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Temporal Markets and an Architecture of Time - Inclusion Legitimacy and Emergence- Part 1

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Temporal Markets and an Architecture of Time - _Inclusion Legitimacy and Emergence_

Contention:

The structure is a formal response to the emergent occupation of space at the Kadikoy Sali Pazari. The project generates a permanence for a threatened temporal entity, while creating a system of temporal occupation that reprograms the unbuildable space of the existing site. The tactics and systems employed are largely drawn from the embedded intelligence of Istanbul's temporary markets and the quasi-legality of the cities rapidly expanding gecekondu communities.

Context:

The existing test site is a once displaced weekly market in the Kadikoy district. It's original home was a 30 minute walk to the south in the historic center. This location fell prey to the larger development trends of the city that overturns community institutions and public spaces to both keep pace with the explosive expansion and as a moneymaking system. In this case the expansion of a nearby football stadium and subsequent development plans left the 40 year old institution of the market without a home. This move disjoined the market from its networked links to the urban fabric in downtown Kadikoy into a new market zone isolated in an enclosed parking lot. Due to the bi-weekly nature of the market, the site remains bare for all but tuesdays and fridays.The rapid turnover of the neighborhood pressured by rapid growth, places the market at an elevated risk.

Static Entity

The interior zone of the market itself is deemed unbuildable for public projects by city oversight. Any structure with the aim for providing _permanence_ for the institution of the market is forced to occupy the periphery. This allows the market to be housed permanently as a legal entity, but utilizes the inbuilt deployable systems to _temporarily_ occupy the illegal space. Within the static, legal structure series of permanent week long fixed nodes providing a programmatic consistency to the temporal existence of the market. The wall condition of the wrapping structure presents a sense of permanence drawn from the grand bazaar, and carries a modern interpretation on the regional vernacular of the arch. The string is dotted with anchoring storefronts, a tea house, a hammam bath, and absorbs an existing mosque already operating on the edge of the site. The

periphery is punctured by grand open air courts that serve as entry points into the project and interior space.

Temporal Occupation
While the static formal moves of the project make and define the spaces of the building, the operable systems embedded within the frame allow for a continual remaking of both the interior and exterior spaces of the project. The frame provides permanent weather coverage over circulation paths and operable canopies that remake the spatial conditions according to use, market deployment and outside events. This flexibility is drawn from networked ideas of emergence embedded in the weekly Pazari's. The fanned roof structures allow for individual vendors to control the architectural form of the project as well as define appropriation of public space to react to multiple scenarios. These fans, both embedded within, and temporarily stored in the frame generate a variety of different on site configurations. This temporal nature of the occupation skirts the illegality of 'market zone' occupation and informally reprograms an inaccessible space with a multiplicity of new functions.

This duality provides a functional frame with a legal footing that provides permanence to a temporal program, while simultaneously creating a system that temporarily programs a previously inaccessible space in order to lay claim to a public space.

Key Words:

Temporality, Emergence, Permanence, Hybridity, Istanbul, Pazari, Legitimacy

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LEGITIMACY, URBAN NETWORKS, AND GROWTH

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1. Urban Market

2. Temporality

3. Networked Urbanism

4. Istanbul

5. Kadikoy Sali Pazari

PREFACE

The hum and bustle of the urban market is a vibrancy that is rarely matched in our cities, and yet is easily glazed over as simply mundane. Each market is an intense battle of commerce, where thousands of exchanges and conversations buzz in an ad-hoc setting. Vendors hawk their goods, locals purchase their weekly vegetables, and a variety of knockoffs are sold at competing prices. These urban armatures take over the fabric of the city, sliding through streets and passages, overtaking squares, and drawing massive crowds. They transform the streetscape around them, drawing in business, and bustle. And then the the day slows down, the sun sets, and the residents wake up the next morning to find this mass of city life gone. The market, perhaps more than any other program, is an architecture dependant on time.

The temporal nature of these markets leaves the city with a programmatic and built vacuum. A fleeting memory of a thing that was questionably there. Return to the same neighborhood on the day with and without the market, and you will find a different world. It poses both the city, and the market as a community institution with an interesting dilemma. For the city, the trans-formation often leaves behind what seems like the dead shell of itself, and for the market, that transformation produces a shadow image, something that is easily forgotten when the day is over.

Istanbul, has a long, and powerful community history tied to the market. Thousands of years of grand bazaars, spice markets, and neighborhood weekly pazaris have cemented their presence into the cultural landscape. However, the city embodying many of the worlds emerging cities, has entered into an era of expansion, conflict, and contestation. Over a thirty year period the population of the city has nearly quintupled, expanding from 2.7 million in 1980, to over 13 million in 2010.[1] This astronomical growth, coupled with favorable govern-ment policies towards development has driven a second era of urban renewal policies in the city. Developer and state driven projects have resulted in the clearing of low income areas, informal settlements, public space, to make way for a luxury apartments and shopping malls. This restructuring have resulted in a severing of long held community functions to give way to growth. The temporal markets and public spaces of the city have proven to be some of the most vulnerable points for forced relocation.

The Pazari's of Istanbul are the heart of commerce for the community, with weekly markets in each of the 39 districts of the city. Kadikoy is emblematic of the city as a whole, combining a rich local history colliding with a wave of renewal projects. It hosts the cities most popular market, the Kadikoy Sali Pazari [2]. The market had for its 37 year history been located at the districts heart, on the edge of downtown. With the renovation and expansion of the adjacent Şükrü Saracoğlu Stadium in 2006; home to the cities club soccer team; the markets current location was deemed prime real estate. With a supportive government, it was not long before the profitable, defacto template of Istanbul's renewal was proposed; luxury shopping mall, upscale housing, and greenspace.

1. André Sorensen, and Junichiro Okata, Megacities: Urban Form, Governance, and Sustainability (Tokyo: Springer, 2011).

2. Sevim Songun. "New Tuesday Market a stranger to its regulars." Hurriyet Daily News, 29th of July, 2009, www.hurriyetdailynews.com/new-tuesday-market-a-stranger-to-its-regulars.aspx?pageID=438&n=new-tuesday-market-is-stranger-to-its-frequenters-2009-07-29.

0.1

The proposal was met with fierce local opposition. Community groups, marched through the streets, hung awareness posters, and even wrote a children's book about the loss of a community market.[3] The confiscation of public space was not the first or last to come in the city. The Kadikoy movement were merely a prelude to the nationwide turmoil that arose six years later as the populace reacted to a government threat to Taksim Square.

While the Kadikoy community groups succeeded in stalling the development, they failed to save the old market. The state relocated the market to a newly designated zone, 'with modern amenities, services, and organization'. Echoing the classic urban renewal buzzwords, the city looked to sway public opinion away from the current site, and in the mean time push through the proposal. Authorities described the established location as a traffic problem, pollution generator, and a haven for the sale of counterfeit goods.

The targeting of this informal market doomed it to a speedy bureaucratic process. The question is *why was it targeted*. I contend that a significant segment of the reason goes back to the previous mention of a programmed temporality. It is a fleeting image, emergent in its allocated time, but struggles with legitimacy during off hours. Due to the lack of acknowledged place, its community importance is oft overlooked. It is easy to view the site, as a parking lot first, and a market second. This project looks to re-establish a legitimacy for the market. In the pazari is embedded a series of intelligences, that allow for a networked whole to emerge out of a kit of parts. This generates a pop up urban booster shot, but fails to maintain its energy. Without a programmatic continuum of the market, it is difficult for the pazari to develop a sense of permanence and place.

The present location of the market provided 'an unobtrusive area' for the Pazari, but by disjointing the pazari from the collaborative urban context, and forcing much of its market-going base to trek an additional two kilometers from the traditional site [4], it is a marketplace that is a weakened iteration of its former self. This displacement had a crippling effect on the health of the market, and the current location is by no means safe. Since the new market zone was constructed three major swaths of redevelopment have clearcut large tracks of nearby housing to make way for the construction of luxury towers. The new Kadikoy Sali Pazari site, remains, still, just a parking lot for five out of seven days. With no signs of growth slowing, it is hard to blame the developers for looking at this lot as an opportunity. It is a two thousand square foot plot of land, in a valuable portion of the city. How can architecture learn from the means and methods of the temporal market, and how can it use those tactics as a way to establish a permanence to the eyes of both the community and outside players.

3. Ceren Sezer, "Market Places in Istanbul Are Under Pressure." *Urban Markets Platform* 19th July, 2013. urbanmarketsplatform.wordpress.com/2013/07/19/market-places-in-istanbul-are-under-pressure/.

4. Sevim Songun. "New Tuesday Market a stranger to its regulars." *Hurriyet Daily News*, 29th of July, 2009, www.hurriyetdailynews.com/new-tuesday-market-a-stranger-to-its-regulars.aspx?pageID=438&n=new-tuesday-market-is-stranger-to-its-frequenters-2009-07-29.

Temporal Markets and an Architecture of Time
Generating a contiguous relationship between the temporal market and the built environment, establishing legitimacy, and place

Contention:

// I contend that within the city, the temporal markets remain a largely underacknowledged and important element of the built environment. Repeatedly these sites, due to their impermanent, and temporal nature are transplanted, removed, and altered by outside agencies. By generating an architecture with an understanding of time, and the temporal schedule of the market, architects can establish a sense of legitimacy to a fleeting, but essential element of the city, and in doing so re-establish a permanence for the urban market.

The legitimized nature of the proposed scenario will promote a more contiguous relationship between the temporal market and the built environment, both for days of scheduled market, and off-market days. Using existing but underutilized programmatic nodes, the proposition generates a system of self modifying dynamic kit of parts.//

Test Site:

// By situating the test scenario embedded in culture carrying a lasting tradition of community markets, clashing with explosive growth, it generates an overt contestation of space, and questioning of legitimacy and power. Over the last quarter century Istanbul has experienced a transformation that has multiplied its population nearly five fold. Home to an ancient tradition of market culture, the city today deals with a controversial clash between the community markets and financially fueled land grabs.

The test site is located within the Kadiköy district of Istanbul, on the Eastern peninsula of the city. Known as the Kadikoy Sali Pazari the market has been the subject of intense political debate over the last decade, as a result of its contested relocation. Due to development desires the markets original site was moved in 2008, and has since been reestablished to the northwest. Using the new location as a test bed, the proposal intends to establish a sense of legitimacy with an architectural solution, that functions within the temporal nature of the market. //

Urban Market

1

Kit of Parts

A toolbox of tactics and design moves that can allow for flex and adaptability across a variety of generic scenarios/sites.

Temporality

The contestation of two or more programs and identities at the same site (a plan condition) causing fluidity and adaptability of the usage of a space.

Natural Market

Markets, or places of buying and selling, inherently happens at points of congestion, such as train stops, schools, civic instiutions, beaches, the street and other openly contested areas

Displacement

The relocation of a program or population as a result of an encroaching new program or population onto the site. Can be voluntary or involuntary.

Urban Renewal/
Urban Revitalization

Usually a top-down process to enact large scale change in a city, often a shift in mentality drives the decisionmaking, 'impoverished' to 'well to do' pedestrian to car-centric, local to global, with the end goal of remaking the image of the city or neighborhood.

Generic

Approaches, tactics, processes etc. that can be applied and are seen in a wide field of urban co - ditions, particulary in the global south

Appropriation

The flexible process in which the informal economy attaches itself to the legal frameworks of the formal city and makes this framework its own, adoptation.

Aggregation

The assemblage of individual units, into a group or mass. Often the shift from the singular to the multple involves a self organized or emergent set of traits.

Self Organization

A bottom up process of structuring that derives order from a series of local interactions and generates a larger set of rules.

Local/ Global Network

The scale jump between local players and global reactions, and the inverse, as global forces and become increasingly apparent at the local level. An increasingly blurred boundary in the globalized city, and world.

Legitmacy

A collective standard in which a group, institution or idea is accepted as having merit or importance. Often a measure of public, or institutional perception of that body.
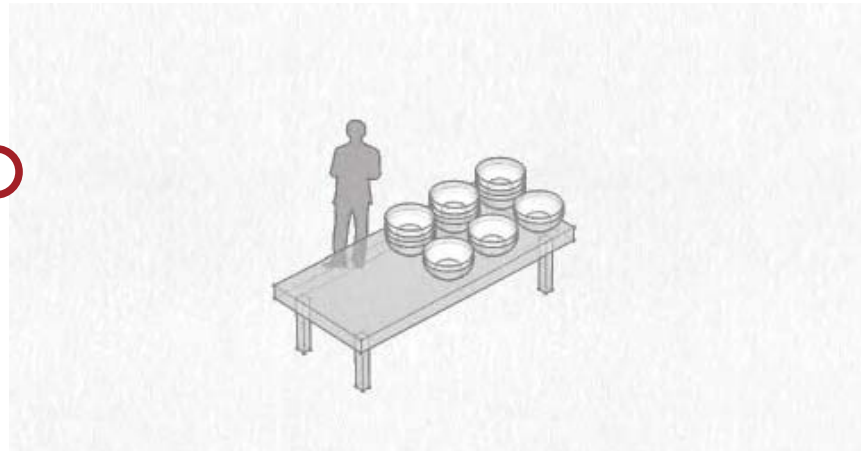
Network Urbanism

The accumulation of the various nodes and processes that the market/informal economy create.

Kit of Parts
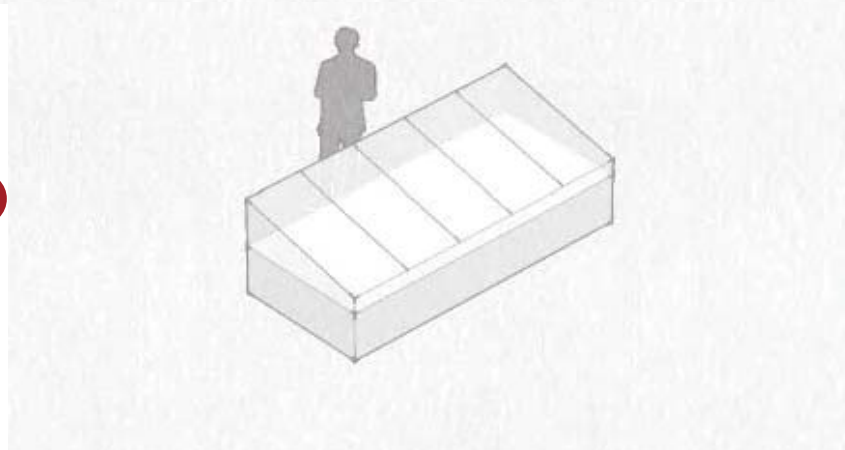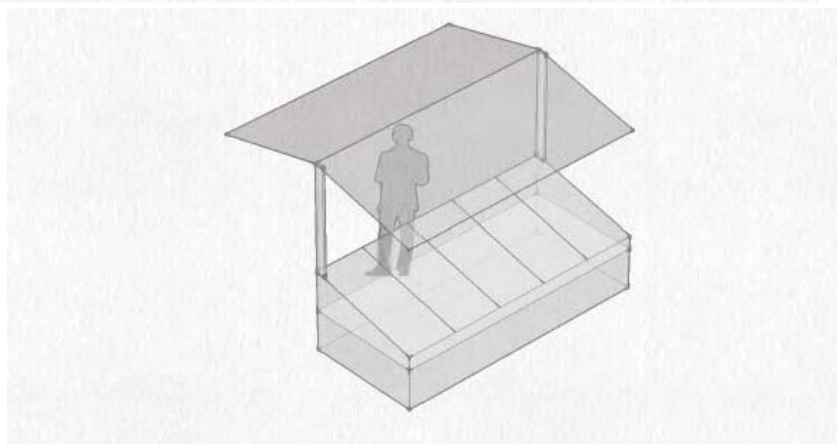The assembly of the informal Market

Assorted Goods ①

Goods on display ②

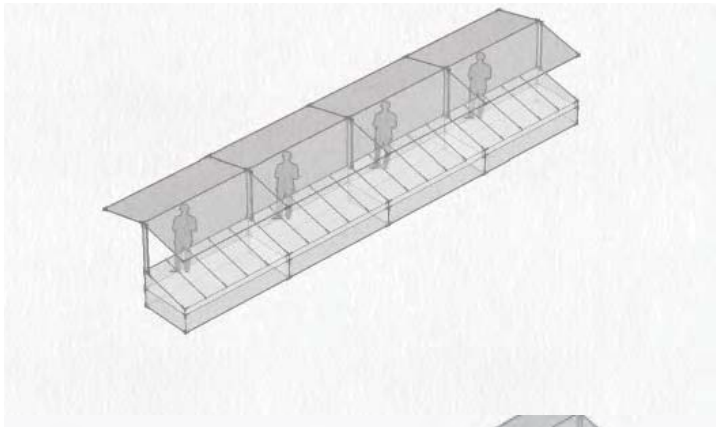Display With Covering ③

Kit of parts
The aggregate assembly of a
series of basic pieces of the
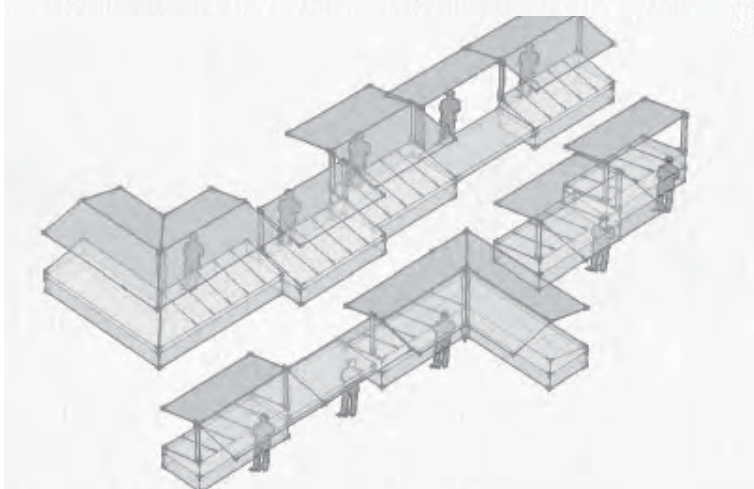informal market

TEMPORAL NETWORKS

Aggregation This type of unit aggregation, generates a self organized system that creates a complex network of inter-related stands. The units are owned and operated independantly, however they form an embedded ability to work as a networked, unified network.
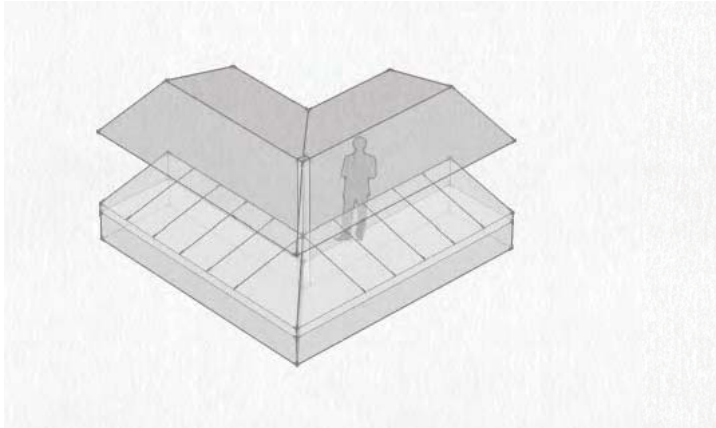
4 Corner Condition

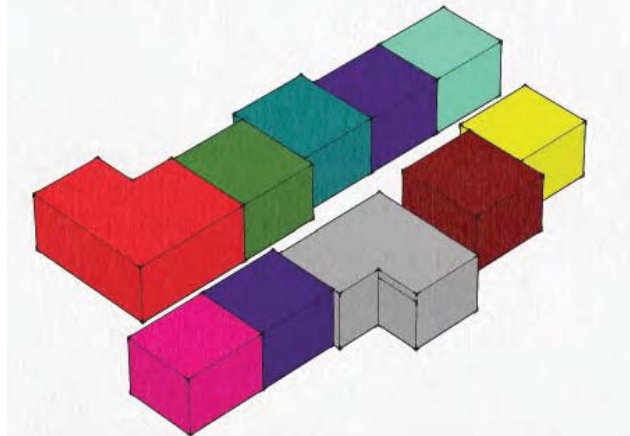5 Display With Covering Aggregate

6 Aggregate of Kit of Parts

The Networked Whole

The shift moves the system from individual units with singular agendas to a unified system of a network whole.
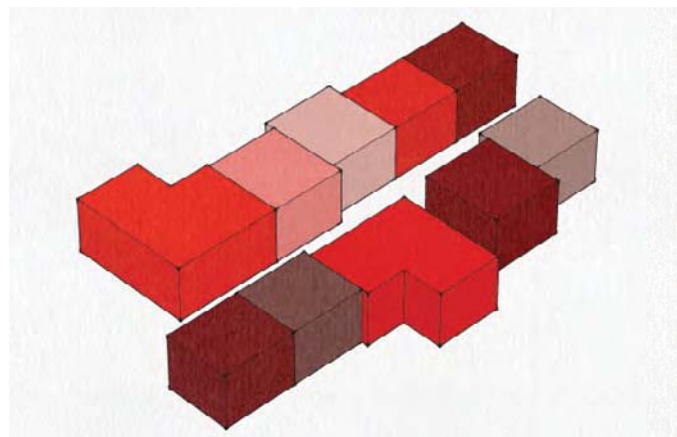
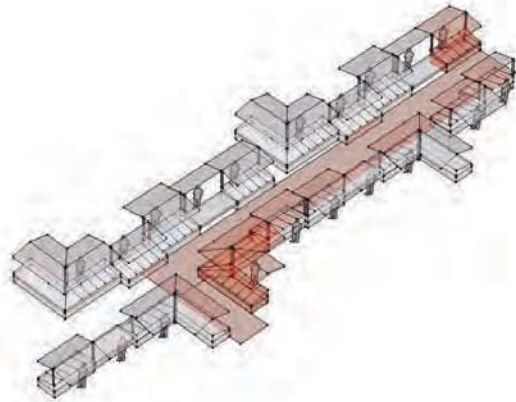1   Aggregate kit of parts
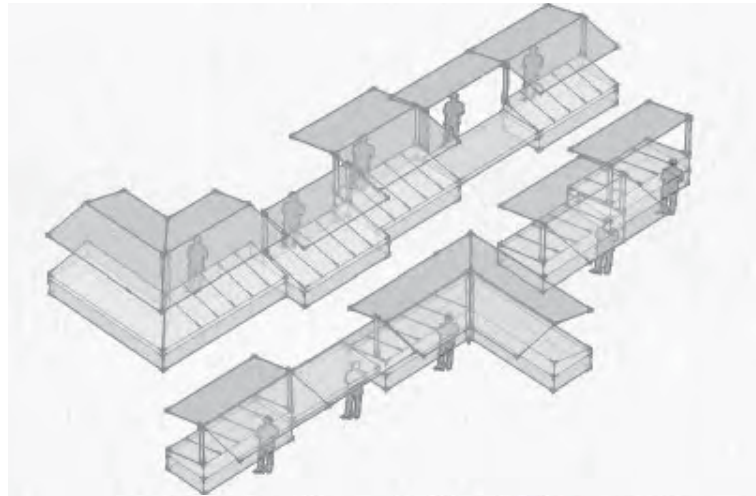
2   Divergent Ownership

3   Cooperative identity and Action

Appropriation The networked whole provides a more active framework for generating large scale decisions, whether pre-empted or not. Streets are appropriated as halls of the market, empty buildings are.
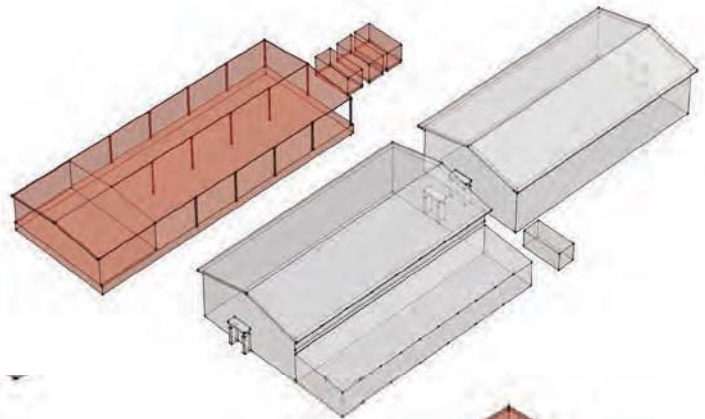
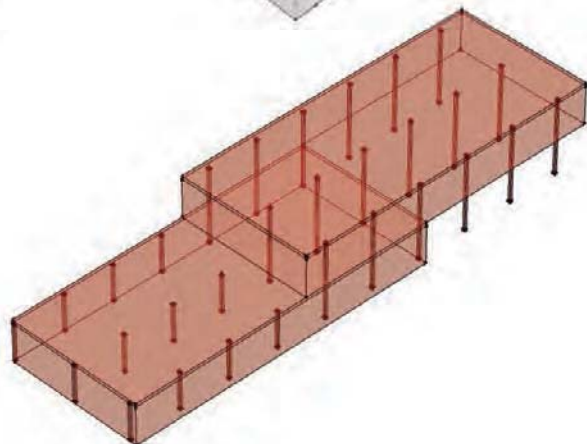(4) Network forms around a singular streets or line of transit

(5) The whole is able to appropriate unused space through an opportunistic urbanism

(6) Can an expanded toolkit, and understanding of the temporal occupation generate a more permanent architecture?

Temporality

2

"Architecture is clearly the spectacle of the static city. And while the static city depends on architecture for its representation, it is no longer the single image by which the city is read. On the other hand, the kinetic city is not perceived through architecture, but through spaces, which hold associative values and support lives." [5]

-Rahul Mehrotra

5. Richard Burdett and Deyan Sudjic, *Living in the endless city.* (London: Phaidon Press Ltd, 2011).

7

8

9

10

11

12

Brick Lane: A weekly event generates an unplanned network, and a temporal condition in which a happenstance coalation of disparate peices are informally joined into a cohesive whole.
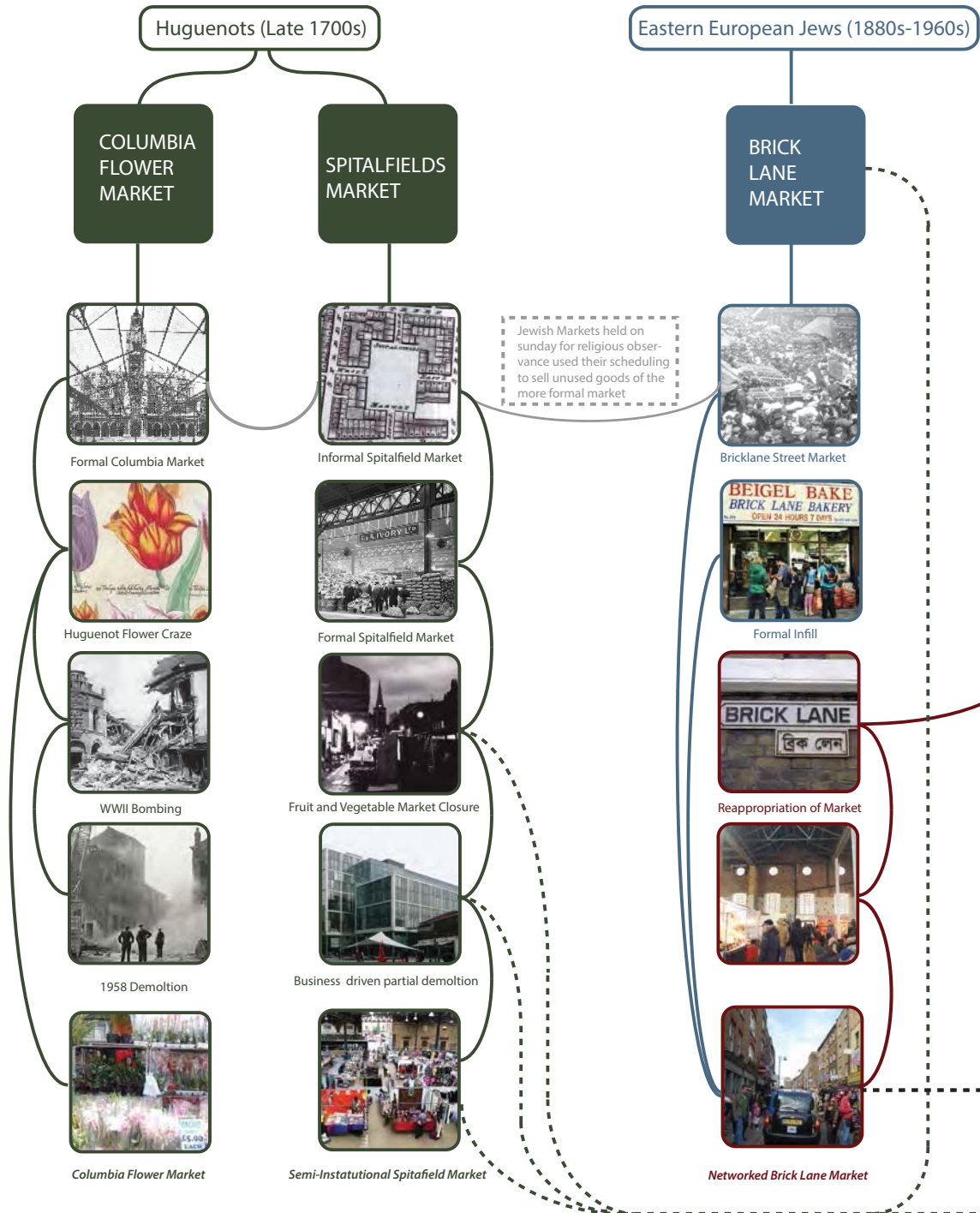
1

2

3

4

5

6

Brick Lane: This emergence is seen as a function of time, over the course of the day a 1.2 mile stretch of informally connected markets self assemble into a larger network with a coherent singular identity.

Huguenots (Late 1700s)

Eastern European Jews (1880s-1960s)

COLUMBIA FLOWER MARKET

SPITALFIELDS MARKET

BRICK LANE MARKET

Formal Columbia Market

Informal Spitalfield Market

Jewish Markets held on sunday for religious observance used their scheduling to sell unused goods of the more formal market

Bricklane Street Market

Huguenot Flower Craze

Formal Spitalfield Market

Formal Infill

WWII Bombing

Fruit and Vegetable Market Closure

Reappropriation of Market

1958 Demoltion

Business driven partial demoltion

Columbia Flower Market

Semi-Instatutional Spitafield Market

Networked Brick Lane Market

Kit of Parts

Street Goods

Stall

Food Truck

Small Storefront

TEMPORAL NETWORKS

Bangladeshi (1960s-2000s)

Dispursal/Gentrification (2000s-Present)

UP MARKET

SCLATER FLEA MARKET

BACKYARD MARKET

Informal Market Intervention

The proximity and overlap of the markets and Bangadeshi neighsorhoods is creating a hybrid and infusion of the two societal and cultural histories

Food/Clothing Market

Grey Market Resale

Artisan Market

Bangladeshi Vendors/Food

Sclater Flea Market

Backyard Market

Up Market

The emergent markets caused by the displaced vendors both link through and feed into the brick lane corridor

Unit Aggregation

Flea Market

Market Row

Truck Caravan

Store Frontage

25

Brick Lane Unfolded Elevation

The East London market chain provides an example of the reaction to a nodal insertion of the development and alteration of the surrounding urban context. The Sunday UP-market and Backyard Market, displaced from the historic Spitalfields, aided in generating a new urban network. The newly formed chain, began to alter the urban fabric surrounding it. As a result there was a rapid turnover and in the commercial corridor and saw the reaction of the surrounding urban fabric to the newly formed market network.

Sunday UP Market

Backyard Market

BRICK LANE SUNDAY MARKET

| | Markets established after 2005 displacements |
| | New Businesses since 2005 market displacement |

Multiple Exposure

Drawing to Represent Time

Beginning to explore the representational toolkit of the early pioneers of motion picture capture.

These early studies of motion strive to create a singular image with a capture and overlay of multple snapshots of time.

Among these are Eadweard Muybridge, an english photographer, Etienne-Jules Marey, a French biologist and artist, and Marcel Duchamp an artist and philosopher.
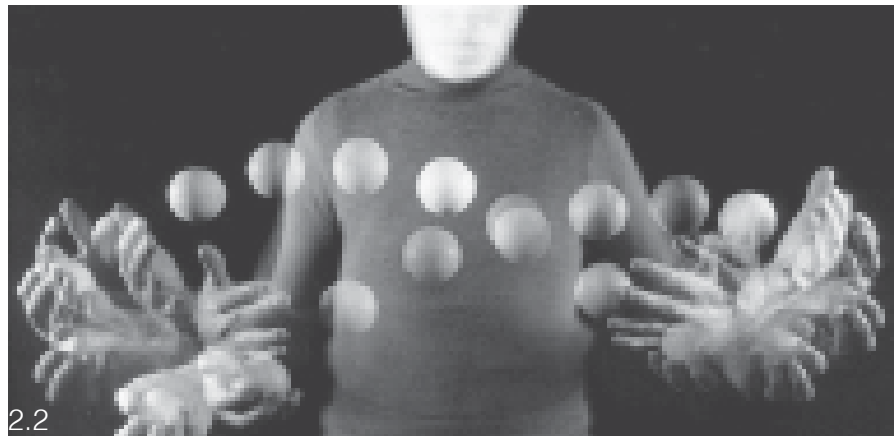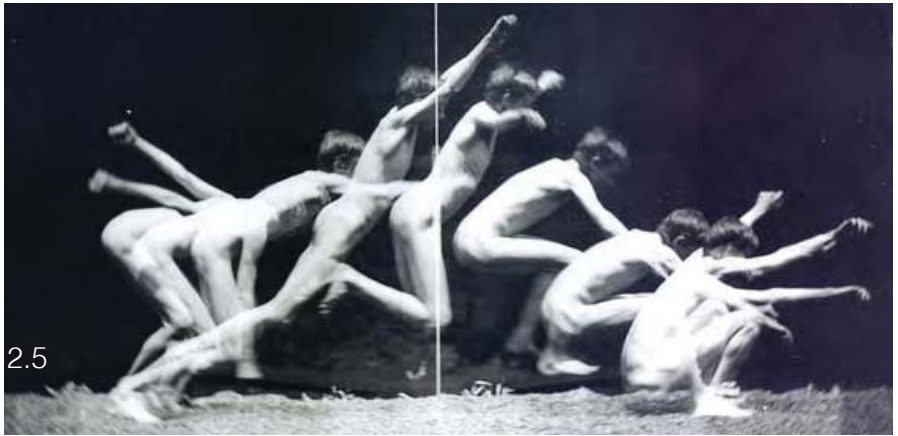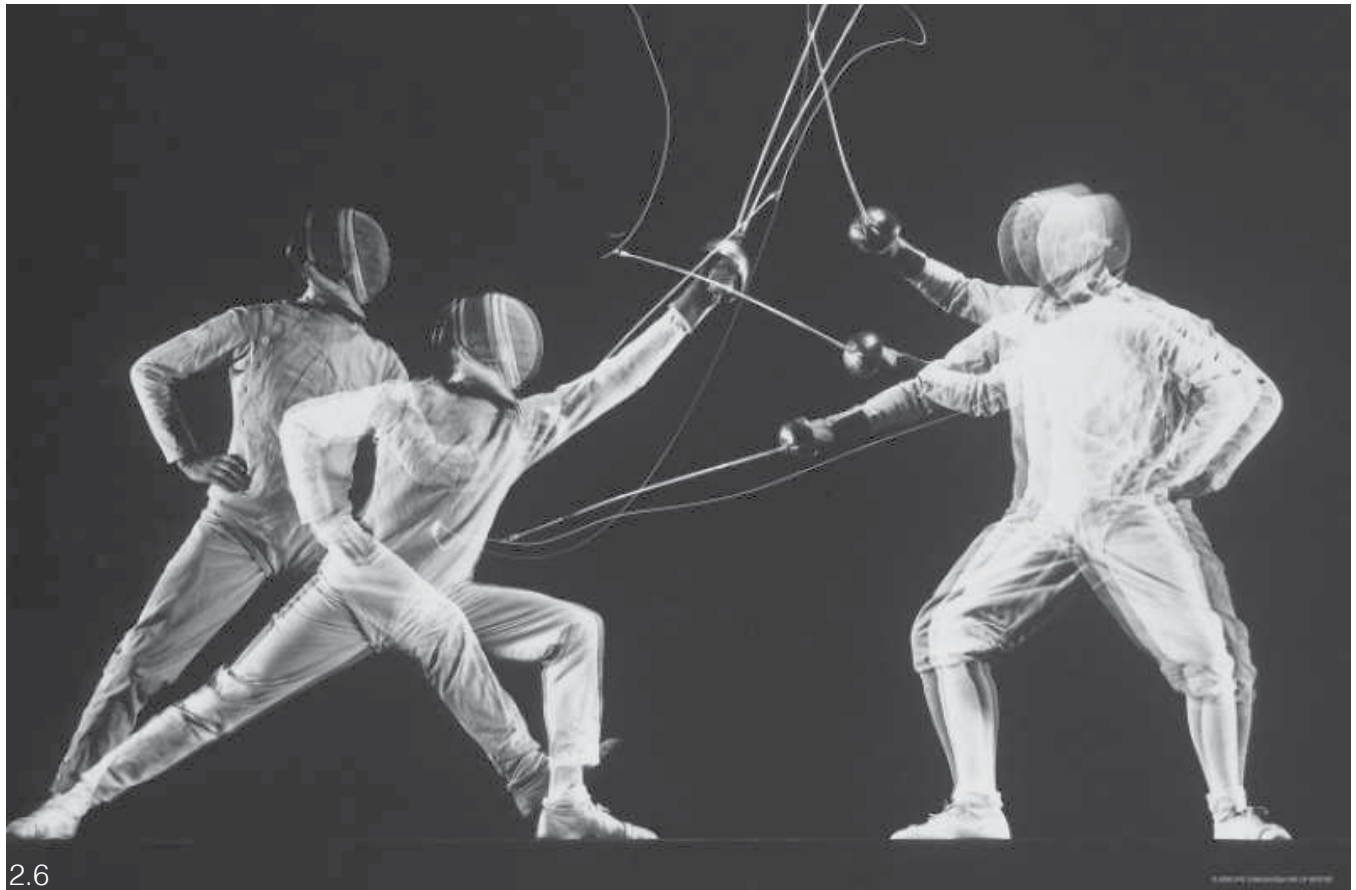
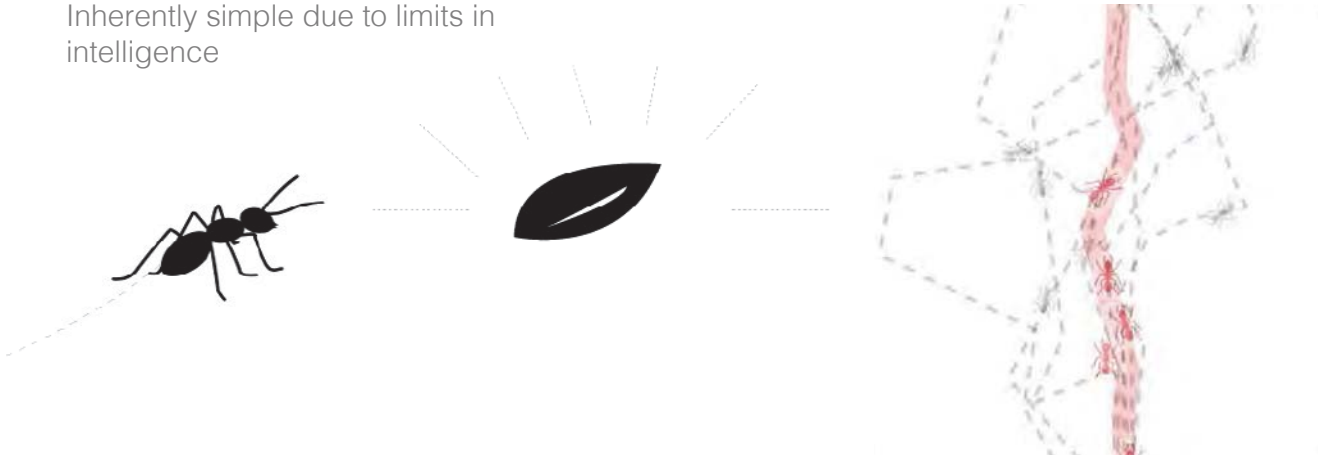

2.2

2.3

2.4

2.5

2.6

Networked Urbanism

3

"This city is founded on the mediating activity in the creation of networks, making it valuable in its own right, independently of the goals pursued or the substantive properties of the entities between which the meditation is conducted"
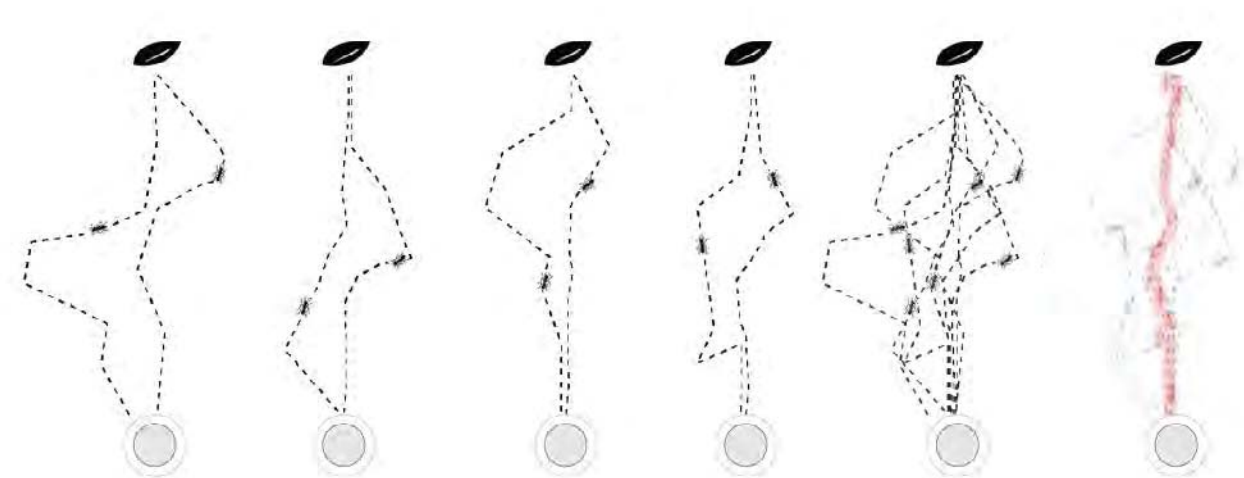
-Luc Boltanski and Eve Chiapello

Inherently simple due to limits in
intelligence

In order to find food, the ant relies on emergent complexity. The individual has little to no knowl-
edge of how to find food, they rely on pheromone trails to form collective intelligence. When one
member of the nest finds food, he lays down a scent trail on his return. When the next ant
leaves, and stumbles across the trail, he begins secreteing a second layer. Through each act of
happinstance the trail is reinforced, and creates a path of direction for the colony.
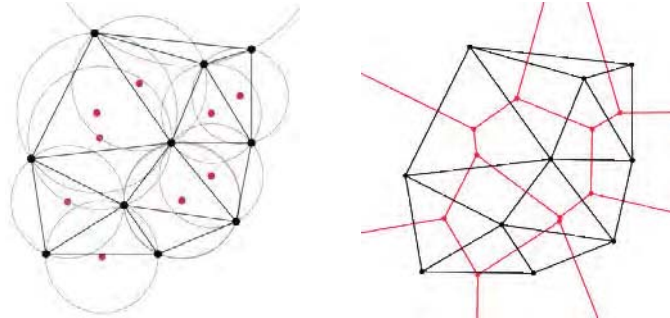
Reaction of the System

Emergent complexity in the system,
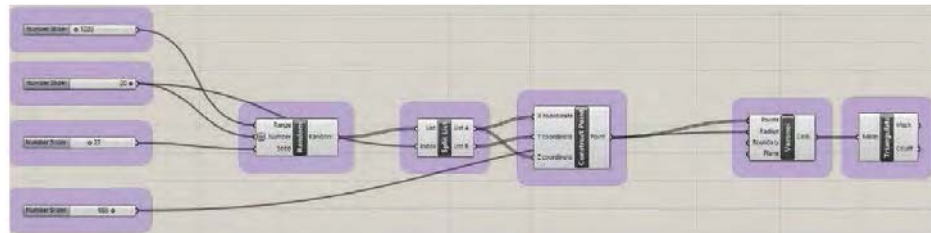designed to adapt to variables or changing
conditions

The basic rules that govern the Voranoi
1. Triangulate random points and find midpoints
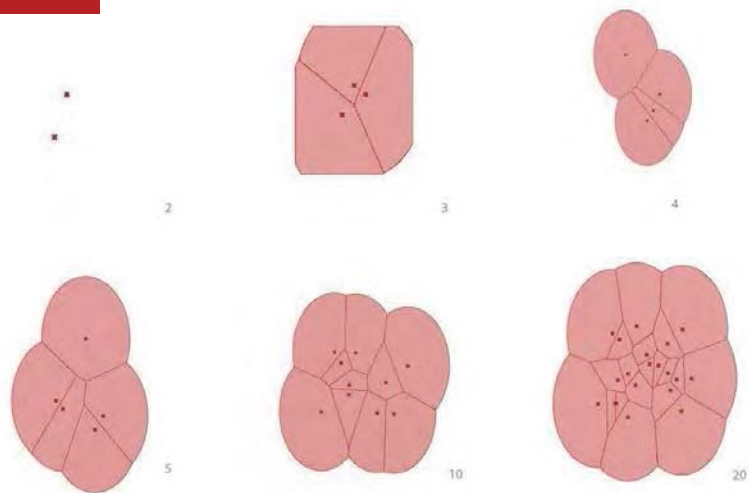2. Determine Voranoi Vertex Points

System

Systemmatic implimentaion of rules

Product

Resultant forms of system

Case Study:
Brick Lane Market

Old Columbia Market

Old Spitalfields Market

1900

The old urban markets were self contained bastions of commerce. The Spital-fields and Columbia markets at the turn of the 20th century were two of the east regular weekly markets

Columbia Flower Market

Sclater Flea Market

Brick Lane Market

BackYard Market

Up Market

Spitalfield Market

Spitalfield Stores
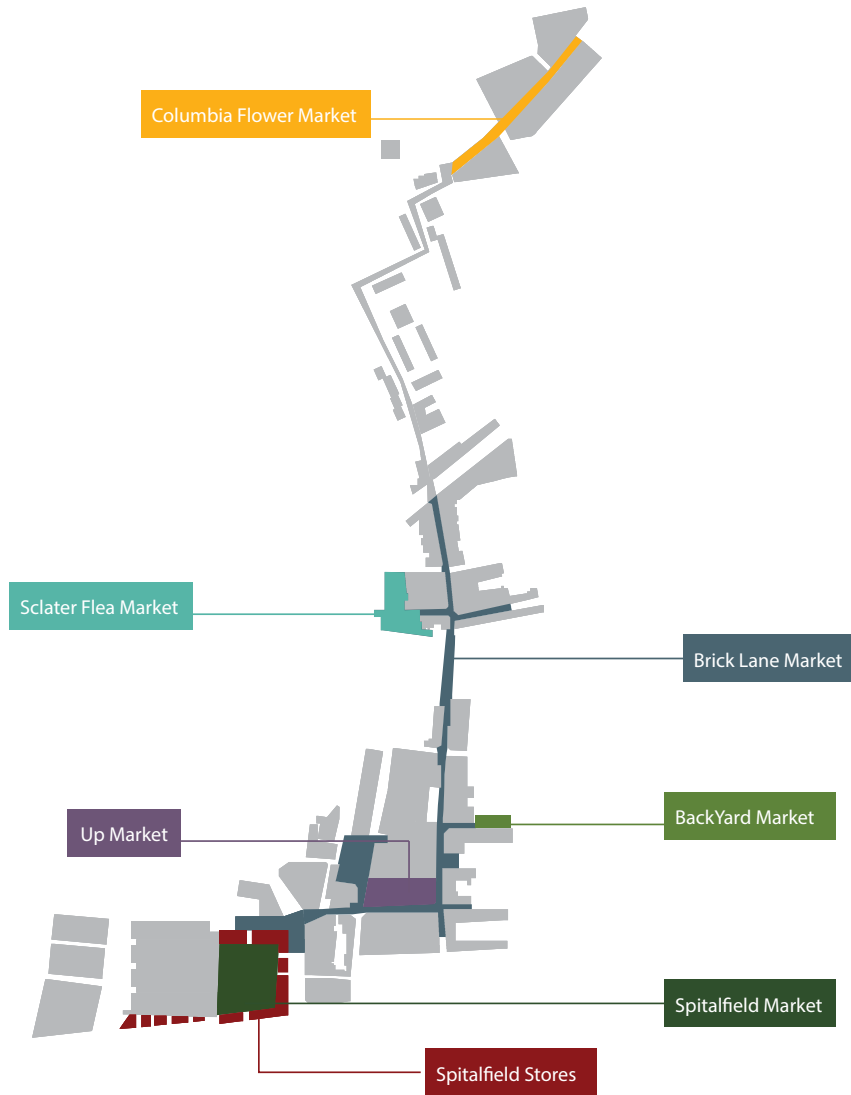
Present

The urban market has transformed as a result of displacement. Both of the enclosures that housed the historic markets have been significantly altered with the Columbia market demolition in 1958 and the Spitalfield Market renovation in 2005 [6]. The result was the dispursal of the market function over an urban network of informally connected markets.

5. Fiona Wickham, "Spitalfields Bows to Market Pressure." BBC News, 14th January, 2003, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/2410393.stm.

Case Study:
Seattle Public Market

[Structures Used for farmers/fish market pre-public market]
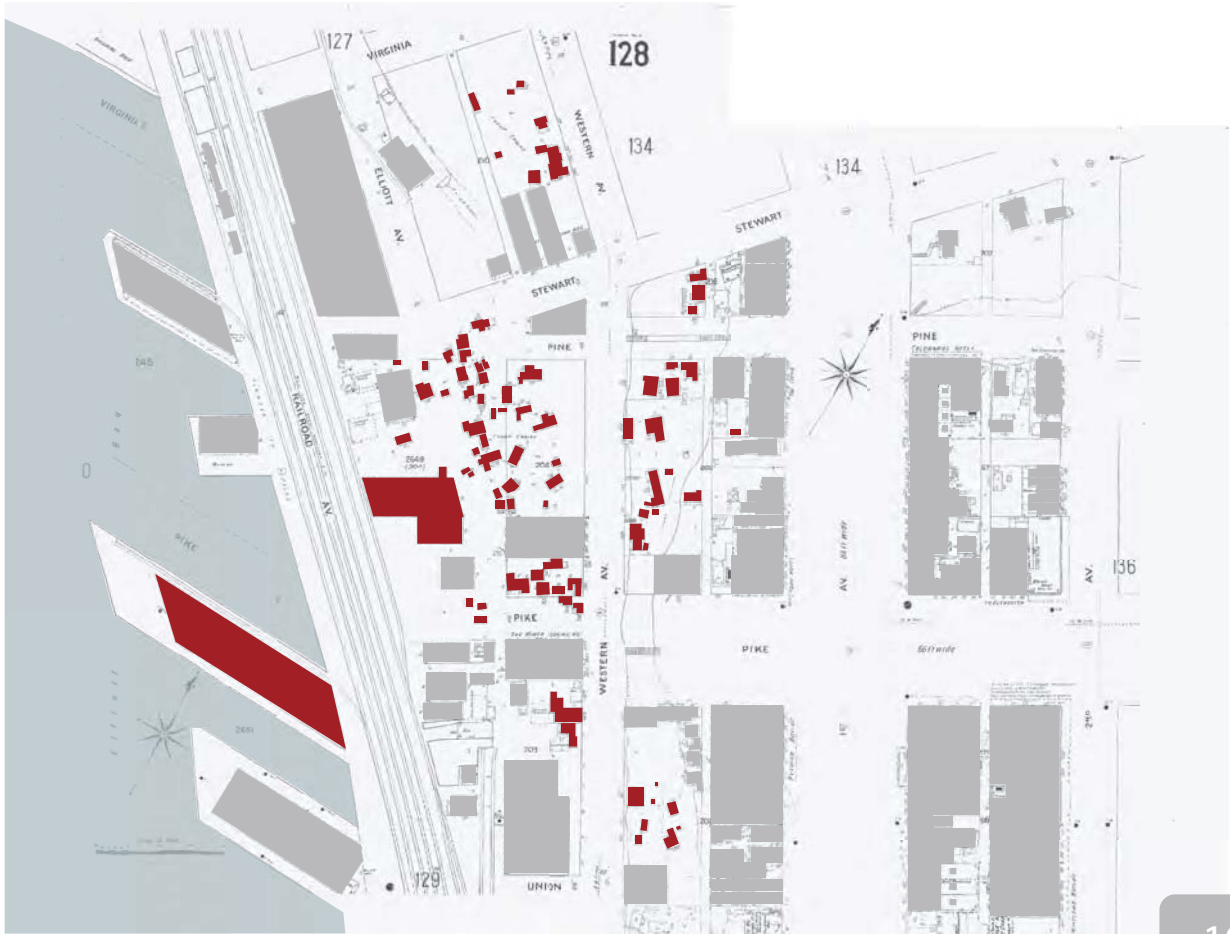
Seattle, Washington [map]. 1905. Scale not given. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1905 – Washington".

1905

This task was made simpler, by the cities relatively small size, only 80,067 at the turn of the century, allowing the government to create only one market wich would be able to fulfil the needs of the population. The model would require massive government investment today.

[Re appropriation by farm/fish vendors of public market post-construction]
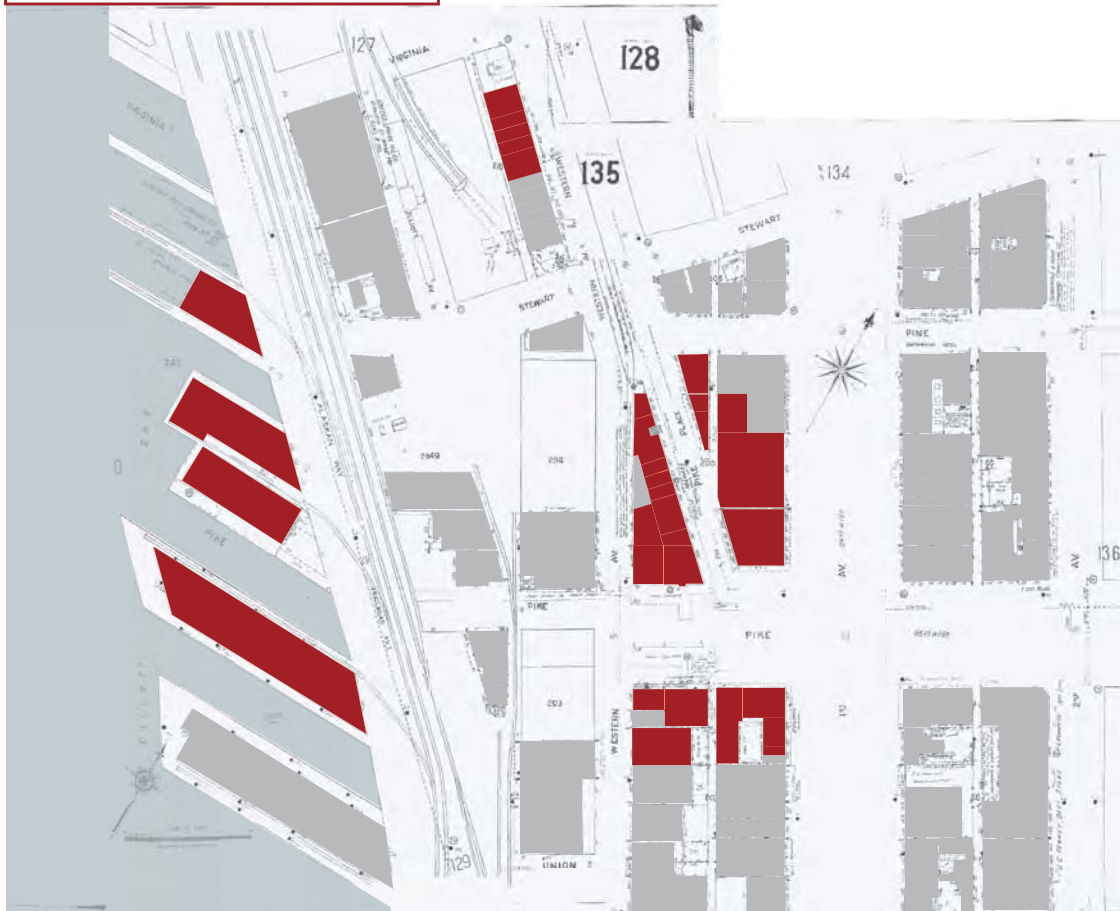
Seattle, Washington [map]. 1916. Scale not given. "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1916 – Washington".

1916

Case Study:
Seattle Public Market

Seattle 1905: A series of 'cheap shacks' as; described by the planners of the era; were used as hubs for selling fish and farmed goods directly to residents. The system operated through an informal network. It benefitted from flexibilty of the sytem, but suffered from a lack of legitimacy. Complaints of corruption and wholesale markups by middle men, were creating tension between the residents, sellers, and government.

Seattle 1916: A decade later, the government, under a new administration had gathered funds to create 'Pike Place Market', which allowed a semiregulated institution to facilitate fair interaction between the public and the vendors. The markets growing demand facilitated an appropriation and construction of piers.

Test Site: Istanbul, Turkey

4

"There are in fact all manner of urban social move-ments in evidence seeking to overcome the isolations and to re-shape the city in a different social image, to that given by the powers of developers backed by finance, corporate capital, and an increasingly entre-preneurially minded local state apparatus.[6]"

-David Harvey

6. David Harvey, "The right to the city." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 27, no. 4 (2003): 939-941.

4.1

New York City

Istanbul

1975　　1980　　1985　　1990
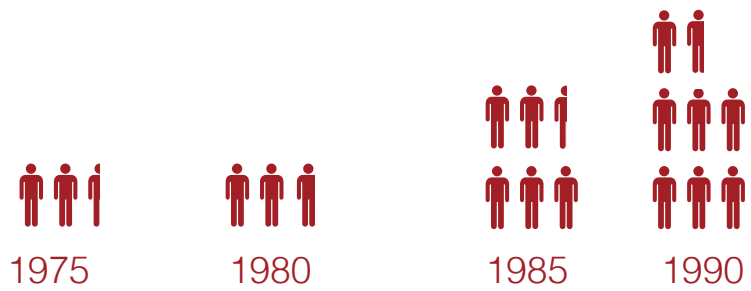
7.André Sorensen, and Junichiro Okata, *Megacities: Urban Form, Governance, and Sustainability* (Tokyo: Springer, 2011).

TEMPORAL NETWORKS

4.2

1995   2000   2005   2010
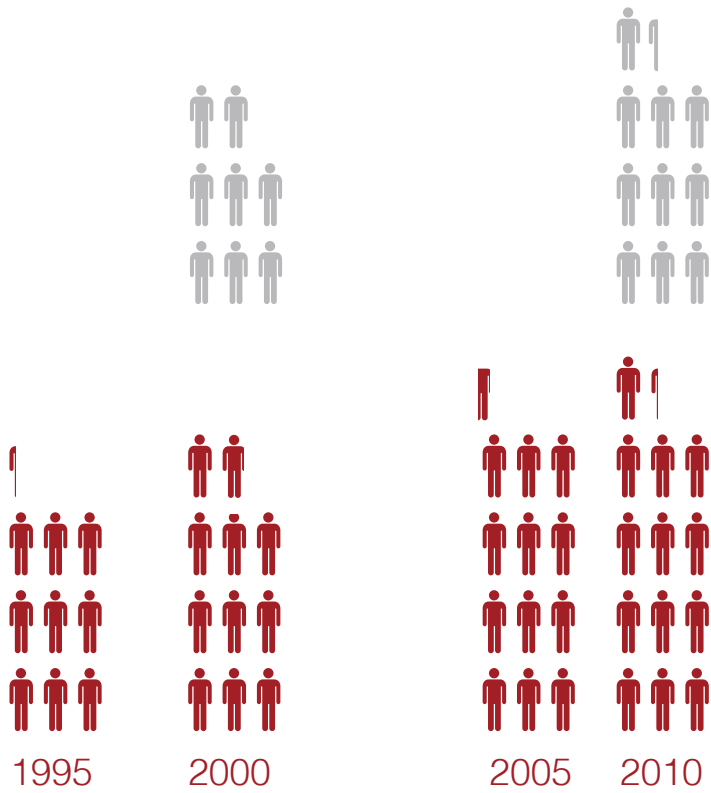
The city's rate of growth over the last quarter century has been astronomical, multiplying nearly five fold since 1975. This Massive influx has created an explosion of growth in the city both in the built environment and in temporal zones.

= 1 million residents

Evictions in Istanbul

The rapid growth of population has generated a trend of both public and privately led 'evictions' that has forced temporal markets and informal settlements out of occupied land. The above illustrating the areas of soon to be, or currently in the process of being relocated.

7. Eda Unlu-Yucesoy, Tansel Korkmaz, Yasar Adanali, Can Altay and Philipp Misselwitz. "Istanbul-Living in Voluntary and Involuntary Exclusion." In *International Architecture Biennale / Sub-exhibition "Refuge"*, Diwan, 2009.

Pazari of Istanbul through Socially Generated mapping

Due to their temporal nature the markets tend to be extremely difficult to locate. This method of mapping utilizes Foursquare, as a method for locating and determining the popularity of the cities Pazari. While it is acknowledged that foursquare is emblemmatic of a certian segment of the population it is intended as a representation fof a larger trend.

2000

3000

4000

5000

6000

7000

8000
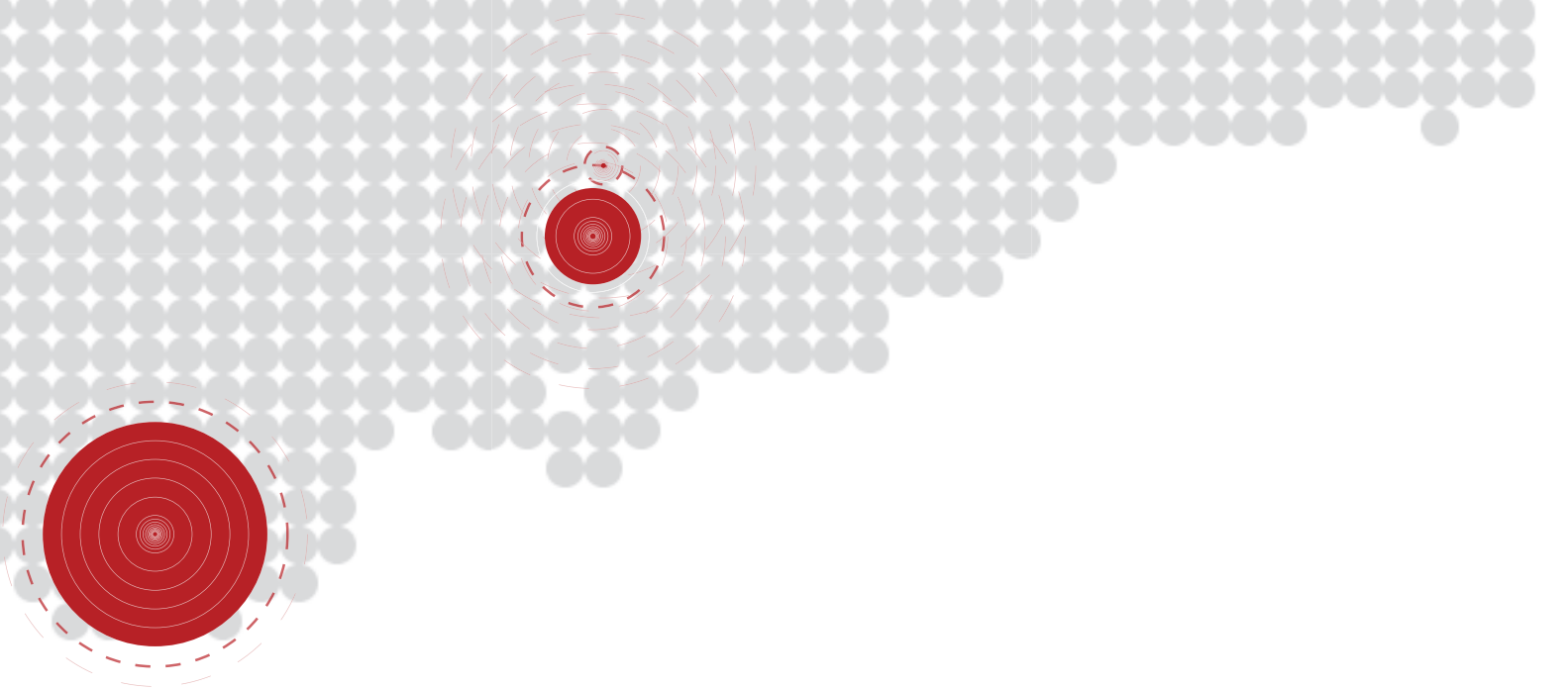
Pazar Schedule Istanbul

|	Checkins
Monday	
Bahçelievler – Next to Türk Böbrek Vakfı	131
Göztepe – Next to Selamiçeşme Özgürlük Park. Beginning from the Selamiçeşme railroad bridge and running through the railroad.	985
Tuesday	
Kadıköy Salı Pazarı -The most famous bazaar. You can reach there by Following Hasanpasa signs from Municipality of Kadıköy	8,106
Bakırköy - Zuhurat Baba, Karabal Avenue – Next to the exit of Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Ruh Sağlığı ve Sinir Hastalıkları Hastanesi (Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Mental Health and Neurology Hospital)	2,619
4 Levent - Close to the 4 Levent bus stop enroute to Sarıyer	303
Arnavutköy - Close to Arnavutköy bus stop.	59
Bahçeşehir - The bazaar is called Pazartürk and is located on the avenue between Bahçeşehir and Esenkent.	485
Fındıkzade - Between Tadım shop and Alipaşa Hamam	1,653
Wednesday	
Yeşilköy - Close to Çiroz artificial-turf football field.	6,086
Fatih - Located fire department stop of Çarşamba-Fatih. It covers the largest area among district pazars in Istanbul. Fatih Pazar is also the oldest district Pazar that has been setting once a week, since Sultan Mehmed, The Conqueror's period.	1,291
Thursday	
Ulus - Also called sosyete pazarı (society market) and its new location is at the end of Dereboyu Caddesi, Ortaköy.	945
Erenköy(Persembe) - Between Erenköy stop at Fahrettin Kerim Gökay avenue (also known as "minibus caddesi") and Erenköy train station	945
Beykoz - Located at Çubuklu.	367

8. Mymerhaba,"Weekly Markets (Pazar)." 2013. http://www.mymerhaba.com/Weekly-Markets-(Pazar)-in-Turkey-538.html.

Integrated Street Market
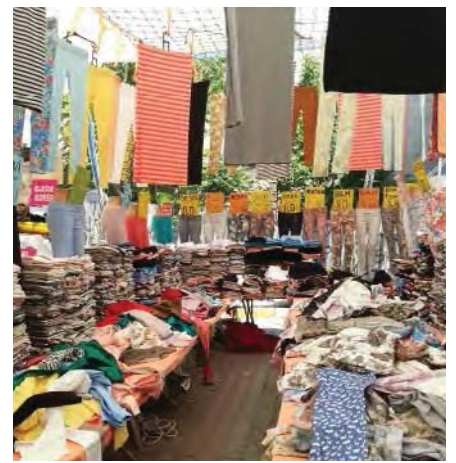
Street Markets Istabul: These sites represent the street market in its most literal sense, taking over the urban infrastructure on a scheduled day. The Uskadar Pazari, and the massive Fatih Pazarı (Çarşamba Pazarı) intertwine with the built infrastructure. The typology operates with a close proximity and cross polination between the temporal markets and the surrounding built environment. They are able to generate a networked connection with the static built environment and the temporal one.

4.3

	Checkins
Friday	
Kadıköy - Set at the same location as of Salı Pazarı. The Pazar includes mostly cloth, accessories, antique/old goods and some food & vegetable.	8,106
Kozyatağı - Next to Atacan Koleji, parallel to Bayar Caddesi	410
Üsküdar - Close to Özel Anadolu Sağlık Hospital and the former post office (PTT)	2,619
	1,653
Fındıkzade - Between Tadım shop and Alipaşa Hamam	
Saturday	2,619
Bakırköy - Next to Bakırköy Adliyesi (Judicial Court). Metro can be a way of transvportation. Parking is available.	
	3,789
Beşiktaş(Balik) - Across Ihlamur Pavilion and matrimonial office of Municipality of Beşiktaş.	
	2,234
Feriköy Organic Market - Located on Lala Şahin Sokak, close to former Bomonti Bira Fabrikası (Bear Factory)	
	6,774
Bahçeşehir(pazartuk) - The bazaar is called Pazartürk and is located on the avenue between Bahçeşehir and Esenkent	
	1,685
Pendik - Next to Green Park Hotel on the Pendik coast.	125
Çekmeköy Sosyete Pazarı - Located on Hamidiye Mahallesi, next to Özel Sezin Schools.	
Sunday	251
Koşuyolu – located on Katip Salih Sokak, Koşuyolu	5,699
Beylikdüzü - Next to Adakent Cultural Center	149
Mecidiyeköy - Below Profilo shopping mall	979
Feriköy Antique (Bomonti Bit) - Walking distance to Şişli Mosque.	12
Kasımpaşa - It is also called Kastamonu market, for most of the goods are from villages of Kastamonu and environ. Close to Piyalepaşa stop.	

Pazari Zoning
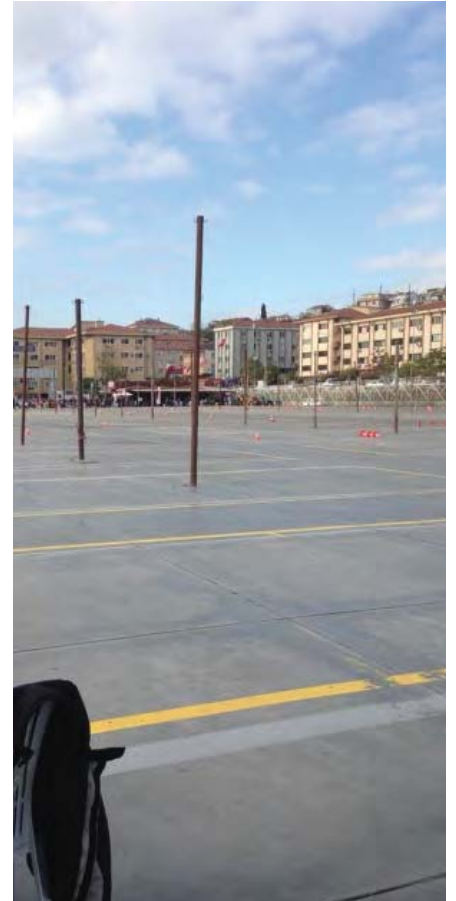
Test Bed: The Kadikoy Sali Pazari operates on a tuesday, Friday schedule. The Pazari inhabits a zone designated after its relocation that doubles as parking and is transformed during Market hours of operation. The current area suffers from an isolation from the surrounding built environment, and a lack of presence during off-market days.

4.4

Istanbul's Urban Renewal

4.5

Urban Renewal Movement: With its growth Istanbul has entered an era of government driven urban renewal. The economic policy of the current administration has given preference to the construction sector as a the major economic engine for the region. This desire has been driven largely by economic policies attempt to capitalize on the revenue of the luxury and tourist sector. This has caused an era of government driven confiscation and reappropriation of public space, as well as a private sphere intense land speculation.

Political Unrest: A series of politically unpopular missteps by the administration was laying the kindling for the emerging conflict between residents of the city and the administration.[9] In the summer of 2013 the proposed a demolition of Taksim Gezi Square proved to be the spark. The proposal involved yet another assult on the city's public space. The proposal called for a replica of an old city barracks would serve as an anchor for a shopping mall, tourist destination, and luxury residence. This would to replace one Istanbul's last major public parks. The backlash sparked a series of protests that lasted through the summer. It was not until the plan was conceded did the protests simmer, but lingering tension remains.

9. Nicole Pope, "Political Urbanism." *Todays Zaman*, 18th November, 2013, www.todayszaman.com/columnist/nicole-pope_331762_political-urbanism.html.

4.6

AKP Party: Much of the current policy has been driven by the ruling part for the last decade, known as the 'Justice and Development Party'. The party has pushed the modernisation and urban development as a major part of its agenda.

"Surplus absorption through urban transformation has an even darker aspect. It has entailed repeated bouts of urban restructuring through 'creative destruction.' This nearly always has a class dimension since it is usually the poor, the underprivileged and those marginalized from political power that suffer first and foremost from this process. Violence is required to achieve the new urban world on the wreckage of the old.[10]"

-David Harvey

10. David Harvey, "The right to the city." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 27, no. 4 (2003): 939-941.

Urban Renewal
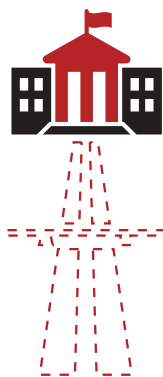# Process

City Growth

Policy Driven
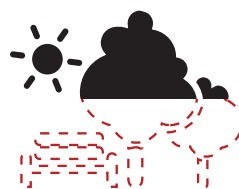Promotion of
Development
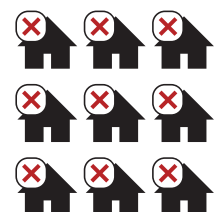
Corporate Capital

State Sponsored
'Urban Renewal'

Rampant Land
Speculation

Cannibilization
of Public Space

Demolition and
Displacment of
Community Function

Kadikoy Sali Pazari

5

"The decrease in appeal of the new market has had an impact on regular stall-owners. Vendors claimed profits had almost dropped 50 percent as fewer visitors ventured out to the new site. One seller of simit – that perennial Turkish bagel-type snack – Misbah Aydın, 24, said he used to sell 4,000 simit a day at the market. But now he can only sell 1,000, at most."

-Hurriyet Daily News

Construction Advertisement
An ad, indicitive of the attitudes of the cities power brokers towards informal and temporal program

11. http://www.kirikhan.net/. "İstanbul Senaryo Yarışması / Ödüllü." 2013.

Proposal for Kadikoy Pazari
The attitudes persisted towards the former site of the Kadikoy Sali Pazari, as new visions for development forced the market into its current location

Kadkikoy Sali Pazari: The relocation of the Sali Pazari in 2008 provoked a series of similar protests and has become a local rallying cry. Immediately after the announcement groups organized, forming protests and awareness campaigns. The story of the market made its way into local childrens literature.

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İSTEMİYORU

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çarşı esnafı ile **Kuşdil**
Basın açıkl
Cenk Ta
Cenk Taner, MŞŞ, Veys Çolak, Ç
ormu

5.1

1. Ceren Sezer, "Market Places in Istanbul Are Under Pressure." *Urban Markets Platform* 19th July, 2013. urbanmarketsplatform.wordpress.com/2013/07/19/market-places-in-istanbul-are-under-pressure/.