; micro-space design, urban design in historical districts, urban identity and urban politics.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	A combination of classical literature of urban design including works of Hose Louis Sert, Jane Jacobs and the Harvard circle, coupled with French sources.
<b>Prominent Sources of Knowledge</b>	Studies mainly depend on theoretical discussions, however after the theoretical discussions are concluded if a case study is necessary mainly in-situ studies are carried out.

Mehmet Çubuk can be considered one of the most important figures in the formation of the discipline after 1980s. He has initiated the Urban Design Symposia in MSGSU and has been one of the forerunners of the Urbanism Colloquium series in Turkey. He was very active in the foundation of the Urban Design Program in MSGSU. His contributions to the discipline will be further discussed in the following chapters.

In term of PhD. studies in Urban Design Çubuk's main concern has been the instutialization of the discipline. Most of the studies he has conducted advocate an approach of Urban Design as opposed to development plan based planning practices. He also sees Urban Design as a continuation of architectural practice and strongly opposes education of Urban Design before any formal training in architecture.

Through his directed studies he has contributed to the development of a **normative discourse**, where claiming that Urban Design practice is the major method to design and develop urban areas.

### 5.6.1.6 Interview with Zekiye Yenen

Table 9 Interview with Zekiye Yenen (21.04.2016)

<b>Prominent Method</b>	Mainly quantitative methods, combining urban morphology studies with urban ecology studies or urban history studies to produce knowledge on the change of urban form and its performance.
<b>Prominent Problematic</b>	Climate change, morphological and historical studies.
<b>Prominent Set of Concepts</b>	Urban morphology, urban history and urban ecology studies.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	No repeating body of literature.
<b>Prominent Sources of Knowledge</b>	Archival studies, mainly IRCICA Archives and Atatürk's library, Sülemaniye Archives and many personal archives.

Zekiye Yenen's directed studies frame a certain methodology, which combines urban morphology, urban history and urban ecology. Studies directed by Yenen combine either urban history studies or urban ecology studies to produce a knowledge base on the development of Turkish cities.

The epistemic domain of the studies directed by Yenen are in both the empirical-analytical domain and the historical-hermeneutical domain. The studies exhibit a methodical unity where all of the studies are based on readings of maps to construct historical narratives.

What is idiosyncratic in Yenen's directed studies is that there are some historical studies that aim at production of knowledge on **environmental performance of urban patterns**. By forming interdisciplinary relations, Yenen enhances the study of history of urban form to a more performative ground. She explores the relationship between urban form and ecology. These types of studies provides the possibility to develop an urban design discourse based on empirical aspects of the outcomes of urban design and planning practices.

### 5.6.1.7 Interview with C    Bilsel

Table 10 Interview with C    Bilsel (19.11.2015)

<b>Prominent Method</b>	History and Sociology Studies Through Urban Morphology, In Depth Interviews
<b>Prominent Problem</b>	Development of Urban Form With Reference to Historical Conditions, Social Relations, Production of Urban Space and Transformation of It, How the urban space is produced, with reference to which models and which aspects of these models were applied or not applied and how are they transformed?
<b>Prominent Conceptual Sets</b>	Public Space, Publicness, Theory of Public Space, Collective Memory, Social Value System,
<b>Developed Conceptual Frameworks</b>	The Application of Certain Urban Models in Turkey, French and German Urban Models and their applications.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	The Anglo Saxon Literature of urban design: Kevin Lynch and other urban design literature, Public Space Theory and Relationship of Public Spaces, Habermas, Hannah Arendt, Michel De Certeau, LeFebvre, Morphology: Philip Panerai, Jean Castex
<b>Prominent Sources of Knowledge</b>	Archival Studies on Ottoman Archives Especially Maps, Interviews with Individuals, Municipal Archives,

C    Bilsel also commented on the Master’s degree studies she has directed in the last decades. She suggested that even though being under the academic program of architecture the master’s degree studies she directed were again focusing on issues related with urban design. She defined these studies as being more “experimental” in their choice of methods and theoretical frameworks. Even though Master’s degree theses are not covered within the study space of this study since this was a deliberate comment in the interview it should be mentioned.

Bilsel defines the body of literature that directed her studies in three major groups; first is the Anglo Saxon Literature of urban design, which has been discussed earlier in this study with reference to Urban Design 1956 Conference. Second body is the

urban morphology studies of Philip Panneraï and Jean Castex. The studies of Panneraï and Castex focus on the relationship of social systems and urban form, which has been a definitive theoretical framework for Bilsele's later studies. The third group is the study of public spaces especially with the methods of anthropology, sociology and political sciences this group includes works of Jürgen Habermas, Hannah Arendt, Michel De Certeau and Henri Lefebvre.

In Bilsele's discursive formation there is also a coupling similar to Günay's coupling, in this case the knowledge of urban form is coupled with the theories and methods of social studies. **The theoretical discourse** utilizes **information** stored in forms of historic maps and planning documents, the **normative basis** of the discourse are defined by the social theories. This coupling is very typical of Anglo-Saxon tradition of urban morphology studies, thus we can read the discursive formation as a part of a larger international academic community.

#### 4.6.2 Discursive Formations

With reference to all the analyses and interviews presented in this chapter, we can reach at a number of conclusions. The conclusions can be grouped in two groups. First we can determine groups of studies with similar methods and objects, these groups also frame certain types of studies which can be read as discursive formations produced through doctoral studies. The second type of conclusions are comments on the body of knowledge based on evidences found in the analyses and re-confirmed with the interviews. The first group of conclusions are as follows.

First type of discursive formation can be framed as, the discourse on **urban segregation**. Ebru Firidin's study<sup>140</sup> on the examination of social segregation through the study of gated communities, Güliz Kormaz Tirkeş's study<sup>141</sup> on the spatial choices of the middle class in Ankara or Gizem Caner's study<sup>142</sup> on the divided city of Nicosia are among the examples of these type of studies. Many of these studies focus on the phenomenon of urban segregation as based on culture and class conflicts. Especially

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<sup>140</sup> Özgür Firidin, Ebru, *Sosyal ve Mekansal Ayrışma Çerçevesinde Yeni Konutlaşma Eğilimleri: Kapalı Siteler, İstanbul-Çekmeköy Örneği / New Housing Tendencies within the Framework of Social Segregation and Spatial Fragmentation: Gated Communities, the Case of Çekmeköy-İstanbul*, PhD. Thesis, MSGSA, 2006.

<sup>141</sup> Tirkeş Korkmaz, Güliz, *Spatial Choices of Middle Classes in Çayyolu and Keçiören; Ankara / Ankara Çayyolu ve Keçiören'de Orta Sınıfların Mekansal Seçimleri*, PhD. Thesis, METU, 2007.

<sup>142</sup> Caner, Gizem, *Multiculturalism, Division and Planning: Lessons for Urban Integration and the Case of Nicosia / Çok Kültürlülük, Bölünme ve Planlama: Kentsel Bütünleşme İçin Dersler ve Lefkoşa Örneği*, PhD. Thesis, ITU, 2014.

newly developing types of housing communities such as gated communities constitute the main problematic of these studies. The discourse developed is mainly a **normative discourse** building up a critical discourse around the problems generated by these types of housing developments. There is an increase in the number of this type of studies in the last decade. Second type of discursive formation is the discourse related with **the changing character of public spaces**. Özlem Taşkın Erten's study<sup>143</sup> and Fatih Şahin's study<sup>144</sup> on the publicness of shopping malls, Nevbahar Atalay's study<sup>145</sup> and Sevince Bayrak Göktaş's study<sup>146</sup> on urban squares can be considered as examples of this discourse. We can couple this discourse with **the discourse of space-place dichotomy**, which is mainly based on the concepts mainly prominent in 1960ies, and 1980ies introduced to the literature through works of Sigfried Gideon<sup>147</sup> like Ebru Yılmaz's study<sup>148</sup> or Ezgi Tuncer Gürkaş's study<sup>149</sup>. These studies build upon two issues; firstly the privatization of the public domain secondly the importance of urban space and memory/culture relation. These type of studies again constitute a **normative discourse** underlying the importance of the public domain. Even though these types of studies have been produced from 1990ies onwards, there is an increase in numbers in the last five years especially in studies on the privatization of the public domain.

Fourth type of discourse is **the discourse(s) on urban transformation**. There exists more than one type of this discourse whereas some studies develop a discourse as a continuation of the discourses on space-place dichotomy or the changing character of public spaces. Some studies extend on the issue of urban segregation with reference to urban transformation. Some studies present historical accounts of transformation

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<sup>143</sup> Erten Taşkın, Özlem, *Questioning the Privatization of Public Space: The "Publicness" of Shopping Centers / Kamusal Alanın Özelleştirilmesini Sorgulamak: Alışveriş Merkezlerinin "Kamusalılığı"*, PhD. Thesis, IYTE, 2011.

<sup>144</sup> Şahin, Fatih, *Günümüz Alışveriş Merkezlerinde Kentsel Kamusal Mekan Olgusu / The Concept of the Urban Public Spaces in The Today's Shopping Centers*, PhD. Thesis, KTU, 2011.

<sup>145</sup> Atalay, Nevbahar, *Kent Meydanı: Kamusal-Estetik Çerçeve Eleştirel Bir Değerlendirme / Urban Square: A Critical Approach within the Concepts of "Public" and "Aesthetics"*, PhD. Thesis, ITU, 2011.

<sup>146</sup> Göktaş Bayrak, Sevince, *Meydan / The Square*, PhD. Thesis, ITU, 2014.

<sup>147</sup> Giedion, S. *Space, Time, and Architecture; the Growth of a New Tradition*. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1962.

<sup>148</sup> Yılmaz, Ebru, *Determination of the Place Concept in Reproduction Process of Built Environment: Kordon, İzmir as a Case Study / Yapılaşmış Çevrenin Yeniden Üretim Sürecinde Yer: İzmir, Kordon örneği*, PhD. Thesis, IYTE, 2004.

<sup>149</sup> Gürkaş, Ezgi T., *"Yer" Üzerine Bir Okuma Denemesi: Samatya'da "Yer-Kurma" Pratikleri / A Reading Attempt on "Place": Place-Making Practices in Samatya*, PhD. Thesis, YTU, 2010.



processes through a long time span, while some present methods for the preservation of historical centers or housing areas. One peculiar aspect of these types of studies is that there has been a rapid increase in studies on the issue of urban transformation after 2008. The discourse related with historical centers under the risk of transformation can be exemplified by studies like, İsmail Hakan Kolcu's study<sup>150</sup> on the analysis of the landuse patterns in areas under transformation or Ayşen Eskici Ökten's study<sup>151</sup> on the economic impacts of conservation in transformation areas or Ebru Gürler's study<sup>152</sup> on the performance of integrated urban regeneration projects. The discourse developed through such works are mainly **technical discourses**, looking for means of integrating transformation and conservation processes.

One other discourse can be framed with the coupling of **transformation and the modernization of Turkey**. Some examples of this type are; Ebru Salah's work<sup>153</sup> on the introduction of the railroad system to 19<sup>th</sup> century Istanbul and the transformation of the suburban landscape of the city, Evrim Düzenli's study<sup>154</sup> on the transformation of Trabzon in the process of modernization or Duygu Kaçar's work<sup>155</sup> on the Atatürk's Forest Farm as a project of societal transformation. These type of works present a **normative discourse** as based on historical and theoretical discussions, building up a discussion on a system of values as based on the project of modernity.

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<sup>150</sup> Kolcu, İsmail H., *Dönüşüm Yaşanan Tarihi Kent Merkezlerinde Arazi Kullanımı Etkileyen Faktörlerin Analizi: Sultanahmet ve Çevresi Örneği / Analysis of Factors Impacting Land Use in Historical City Centers Going Through Provincial Transformation: Sultanahmet and Surrounding Area Example*, PhD. Thesis, ITU, 2013.

<sup>151</sup> Ökten Eskici, Ayşen, *Tarihi Konut Yapılarını ve Alanlarını Korumanın Ekonomik Etkilerinin Değerlendirilmesi-Galata Örneği / Economic Effects of Conservation in Historic Buildings and Areas-The Case of Galata*, PhD. Thesis, ITU, 2012.

<sup>152</sup> Gürler, Ebru, *Bütünleşik Kentsel Koruma-Geliştirme Sürecinin Analitik Planlaması ve Stratejik Yönetimi: Performans Ölçme-Değerlendirme-Programlama Modeli / Analytic Planning and Strategic Management of Integrated Urban Regeneration Process: Performance Measurement-Evaluation-Programming Model*, PhD. Thesis, ITU, 2013.

<sup>153</sup> Salah, Ebru, *Sayfiye to Banlieue: Suburban Landscape Around Anatolian Railways, From Mid-Nineteenth Century to the World War II / Sayfiyeden Banliyöye: Anadolu Demiryolları Çevresindeki Banliyö Peyzajı, Ondokuzuncu Yüzyıl Ortasından II. Dünya Savaşı'na*, PhD. Thesis, METU, 2013.

<sup>154</sup> Düzenli, Evrim, *Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nde (1923-1960) Modernite Düşüncesinin Mekânsal Kuruluşu: Merkez-Periferi Dinamikleri Bağlamında Trabzon Örneği / The Spatial Construction of the Modern Thought in the Republican Period (1923-1960): The Trabzon Case in the Context of Center-Periphery*, PhD. Thesis, KTU, 2009.

<sup>155</sup> Kaçar, Ayşe D., *Cultivating the Nation: Atatürk's Experimental Farm as an Agent of Social and Cultural Transformation / Ulusun Geliştirilmesi: Sosyal ve Kültürel Dönüşümün Aracı Olarak Atatürk'ün Deneyisel Çiftliği*, PhD. Thesis, METU, 2010.

#### 4.7 Conclusion: Reading the Body of Knowledge

A number of conclusions can be reached through the reading of the analyses presented in the chapter. Firstly, we can say that there exists two major types of academicians in the field. First type is the **generalists** of the field and the second are **specialists**. The generalist type of researchers mainly belong to a generation of researchers who initiated the formation of the discipline in Turkey. Even though we can expand this list among the interviewees of this study Baykan Günay, Mehmet Çubuk and Yalçın Memlük are examples of this type. This type of researchers utilize a variety of subject matters and methods of study. The second type of researchers are the specialists with a deliberate selection of methodical tools and similar subject matters throughout the years. Again, within the list of interviewees we can count Cânâ Bilsel, Zekiye Yenen, Aykut Karaman and Güzin Konuk as researchers of this category. The members of this category belong to a later generation of researchers as compared to the members of the generalist group. This fact can be considered as a signifier of establishment of the discipline in Turkey. While the earlier generation experiments with the research methods and subject matters, they also aim at educating a number of researcher who would be active in the making of the discipline in later years. (This was also clearly mentioned in the interviews with the members of the generalist group.)

Secondly, considering the selection of subject matters throughout the years we can say that some types of studies are established later on. These types are studies on historical centers with design and conservation guidance aims, studies on housing areas with critical reading aims, studies on public spaces with critical reading aims. These types mainly develop after the year 2000. This is most probably due to the increase in the demand for urban transformation and the pressure it generates on historical centers, and the rapid urbanization and social segregation in the years after 2000. We can interpret this fact as a signifier of the condition of the autonomy of the discipline. The discipline is not behaving autonomously but responds to emerging conditions of the country. As the need to develop a discourse to defend the values of historical centers against the pressure of development rises, the discipline produces a number of studies building the necessary discourse to defend and document these areas.

With relation to the discussion on the autonomy of the discipline, we can also observe that studies aiming at a critical reading develop later on after 1996. By domain of

knowledge, these critical studies are all within the domain of self-reflective studies. These studies aim at making critical readings of the way things are done. This can be interpreted in two ways. First as the discipline is established in the country there arises a need to re-consider the results of the operations being done. Second, there may have been a critical turn in the field as parallel to the issues mentioned above with reference to the developments in the country. However, the total number of critical studies in the field is still very low as compared to design guidance or morphological readings, so a claim of a critical turn may be far reaching, still the issue is worth considering and further examination.

A number of comments can be made considering the relationship of the discipline of Urban Design and the disciplines of Architecture, City and Regional Planning and Landscape Architecture. We can say that the both Architecture and City and Regional Planning programs are both equally active in the making of studies in Urban Design. However, the place of Landscape Architecture programs within the production of Urban Design knowledge is later established. Both Architecture and City and Regional Planning disciplines utilize a variety of methodical tools, on a variety of subject matters with a variety of aims, which are all similar. However Landscape Architecture distinguished itself, as studies in Landscape Architecture programs are mainly in empirical-analytical domain of knowledge, these studies utilize rather empirical tools for analysis. The subject matters are also different, as studies in Landscape Architecture focus on Urban Landscape Systems as distinct from the study of districts or streets. This distinctive character of studies can be read as a result of the formation of the Landscape Architecture program in Ankara University under the Faculty of Agriculture, as different from the other programs, which are all founded in faculties of Architecture, which are design based.

As based on the insights developed throughout this chapter we can make a number of final remarks. First is that between 1980s and 1990s the discipline is in the process of formation within the academia, as a result many academicians directing studies in the field in those years preferred working on a variety of subject matters, develop different methods, and study areas throughout the years. In later years academicians start focusing on well-defined method-problem couplings as the discipline is institutionalized. Fields like urban morphology, urban ecology, urban conservation, urban sociology and urban history are established. After 2000 studies developing

critical discourses on the rapid urbanization processes, loss of public spaces and urban segregation increase as a response to the developments in the country.

At the study's current stage, framing of distinct institutional characters is very hard; however, there are slight characteristic properties. Works produced in METU are mainly building upon critical discourses or the discourse on modernity. Works in MSGSU are mainly based on technical aspects of the discipline especially legal frameworks. ITU represents a mixture of these characters together with a higher degree of interdisciplinary. The newly developing program in YTU has a particular focus on urban morphology studies coupled with urban ecology and urban history. Ankara University Landscape Architecture program has a distinct character as the works focus mainly on technical and ecological aspects of urban design through empirical studies. The issue of institutional character will be further studied in the following chapters.

Looking at the body of knowledge under discussion, we can also develop a set of overarching comments on the condition of urban design research in Turkey.

Firstly as observed through the earlier discussion on tools and methods, we can say that the field is still far from generating its own repository of research tools. The developments of typological and morphological studies can be considered as attempts of developing the disciplines own research tools however, studies are still mainly depending more on other disciplines like sociology, psychology and like. Even though it can be advocated urban design as an interdisciplinary practice requires the utilization of research tools of other disciplines, **the development of a unique research tools is critical for the establishment of a discipline**. Secondly we can observe that similar method-problem couplings resulting in the generation of **repetitive discourses**. These discourses in most of the case repeat the same normative values related with how the urban space should be.

Also considering the rareness of studies aiming at **critical readings**, we can claim that the research practice in its current condition is limited to a set of research objects as discussed in the chapter with a limited repository of research tools. These research tools and methods are mainly utilized in the historical-hermeneutic domain followed by the empirical-analytical domain, self-reflective or critical studies within the field are on the other hand rare as compared to these other two types. For the establishment

of the discipline with its full generative potential the enhancement of the critical capacity is crucial. Only by developing its own tools of research and increasing the critical capacity of the research programs, the discipline of urban design can gain the potential to direct the urban development in accordance with the normative values it has been advocating for years.



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **PROGRAMS OF URBAN DESIGN**

#### **5.1 Introduction to Chapter Five**

This chapter presents a reading of selected urban design programs in Turkey. The master's degree programs of METU, ITU, and MSGSU have been chosen as the case studies. The master's degree programs have been chosen as these institutions are the most active ones in the production of urban design studies in doctoral level as discussed in the previous chapter. These institutions represent the beginning of the institutionalization of urban design education in graduate levels.

The three layer research strategy is modified in this chapter. The first layer includes automated inquiries on disciplines, methods and problem fields, in the same manner of doctorate studies together with geographical distribution of studies. The second layer, as before presents discursive formations this time within individual institutions. In the conclusion part of this chapter the three institutions are compared in terms of their discursive practices. The third layer that is interviews with founders and current chairs of the programs have been made and the review of the textual material is executed as the same as the sixth chapter. The questions set for the open ended interviews aims to reveal the lifeworld in which the programs are founded and the nature of the created research environment. The questions directed to the interviewees are as follows.

What is the fundamental research medium of the program?

Has the focus been on practical or theoretical knowledge?

Is there a prominent method that directs the studies?

In which mediums the final products are stored and represented?

What are the underlying reasons of the foundations of the program?

What has been the biggest achievement of the program?

With the chapter, the academic history of the discipline as initiated in the earlier chapter from today to 1990 is extended to 1980s and further detailed by a discussion on the individual approaches adopted by institutions. Since this chapter also aims to develop a basis for the discussion on institutional characters the findings related with each institution is presented together with brief historical accounts of the programs.

## **5.2 A Brief Review of Design Education in Turkey**

Different subjects have written the history of design education many times. Infact the Turkish academia of design education may be one of the most self-conscious and self-reflective practices in Turkey. Over the course of years, many symposia and meetings were organized around the title of design education, together with yearly meetings of program chairs and deans' meetings organized by the chamber of architects. Encompassing all the discussions embodied in these meetings is far reaching. Rather this chapter aims to give a brief account on the context of this study that is the Turkish academia.

### **5.2.1 Historical Background**

The beginnings of formal design education for civilians in Turkey dates back to the founding of the faculty of architecture within *Mühendishane-i Bahr-ı Hümayün* in 1847 (Military School of Naval Engineering)<sup>156</sup> and afterwards the founding of *Sanayi-i Nefise Mektebi* (School of Fine Arts)<sup>157</sup> in 1882. For a long time these two institutions determined the course of education of architects. These two institutions were based on two different *école*'s of education where the school of engineering was based more on a technical understanding of architecture as based on German tradition, the *hochschule* model and the school of fine arts adopted a fine arts based education derived from French *École des Beux Arts*.<sup>158</sup>

At the early years of formal architecture education and in the continuation of this period after the founding of the Turkish Republic, we see the common practice of recruitment of foreign educators to the academia. This process also gained pace with the political changes in Germany and the events leading to the second world war as especially well known and influential German and Austrian architects and planners

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<sup>156</sup> Later: Istanbul Technical University.

<sup>157</sup> Later: Mimar Sinan School of Fine Arts.

<sup>158</sup> Balamir Keskin, Aydan. *Changes in the Discipline and Identity of the Architect: Classical-Academic and Modern Approaches to Architectural Profession, Education*, PhD. Thesis, METU, 1996. Pp18.



sought elysium in the newly founded republic. Just to list a few we can name; Ernst Egli, August Jachmund, Gustav Oelsner, Ernst Reuter, Martin Wagner, Gerhard Kessler, Bruno Taut, Herman Jansen, Carl Christopher Lörcher, Clements Holzmeister. These professionals initiated education in a wide range of fields of design practices ranging from architecture to history of art and archeology as well as fine arts courses both painting, sculpture and courses on administrative sciences.

Being the period of great social and national change the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is characterized by many dualities and discussions such as; architecture as art or architecture as a technical discipline, reinterpreting the existing tradition of architecture or developing a new language for the new republic.<sup>159</sup>

Together with these well-known discourses of architecture, urban design and planning practices were also developing as a type of specialization following architecture education. The education on planning was mainly shaped by the contributions of German expatriates in Istanbul with the influence of Gustav Oelsner and other architect planners from Germany and Austria, a planning practice that was based on architectural design was being taught. Oelsner's understanding of planning and design education was heavily praxis based. He gave importance to the documentation and analysis of the existing urban and rural condition of the Anatolian region and he organized many excursions to many settlements in Anatolia with his students.<sup>160</sup> Oelsner is also known for the detailed studies of the tectonic aspects of the urban districts that he designed. This approach was later further adapted to the Turkish context, especially the typical settlement patterns and topographical conditions, he has numerous surveys of tectonic aspects of the existing context of Turkish cities at the time, such as studies of house units, mosques, fountains and coffee houses.<sup>161</sup> These teachings of Oelsner especially the importance given to the design of the smaller units

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<sup>159</sup> Just to cite a few of the seminal literature on the history of architectural production at the period we can name:

Aslanoğlu, İnci. *Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi Mimarlığı* Ankara: O.D.T.U. Mimarlık Fakültesi Basım İşliği, 1980.

Bozdoğan, Sibel. *Modernism and Nation Building: Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic*. Seattle: U of Washington, 2001.

Akcan, Esra. *Architecture in Translation: Germany, Turkey, and the Modern House*. Durham: Duke UP, 2012.

Kezer, Zeynep. *Building Modern Turkey: State, Space, and Ideology in the Early Republic*. Pittsburgh, PA: U of Pittsburgh, 2015

<sup>160</sup> Doğramacı, Burcu. *Gustav Oelsner im Türkischen Exil in; Gustav Oelsner Stadtplaner und Architekt der Moderne*. Doğramacı, Burcu (ed.). Hamburg: Junius, 2008. pp. 125.

<sup>161</sup> *ibid.*

of the urban environment and the study of the larger urban context through elements at architectural scales effected the works of Kemal Ahmet Aru as one of the first assistants of Oelsner.<sup>162</sup> The understanding of planning developed through such studies led to the education of a generation of Architect-Planners who saw planning practices as a continuation of practice of architecture as a succession of studies in different scales from the archi-tectonical to the urban.

For a long period, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Technical University has been the main centers of education and research in architecture. Despite the distinct characters of the two institutions, in the academia of Istanbul most of the instructors taught courses in both institutions. Within the early years of the Turkish academia the progress and education of a scholar was formulated around a model of master-apprentice relationship. This approach was based on a system academic chairs in many institutions owned by renowned scholars.

On the other hand in Ankara two other German educators were conducting courses on two different disciplines, Kurt Kreuse was initiating the education of landscape design in *Yüksek Ziraat Enstitüsü* (Higher Institute of Agriculture) and Ernst Reuter was initiating the education of urban government in *Ankara Siyasal Bilgiler Okulu* (School of Administrative Sciences). Kreuse's educational program, which was based on scientific study of ecosystems and plants later, transformed to be the basis of many education programs of landscape architecture. The early programs of landscape architecture were formulated as a part of agricultural research and early landscape design programs were founded within faculties of agriculture. Between 1946-1968 the education of landscape was held within the department of agriculture as a chair until the founding of the department of Landscape Architecture in 1968. Until 2002 and the founding of the undergraduate program of Landscape Architecture in ITU within the body of Faculty of Architecture the landscape design education in Turkey was held within faculties of agriculture.

As the knowledge of planning as a design practice and landscape architecture as a technical practice based on botany was developing another type of planning knowledge that is based on social and political studies was also developing in Ankara.

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<sup>162</sup> Kemal Ahmet Aru's detailed studies on the 4th Neighborhood of Levent is one such example where a variety of architectural units and details.

See: Aru, Kemal A., *Levend 4. Mahallesi*, Arkitekt, vol 1956/3, Ankara 1956, pp. 140-153.

Enst Reuter, a well known German politician a member of the German Social Democratic party who found asylum in Turkey after his exile under Nazi regime, thought courses on planning and local governments within the body of School of Political Sciences (*Mülkiye Mektebi*). Eventhough Reuter spent only six years in Turkey (1939-1946) he has contributed greatly to the development of planning thought as based on the knowledge of politics and sociology. He has also thought courses in Turkish he also published many studies in Turkish.<sup>163</sup> The education that is initiated in the School of Political Sciences later influenced the development of planning practices in Turkey, through its graduates such as Ruşen Keleş and Mübeccel Kıray.

Until the universities reform in 1933 the higher education in Turkey was based on individual institutes and academies. The universities reform and the transformation of *Istanbul Dârülfünun* to *Istanbul Üniversitesi* (Istanbul University) introduced the organizational structure of faculties and departments to the Turkish academic system.<sup>164</sup> The founding of Istanbul University was followed by the transformation of the Engineering School to Istanbul Technical University in 1944 and the re-organization of many institutes in Ankara under the body of Ankara University in 1946. Despite the organizational changes in the academic structure, the already established model of academic chairs continued to exist and still exist in some cases under academic programs. In 1950s with the developing political engagement of Turkey with USA a series of expert reports were published about the condition of higher education in Turkey<sup>165</sup>. One outcome of these reports has been the idea to form other universities serving to different regions of the country. The foundation of METU, together with other universities such as Atatürk University, Karadeniz Technical University and Ege University between 1955 and 1957 is a result of these attempts. Among these institutions, METU has had the most influence and transformative capacity in the whole of Turkish academia in the upcoming years.

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<sup>163</sup> Reuter's book on introduction to urbanism is counted as one of the earliest text books on planning in Turkish.

Reuter, Ernst, Çitakoğlu, Niyazi, and Sıtkı, Bekir B. *Komün Bilgisi: Şehirciliğe Giriş*, Ankara: Cezaevi, 1940

<sup>164</sup> Tekeli, İlhan. *Tarihsel Bağlamı İçerisinde Türkiye'de Yüksek Öğretimin ve Yök'ün Tarihi*. Eminönü, İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 2010.

<sup>165</sup> Ersoy, Melih (ed.), *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*, Ankara: METU Faculty of Architecture Press, 2010.

Until 1954, the education of architecture has been made in two major institutions as explained. The founding of METU brought a number of major changes into the scene. Firstly an Anglo American model of education started to be conducted as different from the already existing systems based on German and French education models in ITU and MSGSA. This model of education saw design processes as rational and technical processes and the education was mainly formulated with design practices in the core.

Second important change is that METU applied a model of two level education in form of undergraduate and graduate levels. Earlier in ITU and MSGSA the education program was a five year program with specialization courses in the last years. METU also didn't apply the model of academic chairs but the education was planned around academic programs. This model paid due importance to institutional character and administration wise it had a more collective basis as opposed to the individualistic model of the academic chair system.

One other important change METU brought into the academic scene was the initiation of programs of City and Regional Planning and Industrial Design as separate programs. This has been controversial at the time as the already existing academic tradition in Istanbul universities saw planning as an extension of architecture. The project of METU was mainly intended for the education of a type of technical personnel able to communicate with western subjects and operate in Middle East. However the project surpassed these expectations generating transformations both in the urban condition of Ankara, the political scene and also the academy itself.<sup>166</sup> This political and social impact of METU as an academic institution can also be observed through the study of the academic programs. METU's program for City and Regional Planning was conceived around design practice while giving the education of sociology, economy, administration, in this respect the knowledge of planning as explained earlier with reference to the development of planning thought within schools of architecture is expanded to include a new type of knowledge. Many important figures such as Mübeccel Kıray and Ruşen Keleş who were already influential in Ankara University attended courses together with foreign instructors

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<sup>166</sup> For a concise narration of the impact of METU within the Turkish context see; Sargın, Güven A., Savaş, Ayşen, *University is a Society; An Environmental History of the METU Campus*. JoA-Journal of Architecture, vol 18, 2013, pp.79-106.

who were mainly practitioners in their fields. As a result a mixture of technical-practical knowledge combined with a tradition of critical thought emerged. This produced a new type of approach to urban planning and design that is more based on scientific facts, especially social and economical studies.

One important breaking point in the academic environment in Turkey has been the founding of YÖK (Council of Higher Education) in 1981, a centralized institution that aims to control and standardize the higher education in Turkey. With the founding of YÖK the educational programs of many institutions were standardized. The earlier models applied by universities in Istanbul were abandoned and all universities were forced to have standardized durations of undergraduate and graduate educations. Design programs were limited with four years of education and further specialization was required to be gained through further graduate studies. As a result the already existing research groups in ITU and MSGSA were transformed into graduate programs. Also the name of MSGSA was transformed into MSGSU by changing the institutions status from academia to university.<sup>167</sup>

Also at this period Bilkent University was founded as the first private university in Turkey in 1984. The private university model first executed in Bilkent University later became a widespread model and contributed greatly to the increase of education programs in environmental design, especially architecture and interior design programs. The last large scale transformation in Turkish academia happened in the early 2000s. As a return to the idea of disseminating higher education to different parts of the country, this time the government of the time instead of depending on regional universities decided to start higher education in all the cities in Turkey. As a result a great increase in numbers occurred. The number of universities that gives architecture education increased from 11 in 1996 to 87 in 2016 and the number of institutions giving planning education increased from 6 in 2000 to 23 in 2016.<sup>168</sup>

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<sup>167</sup> Çubuk, Mehmet, *Akademi'de Şehircilik Eğitimi Tarihi*, İstanbul, Sis Yayıncılık, 2012.

<sup>168</sup> This exponential growth has been widely discussed during the 38th Meeting of MOBBIG in METU in 2014

### 5.2.2 Outlook on the Current State of Design Education in Turkey

As explained, Turkey has a centralized system of control on academic institutions. The control is mainly executed through the actions of Council of Higher Education (YÖK). This centrality and control mechanism generates a tendency to unify the academic programs to a limited number of types. It is much easier to control similar institutional formations with a central mechanism than to control a number of programs with distinct curricula and contents. The general structure and time limitations of programs are standardized. This generates a limited degree of individuality in terms of education programs of these institutions, however especially through the contributions of individual academics different traces and education / research approaches develop over time. The following is a brief account of the types and typical qualities of graduate and undergraduate programs of environmental design, in Turkey.

Considering the programs within the domain of environmental design. There exists seven types of undergraduate programs<sup>169</sup>. These programs are programs of; architecture, city and regional planning, interior architecture, interior architecture and environmental design, industrial design and urban design, landscape architecture, and landscape architecture. Architecture and landscape architecture programs are the earliest types of undergraduate programs, followed by first programs of city and regional planning and the other programs in time. Most of the education programs within the field have initially developed in programs of architecture as programs or academic chairs. As a result, distinguishing when a program is founded is not a sharp distinction as most of the programs were operational within programs of architecture before their official initiations. Currently there exists 200 undergraduate programs distributed among the seven types of programs. Among these programs, the number of undergraduate programs of architecture is the highest with 82 programs, followed by programs of interior architecture (27), landscape architecture (27), city and regional planning (21), interior architecture and environmental design (25), industrial design (22) and landscape architecture and urban design (2).

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<sup>169</sup> An undergraduate program in Turkey means (for most of the cases) a 4 year education which ends with the acquire of the title of Bachelor in a field and (in most of the cases ) all the rights to profess within that field.

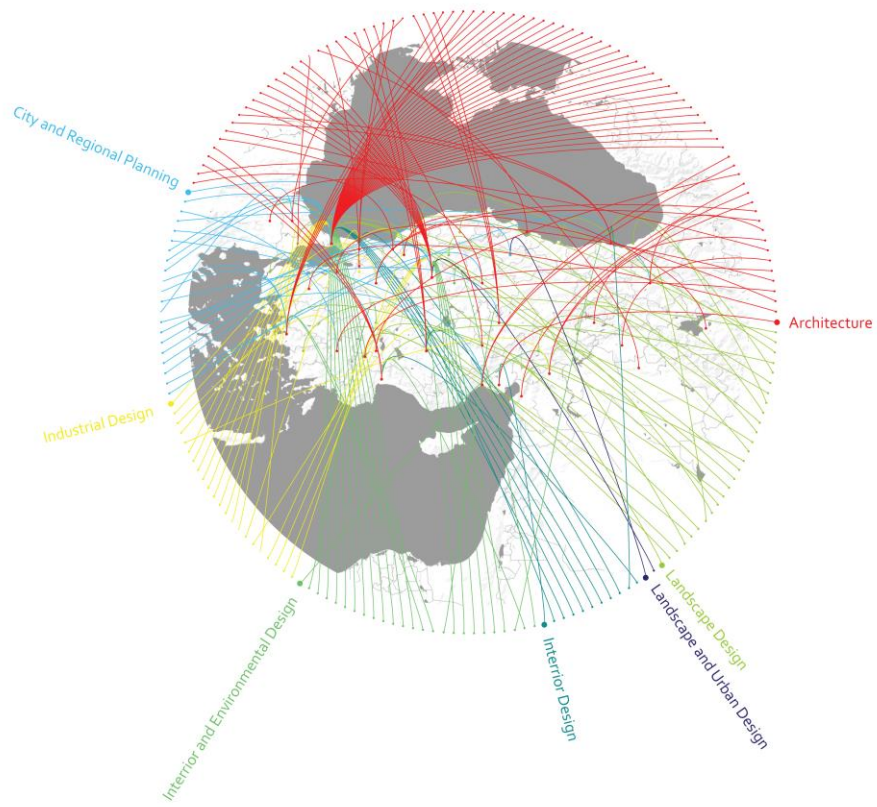


Figure 20 Undergraduate programs of design education in Turkey

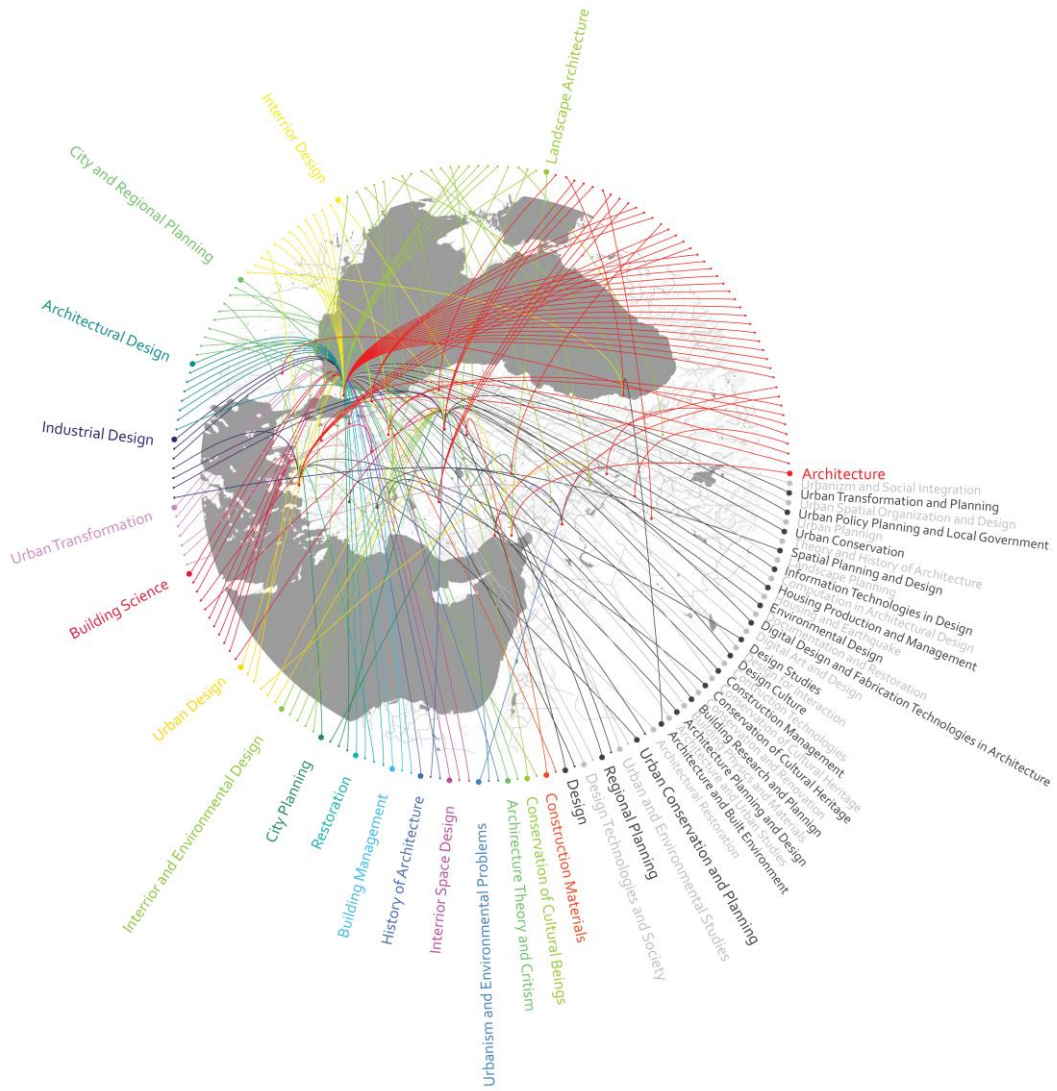


Figure 21 Master's degree programs in design in Turkey



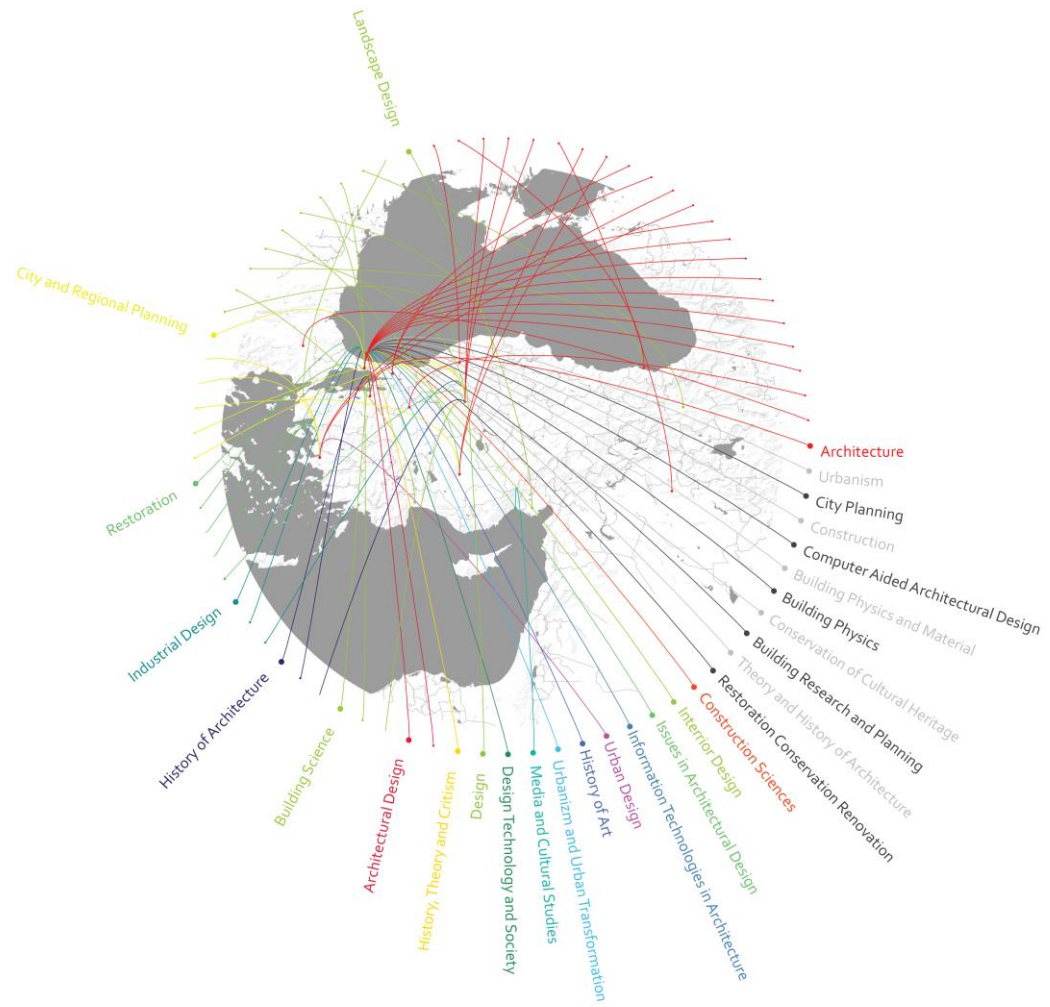


Figure 22 PhD programs in design in Turkey

In terms of the master's degree programs,<sup>170</sup> there exists a greater variety of programs. There are 66 types of master's degree programs. In total there is 202 Master's degree programs in Turkey. Eight of these programs are directly named as programs of urban design. There are a number of points to underline about the distribution of graduate programs. Firstly urban design programs are the fifth most common type of graduate program at master level.(8 programs in total)<sup>171</sup> Secondly there exists a number of recently founded programs similar to the domain of urban design. We can count programs of urban transformation (5 programs), environmental design and urban renovation (1) within this category. This also represents a tendency of further specialization in the field.

There exists 78 doctorate programs in the wider field of environmental design in Turkey. Only one of these programs is a doctorate program on urban design (DEU). However there are no PhD. studies labeled under this program, on the other hand there exists many studies of urban design in other programs. These studies are examined in detail in the sixth chapter.

### **5.2.3 Overview of Design Education in Turkey**

As an overview of the existing numbers of programs we can make a number of statements. First for all types of programs undergraduate and graduate we can clearly see that there is an accumulation of programs in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. On the eastern portions of the country there are lesser numbers of undergraduate and graduate programs. Apart from Landscape Architecture gaining the number of institutions giving PhD. degrees are very rare in the eastern parts of the country.

We can develop two main axes of discussion for an overview of the current condition of design education in Turkey. The first axis is about the numbers of programs and the observable effects of the increase in numbers of education programs. The second axis is about the contents of these programs and newly emerging types of programs. The increase in numbers has two observable effects for the purpose of this study. First

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<sup>170</sup> A master's degree program in Turkey in most of the cases is; a two year program where in the first year a predefined quota of credits is fulfilled and in the second year a scholarly study is prepared. Master's degree programs can be extended to a period of three years max. Programs award various degrees such as M.Sc., M.Arch., M.Art. depending on the definition of the program. Also in some cases the programs do not require any thesis but accept design projects or professional contribution to the field as a requisite to conclude the degree program.

<sup>171</sup> It should be noted that only the exact naming of the programs is considered, there exists other programs working on a similar domain under different namings like "urban space organization and design" a full breakdown of program names can be examined in the corresponding map.

is that; as many of the newly founded programs adopted the education models already established institutions the earlier discussed approaches to education becomes widespread. Secondly as for the education of new scholars, the already existing academic institutions were seen as peers and many scholars were positioned in these institutions through government-funded programs. There happens to be a circulation of scholars and increased interaction with different types of programs. Where earlier scholars were attending researcher positions in the same institution they received undergraduate degrees, there is now a circulation and mixture of scholars among institutions. The first effect of distribution of institutional characteristics can easily be observable through the study of education programs of universities founded in 1990ies with those of earlier institutions. One such example is the relationship between Izmir Institute of Higher Technology and METU.

On the other hand, the second effect of institutional mixture through government programs is to be observed in the upcoming years as scholars graduate from doctorate programs and establish new programs. Whether the newly founded programs will embody similar educational programs to peer universities or will they develop new mixed types of programs as based on the scholars' undergraduate and graduate studies is yet to be observed. The second axis of discussion is related with the contents of the programs. As the academic programs increase in numbers to be able to compete with already established programs newly founded institutions tend to develop new types of academic programs. Eventhough still in terms of the types of programs the standardization of programs in Turkey is immediately observable. New types of programs have been developing over the course of time.

What is peculiar in this issue is the increase in numbers of “landscape architecture and urban design” programs. Following the founding of Landscape Architecture and Urban Design undergraduate program in Bilkent University in 1991 in the last 25 years four new programs with the same naming and similar programs has been set. This may be read as a rare instance of development of a new “category” of undergraduate education program apart from already existing program packages such as architecture and planning.

The issue whether there can be an urban design education without a background education in architecture, planning or landscape architecture has been a widely discussed issue in the academic community, in the early days of the program.

However, the fact that new programs of this type is developing shows us that the education of urban design in undergraduate level is being accepted within the academic community. It should also be considered that similar discussions were carried out for the education of planning in undergraduate level, before the founding of METU City and Regional Planning department in 1961. However today there exists 23 undergraduate programs of planning together with the discipline's own professional chamber and related graduate programs. These discussions took place as most of the members of the community of design education defined architecture as an overarching discipline and planning or likewise urban design as further fields of specialization.

One other fact is the formation of further specialization programs in the field. One case is the initiation of programs of urban transformation and urban renovation programs. With the current debates and especially following the Law of Transformation of Areas under Disaster Risk, (Law No 6306, 2012) these programs increased in number. These programs present a peculiarity as most of the other programs are founded with reference to a rather general collection of knowledge and research methods, and with open-ended study areas and aims. However, in the case of programs of urban transformation both the knowledge base and methodical tools are selected with pragmatic purposes and they are rather limited. At doctoral level there exists one doctoral program on urban transformation; the program of Urbanism and Urban Transformation in Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University. Similar to urban transformation programs, programs such as; urban conservation, architectural restoration and housing production and management are also increasing as examples of programs with pre-defined problem areas. With all the discussed changes in number and content, we can say that the study of already existing practices of research is important for two reasons. First to be able to understand the shortcomings of the current body of knowledge within the academia. Second to be able to understand the already existing positive values and established traditions of research and to bring those through this process of widespread transformation within the academia.

### 5.3 METU Msc. Program of Urban Design

METU Urban design program was founded in 1996 with a small group of architects and planners. The program was conceived as a result of a series of board meetings, reports and studies in the Faculty of Architecture in METU. However contents similar to the education of urban design were always being thought within studio courses or individual theoretical courses in METU beginning with the initiation of architectural design and planning education in the university. The discussions that led to the founding of the program dates back to 1970ies and especially to the debates for the reformation of the educational program of the City and Regional Planning Department.

#### 5.3.1 A Brief History of the Program

The discussions in METU for the founding of different types of programs within METU Department of City and Regional Planning dates much earlier than the founding of the Urban Design Program. Between 1961 and 1971 the program of city and regional planning ran with its first curricula which was aiming at the education of a generation of generalist planners.<sup>172</sup> Also the early program was heavily influenced by the architecture education.<sup>173</sup> These two issues led to the discussions on the revision of the curriculum to give the students further chances of specialization in study areas in planning such as urban policy planning and regional planning. These discussions resulted in the comprehensive curriculum revision for the undergraduate program of city and regional planning in 1981. In 1980 the idea of opening up two other programs one for urban conservation and one for urban design was discussed. The graduate program of Urban Conservation was conceived as a partnership between planning and restoration programs. The program that was proposed had a curriculum formulated around three restoration studios together with courses on “historical structural systems”, “economic aspects of restoration and conservation”, “techniques of conservation of historic urban environments” and three theory courses on planning and conservation.<sup>174</sup>

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<sup>172</sup> Tekeli, İlhan, ODTÜ’de Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Eğitimi, in, Ersoy, Melih. *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*. Ankara, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, 2010. pp. 546

<sup>173</sup> ibid.

<sup>174</sup> Anon, “Şehir Korumada Şehir Planlama Yüksek Lisans Programı” için ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Programı ile Restorasyon Bölümü İşbirliği Programı, Ersoy, Melih. *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*. Ankara, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, 2010. pp. 498

In the same year a commission report for the foundation of a graduate program of urban design was also published. The report suggested a curriculum formulated around two urban design studios, and two theory courses on planning and spatial organization, two courses on economics, two courses on visual aspects of built environment, two courses on urban government, and two courses on urban psychology, in each of these course couples one could be replaced with an elective.<sup>175</sup> However this program was not implemented.

In 1992 another program proposal for a graduate program of urban design was made by Baykan Günay. The curriculum of the program included; two urban design studios two courses on theory of urban design and planning, and courses on statistical analysis, micro sociology, urban project development processes, urban landscape and techniques of urban design (visual survey, computer aided drafting.) The program proposal saw the program to be realized within the Department of City and Regional Planning without the contribution of Department of Architecture. A note on this issue gives insights of institutional beurocratic boundaries in this issue, as Günay states that

no formal support can(could) be taken from the Department of Architecture, despite the fact that some of the members of the Department of Architecture are personally ready to provide informal support...<sup>176</sup>

However, in the earlier cases Urban Design Program was always conceived as partnerships between the City and Regional Planning Department and the Department of Architecture. In 1993 another program proposal by Oğuz Işık is submitted. This time the program was formulated around two studio courses, three theory courses, a course on urban design techniques, a case studies of urban design course and a course on history of architecture. The text begins with a critique of the said understanding of development plan based planning practice and sees urban design as a means of overcoming this approach. The text doesn't involve any references, negative or positive, about the cooperation of departments of architecture and planning.<sup>177</sup> In

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<sup>175</sup> Erpi, Feyyaz, Çopur, Ülker, Aktüre, Sevgi, Acar Erhan, Kentsel Tasarım (Urban Design) Programı Komisyon Raporu, Ersoy, Melih. *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*. Ankara, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, 2010. pp. 507

<sup>176</sup> Günay Baykan, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Kentsel Tasarım Ana Bilim Dalı Önerisi, Ersoy, Melih. *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*. Ankara, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, 2010. p. 605

<sup>177</sup> Işık, Oğuz, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Kentsel Tasarım Yüksek Lisans Programı Önerisi, in, Ersoy, Melih. *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*. Ankara, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, 2010. p. 615

1994 and 1995 Baykan Günay, Murat Güvenç, Oğuz Işık from the Department of City and Regional Planning and Türel Saranlı from the Department of Architecture formed a commission on the revision of programs of planning in both undergraduate and graduate levels. This commission published two brief reports with suggestions on the curricula.<sup>178 179</sup> As a result of these studies planning education adopted a much more flexible curriculum for the fourth year students, which let the students to choose from two major options of qualitative or quantitative studies and 10 tracks within these options. This program was later applied in form of four modules of electives; urban policy, Urban and Regional Economy, Urban Design, and Environmental and Transport Planning. The curriculum of the Graduate Program of City and Regional Planning was defined around four core must courses which included only two studio courses a methods course and the thesis seminar course. The rest of the program was conceived of four elective courses depending on the graduate student's own points of interest. Baykan Günay adopted this flexible program in the formation of the Urban Design Program in 1996. What is peculiar in these discussions is a continuous search to overcome the shortcomings of the education of generalist planners as demanded by government agencies of the time, which resulted in the serial production of development plans. Further specialization in fields such as regional planning, urban conservation, urban design, urban policy was seen as a means of overcoming the generalist planner type and to develop the planning practices further from the poorly produced development plans. The founding of METU Graduate Program of Urban Design can also be read as an extension of this decades old discourse. One other point of interest is the development of the drafts of education program for the Graduate Program of Urban Design. What never changes between the drafts is the studio course as a central part of the program. However, in each program proposed must courses changed. The major must courses that have been discussed as a part of the program is also of interest here as it represents the faculty's understanding of urban design. As it is discussed in the conclusion of this chapter with reference to the other programs of urban design. What METU community conceived of the discipline is an

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<sup>178</sup> Günay, Baykan, Güvenç, Murat, Işık, Oğuz, Saranlı, Türel, Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Lisans Eğitim Programı Önerisi, in, Ersoy, Melih. *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*. Ankara, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, 2010. p. 648

<sup>179</sup>Günay, Baykan, Güvenç, Murat, Işık, Oğuz, Saranlı, Türel, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Yeni Ders Programı Önerisi, in Ersoy, Melih. *Kuruluşundan Bugüne ODTÜ Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü Eğitim Programının Gelişimi*. Ankara, ODTÜ Mimarlık Fakültesi Yayınları, 2010. p. 673

interdisciplinary design practice that is informed by statistics, economics, micro-sociology, architecture, landscape together with theory of architecture and urban design.

### **5.3.2 Exploration: Between Planning and Design in Middle East**

Based on the findings of the findings of the first layer of research we can make a couple of preliminary comments. First is that considering the disciplinary proximities we can see that studies in METU Graduate Program of Urban Design are mainly based on **planning and sociological studies**. This is mainly due to the fact that the program has developed as an extension of the City and Regional Planning department in METU. Secondly in terms of methods we can see that studies on design tools and methods are predominant among the other methodical tools. Being a program based on planning practices METU Graduate Program of Urban Design defines the practice of urban design as a problem of **controlling the urban development**. In many studies produced within the program we can clearly see this deliberate attempt at developing design control tools through legal and legislative mechanisms.

Also on the issue of methods we can see a continuous trend of critical studies in accordance with METU's academic tradition. As for the problems and themes we can see that despite the wide variety of themes explored two themes gained centrality in early 2000s; urban transformation and consumption. However these themes are slowly abandoned following 2007. In terms of study objects we can say that there is a variety of study objects with none particularly emphasizes. However in terms of historical or geographical aspects of the study object, eventhough not a particullary dominant theme there are examples of socialist cities which is missing from the study domains of other two institutions.



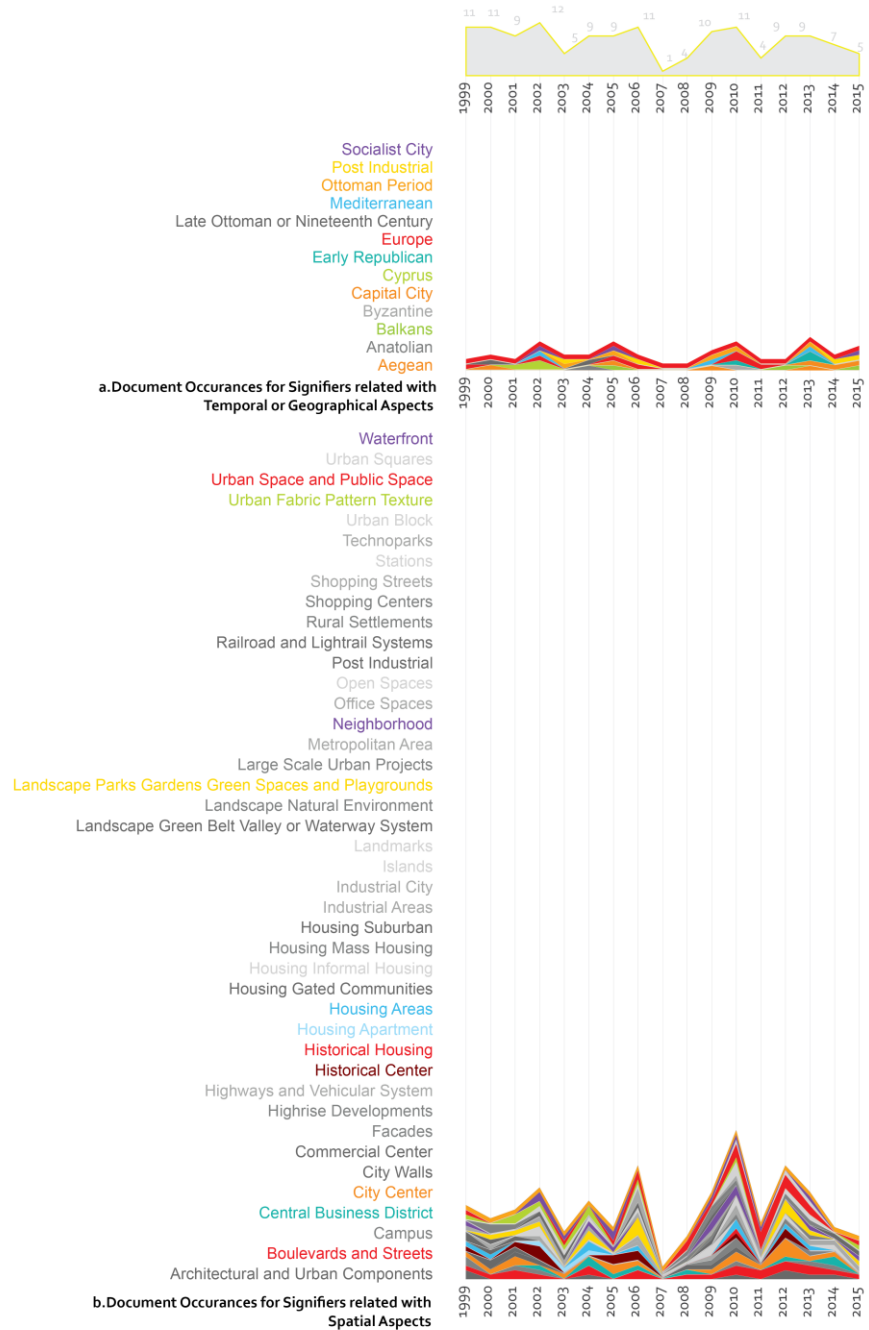


Figure 23 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to temporal aspects (a) and spatial aspects (b) for Master's degree studies in METU

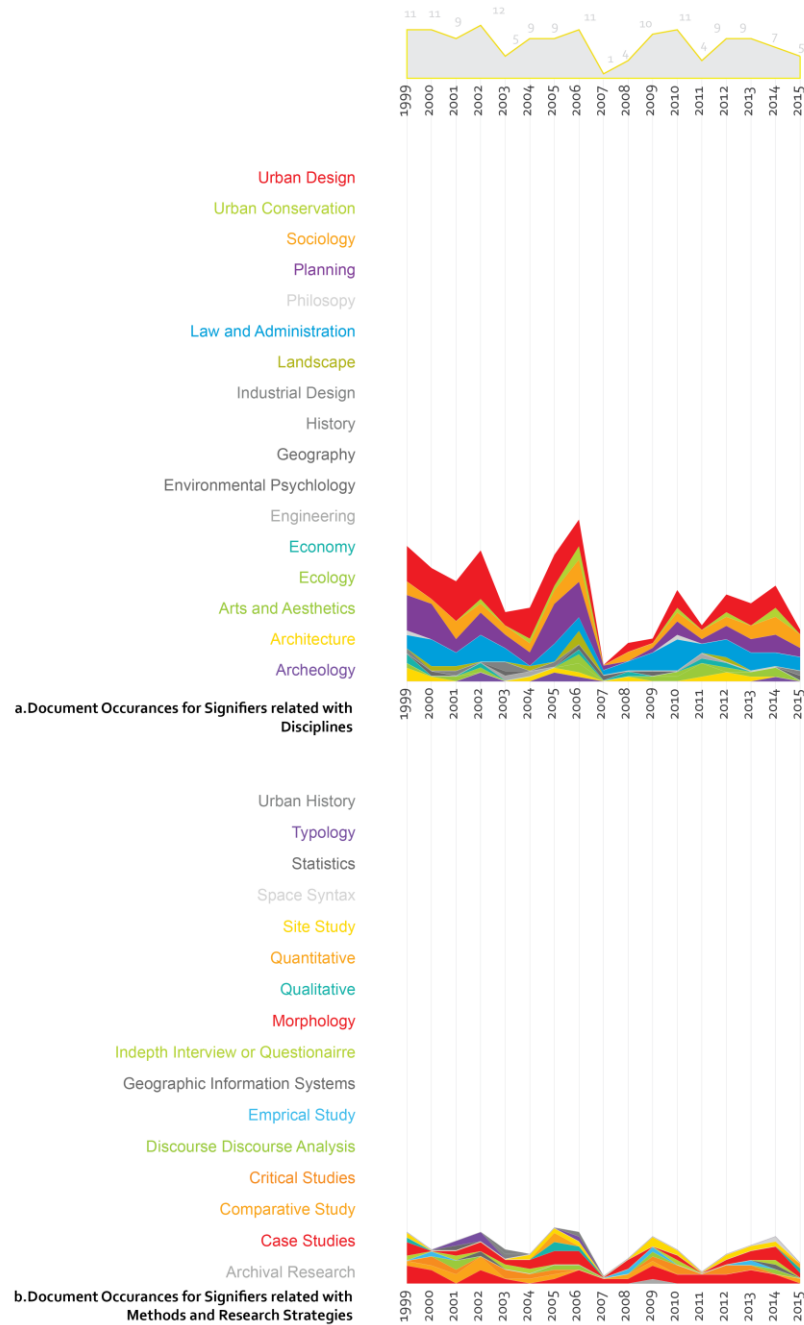
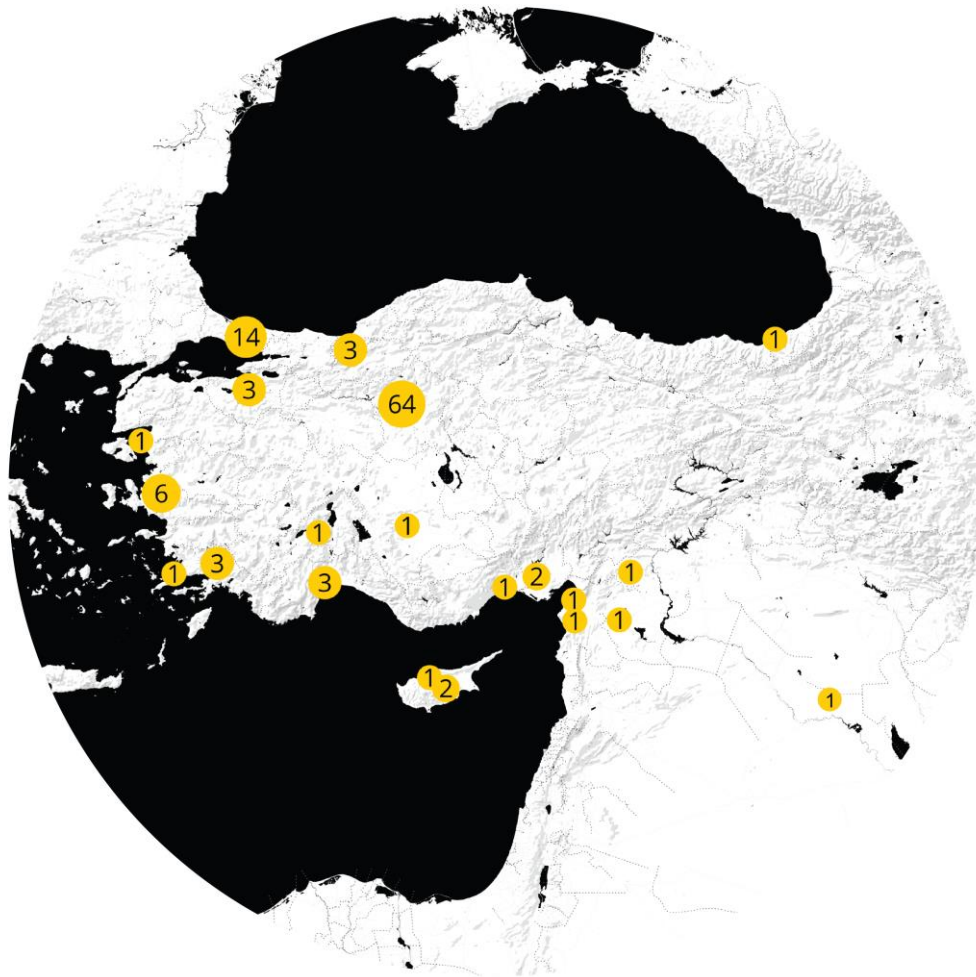


Figure 24 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to disciplines (a) and methods (b) for Master's degree studies in METU



Figure 25 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring problems and themes for Master's degree studies in METU



Ankara	64	Iskenderun	1	Albania / Pogradec	1
Istanbul	14	Izmir / Ayvalık	1	Albania / Tirana	1
Izmir	5	Konya	1	Cyprus / Nicosia	2
Antalya	3	Mersin	1	Pakistan / Karachi	1
Bursa	3	Muğla / Bodrum	1	Spain / Durana	1
Düzce	3	Rize	1	Spain / Tarragona	1
Muğla	3	Iraq/Soulemaniyah	1	Syria / Aleppo	1
Adana	2	Italy / Verona	1	UK / London	1
Antakya	1	Cyprus / Morphou	1	USA / New York	1
Gaziantep	1	Albania / Durrës	1	NA	27

Figure 26 Geographic distribution of study areas for Master's degree studies in METU

Looking at the geographical distribution of the studies a distribution of studies in the major cities of the country, Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara is evident with a particular emphasis on Ankara based on the location of the institution. Furthermore we can note that the south eastern parts of the country is a particular focus for studies. Cities like Aleppo, Antioch, Iskenderun and Adana has been studies over the course of 20 years of the program. Also there is another accumulation of studies in Balkan regions. Cities such as Tirana, Pogradec, Durrës has been studied in master's degree theses in the program. Studies in these two distinct geographical regions, namely the southeastern Turkey and the Balkans is both a result of the international character of the university and the regions it serves to, and also a sense of **responsibility towards a wider geographical region.**

Other than the study of Aegean settlements, there exists a certain pattern of location choice in the Master's degree theses we can list; Ebru Aras Miroğlu's study<sup>180</sup> that juxtaposes political history and morphological transformation of Aleppo, or Resmiye Alpar's<sup>181</sup>, work on the divided city of Nicosia, just to cite a few examples. Such studies are spread to a geography which we can loosely draw the boundary as; part of Middle East in close relationship to Turkey and the Balkans. Countries such as Syria, Albania, Kosovo, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Pakistan have always been in the agenda of the program. As master's degree studies are more experimental in nature as compared to doctorate degree studies in some cases unique studies directed by personal interest or political statements are produced. The study by Duygu Cihanger<sup>182</sup> on the meaning and sense of space generated by the ancient oak tree of Yalvaç, Deniz Altay's study<sup>183</sup> on the appropriation of space by young urbanites' night life and the concept of "minibar". Fariha Amjad Ubaid's study<sup>184</sup> on the political history of Karachi with many faces as defined by the author as; "Located Karachi,

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<sup>180</sup> Miroğlu, Ebru Aras. "The Transformation of Urban Space at the Conjunction of the Old and New Districts: The City of Aleppo / Eski ve Yeni Mahallerin Birleşimindeki Kentsel Alanın Dönüşümü: Halep Şehri", MSc. in Urban Design, METU, 2005.

<sup>181</sup> Alpar, Resmiye. "Divided Cities: Physical and Social Restructuring of Lefkoşa, Cyprus / Bölünmüş Kentler: Lefkoşa Suriçinin Sosyal ve Fiziksel Değişimi ve Yeniden Oluşumu", MSc. in Urban Design, METU, 2001.

<sup>182</sup> Cihanger, Duygu. "Trees in the Urban Context: A Study on the Relationship between Meaning and Design / Kentsel Bağlamda Ağaçlar: Anlam ve Tasarımın İlişkisi Üzerine Bir Çalışma" MSc. in Urban Design, METU, 2013.

<sup>183</sup> Altay, Resmiye, 2004, "Urban Spaces Re-Defined in Daily Practices: The Case of "Minibar", Ankara / Gündelik Faaliyetlerde Yeniden Tanımlanan Kentsel Mekanlar: Ankara, "Minibar" Örneği" MSc. in Urban Design, METU 2004.

<sup>184</sup> Ubaid, Fariha Amjad, "Karachi: Some Steps in Experiencing Karachi", MSc. in Urban Design, METU, 1999.

Named Karachi, Mapped Karachi, Colonized Karachi, Violent Karachi and Romantic Karachi” can be listed just to cite a few.

### **5.3.3 Interpretation: The Studio Culture**

Baykan Günay is the founder of METU Graduate Program of Urban Design and he has acted as the program’s chair for many years. Günay’s involvement with the program began earlier than the official founding of the program in 1996 through a number of reports and studies for advocating the founding of the program. He also directed many studio projects as well as professional projects within the program and he is one of the core figures in the making of the studio culture of urban design studio in METU.<sup>185</sup>

#### **5.3.3.1 Interview with Baykan Günay as the Founder**

The foundation story as told by Baykan Günay is as follows. Being a member of the early generations of planners educated in METU Department of City and Regional Planning, Baykan Günay studied closely with architects, which has shaped his conception of the discipline in the upcoming years.

We already studied together with architects in the earlier years of the faculty. We gained a perspective based on space itself. Secondly we didn't have planner-planner instructors but we had architect-planners. The non-architects that educated us were; Fehmi Yavuz, Fatma Mansur, Mübeccel Kıray, we learned law and sociology. We also built with the architects. We learned being together and thinking together. The teachings of Fritz Janeba on praxis has been influential. Later we were separated but still watched each other.

Beginning with his early practices as a planner Günay worked in close relation to architects. Later in 1990s he was invited by the faculty to initiate a program of Urban Design in METU.

Later on when I started working I initiated a planning bureau and started working on small towns. That kind of a practice requires a set of architectural skills as well. I also worked with an architect; Ersen Gömlüksizoğlu. We received a job for a proposal for Güney Antalya Turizm Gelişim Bölgesi (Southern Antalya Tourism Development Zone), which was an interdisciplinary practice, which thought me about infrastructure. The planning of Kemer was a practice that is totally an urban design problem by definition. These series of ventures lasted at 1980. Tamer Gök in those years invited us to the department.

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<sup>185</sup> Günay’s contributions to the program were honored in an International Symposium held in METU in 2016.

I was recruited as a design oriented planner. Together with Argun Evyapan we started the basic design courses then. At around 1990ies Rüştü Yüce came up with a request for the foundation of such a program saying that there is a demand both from the students and the department. There was not a program under the name of Urban Design, however there were studies in the field in Mimar Sinan University. I wanted to make the program into an interdisciplinary program, saying that I am still a planner. We sent invitations to all the programs in the faculty but didn't receive the support we needed.

Table 11 Interview Bith Baykan Günay (16.11.2015)

<b>Research Medium</b>	Praxis based studioworks, a mode of research by design.
<b>Practical or Theoretical Knowledge</b>	Both practical and theoretical. There has been a shift from praxis based studies to theoretical ones in the last years.
<b>Prominent Method</b>	Interdisciplinary design practice.
<b>Tools of Representation of Final Products</b>	Every studio was concluded with a collection that was not published.
<b>The Foundation Reasons</b>	Demand from METU academic community.
<b>Biggest Achievement</b>	The Design of METU Northen Cyprus Campus
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	A body of literature as based on Urban Design 1956 circle, a body of literature on history of urban space, and a newly introduced set of literature especially based on contemporary urban morphology studies.

From the early days of the program, Günay tried to establish an interdisciplinary program. However, with the intention to found an urban design program there started a rivalry between programs of architecture and city and regional planning, whether the program should be founded under architecture or planning programs.

Especially Architects were claiming that they were already running a similar practice. I received support from Güven Arif Sargin, Ayşen Savaş and Candaş Bilsel, who were aware of the dynamics and importance of coming together. The program was founded. I was assigned as an advisor to the rectorates office. I went to Süha Sevük saying that we are willing to design the Technopark in METU.

From the early days of the program Baykan Günay ran the studio as an environment of production. Beginning with the project of METU Technopark the studio aimed at production.

The first days were a bit tense yet when they started discussing and fighting, I told to myself “It is working.” I always wanted to found a program based on “praxis”. I always defined the problems and sub-

problems to be solved by individual studio members. The first years there was a strong focus on praxis which slowly changed to rather theoretical projects. We always had a problem with finalizing works. At the end of Technopark project for instance we had only one student.

Our greatest achievement has been the design of METU Northern Cyprus Campus. The issue was in the agenda but nobody knew what to do, so I acted first. “Act First!” I see this as my life philosophy. Odtüköy for instance together with Erhan Acar and Gönül Evyapan we acted first to establish a unity of space as based on Gestalt Principles.

Looking at the totality of the projects done in METU Urban Design Studio, we see that there is a number of projects on campus design two of which were later realized by METU. On other instances where there was no agenda of building the theme of morphology has been central to studies.

Later on the studios started to give importance to concept instead of practice. I picked morphology one year for instance. I also gave importance to one more issue I am not the final decision maker I am merely a guide. I also dislike the jury system here what I give importance is the ability to develop an algorithmic method of thinking.

After I retired Adnan Barlas and Olgu Çalışkan started running the program. Olgu was willing to work on urban morphology. For the last years work I am still willing to work with people outside.

As a summary I always preferred a praxis based studio, I even don't feel the need to repeat that you cannot make praxis without theory itself. Always the first term was more focused on theory and research and second term focused on praxis. Anyhow I managed to raise a group of people who can work together. I also think that I managed to introduce competitions to this field and also developed a know-how on how to develop urban programs. Especially in the cases of campuses there is a substantial know-how.

Günay's narration of the program especially focuses around a number of central themes. One is the **cultivation of the studio culture of urban design**. The way he conceives the culture is an interdisciplinary environment of design praxis. The praxis is not limited to the physical design itself but it encompasses an understanding of social and cultural aspects of the place that is being studied. Second central aspect of Günay's conception of the program can be epitomized in his own words in the interview held; “Act first!”. This also constitutes one of the most evident characteristics of the program. METU Graduate Program of Urban Design in its history always aimed at the application of the products of the studios whenever it was possible. Together with the strong studio culture this characterized the studio environment as an active and productive one.



#### 6.3.4.2 Discursive Formations<sup>186</sup>

Considering the themes of Master's degree studies, we can argue that the large number of studies on design methods, urban cognition, urban form and transformation is a common characteristic for any urban design program, METU UD program is no exception in this aspect and the majority of the studies are on these themes. There exists a large amount of studies on urban form and control of urban form, which are indispensable concepts for a program on urban design. Just to cite a few we can count; Bilge Serin's study<sup>187</sup> on the taxonomy of design control tools and Tolga Ünlü's study<sup>188</sup> on urban coding as examples of this category, where both the concepts related with urban coding and design control are evaluated and also the potentials and shortcomings of the Turkish legislative framework has been examined. One can consider these types of studies as means to produce a repository of tools that can be used in design studies.

#### 5.3.5 Overview of METU UD Program

The graduate program of urban design has two major products, first is the products of the studio and second the master's theses.<sup>189</sup> An overall reading of the research carried within the program reveals a number of patterns. Firstly the geographical distribution of the studies show that even though Ankara is naturally the most studied city in the studies, there exists an accumulation of studies on south-eastern Turkey and parts of Syria and Iran together with another accumulation of studies on Balkan countries especially Albania. This is a result of the wider geographical role of the Middle East Technical University, as the institution serves not only the Turkish population but also the population of a wider geography. Furthermore specific themes of politics and space and socialist cities are highlighted as specific themes within the program.

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<sup>186</sup> This sub chapter has been partly published as: Acar, Yiğit. *20 Years of Work: Mapping the History of Metu Urban Design Studio* in CATALOGUE.01 METU Master of Urban Design 1996-2016, Ankara, 2016.

<sup>187</sup> Serin, Bilge., "Taxonomy of Design Control Tools / Tasarım Kontrol Araçları Taksonomisi" MSc. in Urban Design, METU, 2010.

<sup>188</sup> Ünlü, Tolga. 'Urban Coding as a Tool to Control Urban Form / Kent Formunu Denetleme Aracı Olarak Kentsel Kodlama' MSc. in Urban Design, METU, 1999.

<sup>189</sup> The archival information on the products of METU Urban Design Studios in the last 20 years is available and accessible. However the archives of MSGSU and ITU does not have the counterpart materials. Since a comparative study on these materials is not possible the reading on the projects of METU Urban Design Studio has been omitted from this study. However a reading on the material is presented by the author with the title: "20 Years of Work: Mapping the History of Metu Urban Design Studio" in the projects catalogue prepared for Designing Urban Design Symposium, METU 2016.



## **5.4 MSGSU Msc. Program of Urban Design**

Mimar Sinan Fine Art's University's Graduate Program of Urban Design has a longer history than its founding as a formal master's degree program. Beginning from a course for architects interested in urban issues to the formation of a specialization program within the body of five years of architecture education in 1970ies to the formation of the actual urban design master's degree program in 1982 the program has a long history of foundation.

### **5.4.1 A Brief History of the Program**

The roots of urban design education in MSGSU lies in the teachings of; German architect-planner Gustav Oelsner, Celal Esat Arseven as one of the first Turkish scholars in the field, French architect-planner Henri Prost, Seyfi Arkan as one of the forerunners of Turkish modernism, M. Ali Handan and Kemal Ahmet Arû as the members of the first generation educated by German and French planners in the rebuplic. However the contributions of these figures to the academia exceeds the limits of a single institution. Most of these people taught courses both in the Technical University and the Academy of Fine Arts early in 20<sup>th</sup> century. The contributions of these figures to the field and the framework of urban design as developed by architect-planner's of the time is discussed in the fifth chapter of this study with reference to the general scene of environmental design education and the development of urban design specifically within this scene.

Apart from the contributions of the architect-planners in the Academy in its earlier years the first step of institutionalization of urban design and planning education can be considered as the founding of the Chair of Urbanism in 1969 within the body of Department of Architecture. This chair was composed of M. Ali Handan, Mehmet Çubuk, Ersen Gürsel and Emre Arû, Kemal Ahmet Arû contributed to the chair as a visiting professor from Istanbul Technical University.<sup>190</sup> The period prior to the founding of the program in MSGSU can be characterized by three attempts for the formation of planning education in the institution. These attempts are; the founding of Urbanism Research Institute in 1976, the initiation of World Urbanism Day Colloquia in 1997 and the initiation of Urban Design Specialization within the department of Architecture in 1980.<sup>191</sup>

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<sup>190</sup> Çubuk, Mehmet, *Akademi'de Şehircilik Eğitimi Tarihi*, İstanbul, Sis Yayıncılık, 2012. pp. 105.

<sup>191</sup> *ibid.* pp. 76.

The studies for the organization of World Urbanism Day Colloquia and the founding of the Urban Design Specialization Program are both results of the works of the Urbanism Research Institute in MSGSU. The Institute was founded in 1976, the mission statement of the research institute was composed of 9 main items. Five of these items had references to; study, documentation and development of new concepts on; “Turkish Urbanism”. Three items focused on providing the necessary grounds for international cooperations and one last item suggested that the board should also act as an advisory body for scientific questions addressed to it.<sup>192</sup> These two themes of developing an understanding of “Turkish Urbanism” and the attempts at creating an international network of Planning and Urban Design has been in the agenda of the founders of the program in MSGSU.

The second important action that led to the founding of the program in 1982 is the initiation of the specialization education within the body of Architecture department. The education of architecture in MSGSU was conducted as a five-year program, which ended with a specialization thesis in the end following the studies in one of the specialization modules in last year of studies. Within this model of education the specialization module of urban design was implemented in 1980. The report for the founding of the specialization program is especially based on RIBA’s reports advocating the education of urban design in schools of architecture and planning.<sup>193</sup> The program included courses on; urban design, urban sociology, urban economy and management, urban geography, city administration and development law, urban infrastructure and transportation, together with studio courses and a graduation thesis.<sup>194</sup> The program’s definition of content also included intensive workshops as a part of the education programme, and in some instances these were also designed as parts of the curriculum of the specialization program as well.<sup>195</sup>

In 1982 a comprehensive revision in the academic structure of the institutions in Turkey was made, as described in the fifth chapter of this study. With these changes the educational periods of similar degree programs were standardized, thus the duration for undergraduate programs of architecture and planning was set to four years for all the institutions giving the same degree in Turkey. Earlier chairs and

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<sup>192</sup> *ibid.* pp. 115.

<sup>193</sup> *ibid.* pp. 124.

<sup>194</sup> *ibid.* pp. 128.

<sup>195</sup> *ibid.* pp. 127.

specialization programs were replaced with individual programs with their own curricula and again standardized periods of education, master's degree programs were set to 2-3 years and doctorate degree programs were set to 4-6 years.

At the time of these changes, having already established its specialization programs, MSGSU transformed its specialization programs into master's degree programs with similar curricula. Thus very soon after YÖK's call for standardization in programs, in 1982 MSGSU Graduate Program of Urban Design became operational. All the specialization programs within the body of architecture program were transformed into master's and doctorate degree programs in this period. Also the education of city and regional planning at undergraduate level was also initiated at the same time, together with the master's degree program. Together with the program of urban design two other master's degree programs were initiated, these are; the graduate program of urban conservation and the graduate program of urban planning. For a long time the studio courses of the urban design program was conceived together with the studios of these two other programs. Especially in fall semester each year the design studios were conducted with the common title of KAGELYA<sup>196</sup>, the students of these three programs co-participated in the design courses to develop comprehensive solutions to intricate urban situations that required studies on all scales.<sup>197</sup>

The KAGELYA studios has been a long running model for the graduate studios in MSGSU for many years. The studios were run as a joint studio between three graduate programs; urban conservation, urban design and planning. As compared to urban design where the design process does not follow any predefined set of methodic tools the programs of urban conservation and planning has many established methodical tools and especially analytical processes. These methods mainly depended on the documentation in the case of urban conservation and modelling in the case of planning studies. As a result of this collaboration MSGSU urban design program has also developed its tools that can be repeatedly be used in different contexts for analysis and in turn to inform the design processes. The major methodical tools as developed through these collaborations are mainly related with the definitions of existing types and typological aspects of the environment and re-interpretation of these. This methodical framework is also observable in master's degree studies in form of studies

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<sup>196</sup> Abbreviation for; Atelier for Monitoring and Directing Urban Developments.

<sup>197</sup> Çubuk, Mehmet, *Akademi'de Şehircilik Eğitimi Tarihi*, İstanbul, Sis Yayıncılık, 2012. pp. 168.

related to typology. This aspect of research and design as based on types is very much characteristic of MSGSU and it will be further discussed in this chapter.

The Master's Degree Program of Urban Design in MSGSU has developed as an extension of the education in Architecture over the course of years. The foundational aims of the program were conceived as; **understanding the idiosyncrasies of Turkish cities and establishing the methods to control the urban development.** Also the establishment of an international network of urban design has always been in the agenda of the program. These attempts beginning with the World Urbanism Day Colloquia were later on further developed with a specialized series of symposia on urban design itself with the title; Urban Design and Implementations Symposia. The contents of this symposia are further studied in the eight chapter of this study.

#### **5.4.2 Exploration: Strengthening the Localities**

Considering the first layer of research for the master's degree studies produced in the program we can make a number of remarks. Firstly in terms of references to disciplines, unlike the case of METU in the case of MSGSU references to disciplines are not cumulated on a single one, but there is a rather balanced distribution with a slight emphasis on terms related with; sociology, planning, law and administration followed by architecture and art. In terms of references to methodical tools, case studies have a particular significance followed by morphology and design guides. There is a slight increase in the use of terms related to design tools and methods after 2006. In terms of problems and themes again no keyword group is predominant over others, there is a rather balanced distribution of problems and themes throughout the years. However urban identity and themes related to transformation such as regeneration renewal and urban transformation are the most common ones. References to themes related to transformation together with consumption show a trend of increase after 2003. In terms of study objects there is not a distinguished type of study objects however there is an emphasis on studies focusing on historical settlements and housing. Also looking at the temporal or geographical significances of the study objects we can see that study of Anatolian settlements have been a continuous trend over the course of years.

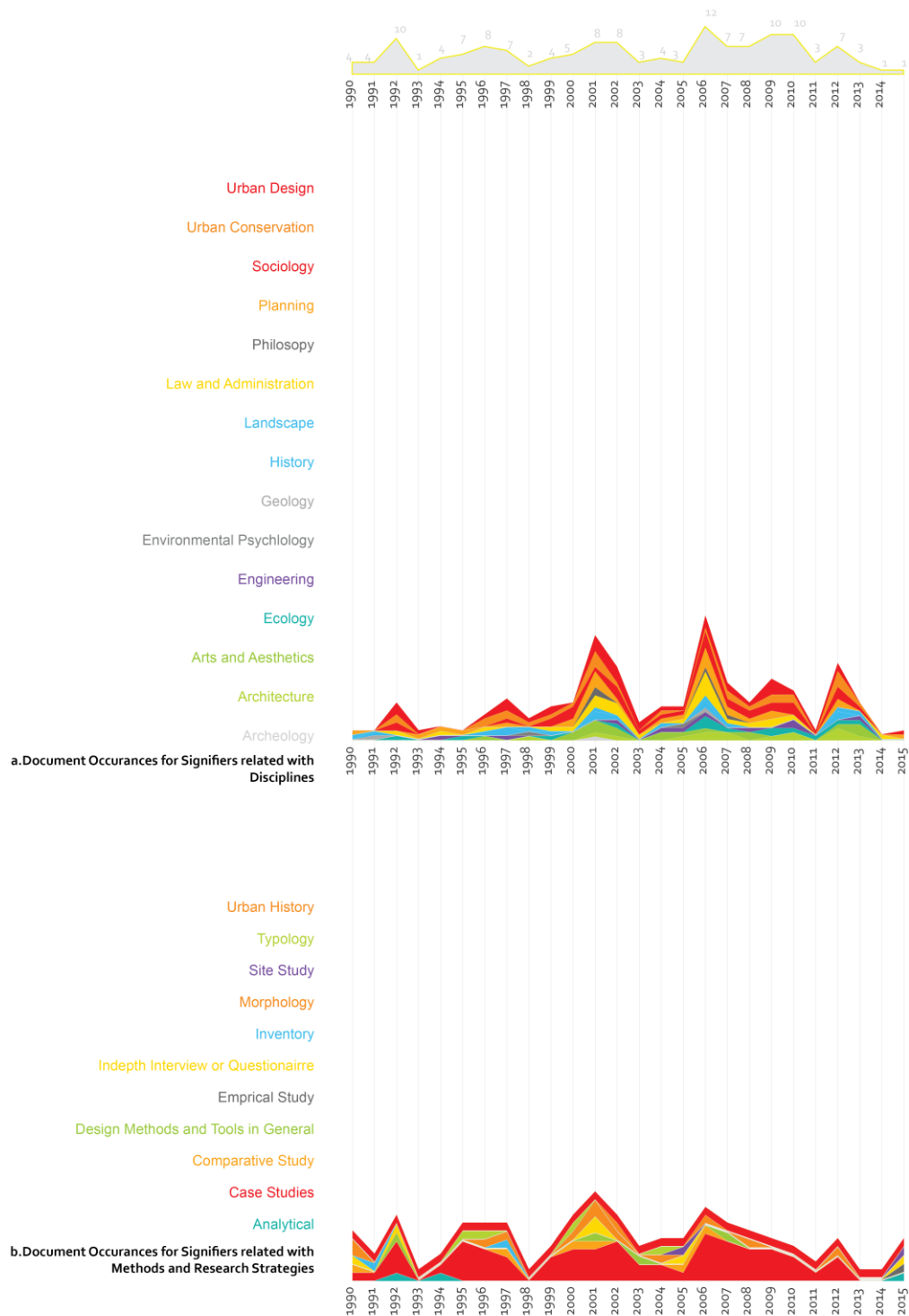


Figure 28 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to disciplines (a) and method (b) for Master's degree studies in MSGSU

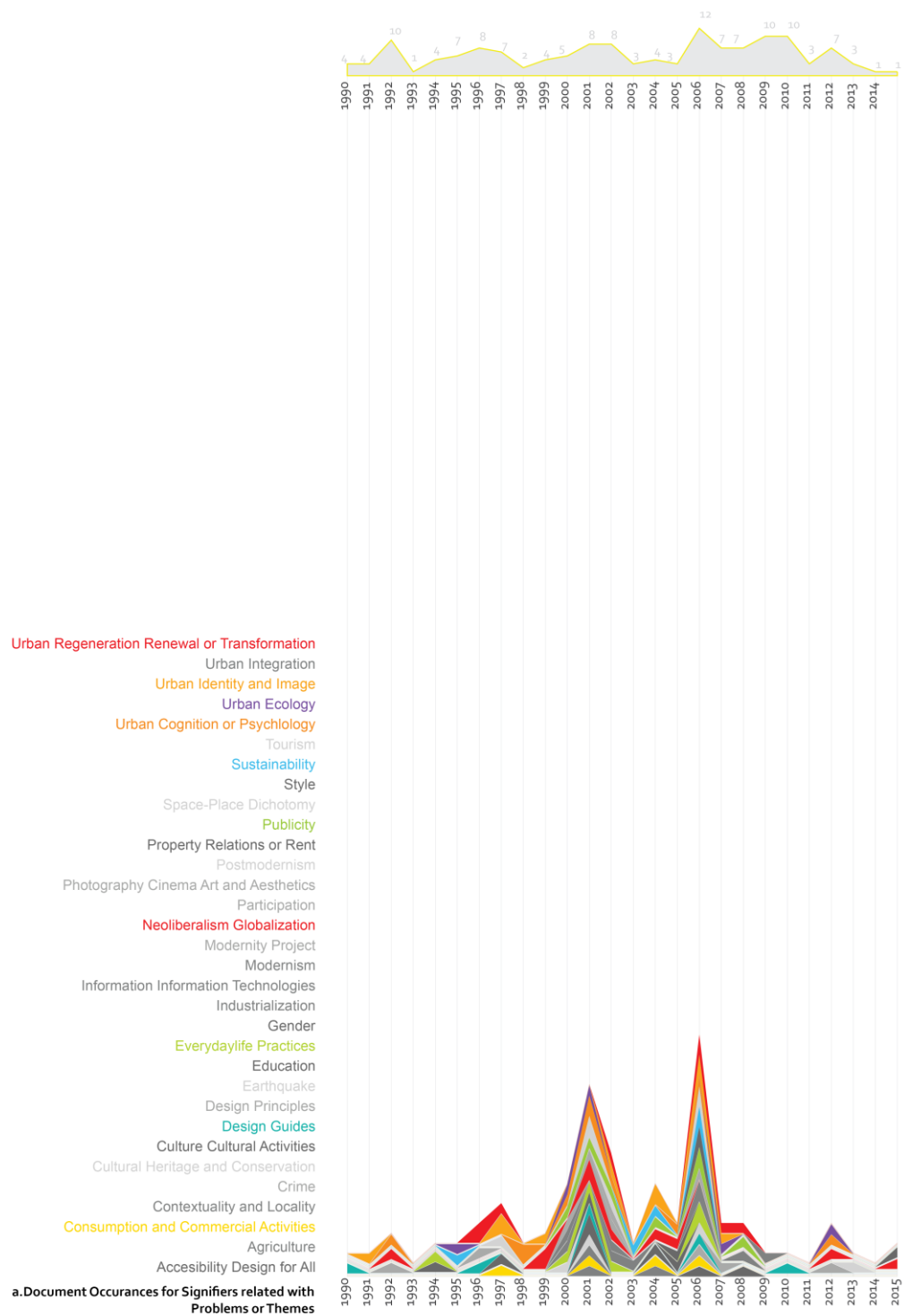


Figure 29 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to problems and themes for Master's degree studies in MSGSU



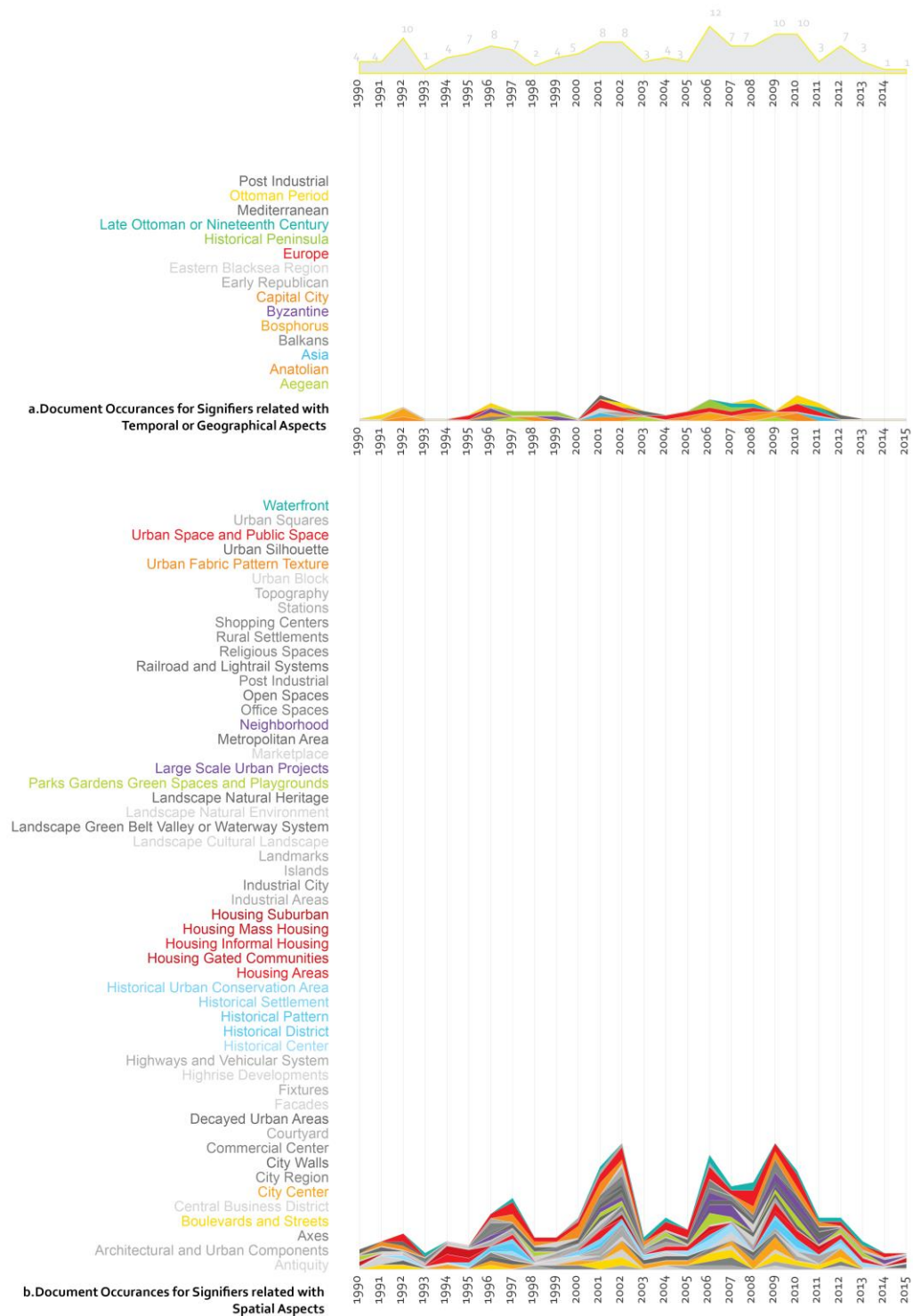


Figure 30 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to temporal aspects (a) and spatial aspects (b) for master's degree studies in MSGSU



Istanbul	83	Erzurum	1	Cyprus / Famagusta	1
Bursa	4	Foça	1	Portugal / Lisbon	1
Edirne	3	Izmir/ Kayaköy	1	Sweden / Malmö	1
Antalya	2	Kayseri	1	Russia / Moskov	1
Bartın	2	Muğla	1	Austria / Prague	1
Izmir	2	Niğde	1	Kosovo / Prizren	1
Bartın	2	Rize	1	Italy / Rome	1
Artvin	1	Trabzon	1	Eagean and Mediterranean Shores	1
Çanakkale / Assos	1			Lebanon / Beirut	1
Izmir / Ayvalık	1			NA	30

Figure 31 Geographic distribution of study areas for master's degree studies in MSGSU

The geographical distribution of studies represents a similar characteristic to the case of METU where the home town of the university in this case Istanbul is studied the

most. Other than Istanbul the studies focused on two parts of the country; Eastern Black Sea Region and the Aegean Region the reason for this distribution will be further discussed in this chapter with reference to the contents of the theses. We can briefly state that the main reason is that both these regions are representatives of a type of urbanism specific to these geographies that developed historically through traditional building practices.

Another point to consider in terms of the geographical distribution of the study objects is that there are a number of study locales that are not limited to the Balkan or Middle Eastern Geographies, especially in Europe. This is partly a result of the programs underlying aim to develop an international network from its early days onwards.

### **5.4.3 Interpretation: Establishing a Discipline**

In MSGSU three interviews were held. One with Mehmet Çubuk as the founder of the Graduate Program of Urban Design, one with Gülşen Özaydın as the current chair of the program and Güzin Konuk as one of the most productive scholars in PhD. level research in Urban Design. The interviews with Güzin Konuk and Mehmet Çubuk on PhD. level research is presented in the sixth chapter. The interviews with Mehmet Çubuk as the founder of the program and Gülşen Özaydın are as follows.

#### **5.4.4.1 Interview with Mehmet Çubuk as the Founder**

Mehmet Çubuk is the forerunner of the foundation of the urban design program in MSGSU. He is also the advisor and mentor of many members of the community who would later direct the research and education in the program. Currently retired, he is still producing and actively publishing books especially about the history of his academic career which is very much intertwined with the history of MSGSU Graduate Program of Urban Design. The interview with Mehmet Çubuk revealed many issues on a variety of topics as he preferred to explain many related issues in an anachronistic manner. He preferred to give further details on his own life which is intertwined with the foundation of the program.

Çubuk started his narration with a general overview of the development of the discipline in the world as well as in Turkey. He referred to the early attempts of the formation of the discipline, CIAM conferences and also the conference at Harvard, especially with an emphasis on Jose Louis Sert and his understanding of planning and urban design. Çubuk also referred to the World Urbanism Day as initiated by Carlos

Maria Della Paolera and his own attempts to organize events at the same day as the Turkish Committee for World Urbanism Day. He also referred to the early days of urban design courses in MSGSU and the elective courses in the field. The general theoretical narration and the personal/institutional history as told by Çubuk was mainly around the theme of legitimization and promotion of the discipline. Following the long introductory speech by Çubuk on how urban design has developed throughout the second half of the twentieth century he started explaining his early days of education and research in MSGSU.

Before the founding of the program I assisted design courses and later I conducted electives on urban design. Working with the students in weekdays and weekends we focused on issues related with urban infrastructure, including circulation of goods and waste disposal. However these courses and piecemeal lectures were not enough so I actively worked for the founding of the program. I saw that there was a gap in terms of scale, architects were working on the architectural objects and planning was limited to zoning and development plans. My agenda was to fill in that gap.

Table 12 Interview with Mehmet Çubuk (20.04.2016)

<b>Research Medium</b>	Research based studio works that are based on the documentation of a context.
<b>Practical or Theoretical Knowledge</b>	Both is given importance, the practical knowledge is established through professional partnerships.
<b>Prominent Method</b>	Interdisciplinary practice. The program was seen together with the programs of Urban Planning and Urban Conservation programs. These three programs ran joint studios under the name of KAGELYA
<b>Tools of Representation of Final Products</b>	The aim of the final product has been a guiding document not a final project. For each year of studio work there exists documents of research and documents of design guidance.
<b>The Foundation Reasons</b>	An attempt at legitimization and institutionalization of urban design thought in Turkey.
<b>Biggest Achievement</b>	Projects like; Bosphorus Planning Studies, Planning Studies on Prince Islands, Beyoğlu Planning Studies, Bursa Görükle Rural Development Framework, some of which found chances of application. Institutionalization of the discipline through academic events.

At this point Çubuk also gave background information as based on a narration of urban design as based on New Urbanism Movement and critique of modernist planning practices.

I was teaching Social Geography. However to set up the program you need further knowledge. Whenever I needed external support, I tried to recruit professional from the field into the education environment. I adopted this approach from my experience in France. Where a scholarly core of educators are supported by professional instructors.

There were objections from other scholars yet I believed in the potential of this approach. I also invited scholars from other institutions. For instance I recruited Erol Tmertekin from ITU or other scholars from Istanbul University or Boğaziçi University. I was telling the students that they were in an interuniversal environment. We can not be encapsulated within the boundaries of a single university.

When courses by people from other universities is not enough, I initiated workshops with French institutions. We held shock workshops with international partners in various Turkish cities. This allowed us to exceed the limits of education programs.

As Çubuk was educated in an academic environment before the founding of YK and the following academic reform in 1982, he had a conception of a more universal and interrelated academia. Many members of the academia freely thought courses in more than one university and they circulated easily between different institutions giving lectures, directing studios and research at all levels. Having a conception of a universal academia Çubuk sought the means to establish relations with many scholars outside his own institution; however his attempts were faced with resistance.

Following the developments in America namely the development of concepts of urban design, in 1960ies when I was in France I learned about these concepts. When I first tried to set up the trace of urban design in Turkey, I faced some resistance, as everyone was seeing Architecture as an overarching discipline. Against this resistance, I realized that I could start a trace of urbanism education within Architecture. At those years, I recruited Haydar (Karabey), Gzin (Konuk) to form a research institute. The first attempt of the institute was to start a specialization track within the five years of education in architecture (architecture education in the Academy then was five years.).

Later following the founding of Higher Education Council the specialization education initiated as a part of architecture education was separated and thus the program of urban design was founded.

In the beginning the education was initiated by architects in the following years first planners than people from social studies, geography and economics were accepted to the program. I appreciate this approach as I observed a similar approach in my studies in France.

In the later years with the increase in urban development speed and the development pressure. I wanted to include people leading this rapid urban development trends and contacted with some of the key figures to recruit them into the program however, I did not succeed.

I also wanted to form the program as an interdisciplinary field between architecture, planning and civil engineering however, I didn't succeed.

Çubuk mentioned individual objections to exchanges he was setting between other universities and MSGSU, this resistance coming from his own colleagues were later institutionalized in national level by the actions of YÖK and also in many cases by board decisions in many universities, resulting in a much more atomized structure of the academia. Çubuk proceeded with the central themes of his studies and the history of the program.

We struggled for many issues including urban aesthetics and micro space design. In our earlier struggles we weren't widely accepted. However now I see that there exists aesthetics departments within municipalities however their methods and operation are not well organized and methodical.

For me there is a rural heritage in Turkey and it is being destroyed at the moment. I also advocated for the development of planning frameworks for conservation and proper planning of these areas.

We also worked on the developments in metropolitan scale especially the Bosphorus project was a good example of these types of studies. However later developments in Istanbul have been terrible.

One other central issue has been the use of design guides. We implemented an example project on the implementation of design guides in Bursa Görükle. The project covered many issues including planning and architectural principles, even use of color has been studied. A series of lectures were given to the future architects who would work in the project giving them information on how the design guide works. The results were successful to a degree.

This issue of design guides are now back in the agenda. The Ministry of Environment and Urbanism is now trying to develop a framework for design guided. [...] I believe that we should develop specific guidelines for Turkish context, however I am not speaking about Ottoman or Seljukid style whatsoever, climate and building tradition is very important. Mardin for instance is a very different special urban context it is not related to a national context it has its own history and universal qualities.

The major themes of study within the program as framed by Mehmet Çubuk can be summarized as; micro space design, studies on design guides and large-scale planning studies.

Today I am not happy with how things are done. Urban design is the core of planning today and we are unaware of it. It is the most critical set of tools it exceeds the design of open spaces.

Çubuk's final remarks were more of a personal nature, mainly referring to current administrations of both MSGSU and the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, he criticized the current state of research and administration for neglecting the accumulated knowledge throughout his academic career. His criticisms are mainly based on the fact that in most cases such research do not refer to earlier products within the academia and studies in some cases become repetitive of the same issues that were being discussed thirty years ago.

#### **6.4.4.2 Interview with Güşen Özaydın as the Current Program Chair**

Güşen Özaydın is a member of the third generation of urban design scholars in MSGSU. Having had her earlier education in MSGSU from other scholars such as Mehmet Çubuk, Kemal Ahmet Aru, Güzin Konuk and Aykut Karaman, Özaydın later built her own scholarly field around the teachings of French school of urban morphology. Her research expertise is mainly based on the study of urban form with reference to historical documents and the study of urban form through history and sociology. She is actively teaching and conducting research in MSGSU, where she is the current chairperson of the Urban Design Program in the same institution. The highlights of the interview with Güşen Özaydın are as follows.

Özaydın began her narration of the history of the program by referring to the early days of the studios and the characteristics of the design projects.

Urban design practice in its early days in our institution mainly focused on two types of projects, one big scale urban studies such as the study of the Bosphorus or second the study of defined open spaces such as urban squares and like. In later periods we started working on large scale urban projects.

For the first years of the program studies focused on the two major types of projects as explained. However later Mehmet Çubuk introduced a model for studios where three programs comes together for one semester. The studio model was named as KEGELYA. This model ran for around 15 years. In the last days of the KEGELYA studios instructors started to complain about the hardships of directing a large group of students with diverse backgrounds. Also with the changes in the curricular structure we had to stop the KEGELYA model. Now all three graduate programs; planning, conservation and urban design give their own design studios.

Table 13 Interview with Gülşen Özaydın (21.04.2016)

<b>Research Medium</b>	Studio courses are coupled with theses around the central theme of design guides.
<b>Practical or Theoretical Knowledge</b>	Both theoretical and practical research is valued. Studios are central and theoretical courses are planned to inform design practice.
<b>Prominent Method</b>	The program itself doesn't have a common methodic framework, English, American and French schools of urban analysis methods are represented in the program by different scholars.  Personal approach: Structuralist analysis methods, based on French school of Morphology.
<b>Tools of Representation of Final Products</b>	Studioworks and a number of urban design guides for many urban areas in Turkey.
<b>The Foundation Reasons</b>	
<b>Biggest Achievement</b>	Design guides and guidelines; Blacksea Region Waterfront Guidelines, Görükle Guide, Galata Guide, Istanbul Urban Design Guide.

As Özaydın explains the KEGELYA model as explained by Mehmet Çubuk in the interview is abandoned in 2015 due to the difficulties related with working in a diverse group of people coming from different backgrounds. The effects of this change in the curriculum can be seen as another case of further segregation within the academia, as earlier discussed with reference to the interview with Mehmet Çubuk.

The programs major success has been the production of urban design guides. Güzin Hanım (Konuk) produces the general framework for urban design guides for the municipality; we have produced guides for Blacksea region, Galata region, and currently for Istanbul. This theme of design guides can be also followed by looking into the master's degree theses.

I can name urban design guides as one of the central tools developed within the program of urban design. However there are other central themes related with urban analysis and design. Our program has always had scholars representing different ecoles of research and design.

Özaydın also points out to the relationship of the program with the municipal and central administrative bodies as well as real life praxis of urban design. However in the case of MSGSU the praxis is formulated differently. The institution sees itself in a position to direct and guide processes rather than directly designing and producing things. This self-conception is also reflects itself in the research and production in both studios and master's degree theses. This very specific way of doing things is



specific to MSGSU and distinguishes the graduate program of urban design from other programs, both in MSGSU and in other universities.

#### 6.4.4.3 Discursive Formations

In the case of MSGSU we can speak of a unified discourse in the collection of master's degree studies. This discourse is a **technical discourse** based on the analysis of elements of specific urban forms in the Turkish context. As explained in the brief history of the program with reference to the Urbanism Research Institute in MSGSU the program had an explicit aim of researching the Turkish context and developing a framework for urban design in this context. This deliberate agenda has its reflections in the research medium as well.

The discourse has two major components. First component is constituted by a series of studies on **methods of urban design**. Second component is composed of a number of case studies that **builds the knowledge base for further methodic studies**. There is a clearly observable **search for method** in the whole history of the program. The effects of this agenda can be observed throughout the theses produced in the last 25 years. The first type of studies that is studies on **the methods of urban design** dates back to the early days of the program. This type of studies in the early days of the program mainly produced comprehensive studies that are indeed reviews of different approaches to urban design. Şölen Demir Selen's study on theories of space and urban form<sup>198</sup> or Akif Salim Tuncel's study on the relationship between urban form and landscape are early examples of this type of studies.<sup>199</sup> This trace of studies related with design methods continues throughout the history of the program. The earlier studies of this type are, as mentioned, generalist reviews of literature, however later studies specifically focus on three major themes or combination of these themes; urban design guides and urban conservation, and later the issue of urban identity. As mentioned the second type of master's degree studies predominantly produces in MSGSU is studies that are **case studies that either test a method, or they contribute to the development of a knowledge for later studies**. These types of studies also have a long history in the program.

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<sup>198</sup> Seren, Şölen Demir., "Mekan Teorileri ve Kent Formunu Oluşturan Faktörler Üzerine Bir Araştırma / A Study on Theories of Space and the Factors that Form the Urban Form", Msc. in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1990.

<sup>199</sup> Tuncel, Akif Salim., "Kentsel Peyzaj ve Kent Formu-Kent Silueti İlişkileri / Urban Landscape and the Relationship between Urban Form and Urban Silhouette", Msc. in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1990.

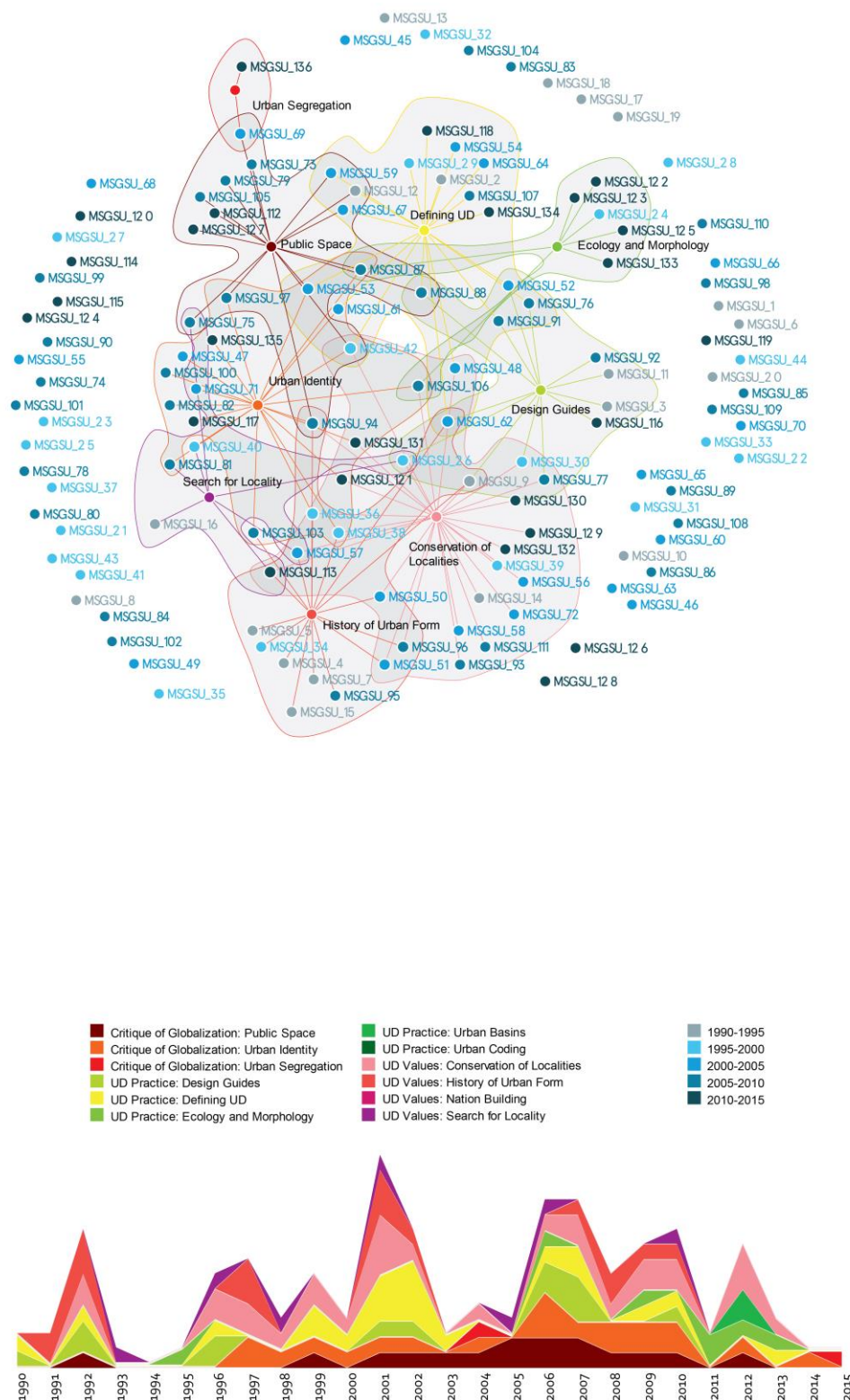


Figure 32 Typical discursive practices in master's degree studies in MSGSU. (Codes in the graph correspond to bibliographic information in Appendix C.)

Hande Mutlu's study on outdoor spaces and housing types in Edirne,<sup>200</sup> is an early example of the type of studies that build a knowledge base for the constitution of a methodical approach, based on an understanding of typo-morphology. A later example of this type type-morphological of study is Korcan Özbek's study<sup>201</sup> on the typological aspects of Niğde houses and the urban form they generate.

Also with reference to the interviews with Mehmet Çubuk and Güzin Konuk, and the answers they gave to the question about the successes of the program, the list of projects they name corresponds with the master's degree theses' case study locations in most cases. Locations like Bosphorus, Beyoğlu, Edirne, Bursa and cities in the Black Sea Region, have been systematically studied in master's degree theses as well.

#### **5.4.4 Overview of MSGSU Program of Urban Design**

As discussed with reference to the investigation on master's degree studies, the history and interviews the graduate program of urban design at MSGSU has a very characteristic method of operation. To discuss the methods of operation of MSGSU graduate program of urban design we should briefly touch upon the academic community that constituted this method. The community of MSGSU is a closeknit one where the relationship between younger scholars and senior scholars are similar to that of a master and apprentice relationship. Most of the members of the graduate program of urban design received their earlier degrees in the same institution. However as mentioned by Mehmet Çubuk in the interview also as can be observed easily nearly all the members of the community of urban design in MSGSU were endorsed to conduct further studies abroad and return back to the institution. As a result the whole community having similar background formations constitute a coherent community of scholars which is also informed about different approaches in the field.

Secondly again as explained earlier the program has had a certain agenda beginning from its early days of operation that can be summarized as; **developing a framework to understand the peculiarities of the context of Turkish urbanism and to develop specific methods and a knowledge base to direct the urban development in the**

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<sup>200</sup> Mutlu, Hande., "Edirne Kentinde Dış Mekan ile Ev Planlarının İlişkileri / The Relationship between Exterior Space and the Plan of Houses in Edirne ", Msc. in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1991.

<sup>201</sup> Özbek, Korcan., "Geleneksel Niğde Evleri Mekansal Araştırması ve Kale Mahallesi Konut Yerleşimi ve Tipoloji-Morfoloji İlişkisi / Traditional Niğde Houses and Relations Between Typology-Morphology in Kale Region Sample Area", Msc. in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.

**country.** Despite the tone of locality in this statement, the program is also very much informed about the international practices of urban design, through studies and joint workshops. The discourse developed by the agents of the program throughout the years is that; the study of the universal aspects of design and popular themes in the research field are not by itself enough to inform and direct the urbanism processes in Turkey.

## **5.5 ITU Msc. Program of Urban Design**

Istanbul Technical University is one of the oldest institutions of higher education in Turkey. Dating back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the university is also the starting place of formal architecture education. The education of urban design began in the university as a part of architecture education in 1930ies. The history of the current graduate program of urban design in ITU, despite being founded in 1988, cannot be thought without this background.

### **5.5.1 A Brief History of the Program**

Istanbul Technical University is one of the oldest academic institutions in Turkey that is based on a western understanding of academia. The university's history dates back to 1773 to *Mühendishane-i Bahr-i Hümayun*<sup>202</sup>, the university has had many transformations and reforms to reach at it's current state. We can briefly list these major transformations as follows. First is the beginning of engineering education in 1795 followed by the beginning of education of architecture in 1847. Following the reform movements in 1928 in the academia the institution was transformed into *Yüksek Mühendis Mektebi*<sup>203</sup> and also a system of division of departments was introduced that was very much similar to *Hochschule* model in German academia. In 1944 the institution acquired its current name of Istanbul Technical University. Within this general timeline of the university a number of events are rather peculiar for the purpose of this study. First is the beginning of urbanism education in 1939 as the German architect-planner Gustav Oelsner joined the institution. Secondly the founding of Institute of Urbanism in 1969 and the beginning of graduate education in urbanism in 1974 are important events. The program of urban design as a graduate program was founded in 1987.<sup>204</sup> In 2002 the program was transformed into an

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<sup>202</sup> Imperial School of Naval Engineering

<sup>203</sup> School of Engineering

<sup>204</sup> In Turkish language the widely used term for urban design is "*Kentsel Tasarım*" however this early program in ITU was named as "*Şehirsel Tasarım*" This can be considered as a result of the common use of term urbanism which translates into Turkish as *Şehircilik* which connotes within the Turkish

interdisciplinary program that is ran by a board of representatives from, graduate programs of; planning, landscape architecture and architecture, and the program has been operating in this interdisciplinary manner ever since.

We can outline three major periods in the history of the program of urban design. First is the period between 1939 and 1988 where urban design education was an extension of architecture education. The second period is the time span between 1988 and 2002 and the third is the period between 2002 and today. The first period between 1939 and 1988 is characterized by the practices of German expatriate Gustav Oelsner and his students Celile Berk, Kemal Ahmet Aru, Hande Süher and Gündüz Özdeş just to list a few.<sup>205</sup> Oelsner was also working for the Municipality of Development and he has contributed to the planning of many cities in a very short time span.<sup>206</sup> The understanding of urban design as developed in this period is very much characterized by the ideas brought to the Turkish context by German architect-planners. One example to explain the ideas behind the urban design/planning understanding of the time is the design of Hamburg's Altona Region by Gustav Oelsner. One central aspect of the design of the Altona District is the multi-scale characteristic of the plan. What Oelsner does in his planning practice is; to form a repository of elements, urban, architectural and architectonic. He then uses this repository to form a loosely organized site plan that has the capacity to respond to the topography. The architectural objects on the other hand share a repository of tectonic elements and spatial configurations and these elements and relations are re-interpreted throughout the application of the plan.<sup>207</sup> As a result an urban environment that has a degree of architectural variety while having a specific architectural character is produced. Also since there is a degree of standardization in this process the production of this urban environment is also relatively simple. The specific contribution of Oelsner is the study of the locales at architectonic level. Oelsner makes many trips all over Anatolia and keeps sketch logs of typical architectural elements.<sup>208</sup> He then re uses his studies as

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context; an understanding of planning activities done by an architect who also has expertise on planning issues. This understanding of design of cities is very much akin to the idea of *gesamtskunstwerk*.

<sup>205</sup> Aru, Kemal Ahmet, *Bir Üniversite Hocasının Yaşamının 80 Yılı*, İstanbul: Yapı Endüstri Merkezi Yayınları, 2001.

<sup>206</sup> Tekeli, İlhan. *Türkiye'nin Kent Planlama Ve Kent Araştırmaları Yazını*. İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı, 2011. p 178.

<sup>207</sup> Doğramacı, Burcu. Gustav Oelsner im Türkischen Exil in; Gustav Oelsner Stadtplaner Und Architekt Der Moderne. Doğramacı, Burcu (ed.). Hamburg: Junius, 2008.

<sup>208</sup> ibid. Doğramacı

a repository for design processes. The effects of this teaching are very much visible in a number of urban design works done by students of Oelsner.

### **5.5.2 Exploration: Multiplicity**

In terms of disciplinary proximities of master's degree studies produced in ITU we can say that even though there is not a one dominant term, sociology, law and administration and urban design are the three most common terms occurrences related with disciplines. In terms of method related keywords there is a clear dominance of studies that are case studies. If the studies are further observed a pattern of naming is immediately observable. The pattern goes as; "*concept/problem/theme: the case of...*". This issue is further investigated with reference to the interviews and the discursive analysis of the studies. As for the keywords related with problems and themes. We can hardly speak of one or a set of dominant keywords. Also the variety of keywords is higher than the other two cases. This condition can be read as a result of the program's interdisciplinary nature. Unlike the cases of METU or MSGSU where the programs are interdisciplinary in practice but listed under a single department administratively, the graduate program of urban design in ITU is both interdisciplinary in practice and in terms of its administrative structure and it is open to contributions from all three departments both in terms of theses and also studios. As a result of this condition the problems and themes of studied at master's degree level vary greatly in ITU.

In term of the geographic distribution of the studies we can see that apart from a number of singular cases nearly all the studies are based on Istanbul cases. As for the cases in other cities we can also say that specifically cities with characteristic historical urban formations are studied, such as Iznik, Antakya and Izmir / Kayaköy. The content and the reasons behind these selections are going to be further discussed with reference to the discursive analysis of the studies and the interviews.

One other noticeable aspect of the collection of master's degree theses in ITU in term of their case selection is that, there are many studies on cities outside Turkey. And unlike the cases of METU where international cases mainly focused on Balkan and Middle Eastern cities, in ITU studies with international cases focus on European and Balkan cities, which is similar to the case of MSGSU.

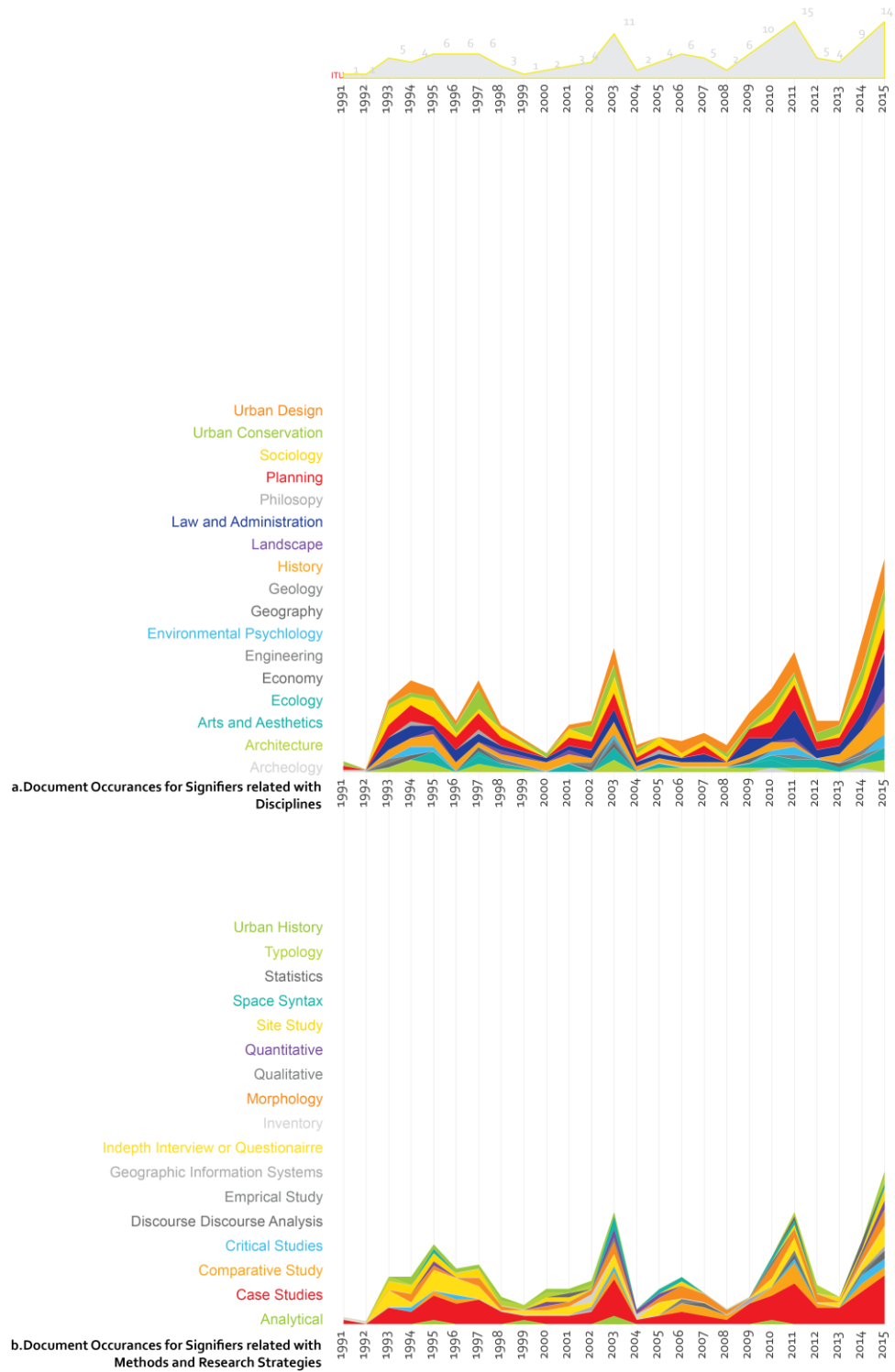


Figure 33 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to disciplines (a) and method (b) for Master's degree studies in ITU



Figure 34 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to problems and themes for Master's degree studies in ITU



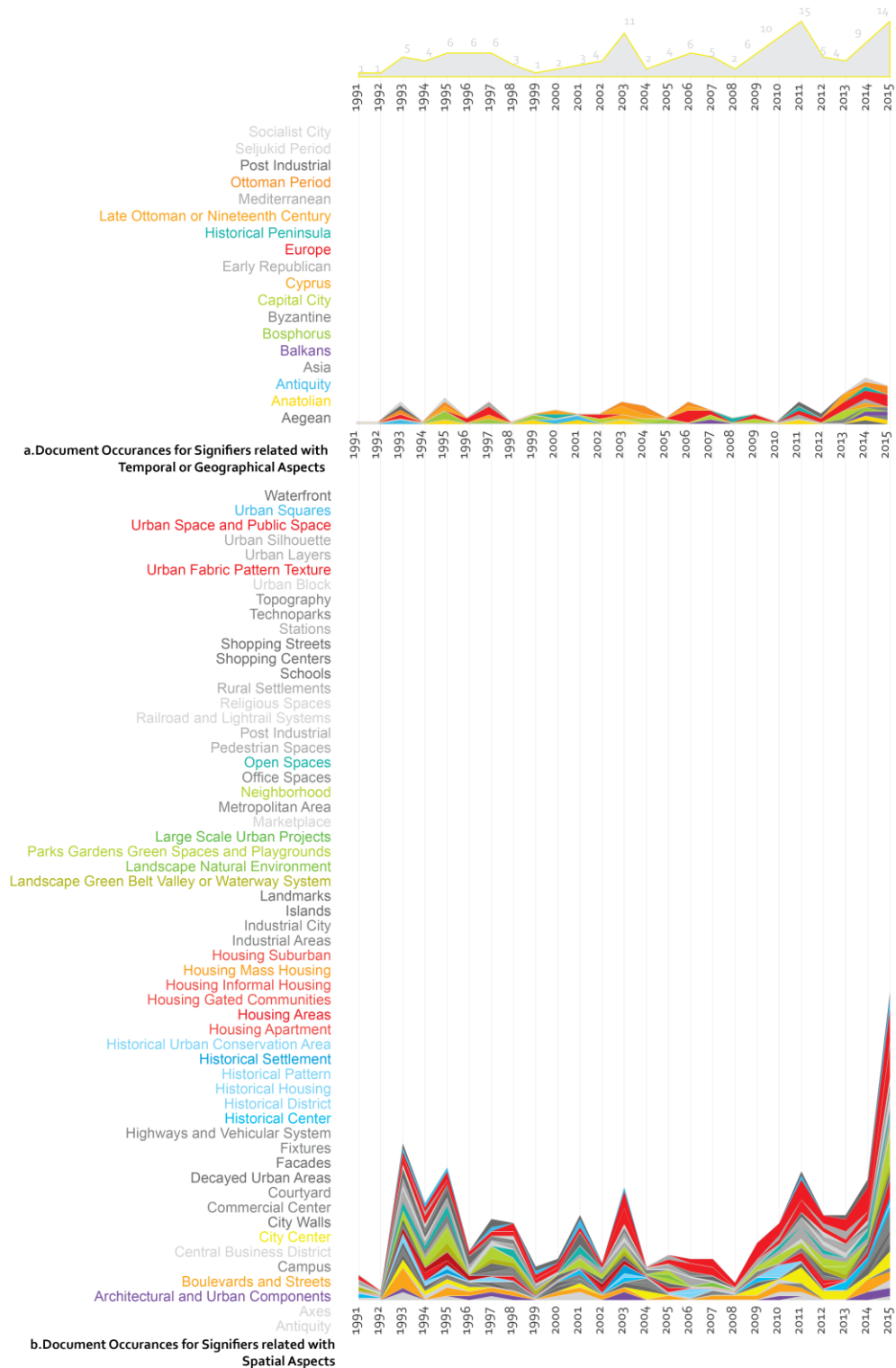
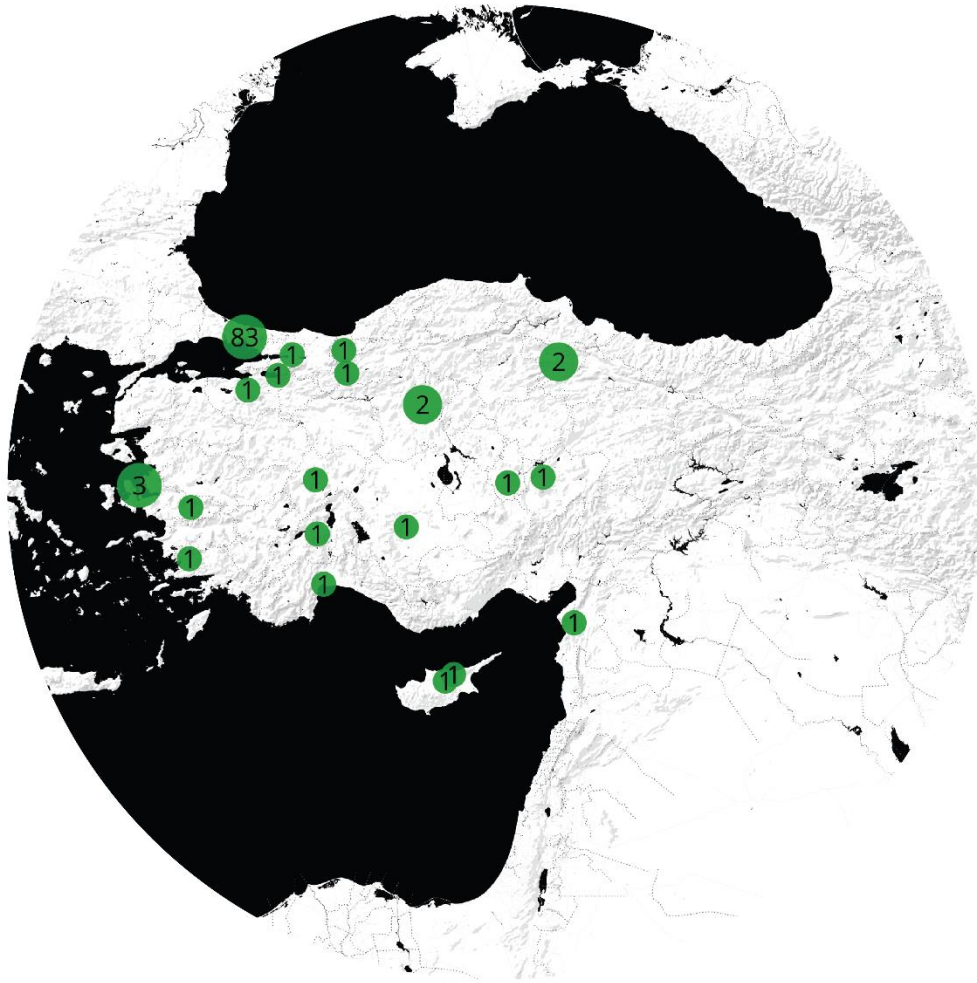


Figure 35 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to temporal aspects (a) and spatial aspects (b) for Master's degree studies in ITU



Istanbul	83	Isparta	1	Cyprus / Kyrenia	1	Austria / Vienna	1
Izmir	3	Izmir / Kayaköy	1	Cyprus / Nicosia	1		
Amasya	2	Kayseri	1	Belgium / Brüssels	1	NA	23
Ankara	2	Kocaeli	1	USA / Boston	1		
Afyon	1	Konya	1	Germany / Berlin	2		
Antakya	1	Milas	1	Spain / Barcelona	1		
Antalya	1	Mudurnu	1	France / Saint Ettienne	1		
Bursa	1	Nevşehir	1	Albania / Tirana	1		
Iznik	1			Albania / Korça	1		
Düzce	1			Macedonia / Skopje	1		

Figure 36 Geographic distribution of study areas for master's degree studies in ITU

### 5.5.3 Interpretation: Setting up Interdisciplarity

The founder of the graduate program of urban design at ITU; Kemal Ahmet Arû, is unfortunately late so an interview with him was impossible. However he has published his memoirs prior to his passing away and also a symposium in his honour was held at ITU on 2012<sup>209</sup>, also a recent volume on the life of Kemal Ahmet Arû has been published.<sup>210</sup> The experiences and comments of Kemal Ahmet Arû on the history of the program are discussed with reference to this published material. The breakdown of the interview with Nuran Zeren Gülersoy as the current program chair is as follows.

#### 5.5.4.1 Interview with Nuran Zeren Gülersoy as the Current Program Chair

Nuran Zeren Gülersoy is an architect-planner scholar that has numerous publications in the field of urban conservation. As the program is current chairperson, Nuran Zeren Gülersoy is both director and coordinator of the program as it is an interdisciplinary one operating with the contributions of three programs. The highlights of the interview are as follows.

Table 14 Interview with Nuran Zeren Gülersoy (18.04.2016)

<b>Research Medium</b>	The theses themselves.
<b>Practical or Theoretical Knowledge</b>	No such distinction both are valued. However studio practices are seen as solely educative practices.
<b>Prominent Method</b>	As an interdisciplinary programme a wide variety of methods including methods of landscape research, architectural research, planning research and urban conservation and design studies are used. Naming one prominent methodical approach is difficult.
<b>Tools of Representation of Final Products</b>	Studioworks are seen as exercises or preliminary studies for other studies. As a result
<b>The Foundation Reasons</b>	The program developed from an already existing trace within architecture education, from the community around Kemal Ahmet Aru.
<b>Biggest Achievement</b>	No certain single achievement was named as the sole achievement of the program.
<b>Prominent Literature</b>	Since the program is formulated on an interdisciplinary basis not only the literature of urban design but a wider body of literature is addressed in studies.

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<sup>209</sup> For more information on the symposium see; <http://www.kemalahmetaru.itu.edu.tr/>

<sup>210</sup> For a recent volume on the life of Kemal Ahmet Arû see: Gülersoy, Nuran Zeren (ed.), Koramaz, Turgay Kerem (ed.), *Kemal Ahmet Aru, Kentsel Planlama ve Tasarım*, Istanbul: ITU Publishing, 2016.

Nuran Zeren Gülersoy's narration on the history of the program began with the description of the interdisciplinary model that is being run in ITU<sup>211</sup> and the merits and beurocratic problems they faced while forming the program.

The program is an interdisciplinary one in our case. We have departments of architecture, planning and landscape architecture working in the program. In most cases in Turkey urban design programs are within departments of city and regional planning. There are also new programs that are being founded,

While making the program we set a limit of three hours a week for every course including studio projects. However in most cases the reality exceeds thistime limit. In 2001 we divided the model into two as urban design practice and urban design studio, these two courses were connected. Last year the institute finally allowed to extend the weekly course hours for studio courses, finally it is six hours. We have also must courses, contemporary themes in urban design and urban morphology.

The history of the development of planning practices in ITU and MSGSU also reflects itself in the curriculum of Urban Design program. In this respect we can speak of an already existing practice of urban design even before the founding of the program. As a result the founding of the program is basically the continuation of an already established practice in ITU.

City planning and urban design most of the time coincide with each other. In ITU, since planning education is based on architecture education, what is understood from planning studies is already in line with the contemporary understanding of urban design.

However the knowledge and practices of comprehensive planning is also embodied in the program, the later developed program of planning in ITU is influential in many studies.

Our methods are mainly based on planning discipline. Planners give most of the theoretical courses. Architects on the other hand prefer to make urban studies in their own studios.

Here we give importance to theoretical issues. The program requires 36 credits. Our program is not based on the studio but theoretical courses are also central.

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<sup>211</sup> For more detailed information on the program see: Akpınar, İpek; Gülersoy, Nuran Zeren; Koramaz, Turgay Kerem; Özsoy, Ahsen; Erbaş, Gürler, "*The Making of an Urban Designer: Interdisciplinary Graduate Education At Istanbul Technical University (ITU)*" presented in; 17th IPS Conference, DELFT TU, Delft, 2016.

Gülersoy also stated that institutionally the studio practices has been conceived as a separate practice from professional practices.

Eventhough the program has a heavy credit load, the number of yearly applications to the program is high. We don't prefer to mix professional work with the education environment. Since the limits of the studio does not suffice the needs of a professional work. We also ethically don't find mixing the studio work with professional work, that is a general attitude of the Technical University. I personally don't find limiting the studio work with the constraints of real life projects.

Studios in ITU also has a certain pattern for design studios where in one term a design problem related with an existing urban context is assigned and the second term a design problem for a new development is assigned.

We have a large team of scholars. We have two project courses where in one an empty area is designed from scratch and in the second type an area that is occupied is given as a problem. At first they work as groups for the first stages however later they produce individual works.

The interdisciplinary nature of the program also causes some technical problems in the formulation of the curriculum. As people from various backgrounds are admitted to the program without any preparation period the number of credits that each student must satisfy is higher.

The Technical University has a central model which limits the autonomy of the program in most instances. We are recruiting people from three departments. While recruiting people from other disciplines we don't apply any scientific preparation period. As a result we have a much higher credit requirement.

As Gülersoy has been the chairperson of the program for a long time she was more focused on the interdisciplinary model of education and the positive and negative aspects of this unique model that they have been running for more than a decade. The interdisciplinary nature of the program finds its reflection also on the Master's Degree studies and the variety of discursive positions as a result of a larger academic community.

#### **6.5.4.2 Discursive Formations**

The graduate program of urban design at ITU has a larger group of instructors / advisors and also a larger number of students as compared to the programs at MSGSU and METU. As mentioned earlier, three different departments run the program.

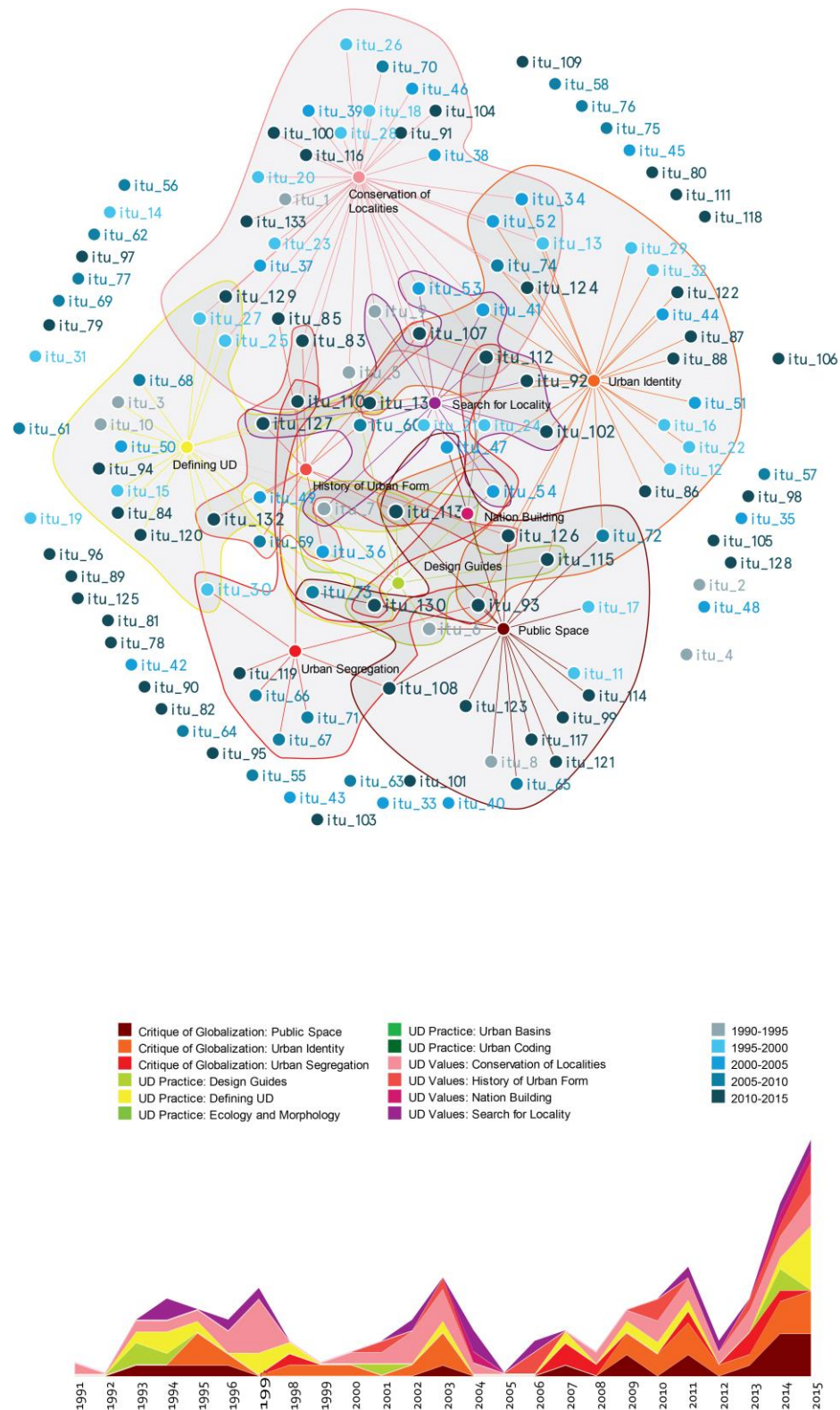


Figure 37 Typical discursive practices in master's degree studies in ITU. (Codes in the graph correspond to bibliographic information in Appendix D.)

As a result unlike the cases of METU and MSGSU, the graduate program of urban design at ITU doesn't present an easily discernible institutional discourse, but we can speak of a more fragmented collection of research agendas unlike the more "unified" cases of METU or MSGSU. Furthermore as noted earlier the studies in most instances has a pattern of referring to cases. Most of the studies produced in the program has a naming pattern like: "concept: the case of..." With this model of interdisciplinarity and the strategy of case collection, the corpus of master's degree studies in ITU is a rich repository of varying approaches. As a result of this variety there exists some studies that are touching upon other problem fields or methods that are less touched upon in the study space of the other institutions discussed in this study. The study of, space syntax and complexity theories is one such case. Gülfem Altınöz's study on morphological analysis of Amasya utilizing space syntax methods<sup>212</sup>, Samira Malek's study on Beyazıt district again utilizing space syntax methods<sup>213</sup> or Serdar Kaya's study on utilizing fractal geometry principles to evaluate urban complexity<sup>214</sup> can be counted under this category. One other group of studies focuses on transformation of urban form by examining the urban form in a longer time span. These studies also deploy either urban conservation frameworks thus generating the knowledge of the effects of urban conservation decisions on a particular urban context. Bahri Murat Sevindik's study on Eyüp is one such case where the effects of conservation plans are monitored over a time period.<sup>215</sup> Some studies of this type deploy a certain concept and study the transformation of that concept as the urban form changes. Güven Batkın's study on transformation of the concept of streetscape in Moda, Arnavutköy and Bahçelievler is an example of this type.<sup>216</sup> Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the program the effects of theory of architecture can be observed in some studies. One

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<sup>212</sup> Altınöz, Gülfem, *Mekansal Dizin Yöntemiyle Kentsel Dokuda Biçimsel Analiz: Amasya Örneği / Configurational Analysis on an Urban Pattern Using the Method Space Syntax: The Case of Amasya*, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 2003.

<sup>213</sup> Malek, Samira, *Spatial Cognition: Application of Space Syntax on Beyazıt District, Istanbul / Mekansal Bilişim: Mekan Dizim Yönteminin Beyazıt, Istanbul Kapsamında Uygulanması*, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 2015.

<sup>214</sup> Kaya, H. Serdar, *Kentsel Mekan Zenginliğinin Kaos Teorisi ve Fraktal Geometri Kullanılarak Değerlendirilmesi / Evaluating Richness of Urban Space by Using Chaos Theory and Fractal Geometry*, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 2003.

<sup>215</sup> Sevindik, Bahri Murat, *Koruma Planı Bulunan Kentsel Sit Dokularında Fiziki Mekan Değişimi-Eyüp Örneği / The Change of Physical Structure in Urban Historical Sites Which have Preservation Plan-The Case of Eyüp*, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 2010.

<sup>216</sup> Batkın, Güven, *Kentsel Dokuda Sokak Kavramı ve Değişim Süreci İstanbul'dan Seçilen Örnek Alanlar Üzerinde Bir Değerlendirme / Changes in the Development of the Street Concept in Urban Structure an Evaluation of Case Studies from Istanbul*, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1993.



peculiar case is Zemzem Taşgüzen's study on dreams and design. Which studies dreams in literal sense and in the sense of daydreams both with reference to the psyche of the designer.<sup>217</sup>

#### **5.5.4 Overview of ITU UD Program**

The Graduate Program of Urban Design in ITU has a long tradition. Within the long history of urban design research and practice in the institution there has been a number of changes in the institutional body. The first period of urban design research and practice in ITU was formulated around an understanding of architecture-based practice with the same roots as MSGSU through the teachings of particular instructors. The second period, on the other hand, is characterized by the interdisciplinary model of research and education. This allows for a diversity within the program.

This diversity allows for a number of different “types” of studies. One such type is studies that are similar to studies in master's of architecture programs where studies are more theoretical, discussing the relationship between concepts and design. One other type is urban conservation studies that directly make use of the specific methodology of urban conservation research. There also exists studies that are more empirical in nature making use of planning methods and terminology. The interdisciplinary model expanded the variety of research within the institution, this diversifies the production however unlike the cases of METU or MSGSU unified research agendas do not emerge within the program. Since every member of the faculty directing studies in the program brings her/his research agenda and methods to the program although there is a valuable diversity in the outputs of the program unified discourses that require co-operation and consensus between scholars can't develop.

#### **5.6 Bilkent LAUD Program**

The experience of Bilkent Landscape Architecture and Urban Design Program (LAUD) is a special case. The program being the first example of a Bachelor's degree program in urban design is a special case. The program is not comparable to the Master's degree programs as its products are not theses or research. Still an overview of the program is included within this study as a very central discussion among the community of urban design in Turkey. Methodically similar to how the other materials

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<sup>217</sup> Taşgüzen, Zemzem, *Düş ve Tasarım: Temel bir Oluşuma İlişkin Soruşturma / Dream and Design: An Investigation on a Fundamental Phenomenon*, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 2010.



are treated the outputs of the program that is the studio projects have been mapped geographically and evaluated as the hinterland of education, as a collection of prominent urban situations that served education functions. Also since the program is a unique case in education, the changing curricula of the program are interpreted to understand the model of education and how the practice of urban design was seen and designed by the academic staff of the program.

### **5.6.1 A Brief History of Bilkent LAUD Program**

The first program was based on a standard structure of a bachelor's degree program for a design program. However, the content of many courses had to be thought upon, as the title of the program not only included the standard landscape knowledge. Both the material and history/theory courses had to include knowledge on a number of fields. The first curriculum of the program was presented with a short mission statement as follows:

Having a unique inter-disciplinary approach to the study of our urban environment, the undergraduate curriculum integrates both technical and social aspects with a particular emphasis on design. Hence the students are expected to acquire a critical look to our environment and being equipped with the knowledge to realize them propose solutions that provide better urban environments to live.<sup>218</sup>

The course structure is similar to many undergraduate design programs in Turkey, especially to that of METU, as the main emphasis is on the design courses and each year a number of service courses are provided to supplement the design courses with the necessary knowledge base. The initial curriculum differs itself from a landscape design program by the introduction of courses on urban morphology/typology and urban sociology. The program also involves a number of technical courses on the constructional and botanical aspects of landscape architecture, in this respect it can be evaluated as a program that is fundamentally a landscape design program which included a partial knowledge of planning issues that are directly in relation to the knowledge of urban design. Within the studios, again similar to the program structure of other design based programs a series of studio courses which involve different degrees of complexity over the course of education was offered. As for the content of these design courses the catalogue descriptions include references to the constructional knowledge of landscape architecture mainly. However there is a deliberate use of

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<sup>218</sup> Bilkent University, Catalogue: Undergraduate and Graduate Programs, 1995-1996 p 74.

urban design terminology in the course aims, such as the case of Design Studio III which reads; *“Medium scale projects that involve planning and architectural consideration, including aspects of settlement design and townscape...”*<sup>219</sup>. One other such case is the senior design studio which expected the students to develop design solutions on every aspect of the built environment, not only landscaping or planning but also architecture and interior design.<sup>220</sup>

The first curriculum with small changes was used until 2006-2007 where a comprehensive revision in the curriculum was made. The major change in the program in the period has been the introduction of the vertical studio model, where students from different levels of education work on different aspects of the same problem, and three studio models namely; form and design, context and design and concept and design. The form and design focuses on the form and production of urban space with a particular emphasis on the physically built environment and how it is produced. The studio is explained as follows; *“The Form and Design Studio takes “form” as the core of the design process. In this framework, we aim to analyse, understand and produce “urban”, “physical” and “natural” forms while designing urban open spaces...”*<sup>221</sup> The context and design studio focuses on the multifaceted complexity of an urban context, that includes studies on morphology as well as social and environmental aspects of a given design case. The studio is explained as follows; *“The Context and Design Studio, by definition, takes “context” as the core of the design process. In this contextual framework, we focus on “social texture”; “physical texture”; and “natural texture...”*<sup>222</sup> The concept and design studio focuses on the intellectual background of design activities, as well as the concepts within the urban agenda of Turkey at the time. The studio is explained as follows; *“The Concept and Design Studio, by definition, takes “new concepts/ideas” and “generic/model solutions” as the core of the design process. In this innovative framework, the studio focuses on “social concern”; “physical setback”; and “natural flux/focus” without being site specific.”*<sup>223</sup>

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<sup>219</sup> ibid. p. 78

<sup>220</sup> ibid. p. 79

<sup>221</sup> LAUD | Studios. Accessed June 02, 2017.

<http://laud.bilkent.edu.tr/education/studios/concept/concept.html>.

<sup>222</sup> LAUD | Studios. Accessed June 02, 2017.

<http://laud.bilkent.edu.tr/education/studios/context/context.html>.

<sup>223</sup> LAUD | Studios. Accessed June 02, 2017.

<http://laud.bilkent.edu.tr/education/studios/concept/concept.html>.

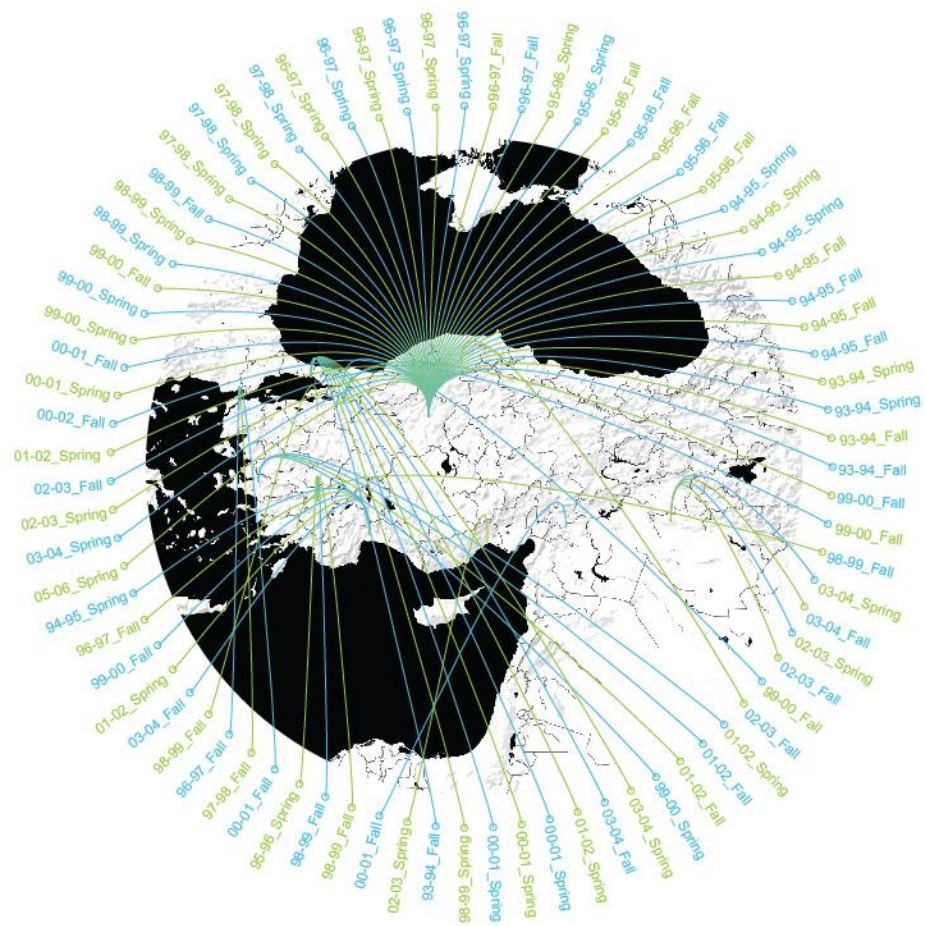


Figure 38 Locations of studio projects in 1993-2005 in Bilkent LAUD program

Table 15 Names of Studio Projects in 1993-2005 in Bilkent Laud Program

93-94_Fall_Bilkent Central Campus Area / Ankara	ANKARA	98-99_Fall_Poster Design on Urban Spaces	
93-94_Fall_Emekli Subayevleri	ANKARA	98-99_Fall_Space Perception	
93-94_Fall_Istanbul Workshop	İSTANBUL	98-99_Spring_A Park in Yenimahalle	ANKARA
93-94_Spring_Ankara Urban Parks (Workshop with participation of Seamus Filor of Edinburgh University)	ANKARA	98-99_Spring_Kanlıca / İstanbul – Regeneration Project	İSTANBUL
93-94_Spring_Housing Study in Eryaman/ Ankara	ANKARA	98-99_Spring_Maltepe-EGO Area Urban Regeneration Project / Ankara	ANKARA
94-95_Fall_A Neighborhood Open Market	ANKARA	99-00_Fall_Adapazarı	SAKARYA
94-95_Fall_Campus Design – Bilkent Central Campus /Ankara	ANKARA	99-00_Fall_Adapazarı Earthquake Transitional Housing Project	SAKARYA
94-95_Fall_Campus Outdoor Space Design	ANKARA	99-00_Fall_Earthquake Area	KOCAELİ
94-95_Fall_Kızılay Square / Ankara	ANKARA	99-00_Fall_Kalkan Tourism Development Project	ANTALYA
94-95_Spring_Ankara Historical Railway Station	ANKARA	99-00_Fall_Tunalı Hilmi Street Kavaklıdere / Ankara	ANKARA
94-95_Spring_Ankara Land Use Study	ANKARA	99-00_Spring_Alaçatı / Çeşme – Small Town Project	İZMİR
94-95_Spring_Design Competition		99-00_Spring_Ankara Central Bussiness District (CBD) Kazıkçı Bostanları / Ankara	ANKARA
94-95_Spring_Design Competition (Outdoor Areas)		99-00_Spring_Ulus Historical City Center	ANKARA
94-95_Spring_Israil Evleri Project	ANKARA	00-01_Fall_A Space in a Urban Context	
94-95_Spring_Kalkan Urban Design Project	ANTALYA	00-01_Fall_Bozcaada Development Project	ÇANAKKALE
95-96_Fall_Ankara Botanical Park	ANKARA	00-01_Fall_Eryaman Housing Area	ANKARA
95-96_Fall_Bilkent Central Campus / Ankara	ANKARA	00-01_Fall_Reconstructing The Urban Fabric: City Center of Gaziantep	GAZİANTEP
95-96_Fall_Bilkent Dormitories Outdoor Space Design	ANKARA	00-01_Fall_Sheltering a Plant	
95-96_Fall_Dikmen Valley / Ankara	ANKARA	00-01_Spring_Designing a Neighborhood: Eryaman Housing	ANKARA
95-96_Fall_Reorganization and Design of Your Design Studio	ANKARA	00-01_Spring_Developing a Program for The Design of Kadıköy Waterfront	İSTANBUL
95-96_Spring_Ankara City Backbone Landuse Study	ANKARA	00-01_Spring_Kadıköy-Kalamış / Kuşdili Development Project	İSTANBUL
95-96_Spring_Eryaman Housing Area / Ankara	ANKARA	00-01_Spring_Open Spaces and Squares in Kadıköy / İstanbul	İSTANBUL
95-96_Spring_Mass Housing Project		00-02_Fall_Animal Harbour	
95-96_Spring_Pamukkale-Hierapolis	DENİZLİ	00-02_Fall_Yenimahalle Neighbourhood Park / Ankara	ANKARA
96-97_Fall_Circulation Problems		01-02_Fall_Regeneration of İzmir Alsancak Harbor Region	İZMİR
96-97_Fall_Eceabat Development Project Urban and Landscape Design / Çanakkale	ÇANAKKALE	01-02_Fall_Seferihisar-Sığacık Development Project	İZMİR
96-97_Fall_Flower Expression		01-02_Spring_Antalya-Kepez Central Business District Redevelopment Project	ANTALYA
96-97_Fall_Reconstructing the Urban Fabric: The 'transition' Area in Alanya	ANTALYA	01-02_Spring_Housing Study in Ankara : Regeneration of Sarıcağılı Neighborhood	ANKARA
96-97_Fall_Replanning of Jansen's Green Axis (Tandoğan-Kızılay)	ANKARA	01-02_Spring_Istanbul Workshop	İSTANBUL
96-97_Fall_Small Housing for Bilkent Faculty Members	ANKARA	01-02_Spring_Regeneration of İzmir Alsancak Harbor Region	İZMİR
96-97_Spring_1/5000 Ankara Land Use Study / Cebeci-Emek Axis	ANKARA	02-03_Fall_Amasra Development Project	KASTAMONU
96-97_Spring_AKM – Gençlik Parkı Urban and Landscape Design	ANKARA	02-03_Fall_Beyazıt / Lagania as an Open Air Museum	ANKARA
96-97_Spring_Anıttepe Housing Area	ANKARA	02-03_Fall_Dialog Between The Old and The New Mardin Regeneration Project	MARDİN
96-97_Spring_Ankara Project	ANKARA	02-03_Spring_Çayyolu / Housing and Environmental Development Project	ANKARA
96-97_Spring_Kızılay-Sihhiye Area Urban Design	ANKARA	02-03_Spring_Dialog Between The Old and The New: rethinking MARDİN	MARDİN
96-97_Spring_Presentation of Urban Design Elements (Urban parks in Ankara)	ANKARA	02-03_Spring_Mersin Central Business District Redevelopment Project	MERSİN
97-98_Fall_Çanakkale Waterfront Design	ÇANAKKALE	03-04_Fall_Celebrating Mardin: Reflections of Urban Heritage	MARDİN
97-98_Fall_Fancy Dress Ball – Costume Design		03-04_Fall_Kalkan Redevelopment Project	ANTALYA
97-98_Fall_Housing Design		03-04_Fall_Regeneration of Fener – Balat Area in İstanbul	İSTANBUL
97-98_Spring_Analyzing Urban Centers: Kızılay-Ankara	ANKARA	03-04_Spring_Housing and Residential Area / Çayyolu	ANKARA
97-98_Spring_Designing Climates & Senario: Playground		03-04_Spring_Istanbul-Yenikapı Redevelopment Project	İSTANBUL
97-98_Spring_Incesu Valley Development Project	ANKARA	03-04_Spring_Urban Texture of Mardin: Merging The Old and The New	MARDİN
97-98_Spring_Open Air Museum		05-06_Spring_Student Housing_Bilkent_Studi_Topia	ANKARA
97-98_Spring_Portakal Çiçeği Valley and Market Place Design	ANKARA		
97-98_Spring_Urban Utopia Kızılay District	ANKARA		
98-99_Fall_Analysis of Bilkent III	ANKARA		
98-99_Fall_Datça Development Project Urban and Landscape Design	MUĞLA		
98-99_Fall_Hierapolis (Pamukkale) Urban 'Gate' Project	DENİZLİ		
98-99_Fall_Hieros & Aphrothessi Work on Site	DENİZLİ		
98-99_Fall_Mudanya Downtown Redevelopment Project	BURSA		

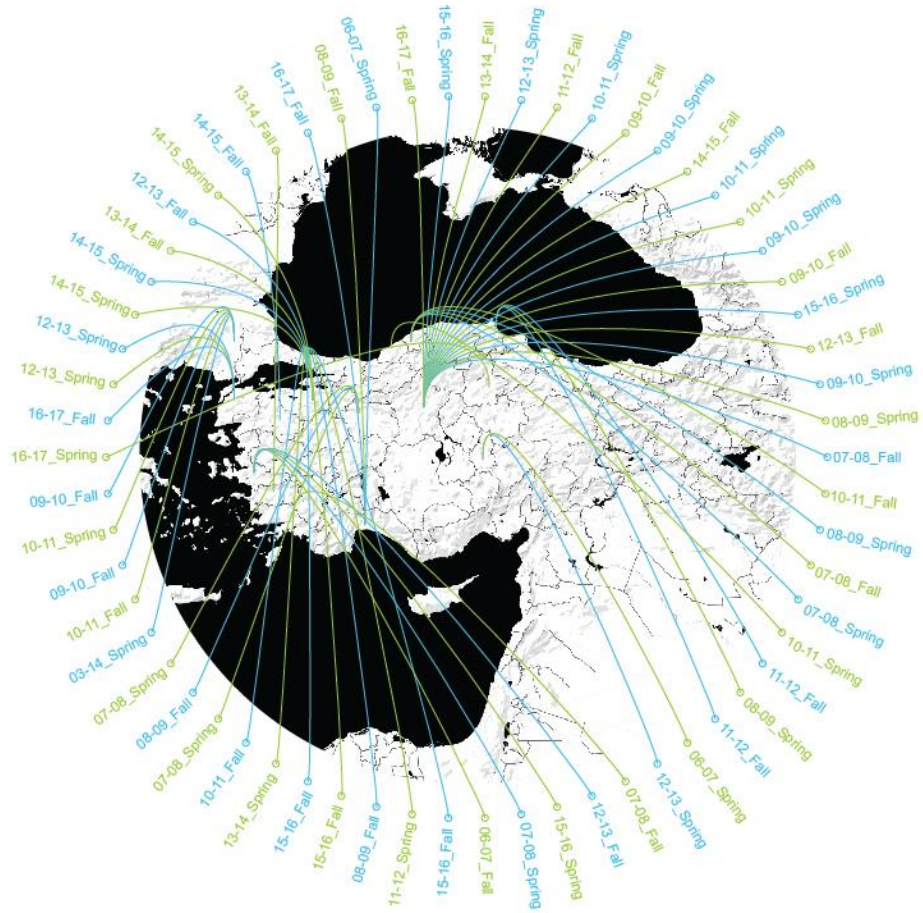


Figure 39 Locations of studio projects in 2005-2016 in Bilkent LAUD program

Table 16 Names of Studio Projects in 2005-2016 in Bilkent Laud Program

07-08_Fall_Context and Design_ANKARA	ANKARA	10-11_Spring_Context and Design EDİRNE	EDİRNE
08-09_Spring_Form and Design_Çayyolu Ankara	ANKARA	09-10_Fall_Context and Design_Edirne	EDİRNE
09-10_Spring_Form and Design_Gölbaşı Ankara	ANKARA	10-11_Fall_Context and Design_Edirne	EDİRNE
12-13_Fall_Form and Design_AKM-Ankara	ANKARA	03-14_Spring_Context and Design_Edirne	EDİRNE
15_16_Spring_Form and Design Studio_ANKARA-İskitler	ANKARA	07-08_Spring_Context and Design_Eskişehir	ESKİŞEHİR
09-10_Fall_Context and Design_Ankara	ANKARA	08-09_Fall_Form and Design_Eskişehir	ESKİŞEHİR
09-10_Spring_Context and Design_Ankara	ANKARA	07-08_Spring_Context and Design_Eskişehir	ESKİŞEHİR
10-11_Spring_Context and Design_Ulus-Ankara	ANKARA	10-11_Fall_Form and Design_Maltepe Park İstanbul	İSTANBUL
10-11_Spring_Context and Design_Cebeci-Ankara	ANKARA	13-14_Spring_Form and Design_Kadıköy Kuşdili-İstanbul	İSTANBUL
14-15_Fall_Context and Design_Ankara	ANKARA	15-16_Fall_Form and Design Studio_İstanbul_Zeytinburnu	İSTANBUL
09-10_Spring_Concept and Design_Ankara	ANKARA	15-16_Fall_Context and Design_Karaköy, İstanbul	İSTANBUL
09-10_Fall_Concept and Design_Ankara_Railroad	ANKARA	08-09_Fall_Concept and Design_Kadıköy-İstanbul	İSTANBUL
10-11_Spring_Concept and Design_Kızılay-Ankara	ANKARA	11-12_Spring_Concept and Design_İstanbul_Prince_Islands_Oasis	İSTANBUL
11-12_Fall_Concept and Design_Ankara_Void	ANKARA	15-16_Fall_Concept and Design_Kadıköy-İstanbul_Ensemble	İSTANBUL
12-13_Spring_Concept and Design_Ankara_Stream	ANKARA	06-07_Fall_Context and Design-AYVALIK	İZMİR
13-14_Fall_Concept and Design_Ankara_Encounters	ANKARA	07-08_Spring_Form and Design_Alsancak İzmir	İZMİR
15-16_Spring_Concept and Design_Ankara_Alien	ANKARA	15-16_Spring_Context and Design_İzmir	İZMİR
16-17_Fall_Concept and Design_Ankara_Integrity	ANKARA	12-13_Fall_Concept and Design_Bergama_Palimsest	İZMİR
06-07_Spring_Form and Design_Alanya	ANTALYA	07-08_Fall_Context and Design_Ayvalık	MUĞLA
08-09_Fall_Form and Design_Fethiye	ANTALYA	12-13_Spring_Form and Design_Ürgüp	NEVŞEHİR
16-17_Form and Design Studio_Alanya	ANTALYA	06-07_Spring_Context and Design_Ürgüp	NEVŞEHİR
13-14_Fall_Form and Design_Kuşadası	AYDIN	11-12_Fall_Context and Form in Design_SİNOP	SİNOP
14-15_Fall_Form and Design_Erdek	BAKİSİR	08-09_Spring_Context and Design_Sinop	SİNOP
14-15_Spring_Form and Design_Bursa	BURSA	11-12_Fall_Context and Design_Sinop	SİNOP
12-13_Fall_Context and Design_Mudanya	BURSA	10-11_Spring_Form and Design_Zonguldak	ZONGULDAK
13-14_Fall_Context and Design_Iznik	BURSA	07-08_Spring_Concept and Design_Bartın	BARTIN
14-15_Spring_Context and Design_Bursa	BURSA	07-08_Fall_Concept and Design_Bartın	BARTIN
14-15_Spring_Concept and Design_Bursa_Permutation	BURSA	08-09_Spring_Concept and Design_Bartın	BARTIN
12-13_Spring_Context and Design_Çanakkale	ÇANAKKALE	10-11_Fall_Concept and Design_Bartın	BARTIN
12-13_Spring_Context and Design_Çanakkale	ÇANAKKALE	16-17_Spring_Form and Design Gazimagosa-KKTC	FAMAGUSTA
16-17_Fall_Context and Design_Gelibolu Yarımadası	ÇANAKKALE	13-14_Spring_Concept and Design_Midilli_Femininity	LESBOS
16-17_Spring_Concept and Design_Çorum_Metamorphosis	ÇORUM	14-15_Fall_Concept and Design_Shenzen_Resource	SHENZHEN
09-10_Fall_Context and Design Edirne	EDİRNE		



Despite seemingly reducing the design problems into a certain portion of the design process, in reality the studios include all aspects of a design problem yet with a particular focus on the issues as the titles of the studios suggest. In terms of subject matters a similar approach with changing degrees of complexity and scales have been suggested within the curriculum. With titles like Site Design, Small Town Design, City Center or Open Space Network<sup>224</sup> the vertical studio model within the LAUD program is used like a matrix where the degree of complexity the student is tackling with is set by the grade of the student and the theme he or she is working on is set by the studio theme. Together with the changes in the studio courses service course and elective courses have been improved to include more theoretical courses such as; Visual Politics and Space and Environmental Philosophy and Ethics. Also the knowledge of physical production of space has been expanded from the domain of landscape architecture to include more intricate relations and production processes of urbanism with courses like Realization of Urban Projects. With the changing curricula of the program over the course of years we can follow a deliberate attempt at; firstly constructing an understanding of urban design as a discipline with its own knowledge base, and secondly theorizing design processes in a unique way different from architecture, planning or landscape design to explore design methods specific to the domain of urban design.

### **5.6.2 Interviews**

Within the scope of this study two interviews were conducted, one with Zuhul Ulusoy<sup>225</sup> as one of the earliest chairpersons of the program and second with Bülent Batuman as the current chair of the program.

While explaining the history of the program Ulusoy says that the founding of the program was mainly a demand of Ihsan Doğramacı, however the first intention was about more of a landscape design program, the name of the program was always thought as landscape and urban design. She adds that the founding of the program was mainly a strategic decision like the how the university avoided founding a program of architecture.

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<sup>224</sup> Bilkent University, Catalogue: Undergraduate and Graduate Programs, 2012-2013 p 68-75.

<sup>225</sup> Interviews with the the founder of the program and the current chair was aimed however the founder Can Kumbaracıbaşı couldn't be reached during the study, as an alternative one of the early chairs of the program Zuhul Ulusoy kindly accepted the interview.

Table 17 Interview with Zuhall Ulusoy (19.04.2016)

<b>Practical or Theoretical Knowledge</b>	The need to redefine the established canons of design education. Both theoretical and practical knowledge bases had to be revisited to include the necessary technical knowledge of architecture, planning and landscape architecture as well as the unique knowledge of urban design.
<b>The Foundation Reasons</b>	Demand by the institution to diversify the programs within the faculty.
<b>Biggest Achievement</b>	Especially within the field of landscape design the program achieved to change the outlook on landscape design.

Ulusoy commented on the widespread criticism of the program by members of other institutions, which claimed that urban design can only be a specialization program following a bachelor's degree. Ulusoy criticized this view as a view like this suggest that this position is the same as claiming urban design is not able to produce its own knowledge with its own tools and methods. Ulusoy comments on the experimental nature of designing the whole curriculum and commented on the contents of the theoretical courses as experimental however she commented on the expertise of the design instructors saying that as the design instructors everybody was well versed in design practice and the design courses were the strong suit of the program. On the issue of disciplinarity of urban design Ulusoy's comment is as follows; the knowledge of urban design is not still autonomous, there is a certain degree of autonomy and disciplinary identity but the establishment of a discipline takes generations. Also on the issue of disciplinarity, Ulusoy commented on the positive attitude of the Chamber of Landscape Architects, as the program enhanced the capacity of landscape design to include discourses on urban design as well. In terms of education programmes Ulusoy, even though maintaining an equal distance to the two contesting discussions on urban design as a graduate program and urban design as a bachelor's degree, comments positively on the diversification of the education practices against the mainstream attempt at standardization of the design education.

In terms of disciplinarity Batuman says that even though there seems many landscape architects within the program there is still a certain METU influence and a sense of planning and design within the program. He adds that the title awarded by the program was a point of dispute, and says this dispute was finally resolved by awarding the title



of landscape architect at the end. On the issue of research, Batuman explains the central role of design studios as follows; since the program did not establish its graduate environment yet, the studios act as the fundamental medium of research within the program.

Table 18 Interview with Bülent Batuman (23.12.2016)

<b>Research Medium</b>	The program was mainly formulated as a practice based program and the academic staff initially was gathered in this manner. Since there is no graduate program within the program research has been mainly formulated around the studio practice.
<b>The Foundation Reasons</b>	Administrative decisions of the universities administrative board.
<b>Biggest Achievement</b>	The program achieved to shift the focus of landscape architecture from an agriculture based approach to design based approach.

For instance Batuman refers to the context and design studio as a medium of rigorous research. His own studio concept and design pursued a similar methodology by focusing on a certain concept each term. In terms of the knowledge and capabilities of the students, Batuman referred to the ability to interpret the urban object, seeing city as an object of knowledge. However he adds that there is a deliberate limit to this knowledge where, eventhough subject wise the topics cover urban socioly or morphology, scalewise the study of whole cities is avoided in most conditions. Architectural knowledge on the other hand eventhough at an introductory level there is an attempt to discuss architectural issues, Batuman stated that there is a certain resistance from most of the students on this issue to develop architectural solutions. The knowledge of landscape architecture on the other hand is totally covered to the degree of landscape detailing and production. Batuman also commented on the capacity of the graduates. Today there exists more than 450 graduates of the program, and according to Batuman most of these graduates are very competitive people working all-around the globe. He suggests that this may be an outcome of the interdisciplinary nature of the program, and the fact that urban design is a medium where everybody can participate in and there is a great deal of competition in the field.

### **5.6.3 Overview of Bilkent LAUD Program**

Bilkent LAUD program has been a unique experience within Turkish academia. Today there exists two undergraduate programs of Landscape Architecture and Urban Design (one in Bilkent University and one in Amasaya University) However we know that there has been other attempts at founding similar programs in various institutions.

Despite the widely shared criticisms of the community of scholars within the fields of architecture planning and urban design, the program has today more than 450 graduates some of which are pursuing successful carrier in landscape architecture and urban design. Considering the fact that METU City and Regional Planning program also received similar criticisms in its early days from the established institutions in architecture and urbanism. It would only be wise to comment on the issue of the possibility of such a program as a problem of social construction, in accordance to the concepts discussed in the second chapter of this study; any such venture gains its legitimacy from a community over the course of years. It is not within the limits of this study to evaluate the validity or success of the program. As noted earlier the program is included within the study as a unique experiment and as based on the formation of the curriculum over the years the program presents a discussion on the possibility of a unique disciplinary character.

The design of the vertical studio system and the introduction of the three guiding study fields; form, context and concept is one such very valuable point of discussion. With the form studio the program manages to construct a knowledge base on the form of the urban objects that serves to define the program as a “design” program, as design knowledge is fundamentally about form and its production. The production based knowledge of the program mainly belongs to the domain of landscape architecture however as also mentioned in the interviews there has been attempts at introducing a sense of architectural and infrastructural knowledge over the course of years. The context studio serves to generate knowledge on one of the fundamental aspects of urban design that is the complexity of the object any urban design project is about. There exists a risk of developing mere proffessionlizm in a design practice that is solely set on the relationship of form and production, in this issue the context studio serves to introduce the necessary critical outlook on urbanism.Overall Bilkent LAUD program is not only merely an economic venture or an experiment in education. The program, with the collective research and trial-errors over two decades, generates a

unique outlook on the disciplinary nature of urban design that proceeds the understanding of interdisciplinarity.

### **5.7 Conclusion: Mapping the Institutional Positions**

In the sixth chapter of this study the programs of urban design are explored. With reference to the material as presented here we can make a number of concluding remarks. First set of conclusions are related with the number and scope of different academic programs. As discussed with reference to the geographical distribution of bachelor's, master's and doctorate programs in Turkey. The three major cities of Turkey are still also the intellectual centers of the country, apart from unique examples that date back deliberate attempts to spread the academic production to the underdeveloped parts of the country in 1950ies and 1960ies the academic production in these parts of the country are still very much limited especially at graduate level. One other point of interest in this subject is the development of "problem based" graduate programs with a pragmatic mind-set following the urban agenda of the country.

Especially with the rise of concepts like inter-disciplinarity and trans-disciplinarity after 1990ies and the rapid increase in the number of private universities in Turkey after 2000s the number of such programs where focus and methods of studies are defined by problems sets not disciplinary formations increased. Thirdly through the study of master's degree studies comments on the institutional characters of these were presented. While the study on the material on MSGSU and METU presented certain deliberate institutional characters and ongoing research agendas shared by a number of scholars, the case of ITU was much more complex and fragmented with many research topics and groups and different approaches. This has been interpreted as an outcome of the interdisciplinary formulation of the program in ITU.

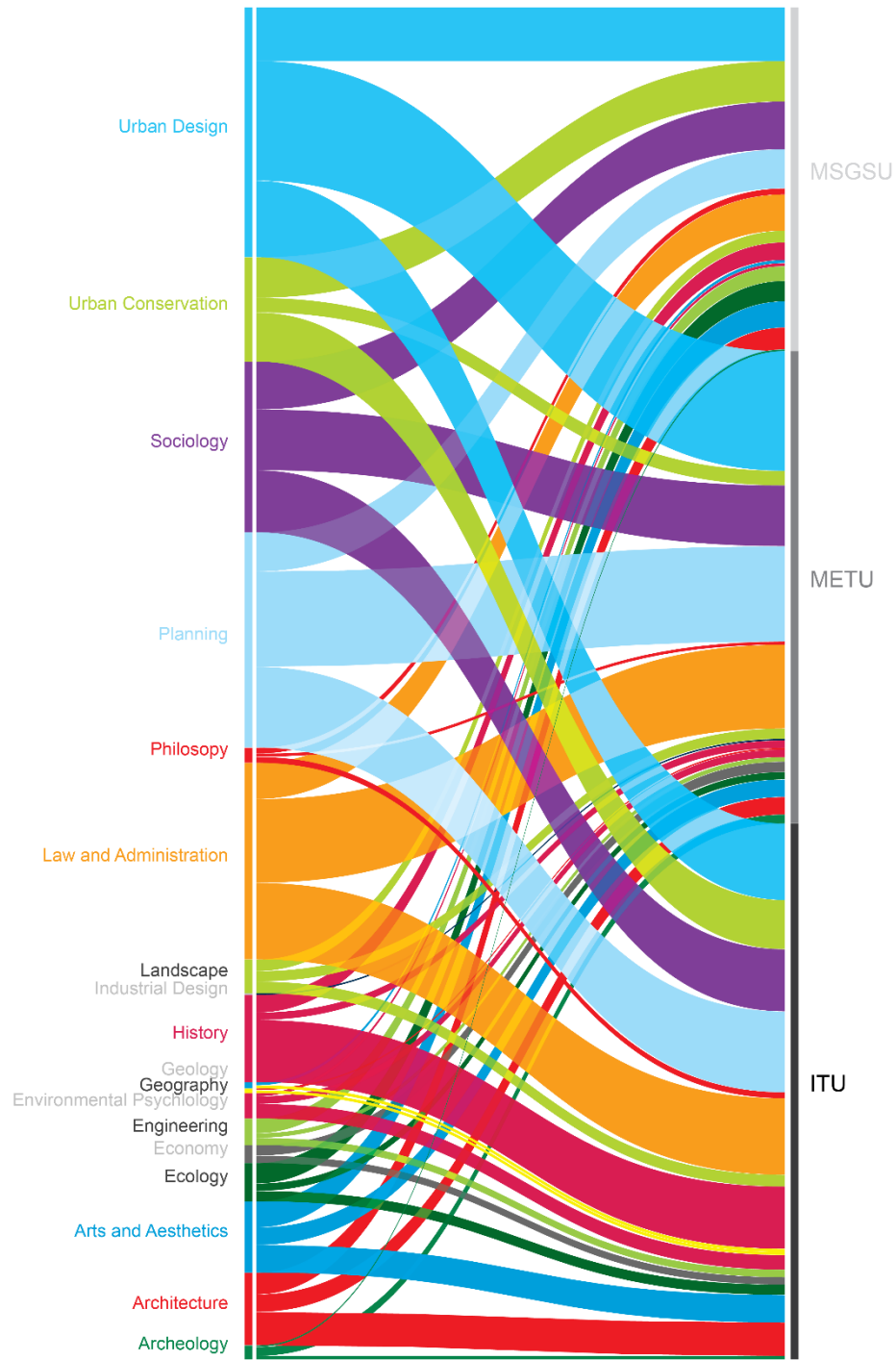


Figure 40 Relationship between use of terms related to disciplines and the master's degree programs

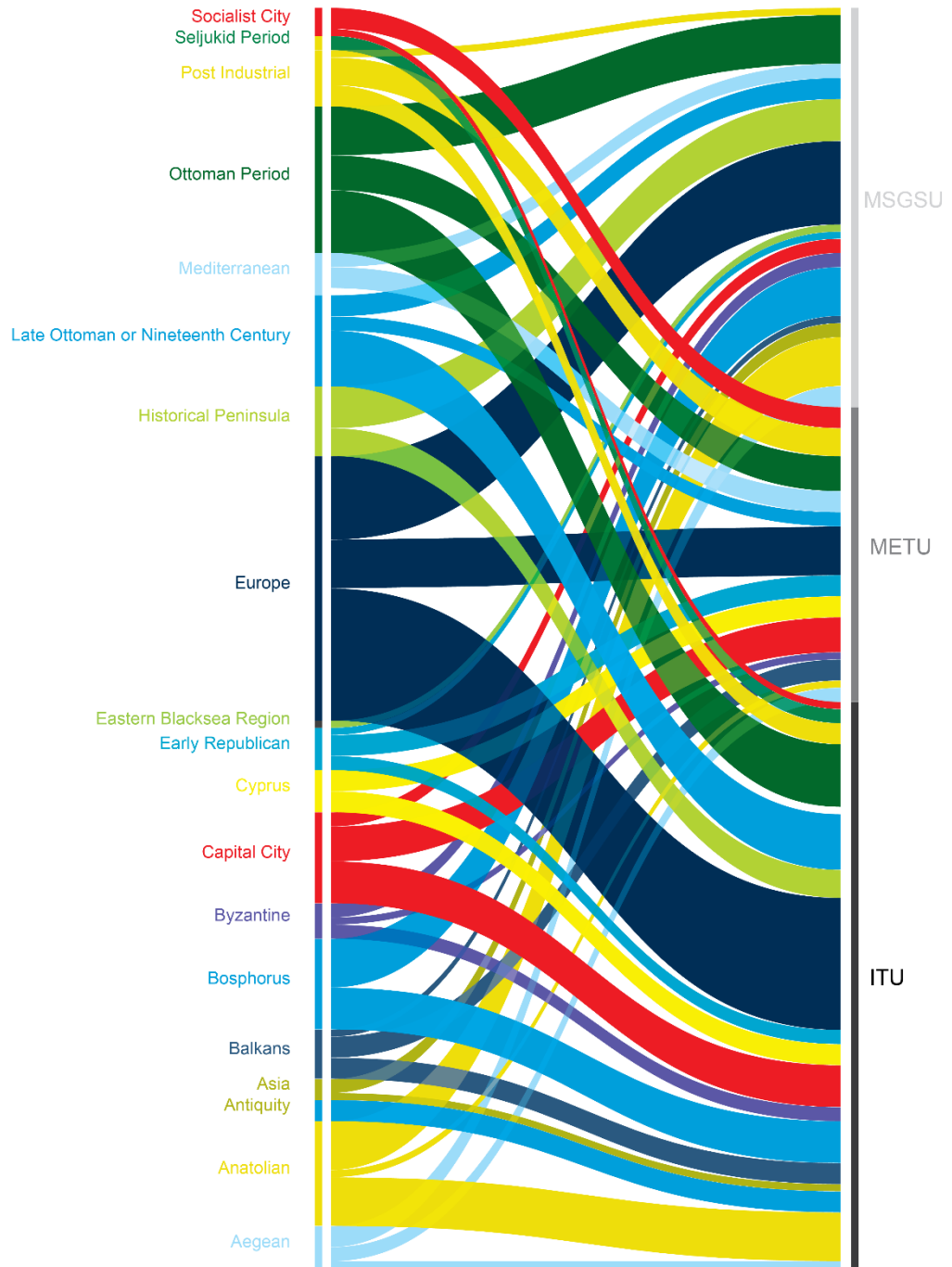


Figure 41 Relationship between use of terms related to temporal-geographical aspects of study objects and the master's degree programs

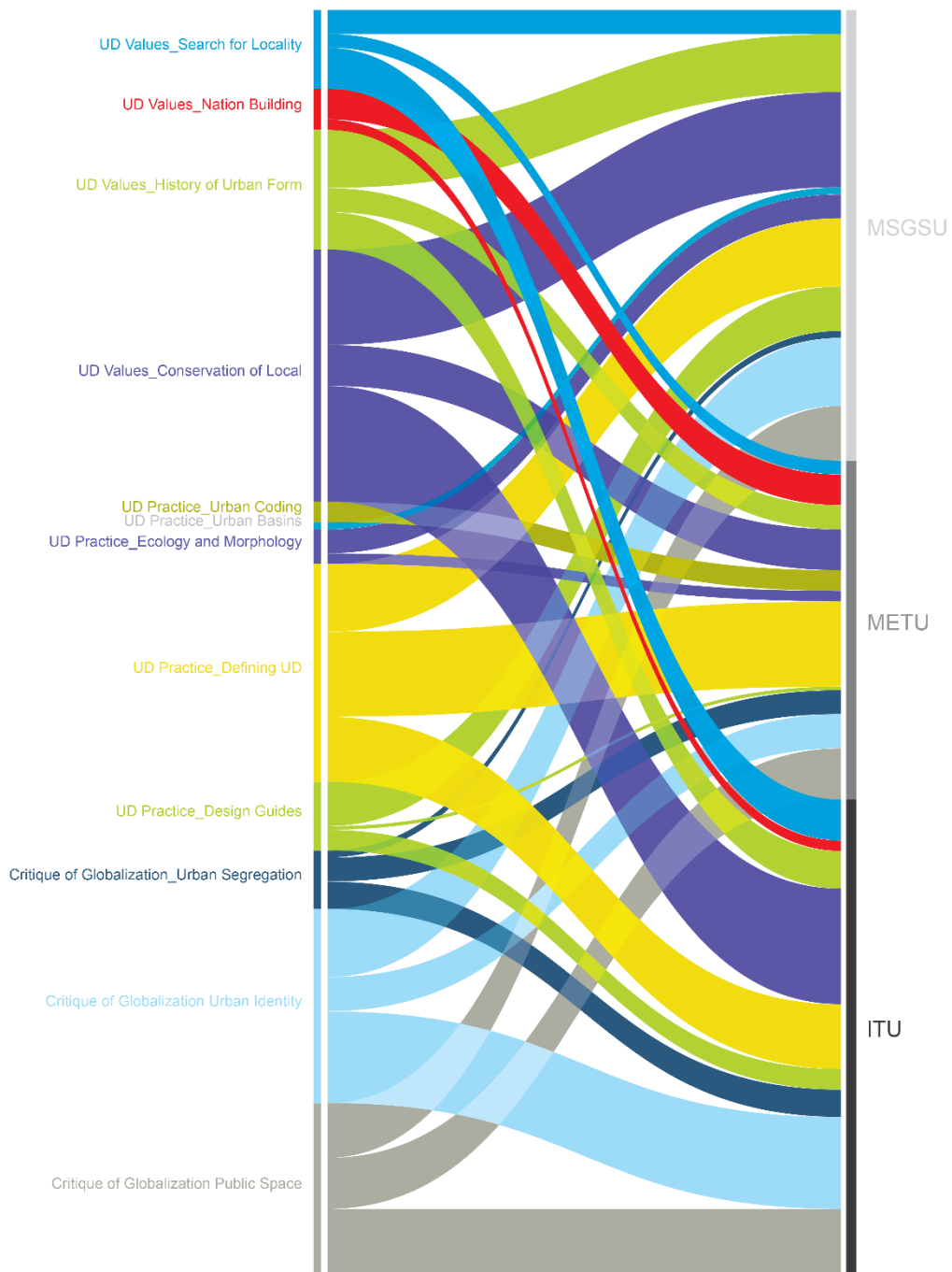


Figure 42 Relationship between discourses and the master's degree programs

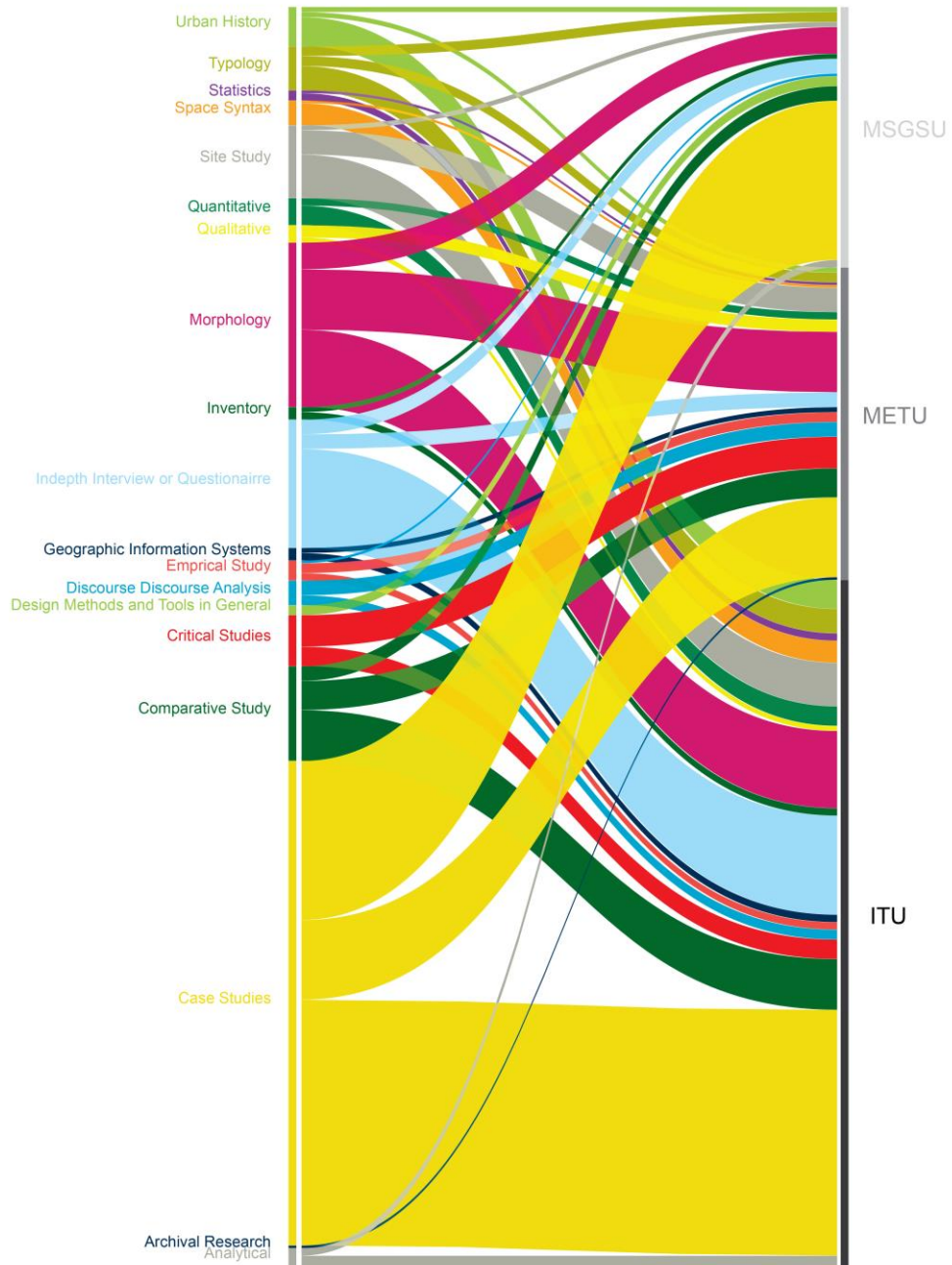


Figure 43 Relationship between use of terms related to methods and the master's degree programs





## CHAPTER 6

### URBAN DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATIONS SYMPOSIA

#### 6.1 Introduction to Chapter Six

A group of academicians in MSGSA initiated the Urban Design and Implementations Symposium series in 1991. The leading figure of the group was Mehmet Çubuk. Çubuk's main aim in organizing the series has been to raise an awareness of Urban Design as a fundamental practice within the academic and professional communities. He also aimed to build the ground for the foundation of the Master's degree program of Urban Design in MSGSA through the discussions held in the symposiums. The series is still ongoing with 25<sup>th</sup> meeting held in 2016. The study of the series would allow developing a perspective on the development of the discipline from 1989 onwards. The series has been selected for analysis within this study as they have the potential to give information on two issues. Firstly, the development of the discourses and discursive positions from 1989 onwards can be observed through the study of the symposia and secondly the symposium series has a potential in terms of determining the members of the community.

This chapter also has two objects of research the publications of the symposia and the interview with the founder of the series. Firstly the corpus has been analyzed for groups of signifiers related with; methods, disciplines, problems and themes, locations and types of study objects and temporal or geographical aspects of the study objects. The obtained information is mapped onto other aspects, in this condition onto institutions to gather insights on typical approaches of the variety of institutional approaches. Finally, the whole corpus is examined for clusters that are formed by shared occurrences of signifiers and the clusters are once more studied manually and revised. The product is then interpreted and a discussion on the characteristics of the symposium series is presented. Considering the long timespan of the symposium

series and the wide variety of presenters the study presents a sound basis for understanding the development of certain discourses and approaches within the community of urban design in Turkey as well as international relations.

## **6.2 The Corpus**

Despite being a formal event, as the events were held with the limited resources of a public university not all of the symposium outputs are printed, the records of some of the unprinted events can be found in the archives of MSGSU specifically in Mehmet Çubuk Bibliothec in the university. Some documents could be reached through the courtesy of individual members of the organization committee still the documents for; Symposium 8, Symposium 13 and Symposium 18 could only be obtained partially, as a result these meetings are excluded from the analysis. In some years, the event took the form of panel discussions with invited members. These events are also excluded from the general corpus analysis. The available content on the missing symposia documents and the panel discussions are evaluated individually in the interpretation stage of this chapter.

Within the available symposium data, each individual presentation is evaluated as a separate document. The opening speeches and concluding remarks as well as thematic speeches are included within the corpus.<sup>226</sup> Since the symposia aimed at a wide variety of audience and through a long time span, format requirements such as including an abstract of the presentation developed later on, so the first pages of each presentation has been studies as the abstracts of each presentation. The whole corpus studied in this manner includes 547 documents.

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<sup>226</sup> The full list of documents evaluated can be found in Appendix D.

1	1989	●	<i>Kamu Mekânları Tasarımı ve Kent Mobilyaları</i> Design of Public Spaces and Urban Furniture
2	1991	●	<i>Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları</i> Urban Design and Implementations
3	1992	●	<i>Post-Urbanizm ve Kentsel Tasarım</i> Post-Urbanism and Urban Design
4	1993	●	<i>Büyük Kentsel Projeler, Tasarım ve Uygulama Yöntemleri, Teknikleri, Araçları</i> Grand Urban Projects, Design and Implementation Methods, Techniques, Tools
5	1994	●	<i>Kentsel Tasarım ve Ekoloji: Kentsel Tasarıma Ekolojik Yaklaşım</i> Urban Design and Ecology: Ecological Approach to Urban Design
6	1995	●	<i>Kentsel Tasarım ve Mikro-Ortam Tasarımı</i> Urban Design and Micro-Space Design
7	1996	●	<i>Temel Donatılar ve Kamusal Mekânların Tasarımı-Düzenlenmesinde Norm ve Standartlar</i> Basic Infrastructure and Norms and Standards in Organization of Public Spaces
8	1997	●	<i>Kentsel Tasarım Formasyonu ve Eğitimi</i> Formation and Education of Urban Design
9	1998	●	<i>Farklı Ölçeklerde Kentsel Tasarım</i> Urban Design in Different Scales
10	1999	●	<i>Kentsel Tasarım: Bir Tasarımlar Bütünü</i> Urban Design as Total Design
11	2000	●	<i>Kentsel Çevreye Çok Disiplinli bir Yaklaşım Aracı Olarak Kentsel Tasarım</i> Urban Design as a Multidisciplinary Tool to Control the Urban Environment
12	2001	●	<i>Küreselleşme Sürecinde Kentsel Tasarım ve Yerel Özellikler</i> Process of Globalization Urban Design and Local Specificities
13	2002	●	<i>I. Uluslararası Kentsel Tasarım Zirvesi</i> First International Summit of Urban Design
14	2003	●	<i>Kentsel Yenileşme ve Kentsel Tasarım</i> Urban Regeneration and Urban Design
15	2004	●	<i>Değişimde Kentsel Tasarım ve Kentsel Tasarımda Değişim</i> Urban Design in Change Change in Urban Design
16	2005	●	<i>Yeni Kentleşme Bağlamında Komşuluk Birimi, Sosyal ve Mekânsal Boyutları</i> Neighborhood Unit within the Context of New Urbanism: Social and Spatial Dimensions
17	2006	●	<i>İstanbul Bağlamında Kamusal Mekâna Farklı Bakışlar</i> Different Perspectives on Public Space within the Context of Istanbul
18	2008	●	<i>Mekânsal Gelişme Stratejileri ve Kentsel Projeler</i> Spatial Development Strategies and Urban Projects
19	2008	●	<i>Yeni Şehircilik ve Kentsel Projeler</i> New Urbanism and Urban Projects
20	2009	●	<i>Bir Kentsel Tasarım Bildirgesine Doğru</i> Towards a Charter of Urban Design
21	2010	●	<i>Kentsel Tasarım ve Kültürel Politikalar</i> Urban Design and Cultural Policies
22	2011	●	<i>Kamusal Mekana Müdahale Taksim Meydanı ve Gezi Parkı</i> Intervention to Public Space, Taksim Square and Gezi Park
23	2013	●	<i>Kentsel Mekana Müdahale Projeler, Yaklaşımlar Kavramlar</i> Intervention to Urban Space, Approaches and Concepts
24	2015	●	<i>Kamu ve Vakıf Taşınmazlarının Kentlerin Değişimindeki Rolü</i> The Role of Public and Foundation Properties in Urban Change
25	2016	●	<i>Kentsel Tasarım Eğitimi Yeni Yöntem ve Yaklaşımlar</i> Urban Design Education New Methods and Approaches

● Documents Not Available  
● Event Held as a Panel Discussion

Figure 44 The titles, format and availability of material of symposia.

### 6.3 Exploration: Problems Methods and Cases

Firstly, in terms of methods of the presented studies, case studies have a particular significance. We can also observe that the variety of methodical tools are limited as compared to masters and doctorate studies in the field. Considering the name and format of the meetings this is an expected result and it signifies the **case depended nature of urban design knowledge**.

Most of the cases presented are located in Istanbul, which is followed by cases in Ankara. The amount of studies on Eastern Black Sea region are also abundant, this is a result of the regular attendance of a particular community of researches from KTU. In terms of foreign cases Paris and London are the most discussed international cases also there is a significant amount of studies on other European cases, combined with the occurrence of signifiers related with Europe in the temporal and geographical aspects this represents the **Eurocentric** nature of knowledge in the field.

In terms of use of signifiers related to disciplines, urban design, architecture and planning have the lead only to be followed by use of terms related with law and administration. This condition represent the fundamental methodical strategy in the Turkish context within the field that is **to control the urban form through legal frameworks and administrative decisions**.

In terms of spatial aspects of the study objects, we can say that the focus has been on public spaces, open spaces and boulevards, especially in the early years of the symposia. However, in general, there is an even distribution and variety among different types of study objects over the course of years.

In terms of problems, the number of studies with reference to urban identity and urban cognition are the leading types followed by consumption and commercial activities and arts and aesthetics. Coupled with the popularity of studies on public spaces the popularity of these themes show us that one fundamental purpose of the symposia series is the **reproduction of the core values of urban design practices**.

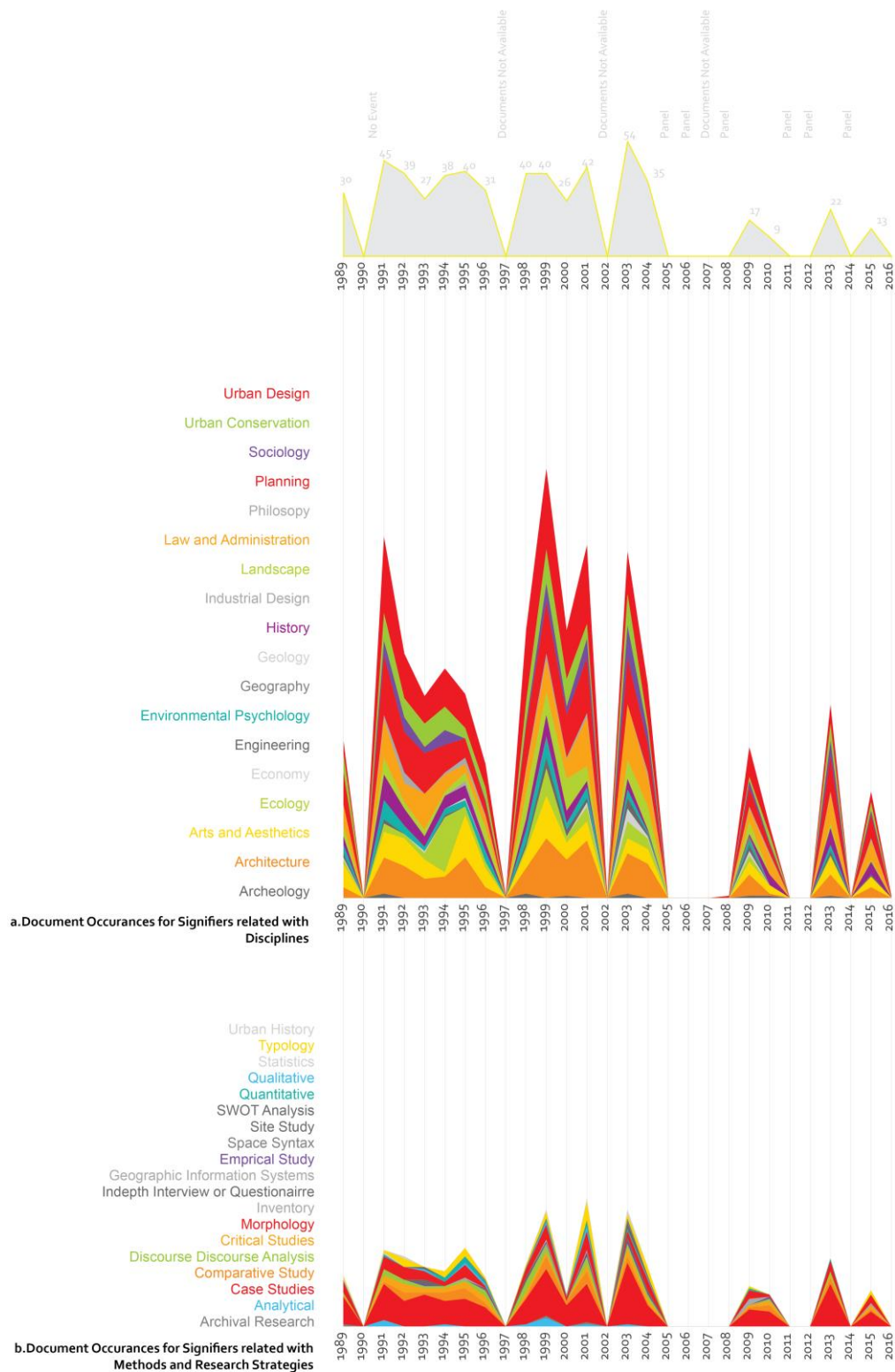


Figure 45 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to disciplines (a) and method (b) in the presentations of the symposia

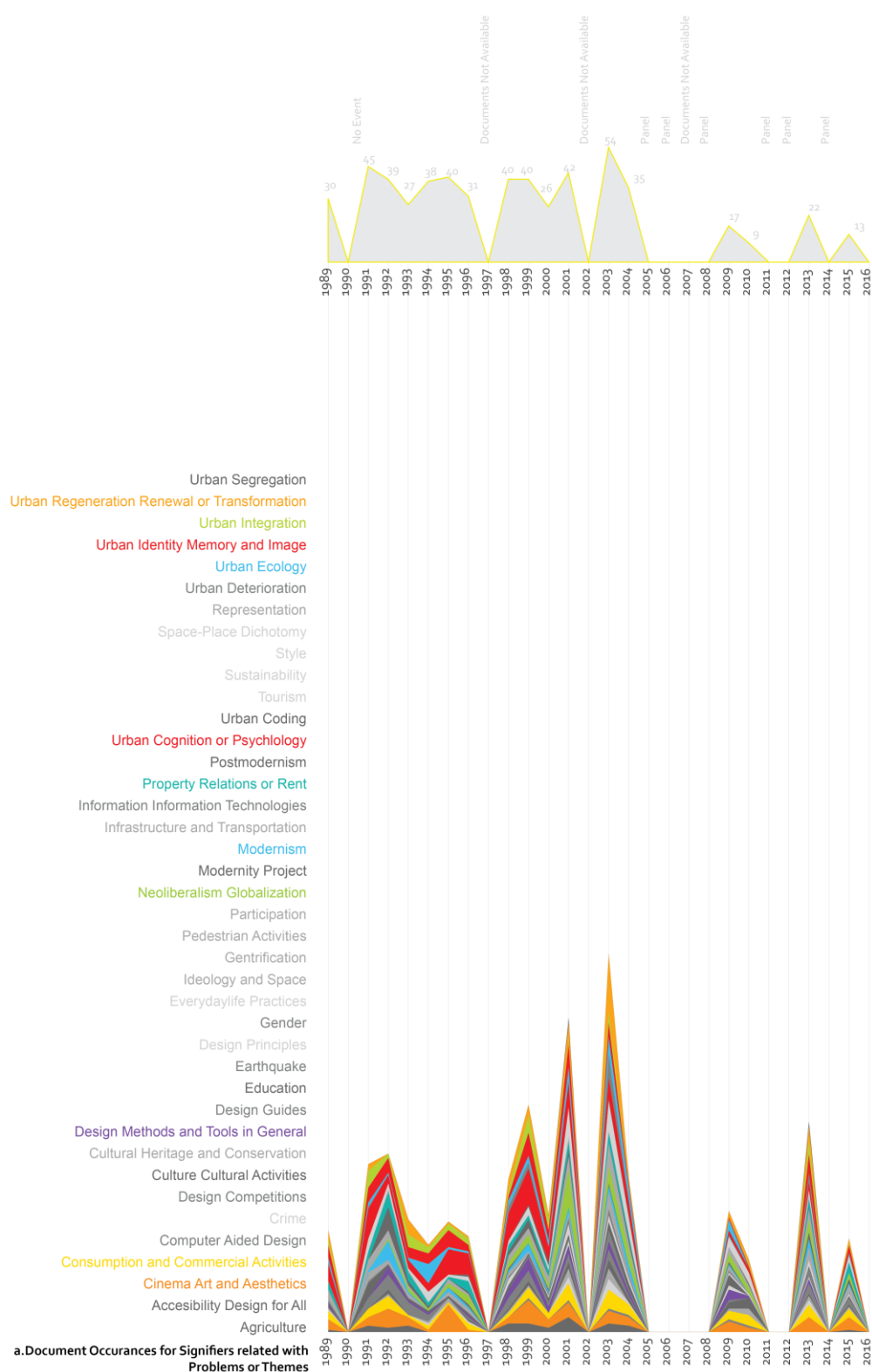


Figure 46 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to problems and themes in the presentations of the symposia

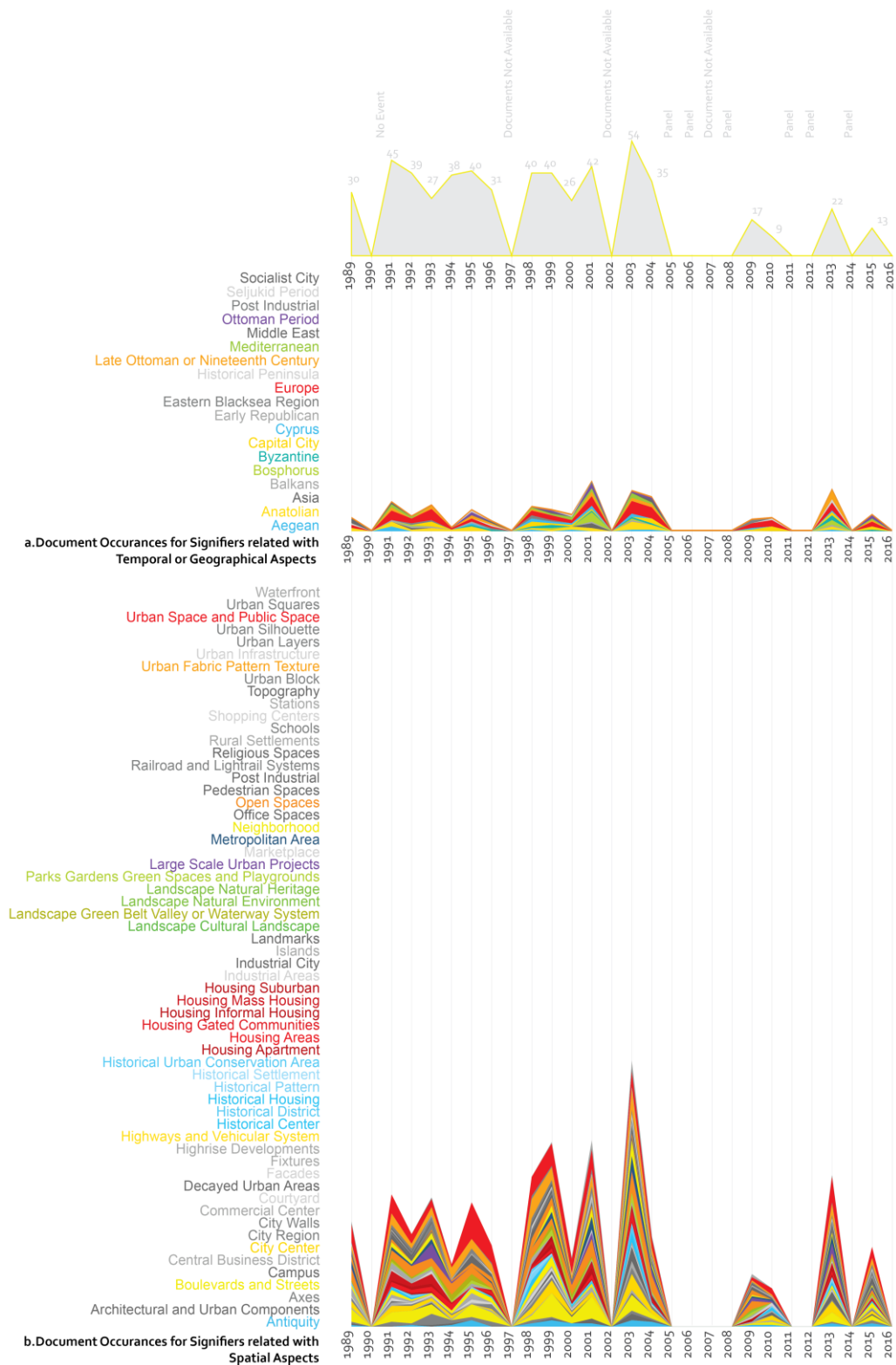
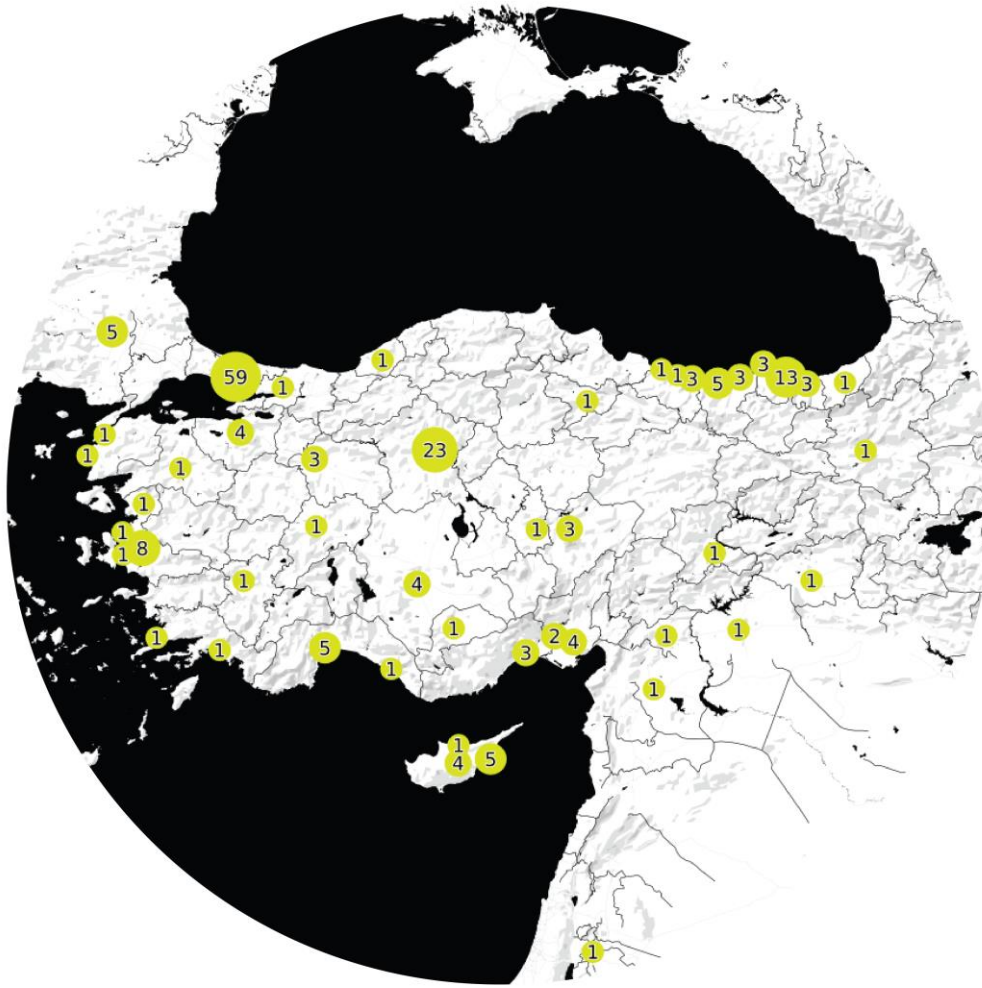


Figure 47 Yearly distribution of document term occurrences for keywords referring to temporal aspects (a) and spatial aspects (b) in the presentations of the symposia



Istanbul	59	Alanya	1	Diyarbakır	1	Paris	6	Kyrenia	1
Ankara	23	Amasya	1	Erzurum	1	Famagusta	4	Lisbon	1
Trabzon	13	Bartın	1	İzmit	1	London	6	Liverpool	1
Izmir	8	Bergama	1	Niğde	1	Nicosia	3	Madrid	1
Antalya	5	Bodrum	1	Rize	1	Allepo	1	Milano	1
Edirne	4	Bozcaada	1	Urfa	1	Almere	1	New Castle Upon Tyne	2
Giresun	4	Çanakkale	1	Balıkesir	1	Amman	1	Northern America	1
Bursa	3	Dallas	1	Zonguldak	1	Atlanta	1	San Diego	1
Konya	3	Divriği	1	Divriği	1	Baghdad	1	Sao Paolo	1
Adana	4	Gaziantep	1	Ünye	1	Belgrade	1	Sarajevo	1
Cumalıkazık	2	Izmir Foça	1			Berlin	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Eskişehir	2	Karaman	1			Beurdaux	1	Sines	1
Kayseri	2	Kocaeli	1			Bilbao	1	St. Albans	1
Mersin	2	Köyceğiz-Dalyan	1			Brazil	1	Stuttgart	1
Samsun	2	Malatya	1			Cairo	1	Utrecht	1
Akçabat	2	Pamukkale	1			Calgary	1	Strasbourg	1
Ordu	2	Urla	1			Dusseldorf	1		
Tirebolu	2	Uşak	1			Göteborg	1		
Araklı	2	Afyon	1			Hamburg	1		
Sürmene	2	Avanos	1			Isfahan	1		

Figure 48 Geographical distribution of the study objects of the presentations in the symposia.



#### 6.4 Mapping: The Community

The analysis of the community of urban design presented in this chapter is based on two approaches.

Firstly, by studying the contributions of different institutions over the course of years a general overview of the changing nature the symposia is presented. Secondly as based on frequent contributors and the analysis of methods and problems of the presented studies, research groups within the Turkish context are defined.

Studying the distribution of institutional distribution of the contributors, we can make a number of remarks. First and the most obvious is the amount of contribution from MSGSU. This is only natural as it is also the host institution of the events. Most of the presentations made by members of MSGSU are about the definition of urban design practice, and Mehmet Çubuk as the chair of the organization committee did most of these presentations. Following MSGSU are in order of number of presentations ITU, GU and KTU are the most frequent contributors. One point of interest here is the contribution from practitioners and bureaucrats from municipalities and other governmental organizations. We can clearly see that the number of contributions coming from non-academic circles decrease and diminish overtime. Even though this can be interpreted as a specific condition of the symposium series, we also know that, this is indeed a signifier of the rupture within the intellectual circles of Turkey that gained pace after 2000.

In addition, we can see that in the later meetings of the symposia newly founded institutions replaced the members of the earlier established universities.

In terms of study groups, we can name a number of frequent contributors who have been in the symposia with a number of presentations over the course of years. The frequent contributors and the nature of their contributions are described with reference to their institutional relevance as follows. Firstly as the institution with the most number of contributions MSGSU apart from the presentations of Çubuk on the definition of urban design, there is a particular characteristic of the presentations. The studies are characterized by **a concern about loss of urban identity and the study of local values with the aim of conserving local values using methods of morphology and typology to define the legal frameworks to establish these aims.**

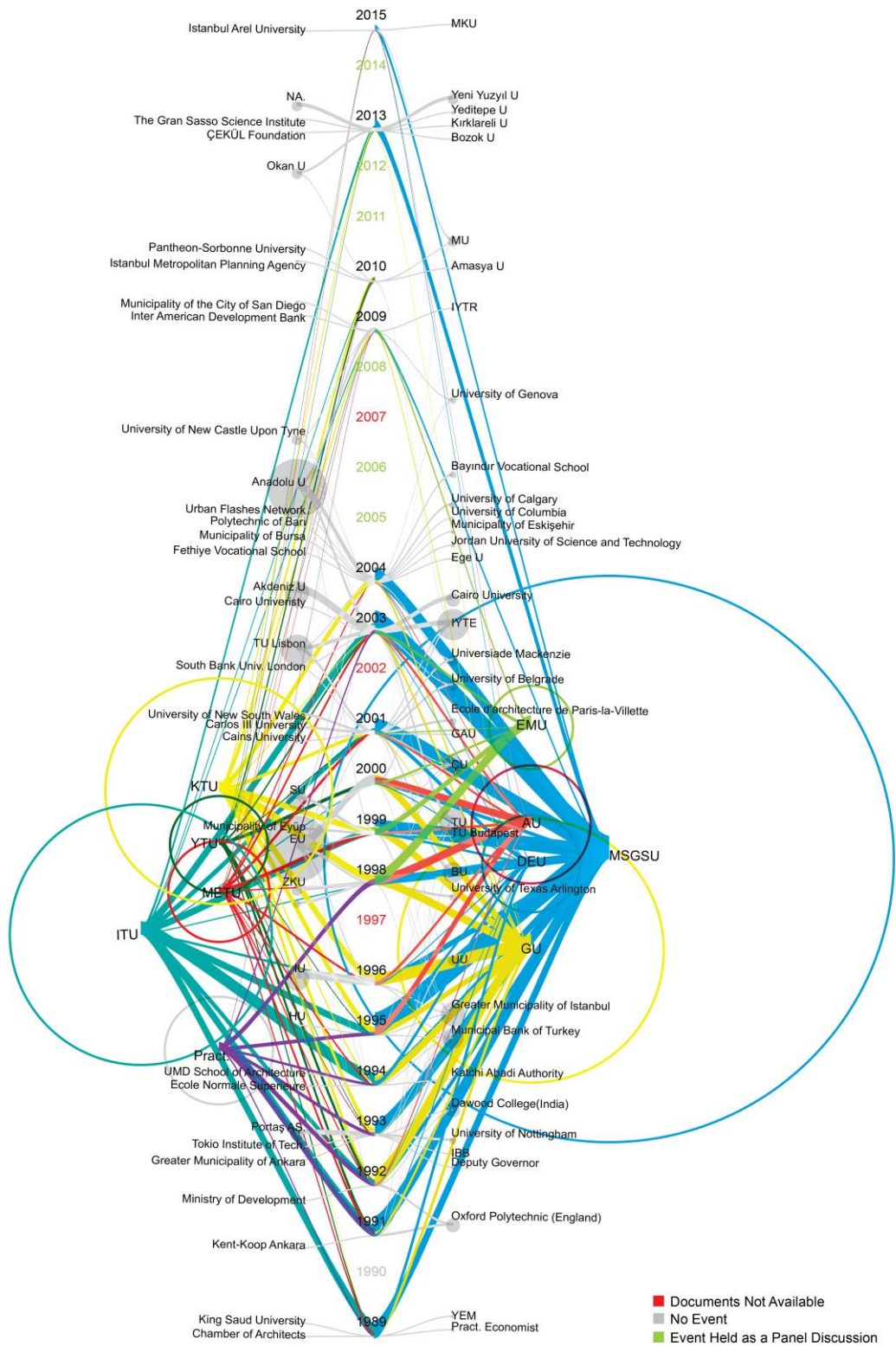


Figure 49 The institutional affiliations of the presenters in the symposia (circles represent numbers and line-weights correspond to yearly intensity)

This model was also observed as a predominant study model in the master's degree studies of this institution and shows that there is a consistency in the institutional discourse. KTU has a community of researchers, which frequently presented in the symposium series. The contributions from KTU can be grouped with reference to two types. The first type of contributions<sup>227</sup> are interested in defining the moral of urban design in a more philosophical sense. Belonging to an earlier generation of urban design this group of academicians tend to define the practice in a more abstract sense, exploring history of thought, the concepts of metaphors and meanings and the abstract understanding of space in Turkish, Ottoman or Early Anatolian spatial practices. The second group is composed of a number of academicians focusing on more site-based research based on empirical findings and site surveys.<sup>228</sup> The group have presented a number of studies over the course of years some of which are pieces of the same long running research. The group's aims are very much similar to the framework of MSGSU. Their attempts mainly focus on documentation of typicalities of the region to develop an understanding of locality as based on the region as a response to the crisis of identity that is resulting from the poor urbanization of the region.

The contribution of the community of researchers in METU to the symposia are not as unified as the cases of KTU or MSGSU, however there are frequent members of the community of METU advocating their own view of urbanism in the symposia series. Among these names Baykan Günay have contributed with three presentations focusing on the significance of space as an ontological concept. Cânâ Bilsel<sup>229</sup> is one other frequent contributor from METU. Bilsel's presentations most of the time focused on conceptual definitions of urban design with conceptual and methodical discussions. Through these methodical discussions, Bilsel builds a critique of established understanding of urban design while advocating for a more comprehensive design process that is not limited by scale or subjects.

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<sup>227</sup> We can list; Erdem Aksoy, Gülay Keleş Usta, Şengül Öymen Gül, Ahmet Koçan and Ayhan Usta in this category.

<sup>228</sup> We can list; Ayşe Velioğlu, Aysel Yıldırım, Cengiz Acar, Havva Kara, Nazmiye Ejder, Nermin Ökten, Öner Demirel, Özgür B. Yaprak, Özkan Özgü, Saliha E. Aydemir, Sonay Çevik, Süheyla Birik, Tuba Ustasüleyman, Yelda Aydın Türk

<sup>229</sup> Bilsel's contributions are most of the time together with Ayça Bilsel and S. Güven Bilsel who are also renowned architect-planners of Turkey. They have contributed to the desing and planning of many cities and public spaces in Turkey as well as the education of many practitioners and researchers in the field.

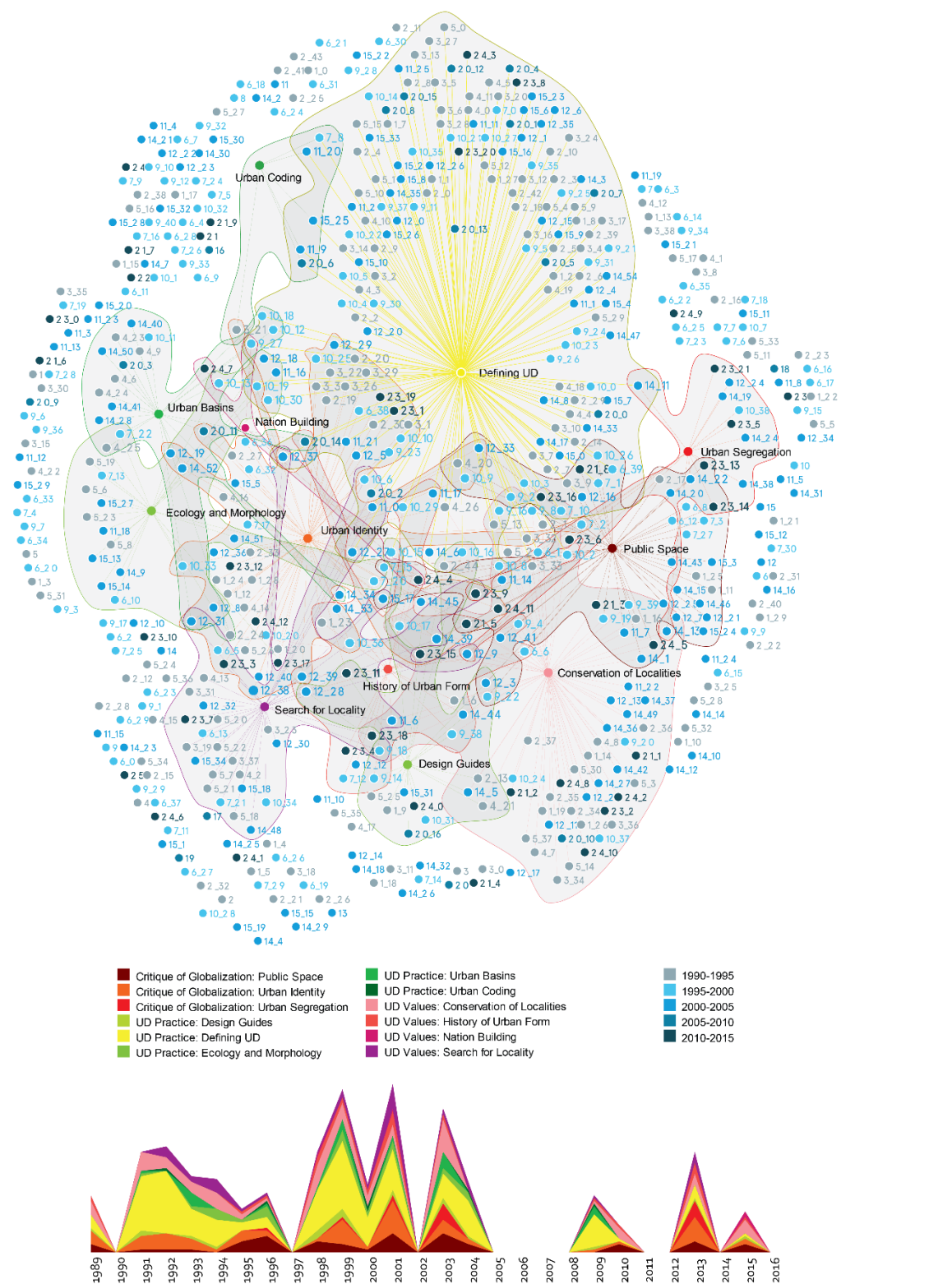


Figure 50 Typical discursive practices in the presentations in the symposia. (Codes in the graph correspond to bibliographic information in Appendix E)



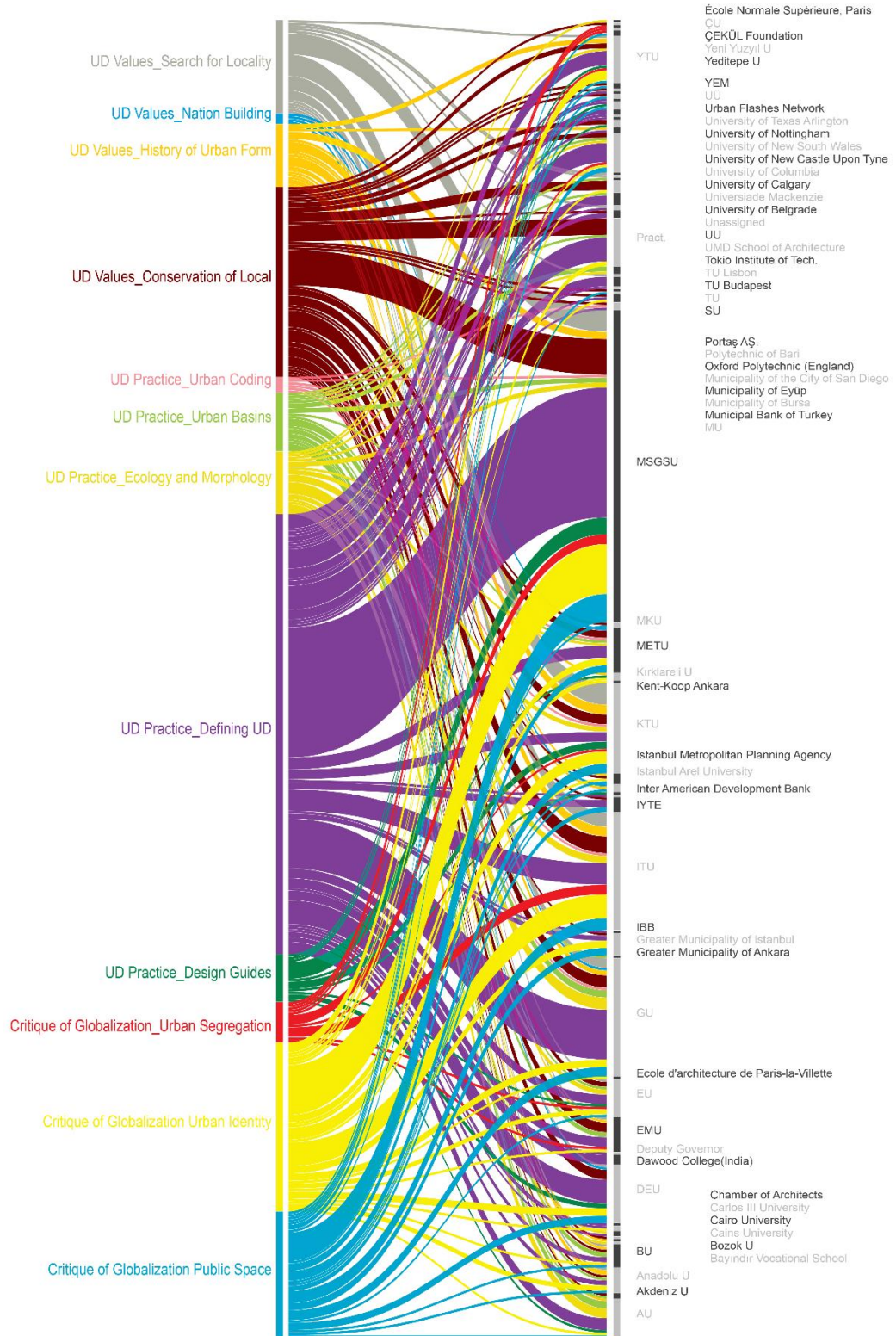


Figure 51 Relationship between discourses and institutions.

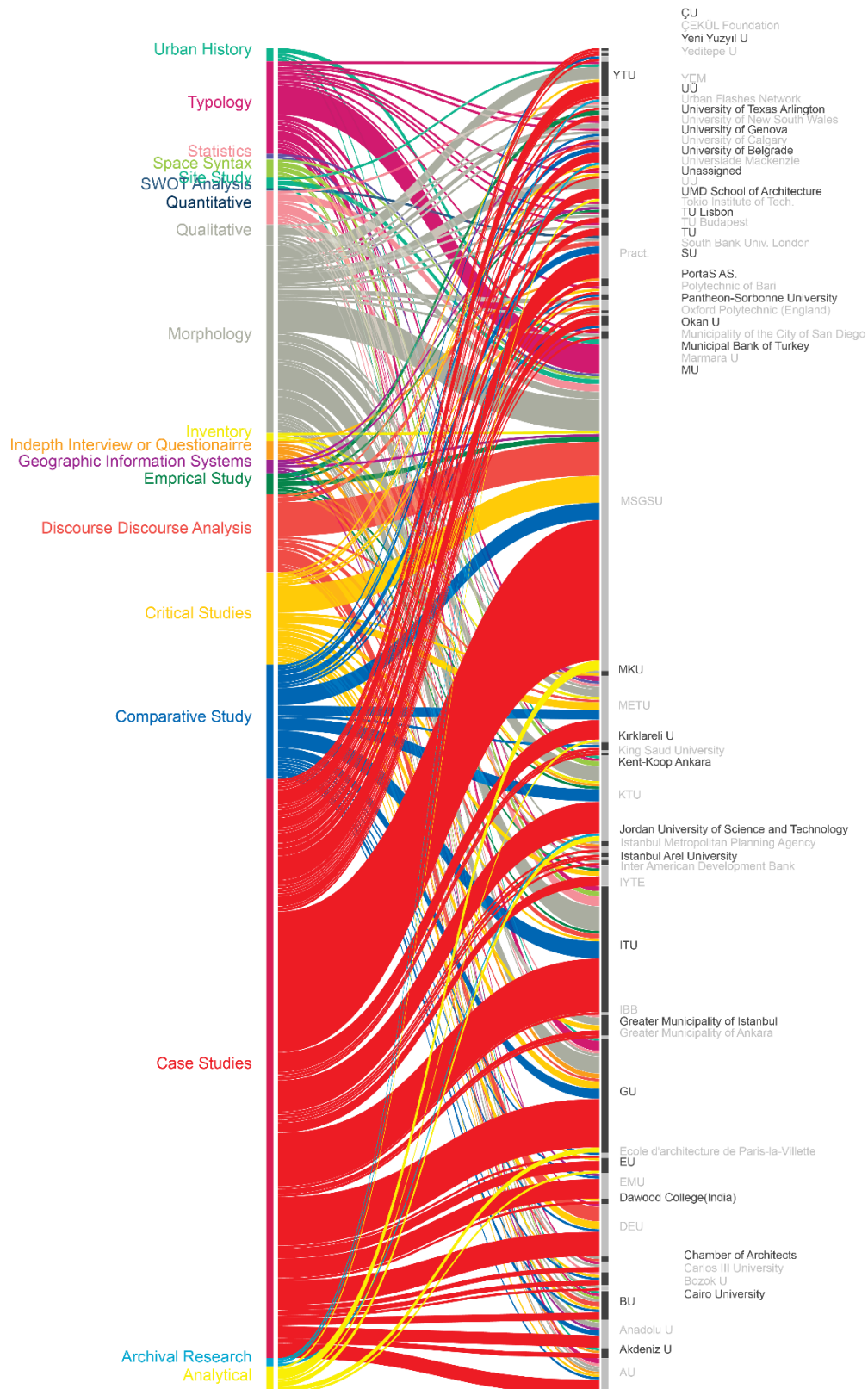


Figure 52 Relationship between the document occurrences for keywords related to method and institutions.

One other group is practitioners<sup>230</sup> who joined the event with their professional practices.<sup>231</sup> The presentations by this category naturally focuses on cases, as the members present their own works or problems they face in their professional practices. One peculiarity of the presentations by this group is that they mainly focus on urban conservation cases since most of the members of this category are specialized planners working on complex cases such as urban conservation areas. One other typicality of the presentations by this group is that they speak about the lack of urban design within the legal frameworks controlling the development of the built environment, and most of the cases presented are examples of hardships of realization of ideas and the honest attempts of the presenter in conserving or creating an urban value. It should also be noted that members of this group belong to an earlier generation of architect-planners and the contributions to the symposia by practitioners decreased over time.

There also exists an international community of the symposium series. 49 of 547 documents studied in this chapter are presentations of foreign presenters.<sup>232</sup> Among these, some presenters have made frequent visits to Turkey. Most of these foreign visitors are in the symposia as keynote speakers as a result their speeches are mainly focusing on the definition of urban design and its core values. One such case is Manuel Da Costa Lobo from TU Lisbon. Although he has many contributed to many urban projects in Portugal Costa Lobo's presentations in the symposia were based on fundamental aspects of human environment relations. Portugal, Great Britain and

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<sup>230</sup> The list of practitioners presenting in the meetings are as follows: Celal Önsoy, Ahmet Uzel & Mehmet Tunçer & Kamutay Türkoğlu & A. Saffet Atik, Ayça Bilsel & S. Güven Bilsel, Baran İdil, Faruk Emcioğlu, Kamutay Türkoğlu, Mine Bora, Murat Özyapa, Özlem Ünal & Rengin Sümer, Peter Van Walree, Philippe Robert, Polat Sökmen, Sinem Metin, Şükrü Kocagöz, Tanju Verda Akan, Timur Ergenekon, Tulusi Sönmez

<sup>231</sup> Some of these members of the community also hold academic degrees or participate in education, however their presence in the symposia are based on their practices.

<sup>232</sup> These members of the community are; Ahmedm-Salah Ouf from Cains University, Raghad Mofeed Mohammed and Hesham Khairy Abdelfattah and Nabeel Mohammed El Hady from Cairo University, Adriana Dal Cin and Javier De Mesones from Carlos III University, Volker Ziegler and Yannis Tsiomis from Ecole d'architecture de Paris-la-Villette, Franck Debie from École Normale Supérieure, Paris, Hassina Nafa from GAU, Fernanda Magalhaes from Inter American Development Bank, Azadeh Rezafar from Istanbul Arel University, Leila Bustamı from Jordan University of Science and Technology, Mohamad Al-Brahim from King Saud University, James Potter from METU, Vuk Djurovic from Municipality of Belgrade, Georgia Butina from Oxford Polytechnic, Attilio Petruccioli from Polytechnic of Bari, Philippe Robert as a practitioner, Mike Gibson from South Bank Univ. London, Fernando Nunes Da Silva and Manuel Da Costa Lobo from TU Lisbon, William Bechhoefer from UMD School of Architecture, Luciano Teixeira Mendes from Universidade Mackenzie, Ruzica Bogdanovic and Ranka Gajic from University of Belgrade, Andrea Nicolai and Beverly A. Sandalack from University of Calgary, Andrea Kahn from University of Columbia, Giuseppe Cina from University of Genova, Ali Madanipour from University of New Castle Upon Tyne, Jon Lang from University of New South Wales, Ti-Nan Chi from Urban Flashes Network

France are the three countries that the foreign presenters come from. Presentations from France mainly focus on the French experience of large-scale urban projects. The presentations from Portugal focus on philosophical aspects of urban design as in the case of Manuel Da Costa Lobo. The presentations from Great Britain focus on managerial aspects of urban design and with reference to frameworks defined for urban design guides. It is also known that one of the presenters, Mike Gibson from South Bank University in London, was commissioned a study on the comparison of frameworks of neighborhood re-development projects in EU context and the Turkish case.<sup>233</sup>

Apart from the names cited here there have been contributions from many scholars in various institutions. Within the documented symposia, 485 different individuals have made their own intellectual contributions to establish and flourish the field of urban design in Turkey. The full list of presentations for the documented events can be followed in Appendix E and it is open for further explorations.

### **6.5 Interpretation: Case for Urban Design**

Mehmet Çubuk organized the first 13 meetings within the symposia until his retirement from MSGSU. Çubuk's presence in the first half of the symposia is easy to observe. One may even claim that the first 13 of the event series is more personal in nature than institutional, so to be able to interpret the life-world within which the discourses of the symposia is shaped Mehmet Çubuk's views should be visited once more. During the interview with Mehmet Çubuk<sup>234</sup>, before answering the structures, preferred to talk about the symposia, as it is one of the most important components of Çubuk's career. Çubuk stated that after his studies in Paris he wanted to introduce the values he gained in France to the Turkish community. Çubuk stated that he values the community very much, not only the scholars but also practitioners and people from the governmental organizations. As noted earlier there is a very personal relationship with the event and Çubuk's career. Within the interview he clearly stated that; *"Even I may say egoistically the whole event was like a coin-box where I stated a problem and people came and put in their knowledge in the field."* He also clearly stated that he valued the contributions of non-academics in the symposia. Bringing central

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<sup>233</sup> Gibson, Mike. *Safe Neighborhoods for Istanbul*. Proceedings of Kentsel Tasarım and Uygulamaları 14: Kentsel Yerleşme ve Kentsel Tasarım, MSGSU, Istanbul. Istanbul: MSGSU, 2003.

<sup>234</sup> Personal Interview with Mehmet Çubuk, 20/04/2014



concepts of urban design into discussion and making people who are in charge of the production of urban space think about these concepts were very much important for Çubuk.

Before the initiation of the symposia, the initiation of World Urbanism Day Colloquia was an initial step in formation of the event series. Through such events, Çubuk formed an international community and tried to host these people regularly in Turkey, with the limited financial resources of MSGSU. To overcome this problem he founded the Urbanism Foundation however, this venture was not successful.

Considering the discourses developed through the course of events, we can define two types of discourses. The first type is developed through the first nine events and is epitomized by the definition of urban design. The second type is characterized by the search for intricate and specific problems of Turkish urbanism after 2000. The first type of discourses are more normative in nature. Breaking down the field of urban design into its fundamental approaches in each symposium one aspect of the field was discussed. These discussions include; the design of urban furniture and object<sup>235</sup>, housing areas, post-urbanism, large-scale urban projects, ecology, micro-space design, norms and standards of urban design, urban design education, urban design in different scales. In most of the meetings in the first, type the symposia ended by underlying the significance of the concept under discussion. However, in some cases the symposia ended with “decisive” comments about the community’s views about the concept under discussion. These comments sometimes challenged Çubuk’s preconceptions of the issue, which is clearly expressed in the concluding remarks by Çubuk himself. One such case where the symposium produced a conflicting view to that of Çubuk’s is the installment in the series where urban codes and norms were discussed.<sup>236</sup> The majority of the discussions were against the use of norms and standards, as these concepts would decrease the autonomy of design practice one other view suggested that the use of norms and standards for urban design has the possibility

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<sup>235</sup> This is accepted as the first meeting in the symposia series, however in the publication of the proceedings in 1989 the name “Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları / Urban Design and Practices” is not used, the next meeting in 1991 was initially titled as the first meeting in the series. However there is no third meeting in 1993 but the symposium in 1993 was titled as the 4th meeting, meaning; the organization committee decided to accept the meeting in 1989 as the first meeting afterwards.

<sup>236</sup> Çubuk, Mehmet. *Sonuç Bildirisi*. Proceedings of 7. Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları Sempozyumu : Temel Donatılar ve Kamusal Mekânların Tasarımı-Düzenlenmesinde Norm ve Standartlar, MSGSU, İstanbul. İstanbul: MSGSU, 1996.

to produce a uniform urbanism devoid of urban identity, however these issues should be reconsidered constantly on a case-by-case basis.

In the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting which was formulated around the issue of large scale urban projects with a number of international guests from London, France and Holland, as well as a number of politicians and beurocrats including Nurettin Sözen<sup>237</sup> and Alaaddin Yüksel<sup>238</sup>. The meeting was organized in 1993 and four discourses on the issue can be traced. Firstly, the widely presented discourse is on the potentials of such projects in producing the urban environment. This view was shared by the politicians and beurocrats presenting in the organization and strengthened by the case presentations of French presenters. Second view is that there should be a system of controlling the decisions in smaller scale in these type of projects. This view was mainly put forth by presenters from Great Britain and strengthened by very well known cases in London such as the development of Isle of Dogs and how they made use of the idea of design guides in the project. The view was mainly held by a group of technocrat-beurocrats namely Raci Bademli, A. Faruk Göksu and Suavi Akansel who were involved with large-scale urban projects being developed in Ankara at the time. This group suggested that there is a potential in large-scale project in that it gives the opportunity to rapidly develop urban spaces and solve certain problems such as urban decay however, a social program to protect the rights of the local communities should accompany these projects.

The ninth meeting on the issue of scale reveals an ambitious aspect of the community that most of the presentations and the final concluding remarks of the symposium defined urban design as a practice among all scales including regional scale to object scale, framing an understanding reminiscent of an understanding of total design. This is partly due to the background of urban design knowledge in Turkish context as based on the practices of architect-planners. We may interpret this position as a signifier of a desire to restore that kind of a disciplinary capacity to architecture. This understanding of total design is further elaborated in the next meeting titled: “Urban Design as Total Design” In the tenth installment of the series under four thematic categories, the potential of urban design and tools of it were discussed with similar topics to earlier symposia such as; scale responsibilities of practitioners and education

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<sup>237</sup> The Major of Istanbul Greater Municipality of the time.

<sup>238</sup> The Deputy Governor of Istanbul of the time.

of urban design. In the tenth, meeting the presentations focused on the applications of urban design in different scales and interdisciplinarity. Especially the presentation by Aykut Karaman<sup>239</sup> makes a clear case of interdisciplinarity with reference to what each discipline “wants to be” as a reason of participating in urban design practices. Following the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting was held on this very issue interdisciplinarity. This also signifies that the symposia series was turned into an open discussion within the community where each installment in the series led to the content of the next one.

The second type of discourse is more specialized, and presents technical discourses, meaning it focuses on certain evident problems and searches for technical or conceptual frameworks related to these problems. We can see that the meetings after the retirement of Çubuk are mainly of this nature. One other aspect of these meetings is that; these meetings don’t have the concluding remarks anymore.

One other aspect of these meetings is that in most of the years instead of organizing a symposium the committee preferred to make panel discussions related with the urban agenda of Turkey at the time. One such case is the 22<sup>nd</sup> meeting in 2011 just after the Gezi Event, which focused on issues of publicity and public space, with reference to the specific case of Gezi Parkı.

The themes that are studied are following the agenda of urbanism in Turkey for repective years. In 2003<sup>240</sup> the 14<sup>th</sup> event was held on the issue of urban regeneration and transformation. The 15<sup>th</sup> was held with the title “Change in Urban Design / Urban Design in Change” again focusing on urban transformation and the changes in urban design practices. The sixteenth event was organized around the theme of neighborhood units. The event was held as the first panel discussion in the series.

The events between 14 and 20 were organized by Aykut Karaman as the head of the organization committee. 20<sup>th</sup> installment in the series is the last meeting organized by Karaman. The event was organized as the 4<sup>th</sup> congress of urban design with a wide international audience. The congress title was set as; “Towards an Urban Design

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<sup>239</sup> Karaman, Aykut, *Bir Disiplin ve Meslek Olarak Kentsel Tasarımın Yeni Konumu ve İçeriği*, Proceedings of 10. Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları Sempozyumu : Kentsel Tasarım Bir Tasarımlar Bütünü, MSGSU, İstanbul. İstanbul: MSGSU, 1999.

<sup>240</sup> Just after the approval of Law on the Transformation of Areas under Disaster Risk, 6306, in 31/5/2012

Charter”. The event can be interpreted as one another example of the attitude of the community of urban design to constantly revisit its core values and practices.

The events 21 to 25 were organized by Gülşen Özaydın and Pelin Gökgür, as chairs of the graduate program in MSGSU at the period. In these events the subject matters are even more specialized. This can be interpreted as a sign of further specialization in the field. Urban design having had established its core values starts to develop further sub-specializations in this period.

One such case is the 24 event in the series. Titled; “The Role of Public and Foundation Properties in Urban Change” is one such case where a very specific aspect of Turkish urbanism was discussed, that is the ongoing effect of foundations set in Ottoman period and their property rights and its effects on Turkish cities.

The 25<sup>th</sup> event was intended to be organized as an international symposium on the issue of “urban design education”, repeating the theme of the 8<sup>th</sup> event, however the event was cancelled.<sup>241</sup> The event was held as a panel discussion with a presentation by Mehmet Çubuk to honour him in the 25<sup>th</sup> installment of the event series he initiated. Çubuk’s speech revisited his former position about the education of urban design but underlined a developing condition about the global university system. He referred to the changing nature of education practices and the need to find new models of education that includes undergraduate level as well, integrating practice and design education.

## **6.5 The Missing Chapters**

As noted earlier documents related to some of the meetings couldn’t be obtained through archival research. However there exists, eventhough limited, a number of documents or references to the contents of these meetings.

Among the missing documents, the eight installment of the series that was titled: The Education and Formation of Urban Design in 1997. The opening speech and the concluding remarks of this symposium was turned into a small booklet and the booklet was widely distributed to related institutions. The text is primarily produced as a case against the newly initiated undergraduate program of urban design in Bilkent University, at the time. The introduction to the text begins with a clear criticism of the

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<sup>241</sup> Due to the unfortunate events in Turkey in 17 July 2016 and the hesitation of the foreign guests to attend in the preceding political atmosphere.

program and the Turkish Chamber of Planners which accepted the graduates of the program by declaring that; “... in a decree by the administrative board of the Chamber it is stated that; graduates of the program of urban design bachelor’s degree program will be accepted as members of the chamber as urban design is seen as a separate discipline from city planning.”<sup>242</sup>.

The text proceeds with Çubuk’s overview of the earlier meetings of the symposia and framing an understanding of urban design as an; inter-scalar and interdisciplinary design practice that requires first an education in other disciplines and can be practiced after a graduate education which gives the necessary specialization to the practitioners.

Within the text Çubuk also refers to Can Kumbaracıbaşı<sup>243</sup>’s presentation in the symposium.<sup>244</sup> As explained in the text Kumbaracıbaşı made a case for the institutionalization of urban design as a separate discipline by pointing out that the planning discipline in Western institutions is losing its significance.<sup>245</sup> Çubuk strongly opposes this view as it fundamentally negates the formation of urban design as presented by the series of events within the symposium, and the form of urban design education as it has been developed in the existing institutions.

One other missing meeting is the thirteenth symposium. The thirteenth symposium was organized in a different format as compared to earlier ones in that the event was formulated in form of a scholarly design studio where many scholars and designers worked on a number of problems in Istanbul and a series of panel discussions. The event was also held to honor the retirement of Çubuk and many of the speakers are former international speakers<sup>246</sup> and prominent figures of urban design community in

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<sup>242</sup> Çubuk, Mehmet, 8. Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları Sempozyumu, Sunuş Bildirisi ve Sonuç Metni, MSGSU, İstanbul, 1997.

It should also be noted that later this situation was resolved by the hosting of the Chamber of Landscape Architects, and the graduates of the program received the title of landscape architect. However within the document in 1997 the issue was explained with reference to the Chamber of Planning.

<sup>243</sup> Can Kumbaracıbaşı is one of the main figures that contributed to the founding of the program in Bilkent University.

<sup>244</sup> At this point it should be noted that, for a debate this intricate, being unable to reach the proceedings of the symposium not in printed but also archived format is a problem worth of a Foucauldian analysis.

<sup>245</sup> As quoted by Mehmet Çubuk in: Çubuk, Mehmet, 8. Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları Sempozyumu, Sunuş Bildirisi ve Sonuç Metni, MSGSU, İstanbul, 1997.

<sup>246</sup> Ahmet Salah Ouf, Ahmet Imam (Egypt), Ruzika Bogdanović (Yugoslavia), Ali Madanipour (England), Peter Dordregter (Holland) and M. Costa Lobo (Portugal)

Turkey.<sup>247</sup> In some conditions, the missing documentation is related with organizational difficulties and the financial problems. As noted as earlier as an event held by a government university the fundings and the organizational capacity is limited, only 13 out of 25 events were published and the documentation of the rest has been done with individual efforts. Despite these shortcomings having an event series on going is a very important institutional feat worthy of praise.

## **6.7 Conclusion: Urban Design Paradigms in Turkey**

As discussed with reference to the textual analysis and the study of individual materials earlier the symposia have contributed greatly to the establishment of the field of urban design within the academia in the last three decades.

Reflecting back upon the clusters of certain discourses, we can see that the symposia has been primarily concerned with the definition of the “discipline”. Urban design has been referred to as a discipline, defined, and re-defined constantly as a “discipline” in the symposia. An understanding of urban design as; **an interdisciplinary design practice that is interested in the production of urban environments in all scales by people with backgrounds in a variety of disciplines who have gone through a formation education in graduate level**, is the fundamental conception of the “discipline” that was tried to be cultivated by the first group of symposia.

This definition period was mostly focusing on central and universal issues of urban design. One central concept that has been revisited numerously was the definition of a “local urban design practice” that has the capacity to answer the very specific problems of Turkish urbanism. Over the course of years the core values of urban design has been set as searching for localities that is the local values that define the existing urban context, and conservation or development of these localities. One other aspect is that over the view of “urban design as big architecture”, an understanding of urban design as a public policy was held by most of the members of the community, and there was a constant attempt at defining the legal frameworks of urban design. Some concepts and partial legal implications like the aesthetic committees within the Turkish system are partly influenced by the discussions in these series.

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<sup>247</sup> Not limited to the domains of architecture, planning or urban design the speakers included: Turgut Cansever, Günkut Akın, Rana A.Aslandoğlu, Tansel Korkmaz, Ünal Nalbantoğlu, Aykut Karaman, Baykan Günay, Güzin Konuk, Güven Bilsel, Lütfi Altun, Melih Anık

In later years as the field flourished and Turkey, as well as many other developing countries, faced certain urban problems the field started to develop its own specialized practices such as, urban regeneration, or urban conservation. These are essentially problem-based issues within the domain. The discussions in the symposia on tools, methods and scope have been expanded to include these problem-based discussions. The development of discourses on urban conservation within the field of urban design is partly because of the rapid transformation of the Turkish urban scene. However, it should also be noted that the practice of urban conservation as a further specialization of conservation and restoration studies was already happening in 1960ies and 1970ies in Turkey. The field of urban conservation in Turkey have already established its tools, methods and legal frameworks, while urban design is still struggling to define its place within the legal frameworks. This shift into specialized problems can be interpreted either as; urban design has defined its core values and tools and started to develop approaches to further problems in a designerly manner, or unable to define the legal ground for itself as well as modes of operation while constantly redefining itself the member of the community are shifting to well defined fields and practices.

The symposium series contributed to the institutionalization of urban design as a discipline in Turkey by first forming an academic audience and developing urban design as a legit study field, and secondly by including many practitioners and beurocrats in the community. The inclusion of “non-academic” practitioners and beurocrats in the event series has been the result of deliberate actions. In the earlier years of the symposia, the organization group constantly invited such names, some times for opening speeches, to develop the necessary relations outside academia for the establishment of the legitimacy of the practice outside academia.





## **CHAPTER 7**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The study began with a very simple observation that having a background in urban design alters the perception and conceptualization of the urban object. This observation was evaluated as an epistemic condition leading to the formation of a discipline different from the three founding disciplinary practices, architecture, planning and landscape design.

The study was formulated as an inquiry into knowledge production. Academic discourses has been the main object of study in this respect. The aim of the study was set to answer the following questions, what types of discourses have been generated and why, through which methodical tools the legitimacy of each discourse is established, and what is the contribution of these discourses to the society, and how is urban design formulated through these discourses. To be able to accomplish this task three frameworks addressing to different aspects of the problem was used. The aspects are the conceptualization of knowledge, the societal role of knowledge production and the presentation of the knowledge produced within this study.

The theoretical discussions on the nature of knowledge and representation both begin with the works of Austrian philosopher of science Otto Neurath's works. As Neurath is the predecessor of the conceptualization of knowledge production by Thomas Kuhn and also he is one of the forerunners of graphical presentation of knowledge as a means of effective communication.

The framework on the nature of academic production and knowledge was developed with reference to Thomas Kuhn and Imre Lakatos' theories of epistemology. The academic production of knowledge was conceptualized as a social product which progressed with each individual contribution. Without any absolute knowledge, the production was conceptualized in a state of constant flux which depended on the

individual decisions of scholars, formation of research programs, and the constant mechanisms of production of facts, theories and reproduction of these, to maintain the validity of core assumptions.

The second framework used depends on theories of societal systems. Throughout the development of the study this formulation was initially done with reference to Jürgen Habermas' Theory of Communicative Action. However within the research period Patrik Schumacher's Autopoiesis of Architecture, became a valuable study which depended on a similar framework for a similar research question. Schumacher examines the epistemic world of the discipline of Architecture by depending on another theory of societal systems, Niklas Luhmann's Social Systems Theory. Therefore a reflection on the relationship of these two theories and the debate between Habermas and Luhmann was also included in this study to further establish the theoretical framework on social systems. The fundamental difference between Habermas' and Luhmann's theories that is the contextualization of communication with the concept of *Lebenswelt* in Habermas' theories has been addressed by adopting open ended interviews as a methodical tool within the study to better understand the context of each discourse under examination.

For the analysis and presentation of the body of knowledge, concepts related to the theory of cartography have been utilized. Through a survey of literature on critical cartography issues related to the subjectivity of research and representation was explained. To address the problem of subjectivity that arises from the position of the researcher a through literature review on the development and current state of urban design thought was presented. This review acted as the system of reference for the following material. Concepts, methods, problems and themes explored were developed through this review.

The evaluation of the printed material under examination in the study was made in three layers, firstly the material was tested for term occurrences for terms derived from the literature review, secondly the findings were mapped onto each other to search for patterns. These two research stages were named as exploration and mapping layers respectively. The outcomes of these first two layers were evaluated for patterns that give insights on the above defined research objectives. The material thus produced is presented graphically as conceptual maps and is open for further interpretations as

well. As the last layer of research, the interpretation stage the findings have been contextualized with the insights provided by the interviews.

Within the structure of the study three big bodies of knowledge has been evaluated, the products of Ph.D. and master's degree studies in urban design, produced in Turkey, and the presentations made in the symposia Urban Design and Implementations. After each examination a set of concluding remarks are presented that present specific outcomes of the examination of each material. In the conclusion chapter the combined findings of the whole study are presented as an meta reading of the academic production and contextual peculiarities of Turkey.

The study has five major conclusions, or concluding remarks, as the nature of the study suggests. These conclusions are either revisiting individual findings of the whole chapters or connecting different pieces of findings into a coherent interpretation while revisiting the epistemological and theoretical discussions as presented in the first part of the study.

### **7.1 On Autonomy: Perpetual Crises**

The birth of urban design as a term is a result of a crisis, namely the urban crisis of “great American cities”, where fundamental values of urbanism like publicity, urban justice, and urban identity were challenged by a particular mode of urbanism that was epitomized in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Unlike the preceding practices of *stadtbau*, that was based on a technical know-how of construction of public spaces and district planning, or the *civic design*, as a continuation of the understanding of *stadtbau* with a particular focus on the national identity and public spaces, the program shaped around the term urban design has always been a critical program against the urban crises of the time.

The progress of urban design research in Turkey is also set on this mechanism of crises. This fact can be followed in the increase in numbers of studies related with urban segregation after 2000s as a response to the increase of social-injustice within the urban scene of Turkey with the advent of urban transformation projects and specifically cases of gentrification, or the increasing spatial segregation with the movement of high-income population to the urban fringes.

Also when investigated in detail, again case by case, it is discernable that the subject-matters of studies follow the political agenda of the country to be able to build up a

ground for resistance against acts that threaten the core values of urban design. The increase in studies on early republican industrial heritage or spaces of symbolic value is related with this condition, where the research domain follows the political agenda. This relationship between the agenda of research and the urban agenda of the country is a natural outcome. However to be able to inflict real change a more proactive research agenda should be adopted.

## 7.2 On Disciplinarity I: Urban Design as a Discipline in Making

As discussed earlier with reference to the works of Patrick Schumacher and the Theory of Societal Systems. We can discuss disciplinarity of urban design with a number of prepositions.

First of these prepositions is that; **“design disciplines are based on the structural coupling of form and function”**. The relationship between form and function has been the central discussion of all the theories of architecture.<sup>248</sup> The theoretical field of architecture has always related with the production of the functional form. The production-based research on the other hand can be exemplified by the newly developing theories of fabrication or materiality.

The knowledge of architecture as a design practice is tacit in nature, meaning it cannot be transmitted only through theoretical studies but it has to be “practiced” to be transmitted to a subject newly acquiring the discipline of architecture.

Second preposition is that; **“the discipline of planning is based on the structural coupling of prediction and control.”** The establishment of the planning practice at the turn of 20<sup>th</sup> century has been mostly due to the deployment of mathematical models and sociological research methods. Although the understanding of planning as comprehensive planning is also interested in the final macroform of an urban settlement, fundamentally the mechanism works based on a coupling of prediction, that depends on the survey, and control, the legal and administrative aspects and the plan together with its supplements as a binding legal document. In this respect, planning as compared to architecture has a more scientific knowledge claim since it

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<sup>248</sup> Deconstructivism (where established canons of form and order as well as established canons of function are challenged), Modernism (where a universal language of architectural form was generated as based on function as the determining factor) or Post-Modernism (where the relationship between form and culture is explored)

constructs its theories and practices as based on empirical evidence and interpretation of this evidence through statistical methods.

If we turn back to the analysis of the materials within the chapters, we can make another preposition; **“urban design as a design discipline is also based on the coupling of form and function.”** The content of the discourse on function within the Turkish academia has been filled with an understanding of social function, through studies on urban identity, publicity, urban history, and politics.

The praxis of urban design is formulated in two domains; the physicality of urban space that is constructional aspects of urban design, and the control functions as a regulatory system to govern the urban development.

Although urban design has established its theoretical body as a design discipline through a number of theories on form and function of the urban object, the praxis of the field is still not resolved within the Turkish context, keeping it from becoming a fully functional design discipline.

This preposition is based on the fact that, considering the references to the disciplinary keywords law and administration based keywords were always following the references to the disciplines of architecture, planning or urban design in the studies examined. Also without any empirical evidence, a thorough study of the material would reveal the same condition as most of the studies were aimed at generating legal frameworks for their conceptions of urban design.

This formation of the praxis of urban design also means that urban design practice is equally effected by the same problems the discipline of planning is experiencing within the Turkish context, where legal frameworks are always changing or exceptions are being produced, constantly negating the planning documents as binding legal documents. Also unlike planning, which still has established its legal legitimacy long before, urban design still lacks this legitimacy, which renders the “control” function ineffective, confining the praxis of urban design within the limits of open space design. As without an effective framework for control of urban form urban design practice would be unable to operate outside public properties.<sup>249</sup>

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<sup>249</sup> Or properties that are owned by a single owner or a consortium of owners, which is infact not totally urban design but architectural design at a large scale.

This is indeed a fundamental epistemic crisis for urban design in Turkey as the relationship between theory and praxis is greatly damaged and the research field cannot proceed until the issue is resolved.

One reflex of Turkish academy has been to rely on the fields with already established legal frameworks such as the field of urban conservation. This explains recent increase in urban conservation based studies within the domain of urban design.

One other way is to search for legitimacy within already existing frameworks. This approach has been tried to be adopted by scholars within METU as explained earlier with reference to the graduate programs deliberate studies on the potential of urban coding as an already existing framework within the development law of Turkey with plan notes.

The third approach to the problem of legal legitimacy within the Turkish context has been to develop a new framework in contact with the planning frameworks but as a separate system. This approach has been explored within MSGSU for a number of years as based on the concept of urban design guides as binding documents.

At this point, we may make an assumption to provide a fourth way out of this crisis of control that is to revisit the established theories of form and function within urban design and to develop performative theories of function to provide a basis for the constitution of the necessary legal frameworks. Ecological, technical<sup>250</sup> and economic and social aspects of urban design would inform these performative theories, which would explore the relation on form and function on a performative basis.

Picking this fourth approach to revisit urban design theories would mean a fundamental paradigm shift that still would need to establish a legal framework for itself by building cases. This approach has the possibility to generate its own modes of operation and produce its legal legitimacy through praxis.

### **7.3 On Disciplinarity II: Urban Design as a Research Program**

As explained with the concept of perpetual crises, urban design, as a concept developed after is indeed based on a hard core of assumptions about the urban-space, that is ; “the societal and spatial problems caused by neo-liberal models of urbanism

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<sup>250</sup> Which is a topic significantly rare within the corpus examined within this study. There exists a certain body of knowledge that is not covered within the field of urban design studies in Turkey that is the study of urban infrastructure as a physical being. The scale at the level of urban infrastructure is neither covered by architecture nor landscape architecture, except for a small number of studies.

can be overcome by the collective interdisciplinary work of designers, politicians and the community.”. Reflecting back upon the corpus studied within the limits of this study, we can observe that more than half of the studies examined serves to **reproduce this core assumption by presenting cases**. The research within the field of urban design mainly progresses by building a repository of cases that prove this fundamental assumption of the program.

In this respect, urban design within academia can be easily pictured as a Lakatosian research program. With its core hypotheses and auxiliary assumptions. These auxiliary assumptions also define distinct study fields within urban design. Just to cite a few we can name; the study of urban cognition, the study of urban ecology or the study of participatory models as such auxiliary research programs of urban design with their own assumptions and methodical tools and research agendas while still working to prove the core assumptions of urban design. This process is mainly based on the building up of a repository of cases, as urban design is fundamentally a praxis-based field. Reading urban design as separate from its earlier tradition and practices, as based on the program as set up by 1956 Urban Design Conference in Harvard has a number of implications.

First, if we conceptualize urban design as a research program a fundamental question emerges on whether it is a degenerating or developing research program. In its current condition as discussed, here the practice of urban design is facing the problem of legitimization within the Turkish context and the research within urban design has exhausted central issues such as locality, contextuality and publicity. This fact can be observed reflecting upon the repetitive repository of cases studied in different levels of research. Without resolving the bottleneck of legal legitimization or shifting the focus of research to another field, either formal or technical,<sup>251</sup> urban design practice and research within Turkey is confined within repetitive discourses. As a result a number of scholars are shifting towards more prolific study areas such as urban conservation. This is also evident in the numbers of studies concluded in PhD. and Master’s degree levels in all cases except ITU<sup>252</sup>. When studied in terms of quantities of studies we can see that in three cases (PhDs, METU and MSGSU Master’s) we can

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<sup>251</sup> In this respect one newly developing research agenda can be found within the Graduate Program of Urban Design in METU, that is based on the study of urban form and frameworks of parametric design.

<sup>252</sup> This is most probably a result of the interdisciplinary nature of the program, where more prolific fields like landscape architecture and urban conservation are represented within the body of the program.

see that the peak number of concluded works are between 2005-2007 for Master's and 2008-2012 for PhDs<sup>253</sup> and then the numbers decrease rapidly afterwards. We can also observe the same condition in the Urban Design and Implementations Symposia.<sup>254</sup> This condition partly signifies the condition of a degenerating research program. We can build a preposition as based on the repetitive discourses and the fluctuating numbers of researchers in the field in Turkey as follows. **Unless the legal legitimacy of urban design is established within Turkish professional practice, the academic practice of within the field is confined within a theoretical agenda that has been exhausted and the field is in the condition of a degenerating research program.**<sup>255</sup> This situation calls for either an epistemic shift or focus on the attempts to legitimize the practice to expand the field.

#### 7.4 On Disciplinarity III: Is it still Relevant?

Considering the common discussions on disciplinarity, inter-disciplinarity and trans-disciplinarity one can question the relevancy of disciplinarity all together. The formulation of urban design as an interdisciplinary design practice holds little relevance amidst the development of new fields of inquiry. Also the development of new types of research labs working on cities signals a trajectory in this direction. Disciplinarity in this respect has its meaning in the legal and administrative domain where certain rights are assigned to professionals with a specific degree, which is a model quietly being forsaken in this age.

One can discuss on two models in this matter. First is the study of the urban condition by professionals in design disciplines through novel conceptualizations to develop our understanding of urbanism in unprecedented ways.<sup>256</sup> One such case is the research group Urban Theory Lab in Harvard led by Nail Brenner and Cristian Schmidt<sup>257</sup>

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<sup>253</sup> This may also be a result of the urban agenda of Turkey and the introduction of the concept of urban transformation, in 2003, as the peak numbers indicate scholars finishing their research after a period of three to six years.

<sup>254</sup> Which may also be due to the organizational difficulties the symposia is experiencing.

<sup>255</sup> This preposition is not in any position to negate the value of intellectual labor within the field. The author sees himself very much a part of the community of urban design and has a number of studies produced within the mentioned frameworks. This preposition should be read as an observation of a system from within it.

<sup>256</sup> One can consider many design studios working on urban scale as an example of this condition. There exists many such studio practices all around the globe. One such example is the fourth year design studio in METU.

Studiolog | Arch 401-402 Architectural Design Studios 2012-2013. Eds. Ayşen Savaş, Agnes van der Meij, Seray Türkay, M. Pınar Uz. Ankara: METU Press, 2014

<sup>257</sup> Brenner, Neil and Christian Schmid, "Planetary urbanization," in Matthew Gandy ed., *Urban Constellations*. Berlin: Jovis, 2012, 10-13.



Where the research is focused on defining and theorizing newly emerging urban phenomenon, outside already existing design frameworks. This model has the potential to develop innovative approaches to urbanism through novel conceptualizations. That has the potential to inform already existing practices.

The second model with a similar attitude is more trans-disciplinary and it is based on the study of urban phenomenon not through established objects but through the study of unconventional components of human environment. The transdisciplinarity in this model in some cases applies to the selection of study objects, thus reframing the established research practices as based on a predefined set of objects and methods a broader set of objects are studied with novel methodical approaches. The aims and end products in this model are much more ambiguous as compared to for instance a study on architecture or urbanism.<sup>258</sup> This model has the potential to transcend the limits of existing practices and inform the practice in unprecedented ways.

The setup of the current study has been defined with reference to a strong understanding of disciplinarity. The way the material was evaluated and meaning was produced depended on an understanding of disciplinarity and disciplinary practices. This has been so since the existing framework in Turkish context is set with reference to strong understanding of disciplinarity. As seen in earlier analysis most of the discussions among scholars focused on the issue of disciplinarity, trying to position urban design as a “package” with defined rights, on defined set of problems. One may reflect upon this condition once more and ask the question, “is it really relevant?”. One can also ask further “what is more relevant, rights and power or knowledge and skills?”. The strict and uniform academic structure in Turkish context is to be questioned as a hegemonic body that keeps knowledge from developing in exchange for the maintenance of existing practices. Unprecedented mixtures of knowledge and skill has the potential to overcome the bottlenecks of disciplinarity that is definition of rights and practices. This may mean the abandonment of the notion of urban design all together but it has the potential to achieve the fundamental purpose of the development of urban design in Turkish context that is to be a substitute for the lack of physical planning in Turkey.

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<sup>258</sup> The forerunner of this model of research in design is MIT’s Media Lab <https://www.media.mit.edu/>

## 7.5 On History of Thought: Our Generation of Urban Designers

Another set of conclusions are about the condition and history of urban design in Turkey with reference to different communities and generations within Turkish academia. With reference to approaches to research, subject-matters and methods deployed, we can frame four interrelated generations of scholars within the field of urban design.

The first generation is composed of architect planners, educated by scholars who were hosted by the Republic of Turkey in its early days. As referred to in chapter three, these scholars were educated with an understanding of planning shaped by the principled of *stadtbau* as developed within the German tradition of urbanism. One fundamental aspect of this group is; despite holding modernist values this group of intellectuals valued local values and locality very much. This was evident in their design works as well where a purely modernist architectural language was coupled with site-specific concerns of local tectonics, scale and emphasis on topography. This group of scholars have been influential especially between 1940s and 1970s.

The second generation consists of students of these prominent scholars. The institutionalization of planning education as a separate field from architecture happened within practice of this generation, so some members are continuation of the architect-planner practice and some are educated as planners. Most of the members of this generation benefitted from the international network of the earlier generation, and concluded their education abroad, mainly in France, US or England. This group of scholars were influential between around 1970ies and 2000.

Members of this generation mainly focused on the institutionalization of the practice of urban design within both the academia, professional practice and governmental organizations. This generation is the generation that founded the programs of urban design with the name, and they made the initial formulation of the education programs. The discourses developed by this generation are fundamentally about the definition of the field. In addition, the scholars within this generation were aware of the legitimacy problem of the practice of urban design and they developed their theories on ways to establish this legitimacy and directed their students deliberately to work on the issue.

The third generation is the generation of further specialization. We see the advent of study areas like urban morphology, urban cognition, urban politics, urban ecology and

like within this generation. Some members of this generation as directed by the members of the earlier generation continued to focus on the issue of legal legitimization of the discipline. Some of the members of this generation who received their degrees abroad, especially those who have studied in England, aim at establishing the existing frameworks outside the Turkish context. Some members of this generation also searched to overcome the legitimacy crisis by other already established frameworks of legal control, such as urban design competitions.

The fourth generation is the generation of urban designers educated after 2000s, where not only Turkey but also the whole world is experiencing problems related with rapid urbanization. Within the specific context of Turkey, the building stock of second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century is being rapidly transformed, and small towns of the country are trying to overcome the problems of poorly urbanized public spaces by using design competitions. Not only the legal frameworks related with planning but also the whole system of government is changing. The academia and the fabric of higher education is transforming not in a smooth way but through ruptures. Within this time of perpetual crisis, urban design is at a crossroads. Either it will find an opportunity to be represented in the newly developing legal frameworks or it will be further confined as an academic field limited to the study of urban form and history or will revise the core assumptions go through a paradigm shift.

## **7.6 On Method: Mapping Knowledge**

This study is situated within a certain research tradition. This research tradition, within the Turkish community of architectural and urban research, is mainly sourced from METU and can be described as; *the study of history of ideas, discourses and episteme of architecture, planning and urban design*. The particular significance of this study is that it introduces the concept of mapping to this field and doing it through the deployment of digital humanities tools. So as the final conclusion presenting a reflection on the use of this approach and toolkit would be appropriate in place of the typical “further studies” conclusion of many other studies.<sup>259</sup>

Firstly despite the aura of empirical truth produced by the virtue of quantifying certain aspects of studies and their categorizations, and visualizations of these there exists a number of problems related with subjectivity within the study that cannot be

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<sup>259</sup> This may as well be considered words of advice and warnings for future generations of researchers.

overcome, these issues are widely discussed within the third chapter of this study with reference to the concept of critical cartography. Two major sources of subjectivity within the quantitative approach of the study are the selection of terms as signifiers (the system of portolans) and the representation of data. The problem of subjectivity in the selection of terms have been addressed by laying forth the intellectual world of the author with the expanded literature review on urban design in chapter four of this study. The problem of representation have been addressed in chapter three of this study, however the problem of subjectivity of representation remains a central problem of any study that is aiming at mapping that is impossible to overcome. Any act of mapping is fundamentally based on selection to produce a representation and both of which include considerable amounts of subjectivity.

In terms of the use of digital humanities toolkit in text mining and theoritizing the corpus, fundamental problem is the problem of alienation. Since the tools and methods are very powerful in organizing large amounts of data<sup>260</sup>, there is always the risk of missing the content of the corpus. The whole research process has the risk to turn into a process for the sake of visualization and analysis.<sup>261</sup> For scholars pursuing this path the existence of a critical framework to accompany research to be able to produce meaning out of the material and to establish the moral of the study is indispensable.

## **7.7 Prospects**

Urban design within Turkish context as a practice can exist in three conditions, one can be receive a direct design commission from a government agent or be a part of the design office of a government body, one can receive a design commission through a competition process, or one can practice urban design as an academic practice. Devrim Çimen's dissertation on the discursive practices of urban design in competitions presents a critical review of the competition practices. This study presents a critical review of urban design as an academic practice. One prospective study can be the study of the third condition of urban design practices that is urban design by governmental bodies. Both this study

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<sup>260</sup> Still it should be noted for future researchers that, despite the seemingly effective nature of the tools there is always a significant amount of manual labor to organize the data and archival research to gather it in any such research venture. In this sense the study is still hard scholarly work which should be initiated if the research question and the materials are well set.

<sup>261</sup> David Grahame Shane, in a personal conversation, referred to this risk as a "sausage factory" reflecting upon the general trend of data driven research in the World.

and Çimen's study make a historical review of the last three decades, however in Turkish context the history of urban design practice, even though it is not named as such dates back to the last years of Ottoman Empire and the initial attempt at institutionalization of municipal services. Even though history of Turkish planning venture has been written numerous times the history of urban design in Turkey has to be written yet. Such a history would include the early republican exchange of knowledge with German speaking subjects, and the influence of the first generation of urban designers that is the architect-planner generation of the country prior to the institutionalization of planning practices. Beginning with Gustav Oelsner and his students such a study has the potential to be expanded to include the social-democrat experiences in the early years of institutionalization of planning in 1970s and 1980s, such as making of campuses and housing areas as well as the transformation of public spaces, through the unique mixture of planning, architecture and art in Turkish context.

In terms of disciplinarity, apart from what is on the maps what is not on the maps is significant as well. The Turkish practice of urban design within the academia has not produced very strong technical discourses apart from a number of individual attempts which stays short of developing any technical discourse. In the current period of rapid urbanization and urban transformation the development of a technical practice of urban design is crucial for building up the legitimacy of urban design in Turkish context. Such studies would focus on empirical research on infrastructure including transportation and sanitary services as well as the constructional knowledge for public spaces. Such studies are currently dispersed to a number of disciplinary fields, planning discipline studies transportation but not in terms of spatial aspects or needs of transportation infrastructure but in terms of mathematical models and in city or regional scale. The production of public infrastructure is mainly studied by civic engineering which most of the time disregards urban form or other way around since urban designers doesn't have such a know how urban form is shaped by disregarding infrastructure. The study of these areas from a designerly perspective is still an open field for Turkish urbanism.

One other prospect of this study lies in the organization of knowledge with digital humanities tools to reach at wider audiences thus liberating knowledge from archives and making it accessible to all. Just like this study has established with the study of Urban Design and Implementations Symposia or the Chamber of Architect's contribution by digitalizing the *Arkitekt*<sup>262</sup> there are many other sources that are open to comprehensive readings. Such a work is valuable not only as a historical review but also as a means of liberation of knowledge and dissemination of it.

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<sup>262</sup> Arkitekt Database: <http://dergi.mo.org.tr/detail.php?id=2> (last access, 02.07.2017)

Or as published with a comprehensive historical reading of the journal: Cengizkan, Ali, Derin İnan, and N. Müge Cengizkan. *Zeki Sayar Ve Arkitekt: Tasarlamak, Örgülemek Belgelemek*. Ankara: Tmmob Mimarlar Odası, 2015. Print.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

#### PHD STUDIES IN URBAN DESIGN

- DR\_1 Alper, Berrin, Kemaliye (Eğin) Yerleşme Dokusu ve Evleri Üzerine Bir Araştırma / Kemaliye (Eğin) A Research Study of Settlement Patterns and Dwellings, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 1990.
- DR\_2 Çınar, Kerim, Konya Ovası Kırsal Yerleşmelerinde Planlamaya İlişkin Bir Yöntem Araştırması / , Phd. Thesis, SU, 1990.
- DR\_3 Çevik, Sonay, Mekan-Kimlik-Kimliklendirme Trabzon Sokakları Örneği / Space-Identity-Identification-Examples from Trabzon Streets, Phd. Thesis, KTU, 1991.
- DR\_4 Sedes, Fatma, İslami İbadet Yapılarının Osmanlı Dönemi Kentsel Mekanı İçindeki Konumu: İzmir Örneği ve Günümüz Yapısına Yansımalar / , Phd. Thesis, ITU, 1991.
- DR\_5 Yıldırım, Sercan, Kuruluşundan XVIII.Yüzyıla Kadar Rumeli-Edirne "Kent Kurgusu ve Yapı Grupları (Manzume, İmaret, Külliye) İlişkisinin Çağdaş Kent ve Mimarlık İlkeleri Açısından Değerlendirilmesi / From (Its) Construction Until XVIII Th Century Rumeli-Edirne "The Appreciation of the Urban Structure and Building Complexes Consistency on the Perspection of Modern Urban and Architectural Principles", Phd. Thesis, GU, 1991.
- DR\_6 Çağlar, Nur T., Konut Alanları ve Alışveriş Merkezlerindeki Kent Sokaklarının Çağdaş Tasarımları Üzerinde Bir Araştırma / , Phd. Thesis, AU, 1992.
- DR\_7 Güvenç, H.Murat, Introduction To Structural Landscape Analysis: Overviews on the Industrial Landscapes of Greater Istanbul / Yapısal Peyzaj Çözümlemelerine Giriş: İstanbul Metropolitan Alanında Sanayi Peyzajı Çözümlemeleri, Phd. Thesis, METU, 1992.
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- DR\_270 Gençer, Ceylan I., 1840-1912 Yılları Arasında İzmir ve Selanik'teki Kentsel ve Mimari Değişim / Urban and Architectural Transformation in İzmir and Thessaloniki Between 1840-1912, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_271 Gültekin Akgün, Asiye, Kapılı-Ayrık Konut Yerleşmeleri Yakın Çevre Etkilerinin Çevresel Stres Bağlamında İrdelenmesi / Analyse of the Environmental Effects of Gated Communities on the Neighborhood in the Context of Environmental Stress, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_272 Hoşgör, Zerrin, Kültürel Peyzajın Yaya Yoğunluğu Üzerindeki Etkisinin Değerlendirilmesine Yönelik Bir Yöntem Önerisi: İstanbul Tarihi Yarımada-Hanlar Bölgesi Örneği / a Method Proposal for Evaluation of the Effect of Cultural Landscape on Pedestrian Density: the Case of Istanbul Historical Peninsula-Hanlar District, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_273 İlhan Şimşek, Bige, Toplumsal Yarar Odaklı Kiyi Canlandırmaya İlişkin Kavramsal Bir Ajanda ve İstanbul Örneğinde Türkiye Üzerine Değerlendirmeler / a Conceptual Agenda for a Waterfront Revitalization Considering Social Benefit and Evaluations on Turkey in Case of Istanbul, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_274 Karaçor Kutay, Elif L., Kentsel Peyzajda Yaşam Kalitesinin Kentsel Bellek ve Yer Kavramı İle Etkileşimi: Düzce Kent Merkezi / Interaction of Life Quality in Townscape With Urban Memory and Concept of Place: Case of Duzce City, Phd. Thesis, DU, 2012.
- DR\_275 Koca Kaymaz, Senem, Enformasyon Akışıyla Mekana Taşınan Potansiyeller ve Enformasyon Kentleri Üzerine Bir Okuma: İstanbul'un Değerlendirilmesi / The Potentials Endowed Upon Space By Information Flows and an Attempt to Read an Information City: the Case of Istanbul, Phd. Thesis, YTU, 2012.
- DR\_276 Koca, Feray, Spatio-Temporal Transformation of 'Bağ' Settlements and Their Changing Unique Character in the Case of Muğla, Karabağlar / Muğla, Karabağlar Örneğinde 'Bağ' Yerleşmelerinin Zaman-Uzamsal Dönüşümü ve Değişen Özgün Karakteri, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2012.
- DR\_277 Köknar Serdar, Ayşe B., Kentsel Dönüşüm Alanlarında Gerçekleştirilen Peyzaj Tasarımlarının Eleştirel Teori İle Bir Okuması / A Reading of Landscape Designs in Urban Regeneration Areas Through Critical Theory, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_278 Korgavuş, Bengi, Sosyo-Ekonomik ve Doğal Çevre Faktörlerinin Kültürel Peyzaja Etkileri: Rize Merkez İlçesi Örneği / The Effects of Socio-Economic and Natural Factors on Cultural Landscape: a Case Study of Rize Merkez District, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_279 Kurtarır, Erhan, Bir Planlama Sorunsalı Olarak Kültür ve Kent / as an Urban Planning Problematic Culture and City, Phd. Thesis, YTU, 2012.
- DR\_280 Özçevik, Asli, 'İşitsel Peyzaj/Soundscape' Kavramı İle Kentsel Akustik Konforun İrdelenmesinde Yeni Bir Yaklaşım / An Approach on the Evaluation of Urban Acoustical Comfort With the Soundscape Concept, Phd. Thesis, YTU, 2012.
- DR\_281 Özgül Özler, Acar, Production of Urban Space in the Southwestern Periphery of Ankara / Ankara Güneybatı Çeperinde Kent Mekânının Üretimi, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2012.
- DR\_282 Özten Eskici, Aysen, Tarihi Konut Yapılarını ve Alanlarını Korumanın Ekonomik Etkilerinin Değerlendirilmesi-Galata Örneği / Economic Effects of Conservation in Historic Buildings and Areas- the Case of Galata, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_283 Rifaioğlu, Mert N., an Enquiry Into the Definition of Property Rights in Urban Conservation: Antakya (Antioch) From 1929 Title Deeds and Cadastral Plans / Mülkiyet Haklarının Kentsel Korumada Tanımlanması Üzerine Bir Araştırma: 1929 Tapu Kayıtları ve Kadastral Planlar Işığında Antakya (Antioch), Phd. Thesis, METU, 2012.
- DR\_284 Şahin, Özlem, Eski Sanayi Alanları Dönüşümünde Ortaklık Modeli Önerisi: Kartal Örneği / a Partnership Model for Brownfield Regeneration Areas: the Case of Kartal, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2012.
- DR\_285 Sakaklı, Kadir K., Metropoliten Alanda Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamalarında Yoksulluk ve Mülkiyete Yönelik Bir Model Önerisi / Metropolitan Area Urban Poverty and Property for Applications for a Regeneration Model, Phd. Thesis, GU, 2012.
- DR\_286 Wallace Yağmur, Meltem, Peyzaj Mimarlığında 'Akustik Ekoloji': 'Sespeyzajları'nın İzmir Kenti Örneğinde İrdelenmesi / Acoustic Ecology in Landscape Architecture: a Case Study in the Soundscapes of İzmir, Phd. Thesis, EU, 2012.
- DR\_287 Yalçın Akgül, Eylem, Yer Duygusu ve Peyzaj Değerleri Arasındaki İlişkinin Kampüsler Üzerinde Değerlendirilmesi / Investigation the Relationship Between Sense of Place and Landscape Values on Campuses, Phd. Thesis, AU, 2012.
- DR\_288 Yaylalı Güranoğlu, Fusun, Değişim Sürecinde Tarihi Yarımada ve İmgesel Kimlik / The Changing Process of Historical Peninsula and Its Imaginary Identity, Phd. Thesis, MSGSA, 2012.
- DR\_289 Yerli, Özgür, Kentsel Alan Kullanım Kaynaklı Gürültünün Düzce Kenti Örneğinde İrdelenmesi / Urban Area-Related Noise Pollution: a Case Study in Duzce, Phd. Thesis, DU, 2012.
- DR\_290 Yücel, Seher D., Sürdürülebilir Kent ve Peyzaj İlişkisinde Ekolojik Geçiş Zonları: İstanbul- Beykoz Örneği / Ecological Transition Zones in the Relationship Between Sustainable City and Landscape: Istanbul- Beykoz Case, Phd. Thesis, MSGSA, 2012.
- DR\_291 Alpan, Açalıya, Urban Restructuring Process of Antalya Walled-Town and the Roles of Stakeholders / Antalya Kaleiçi'nin Yeniden Yapılandırılma Süreci ve Paydaşların Rolü, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2013.
- DR\_292 Baydoğan, Murat Ç., Tip İmar Yönetmeliğine Uygun Vaziyet Planı Üreten Bir Yapay Zeka Destek Sistemi / An Artificial Support System to Generate Proper Site Plans for the Implementation of Standardized Building and Zoning Regulation, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2013.
- DR\_293 Çalak, Işıl E., Belleğin Kentsel Mekan ve Mimarlık Yoluyla Yapılanma Süreçleri: Taksim Meydanı Örneği / Formation Process of Memory Through Urban Space and Architecture, Phd. Thesis, MSGSA, 2013.
- DR\_294 Deneç Aysev, Evren, Kentsel Mekan Üretim Süreçlerinde Mimarın Rolü: İstanbul Örneği / The Role of the Architect in the Production of Urban Space: Istanbul Example, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2013.

- DR\_295 Erzene Ilıca, Şafak, Kentsel Dönüşüm ve Uygulanabilirliği İle İlgili Bir Yöntem Yaklaşımı / a Method Related to Urban Regeneration and the Applicability of the Approach, Phd. Thesis, İTÜ, 2013.
- DR\_296 Güney Ekenyazıcı, Efsun, Menzıl Kavramının Konut Bağlamında İstanbul Örneğinde Mahalle Dokusu ve Kapalı Siteler Üzerinden Okunması / Reading the Concept of Personal Reach in İstanbul Through the Neighborhood Texture and Gated Communities, Phd. Thesis, YİTÜ, 2013.
- DR\_297 Gürlü, Ebru, Bütünleşik Kentsel Koruma-Geliştirme Sürecinin Analitik Planlaması ve Stratejik Yönetimi: Performans Ölçme-Değerlendirme-Programlama Modeli / Analytic Planning and Strategic Management of Integrated Urban Regeneration Process: Performance Measurement-Evaluation-Programming Model, Phd. Thesis, İTÜ, 2013.
- DR\_298 Hacılibeyoğlu, Ferhat, Mimari Tasarım Sürecinde Kullanıcı Katılımı Üzerine Bir Model Önerisi / a Model Proposal for User Participation in Architectural Design Process, Phd. Thesis, DEÜ, 2013.
- DR\_299 Hindioğlu, Deniz A., İstanbul Kamusal Açık Alanlarının Sürdürülebilir Gelişmesine Yönelik Bir Yöntem Önerisi / a Method Proposal for Sustainable Development Open Public Spaces in İstanbul, Phd. Thesis, MSGSÜ, 2013.
- DR\_300 Kolcu, İsmail H., Dönüşüm Yaşanan Tarihi Kent Merkezlerinde Arazi Kullanımı Etkileyen Faktörlerin Analizi: Sultanahmet ve Çevresi Örneği / Analysis of Factors Impacting Land Use in Historical City Centers Going Through Provincial Transformation: Sultanahmet and Surrounding Area Example, Phd. Thesis, İTÜ, 2013.
- DR\_301 Önder, Demet, Changing Geography of Urban Leisure: the Case of Ankara / Kentsel Eğlence-Dinlencenin Değişen Coğrafyası: Ankara Örneği, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2013.
- DR\_302 Özden Açmaz, Melda, Planning for Sustainable Communities in Suburban Residential Neighbourhoods: the Case of Ümitköy, Ankara / Kent Çeperindeki Konut Mahallelerinde Sürdürülebilir Toplulukların Planlaması: Ankara Ümitköy Örneği, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2013.
- DR\_303 Sak, Segah, Cyberspace as a Locus for Urban Collective Memory / Kentsel Kolektif Belleğin Yeri Olarak Sıberalan, Phd. Thesis, BU, 2013.
- DR\_304 Salah, Ebru, Sayfiye to Banlieue: Suburban Landscape Around Anatolian Railways, From Mid-Nineteenth Century to the World War II / Sayfiyeden Banliyöye: Anadolu Demiryolları Çevresindeki Banliyö Peyzajı, Ondokuzuncu Yüzyıl Ortasından II. Dünya Savaşı'na, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2013.
- DR\_305 Şimşek Kuşçu, Çağdaş, İstanbul'da Kentsel İklim Üzerine Antropojenik Etkiler: Kent Isı Adalarının İncelenmesi / Anthropogenic Effects Heat on Urban Climate in İstanbul: Investigation of Urban Heat Islands, Phd. Thesis, YİTÜ, 2013.
- DR\_306 Solmaz, Yasemin, Kentsel Dönüşüm ve Kentsel Hareketler: İstanbul'da Kent Hakkı Mücadeleleri / Urban Transformation and Urban Movements: the Right of the City Movements in İstanbul, Phd. Thesis, YİTÜ, 2013.
- DR\_307 Somalı Süphan, Fatma, Reading Urban Transformation Through the Case of Mamak, Ankara / Kentsel Dönüşümü Mamak, Ankara Örneğinde Yorumlamak, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2013.
- DR\_308 Ada, Elvan, İstanbul Adaları Peyzajında Kültürel Dinamiklerin Etkisiyle Oluşan Değişimlerin Değerlendirilmesi / Evaluation of Changes Occured By Cultural Dynamic Effects on Landscape of İstanbul Islands, Phd. Thesis, İÜ, 2014.
- DR\_309 Aslankan, Ali, Mixed-Use High-Rise [Residential] Complexes: a New Urban Form(Ation) in İstanbul / Çok Katlı Karma Kullanım [Konut] Yapıları: İstanbul'da Yeni Bir Kentsel Form(Asyon), Phd. Thesis, METU, 2014.
- DR\_310 Caner, Gizem, Multiculturalism, Division and Planning: Lessons for Urban Integration and the Case of Nicosia / Çok Kültürlülük, Bölünme ve Planlama: Kentsel Bütünleşme İçin Dersler ve Lefkoşa Örneği, Phd. Thesis, İTÜ, 2014.
- DR\_311 Cevher, Özge, the Link Between Station Area Design and Transit Usage: the Case of Ankara / Raylı Sistem İstasyon Çevresi Tasarımı İle İstasyon Kullanımları Arasındaki İlişki: Ankara Kenti Örneği, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2014.
- DR\_312 Demirkaya Üstün, Fulya, Toplumsal Dinamikler Bağlamında Trabzon Kent Dokusunun Dönüşümü (Komnenos Hanedanlığı'ndan Cumhuriyet'e Kadar) / Transformation of Urban Fabric in Trabzon in the Context of Social Dynamics (From Komnenos Dynasty to Republic), Phd. Thesis, KTÜ, 2014.
- DR\_313 Eraydın, Zeynep, the Global Image of the City: Impacts of Place Branding on the Image of Ankara / Küresel Kent İmgesi: Kentsel Markalaşmanın Ankara Kent İmgesi Üzerine Etkileri, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2014.
- DR\_314 Göktaş Bayrak, Sevinç, Meydan / The Square, Phd. Thesis, İTÜ, 2014.
- DR\_315 Söğüt Güneri, Gizem D., a New Conceptual Framework for Architectural Utopia(Nism)S / Mimari Ütopyalar İçin Kavramsal Bir Yapı Önerisi, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2014.
- DR\_316 Gür, Miray, Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamasında Yaşam Kalitesi Araştırması ve Kavramsal Bir Model Önerisi: Bursa Doğanbey Örneği / An Analysis of the Quality of Life in Urban Transformation and a Proposal for a Conceptual Model: Bursa Doğanbey Case, Phd. Thesis, İÜ, 2014.
- DR\_317 Işık Özdemir, Buket, Kıyı Alanı Rekreasyonel Kullanım Kararlarının Belirlenmesi: Trabzon Kenti Örneği / Determination of Recreational Use Decisions of Coastal Land: Sample of Trabzon City, Phd. Thesis, KTÜ, 2014.
- DR\_318 Karafaki Çetinkaya, Filiz, Eski Türk Kentlerinde Ekolojik Parametrelerin Yerleşim Üzerine Etkilerinin İrdelenmesi, Beypazarı Kent Merkezi Örneği / Researching the Effects of Ecological Parameters on Old Turkish Town Settlements, the Example of Beypazarı, Phd. Thesis, AU, 2014.
- DR\_319 Kaş, Mustafa, Konut Sorununun Çözümünde Kentsel Dönüşüm Kullanıcı Katılımının Sağlanması Üzerine Bir Yöntem Araştırması: Konya Örneği / a Methodology for the Maintenance of User Contribution to Urban Transformation in the Solution of Dwelling Problem: Example of Konya, Phd. Thesis, SÜ, 2014.
- DR\_320 Lotfata, Aynaz, the Role of Sociocultural Practices in the Transformation and Re-Structuring of Streets: a Case Study of Bağdat Street in İstanbul / Sokakların Dönüşümü ve Yeniden Yapılanmasında Sosyokültürel Pratiklerin Rolü: İstanbul, Bağdat Caddesi Örneği, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2014.

- DR\_321 Manav Erdoğan, Begüm, Kentin Kıyısında Tarihsel/Mekansal Değişimin Yönü ve Yere Özgü Nitelikleri: İzmir-Karşıyaka / The Direction of Historical Abd Space Change on the City Coast and Special Features Od Space: İzmir-Karşıyaka, Phd. Thesis, DEU, 2014.
- DR\_322 Özer, Özlem, Kentsel Mekanda Yaya Hareketleri: Morfoloji ve Çevresel Algının Etkisi / Pedestrian Movement in Urban Space: Effect of Morphology and Environmental Perception, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2014.
- DR\_323 Saner, Mehmet, A Philosophy of Void: Ankara Hippodrome and After / Boşluğun Bir Felsefesi: Ankara Hipodromu ve Sonrası, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2014.
- DR\_324 Satırcı Coşkun, Tuğba D., Mekânsal Kümelenme Açısından Kültür Ekonomisinin Kentsel Gelişim Üzerindeki Dönüştürücü Etkisi: İzmir'de Tasarım Sektörü / The Shifting Impact of Cultural Economy Upon Urban Development in Terms of Spacial Clustering: Design Sector in İzmir, Phd. Thesis, DEU, 2014.
- DR\_325 Semerci, Fatih, Meydanların İşlevsellik Analizi: İstanbul Tarihi Yarımada Örneği / Squares Analysis of Functionality: the Case of Istanbul Historical Peninsula, Phd. Thesis, SU, 2014.
- DR\_326 Sınmaz, Serkan, Akıllı Yerleşme Kurgusu ve Küçük Ölçekli Yerleşmelerin Enerji Verimli Gelişimi: Lapseki Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme / Smart Energy Efficient Development of Small-Scale Settlements: an Assesmentfor Lapseki City, Phd. Thesis, YTU, 2014.
- DR\_327 Tel Öztürk, Hülya, Şanlıurfa Geleneksel Kent Dokusunun Ekolojik Tasarım Kapsamında Değerlendirilmesi / The Evaluation of Sanliurfa Traditional City Center in the Frame of Ecological Design, Phd. Thesis, AU, 2014.
- DR\_328 Tuna, Aysun, Sürdürülebilir Antik Kentler Kapsamında Arkeolojik Parklar: Düzce-Konuralp Örneği / Archaeological Parks in the Scope of Sustainable Ancient Cities: the Case of Düzce-Konuralp, Phd. Thesis, AU, 2014.
- DR\_329 Velibeyoğlu, Hasibe, Assessing Subjective Quality of Urban Life At Neighborhood Scale / Öznel Kentsel Yaşam Kalitesinin Mahalle Ölçeğinde Değerlendirilmesi, Phd. Thesis, İYTE, 2014.
- DR\_330 Yıldırım, Birge, Kamusal Alanın Üretimi: Taksim Meydanı / Production of Public Space: Taksim Square, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2014.
- DR\_331 Yıldız Yaylalı, Berna, University Campuses as Places of Potential Publicness: Exploring the Political, Social and Cultural Practices in Ege University / Potansiyel Kamusal Alan Olarak Üniversite Kampüsleri: Ege Üniversitesi'nde Politik, Sosyal ve Kültürel Eylemlere Dair Bir Araştırma, Phd. Thesis, İYTE, 2014.
- DR\_332 Arabulan, Selin, Kentsel Dönüşüm Kapsamında Kimliğin Yeniden Kazanımı: Edirne - Karaağaç Örneği / Re-Gain of Identity Under Urban Transformation: Sample of Edirne Karaağaç, Phd. Thesis, TU, 2015.
- DR\_333 Çetintahra Ekşiöğlu, Gözde, Kentsel Alanda Fiziksel Çevrenin Çocukların Fiziksel Aktivitesi Üzerindeki Etkisi / The Effect of Physical Environment on Children's Physical Activity in Urban Areas, Phd. Thesis, DEU, 2015.
- DR\_334 Dinç, Hülya, İstanbul Derelerinin Fiziki Değişimi ve Arazi Kullanım İlişkisi / Transformation of Streams in Istanbul and the Impact of Landuse, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2015.
- DR\_335 Gölbaşı, İlker, Şehir Planlama Süreçlerinin Kentsel Mekan ve Arazi Dinamiklerine Etkileri: İstanbul Örneği / Effects of Urban Planning Processes on Urban Space and Land Dynamics: a Case in Istanbul, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2015.
- DR\_336 Kotas, Pelin, Modernite İlişkisi Bağlamında Türkiye'de Korumacı Zihniyet: Kurumsallaşma Öncesi Koruma Olgusu / Conservation Mentality in Turkey in the Context of Modernity: Conservation Fact Before Institutionalization, Phd. Thesis, MSGSU, 2015.
- DR\_337 Kürkçüoğlu, İsmail E., Kentsel Dokuda Yaya Hareketlerinin Mekansal ve Psikolojik Etki Değerlendirmesi / Spatial and Psychological Impact Assessment of Pedestrian Movements in Urban Patterns, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2015.
- DR\_338 Kütükcüoğlu, Ayşe G., Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamalarında Proje Yönetimi, İstanbul'da Karanfilköy Örneği / Project Management in Urban Regenerations Implementations a Case Study: Karanfilköy-İstanbul, Phd. Thesis, HU, 2015.
- DR\_339 Oktay Özdal, Simgе, Mahalle Ölçeğinde Sürdürülebilirlik Değerlendirme Araçlarının İrdelenmesi ve Yerele Özgü Bir Yöntem Önerisi / Evaluation of Neighbourhood Scale Sustainability Assessment Methods and a Locale-Specific Method Proposalfor Turkey, Phd. Thesis, MSGSA, 2015.
- DR\_340 Orhan, Melike, Kentsel Kalitenin Geliştirilmesi Bağlamında Stratejik Bir Yaklaşım; Kentsel Tasarım Rehberi Kavramsal Model Önerisi / a Strategic Approach in the Context of Developing Urban Quality; the Conceptual Model Proposal of Urban Design Guideline, Phd. Thesis, YTU, 2015.
- DR\_341 Schild Geron, Rivka, 19.Yüzyılda Beyoğlu'nda Bir Kalkınma Aracı Olarak Yapısal Dönüşüm / Urban Regeneration as a Toolfor Growth in the 19th Century Beyoğlu, Phd. Thesis, ITU, 2015.
- DR\_342 Tolacı Şimşek, Seda, Burdur Kent Yapısının Kültürel ve Mekansal Dinamikleri: Tarihsel Süreçte Konut Yapılarının Mekânsal Değişim ve Dönüşümlerinin Saptanmasına Yönelik Tipolojik Bir Araştırma / Cultural and Spatial Dynamics of Burdur City: a Typological Study Aimed at Determination of Spatial Change and Transformation of Dwelling in the Historical Period, Phd. Thesis, SDU, 2015.
- DR\_343 Topcu Demirbaş, Elif, The Growing Problem Between Urban Expansion and Sustainability of Agricultural Lands, Kırcaı Example in Antalya / Kentsel Büyüme ve Tarım Topraklarının Sürdürülebilirliği ' Arasında Kentsel Büyüme Sorunu: Antalya, Kırcaı Örneği, Phd. Thesis, METU, 2015.

## APPENDIX B

### MASTER'S DEGREE STUDIES IN METU

- METU\_1 Şiranlı, Sinem, İ., Urban Design as Process Design: an Evaluation of Ulus Historical City Centre Planning and Urban Design Experiences / Bir Süreç Tasarımı Olarak Kentsel Tasarım: Ulus Tarihi Kent Merkezi Planlama ve Kentsel Tasarım Deneyimlerinin Değerlendirilmesi, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_2 Ünlü, Tolga, Urban Coding as a Tuel to Control Urban Form / Kent Formunu Denetleme Aracı Olarak Kentsel Kodlama, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_3 Zorlu, Fikret, The Role of Traffic Network Design Incxculatıon Systems and in the Formation of Urban Patterns / Dolaşım Sistemlerinde ve Kentsel Doku Oluşumlarında Trafik Ağı Tasarımının Rolü, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_4 Toker, Umut, Technopoles as High Technology Workplaces: a New Workplace / İleri Teknolojili İşyerleri Olarak Teknopoller, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_5 Özcan, Hilal, A Holistic Approach to Evaluate the Neighborhood Concept / Mahalle Kavramının Değerlendirilmesinde Bütünsel Bir Yaklaşım, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_6 Akkoyunlu, Oruç, V., The Role of Land Readjustment in Urban Design / Arazi Düzenlemesinin Kentsel Tasarımdaki Rolü, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_7 Artar, Neslihan, The Impacts of Telecommunication Technologies on Urban Space / İletişim Teknolojilerinin Kentsel Mekana Etkileri, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_8 Levent, Tolga, Pedestrian Zones as Communication Environments; Case Study; Yüksel Pedestrian Zone-Ankara / İletişim Mekanları Olarak Yaya Bölgeleri-Örnek Çalışma: Yüksel Yaya Bölgesi-Ankara, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_9 Ubaid, Fariha, A., Kararchi: Some Steps in Expiencing Karachi / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_10 Özbay, Serdar, Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Campus: M.E.T.U. as a Case Study / Kampüs İçinde Sürdürülebilir Katı Atık İdaresi: O.D.T.Ü. Kampüsü Çalışma Alanı, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_11 Paşalar, Çelen, Bauhaus: Reconsideration Within the Framework of German Idealism / Bauhaus: Alman İdealizmi Çerçevesinde Yeniden İncelenmesi, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 1999.
- METU\_12 Canaran, Cansu, Urban Design in Eartquake Prone Settlements / Deprem Riski Olan Yerleşimlerde Kentsel Tasarım, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2000.
- METU\_13 Mertürek, Serkan, Determination of User Awareness and Appreciation on the Issues of Urban Design in the Specifics of Housing Environments / Konut Çevrelerinin Tasarımında Kullanılan Kentsel Tasarım İlkelerine İlişkin Kullanıcı Takdir ve Farkındalığının Belirlenmesi, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2000.
- METU\_14 Uluğ, Hande, The Role of Political Concepts on Planning and Design Process of New Capitals: a Comparative Study / Yeni Başkentlerin Planlama ve Tasarım Aşamalarında Politik Kavramların Etkileri: Karşılaştırmalı Bir Çalışma, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2000.
- METU\_15 Artar, Nesrin, City Gates: Inside and Outside / Kent Kapıları: İçerde ve Dışarda, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2000.
- METU\_16 Erten, Sertaç, Design With Proper Use of Spatial Standards / Mekansal Standartların Doğru Kullanılması ve Tasarım, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2000.
- METU\_17 Aksel, Banu, Is a Commercial Complex an Urban Center? a Case Study: Bilkent Center, Ankara / Alışveriş Kompleksleri Bir Kentsel Merkez Midir? Örnek Alan: Ankara "Bilkent Plaza", Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2000.
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- METU\_111 Songülen, Nazlı, Space Organisation in Urban Block: Interfaces Among Public, Common and Private Spaces Based on Conzen Method in Bahçelievler / Yapı Adasında Mekan Örgütlenmesi: Bahçelievler'de Conzen Metodu Üzerinden Kamusal, Ortak ve Özel Mekanların Arasındaki Arayüzler, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2012.
- METU\_112 Duyguluer, Feridun, Turkish Spatial Planning Practice in the Neoliberal Era: Over-Fragmentation / Neoliberal Dönemde Türkiye Mekânsal Planlama Pratiği: Aşırı-Parçalanma, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2012.
- METU\_113 Erginkaya, Cüneyt, K., Housing Cooperatives as a Tool of Urban Development in Adana / Adana'nın Kentsel Gelişiminde Bir Araç Olarak Konut Kooperatifleri, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2012.
- METU\_114 Gürsel, Atilla, "Spine" as the Constructive Element of the City: Case Study Tirana, Albania / Yapısal Kent Elemanı Olarak "Omurga": Örnek Çalışma Tiran, Arnavutluk, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2012.
- METU\_115 Kelceci, Semih, Investigating the Publicness of Administrative Spaces and a Case Study in Bakanlıklar District: Ankara / İdari Mekanların Kamusalının İncelenmesi ve Alan Çalışması Olarak Ankara Bakanlıklar Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2012.
- METU\_116 Arğin, Görsev, Changing Sense of Place in Historic City Centers: Antalya Kaleiçi Case / Tarihi Kent Merkezlerinde Değişen Yer Duygusu: Antalya Kaleiçi Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2012.
- METU\_117 Yorulmaz, Hülya, Liveability in Urban Spaces: the Case of Orhangazi Urban Square / Kent Mekanında Yaşanabilirlik: Orhangazi Kent Meydanı Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_118 Cihanger, Duygu, Trees in the Urban Context: a Study on the Relationship between Meaning and Design / Kentsel Bağlamda Ağaçlar: Anlam ve Tasarımın İlişkisi Üzerine Bir Çalışma, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_119 Kimyon, Deniz, Assessment of Factory Campus Development in Turkey through an Urban Design Perspective: the Case of Iskenderun Iron and Steel Factory Campus / Kentsel Tasarım Perspektifi İle Türkiye'deki Fabrika Yerleşkelerinin Değerlendirilmesi: Iskenderun Demir ve Çelik Fabrika Yerleşkesi Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_120 Engür, Özge, Spaces of Communication in High-Rise Residential Buildings / Çok Katlı Konut Yapılarında İletişim Mekanları, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_121 Taheri, Aslan, E., Functional Decline in the Case of Salıpazarı, İstanbul / İstanbul Salıpazarı Örneğinde İşlevsel Bozulma, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_122 Eren, Ebru, Inconsistencies (Problems Of) Between Two Dimensional Graphics of (Urban) Design and Its Three Dimensional (Urban) Forms / (Kentsel) Tasarımın İki Boyutlu Grafiği İle Bu Grafiğin Üç Boyutlu Formu Arasındaki Tutarsızlıklar, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_123 Sarıkulak, Selen, Changing Identity of Public Spaces: Güven Park in Ankara / Kamusal Mekanların Değişen Kimliği: Güven Park, Ankara, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_124 Gülcan, Meltem, Challenges of Coastal Resort Towns Regarding Second-Home Developments: the Case of Ayvalık / Kıyı Kentlerinin İkinci Konut Gelişimi Açısından Sorunları ve Zorlukları: Ayvalık Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_125 Güllök, Işıl, Production of the Sidewalks; the Case of Atatürk Boulevard / Kaldırımların Üretimi: Atatürk Bulvarı Örneğinde, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2013.
- METU\_126 Gölgelioğlu, Can, Urban Image and Morphology of Kızılay (Ankara) / Kent İmgesi ve Morfoloji: Kızılay (Ankara), Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2014.
- METU\_127 Şahin, Mustafa, R., Analysis of Urban Morphology in Squatter Transformation Areas / Kentsel Dönüşüm Alanlarında Kent Morfolojisinin İrdelenmesi, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2014.
- METU\_128 İlğaz, Ahmet, B., University Campus Design in Spatial, Social and Political Considerations / Mekansal, Toplumsal ve Politik Değerlendirmede Üniversite Kampüs Tasarımı, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2014.
- METU\_129 Kerti, Erkan, Space-Error / Mekan'ın Hatası, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2014.

- METU\_130 Erol, Leyla, The Archaeological Sites as Living Components of the City: the Case of Ayasuluk Hill in Selçuk/Izmir / Kentin Yaşayan Bileşeni Olarak Arkeolojik Alanlar: Ayasuluk Tepesi Selçuk/Izmir Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2014.
- METU\_131 Yılmaz, Şeyda, An Assessment on the Link between Sustainability and Urban Form: the Case of Gaziantep / Sürdürülebilirlik ve Kentsel Form Arasındaki Bağlantı Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme: Gaziantep Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2014.
- METU\_132 Farnian, Saeideh, Reclaiming Pedestrian-Oriented Places to Increase Walkability in City Center the Case of Yüksel Street, Ankara / Kent Merkezinde Yürünebilirliği Artırmak İçin Yaya-Odaklı Mekanların İyileştirilmesi: Yüksel Caddesi, Ankara, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2014.
- METU\_133 Murat, Zeynep, Convivial Urban Space: the Case of Sakarya Street, Ankara / Şenlikli Kentsel Mekan: Ankara Sakarya Caddesi Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2015.
- METU\_134 Alimadhi, Enkela, Defining in-Betweenness as a New Urban Form, Case of Durana, Albania / Yeni Bir Mekansal Form Olarak 'Ara-Kesit' Durana Örneği, Arnavutluk, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2015.
- METU\_135 Yılmaz, Aslıhan, Changing Publicness of Urban Parks through Time the Case of Güvenpark, Ankara / Kentsel Parkların Kamusalılıklarının Zaman İçinde Değişimi Güvenpark Örneği, Ankara, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2015.
- METU\_136 Demirel, Şule, Reconceptualizing the Gentrification Process: the Case of Cihangir, Istanbul / Soylulaştırma Sürecinin Yeniden Kavramsallaştırılması: Istanbul, Cihangir Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2015.
- METU\_137 Sevim, Emre, Rethinking Socialist City: a Revolutionist Alternative to Capitalist Urbanization Process, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2015.
- METU\_138 Amin, Hanaw, M., Transformation of the Morphology of the Old City of Sulaimaniyah (Northern Iraq) from the Perspective of Ownership Patterns, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, METU, 2010.



## APPENDIX C

### MASTER'S DEGREE STUDIES IN MSGSU

MSGSU_1	Tuncel, Akif, S., Kentsel Peyzaj ve Kent Formu-Kent Silueti İlişkileri, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1990.
MSGSU_2	Seren, Şölen, D., Mekan Teorileri ve Kent Formunu Oluşturan Faktörler Üzerine Bir Araştırma, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1990.
MSGSU_3	Altıntaş, Mehmet, Toplu Konut Yerleşmelerinde Bir Tasarım Rehberi Denemesi, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1990.
MSGSU_4	Mutlu, Hande, Edirne Kentinde Dış Mekan ile Ev Planlarının İlişkileri / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1991.
MSGSU_5	Ünal, Figen, Geleneksel Kent Dokularında Mekansal Değişim ve Dönüşümün İmaj Envanteri Yöntemi ile İncelenmesi-Bursa Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1991.
MSGSU_6	Bıyık, Oğuz, Kentsel Tasarımda Görsel Açidan Çevre Kirliliği Oluşturan Cephe Düzenleri, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1991.
MSGSU_7	Göksel, Sabiha, Bir Boğaziçi Köyü Olarak Anadolu Hisarında Analitik Bir İnceleme, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_8	Gökçek, Gül, Boğaziçi Plan Kararlarının İrdelenmesi ve Bu Plan Kararlarının Yapı Doku ve Siluet ile İlişkilendirilmesi Sarıyer Örneği, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_9	Kurtulan, Gürdal, Edirne Kaleiçi Bölgesi Koruma Planı İçin Bir Tasarım Rehberi Önerisi / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_10	Esenkaya, Hüsnü, A., Galata Suriçi Bölgesi Mekansal Kimliği ve Kullanımı Üzerine Bir Araştırma, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_11	Semiz, Şükran, İstanbul Boğaziçinde Yeniköy İçin Kentsel Tasarım Rehberi Hazırlanması, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_12	Okay, Mehmet, A., İstanbul İçin "Somut Bir Ütopya" Örnekleme / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_13	Turan, Hüseyin, Kentsel Tasarımda Kullanıcı Katılımı Üzerine Örneklerle Bir Analiz, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_14	Özönder, Figen, Koruma Planlaması Politikaları ve Stratejileri Şile Yerleşmesi / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_15	Akbulut, M.Rifat, Tanzimattan Cumhuriyete İstanbul ve Kadıköy Örneklerinde Plan Dinamikleri ve Mekansal Dönüşümün İncelenmesi: Batılılaşma Aşamasındaki (Dönüşümündek,) Toplumlarda Kent Mekanının Değişiminde Yerli ve Yabancı Kökenli Azınlı / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1992.
MSGSU_16	Gökşen, İrfan, Güney Batı Antalya Tatil Köyü Yerleşme Tipolojilerinin Kentsel Tasarım İlkeleri Açısından Bir Analizi / Analysis of South West Antalya Holiday Village Settlement Types From the Point of Urban Design Principles, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1993.
MSGSU_17	Ünsal, Fatma, Kentsel Planlama Sürecinde Sosyal Donatılardan Eğitim Birimleri ile İlgili Plan Kararlarının Verilmesinde Kavramsal İlkeler / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1994.
MSGSU_18	İnce, Serhat, Merkeziyet ve Kent Merkezlerinin Değişen Mekansal-İşlevsel İlişkileri / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1994.
MSGSU_19	Genç, Ali, Toplu Konut Alanları Tasarım İlkeleri Ataköy- Soyak Örnekleri Üzerinde Bir Değerlendirme, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1994.

- MSGSU\_20 Akşit, Nurgül, Toplu Konut Planlamasında Konut Dışı Alan Kullanımı ve Standartları Üzerine Bir Araştırma, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1994.
- MSGSU\_21 Onur, Atilla, Ataköy'ün İstanbul Kent Bütününde Değerlendirilmesi / the Mode of Planning Ataköy in İstanbul, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1995.
- MSGSU\_22 Öztoprak, Ferhan, Foça Örneğinde "Hassas Mekanlarda" İkinci Konut Olgusunun Fiziki Çevre ve Sosyal Yapıya Etkileri / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1995.
- MSGSU\_23 Çelikyay, H.Selma, Kentsel Sit Alanları İçin Tasarım Yönlendiricileri. Bartın Örneği / the Guidelines of Design for Urban Canservation Area. The Case of Bartın, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1995.
- MSGSU\_24 Erbaş, Adem, E., Planlamaya Ekolojik Yaklaşım; Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Gelişme Çerçevesinde İstanbul Örneği Irdelemesi / Ecological Approach to Planning: the Discussion of the İstanbul Model in the Concept of Sustainable Urban Development, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1995.
- MSGSU\_25 Doğan, Haluk, Son on Yılın Toplu Konut Uygulamalarında Tipoloji Yoğunluk İlişkilerinin İrdelenmesi. İstanbul Örnekleri / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1995.
- MSGSU\_26 Çaloşkan, Selda, Fener-Balat Bölgesinin Tarihi Kurgusunda Mimari Tasarımın Sürekliliği / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1996.
- MSGSU\_27 Şenol, Semra, İstanbul Kentinde İi.Dünya Savaşından Sonra Gelişen Yasal Olmayan Konut Tipleri ve Oluşum Nedenleri Üzerine Bir İnceleme (Zeytinburnu Örneği) / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1996.
- MSGSU\_28 Polat, Sultan, İstanbul'un Değişim Sürecinin 20. Yüzyılda İncelenmesi / Research on Change Process of İstanbul During the 20. Century, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1996.
- MSGSU\_29 Birik, Melih, Kentsel Tasarım ve Kentsel Sanat İlişkisi / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1996.
- MSGSU\_30 Baykal, Güzin, Kentsel Yenileme, Sıhhileştirme ve İyileştirmede Etkili Bir Düzenleme Aracı Olarak Kentsel Tasarım / An Examination of An Orderin Tool, the City Design, Effective on Improvement, Hygienisation and Renewal, in the Example of Yeşilköy, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1996.
- MSGSU\_31 Kayı, Hasan, S., Kırsal Yerleşmelerin Mekansal Analizi İçin Bir Yöntem Önerisi Gürle Örneği / a Method for the Spatial Analysis of Rural Settlements. the Case of Gürle, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1996.
- MSGSU\_32 Özdemir, Ayşegül, D., Tarihi Çevrelerde Sosyal Değişimin Mekana Etkileri / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1996.
- MSGSU\_33 Aydın, Oya, Bursa Kent Merkezinde Alışveriş Olgusunun Değişimi ve Kentsel Tasarım Bakış Açısından Değerlendirilmesi / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1997.
- MSGSU\_34 Balkan, Ayşegül, Ege Kıyı Yerleşmelerinde Kentsel Mekanların Analizi. Ayvalık ve Cunda Adası Örneği / Analyzing Urban Spaces in Settlements of Aegean Coast, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1997.
- MSGSU\_35 Acar, İsmail, H., İmar Planlarında Sistematik Karayolu Ağı Oluşturulması Üzerine Bir Yaklaşım Önerisi / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1997.
- MSGSU\_36 Günaydın, Elif, S., Kentsel Tasarım Bağlamında Mikro Ortam Analiz Yöntemleri: İstanbul Tarihi Yarımada Haseki Bölgesi Örneği / Micro Environment Analysis in Urban Design: Case Study of Haseki District of İstanbul, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1997.
- MSGSU\_37 Özbay, Elif, Konut Yerleşimlerinde Yapılar Arası Mekan Düzenleme Esasları / Principles For Arrangements of Spaces Between Buildings in Residential Areas, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1997.
- MSGSU\_38 Seyhan, Gülen, Tarihsel Mağusa Kenti Kentsel Gelişiminin Tasarım Açısından Değerlendirilmesi / the Assesment of Urban Development of the Historical City of Magusa With Respect To Design, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1997.
- MSGSU\_39 Bozdoğan, Murat, Ö., Geleneksel Türk Yerleşmelerinin Günümüz Kentlerinde Sürdürülebilir Özelliklerin Belirlenmesi Üzerine Bir Araştırma / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1998.
- MSGSU\_40 Gözel, İbrahim, O., Tarihi Yarımada Bütününde Süleymaniye Bölgesinin Kentsel Peyzaj Açısından Değerlendirilmesi / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1998.
- MSGSU\_41 Ünal, Cem, B., Kentsel Çevre Planlamasında Toplam Nitelik Yönetim Yaklaşımı / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1999.
- MSGSU\_42 Şengül, Güher, Kentsel Tasarım Bakış Açısından Güç Odaklarının Kent Mekanına Etkisi: Beşiktaş-Maslak Aksı Örneği / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1999.
- MSGSU\_43 Güngör, Şahin, Kentsel Tasarımda Mekansal Birimler İstanbul Tarihi Yarımada-Bizans Dönemi Örneği / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1999.
- MSGSU\_44 Hacısalihoğlu, İlhan, Y., Küreselleşme Mekansal Etkileri ve İstanbul / Spatial Effects of Globalisation and İstanbul, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 1999.
- MSGSU\_45 Öztep, Emel, Geçiş Sürecinde Kentler: Enformasyon ve İletişim Teknolojileri Bağlamında Kent / Cities in Transition: Cities in the Context of Information and Communication Technologies, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2000.

- MSGSU\_46 Firidin, Ebru, İnsan Davranışları-Kentsel Mekan Etkileşimi, Kadıköy, Çarşıci Örneği / Human Behaviour-Urban Space Interaction Case Study: Kadıköy, Çarşıci Area, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2000.
- MSGSU\_47 Şahin, İnci, Kentsel Biçimbilim Çözümlemesinde Göstergebilimsel Yaklaşım: "Kayaköy" Örneğinde İrdelenme / Semiologic Approach To the Analysis of Urban Morphology: Case Study on Kayaköy, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2000.
- MSGSU\_48 Çetiz, Mukadder, Kentsel Tasarım, Uygulama Araçları, Sorunlar ve Öneriler / Urban Design in Turkey: Means of Implementations, Problems and Some Propasals, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2000.
- MSGSU\_49 Özkan, Müge, Risk Toplumu Olgusu-Deprem Riski Etkisi Altındaki Yerleşimlerde Kentsel Açık Alanların Bir Yöntem Olarak İrdelenmesi / Risk Society Fact-Asa Method Researching the Open Spaces in the Settlements Under the Pressure of Risk Fact, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2000.
- MSGSU\_50 Göçer, Özgür, P., Assos Yerleşiminde Turizmin Gelişmesiyle Yaşanan Toplumsal Değişimlerin Mekanla Etkileşimi / Interaction of the Social and Spatial Changes Caused By the Development of Tourism in Assos Settlement, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_51 Yıldız, Tolga, Doğu Karadeniz Kültür ve Doğal Varlıklarının Yitimini Hazırlayan Etkenler ve Çözüm Önerileri / the Factors That Prepare the Loss of Culture and Natural Beings in Eastern Black Sea and Reconnendations For Solutions, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_52 Boduroğlu, Şenay, Kentsel Dış Mekanların Aydınlatılmasının Kentsel Tasarım İlkeleri Açısından İncelenmesi / Analysis of Urban Space Illumination According To the Principles of Urban Design, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_53 Aksel, Bahar, Kentsel Tasarımda İletişimin Yeri, Önemi ve Bir İletişim Tasarımı Gerekliliği / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_54 Doğan, Ayça, Kentsel Tasarım-Peyzaj Mimarlığı İlişkisi ve Kentsel Tasarımdaki Yeri, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_55 Mamunlu, Hale, Kırsal Alanlar/Köy Yerleşmeleri ve Planlama İlişkisinde İstanbul İl Bütünü Örneği / Laendliche Gebieten/Dörfersiedlungen Und Planung Am Beispiel Istanbul, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_56 Toksöz, Emine, Kültürel Miras ve Koruma Bağlamında Avrupa Birliği Mezuat ve Politikalarının Türk Hukuk Sistemine Uyarlanma Koşulları Üzerine Bir Yaklaşım / An Approach on the Harmonization Conditions of the European Union's Legislation and the Politics To the Turkish Law System Regarding the Cultural Heritage and the Protection, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_57 Kumcu, Şöhret, Türkiye'de Kentsel Kültür Mirasının Korunması ve Sivil Duyarlılık / the Investigation of Urban Cultural Heritage in Turkey and Civil Initiatives, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2001.
- MSGSU\_58 Demirci, Özcan, Beyoğlu-Istiklal Caddesi Bütününde Ağa Cami Çevresi Kentsel Doku Analiz ve Önerileri / Urban Texture Analysis of the Environment of the Ağa Mosque in the Entirety of the Istiklal Street, Beyoğlu and Proposals, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_59 Özkan, Evrim, Enformasyon Teknolojilerindeki Gelişmelerin Kullanıcı ve Kent Mekanı Üzerindeki Etkilerinin Kentsel Tasarım Bağlamında İncelenmesi / the Examination of the Effects of Information Technologies on the User and Urban Space in the Meaning of Urban Design, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_60 Danışman, Özcan, İstanbul Metrosunun Arazi Kullanımına Etkilerinin İrdelenmesi: Levent Örneği / Land-Use Effect and Istanbul Metro System: Case Study Levent, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_61 İçöz, Tülay, Kent Tasarımı İçinde Heykel / Sculpture Under the Urban Design, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_62 Tezer, Halil, K., Kentsel Morfoloji Bağlamında Kentsel Tasarım Rehberlerinin İrdelenmesi / Examining of Urban Design Guidelines in the Urban Morphological Context, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_63 Bostancı, Seda, H., Kentsel Tasarımda Aydınlatmanın Rolü / the Role of Lighting in Urban Design, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_64 Gökşin, Ayşe, Z., Kentsel Tasarımda Kent Dışı Yerleşmeler, Kentsel Yaşam Biçimlendirme ve Örnekler Üzerinde Bir İnceleme / Fringe Settlement on Urban Design: New Urban Life Formations on the Fringes of the City Through Case Studies, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_65 Gül, Candan, U., Ussal ve Sürdürülebilir Bir Kentleşme Olgusu ve Süreci Yaratılması Koşulları Üzerine Bir Araştırma / An Investigation About Creating a Sensible and Sustainable Urbanization Fact and Period, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2002.
- MSGSU\_66 Tümer, Sertaç, Kentsel Alanda İşlevini Yitirmiş Sanayi Tesislerinin Dönüştürülme Sürecine Yönelik Bir Model / the Model About Transmutation of the Industrial Foundations That Lost Their Functions in Urban Areas, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2003.
- MSGSU\_67 Bilgin, Tonguç, M., Kıyı Bantlarının Düzenlenmesinin Kentsel Tasarım Yaklaşımı İçinde Ele Alınması / Redesigning Waterfronts Under Urban Design Approach, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2003.
- MSGSU\_68 Başlık, Seher, Teknolojik Gelişme ve Kentlerin Tasarımı / Technological Evoluation and the Design of Cities, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2003.

- MSGSU\_69 Uslu, Gül, Bir Dönüşüm Aracı Olarak Soylulaştırma Kavramı, Prag (Londoynska) ve İstanbul (Kuzguncuk) Örneklerinin Karşılaştırılması / Gentrification Concept As a Means of Transformation, Comparison of Prag (Londoynska) and Istanbul (Kuzguncuk) Examples, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2004.
- MSGSU\_70 Şen, Kübra, Kamusal Alanlarda Kentsel Estetik Bağlamında Karar Vericiler: Estetik Kurullar / the Decision Makers in the Context of Urban Aesthetic: Aesthetic Committees, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2004.
- MSGSU\_71 Akgün, Özlem, K., Kentsel Kalitenin Yükseltilmesinde Bir Araç Olarak Estetik Değerler: Beyoğlu Örneği / Aesthetic Values As a Tool of Increasing Urban Quality: An Example of Beyoğlu, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2004.
- MSGSU\_72 Hattapoğlu, Mehmet, Z., Su Olgusunun Yerleşmeler Evrimindeki Yeri ve Günümüzde Bir Kentsel Tasarım Elemanı Olarak Yeniden Yorumlanması / Place of Water Phenomenon in Evolution of Settlements and Te-Interpretation of It As Anurban Design Element, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2004.
- MSGSU\_73 Alp, İbrahim, Kentsel Dönüşüm-Kentsel Mekanın Yeniden Üretilmesi Sürecinde Yönetişim ve Uygulama Araçları / Urban Transportation-The Governance and Practice Tools in Process of Reproduction of Urban Spaces, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2005.
- MSGSU\_74 Aksoy, Özgür, K., Kentsel Mekanların Kullanımında Davranış Örüntülerinin Etkileri: Trabzon Atatürk Alanı (Belediye Meydanı) Örneği / the Effects of Behavioral Patterns in the Usage of Urban Spaces: Trabzon Atatürk Alanı (Belediye Meydanı), Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2005.
- MSGSU\_75 Seçmen, Serengül, Yaratıcı Kültür Endüstrilerinin Kentlerin Yerel Kimliği ve İmajı Üzerindeki Etkileri / the Effects on the Creative Cultural Industries on the Local Image and Identity of Cities, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2005.
- MSGSU\_76 Dönertaş, Asli, S., Afet Yönetimi Kapsamında Güvenli Yerleşim Yerlerinin Tasarımı İçin Kentsel Tasarım Standartlarının Geliştirilmesi / the Development of Urban Design Standards For the Design of Safe Settlement Areas Within the Framework of Disaster Management, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_77 Kap, Seher, D., Avrupa Peyzaj Sözleşmesi Kapsamında Yeşil Alan Kullanımı; Boğaziçi Öngörüm Bölgesi Örneği / Within the Context of European Landscape Convention Using Green Area, Case of Istanbul Bosphorus Frontside District, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_78 Bora, Gülriz, İstanbul Tarihi Yarımada'da Turizm Kümelenmesi, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_79 Koçdemir, Esra, Kent Mekanında Sosyal, Ekonomik ve Çevresel Değer Yaratımı Sürecinde Bir Araç Olarak Kentsel Tasarım: Lizbon Expo ve Talimhane Örneği / Urban Design As a Tool in the Process of Generating Social, Economic and Environmental Value in the Urban Space: Lisbon Expo and Talimhane Areas, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_80 Kayalar, Jülide, Kent ve Meydan Olgusu-Yeniden Canlandırma Sürecinde Karşılaştırmalı Bir İrdeleme (Trafalgar Meydanı ve Eminönü Meydanı / Urban and Square-A Comparative Study of Revitalization Process, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_81 Demirsoy, Mustafa, S., Kentsel Dönüşüm Projelerinin Kent Kimliği Üzerindeki Etkisi (Lübnan-Beyrut-Solidere Kentsel Dönüşüm Projesi Örnek Alan İncelemesi) / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_82 Kocamemi, Gaye, N., Kentsel Dönüşüm Süreci Kazlıçeşme Örneği / , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_83 Kut, Serhat, Kentsel Dönüşüm Sürecinde Katılım ve Ortaklık Bağlamında Sürdürülebilir Mahalle Yenileşmesi / Sustainable Neighborhood Renewal in the Context of Participation and Partnership, Through Urban Regeneration Process, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_84 Yılmaz, Zeynep, Kentsel Parklar ve Kentsel Tasarım İlişkisi İstanbul/Gülhane Parkı Örneğinin İrdelenmesi / İstanbul/Gülhane Park in the Context of Urban Parks and Urban Design Relation, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_85 Bora, Gülriz, Kentsel Turizm: İstanbul Tarihi Yarımada'da Turizm Kümelenmesi / Urban Tourism: Tourism Clustering in Historical Peninsula, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_86 Epöztürk, Lerzan, Komşuluk Birimlerinin Oluşumunda Bir Araç Olarak Güvenlik Kriterlerinin İncelenmesi -Örnek Alan: Arnavutköy- / Investigation of Safety Criterion As a Tool in the Formation of Neighbourhood Unit -Sample Area: Arnavutköy-, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_87 Gülen, Müge, Stratejik Planlama Yaklaşımı Çerçevesinde Kentsel Projeler-Kamusal Alan İlişkisi: Büyükdere Aksı Levent Plazalar Alanı Örneği / Within the Framework of Strategic Planning Approach Urban Projects and Public Spaces: Büyükdere Street Levent Office District, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2006.
- MSGSU\_88 Korkmaz, Elif, Kentel Kamusal Mekanda Değer Yaratma Yaklaşımında Katılımcı Bir Model Önerisi / a Proposal of Participatory Model in Approach For Adding Value in Urban Public Spaces, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2007.



- MSGSU\_89 Polatkan, Pinar, Kentin, Mekansal Gelişmesinin Yönlendirilmesinde Stratejik Yaklaşım; Kentsel Tasarım-Projeler İlişkisi / Strategic Approach in Spatial Development of the City: Urban Design-Urban Projects Relationship, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2007.
- MSGSU\_90 Düzova, Mehmet, A., Kentsel Tasarım Projelerinin Bilgisayar Ortamında Sunum Tekniklerinin Bağdat Caddesi Örneğinde İncelenmesi / the Presentation Technics of Urban Desing Projects on Computer Technologies, in Case of Bağdat Street, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2007.
- MSGSU\_91 Samur, İbrahim, Z., Örnek Alan Eminönü-Sirkeci'de Kentsel Tasarım Rehberi Hazırlanması / Preparation Urban Design Guide Eminönü-Sirkeci Model, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2007.
- MSGSU\_92 Önemli, Saadet, Stratejik Planlama-Kentsel Projeler İlişkisi ve Kentsel Kıyı Tasarımı: İstanbul Tarihi Yarımada Kıyı Bandı Üzerine Bir İrdeleme / Strategic Planning-Urban Projects Relation and Urban Waterfront Design: a Study on the Waterfront of İstanbul Historical Peninsula, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2007.
- MSGSU\_93 Ağartan, Gözde, Tarihi Alanlarda Kentsel Yenileşme Eğilimleri ve Sultanahmet-Cankurtaran Örneği / Urban Regeneration Trends in Historical Cities and the Case of Sultanahmet-Cankurtaran, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2007.
- MSGSU\_94 Saydam, Çağdaş, Yüksek Yapıların Kentsel Gelişme Bağlamında İrdelenmesi ve Yüksek Yapı Politikaları / Discussing Highrise Buildings and Policies in the Context of Urban Development, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2007.
- MSGSU\_95 Kapıcıoğlu, Elif, Alışveriş Merkezlerinin Mekansal Dönüşümüne Eleştirel Bir Bakış; İstanbul-Kapalıçarşı ve Hanlar Bölgesi Örneği / a Critical View To the Residential Transformation of the Shopping Centers the Sample of İstanbul-Grand Bazaar and Khan Area, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2008.
- MSGSU\_96 Bingöl, Pinar, Boğaziçi Doğal ve Tarihi Sit Değerlerini İçeren Koruma Planlaması İçinde Boğaziçi Öngörünüm Alanı ve Sahil Şeridinin Yeniden Değerlendirilmesi / Re-Evaluation of the Bosphorus Front-View Zone and Shoreline Within Conservation Planning Including Natural and Historical Protected Areas of the Bosphorus, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2008.
- MSGSU\_97 Enginöz, Hande, İstanbul Avrupa Kültür Başkentliği Bağlamında Haliç Kültür Havzasının Kamusal Mekan Olarak Geri Kazanımı / Recuperation of Haliç Cultural Catchment Area As a Public Space in Accordance With İstanbul European Capital of Culture Program, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2008.
- MSGSU\_98 Eyüboğlu, Zehra, Kentsel Mekanların Bedensel Engelliler Tarafından Kullanılması / Using of the Urban Spaces By the Disabled, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2008.
- MSGSU\_99 Doğan, Umut, Kentsel Tasarım Proje Yaklaşımları, Tarihi Alanlar ve Sahil Şeritlerinde Uygulanabilir Projeler; Perşembe Pazarı Örneği / Approaches of Urban Design Project, Practicable Projects At Historical Places and Coastline Areas; Case Study of Perşembe Bazaar, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2008.
- MSGSU\_100 Kıvrıkcık, Nilgün, Küreselleşmenin Kentsel Düzeni ve Yenileme Kavramı Üzerinden Yeni Kentsel Stratejiler / New Order of Urbanization in the Era of Globalization and Developing New Urban Strategies Upon the Concept of Regeneration, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2008.
- MSGSU\_101 Akkuş, Can, A., Sinema ve Kent / Cinema and the City, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2008.
- MSGSU\_102 Savaş, Yüksel, Alışveriş Merkezi Olgusunun Kentsel Mekanda Değişim Süreci İstanbul Kent Örneğinde Bir İrdeleme / Changing Process in Shopping Center Phenomenon in Urban Area a Case Study For İstanbul Urban Area, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_103 Ulupınar, Ali, Boğaziçi'nin Morfolojik Yapısı Bağlamında Yürürlükteki İmar Planının İrdelenmesi / the Study of the Current Master Plan of the Bosphorus in Terms of the Relationships With Morphology, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_104 İstif, Sümeyye, İstanbul Kentinin Mekansal Gelişimi, Çekmeköy-Ömerli Yerleşmesinin Yeni Kentleşme Akımı Kapsamında İncelenmesi / Spatial Development Process of the City of İstanbul, Investigation of the Çekmeköy-Ömerli Settlement Area Within the Scope of the New Urbanism Movement, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_105 Atsever, Filiz, Ö., Kentsel Gelişme ve Alışveriş Merkezleri , Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_106 Üzeyiroğlu, Faysal, Kentsel Kimliğin Sürdürülmesinde Muğla Geleneksel Doku Özelliklerinin Kentsel Tasarım Açısından Değerlendirmesi / An Evaluation of the Traditional Texture of Muğla in Sustaining Urban Identity, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_107 Kutlu, Ayşe, C., Kentsel Tasarım Projelerinin Üretim Sürecinde İdari Yapılanma ve Koordinasyon İstanbul ve Londra Örnekleri / Administrative Structuring and Coordination in Production Process of Urban Design Projects İstanbul and London Samples, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_108 Buze, Arda, C., Kentsel Tasarım ve Karma Kullanım Politikaları / Urban Design and Mixed Use Policies, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_109 Yıldız, Tuna, Stratejik Planlama Çerçevesinde Kentsel Projeler 2000 Yılından Sonra Bursa'da Yapılan Kentsel Projelerin İrdelenmesi, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_110 Yılmaz, Evrim, Türkiye'de Kentsel Dönüşüm Uygulamalarında Süreç ve Aktörler: Sulukule Örneği / Urban Regeneration Progress and Actors in Turkey: Sulukule Case, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.

- MSGSU\_111 Sevim, Abdulvahap, Türkiye'de Konut Politikaları Bağlamında Konut Sorunu ve Kentsel Koruma Alanlarına İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme / An Evaluation on the Housing Problem and Urban Protection Sites Within the Scope of Housing Policies in Turkey, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2009.
- MSGSU\_112 Alpan, Ahmetcan, Bir Kültür Vadisi Olarak Haliç'in Yaratıcı Kent Kriterleri Bağlamında Değerlendirilmesi / Evaluation of Haliç As a Cultural Valley in Context of Creative City Criteria, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_113 Özbek, Korcan, Geleneksel Niğde Evleri Mekansal Araştırması ve Kale Mahallesi Konut Yerleşimi ve Tipoloji-Morfoloji İlişkisi / Traditional Niğde Houses and Relations Between Typology-Morphology in Kale Region Sample Area, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_114 Derman, Harika, Haliç Bütünü İçinde Fener-Balat Yerleşiminin Kentsel Tasarım İlkeleri ve Gestalt Kuramı Açısından İncelenmesi / Investigation of the Use and Urban Design Principles of Context of Gestalt Theory of Fener-Balat District in the Entire Haliç Region, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_115 Şatıroğlu, Zehra, A., İstanbul Çeperlerinde Konut Gelişim Eğilimleri: Bahçeşehir Mahallesi Üzerine Bir İnceleme / Housing Development Trends in Istanbul City Peripheries: a Study on Bahçeşehir District, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_116 Kandemir, Ramazan, V., Kamusal Alan İçerisinde Mahalle Parkları ve Bir Mahalle Parkı Tasarım Rehberi Düşüncesi / Community Parks and the Conception of Design Guide For a Community Park in Public Sphere, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_117 Şahin, Nisa, Kent Kimliği ve Değişim Sürecinin Kayseri Kenti Örneğinde İrdelenmesi / Urban Identity and Analysis of Changing Process of Examination of Kayseri, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_118 Şahin, Elif, E., Kentsel Projelerde Çevresel Değerlendirme Araçları ve Maltepe Dragos Kentsel Projesinde Leed Değerlendirmesi / Environmental Assessment Tools For Urban Projects and Leed Assessment For Maltepe - Dragos Urban Project, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_119 Özdal, Simge, Küreselleşme Sürecinde Kentsel Tasarımın Değişen Rolü ve Yeni Kentleşme Akımı İlişkisi Üzerine Bir İrdeme / An Examination on Relationship Between Changing Role of the Urban Design and the New Urbanism in the Process of Globalization, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_120 Koyuncu, Ali, E., Sellenme / Taşkın Riski ve Yönetiminin Kentsel Planlamaya Entegrasyonu / Integration of Flooding Risks / Management To Urban Planning, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_121 Sürmegöz, Kağan, Tarihi Çevrelerin Yeniden Değerlendirilmesine Araç Olarak Kentsel Tasarım; Beşiktaş Akaretler Sıraevleri Örneği / Urban Design As An Instrument of Re-Evaluation At Historical Environments; Besiktas Akaretler Rowhouses, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2010.
- MSGSU\_122 Karagülle, Deniz, Kentsel Sacaklanmanın Doğal Esiklere Mekansal Etkisi, İstanbul Çekmeköy Üzerine Bir Çalışma / the Spatial Impacts of Urban Sprawl on Natural Resources, An Example of İstanbul, Çekmeköy, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2011.
- MSGSU\_123 Ekici, Tuğba, Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Gelişme Çerçevesinde Kapalı Sitelerin İrdelenmesi: İstanbul-Çekmeköy Örneği / the Discussion of the Gated Communities in the Concept of Sustainable Urban Development: the Case of İstanbul-Çekmeköy, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2011.
- MSGSU\_124 Gündüz, Şeref, Ulaşım Ağları ve Kentsel Projeler Kapsamında; Marmara Bölgesi'nin Ulaşım Ağları ve Marmaray Projesi / Examining Marmara Region's Transportation Networks and Marmaray Project Within the Scope of Transportation Network and Urban Projects, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2011.
- MSGSU\_125 Akgül, Özgün, D., Ekokent Tasarım Kriterlerinin Sürdürülebilirliğe Etkisi: Malmö-Bo01 ve Ecoviikki Örnekleri Bağlamında Bir Değerlendirme / the Effects of the Ecocity Design Criteria's To Sustainability: An Assessment in the Context of Malmö-Bo01 and Ecoviikki Examples, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2012.
- MSGSU\_126 Deniz, Müge, Kentsel Peyzaj ve Kentsel Görünüm Koruma Çerçevesi Karşılaştırmalı Bir Model İstanbul/Roma / a Comparative Model For Urban Landscape and Urban View Management Framework İstanbul and Rome, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2012.
- MSGSU\_127 Ersin, Gökür, Ö., Kentsel Yaşam Kalitesi Göstergeleri: Büyükçekmece Örneğinde İrdelenmesi / Quality of Life Indicators For Urban: Examination of Büyükçekmece, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2012.
- MSGSU\_128 Emerce, Gökçe, Kıyı Alanlarında Kentsel Tasarım Bağlamında Kayıp Mekânların İrdelenmesi, İstanbul-Eminönü Örneği / Examination of the Lost Spaces in Waterfront Areas in the Context of Urban Design the Example of Eminönü, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2012.
- MSGSU\_129 Öztemiz, İrem, Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planlarının Kentsel Tasarım Ölçütlerine Göre Değerlendirilmesi: Beyoğlu Koruma Amaçlı Nazım İmar Planı Örneği / Evaluation of Urban Conservation Plans According To Urban Design Criterion: the Case of Beyoğlu Urban Conservation Plan in İstanbul, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2012.
- MSGSU\_130 Bajraktari, Hamdi, Tarihi Kentlerin Korunmasında Kentsel Tasarım Rehberlerinin Rolü: Prizren Kenti Tarihi Merkezi Örneği / the Function of Urban Design Guides on Conservation of Historical Cities: a Case Study of Prizren Historical City, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2012.

- MSGSU\_131 Yavaş, Merve, Tarihsel Çevrede Kentsel Kimlik ve Bir Uygulama Aracı Olarak Tasarım Rehberleri; Erzurum Kale Çevresi Kentsel Sit Alanı Örneği / Urban Identity in Historical Environment and Urban Design Guidelines As An Application Tool; the Case of Urban Protected Site Around the Erzurum Citadel, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2012.
- MSGSU\_132 Şala, Didem, Kentsel Kimlik Bağlamında Kentsel Tasarım Rehberlerinin İrdelenmesi (İzmir-Kemeraltı Tarihi Kent Merkezi Örneği) / Evaluation of Urban Design Guidelines in the Context of Urban Identity (İzmir-Kemeraltı Historical Center), Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2013.
- MSGSU\_133 Hasdemir, Taner, Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Gelişme İçin, İstanbul Rezerv Konut Alanında, Stratejik Mekânsal Planlama İlkelerinin Belirlenmesi / Principles of Strategic Spatial Planning Policies For Sustainable Urban Development in İstanbul: Case of Reserve Housing/Residential Area., Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2013.
- MSGSU\_134 Kartal, Melih, E., Üst Ölçekli Projelerin Kent Kimliği Üzerindeki Etkisi Karaburun Örneği / Impact on the City Identity of the Upper Scale Projects Example Karaburun, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2013.
- MSGSU\_135 Özkan, Öykü, İstanbul İçin Üretilen Kentsel Projelerin İstanbul Kent İmajına Etkileri / the Effects of Urban Projects For İstanbul City Images, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2014.
- MSGSU\_136 Ertek, Bengisu, İstanbul'dan Geriye Göç / Remigration from İstanbul, Msc. Thesis in Urban Design, MSGSU, 2015.



## APPENDIX D

### MASTER'S DEGREE STUDIES IN ITU

- itu\_1 K  krer,   le, Tarihi Kentte Koruma ve Turizm Etkileşimi ve Kaya K  y   rneđi / Interaction of Conservation and Tourism in Historic City and A Case Study of Kaya K  y, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1991.
- itu\_2 Paşalıođlu, Ayşe, İstanbul'da 1980-1992 Arası D  zenlenen Kıyı Mekanlarının Kullanıcı G  r  şlerine G  re Deđerlendirilmesi ; Haliç, Bakırk  y   rneđi / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1993.
- itu\_3 Karabay, Hatice, Kentleşmede Etkin Bir Politika Yayalaştırma ve Araçları / an Efficient Politics in Urbanisation Process-Pedestrianisation and its Tools, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1993.
- itu\_4 Batkın, G  ven, Kentsel Dokuda Sokak Kavramı ve Deđişim S  reci İstanbul'dan Seçilen   rnek Alanlar   zerinde Bir Deđerlendirme / Changes in the Development of the Street Concept in Urban Structure an Evaulation of Case Studies From İstanbul, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1993.
- itu\_5 Çatalpınar, Dicle, B., Şehirsel Yerleşmelerde Tarihi   vre Sorunları ve S  leymaniye B  lgesi   rneđi / The Problems of the Historical Environments, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1993.
- itu\_6 Bozbey Mildan, Sevgi, Ticaret Alanları Tasarım İlkelerinin Yaya Kullanımı ve Taşıt İlişkileri Y  n  nden İncelenmesi ; İstanbul   rneđinde / Examination of Shopping Areas Desing Principals From Point of Pedestrian Usage and Vehicle Relations : Example of İstanbul, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1993.
- itu\_7 Barışkın, Emine, Genç-Modern ve Post-Modern Yaklaşımların Kentsel Mekanlara Yansımaları / Reflections of Late-Modern and Post-Modern Approaches on Urban Space, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1994.
- itu\_8 Hatipođlu, H  lya, Kentsel Yapılaşmış   vrenin Oluşumunda Dış Mekan Yaşantısının Yeri ve İşlevi: İstanbul Taksim Meydanı   rneđi / The Place and the Function of Outdoor Life, Throughout the Formation of Urban Structure, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1994.
- itu\_9 Baydarlıođlu, Berna, Tarihi Şehir Dokusunda Yeni Yapı Uygulamaları: Karak  y-Beşiktaş Arasında Silüeti Etkileyen Bir Grup Yeni Yapının Deđerlendirilmesi / The Applications of Building in Historical Urban Texture, the Evaluations of A Group of Building the Silhouette Between Karak  y and Beşiktaş, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1994.
- itu\_10 Elg  n, Yakup, Tarihsel S  reç İ  inde Şehir Planlama ve Şehirsel Tasarımı Y  nlendiren Etkenler / The Factors Effecting The Urban Design Throughout the History Are Being Studied, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1994.
- itu\_11 Kara, G  layşe, Boğaziçi İskele Meydanlarının Mekansal, Fonksiyonel ve K  lt  rel   zelliklerinin İncelenmesi (Ortak  y Meydanındaki D  zenleme Çalışmalarının Deđerlendirilmesi) / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1995.
- itu\_12 Erton, Murat, Kent Kimliđi İznik ve Mudurnu Yerleşmeleri   rneđi / Urban İntentity: İznik and Mudurnu Settlements, Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1995.
- itu\_13 T  rk, Ali, Kentsel Koruma Yaklaşımlarında Kentsel Kimliđin Korunması, Isparta   rneđi / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1995.
- itu\_14 Tepe, Ayça, A., I-II-III-IV. Levent Toplu Konut Alanlarındaki İşlevsel ve Mekansal Deđişimin Kullanıcı G  r  şlerine G  re Deđerlendirilmesi / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1995.
- itu\_15 Yalkut, Nesli, Şehirsel Mekanların Biçimlenmesine Y  nelik Bir Araştırma: Arnavutk  y ve Galata   rneklerinin Dizimsel Analizleri / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1995.
- itu\_16 Y  ksel, Şebnem, Şehirsel Yerleşmelerde A  ık Ortak Kullanım Alanlarının Deđişimi Bah  şehir-Kuzguncuk   rnekleri   zerine Bir Araştırma / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1995.
- itu\_17 İlze, İhsan, Alış Veriş Caddeleri İle Alış-Veriş Merkezlerinin Karşılaştırmalı İncelemesi   rnek Alanlar: Capital, Akmerkez ve Rumeli Caddesi / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1996.
- itu\_18 Akıncıođlu, Metin, Antalya-Kemer'de Turizm Mekanında Planlamanın Etkileri / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1996.

- itu\_19 Diler, Tülin, Modernist ve Post-Modernist Yaklaşımların Toplu Yerleşimleri Tasarımına Etkisi / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1996.
- itu\_20 Oruç, Gülden, D., Şehir Eski Merkezlerinde Görülen İşlevsel ve Mekansal Farklılaşmalar -Afyonkarahisar Örneği İle İlgili Bir Araştırma / , Msc. in Urban Design, ITU, 1996.
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## APPENDIX E

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- 2007\_18 Mekansal Gelişme Stratejileri ve Kentsel Projeler
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- 2010\_21 Kentsel Tasarım ve Kültürel Politikalar
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- 2015\_24\_0 Konuk, Güzin, 'Açılış', in 24. Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları Sempozyumu: Kamusal Mekana Müdahale, MSGSU, İstanbul, 2015
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- 2015\_24\_11 Tezcan, Senem and Erin, İrem, 'Endüstri Mirasında Müze Kullanımı Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme: Kavram ve Uygulamalar', in 24. Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları Sempozyumu: Kamusal Mekana Müdahale, MSGSU, İstanbul, 2015
- 2015\_24\_12 Değerlendirme Paneli', in 24. Kentsel Tasarım ve Uygulamaları Sempozyumu: Kamusal Mekana Müdahale, MSGSU, İstanbul, 2015
- 2017\_25 Kentsel Tasarım Eğitime Yeniden Bakmak



## CURRICULUM VITAE

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### EDUCATION

DEGREE	INSTITUTION	YEAR
MS.	METU, Urban Design Master's Program	2011
BA.	METU, Department of Architecture	2008
High School	AAAL	2003

### WORK EXPERIENCE

POSITION	INSTITUTION	YEAR
RA.	METU, Department of Architecture	2008-2017

### FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Advanced English, Beginner German

### PUBLICATIONS

- 1- Acar, Yiğit, *Urban Transformation Within the Interface of Design and Administration: The Case of Izmir Harbor District*, Supervisor; Assoc. Prof Dr. Muge Akkar Ercan, Msc in Urban Design, METU, 2011 Ankara.
- 2- Acar, Yigit, Esin Kömez, ODTU Mimari Tasarım Stüdyoları (METU, Architectural Design Studios) in *Codex*, Anay, Hakan (ed.), Esogü Mimarlık Bölümü, Esogü Yayınları, Eskişehir 2012.
- 3- Acar, Yiğit, *Ankara 100th Year Commerce Center*, Poster Presentation in DOCOMOMO Kocaeli, 2012.
- 4- Acar, Yigit, *Kompleksite Teorisi ve Mimarlık Eğitimi [Complexity Theory and Architecture Education]*, Dosya 30, in *Mimarlığı Sosyolojik Olarak Anlamak*, Kennedy, Nilgün F. (ed.), TMMOB Ankara (Turkish Chamber of Architects Ankara Branch), Ankara, December 2012.
- 5- Acar, Yiğit, *Ideological Limits of Design Studios*, in *International Conference on Architectural Education, Unspoken Issues in Architectural Education*, EMU, Famagusta, 2014.

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- 7- Anay, Meltem Özten. Anay, Hakan. Ozten, Ulku. Acar, Yigit. The Phenomenon of Place In Master's and Doctoral Studies in Turkey, in *DesignEd Asia Conference*, Hong Kong 2015.
- 8- Acar, Yigit. Discussion Upon the Constructed Limits of Design Studios, *Open House International* 40(2):5-11 · June 2015.
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- 10- Acar, Yigit. 20 Years of Work: Mapping the History of METU Urban Design Studio, in *Catalogue.01 METU Master of Urban Design*, Olgu Çalışkan (ed.) METU Faculty of Architecture Press, Ankara, 2016.
- 11- Acar, Yigit. Mapping Urban Design Knowledge in Turkey, *Designing Urban Design: Towards a Holistic Perspective*, METU, Ankara, 2016.
- 12- Anay, Meltem Özten. Anay, Hakan. Ozten, Ulku. Acar, Yigit. On Environmental Discourse and Phenomenology in Doctoral Research in Architecture in Turkey, *Hong Kong International Conference on Education, Psychology and Society*, Hong Kong, 2016.
- 13- Acar, Yigit, Sargın, Güven Arif. Contemporary Urban Planning and Landscape Design in Turkey, in *Encyclopedia of Asian Design*, Bloomsbury Publishing, London, (upcoming volume).

## **HONORS and AWARDS**

- 1- Eskisehir Chamber of Commerce, Facilities Center (Assistant to BAOBAB Architecture, Honorable Mention)
- 2- Ankara Hasanoglan Rural Institute Ideas Design Competition (Undergraduate Category, 2nd Prize)
- 3- Zonguldak Coal Processing Plant Ideas Design Competition. (Undergraduate, 3rd Prize)
- 4- METU 2008-2009 Course Performance Awards, Best C. GPA in Urban Design Program

- 5- Ankara EGO Bus Hangars Ideas Design Competition (Graduate Category, 2nd Prize)
- 6- METU Alumni Association Office Building, Architectural Design Competition (Assistant to BAOBAB Architecture, First Prize)
- 7- 2012\_2013\_Balıkesir Highschool Campus Architectural Design Competition (with Atabas Architecture, Third Prize)
- 8- 2013\_Çanakkale Green Urban Square National Urban Design Competition (Honorable Mention)
- 9- 2013\_Kütahya Highschool Campus Design Architectural Design Competition (with Baobab Architecture, Third Prize)
- 10- 2013\_Turkish Shooting Sports Federation, Shooting Venue Architectural Design Competition (Second Prize)
- 11- 2014\_Çanakkale Social Housing District National Urban Renovation Project Competition (Purchasing Award)
- 12- Marie Curie, PUMAH Project Scholar: One Month Study in China and Presentations in Three Universities.