




Architectural Strategy Development Through Evaluation of the Spatial Themes Prominent in the Formation of Istanbul's Identity from 1923 to the Present: Proposal of a Model

1923'ten Günümüze İstanbul Kimliğinin Oluşumunda Öne Çıkan Mekânsal Temaların Değerlendirilmesi Yoluyla Mimari Strateji Geliştirme: Bir Model Önerisi

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Çalışmanın amacı, İstanbul'un mekânsal karakterini belirleyen temalar arasında bir ortaklık yakalayıp öne çıkan mekânsal temaların cumhuriyetin kuruluşundan bugüne kadar gerçekleşen değişimini sunarak bu değişim yardımıyla mimari strateji geliştirilebilmesi için bir model önermektir. Bu değişim, mekânsal tercihler, sınıf farklılıkları, dönemin sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel değişkenleri ile şekillenmiş olup konutların, sanayi-eğitim-sağlık yapılarının ve sosyal alanların yerleşimini belirlemede büyük rol oynamıştır. Çalışmanın kapsamını, metropollerin tematik kimliğinin inşa edilmesi ve kent tarihi üzerine çalışan öncü figürlerin çalışmaları oluşturur. Bu bağlamda yöntemi, mekânsal temalar arasındaki etkili bağları görünür kılabacak bir literatür araştırması ve öne çıkan temaların dökümünü sağlayacak, yirmi yıllık dilimleri esas alan, ilgili tematik kelimeler arasındaki ilişkileri sunmayı hedefleyen veri analizi oluşturur. Çalışmanın bulguları, sanayileşmenin, konut arz ve talebinin, gecekondulaşmanın, sosyokültürel hayatın, kent nüfusuna ilişkin planlamaların, etkileşim alanlarının, ithal edilen tasarım ve yaklaşımların, İstanbul'un melez kent kimliğinin inşa edilmesinde hem özerk hem de birbirleriyle ilişkili bir yer kapsadığını göstermektedir. Sanayileşme ve konutlaşma gibi ayrı tematik alanlar, birbirlerinin gelişimini doğrudan etkileyen süreçleri tetikler. Sonuç olarak, İstanbul'da öne çıkan mekânsal temaların dönüşümüne dair kırılma süreçlerinin gelecek tasarım ürünlerine referans sunabilecek bazı ilişkilendirme biçimleri içerdiği görülmektedir. Bu süreçlere dair kapsamlı çıkarımların kurumlarla geliştirilmek ve çeşitlendirilmek üzere paylaşılması, İstanbul'un kent kimliğine katkı koyabilecek yeni mimari stratejilerin geliştirilmesinde ve mevcut kent kimliğinin çağdaş olasılıklarla ilişkilendirme çevikliğinin artırılmasında etkin rol oynayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: kent kimliği, mekânsal kimlik, tematik mimarlık, kent mimarlığı, İstanbul mimarlığı

ABSTRACT

The core of the study is to capture a commonality between the themes that determine the spatial character of Istanbul and to present the change in the prominent spatial themes from the foundation of the republic to the present and to propose a model for developing an architectural strategy with the help of this change. This change was shaped by spatial preferences, class differences, socio-economic and cultural variables of the period and played a major role in determining the settlement of residences, industry-education-health structures and

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social areas. The scope of the study consists of the works of leading figures working on the construction of the thematic identity of metropolises and urban history. The method of the study consists of literature research that will make these studies and the effective links between them visible, and a data analysis that will provide a breakdown of prominent themes, based on twenty-year periods, and aiming to present the relationships between related thematic words. The findings of the study show that industrialization, housing supply and demand, squatting, socio-cultural life, urban population planning, interaction areas, imported designs and approaches have both an autonomous and interrelated place in the construction of Istanbul's hybrid urban identity. Separate thematic areas such as industrialization and housing trigger processes that directly affect each other's development. As a result, it is seen that the breaking processes of the transformation of the prominent spatial themes in Istanbul offer some forms of association that can provide references for future design products. Sharing comprehensive inferences about these processes with institutions for development and diversification will play an active role in developing new themes that can contribute to Istanbul's urban identity and increasing the agility of relating the current urban identity with contemporary possibilities.

Keywords: city identity, spatial identity, thematic architecture, city architecture, Istanbul architecture.

INTRODUCTION

The "theme", which begins to form a work and can be defined as an element, is the most basic essence necessary for a discourse to develop. Themes contain elements that can bring contradictory issues to discussion and have inclusive tones regarding all meanings. In this respect, they should be considered as important evaluation summaries in which different levels of abstraction correspond to comprehensive definitions (Manoliu, 2015). Istanbul's current spatial identity has been shaped by the change in related spatial themes, spatial preferences, class differences, and socio-economic and cultural variables of the period since 1923 and has played a major role in determining the placement of residences, industrial-educational-health buildings and social areas. Industrialization, housing supply and demand, slums, socio-cultural life, urban population planning, interaction areas, imported designs and approaches cover both an autonomous and interrelated place in the construction of Istanbul's hybrid urban identity, and the themes in the construction of a city's spatial identity. Considering basic examples such as separate thematic areas such as industrialization and housing triggering processes that directly affect each other's development, it is seen that the breaking processes regarding the transformation of prominent spatial themes in Istanbul offer some forms of relationship that can provide reference for the future of architectural productions. Every step taken and every radical change to be taken to share the comprehensive inferences about these processes in order to be developed and diversified will play an active role in the development of new themes that can contribute to the urban identity of Istanbul and in increasing the agility of the current city identity to relate to contemporary possibilities.

The Role of Examining Themes in the Construction of a City's Spatial Identity

Mentioning that a theme is needed to lead to the development of a city, Wiranegara (2018) states that the integration between the themes to be developed based on the potential, uniqueness, excellence and sustainability of natural resources and man-made resources forms the main conceptual framework of a city and thus the true identity of the city is formed. In this context, it is seen that the aim of research on this subject is to create a city theme or to create a conceptual framework in order to develop a set of themes that will contribute to the development of the cities. All information obtained from those who provide information through surveys, government officials, academics, the private sector and the public contribute their part to the conceptual framework to accommodate the concept of creating the theme of the city (Wiranegara, 2018). In addition, it is understood that the epidemic theme, which has been added as a lateral title to the examination of urban identity in recent years, has an important role in determining how cities are perceived from the outside and how they will be transferred to the future socioculturally and socioeconomically. Sharifi (2022), who uses bibliometric analysis techniques to map the main approaches. In this context, the importance of complex networks covering all dimensions of weather conditions and transportation in the relationship of city users with smart cities emerges. All of these are obvious in the construction of the hybrid

identity of the residential areas and the city. (Sharif, 2022). Related to this issue, Roosta et al (2022), who work on the impact of the order of housing zones via compatibility, each of which is known to gain its identity through the internalization of a dominant theme, uses “Normalized Angular Integration (NAIN)” to analyze the spatial model with the help of quantitative spatial configuration analysis. Using “Axial connectivity” and “Comprehensibility”, it shows that flexibility consists of the impact on related variables affecting the daily life of a citizen. It is very important for professionals related with architecture and city planning to reorganize the complex schedules for cities in order to understand and develop the importance of themes in the future of cities (Roosta et al., 2022).

Pointing out that the approaches related with metabolistic views demonstrate strong bonds through different grounds to describe different urban phenomena in the last century and this century, Bahers et al. (2022) emphasize that spatial dimension has one of the most complex and multidimensional definitions through performing the investigation of the multifaceted concept, it is possible to conclude that many communities working for cities use and manipulate the field according to different approaches for their research. Bahers et al. (2022) note the need for comprehensive research and discussion on the boundaries and how to provide the strategies list can make the process more productive through overlaps and intersections in order to more coherently situate the field in urban metabolism research (Bahers et al., 2022). Pointing out that urban studies are very important in terms of understanding the implicit possibilities of daily city life. Öğçe and Demir (2020) in their study aiming to reveal the urban image of the Istanbul Historical Peninsula from the perspective of academics, examine the concepts of safe, unsafe, cute, unloved, preferred and By analyzing the relationships discussing the holistic perspective of the related area, he between unpreferred city images for concludes that specific nodes including the complex interrelations are critical in hand-drawn maps, and that there are similarities between unpopular elements and likeable and safe elements. Pointing out that there is a direct relationship between negative psychological boundaries and urban readability and image, the authors also conclude that verbal maps are informative about the daily routes including the daily habits of a citizen (Öğçe and Demir, 2020). Pointing out that research on street work is also related to urban informality, Lindell (2019) expands the subject by discussing different 'ways of seeing' street work and the informal situation in the literature, emphasizing that these ways of seeing refer to broad conceptual orientations. Since ways of seeing the city and its streets also tend to differ in terms of focus and ontological assumptions, the importance of visualizing these differences, and of developing a measure of simplification that necessarily reduces the diversity of studies in this field across regions, should be supported and open to development in the context of the development of contemporary fields for urban studies. should be made possible (Lindell, 2019).

Pioneering Spatial Themes that Have Role in the Identity Construction of Istanbul Since 1923

In order to examine the leading spatial themes that have a role in the construction of Istanbul's identity and to present the relations between these themes effectively, it is necessary to look at not only the concept of urban identity, but also the fields of study that are directly related to history and economy, such as urban chronology and zoning law. The works of Beck and Forsting (1997), Kalabalık (2009) and Şahin (2009) examine spatial themes in the historical development of Istanbul and the ties between them, on the axis of three main areas of study directly related to architecture, such as urban identity, urban chronology and zoning law. It offers strong relationships so that a detailed presentation can be made. In this respect, the 20-year transformation of Istanbul, by including the 1910s in the data analysis, which will also refer to the 1920s, is handled as a comprehensive presentation of the prominent data in the conceptual summaries of these studies.

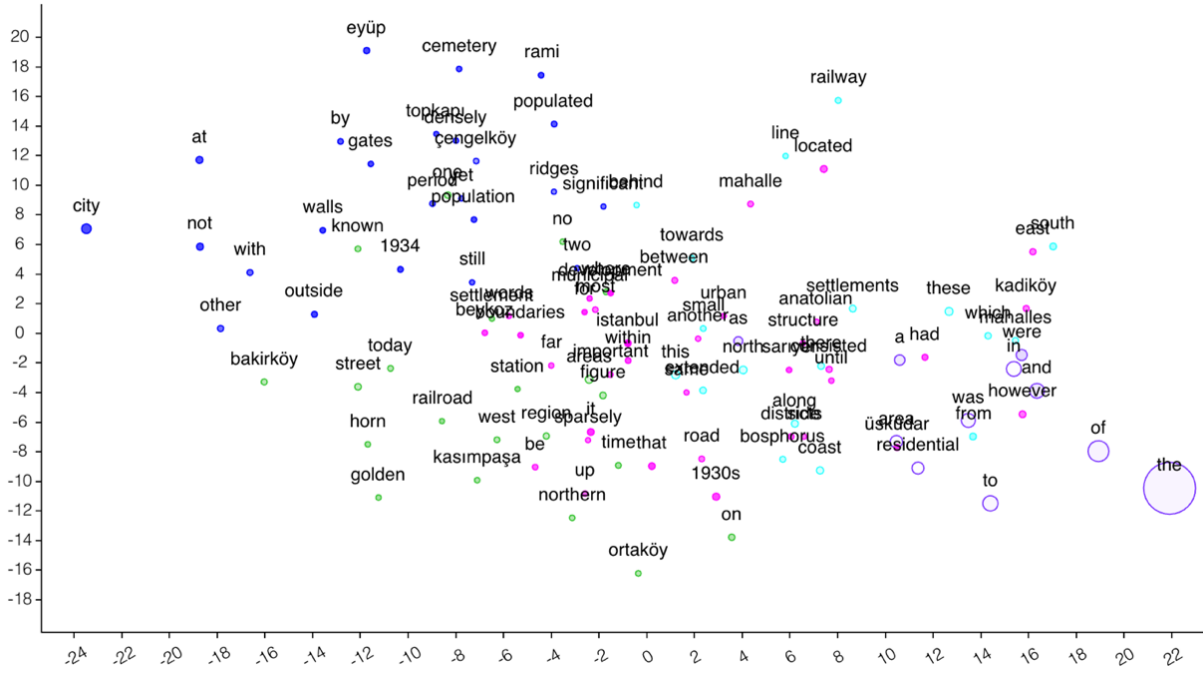


Image 2. Prominent districts and spatial themes in Istanbul in the 1930s and 1940s. Evaluation of Beck and Forsting (1997), Kalabalık (2009) and Şahin (2009)'s studies on the transformation of Istanbul districts through data analysis. Size refers to the intensity of the theme, colors indicate thematic groupings, and closeness refers to the level of association. Created by author.

Potentials of Spatial Themes of Istanbul Between 1950-1980

It is known that in the early periods of the Republic, cities were changed based on basic variables such as large fire areas being considered as fields. An important factor in this context is that Ankara, the developing capital city, is considered as a subject and example for selling the speculation focused on the traditional nine to other areas. All the variables related to the establishment of Ankara also affected the character of Istanbul and were decisive in this context. During the responsible planning period from 1928 to 1956, the importance of programming prepared according to a regular budget and zoning plan was understood, in addition to the expansion of the jurisdiction of municipalities and the resource problem. Laws and predictions regarding the organization of zoning planning were not very effective in opening new settlement areas due to the low rate of urbanization, and efforts were made to give existing pre-industrial cities a modern appearance. In the period from 1956 to 1985, creating a uniform building order as an extension of the road direction plan approach became a habit, and instead of original urban spaces, repetitive apartment and residential buildings emerged. While this situation shaped the identity of many cities, especially Istanbul, it created a series of scale problems and was seen as a hasty solution to rationally settle both immigrant refugees and country citizens into housing. Considering that the Istanbul regional directorate's experience in planning dates back to a long time, it makes sense that there are a number of figures tasked with controlling the intense construction activities of the municipalities on the western side of Istanbul and making zoning plans. Istanbul is one of the cities whose organization is most intensively planned to carry out on-site planning studies. On the other hand, although a certain success has been achieved in the process of preparing conservation plans, tourism plans, industrial area plans by integrating them with city plans upon the request of some ministries and the relevant administration, the urban scale does not provide sufficient urban socialization space. It can be clearly seen that it cannot show an effective success and large building blocks cause a scale problem (Kalabalık, 2009).

and having many special production areas and artifacts belonging to Byzantine and Ottoman culture in the past have a direct impact on its current popularity and complexity. means it is. Üsküdar, Kadıköy, the Golden Horn, Beşiktaş, Galata are full of all these artifacts and are considered to be components that play a direct role in the construction of Istanbul's identity (Beck and Forsting, 1997). In addition to all these variables focused on settlement, expansion and balance of power, it is understood that the radio listening habits of the period also had a significant impact on determining the spatial preferences of their users and the order of priority they made among daily needs. The fact that Istanbul radio was frequently compared to Ankara radio in the 1950s and was the subject of a series of discussions is one of the examples that can be given to this subject. It is frequently stated by the critics of the period that Istanbul radio had a much larger audience compared to Ankara Radio and that this audience was more loyal listeners of radio in terms of music habits and level of appreciation. Istanbul Radio's rich repertoire of dance and jazz music also determines the preferences of the listeners (Bengi, 2020). Of course, music and similar cultural factors do not produce as striking results as the economic factors that directly affect the house. The period, which can be defined as the first development period of Turkish capitalism, is known as the period in which the effects of protectionist statist industrialization are seen most clearly. Companies whose working capital was released with the help of the state benefited from this situation provided by the state and gained high profits.

This process gives the impression that some basic goals have been achieved in the Turkish bourgeoisie gaining the identity of the bourgeoisie and aiming to raise a national industrialist class. The suppression of workers' movements and the creation of a disciplined industrial atmosphere played a role in determining the character of urban spaces and the spaces used by those living in the bathroom. It is known that the fact that the annual industrial growth rate surpassed the growth rate of agriculture in the 1950s was determinative for the accommodation and consumption habits of the Anatolian people who came to Istanbul with the hope of making money. This period, in which the described divisions of the civil servants compared to the workers began to bring about, also stands out as a period when the laws applied in public workplaces began to be implemented in private workplaces as well. From the 1960s to the 1980s, modern industry and capitalism accelerated the pace of development, and the fact that urbanization preceded industrialization became decisive in the elections of the working class. Groups of workers working with an approach that partially reproduces rural life in slum areas begin to become one of the important figures that define and diversify the use of space in Istanbul with the occupations they have chosen (Atılğan, 2012).

The 1990s, on the other hand, was a period in the spatial development of Istanbul, when the city's growth towards the north became evident. For a long time, Istanbul showed a linear development along the E-5 (D 100) highway in the east-west direction, but with the opening of the Bosphorus Bridge in 1973, the development direction of the city shifted slightly to the north. The main development of the city towards the north was in the years following the opening of the Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge and the roads following it (Şahin, 2019). Summarizing the facts, it is clear that basic thematic variables such as highways, administrative buildings, urban solutions and reinterpretation of borders reformed the change in these years (Image 5).

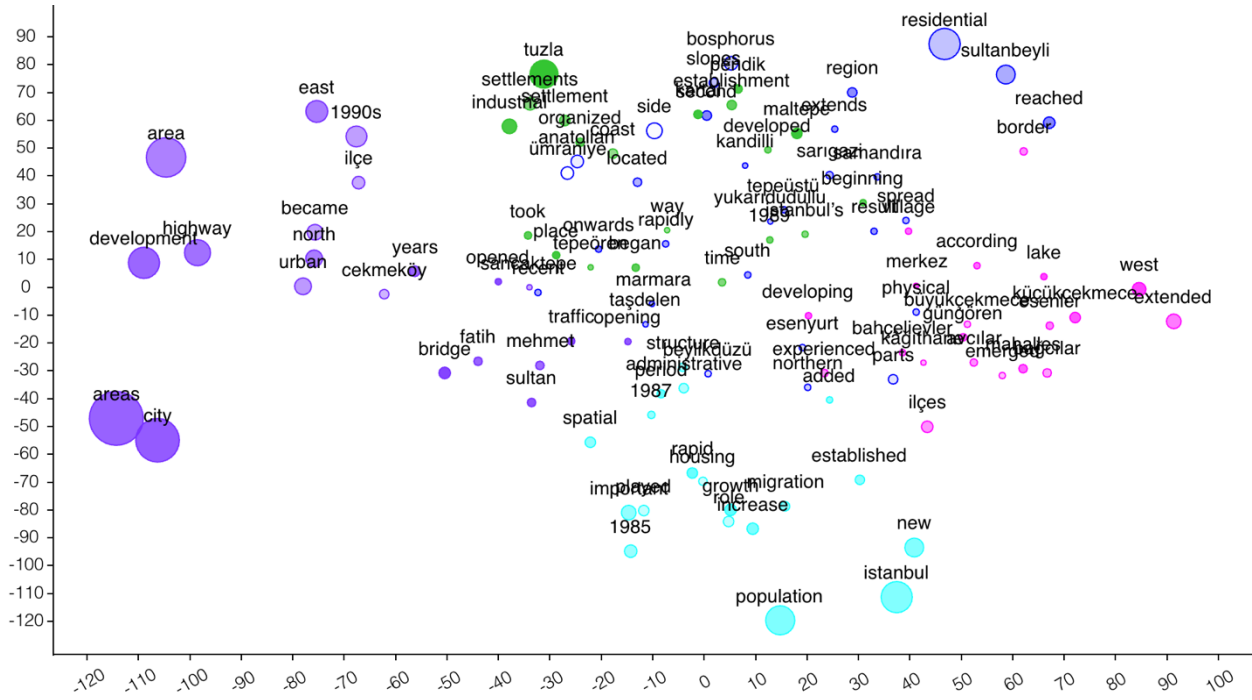


Image 5. Prominent districts and spatial themes in Istanbul in the 1990s and 2000s. Evaluation of Beck and Forsting (1997), Kalabalık (2009) and Şahin (2009) studies on the transformation of Istanbul districts through data analysis. Size refers to the intensity of the theme, colors indicate thematic groupings, and closeness refers to the level of association. Created by author.

Related to this issue, Güvenç and Oğuz (2002) point out that the dynamics shaping the city of Istanbul are largely different from the dynamics that can be observed in western metropolises. Postmodern geography appears as a case that modernist geographers need to evaluate beyond generalizations. A comprehensive perspective is required for Istanbul, which is not a city that can be explained with the help of binary oppositions that dominate Western social thought (Güvenç and Oğuz, 2022). Güvenç (2000) explains that Istanbul offers a unique theme palette and that it can be evaluated and developed with its own criteria, taking into account the distribution and settlement data obtained in the 1990 census and aiming to present a holistic picture. In this context, it is understood how important the preferences of the urbanites, who are dispersed to different parts of the city with the help of Istanbul's multi-layered structure and socioeconomic variables, play in the living of the city and in strengthening its unique image over the years (Güvenç, 2000).

Discussion and Conclusion

As a result, when the factors that play a role in determining the spatial character of Istanbul are examined, it is seen that the effects of the transition from the agricultural society to the industrial society are observed gradually. In this context, it can be seen that the approach to urban planning and spatial configuration, which was tried to be created and developed in a systematic and planned manner in the Ankara-oriented development strategies of the republican period, corresponded to a distorted spread and irregular stratification brought about by industrialization in Istanbul. In this context, the advantages of presenting the changes that have taken place from the establishment of the republic to the present day by capturing a partnership between the themes that determine the spatial character of Istanbul, can be listed as follows, regarding the area that this study aims to contribute to (Image 6).

- If local governments assimilate that the city is a collage of different groups of needs for different social classes, strategies specific to urban areas will be determined and this thematic pool will mediate the city to host complex and more constructive activities in the future.

- Considering that the effect of industrialization on housing in the past can be realized in different ways today, it would be meaningful to organize the relationship between concentrated housing zones and industry to include a series of activities that are slower and more suitable for human nature.
- Migrants' past situation, sensitivities and priorities can determine their future preferences, routes and which parts of the city they will use.
- The cosmopolitan texture of the city can be better examined if socioeconomic and sociocultural variables are considered together with variables such as the zoning law. It can be strong enough to contribute to the construction of the city image.
- The structuring of the highways and the reconstructing of these roads in relation to bicycle paths or roads can transform the city from being a hasty metropolis to a public space open to experimentation. For this, the basic themes that determine the character of the city's districts and districts should be examined on the variables that directly affect the circulation areas and different road layers should be created for different user groups.
- If the blurring of the distinction between rural and urban production areas is not read as a negativity but as a hybrid tool in the construction of urban identity, the gradation between social classes becomes transitive in terms of urban spatiality.
- Determining the related themes as well as the ones that are opposite and farthest from each other mediates the construction of the urban identity on a peaceful ground. When spatial themes that are far from each other are identified through data analysis, this situation is evaluated by institutions to be used in favor of metropolises and the development of areas serving for common use in urban identity is supported.
- Intercity travel, media and visual arts-based interaction areas are increased if competition between cities is used as a driving force. In this way, it is ensured that the contemporary themes that define a city are also experienced by the users of different cities.

It is seen that the evaluation of architectural plans in ten-year periods has a great role in the spatial development of Istanbul in the last hundred years and in gaining its unique spatial identity, when the components are evaluated in a cluster. Variables and related themes that triggered each other became decisive in the spatial strategies produced for the city and changed the graph of change in the next decade. However, considering the themes according to their intensity and integration values within the general composition makes it possible to make an autonomous pursuit among themes that offer the same level of integration and intensity in the following years. In this context, creating interpretation of decades, summarizing the themes and related clusters, respectively, is critically important for architectural strategy development. Finding the most compatible integration themes and items for future projects collaborate with the sequential spatial potentials of decades. Reinterpretation of the future theme with the lowest and highest integration values also create a balance for designing the city in terms of urban, residential and administrative functions. The hierarchical clustering of the roads, bridges, cemeteries, production facilities or other macro scaled zones also can be redesigned by the directions extracted from the spatial brief of the decades.

	level of engagement 20%	level of engagement 40%	level of engagement 60%	level of engagement 80%	Architectural Strategy Development
1910s-1920s	peninsula route	line villages cemetery	avenue west	valley walls	The "peninsula" metaphor, which determines the identity of the city, is included in special routes where it is considered as a summary of the entire historical memory of the city. Related to this, employing urban planners to align the scattered settlements created by people coming from the village. Expressing the thematic "avenue" creation and development, which is one of the outcomes of Westernization, by emphasizing various urban valley elements and wall elements defining urban boundaries.
Related sub-strategies and cases	Commemoration of the historical peninsula with basic routes related to Istanbul.	Adaptation of people from villages to the city and choosing their own areas in accordance with their work. Settlement patterns where Ottoman cemeteries are accepted as borders.	Traces of westernization are seen on the main boulevards and these boulevards turn into the main showcases of the city.	Street walls are defined to form some valley lines and physical boundaries surrounding the boulevards begin to emerge.	
1930s-1940s	street	railroad station	road	residential	The road theme is seen as the effective backbone in building the urban identity and all new value and identity formations are integrated into this series of backbones and contribute to the development of the general urban texture. In the residential context, pioneering formations and experiments that can be considered as the precursors of apartment buildings create a gradual formation in that road texture and define a new identity.
Related sub-strategies and cases	Using streets as main images in determining the main arteries of the city.	Train stations, as stops, establish a socioeconomic and cultural bond between passengers coming from different cities and contribute to the development of the city image.	"Over time, road connection lines gain their own identities.	The concepts of "resident" and "residency" are positioned around main road lines and on important streets connecting to these main roads.	
1950s-1960s	immigrants	regions	housing	districts	Although no special areas have been allocated for immigrants, as certain migrant communities have concentrated in certain areas over time, local management strategies specific to these areas and compatible with the interests and approaches of the users of this area have been preferred. Aiming to integrate different region areas in local government strategies and to develop the design of each district area as a unique reflection of Istanbul.
Related sub-strategies and cases	The effort of people who have migrated from different cities and different countries to establish rapport with people in similar situations within the city and to form a community.	The preferences, priorities, sensitivities and socioeconomic status of city users create many regions within the city, separated by invisible boundaries.	Solving the housing problem not only with houses, but also with apartment buildings that aim to bring more people to cities through vertical settlement.	Increasing the satisfaction level of a series of neighborhoods covering a smaller area compared to the concept of Region through various local moves and creating a "district" identity.	
1970s-1980s	industry	migration integration	facilities	residential	A detailed examination of how industrial areas affect the integration of immigrants into the city and each other's public spaces and discussion of "facility" solutions for this. In addition, in order for residential solutions to be more inclusive in this context, apartment housing that allows housing groups of workers from different lines of work and different origins should be popularized and supported with advertising.
Related sub-strategies and cases	Gathering industrial buildings at certain points in the city to help new worker profiles created by industrial diversity work in harmony and use the city in a controlled manner.	Prioritization of the integration process through re-evaluation of public separation and public integration areas in the city, which has become increasingly cosmopolitan after migration.	Transforming the city into a series of more dynamic and user-friendly areas in daily life through a certain number and variety of facilities for solutions to the specific needs of the city user.	The redefinition and positioning of the concepts of "Resident" and "residency" in the increasingly cosmopolitan city. Attempts to create a common public space between housing and accommodation units over time.	
1990s-Present	highway	urban	administrative	borders	Considering that the addition of administrative buildings to the city skyline affects both the highway distribution and the design of urban areas, the city should be reconsidered through the border theme. In this context, the distinction between the business axes and public axes of the city is redesigned through visible and invisible borders and the reinforcement of these designs through local administrations, equipment and activities. Supporting encouraging design initiatives to improve the relationship between administrative structures and the city with the help of exemplary projects and competition projects.
Related sub-strategies and cases	Associating the highway formations within the city with an urban approach and finding a place for pedestrian-vehicle separation in the city plan with sharper lines.	Developing public space solutions with a strategy that will bring urban users together with landscape design and thematic building designs in an innovative language.	shape the city skyline with their own public spaces and forms through the combined evaluation of capitalism, the cosmopolitan texture of the city and business-oriented private areas .	Business areas, public spaces and socioeconomic differentiations. Capitalism and liberalism create new visible, semi-visible and invisible borders through their architectural output.	

Image 6. Architectural strategy development approach by years. Created by author.

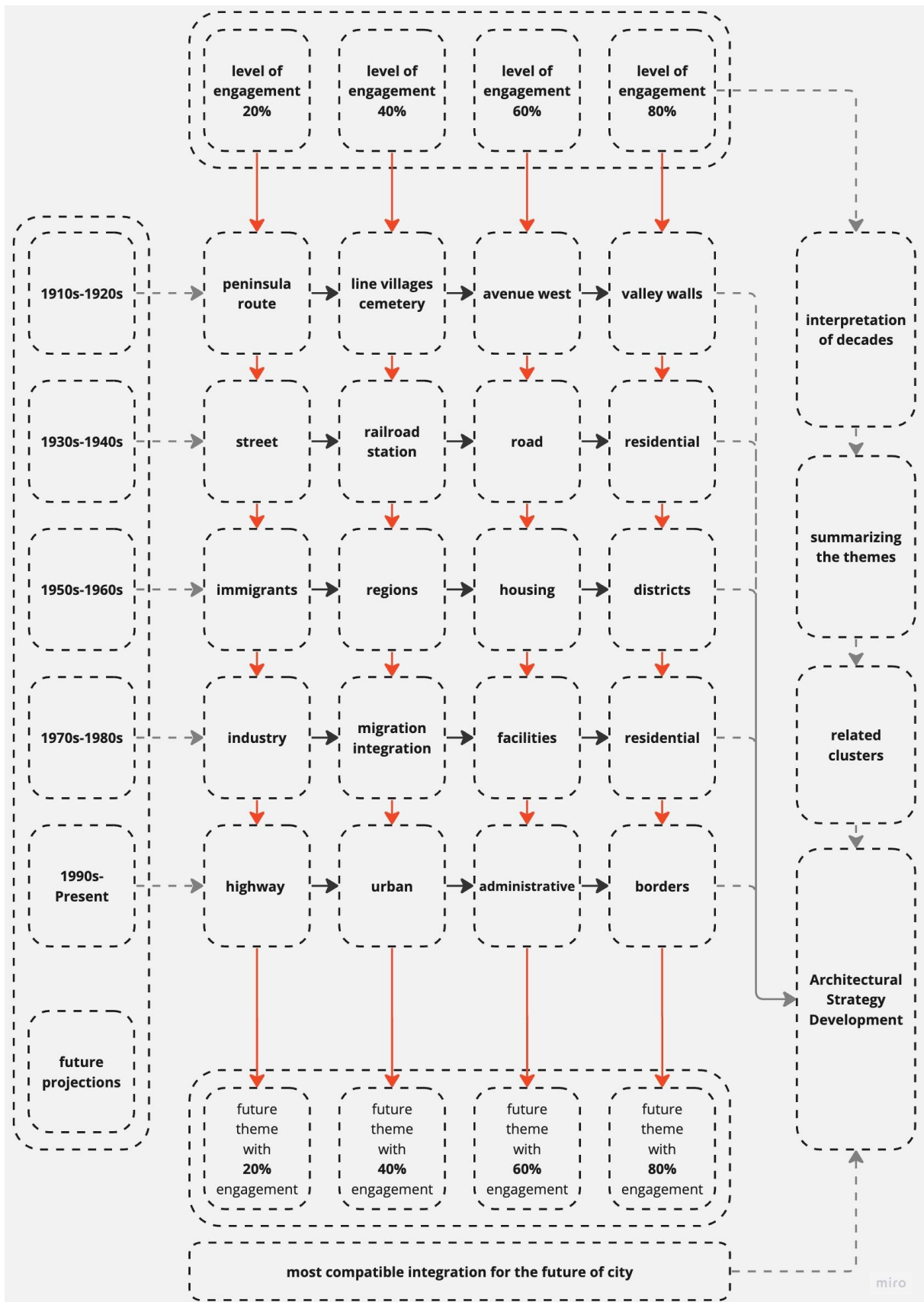


Image 7. Architectural strategy development model. Created by author.

Etik Standart ile Uyumluluk

Çıkar Çatışması: [TR] Yazar / yazarlar, kendileri ve / veya diğer üçüncü kişi ve kurumlarla çıkar çatışmasının olmadığını beyan eder.

[EN] There is no conflict of interest between the authors or any third party individuals or institutions.

Etik Kurul İzni: Bu çalışma için etik kurul iznine gerek yoktur.

Finansal Destek: Bulunmamaktadır.

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EXTENDED SUMMARY

The core of the study is to capture a commonality between the themes that determine the spatial character of Istanbul and to present the change in the prominent spatial themes from the foundation of the republic to the present and to propose a model for developing an architectural strategy with the help of this change. This change was shaped by spatial preferences, class differences, socio-economic and cultural variables of the period and played a major role in determining the settlement of residences, industry-education-health structures and social areas. When the factors that play a role in determining the spatial character of Istanbul are examined, it is seen that the effects of the transition from the agricultural society to the industrial society are observed gradually. In this context, it can be seen that the approach to urban planning and spatial configuration, which was tried to be created and developed in a systematic and planned manner in the Ankara-oriented development strategies of the republican period, corresponded to a distorted spread and irregular stratification brought about by industrialization in Istanbul. The scope of the study consists of the works of leading figures working on the construction of the thematic identity of metropolises and urban history. The method of the study consists of literature research that will make these studies and the effective links between them visible, and a data analysis that will provide a breakdown of prominent themes, based on twenty-year periods, and aiming to present the relationships between related thematic words. The findings of the study show that industrialization, housing supply and demand, squatting, socio-cultural life, urban population planning, interaction areas, imported designs and approaches have both an autonomous and interrelated place in the construction of Istanbul's hybrid urban identity. Separate thematic areas such as industrialization and housing trigger processes that directly affect each other's development. As a result, it is seen that the breaking processes of the transformation of the prominent spatial themes in Istanbul offer some forms of association that can provide references for future design products. Sharing comprehensive inferences about these processes with institutions for development and diversification will play an active role in developing new themes that can contribute to Istanbul's urban identity and increasing the agility of relating the current urban identity with contemporary possibilities. When local governments internalize that the city is a collage of different groups of needs for different social classes, the most important steps will be taken when the relationship between residential areas and industry is organized in a slower way and in a way that is suitable for human nature. In addition, the past situation of immigrants, socio-economic and socio-cultural variables, zoning law, the

structuring of highways and the restructuring of these roads in relation to bicycle paths or roads, the blurring of the distinction between rural and urban production areas and the competition between cities, can be used as a driving force. It can be possible by examining the themes specific to the city and developing them in a way that will contribute to the urban identity.

Keywords: city identity, spatial identity, thematic architecture, city architecture, Istanbul architecture.

GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, İstanbul'un mekânsal karakterini belirleyen temalar arasında bir ortaklık yakalayıp öne çıkan mekânsal temaların cumhuriyetin kuruluşundan bugüne kadar gerçekleşen değişimini sunarak bu değişim yardımıyla mimari strateji geliştirilebilmesi için bir model önermektir. Bu değişim, mekânsal tercihler, sınıf farklılıkları, dönemin sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel değişkenleri ile şekillenmiş olup konutların, sanayi-egitim-sağlık yapılarının ve sosyal alanların yerleşimini belirlemede büyük rol oynamıştır. İstanbul'un mekânsal karakterinin belirlenmesinde rol oynayan etmenler irdelendiğinde, tarım toplumundan sanayi toplumuna geçiş etkilerinin kademeli olarak gözlemlendiği görülür. Bu bağlamda, cumhuriyet döneminin Ankara odaklı gelişim stratejilerindeki sistematik ve planlı olarak oluşturulmaya ve geliştirilmeye çalışılan kentsel planlama ve mekânsal konfigürasyona dair yaklaşımın, İstanbul'da sanayileşmenin getirdiği çarpık bir yayılma ve düzensiz bir katmanlaşma olarak karşılık bulduğu görülebilir. Çalışmanın kapsamı, metropollerin tematik kimliğinin inşa edilmesi ve kent tarihi üzerine çalışan öncü figürlerin çalışmaları oluşturur. Çalışmanın yöntemini, bu çalışmaları ve bu çalışmaların arasındaki etkili bağları görünür kılacak bir literatür araştırması ve öne çıkan temaların dökümünü sağlayacak, yirmi yıllık dilimleri esas alan, ilgili tematik kelimeler arasındaki ilişkileri sunmayı hedefleyen veri analizi oluşturur. Çalışmanın bulguları, sanayileşmenin, konut arz ve talebinin, gecekondulaşmanın, sosyokültürel hayatın, kent nüfusuna ilişkin planlamaların, etkileşim alanlarının, ithal edilen tasarım ve yaklaşımların, İstanbul'un melez kent kimliğinin inşa edilmesinde hem özerk hem de birbirleriyle ilişkili bir yer kapsadığını göstermektedir. Sanayileşme ve konutlaşma gibi ayrı tematik alanlar, birbirlerinin gelişimini doğrudan etkileyen süreçleri tetikler. Sonuç olarak, İstanbul'da öne çıkan mekânsal temaların dönüşümüne dair kırılma süreçlerinin gelecek tasarım ürünlerine referans sunabilecek bazı ilişkilendirme biçimleri sunduğu görülmektedir. Bu süreçlere dair kapsamlı çıkarımların kurumlarla geliştirilmek ve çeşitlendirilmek üzere paylaşılması, İstanbul'un kent kimliğine katkı koyabilecek yeni temaların geliştirilmesinde ve mevcut kent kimliğinin çağdaş olasılıklarla ilişkilendirme çabalarının artırılmasında etkin rol oynayacaktır. Yerel yönetimler, kentin farklı toplumsal sınıflara yönelik farklı ihtiyaç gruplarından oluşan bir kolaj olduğunu özümlediğinde, konut bölgelerinin sanayi ile kurmuş olduğu ilişki insan doğasına uygun bir dizi aktivite alanını da içerecek biçimde düzenlendiğinde bu konuda en önemli adımlar atılmış olacaktır. Ayrıca, göçmenlerin geçmişteki durumu, sosyoekonomik ve sosyokültürel değişkenler, imar kanunu, kara yollarının yapılandırılması, kırsal ve kentsel üretim alanları arasındaki ayrımın bulanıklaşması ve şehirler arası rekabet, bir itici güç olarak kullanılabilmesi de ancak şehre has temaların irdelenmesi ve kent kimliğine katkı sağlayacak şekilde geliştirilmesiyle mümkün olabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: kent kimliği, mekânsal kimlik, tematik mimarlık, kent mimarlığı, İstanbul mimarlığı