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## ***Sali in Motion***

***Anna Kika***

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*Master thesis, spring 2016*

Design for Sustainable  
Development, MPDSD.  
Chalmers, Göteborg,  
Sweden.

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## Sali in Motion

*transformation of a public space for an adaptive reuse.*

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Göteborg, Sweden 2016

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innovation, urban transformation, cultural heritage, hybridity, temporal  
occupation



/ Anna Kika



**CHALMERS**



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### Abstract

The purpose of this thesis is to explore and address the disconnection between the public and the process by which places are made, while dealing with shifting conditions related to contemporary urban transformation of a public space.

Challenges concerning adaptation to the need for a more sustainable development deals with features changing in time and space regarding current and future uncertain needs. The chosen site, Sali Pazari, is located within a culturally, socially and architecturally unique urban setting in the central part of Istanbul, Turkey. It has historically and still today, been undergoing unstable urban processes, with rapid physical, social and economic changes. The lack of public spaces and access to self-expression is the point of departure. The thesis deals with questions of adaptability, discovering the possibilities of interactive practices within architecture. Furthermore the aim is to strengthen the link between people and the use of space, to actively involve its users and collaborators.

# THE

design proposal takes advantage of the possibilities generated by existing activities and on- going development, occurring in the area and other parts of the city. It ranges from small additions and alterations, to interventions that support adaptive reuse and social innovation. As a set, they advocate an approach which uses the area's rich heritage and diversity of typology as source of its continued and active enrichment in the future. Building on the history of arts and craftsmanship, the future of the site can be reclaimed by projecting its past into a new type of interactive public space. The study is made by literature studies, context and site analysis, supported with observations and interviews, made at site, to map the broader context, the national and local character.

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*Abstract*

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## 01

***introduction***

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This chapter contains the backbone and framework for the thesis. The subject is followed by the aim and questions for the research, its relevance, delimitations and methods.

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## aim

The aim of the master thesis is to propose a **design project** for transformation of a public space in Istanbul, Turkey, which is undergoing unstable urban processes. Furthermore the aim is to address and strengthen the **link between people and the use of space**, to actively involve its users and collaborators in the ongoing development. The future of the site can be reclaimed by projecting its past into a new type of interactive public space while showcasing the possibilities for an **adaptive reuse**. The aim is therefore to explore and test how a design proposal can deal with uncertain shifting needs and functions, create opportunities for **social interaction** and be resilient to unstable effects.

## structure of the work

The work is divided into two different levels; *the urban scale* and *the building scale*.

In *the urban scale*, the overall goal is to transform a part of the former historical market Sali Pazari into an integrated part of the surrounding area and the city of Istanbul in general. This should take into account the constantly changing needs and functions of the site while linking its future with the past.

In *the building scale*, a building analysis argues on why the existing fire station should be preserved and reused, as well as to which extent parts of it should be kept or removed, in order to achieve an better usage and enabling new structures.

The thesis is design oriented, but with the design proposal being strongly based on its context and findings from the site analysis, the future challenges and opportunities that can be recongrised.

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## research questions

The thesis deals with questions of adaptability, discovering the possibilities of interactive practices within architecture. In addition, the framing questions function as a framework for the research and are based on vision for a sustainable development. The research questions examines the complexity of a contemporary urban transformation and the issue of public space, characterized with uncertain future changes. The combination of the research questions can further gather qualitative data and explore the emergence of a field of design that supports social innovation in the construction of public spaces. Following research questions will be investigated, including changes in the urban and architectural order:

***How can a public space, supporting social innovation and interaction be transformed while stimulating for an adaptive reuse?***

## subquestion

- Which interventions could be suitable in order to deal with environmental, social and economical challenges relating to the urban site of Sali Pazar, Istanbul and at the same time enable and enhance existing and new activities to operate in a sustainable way?

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## why is this relevant?

Overexploited physical environments are highly affected by rapid changing conditions and unstable processes. Evidently in Turkey, the democratic access to public space and self-expression is in a crossroad. In the notion of the sustainable development discourse, connected both to a global and local perspective, there is a need for more self-organisation. From an urban and architectural view, culture and heritage sites can become a substantial canvas for a redevelopment process, showcasing the possibilities for an adaptive reuse.



## delimitations

The delimitations will be the into depth analysis and design proposal on an architectural scale at a specific site situated in Istanbul. A focus on *physical, social* and *economic aspects*, rather than environmental aspects will be made.

A focus is put on the building scale, but without neglecting the overall site and its connection to the surrounding area.

A strategy is developed for the chosen building and combined with a new structure where the program enables an application of an adaptable reuse. The final design proposal is guided by the notions of *transformation* and *adaptive reuse* as a means for the sustainable use of the existing building. Aligned with the concept of flexible intervention, the aim is mainly to showcase some scenarios of materialising the outcomes of the flexible programming, rather than one definitive design proposal.

The diagram illustrates possible aspects to consider during the thesis and highlights the chosen ones. Further on, is showcases a rather dynamic process with a division of two scales, where the building scale is dependent of the urban scale and vice versa.



## methods

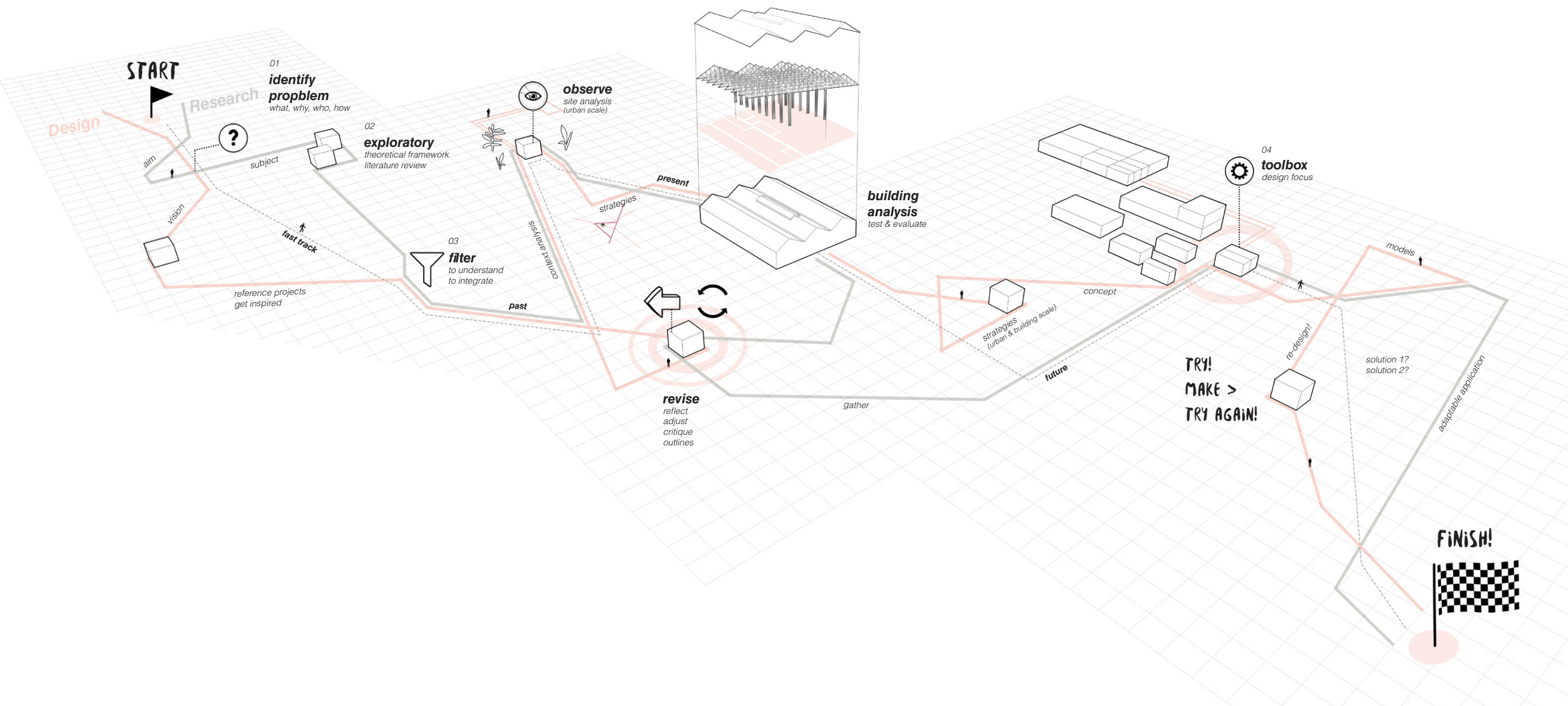
A combination of different methods are used in order to collect a diverse data and to explore a variety of possible directions, although it is necessary to go back and forth between the different steps. The approach that will be applied is *Research for Design*, which means that the background research works as a base for the design. The process through the research starts by identifying the issue, framing the question and the content of the analysis. The methods are described in detail below:

**Case and literature studies:** Case and literature studies will be conducted by reading and analysing relevant resources in order to obtain a sufficient background knowledge about the field and get a deeper understanding of the current research situation. Case studies aim to explore theoretical approaches to better understand and explain urban public space; practical approaches to conceptualizing and designing it, and actual initiatives/projects from around the world that are revealing the broad range of contemporary knowledge of urban public space. Design approaches, reference projects and design solutions will be included.

**Site & context analysis:** The site analysis is made by visiting the site and inventories. The purpose of the site analysis is to map the broader context, how the national and local character is affecting the chosen site prerequisite. A SWOT analysis explores the internal strength and weaknesses and external opportunities and threats that could affect the site. Inventories are made in order to observe strength and weaknesses, which includes elements such as character, sense of place, sound, important elements, activity, function and use. Relating to the social aspect, it is to consider the usage and potential in existing activities, needs and behaviours. The economic aspect, requires a context of a fast developing country with a decreasing public funding.

**Observations and interviews:** Observations are used to understand the users behaviour, spatial configuration and how the site changes with the human impact. Barriers and movement pattern are observed through monitoring video record, photographs and sketches during different times of the day, weekdays and weekends. To gather deeper knowledge about the local condition, issues and opportunities related to the site, different kinds of personal communication with people are made. Interviews explore users different personal accounts (thoughts, wishes, needs etc) and are made both structured and prepared conversations, but also semi-structured with some quick questions prepared and some developed during the interview. Several spontaneous and unprepared conversations with people at the site are also made.

work process





# 02

## ***theoretical framework***

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This chapter address the broader context in which the site is located, describing various concepts through a theoretical framework. Reference projects are used as an inspirational source for the design proposal in chapter four.



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## subject



ities are currently undergoing several crisis and the adaptation to the need for a more sustainable development and management of environments are high on the list (The World Bank Group, 2012). "The adaptable city" deals for example with resilience as a challenge, social adaptability as a goal to evolve uses and practices, and managing urban transformations in context of actors and means. Today, the new unstable contemporary urban process reflect a variety of contradictory dynamics in public space and urban realm, challenging its design actions and process (Sieverts, 2008). Urban processes are described as actions of physical changes that co-exist with social, economic and cultural process, over time (Kostof, 1999). Rapid technology development, socio-cultural challenges and environmental issues are severely transforming our lives and needs over time. Change followed with uncertainty is the only constant. Nevertheless, people throughout history have had similar notions and it may reflect a common human belief in change as a fundamental to human existence. The concept of uncertainty is a dominant feature and challenge the idea of custom tools and solutions that quickly become outdated. The city is a living element that reflects all the rapid and unsure changes of society and some physical characteristics. Uncertainty is now widely used in several research areas, a majority concerning new or specially complex problem. The concept is located in between the lack of knowledge and ignorance, sharing aspects known and unknown (Tannert et al, 2007).

The issues of public spaces take a great role in the discussion and have advanced with the introduction by sustainable development of cities. The revolution of historical and cultural periods, aimed to provide the fundamentals of a more pleasant life by producing new and better means to achieve well-being. The constant technological improvement and a consumption-based lifestyle with negative effects on the environment, social

structures and economic relations, allows peoples needs to be exceeded over time. In this context, with an overexploited physical environment, the human role as a participant in the ecological system is gaining greater attention. With new theoretical frameworks and practical initiatives, it is possible to re-think the foundations of the public space. With a population that is becoming more and more urban, it is important to ensure a future development that will balance the environmental, social and economic aspects of urban living. The public space is seen as a sphere where many aspects of sustainable urban development can be fulfilled, creating new urban patterns and imposing new demands on cities. Today, many urban public spaces are being rethought and re-conceptualized, attributed new content, formats and forms, reconsidered the user as a creator. These changes are reflected in the innovative perspectives of actual processes and contributions to the public space. Supporting social innovation, users can be transformed to participants in the construction of a public space, addressing needs and habits, and perceptions and expectations of a space (Golcnik Marusic, B, p.6,7, 2010). At the same time there is a need for a new approach to the design and manufacture of public spaces, integrating unknown parameters. Still, today research question if public spaces for all in an adaptable city is even possible.

*Rapid technology development, socio-cultural challenges and environmental issues are severely transforming our lives and needs over time. Change followed with uncertainty is the only constant*

---

Tannert et al, 2007





*an overexploited*

*physical environment*

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Golicnik Marusic, B, 2010



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### theoretical framework

The discussion connected to the concept of adaptive reuse, makes its necessary to describe transformation processes and in terms of sustainability. It is essential to highlight the differences and the areas where those terms overlap, especially in the border between research and practice. The concepts are formulated into a consistent narrative of elements.

Focus is put on social interaction, the creation and evolution of space, where users are enabled to modify and appropriate the space.

#### **concept of transformation**

Historic urban cities have experienced unprecedented changes in their economy, environment and society due to rapid globalization and urbanization, challenging its environmental and human well-being. The processes of transformation are shaping a product of multiple layers of styles and values that, when composed together, have given cities their unique morphology

and formed their identity. Each historic era leaves its footprint on the urban fabric and as one succeeds the other, both built and unbuilt environment are constantly changing and

therefore being transformed. The underlying driving forces relevant to the sustainable urban transformation processes are defined as population, governance, policy, wealth (economic growth), technology and lifestyle (Yang, 2010).

Heritage and industrial sites are often as a result, the products of a transformation process that does not end, as contexts continue to change or evolve naturally. Transformation as a process, is a set of tools which is used to ensure that heritage sites can keep

up with the surrounding urban development. This often include and aims practices to protect and preserve, with tools that would make the site viable and up to date with all contemporary standards for a reuse (Oevermann & Mieg, 2015).

Kostof (2007) discusses at the same time, that the importance is not just a programming method, but also an opportunity to introduce new structures and designs to the existing building or urban site. During transformation processes of any heritage site, questions of which values that should be preserved and highlighted emerges. In relevance is also, while making the site capable of evolving along its context and to what extent new design should intervene with existing structures (Oevermann & Mieg, 2015).

#### **concept of adaptive reuse**

Heritage sites provide tangible and intangible links to the past and have great potential to play significant roles in the futures of cities. In addition, they can also be important in creating new stories and identities as communities change and newcomers are integrated into an existing area. Communities are not static, therefore it is important to build contingency into a project so that it can accommodate change of all kinds while still respecting the site's heritage. Expectations about the value of such sites are also not uniform and can change.

Adaptive reuse is a process of a building or an existing site which is used for other purposes than it originally was designed for. The aim is to investigate the potential and possibilities of existing networks within a context and create the basis for future evolution. The process includes both preservation and interpretation, while providing opportunities to maintain values that might otherwise be lost and to make them available to new generations. Heritage best practice is for new work to be able to be removed at a later date, so that adaptive reuse does not preclude future conservation. This implies that the specific site needs to be understood in complex ways. Other aspects to be considered include the spatial structures and configurations, the relationship

*Heritage and industrial sites are often as a result, the products of a transformation process that does not end, as contexts continue to change or evolve naturally.*

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Oevermann & Mieg, 2015

between the site and its context, significant views to, from and within the site, and traces of activities and processes. In the process of adaptive reuse, the new project should aim to retain evidence of technologies, the flows of materials and people, and work processes.

Commonly for older buildings is the tendency to take contemporary form as a result of gradual development and different phases of construction, rather than meticulously being preserved in original shape. Therefore, they reflect multiple layers of history. A project for adaptive reuse aim to create an additional phase of construction, a new layer by taking into account and setting the ground for the layers to come in the future (Clark, 2013). The best way to conserve a heritage building, structure or site is to use it, where adaptation is applied to link the past to the present.

### **components for an adaptive reuse**

#### *1. the new function:*

The very definition of adaptive reuse, implies that the new function or combination of different functions becomes a crucial factor in a redevelopment. Where a site with heritage values is being reused, it is of importance that the new use should support the ongoing interpretation and understanding while also accommodating new functions. Selecting a fitting new function (that previously was missing) has the potential to determine the success or failure of the building's re-integration in the urban fabric. The installation of this new function can turn the site into an attractor for interested users, while in duality recognising the connection of the city's social life.

***..aim to create an additional phase of construction, a new layer by taking into account and setting the ground for the layers to come in the future.***

*Clark, 2013*

#### *2. adaptability and flexibility:*

The adaptability of existing structures to new uses requires a level of design flexibility. Temporary uses can be a way to prevent deterioration until a long-term use is found. In an ever-evolving urban context, the users are the first to either observe those changes or the ones who will provoke more of them. Consequently, users needs, will eventually be altered. With changing needs, the building itself will need to adapt and embrace the newly created conditions. Another dimension is the adaptability to the user. When the level of ability for the user to adapt and re-adapt is increased, the existing structure and the designed spaces for changing demands, will extend the longevity of the building. In an architectural perspective, the ability of the building to adapt to different users and their diverse needs could also have the same result. For that reason, flexibility is another important component of adaptive reuse and reflects the need for maximum freedom for future adjustments (Clark, 2013).

#### *3. people's participation*

Social values, community standards and human expectations play a key role for any redevelopment process. When involving the public and its users from the beginning of design process, the intimacy and acceptance of new design can be obtained.

---

## reference projects

The reference projects work as a source of inspiration and case study to obtain knowledge about current urban processes, connected to its site and history.

### **Architectural Manifestos: Bernard Tschumi**

*Parc de la Villette, Paris.*  
urban generators a source for activities and connections.

### **Culture house: Cyklopen**

*Högdalen, Stockholm.*  
social interaction between users. Sharing tools, knowledge and common space.

### **Festival of Transitional architecture: 2014 City Ups +**

*Christchurch.*  
hosting a new urban scale installation event with the theme "The Future is Live".

### **Abandoned flight area: Tempelhof**

*Berlin, Germany.*  
big and flexible open space used freely by the visitors, with a variety of activities.

### **Public square: Zocalo**

*Mexico city.*  
big open plaza, a gathering place for different kinds of shifting events and activities.

### **Religious space: Mecca**

*Hejaz, Saudi Arabia.*  
transformation of a space during pilgrimage, where movement plays a specific role.

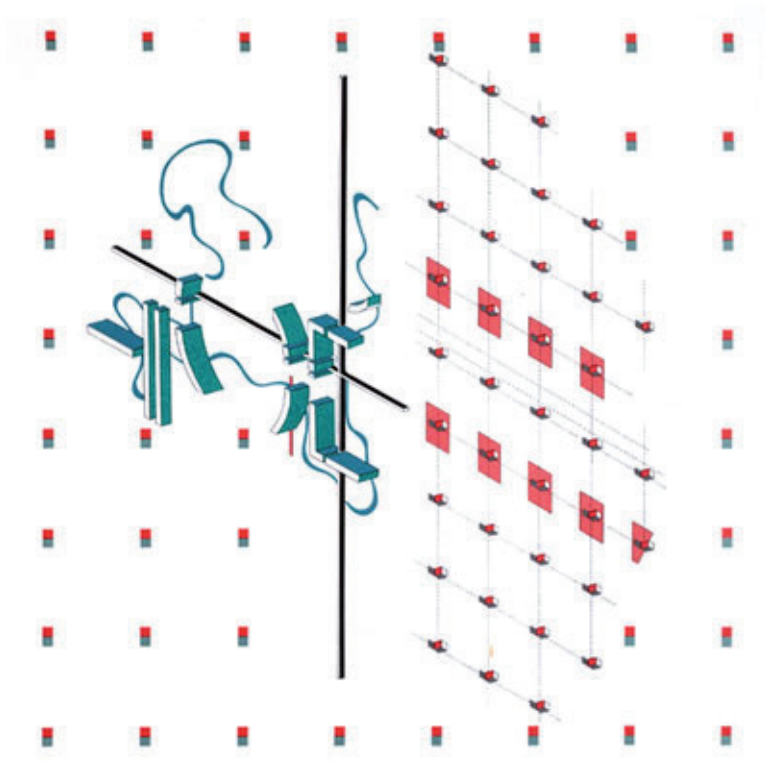


Image 1. Bernard Tschumi



Image 2. Cyklogen

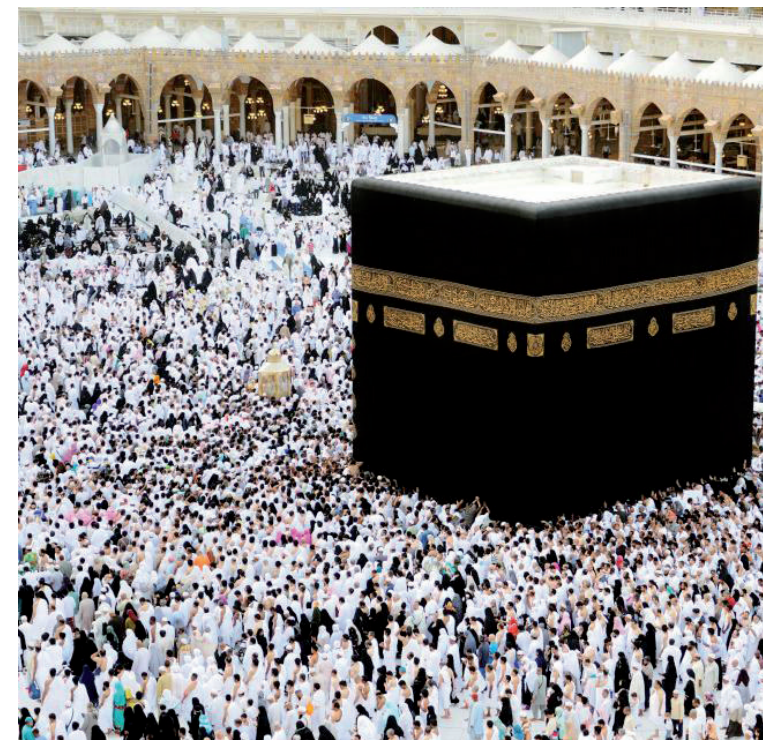


Image 3. Mecca



# 03

## ***contextual it!***

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This chapter will guide through the site, starting at the broader context, mapping the local scale with the whole area of Kadiköy followed by a more thorough analysis on the area of focus, Sali Pazari. The context, site and building analysis is described in three dimensions; *past*, *present* and *future*.



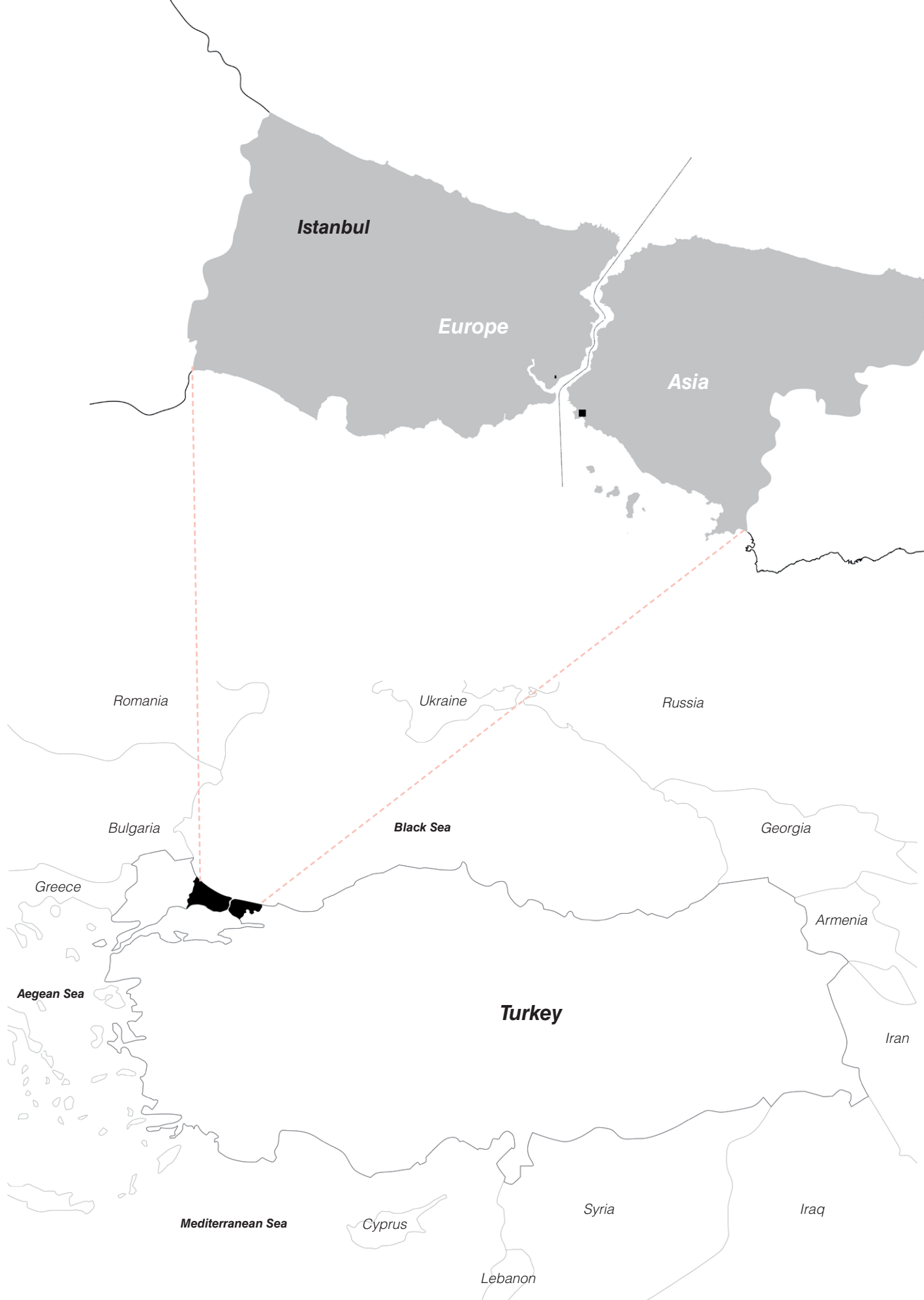
## the context

The existing test site is a once displaced Tuesday market in the Kadikoy district. It's original home was a 30 minute walk to the south in the historic center. The market was relocated due to the larger development trends in the city of Istanbul, Turkey, 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 and constantly changing conditions, places the market at an elevated risk. *What future does the market stand?*



on-going construction area.





**Turkey/ Istanbul/ Two continents**

broader context: Turkey



**77,2 million**  
people in Turkey

With a total area of 779 400 sq. km and a population reaching **77,2 million inhabitants (2014)**, Turkey is a country located in between two continents, with 97 % of the land in south-west Asia. A comparison with Sweden`s 24 inhabitants per sq. km illustrates rather well the high population density in Turkey with seven times as much inhabitants per sq. km (Norden, n.d.).

The location between black sea and east mediterranean contributes to a rare meeting point for vegetation and animals from various origin and development history. To protect the rich nature, more than 30 national parks and nature reserves have been established, however, a majority focused on historical monuments. The inner parts of Turkey (Anatolia) is dominated by a high plateau with agricultural areas, river valleys and several large salt lakes. The agricultural sector was previously the dominating business, but has since the late 1900s steadily been decreasing and characterized with low productivity.

A majority, about 85 % of the population are turks. As a part of Kemal Ataturk's (first president) nationalist modernization of the country during the 1920s and 30s, the national turkish culture got a relatively uniform character where turkish is the official language, spoken by about 67 million. 1923 when Turkey was declared as an independent replublic, the capital was moved to Ankara. Consequently, the modern turkish national building began, at a time when other nations in Europe already for a long time had consolidate. Through reforms, a modern Turkish national identity was going to be created, with a notion of turks as a homogeneous people with roots in central Asia. During the 1990s Turkey was also affected with economical crises and political instability.

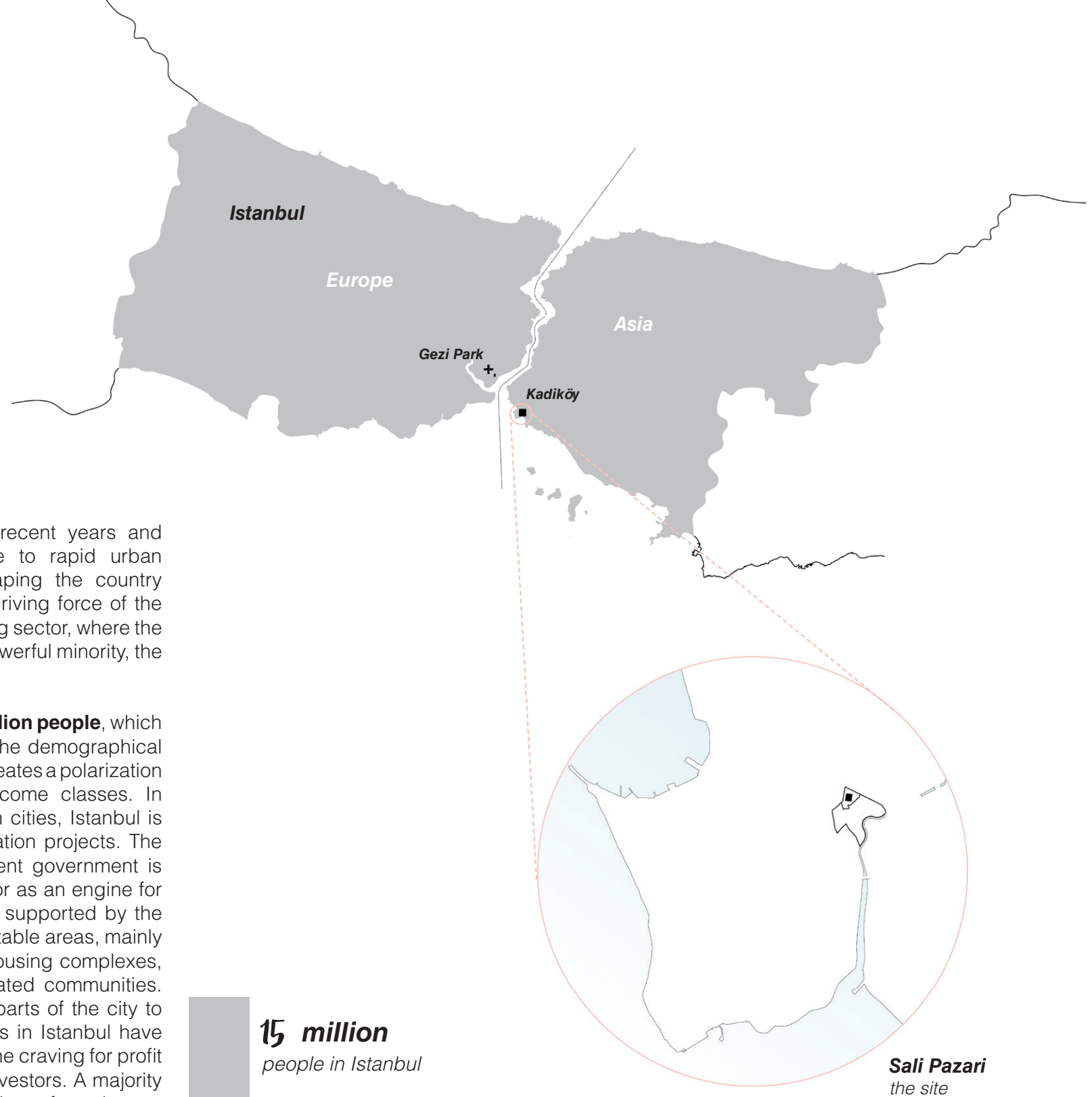
Still today, Turkey is characterized by great economic, cultural social gaps between urban population and rural residents, but also between western and eastern/ souteastern parts of the country. It is multifaceted and in many ways a divided country. Kemal Ataturk's vision of the secular, Western State is challenged in the modern Turkey by political parties, working to preserve the traditional Islamic ideologies (NE, 2016). The rapid unstable developments is further on contributing to an over-urbanization, where the growth of the country is not proportional among the whole region and is developing too fast to be controlled.

### local context: Istanbul

The great economic boom that Turkey in recent years and today is experiencing is accelerating due to rapid urban transformation that are destructively re-shaping the country according to the capital's movements. The driving force of the Turkish economy, is represented by the building sector, where the mega transformations represent for a small powerful minority, the fastest way to get a profit out of the lands.

Istanbul, in northwest hosts approximately **15 million people**, which represent 20 % of Turkey's total population. The demographical growth is thereby not equally distributed and creates a polarization and marginalization of the middle-lower income classes. In the last twenty years, like many other Turkish cities, Istanbul is subjected to large scale of urban transformation projects. The economic development strategy of the current government is the driving force, promoting construction sector as an engine for an economic development. Private investors supported by the government have been destroying many profitable areas, mainly dominated by minorities, to create modern housing complexes, giant shopping malls, skyscrapers or big gated communities. Consequently, land speculation forces some parts of the city to change. A great amount of old neighborhoods in Istanbul have been entirely destroyed and rebuilt to satisfy the craving for profit of few but really powerful groups of private investors. A majority marketed as urban renewal transformations, have forced many citizens, mainly minorities, to move out from their original houses and working spaces while erasing the history of many areas. Market places, particularly of those located in the inner city areas are under the pressure of a topdown control and forced to be replaced by other land use programs.

The project site in Kadıköy is located within the borders dividing Europe and Asia, memories and cultures.





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### *Sali Pazari, Kadiköy: the site*

Sali Pazari is located on the asian side of Istanbul, in the heart of center Kadiköy. The area has a long history of arts and craftsmanship, rich cultural values and a creative scene for artist. The Tuesday market in Kadiköy, strongly identified with Sali Pazari was a traditional outdoor local market and one of the most popular for shopping and production.

#### **site limitations**

Today, the area is characterized as a transportation hub and node for parking facilities in the connection with large traffic infrastructures and a stadium. The east part of the site is totally closed for public use and is an ongoing construction area. The landscape features includes a partially contaminated and dirty river running along the urban area. One demand is to reduce the permanent facilities, for scalability in time and taking into account the decreasing in public funding in Turkey. The new unstable characteristics, environmental management and future uncertainties of the site requires systems adapted to flooding, pollution of air, water and soil while creating an open public space for local use. The site is undergoing pressure from private investors, seeking for economically driven projects erasing its history, without considering a sustainable development.

The market was a source of concern because it generated several urban problems, such as traffic jams and environmental and noise pollution. The market was also a distribution center for fake or counterfeit goods. For these reasons, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality closed the market down at the end of August, 2006. Instead a large shopping and entertainment complex was under long time proposed as an alternative for the traditional market.



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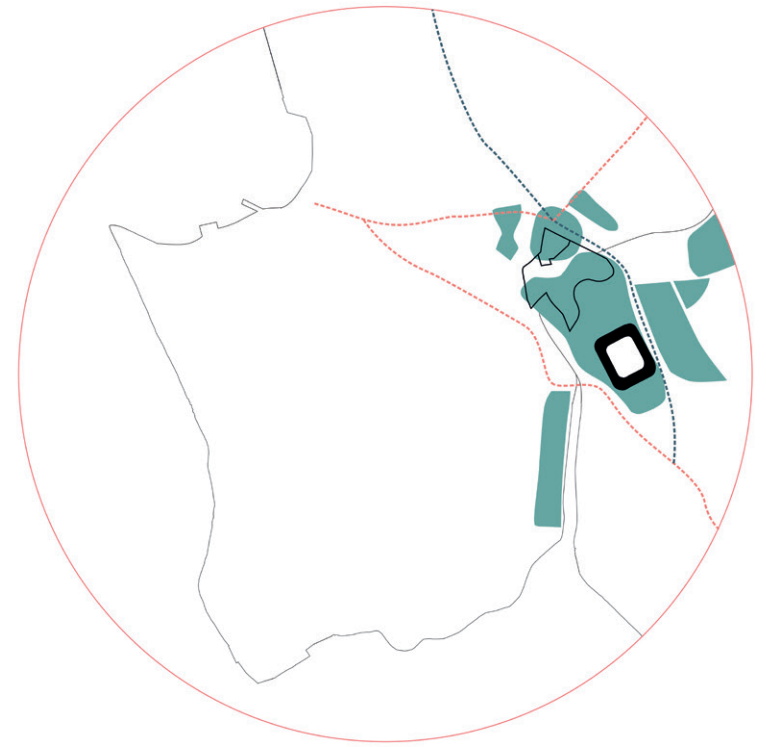
### *Taksim square: Occupy Gezi Park*

The 2013 Gezi Park movement, commonly referred to as '*the Gezi Resistance*' reflects the historic period regards to social and political activism of manifestations in Turkey. The anti-government protests initially began with localised resistance by a handful of environmentalists to protect a few trees being cut down and to plans to raze a historical public park in central Istanbul. It emerged as a legitimate and even necessary reaction against police brutality and evolved into violent revolts targeting Prime Minister Erdogan (Atilla Yayla, 2013). The rather self-assured AKP (Justice and Development Party) government was caught off guard by the grass-roots mobilisation as hundreds of thousands rushed to the streets, squares and parks to reclaim those spaces publicly. It quickly became a collective reaction to the recent and ongoing urban modelling projects that would turn commons into gated spaces for consumption. The social movement swiftly escalated into a national outcry that manifested itself in wider criticism of AKP policy. Significantly, the Gezi Resistance, started to mobilise multiple identity groups who entered into the political arena in the radical democratic sense. In the context of emancipation, the mobilisation refers to an response against the dominating discourses of the majoritarian government with neoconservative tendencies. Public space is hereby contextualised as the agonistic domain that enables both individuals and groups to appear, interact and acknowledge, and to join in collaborative struggles. In this regard, the dissent occupation re-produces subjectivities while articulating these to one another, which also requires existence of public spaces (Tahir Hakki, 2015).

The Gezi Park phenomenon raised concerns by various protestors locally and triggered in a wider degree of national social and political activism among a host of different community actors in Turkey. Further on, it is argued that certain patterns of revealed political disenfranchisement emerged alongside the memories, wants and needs of marginalised turks caught between conservatism and secularism, between localisation and globalisation, and between nationalism and majoritarianism. The cultural distinctions were unfolded to generate new urban social and political opportunities that are both interactive and transformative. Previous mobilisation and existing activities of demonstrations have implications for the future democratic and civil society potential of Turkey (Inceoglu, Irem, 2015).

2013

*historical change: Kadıköy*



historical road passing site

**1946**








a new masterplan is prepared for kadıköy, 1946 yogurtçu park and some parks were opened.

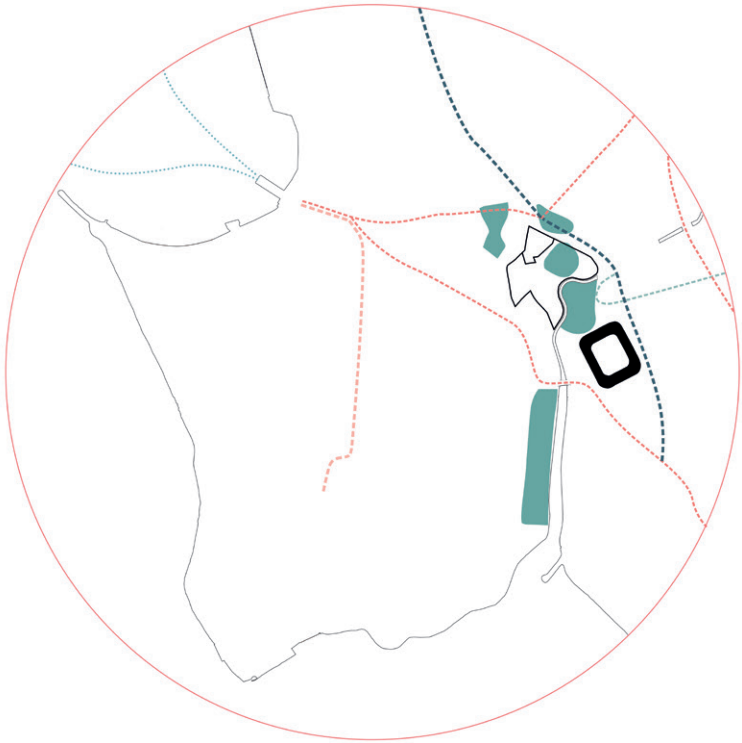
**1966**

haydarpala-pendik highway was opened.

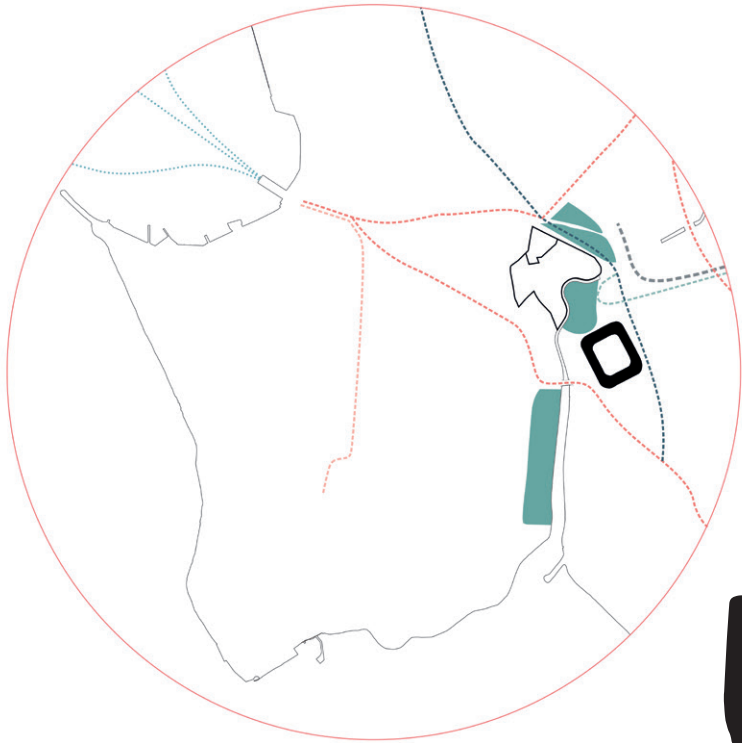
**1982**

fb stadium was built. haydarpala bay is extended artificially. bogaziçi bridge was built. kallamis and fenerbahçe marinas were built.

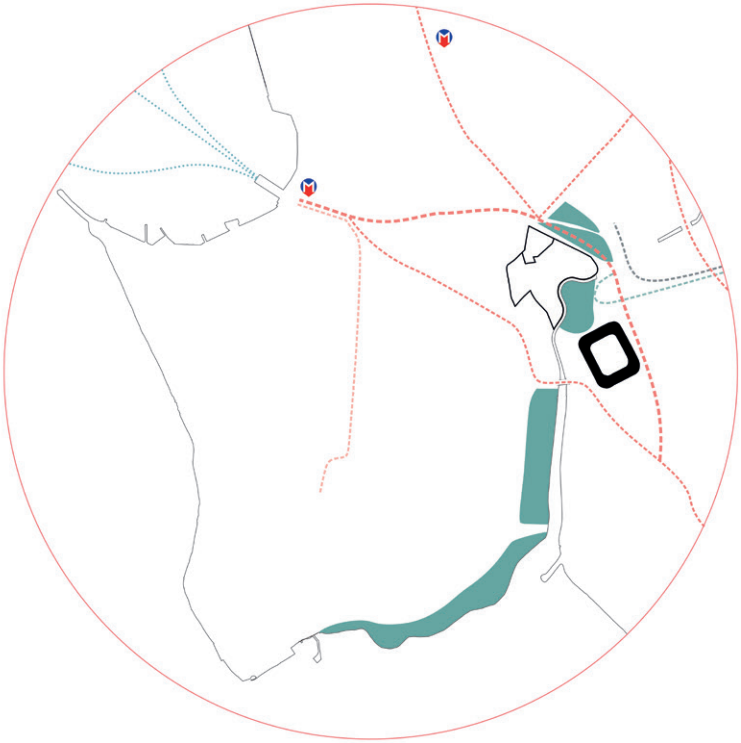
-  metro station
-  carriage way
-  train way
-  highway
-  metrobus
-  tram line
-  green area



urban gaps & infrastructural changes



shrinking public spaces



**2006**

construction of marmaray started.  
m3 kadıköy-moda tram line was opened.

**2011**

metrobus line was opened, 2009

**2013**  
Gezi Park movement

**2016**

marmaray line was opened, 2013.  
m4 metro line was opened, 2012.  
development of coastal line.



historical change: Sali Pazari

1 million people in Istanbul

1969

Kusdili was one of Istanbul's largest neighborhood markets over a period of 70 years. Sali Pazari was a clothing, crafts and food market located in a central area of Kadiköy district, covering 9000 square meters.

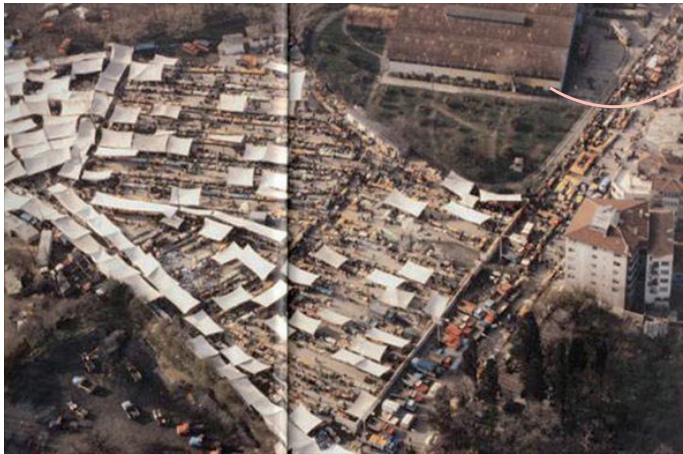


Image 4.

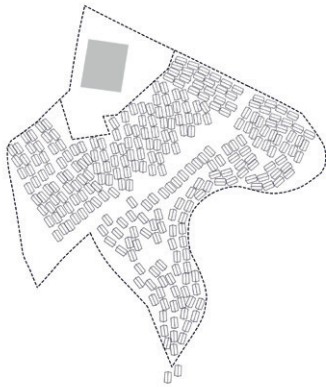


Image 5.

Istanbul's population grows from 1 077 000 to 5 408 000 inhabitants

1980

The bazaar area is expanded along the riverfront, divided into two parts by a new road to the highway. The market is active during Tuesdays, with around 2,000 sellers.



1988

Since the fb stadium was built, 1982 together with marinas, the bazaar area is reduced and given a new orientation.

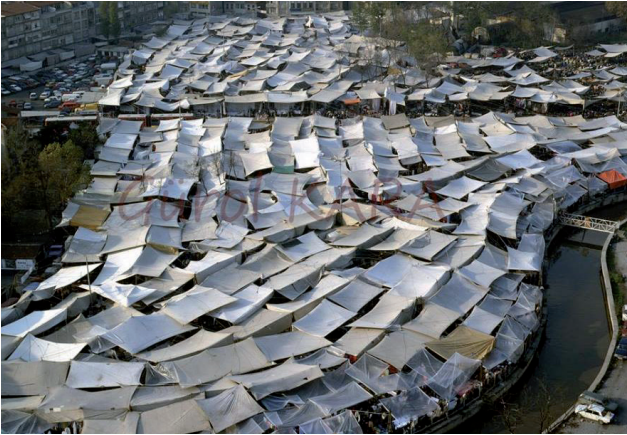


Image 6.



Image 7.



Image 8.





2008

The market is relocated to a peripheral location in *Hasanpasa* due to an urban transformation project, the 2nd time in 6 years. Sali Pazari is transformed into a temporary parking area by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM).



2016

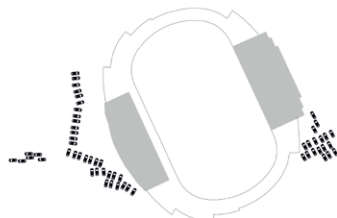
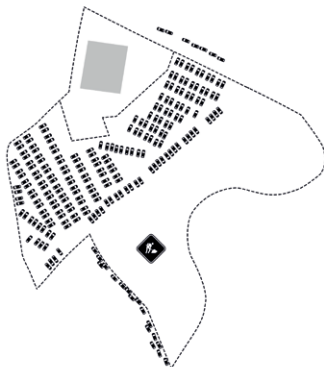
Sali Pazari is still an ongoing construction area with parking. After a long legal and political struggle between Kadiköy district municipality who suggested to keep the site as a recreation area and Istanbul central municipality, the shopping mall project is cancelled and replaced by a park project with a underground autopark.



individuals  
groups  
community

**Permanent**  
municipality  
organisations  
private investors  
workers  
residents

**Temporary**  
students  
tourists  
passers by  
artists  
shoppers  
car washers  
vehicle owners  
football viewers



15 million people in Istanbul

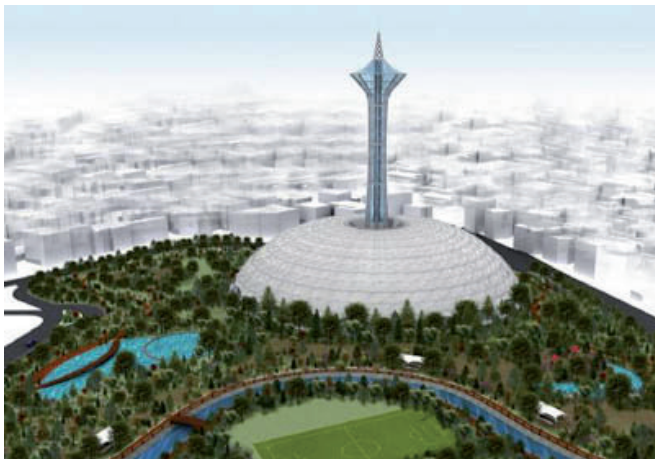


Image 9.

2012

The area is replaced by other land use programs. Istanbul central municipality seeks to build a giant shopping mall and entertainment center.



Image 10.

2013

Several demonstrations against the proposed shopping mall in the location of the Tuesday Market, 11 may. In the same period of the *Gezi Park* movement.

10 807 000 to 14 657 434 inhabitants



Image 11.

gezi

Occupy Gezi Park, Taksim square, 2013. Questioned the use of public space and initiated a new type of order.





Taksim square  
(Gezi Park) 7 km

Vapur Iskelesi  
Ferry hub

1 km

Kadiköy  
Center

0.5 km

Fenerbahçe  
stadium

Yogurtçu  
Park

Moda  
Coastline

*site and building analysis*

## definitions & boundaries of scales

### 1. urban scale

The urban scale takes into account the broader context of the area and its relation to the whole city. A special focus is put on the connectivity ratio between the historical city center of Kadiköy and public park along the coastal line.

The site analysis was conducted through mapping of the area in terms of accessibility, green and public areas, infrastructure and movement, land uses and personal observations through different times of the day and times. The urban scale aim to understand the qualities and lacks of the area, with a focus on identifying how current conditions and activities affect the whole city. Mapping these conditions was also an effort to identify the duality between physical and social space, between planned and unplanned activities/ functions.

### 2. building scale

The building scale addresses condition of existing structures and elements in direct surrounding to the fire station in terms of historical evaluation, functions, exterior and interior character, content.

The building analysis examines the shaping, uses and potential activities of the chosen building, which provides useful information, either architectural or functional, for any further transformation process in the future.



urban scale

green spaces

**and ecosystems**

**opportunities & threats**

Sali Pazari (Tuesday Bazaar), which used to be a completely green area in the past, has lost a major part of this characteristic today. The previous green area identity can be partly seen in the area opened from Söğütlüçesme to Kalamis Bay. It is socially equipped with few green spaces, sports, entertainment and activity areas on a rather flat topography, decreasing from central core.

Kusdili Meadow used for public services, located within the valley, has furthermore lost its former value. The meadow is defined as Green Park in the municipal Construction Plan. In this context, the preservation of the urban identity can be possible with the continuation of planning decisions as a principle.

The *Kurbasalı stream*, which is crossing the former market is a 3rd degree natural protected area, including valuable species. The stream is today rather polluted, dirty and not accessible for public use.

A majority of green spaces are concentrated in between the Söğütlüçesme train station, metrobus station and Fenerbahçe stadium. The Yogurtçu Park, located along the newly developed coastal line is disconnected from the site.

**reflections**

The *lack of public spaces*, mostly considering green parks is highly evident around Sali Pazari. With a central location to Kadiköy center and other parts of the city, there is a *disconnected green axle* in north-south direction. The relationship between *planned and unplanned vegetation*, private and public spaces, displays activities that tend to fail in its purpose and function.

scale 1:2000

- project area
- ..... 3rd degree natural protected area
- built area
- planned vegetation
- unplanned vegetation
- water
- + private space
- + public space



+

**Türbesi Girisidir**  
cementary



**23 Nisan**  
Park



**Yogurtçu**  
Park

**Kurbasali**  
stream



infrastructure

**and movement**

**opportunities & threats**

*Söğütlüçesme Station*, connected to Marmaray transit, stands as a station and/or terminal for the rail system line which passes over the valley and divides the valley area into two, metrobus and other wheeled mass transportation systems, is one of the constant physical data.





















The significant transfer points within Istanbul intracity transportation network generally consists of examples which cannot reach the status they deserve within the relationship they form with the city or within the whole of their own spatial constructs. Although being important focus points for the city as dense transit areas, they are insufficient in creating an urban, spatial and structural identity. Even if “Söğütlüçesme and its immediate surroundings” gain a significant status within the Istanbul mass transportation network, the transfer hub cannot create its place and significance within the urban identity. The passenger capacity function in relation to movement and level of users is also unsatisfied. With an constantly increasing urban population, it is important to consider that the passenger capacity as well will increase in the future. Changes in physical conditions and the superstructure of the station can be expected .

A highly important intracity road, which connects Kadıköy center and Moda settlement area with D100 highway, Basdat Avenue, Söğütlüçesme Station, Kadıköy Municipality, Üsküdar and Hasanpasa directions, passes through the site.

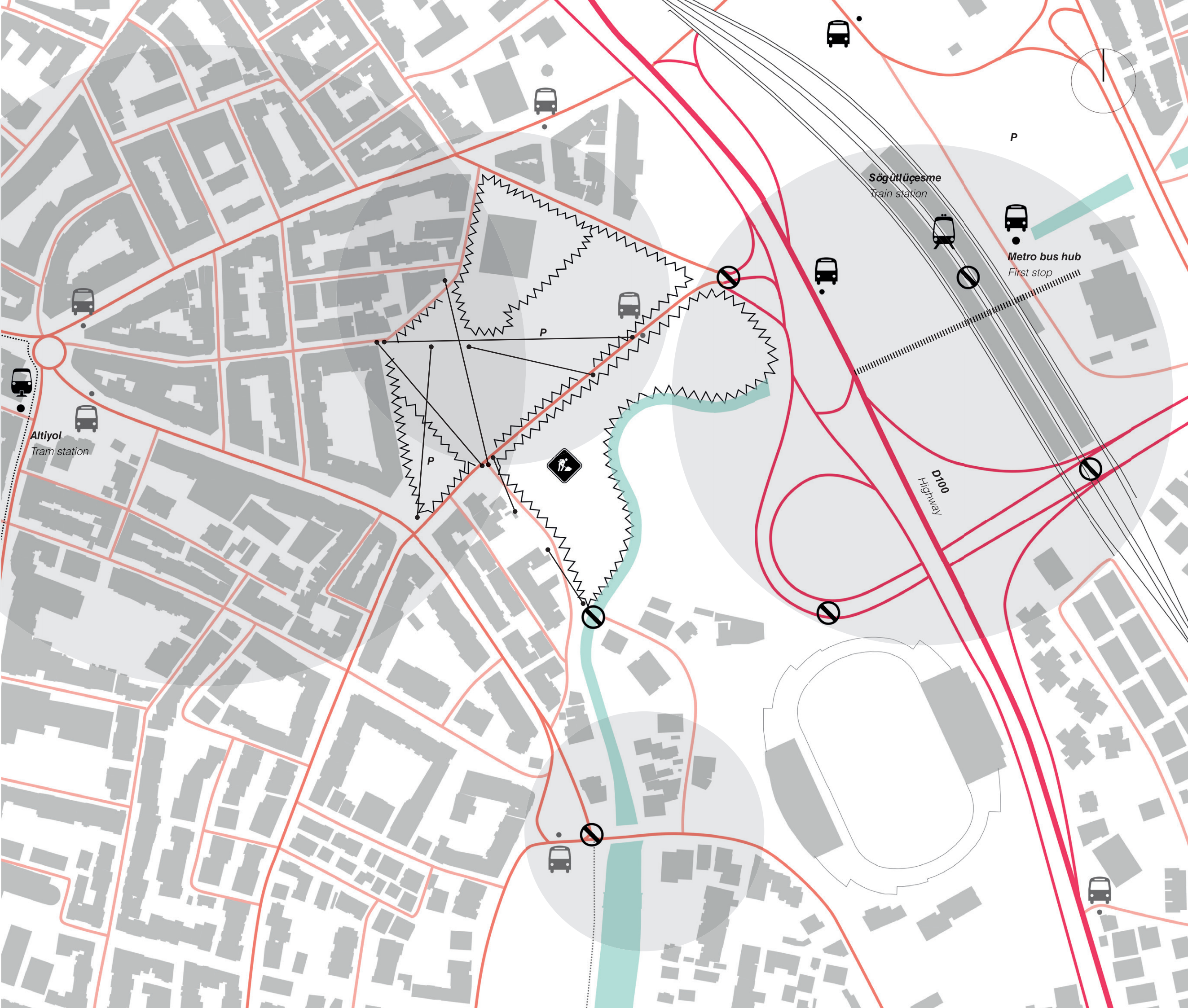
**reflections**

Rapid physical transformations in the whole city of Istanbul, has created several *infrastructural changes* and *urban gaps* which is evident in the area of Sali Pazari. *Shrinking public spaces* is a result of infrastructure prioritized on a higher hierarchy. The site is dominated mostly by traffic nodes which creates both *physical and mental borders*, blocking and controlling the human movement. Although the area is traffic oriented and mostly functioning as a parking, it allows conditions for both *planned and unplanned movement* to occur.

scale 1:2000

-  *primary highway*
-  *primary road network*
-  *secondary road network*
-  *light duty road network*
-  *tram railway network*
-  *bicycle road*
-  *pedestrian underpass*
-  *shortcuts pattern of area*
-  *border (fence, physical)*
-  *project area*
-  *built area*
-  *water*
-  *pedestrian boarders*
-  *bus station*
-  *metro bus station*
-  *tram station*
-  *train station*
-  *construction area*
-  *parking*
-  *5 min walk distances*





P

Söğütluçesme  
Train station



Metro bus hub  
First stop



Altiyol  
Tram station

D100  
Highway



P

P



land use

**and functions**

**opportunities & threats**

The area around Kadıköy offers a wide selection of public and educational services, sport facilities, culture/religion and entertainment spaces. Some urban locations, used for public services, are Kusbili Meadow, Salı Pazarı (Tuesday Bazaar), Söğütluçesme train station, metrobus station, Kadıköy Municipality service building, Fenerbahçe sport facilities, Kadıköy fire station, Kurbasalidere and Yogurtçu park. These services are located on the 2.8 km valley, which includes Kurbasalidere and its surrounding area between highway D100 and the sea, which further on is included within a municipal framework of a new vision and strategies.

The current commercial activities are densely concentrated in the immediate surroundings of the valley. In addition, with functions such as, Kadıköy municipality, marriage and registrar office, which are surrounding the site, the area is an important focal point where public services are dense. In general terms, the Kurbasalidere valley around the coastal line is surrounded with residences, offices and mostly commercial areas. In addition, the historical fire station located in the very beginning of the site, is used for public service by firemen but not active as a station.

The gradual increase in the number of offices and commercial areas affects the transportation system negatively. Despite the pedestrian and vehicle density caused by *Fenerbahçe stadium*, which is one of the other significant landmark, especially on days where matches are played, it provides opportunities for a social life. Its value and location within the area is regarded as important and has a wider potential in terms of contributing to city life not only on match days, but in as well in daily life.

**reflections**

The area has in the past and is still today characterised with constantly *shifting conditions, needs and functions*, which can vary depending on hour, day and month. The weekly tuesday market was located in a condition of *existing newtworks*, offering culture, trade, arts and commercial spaces. The *strong activism* among people and demonstrations occurring in the whole city manifests in the diverse cultural activities and spatial configurations. As in the case of both green spaces and human movement, there is an established relation between *planned and unplanned activities* (ex. passage markets, arts installations) that contributes to the dynamics of the site.

scale 1:2000

- project area
- ..... unplanned activities
- residential buildings
- water
- public services
- sports/ health
- culture/ religion
- offices
- mixed use
- commercial
- + landmarks



**Terminal Sahnesi**  
theatre

**Kariyer Egitim Kurumları**  
education centre

**Söğütlüçesme Cami**  
mosque

**İhsan Sungu İÖO**  
university

cemetery

wedding stores

**İtfayie istasyonu**  
fire station

illegal passage market

**Verem Savas Dispanseri**  
hospital

**Registrar office**

**Belediyesi Evlendirme Dairesi**  
high school

**Sahne**  
performing arts center

**Kadıköy Boga Heykeli**  
four square with a bull

**Nâzım Hikmet Kültür Merkezi**  
community center

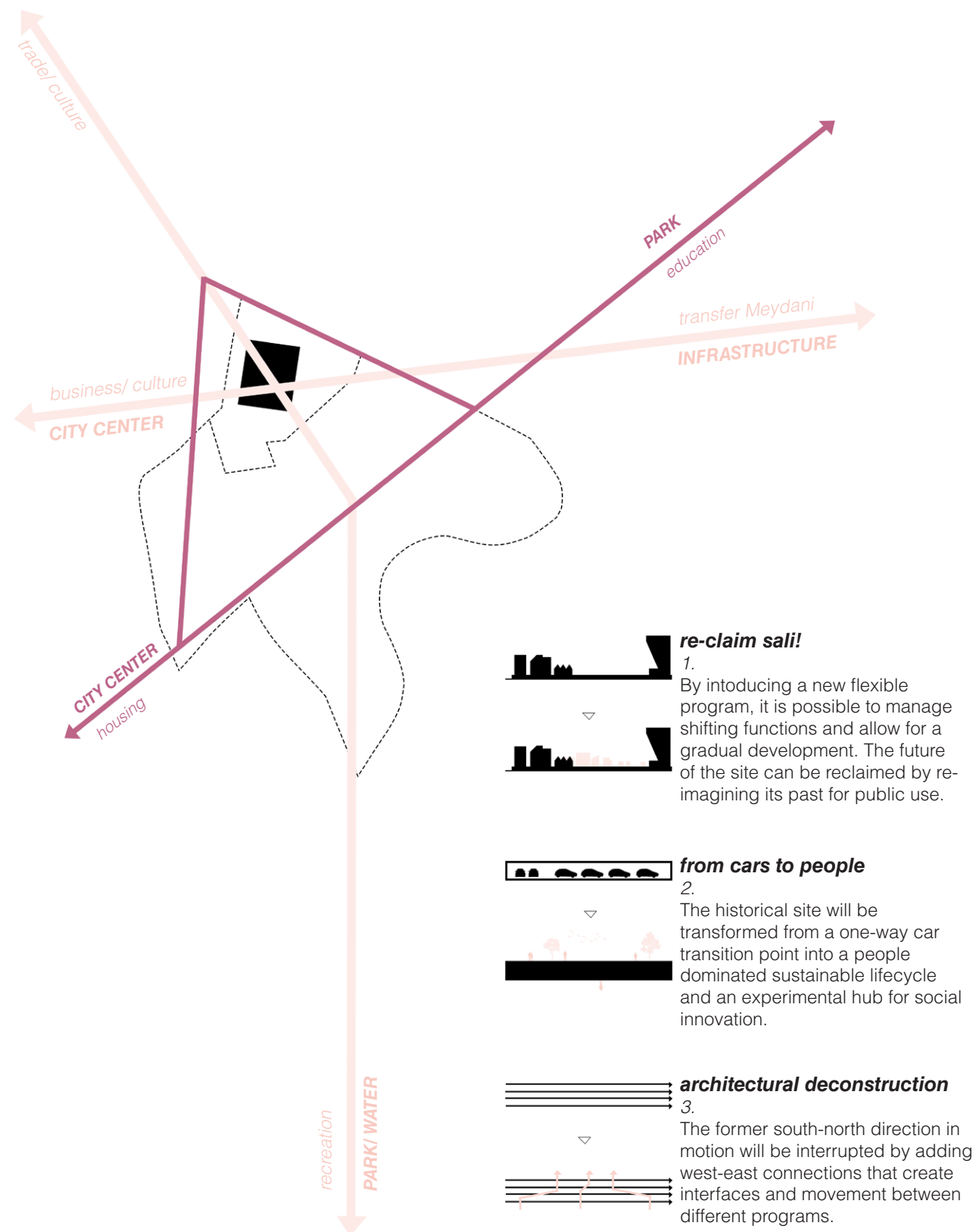
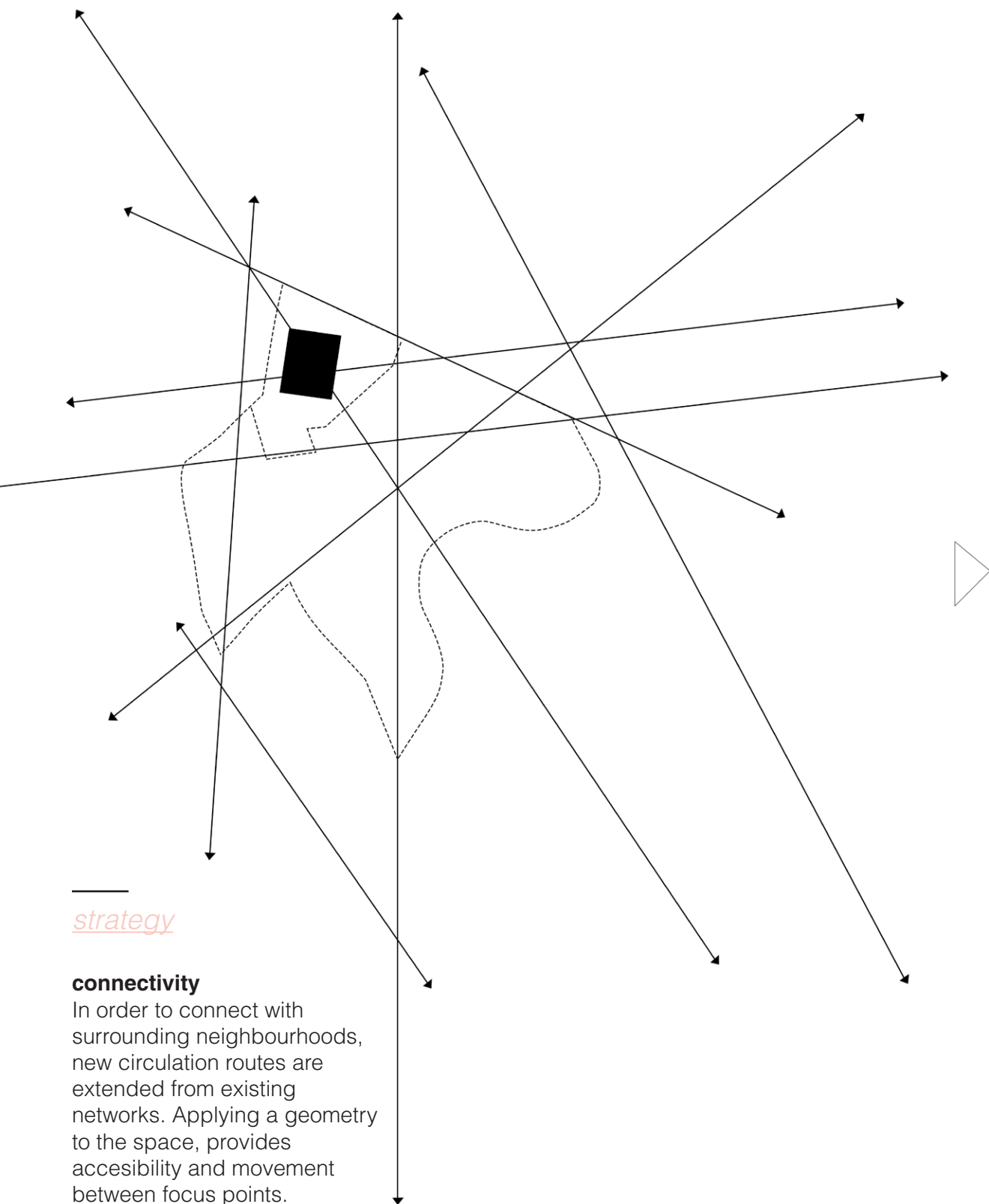
**Cinema**

**Süreyya Operası**  
opera

**Moda Sahnesi**  
theatre

**Craft Kadıköy**  
theatre

**Fenerbahçe**  
stadium





building scale

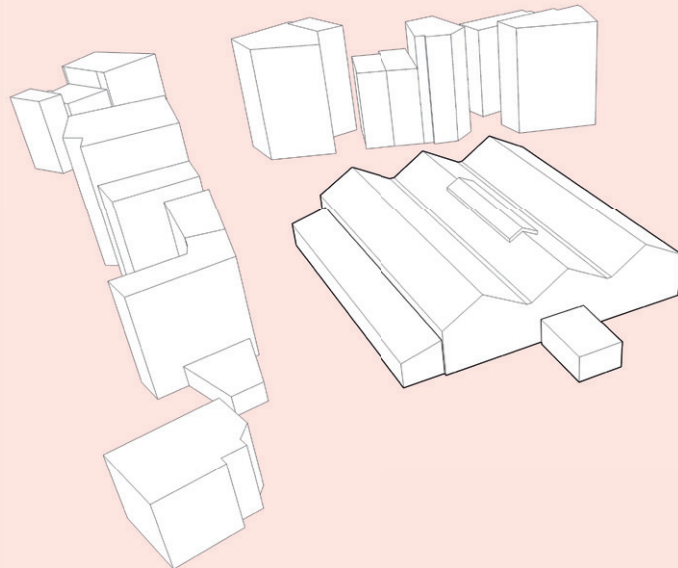
## the fire station

### why the fire station?

The chosen building is located in the very beginning of the site and has important historical and cultural heritage, which reflects the past condition. Its existence goes back since the start of Sali Pazari traditional market. The building itself has rich architectural values and potential to introduce a new type of design while showcasing the future development of the site. In addition, the building structure and condition are suitable for testing the concept of adaptive reuse. Today, the building is only used by firemen as a storage hall and office space, therefore not active as a fire station.

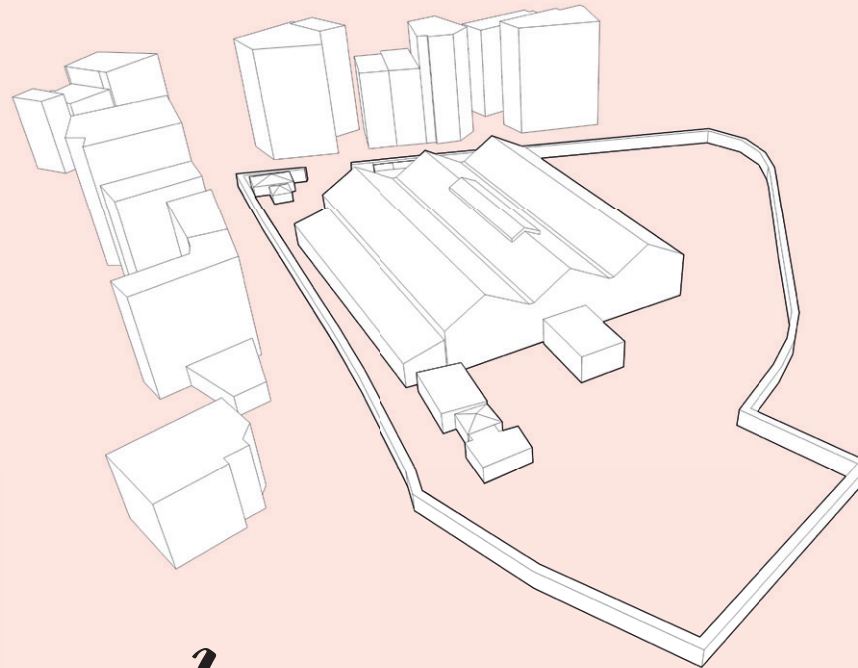
### history

One of the most famous bazaar in Istanbul, Sali Pazari is a natural threshold between the Kadıköy center established area and the residential settlement. The history of Kadıköy's fire department building reaches its climax in the same period as the economic boom and over exploitation hits Turkey. The building was temporary used as a cinema before shifting its functions into a fire station. From 1970 and on, a gradual construction phase started and additional volumes, mostly spaces for offices, were added to the structure. As a result, forming the final volume of the fire station and its surrounding.



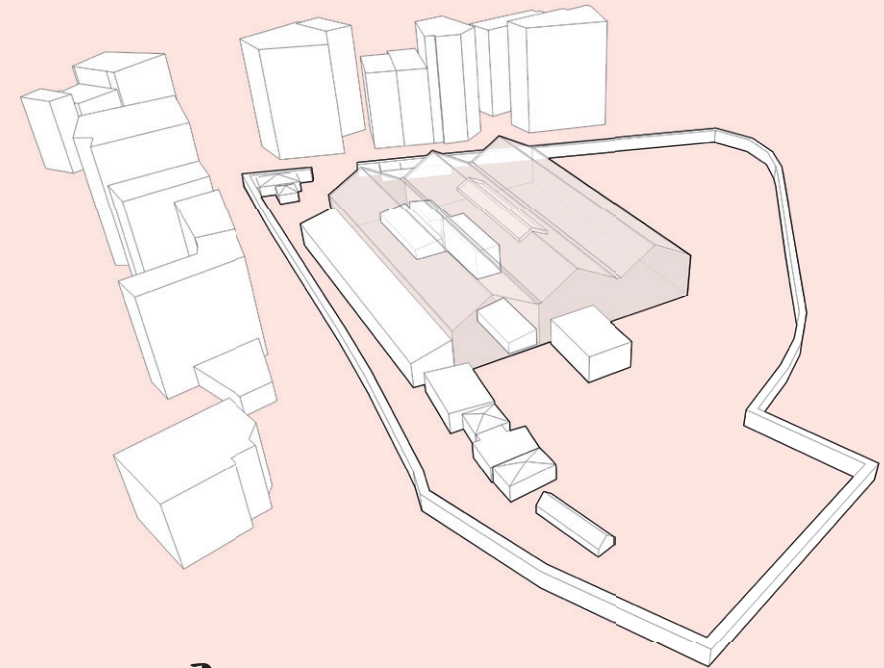
### 1 PHASE

*The original structure of the historical fire station is extended with new exterior additions.*



### 2 PHASE

*New exterior extensions follow a south direction. Closed public access with a stone wall.*



### 3 PHASE

*Interior additions of functional use, following the same direction. Further exterior buildings are added to the site.*





squared windows for lighting.



moveable door openings.

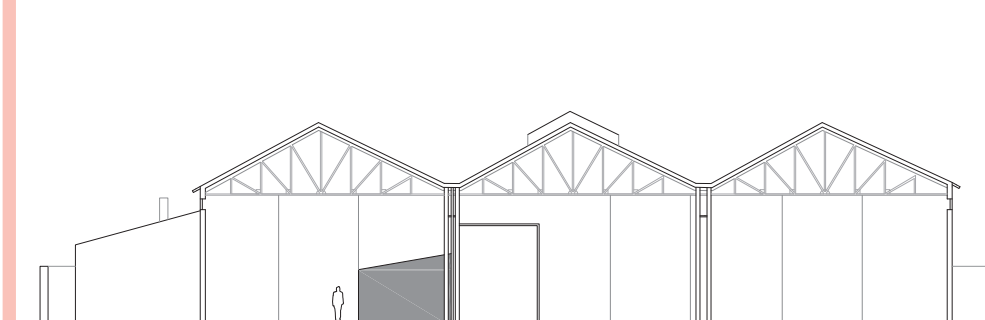
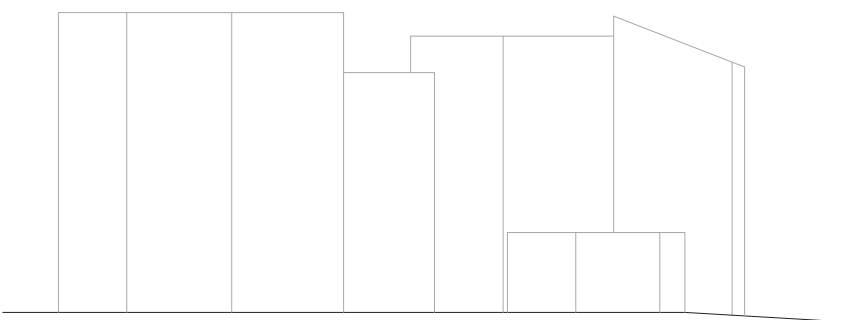


exterior fasade made of steal combined with wood panels.

*exterior and interior character*

*typological qualities*





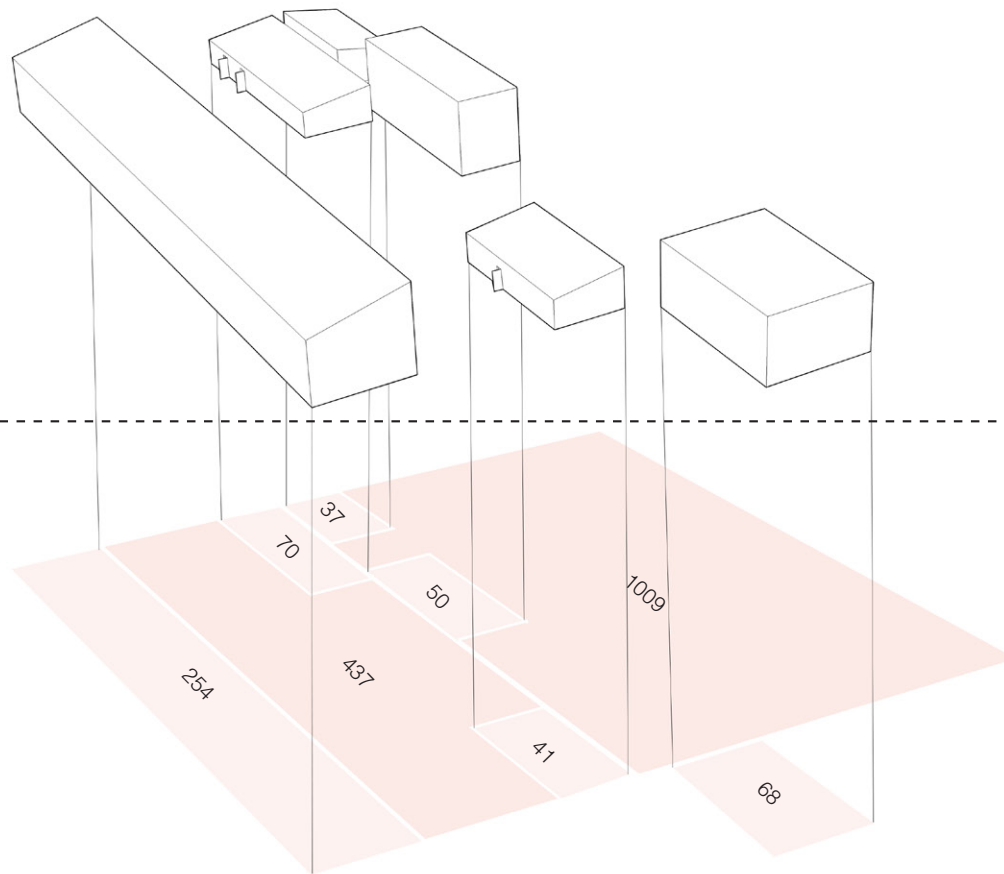


## ADDITIONS

exterior - interior

## AREA

floors, m<sup>2</sup>



## evaluation

### DEMOLISH - REDESIGN.

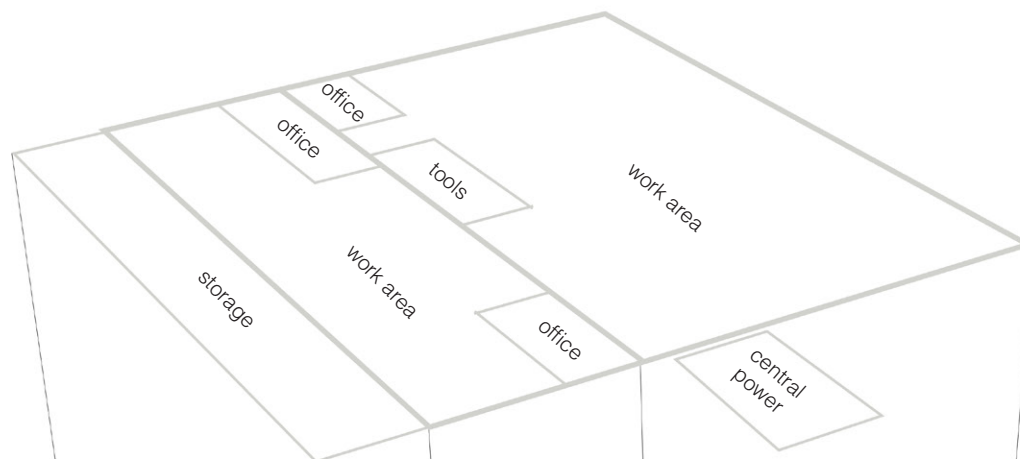
The interior spacious fire station consists of several added volumes as a result of re-organisation and supporting functions. The original plans indicate that the long dimension in south direction of the building, was interrupted with some lower and elevated additions, with little or no architectural significance. Today, the additions divide the building into smaller sectors. Several parts of the building, have been remodelled in order to fit new storage and administration needs, without changing the order of the load bearing structure. Parts of the character may be preserved.

### PRESERVE.

The total floor area of 2041 square meters is alligned with the exterior ground and covered with untreated concrete, except for some minor damages and holes opened for infrastructural reasons. In addition, the main working area occupied by vehicles and equipments, is painted with instructions on the concrete floor. The office spaces includes polished wooden decks. The fire station floors are generally in good condition and could be used almost immediately.

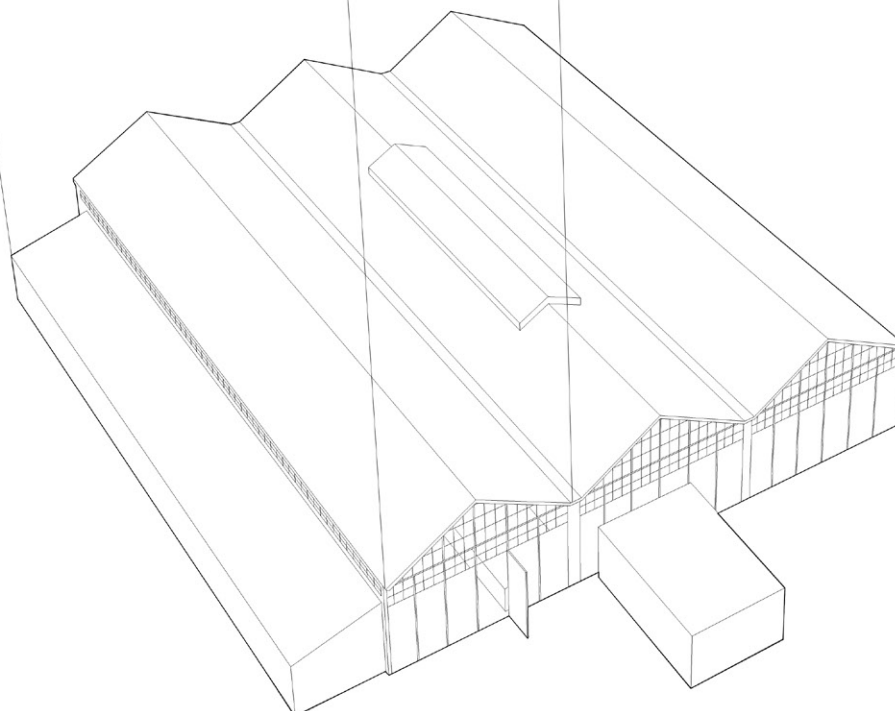
## FUNCTIONS

plan



## CONDITION

usage



### REDESIGN.

Engraved lines indicates the division of functions as well as the different spaces for both storage and offices. Wall partitions further on divide the building into two main working areas., according to the type of usage. The floor plan includes rooms for storage of tools, dressing rooms and offices.

After being unactivated from its previous use, the fire station can today offer plenty of available space for a future development. The existing condition of the building and its cultural heritage is highly weel preserved and should continue in future transformation. Taking into account contemporary building standards and the minimum floor heights, the entire area of the building can easily host a second open floor for a maximum use of the spacious structure. On the exterior, the building is characterised by a combination of wooden planks and supporting steel structure on the walls, with few alterations. Large moveable openings on both end fasades enables a free movement. The windows placed on the upper part of the walls and on a long strip surrounding the building, seem original to an extent, but with some minor alterations on their size and number; some of them also broken and replaced with newer material. Two additional volumes have been placed in direct conection to the fasade.



I  
**ROOF**  
window

**LOAD BEARING  
STRUCTURES**  
columns, beams

**SPACE**  
light, walls

**CAPACITY**  
usage

*evaluation*

**PRESERVE - REDESIGN.**

The characteristic roof made of corrugated metal sheet extends from the wall structure and is supported by the load bearing beams. A raised roof window is the main opening for light. The good condition of the roof show no visible signs of damage caused by moisture or mould. Lack of maintenance and insufficient insulation for contemporary standards requires that the roof should be redesigned according to new needs.

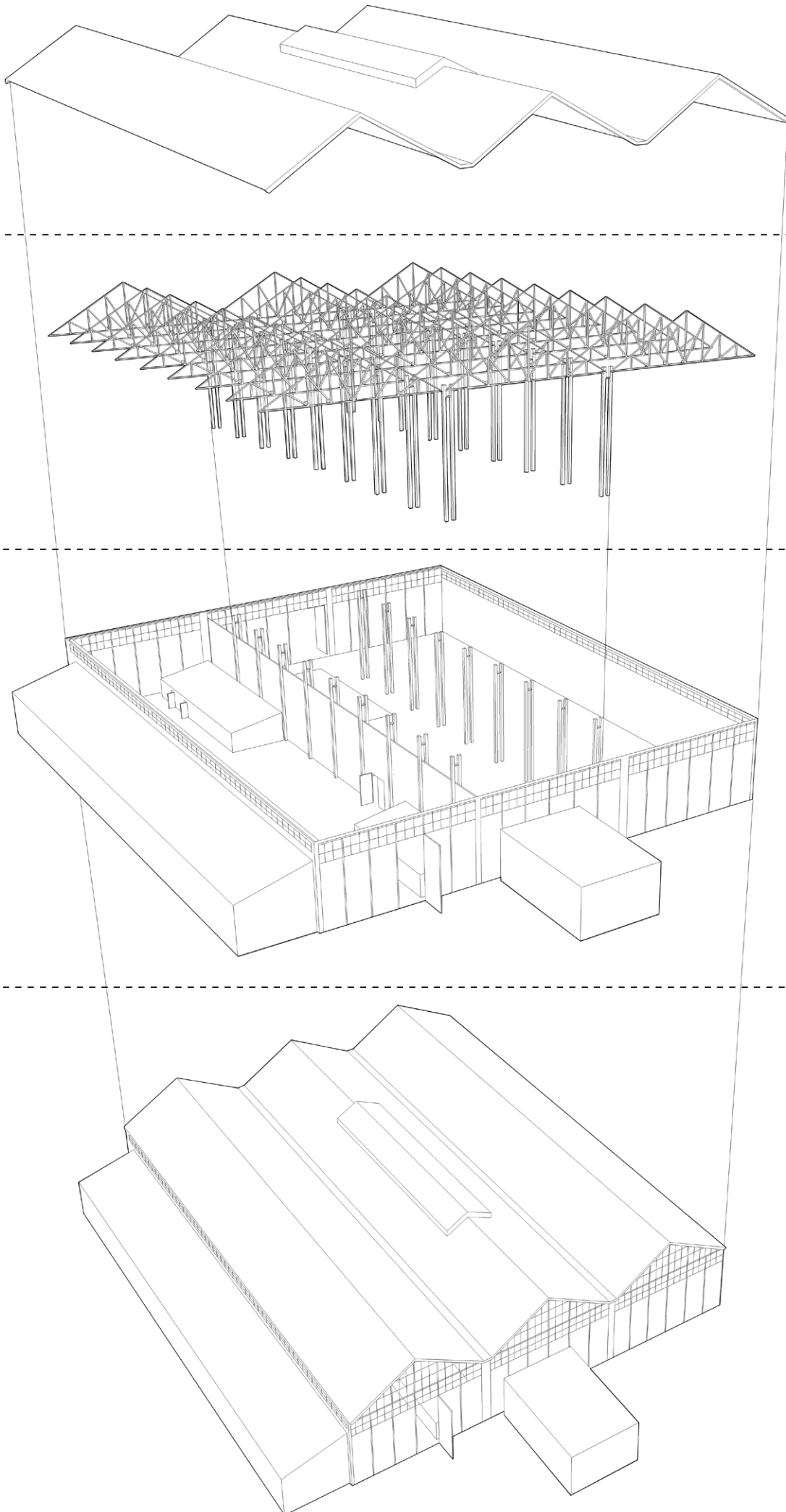
**PRESERVE.**

A metal load bearing structure, creates a central wing on all three parts of the building. Two rows of metal truss columns with a colored finish, located in the main spacious working area, support the central wing's triangular brusses. The load bearing structures appear to be intact, despite some minor visible changes which should be easy to restore. Beside giving stability to the building, the structures are considered the most significant element for the identity of the fire station due to its architectural character.

**REDESIGN.**

Natural light enters the building mainly from the upper part of the facade, through a central roof window, linear strip of smaller windows along all exterior walls and door openings. However, today some of the original windows on the walls are replaced with other materials or blocked by additions of rooms. The daily light source is highly dependent on external weather conditions, to satisfy efficiency for a working area. Artificial lighting is needed during morning and evening hours. The internal space is divided into two main parts with a wood wall. One door opening on south facade is blocked by an additional structure.

For any future transformation of the firestation it should be rather easy to supply with more natural light and movement between outside and inside. Flexible openings could bring more natural light into the space while still preserving the character of an open warehall. Some parts should be redesigned carefully to reflect again the original typological qualities.



*the future: swot*



- 1. Strategic geographical position:** in the heart of central Kadiköy, close to railway longing, ferry port, tram lines and metrobusses. Easy access to the popular site. with walking distances. Located in connection to a stadium, park area.
- 2. Direct connection to a historical and dense city structure** with a mixed-used settlement.
- 3. Building architecture** is ancient and elegant structure morphologically, with a unique landscape pattern according to traditional Turkish houses.
- 4. A long history and culture of arts and craftsmanship** including bazaars. Kadiköy is still a creative scene for artist.
- 5. Existing activities** serve many vital uses and functions for a vivid social and cultural life. Provides livelihood opportunities.
- 6. Pedestrian roads along the water front**
- 7. A preserved existing firestation** with historical and cultural values.

*Strengths*



- 1. Today, an site closed for public use,** dominated by parking facilities and an ongoing construction area with private investors.
- 2. Lack of emergence/ promotion** of cultural heritage.
- 3. Transition hub,** dominated with hard modes of traffic roads and permanent and parking facilities.
- 4. Lack of public services** and cultural/entertainment spots.
- 5. Many early period buildings** are sensitive to impacts of changes.
- 6. Private investors** supported by the government have been destroying many profitable areas, mainly dominated by minorities, to create modern housing complexes, giant shopping malls or big gated communities.
- 7. Many old neighborhoods of Istanbul** have been entirely destroyed and rebuilt to satisfy the craving for profit of few but really powerful groups of private investors.
- 8. Expansion of commercial streets,** forcing citizens, mainly minorities to move out from their original houses and working spaces.
- 9. A contaminated and dirty river,** running through the area.

*Weaknesses*



- 1. Long tradition of public manifestation activities.** A possible force in the development?
- 2. Incoming migrants** a new workforce?
- 3. Energy efficient building** with bioclimatic design by optimizing natural energies such as sunlight, heat, airflow etc.
- 4. Vernacular architecture:** buildings designed to match the local climate and culture for minimum waste of resources. Using local building materials (stone, timber) makes a good use of passive energy.
- 5. Increase in infrastructure regulations,** investments on highway and railroad.
- 6. The railway** with its historical value and the potential for it to have a new purpose.
- 7. The fire station as a new public space** for social interaction, supporting future changing needs and conditions.

*Opportunities*



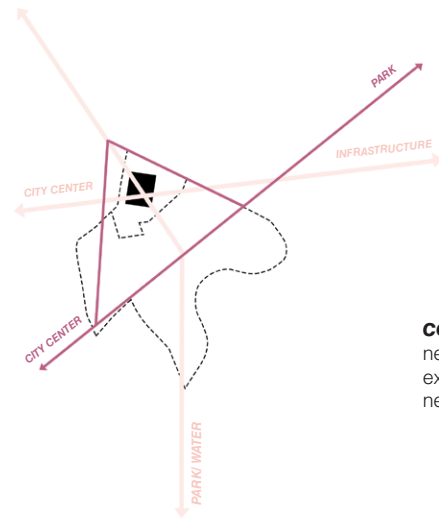
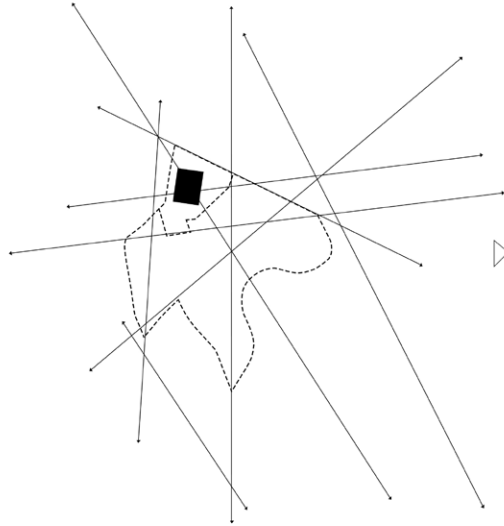
- 1. Unstable urban processes.** Economic boom and globalisation contributing to rapid mega urban transformations.
- 2. Uncertain future environmental, social and economical challenges,** changing needs and activities. If the building sector is the driving force of the Turkish economy, the mega urban transformations represent for a small powerful minority the fastest way to get a profit out of the lands.
- 3. Over-urbanization,** where the growth is not proportional among the whole region and is too fast to be controlled. Istanbul hosts the 20% of Turkey's population.
- 4. No specific regulations and legislations** for restoring and preserving the traditional settlement. Risk of money driven projects from private investors, destroying the cultural heritage.
- 5. Polarization and the marginalization** of the middle-lower income classes.
- 6. Crowdedness, garbage and pressure on nature** caused by over population.
- 7. Decreasing in public funding** in Turkey, despite an economic boom.
- 8. Losing its identity.**
- 9. Risk of flooding, pollution of air, water and soil.**

*Threats*



## toolbox: design focus

### strategies



**connectivity**  
new circulation routes are extended from existing networks.



#### re-claim sali!

1.  
by introducing a new flexible program, it is possible to manage shifting functions and allow for a gradual development. The future of the site can be reclaimed by re-imagining its past for public use.



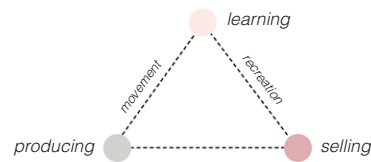
#### from cars to people

2.  
the historical site will be transformed from a one-way car dominated sustainable lifecycle and an experimental hub for social innovation.



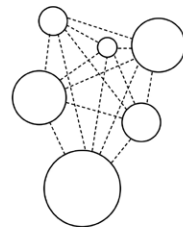
#### architectural deconstruction

3.  
the former south-north direction in motion will be interrupted by adding west-east connections that create interfaces and movement between different programs.



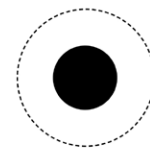
#### vital activities

main activities for urban generating.



#### learning

sharing information, knowledge and exchanging ideas.



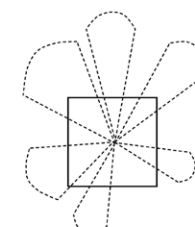
#### producing

producing from learning phase.



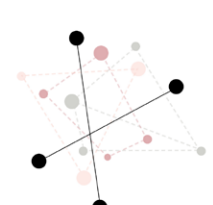
#### selling

selling from producing phase.



#### recreation

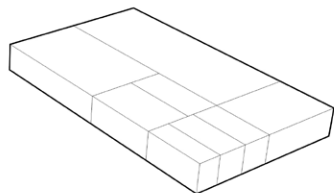
social sharing, activities and interaction.



#### movement

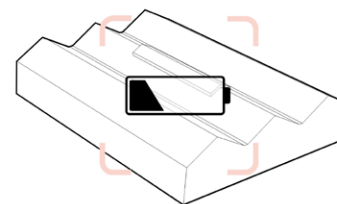
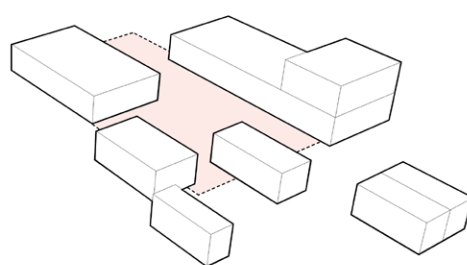
provide access between focus points while connecting functions.

### concept



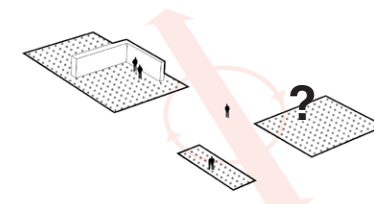
#### 1. expand/ contract

hybrid structure that allows for dynamic spaces to expand/ contract from static elements: for flexible interior and exterior spaces.



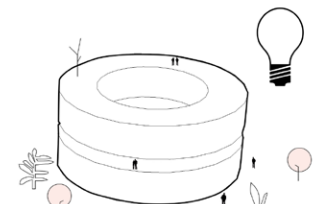
#### 2. giant construction kit

urban generator as an energy source: driven by people and a storage for common materials.



#### 3. temporal occupation

interactions between people and space: transform passersby into participants. assembly



#### 4. platform for expression

architecture as experience: everyone is a designer of their everyday life.

# 04

## ***design it!***

---

This chapter guides through the proposal for Sali Pazar and begins with a description of the process used for the design, followed by interlinked programming steps. The final design is supported by the previous analysis and toolbox.



---

## design proposal

ities nowadays are too rigid and static, and are incapable of adapting to dynamic conditions and constantly shifting needs. The process of evolution acknowledges local issues, culture/tradition, scale and existing activities while bringing new qualities to an empty site. Through rethinking and reimagining the urban development process, it is possible to provide a framework and toolkit that empowers the people the ability and opportunity to contribute to the planning and development of cities. Through a set of tools, people are now able to participate in the design process of which places are made, allowing them to make decisions on how their city *is designed*, how their city *grows* and most importantly how the city *is used*. While the result might end up in an apparent chaos, it would in fact be nothing but one form of organization framed within the unexpectedness and dynamism given by free will and the freedom of choice. The duality (past-future) and reconceptualised city is designed here collectively, and is highly flexible and responsive to shifting conditions, while celebrating the intense, diverse and complex character of the city.

### **what?**

Typologies that are constantly evolving, represent a process of evolution, they have the possibility to transform and evolve as a response to the information they receive from their surrounding context. The adaptable application represents a series of commonly used typologies, and the potential scenarios of how a condition can evolve over time, either *in scale or function*. The typologies do not suggest a shape or a form; instead, what is emphasized is their performance - highly flexible and capable of being reused for new function.

### **how?**

The design of urban attractors brings in density (greater density = higher land value) and allowance for building up and bigger, re-using the space and existing activities. Allowing the development of new typologies around it. It ranges from small/big interventions, vertical/horizontal, top/facades on existing structures.

Each new typology generates a new impact on the site, increasing the density when demanding more density around it. Parameters set up by the catalogue of "rules"

- *Eat, sleep and work!*
- *Public service*
- *Commercial*
- *Open space and sport*

### **2 scenarios (zoom in)**

#### **Tuesday 12.00**

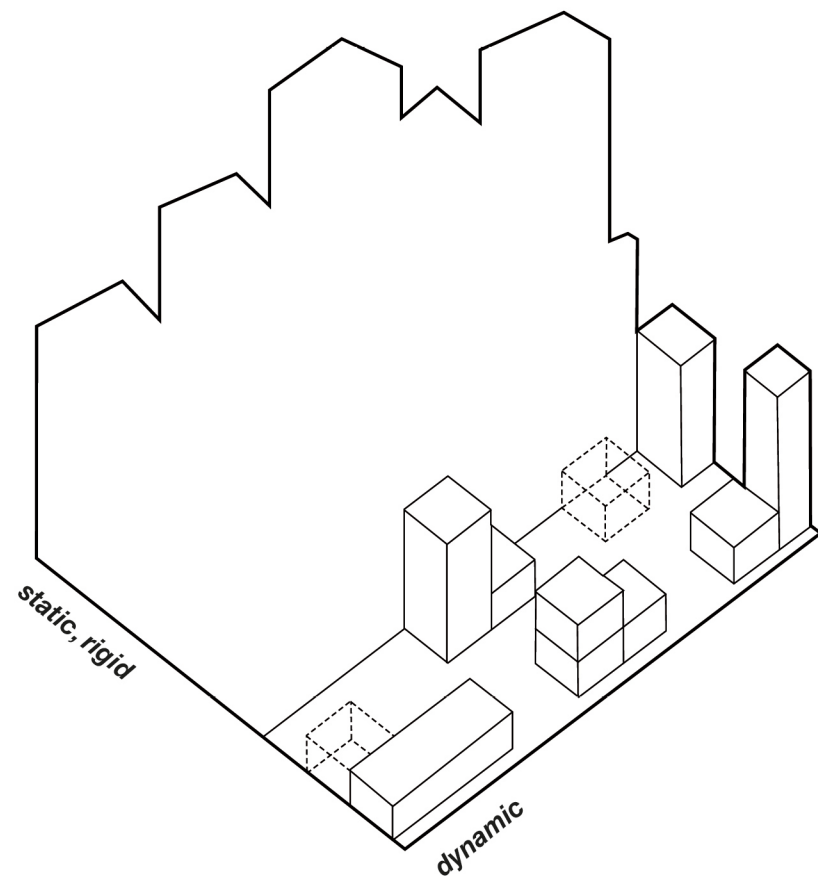
- arts & craft market (shop in/outdoor, selling clothes, materials, food, art, urban farming, factory etc)

#### **Friday 18.30**

- weekend festival and football game (open-air, exhibitions, theatre, cinema, AW, cultural center, performances, sport activities, transportation/ parking)



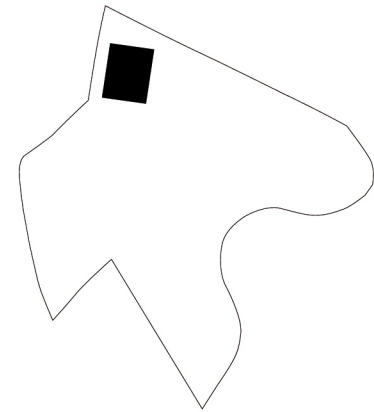
## design concepts



*Are our cities responsive to constantly changing social, economical, environmental and technological challenges and conditions?*

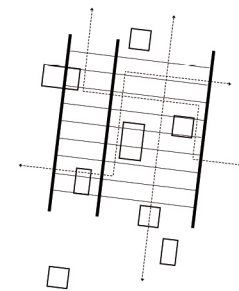
### **the missing puzzle**

Existing open and flat asphalt landscape as the void and arena for interventions.



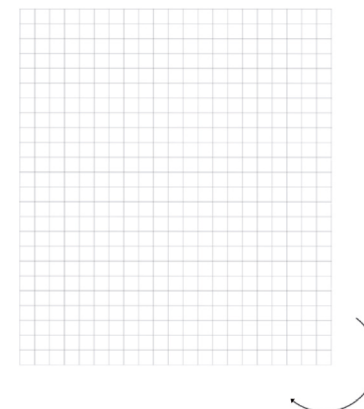
### **expand and contract history**

Reusing historical structures and adding new flexible elements for civic spaces of encounters and convival activities.



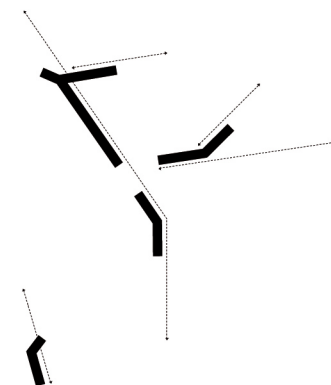
### **introducing a grid**

5 x 5 m grid to give order and allow flexibility of the space, rotated along the fire station angle.



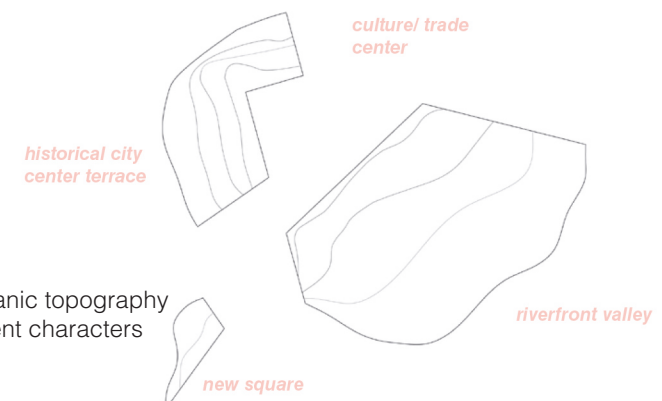
### **adding new geometry**

Regular structures according to main connections, linking different parts of the city.



### **four elements**

Creating an organic topography with each different characters and flows.

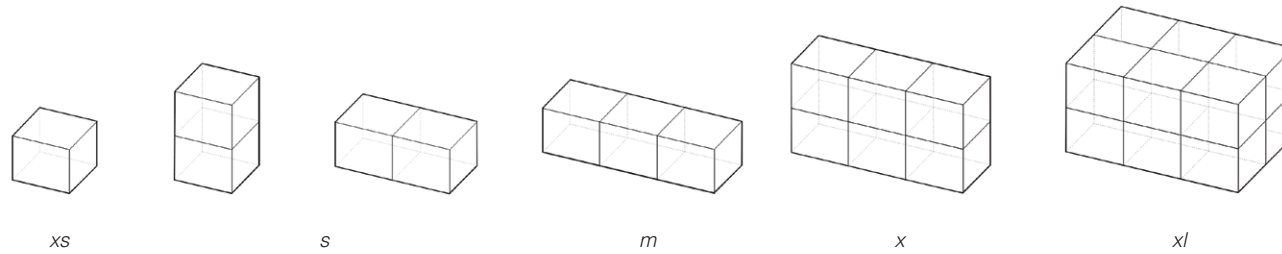




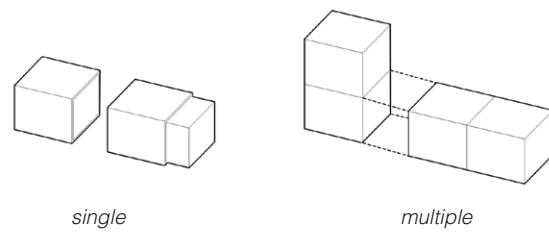


## adaptable application

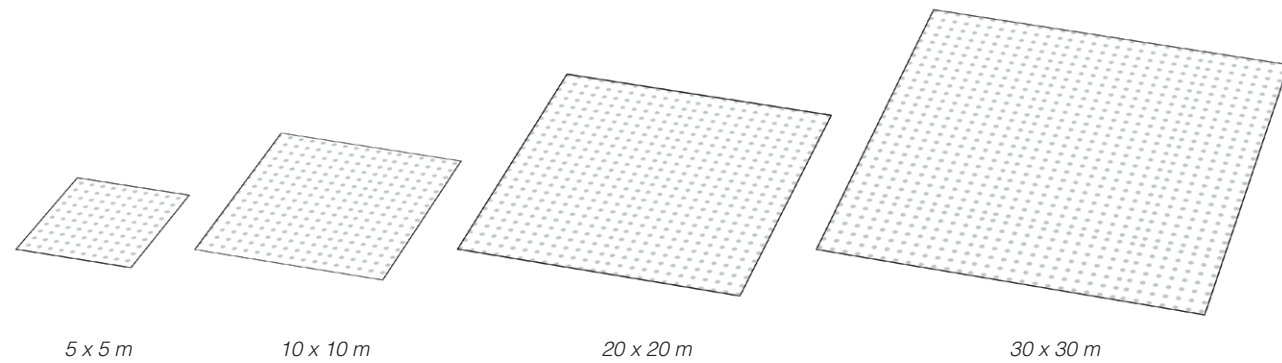
### size units



### expansion combinations



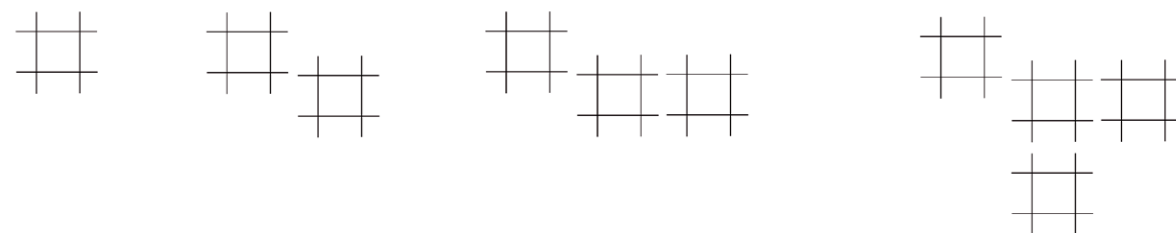
### plot occupation, m<sup>2</sup>



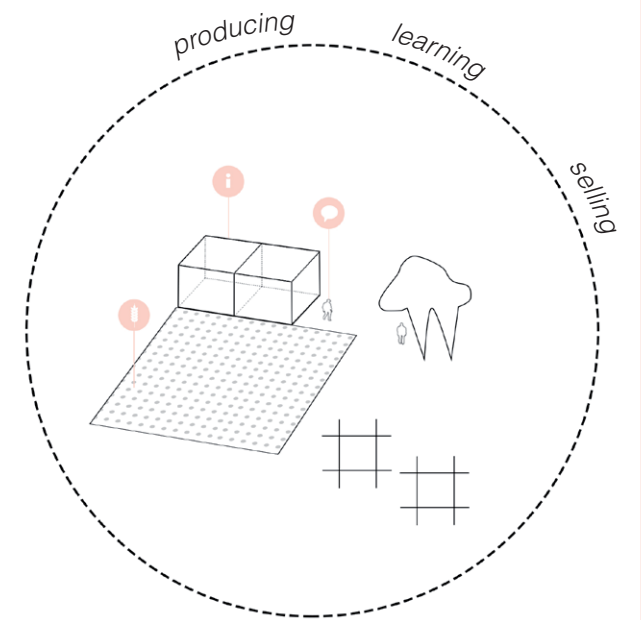
### activities functions



### density + / - growth



### production ecosystem



A set of tools, using parameters, where people are able to participate in the design process and development of which places are made, allowing them to make decisions on how their city is *designed*, how the city is *used* and most importantly how their city *grows*.

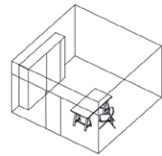
**Welcome to Sali Pazari!**



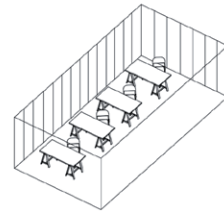
*set of typologies*

Not a shape or a form; instead, a process of evolution and configuration of units. What is emphasized is the performance - highly flexible and capable of being reused for new function.

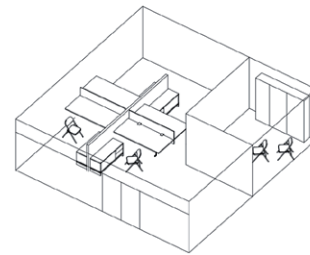
**1**  
office



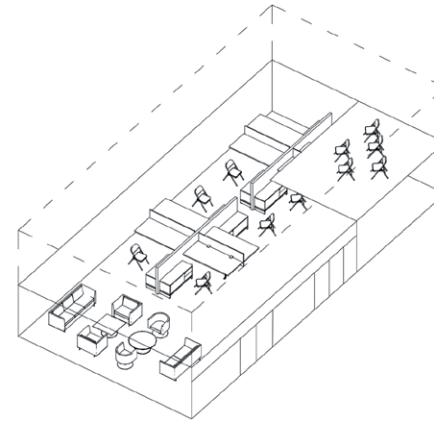
*small lounge*



*medium studio*

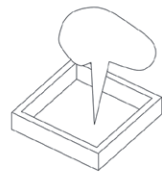


*large studio*

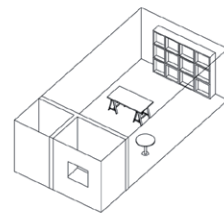


*corporation*

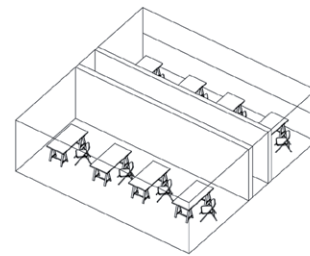
**2**  
school



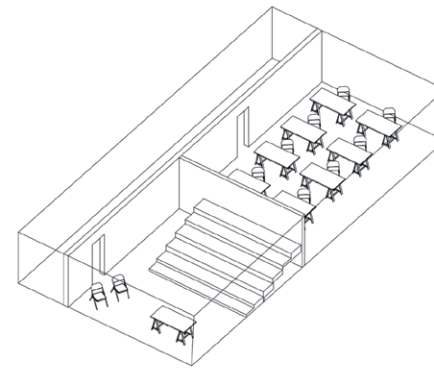
*tree/ yard*



*kindergarten*

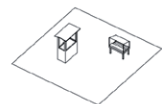


*primary school*

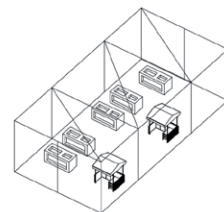


*university*

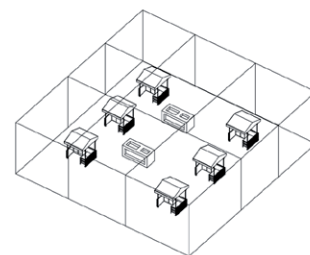
**3**  
shop



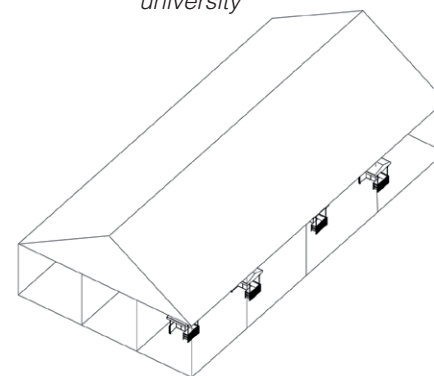
*street vendor*



*community market*



*outdoor market*



*market hall*

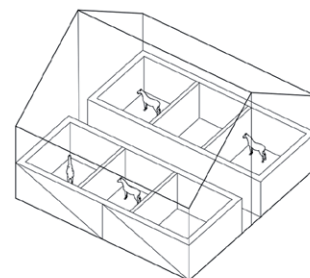
**4**  
animal housing



*birdhouse*



*dog house*



*stable*



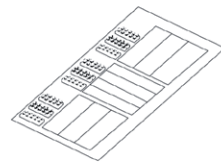
*lawn*



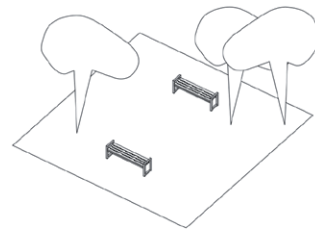
**5**  
park (open space)



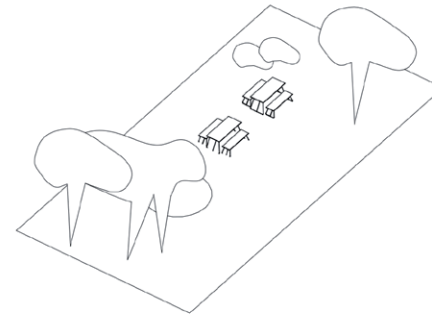
*personal garden*



*urban farming*

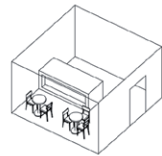


*square*

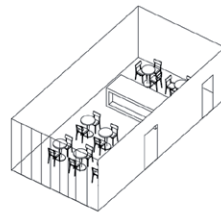


*park*

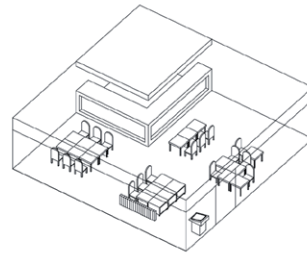
**6**  
eat



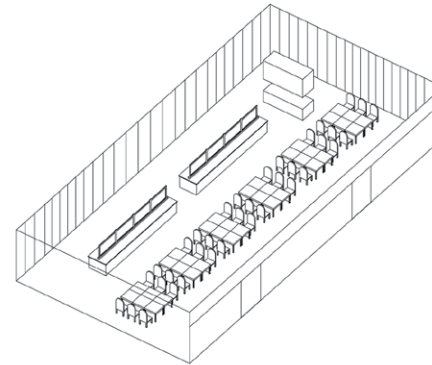
*café/ deli*



*teahouse/ bar*



*restaurant*

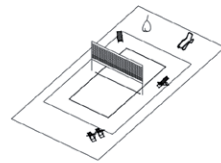


*cafeteria/ canteen*

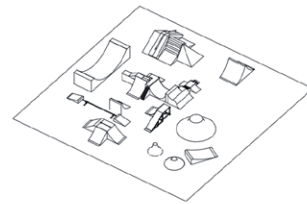
**7**  
sport



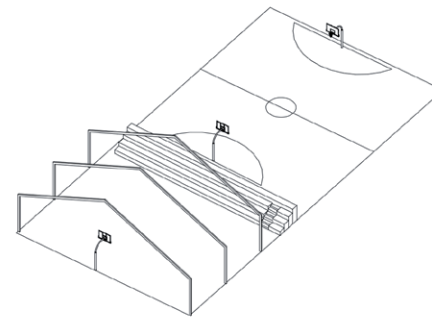
*fitness gym*



*beach sport*

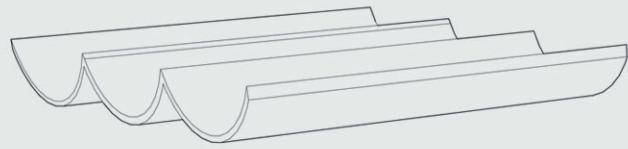


*skatepark*



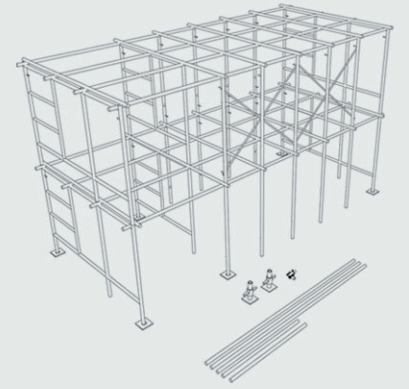
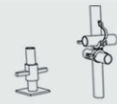
*basket court*

1

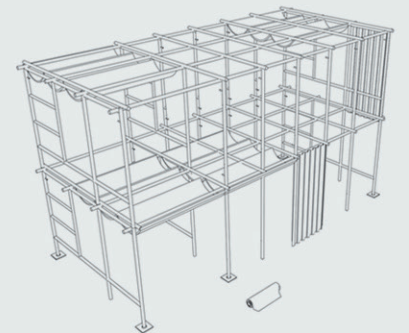


hybrid structures  
temporary interventions

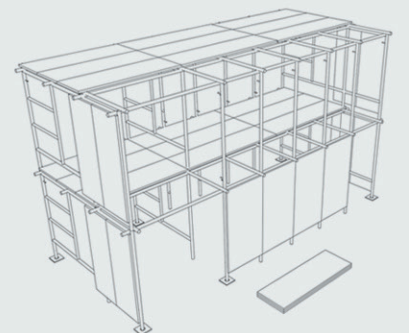
implementation



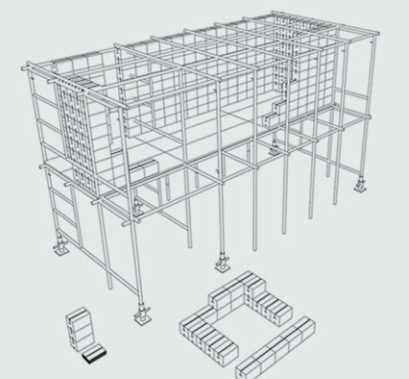
height adjustable feet & assemble  
with clamps



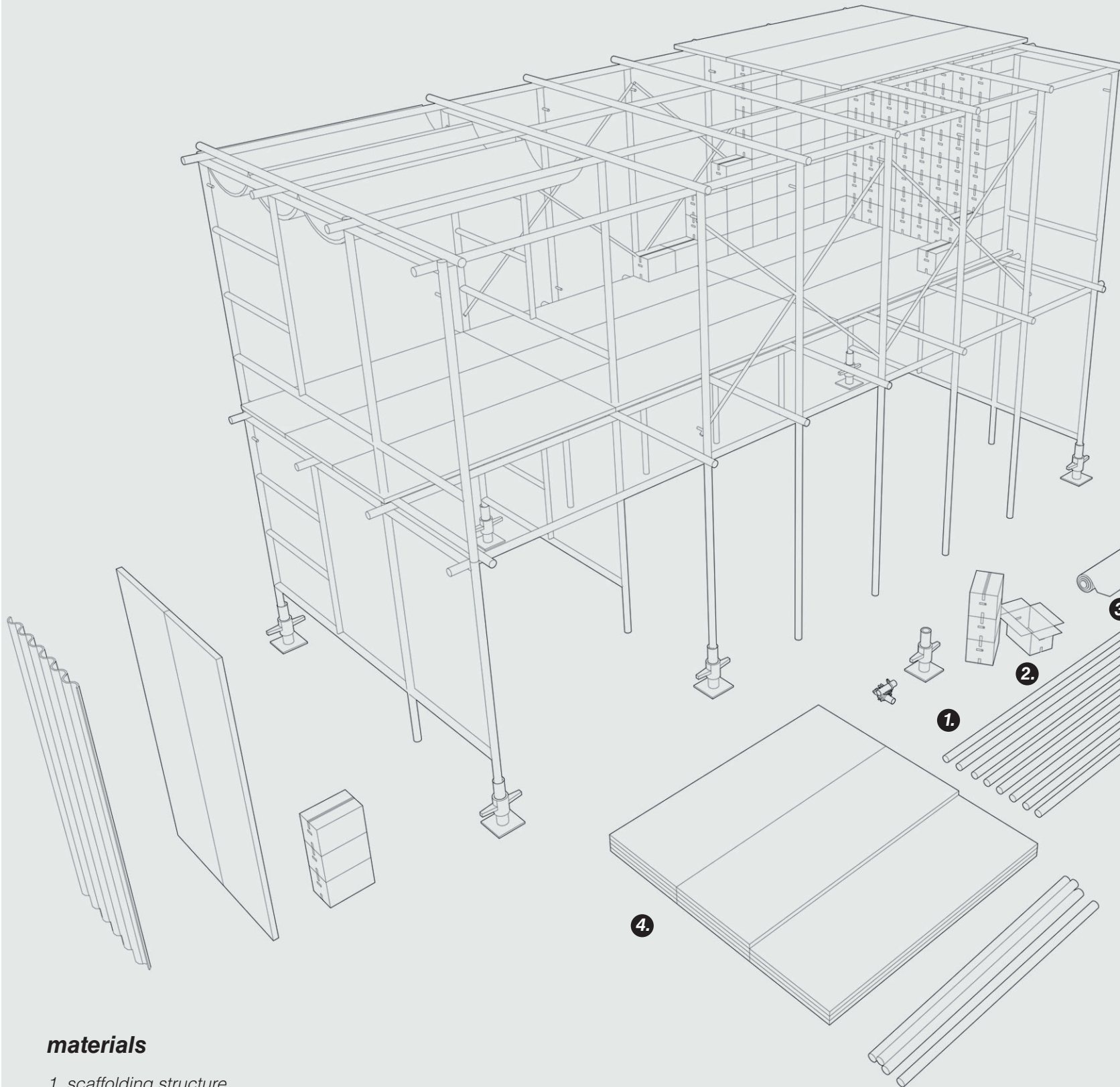
fabric: sun, light. protection, shadow



attach OSB panel



unfold, range & stack boxes



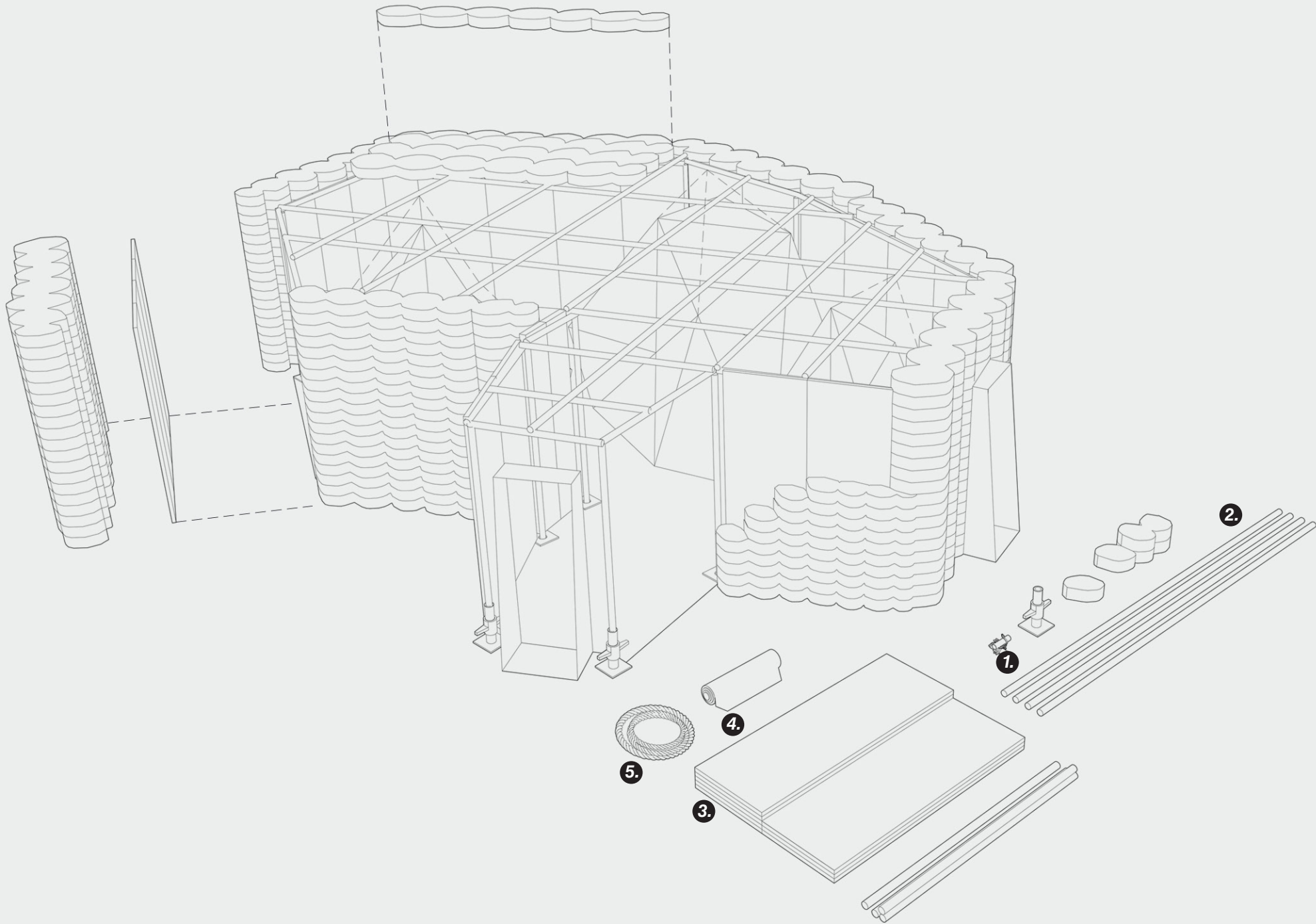
## materials

1. scaffolding structure
2. foldable boxes
3. fabric
4. OSB panel



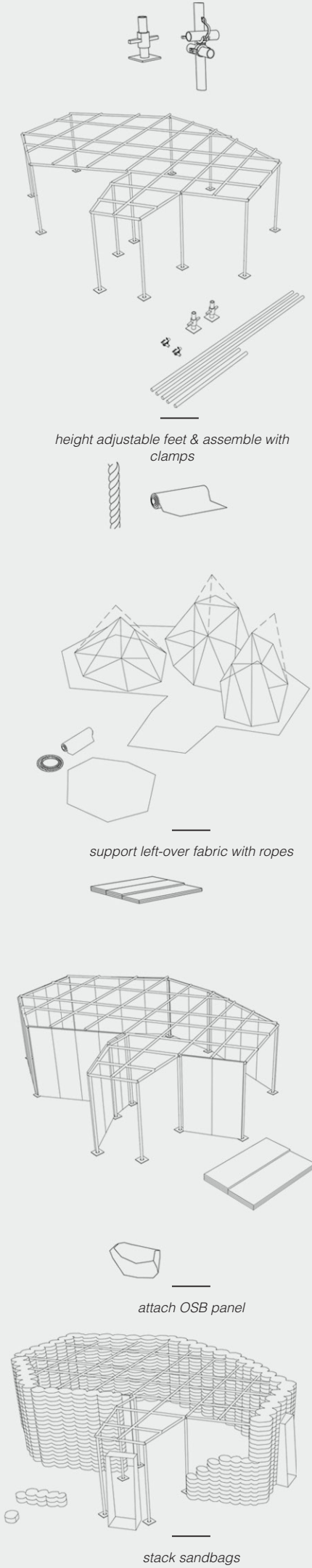
2

implementation



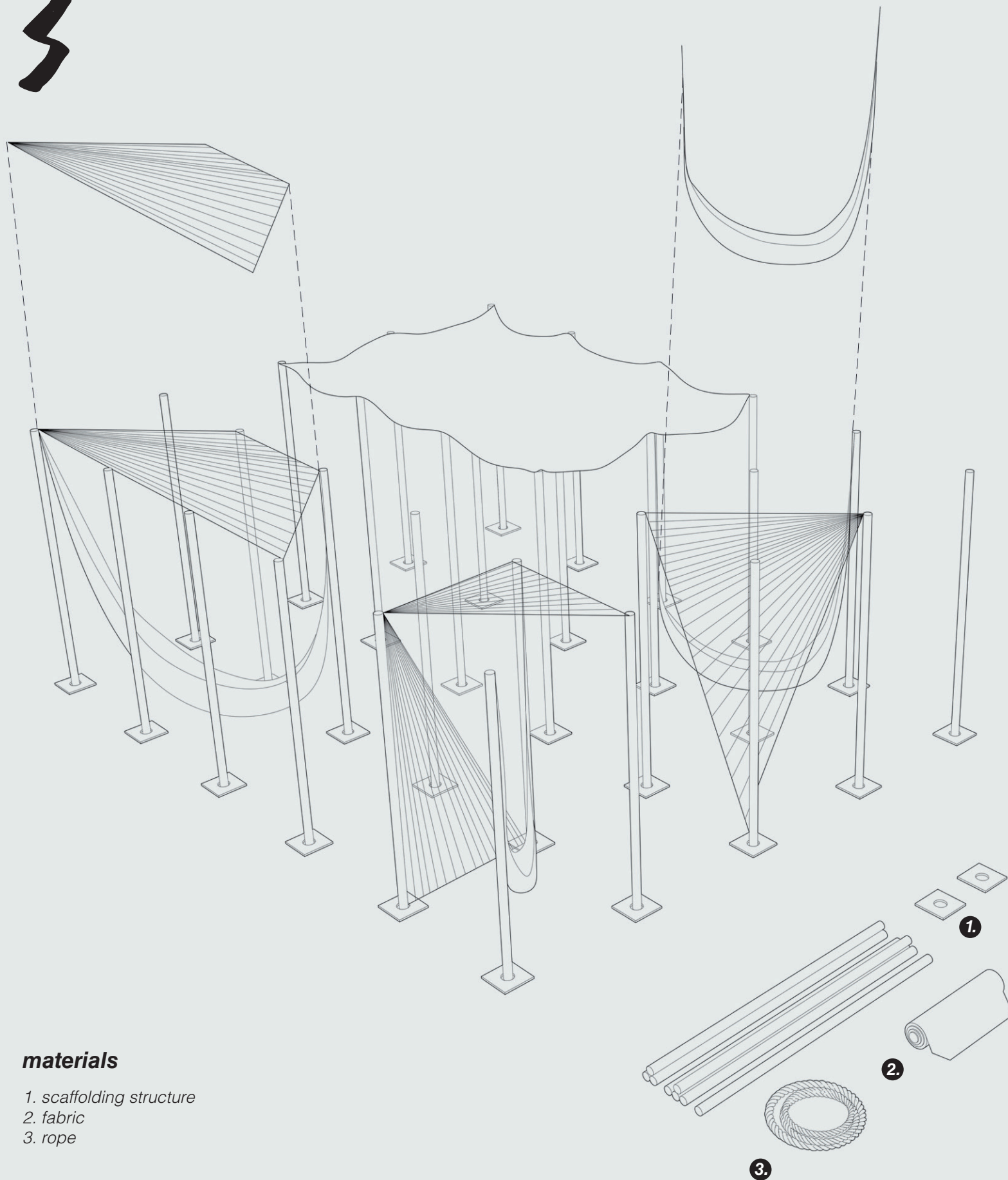
materials

- 1. scaffolding structure
- 2. sandbags
- 3. OSB panel
- 4. fabric
- 5. rope



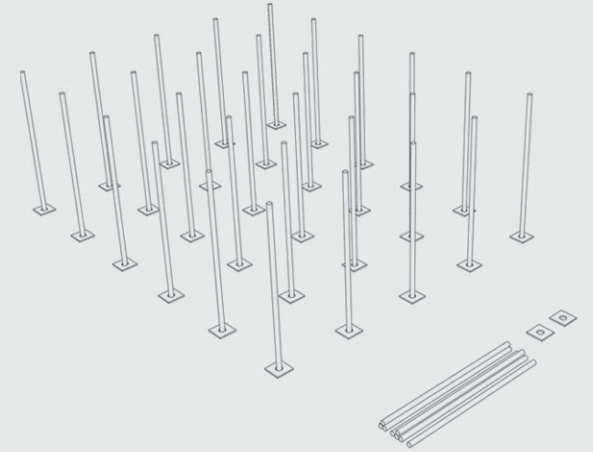
# 3

## implementation

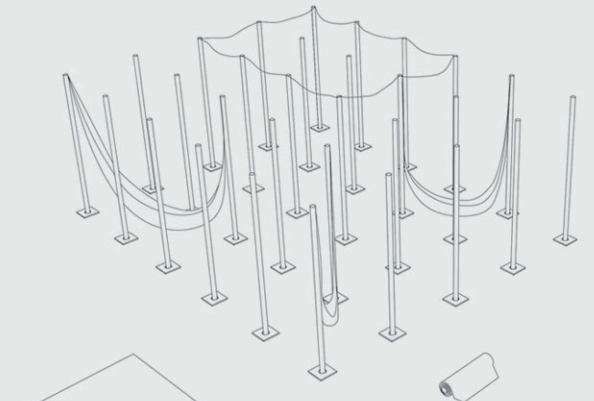


### materials

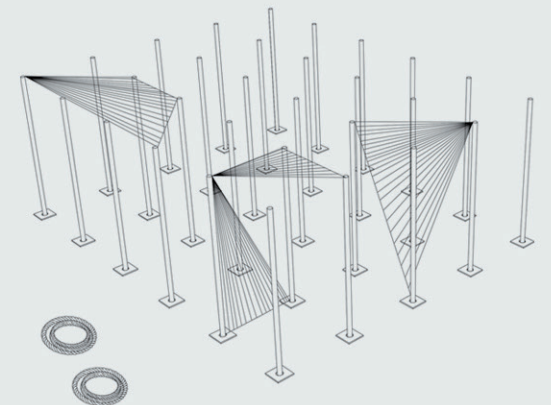
1. scaffolding structure
2. fabric
3. rope



place height adjustable feet



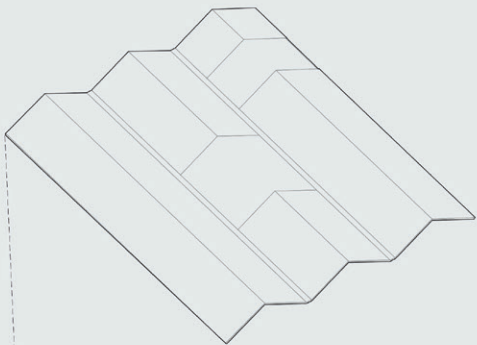
fabric: sun, light, protection, shadow



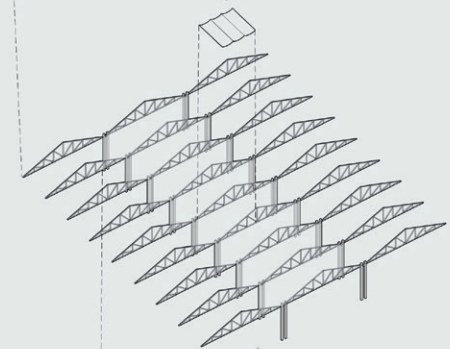
play with rope!



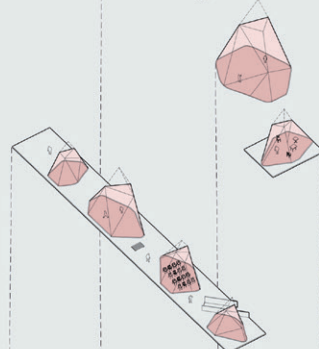
urban generator  
fire station



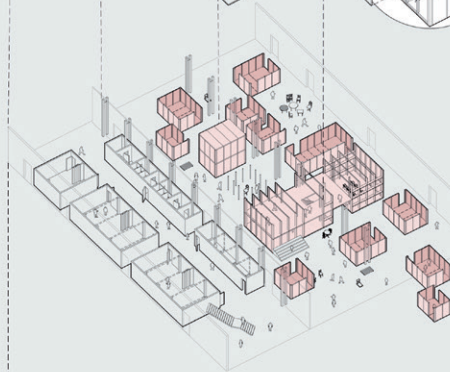
**storytelling**  
openings in the roof  
to highlight historical  
attributes



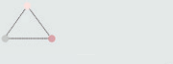
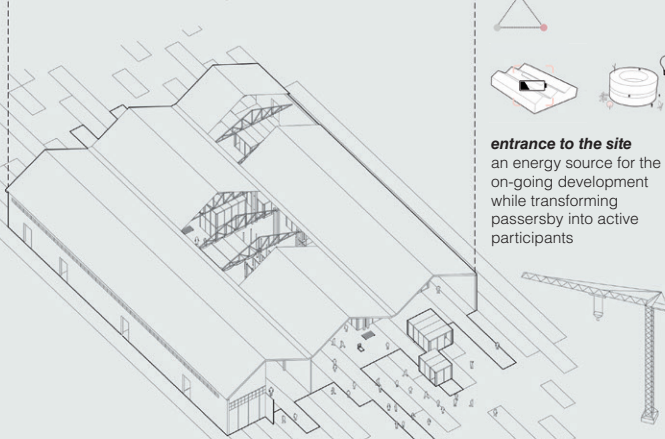
**loadbearing structures**  
beams of architectural  
and cultural value  
preserved, giving  
protection and shadow  
with attached fabric



**temporary spaces**  
studios, lounge, lectures,  
workshops, storage hall

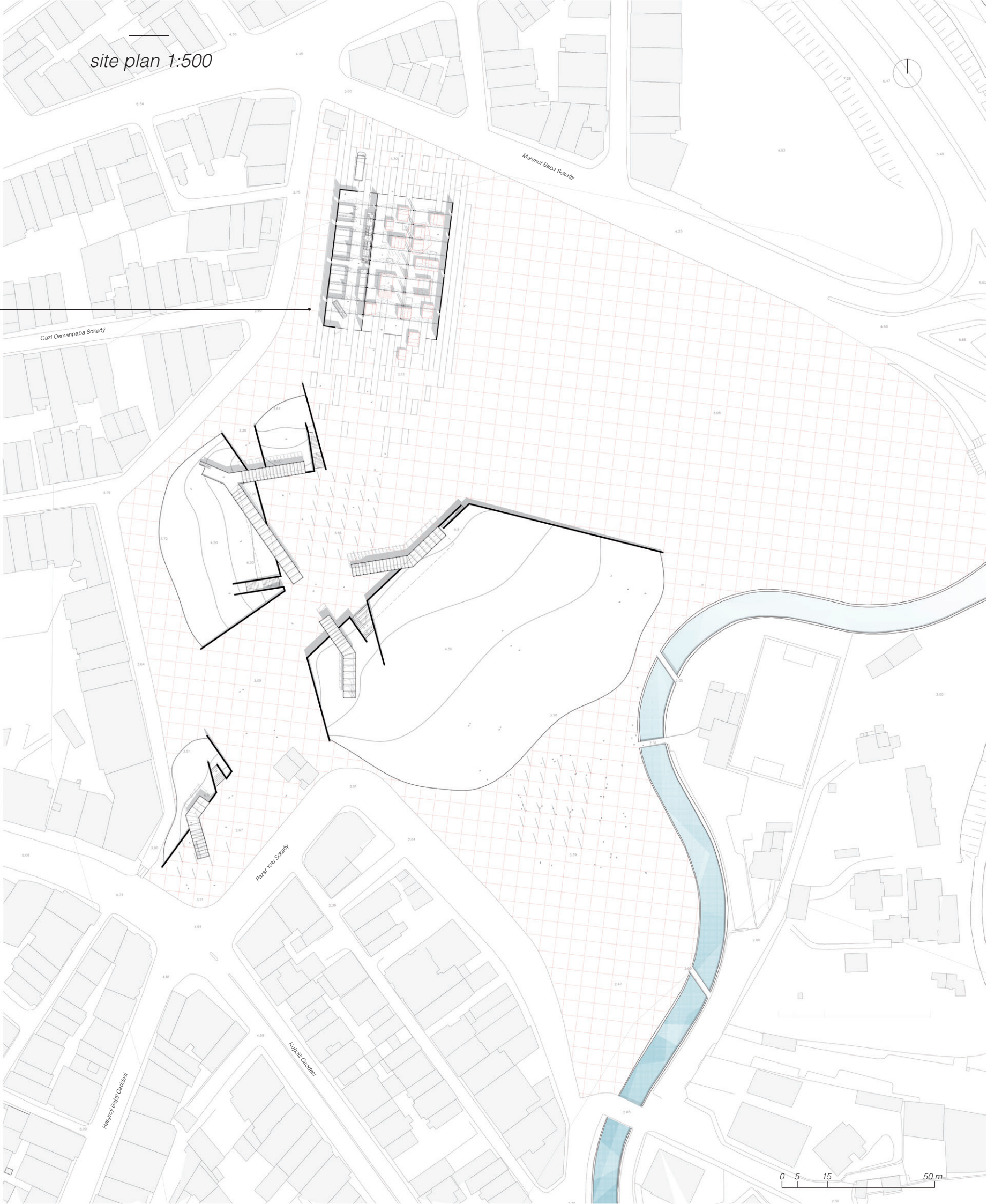


**giant construction kit**  
flexible modules that can  
expand and contract into  
the site while generating  
activities

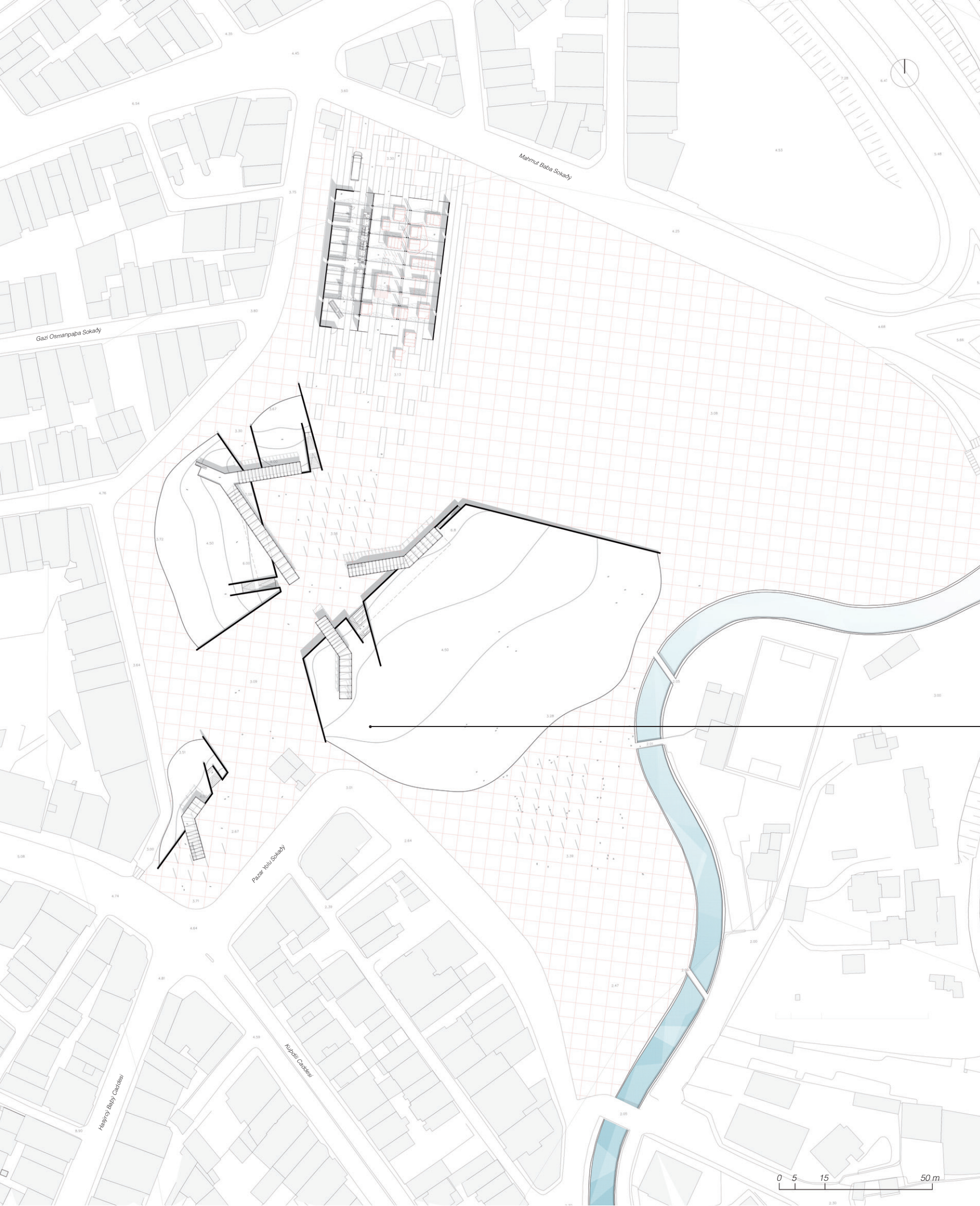


**entrance to the site**  
an energy source for the  
on-going development  
while transforming  
passersby into active  
participants

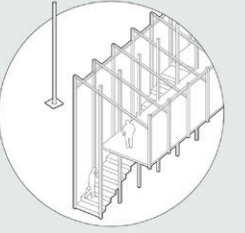
site plan 1:500







public infrastructure  
permanent structure



**geometry as a connector**  
flow and movement  
between levels and  
different scales,  
connecting to existing  
networks, reused of  
regular shapes



**activating main floor**  
with spaces inside,  
stone wall surrounding  
the new organic  
topography



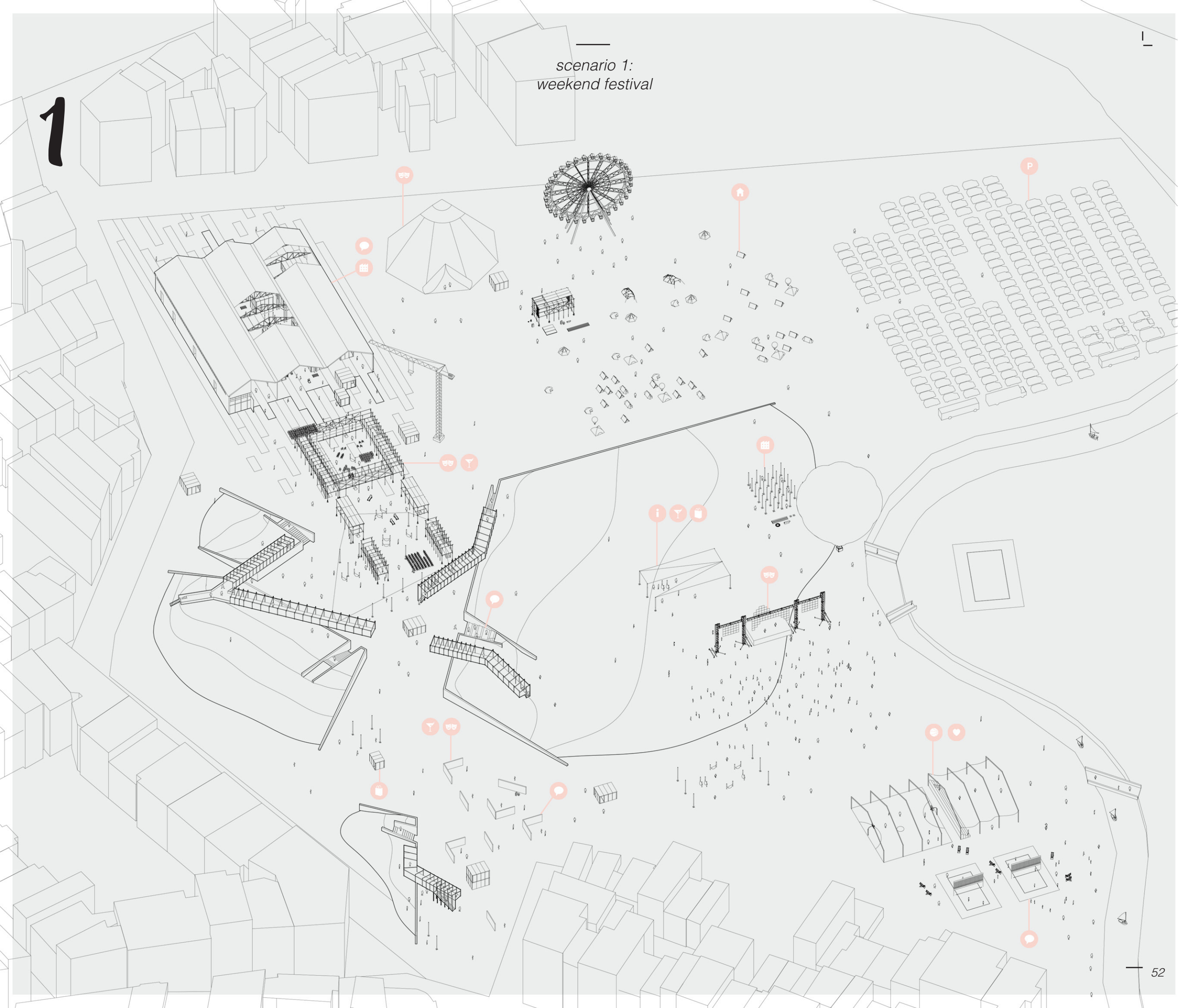
**flexible grid system**  
plug-in openings,  
organisation, protective  
grid, introducing soft  
rules



**3 main landscapes**  
adding organic  
topography bringing  
order and new qualities  
to the space, while  
creating visual axes  
and a base for different  
uses



scenario 1:  
weekend festival





combinations

**type of intervention:** s, x/  
performance, concert, open-air cinema,  
lounge, conference

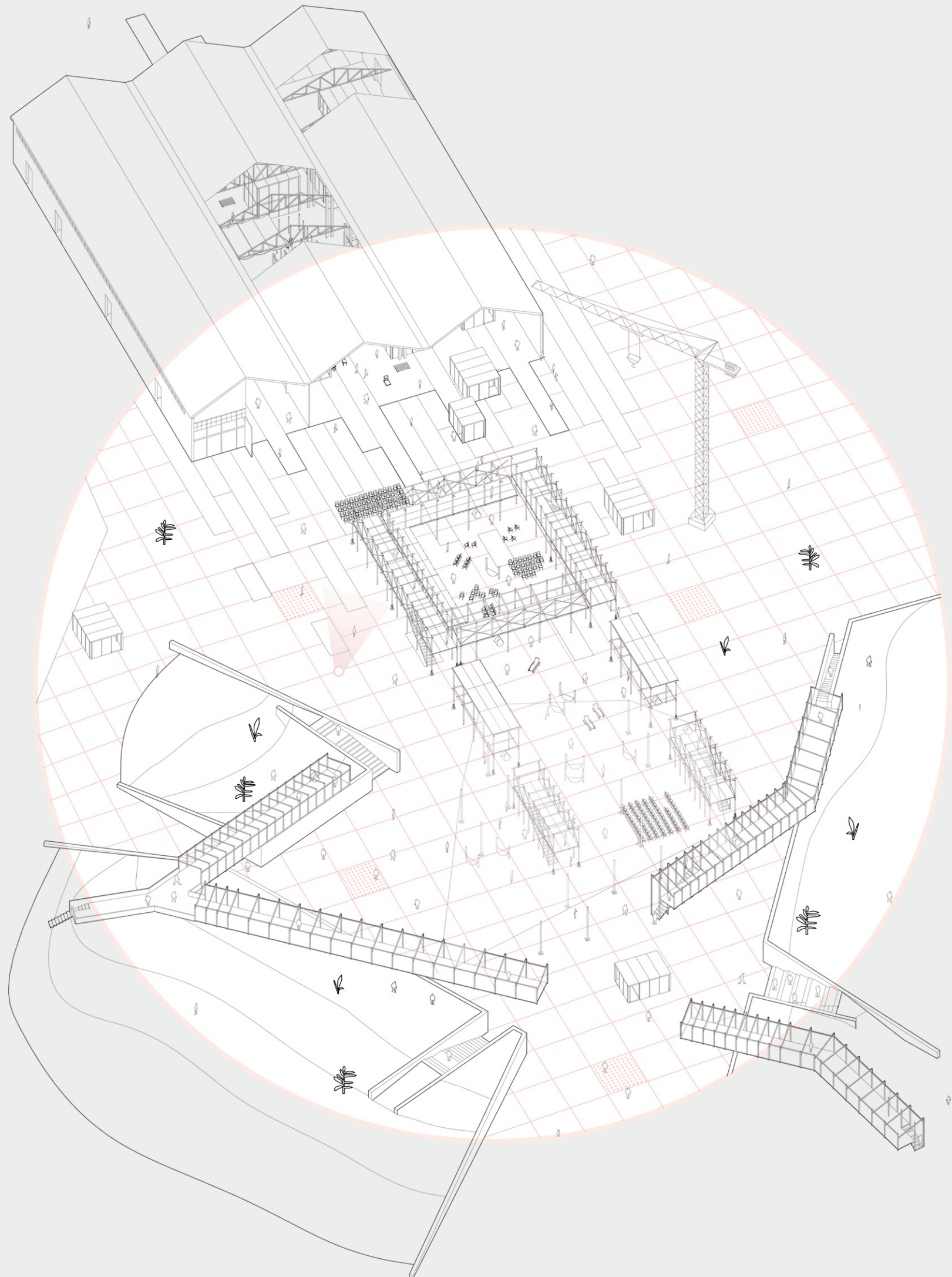
**2 - 5 - 6**



activities



materials



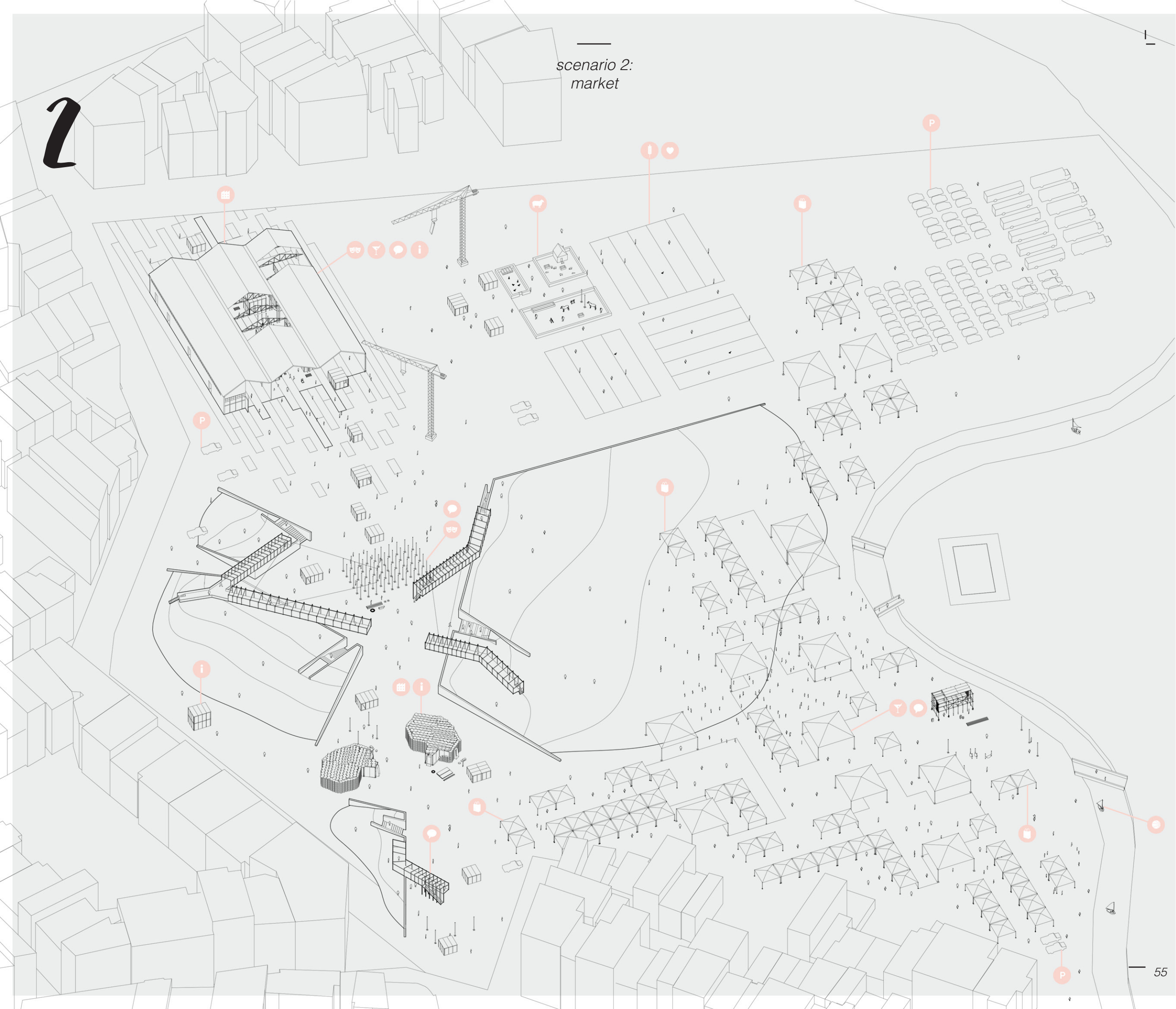






2

scenario 2:  
market





combinations

**type of intervention:** xs, s, m  
studio, market stands

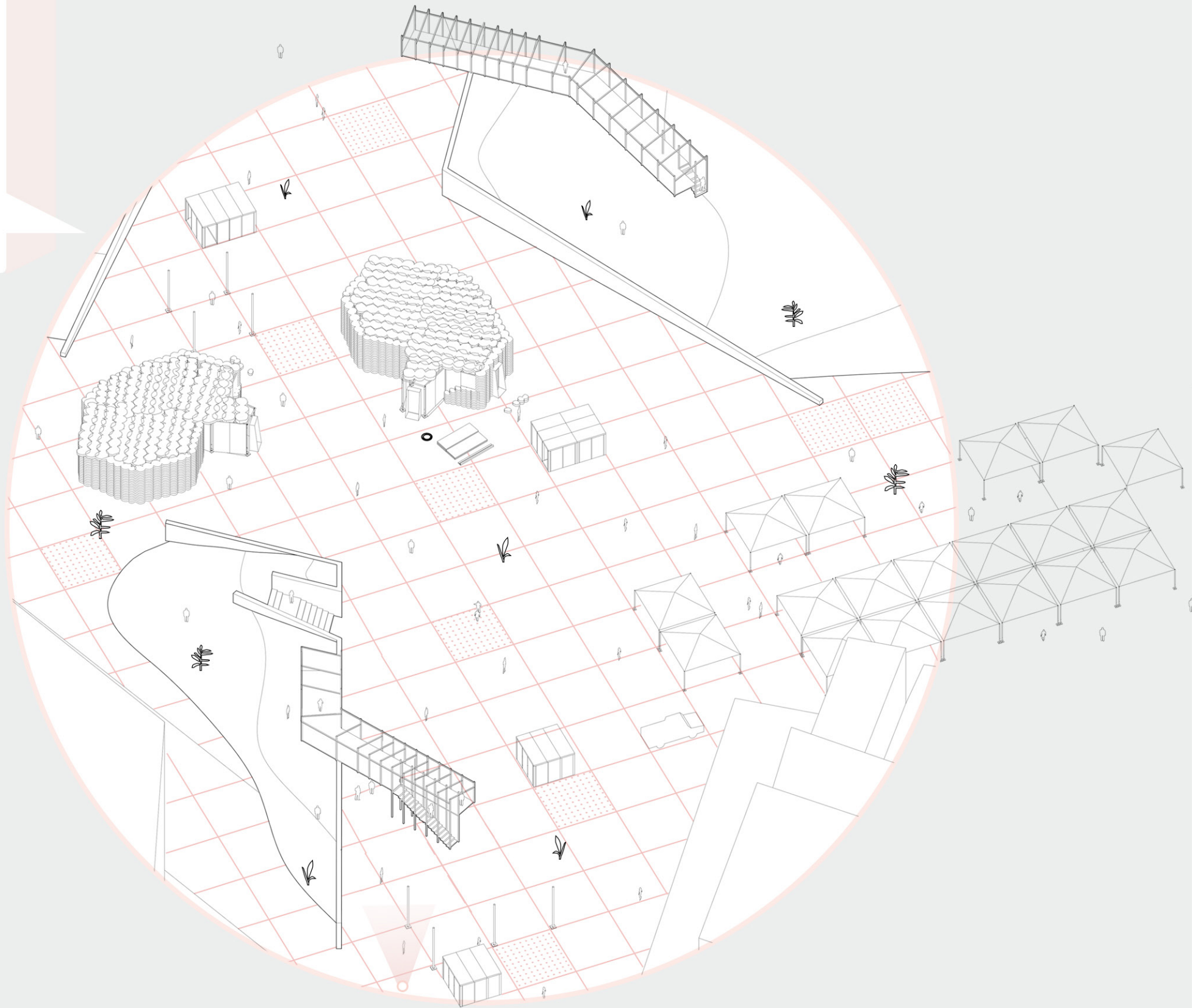
2 - 5 - 6



activities



materials







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## conclusion

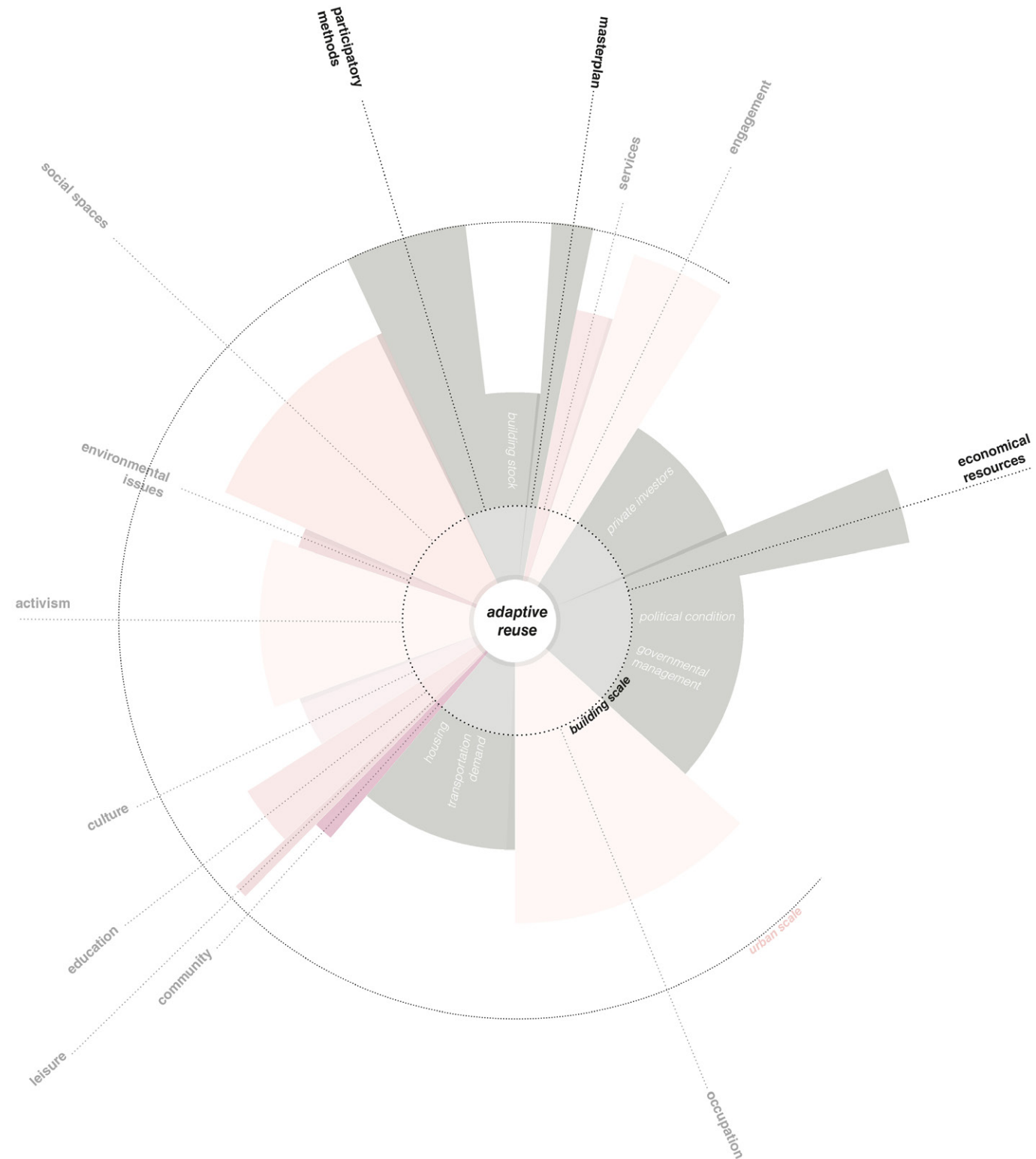
*How can a public space, supporting social innovation and interaction be transformed while stimulating for an adaptive reuse?*

The concept of adaptive reuse is a constantly developing process, which implies that users will continuously shape, and re-shape the direct surroundings while being dependent on the city's development. Consequently, adaptive reuse has a new aspect to add to the discussion and concept of sustainability, the importance of time. It highlights "new possibilities" of how sustainability itself can be a developing process instead of static and definitive solutions. Furthermore, the concept of adaptive reuse is also complementary to the notion of transformation, focusing however in the element of change; transformation takes into account the current context and therefore provides with the tools that would make a site or a building able to keep up with the present situation.

The theoretical framework highlighted that heritage and industrial sites are often as a result, the products of a transformation process that does not end, as contexts continue to change or evolve naturally. In addition, layers of complexity in a city was introduced and discussed in terms of an aim to create an additional phase of construction, where a new layer takes into account and sets the ground for the layers to come in the future. When studying urban processes, such as the site of Sali Pazari, Turkey, overexploited physical environments were identified and described being highly affected by rapid changing conditions and unstable contemporary processes. It also reflect a variety of contradictory dynamics in public space and urban realm, challenging its design actions, actors and processes.

Connected to the constant technological improvement and a consumption-based lifestyle with negative effects on the environment, social structures and economic relations, allows peoples needs to be exceeded over time. By instead introducing a set of tools, using parameters, where people are able to participate in the design process. it showcased an attempt to re-think the foundations of public space, questioning its transformation possibilities and integrating layers of uncertainty.

For further research it would have been valuable to connect the design proposal to the current municipal vision and masterplan for Kadiköy while using participatory design as a method through workshops on site and mapping the areas different actors to a greater extent.



---

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## **images**

*All images taken by the author if no reference is given.*

Image 1  
<http://www.frac-centre.fr>. Available at 2016-03-20.

Image 2  
<http://www.cyklopen.se>. Available at 2016-03-20.

Image 3  
<http://www.sacredsites.com>. Available at 2016-03-21.

Image 4  
<http://www.turkboard.com>. Available at 2016-02-23.

Image 5  
<http://www.yesimlehertelden.blogspot.com>. Available at 2016-02-23.

Image 6  
<http://www.eskiesvaplarim.com>. Available at 2016-02-23.

Image 7  
<http://www.eskiesvaplarim.com>. Available at 2016-02-23.

Image 8  
<http://www.ajanshaber.com>. Available at 2016-02-23.

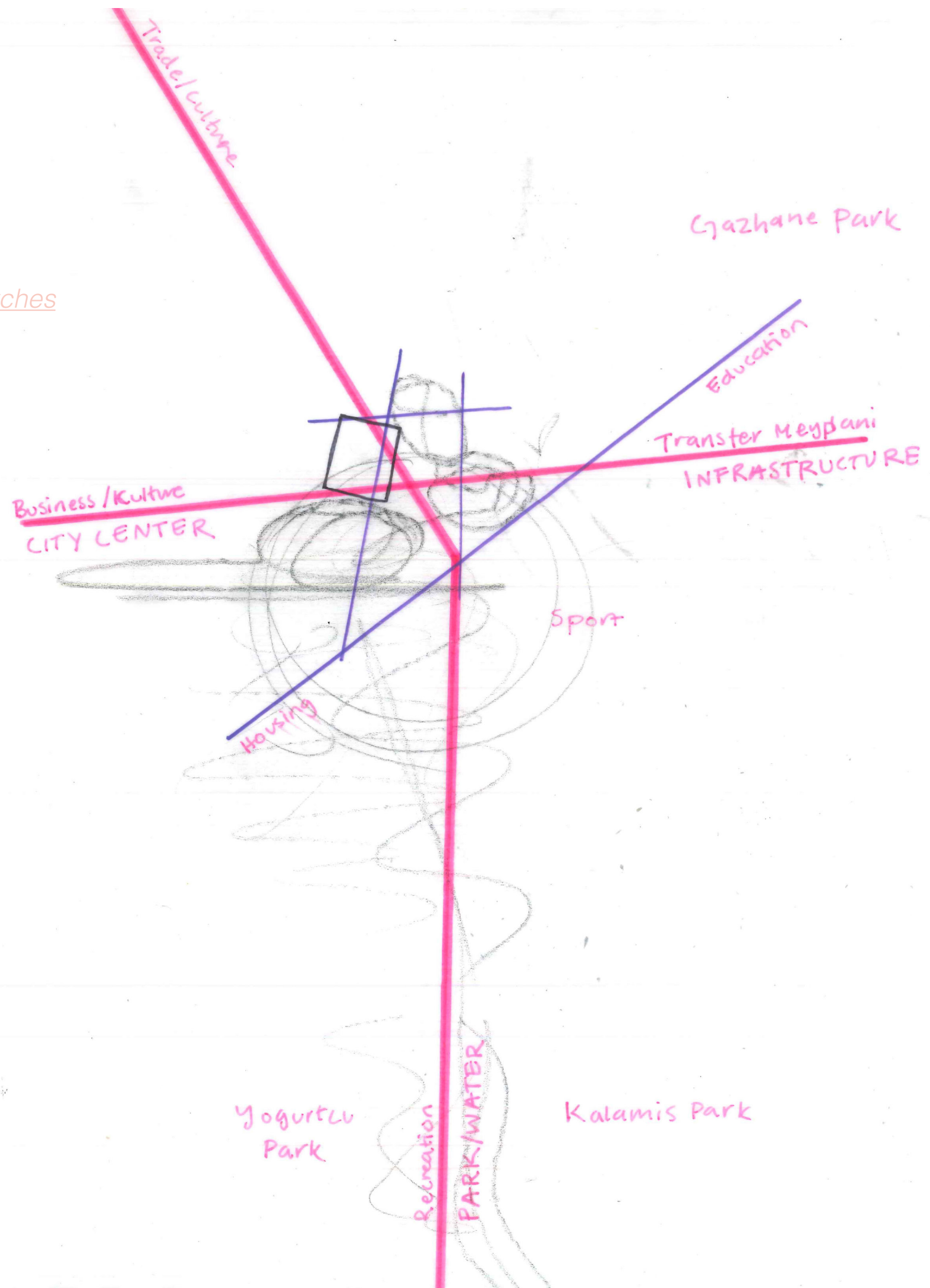
Image 9  
<http://www.en.habervesaire.com>. Available at 2016-02-23.

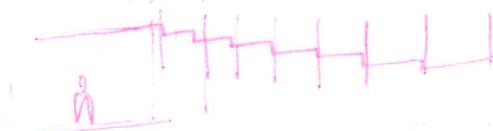
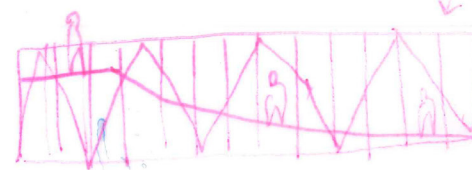
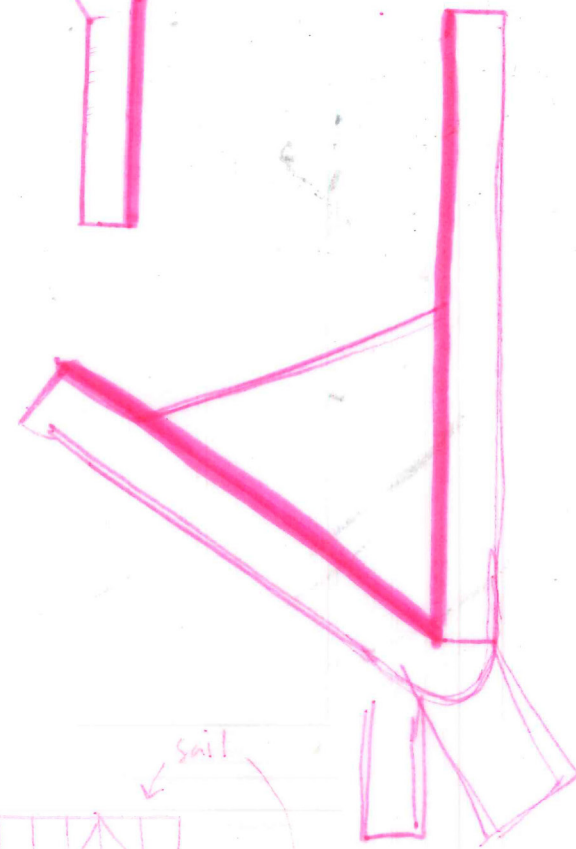
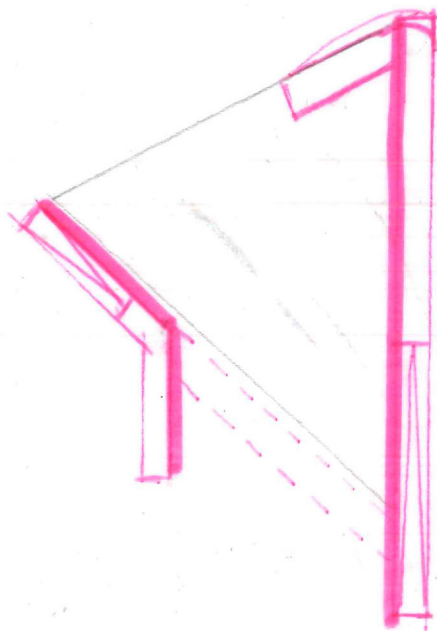
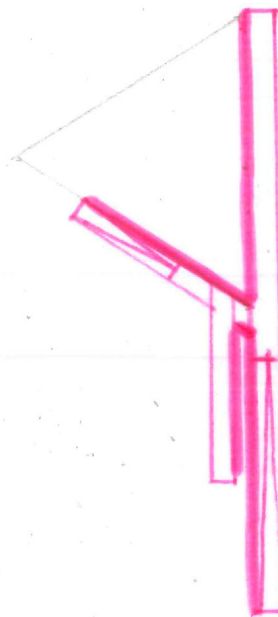
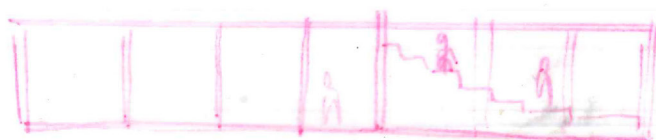
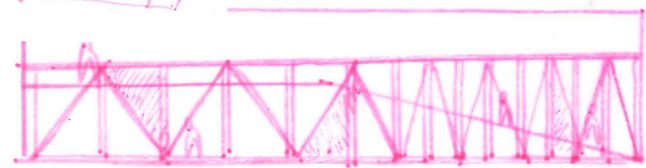
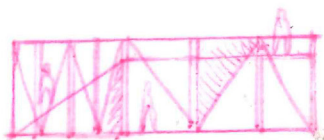
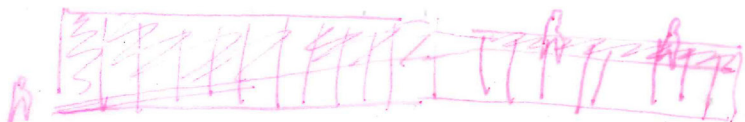
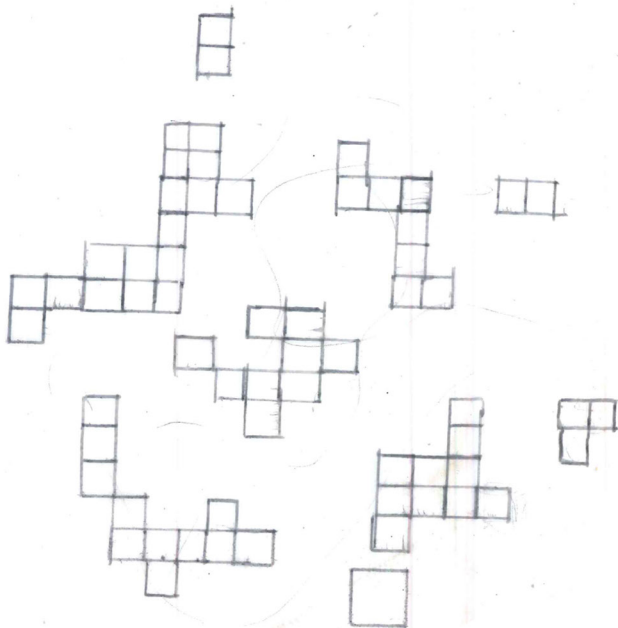
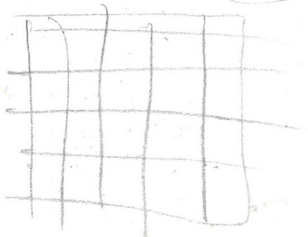
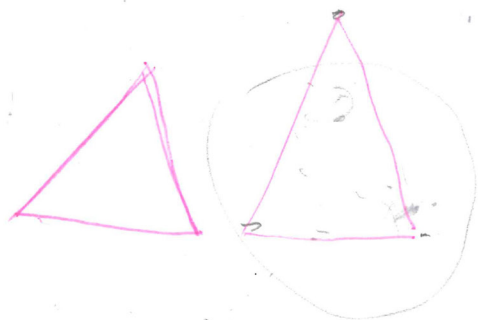
Image 10  
<http://www.haberciniz.biz>. Available at 2016-02-23.

Image 11  
<http://www.oleville.com>. Available at 2016-02-25.



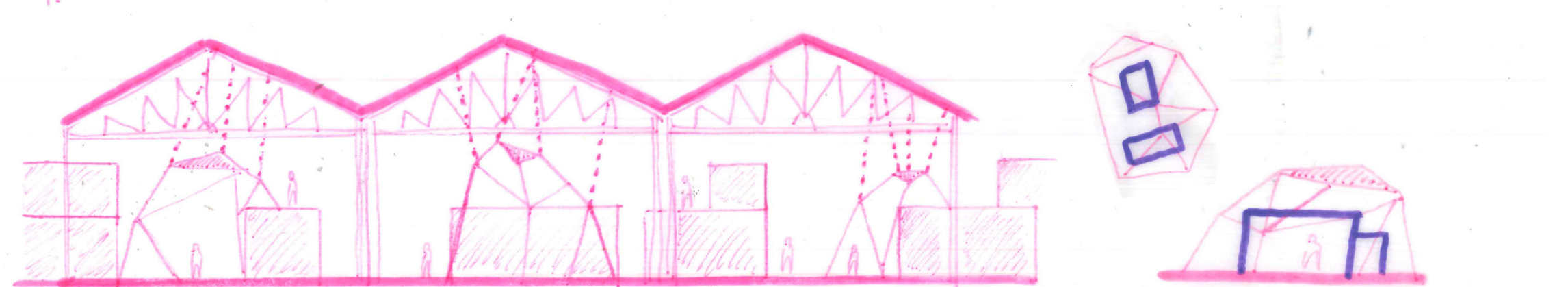
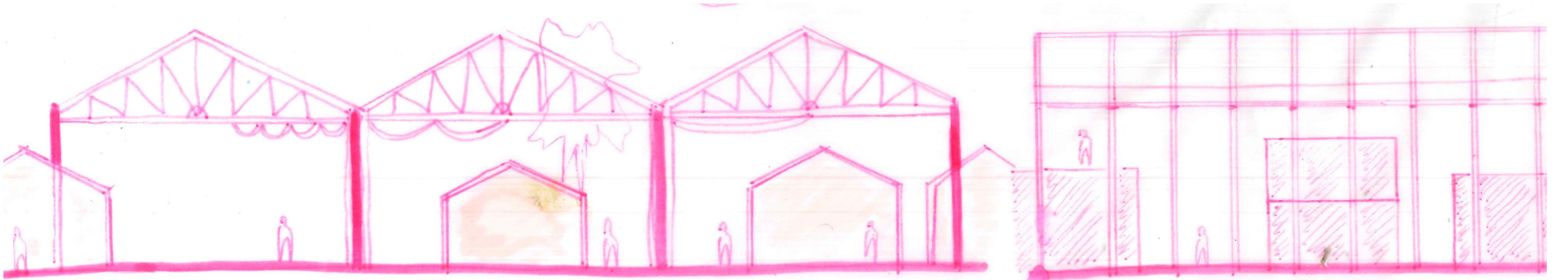
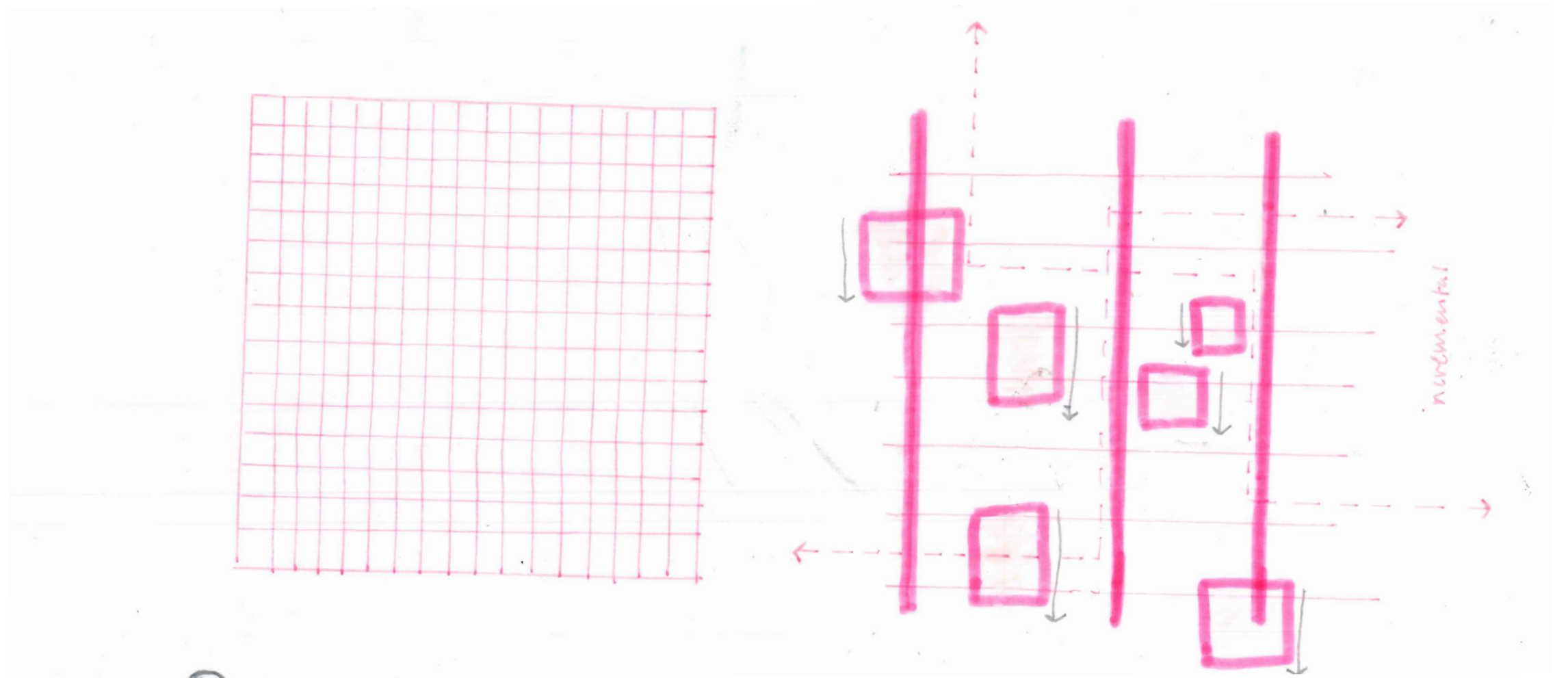
process sketches





Sail

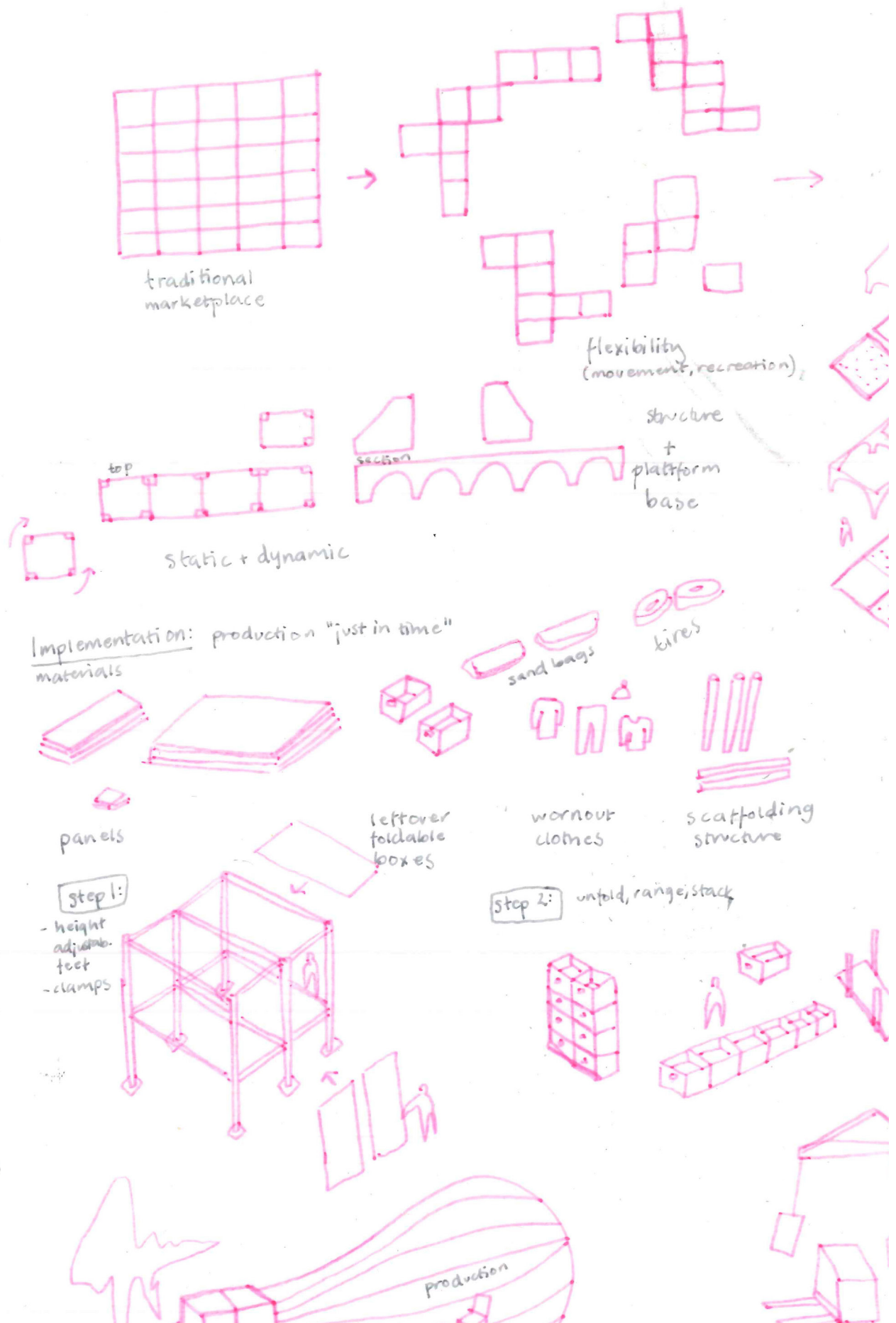
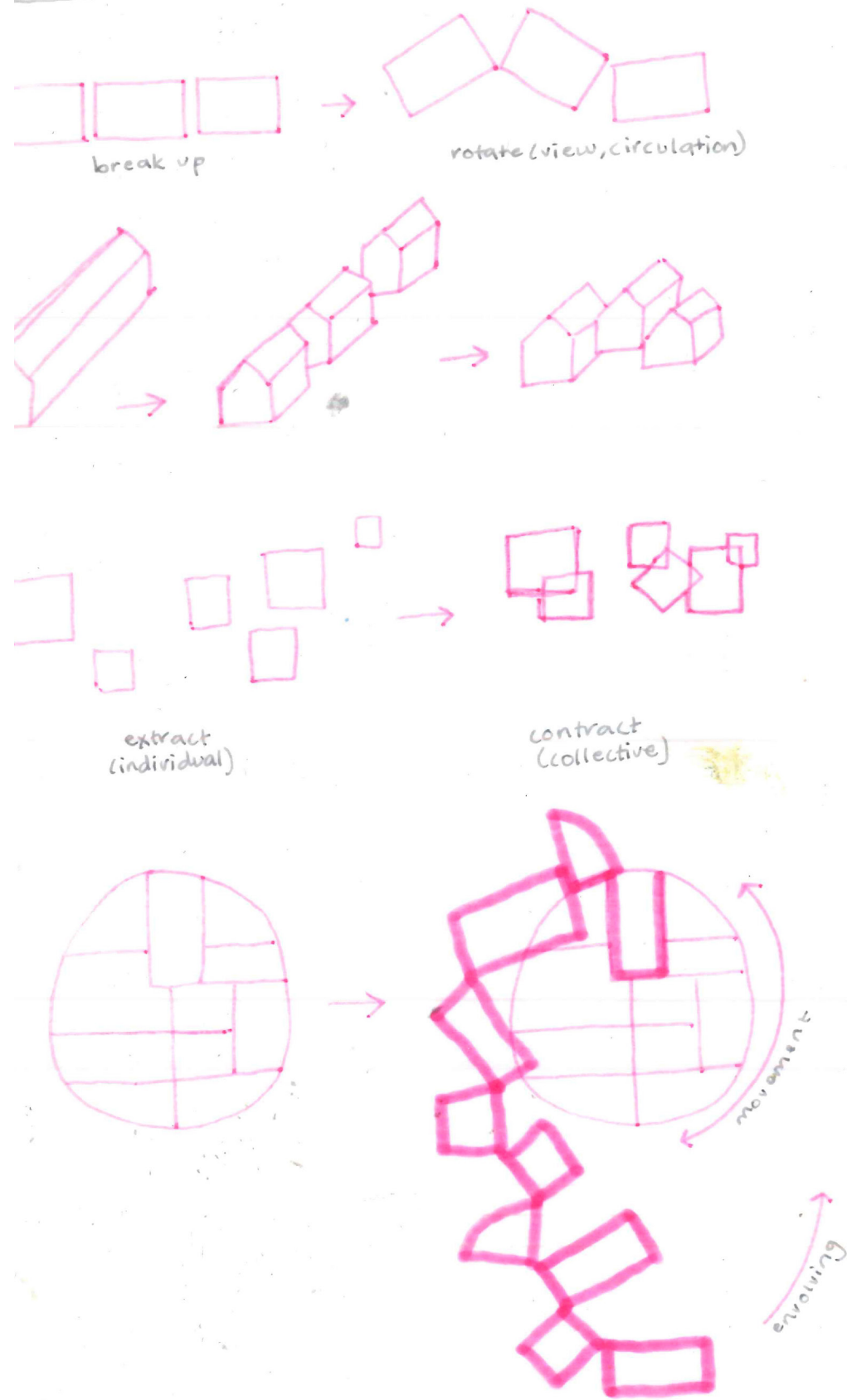




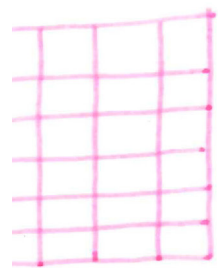
# HYBRID STRUCTURE

instantly evolving, response to  
re information from surrounding context  
log-in system  
celebrating the complexity of the city

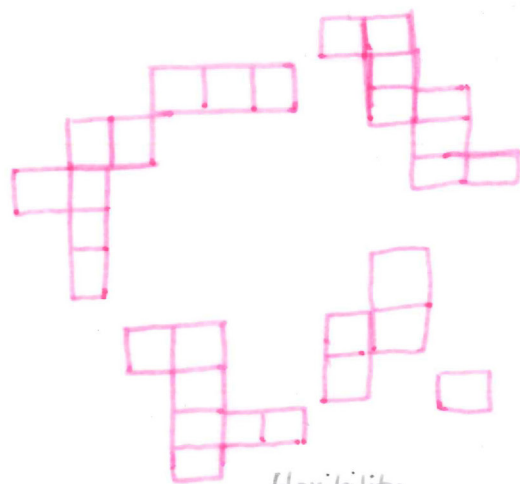
## FUNCTIONS



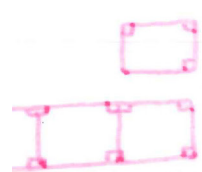




ditional  
keplace



flexibility  
(movement, recreation)



atic + dynamic



structure  
+ platform  
base

production "just in time"



leftover  
foldable  
boxes



sand bags



kites

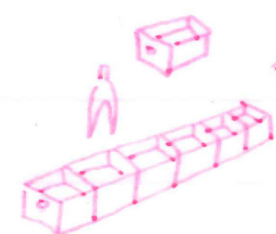
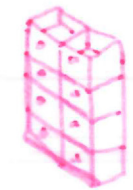
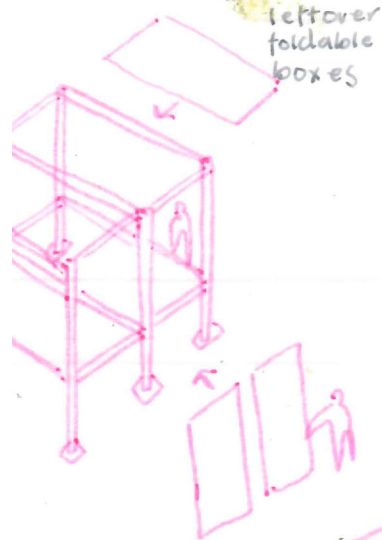


worn-out  
clothes



scaffolding  
structure

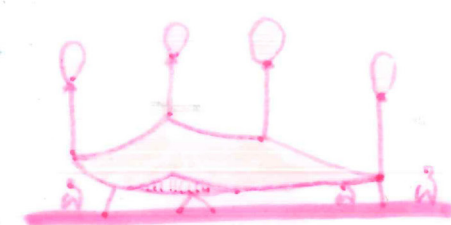
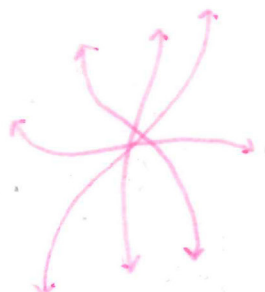
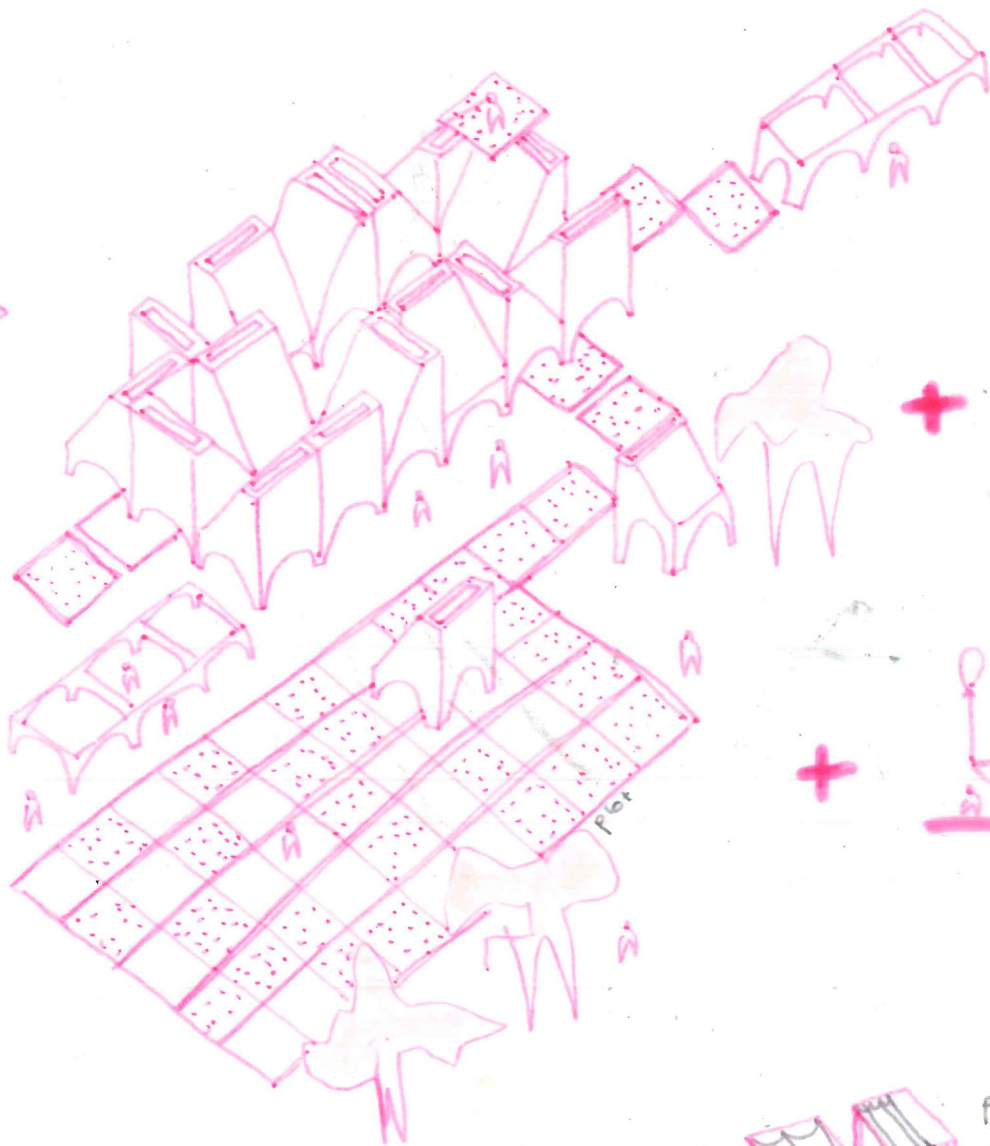
Step 2: unfold, range, stack



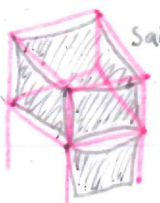
production



mobility



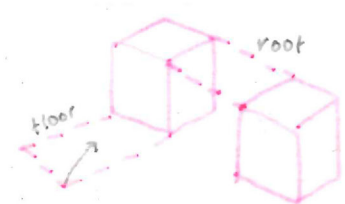
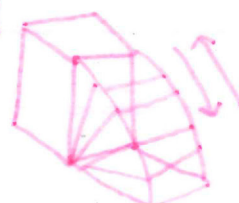
protection  
sunlight  
shadow



Sail

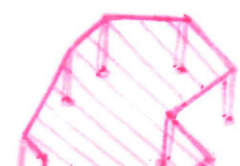


Hammock



roof

floor

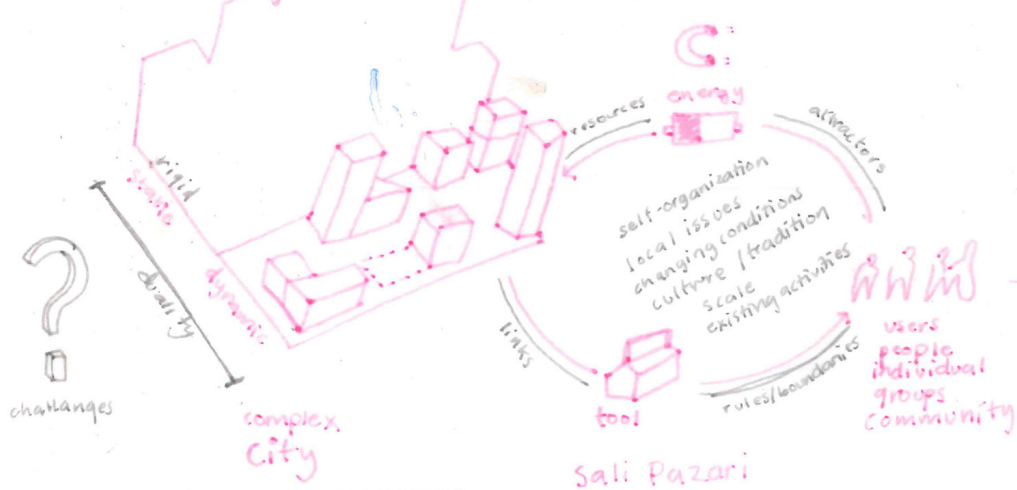


scaffolding  
structure

# WHY, WHAT, HOW, WHO

process of evolution  
transformation  
needs/wishes

Are our cities responsive to constantly  
changing conditions? (socially, economically,  
politically, environmentally & technologically)



2016 - 2050  
scenarios

adaptable  
application  
(parameters)

how city is designed  
how it is used

rethinking  
reimagining  
urban development  
process  
user-city  
freedom of  
choices



## CATALOGUE OF TYPOLOGIES

configurations of functions/units  
series of commonly used types  
not a shape/form but the performance

1. position  
Hostel/hotel
2. birdhouse  
dog house  
stable  
lawn
3. small lounge  
medium studio  
large  
corporate
4. three  
School  
kindergarten  
primary school  
university
5. cat/deli  
Eat  
catel bar  
tea house  
restaurant  
cafeteria
6. street vendors  
Shop  
community market  
outdoor market  
market
7. fitness gym  
Sports  
center/parkour  
street court  
basketball
8. yard  
corner park  
square  
Park (open space)
9. personal garden  
community  
urban farming  
community  
agricultural

### Urban Elements



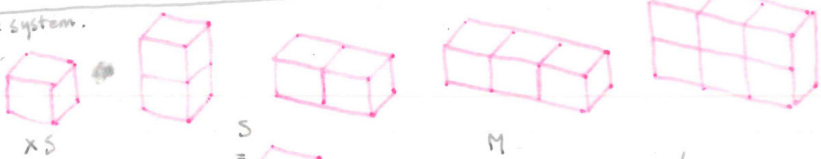
+ hammam bath  
workshop  
studio

materials:  
stable boxes

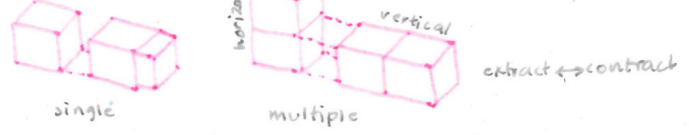
## ADAPTABLE APPLICATION

testing the flexible system

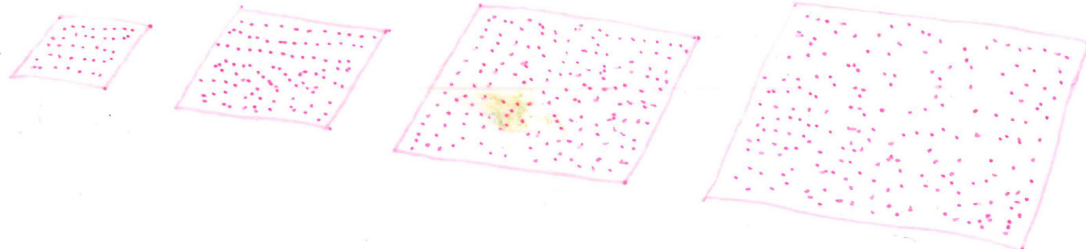
sizes:  
units



expansion:  
combinations



plot:  
occupation  
m<sup>2</sup>



activities:  
elements  
functions



density:  
+/-  
growth



production:  
ecosystem



Indicator:

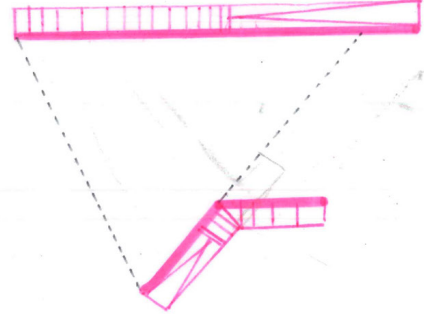
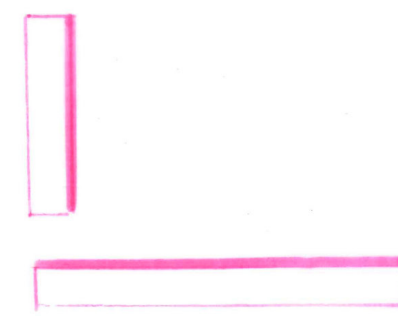
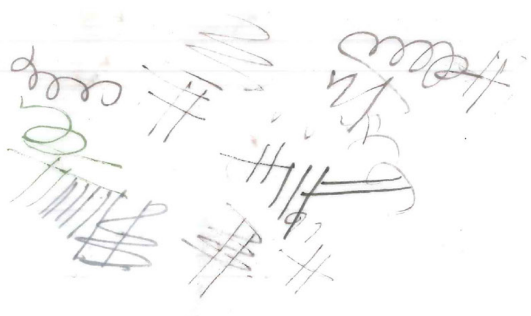
Diversity:  
Mixity:  
Service/residential:  
porosity:  
car mobility:  
population:  
car parking:  
built area:  
crops.

Users:

- permanent  
- temporary  
(single, couple, family)

time:

- hour  
- day





ls

