

RESIDENCE

The settlement was limited due to the property and topography boundaries and could not continue at the coastal level.



CULTURE AREA

It has spread around the city.



TRADE AREA

Since the trade axis is a functioning axis, the noise pollution is higher in this region. It also contains elements that will cause air pollution as it triggers heavy vehicle traffic.



ROAD-PAVING

The pavements are very narrow and occupied by vehicles.



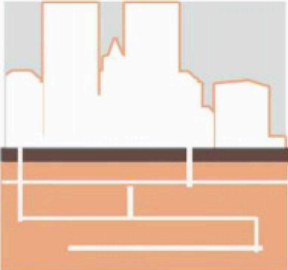
REGISTERED BUILDINGS

It is concentrated in the center.



FACTORY

People living in the region where there are factories are at a disadvantage in terms of air, water and soil.



HEALTH AREA

Health buildings are far from the city center.



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It is located on the outer side of the city and access is limited.



EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

Educational structures exist intensely in the city. There is also a homogeneous distribution. The university is quite far from the city center. The university has a big meaning for Bandirma. It represents its sophistication.



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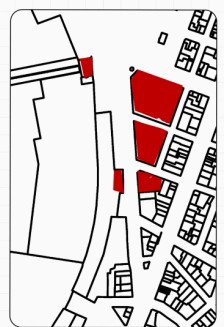
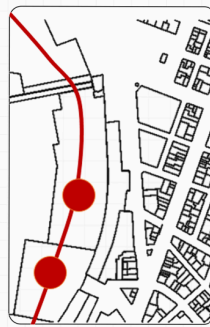
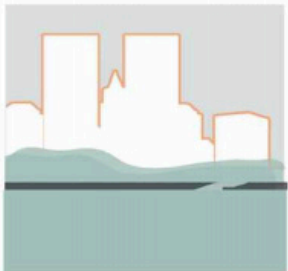
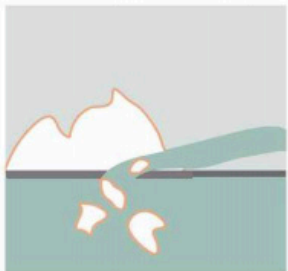
GREEN AREA

In terms of design and planning, the green areas that are out of use and use are more than the green areas reserved for use.



ETIPARK RESERVE AREA AND WASTE AREA

The danger it poses regionally should be analyzed well and precautions should be taken.



PEM 312E

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

STUDIO 3

**Istanbul Technical University, Faculty
of Architecture, Department of
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PEM 312E- LANDSCAPE DESIGN III

design studio III

landscape

Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ebru Erbaş Gürler
Res. Assist. Çisem Demirel

STUDIO	. 01
GROUP STUDIES	. 02
URBAN RESILIENCY	. 03
MANIFESTS	. 04

01

STUDIO

landscape fundamentals

The Project III studio introduces students to the fundamental elements of landscape design at the scale of public space. The studio investigates landscape design methods and approaches, based on morphological, experiential and visual, to develop spatial landscape setting with diverse programs and functions. The studio helps students to develop spatial literacy, ability to represent landscape and critical design thinking. The objective of this studio is to gain an understanding of the design process and hybrid solutions to common conceptual design problems. The 14-week studio program was divided into two parts due to the quarantine for Covid-19 Pandemic. Physical education was continued for 6 weeks within seminars and workshops. After The Covid-19 Pandemic, studio process was continued online via Zoom meetings. 2 Juries were accomplished in the online studio process.





BANDIRMA FIELD TRIP

17-18 FEBRUARY 2020





02

MULTI LAYERED NEGOTIATIONS: AN URBAN MANIFESTO FOR RESILIENCY OF BANDIRMA

MODUL I

UPPER SCALE GROUP STRATEGIES

At the first phase of module I, students conducted group working studies about the upper-scale resiliency strategies. Firstly, the pressures and potentials in terms of resiliency in Bandırma was established via mindmaps. Based on these pressures and potentials, students were expected to specify their upper-scale strategies within their main conceptual approach to urban resiliency in

MODUL II

SUB-SCALE LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Second module was continued as a follow-up within previous module's upper scale strategies. In this module, students were expected to determine pilot areas to create a landscape design & strategy among these multi-layered pressures / potentials under the title of "urban resiliency". At the end of the second module, students also expected to create an urban resiliency guideline for Bandırma as a booklet, and write a manifesto for their narratives about urban resiliency in Bandırma.

MULTI-LAYERED NEGOTIATIONS: AN URBAN MANIFESTO for RESILIENCY of BANDIRMA

INDUSTRY & LOGISTICS

HISTORY

AGRICULTURE

NATURE

CLIMATE

WATER

Field Trip: 17-18 Feb. 2020

LANDSCAPE DESIGN 3 / PEM312E / 2019-20 Spring

Assoc. Prof. Ebru Erbas Gürl r / Res. Assist.  isem Demirel

AN URBAN MANIFESTO FOR RESILIENCY OF BANDIRMA

Bandırma district is a coastal district of Balıkesir Province on the shore of the Sea of Marmara. With approximately 150.000 inhabitants, it is one of the well-developed districts of Turkey.

The first settlement in Bandırma dates back to 13. Century BC named such as Kizikos, Panderma, Panormos etc. The District of Bandırma, which has many natural treasures such as Kapıdağ Peninsula and Manyas Bird Sanctuary, also has a very important position in Turkey in terms of industry and is home to one of the largest ports in Turkey.

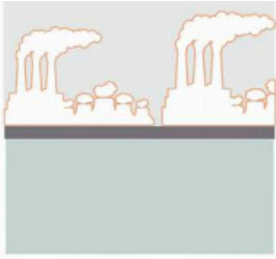
The port of Bandırma is the second largest in the Marmara Sea after Istanbul and the fifth largest port in Turkey. It also has one of the main ports of TCDD railway passing through the city. Hence it has a busy commercial rail transport.

Bandırma is a district with a wide variety of features in terms of water, industry, agriculture, nature, climate, history/archaeology and logistics and because of all this multi-layeredness, it contains rich urban and rural landscape potentials.

However, as a result of not utilizing the potentials of the district well enough, problems such as floods, improper land use, and intensive mining practices have developed in the city. Considering the pressure that all these problems will put on Bandırma in time, new solutions should be developed for the city to resist these pressures and to sustain itself in a long-term quality.

The purpose of this studio is to analyze this multi-layered structure in Bandırma and to reveal the potentials and the problems that put pressure on the city, and to create a landscape design&strategy among these multi-layered pressures / potentials under the title of “urban resiliency”.

At the end of the studio, what is expected from students is to create strategies for a more resilient Bandırma in a manifestal way in both textual and design level.



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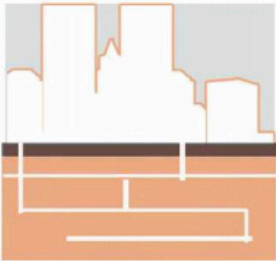
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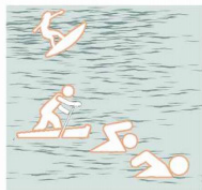
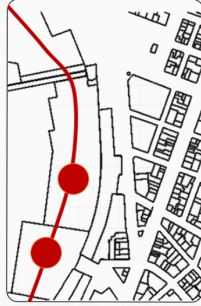
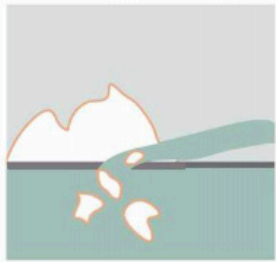
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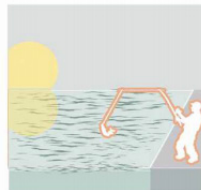
UPPER SCALE GROUP STRATEGIES



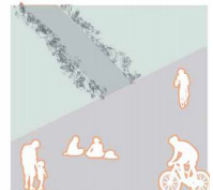
su sporları



su turizmi



üretim



rekreatif açık alan

SYNERGY

EZGİ AKPINAR
EMRE CAN TURAN
İBRAHİM EMRE ÜN

This 4 part urban resiliency strategy will respond to shocks and stresses of Bandırma. Create a equilibrium for imports and exports of Bandırma. And make it a pionerr for sustainable growing city for Turkey that aims to have minimal city issues and a complete synergy with all of its components ●

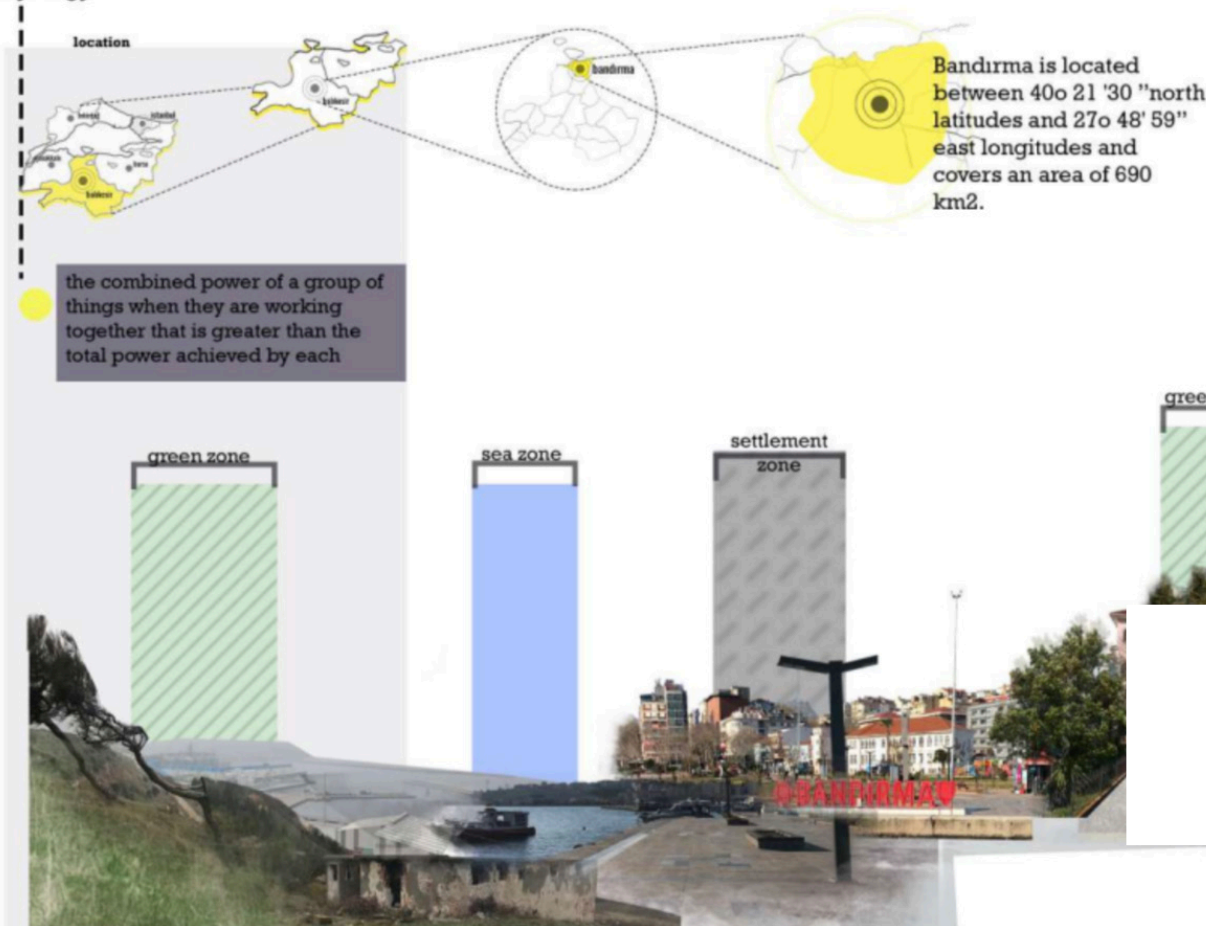
EXPORTS



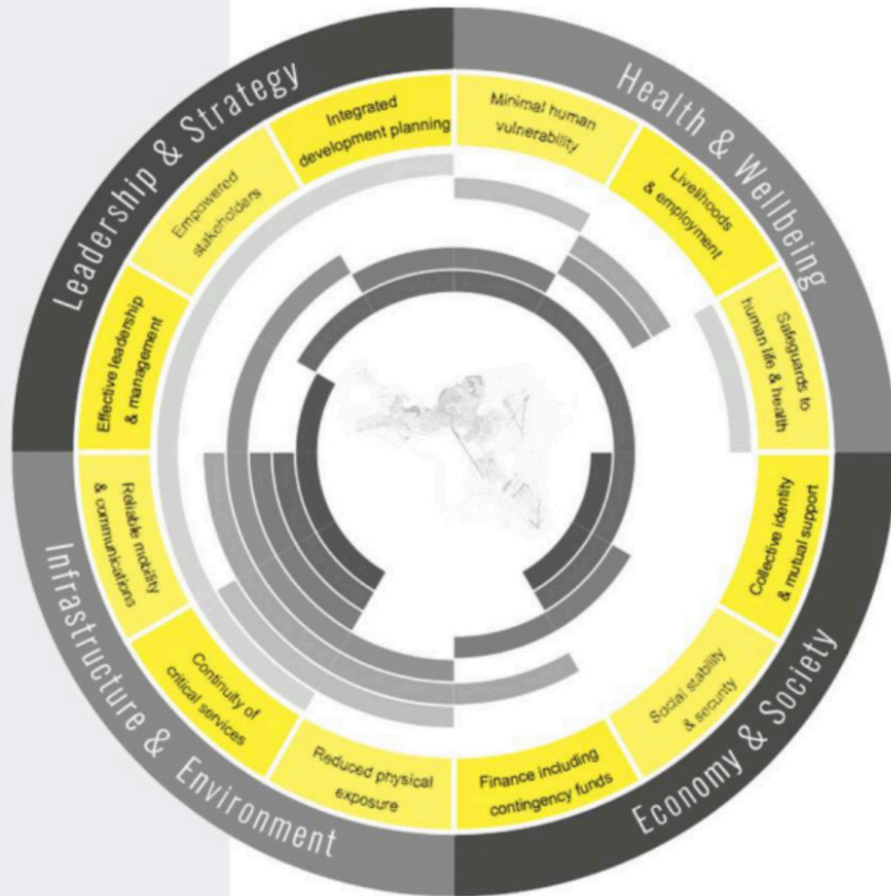
IMPORTS



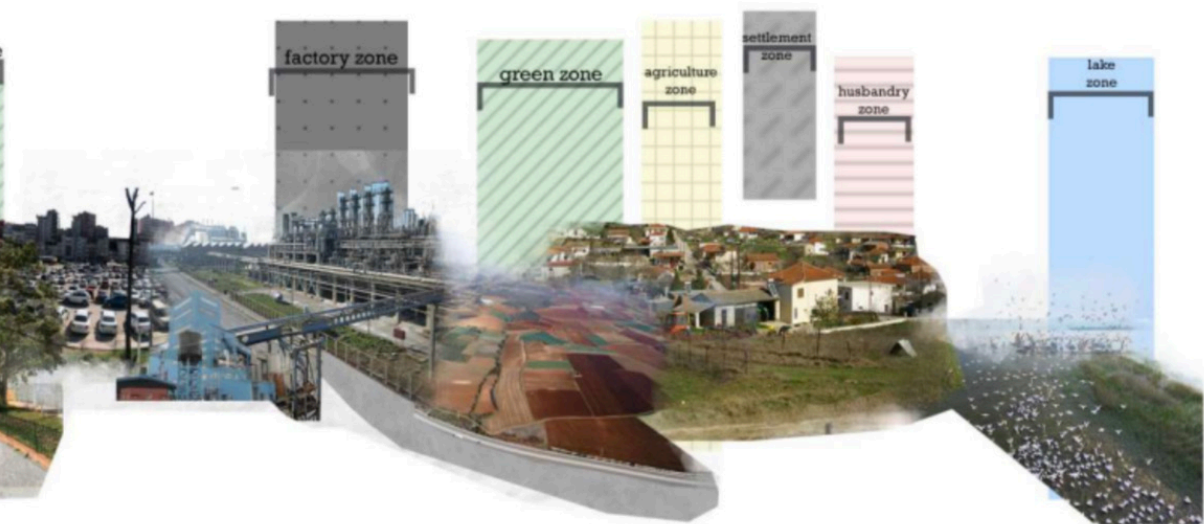
synergy



WHAT IS THE URBAN RESILIENCY?



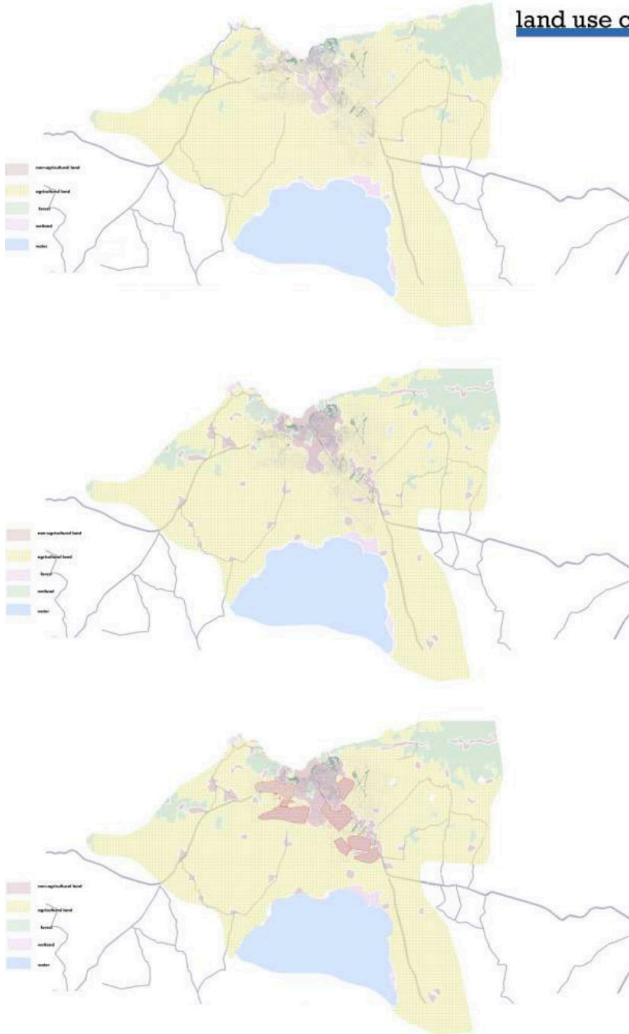
Bandırma's first establishment date is not known exactly, but according to historians BC. It is thought that it could have been established between the 8th and 9th centuries at the same time as the city of Kyzikos on the Kapıdağ peninsula. Bandırma was located in the north-east of the place where it is located in 1530 and about 2 km away today in the area known as Livatya and Ağıldere. Bandırma, which was used as the port of Kyzikos city state at that time, was called PANORMOS, which means "Reliable Port" in those years.



Bandırma Port International Trades

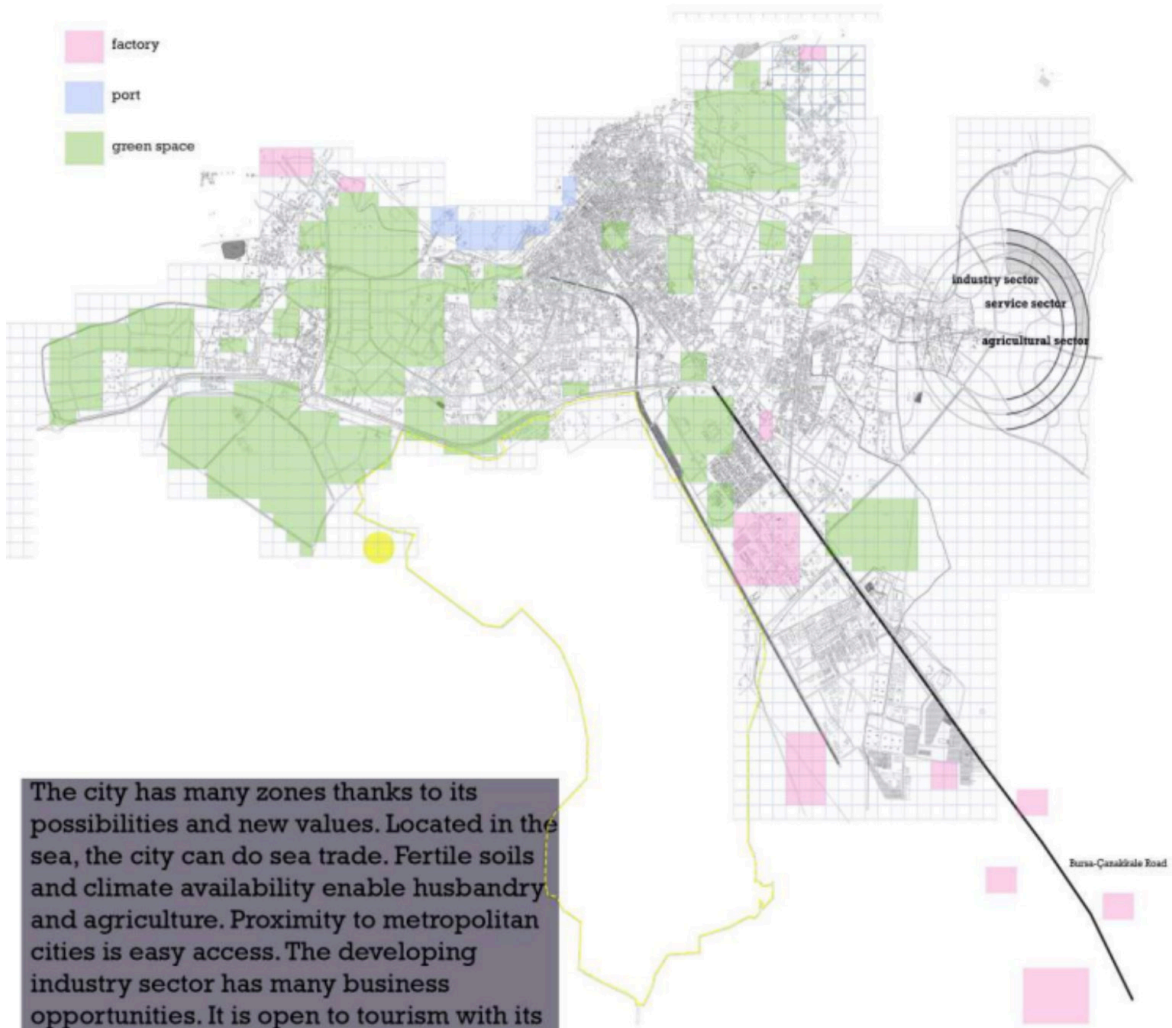


land use change by years



Using the CORINE data, the land changes that occurred in Bandırma during the 22-year period were examined. Accordingly, while a total area of 2000.74 ha was used for non-agricultural purposes in 1990 in Bandırma district, it was seen that 3797.68 ha area was used for non-agricultural purposes when the data of 2012 were examined. In the period between 1990 and 2012, a total of 1796.94 ha area was degraded.

Resource: Everest, Timurçin. 2019. Evaluation of Land Degradation in Bandırma District

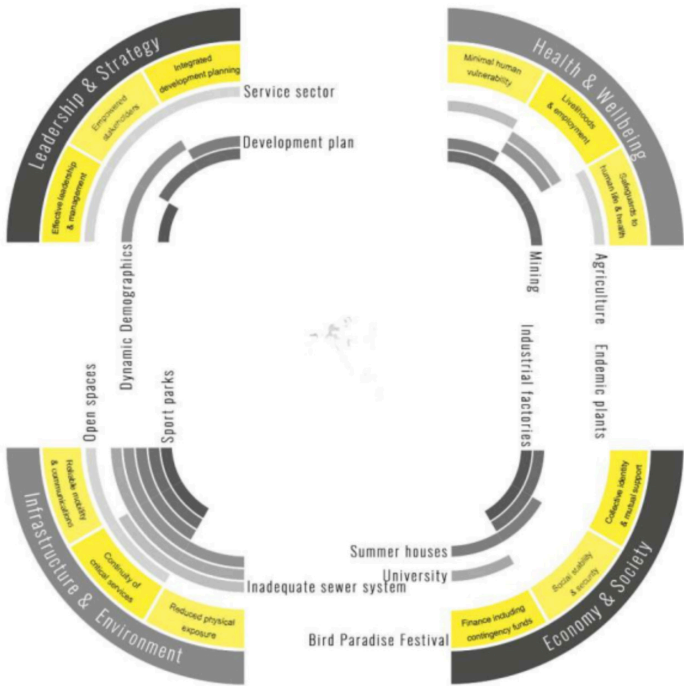


The city has many zones thanks to its possibilities and new values. Located in the sea, the city can do sea trade. Fertile soils and climate availability enable husbandry and agriculture. Proximity to metropolitan cities is easy access. The developing industry sector has many business opportunities. It is open to tourism with its proximity to the congress centers and its values.

city center general view



Bandırma and its surroundings have rich potential in terms of rural tourism with its geographical location and unique cultural structure that point agro tourism might be best option. Other hand, agro tourism is one of the ways to prevent the increase of migration to the city day by day. Agro-tourism is nature-based alternative tourism. It learns people to the nature and can be learns agricultural requirements. Generally concept ;the tourist usually stays away from the city and helps the local people for incomes.It is aimed for the farmer to sell valuable products.It is aimed to protect nature according to other types of tourism. Agricultural goods can be used for energy conversion.



Urban Resilience

resilience

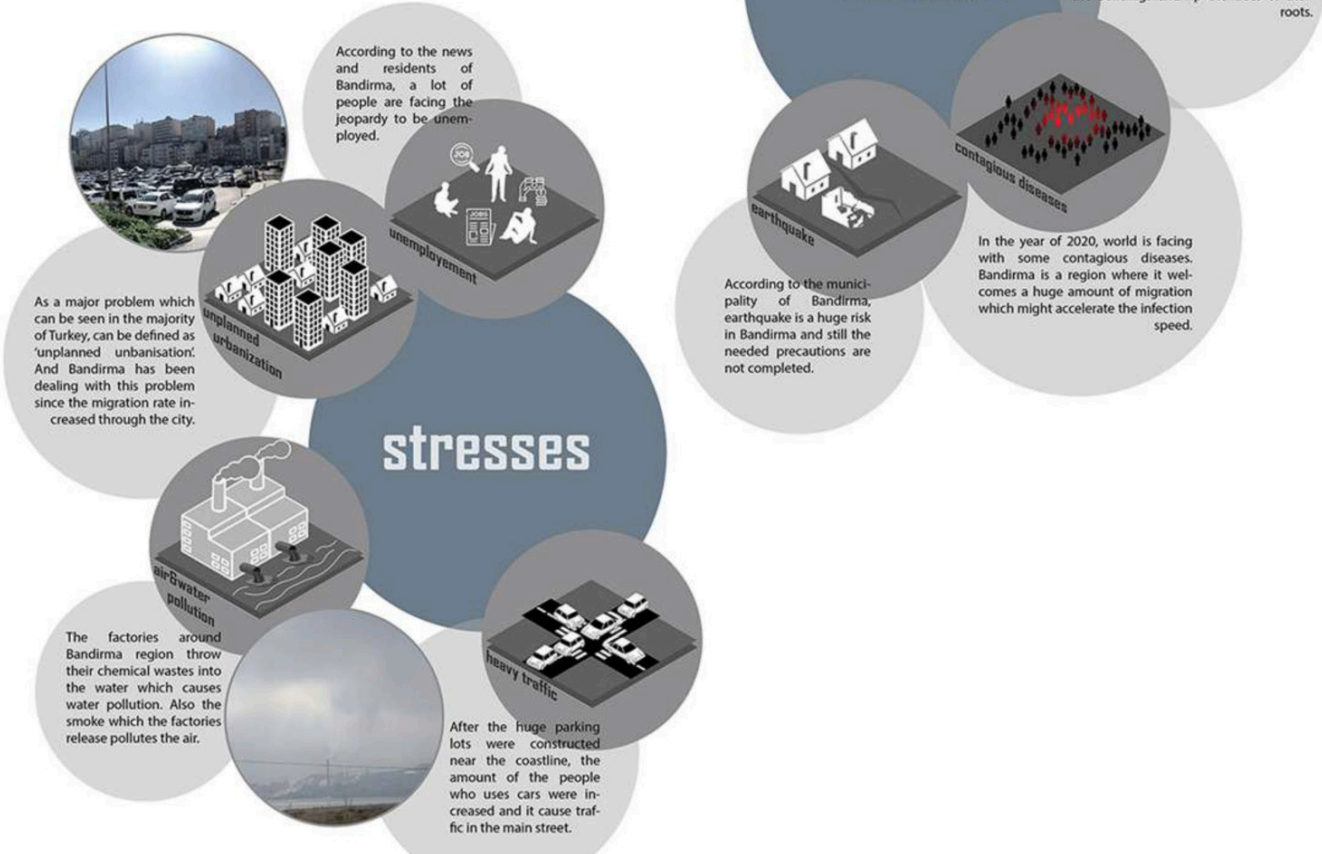
1. the ability of a substance to return to its usual shape after being bent, stretched, or pressed

urban resilience

the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience

Cities face a growing range of adversities and challenges in the 21st century. From the effects of climate change to growing migrant populations to inadequate infrastructure to pandemics to cyber-attacks. Resilience is what helps cities adapt and transform in the face of these challenges, helping them to prepare for both the expected and the unexpected.

Bandirma is facing some stresses and shocks either, such as: unurbanised urbanisation, pollution, unemployment, heavy traffic, damage caused by wind, flood risks, earthquakes

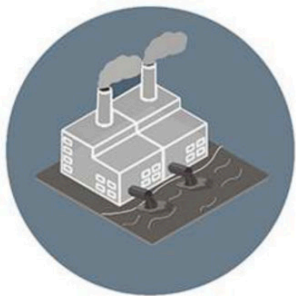


URBAN JUSTICE IN BANDIRMA

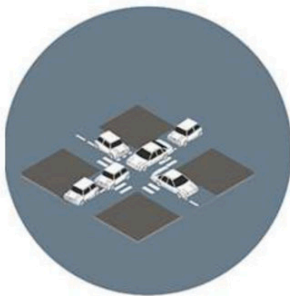
GİZEM YAĞMUR GÖLBAŞI
AYŞE CEREN YEŞİLBAŞ
İREM GÖVEN
ALİ YUSUF ÇİZMECİOĞLU

- Environmental Justice
- Social Justice
- Economic Justice

General Problems in Bandırma



Environmental Pollution



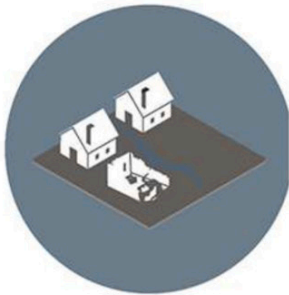
Transportation



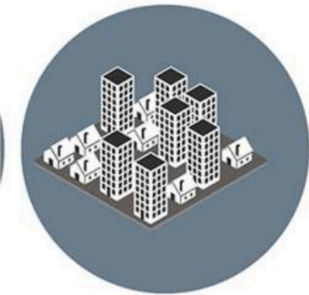
Unemployment



Flood Risk



Earthquake Risk

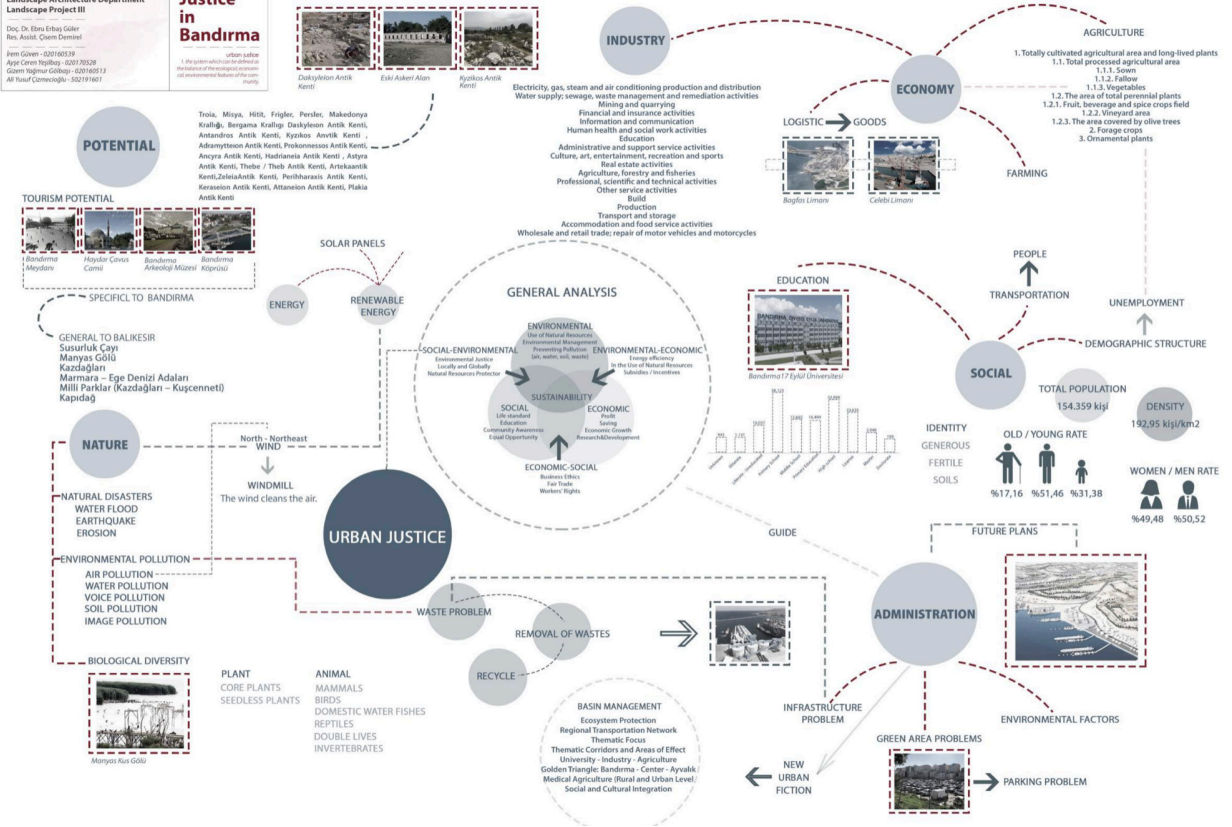


Urban Planning and Lack of Green space

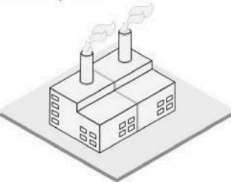
Risk Analysis



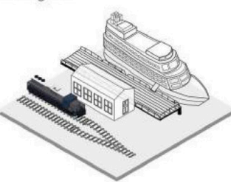
Urban Justice in Bandırma



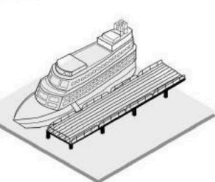
1-Industry Area



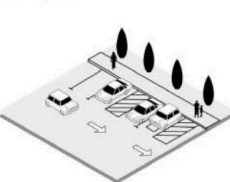
2-Logistic



3-Ido



4-Carpark



5-Square



WATER POLLUTION

PROBLEM: There is a pollution problem with the wastes of the industrial facilities in the region mixing with the sea.

CURRENT STATE: There is currently no policy planned to clear the sea.

SOLUTION: Prevention of waste to be thrown into the sea, development of special cleaning policies in the sea to rehabilitate current deformation: herbal and technological treatment mechanisms ...

AIR POLLUTION

PROBLEM: Especially in some periods, intense air pollution is experienced in the region.

CURRENT STATE: The wind blowing from the north and northwest provides air circulation. In this way, the air renews itself.

SOLUTION: Considering climate change into account, parameters should be developed to overcome this problem outside of the wind. Fittings installed on the chimneys; industrial, residential and vehicle usage policies that reduce

UNPLANNED URBANIZATION

PROBLEM: The city does not have a problem-oriented plan at the upper scale.

CURRENT STATE: There is totally unplanned urbanization in the city of Bandırma, the roads are very bad. Over the years, green areas are destroyed and buildings are erected in those areas.

SOLUTION: As a solution, a proper planning should be made and the city should be reorganized section by section.

UNEMPLOYMENT

PROBLEM: As the employment areas disappear over time, they are migrated to different cities for work.

CURRENT STATE: For this reason, the young population leaves the city and a solution has not been developed.

SOLUTION: Employment areas should be ensured to continue living in Bandırma. Continuity should be created with spatial strategies regarding agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

EARTHQUAKE

PROBLEM: Saklıhisir is a city on the fault line.

Scenario:
35 of them are in zoning area;
50 of 10 meters deep drillings are carried out, 15 of which are in the field of industry.
Data are collected, past earthquakes are examined, in summary:
277 buildings could be demolished;
Between 631 and 2770 people may die;
Local and extraterrestrial traffic patterns can be locked;
It is envisaged that the environment can be polluted with chemical leaks.
And
If the earthquake is against the morning:
Outside of collapsed buildings,
3 thousand 910 of them are medium,
4 thousand buildings will suffer slight damage.
Except those who died,
8 thousand 300 people will be injured in various ways;
20 - 25 thousand people will be "exposed", they say.

WIND

PROBLEM: Due to the intense wind it receives from the north and northwest, the vegetation is deformed and its resistance against fires is weakened.

CURRENT STATE: The trees appear to be bent under the influence of the manhole. So there is very strong wind. In other words, unfiltered factory chimney fumes can spread easily.

SOLUTION: As a solution to this factor, chimney filters should be made and plants that can absorb toxic gases should be planted around.

DISEASES

PROBLEM: As animal husbandry and industry are widespread in Bandırma, which is a crowded district in terms of population, the probability of entering a rapid epidemic disease process with natural disaster is very high.

CURRENT STATE:

SOLUTION: The areas reserved for industry and animal husbandry should be removed from the place where urbanization is intense.

FLOOD

PROBLEM: Depending on the precipitation, overflows occur in the sea and dried river beds. It is very likely that such disasters will be triggered especially by earthquakes.

CURRENT STATE: Flood disaster has been very intense a few times, but there are not many precautions to prevent this, or trying to take temporary measures like building a barrier at the entrance of the apartment.

SOLUTION: To get a quick result in draining the water by doing infrastructure work and planting trees abundantly, both erosion is eliminated and the flood is a remedy.

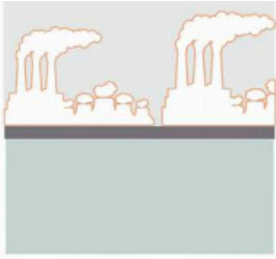
TRAFFIC

PROBLEM: There are 55 thousand vehicles registered in Bandırma district. There is a heavy traffic problem in the city.

CURRENT STATE: Structurally, roads do not have advanced standards. Pedestrian vehicle integration is not provided.

SOLUTION: Pedestrian policy and appropriate urban design strategies can be developed. People can be encouraged to use bicycles and public transportation, and the infrastruc-





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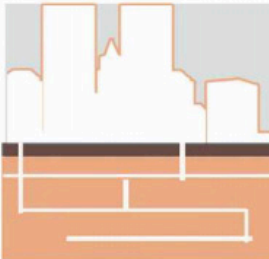
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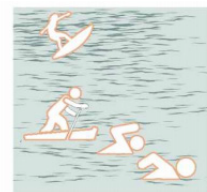
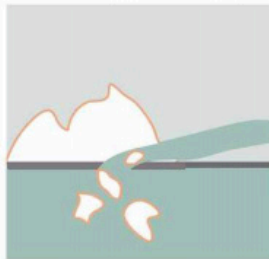
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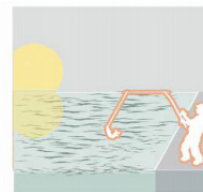
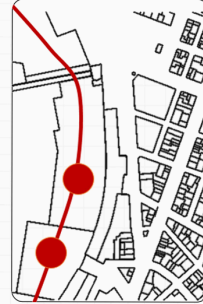
SUB-SCALE LANDSCAPE DESIGNS



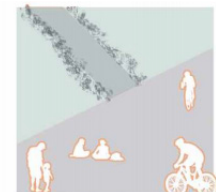
su sporları



su turizmi



üretim



rekreatif açık alan

SYMBIOSIS
AYLIN ÖNAL

Industrial investments come to the fore in the plans made for the future of Bandırma. If these investments are not carried out together with comprehensive resilience strategies, they will make the existing problems even more unmanageable. For this reason, the main goal of the project is to reduce the problems caused by the industry so far and to establish symbiotic relationships based on mutual benefits among the different elements in Bandırma, including the industry. These relations are divided into three as industry-agriculture, industry-society, and society-agriculture. The industry-agriculture relationship is based on the concept of industrial ecology, which refers to the cycles between the inputs and outputs of production activities. The output of one production can be the input of another, thereby ensuring a circular economy and reducing the waste problem. In the industry-society relationship, the concept of industrial ecology is adapted to a level that the public can apply. Wastes that are not harmful to health are recycled through collective productions and brought to the use of the public. Thus, public spaces become spaces produced by the public itself. The society-agriculture relationship contributes to the rural economy by aiming the rural producer to reach the consumer in the city without intermediaries.



Strengths

industry investments
agriculture
port & gulf
natural resources (wind, sun)



Weaknesses

pollution
infrastructure
traffic jam
lack of green space
lack of social activities



Opportunities

public transportation
nature tourism
closeness to mining deposits
education
labor force



Threats

floods
waste
earthquakes
population growth
unplanned growth



flow

goal:
providing material and energy flow in economy



strategy 1:
application of policies towards material transfer between industrial and agricultural activities as well as general consumptions in the city
_specification of reusable material
_collection and classification of waste



strategy 2:
integration of urban waste to this circular system
_urban furniture made from recycled material
_using urban gray water in irrigation

cohesion

goal 1:
creating a social bound between society and industry



strategy 1:
social activities that makes industry a part of society's identity
_handcraft workshops (i.e. ceramic)
_recycling workshops - regularly

goal 2:
eliminating the existing negative effects of industry

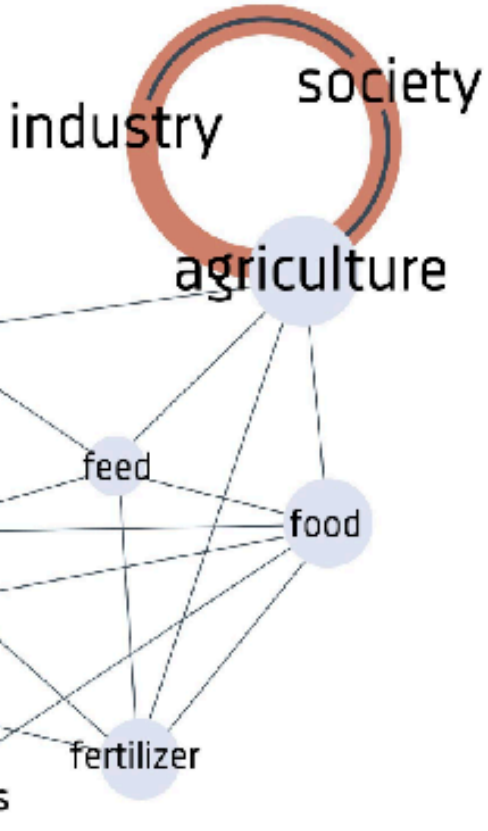


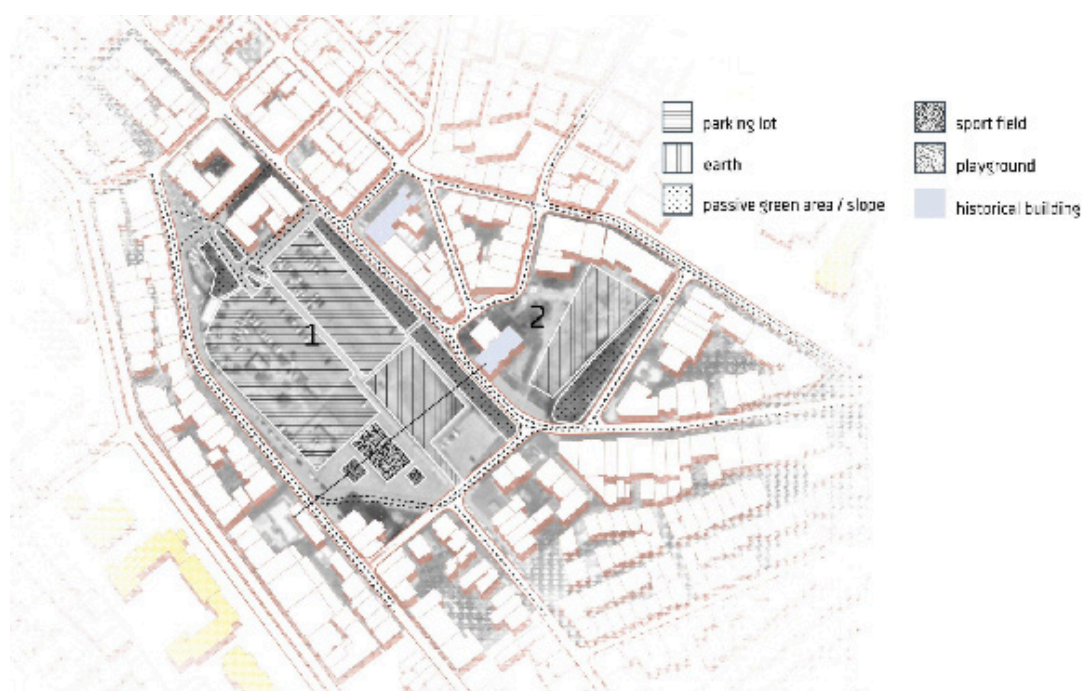
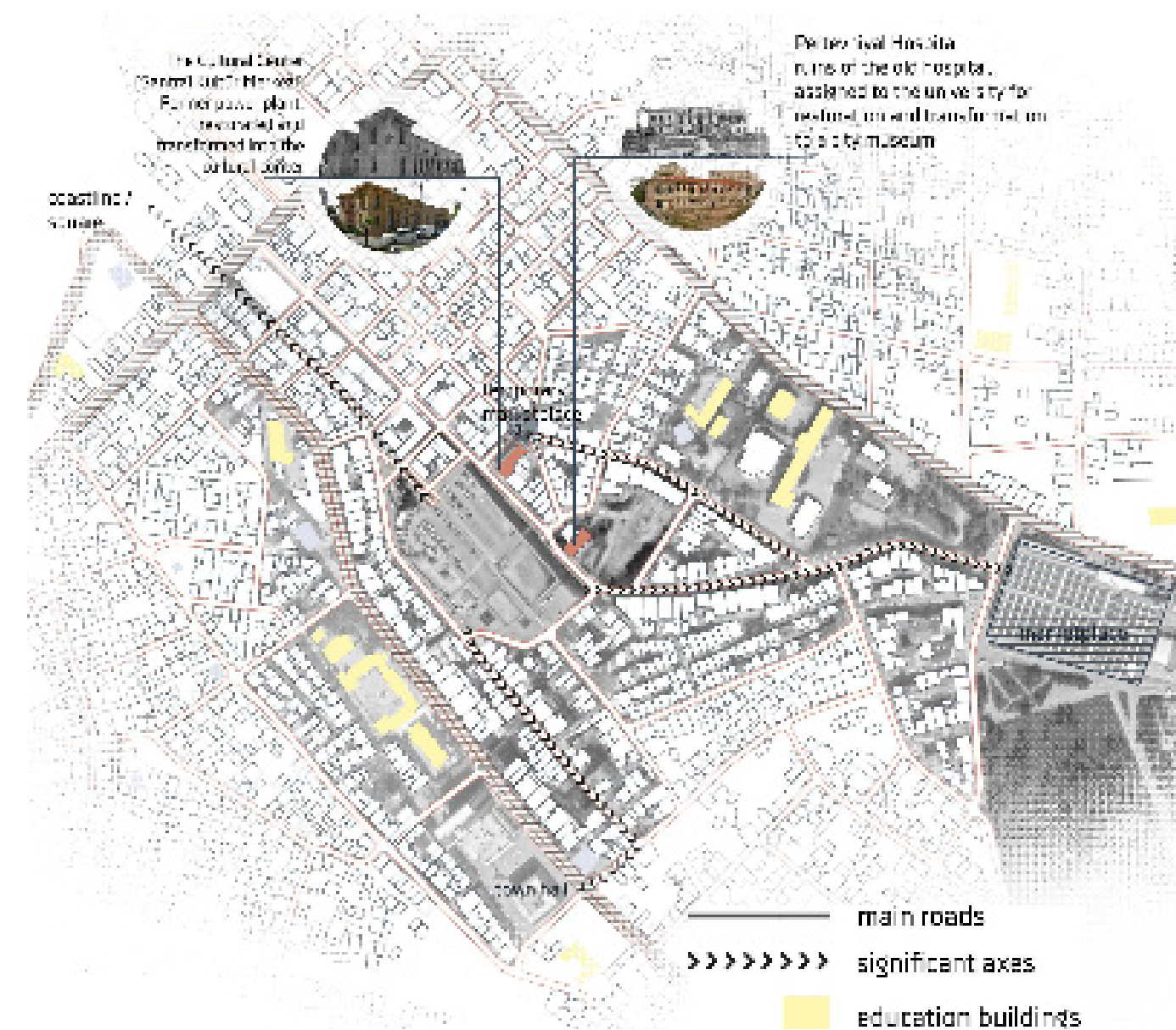
strategy 2:
while designing urban space for the social activities above, using desing strategies that eliminate problems generated after the industrial development
_water management with bioswale areas
_diverse social activity opportunities such as sport fields and playgrounds

goal 3:
maintaining urban-rural connection



strategy 3:
creating opportunitiy for farmers to sell their products directly to the people in the center without extra costs
_classification of farmers in Bandırma's villages according to their product type and amount
_marketplaces in city centers for farmers



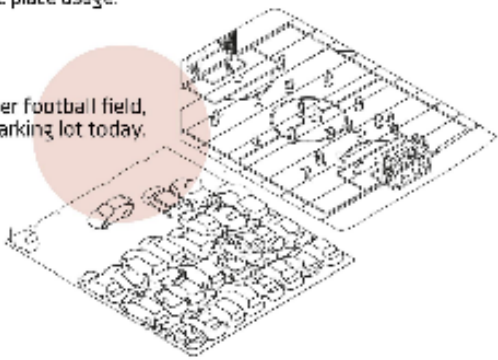


In line with the sub-strategies produced from these main ideas, analyzes for the city were superposed and regions were identified, where the problems are concentrated. The most prominent of these is the Cin Çukuru, located in the center. This place has been used as a football stadium for many years and has become an important social space in the city memory. With the inadequacy of its capacity, the stadium moved to the periphery of the city and today Cin Çukuru became a car park after left idle for many years. Due to the inclined topography and lack of permeable surface, mud accumulates in the area after heavy precipitation and makes the use of the area problematic. Next to the area, there are two significant buildings. One of them was converted into a cultural center after the restoration of the old power station, the other was an old hospital structure and transferred to the university to be converted into a city museum.

change in social configuration & lifestyle

Migrations caused changes in social configuration & lifestyle such as changing public place usage.

Cin Çukuru, former football field, is a parking lot today.



Livatya was a beach where swim-races were held and people spend their time. But today it looks like a dump and it is not possible to swim there.

Green areas are located at the edges of the center. There is significant lack of permeable surfaces at the center

Railroad is only used for trade today.

Industrial facilities are located on the exit of the city center and around the port.

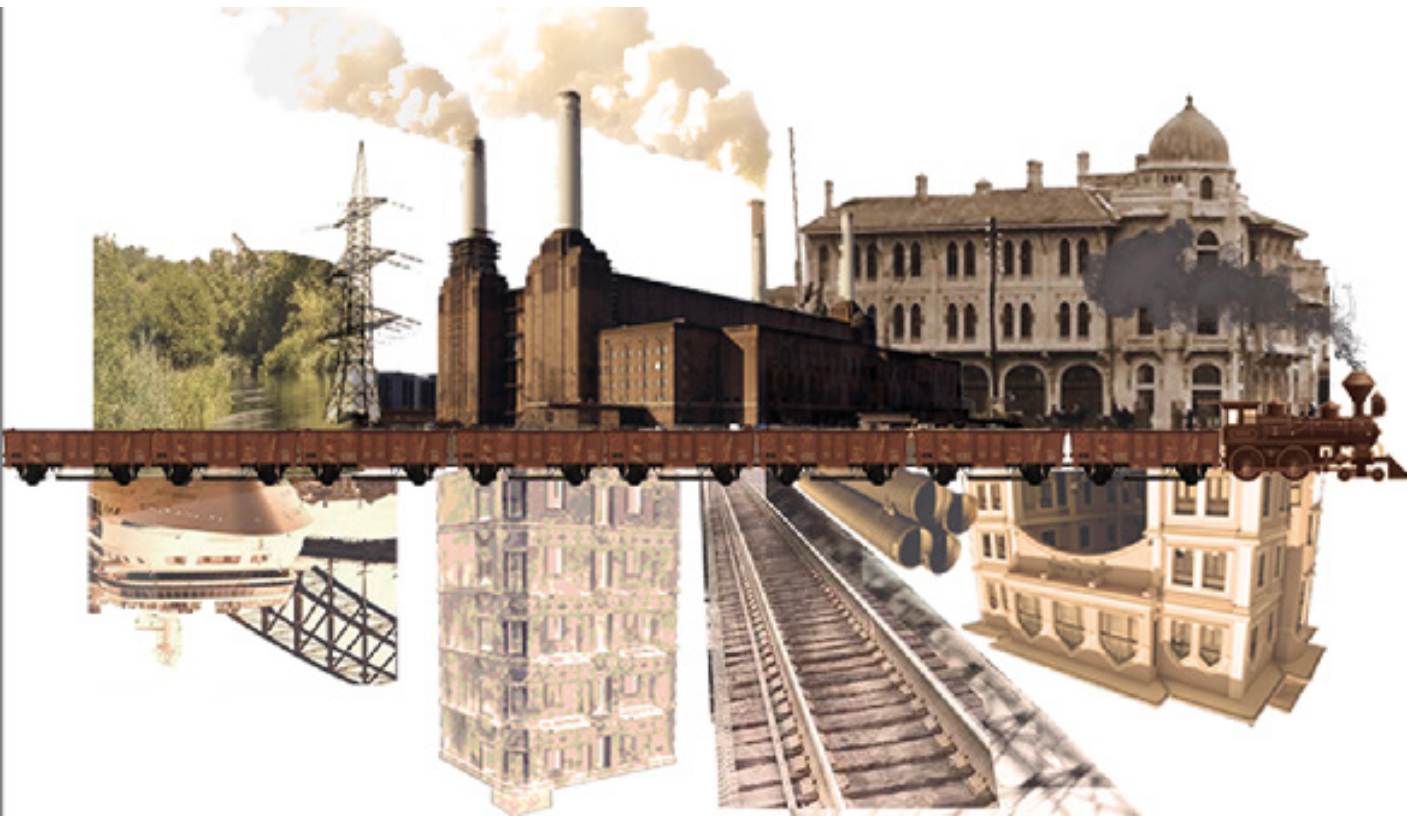
- residential
- industrial
- green area
- railroad

symbiosis

- parking *M* this location has been significantly preserved
- rain gardens *M* these rain gardens are located to the west of the area
- amphitheater *M* for the activities of the cultural center and the events of the community, who are holding celebrations in this area
- workshop & exhibition structures *M* for the activities to be carried out in the context of the artist-in-residence relationship
- urban furniture *M* is determined with the preferences of people
- educational function *M* educational and community playground & activity wall





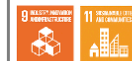


REVITALIZING ECEM CENGİZ

Cities are born and developed just like a living organism, and at the same time they encounter many positive and negative internals and external factors and react to them. After a certain time, it becomes unable to respond positively to these factors and problems erupt. This affects not only the buildings or infrastructure in that city, but also people, animals and nature. Therefore, if we want a city to be livable and sustainable, we must produce solutions that will hold all these layers together. I gave this process a name: "revitalizing ." While working on the subject of resiliency in Bandırma, I started with this keyword. Just as resilience cannot be realized with a single factor, revitalizing cannot be achieved with a single factor. Industry intensity Bandırma is an indispensable fact , and it has serious effects. So if I can't eliminate it, I have to integrate it there. The biggest problems I have seen are wastes, flood risk and the coastline is not integrated with the city. Maybe these may seem irrelevant to you right now. I would like to explain this. The infrastructure of Bandırma is old and insufficient, at the same time, impermeable surfaces are too high, which causes blockage and flooding of wastes. Sewage waste is discharged directly into the bay and causes marine pollution. People do not want to use this place, and at the same time sea creatures are harmed. So, I must remove the wastes from here, redesign the risk of flooding and bring the glorious beauty to the people. When we look at the result, the coastline will be a zone that connects society and nature.

01 » Aging Infrastructure, Infrastructure failure

Sustainable development goals:



Keywords:

- EARLY DIAGNOSIS
- SUSTAINABLE
- EFFICIENT

Causes:

- population growth
- migration
- urbanization
- climate change
- need clean water
- waste water



Solutions:

- Energy and recycling facilities can generate electricity to power it by converting sewers into energy.
- When "technology and location" are collaborated, sustainable studies emerge.

ATTENTION

- avoiding contaminated ground
- visual impact of structures on the local area

ⓘ Aging infrastructure brings risks with respect to potential failure and environmental compatibility.

02 » Inadequate Infrastructure



- COMMERCE → FINANCE
- GOVERNMENT → PUBLIC
- INDUSTRY → UTILITIES
- SOCIAL ACTIVITY → SERVICES
- SOCIETAL PROBLEMS → INADEQUACY

- Inadequate basic services
- Weakness of public works
- Unavailable public facilities



- Repair existing systems
- Improving infrastructure
- Limiting availability of public facilities
- Increasing availability of public facilities
- Set up systems for voluntary cooperation
- Perform life-cycle and cost-benefit analysis of infrastructure systems

03 » Lack Of Social Cohesion



- INTEGRATED
- SUPPORTING
- INEQUALITY
- EDUCATION

The OECD (Organisation For Economic Co-Operation And Development) looks at social cohesion through three lenses:

- **social inclusion:** inequalities, polarization and poverty levels
- **social capital:** levels of trust and civic engagement
- **social mobility:** the degree to which people can or believe they can change their position in society.



- Integrating society
- Integrating social communities
- Supporting to social club
- Supporting to expanding global social awareness
- Supporting to cohesive social patterns

06 » Water Insecurity



- INSECURITY
- SCARCITY
- CONFLICT
- MANAGEMENT
- INEQUALITY

- Growing population which is the main cause of water insecurity.
- Urbanization and industrialization which have increased the consumption of water.
- Wastage and injudicious use of water.
- Over-exploitation and mismanagement of water resources.
- Unequal access to water resources.
- In post green revolution era, the commercial crops which are grown more, consume more water.



- Education
- Recycle water
- Advance technology related to water conservation
- Improve practices related to farming
- Improve sewage systems
- Support clean water initiatives

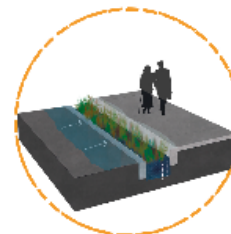
04 » Floods, coastal erosion, sea level rise



- CLIMATE CHANGE → CLIMATOLOGY
- SOCIETAL PROBLEMS → EMERGENCIES
- SOCIETAL PROBLEMS → INADEQUACY

- Global warming
- Climate change
- Infrastructure issues
- Unplanned settlement

- Homelessness
- Household pests
- Soil erosion by water
- Infrastructure damage
- Declining agricultural land
- Deterioration of the physical condition of objects



- Adapting to climate change
- Checking seasonal flooding
- Planning for flooding
- Greenhouse gas reduction
- Use of solar and wind energy

Each time there are more rains than the drainage system can take, there can be floods. Sometimes, there is heavy rain for a very short period that result in floods. In other times, there may be light rain for many days and weeks and can

07 » Traffic Congestion



- ACCESSIBILITY
- TRANSPORTATION
- COMMUNITIES

- Environment
- Mechanical
- Human
- Infrastructure



- Optimise traffic-light management
- Extend residents parking zones
- Improve cycling infrastructure
- Improve bus services
- Creating appropriate transport systems

05 » Energy Insecurity

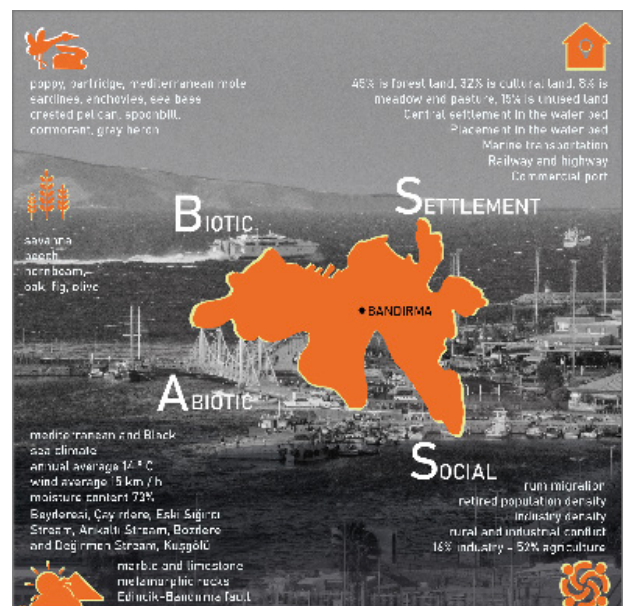


- CONSERVATION → CONSERVATION
- GOVERNMENT → PRIVATE
- RESOURCES → ENERGY
- SOCIETAL PROBLEMS → SCARCITY

- Physical factors
- Cost of exploitation and production
- Technology
- Commercial disregard of social responsibility
- Lack of integrated energy resource management



- Renewable energy
- Biomass
- Wave power and tidal power
- Geothermal
- Solar power
- Wind power
- Exploitation of difficult and environmentally sensitive areas
- Economic and environmental costs
- Food production
- Industrial output



SITE ANALYSIS

LANDUSE ANALYSIS

- Park
- Green spaces

ATTRACTIVE FACTORS TO COASTLINE

- Parking
- Bus station
- Public transport
- Playground
- Restaurant
- Cafe

TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

- Pedestrian roads

- Commercial
- Square
- Education
- Public space
- Hotel

LEVELS OF TRANSPORTATION TYPES

- Vehicle road
- Pedestrian road to seaside

- Vehicle roads

- Registered area

program analysis

In this master plan, the recommended areas for the implementation of the strategies developed for Bandırma are shown. explanations are given about what tools and zones. Three main strategy titles were selected for Bandırma. These are floods, waste and sidewalk. Design will be made to prevent floods, prevent waste from destroying ecology and integrate the sidewalk into the city.

- Green spaces
- Waste treatment areas
- Police where permissible surfaces
- Potential flood points
- Governed pedestrian route
- Access roads to the seaside

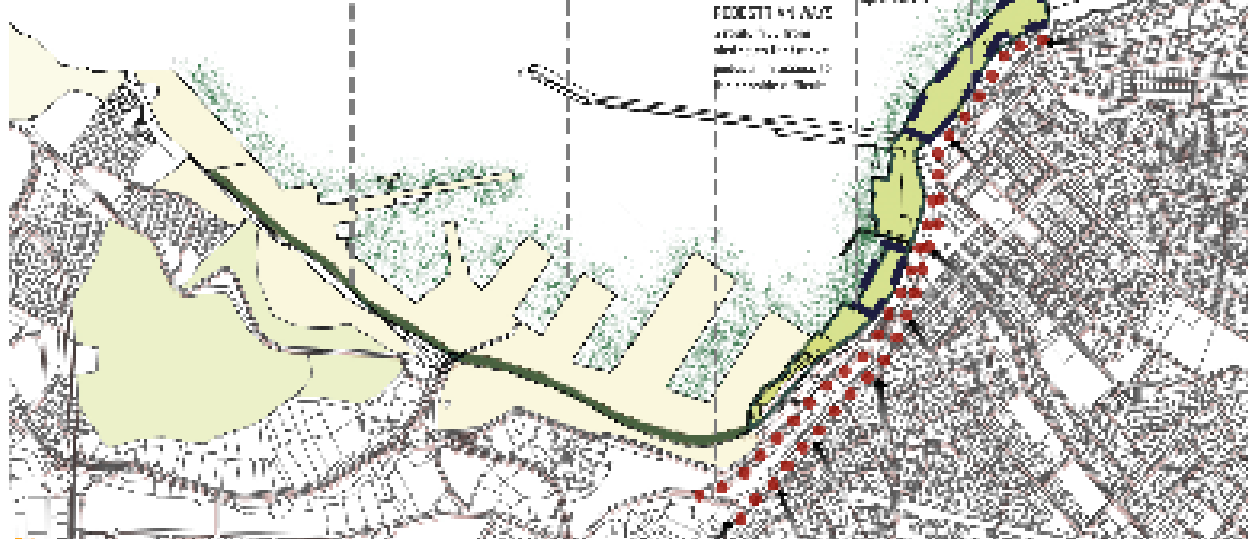
WASTE TREATMENT
Areas from the
city will be
used for
waste treatment
and recycling
plants and
waste
treatment
plants.

WASTE TREATMENT
Areas from the
city will be
used for
waste treatment
and recycling
plants and
waste
treatment
plants.

GREEN SPACES
Areas from the
city will be
used for
waste treatment
and recycling
plants and
waste
treatment
plants.

POTENTIAL FLOOD
Areas from the
city will be
used for
waste treatment
and recycling
plants and
waste
treatment
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POTENTIAL FLOOD
Areas from the
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STRATEGIES FOR BANDIRMA

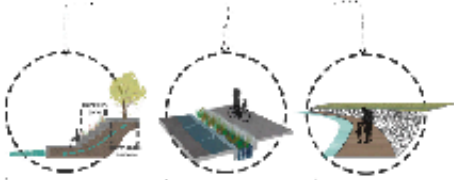
Potential:
Bandirma is under the risk of flooding due to insufficient infrastructure. The abundance of precipitation can be turned into an advantage by collecting and recycling with the techniques.

Challenge:

FLOODING

Strategy:

PROTECT THE TOWN



Creating an adaptable landscape according to the existing topography to use floodplain areas, designing areas by staging (the lowest areas are natural wetlands, the highest areas are for recreation and recreation areas).

Rainwater treatment and retention are two important factors in flood prevention during storms. The ditches and ponds, with platforms overlooking the corridor, ditches alongside the roads and pedestrian paths and so on.

Techniques such as willow mattress revetment, riprap, gabions, and grassed slope were used for flood protection, biodiversity restoration and habitat protection.

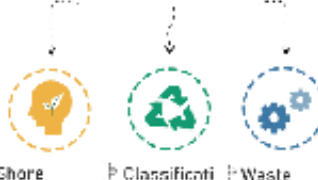
Potential:
Bandirma can be called the industrial city. Industry causes intense waste. When used properly, these wastes provide advantages in many places from energy to fuel.

Challenge:

WASTES

Strategy:

REVITALIZING THE TOWN



Shore cleaning and training programs should be supported. Cleaning system should be done by installing the system where garbage will be collected.

Awareness raising activities should be conducted on sea wastes. Public and private sector should cooperate in this regard.

Classification and harmonization of waste reception facilities in ports should be increased, and innovative cleaning tools focused on recovery and recycling should be developed.

Programs that increase waste collection and recycling efficiency should be encouraged.

Waste should not be mixed into the seas. Waste management facilities belonging to public or private enterprises on the coast should be established and existing facilities should be improved.

Using smart systems (digital systems, trash cans, applications).

Potential:
Bandirma has a nice ambience thanks to the sea. Bandirma port creates an identity. However, this situation is not integrated with people.

Challenge:

DISCONNECTED WATERFRONT

Strategy:

INTEGRATING THE TOWN



A coastline that focuses on pedestrians

Functional walking connections to the seaside

Sea views should be visible along the walking connections

Obstacles separating the city from the seaside should be reduced

A route for continuous walking

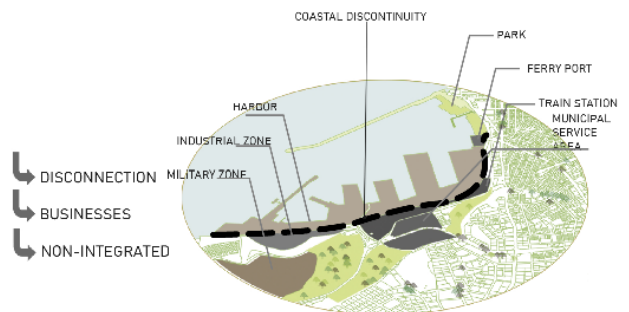
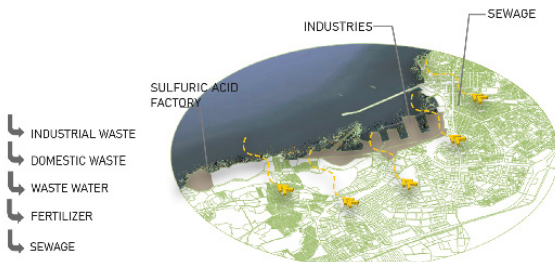
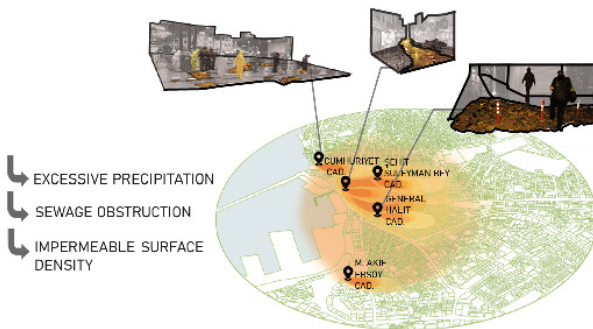
Making common living spaces attractive

Multi-functional

More spaces for entertainment should be created, active day and night

Physical contact with water should be provided (stairs, platforms, rafts, wooden walking platforms, marina)

Focus points should be developed (green areas)





PLANTING SCHEDULE

Symbol	Botanical Name	Trunk Height
	<i>Salix babingtonii</i>	2m
	<i>Lucidambar orientalis</i>	7m
	<i>Betula pendula</i>	5m
	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	2m
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	2.5m
	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	2.5m
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	2m

AREAS

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Fishing pier | 7 Active recreation |
| 2 Viewing deck | 8 Open lawn |
| 3 Walking deck | 9 Seating area |
| 4 Salt marsh | 10 Free activity zone |
| 5 Rain garden | 11 Stepping seating area |
| 6 Family play zone | 12 Detention lawn |

MATERIALS

	Wooden planks
	Composite timber decking
	Interlocking pavers
	Permeable paver
	Permeable paver
	Rubber flooring
	Permeable concrete

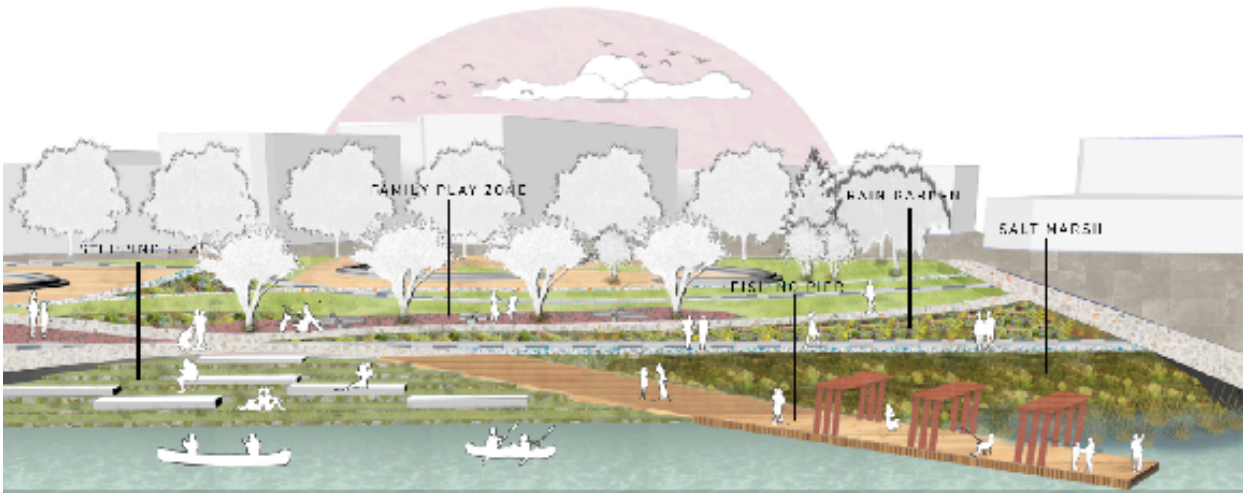
RAIN GARDEN

	<i>Hebe x exoniensis</i>		<i>Renealmia cordata</i>		<i>Lonicera siliquastrum</i>
	<i>Veronica perfoliata</i>		<i>Carex aculeata</i>		<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>
	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>		<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>		<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>

SALT MARSH

Salt marshes are natural coastal ecosystems that provide a range of services including water quality and support for biodiversity. They are also important for carbon sequestration and flood protection. Salt marshes are found in coastal areas and are characterized by high salinity and waterlogged soils. They are home to a variety of plants and animals, including birds, insects, and small mammals. Salt marshes are also important for the local economy, providing a source of food and shelter for many species of fish and shellfish.

	<i>Phragmites australis</i>		<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>		<i>Spartina patens</i>
	<i>Scirpus americanus</i>		<i>Salicornia europaea</i>		<i>Spartina patens</i>
	<i>Scirpus americanus</i>		<i>Salicornia europaea</i>		<i>Spartina patens</i>



REVITALIZING

THE WATERFRONT BECOMES THE ZONE THAT
CONNECTS THE SOCIETY AND NATURE

BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- The use of existing coastline to construct flood resilient system
- Breakwalls
- Rain water harvesting areas
- Aquatic planting
- Filling systems
- Coastal planting
- Aquatic plant species for water purification
- Buffer strips to filter flood water and sedimentation

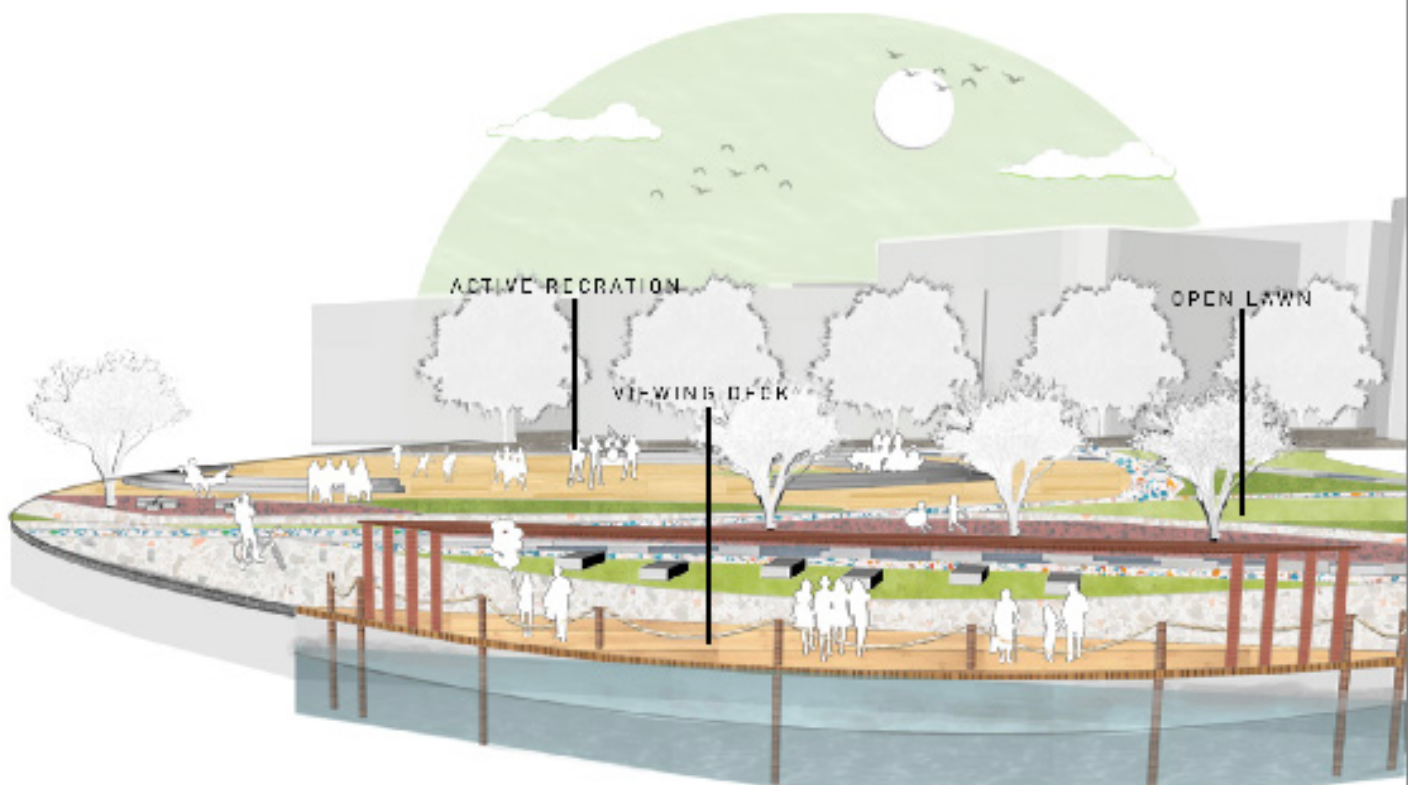
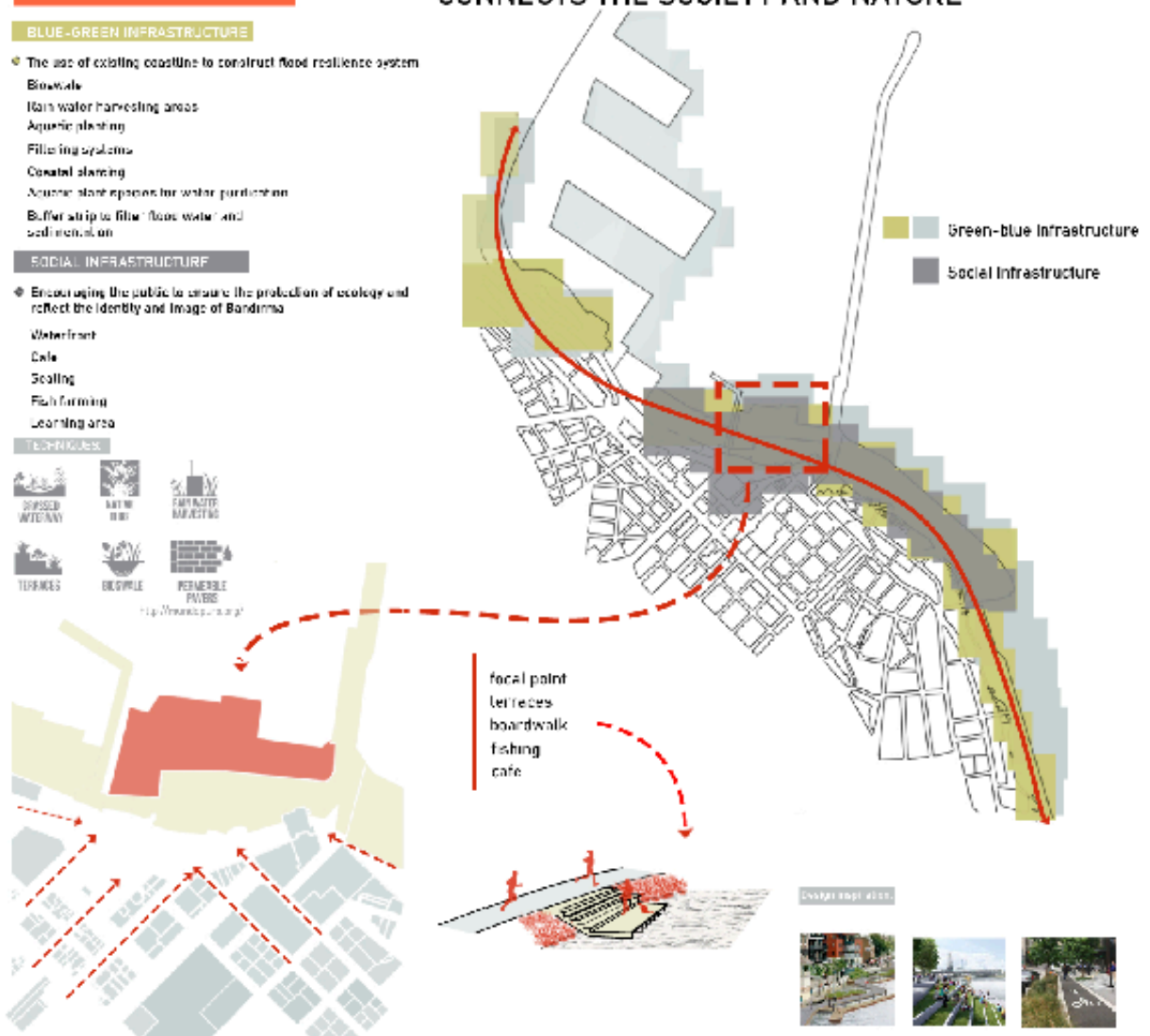
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Encouraging the public to create the protection of ecology and reflect the identity and image of Bandirma
- Waterfront
Cafe
Seating
Fish farming
Learning area

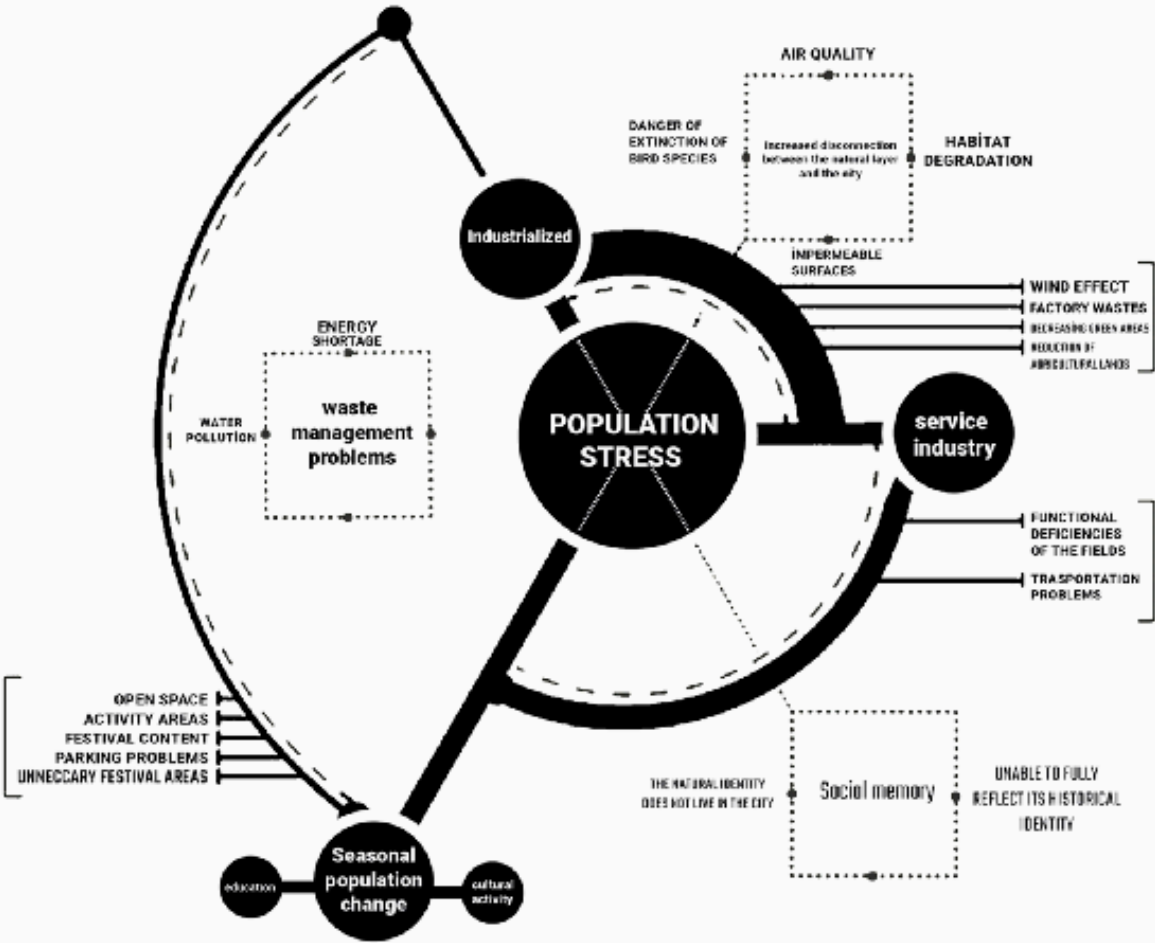
TECHNIQUE



† 14. November 2002



Population Stress diagram



LINK TO BANDIRMA

RÜMEYSA MERVE ÖKSÜZ

When we look at the general feature of Bandırma, we see the existence of the industry in a very dominant way. Especially plant species in the Kapındağ peninsula adds a different wealth to Bandırma. In addition, we can talk about its existence in a historical identity. There are many historical buildings and archaeological sites in Bandırma. But all this is unfortunately in the shadow of the industry. Moreover, Bandırma is a city that is planned to receive the industrial rent of Istanbul. In other words, the industrial pressure in Bandırma will increase gradually. In fact, according to the opinion of a Professor, Bandırma's current municipal zoning plan is not in a position to handle the human density that the industrial rent will bring, and this is not done in the planning. In other words, the new future population will create a serious stress for Bandırma.

GOAL 1 TO MAKE WASTES NOT A PROBLEM BUT A SOLUTION



1

ACT

SOCIAL To establish a new link that will strengthen social link for Bandırma and strengthening existing

GOAL 1 EDUCATION LINK

GOAL 2 REVIVING HISTORICAL MEMORY

GOAL 3 TO USE THE POWER FOR CULTURE AND ART

2

ACT

INFRASTRUCTURE Strengthening the infrastructural link

GOAL 1 TO MAKE WASTES NOT A PROBLEM BUT A SOLUTION

GOAL 2 ZERO TRAFFIC TARGETS

GOAL 3 CREATING A CITY THAT PRODUCES ITS OWN ENERGY

3

ACT

NATURAL Strengthening the links between natural parameters and making new addition to these parameters.

GOAL 1 KEEPING THE NATURAL IDENTITY ALIVE

GOAL 2 CREATING A NATURAL NEGOTIATED WITH THE CITY

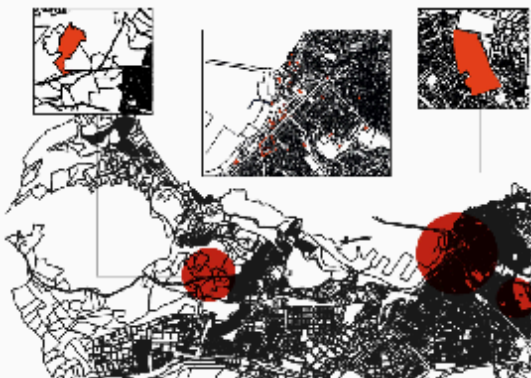
GOAL 3 NARROWING THE SPREAD OF THE CITY - HARKING TO NATURAL BOUNDS

It also creates a shock for Bandırma in seasonal population changes. There are not enough activity areas for the population coming through the festivals and educational activities tool, and the festival topics and the usage of the area do not match. At the same time, the social, cultural, historical and natural identity of Bandırma cannot be experienced in Bandırma city center.

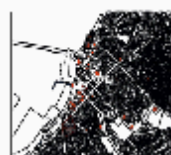
In this context, the project area was selected by the intersection of certain analyzes in order to reduce this pressure of the population and also reveal the identity features. The selected area was determined as the intersection of the industrial area and the areas where human circulation is intense. The area has the characteristics of both its presence in commercial activities as well as its recreative aspects.

GOAL 2 REVIVING HISTORICAL MEMORY

- It is a city with a very high historical infrastructure, but as a result of industrialization becoming dominant, its historical identity has been overshadowed. To make this visible to historical sites.
- To ensure its accessibility.
- Adding elements that reflect the identity features of historical places.



There is a problem with accessibility. Create a route here.



To ensure the protection of registered buildings in the city. Creating indicators or traces to make the leftovers visible.

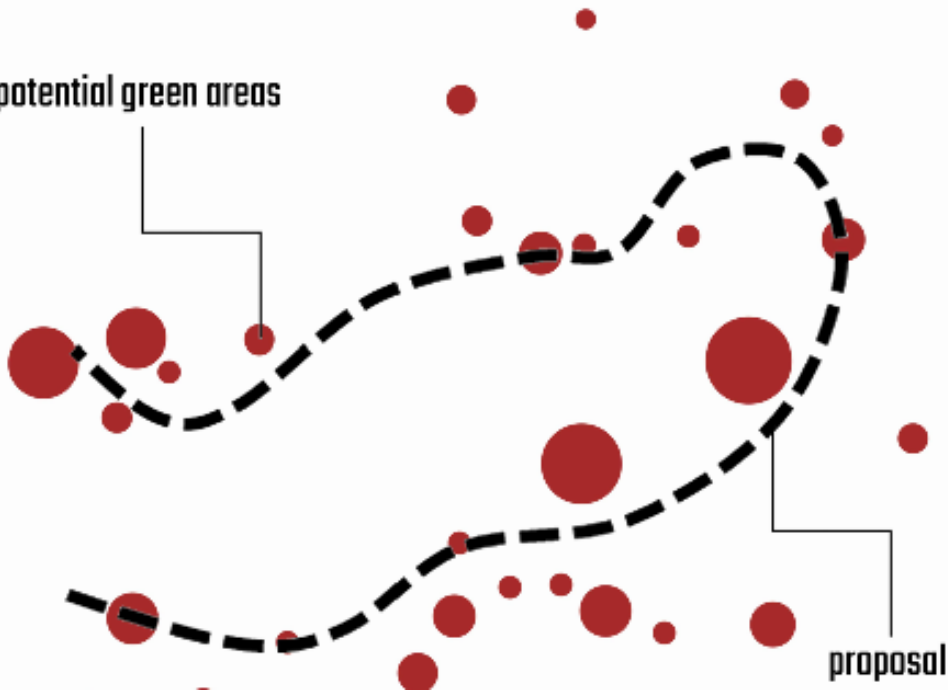


Reorganization of its surroundings to the large registered structure and areas in between.

GOAL 2 CREATING A NATURE INTEGRATED WITH THE CITY



potential green areas



Human interactions were provided by functionalizing the historical structures in the area. We tried to reflect the natural identity characteristics of Bandırma with the plants to be used in the area. A stepped system was placed on the shoreline in order to provide human interaction with the sea. Small modules are designed. The purpose of these modules is to create a resting place for people, to create a place for small group activities and to ensure the continuity of the tea and buffet identity that exist along the coast with a single structure.

GOAL 3 TO USE ITS POWER OF CULTURE AND ART.

Potential areas where these events can be organized have been created along the coast so that the festival and event area will not stay on one plane.

What types of activities are there?



theater



exhibitions



interviews & panels



concert



book days



movie screenings



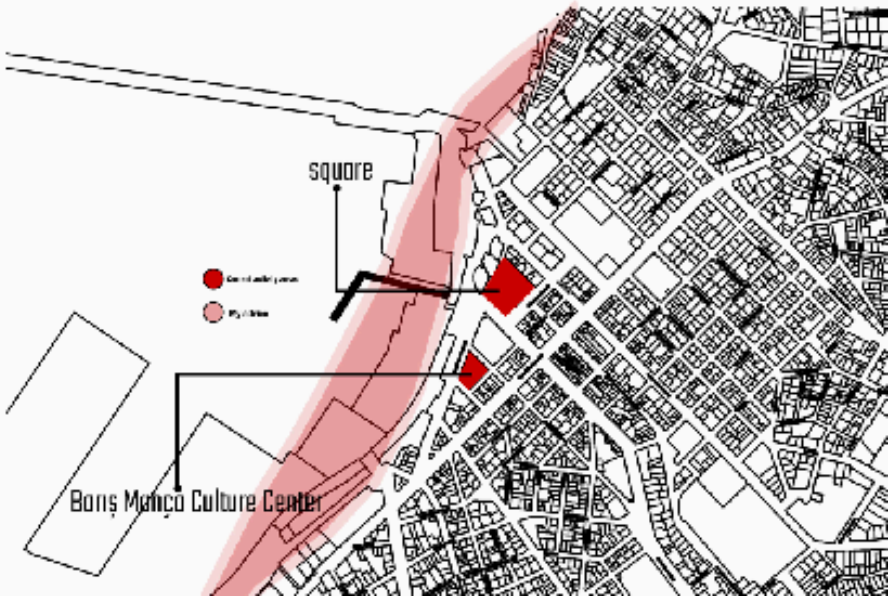
other events



other events



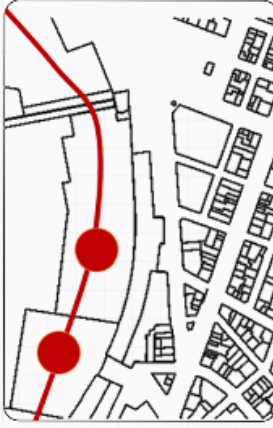
other events



Networks coming into the area



Parking problem



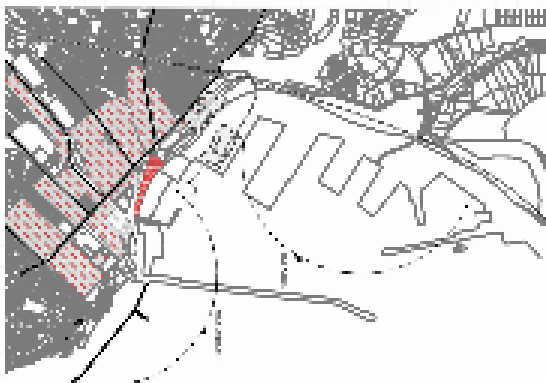
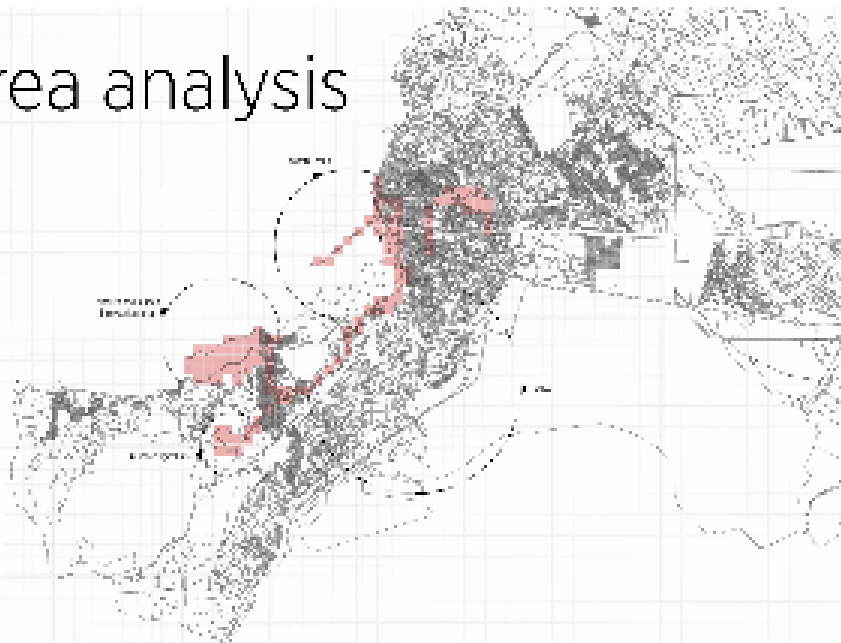
Lack of coastal integrity.



Finding important structures around.

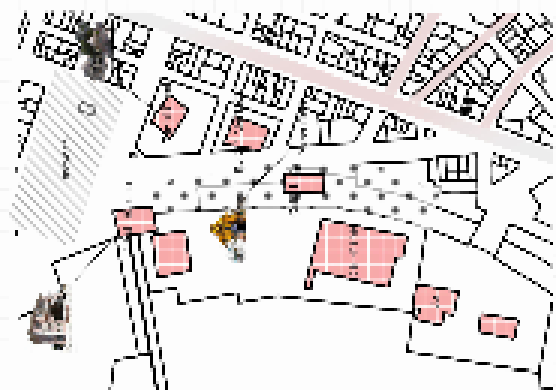
Project area analysis

Starting from the outer part of the site, carefully following the potential places and main street lines in the city ensuring the integration of the city with the nature and creating the population-oriented spaces suitable for the demographic structure of the population and in the context of some activities.

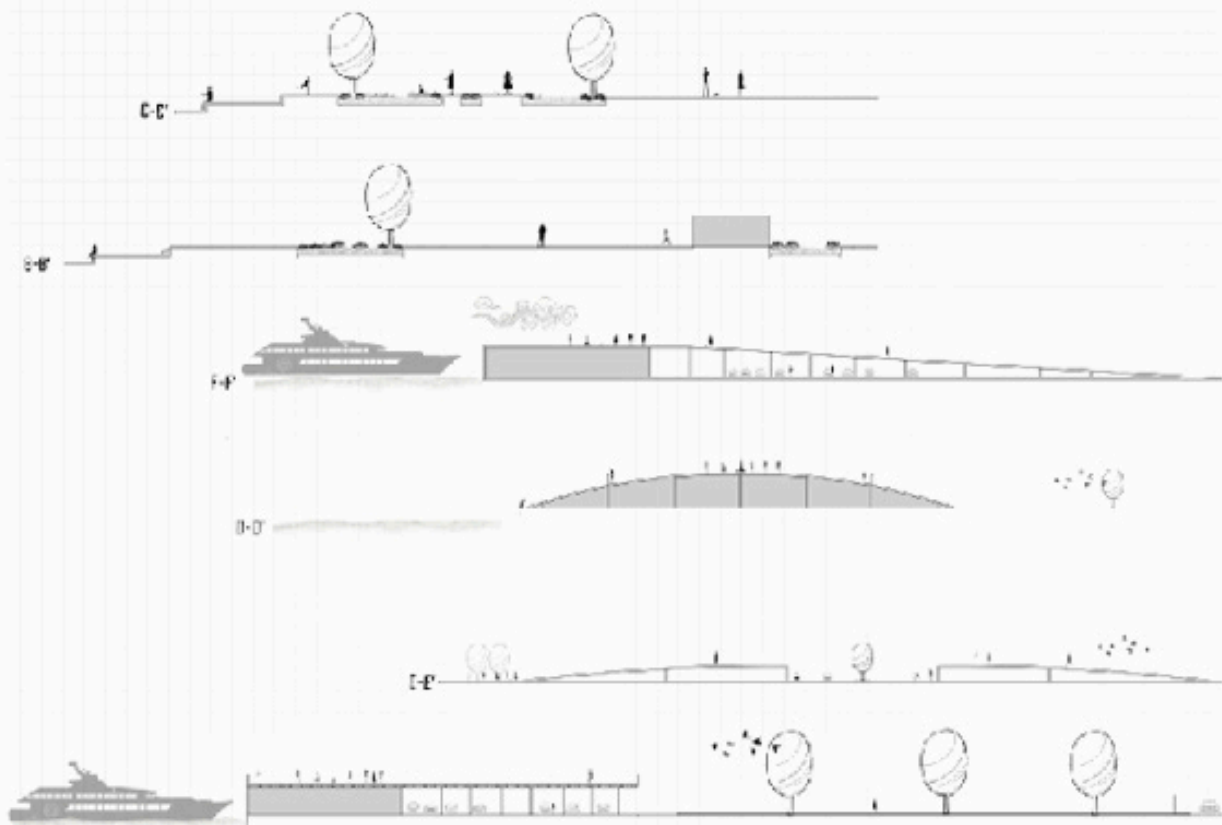


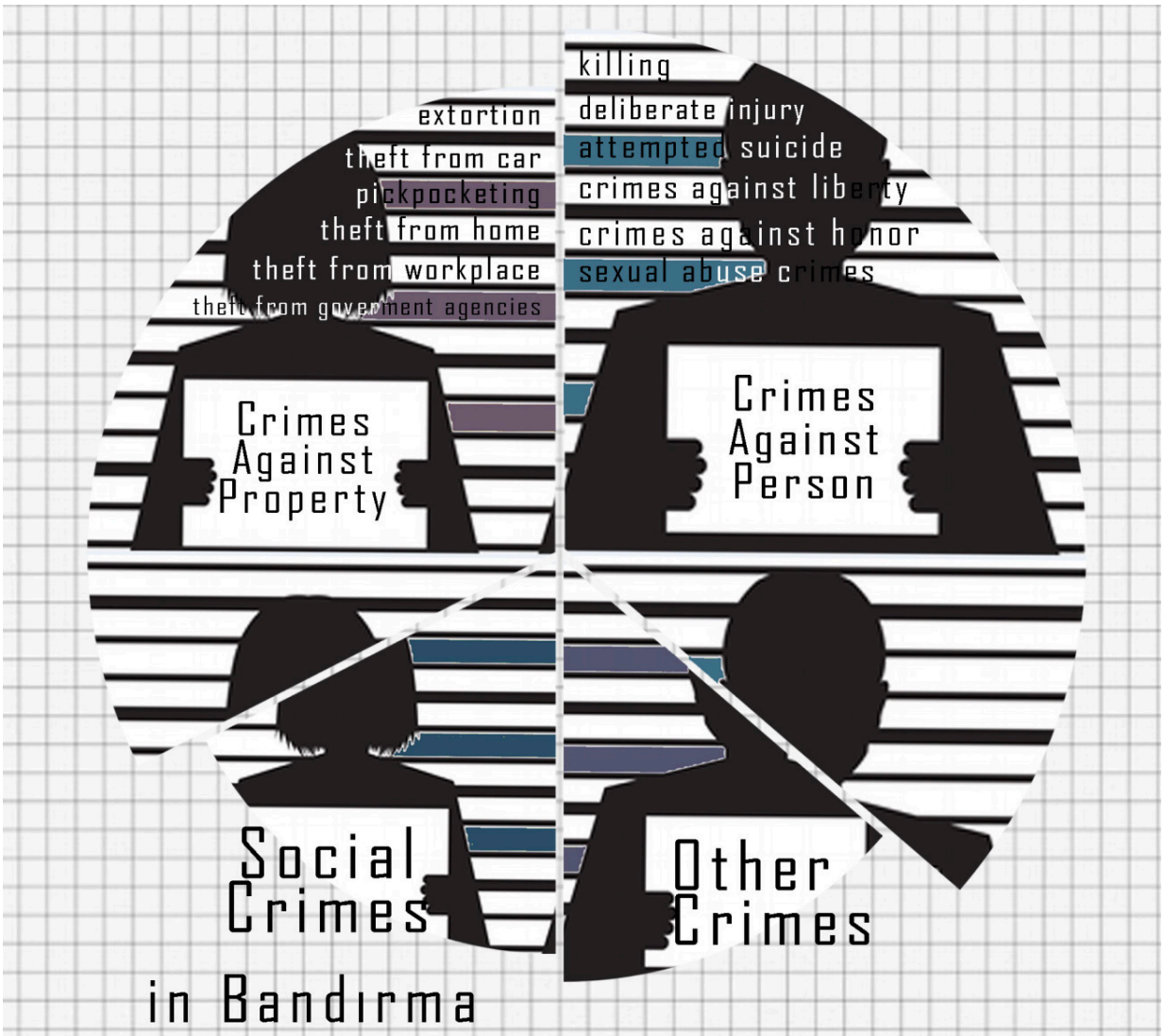
Bandirma also forms the factories and recreation areas of the coastline. The area chosen for the project, on the other hand, has a structure that lies between these two regions and has character traits in both regions.

17



There are many historical buildings around the area. At the same time, modern cities are carried out. Many cafes and restaurants with defined identity of the area.



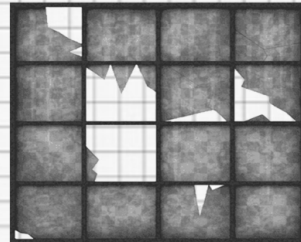


DOUBLETHINK

İREM GÜVENÇ

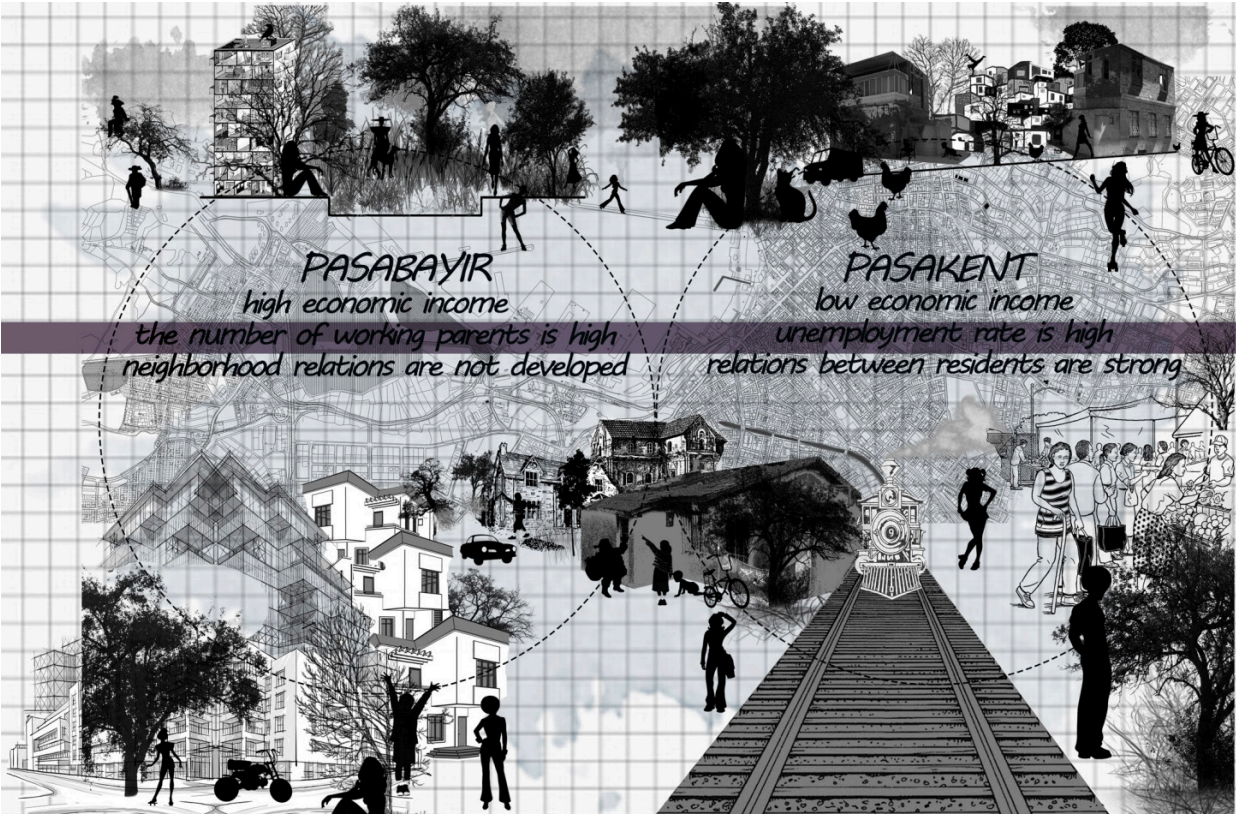
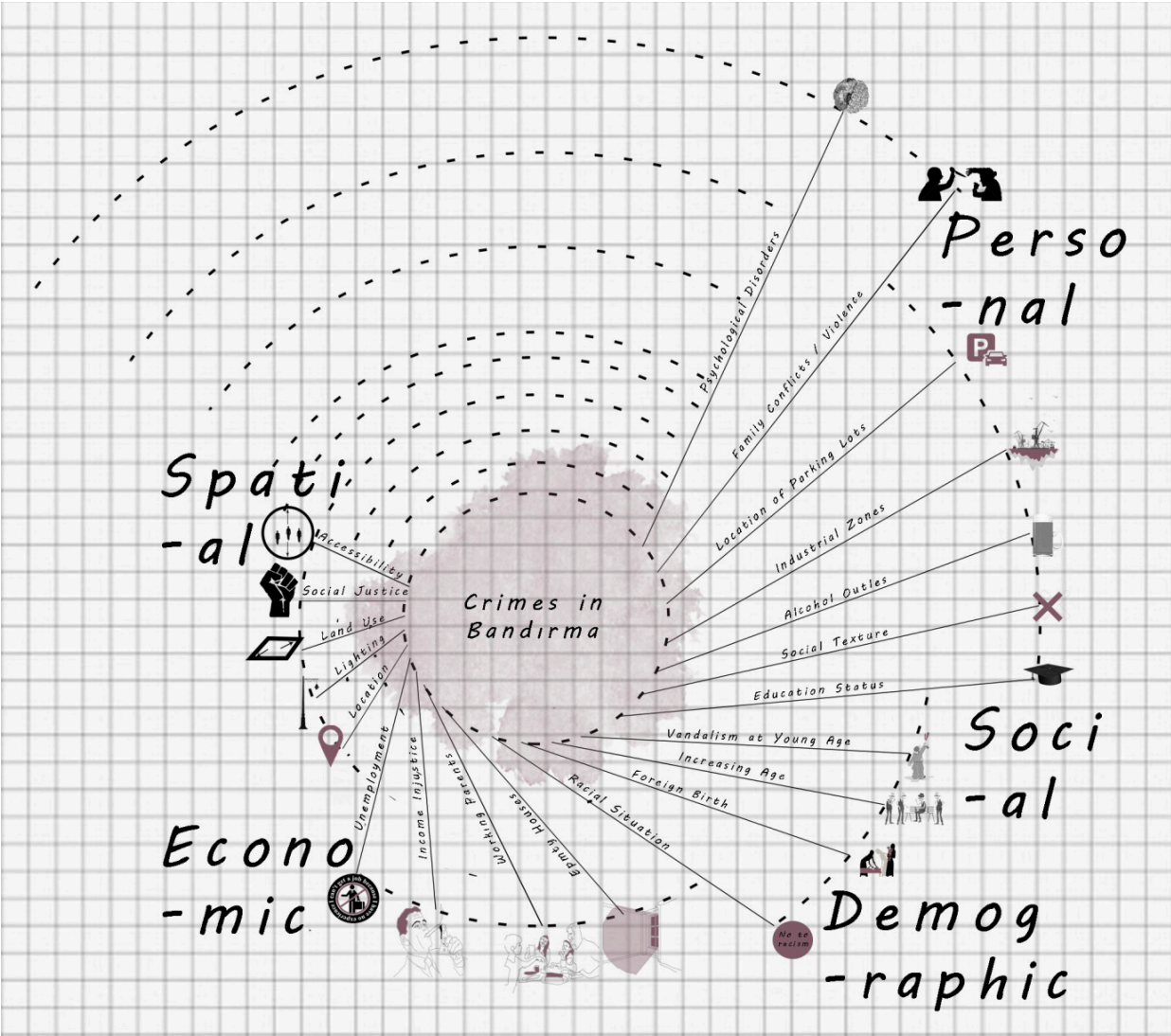
Bandırma and urban resilience are handled in this project from a sociological perspective. As a result of people not feeling safe in the city, the crime phenomenon that adversely affected the development of the city was studied. First of all, crime analysis related to Bandırma was done and crime hills and crime levels were determined. Crime, one of the major obstacles to Bandırma's urban resilience; It appears as suicide attempt, extortion, injury, vandalism. When the crime hills and crime levels in the city are examined, it is seen that a plain and a hill are combined between the Paşakent and Paşabayır neighborhoods without a crime transition zone. In Bandırma, this situation is only encountered in this region. Development of subscale strategies continues through these two neighborhoods. When the two neighborhoods separated by Atatürk Boulevard are considered as a crime, it is determined that the region should be looked after with a new approach. With this new approach, it is aimed to prevent and reduce crime as much as possible.

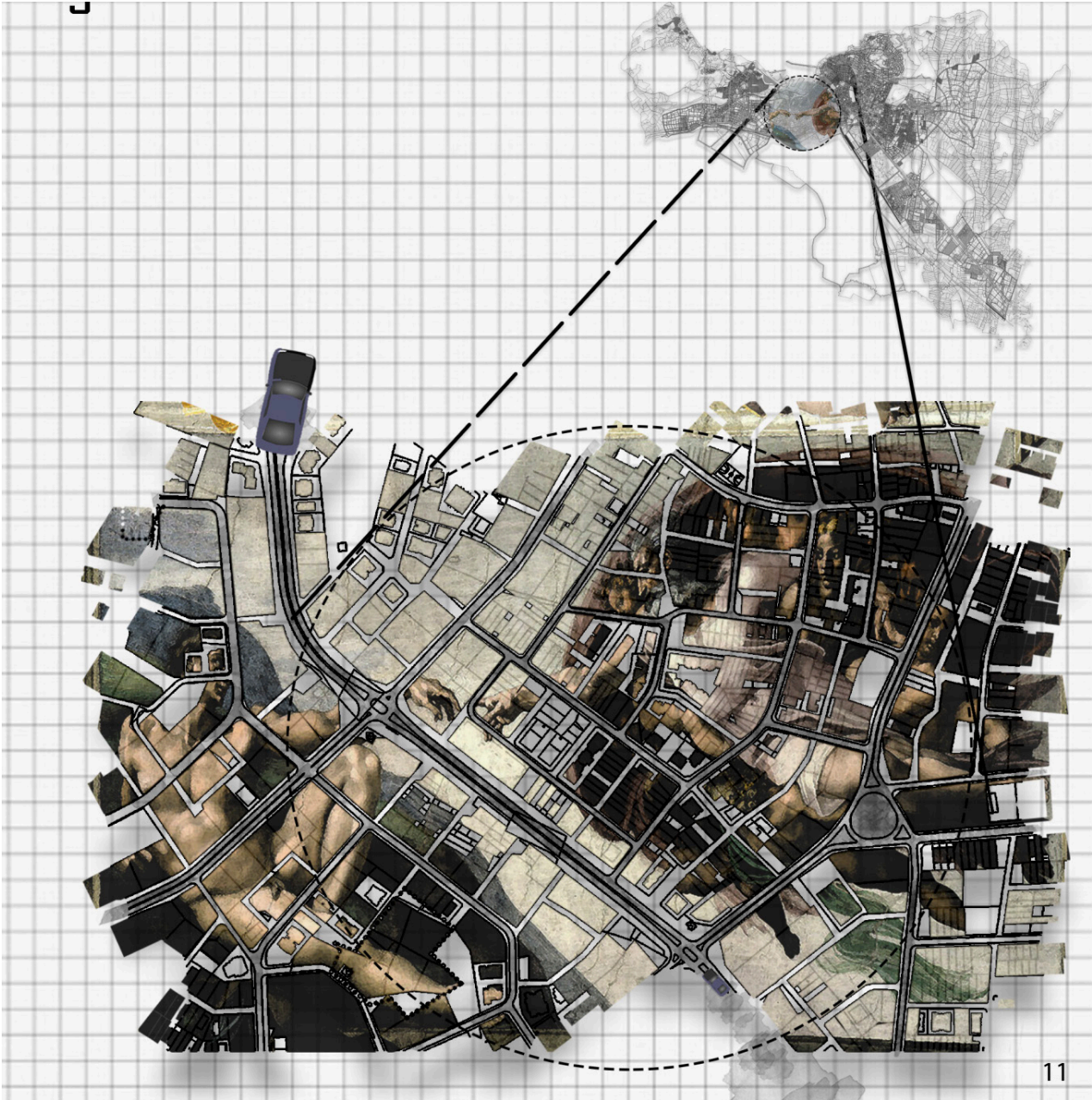
We are all on
the same ship!

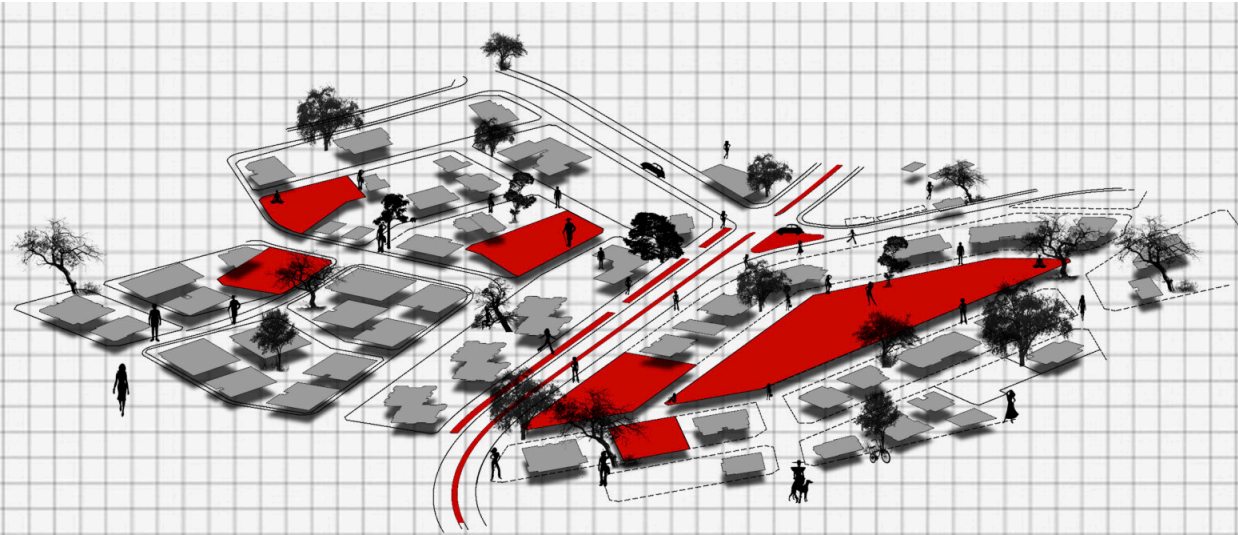


*the theory of broken
window(zimbardo eko):
an ecological approach to crime*

*Let's reduce all kinds of
disturbances in the
environment to zero*

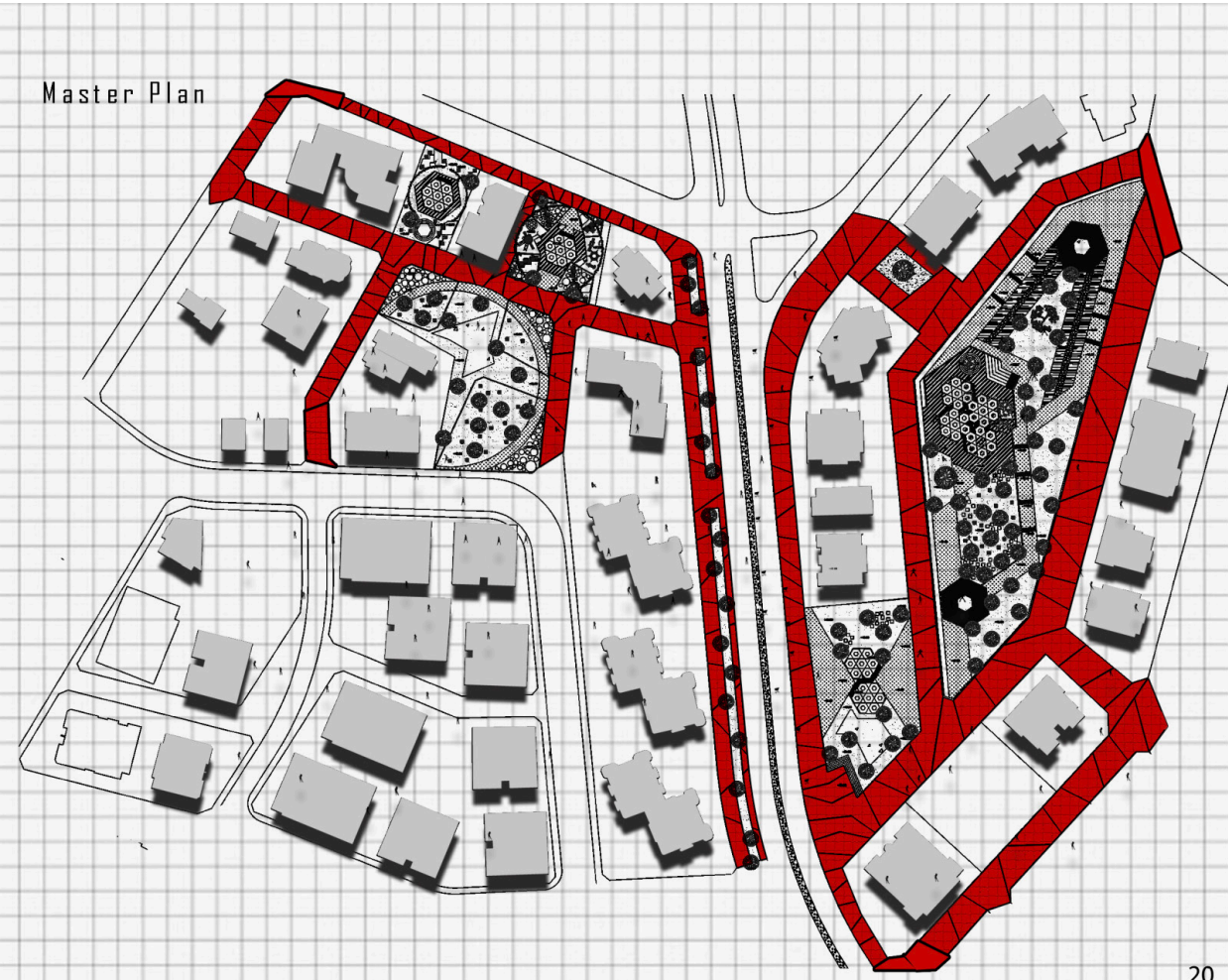






The areas in which the application takes place is aimed at communication between spaces of different characteristics, including transition zones, social justice zones and crime zones.

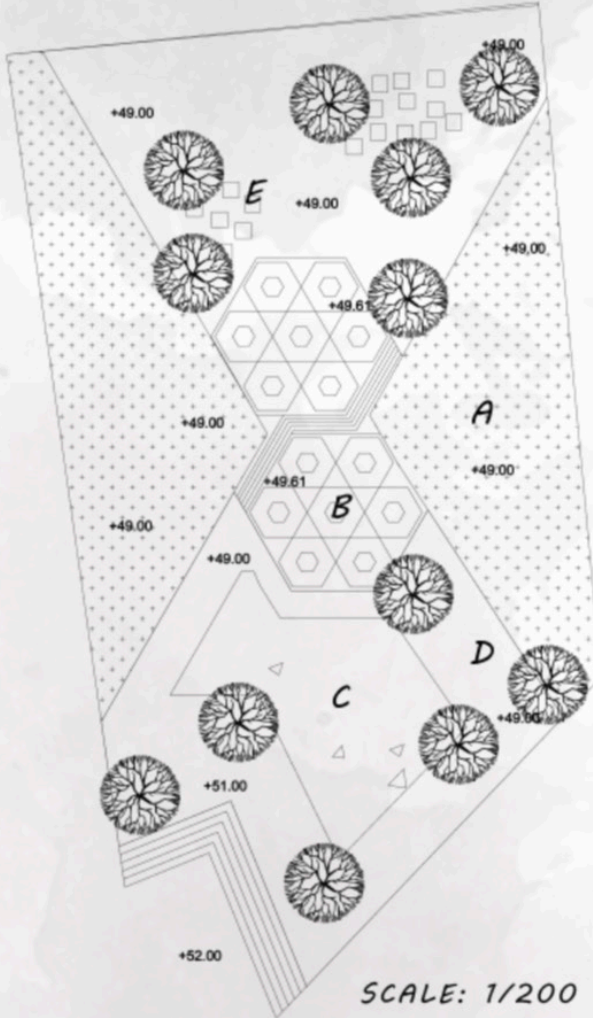
It is aimed to isolate the future interpretation experience from previous experiences and to promote a new awareness system. For this, hologram walls are used as lighting elements with the developing technology. In this area, it is combined with the person as a result of changing the 'indestructible' borders. In the spaces themselves, programs are designed to push social justice and produce people. First of all, people will be able to play music together and enjoy solidarity with hydrophilic musical instruments placed in different places. In order to develop the feeling that people add value to life together, graffiti walls, sculpture elements and manual toys have been developed.



Irem Guvenc / 020150516

DOUBLETHINK FOR 2020s BANDIRMA

Detail Plan-2

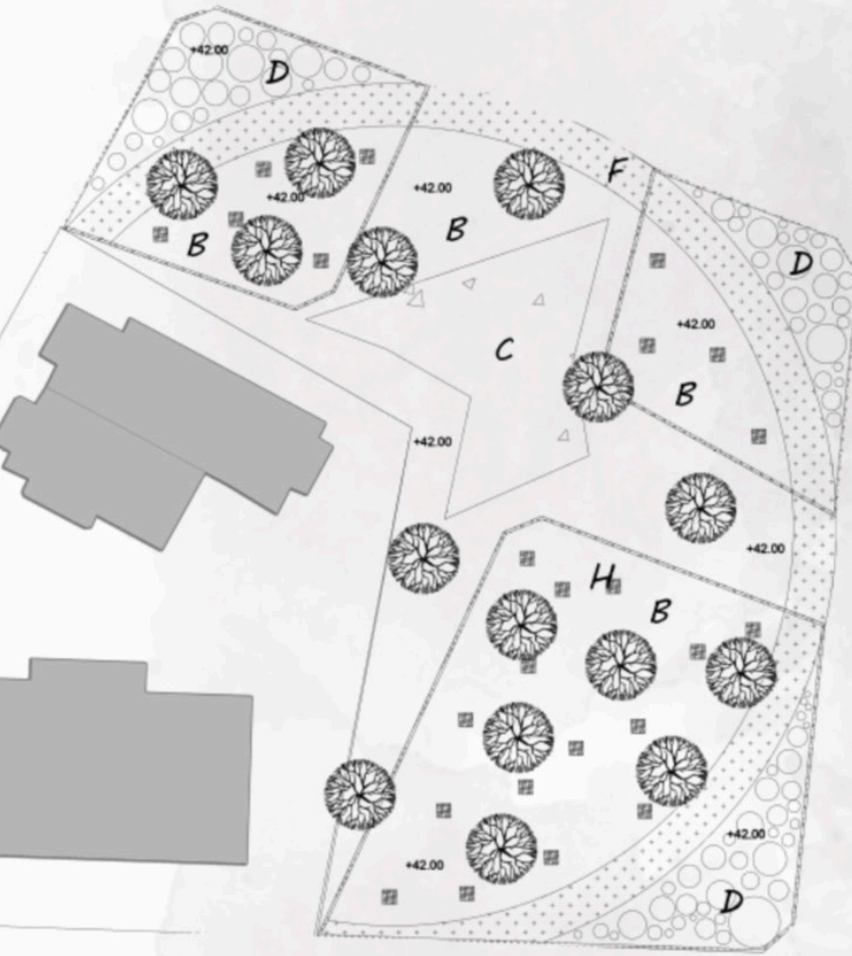


- A: Pedestrian Circulation Area
- B: Music Area
- C: Installation / Exhibition Area
- D: Green Area
- E: Seating Elements / Percussion
Sound Elements

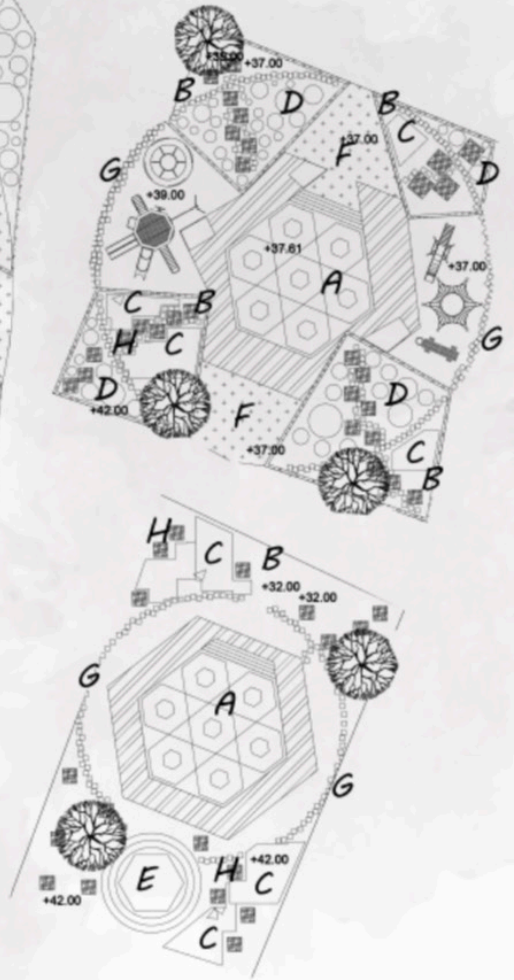
The place, which has a plan in the left area, is designed as an entrance to the re-acquisition area (map 6). Functions that functionally can be a tool to express one's self, such as music fields, installation fields, and meditative fields, have been made. The three venues on the right are located in Paşabayır Mahallesi. The most important purpose of these three spaces is to increase the visibility of the entrance doors and surroundings of the buildings. For this reason, editing was made over hypothetical circles and mirror spaces technique.

- A: Music
- B: Green
- C: Install
- D: Water
- E: Walking
- F: Urban
- G: Move
- H: Wood
- I: Residen

Constructing the ideas of two spaces that are opposite each other has been determined as a way to deflect crime and provide social justice. In the idea of space, the first of the two opposite ideas in the production process of the space is the idea of a moderate socialist space, which encourages a manual life and tries to achieve social justice. The second is that today's issues, blended from a futuristic perspective, are temporary and spaces need to keep up with tomorrow. This futuristic attitude will completely change the perception of space and scope of crime.



SCALE: 1/200

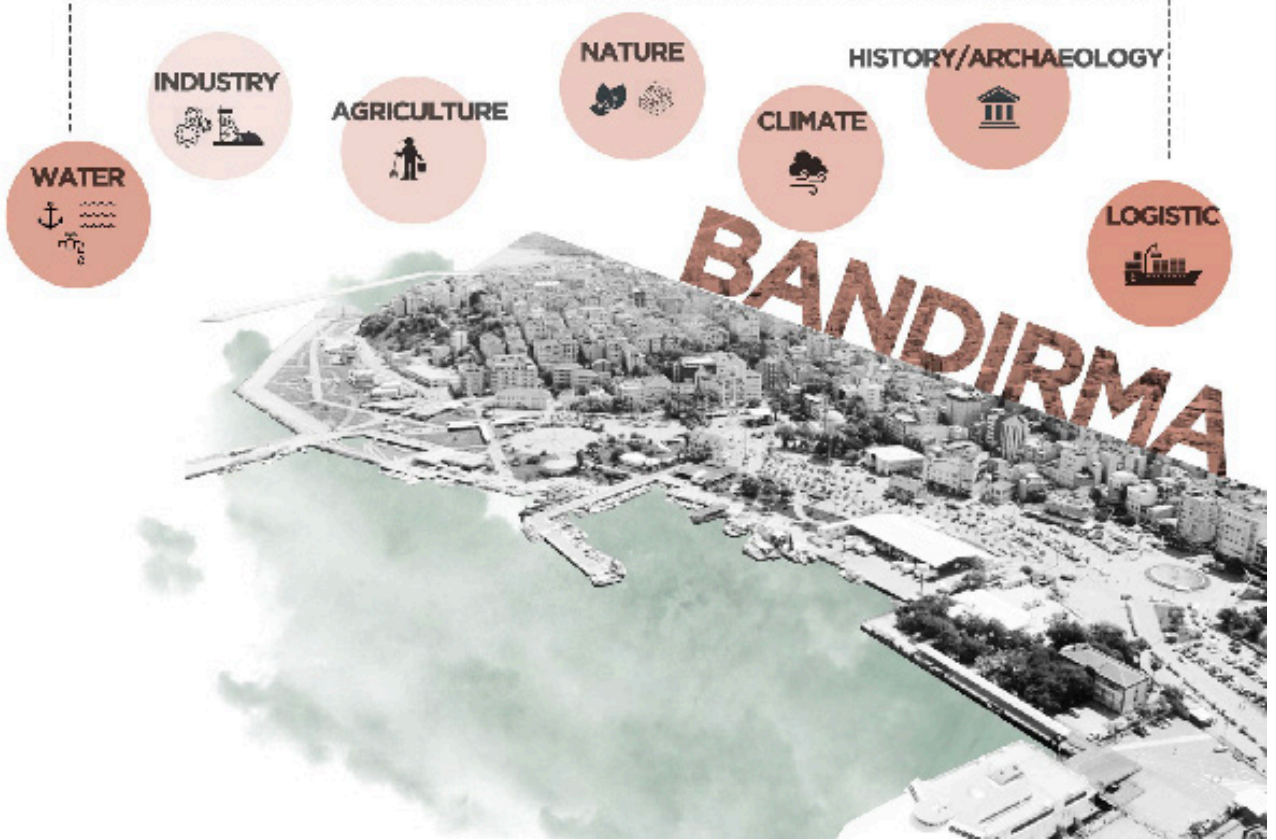


Area
 Area
 ation / Exhibition Areas
 Element / Floating Wooden
 Elements
 Flute
 trian Circulation Area
 Step
 en Heights (2 meters)
 ntial Area

The main idea of the project is the fact that the landscape architecture discipline has a profound effect on social issues. Crime is one of these issues. Landscape architecture should be able to offer places suitable for people, communities and time due to its professional responsibility. This study was created in line with this idea motivation and light.



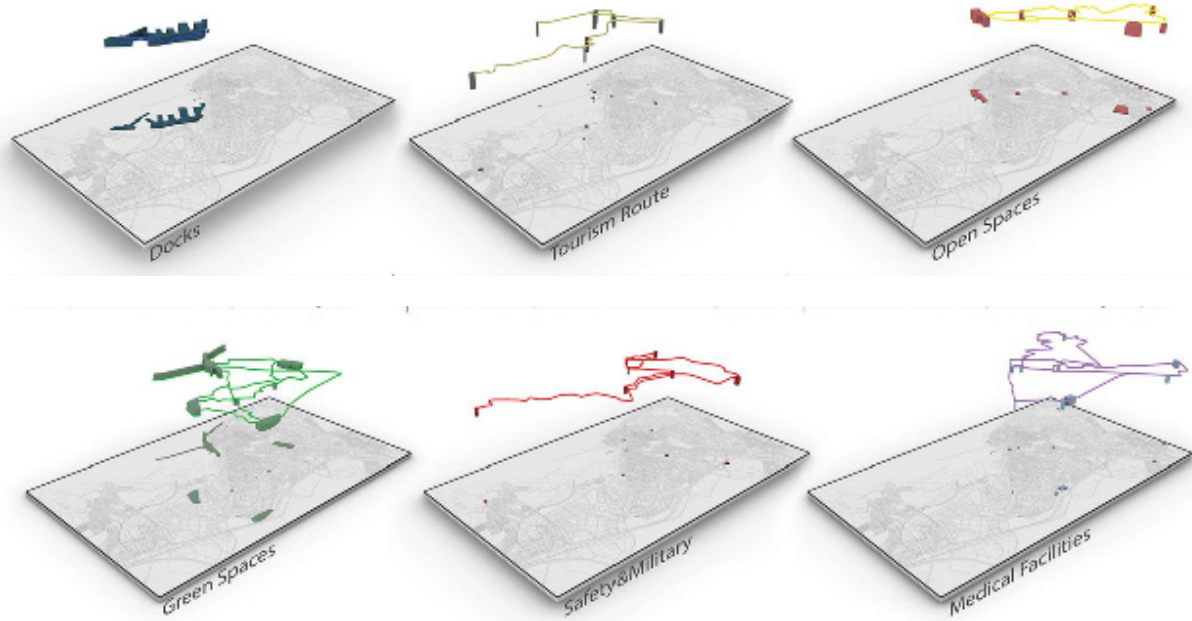
MULTILAYERED URBAN AND RURAL LANDSCAPE



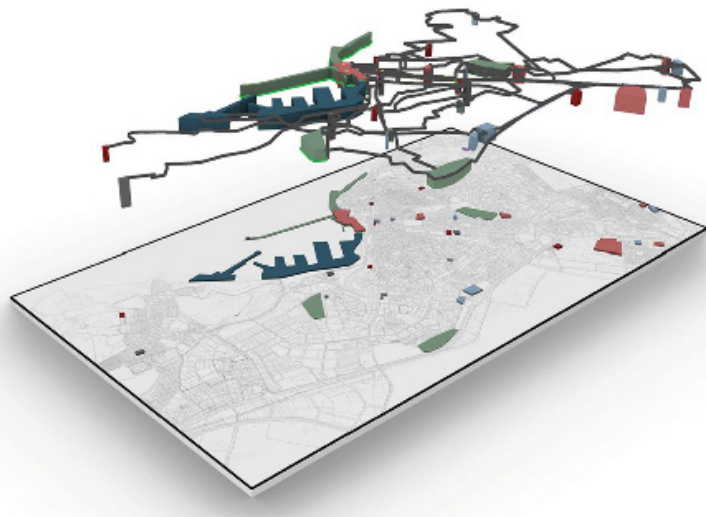
LINK TO BANDIRMA RÜMEYSA MERVE ÖKSÜZ

It was noticed that the potentials and problems were distributed unfairly in the city while producing a solution to make the banding a more resilient city. Thereupon, it was aimed to make the city more resilient by turning to the head of urban justice, and this target was linked to the fact that the city had common standards in the environmental, social and economic context.






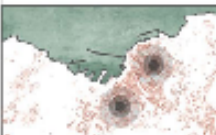
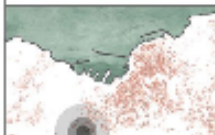
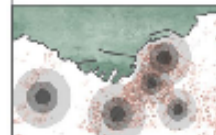
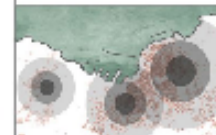
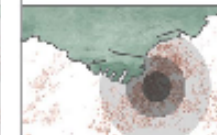
While dealing with the environmental justice topic, it has attracted attention that the blessings offered by nature to people become the subject of injustice among people over time. The basic principle of joint ownership of assets such as water, air and land remains common.



For Bandirma, which has an industrial and logistic identity, air pollution is likely to turn into a big problem in the future. Considering the mortality rates of Balıkesir, the fastest increase was observed in deaths due to respiratory diseases. For this reason, air pollution has taken the top ranks among the problems that need to be solved. The ecological solution developed for this is sea meadows. Sea meadows are a flowering plant. It grows in the depths to get sunlight. In the long term, sea meadows, which are thought to provide solutions for both air pollution, biodiversity and water floods, provide much more efficiency than land plants in terms of oxygen.



BANDIRMA USER PROFILES

CHILD	YOUNG	ADULT	OLD	DISABLED
				
<p>0-14 Age Group Existent: According to the needs of the children, there are no specially planned recreation areas. Proposals: Places should be created to meet the physical and social needs of children. It should be noted that these places are at access life points in the city. Every child should be encouraged to benefit from these opportunities.</p> 	<p>15-24 Age Group Existent: Due to the university, the young population in the city is high. The university is located on the water's edge of the city. Socialization opportunities of students are weak. Proposals: Places where young people can participate in these activities and meet and be active in open spaces should be designed.</p> 	<p>25-44 Age Group Existent: It constitutes the largest part of the city in terms of population. They need places where they can run away from work stress and relax. They are the group that drive themselves, and they are the group most affected by traffic problems. Proposals: Transportation should be modernized for taxis. Parking on routes outside the vehicle should be strengthened.</p> 	<p>+45 Age Group Existent: For the elderly with limited mobility, there are no places close to their homes where they can easily reach and meet their exercise needs. Proposals: Recreational spaces should be created in meeting areas where they are easily accessible.</p> 	<p>General Age Group Existent: The streets are narrow and the slope is high. The sidewalks are occupied by vehicles. For the floor, the floor is ideal for the disabled was used limitedly. Proposals: The streets need to be free from vehicles. Parking systems should be reconstructed. Flooring and floor gaps should be resolved according to the disabled.</p> 



1

access to opportunities

It contains the projects and improvement plans related to the education, access to medicine and need of employment. The main aim is to improve the quality of these systems, especially for the new generations. Main three topics can be listed as:

- 1.1. quality of the education
- 1.2. access to job opportunities
- 1.3. closeness to health care

- 1.1.1. creating easy access to education facilities
- 1.1.2. creating open space areas for education
- 1.2.1. To increase the fishing which is an important source of the city, to make competitions
- 1.2.2. Increasing decreasing agriculture and supporting new entrepreneurs.
- 1.2.3. Supporting industry support in troubleshooting
- 1.2.2. Providing incentive premiums for new business starters
- 1.3.1. To increase health units



2

infrastructure improvement

Consists of the plans and improvements related to the both social and physical infrastructure. Social infrastructure can be defined by the social needs of the society. And the other infrastructure improvement are already included in this context. Main three topics can be listed as:

- 2.1. new infrastructure in the city
- 2.2. protecting natural sources
- 2.3. quality of transportation

- 2.1.1. Developing a long-lived city plan
- 2.1.2. A green corridor should be created again.
- 2.1.3. Places where people will socialize should be designed
- 2.2.1. Wastes should not be discharged into sea water
- 2.2.2. Crops should be planted on fertile soil
- 2.2.3. Filters should be installed in factory chimneys and plants with high carbon emissions should be planted.
- 2.3.1. Organizing roads in line with the budget
- 2.3.2. Ensuring that traffic lights are taken into account



3

potential trade of the city

It contains all the projects and improvement plans related to the income sources of the region Bandirma. The main aim is to create improvement to recuperate the valuable resources of Bandirma to increase the potential and resilience. Main four topics can be listed as:

- 3.1. improvement in industry
- 3.2. improvement in tourism
- 3.3. recognition increase in logistics
- 3.4. protection in agriculture

- 3.1.1. Increasing the use of raw materials (Baran)
- 3.1.2. Recruiting people from the countryside
- 3.2.1. Caring for touristic places
- 3.3.1. Providing fast and safe transportation
- 3.4.1. Give incentives to farmers and keep them in the countryside



4

creating awareness

Consists of the actions and strategic plans which will create the awareness in the society to learn how to deal with the stresses and shocks which the city faces off and to be able to recover itself after the happened disasters. Main topics can be listed as:

- 4.1. creating awareness for short term
- 4.2. creating awareness for long term

- 4.1.1. People can be informed with social media and posters
- 4.2.1. Educate people about it



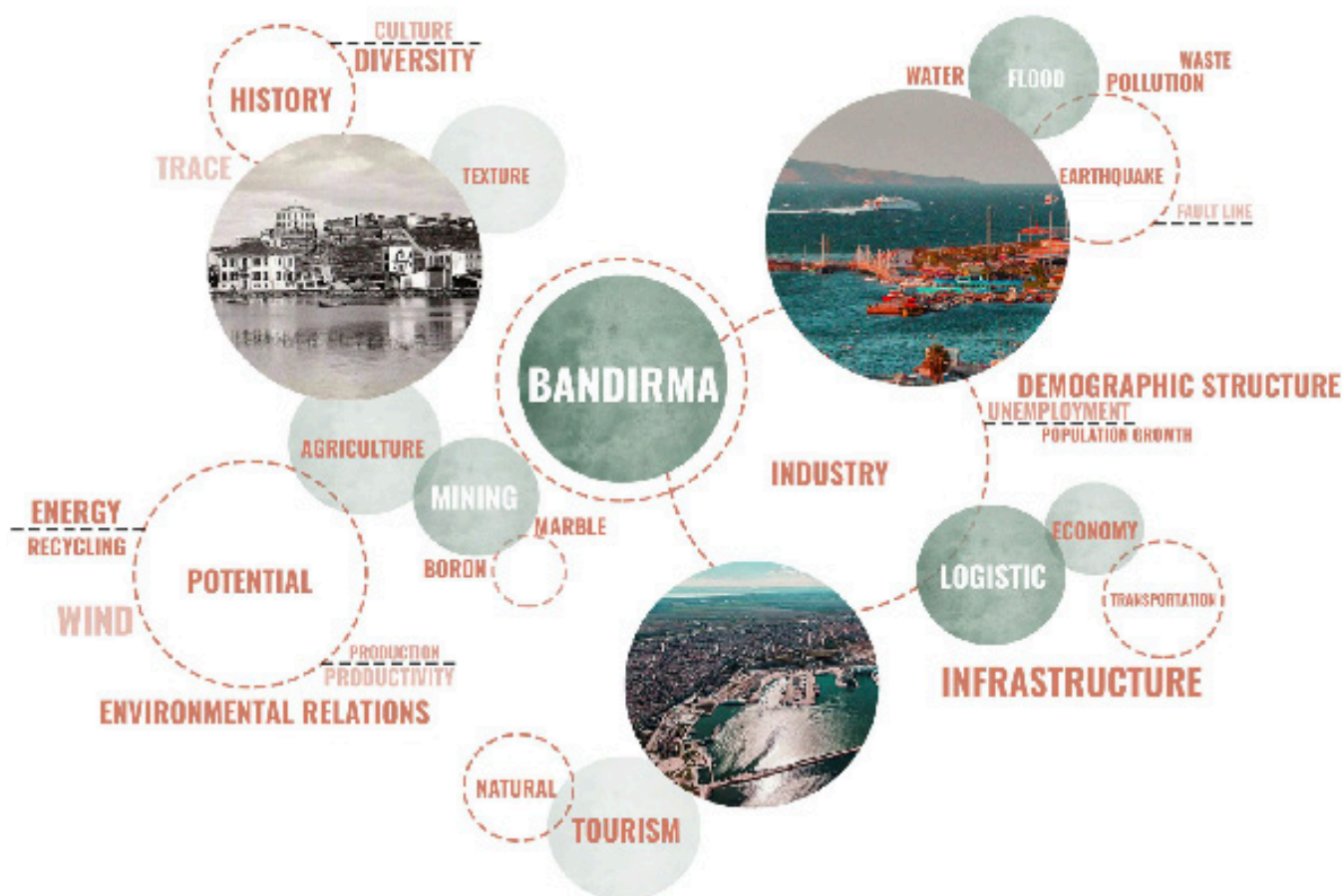
5

risk management

It includes all the projects and plans which were mostly created by the government for the sake of the Bandirma society to be able to face problems such as viruses and shocks in the best way possible. Main three topics can be listed as:

- 5.1. physical precautions
- 5.2. after disaster actions

- 5.1.1. Getting away from the fault line and making structures resistant to earthquakes
- 5.1.2. Starting buildings at basement level
- 5.2.1. Determination of the closest meeting area
- 5.2.2. Infrastructure that can take the steep waters





RESIDENCE

The settlement was limited due to the property and topography boundaries and could not continue at the coastal level.



CULTURE AREA

It has spread around the city.



TRADE AREA

Since the trade area is a functioning area, the noise pollution is higher in this region. It also contains elements that will cause air pollution as it triggers heavy vehicle traffic.



ROAD-PAVING

The pavements are very narrow and occupied by vehicles.



REGISTERED BUILDINGS

It is concentrated in the center.



FACTORY

People living in the region where there are factories are at a disadvantage in terms of air, water and soil.



HEALTH AREA

Health buildings are far from the city center.



SPORTS FIELD

It is located on the eastern side of the city and access is limited.



EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

Educational structures exist intensely in the city. There is also a homogeneous distribution. The university is quite far from the city center. The university has a big meaning for the future. It represents its sophistication.



PLANTED AREA(TREE)

The amount of tree-lined areas is very small and generally consists of non recreational areas such as corridors. Green infrastructure has not been developed in accordance with the oxygen demand of the region.



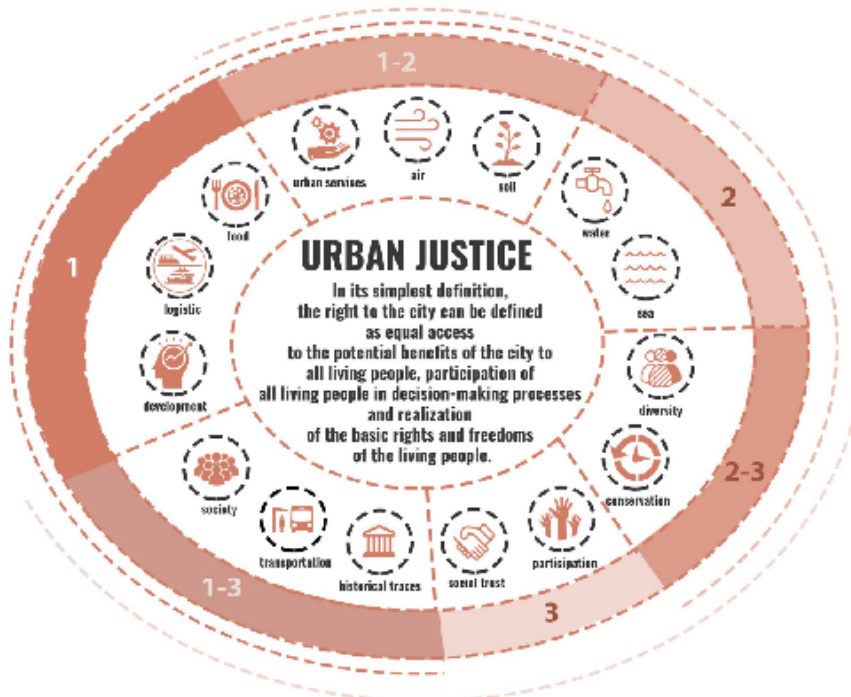
GREEN AREA

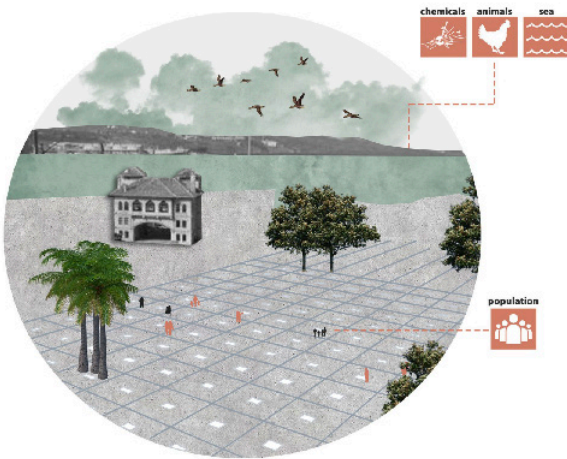
In terms of design and planning, the green areas that are out of use and use are more than the green areas reserved for use.



ETIPARK RESERVE AREA AND WASTE AREA

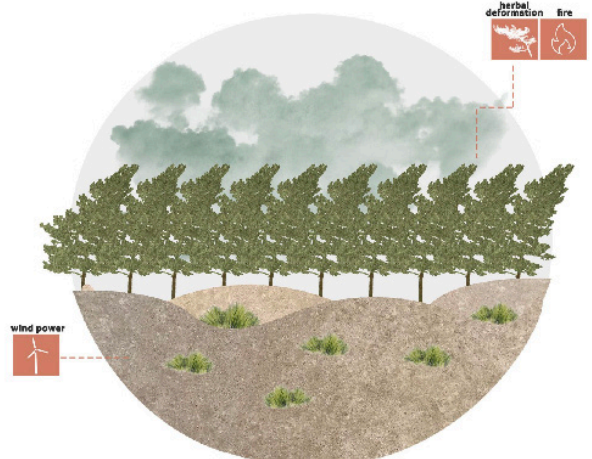
The danger it poses regionally should be analyzed well and precautions should be taken.





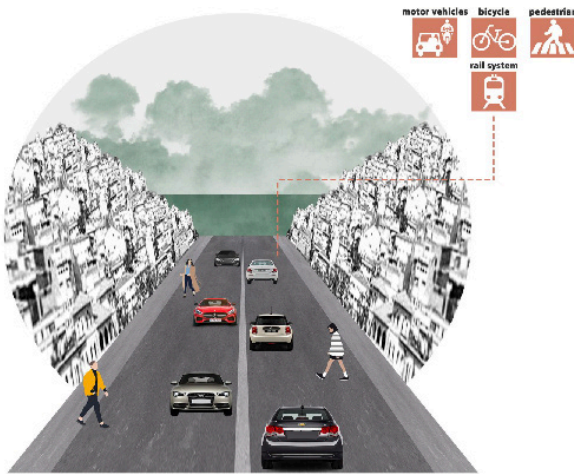
DISEASES

PROBLEM: As animal husbandry and industry are widespread in Bandırma, which is a crowded district in terms of population, the probability of entering a rapid epidemic disease process with natural disaster is very high.
CURRENT STATE: It is at risk because its population is getting more and more crowded.
SOLUTION: The areas reserved for industry and animal husbandry should be removed from the place where urbanization is intense.



WIND

PROBLEM: Due to the intense wind it receives from the north and northwest, the vegetation is deformed and its resistance against fires is weakened.
CURRENT STATE: The trees appear to be bent under the influence of the manhole. So there is very strong wind. In other words, unfiltered factory chimney fumes can spread easily.
SOLUTION: As a solution to this factor, chimney filters should be made and plants that can absorb toxic gases should be planted around.



TRAFFIC

PROBLEM: There are 55 thousand vehicles registered in Bandırma district. There is a heavy traffic problem in the city.
CURRENT STATE: Structurally, roads do not have advanced standards. Pedestrian vehicle integration is not provided.
SOLUTION: Pedestrian policy and appropriate urban design strategies can be developed. People can be encouraged to use bicycles and public transportation, and the infrastructure on this issue can be strengthened.



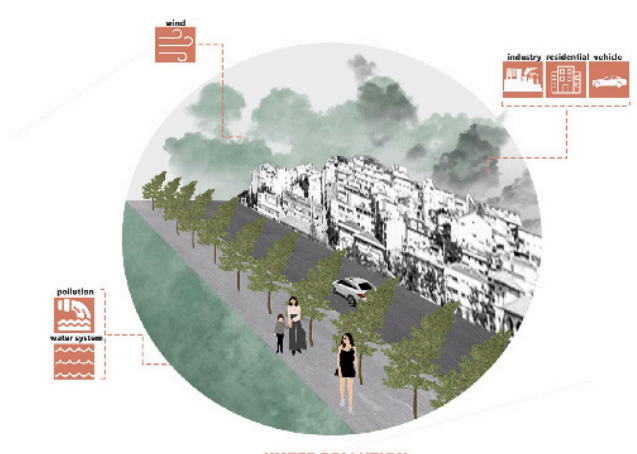
FLOOD

PROBLEM: Depending on the precipitation, overflows occur in the sea and dried river beds. It is very likely that such disasters will be triggered especially by earthquakes.
CURRENT STATE: Flood disaster has been very intense a few times, but there are not many precautions to prevent this, or trying to take temporary measures like building a barrier at the entrance of the apartment.
SOLUTION: To get a quick result in draining the water by doing infrastructure work and planting trees abundantly, both erosion is eliminated and the flood is a remedy.



UNPLANNED URBANIZATION

PROBLEM: The city does not have a problem-oriented plan at the upper scale.
CURRENT STATE: There is totally unplanned urbanization in the city of Bandırma, the roads are very bad. Over the years, green areas are destroyed and buildings are erected in those areas.
SOLUTION: As a solution, a proper planning should be made and the city should be reorganized section by section.



WATER POLLUTION

PROBLEM: There is a pollution problem with the wastes of the industrial facilities in the region mixing with the sea.
CURRENT STATE: There is currently no policy planned to clear the sea.
SOLUTION: Prevention of waste to be thrown into the sea, development of special cleaning policies in the sea to rehabilitate current deformation: herbal and technological treatment mechanisms ...

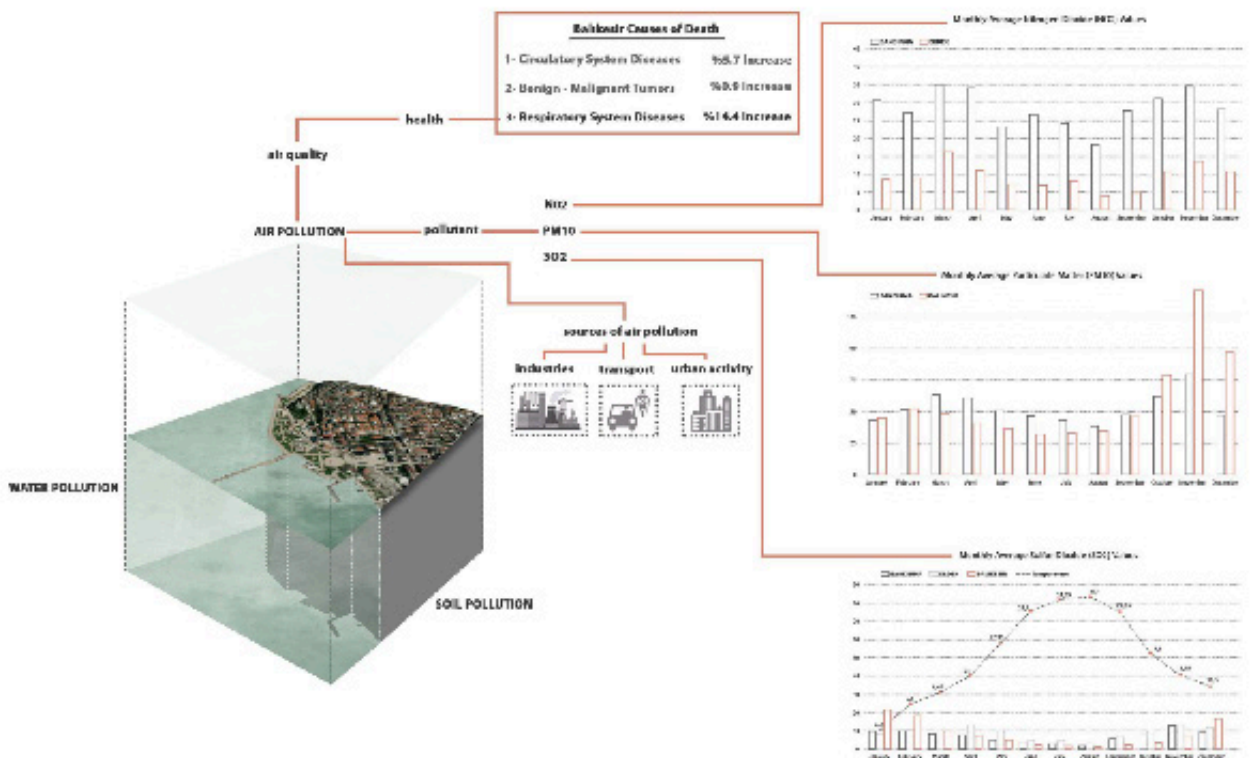


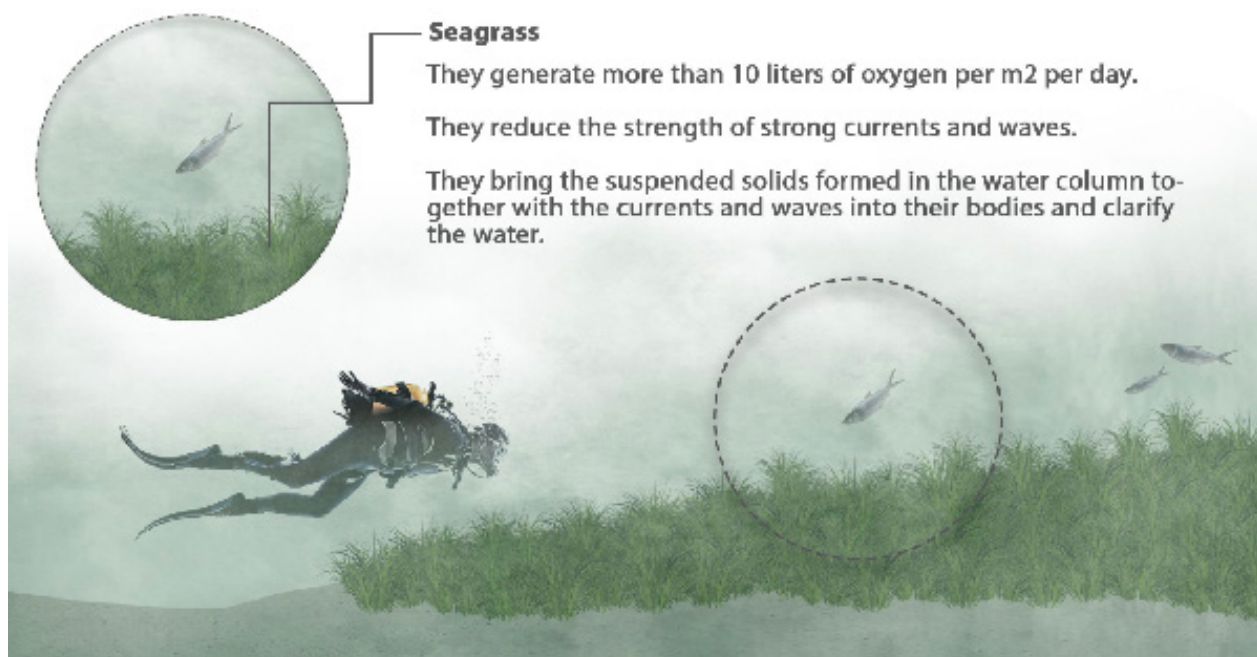
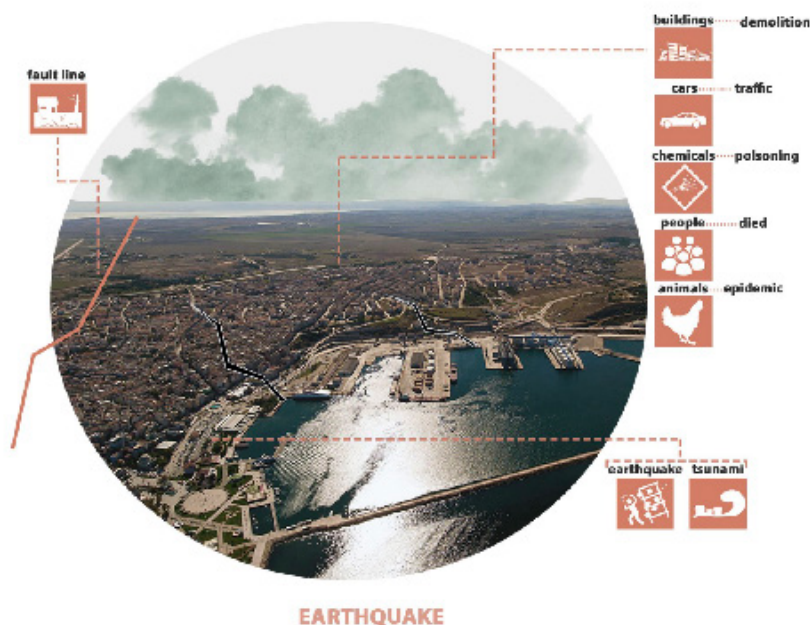
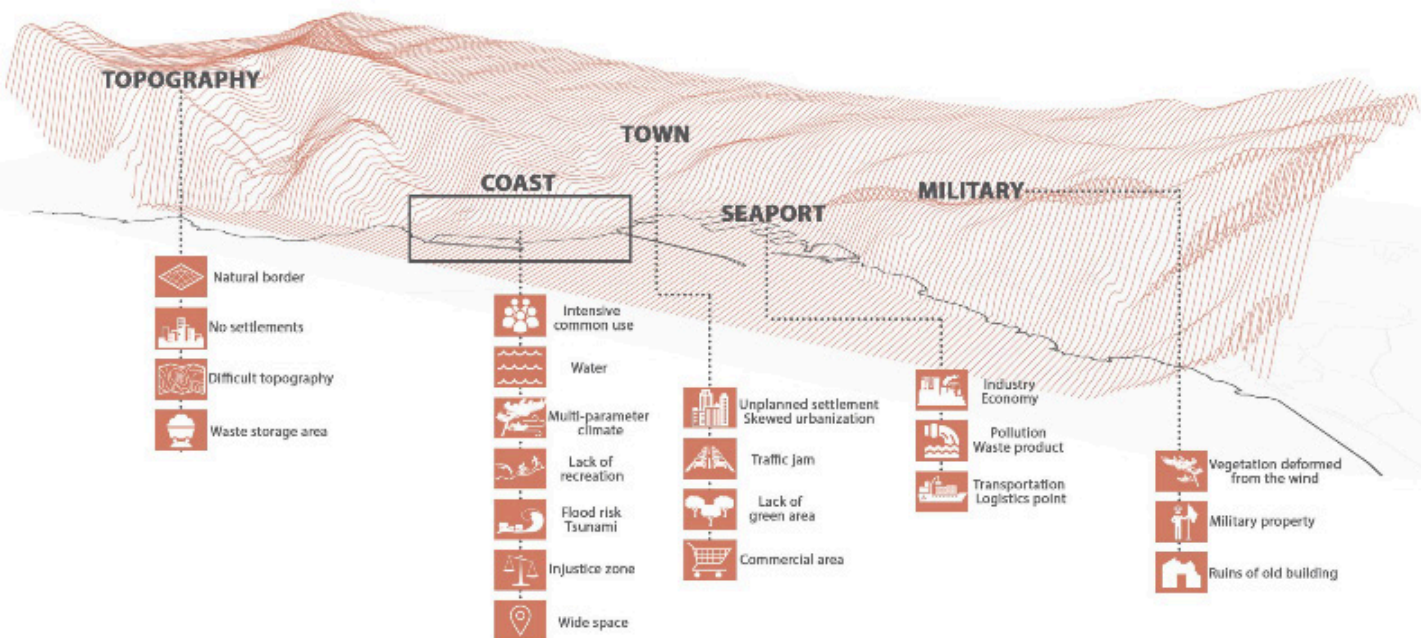
UNEMPLOYMENT

PROBLEM: As the employment areas disappear over time, they are migrated to different cities for work.

CURRENT STATE: For this reason, the young population leaves the city and a solution has not been developed.

SOLUTION: Employment areas should be ensured to continue living in Bandırma. Continuity should be created with spatial strategies regarding agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

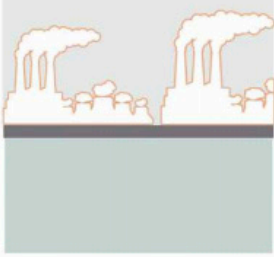






The pilot area has been chosen as the coast, which has a lot of parameters in terms of both potential and problem, and at the same time, the user profile is more crowded. In order for the sea meadows to be included in the project, it should be worked in a place in contact with water. Spatial suggestions have been developed for floods, one of the most important problems of the coast. In the long run, the solution to slow down the waves and prevent overflow is the sea meadows. The solutions developed in the short term are related to the structural details. A channel construct was developed to collect water under the ground by raising it to the top quota with reference to the elevation difference on the shore.

In the project, each section was tried to be addressed and recreation distribution was made accordingly. In the design, items that will attract the user in the evening as well as during the day are created.



RESIDENCE

The settlement was limited due to the property and topography boundaries and could not continue at the coastal level.



CULTURE AREA

It has spread around the city.



TRADE AREA

Since the trade axis is a functioning axis, the noise pollution is higher in this region. It also contains elements that will cause air pollution as it triggers heavy vehicle traffic.



ROAD-PAVING

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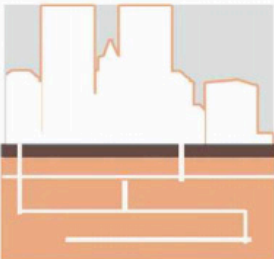
REGISTERED BUILDINGS

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FACTORY

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HEALTH AREA

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SPORTS FIELD

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EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

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PLANTED AREA(TREE)

The amount of tree-lined areas is very small and generally consists of non-recreational areas such as cemeteries. Green infrastructure has not been developed in accordance with the oxygen demand of the region.



GREEN AREA

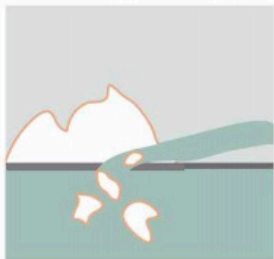
In terms of design and planning, the green areas that are out of use and use are more than the green areas reserved for use.



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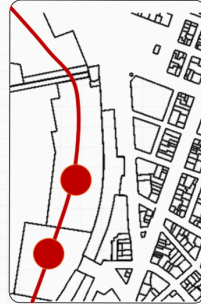
MANIFESTOS ABOUT BANDIRMA



su sporları



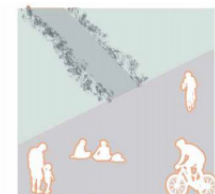
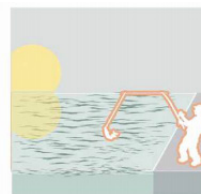
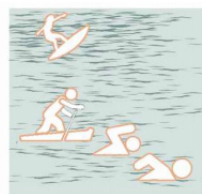
su turizmi



üretim



rekreatif açık alan



THE MA NI FEST

ism(noun):

A manifesto is a published declaration of the intentions, motives, or views of the issuer, be it an individual, group, political party or government OR ?

Every attitude on earth needs a space to exist. Locations create context. Places call faces. Editing a space creates the manifesto and makes it live. Now we all have to admit that here is a huge waste of time trying to save each other's lives and create discourses. Let them no one needs a hero. We are poor together, together with our places and people. However, we have heard so much about success so far that we could not dream of failure. The clash of imagination, which experiences the causality of meaning nonsense with a brain that can know that space and age exist in different worlds, arising from subsequent belief in all adjectives, is the pre-acceptance of failure. Adjectives are an imposed way of classification. Whether you want it or not in a single real place, you have to host a lot of time, so failure is inevitable, my friend. Give up radically separating the person and time from the space, both will mutually produce each other. Good, bad, beautiful, ugly, enough, different, timeless and guilty... If it is impossible to get rid of adjectives, or if only God can do this, you have to let all adjectives sit in a corner of the space you created. Whether or not you have to include all contexts in your ideology, make an endless empathy, feel the fire of nothingness and being and act without reason. Remember, you do not have to do anything, it never happened but in this case I can easily classify you. Your identity is so without you that you cannot even object. I wonder, could all these isms come out of Gogol's Cool? Does the community, where you base your ideas and ideologies on a common memory, does not aim for a totalitarian acceptance for us? If I disagree with you, shouldn't I go to the place you created? Which track of hiding behind ism also covers me, man? Of course, you do not have such an obligation, but why did you surround every manifesto you created in a universal language? Nihilism, fascism, socialism, capitalism, minimalism, cubism, dadaism, impressionism, expressionism, dualism, academism, modernism, futurism ... What class are you hiding behind? What are all these systems intended for? Dude, these are just paintings you can draw on your own canvas. If you want to build a space, you must include me. Even if I'm never going there. They are mimics in the chaos of languages. Anyone can understand. You know, the sense of humor is blunted by someone who decides to commit suicide. If you say something wrong, his funeral will stop next week. The nature of the action is deep and works instantaneously. Some of the actions constitute the crimes and these crimes do not separate from the place with the isms you live in your dreams. Man, places are the context of crimes. If you need air to make your voice heard, you should have venues to announce their actions. Which system can refuse this by refusing common memory? Dude, if you don't like what I say, you can cry in your diary. I hand over the CV of the future. If you make one city, you destroy another. You can transfer the manifesto through places. Establishing a relationship with silence reveals the inability of the burned. Sometimes things you talk about from space can also be true. While nobody hears his voice from the void, the value of silence deepens but this does not change the reality of what you are talking about. This will surely fail you. Dude, here you have reached the end of the story. You are now free to enjoy your absolute failure. Dude, I can be a little person in a little room. I can be one of the poor people waiting for the night's sleep to come and the day will pass and offer me environments that can change the flow of even a person like me. Dude, I don't expect much. Please do not. All dramatic fictions begin when something goes wrong in the life of the character. You know, what I want from you will surely make you a failure.

URBAN MANIFESTO: URBAN JUSTICE

Edip Cansever "People are like where they live," he says. Cities are the mirror of their society as well as the place where people live. It changes and develops like people. This arduous journey is filled with countless stresses and shocks. It is an absolute imperative for a city to be durable to cope with these threats and dangers.

The connection between the city and the human gives birth to the rights and freedoms that are closely linked. Cities and people are also liable for debts as much as their rights. We have responsibilities towards the cities that we borrowed from the past and will inherit from the future. Preparing the city for stresses and shocks and making it more livable are among these responsibilities. A resilient city is a bridge between the past and the future. Preserving the past is the right of the future.

It is the fair system in which it is built that keeps a city alive. Living in a fair city strengthens the sense of belonging.

City, justice and joint ownership...

Air, water, soil ... are the blessings that nature bestow on living things unconditionally. And the rent arising on it is common property.

All the potential and problems of the city constitute an equal responsibility for the residents of the city.

Urban rent should be distributed fairly. It is everyone's right to live in a good environment. The fact that a certain number of people are affected by the risks of air, water and soil is in contrast to the principles of environmental justice.

The generosity of nature and the abundance of Bandırma lands have been fighting the consequences of being an industrial city for years. Every innovation that Bandırma adds to its structure directly affected the Bandırma population. Bandırma, which has an increasing population and has an industry and logistics identity, is more exposed to mass threats such as epidemics, air pollution, traffic and irregular settlement compared to other cities. Extending the life of the city and delivering it to the next generations with the least damage requires more effort in this case.

Bandırma lands continued its abundance from past to present and offered many opportunities to the city. However, even though the geopolitical position it has placed on the urban identity brings it closer to the solutions, the world is inevitable change. All balances that have occurred up to now with climate change can be disrupted, and the situation that will be most affected by this is the circulation between polluted air and wind.

Bandırma should not expect wind from air pollution and should create an infrastructure that will provide fresh air to the city by considering the possibility of climate change. The high increase of respiratory diseases has strongly revealed the relationship between the city and health. Sea meadows are an opportunity for Bandırma as a Mediterranean formation that grows in Southern Marmara. Bandırma has an important role in eliminating air and sea pollution, restoring biological diversity and preventing floods. In this way, even if the climate changes and Bandırma cannot benefit from the north and northeast winds, it will have lungs by hectares in its seas. It is a key stone for ecology and will especially bring the fauna back to Bandırma waters. In this way, employment areas such as fisheries will disappear and a new breath will be brought to solutions for unemployment problems. It will protect the shore from bad surprises like flood, by controlling the waves.

These approaches will increase the comfort of the inhabitants in the city and at the same time ensure the health of the society. The foundations of a sustainable, natural resources respectful and self-sufficient system will be laid. This flexibility gained by the city will present it to future generations.

As a result,

The city is everyone's right.



GİZEM YAĞMUR GÖLBAŞI

“

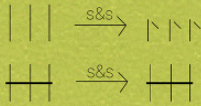
connected (adj) : the state of being related to someone or something else
integrated (adj) : with various parts or aspects linked or coordinated

Idea Overview

Multilayered negotiations
urban resilience
of **Bandırma**

Istanbul technical university
Landscape Design Studio III
Betül Akdeniz
020160519

integrity between urban+ urban sub-urban +people
sustainable city development



resilient via spatial and social integrity
connection
collectivity
unity



spatial integrity



social integrity

now : intensification since uncontrolled development



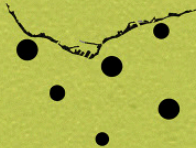
spatial disintegration



social disintegration



urban interaction park



urban interaction/meeting pockets in different parts of the city



bus-bicycle-pedestrian routes that connects new

Bandırma

is a city under **industrial** pressure. Its history, culture and natural data have been overshadowed by this pressure. Plus, the fact that Istanbul started to receive the industrial rent and its population increased in parallel with this, as well as seasonal population changes are a serious problem for the resistance of Bandırma. As a result, the resistance of the city of Bandırma is decreasing. Against this, a measure must be taken for Bandırma.

1. Goals in the social context

This pressure of the industry should be alleviated without **destroying identity** features. Because it is not a single feature of a city that makes it a city. There are many factors that make up the identity. The sustainability of the city should be ensured by creating a system where all these factors will work together. For this purpose, any element that threatens its sustainability and resistance should be prevented and its impact should be reduced. Action plans should be created for this attachment Bandırma. These should be examined in the context of Social, Infrastructure and Natural data, and suggestions for them should be presented. Goals should be determined respectively.

Goal 1

- Activities will be organized where the new population will learn about the existing areas.
- The ecological and historical data of the draft will be fully transferred and the population will be made conscious in this direction.

Goal 2

- Its historical infrastructure is very high, but its industrial identity has been overshadowed by industrialization becoming dominant. For this, the relationship of historical places with the environment will be provided.
- Accessibility will be provided.
- Elements that reflect the identity features of historical places will be added.

Goal 3

- Festival areas will be determined.
- Potential openings will be identified.
- Special areas and specialized venues will be created for cultural activities.

2. Goals in the infrastructure context

Goal 1

- The factory areas will be removed from the city center
- As the population increase will bring an increase in energy use, energy production areas will be created from wastes.

Goal 2

- Since there will be traffic density at certain points in direct proportion to the population increase, the main streets will be rearranged.
- New alternatives will be produced for the transportation line.

Goal 3

- Renewable energy sources will be distributed to the inner part of the city and the wind potential in the coastal area will be transformed into energy with small solutions.

Goal 1

- The points where the natural identity is dominant will be determined
- Intersection areas where identity can be integrated will be determined and human-nature interaction will be provided from intersection areas.

Goal 2

- Integration of potential gaps in the city with natural identity will be ensured.
- Green corridors and this integration will be transferred to narrow spaces.
- Pocket parks will be created.

Goal 3

- The expansion of the urban wall will be arranged in a way that will be homogeneous with nature.
- The orientation points of the city will be determined
- Borders will be described.

In line with all these goals, the main goal is to reduce the pressure of the industry in Bandırma and prevent the **stresses and shocks** that the population will create.

Also, to ensure that Bandırma establishes a

link

with its identity features. In this way, **nature will infiltrate the city. Culture will revive in the city.** The wastes seen as a problem and the serious wind in the coastal area will be an **energy source for the city.**