

FIG Joint Workshop Commissions 3 & 8 20-21 July 2021, Prato, Italy

Urban Regeneration as a part of Spatial Planning and Participation: Cases from Istanbul, Turkey and Munich, Germany





https://stadtsanierungnoosach.de/stadtentwicklung/stadtsanierung-in-muenchen.html

https://www.ft.com/content/9b5df910-baba-11e5-b151-8e15c9a029fb

https://www.kentlaboratuvar.com.tr/kentsel-donusu

https://www.rtl.de/themen/thema/istanbul-t9556.html

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## G 1. Urban Regeneration in theory...

Period Policy type	1950s Reconstruction	1960s Revitalisation	1970s Renewal	1980s Redevelopment	1990s Regeneration
Major strategy and orientation	Reconstruction and extension of older areas and masterplans.	Continuation of 1950s theme; some early attempts at rehabilitation.	Focus on in situ renewal and neighbourhood schemes	major schemes of development and redevelopment	A more comprehensive form of policy and practice; more emphasis on integrated treatments.
Key actors and stakeholders	National and local government, private sector developers and contractors	a greater balance between public and private sectors	private sector and decentralisation in local government	private sector and special agencies, growth of partnerships	Partnership the dominant approach
Spatial level of activity	Emphasis on local and site levels	Regional level of activity emerged	Regional and local levels initially; later more local emphasis	In early 1980s focus on site; later focus on local level.	Reintroduction of strategic perspective; growth of regional activity.
Economic focus	Public sector investment + private sector involvement	growing influence of private investment	growth of private investment.	Private sector dominant with selective public funds.	Greater balance between public, private and voluntary <u>funding.</u>
Social content	Improvement of housing and living standards	Social and welfare improvement	Community based action and empowerment	Community self - help with less state support	Emphasis on the role of community
Physical emphasis	Replacement of inner areas and peripheral development	Rehabilitation of existing areas	More extensive renewal of older urban areas	Major schemes of replacement and new development	More modest than 1980s; heritage and retention.
Environmental approach	Landscaping and some greening	Selective improvements	Environmental improvement with some innovations.	Growth of concern for wider approach to environment	Introduction of broader idea of environmental sustainability

(Roberts & Sykes, 2000).

### 2. Urban Regeneration in reality... G





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https://www.tz.de/mu ghetto-90130479.html



https://www.imago-images.de/st/0055432525



https://bpk-archive.de/tuellmann/produkt/demonstration-gegen-die-raeumung-besetzter-haeuser-am kettenhofweg-im-westend/

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# G 3. Urban Regeneration in 2 Different Approach...



Urban regeneration (Kentsel dönüşüm)

- Municipality Law (Numbered 5393 dated 2005)
- □ The Law on the Protection of Deteriorated Historic and Cultural Heritage through Renewal and Re-use (Numbered 5366 dated 2005)
- The Law of Transformation of Areas under the Disaster Risks (Numbered 6306 dated 2012)



Urban regeneration (Stadtsanierung/Stadterneuerung)

□ Building Code [Baugesetzbuch (BauGB)]

-Section 136 Urban Regeneration Measures [Städtebauliche Sanierungsmaßnahmen (SSM)]

-Integrated Urban Development Concept [Integriertes Städtebauliches Entwicklungskonzept (ISEK)]

# **G** 3. Urban Regeneration in 2 Different Approach...

### Istanbul Overview

- □ **15.4 million people** population (2020).
- □ Biggest rate in Turkey's economy
- □ Tourism, trade, services and **finance capital** of the country

#### Istanbul and Planning...

- Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
- Istanbul Planning Agency (established in 2020)
   NGOs





https://www.goturkeytourism.com/about-turkey/economy-and-industry-in-istanbul.html



https://harmonigd.com.tr/tr/haber/gecekondular-milyonluk-kazanc-getirdi/

https://www.kamudan.com/belediyeler/derbentde-gecekondular-donusuyor-h5211.

# G 3. Urban Regeneration in 2 Different Approach...

## Urban Regeneration and Participation in Istanbul

- Planning was based on the **«government/political decisions»** till **the 1980s**
- □ In the 1990s, a more comprehensive and participatory planning wave came up
- However, participation became an issue in 2000s in the country and in Istanbul with the Urban
   Regeneration Law Numbered 6306 in 2012 (Canan et al., 2014).
- Participation = democracy
- □ NGOs, supported by the local municipalities vs. not supported ones...
- Lack of participation particularly in urban regeneration process, even though it is the most common urban planning activity in the last decade.
- Get Involved Project (Dahil Ol) by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality





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21/07/2021



https://www.kadikoybelediyesigonulluleri.com/haberdetay.aspx?id=2831



http://www.kadikoybelediyesigonulluleri.com/haberdetay.aspx?id=2781

# **3**. Urban Regeneration in 2 Different Approach...

#### **Munich Overview**

- **1.36 million people**, the 3rd biggest population in Germany
- □ The market leader nationwide in the fields of research and development (URL-1).
- Germany's own Bay Area, in reference to the region in California, major tech companies and digital startups (28.6%).

### Planning in Munich

- □ Munich's post-war development (reached its peak with the 1972 Olympic Games).
- □ In the early 1990s, a comprehensive concept to ensure Munich's importance as a metropolis.
- □ «Polycentric concept» was the central idea for settlement development.
- □ The Städtebauförderungsgesetz [municipal construction encouragement law] of 1971 created a concept of urban renewal & urban regeneration that sought to conserve existing structures

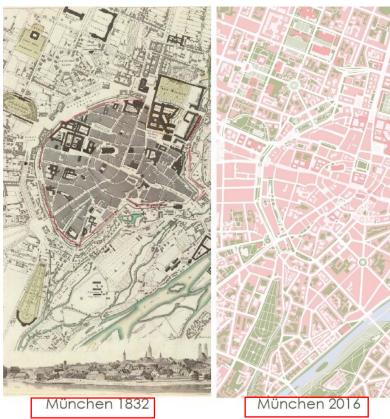




https://www.123fi.com/pboto\_106554978\_munich-jul-22.2018-miniatu cty-ol-ingetisad-used-for-strategic-military-planning=16.html 21/07/2021

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich https://www.hallo muenchen/amerade





https://twitter.com/planosurbanos/status/991023126300553222

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# **3**. Urban Regeneration in 2 Different Approach...

MGS

ochtergesellschaft Ier GWG München

□ The urban regeneration projects started in the mid 1970s.

- □ The **neighbourhoods are having** their **own associations** to provide the public participation **in addition to the city municipality in Munich**.
- □ The participation process of the urban regeneration projects are mostly managed by:
  - GWG Municipal housing company Munich (Städtische Wohnungsgesellschaft München)
  - MGS Munich Community for Urban Regeneration
     (Münchner Gesellschaft für Stadterneuerung)- established 1979
  - GEWOFAG Non-profit housing welfare in Munich (Gemeinnützige Wohnungsfürsorge München)

Der Verein.

«Smarter Together München»



Green City Munich GF







https://www.mgs-muenchen.de/uber-uns





# G 4. Conclusion and Suggestions

- The meaning and the scale of urban regeneration and its effects...
- In Munich, even though the urban renewal and urban regeneration projects have started earlier (since the 1970s), the challenging part was more about the *«participation»* which lasted the projects for decades...
- In Istanbul, urban regeneration is comparetively a new practice (basically since 2012) which also has serious issues related to participation.
- In Istanbul, it depends more on the volunteers efforts rather than the planning authorities encouragements
- In Munich, the participation is more encouraged by the offical organisations and integrated NGOs. The large variety of the organisations give the inhabitants to think, choose and integrate and also specialize in spesific issues of the neighbourhoods.
- Istanbul has promising participatory attempts by the municipality. However, these should be improved by the integration of the NGOs and sube organizations to meet the actual needs of the residents.



# Grazie mille! Thank you! Teşekkürler! Danke schön!



On İkiye On Kala / Kafamda Kentsel Dönüşümler (Urban Regenerations in My Mind) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hyPnLpRBZBE

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