AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF PLACE ATTACHMENT PURSUANT TO
SOCIAL AND SPATIAL FACTORS: THE CASE OF KUZGUNCUK NEIGHBOURHOOD

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ABSTRACT

ANALYSING THE CONCEPT OF PLACE ATTACHMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL AND SPATIAL FACTORS: THE CASE OF KUZGUNCUK NEIGHBOURHOOD

This thesis aims to study the concept of place attachment by analysing the social and spatial factors to understand how and by which reasons this attachment develops. Within the concept of this aim, a study was conducted on the social bonds and the neighbourhood relations behind these reasons to attach to the place of people as well as significance of the spatial factors (existence os historical texture, scenery, scale, openness/closeness, existence of the Bostan etc.) in the area relative to each other in Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood which was chosen as the study area. Within this context, this study of thesis is built on the "research of social and physical aspects of place attachment". The theories and hypotheses directed at the subject were tested with observations, evaluations, surveys and interviews conducted on site. Also, the outcomes obtained from the studies conducted by various theorists on creating correctly/well designed places were evaluated and inferences were made aiming at "in the light of which physical/spatial factors the place attachment could be examined". Aimed within this postgraduate thesis is the examination of the influences of social and physical factors in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood on the individuals who love and prefer to live here with surveys and interviews and the determination of the outcomes of attachment to the place in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood.

ÖZET

MEKANA BAĞLANMA   OLGUSUNUN SOSYAL VE MEKANSAL FAKTÖRLER ÇERÇEVESİNDE İRDELENMESİ: KUZGUNCUK MAHALLESİ ÖRNEĞİ

Bu tez çalışması, mekana bağlanma olgusunun sosyal ve mekansal faktörler çerçevesinde irdeleyerek, bu bağlanmanın hangi sebeplerle nasıl oluştuğunun tespit edileceği bir araştırma yapmayı amaçlamıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde insanların mekana bağlanma nedenlerinin gerisindeki sosyal bağlar ve mahallelilik ilişkileri ile alandaki mekansal faktörlerin (tarihi konut dokusunun varlığı, manzara, ölçek, açıklık/kapalılık, Bostan'ın varlığı, vb.) birbirlerine olan göreceli önemi, çalışma alanı olarak seçilen Kuzguncuk Mahallesi'nde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, bu tez çalışması, mekana bağlanmanın sosyal ve fiziksel yönlerinin araştırılması üzerine kurgulanmıştır. Konuya yönelik varsayım ve hipotezler, alanda yapılan gözlem, tespit, anket ve mülakatlarla test edilmiştir. Ayrıca, çeşitli kuramcıların doğru/iyi tasarlanmış mekanlar yaratma üzerine yapmış oldukları çalışmalardan elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirilerek 'mekana bağlanmanın hangi fiziksel/mekânsal faktörler ışığında incelenebileceğine' yönelik çıkarımlar yapılmıştır. Bu yüksek lisans tezi kapsamında, Kuzguncuk semtindeki sosyal ve fiziksel faktörlerin, mahalleye gelmeyi ve burada yaşamayı sevip, tercih eden bireyler üzerindeki etkisinin anket ve mülakatlarla incelenmesi ve Kuzguncuk semtindeki mekana bağlılığın sonuçlarının tespit edilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS/ABBREVIATIONS

PPS   Project for Public Spaces

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. OBJECTIVES

This study will endeavour to explain the exact correspondence while handling the place attachment concept in general in terms of effect of place attachment concept on neighbourhoods on the effects of physical and social factors and the concept of place attachment of the effect the spaces left on us. The focus was targeted on the physical effect of place attachment whose social aspects have been studied to the present many times over and over.

The aim of the thesis is to search for the physical place data rather than the social bonds and neighbourhood relations which have so far been studied many times and which affect the attachment. In this regard, in order to determine what kind of physical characteristics generate place attachment feeling, studies of the theorists were focused and correspondences of these in Kuzguncuk were endeavoured to be found.

This thesis also aims to demonstrate the significance of the physical aspect of the sense of belonging felt for the place. It aims to add the answers to the question of "what are the relative effects of spatial data (existence of the Bostan, streets, historical building texture, scenic points, view, scale of the buildings etc.) and social bonds on the constitution of the attachment felt towards the place" over the question of "what is the role of physical place data on the constitution of place attachment" which is in the core of this thesis. It is believed that this study will determine the spatial aspects of the sense of belonging felt towards the place and will enrich the studies in this subject and increase my accumulations.

1.2. METHOD

Within the study of thesis, a literature research was conducted on postgraduate thesis, periodicals, internet and printed resources and various books related to place attachment and creating good city. In order to understand the effect of place attachment in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood on the individuals interviews were conducted with tradesmen, cafes and restaurants in the area. Interviews were conducted with the cafes and restaurants and the people living there and coming in for visit. Interviews were conducted in the area in the weekdays and on the weekends. On the surveys in which 400 people participated, detailed interviews were conducted in a way that 200 people would be interviewed in week days and 200 on the weekends. The questionnaire was prepared in a way to measure the level of place attachment of people, reasons for the place attachment sense, causes, whether or not these reasons are within the physical factors or social factors. When the survey questions were being prepared, ordinal, interval, ratio and Likert type scaling were used. İcadiye Street based on the density. The Questionnaire was transferred on the SPSS program and the results were evaluated. At the same time, interviews were conducted with the tradesmen, cafes and restaurants in the place and apart from the people living in the area and incomers for a visit, views of the commercial enterprises on the place attachment were taken. Within this thesis, theory of place attachment was analysed in the second section following the introduction section.

In section three, the theorists who had studies in place design and good city were designated and conceptual framework related to studies they had conducted was drawn. At the end of each section in which researches of each theorist was included, which characteristics should be available in forming of good cities was determined and spatial reflections of these characteristics determined in Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood scale. In the fourth section, the breaking points Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood had experienced to the present were mentioned and physical and social characteristics of the area were presented. In the fifth section, outcomes of the survey and the interviews conducted in the area were discussed in detail. In sixth section however, conclusions and assessments were placed.

1.3. STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS

The concept of 'place attachment' which has been a study subject for various disciplines is crucial in terms of understanding of the relation one establishes with the society they live in or with the objects and in terms of questioning the tie between the individual and the place [1]. There are many disciplines that chose the place attachment as a study topic. Some of these are environmental psychology, architecture, design, planning and geography. Place attachment concept have been defined differently by many theorists and denominated with various names. These concepts 'Society Dependence' [2], 'Place Identity' [3], 'Place Attachment' [4], 'Place Dependence' [5] and 'Sense of Place' [6].

While place of attachment concept has names in different disciplines, it has different definitions by theorists. Definition of 'Place Attachment' of some theorists is as follow:

- Positive tie and relation between individuals and residential surroundings [7].
- Emotional relation with places [6].
- Affective tie or relation between people and certain places [8].
- Complicated affective tie with physical environment [9].
- Affective tie people establish with places [10].
- Bond developing between people and significant places [11

Place for Lalli [12] means items witnessing intense experiences of people and carrying different meanings for individuals, affecting and shaping one's life directly and thus carrying symbolic meanings in social, emotional, behavioural plane. Place attachment however, is complicated concept as it includes many variables such as sense, sense of emotions, comprehension ability and behaviour diversity. With the positive development of emotional relations of people and societies with their environment, 'Place Attachment' concept develops. Recent researches Show that interest of people in their relations with the place has increased. Lewicka [13] states that more than 400 articles about human-place relations have been published in 120 journals in the last 40 years. These researches are made in quantitative methods and it spans from small scales such as houses and neighbourhoods to larger scales such as towns, cities and countries. In conclusions of

these studies made, it was seen that ratio of people – place relation was high. Points detected in this research process comply with the general definition of place attachment but type and level of place attachment varies depending on different characteristics. These characteristics include physical attributes of the place, social and economic conditions of the individuals, their psychology and their personal attributes.

With our routine experiences inside or outside home, as a result of human experience and activities coming into existence 'Place Identity' forms. Place and identity are assessed as a whole. People, apart from sensing the places they live in as a physical concept, attach to them. People establish a mutual bond with places they live in, they attribute a meaning to places and they form an identity with the environment. Self-emotions of one, that is the identity, are not only described with the relations of people with the society but also it is constituted by many physical factors. As Goregenli states, the number of studies which show the significance of the cultural architecture or physical factors in developing the meaning of place attachment, place identity and which can set a precedent for the fact that acculturation is a cultural and spatial completion process [14].

Lewicka [13] has stated that social and physical characteristics of the studies on place attachment were needed to be assessed in detail, because both characteristics had different affects. For Lewicka, physical characteristics, too, play a significant role in place attachment [13]. As the physical characteristics of the place, building densities, building scales, width of the roads and streets, location of the place, access to the green areas and many more characteristics could be listed. When physical characteristics of the place attachment is being analysed, results of the studies various theorists have conducted were evaluated and in what ratio these results have a response in the study area Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood.

Architect Christopher Alexander is one of the theorists that conducted studies on process of creating good cities. One of the statements of Christopher Alexander about place attachment is as follows:

> …we assume that people's feelings are mostly the same as each other. Of course, there is a part
> in human feelings that every human being is separated from each other. This is our character
> and our character. However, this section covers only 10% of our emotions. The remaining 90%
> is decorated with the feelings that each person feels the same. In the beginning, when we

addressed the language, we focused on that fact that all people have the same experiences and feelings they feel … [15].

Alexander in his first book 'The Timeless Way of Building' [16], revealed some methods in relation to generating a live, peaceful, prosperous and a colourful city. He argued that, in the light of these methods, a city could be as beautiful as to have a historical value. In his second book 'A Pattern Languages' [17] however, Alexander talked about a pattern language from large to small. He defines detailed solutions for the structures, cities, houses, gardens and rooms that constitute this pattern. In the book where a pattern language was referred to, there are 253 pattern languages (Patterns) that Alexander had defined. These pattern languages were considered to be applicable in various combinations. It starts from the neighbourhood scale and reaches down to building clusters, buildings, rooms and construction details. Every form depends on the forms smaller or larger than itself. All forms mentioned were associated with each other. Which one(s) of the 253 pattern languages needed to constitute the successful cities that Alexander had defined existed in Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood was looked into.

Another theorist that conducted studies in creating good cities is Kevin Lynch. Kevin Lynch grabbed some attention with the studies he made in his book he wrote in 1960 named Image of the City [18]. Lynch analyses in his book "Image of the City" the urban place in empirical methods. This book is about appearances of the cities and importance of it. It defines cities a visual to be perceived, remembered and enjoyed. He argued that gaining a special form for the city was a design problem. He examined the visual quality of American cities based on the cognitive image of the citizens. He focused on visual qualities such as visuality or legibility of the urban view. Lynch also said that a good environmental image would constitute emotionally trust feelings for people. Attachment stages follow each other developmentally. Children first attach to their parents personally; this attachment formed will develop as attachment to relatives and neighbours with maturation and the adaptation period gone through. The neighbours constitute "spatial boundaries of society" for children. Within the socio-spatial close relations, comparison is made between in and out, acquaintance and stranger. Consequently, "home" feeling is felt in inner world and "danger" feeling in outer world. Places seen as inner group symbolise the places where feeling of being home" is felt. These places become in time places where specific roles are played [19]. Trust lies in the base of groups seen as "home" in inner

world and "danger" in outer world. For Lynch, sense of trust can be generated in people with a good environmental image [18].

Other theorist Jane Jacobs, whose studies were studied, in her book named Death and Life of Great American Cities [20] mentioned that the only way to find out, in order to increase the boom, which reconstruction practices and which planning principles would work and which one(s) of those would decrease the boom in practise was to look at how cities run in an ordinary day. Jacobs argued that there were 4 conditions for a useful diversity. When those 4 conditions mentioned are met, she stated, booming cities could be created. First condition is it should have more than one primary function that people go out for different reasons and use the city for different purposes. The second condition she deems necessary is there should be many streets and corner turning opportunities. Importance of many of buildings blocks being short was also highlighted. Another condition is that ration of the buildings and the economic gain they need to produce should diversify. At the same time, buildings with different ages should coexist in the city. The last condition however, is the significance of adequate human density in the cities. Jane Jacobs who argues that meeting these four conditions would not bring an absolute success and diversity to all cities, carries on to say that meeting these four conditions would ideally ensure a successful city potential. Whether or not Kuzguncuk has those four conditions that Jacobs mentioned was evaluated.

One of the theorists who conducted successful studies in creating successful cities is John Montgomery. According to Montgomery, it takes knowledge, understanding, skill and judgement to create place perception. In order to understand how successful places run in this process he argued, judgement should be obtained in knowing when to design the place and when to leave it alone for growth and progress, this is a skill to create civilisations. Montgomery argued that successful city places should be joined in three main components [21]. These are physical space, sensory experience and activity. According to Montgomery, public areas or semi-public areas are the areas created for social communication and shopping base (Market Place, street sellers, doorstep shops, pathway cafes) for the city. These spaces are places where activities like walking around, sit and watch that people constituting the city places make occur. We see that shopping and social communication is very strong in Icadiye Street, Kuzguncuk in particular.

Various studies have been made by the 'Projects for Public Spaces' organisation whose basic vision is 'place making' in relation to transformation of public areas belonging to citizens in liveable spaces. This organisation is an understanding aiming to create multipurpose spaces. They firstly determine the needs of people living in certain areas. Then, it is an approach where questions are asked to people working there and solutions are produced accordingly. These solutions are used in place making. This situation progresses from small scale to larger scale. Various strategies are determined after these solutions. It, at the same time, aims to understand how the place will be improved and make people come there. The team of Projects for Public Areas" organisation conducting studies to make a place successful have determined, as a result of the studies they conducted that there were four characteristics in equal importance in the successful public areas. They determined these characteristics as socialisation opportunity, use & activities, access & connections and comfort & visuality. They converted these common features mentioned in a place making diagram. They argued that these features could make a place successful.

The area studied in within the thesis, Kuzguncuk neighbourhood is a settlement between Üsküdar, Pasalimani and Beylerbeyi. In this postgraduate thesis, a study was aimed to investigate the relative importance for one another of the social bonds in people behind the place attachment, relations between the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and the spatial features in the area (existence of historical resident texture, view, scale, openness, closeness, existence of the Bostan etc.) within the process and the conceptual framework briefly summarised above

1.4.   RESEARCH QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE THESIS

The basic research question that this study of thesis is trying to find an answer to is what, in general, the role of physical place data in forming of place attachment is and what the relative effects of spatial data, specific to Kuzguncuk, (existence of the Bostan, streets, historical residence texture, view, scenic points, scales of the buildings etc.) and social bonds are in forming of the attachment sensed for the place. The surveys and interviews conducted within the study and the answers to these questions were endeavoured to be studied.

In addition to the basic assumption of the thesis, a series of questions were asked to understand in what ways the place attachment concept exists in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. Pursuant to these questions role of the other factors thought to be effective in place attachment was endeavoured to be analysed. The question headers mentioned are as follow:

- Whether there is difference in levels of the place attachment between the residents and incomers
- Study on the relationship between the social-economic and demographic characteristics (age, gender, income level, education, profession) of the surveyed people and place attachment.
- Study on the interrelationship between transition the commerce in the area has taken and place attachment.
- Study on the role of the physical place data in forming of the place attachment in general.
- Determination of the relationship between the place attachment and the time spent in the place.
- Determination of the boundaries and which thresholds constitute boundaries.
- Determination of the location of the house being resided in and place attachment
- Determination of the effects of place attachment in gentrifies in a gentrificated neighbourhood.

2. ANALYSES OF PLACE ATTACHMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN-PLACE RELATIONS

In this section the focus was made on the 'Place Attachment' concept being the main subject of the thesis. Place attachment fact was scrutinised within social and spatial factors.

2.1. PLACE ATTACHMENT

This section focuses on the 'place attachment' that constitutes the theme of the thesis. Since the environment has been seen as an effective mechanism for our social behaviours and the decisions we make in our life cycle in many researches, the human-environment relation has been dealt with in various forms. In this study, the effect of the physical environment on the human life and the effect of the physical factors on the attachment to the place have been concentrated. Various descriptions have been made for the stages of observing, possessing and attaching to a place. Some of these place attachment definitions are:

- It is a conscious and positive sense of sensitivity to the physical environment in which the person lives [7].
- Place Attachment is an emotional relationship between people and places through cognitions, judgments, decisions [22].
- Rather than the feeling of belonging to private spaces, it is the references made by the environmental experiences that people accumulate from memories, feelings, ideas, values and preferences over time [23].

The concept of Place Attachment is a multi-dimensional and complex phenomenon because it involves many variables such as feelings, comprehension, sense of perceptions and behaviours. It can also be argued that this phenomenon develops positively with the emotional bond of individuals or groups with their environment.
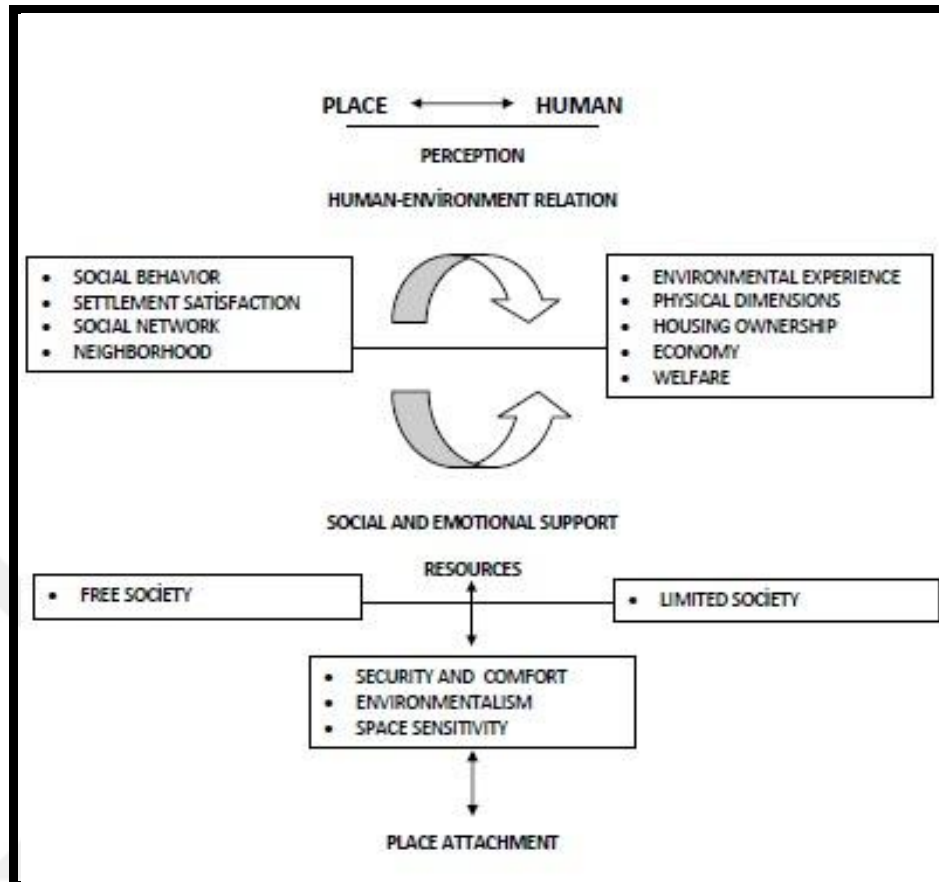
Figure 2.1. Factors Causing Place Attachment [24]

Most of the researches done, in the sense of attachment to the place are carried out quantitatively and cover small areas such as houses and neighbourhoods as well as large areas such as towns, cities and even countries. As a result of these studies, the rate of commitment to the place has been high. These investigations have shown that the definition "space perception is a natural reality of mankind" was correct. Other findings do not contradict the general definition of the concept of Place Attachment, but the type and proportion of dependence varies based on various factors. These include the physical characteristics of the space and the socio-economic status, psychology, and character traits of the person [13].
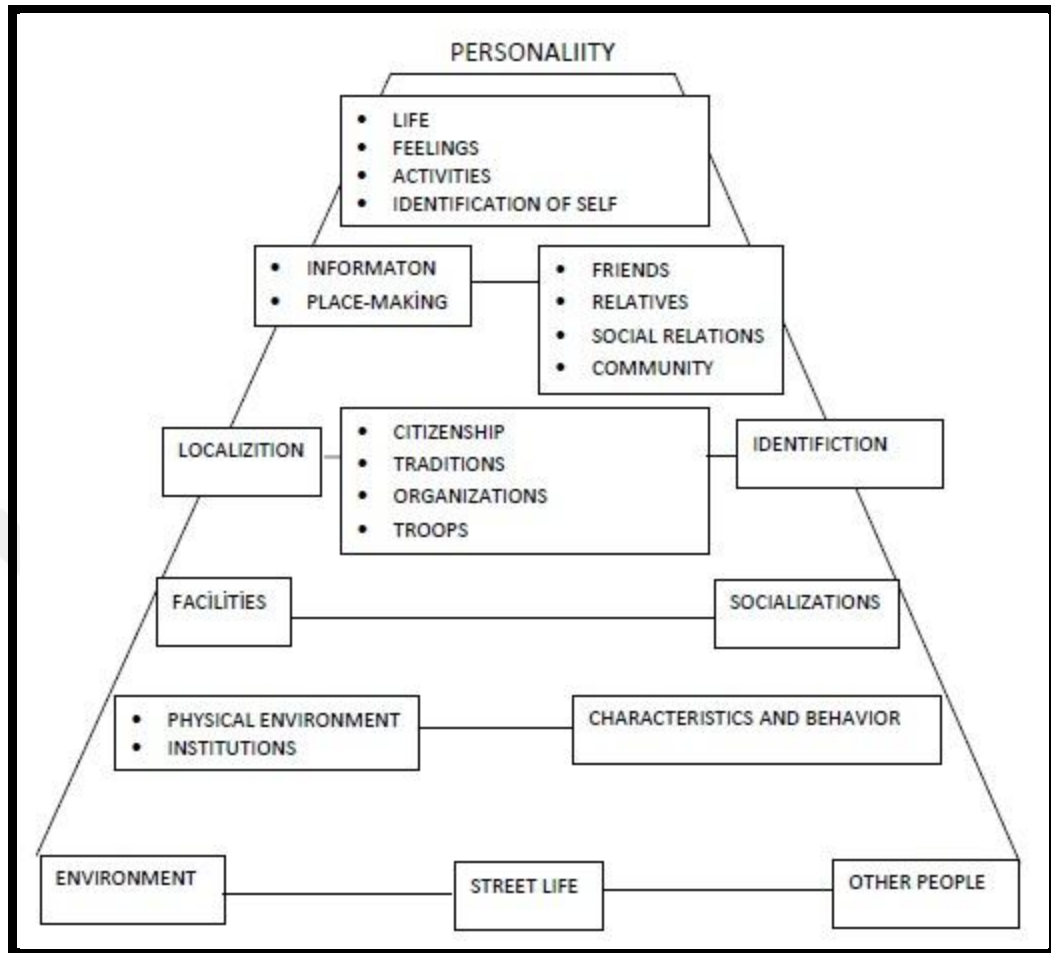
Figure 2.2. What participants mean by self-attribution [25]

In the simplest case, the space is defined as 'meaningful space' [13]. According to the classic definition by Relph and Tuan [26], space is an entity limited by unique identity and cultural A warm environment to rest is a haven to protect from the strangers outside. According to liberal definition by Milgram [27], space is an open junction; it is a meeting place for people who are far from being relaxed, it has an interactive potential with its diversity and different cultures. According to some theorists, in recent years, the debate about the globalization process in economic and political dimensions destructed 'place of feeling' and 'authentic spaces' in the interaction between modernity and human and environment [28], [26] has caused the place attachment concept to be welcomed in the social science. Place attachment has been studied by many different disciplines such as 'environmental psychology, geography, architectural design and planning'. Çevre psikolojisi, coğrafya, mimarlık, tasarım ve planlama gibi birçok farklı disiplin tarafından 'yere bağlılık' konusu çalışılmıştır. Place attachment has been studied by many different

disciplines such as 'environmental psychology, geography, architectural design and planning' [1].

Place Attachment often refers to emotional commitment to the physical environment in which people live or relate [6]. 'The place' conceptually includes residential areas such as houses, housing, neighbourhoods, towns, as well as people's seasonal living spaces and second homes, recreation areas including natural and structured circles [13] What is the place for people? Could a person be attached to more than one place? Can the feelings of attachment to the place change in proportion to the changes that the places spend? Like these questions, there are many concepts that do not answer people's relations with the space or their dependencies [29]. Tuan Y, F [30] notes that authors refer to the notion of attachment to the various names in various categories. These concepts are included in the environmental psychology literature and some of them are; 'Community attachment' [2], 'Place Attachment' [4], 'Place identity' [3], 'Place dependence' [5], [6].

Beyond perceiving a physical reality, people are feeling, connecting to, and describing their own emotions through a number of spatial variables. The place cannot be thought of as an independent identity, nor can an identity-free place be thought of. People associate with the places they live in, attach meaning to them, and create their identities through this vital environment [31]. Proshansky [32] who gives the name "place identity" to this process of recognition, meaning and identity creation, between human beings and space defines this concept as " A complex pattern that combines the identity of the place and the person in the structure, determined by his preferences, expectations, emotions, values and beliefs pf the person's natural and structured environment in relation to the physical world and other people". The self-sense of self is not expressed only by the relations with others, but it is also structured by a large number of physical environments that define one's daily life [32].

There are very few studies that emphasize the importance of cultural, architectural or physical background in the formation of place, place attachment place identity, place meaning, and that acculturalisation is a process of cultural and spatial integration [31]. Place identity is formed in the home and out-of-home areas where human experience and

activity takes place through routine experiences that exist in our daily lives. When defined culturally, attachment mentions a link between the tendencies shared by a person as a 'species' and the emotion he experiences as an individual.

The process of individual attachment to place emerges as a product of childhood experiences. This experience can be understood as a memory-building process rather than a simple stimulus-response chain; a memory constituted by the room we live in, the neighbourhood we live in, our experience with the city [33]. According to Low and Altman [34] attachment to place and place identity are interrelated issues, closely related to the issue of identity of individuals, groups, communities and cultures at the same time as eliminating the need for a sense of security. Biological, environmental-spatial, psychological and socio-cultural factors are influential in the formation and maintenance of the sense of place attachment and place identity.

The experience of place identity emerges as part of human self-development, just as sexual identity, political and ethnic identities are defined [3], [35]. In the field of environmental psychology in recent years there has been a great deal of work on conceptualizing the relationship of identity to physical space in 'space identity' [3] 'sense of space' or 'rootless' [26],[36] 'Attachment to place' and 'attachment to space' [5]. A lot of research has been done in recent years on this topic, but no consensus has been reached on the content of the place-space concept. The place-space means physical objects that have a symbolic meaning in the social, emotional, behavioural planar, which is the scene of the intense experiences of the individual and has a separate, subjective meaning for each individual, directly affecting and shaping the life of the person [12].

Korpela asked the participants to write an essay by directing them to open-ended questions in a survey conducted to understand the place attachment and the stages of the identity of the place. During the research, the people participating in the research were asked to write an essay about the 'most liked place' using the questions; What kind of place is this, whether they go there alone or with others, what they are doing in that place, how often they go there, where they love most, what they feel about that place, what is the best thing in that place, etc. and they were asked to write down their thoughts. It is stated that the room of this place may be a street, a street, a neighbourhood, a city, a forest, etc., and it is

said that it was the own choices of the people [37]. The obtained texts were analysed by content analysis and 20 categories were determined which determine the attachment of participants to the place [37].

- Location properties
- Activities
- Cooperation
- Explaining ideas, relaxation
- Pleasure-pleasure-pleasure
- Dialectical references to the place (to live in sadness)
- Personalization
- Remembering the past
- References to self
- Confidentiality, privacy, social pressures escape
- Affiliation
- Control
- Self-
- Freedom of expression
- Anonymity
- Security
- Root-continuity
- Habits-familiarity-awareness
- Intellectual requirements
- Acceptance-respectability

Moving from the findings of this research, it can be said that individuals are related subject matter that they establish with space, and that the dynamic of this relationship influences conscious but spontaneous selection. People create their personal identities within a specific geographical area and distinguish their own spaces; my city, my house, my room, my cafe I have been constantly going, my street, etc..

Lewicka [13] notes that social and physical attributes must be examined separately in the study of attachment to place; because both dimensions have different effects on attachment to place. Lewicka [13], in addition to this, argues that physical characteristics play an important role in determining the degree of attachment to a place.

The physical characteristics of the space include the density of the building, the size of the buildings, the appearance of the buildings, the width of the streets and the streets, access to the green spaces, speed of access to the service. Social and demographic indicators as well as physical predicators are the most difficult to measure. According to Lewicka [13], the future workplace commitment studies may progress from various channels. First, the issue of attaching to place can be examined in a broader socio-political context. Empirical evidence suggests that people with strong neighbour bonds may be generally positive in other social relationships. Secondly, it has been seen in research that all kinds of relationships established with people can develop confidence in general. The physical assets of the place are composed of various principles such as the design of buildings, objects and urban areas. Classifications related to this are found in environmental aesthetic city and architectural theories. The Third Process may be process-oriented. It is thus possible to learn from what stages people understand the place. The approaches in relation to the subject can be built on solid grounds by following the theories in relation to the place in this field and re-commenting the theories developed in the past [13]. A survey has been conducted on the physical characteristics of the space and how long people had been in the area under the light of these methods.

3. THEORETICAL STUDIES AND SAMPLES

3.1. RELATIONSHIP OF PATERN LANGUAGE OF CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER WITH CONCEPT OF PLACE ATTACHMENT

For many years, various theories have been developed for architects, engineers, urban planners to form urban spaces. The fountain head of the thesis is that the concept of place attachment has been examined many times with social and psychological aspects until now and the physical orientation is far behind. As one of the most sginificant names who pointed out that the real important point of place attachment was the 'space' was the architect Christopher Alexander, he was chosen as the first name in this theoretical study section. One of these people is Architect Christopher Alexander. The first book on the theories of space creation by Christopher Alexander, "The Timeless Way of Building" [16] described the preparation of pattern languages. The second book, "A Pattern Language" [17], has been described as a countervailing duty of pattern language. In the book "The Timeless Way of Building", which is described as the preparation of pattern language, the people tried to describe and apply the method they used to build buildings for themselves from the past to the present, and to define them as formal languages as Alexander's theory.

According to Alexander, the great traditional houses of the past, the villagers, the temples and the temples where the man feels at home are designed by those who have adopted the closest method of construction. This is a process of building a building or a town by feeding people from their own nature, from animals, plants and everything inherent in it. Alexander says that this is a fundamental and powerful method. When you apply the method, you have stated that each building can be as beautiful as all the beautiful buildings you see in the world [16]. In addition, he noted that there is a chance to build millions of sentences that the given language has given, as well as the possibility to create many different new and original buildings in the formal languages.

Table 3.1. Similarities between natural languages and patern languages [16]

Natural Languages	- Words - Rules of grammar and meaning which give connections - Sentences
Pattern Languages	- Patterns - Patterns which specify connection between patterns - Buildings and places

In order to better understand the patterns of language, it is useful to examine 'The Timeless Way of Building' [16] in detail. With the help of the method described in the pattern language, it has been argued that a city as beautiful as a city where a living, moving, peaceful and comfortable city where hundreds of people live can be created and a city as goods can be created. Alexander says that there is no other way of building a living building or city.

> Not all methods of building are the same. At the core of all successful buildings is the essence of all successful growth processes - even though these processes and productions are applied in different forms - the source of the achievements is based on an immutable essence. Although this method has been applied in various forms at different times and places, the essence of all is based on the same inevitable and invariant point [16].

In the process of creating vibrant, lively, peaceful and comfortable cities, it has been stated that the essential components of the environment should be looked at. Here the main components mentioned by Alexander are made of the building or the city. Each city and every building has a certain existence and is called 'texture' in the book. When we evaluate the building in the context of the textures, individuals have different perspectives towards the building. Alexander stated that with this viewpoint, all the buildings and all parts of the city will be similar to each other. Creation process of these patterns should be understood. At the beginning of this pattern creation process, there is a look at the source of the building's main components. The identified texts consist of a combination of specific processes that are different when examined in part, but always similar in their general structure and manner of work [16]. In the book, the constituent components of this pattern concept are likened to languages. When examined in the context of pattern language, the

details and forms of construction including separate resemble each other as a general outline.

Alexander, who advocates that there is only one common process behind all the processes that make the living things alive, considers this process functional and precise. At the same time he stated that it is not difficult to understand this process. He asserted that concrete and specific ones would work in a practical way. This method is designed aiming to revitalize the buildings and so that we can make cities, towns liveable. It would not be wrong to say that this is a method of teaching what we need to do to revive things [16]. The proposed method is seen as a process that will not be imposed, already existing and awaiting to be revealed.

In A. Pattern Language, another book by Alexander, detailed solutions for buildings, cities, neighbourhoods, houses, gardens and rooms that are made up of patterns ranging from large to small are defined. This book talks about a possible pattern language. There are 253 pattern languages in this book. It is designed with the idea of applying various combinations of formats in this language. Patterns start with city scale and end with neighbourhood scale, building clusters, buildings, rooms and construction details. Each form is tied to itself in greater or lesser patterns. We can say that all the formats found in the book, A Pattern Language, are interrelated. One of the most important points is that formats cannot be considered by themselves. For example; patterns that Small Public Square (61-Small Public Squares) is in relation to the upper and lower scale are as follow [17]:

- Activity Node,
- Promenade,
- Work Community,
- Identifiable Neighbourhood
- Small Public Squares
- Pedestrian Density,
- Activitiy Pockets,
- Positive Outdoor Space,
- Hierarchy of Open Space,
- Building Fronts,
- Stair Seats,
- Something Roughly in the Middle

Small Public Squares, one of the designated forms, create a nucleus of action points in cities; Small squares help to form a knot point if put in the most used spots by people. A Promenade that will support the actions of people coming to this spot also helps to form a Work Community. For a city, public squares are very important. The diameters of these squares should not be greater than max. 70 - 75 feet. As this rate expands, it gives humans a desert look and feel. Each pattern can be completed as long as it is supported by other patterns [17]. If one of these forms is missing, 61-Small Public Squares will not be able to achieve success. Christopher Alexander's approach to place binding in the book "A Pattern Language" [17] is as follows;

> …we assume that people's feelings are often the same. Of course, there is a chapter in human emotions that every human being is separated from each other. This is our character and our character. However, this section covers only 10% of our emotions. The remaining 90% is decorated with the feelings that each person feels the same. When we first addressed the language, we have focused on this fact, the fact; that all people experience the same feelings and emotions [15].

We can say that all of these points are important in creating space. Alexander sees the concept of place as the most important influence on the attachment to place. Therefore, when measuring the attachment to place, it is desirable to determine the presence of the patterns determined by Alexander.

3.2. RELATIONSHIP OF INDICATIONS OF A SUCCESSFUL URBAN ENVIRONMENT OF KEVIN LYNCH WITH PLACE ATTACHMENT

The appearance of the cities has, to the present been defined in different forms. The concept of Image of The City (1960) is referred to by the book Kevin Lynch wrote in and in his researches. In this section we will look at Kevin Lynch's research in the process of creating a good city and in finding out which of the results of this research is to be found in Kuzguncuk. Kevin Lynch's Image of the City (1960) is one of the earliest studies that have experimentally analysed urban space. We can say that the book contains the look of cities. He refers to the appearance of the city and whether or not the cities can be changed. Lynch analysed the cities of New Jersey, Boston, and Los Angeles in the United States, which he selected as an example in a research project, in comparison with Florence and Venice. According to Lynch, cities are important and are views that must be perceived,

remembered and enjoyed. At the same time, it is a serious design problem to give the city a visible form. Kevin Lynch has examined the visual quality of the cities he has chosen as a model area based on the mental image of the urban people. It focuses on a visual quality. He defined this feature as the legibility of the cityscape. Lynch explained this by giving a printed page as an example. The more readable the page is, he says, the more easily legitable it is, it can create a texture with symbols and that it can be perceived visually. He stated that a legible town would become an area where the areas, boundaries, and roads are easily discerned, forming a whole texture and divided into classes [18].

Lynch said that good environmental imagination would emotionally exceed the sense of personal confidence. In addition, with a good environmental image, the person can easily establish a harmonious relationship between himself and the outside world. This harmony is exactly the opposite of the fear that arises when it is lost. The natal nest is distinctive because of the sensation of warmth created by familiarity in people and becomes stronger on the person. Lynch said that a recognizable and legible environment has an effect that increases the depth and intensity of experience beyond providing confidence [18].

According to Lynch, ambiguities, labyrinths and surprises in the environment must also have a meaning. These meanings can persist depending on two conditions. The first one is sense of finding direction. The basic structure of the city should not be lost. However, there must always be a way out. Lynch emphasized that the uncertainty should only be a small part of a visible whole. The importance of surprises was underlined in a holistic environment. The labyrinth or mystery emphasizes the need to be easily identifiable and in a form that can be understood over time. If there is confusion, it should give clues related to 'whole'. He stated that the observer also played an important role in understanding the world and assuming a role in the development of the image. Lynch argued that a good city should be open to change; a city must also have the power to change the image according to changing needs. An environment that is clearly and openly arranged will prevent the formation of new activities. Therefore, Lynch emphasized the importance of a good city being open to change. He supports this argument with the following example; it is difficult to create new stories in an environment where every piece of stone on it tells a story. Lynch stated that this was important and said that this would create a stable, evolving environment [18].

The consistency of the image can arise in different situations. The first of these is the identity and the structure that is formed in memory after the long-term habits of the real thing, which is not a remarkable feature [18].

Lynch made the following comments about navigation systems; Navigation systems show differences according to country and culture. Depending on the specific focal point, the 'world' can be organized, named, or relatable according to defined routes.

The more people are diversified to solve the world they perceive, the more they contribute to our way of finding directions in our own world. Such examples reflect the characteristics of the urban image; the structural types of these features are the way, the sign point, the border, the central point and the neighbourhood [18]. According to Lynch, the environmental image requires three attributes. These are: identity, structure and meaning. Identity is a feature that distinguishes an object from others; like a door. Structure is the spatial relationship of the observer with other objects; Position of the door. Meaning is that the observer refers to the observer as practical or emotional; the door exits to go out.

- Firstly, an image that can be processed from these requires primarily that an object be identified, so that it can be distinguished from other things and be regarded as an entity. This puts out its identity.
- Secondly, the image must also include the spatial or textual relation of the object with the observer and with the other object..
- Thirdly, the observer must have a meaning in terms of practice or emotionally.

The meaning is a relationship at the same time. But the spatial or textural relation is quite different. If an image has a value for finding direction in a liveable environment, it must also have qualities of this image. It should have a pragmatic sense of truth, it should be sufficient, it should enable the individual to relate to his / her desired point. So the map must be as accurate as its competence. Readability and mental effort should be used at the most economical level. It must be safe and should include extra cues that may lead to alternate movements and should be less likely to fail. According to Lynch, imaginability

means being clear, legible and visible. Observers are likely to create a strong image is the nature of physical object. The factors that make it possible to identify, organize and organize in a useful way are the colour, the form, or the arrangement. [18]. An imaginable city should be able to be perceived in time as a model whose connection is clearly discernible, with various different items. The focal point of Lynch's "Image of the City" is the imaginability of the urban form, and the thesis of the work is that it is influenced by the development of the peripheral imitation, which we have as well as the external physical form of internal learning [18]. Lynch argued that a place has meaning, function, relation to history and even the name can affect its imaginability in terms of social relations. Up to this point, the contents of the urban image created after the physical elements are collected under five different headings. These titles are; roads, borders / edges, areas, nots/ focal points.

Lynch Describes roads as follows; Depending on the habits and possibilities of the observers, these may be streets, pedestrian paths, public transport areas, canals and railways. He argued that transportation axes will emerge as important features forming the image [18]. Spatial qualities such as width or stiffness are the result of the large size of the mainland and the narrow roadways. Recognition and trust in the "main" (i.e., wide) streets happen spontaneously.

Proximity to the special formations of the city can also increase the importance of a road. In such cases, the road acts as a secondary boundary. Such distinctive features make roads important by themselves [18] as roads can be seen by their own appearance or by way of other areas of the city. According to Lynch, the ways in which continuity is and can be identified are a functional necessity. People always rely on this feature. The main requirement is the continuity of the road itself or road coverage [18]. At the same time, people tend to think about the direction of the road and the starting points together. They want to know where the road starts and ends. Clearly known routes and starting points have stronger identities and help to keep the city together [18].

Lynch [18] argues that even if there is a difference in distance it can give people a special pleasure to be on the roads they know to go to the heart of the city because of the name. According to Lynch, the unexpected change of direction makes the visual perception more

apparent by limiting the spatial perception corridor, and by creating spaces that multiply for original structures. Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, almost all of the street starts on İcadiye Street can be clearly observed in the Kuzguncuk map below, which shows a sudden change of direction. It can be easily seen by T-shaped observers on the roads. In addition, the presence of openness, planting, traffic and other items in the area also support this view [18]. Lynch described the edges as follows; Edges are linear elements that are not used by observers as transportation axes. It functions as a boundary between two areas, dividing the continuity linearly. Coasts, railways, development zone boundaries and walls are examples of edge elements. Such edges may be points of connection that pass through some points and join the two. These edge items are important items that many people use to find directions. These edge elements, which hold together the generalized areas such as the cities whose main lines are defined by water or walls; [18], though not as dominant as the roads.

At the same time, Lynch defines the edges as non-perceived linear elements such as paths. Although not always, he stated that they generally form boundaries separating two kinds of fields. It can also provide ways to create edge items. When the movement of the observer on the road is not restricted, the circulation image is the most dominant image. Edge is often referred to as a path and is also supported by the characteristics that make up the boundary.

It is perceived as two-dimensional areas, together with the medium and large-scale parts of the city. Areas are bigger urban pieces than other things. They have common characteristics, they can be perceived internally, and sometimes they can be used as an external reference if they pass through it [18]. Physical characteristics that determine zones; Are the thematic continuities with unlimited diversity such as texture, area, form, detail, symbol, types of structures, uses, functions, urbanities, repair situations and topography. The homogeneity of façades in cities with a compact structure is the basic clues used to describe materials, models, ornaments, colours and silhouettes used, and especially windows - large areas. Other cues, such as noise, are important, not just visual cues, [18]. Typically, typical characteristics are visualized and defined in characteristic clusters, that is, thematic units. For example, in the image of Beacon Hill, steep and narrow

streets stand out.(see figure3.1.) In addition, on more detailed scales, ordered old brickwork and well preserved white ware; Smooth black cobblestone and brick walls; Quiet high income group stands out. The thematic unit formed by these details contrasts with other areas of the city and can be perceived immediately. The need for clues is needed to create a strong urban image. The areas have a wide variety of boundaries. Some of them are solid, specific and intersecting. Some areas may not even be a borderline [18].
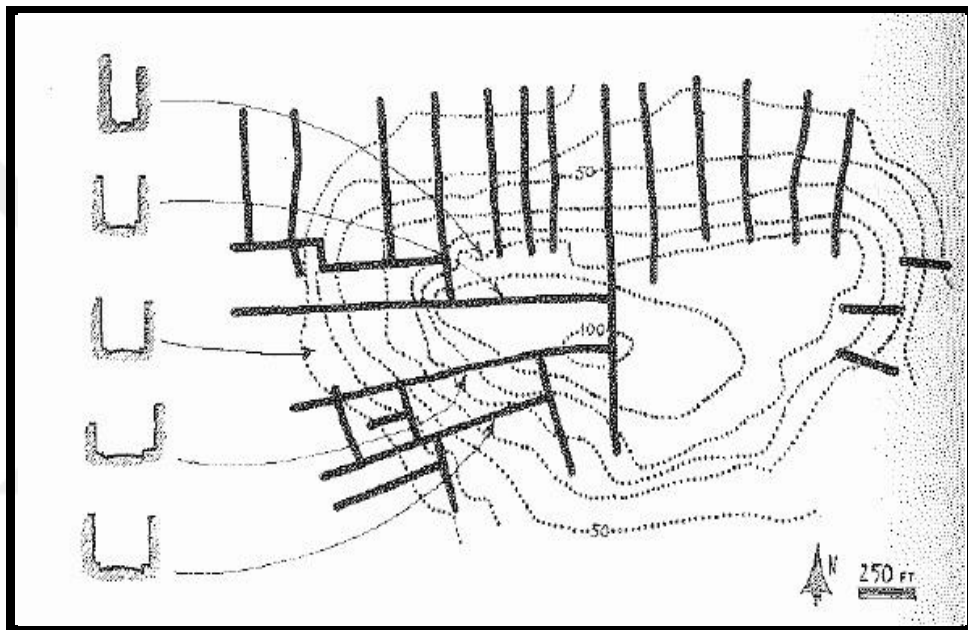
Figure 3.1. Beacon Hill steep streets, topography and junction points [18]

points; Strategic points that enable the observer to enter the city, and are the focal points they use when traveling from one point to another. Nots points, areas that contain corner activities or form a closed square; Physical characteristics or areas of intense use.[1] Some of these aggregation points form the core of an area and the activity centre. They are a symbol and their effects spread to the space. These can also be called the city's nave. Naturally, many such points carry both the intersection and the properties of the meeting areas

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1In this case it is possible to call them a "focal point" as it is more of a participation area in urban life rather than a node point, and this definition refers to a meeting place, starting from a definition used for direction [18].

together.[2] Since junctions are the junctions of many roads, the focal point is also characterized by the nature of the road system to which it is connected [18].

Node points are points of intersection of roads or some characteristics. Individuals can also use these points [18]. The signal elements form another point source. However, since they are external items, the observer cannot get into these formations. These are mostly easily identifiable physical formations; A building, a landmark, a shop, or a mountain. Other landmark items are mainly located, visible from restricted areas or when roaming on certain routes. Examples include signboards, shop fronts, trees, door handles and other urban details, which are in the image of many observers. They are often used as clues to understanding and understanding of identity, and the more familiar they become to the space during the ride, the greater their usability [18].

Landmarks are point references that are perceived as external items for observers. These are simple physical elements that can vary in scale. Subjects who knew the city better, tended to use the pointing system as a guide. In areas where continuity stands out, marking elements create the originality and difference in the field [18].

The image of physical reality may sometimes change according to the conditions of the observed area. Thus, a highway can be a boundary element for a pedestrian, even if it is perceived as a road element for a driver, while a centre area can exhibit a area feature for a medium sized urban fragment, while a whole node can carry a node feature. However, when a scale is set for the observer, it appears that there is a balance between the categories. In fact, such isolation cannot be mentioned among the items described separately above. Zones also contain node points, defined by boundaries, partitioned by paths, and filled with pointer elements. These items continually pass over and through each other. If this analysis begins with the categorization of the data, then it is the end of the process by examining how data are integrated into the whole image [18]. These items are

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2 For Istanbul city, such as Taksim, Kadikoy squares [18].

the raw materials of the image of the city around the city. It must be considered together to form a satisfactory form [18].

3.3. RELATIONSHIP OF FEATURES THAT CREATE USEFUL VARIETY FOR CITIES DETERMINED BY JANE JACOBS WITH PLACE ATTACHMENT

Although American urban theorist and author Jane Jacobs did not receive formal training as an urban planner, she has conducted many effective studies on urban appearances. After working as a freelance journalist and freelance writer, she was assigned as an associate editor of the Architectural Forum [20], working on projects aimed at creating safe spaces. These projects are not of different and exciting qualities, and the doubts about Jacobs' traditional planning understanding have increased as she sees that she has not contributed to the urban economy since she was active. In 1956, Hayward's speech on this subject turned into a piece called "City Centre is for People". This article also led to the publication of the book, The Life and Death of the Great American Cities, published in 1961 [20]. She mentioned in this book that the only way to learn which reconstruction practices and which planning principles will work and which will reduce this vitality in practice is to look at how cities work in everyday life in order to increase social and economic viability. This is what Jacobs intends to do in his book, The Life and Death of the Great American Cities (1952):

acobs, in her book advocated, after mentioning social mass housing projects which were built spending billions of dollars and became social unhappiness centres in which crime ratio increases day by day, that a city could not be recreated by building boring and monotonous housing projects that target middle income far away from the vivacity of everyday life, social centres that people cannot see as places to be entertained, trade centres that are soulless replicas of suburban standard shopping centres. Even she advocated that doing these could destroy a city.

Jacobs, in her book, mentioned about the billion dollar social housing projects that were built in slum areas after in which crime rates have risen and become a social despair areas.

Jacobs listed the particulars to be paid attention to when a city is being built as follows [20]:

- That it is related to vitality of the everyday life
- That it aims the middle income class
- That the areas and housing projects are not boring and monotone
- That there are social centres seen as places to have fun by the public
- That there are peferred walkways

Jacobs also suggested that it could destroy a city if these were not done. What is intended to be told in this section is to investigate how much of the principles consisting of the inferences Jane Jacobs made in her book, The Life and Death of the Great American Cities, we can find in Kuzguncuk in a town scale.

> Jacobs, in my opinion, unsuccessful urban areas are areas where there is no intricate support, and that urban planning art and urban design art should facilitate these often woven interactions in real life real cities and nutrition science and art [20].

Jacobs suggests that there are four conditions for creating a beneficial diversity in the big cities, and they think that planning can move the city when these four conditions are meticulously applied. These principles are described in four parts in the book The Life and Death of the Great American Cities (1952). The first part is about how people in society are moving in cities. The second part includes the economic movements of the cities. In the third chapter, it is examined how the mentioned cities are used and what the people living in cities and cities did in daily life, and characteristics of renewal and getting old was analysed as a result. In the last part of the book, traffic, design, administrative practices, arrangements related to housing are suggested. However, how cities can cope with their problems is discussed.

Jacobs, who does not see the city streets as just a vehicle, argues that the streets have many missions, such as drains, city pavements, and the pedestrian sections of the streets. She sees the streets as one of the first points of interest when looking at a city. According to Jacobs, if the streets of a city are different, then the city is considered different, or if there are tasteless and boring streets, the same boring situation applies within the city. What we

feel when we look at the streets is that what we feel for the city is parallel to this feeling. She defines the public streets as one of the most important points in the city. If we evaluate this discourse of Jacobs in Kuzguncuk, which is a smaller scale neighbourhood, the vitality, friendship and sincerity in the streets meet us like a historical queen. The presence of cheerful street life in this neighbourhood is felt very clearly. This proves that the general atmosphere of the neighbourhood streets has a positive effect on the person, so he looks so healthy in the neighbourhood. Another important point that Jacobs mentions is; Even if the presence of the police is necessary, the public security in the cities is provided by the people who live there. Protecting public safety in the city is a voluntary control requirement that people can even think of as unconscious.

Jacobs explains people's voluntary control request with the following example;

> Last year I was waiting for a bus on a street like this on the Lower East Side of Manhattan. I just realized, it was not a minute since I started waiting, the mobility of the streets, the people who came and went, the children who were playing, the ones waiting in front of the door, I just realized that a window was opened from the third floor of an apartment opposite the street and a woman shook her arm at me. When I realized that she was trying to attract my attention, she warned me, "Saturdays, no bus passes from here!" Then she pointed half-way and pointed me to the other corner. This woman was one of thousands of New Yorkers who look after the street. [20]

In addition to this statement, Jacobs underlines that some places will not allow street barbarism. It is the people who do not see it as a task but who apply it heartily The fact that crime rates are as low as to be worthless is indicative. Jacobs described the importance of trust in cities and the use of pavement in the following way;

> The reformists who observe that the people of the city dwell in dense corners, wander around sweet shops and pubs, and drink lemonades in front of the door for a long time, finally there is a clause that can be summarized as follows: "What a misery! If these people had the right houses or more intimate or green outdoors, they would not gad around like that!" This provision is a landmark that cities are misunderstood. …The characteristics of the social life of the city pavements must be open to the public. People who do not know each other come together in an intimate, intimate societal, and in many cases people will not bother to notice each other. When the city sidewalk took over public order, - that is when a citizen is at a point where he is to decide whether to take responsibility in fighting the barbarism or defending the strangers - I mentioned how important it is for brains behind the eyes looking at the street to have an almost unconscious assumption that the whole of the street will support it when it is necessary to act. This support hypothesis is a fleeting word: trust. There is a lot of confidence on the city streets but with lots of tiny pavement touches. This confidence is formed while waiting for dinner, greeting two children drinking lemonade in front of the door, taking a break at the bar to drink beer, taking advice from journalists and giving advice to news agent, comparing oneself with the ideas of other customers at the bakery, learning about girls, cheating kids, learning new job opportunities, taking a dollar from the pharmacist, loving

babies, discussing why a coat fades. Customs are various: Some people talk about their dogs in some neighbourhoods, some gossip about their land-lords. Apparently all of these are extremely insignificant, but in total they are not insignificant. At the local level, the sum of this type of spontaneous public contacts - most of it happens by chance, many of which arise from the need to do a job, all at the level that one sees fit, not by others- it gives the public a sense of public identity, creates a network of public respect and trust, serves as a resource in personal or local need. The loss of confidence in the streets of the city is a complete disaster. This trust is not created in an institutional way. First of all, it is not the result of special efforts. [20]

Jacobs said that a successful city should identify current problems with a solid footing, and at the same time emphasized that successful cities should try to solve problems.

Jacobs, who argues that a successful city should strongly identify current problems, also emphasizes at the same time that successful cities should try and solve the problems. An unsuccessful city area however, cannot overcome problems.

There are certain features that Jacobs has determined for a city's neighbourhoods and streets to be productive. Among these, the city and the city-forming features have more than one primary function. If these features were to occur, people would be able to go out at different times and use the city for different purposes. However, the same people have stated that they can use many facilities together. She supported this view by explaining it in the following way; Neighbourhood parks would need people with different aims in the immediate vicinity, and if not, the parks would only be places used now and then. Many businesses targeting the consumer also stated that they were dependent on people moving in and out of the day and said that this dependence was at least as much as parks and at the same time they could face the danger of shutting down if consuming businesses were largely empty in one day. Businesses also need users at the same proportion as parks [20]. While vivacity can be measured by looking at pedestrian flow, facilities and things to be done in that area, "diversity" requires far wider indications [20][38]:

- Diversity in primary area uses, including housing,
- The rates of local or independent enterprises, in particular the shops,
- Opening hours, including the availability of evening and night activities,
- The presence and size of street markets, what they sell,
- Having cinemas, theatres, wine houses, cafés, pubs, restaurants, and meeting places that serve different types of food, serving every budget,

- Making areas that allow people to follow (including gardens, squares and other cultural activities),

- The possession of a variety of land so that development and small-scale land investment can be achieved,

- The availability of housing and shops at different price ranges, thus allowing small businesses to be affected by suddenly rising rent rates or by taxation and avoiding bankruptcies,

- The degree of self-reliance and innovation in the new architecture and, if possible, buildings in various types, styles and designs;

- Active street life and active building fronts;

If Jacobs thought is to be judged at the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood scale, we can say that the use of people for various hours of the day is based on coincidence. This human circulation is in constant condition and provides for neighbourhood order, and this movement is economically dependent on basic mixed uses. People who come to visit the neighbourhood, various small manufacturers, employees of the offices, support all eating places and other commercial enterprises. This event supports Jacobs' theory of co-existence of shops with unconscious economic co-operation.
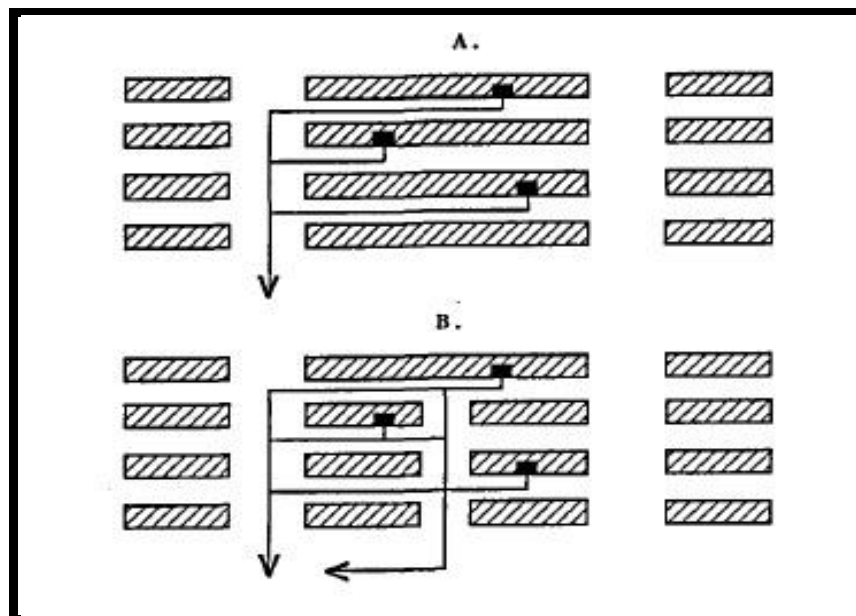
Figure 3.2. City Blocks: (a) long blocks preventing permeability; (b) Shorter blocks allowing the street life [20]

As a last condition, Jacobs argued that it is important that the human population in the city is sufficient. Jacobs stated that the more the burden of publicly owned pavements on the streets multiplies, the lower the productivity level there. She explained this with an example. As the number of people a shop communicates increases, the quality of the communication established decreases, resulting in social inefficiency. This shows the importance of human density. According to Jacobs, of course, all cities where the four mentioned conditions have been fulfilled will not produce the same level of diversity. But with these four conditions occurring, a city potential will be provided in the best possible way.

3.4. RELATIONSHIP OF PLACE INDICATORS OF A SUCCESSFUL CITY OF JOHN MONTGOMERY WITH PLACE ATTACHEMENT

John Montgomery, one of the theorists who had worked on creating a successful city, wrote in his book, "Making a City: Urbanity, vitality and urban design [21], creating a perception of place is a much more complex task than planning. It requires knowledge, understanding, skill and judgment to create perception of place. In order to understand how successful spaces work in the space perception process, he advocated that the judgement for the skill of building civilization; when it will design the space and when it will be left to its own for growth and development must be developed. The Montgomery research question was "How is a successful city recognized?" Montgomery, arguing that this problem has been discussed for thirty years, has argued that how spaces are successful will emerge with the help of some little observations [21].

Various theorists have done a number of studies on the characteristics of successful urban spaces. Barry Sherman is one of the leading theorists in the same field of study as John Montgomery [39]. He spoke of the importance of understanding what the term 'place' means. The indications in Sherman's table show that it is a structure and movement of urban spaces. Some of the features mentioned are

- Planning should be invisible and the result should be natural, as if everything seems to have formed in its natural flow.
- There must be interesting and stimulating forms.

- The streets must be "sincerity" and have street life.
- There must be mysterious places that will surround you when you are discovered and cause you to go deeper.
- There must be surprises that will keep the people alive, talk about them, and not create boredom.
- Experiences should be encouraged and have exciting things to do.
- There should be spaces for informal, comfortable meetings, including bars and pubs.
- There should be places where you will be served food and drinks, where people can buy food and drinks at different prices during their free time.
- There must be comfortable places to sit and wait - the city worth living must also be worth sitting at the same time.
- Areas should be created where people can move away from loneliness and protect their privacy.
- The change of seasons should be perceived as a holistic piece of the city, which should not deter people from everyday life or even change constantly.
- Feelings should be increased: love / friendship / hospitality; Sense of belonging, historical and cultural continuity; Joy and fun; Possibility to make gossip; catholicity; life; dream; ornamental; colour; Beauty / aesthetics [39].

Gordon Cullen is one of the names working on what constitutes the city's spatial perception [40]. Cullen conducted studies on the physical structure, design forms, corridors, ornamental features, buildings, gates, etc. of the cities. It was also mentioned that followers of Alexander [16] and Lynch [18] have also focused on the psychology of the space. Montgomery said that if we could combine approaches like this, we could understand that the qualities of the city, the fields of buildings and the physical features of street texts had to be considered in a much wider range, and if they were combined correctly (with each other and with space psychology) there would be many factors revealing the qualities of the city. He gave examples on these physical elements as architectural structure, dimensions, signs, corridors, meeting places, open spaces etc. There are theorists who show us the components of spatial perception and the abstract relation between them. One of these is David Canter [41]. Canter suggests that the character of urban spaces must be combined into three basic elements, Physical space, sensory experience and activity.
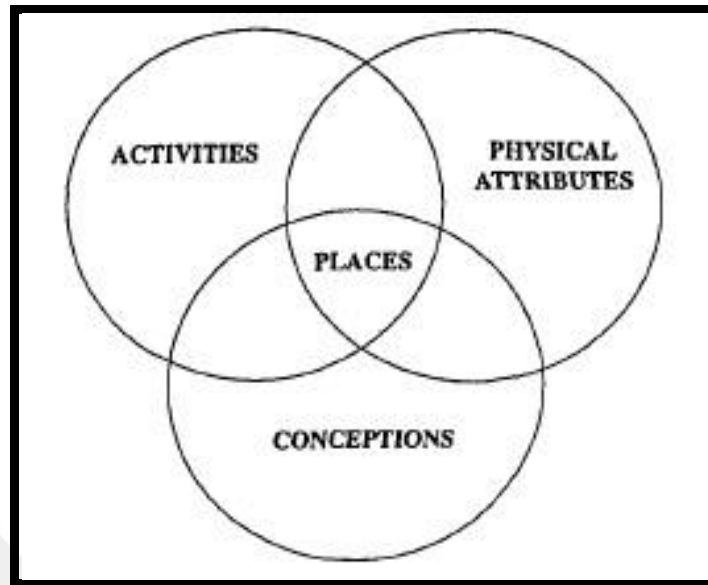
Figure 3.3. A visual metaphor nature of the places [41]

Montgomery has argued that the character of successful urban spaces must be combined into three basic elements. These are: physical space, sensory experience and activity. Non-shopping-based cities and urban spaces gradually become places that are lifeless, boring and uninvolved, in other words become towns.
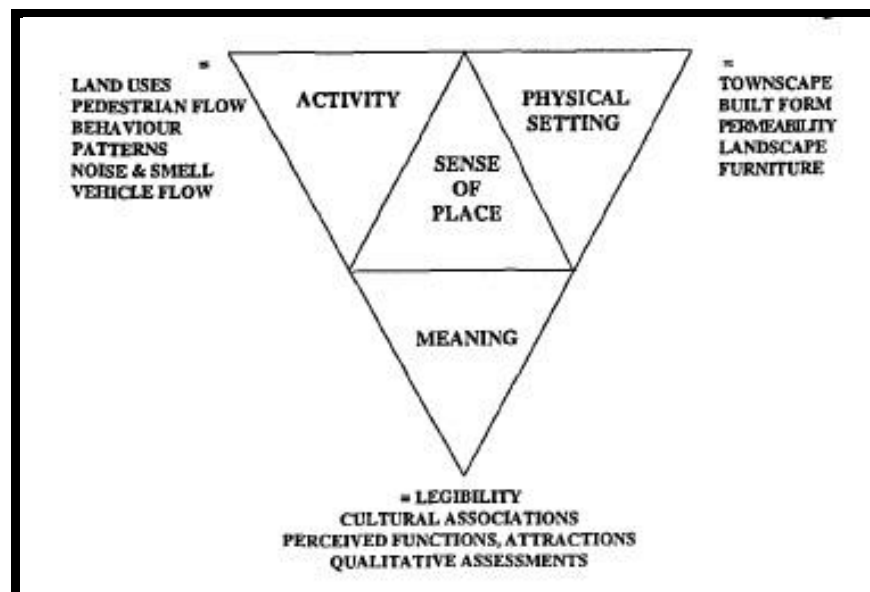
Figure 3.4. Components of Place Perception [21]

Montgomery's point of view; It is possible to create more vibrant spaces for a certain period of time by planning various activities and meetings on the streets, on the roads and in the buildings. However, creating long-term vitality in cities can only be achieved by creating complex diversity and activities in primary area use. The secret of successful city spaces is to create various activities. This depends on the availability of a wide variety of components to sustain the current economic activity. The population of the city should be large enough to support this economic activity; Cafes, foreign groceries, cinemas, patisseries, galleries, pubs and clubs are examples of this. It should be possible to find spaces that are small or large, ordinary or unusual. Variety depends on the availability of transportation, the presence of many people with different cultures and tastes. A large population density is needed. With the increase in the number of cars that the people own and the increase in travel rates, people today are more likely to be able to satisfy this diversity, especially in small settlement areas [21].
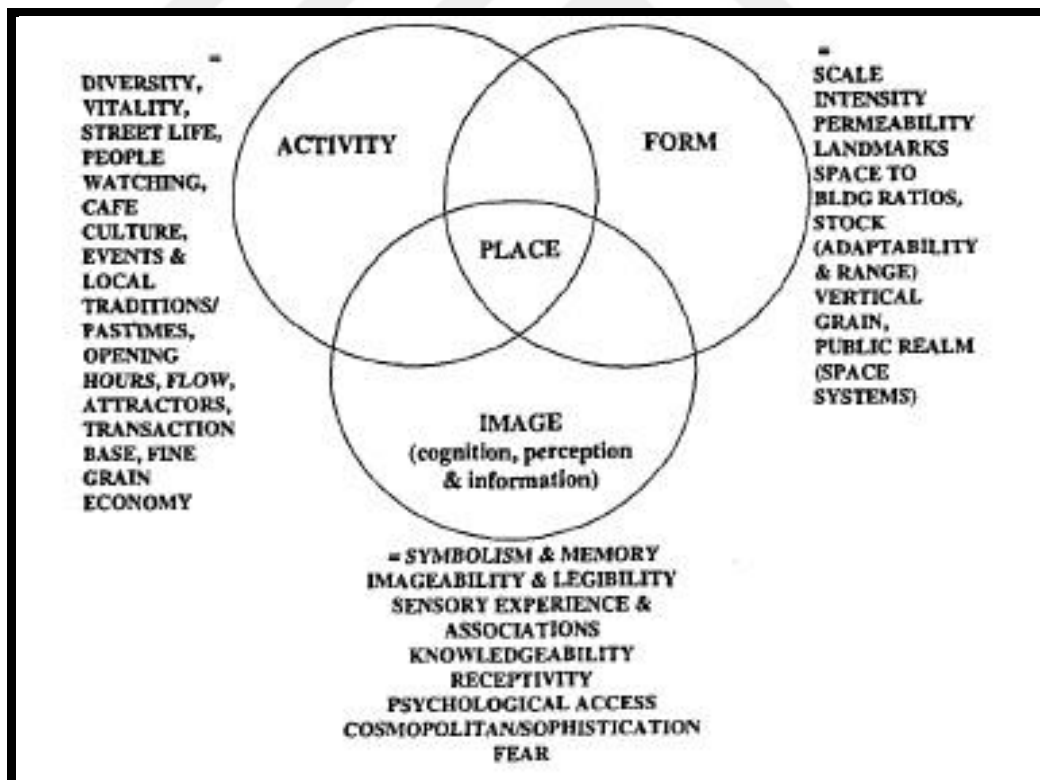
Figure 3.5. Policy directions to foster an urban sense of place(or place making)[21]

Montgomery states that shopping is at the heart of creating successful urban spaces. Not every shopping is material or economic. Urban spaces have to be places that provide social and cultural exchanges at the same. He stated that you cannot create a good city location with non-shopping-based economic activities. In this context, the concept of urban vitality is mostly concerned with creating shopping areas in the long haul, which in time will lead to the development of a complex touch.

According to Montgomery, public spaces or semi-public spaces are areas created for social communication and city-based shopping (market space, street vendors, doorstep shops, sidewalk cafes). These areas are the places where activities such as circulation, sitting and watching around people forming successful urban spaces take place. At the same time, while public spaces are a prerequisite for social life, He also argued that it had also provided an opportunity for people to undertake private and public roles.

PLACE	
Identity (What actually the place is)	Photo taken by the brain (How the place is perceived)
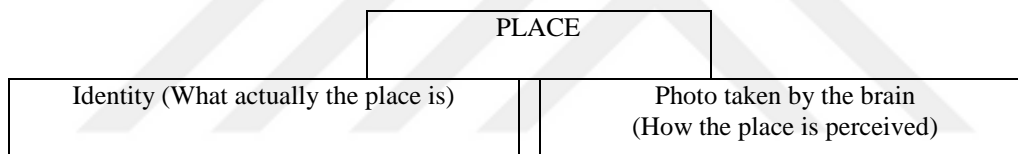
Figure 3.6. Creation of Place [42]

Montgomery interprets Spencers & Dixon's claim that "the image of the place for the person means the feelings and impressions of that place"; these emotions come from the gathered and perceived knowledge of the space (Figure 3.8). This filtering is based in part on the values, beliefs and ideas of the people. This suggests that the space image is perceived or understood. Montgomery perception describes the process as follows; the human forms his place perception with his experience stage by stage. Knowledge pieces are first assimilated and then completed by means of a perception filter. In this process it results in the perception of city (structure and clarity) and urban image. Some of these stages of perception are made up of the values and ideas of the individual, and the other part consists of wider cultural processes and identities. Montgomery speaks of three concepts; spiritual introduction, understanding and flow of information. Over time, space will create a sense of identity for a successful venue. This, in turn, creates a sense of belonging to the generalities. This type of local ownership creates tolerance for strangers, so successful spaces create respect for those visiting the site at the same time by locals.

Montgomery gave it a name. In order to create a successful city, the spatial characteristics are listed as follows;

- Complexity;
- Numerous space for mobility, especially for pedestrians;
- Variety of primary uses;
- Small businesses;
- An active street life;
- Variety at opening hours;
- The presence of things to attract people;
- Sharpness;
- Portray ability;
- Information flow.

If we happen to evaluate the physical conditions that Montgomery regards as necessary to create successful cities in the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood;

Development Intensity, for Montgomery it is important that the density is high in cities. There is no calculation of what the optimum density is for a city; Montgomery said that this ratio may vary according to the nature of the space and the activities there. The tricky point of density is that it is so low that it will fail to survive; it is high enough to form a standard layout with the same type of buildings. Urban areas that provide diversity would provide at the same time a high pedestrian flow and density of more than fifty houses per acre. Most importantly, this can be accomplished without building the same type of buildings and at the same time by providing small-scale businesses. It is important that the building structure is balanced with the open area in the right quantities. It should not be too cramped or low for its condition - people need parks and squares. But high density should not be accompanied by meaningless empty spaces, nor should too many roads and streets. All these statements indicate on average 5 or 6 storey buildings - some with higher, some with lower storeys. For residential neighbourhoods, the assumption should be made in the mixed use of urban areas: shops, restaurants, cafes, offices, studios and residences. This should be sorted according to the areas with high and medium development intensity. In

each new city, there should be areas with high development density, which house an average of 5-6 storey buildings, and neighbourhoods with low density, high density and high density as they approach the central area. There should be mixed architectural styles. Every neighbourhood should have shaped corners and separate identities [21].

Mixed Use, Montgomery said three conditions are necessary to successfully achieve mixed use. He explains these conditions as follow:

- people should use the same streets and areas,
- people should at least use some of the same facilities,
- Activities should not be for specific hours of the day.

Montgomery, saying that most of the developments described as mixed use have failed, says that none of them are mixed in real life. In addition to this, it defines the offices as one side, the restaurants on the one side and the development area with a large store on the other side as a mixed use area. Montgomery said that it was important that mixed use occurs not only in city blocks or development areas, but also in building blocks, both horizontally and vertically [21].

He has particularly emphasized the importance of commercial areas and mixed residential neighbourhoods. He also noted that it is important not to allow bad neighbourhoods (e.g. nightclubs) to settle in their residential areas. Vertical zoning can be applied to provide active use of entry floors. 'Human-attracting' spaces and activities should strategically be located not only in the central areas but also in the residential areas with moderate intensity [21].

Fine Grain, Montgomery's explanation for the effect of small business in creating a successful city as follows; the wider an urban space is the greater number of small businesses it will have considerably. Large businesses do not have to be located in cities. But for small firms this is the exact opposite. Employees and managers of these types of businesses need closer relationships with customers, even face-to-face meetings, going out for lunch or arranging meetings to have something to drink in the evening. Cities need both supermarkets and grocery stores on the corner of the house. Each successful city location

should provide units that will respond to the needs of small and large businesses in large-scale cities.

Adaptability, Montgomery's explanations for the influence of harmony on creating a successful city are; Successful urban areas have a complex variety of textures. Despite the changing economic, technological and cultural conditions, there are places that continue to succeed. The buildings on the city streets are much longer than the ones built for one purpose. Because these buildings are sensitive to supply-demand changes, technology and anticipation. As a general rule, this is because the life of the buildings that is on the streets where the street life is longer than the individual functioning building. In addition, he says that the streets with street life that accommodate small businesses in many different functions offer compatibility [21].

Human Scale, Montgomery's explanation for the influence of the human scale on creating a successful city is as such; there are no strict rules for the relationship between building lenghts and street widths. The only thing that can be said for this is that the high buildings require larger streets and more suitable areas for natural light and ventilation. The human scale is a combination of the ratio of building lenght to street width, relative distance, permeability, magnitude perception, or sincerity of field [21].

Public Realm, According to Montgomery streets are the most important elements of a city's public space. They are places Citizens travel freely, meet with friends, or just watch each other. Public domains have many functions, not only to provide venues but also to define the environment, to offer space for local customs and traditions such as festivals, carnivals, and holidays, and to represent a sense of identity. Therefore, while designing public spaces, it is very important to pay attention to sequences, proportions and dimensions, as they are in the same city blocks and individual buildings.
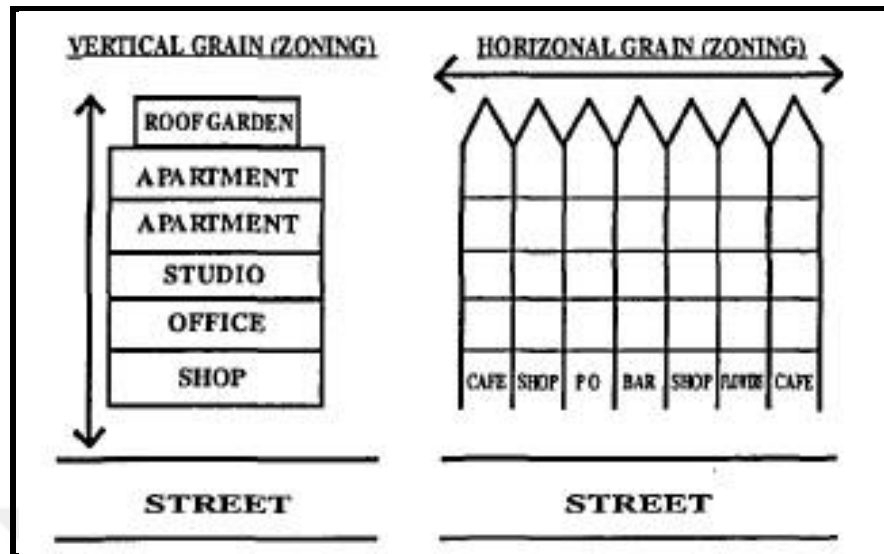
Figure 3.7. Vertical and Horizontal Sectioning in Good City Design [21]

While the construction of a city is designed around urban blocks and streets, other public space elements, including squares, meeting spaces and promenades, should be included in this design. At the same time, the other point to be aware of in creating these areas is to ensure the safety of the spaces without disturbing their nature. High standard lighting systems are an example [21].

Movement, Montgomery noted that one of the most important problems of the 1990s was transportation. It is clear that there are congested roads and difficulties in traffic in the cities. At times of peak traffic, public transport alternatives can be provided more often to avoid private vehicle use while traveling to and from work; special ways to build bicycles can be created to increase cycling use. Of course, there will always be situations where people need to travel by car. But all these suggestions mean that the use of private vehicles should be included in cities; but it should not be so as to dominate or challenge the environment [21].

Green Space and Water Space, according to Montgomery's research, public green spaces and water areas are important for many reasons for urban life, for example;

- Entertainment and recreation, formal and informal play areas, areas and gardens provided for many active and passive actions,
- Health: filtering of the city's noise, light and air;

▪ Environment and understanding, presenting landscape and picture by editing development areas.

Montgomery, which also includes parks and open spaces, has also stated that parks can also be used for concerts and many other cultural organizations [21]. Landmarks, Visual Stimulation and Attention to Detail, Landmarks and meting venues always play an important role in the design of urban life [44]. According to Montgomery public spaces have become important as they create a sense of space. As the number of elements such as sculptures and wall paintings increases, it is important to pay attention to the decorative splits like reliefs, street furniture, or even the public space design itself. This process can even be extended to make it easier for people using this city and urban areas to find directions. Public art and landmarks in a new urban development should cover a wide range of programs. Water, open space, vehicles and pedestrian systems should be designed to create the clarity of the whole city and provide individual characteristics and processes of interest. Architectural Style as Image, emphasizing that architectural style is very important, Montgomery explained that cities should be diverse, cosmopolitan and cultured spaces and should also contain modern architecture [21].

The environments in which the activities and the various activities coexist are the essential elements of the richness of urban life. It is in the same direction as Montgomery's conditions for the formation and development of urban life. The physical characteristics that he has identified reveal the quality of the city. These features are suitable for the urban spaces that are created in accordance with these characteristics, for people to navigate, sit around and enjoy. Mixed uses; as the main goal is the creation of living urban areas, it is an important condition and tool in physical construction [21].

3.5. RELATIONSHIP OF PLACE CREATION PROCESS OF PUBLIC PLACE PROJECTS WITH CONCEPT OF PLACE ATTACHMENT

Project for Public Spaces (PPS) is a design and education organization, without a purpose for profit, which contributes to the creation of public spaces by the people and maintains the sustainability of the created spaces, comprising of specialist in the fields of environmental design, urban design and planning, urban geography, environmental psychology, landscape architecture and art knowledge management. This design and training organization team also works with architects, engineers, landscape architects, graphic design firms, transportation companies and planners. The basic vision is 'place making' concept. We can define this concept as contributing to the transformation of the public spaces of the urban people into living spaces. PPS has conducted organisations since 1975 aimed at users meeting social and local needs in 43 countries, 50 USA states and 3000 societies [45]. The PPS team aimed to contribute to the research of William H. Whyte, author of The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces (1980), who believed in the sanctity of public space, and to develop projects and transform public spaces into living spaces with living programs. Public and private organizations, central governments and municipalities, neighbourhood associations and non-governmental organizations aim to create liveable public spaces by communicating with the local municipal associations and non-government organisations.

Figure 3.8. Square Samples PPS Studied [45]

Some of the areas where PPS has worked are [46]:

- 1975 Rockefeller Centre - New York, NY, PPS has changed the institutional prudence about the public use of city plazas, showing that good governance benefits both the businesses and the public simultaneously.

- 1981 Bryant Park – New York, NY, PPS's focus on the importance of city parks, its intimacy and its close attention to the illegal activities that take place in major parks has become proud of the community and made living and versatile spaces to be created.

- 1983 Chapel Street New Haven, CT, PPS has revitalized many main streets, commercial corridors and transportation hubs in the city with innovative training programs and space creation techniques.

- 1991- Present- Space making training- Czech Republic, Croatia, Serbia & Karadag. In countries that have been destroyed by cultural change and losses, PPS has helped to re-create social traditions through the incorporation of space creation workshops and social networks.

- 1995 Institute of City Parks – United States, With the formation of the Institute of City Parks, PPS has acquired unique resources for parks and has become increasingly aware of how important parks play a role in community revitalization.

- 2000- Present –Campaign for reborn of New York Streets -New York, PPS has encouraged the development of streets and movements in the street life in cities and has supported them by bringing together interest groups, citizens and government.

- 2000- Present- How space is made in Office works -New York, NY, With various venue creation trainings, conferences and forums in the US and abroad, PPS has trained and encouraged space creators from around the world.

- 2005-Present 'Public and Farmers Market Grant Scheme – United States, As part of the market renaissance in the US, PPS has provided market success and growth with support and resources, initiatives, partnerships and grants.

- 2006- Great Places, Big Cities Initiative -Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. Based on the experience of creating spaces with individual spaces, PPS has expanded its techniques by introducing them into a holistic and flexible process in which cities can develop their own space [59].

PPS is a versatile formation that aims to create space. It aims the planning, design and management of the public sphere. They have developed an approach based on determining the needs of people living in a particular place, and asking questions to people working and spending there. The information that emerges at the end of this approach is used to create space. These inquiries are moving from small scale to large scale, and various strategies are determined in the light of these developments. Creating urban squares filled with people who greet each other, shop, share their ideas, listen to people in a serious way and see what works for them means creating a successful public space. PPS considers space creation as a process and philosophy. The aim of creating the place is to create a common approach based on the characteristics of the local climate and topography, taking into account the history, culture, needs and views of the people. The concept of establishing venues provides for creating healthy public spaces that enable people to live in a more

qualified way, using the creativity and potentials of communities. At the same time, it is considered to be a match to learn how to improve a place and how to get people to come there. PPS has been developed in line with the experience of Jane Jacobs and William H. Whyte, who have several approaches to creating healthier public spaces as an approach. This approach is the focal point of PPS and it can give correct results with people's participation.

As a result of the PPS's work that has been done so far, it has been seen that there are some problems in providing people's participation. It has been seen that the concept of creating space is focused on the parts rather than on the whole. Working in isolation from the whole according to PPS is an inadequate way to create and regain space.

The PPS team, searching for an answer to the question of what makes a place successful, has found that successful public spaces have all four equally important features and have taken these common features as the essential feature of the spaces they created

Figure 3.9. PPS Place Creation Diagram [45]

The PPS creation process is carried out in 4 steps. These steps include: identifying problems and opportunities, developing a vision, and making the project permanent. It also states that there are 11 basic principles under which to create good; these are

- The community is expert itself: The first step in designing a public space is to look at the capabilities of people, the values and judgments of the community. The communities people have existed have a historical background. It is necessary to find out what the function of the created public space is, what the deficiencies in the area are and what meanings the area has on people. The community should be able to answer these questions at the beginning of the design process. In this way, it is aimed to create the sense of ownership while the project is going on. It is important to create it in the project design process.

- It is not just a design that needs to be created, but a space: it is not enough to focus on design only in the space creation process. The physical factors, the seating elements, the points of observation, where people can enjoy being there when creating a space, should be determined comfortably and comfortably.

- Space creation cannot be done on its own, it requires cooperation: This feature is very important for many projects that require cooperation in the start-up phase of the project, or in the future, and for adopting a project. These partners are founders, local institutes, schools, and so on.

- An examination can reveal many questions: The success of this public space can be determined by looking at whether public spaces are popular or not, and how much they are loved or not. It is necessary to determine what kind of activities there are by conducting an investigation. Observation will bring new suggestions in order to develop the space and use it efficiently in the process of creating.

- Developing a vision is important: The most important thing in creating a public space is to determine where people will want to go and how to operate the space. It must be able to speak to the public around the place and to the communities that work there.

- It should be a simple and modest beginning: it is impossible to detect and correct each mistake since public spaces are large and mixed areas. So you have to start by focusing on the small pieces in the area.

- Try to create supportive functions: we can also call this process creating triangles. The dialogue between people is a process that allows people who do not know each other to feel like knowing each other. The connection and regulation of different factors in the public space with each other is an important action in this respect. If

the various factors are associated with each other and placed, it will cause more activity to occur. The relationship of these factors to each other means to form a triangle.

- "It cannot be done" they could say: public and private sectors cannot be said to be successful in creating a space. While creating a successful public space, it is inevitable that the problems will be faced. This is something to be noticed at the beginning of the project. As a result of the small-scale work done, the development of the public reveals the importance of public spaces. This way it helps to solve problems more quickly.

- Co-location is important. Moving spaces can be created besides supporting functions: sensing the functioning of the spaces, observing, coming from the top of the problems allows creating what the orientation should be for the space. Other items as well as design are also important. These items will help you know what the space needs in the future.

- Money is not restrictive: if the community and collaborators help in organizing their activities, they can cover these expenditures. If this continues, the community may play an active role in the project process, and expenditures made in this process may be far more extensive and less important than the benefit.

  Your work will never be considered finished: the opinions of the public may change after designing public spaces. These changes should be followed. Damaged buildings will need a change over time. Identifying and interfering with these changes is an important feature in the process of creating a successful space.

As a result of the research they conducted, the PPS revealed that there are definitely four characteristics of successful public spaces. These four characteristics mentioned above are important and are regarded as essential features at the same time. Features that make a place successful; Sociability, uses & activities, access & linkages and comfort & image. According to PPS, concepts such as difference, administration, cooperation, neighbourhood, pride, friendship, interactivity, hospitality are included in 'socialization'. One area where these concepts exist is that they provide socialization to the PPS team. We can test whether it is social or not; If there is a large number of women, children and the

elderly, social networks are strong, volunteer ties are developed, nightlife is used and there is a street culture.

According to the PPS team, concepts such as fun, activity, feature, reality, usability, innovation, festivals and sustainability are included in 'use and activities' feature. One area where these concepts exist is that they provide 'usage and activities' according to the PPS team. We can test whether or not you have this property as follows; if an area has a lot of local business opportunities, land use is convenient and property values are high, then 'use and activities' are enough Features such as continuity, proximity, dependability, readability, walkability, usability, and accessibility constitute the content of 'access and links', one of the four main conditions that the PPS team has identified. According to PPS, it is possible to check whether there is 'access and links' in an area by traffic, transit use, pedestrian movements, parking habits. The 'comfort and visuality' characteristic that PPS team identified includes concepts such as security, cleanliness, green space, walkability, stability, historical texture and charm. When looking for the presence of this characteristic, you should look at crime statistics, health ratios, building conditions, and environmental data. The two fundamental theories and three approaches examined above have identified various features on creating a good place. At the point where these features are applied, they have argued that they will create successful places. The phenomenon of attachment to place occurs when the emotional ties of the individual or the communities to their surroundings develop in the positive direction. Every feature that is determined is very important when it is thought that successful places support this development.

3.6. EVALUATION OF RELATIONSHIP OF PLACE ATTACHMENT WITH THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Table 3.2. Table showing the relationship of attachment to place and the approaches

	Christopher Alexander	Kevin Lynch	Jane Jacobs	Project for Public spaces	John Montgomery
URBAN STRUCTURE					
Location		x		x	
Seaside/WATERFRONT		x		x	x
Small Public Squares	x	x		x	x
Recreational Areas	x	x		x	x
Neighbourhood Parks	x		x		x
Shortcuts (With Corner Turns)	x	x	x		x
Walkways	x	x	x		x
Landmark		x			x
SOCIAL STRUCTURE					
Diversity-Mixed Use in Primary Domain Use			x		x
Human Density			x	x	x
Street Cafes	x		x	x	x
Individual Retail Shops	x		x	x	x
STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE					
Historical Texture		x	x	x	
Various Architectural Styles	x	x	x		x
Building Scale	x		x		x
Human Scale	x		x	x	x
Door-windows	x	x			
Ornament	x	x			x
STREET FURNITURE					
Street Furniture	x	x		x	x
Colour	x	x			
Lighting Systems	x				x
Ground Materials	x	x			x

Attachment to place refers to emotional commitment to the physical environment in which people live or relate [6]. One of the most important factors behind people's commitment is socialization. In order to be able to socialize, it is especially important that there are small places where people are located at the seaside and where people spend quality time. Such places offer people a good view and socialization. These facilities are supported by the presence of public spaces, recreational areas and neighborhood parks. Short-cuts are often used to encourage people to meet and communicate with each other without walking long distances. In this sense, the pedestrian paths are areas where more noble people can talk to each other as they sit down, if necessary, because there is no traffic on them. Landmark marks carry the feature of being a point of reference. In fact, the urban structure is an attribute that allows people to get together and socialize all the items. In order to realize all the features that are created physically on the table, it is necessary to fill in the city texture socially. This can happen with the presence of people. This is a mixed use of the features that make up the population density. Mixed use attracts more people than monofunction. Even though it is an economic factor, mixed use is very important due to its social structure effect. Street cafes emerge as areas where people can socialize. Individual ownership establishes a special relationship between the owner of the shop and the user, and a special service is provided. This is a feature not possible in store chains. The special attention given by individually owned stores is outside the standard customer buyer relationship. So it is very important. As the historical texture is in the human scale, it is important for it to not make people feel lost in the place. When there is historical texture in the presence of different architectural styles, it has aesthetic and beautiful charm. In areas where restoration has been completed, people feel satisfied in terms of environmental aesthetics. The ornaments on the doors and windows are elements that visually contribute to environmental aesthetics. Street furniture is important in that it is well designed. It is a useful feature to select various plant species, ecology-supporting materials on the ground. Thus, when it rains, the water will go directly to the soil. Places have emotional, behavioral and shape-form meanings. As physical attachment occurs as a result of emotional attachment to the physical environment, all these physical influences affect the attachment in the positive direction.

4. FIELD STUDY: KUZGUNCUK NEIGHBOURHOOD

4.1 ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE IN KUZGUNCUK IN THE PERIOD FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY TO THE PRESENT

Kuzguncuk, a former Bosphorus village, is a neighbourhood in the vicinity of Üsküdar in Europe. Kuzguncuk, which was developed in a valley opening to the Bosphorus, is a settlement between Üsküdar, Paşalimanı and Beylerbeyi and is located in northwest-southeast direction. Kuzguncuk, located in the centre of Istanbul, is also far away from the city complex. Because of the possibility of using the Bosporus Ferry and the fact that it is located in the Bosporus Foresight Zone, it is possible to stay away from the non-supervised construction and to live completely outside of Istanbul's dominant tempo because of the absence of big business and shopping centres.

Figure 4.1. Kuzguncuk Aerial Photograph [47]
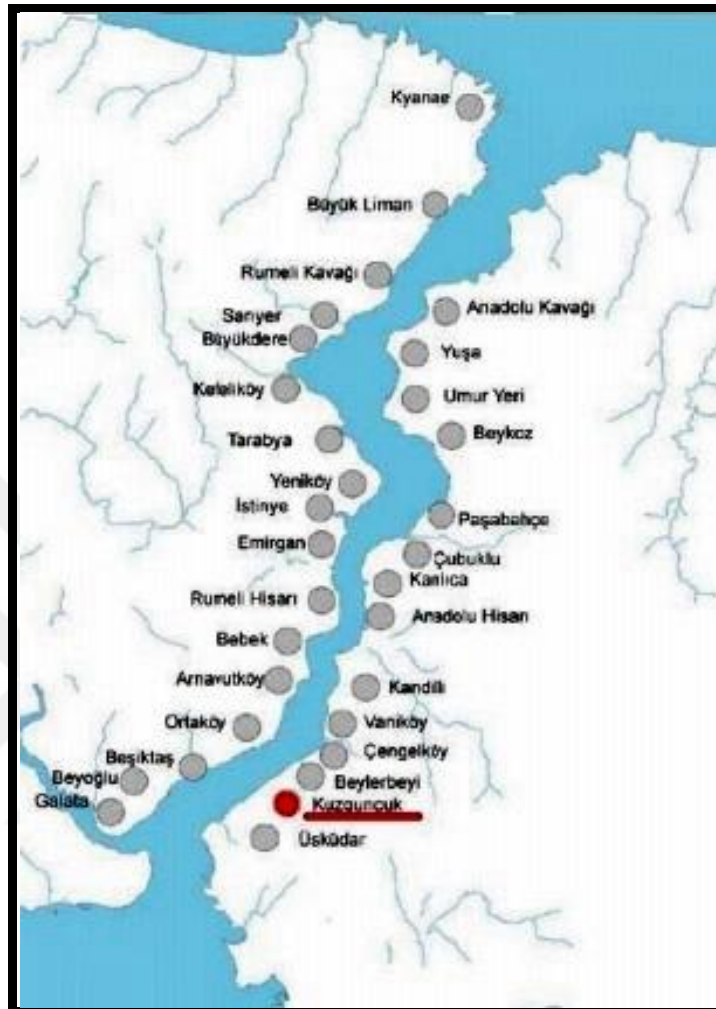
Fıgure 4.2. Map showing the location of Kuzguncuk in Bosphorus [48]

Nedret Ebcim used these phrases when describing Kuzguncuk:

The Bosphorus is a waterway that connects two seas and faces two continents on two sides of this waterway. Coves open on the left and right of this waterway. Kuzguncuk is also one of these coves and the settlement is established the coves formed here [49].

Fıgure 4.3. Kuzguncuk, Aerial View [50]

Oldest information on Kuzguncuk is seen in "Travel Book" of Evliya Celebi and "History of Istanbul" of Eremya Celebi Komurciyan.

> Little by far, we come to the Kuzguncuk Jewish village. Here, the Jews who live in houses by the sea go to the Üsküdar hill towards South from the road passing through the valley. The Greeks also live here. With their churches, they have both sweet water shrubs and two great vegetable gardens. Further on the beach there are large mansions. Let's go forward until Üsküdar and see its position. Here is the Hanzade garden, where there is a large mansion on the beach, with villas. The other is the Okuz Port where the garden of Kaya Sultan is located. Beside this there is a palace bearing the name of Öküz Port [51].

The former name of Kuzguncuk is Hrisokeras and this name, it is written, which means Golden Tile, came from a church covered with golden gilt tiles constructed by Justinianus, the 2nd (565-578). Later, It received the name 'Kosinitza' and lastly Kuzguncuk, the current name. According to Evliya Çelebi this name comes from 'Kuzgun Baba'. Raven Baba was a saint who lived during the reign of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror who conquered Istanbul in 1453 [52].

Fıgure 4.4. Partial Kuzguncuk in 1932 Pervititch Map [53]

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the social space in Istanbul consisted of ethnic communities. In most of the neighbourhoods, the living people had the same ethnic roots and the same religious beliefs. However, Kuzguncuk was different. Here, Muslims and non-Muslims lived together for many years. In fact, Kuzguncuk is known as the first neighbourhood where the Jews settled on the Anatolian side. Although the exact date on which they first settled here is unknown, Kuzguncuk is seen as a Jewish village in the 17th century sources. It is known that Kuzguncuk was regarded as "the last stop before the Holy Land" by the European Jews and who cannot go to the promised land for any reason are at least willing

to settle in Kuzguncuk and die there and to be buried. For this reason, it is often emphasized from the 17th century that there is a large Jewish cemetery in the settlement.

Other notes were also included in the annotations added by Hrand D. Andreasyan, the translator and Kevork Pamukciyan who prepared the book " History of Istanbul "for publishing:

> …The most spectacular thing in Kuzguncuk is the large Jewish cemetery spread out on the back bank. According to the knowledge given by İnciciyan (600), the Jews regard Kuzguncuk as a land bounded by Jerusalem, their chiefs sit here and consider the cemetery of this place very sacred [51].

The Jews who reside in Balat and Hasköy which were in the Golden Horn earlier, moved to Kuzguncuk and Ortaköy on the western coast. The hill which connects the present streets and the İcadiye street is called Sultantepe. Sultantepe is evidence that people belonging to upper class lived there. The Kuzguncuk Sea has a structure that is protected from all sides by the hills extending to the north and south, the orchard extending to the west, and the cemetery surrounding the neighbourhood to the east [52].

Fıgure 4.5. Kuzguncuk Aerial Photo [47]

In the book of Kuzguncuk, Cengiz Bektaş said about the graveyards in Kuzguncuk.

> There are three separate cemeteries in Kuzguncuk. One of the biggest, the extreme, the Jewish Cemetery; the second is the Orthodox Greek Cemetery; the third is the Nakkaş Baba Muslim Cemetery ... The Armenians are buried in the Bağlarbaşı Armenian Cemetery [54].

The office of the Chief Rabbi of the Jews, who was the president of the Jews, was in Kuzguncuk until 1930. The choice of this office continued to be made in a historical Kuzguncuk house, which was later restored by Cengiz Bektaş. There were also Greek Cypriots at the same time in Kuzguncuk. By the beginning of the 18th century, the Armenians had started to settle here and formed a very large group in Kuzguncuk. In the Ottoman period, Muslims remained in the minority due to the excess of non-Muslim groups.

Prof. Dr. Semavi Eyice and Prof. Dr. Dogan Kuban's editorial board made the following information in the "Encyclopaedia of İstanbul from past to today':

Kuzguncuk, which is more like a non-Muslim settlement, has not become a popular area for Muslim Ottomans. On the other hand, the Öküz Limanı (Paşalimanı) section at the immediate end of the site was inscribed only by the Turks with its mosque, fountain, boat pier and gardens [55].

In the fire of 1846, 1864 and 1866, neighbourhood, the boats in the Bosphorus and many of the wooden pavilions and houses in Istanbul were burnt. One of these fires occurred in 1864. Niyazi Ahmet Banoğlu expressed his views on this subject in his book titled 'Istanbul with History and Stories:

A fire in 1864 destroyed Kuzguncuk. In this fire 500 shops were burnt. Then the municipality issued the bazaar of Kuzguncuk. A pier was established in Company Hayriye (1904) [52].

After these fires, the pier constructed both to protect the area and to increase the attractiveness of the area. At the same time, sea transportation has been facilitated and the economic and social structure of the village has changed. The church that was built became the first step of this change. In this process, stone was used on the ground floors of some of the three four-storey stone houses built in small areas and wooden materials were used on the upper floors. Despite all these measures taken, there were 591 wooden houses destroyed by fire in 1873 [52].

In the Esam-I Mahallat records dated 1876-77, Kuzguncuk is seen as a 203-dwelling neighbourhood[75]. Because Kuzguncuk was a non-Muslim neighbour, 70 Muslims, 250 Greeks, 600 Armenians, 400 Jews and foreign citizens lived here in Kuzguncuk in 1914. There were only two mosques. These were the Üryanizade Mosque, built at the end of the 19th century, and the Yeni Cami built in 1952 [70]. Üryanizade Mosque, Abdulhamid the 2nd (1876-1909) was built by Üryanizade Ahmed Esad Efendi from the Shaykh al-Islam. The honourable minaret is the richest and most remarkable example of wooden minarets in Istanbul.

The housing texture in Kuzguncuk is largely preserved. In 1983, as a result of being a building ban and being within the borders of the Bosphorus Foresight Zone, it was only possible to renew existing buildings in the neighbourhood. Only as a consequence of a legal gap between 1983 and 1985, some old wooden houses were demolished and left their places to four-five-story apartments. The old settlement of Kuzguncuk Creek is preserved by the two corners of the settlement, and when it goes up, the structural change immediately manifests itself in multi-storey buildings, due to the outcrop of the Foresight Zone. In the process, population growth and environmental roads were built. And the new settlement points and centres were developed in the vicinity of Anatolia. These developments have become a place of idleness when it comes to these developments. This area is a precious area due to its proximity to Üsküdar and the E5 highway leading to the first bridge. Those who migrated from Europe after the 1950s preferred İcadiye because of its central location.

The social and spatial renewal in this area started with the purchase of an old house at Üryanizade Street by architect Cengiz Bektaş at the end of the 1970's. Cengiz Bektaş is a well-known architecture with the most widely known environmental consciousness. He has written books and writings about urban planning, culture, conservation, landscape preservation as well as architecture. He was well known and influenced by his move to Kuzguncuk. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood adopted Cengiz Bektaş quite after the renovation of the house. Its definition for this renewal is as follows; Moreover, in the west, I did not do gentilation with the phrase. It was not a luxury repair ... It was just like repairing shoes... My neighbours knew that their homes would never be wild.

> My aim, however, is to make sure that the Kuzguncuk people can continue to sit there, as it will appear in this work I have done. Of course, there will be outsiders to Kuzguncuk as it will to everywhere. And they did… It was important, however, that the newcomers should know to be in the area, not to break from the halt, and to add something to it. If you do this, if you need to name a province, it can be called sanitation. In Gentry, England, according to what I read in the Medan Larousse, the name given to the nobles who were able to carry the coat of arms without the title holder. The origin of the gentrification word may be. Gentrification is gentrification, socially, spatially meaningfully defeated, I cannot accept a reverse understanding, and it not only contradicts to my Kuzguncuk work but to further studies as well. I think that the culture of the one who is separated from his own that separates him from it cannot be spoken of [54].

While Cengiz Bektaş was followed by his friends, Kuzguncuk became a preferred settlement by architects, artists and writers, and today the number of artists, architects and writers living in Kuzguncuk has reached 50 houses [54 These artists pioneered the resurgence of the social movement which lasted until the 1960s. Thus the focal point of the area has become a neighbourhood neighbour again. However, as the area became popular, the demand for moving to Kuzguncuk from elsewhere increased, and there was an abnormal increase in house price. Since there is no more construction area to be built in the area, development work has been carried out to nearby areas such as İcadiye. Due to the construction work there, the composition of the surrounding population has also begun to change.
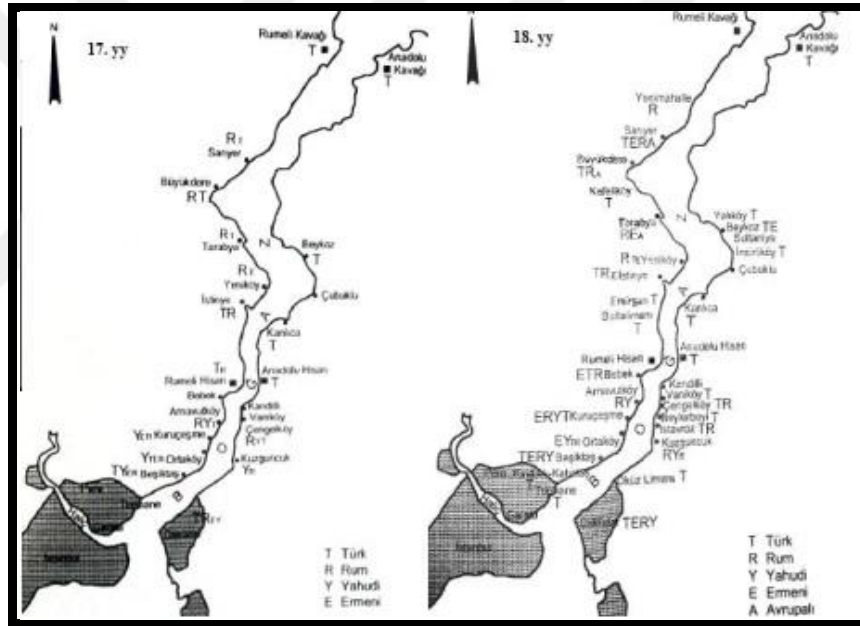
Figure 4.6. XVII. and XVIII. Century, ethnical residential settlement areas in Bosphorus [57]

After having repaired the house he bought in Kuzguncuk, Cengiz Bektaş designed a project to organize public spaces and facilities in Kuzguncuk. He wanted financial support from the banks to make this project happen. The project included the restoration of historic

buildings, the development of public spaces, and the installation of facilities for the benefit of residents. The design had five priorities[3].

- It was finding a solution to the narrow spaces between the buildings around the coast where the Icadiye Street met with the sea. This area was used primarily for landing small boats. The purpose was to renovate and greened these narrow spaces so that people could sit here and enjoy the sea.
- Icadiye Street, which is the main entrance to Kuzguncuk, is equipped with flowers and seating areas
- There was an idea to create a playground in one part of Ayhan Street, to transform one of the houses into a cultural centre and leave a space for the open air exhibition.
- The construction of an open-air theatre on the steps of Bereketli Street (which is actually a stepping streak).
- To repair the old Turkish baths on the hill and use the building for cultural.

Despite not receiving the financial support he requested from the banks, he rolled his sleeves up to make the project happen. One day in 1984, he set a shadow play show for children on the steps of Bereketli Street. From that day onwards, many other activities were performed in the neighbourhood. Some of these were cultural activities such as games for children, workshops and a summer school. In this context, Cengiz Bektaş succeeded to mobilize the neighbourhood. Alongside all these cultural activities, many facilities around the area have also developed; For example, a basketball court was established, a street theatre was built, the place where the garbage was collected was transformed into a playground, and the empty walls of Üryanizade Street and some other areas were painted by children with the help of the painters of the area. Other similar activities have been carried out. All this aim was to improve the social and cultural ties among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and at the same time increase the environmental quality. Each neighbourhood residence has its own unique place in these studies.

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3 Interview with Cengiz Bektaş by Tuğçe Özata on 16.01.2015

This public mobility and its impact on the physical environment caught the attention of the rest of the city. A television channel chose it for, a program they would broadcast. This television series, which was broadcast for about 2 years, became very popular. The director of, The Perihan Abla series, intelligently integrated the life the neighbourhood and the neighbourhood into the series. Apart from the neighbourhood, life, physical structure (houses, shops, streets), painted walls of children, and renewed open spaces in Kuzguncuk are also displayed. With the series, Kuzguncuk has become the centre of attention of the city population. .
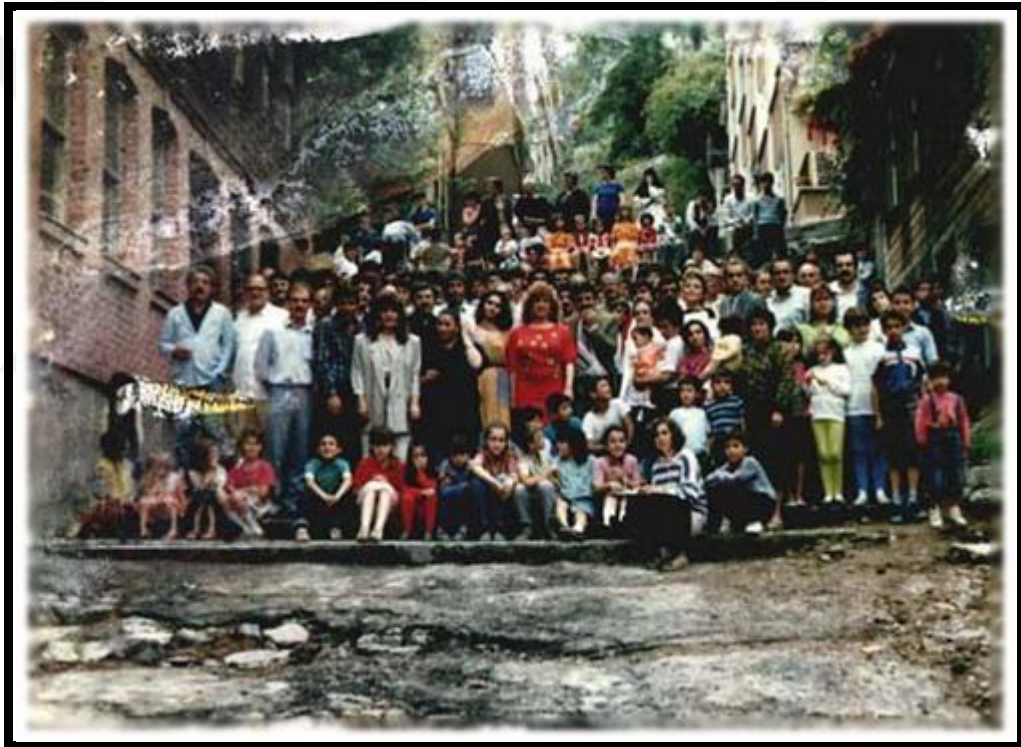
Fıgure 4.7.A photo taken at the set of Perihan Abla TV Series [58]

Kuzguncuk is the best example of how success can be successfully accomplished solely by the local people, without public intervention. It is a model for the use of democratic processes such as participation, integration, transparency, mediation and co-operation in the preservation of the social and physical environment. People were so attached to the neighbourhood that when the Municipality wanted to change the name of Üryanizade Street to the name of Perihan Abla, people had protested widely. At the end of the protest

Üryanizade street name was not changed and a smaller street crossing the Üryanizade Street was named Perihan Abla [59].

Bektaş [59] stated that Kuzguncuk is of vital importance for the people of his time in the heart of Istanbul. He also added that Kuzguncuk offered a wonderful example in the name of social life, as the spirit of society began to disappear and the attitude towards the environment began to resemble the nomadic tribes.

Kuzguncuk 's almost unspoiled spatial structure attracted attentions in the 1970' s and after 1980 's, the neighbouring relations that have been lost in Istanbul and the continuation of the support, the existence of a Bosphorus village and the positioning of the Bosphorus and many minorities still living together are important factors in many respects in preferring Kuzguncuk. Garden houses in Kuzguncuk, two or three storey detached buildings, serious alternatives for typical middle class apartments; the beauty of the Bosphorus and greenery make this neighbourhood even more attractive. Due to its social and spatial characteristics, Kuzguncuk has begun to take care of restoration of the residents of the area. Rather, they were in the exact centre of this process. Serious discussions have been made about what they will look like after the restoration of the buildings. Even the participants completely rejected the idea of new floors in the houses. The homeowners did not agree to give their houses, including the low income ones, to contractors who would transform their homes into apartments. At the end of this process, some talk was made about bringing modern, social and fun activities to the neighbourhood. But Kuzguncuk has not been able to fight the constantly changing social life in Istanbul, and even the old cinema has lost all and been closed down [59].

The difference between Kuzguncuk and other Bosphorus areas is based on the characteristics of local people. The presence of people wanting to share common facilities reflected the appearance of the neighbourhood. Communicate streets and building facades with community interaction [59].

This close social interaction is still very apparent in the neighbourhood. Because such close relations in Istanbul today are very rare. Most people do not know who their neighbours

are, they are focused on daily life, work, school and social clubs. In early 2000, a large non-Muslim population still resided in Kuzguncuk. Along with the intellectuals who have flocked to Kuzguncuk since the 1980s, the neighbourhood has changed both socially and economically. The presence of this group has increased the volume of restoration work and the rental house prices have increased accordingly. The bad part of this innovation is the economic exclusion of Kuzguncuk' s main population. The social and economic structure of the area and the changes in the environment have begun to show a negative relationship [59].

About 50 intellectual people own houses in the neighbourhoods as of 2000 [52]. They are still trying to keep alive social activities in the neighbourhood. In April 2000, a new art gallery was opened in which works of artists living in Kuzguncuk are exhibited. In addition to the exhibition, courses run by artists in the gallery were opened. Lessons are also open to attendance to neighbourhood residents. Managers of some large firms have settled in Altunizade, which is very close to Kuzguncuk, where they moved from the European side to the Anatolian side. This change can affect the spatial and social structure of the zone later with the increase of property demand among the new.

The process of gentrification in Kuzguncuk is concerned with social mobility. Often this process depends on the lifestyles of the initiators, and large parts of the people who are promised are artists. Since the law limits the repair work to be carried out for investment purposes, this process of predecessors still lives in the area. At the beginning of 2000, the driving force behind the gesture of grief in the area of Uzun [52] was that the preference for a certain lifestyle rather than the closure of the rented residential premises in the area. In Kuzguncuk, there is a force externally, a gentrification process initiated by an architect and author activating the local people. There is a gentrification in Kuzguncuk, which is carried out by preserving the locality in almost proper condition. The process of gentrification can take place in different cities and different purposes in the same city. In Kuzguncuk, it was carried out by a certain group leading the process. Although Kuzguncuk is the leader of the group of artists, local people also play a big role in the development of the environment. .
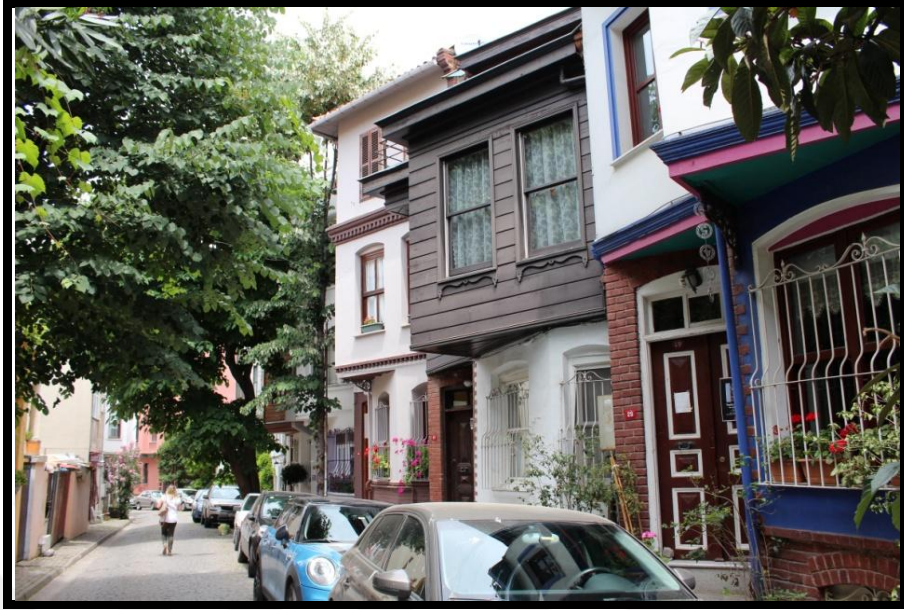
Fıgure 4.8. Kuzguncuk, Üryanizade Street [60]

Fıgure 4.9. Kuzguncuk, Bostan Street [60]

4.2 ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICAL DATA OBTAINED IN KUZGUNCUK NEIGHBOURHOOD

Location: Proximity to the special formations of the city can also increase the importance of a road. In such cases, the road acts as a secondary boundary. Such distinctive features make roads important by themselves [18] as roads can be seen by their own appearance or by way of other areas of the city. If we happen to examine the case of Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood, where Lynch said that the special transportation proximity has increased its significance Kuzguncuk is a settlement between Üsküdar, Paşalimanı and Beylerbeyi. It can be said that Üsküdar is an easily accessible neighbourhood because of its proximity to the Bosporus Bridge (Figure 4.2). The PPS team also considered this feature that Lynch mentioned. Features such as continuity, proximity, dependability, readability, walkability, usability, and accessibility constitute the content of 'access and links', one of the four main conditions that the PPS team has identified. According to PPS, it is possible to check whether there is 'access and links' in an area by traffic, transit use, pedestrian movements, parking habits. If 'access and links' are to be evaluated on the sample area, Kuzguncuk in terms of transportation is very close to the centre point even if it is not the centre. Being in the Bosphorus foresight zone, being able to stay away from the building without supervision and being away from business and shopping centres, allows the whole flow of Istanbul to live out. It can be described as a remote peaceful neighbourhood away from density. This density can be determined by looking at traffic data. Kuzguncuk is a contrasting feature of social relations that have disappeared in Istanbul, as it is a neighbourhood where neighbourhood affiliation is highly developed.

Seaside/Waterfront: Lynch described the edges as follows; Edges are linear elements that are not used by observers as transportation axes. It functions as a boundary between two areas, dividing the continuity linearly. Coasts, railways, development zone boundaries and walls are examples of edge elements. Such edges may be points of connection that pass through some points and join the two. These edge items are important items that many people use to find directions. These edge elements, which hold together the generalized areas such as the cities whose main lines are defined by water or walls; [18], though not as dominant as the roads. At the same time, Lynch defines the edges as non-perceived linear

elements such as paths. Although not always, he stated that they generally form boundaries separating two kinds of fields [18]. It can also provide ways to create edge items. When the movement of the observer on the road is not restricted, the circulation image is the most dominant image. Edge is often referred to as a path and is also supported by the characteristics that make up the boundary [18]. In Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, the coastal area can be defined as a strong edge. This coastal area is also physically very distinctive. Yalılar, Paşalimanı Street and the edge of the area determined by the boundaries are typical features of this area and separate the area into pieces. The distinctive power of the edge element is also striking. The Çınaraltı square in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood and the Kuzguncuk pier bear the characteristic of connecting points with the seaside (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10.Kuzguncuk, Aerial View[61]

Another approach that mentioned being close to water factor as Lynch did has been PPS. The 'comfort and visuality' characteristic that PPS team identified includes concepts such as security, cleanliness, green space, walkability, stability, historical texture and charm. When looking for the presence of this characteristic, you should look at crime statistics, health ratios, building conditions, and environmental data. Whether the 'comfort and visuality' feature of the PPS exist in this area, the people living in Kuzguncuk, an old Bosphorus village; people have lived friendship without fraternity and hassle for many

years. Green Space and Water Space, according to Montgomery's research, public green spaces and water areas are important for many reasons for urban life, for example;

- Entertainment and recreation, formal and informal play areas, areas and gardens provided for many active and passive actions,
- Health: filtering of the city's noise, light and air;
- Environment and understanding, presenting landscape and picture by editing development areas.

Montgomery, which also includes parks and open spaces, has also stated that parks can also be used for concerts and many other cultural organizations [21]. When we examine the city within features Montgomery identified, we can see that Çınaraltı Square in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood is preferred by many people who come to visit or travel around because of activities such as closeness to the sea, scenery, entertainment and leisure. This suggests that the being close to water is very important.

Small Public Area: Alexander stated that the small squares that he thinks existed must be within the range of 14-22 meters of ideal size. When examined in the example of Kuzguncuk, Çınaraltı Square is within the range of 13.5-20 meters. This small square is considered a frequent stopping point for people who reside in the neighbourhood and who come to visit the neighbourhood from outside. Its location is one of the most visited spots in Kuzguncuk due to its proximity to the Bosphorus (Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11. Small Public Squares, Kuzguncuk , Çınaraltı Square [60][17]

Lynch interprets public open spaces as follows. In the neighbourhood of Kuzguncuk, Paşalimanı Street and İcadiye Street are connected to this point; Çınaraltı square is the most densely populated point and represents the node point. Node points are points of intersection of roads or some characteristics. Individuals can also use these points [18]. A nodal point can be both an intersection point and a condensation field [18 (Figure 4.16). For the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, we can say that it is a transfer point for the vehicles and buses of the point of intersection of Paşalimanı Street and İcadiye Street and it is the densest area of the traffic of the neighbourhood. At the same time, Çınaraltı is seen as a place that will be visually pleasing on its own due to its view and its location. We can say that there is a passage between the sea, the bridge and the Paşalimanı roads like a gate. Another strengthened node in Kuzguncuk is the Bostan. In 1986, the Bosporus Reconstruction Regulation Board opened Kuzguncuk's 17-acre plantation. We can say that the people of Kuzguncuk had begun the struggle for the Bostan, when faced with the threat of the concrete concession since 1992. Festivals, verbal and written applications to the authorities.

> The rhetoric about Kuzguncuk and the Bostan reveals that this is a nostalgic place. It is said that Kuzguncuk has a rich cultural composition and is a place of extraordinary tolerance. 'The fact that synagogues and churches in Landscape are located side by side with the Mosques is a landmark of tolerance.[62]

Bostan struggle of the people of Kuzguncuk lasted until 2014. In April of 2015, it was preserved as the Bostan and opened to the service of the people. We can say that the Bostan is seen as an important gathering place for the people of Kuzguncuk because it is a historical place. The Bostan has not lost the characters that have been lost in Istanbul at present, so it has a serious value in Istanbulites. For the Bostan, this struggle of the people of Kuzguncuk for many years has become a landmark of the character facing the danger of disappearing.

> Now, in this treasure chest, the cries of the Ilia with the peculiar panic of the Ilian's Bostan, which carries the gold value with all its features, will be left behind. Now that we will come out of possession, we are afraid of losing our places, our values, our culture, our memories grew increasingly blues and greenery into the symbol of all these transformed into Ilia's Bostan [63].

The struggle of the people of Kuzguncuk for the Bostan is an indication of the historical days when good neighbourly relations between non-Muslims and Turks experienced. There are very deep manners under the protection of the Bostan: to transfer the heritage of the past to the future. By supporting their fight against the Bostan, they showed that the people of Kuzguncuk were connected to Kuzguncuk and at the same time the Bostan was personally important for them. With what they say in protest actions ("we are dead, weep, we are all, we are beautiful" and "soon our bodies will also become concrete"). In this way they announced that they owned the landscape of Kuzguncuk [63].

Figure 4.12. Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood [47],[60]

Figure 4.13. Kuzguncuk the Bostan [60]

Figure 4.14. Kuzguncuk the Bostan [60]

Figure 4.15. Kuzguncuk the Bostan [60]

Another approach that makes assessments on creating spaces open to public is the PPS. The Purpose of PPS is creating urban squares filled with people who greet each other, shop, share their ideas, listen to people in a serious way and see what works for them means creating a successful public space. That is why they have emphasized the importance of creating spaces open to public.
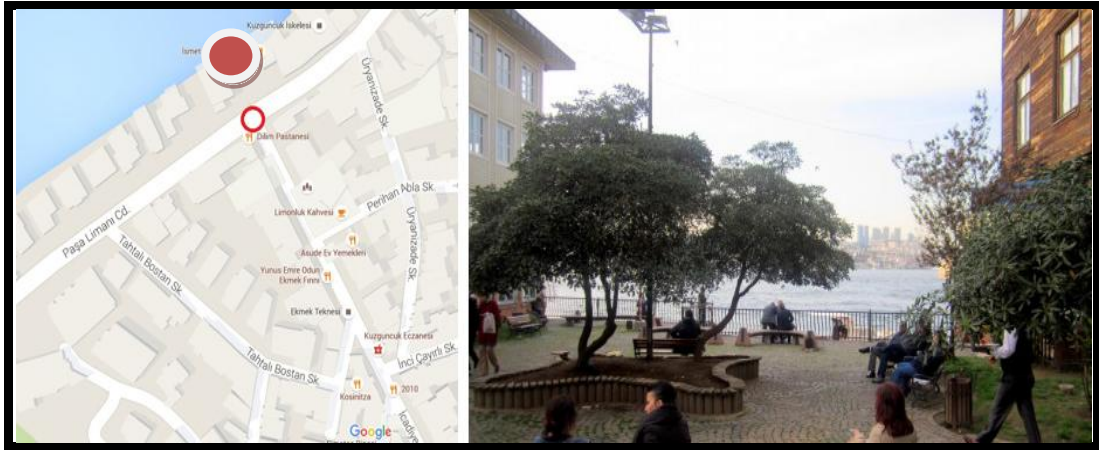
Figure 4.16. Kuzguncuk , Çınaraltı Square [47] [60]

For Montgomery however, the construction of a city is designed around urban blocks and streets, other public space elements, including squares, meeting spaces and promenades, should be included in this design. At the same time, the other point to be aware of in creating these areas is to ensure the safety of the spaces without disturbing their nature (Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.17. Kuzguncuk, Çınaraltı Square [60]

Recreational Areas / Neighbourhood Parks: There are certain features that Jacobs has determined for a city's neighbourhoods and streets to be productive. Bunlardan biri de insanların birçok tesisi birlikte kullanabilecekleridir. The same people have stated that they can use many facilities together. She supported this view by explaining it in the following way; Neighbourhood parks would need people with different aims in the immediate vicinity, and if not, the parks would only be places used now and then. Businesses do need users in the same ratio as the parks do. Presence of parks and recreation spaces in a city is directly related to the population density.

According to the PPS team, concepts such as fun, activity, feature, reality, usability, innovation, festivals and sustainability are included in 'use and activities' feature. One area where these concepts exist is that they provide 'usage and activities' according to the PPS team. According to Montgomery's research, public green spaces and water areas are important for urban life for many reasons. Montgomery, who includes parks and open spaces into these features, stated that parks could be used for concerts and many other cultural organization [21](Figure 4.18). The environments in which the activities and the various activities coexist are the essential elements of the richness of urban life. It is in the same direction as Montgomery's conditions for the formation and development of urban life. The physical characteristics that he has identified reveal the quality of the city. These features are suitable for the urban spaces that are created in accordance with these characteristics, for people to navigate, sit around and enjoy (Figure 4.19).

Figure 4.18. Kuzguncuk, Kuzguncuk Park[60]

Figure 4.19. Kuzguncuk, Simitçi Tahir Park [60]

Shortcuts(With Corner Turns): Lynch [18] argues that even if there is a difference in distance it can give people a special pleasure to be on the roads they know to go to the heart of the city because of the name. If we happen to comment on this feature Lynch mentioned, the famous "Perihan Abla" series, shot in 1986, was shot in Kuzguncuk and attracted a great deal of attention during its publishing period and took its place in Turkish television history (Figure 4.20). For this reason, a street directory has been named in

Kuzguncuk. In this way, people are wondering, learning and enjoying the story of this street.
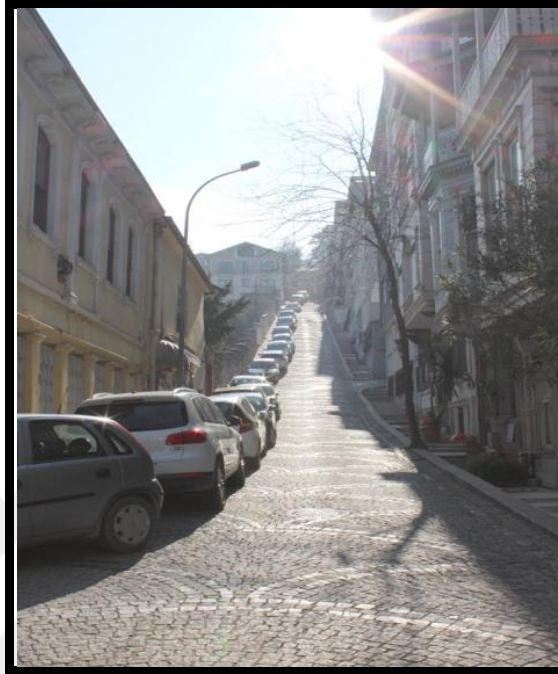
Figure 4.20. Bircan Efendi Street, Kuzguncuk [60]

The second is condition that Jacobs urges to create a fertile city is; Opportunities for turning streets and corners should be more, that is, the majority of the blocks must be short. This condition ensures that the trade can survive in a city or in a geographical area. When we examine the distance from Çınaraltı plaza to Bostan in order to illustrate this with examples, the street beginnings which we come across show us that the blocks are short. The width of the Icadiye Street is 7 meters and it forms the main artery of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. Opportunities to turn the corner for a person going on the İcadiye street from the Çınaraltı square proceed as follows:

- Perihan Abla street width 5 meters - lenght 43 meters,
- Bereketli street width 4 meters - lenght 72 meters,
- Tufan street width 5 meters, lenghtt 60 meters,
- Bostan street width 6 meters – length 88 meters,
- Bircan Efendi street width is 6 meters – length 84 meters,
- Behlül street width is 6 meters – length 83 meters long (Figure 3.39)
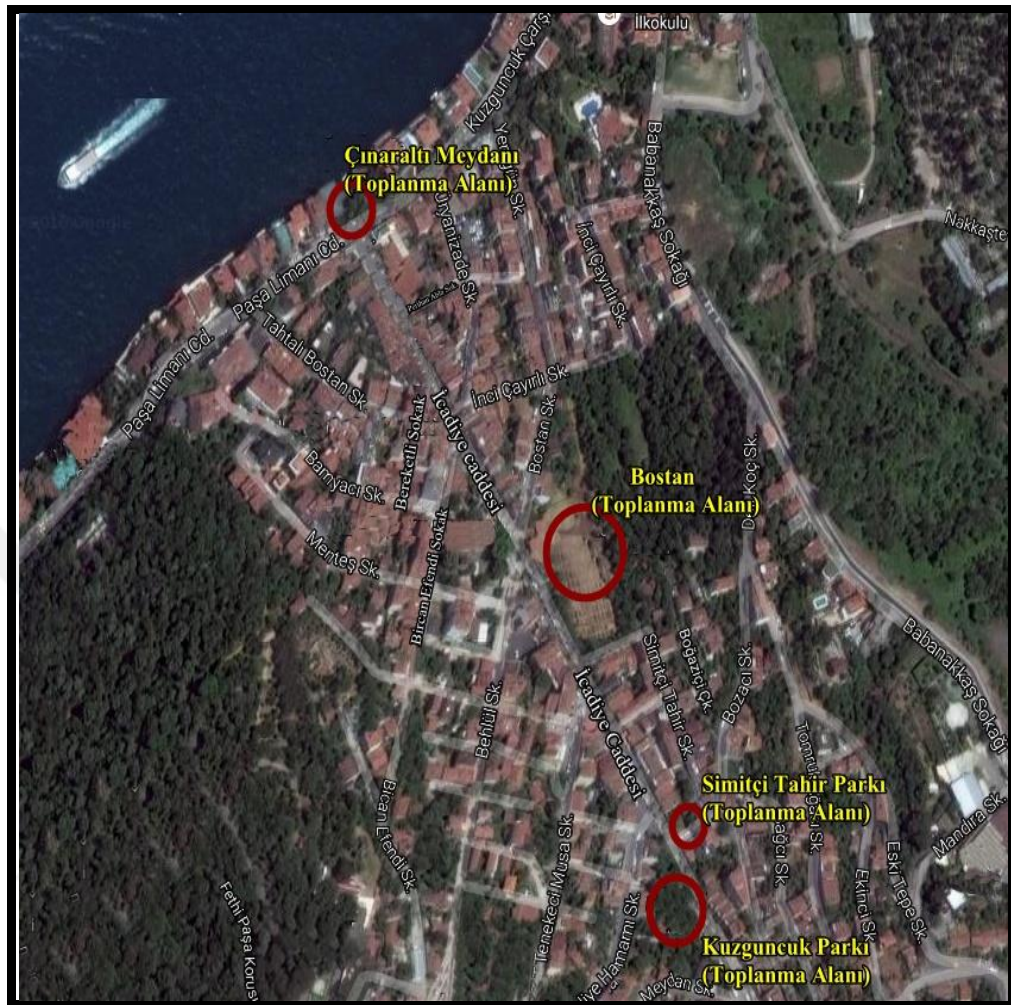
Figure 4.21. Map showing the meeting points in Kuzguncuk [47]

These examples show us that structure islands and blocks are realized in short intervals and corner turning opportunities are in the neighbourhood (Figure 4.22). She argued that it would not be right to create long streets in a single level, dark, depressing extent. Buildings in cities must be complex in various ages and situations.

Figure 4.22. Map showing the possibility of people coming across by turning a corner [47]

Public Realm, According to Montgomery streets are the most important elements of a city's public space. They are places Citizens travel freely, meet with friends, or just watch each other. Public domains have many functions, not only to provide venues but also to define the environment, to offer space for local customs and traditions such as festivals, carnivals, and holidays, and to represent a sense of identity. Therefore, while designing public spaces, it is very important to pay attention to sequences, proportions and dimensions, as they are in the same city blocks and individual buildings (Figure 4.20).

Pedestrian Streets: Alexander remarked that the streets where pedestrians can enter only and the cars cannot enter. In the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, it is seen that the number of the streets with stairs is large because of the difference of the elevation. We can say that the staircases have a beautiful integrity with the historical houses and the people who know the streets of Kuzguncuk and travel to get much attention. These streets are known as the Kuzguncuk for the neighbourhood and demonstrate the importance for the neighbourhood (Figure 4.23).
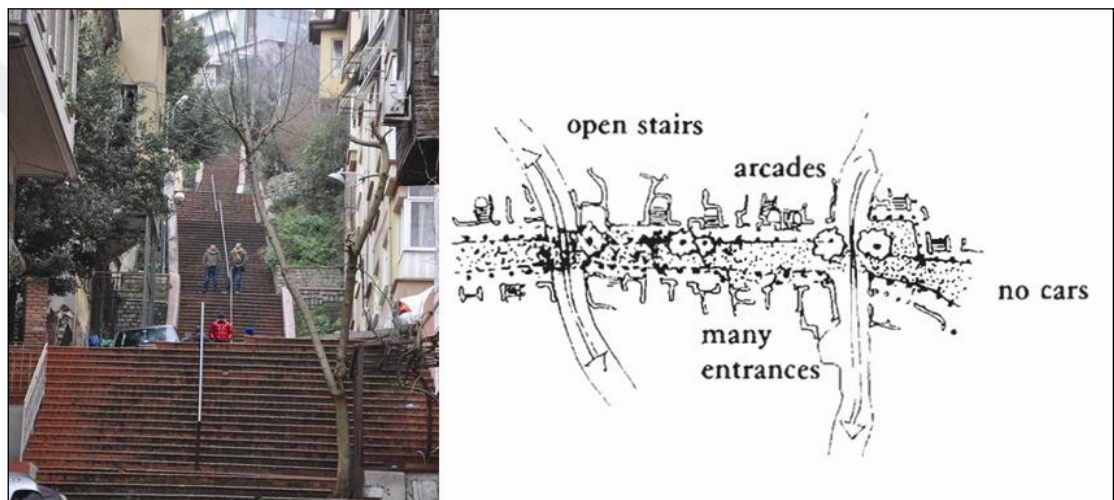
Figure 4.23. Kuzguncuk, Bereketli Street, Pedestrian Street [60][17]

Lynch Describes roads as follows; Depending on the habits and possibilities of the observers, these may be streets, pedestrian paths, public transport areas, canals and railways. He argued that transportation axes will emerge as important features forming the image [18]. Spatial qualities such as width or stiffness are the result of the large size of the mainland and the narrow roadways. Recognition and trust in the "main" (i.e., wide) streets happen spontaneously [18].

Table 4.1. Kuzgüncuk Neigbourhood Tables for Street Widths [64]

Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood Tables for Street Widths		
Street Name	Street Widths	
Paşalimanı Road	8m.	Main Street
İcadiye Road	6.5m	Branch Road
Bereketli Street	5m.	Branch Road
Perihan Abla Street	4m	Branch Road

According to Lynch, the unexpected change of direction makes the visual perception more apparent by limiting the spatial perception corridor, and by creating spaces that multiply for original structures. Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, almost all of the street starts on İcadiye Street can be clearly observed in the Kuzguncuk map below, which shows a sudden change of direction. It can be easily seen by T-shaped observers on the roads. In addition, the presence of openness, planting, traffic and other items in the area also support this view [18] (Figure 4.24). John Montgomery, too, as Lynch did, remarked that water systems, open spaces and pedestrian systems should be designed to constitute the quality o fthe whole city and provide the attraction process with individual properties.

Figure 4.24. Map showing the direction change of the Kuzguncuk Roads

Figure 4.25. Map showing the Kuzguncuk Roads are in T shape

Landmarks: Landmarks are point references that are perceived as external items for observers. These are simple physical elements that can vary in scale. Subjects who knew the city better, tended to use the pointing system as a guide. In areas where continuity stands out, marking elements create the originality and difference in the field [18].

The historic Plane tree at the intersection of the Pasalimani and Icadiye Streets at Kuzguncuk and the Dilim patisserie at the corner can be described as local markers that show that observers come to Kuzguncuk. The plane tree overwhelms with volume and lines. It is not possible to think of the neighbourhood as separate from this enormous historical tree. It can be regarded as an important marker item since it is not a spot that can be missed easily (Figure 4.26, 4.27). In the case where the landmark elements come together consecutively, the details of one provide recognition of the other, and the important details lead to the taking of certain decisions in the ordinary navigation of individuals in the city. In such cases, there are landmark elements that trigger the decisions made at the returning points and prove the correctness of the given decisions. Other useful details (such as traffic lights, street furniture, public art items) often reinforce the feeling of approaching the destination or interim destinations [18]. The Dilim Patisserie is located at the intersection of Kuzguncuk with Paşalimanı Street and can be seen as a landmark that familiar observers has come to Kuzguncuk as it has been in the surrounding area since 1977.

Figure 4.26. Kuzguncuk, Paşalimanı Street, Dilim Patisserie [60]

Figure 4.27. Kuzguncuk, Paşalimanı Street, Historical Plane Tree [60]

Montgomery, too, as Lynch did, mentioned that landmarks and meeting points played a great role in design of the city life [44]. Landmarks, Visual Stimulation and Attention to Detail, Landmarks and meting venues always play an important role in the design of urban life [63]. According to Montgomery public spaces have become important as they create a sense of space. As the number of elements such as sculptures and wall paintings increases, it is important to pay attention to the decorative splits like reliefs, street furniture, or even the public space design itself. This process can even be extended to make it easier for people using this city and urban areas to find directions. Public art and landmarks in a new urban development should cover a wide range of programs. Water, open space, vehicles and pedestrian systems should be designed to create the clarity of the whole city and provide individual characteristics and processes of interest. The plane tree in Çınaralti Square is a landmark demonstrating you have reached the neighbourhood (Figure 4.28). The Greek Orthodox Church on the İcadiye Street can be indicated as a landmark in the district (Figure 4.29) [21].

Figure 4.28. Kuzguncuk, Paşalimanı Street, Çınaraltı Square [60]

Fıgure 4.29. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street, Rum Orthodox Church [60]

Diversity-Mixed Use in Primary Domain Use: There are certain features that Jacobs has determined for a city's neighbourhoods and streets to be productive. Among these, the city and the city-forming features have more than one primary function. If these features were to occur, people would be able to go out at different times and use the city for different purposes. However, the same people have stated that they can use many facilities together. He supported this view by explaining it in the following way; Neighbourhood parks would need people with different aims in the immediate vicinity, and if not, the parks would only be places used now and then. Many businesses targeting the consumer also stated that they were dependent on people moving in and out of the day and said that this dependence was at least as much as parks and at the same time they could face the danger of shutting down if consuming businesses were largely empty in one day. Businesses also need users at the same proportion as parks [20]. If Jacobs thought is to be judged at the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood scale, we can say that the use of people for various hours of the day is based on coincidence. This human circulation is in constant condition and provides for neighbourhood order, and this movement is economically dependent on basic mixed uses. People who come to visit the neighbourhood, various small manufacturers, employees of the offices, support all eating places and other commercial enterprises. This event supports Jacobs' theory of co-existence of shops with unconscious economic co-operation.

Adaptability, Montgomery's explanations for the influence of harmony on creating a successful city are; Successful urban areas have a complex variety of textures. Despite the changing economic, technological and cultural conditions, there are places that continue to succeed. The buildings on the city streets are much longer than the ones built for one purpose. Because these buildings are sensitive to supply-demand changes, technology and anticipation. As a general rule, this is because the life of the buildings that is on the streets where the street life is longer than the individual functioning building. In addition, he says that the streets with street life that accommodate small businesses in many different functions offer compatibility [21].

Figure 4.30. Kuzguncuk, Üryanizade Street [60]

A development zone with offices on one side, restaurants on the other and shops on another is defined as a mixed use space. Montgomery stated that creating mixed use spaces vertically and horizontally in the building blocks at the same time not only in city blocks or development zones [21].

Figure 4.31. Kuzguncuk, Cengiz Bektaş's resident and office [60]

The use of Architect Cengiz Bektaş's residence and office vertically in the same building in the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood is an example of mixed use in Montgomery's vertical building blocks (Figure 4.31). She has particularly emphasized the importance of commercial areas and mixed residential neighbourhoods. She also noted that it is important not to allow bad neighbourhoods (e.g. nightclubs) to settle in their residential areas. Vertical zoning can be applied to provide active use of entry floors. 'Human-attracting' spaces and activities should strategically be located not only in the central areas but also in the residential areas with moderate intensity.

Figure 4.32. Kuzguncuk, Perihan Abla Street [60]

Human Density: Jacobs argued that it is important that the human population in the city is sufficient. Jacobs stated that the more the burden of publicly owned pavements on the streets multiplies, the lower the productivity level there. She explained this with an example. As the number of people a shop communicates increases, the quality of the communication established decreases, resulting in social inefficiency. This shows the importance of human density. In an interview with Kuzguncuk resident Kevser Üstündağ on June 22, 2016, she uttered about the density of people in the neighbourhood;

> I am at the point of complete break in the sense of commitment to Kuzguncuk. Especially the increase of the diversity of the bride-groom population, wedding photographers, cafés and restaurants, who come from the outside in the streets, has reached a very uncomfortable size in the last four years. This affects the sense of belonging in the district. I think that Kuzguncuk is at the point of a break.

This discourse shows that Jacobs' mentioning "the impact of the increase in the number of people on communication quality" is important. The increase in human population in Kuzguncuk in recent years can cause individuals to break away from the field and become socially ineffective. For John Montgomery, too, first of the physical conditions is human density.

Human Scale, Montgomery's explanation for the influence of the human scale on creating a successful city is as such; there are no strict rules for the relationship between building lenghts and street widths. The only thing that can be said for this is that the high buildings require larger streets and more suitable areas for natural light and ventilation. The human scale is a combination of the ratio of building length to street width, relative distance, permeability, magnitude perception, or sincerity of field [21]. According to PPS, concepts such as difference, administration, cooperation, neighbourhood, pride, friendship, interactivity, hospitality are included in 'socialization'. One area where these concepts exist is that they provide socialization to the PPS team. We can test whether it is social or not; If there is a large number of women, children and the elderly, social networks are strong, volunteer ties are developed, nightlife is used and there is a street culture. If we think about 'socialization' in the example of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood; "Every neighbourhood has its own position and structure, as well as being able to embrace different identities due to the differences of the inhabitants and the residents". The spatial structure of Kuzguncuk, which has undergone very little change, is a popular neighbourhood because it is a Bosphorus village and because of the almost destroyed neighbourhood relations and solidarity in Istanbul. Two three-storey self-contained residences, houses with gardens, standard middle-class apartments are alternatives to the other quarters in Istanbul. The location can be considered as a Bosphorus view, green, and other features that increase the popularity of the neighbourhood. Today, when relations with the living environment are disappearing, Kuzguncuk is a Bosphorus village that keeps the neighbourhood life alive.

Street Cafes: Alexander stated in pattern languages that street cafes would keep street life moving. People in street cafes read newspapers, drink something, feel comfortable, and meet new people. The most important feature of street cafe is to offer simple meals. It is important that it is a busy, running and bustling street. In Kuzguncuk, the presence of the door-front shops contributes to the strong continuity of social relationships and neighbourhood ties.

Figure 4.33. Kuzguncuk, İnci Çayırlı Street, Street Cafe [60][17]

According to Montgomery, public spaces or semi-public spaces are areas created for social communication and city-based shopping (market space, street vendors, doorstep shops, sidewalk cafes). These areas are the places where activities such as circulation, sitting and watching around people forming successful urban spaces take place. At the same time, while public spaces are a prerequisite for social life, He also argued that it had also provided an opportunity for people to undertake private and public roles. As an example of this approach we can give the neighbourhood of Kuzguncuk (Figure 4.34).

Figure 4.34. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street [60]

Individually Owned Shops: Alexander refers to tradesmen in the city or in the neighbourhood by individually owned shops. These shops are never part of a chain. They will provide all of their existence for the local people. The sizes of these shops are small and must be no more than 50 square meters. When we look at the scale of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, we can say that it is an exception to find a shop larger than 50 square meters. According to the figures obtained in July 2016, 90% of the 47 small enterprises existing in the Icadiye Street are found to be small enterprises with a size smaller than 50 square meters.
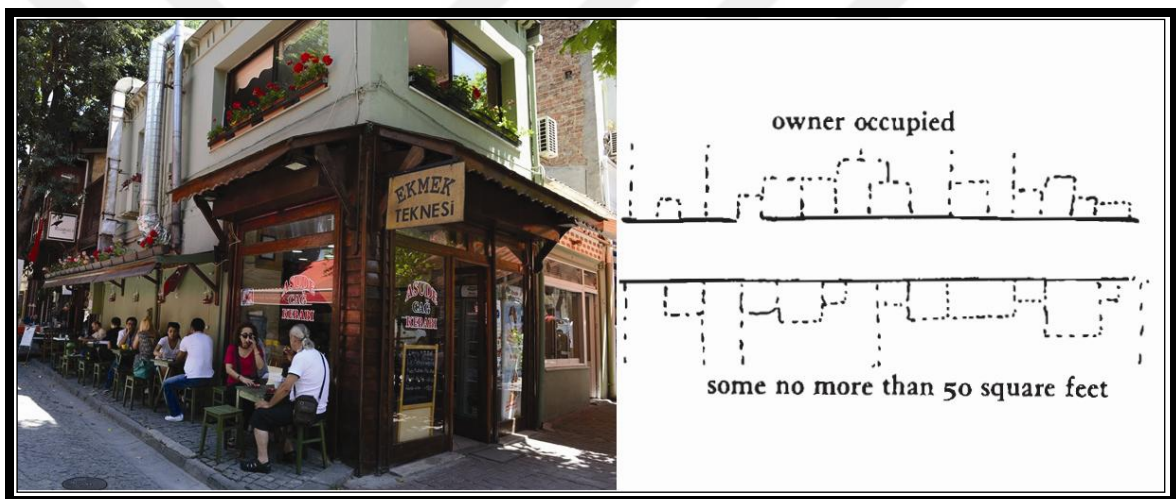
Fotoğraf 4.35. Kuzguncuk, Perihan Abla Street, Individually Owned Shops [38][17]

For Jacobs however, buildings with various ages should be staggered around in a city. The ratio of the buildings and the economic gain that they should create being sufficient to create variety is another condition (Figure 4.36, 4.37).

Figure 4.36. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street[60]

Figure 4.37. Kuzguncuk, Perihan Abla Street [60]

Historical Texture/ Various Architectural Styles: According to Lynch, special facade characteristics are also important in defining the roads. Due to the facade features of the buildings on the roads, observers can distinguish that place. In addition, elaborate vegetation has been able to effectively increase the importance of a path [18]. The study area chosen for this thesis is Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, which is an old settlement area and differs from other Istanbul neighbourhoods due to its history and texture. We can perceive very clearly that the façade characters on the street of Lynch, the Icadiye street of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood symbolizes the character of the street. At the same time, it would not be wrong to say that the landscape that exists along the way to Icadiye Street reveals the characteristics of the Street (Figure 4.38, 4.39).

Figure 4.38. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street [60]
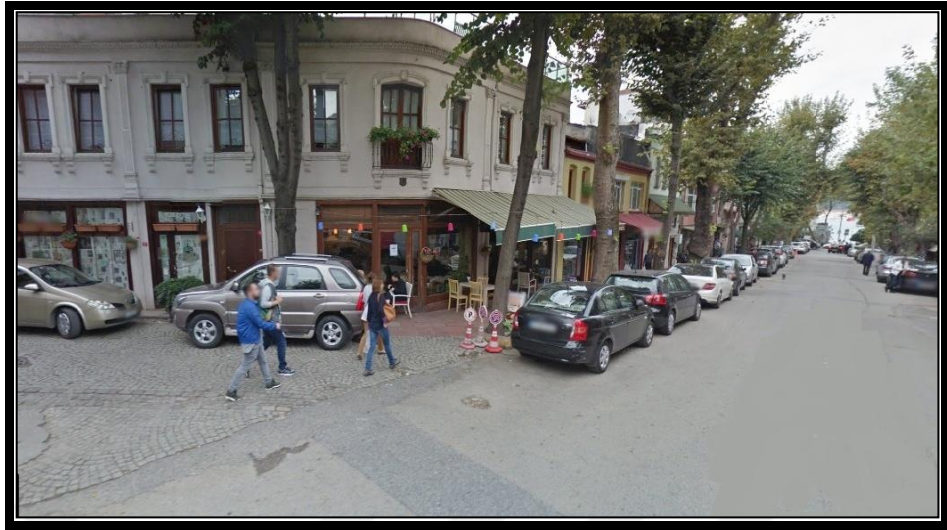
Figure 4.39. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street [60]

Icadiye Street and almost all of the streets in Kuzguncuk has characteristic facade features. These facades could be accepted as the basic features that make on-lookers feel they have arrived in Kuzguncuk. Jane Jacobs, too, as Lynch did, stated that there should be self-confidence and innovation degree and, if possible, buildings in various types, styles and designs (Figure 4.40). In PPS aproach however, historical texture stands out in the features that allow comfort and visuality fearues to be met (Figure 4.41).

Figure 4.40. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street [60]
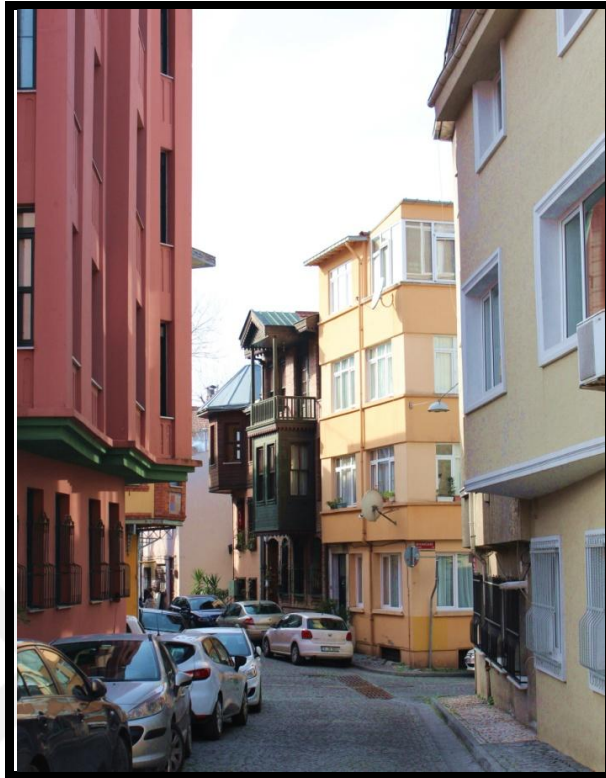
Figure 4.41. Kuzguncuk, Perihan Abla Street [60]

Architectural Style as Image, emphasizing that architectural style is very important, Montgomery explained that cities should be diverse, cosmopolitan and cultured spaces and should also contain modern architecture [21](Figure 4.42).

Figure 4.42. Kuzguncuk, Bereketli Street [60]

Human/ Building Scale: According to Montgomery, the assumption for the neighbourhoods should be mad efor mixed use of the city zones. In each new city, there should be areas with high development density, which houses an average of 5-6 floors, and neighbourhoods with low density, going up and down as you move the central area. There should be mixed architectural styles. Every neighbourhood should have shaped corners and separate identities. People should use the same streets and areas [21] (Figure 4.43).
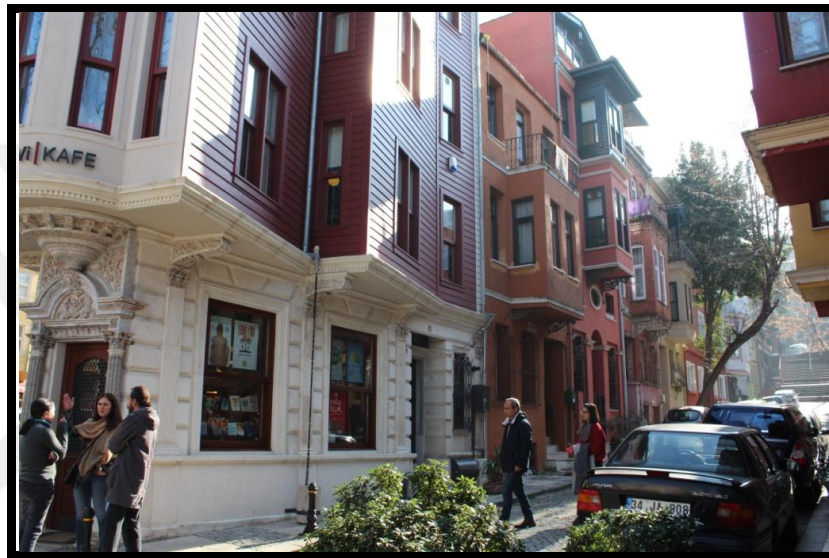
Figure 4.43 Kuzguncuk, Bereketli Street [60]

Montgomery sees human scale among the significant features. Human Scale, Montgomery's explanation for the influence of the human scale on creating a successful city is as such; there are no strict rules for the relationship between building lenghts and street widths. The only thing that can be said for this is that the high buildings require larger streets and more suitable areas for natural light and ventilation. The human scale is a combination of the ratio of building length to street width, relative distance, permeability, magnitude perception, or sincerity of field [21]. When we assess these features in scale of Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood, houses having 4-5 floors and being close to human scale is an indication that we have found the correspondence of this feature in the neighbourhood (Figure 4.44).

Figure 4.44. Kuzguncuk, Simitçi Tahir Street [60]

Door-Windows: Alexander pointed out that the construction of solid doors, often with a glass top, is an important pattern. The tops of such doors can be divided into small sections. These doors should be elegant and comfortable enough. One of the most important points is that the acoustic insulation is made. In Kuzguncuk, it is possible to see many different kinds of doors that are solid and used with glass. These doors are not the same as each other. Having a variety of door types is among the features of the neighbourhood. Especially people who come to visit the neighbourhood are taking pictures in front of these various doors. We can say that these people love the door variety in the neighbourhood (Figure 4.45).
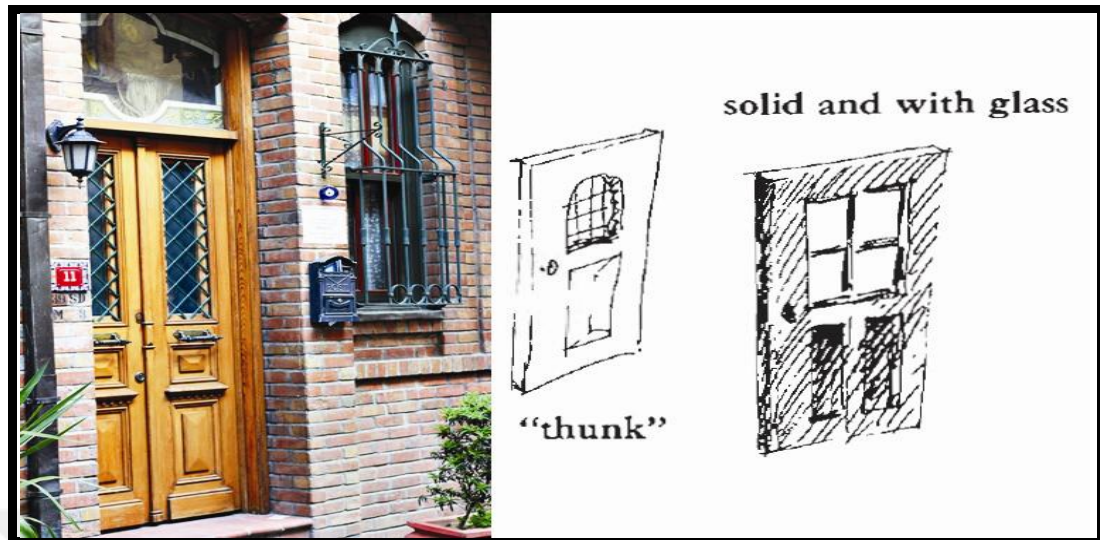
Figure 4.45. Kuzguncuk, Solid Doors with Glass [60][17]

According to Alexander, when windows split into glass divisions, people can feel themselves more concentric to the nature. The glass sections in the windows indicate that we have strengthened our communication with the outside world. In Kuzguncuk it is possible to see windows with different glass-compartments just like doors complying with this definition (Figure 4.46).
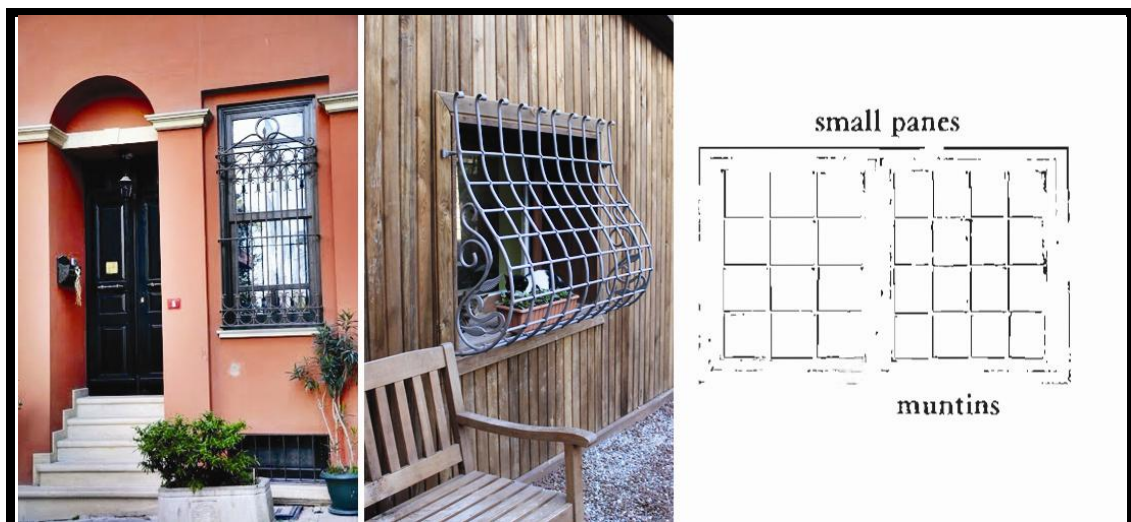
Figure 4.46. Kuzguncuk, Small Panes [60][17]

Ornament: Alexander said that the flowers on the roads, in the open spaces, on the borders of the buildings make it look beautiful. But they need to be protected from traffic, Alexander said, and that if some measures are not taken, the flowers may not survive. Flowers must have their own spaces. Flowers need plenty of sunshine, they must be positioned in places where people are able to see, smell, and they can touch and be protected from stray animals, and be positioned at points where people can see from their homes or roads. According to Alexander, the areas built in this way can be regarded as very suitable for flowers. In Kuzguncuk we often see small areas created for flowers in front of the houses of people living there. We can say that these areas are very well cared for because they belong to the people living in the neighbourhood (Figure 4.47).
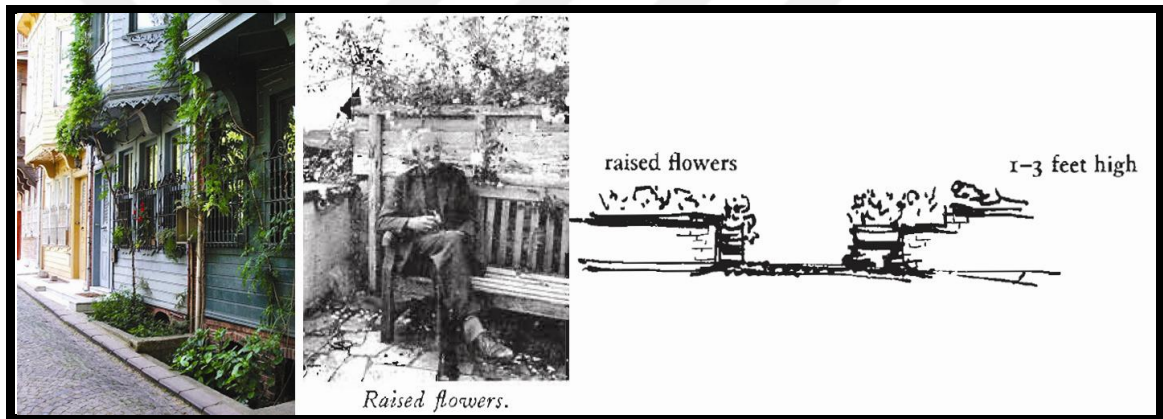
Fıgure 4.47. Raised Flowers, Kuzguncuk, Simitçi Tahir Street [60][17]

According to Alexander, decorations and ornaments are successful when made correctly. Voicing that the ornaments were supposed to be made to the required extent, Alexander added that the extra additions should be according to this criterion. Each ornament used for decoration must be a part of the whole. One of the most important points of this process is to determine its boundaries. It cannot be done randomly. In Kuzguncuk, it is possible to find examples where ornaments for decoration are not extreme (Figure 4.48).

Figure 4.48. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street Greek Orthodox Church-Nail Publish House [60][17]

Seat Spots/Front Door Bench: Alexander says that the outdoor seating elements will be more useful if they are adjusted by taking into account the landscape and climate conditions. The choice of seating elements in public outdoor areas is very important compared to the selection of fantasy seating elements. The position of the seating elements must also be determined with great care. While seating elements should be located facing the sun and taking the wind behind in cold climates, they should be located in shaded places in warm climates. In both cases, the positioning should be made keeping in mind this fact. When we look at the seating elements in the sample area Kuzguncuk, it is possible to see many types of seating elements in the areas close to the shore, under the trees, that is, taking advantage of the shade (Figure 4.49).
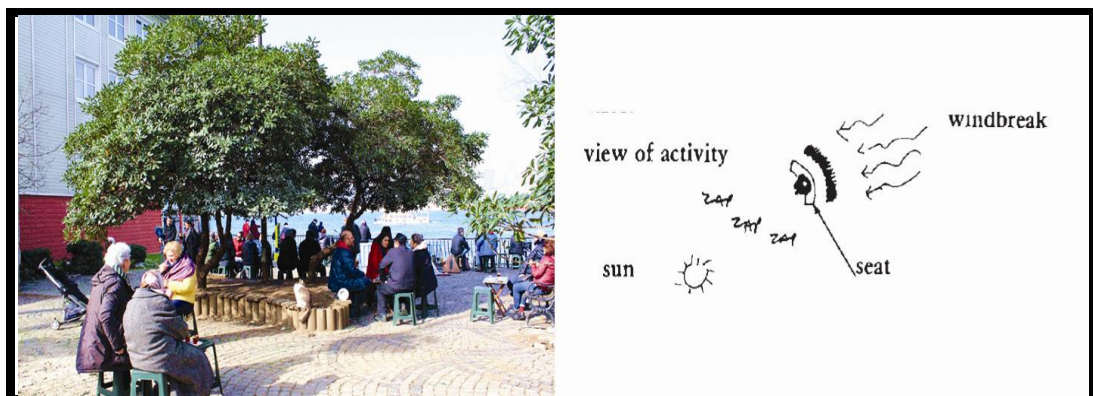
Figure 4.49. Kuzguncuk, Çınaraltı Square [60][17]

Alexander thinks that people love to watch the street. People sometimes like to watch, even if they do not want to go out on the street. This means that the benches where people can sit in front of the door should be designed and people should be able to spend time there. In Kuzguncuk, it is possible to find benches in front of the doorway where people can breathe, sit and chat, watch the street, and socialize on Icadiye Street. (Figure 4.50).

Figure 4.50. Kuzguncuk, Bostan, İcadiye Street [60][17]

Alexander remarks that in open areas, high walls, balustrades or fences can be a problem. It is very important to determine the lenght for such separating elements. Low walls can be transformed into perfect seating elements for people if the balustrades are at right lenghts. These sedile walls serve as a separating feature between the two places and become areas where people can sit. Such seating elements invite people to sit there. It acts as a separator between the two sites, but also establishes a positive connection between the two sites. It is possible to see such seating elements in the streets of Kuzguncuk. Particularly, the places where the balustrades of the existing staircases exist due to the elevation of the area act as a natural sitting element (Figure 4.51).
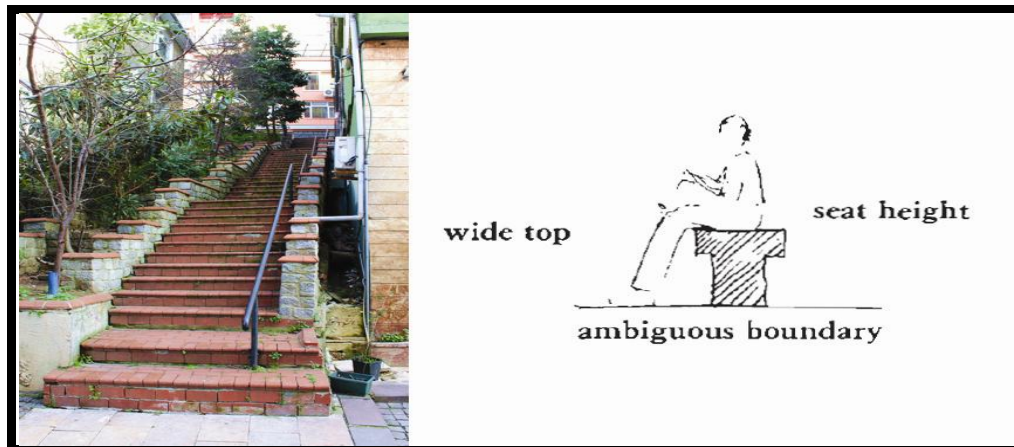
Figure 4.51. Kuzguncuk, Yenigün Street [60][17]

Colors: According to Alexander, grey and green hospital or office corridors are cold and depressive. Natural wood, sun and bright colours are warm. Hot colours used in place determine whether or not a place is comfortable or uncomfortable. It is quite simple to determine what a warm or comfortable colour is in a place. Red, yellow, orange and brown are warm blue, green and grey are cold colours. Warm and bright colours are great for people's emotional influences on other people. Throughout Kuzguncuk, the warm colours used in the historic houses on the streets and the widespread use of wood materials in particular lead us to a warm, airy climate. We find 17 of the 253 patterns that Alexander has identified in Kuzguncuk. As a result of this information it would not be wrong to say that the neighbourhood is made up of these patterns. (Figure 4.52).

Figure 4.52. Kuzguncuk, Bereketli Street [60][17]

Ground Materials: Alexander stated that the asphalt and concrete floors can be easily cleaned in open areas, but this is not important. He stated that the alleys must be laid with cobblestone pavements, meaning that there should be gaps between the stones. He explained the reason for this; when people walk on the surfaces like this, they may feel the land under their feet. In the cracks between the stones plants and some flower species can grow. The cracks here help to protect ecology, various plant species and insects. And when it rains, the water goes directly to the soil, there is no danger of erosion and the water loss around the roads may be less. For these reasons, Alexander stated that use of stones with gaps in between would be beneficial to nature. If we happen to evaluate this pattern in Kuzguncuk we can see that almost all of the alleys are furnished with cobblestone pavement (Figure 4.53).
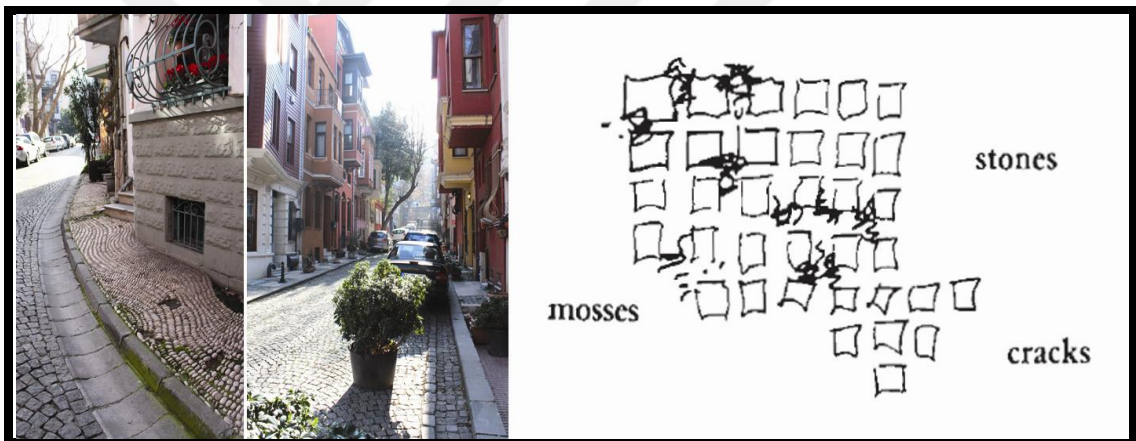
Figure 4.53. Kuzguncuk, Üryanizade Street [60][17]

5. ANALYSES OF SURVEY RESULTS

In this research, it is aimed to see in what ratio and within which factors the sense of belonging to the place, physical and social factors, satisfaction of the community, preference criteria and attachment to the neighbourhood have influence on the persons. The results of this survey were supported by interviews conducted with the local public and the results of land use and detection works carried out. A total of 34 questions were asked in the questionnaire and these questions were arranged in the survey in accordance with the ordinal and Likert type scaling. In the questionnaire, Likert type scaling was used in 19 questions and six scaling was applied. Participants in the survey were asked to rate the questions according to the scale. These ratings are 0 = no idea, 1 = not agree, 2 = little agree, 3 = partially agree, 4 = agree and 5= fully agree. In the SPSS program, mean and standard deviations were taken according to the responses given to the questionnaire and sorted by importance. However, percentage ratios have been subtracted from frequency tables. Surveys were conducted with the attendance of 400 people in the determined places on Icadiye Street, Çınaraltı Square, the Bostan and Kuzguncuk Park in a way that they are conducted on the weekend (Sunday) and weekdays (Monday) in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. The survey was set up to be able to talk with 10 people in one hour simultaneously. Half of the 400 people were planned to be local people and the other half to be visitors coming from outside.
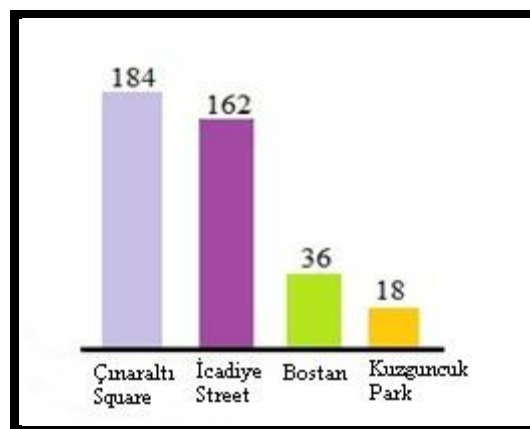
Fıgure 5.1. Distribution showing how many people participated in the surveys in Kuzguncuk
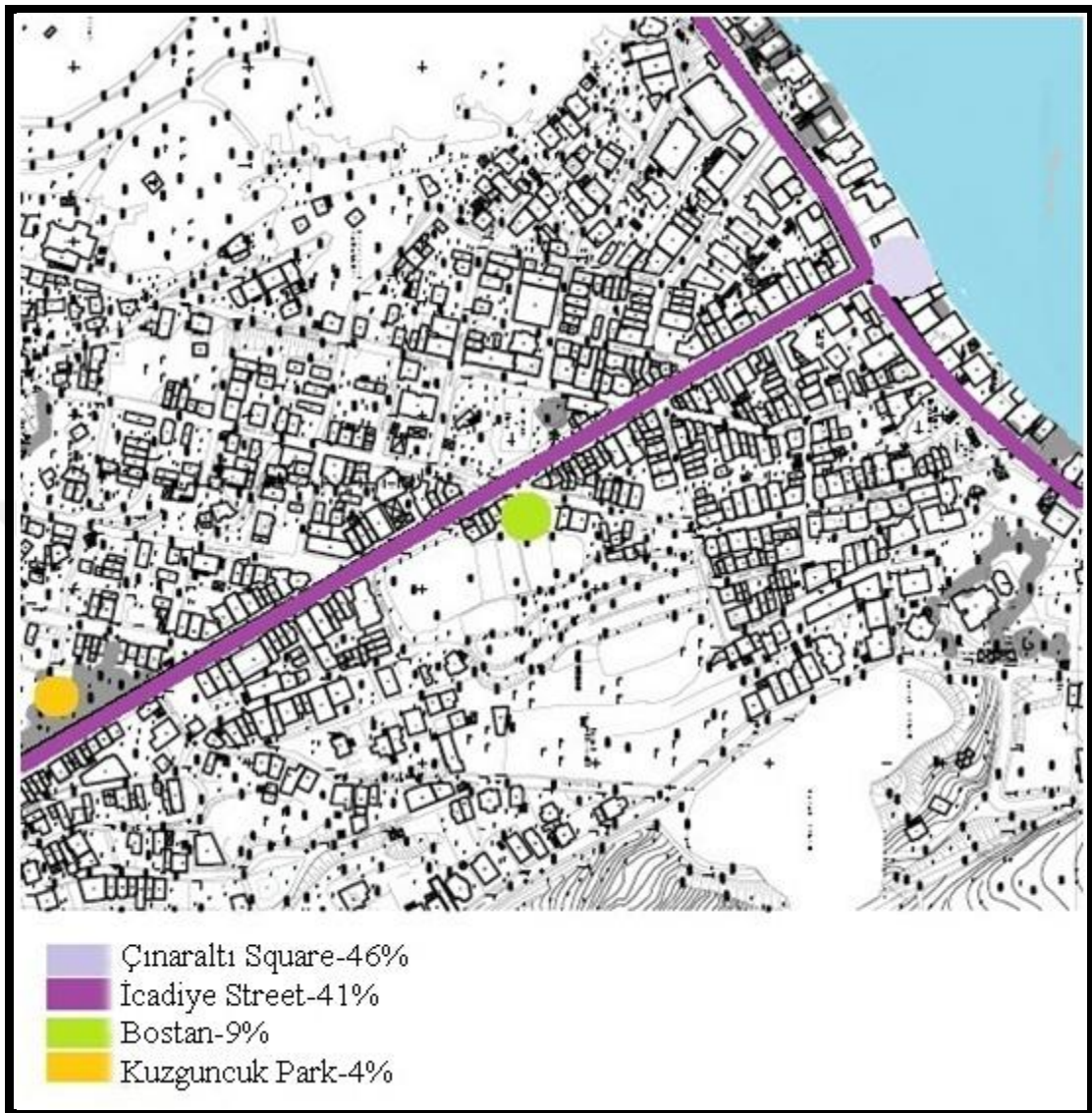
Figure 5.2. Graphic showing the places where the survey was conducted.

The analysis table is concerned with the demographic structure of those who participated in the first 7 questions of the survey conducted in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, which has a historical background. In the light of this information, the respondents are divided into two categories. According to the answers given by residents of Kuzguncuk and by those who came to Kuzguncuk, the demographic structure of the respondents was organised as per the percentage ration.

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Table 5.1. Demographic Structure Table

		Total of Participants (400 persons) %	Kuzguncuk Residents (202 persons) %	Incomers to Kuzguncuk (198 persons) %
Tablo 1. *Gender*	Males	55	52	60
	Females	45	48	40
	Total:	100	100	100
Tablo 2. *Marital Status*	Single	40	27	55
	Married	60	73	45
	Total:	100	100	100
Tablo 3. *#Kids of Married Ones*	0	33	21	50
	1	24	23	25
	2	33	44	20
	3	9	11	4
	4 and up	1	1	1
	Total:	100	100	100
Tablo 4. *Educational Background*	Primary School	6	10	3
	Middle School	13	20	6
	High School	32	28	36
	University	38	33	42
	Post Graduate	10	7	12
	Master	2	3	1
	Total:	100	100	100
Tablo 5. *Occupation*	Private Sector	48	42	59
	Public Sector	4	3	5
	Student	8	4	11
	Pensioner	16	22	9
	House Wife	14	22	6
	Own Business	7	7	7
	Other	2	0	4
	Total:	100	100	100

When we look at the results of the questionnaire which let us see which neighbourhood s of Istanbul the participants who did not reside in Kuzguncuk visited Kuzguncuk, it was seen the arrival rates of the area in the neighbourhoods was to be related to the living near the area. It was seen that Üsküdar, was the neighbourhood that sent the most visitors to Kuzguncuk with a ratio of 29%. Then comes Kadikoy with 19% and Beşiktaş with 9%. Of

the 198 people who participated in the survey, 13 people came to the area from Istanbul's various neighbourhood s that are not close to Kuzguncuk. This information shows us that there is an enthusiastic crowd of visitors coming to the area from long distances from places not close to the neighbourhood. Even though, most of the visitors come to the area from nearby places, it was that a 10% of them are the visitors coming from far away neighbourhoods of Istanbul.
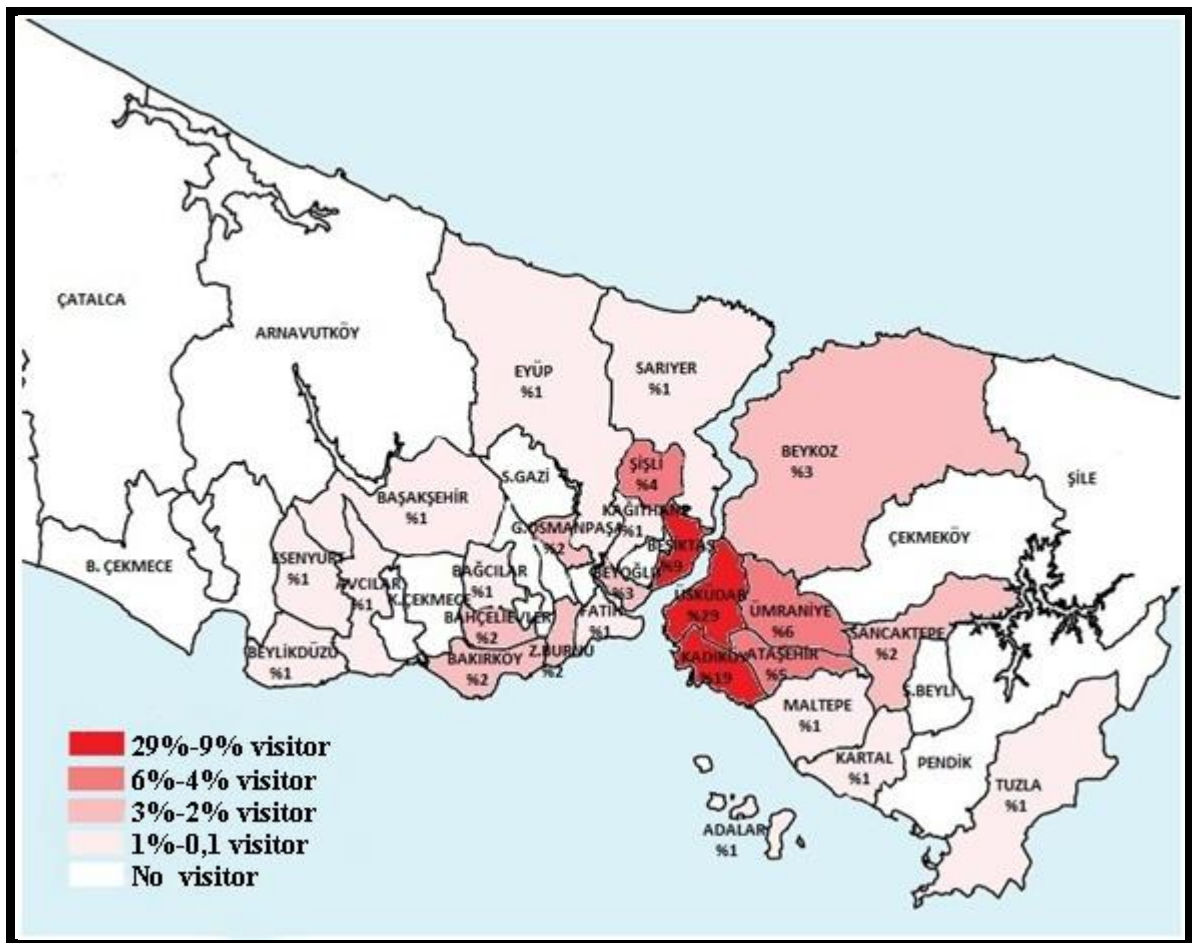
Figure 5.3. Map showing which districts of Istanbul the visitors come from.

- Demographic Structure Analysis of ones coming to Kuzguncuk from Outside

We see that 60% of the people who come to Kuzguncuk from the outside and participated in the survey are men and 40% of are women. We conclude that 55% of outsiders are single, 45% are married, and that is, there are more singles than married ones. We see that 50% of visitors have children. And 25% of the remaining people have 1 child and 20% 2

children. This information shows that ¾ of the visitors have 1 or o child at all. It is seen that 55% of the visitors consist of well-educated university graduates. When you look at the professions, 59% of the visitors work in private sector.

Table 5.2. Table showing the visit frequency of non-Kuzguncuk Residents

Table showing the visit frequency of non-Kuzguncuk Residents		
	N	%
More than once a week (2-5)	47	24
Once a month	43	22
Once a year	34	17
Once in weekday	27	13
Every weekend	25	13
Everyday	21	11
Other	1	5
Total	198	100

It is seen that 24% of the survey participants who come to Kuzguncuk from outside come to this area more than once a week. This rate is followed by participants who come in once a month with 22%. Judging from these results, it is necessary to say that a serious proportion of 61% is constantly coming to the neighbourhood and they can be regarded as regulars. As a result of this information, it was seen that 61% spent most their times here.

- Demographic Structure Analysis of Kuzguncuk Residents

52% of the people who live in Kuzguncuk and participated in the Survey are mem and 48% are women. When you look at the marital status of the participants, it was confirmed that 27% are singles and 73% are married. We see that single population is less compared to the married ones. 21% of the married have no children. The highest ratio belongs to the category having 2 children with 44%. When you look at the educational background of the Kuzguncuk residents, it is seen that 43% are university graduate. When you look at the professions, 42% work in private sector and the ratio of pensioners and house wife is 22%.

Table 5.3. Table showing why people living in Kuzguncuk prefer so

Table showing why people living in Kuzguncuk prefer so		
	N	%
Because I am from Kuzguncuk	108	58
Because I love living in here	62	34
For its location	8	4
Other	7	4
Total	185	100

When the answers given by the participants living in the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood to the question why they prefer to live here, 58% of the respondents prefer to live here because the participant is from Kuzguncuk. It is seen that 34 % of the respondents prefer to live here because they like to live in Kuzguncuk. The participants who preferred Kuzguncuk' s position formed a slice of 4%. These results show that inhabitants of this area love to live in this area, except those who are from Kuzguncuk.

- Comparison of Demographic Structure Analyses of Kuzguncuk Residents and Ones coming to Kuzguncuk from Outside. When marital status of the Kuzguncuk Residents and the ones coming to Kuzguncuk from outside, it can be seen that 55% of outsiders are singles and only 27% of the Kuzguncuk residents are singles. As a result of this survey, it can be concluded that single visitors prefer Kuzguncuk the most. When the number of children of the outside visitors is evaluated, 215 of the Kuzguncuk residents and 50% of the outsiders have no children. We can say that people having no children prefer to come to Kuzguncuk.

When the educational status of the participants is assessed, 43% of those are the ones who reside in Kuzguncuk and come for a visit and more than half (55%) of them are university graduates. The results show that while primary school graduates in Kuzguncuk are 10%, while that of those from outside are only 3%. There is also a serious difference when you

look at secondary school graduates in two categories. While it is 20% in middle school graduates of Kuzguncuk residents, it is only 6% in outsiders. When the employed sector is evaluated, 42% of the Kuzguncuk residents and 59% of the outsiders work in the private sector. While 22% of the residents of Kuzguncuk are pensioners, 22% are housewives, this rate is less than 10% for those who visit Kuzguncuk.

Table 5.4. Table showing what and which place the visitors love in Kuzguncuk

		Total of Participants (400 persons) %	Kuzguncuk Residents (202 persons) %	Incomers to Kuzguncuk (198 persons) %
	Çınaraltı Square	47	54	41
	Cafes	22	12	32
	Bostan	16	23	9
	İcadiye St.	10	6	13
	Parks	3	3	4
	Other	2	2	1
Which place do you like the most in Kuzguncuk?	Total	100	100	100
	Historical Texture	31	27	34
	Fact that area is a peaceful place away from noise	30	31	32
	View	17	17	17
	Bostan, a meeting place	10	15	5
	Social Relations and Neighbourhood bonds	5	5	5
What do you like the most in Kuzguncuk?	Landscape elements in area	5	4	6
	Other	2	1	1
	Total	100	100	100

When you look at the table for which place the visitors most love in Kuzguncuk, it is seen that 54% of Kuzguncuk residents and 41% of the outsiders go to Çınaraltı Square. In both categories, Çınaraltı receives the highest ratio. As the Çınaraltı is near by the sea, many people prefer to come here. 23% of the Kuzguncuk residents showed the Bostan as the place they loved the most. The outsiders however, gave a ratio of only 9%. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the fight bided for the Bostan has an influence on the people that live there and thus it is a significant place for the residents. And 32% of the people coming to this area for a visit and walk around said that they loved the cafes on İcadiye Street and they go to these cafes. Only 12% of residents said that they loved to go to these cafes. Concluded from this results is that majority of the customers of those cafes are from outside the area rather than the residents.

Table 5.5. Table showing the number of children of people living and residing in Kuzguncuk

		Been there for 0-5 years %	Been there for more than 5 years %	Residing outside Kuzguncuk %
Number of Children	0	53	18	50
	1 Child	33	21	25
	2 Children	13	47	20
	3 Children	0	13	5
	4 and up	0,	1	2

To the question what they love the most in Kuzguncuk, 27% outsiders and 34% of the Residents answered Historical Texture. It is seen that the fact that the area is a peaceful place away from the noise received almost the same ration in both categories (31% of the residents and 32% of the outsiders). During the survey, the participants were asked to give an answer. The other answers apart from the historical texture were preferred less as the first and most loved place was asked. .

- Analysis of three words that come to mind when Kuzguncuk is mentioned

According to the data, the first Word that comes to minds of the participants when Kuzguncuk is mentioned consists of physical attributes in 44% and personal feelings in 39% and followed by 12% in social relationships.
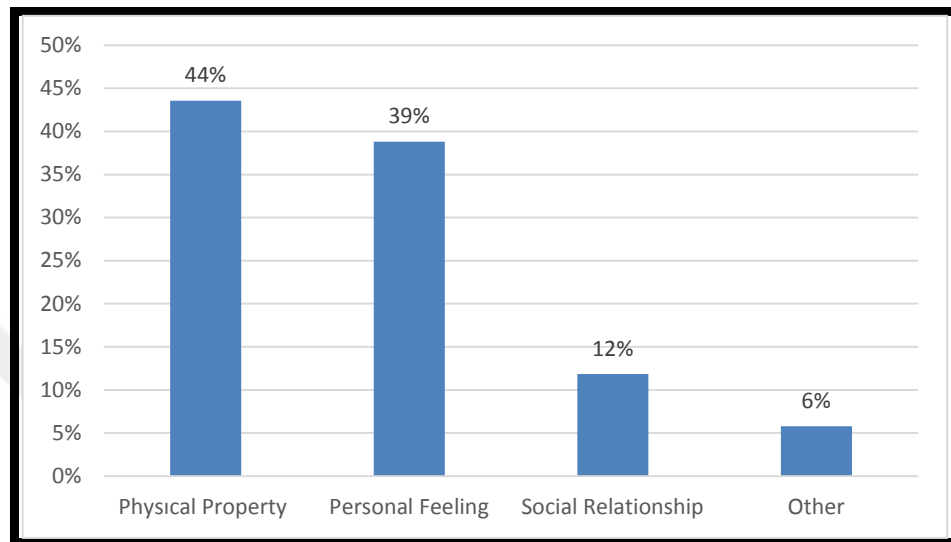
Fıgure 5.4. First Word that comes to mind when Kuzguncuk is mentioned

When you look at the second words that come to minds of the participants when Kuzguncuk is mentioned consists of physical attributes in 46% and personal feelings in 37% and followed by 11% in social relationships.
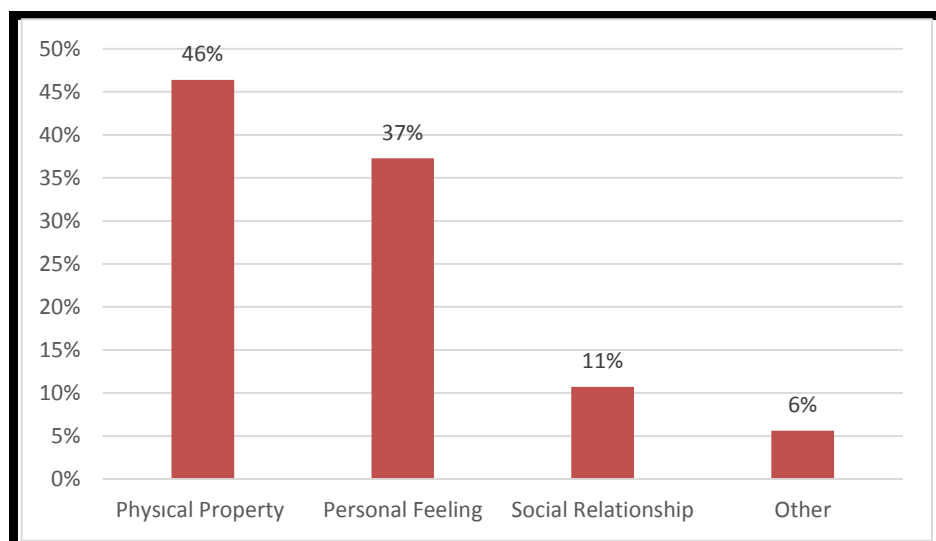
Fıgure 5.5. Second word that comes to mind when Kuzguncuk is mentioned

When you look at the third words that come to minds of the participants when Kuzguncuk is mentioned consists of physical attributes in 35% and personal feelings in 44% and followed by 14% in social relationships, different to the first to graphics. In the 44% section, it was seen that the personal opinions of the participants were effective.
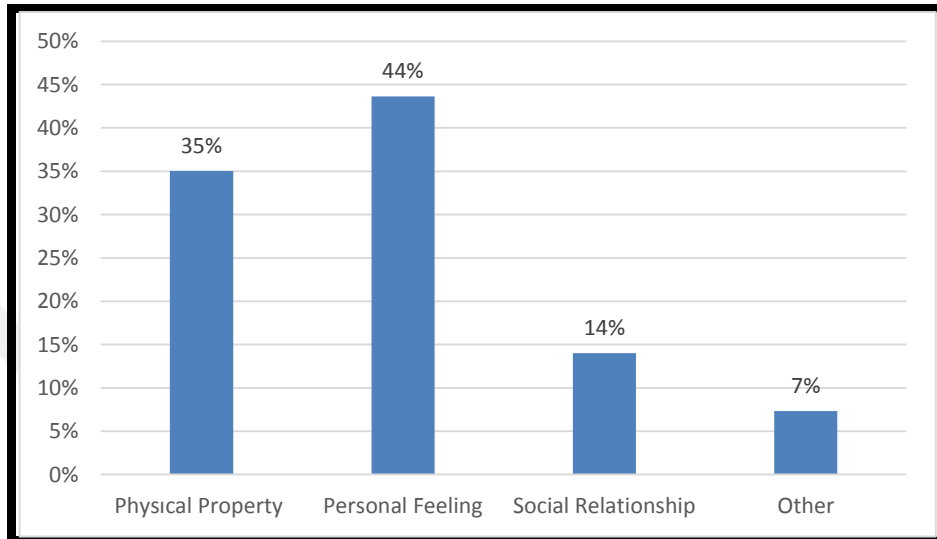
Fıgure 5.6. Third Word that comes to mind when Kuzguncuk is mentioned
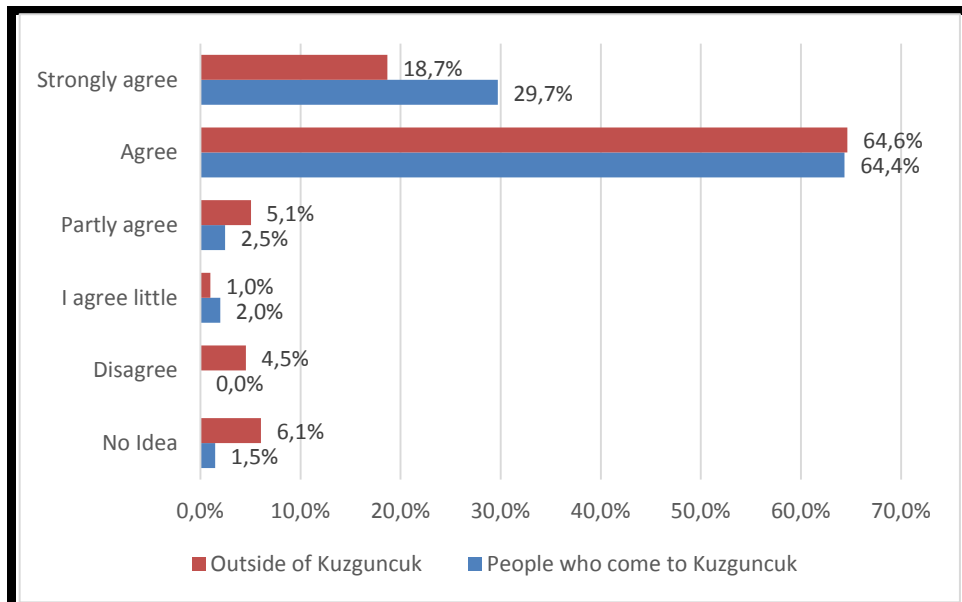
Fıgure 5.7. I love Kuzguncuk because of the strong neighbourhood bonds, human relations and social bonds
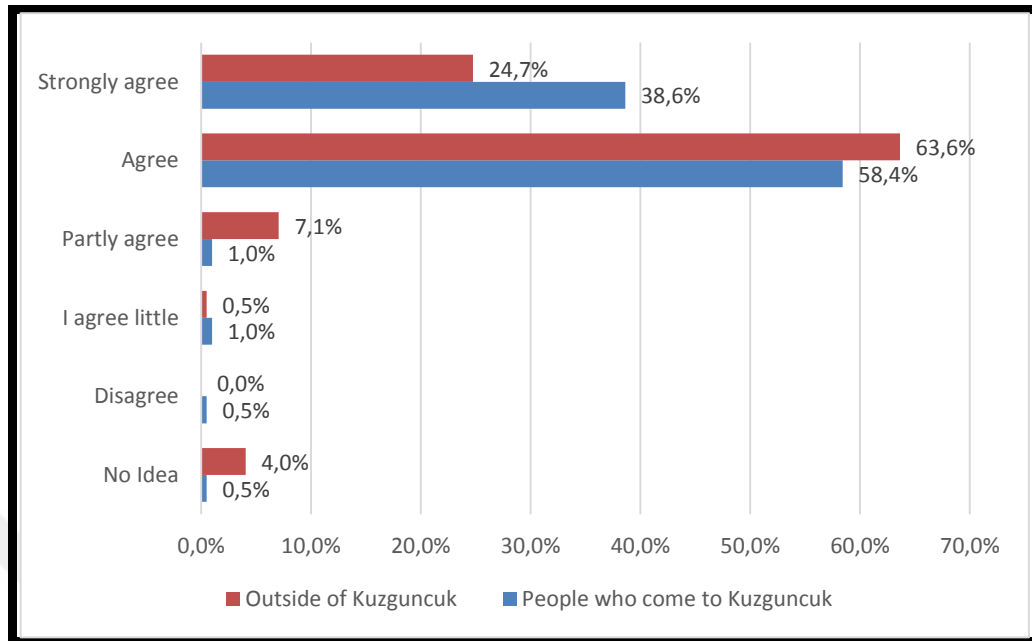
Fıgure 5.8. I love Kuzguncuk because of physical attribute (historical houses, streets, location, view and building scale)

When people were asked to rate the statement of "I love Kuzguncuk because of the strong neighbourhood bonds, human relations and social bonds" and when the responses of the residents and the outsiders are evaluated, it is seen that 64% answered, I agree. Based on this response, it was understood that the outsiders consider neighbourhood bonds significant as much as the residents. When the "fully agree" and "agree" responses of the outsiders to the "I love Kuzguncuk because of the physical attributes" are added up, it is seen that it adds up to 89%. And when the responses of the residents to the same statement are added up, it is seen that it adds up to 98%. As a result, we can conclude that physical and social attributes are quite important for residents as well as for outsiders.

Fıgure 5.9. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street [60]

Fıgure 5.10. Kuzguncuk, Perihan Abla Street [60]

Fıgure 5.11. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street [60]

Figure 5.12. Kuzguncuk, İcadiye Street [60]

Figure 5.13. Kuzguncuk, Perihan Abla Street [60]

Figure 5.14. Kuzguncuk, Kuzguncuk Park [60]
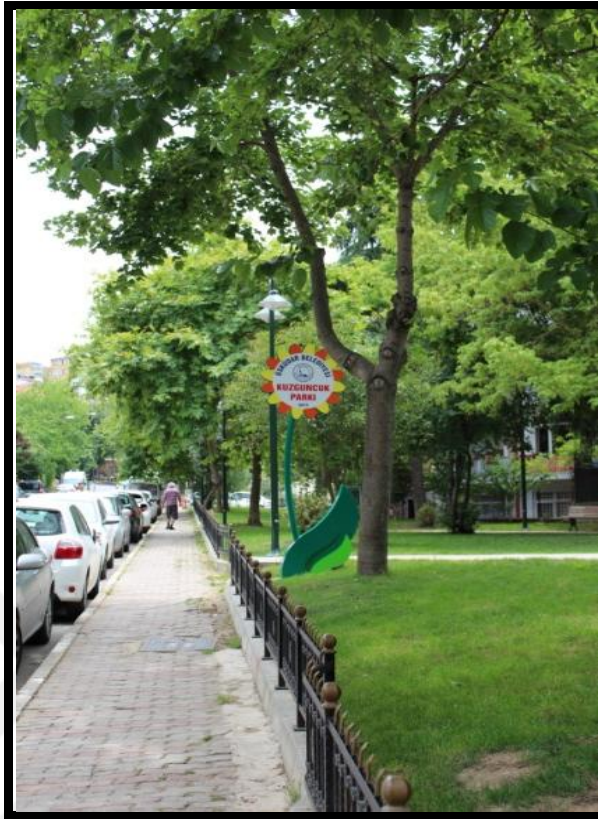
Figure 5.15. Kuzguncuk, Kuzguncuk Parkı [60]
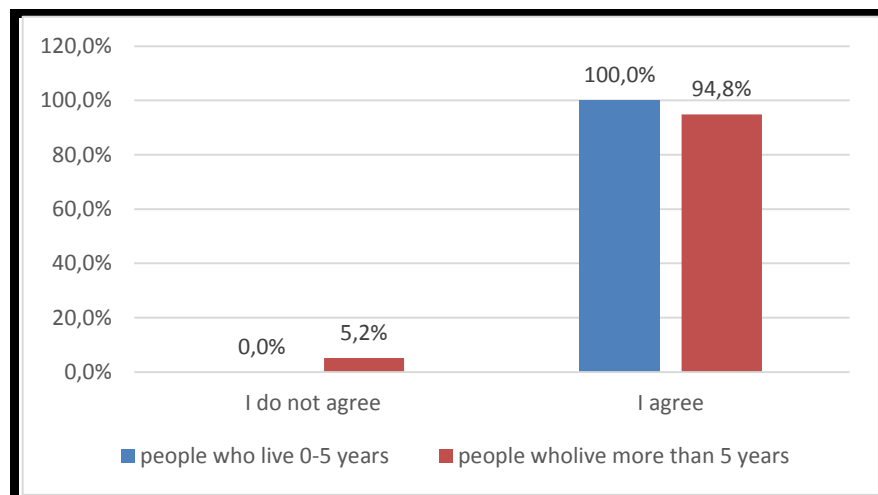
Fıgure 5.16. 'Graphic of the responses of residents living there for 0-5 years and over 5 years to the statement "I love Kuzguncuk because of the strong neighbourhood bonds, human relations and social bonds"

To the question asked to understand the importance of neighbourhood bonds, all of the people living in the area for between 0 and 5 years answered "Agree". People living there for more than 5 years however, answered "Agree" in the ratio of 95%. When we consider these results, it can be concluded that social relations are important for the people who moved into the area within the last five years
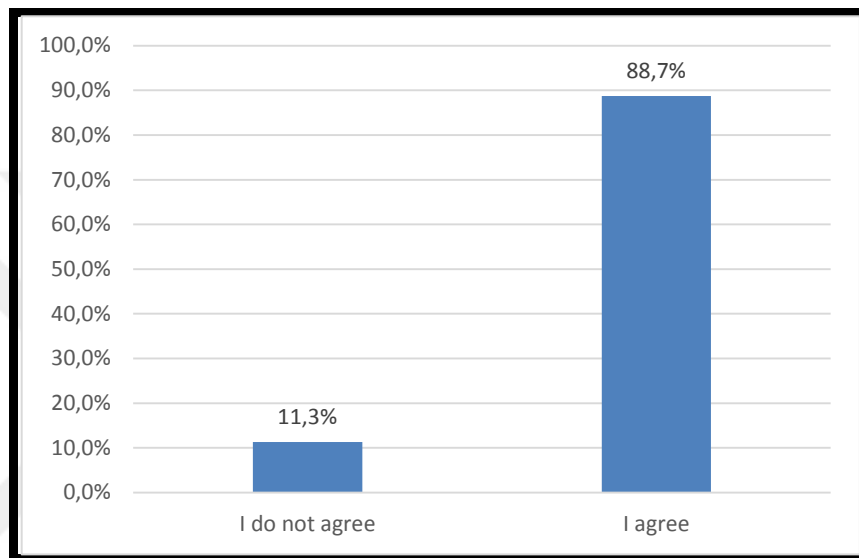
Fıgure 5.17. Graphic of the responses of the non-residents to the statement "I love Kuzguncuk because of the strong neighbourhood bonds, human relations and social bonds" The "I agree" response of the non-residents to the question underlying the importance of the social relations is 89%. It was seen that neighbourhood bonds have no effect in spending time in Kuzguncuk of the remaining 11%.
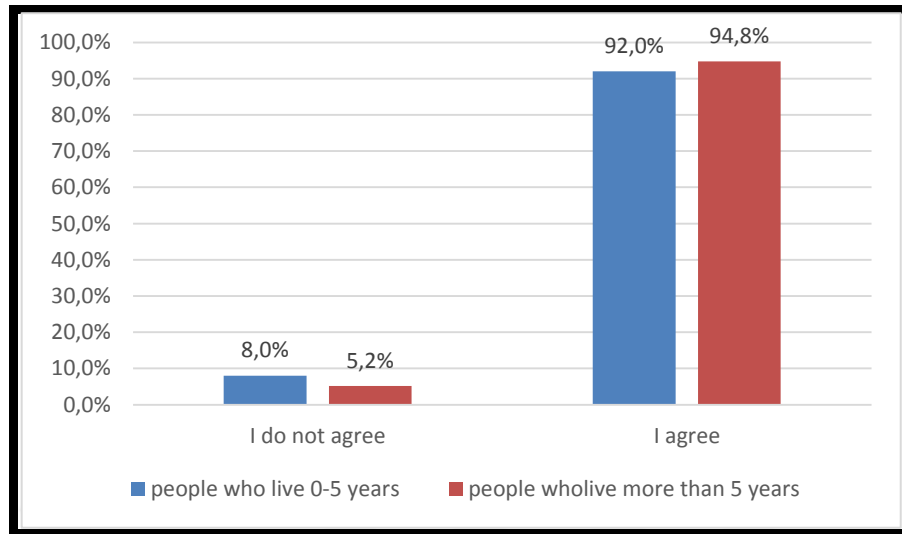
Fıgure 5.18. 'Graphic of the responses of residents living there for 0-5 years and over 5 years to the statement "I love Kuzguncuk because of the physical attributes (historical houses, streets, location, view and building scales)"

It is seen that 92% of the people living there for 0-5 years do care. 95% of the people who have been living there for more than 5 years answered "I agree". According to the result of this graph, it can be concluded that people residing in Kuzguncuk love the place because of the physical attributes.
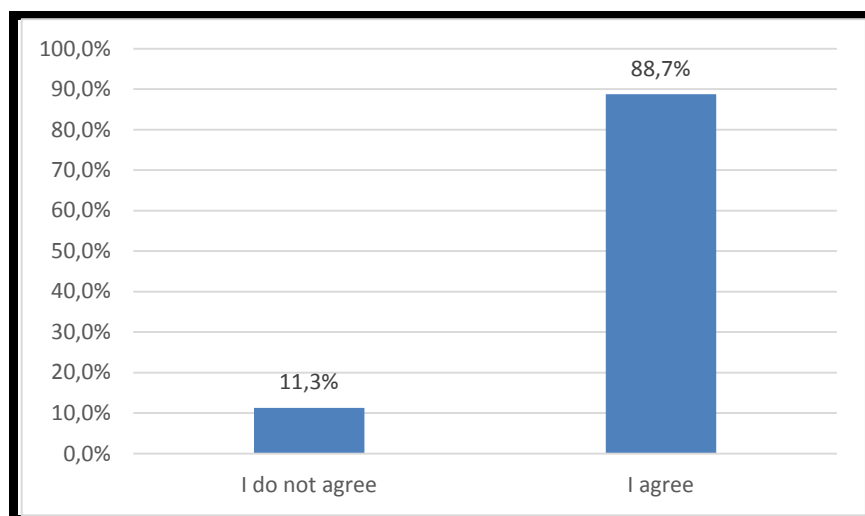
Fıgure 5.19. Residing outside Kuzguncuk

In order to measure the attachment much better, the survey questions 15.3 (I feel that Kuzguncuk is a part of me), 15.4. (I am happy to live / spend time in Kuzguncuk) and 15.6 (I feel like I am home in Kuzguncuk) used in the questionnaire were joined in a graphic. To determine the test to be used, normalisation was performed between life situation in Kuzguncuk and attachment and it was seen the results of the test did not demonstrate a normal distribution. Therefore, in order to determine the relationship in between, Kruskal-Wallis test was performed. As a result of the significance test, the difference between the living in Kuzguncuk and attachment was found to be significant.

When you look at the table below, however, while no difference is seen between the time lived in Kuzguncuk and the attachment, it can be concluded that the residents are more attached compared to the non-residents.

Table 5.6. Table showing the relation between times lived in Kuzguncuk and the Attachment

	Attachment-Mean Value
Lived here for 0-5 years	12,76
Lived there for over 5 years	12,50
Residing outside Kuzguncuk	10,69
General Average Value	11,62

At the end of the normality test, it was confirmed that the related questions did not demonstrate normal distribution ($P<0,05$). Therefore, in order to identify whether there is a relation between the preference to live in Kuzguncuk and the related questions, Mann-Whitney U test was performed. As a result of the Mann-Whitney U test, it could be concluded that there is a relation between residing in Kuzguncuk and the related questions.

Table 5.7. Table showing the ration of Attachment in Kuzguncuk pursuant to Physical and Social Factors

	Do you live in Kuzguncuk?		
	Yes	No	Total
I love Kuzguncuk because of the strong neighbourhood bonds, human relations and social bonds	4,17	3,74	3,96
I love Kuzguncuk because of the physical attributes (historical houses, streets, location, view and building scales)	4,32	4,01	4,17

When the above table is examined, it is observed that social bonds and physical characteristics are effective in choosing Kuzguncuk as a place of residence. It can also be said that physical attributes are more effective in preferring Kuzguncuk.

5.1. CONCLUSIONS OF OBSERVATION AND INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED IN THE AREA

In order to better understand the process of being influenced by physical and social factors in the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, interviews were held with the local people living in Kuzguncuk who played an active role in the development of this community and people who came to visit the neighbourhood from outside. Firstly, between 19.06.2016 - 20.06.2016, 400 people were interviewed including the weekend and weekdays. Half of the 400 participants in the survey were selected from outsiders and half from the local people.

Before the questionnaire was carried out, analyses were carried out in Kuzguncuk and the places where the questionnaire was made according to the density of people were determined. Çınaraltı Square was chosen, as it is the first place where the human population was at the highest level during the survey. It was studied in a fairly planned

way during the Anker and participants were interviewed in Bostan, İcadiye Street and Kuzguncuk Park simultaneously with the Çınaraltı square. 46% of the survey was carried out at Çınaraltı square. It was seen that both those who visited Kuzguncuk from outside and those who lived in Kuzguncuk preferred to go to Çınaraltı Square because of its location and view.

When we look at the demographic structure analysis table, when we look at all the survey participants, it is seen that 55% of the participants are men and 45% are women. When we evaluate the marital status chart, 40% of respondents are single and 60% are married. 27% of the residents of Kuzguncuk are single and 73% are married. From this result it can be concluded that married people prefer living in Kuzguncuk compared to single people. 55% of the participants who come to visit Kuzguncuk are single and 45% are married people. When you look at the people who come to visit, it can be said that single people prefer this neighbourhood to visit. It was seen that 50% of participants who come to Kuzguncuk from outside and were married did not have children. This shows us that married people without children who come to visit Kuzguncuk prefer this place.

When we look at the analysis of participants' educational status, the sum of university, masters and doctoral graduates of all participants is 50%. This rate is 43% for residents of Kuzguncuk and 55% for those who visit Kuzguncuk. In conclusion, it is seen that the educational status of the non-resident participants in Kuzguncuk is higher than those residing in Kuzguncuk.

48% of the respondents work in the private sector. The closest ratio to the private sector is 16% retired and 14% housewives. This distribution in the proportions is the same for those who reside in Kuzguncuk and those who come to Kuzguncuk from the outside. In evaluating the frequency of arrivals of non-residents in Kuzguncuk, we see that 24% prefer to come to the area ' more than once a week (2 - 5)'. The closest ratio is "Visiting once a Month" with 22%. It would not be wrong to say that 24% of those who come to visit Kuzguncuk in the direction of this information are regulars.

31% of the answers given to the question aimed at determining what most participants loved in Kuzguncuk were 'historical texture'. In this question, participants were asked to give only one answer. As a result, the other options are said to be less. For those who visit

Kuzguncuk, 34% gave the answer 'historical texture'. In Kuzguncuk residents, the highest rate was 31% with 'calm and peaceful place away from the noise'. In line with this, it can be concluded that those who reside in Kuzguncuk pay more attention to the peacefulness of the area compared to their physical properties. As a gathering place, we see that the Bostan is much more meaningful for those who reside in Kuzguncuk than from outside. 15% of the residents of Kuzguncuk and only 5% of those who wanted to travel stated that they loved the Bostan as a gathering place.

The survey respondents were asked to determine what they loved in Kuzguncuk, 54% of those who lived in this area, and 41% of those who came to visit said 'Çınaraltı Square'. Due to its proximity to Çınaraltı square, historical background and its view to the sea, it has become the preference of many people.

Fıgure 5.20. Kuzguncuk, Çınaraltı Square [60]

Figure 5.21. Kuzguncuk, Çınaraltı Square [60]

Another remarkable data from the table is that 32% of the outsiders coming Kuzguncuk says that they like cafes. Only 12% of the people living in this area stated that they liked cafés. This shows us that the cafés mostly serve the people who come to Kuzguncuk from outside. Bostan was mentioned as a place where 23% of the residents of Kuzguncuk loved. Only 9% of those coming from different neighbourhoods to visit Kuzguncuk said that they love the Bostan.

When questionnaires were being prepared, it was decided to ask what were the first 3 words that came to mind when Kuzguncuk was mentioned, in order to measure the attachment of the people here. In this direction, the answers given by the participants are divided into 4 categories according to the frequency of the said words. Physical features are divided into personal emotions, social relations and other categories. The first word that came to mind in Kuzguncuk was in relation to physical characteristics by 44%. The closest proportion to this is personal feelings by 39%. When we look at the graph for the second word that comes to mind, we see that physical attributes response is given again by 46%. Personal feelings were answered by 37%. When we look at the third words that come to mind, we see that 44% answered personal feeling, unlike the others. According to these

results, we can reach the conclusion that when Kuzguncuk is mentioned, physical factors come to mind rather than social factors.

As a result of the Mann-Whitney U test to determine whether the attachment was from social factors or physical characteristics in Kuzguncuk, physical characteristics were found to be more effective than social relationships in preferring Kuzguncuk. It has been seen that physical characteristics are more preferred in two categories, residing and not residing in Kuzguncuk. When we look at the answers given by the participants, we arrive at the conclusion that the historical houses, the streets, the location of Kuzguncuk, the proximity of the Bosphorus and the scale of the buildings are fairly important.

6. CONCLUSION

Many different writings, articles, books and researches have been made on many different approaches to human and place relations. As a result of these researches, more than 400 articles related to human-place relationship have been published in 120 magazines in the last 40 years. Researches, empirical results, conceptual inquiries about the human relationship and the authors have been enriched by organizing the materials in their own way. Each of the authors' unique viewpoints shed light on the problem. In her 2011 study, Maria Lewicka says that most of the researches related to the human-place relationship are brought about by new perspectives, but it is pointed out that there is no academic article, book or article on *place* as a theoretical or research subject.

Attachment to place is defined as the emotional attachment of individuals to their place of residence and physical environment. Beyond perceiving a physical reality, people feel, connect to, and express their feelings through some spatial variables. Maria Lewicka, who made a classification by scanning the last 40 years' research on the concept of 'attachment to place', has made an important contribution to attaching to the place, and evaluated the emotional bonds of people with the places.

The work was carried out with quantitative methods (variables such as numerical expressions of income, age, number of children), including small areas such as houses and neighbourhoods as well as large areas such as towns, cities and even countries. As a result of the studies, the place attachment ratios were quite high. These findings support the definition of "perception of place is a natural condition of mankind" which was made many years ago. The type and proportion of commitment varies according to certain factors. These include the physical characteristics of the place and the socio-economic status, psychology and character traits of the individual.

Many researchers in place attachment remark that the physical and social dimensions of attachment need to be examined separately, and both dimensions assume a different role on attachment. Some people may feel attached to place due to the social aspects of the place and some of the physical characteristics of the place. For the most part, the social dimensions of the place have been emphasized and the physical dimension has been ignored in most of the studies on place attachment. In a survey conducted by Brown and Raymond in 2007 in Australia's Otways area, questions were asked about the social and physical dimensions of the area in order to measure the degree of attachment to the area, and the survey participants were asked to answer these questions. As a result of this questionnaire, the physical dimensions of the place played a more important role in determining the degree of attachment of the participants [13].

According to Maria Lewicka (2011), it cannot be concluded that the level of loyalty of local people is more than that of newcomers. The reasons for attaching to the place are different in both categories. Newcomers are committed to the place due to their environmental and physical characteristics, while the residents demonstrate an attachment to the place due to friendship bonds, socio-cultural values of the place and neighbourhood relations [13].

Stedman tested this opinion on the survey that he conducted in 2006. The survey was conducted on three different groups. Permanent residents, seasonal residents and visitors. The causes of attachment to the place of permanent residents were determined by neighbouring bonds and social relationships, place attachment of the seasonal residents by the activities in the place and environmental characteristics of the place, and lastly of the visitors by recreation and relaxation places and environmental characteristics [13]. The conclusion from this questionnaire is that the attachment is developed more quickly because of the physical characteristics of the space, because it claims that it will take a long time to connect with social reasons. It is difficult and time-consuming to establish new neighbourhood ties and make friends. The researches show that people coming to the place for a visit demonstrate a quicker attachment to the place than that of the residents. Numerous factors can be added when considering the physical properties of the place. It is very difficult to establish social bonds without the physical conditions that people need to meet and get to know each other. The physical characteristics of the place include many

factors such as the density of buildings, the historical texture, the historical houses, the size of the buildings, the width of the streets and the streets, access to the green areas, speed of service access, life style and so on. When these factors are considered, Lewicka stated that besides social and socio-demographic indicators, physical indicators are the most difficult to measure. In this thesis, the physical aspect of the concept of attachment to place has been investigated in the light of the confirmations that Lewicka had made, considering that the social factors of place attachment has been studied more than the physical factors.

The hypothesized hypothesis is that physical features or social features are heavily depressed within the concept of place attachment. The survey results in Kuzguncuk showed that the physical characteristics of place attachment are more significant than the social characteristics. The architects, city planners and designers we have worked together on the thesis have examined the theories in the context of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. The theories of the theoreticians were found in Kuzguncuk.

In 'A Pattern Languages' book, Alexander chose designs as a subject to transform places into meaningful spaces. These designs in the place have a great potential to create attachment. In 'A Pattern Languages' (1977), detailed solutions for buildings, cities, neighbourhoods, houses, gardens, rooms are explained which are made up of large and small textures. Alexander identified 253 pattern languages within the detailed solutions mentioned. Each form itself is connected to a large and small scale and is related to each other. Forms cannot be considered alone.

Place theorem is necessary for place attachment studies. Quite innovative place theories were seen in Alexander's work. These designs and theories are not only concerned with architects and planners, but also with all researchers who work on how places have made sense. Especially in recent years, we see many researches in which communication between people is very limited, traditional neighbourhood relations are disappearing, neighbourhoods where people are strangers to each other live, neighbourhoods and streets grow, numbers of cars increase. As a result of these factors, the 'New Urbanization' system, which responds to the concept of 'getting-placelessness', includes the principles in the book of Alexander. Accurate city planning and proper layout are carried out with more complex, more universal methods. Buildings built should not belong to a certain time. On the

contrary, they should timeliness. Timeless buildings make people more attached to the environment [16].

Given that Alexander's pattern languages are important in creating successful cities, it has been endeavoured to determine which of these pattern languages corresponds to the Kuzguncuk area. It was determined that 17 pattern languages of 253 pattern languages in Alexander's second book 'A Pattern Languages' existed in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. These are[16] :

- Small Public Squares: Alexander stated that the small squares that he thinks existed must be within the range of 14-22 meters of ideal size. When examined in the example of Kuzguncuk, Çınaraltı Square is within the range of 13.5-20 meters. This small square is considered a frequent stopping point for people who reside in the neighbourhood and who come to visit the neighbourhood from outside. Its location is one of the most visited spots in Kuzguncuk due to its proximity to the Bosphorus.
- Individually Owned Shops: Alexander refers to tradesmen in the city or in the neighbourhood by individually owned shops. These shops are never part of a chain. They will provide all of their existence for the local people. The sizes of these shops are small and must be no more than 50 square meters. When we look at the scale of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, we can say that it is an exception to find a shop larger than 50 square meters. According to the figures obtained in July 2016, 90% of the 47 small enterprises existing in the Icadiye Street are found to be small enterprises with a size smaller than 50 square meters.
- Street Cafés: Alexander stated in pattern languages that street cafes would keep street life moving. People in street cafes read newspapers, drink something, feel comfortable, and meet new people. The most important feature of street cafe is to offer simple meals. It is important that it is a busy, running and bustling street. In Kuzguncuk, the presence of the door-front shops contributes to the strong continuity of social relationships and neighbourhood ties.
- Pedestrian Streets: Alexander remarked that the streets where pedestrians can enter only and the cars cannot enter. In the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, it is seen that the number of the streets with stairs is large because of the difference of the elevation. We can say that the staircases have a beautiful integrity with the historical houses

and the people who know the streets of Kuzguncuk and travel to get much attention. These streets are known as the Kuzguncuk for the neighbourhood and demonstrate the importance for the neighbourhood.

- Roads and Destinations: Alexander underlines the fact that the streets must not be boring areas where people can come around and go about. Alexander, who says that it is important to create alleys diagonally between the spot you stand and the point you want to go to, said that the starting point and the point to be reached must be seen in a straight line, thinking that people do not want to change course continuously. These alleys can be straight, slightly curved. He stated that the distance between the starting and ending points should not be more than a few hundred meters. Alexander also said that it would be good to build alleys in cobblestone. There are many examples in the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, where people can easily identify the starting and ending point.

- Open Stairs: Alexander stated that it is necessary for people to have open stairways to socialize and to see each other. The doors of the houses in these places open to the street. People can use the front doors as areas where they can chat. They meet with each other more often. On this account, social relations can develop quite well. In the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood of the there are many stairways and slopes that stand out beside the streets and roads. For the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, the stairway streets carry iconic symbols.

- Vegetable Garden: Alexander supports the relationship of organic agriculture and people in this pattern language. Indicating that people focus on markets in cities, Alexander claims that people are experiencing insecurity about organic agriculture. He says that there must be areas that people can use as vegetable gardens, if not in the orchards houses, small vegetable gardens can be created. In the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, there is a 'Vegetable Garden', an area with small gardens where residents can rent and use. Here people are able to make organic farming safely.

- Solid Doors with Glass: Alexander pointed out that the construction of solid doors, often with a glass top, is an important pattern. The tops of such doors can be divided into small sections. These doors should be elegant and comfortable enough. One of the most important points is that the acoustic insulation is made. In Kuzguncuk, it is possible to see many different kinds of doors that are solid and

used with glass. These doors are not the same as each other. Having a variety of door types is among the features of the district. Especially people who come to visit the neighbourhood are taking pictures in front of these various doors. We can say that these people love the door variety in the district.

- Small Panes: According to Alexander, when windows split into glass divisions, people can feel themselves more concentric to the nature. The glass sections in the windows indicate that we have strengthened our communication with the outside world. In Kuzguncuk it is possible to see windows with different glass-compartments just like doors complying with this definition.

- Seat Spots: Alexander says that the outdoor seating elements will be more useful if they are adjusted by taking into account the landscape and climate conditions. The choice of seating elements in public outdoor areas is very important compared to the selection of fantasy seating elements. The position of the seating elements must also be determined with great care. While seating elements should be located facing the sun and taking the wind behind in cold climates, they should be located in shaded places in warm climates. In both cases, the positioning should be made keeping in mind this fact. When we look at the seating elements in the sample area Kuzguncuk, it is possible to see many types of seating elements in the areas close to the shore, under the trees, that is, taking advantage of the shade.

- Front Door Bench: Alexander thinks that people love to watch the street. People sometimes like to watch, even if they do not want to go out on the street. This means that the benches where people can sit in front of the door should be designed and people should be able to spend time there. In Kuzguncuk, it is possible to find benches in front of the doorway where people can breathe, sit and chat, watch the street, and socialize on Icadiye Street.

- Sedile Wall: Alexander remarks that in open areas, high walls, balustrades or fences can be a problem. It is very important to determine the lenght for such separating elements. Low walls can be transformed into perfect seating elements for people if the balustrades are at right lenghts. These sedile walls serve as a separating feature between the two places and become areas where people can sit. Such seating elements invite people to sit there. It acts as a separator between the two sites, but also establishes a positive connection between the two sites. It is

possible to see such seating elements in the streets of Kuzguncuk. Particularly, the places where the balustrades of the existing staircases exist due to the elevation of the area act as a natural sitting element.

- Canvas Roof: Alexander expressed that the canvases have a very special and beautiful appearance. These tents are made of soft, flexible and traditional materials. There are various uses. It is suitable for use as a sunshade, as a curtain, or in a sitting area such as an arbour courtyard. The canvas roof of the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood is especially notable for its use in cafes.

- Raised Flowers: Alexander said that the flowers on the roads, in the open spaces, on the borders of the buildings make it look beautiful. But they need to be protected from traffic, Alexander said, and that if some measures are not taken, the flowers may not survive. Flowers must have their own spaces. Flowers need plenty of sunshine, they must be positioned in places where people are able to see, smell, and they can touch and be protected from stray animals, and be positioned at points where people can see from their homes or roads. According to Alexander, the areas built in this way can be regarded as very suitable for flowers. In Kuzguncuk we often see small areas created for flowers in front of the houses of people living there. We can say that these areas are very well cared for because they belong to the people living in the district.

- Cobblestones Pavement: Alexander stated that the asphalt and concrete floors can be easily cleaned in open areas, but this is not important. He stated that the alleys must be laid with cobblestone pavements, meaning that there should be gaps between the stones. He explained the reason for this; when people walk on the surfaces like this, they may feel the land under their feet. In the cracks between the stones plants and some flower species can grow. The cracks here help to protect ecology, various plant species and insects. And when it rains, the water goes directly to the soil, there is no danger of erosion and the water loss around the roads may be less. For these reasons, Alexander stated that use of stones with gaps in between would be beneficial to nature. If we happen to evaluate this pattern in Kuzguncuk we can see that almost all of the alleys are furnished with cobblestone pavement.

- Ornament: According to Alexander, decorations and ornaments are successful when made correctly. Voicing that the ornaments were supposed to be made to the required extent, Alexander added that the extra additions should be according to this criterion. Each ornament used for decoration must be a part of the whole. One of the most important points of this process is to determine its boundaries. It cannot be done randomly. In Kuzguncuk, it is possible to find examples where ornaments for decoration are not extreme.

- Warm Colours: According to Alexander, grey and green hospital or office corridors are cold and depressive. Natural wood, sun and bright colours are warm. Hot colours used in place determine whether or not a place is comfortable or uncomfortable. It is quite simple to determine what a warm or comfortable colour is in a place. Red, yellow, orange and brown are warm blue, green and grey are cold colours. Warm and bright colours are great for people's emotional influences on other people. Throughout Kuzguncuk, the warm colours used in the historic houses on the streets and the widespread use of wood materials in particular lead us to a warm, airy climate. We find 17 of the 253 patterns that Alexander has identified in Kuzguncuk. As a result of this information it would not be wrong to say that the district is made up of these patterns.

There are various relations between the city and the individual and societies. In this thesis, which focuses on the relationship between the city and the attachment of individuals to the place, it is aimed to emerge from this point to make a small picture of the perception of the city in the minds of people. Kevin Lynch's book 'Image of the City' (1960), who conducted studies on this formal perception - reading phase, is one of the selected sources in this thesis. Kevin Lynch evaluated the city in a different eye. Lynch defines urban image as a clearly identifiable structuring of streets or distinct signposts that are easily perceivable. He advocated that cities were places to be remembered, perceived and enjoyed, and it was a special design problem to give the city a visible form. Lynch carried out studies on visual qualities such as the visibility and legibility of urban view. In his book, Image of the City (1960) he stated that the focal point of the book was the imaginability of the urban form. In his work thesis however, he adds that the external physical form have effects on the development of the environmental image we have as much as the internal learning

processes. He argued that a place can affect its imagination, function, history, and even its name, from a social point of view. According to Lynch, the content of the urban image formed by the way out of the physical elements is formed by five different characteristics. These features are roads, borders, areas, node / focal points, and landmarks. In this part of the thesis describing the work of Lynch, it was researched whether the determined characteristics had corresponding in the Kuzguncuk area. One of Lynch's findings for the 'roads' the features that exist for the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood are;

- Spatial qualities such as broadness and narrowness are important due to the fact that the main roads are wide and alleys are narrow roadways. Recognizing and trusting the main roads takes place spontaneously. When this property is sought, the width of the streets of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood is the difference between wide and narrow roads clearly visible.

- Special façade characteristics are also important in defining roads. Through the facade features of the buildings on the roads, observers can distinguish that place. This characteristic, which Lynch mentioned, has been found to have attracted attention to the historical texture of almost every street in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. This texture is particularly striking in Icadiye Street.

- Proximity to the private transportation of the city can also increase the importance of a road. In such cases, the road serves as a secondary boundary. Such distinctive features make roadways stand out, as roads can be seen by themselves or other areas of the city on the road. When you look at this feature in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, Kuzguncuk is the settlement between Üsküdar, Paşalimanı and Beylerbeyi. Üsküdar is a very easily accessible place because of its proximity to the Bosphorus Bridge.

- Clearly known directions and starting points have stronger identities and help to keep the city together. The continuity of the floor covering of the roads in Kuzguncuk without exception is proof that this feature does exist.

- Even if there is a difference in distance, it is arguable that even taking place on the roads where they know that they are going to the heart of the city because of their name, can give people a special pleasure. Perihan Abla Street in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood took the name from the TV series shot in 1986. The period of

publication is very interesting. That people are still going to that place is the greatest indication of the 'special pleasure' mentioned above.

- According to Lynch, the unexpected directional change, along with spatial perception, limits the corridors and makes the visual perception more distinctive by creating space for the original structures. Almost all of the street starts on the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood Icadiye Street are shaped like a sudden change of direction. T-shapes on the roads can be easily seen by the observers. In addition, the presence of openness, planting, traffic and other items in the area also supports this view.

Out of the conclusions Lynch identified for "edges", the features existed for Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood;

- Edge is often identified as a road and is also supported by the characteristics that make up the boundary. In Kuzguncuk area, the coastal area can be defined as a strong edge. This coastal area is physically quite obvious. The Mansions, Paşalimanı Street and the edge determined by boundaries of the area are typical features of this area and separate the area into pieces. The Çınaraltı Square and the Kuzguncuk pier carry the characteristic of being connecting points with the sea.

Since the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood scale is quite small compared to the results of Lynch's research on territories, it is not possible to make comparisons in this section. Out of the conclusions Lynch identified for "node / focal points", the features existed for Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood;

- According to Lynch, node points can be seen as points of meeting. These places of meeting constitute the core and activity points of a area. It is a symbol. Naturally, many such points carry both the characteristics of intersections and meeting areas together. Since junctions are the intersection points of many roads, the characteristic of the focal point is determined by the characteristic of the road system to which it is connected. In the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, the Çınaraltı Square, located at the junction of Paşalimanı Street and İcadiye Street is the most

densely populated point and represents a node point. We can show the Bostan in Kuzguncuk as another node point.

Out of the conclusions Lynch identified for "landmarks", the features existed for Kuzguncuk Neighbourhood;

- The landmark Lynch described constitutes another point-source reference. Items are mostly physical items. It could be a building, a shop or a mountain. The Çınaraltı Square with its historical value at the intersection of Paşalimanı and İcadiye Streets in Kuzguncuk and the Dilim Patisserie at the other corner are two local landmarks that make the observers feel that they have arrived in Kuzguncuk.

The reason for the emergence of urban design debates in America can be explained in response to the "contemporary" architectural and planning understanding applied in US cities over those years and to the neglected urban planning practice of the physical dimension. In these discussions, the main theses expressed by Jane Jacobs, who is not a planner himself, play a decisive role. According to Jacobs, in order for cities to be alive and liveable, certain conditions that neglected in those days must be fulfilled. Jane Jacobs has argued that there are four conditions for creating useful diversity in big cities. He stated that successful urban centres will be created if the four specified conditions are established. If the streets of a city are different, the city is different, or if there are tasteless and boring streets, the same boring situation applies to the city. He advocated that what we feel when we look at the streets is that what we feel for the city is parallel. The streets which are the main public areas of the city are defined as one of the most important points for the city. If we evaluate these discourses of Jacobs in the case of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, which is a smaller scale area, the streets that meet us are attracted to the vitality, friendliness and sincerity of this historical quarter. The presence of a cheerful street life is clearly perceived. Another point to which Jacobs refers is that even if police presence is necessary, the public security in the cities is provided by the people living in that area. Protecting public safety in the city is a willingness to volunteer, even if the people can be thought to be unconscious. Although most of the people living in Kuzguncuk are not born in Kuzguncuk, they are not alien to each other and the neighbourhood. People from outside

the district come to see the parade, some to shop, and some to work. In Kuzguncuk, a popular neighbourhood in recent years, the crime rate is still too low, even though it has been visited by many. This can be regarded as an indication that the residents look out for the place. According to Jacobs, in order for a city's neighbourhood streets to be productive, there must be some traits. The first of these is that the properties that make up the city have more than one primary function. This is especially true for people who go out at different times and use the city for different purposes. It is observed that Kuzguncuk neighbourhood is open to human use at various times of day at the scale of Icadiye Street.. This human circulation is in constant condition and provides for district ordinance, and this movement depends on basic mixed uses in terms of economy. This event supports Jacobs' theory of co-existence of shops with unconscious economic co-operation.

Jacobs advocated that the opportunities of turning streets and corners should be large and that the building blocks are short. This condition allows the trade to remain alive in a city or area geographically. He explained that it would not be right to create streets in a single, dark and depressing level. When we examine the distance from Çınaraltı Square to the Bostan in order to illustrate this with examples, the street starts which are anticipated show us that the building blocks are short. The width of the Icadiye Street is 7 meters and it forms the main artery of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. Opportunities to turn the corner for a person going on the İcadiye Street from the Çınaraltı Square proceed as follows;

- Perihan Abla street's width is 5 meters - lenght 43 meters,
- Bereketli Street's width is 4 meters –lenght 72 meters,
- Tufan Street's width is 5 meters, lenght 60 meters,
- Bostan Street's width is 6 meters, lenght 88 meters,
- Bircan Efendi Street's width is 6 meters – length 84 meters,
- Behlül Street's width is 6 meters – and 83 meter long.

These examples show us that building islands and blocks are built in short intervals and corner turning opportunities exist in the neighbourhood. The other point is the fact that buildings in various ages and conditions exist in the cities. He underlined the fact that this building array was in a contiguous order. In Kuzguncuk, it is possible to find a building

example that was built at different times and in different conditions and located in the adjacent order. One of the Jacobs' conditions in the process of creating a good city is the importance of adequate human density. Jacobs has stated that all cities where these conditions are fulfilled will not produce the same level of diversity. But he argued that it will provide the best potential for a city that has realised these four conditions.

Another section examined in the thesis is the Project for Public Spaces (PPS) organization. It is an organization of design and education, consisting of people educated on topics such as environmental design, urban design and planning, urban geography, art knowledge management, landscape architecture, which contributes to the creation of more qualified public spaces and to the sustainability of the public spaces created. The basic vision is the concept of 'place making'. PPS strives to create a successful public space by creating urban squares filled with people who greet each other, shop, share ideas, listen to people in a serious way, and see what works. PPS realized the process of creating spaces in four steps. The four features mentioned in the PPS are important and are regarded as essential features at the same time. Features that make a place successful are Sociability, Uses & Activities, Access & Linkages and Comfort & Image. It is seen in the example of Kuzguncuk neighbourhood that these properties are found in four characteristics to look at. When we evaluate the possibility of socialization that PPS stated, it is observed that we can easily find the opposite in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood. The Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, a Bosphorus village, has a spatial structure that changed very little so far. We can find in this district the neighbourhood relations and mutual solidarity that could be considered lost in Istanbul. The location, the view of the Bosphorus, the green surroundings, two or three storey detached houses close to the human scale and historical background are other alternatives to Istanbul. Today, when relations with the environment begin to disappear, Kuzguncuk is one of the few neighbourhoods where neighbourhood culture can still survive. From the point of view of PPS's comfort and visuality, it is seen that the people living in Kuzguncuk have lived in friendship and peace for many years. A police station was opened in the district for a while but was closed because of not doing business! The fact that there are no problems related to the security is a rightful source of pride for those living in Kuzguncuk. When we examine the uses and activities of the PPS, we can say that the transformation process that emerged after 1980 played an active role in the

neighbourhood. After this process, investors and other groups' interests for Kuzguncuk area increased. After this, the property values in the district have increased. Because Kuzguncuk is a Bosphorus Foresight Zone, there is a prohibition for building. This ban has accelerated the process of building near the neighbourhood. Along with this speed, the price increase has also shown parallelism. This construction in the immediate vicinity affected Kuzguncuk. Social relations in the neighbourhood have attracted the attention of people from outside and have caused the restoration of old houses to accelerate. In terms of access and connections, Kuzguncuk is a very valuable spot due to its close proximity to the centre. The fact that the Bosphorus Line and the Bosphorus Forecasting Zone is the transportation allows it to stay away from the non-supervised construction and due to the fact that the business and shopping centres do not exist in the area it allows to live outside the intensive flow of Istanbul.

John Montgomery is another theorist who researches how cities can be designed and developed when these cities are to be created. The thesis defended by Montgomery is that the most important point of creating good cities is to form a regular city structure. In addition to this, it is necessary to distribute the places with incomers and outgoers in a balanced manner. Montgomery remarks that three key elements must be combined to create successful urban spaces. These elements are the physical field, sensory experience and activity. It seems that many of the aforementioned features are found in the Kuzguncuk district. Whether Montgomery's place characteristics for creating a good city exist in Kuzguncuk was examined. It was considered to what extent the characteristics he identified in creation of a good city was looked into. These characteristics are:

It is important that there is excessive density in a city. Density can be so high that it will fail to maintain its viability; it can be so high as to create a standard layout with the same type of buildings. In each new city, there should be areas with high development density, which houses an average of 5-6 floors, and neighbourhoods with low density, going up and down as you move the central area. There should be mixed architectural styles. Every neighbourhood should have shaped corners and separate identities. People should use the same streets and areas. It is important to realize that mixed use occurs not only in city blocks or development areas, but also in building blocks, both horizontally and vertically.

The larger an urban place is, the larger the number of small businesses it has would be. Large businesses do not have to be located in cities. But the same is not true for small businesses. Employees and managers of these types of businesses need closer relationships with their customers, even arranging face-to-face meetings, going out for lunch, or arranging meetings to have something for the evening.

- Successful urban areas have a complex variety of textures. Despite the changing economic, technological and cultural conditions, there are places that continue to succeed.

- Human scale is a combination of building lenght, ratio to street width, relative distance, permeability, magnitude perception, or sincerity of the area.

- Building shoulders should consist of short blocks, and must offer many opportunities to turn from the corners of the streets to walk.

- The streets need to be active, create diversity and permeable. It should create sense of belonging, sincerity and respect for other users. There should be observers watching the streets from popular venues or from local shops or sidewalk cafes.

- Public areas have many functions. When designing public spaces, it is very important to pay attention to sequences, proportions and dimensions, such as in the same city blocks and individual buildings. While the construction of a city is designed around city blocks and streets, other designations of public spaces, including squares, meeting places and promenades should be included in this design.

- Green areas and water environments are very important for such factors as enjoyment & rest, health, environment and understanding.

- Landmarks and venues always play an important role in the design of city life.

- There should be composite and educational spaces in different structures within the cities, and cities should also accommodate modern architecture.

Montgomery has mentioned that shopping is the basis of these properties. He stated that it will not be possible to create a good city with economic activities that are not based on shopping. Montgomery sees public spaces or semi-public spaces as areas created for social

communication and city-based shopping (market space, street vendors, doorways, sidewalks). These areas are areas where people can navigate, sit around, and perform other similar activities. When shopping considered, due to the fact that as there are market areas in Kuzguncuk neighbourhood and door-front shops and pavement cafes are very busy, it is seen that it is a shopping based district. Montgomery considers shopping as a prerequisite for social life. We can say that this precondition exists in the Kuzguncuk area, which is chosen as an example area.

Some of the theorists have identified and examined the necessary characteristics of the creation of successful cities. It has been found that the specified properties are physical items that are effective in attaching people to the place. In the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, which is an example of these characteristics, the counterparts were determined and a matrix study was carried out. There are 23 physical properties specified in the Matrix study.

In the study conducted, it was seen that the physical properties of the seminar had a positive effect on the attachment to place. Lewicka said that it is very difficult to establish social ties without the physical conditions that people need to meet and get together. In this context, in the context of Kuzguncuk, which has many of the characteristics of the theorists in the process of creating successful cities, the concept of belongingness affects the social-physical factors, preference criteria, A questionnaire was conducted to determine which factors influenced. These surveys were supported by interviews conducted by the local public and the results of land use and detection work carried out on the field. 34 questions were asked in this survey. The survey was conducted in four different districts of Kuzguncuk. These sections were chosen according to the density of people and they were made in İcadiye Street, Çınaraltı Square, Bostan and Kuzguncuk park respectively. A survey was conducted with 400 participants and a program was conducted to interview 10 people in an hour. First, the percentages of the survey results, which are divided into two categories as residents and non-residents of Kuzguncuk, are determined. The chart of demographic structure analysis is arranged according to the two determined cases. As a result of this data, it is seen that sitting in the neighbourhoods near the sightseeing area for visiting Kuzguncuk neighbourhood is related to the arrival grades in the area. Üsküdar was

the district that sent the most visitors with a rate of 29%. Then comes Kadikoy with 19% and Beşiktaş with 9%. Most of the visitors were from nearby districts and a 10% slice came from remote parts of Istanbul.

It is seen that 24% of the survey participants who come to Kuzguncuk from outside come to this area more than once a week. This rate is followed by participants who come in once a month with 22%. Judging from these results, it is necessary to say that a serious proportion of 61% is constantly coming to the neighbourhood and they can be regarded as regulars. As a result of this information, it was seen that 61% spent most their times here. When the answers given by the participants living in the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood to the question why they prefer to live here, 58% of the respondents prefer to live here because the participant is from Kuzguncuk. It is seen that 34 % of the respondents prefer to live here because they like to live in Kuzguncuk. The participants who preferred Kuzguncuk' s position formed a slice of 4%. These results show that inhabitants of this area love to live in this area, except those who are from Kuzguncuk.

When you look at the table for which place the visitors most love in Kuzguncuk, it is seen that 54% of Kuzguncuk residents and 41% of the outsiders go to Çınaraltı Square. In both categories, Çınaraltı receives the highest ratio. As the Çınaraltı is near by the sea, many people prefer to come here. 23% of the Kuzguncuk residents showed the Bostan as the place they loved the most. The outsiders however, gave a ratio of only 9%. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the fight bided for the Bostan has an influence on the people that live there and thus it is a significant place for the residents. And 32% of the people coming to this area for a visit and walk around said that they loved the cafes on İcadiye Street and they go to these cafes. Only 12% of residents said that they loved to go to these cafes. Concluded from this results is that majority of the customers of those cafes are from outside the area rather than the residents. To the question what they love the most in Kuzguncuk, 27% outsiders and 34% of the Residents answered Historical Texture. It is seen that the fact that the area is a peaceful place away from the noise recived almost the same ration in both categories (31% of the residents and 32% of the outsiders). During the survey, the participants were asked to give an answer. The other answers apart from the historical texture were preferred less as the first and most loved place was asked.

Within the scope of the questionnaire, participants were asked the first three words that came to their mind when Kuzguncuk was mentioned. According to the answers given, there are four basic categories. These categories are determined by the intensity of the answers given. Categories were identified as physical features, personal emotions, social relationships, and others.

- According to the participants, the first word that comes to minds of the participants in the word of Kuzguncuk is 44% physical features, 39% personal emotions, 12% social relations, 6% 'other'.
- Looking at the second words that come to mind when Kuzguncuk is mentioned, 46% physical features, 37% sin, personal emotions, 11% social relations, 6% 'other'.
- According to the survey, the third word that comes to mind when the participants of the questionnaire is mentioned Kuzguncuk is 44% personal emotions, 35% physical features, 14% social relations and 7% 'other'.

Mann-Whitney U test is used as an alternative when the assumptions of the parametric t test are not met. As a result of the Mann-Whitney U test to determine whether the attachment to the place in Kuzguncuk originated from social or physical characteristics; physical properties were identified to be more determinative. It has been seen that people in two categories who have a sense of belonging and who do not reside and stay in Kuzguncuk prefer the place because of their physical properties. According to the survey results, it was understood that the historical houses in Kuzguncuk are more important than the social features for those who love Kuzguncuk and have a sense of belonging there, such as street texture, building scale, location, proximity to the Bosphorus.

When we look at the concept of the place, it is often our home that we think is first. For many people, 'home' means family and happiness. People often establish feelings of attachment to the place with the place where their house is located. When we think of the sense of Place Attachment as just 'home', it seems ordinary and content less. However, household scale can be expanded as streets, neighbourhoods, neighbourhoods (Lewicka, 2011). In this way, the feeling of attachment to the place can be examined more

extensively. Based on this thesis of Lewicka, the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood, which still attracts attention with its historical background, continues to be a solid example of neighbourhood bonds. The sense of place attachment which is a popular research topic in recent years has a universal character. Many of the researchers of place attachment emphasized the importance of examining the physical and social dimensions of attachment separately. Both features have different effects on the attachment to the place. The type and proportion of attachment varies depending on many factors. These factors include the physical characteristics of the place, the socio-economic status of people, psychology and character traits (Lewicka, 2011). According to Lewicka, determining the lines is the most difficult physical feature. Numerous factors can be added to the physical characteristics of a given space. Looking at this outlook, Christopher Alexander, Kevin Lynch, Jane Jacobs, John Montgomery and the Project for Public Spaces looked at the physical predicators they needed to create successful, vibrant cities. As a result of the questionnaires and interviews, the physical characteristics determined in the Kuzguncuk neighbourhood have been found to play a very important role in development of place attachment.

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