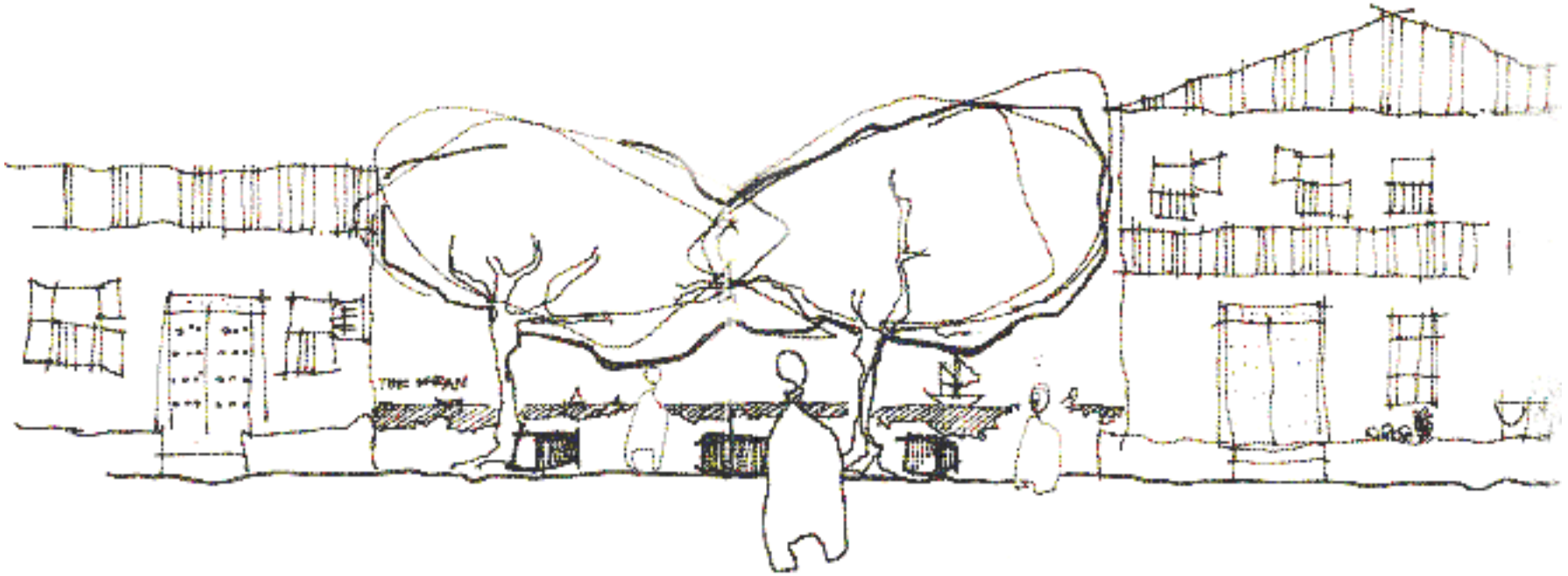


SUSTAINABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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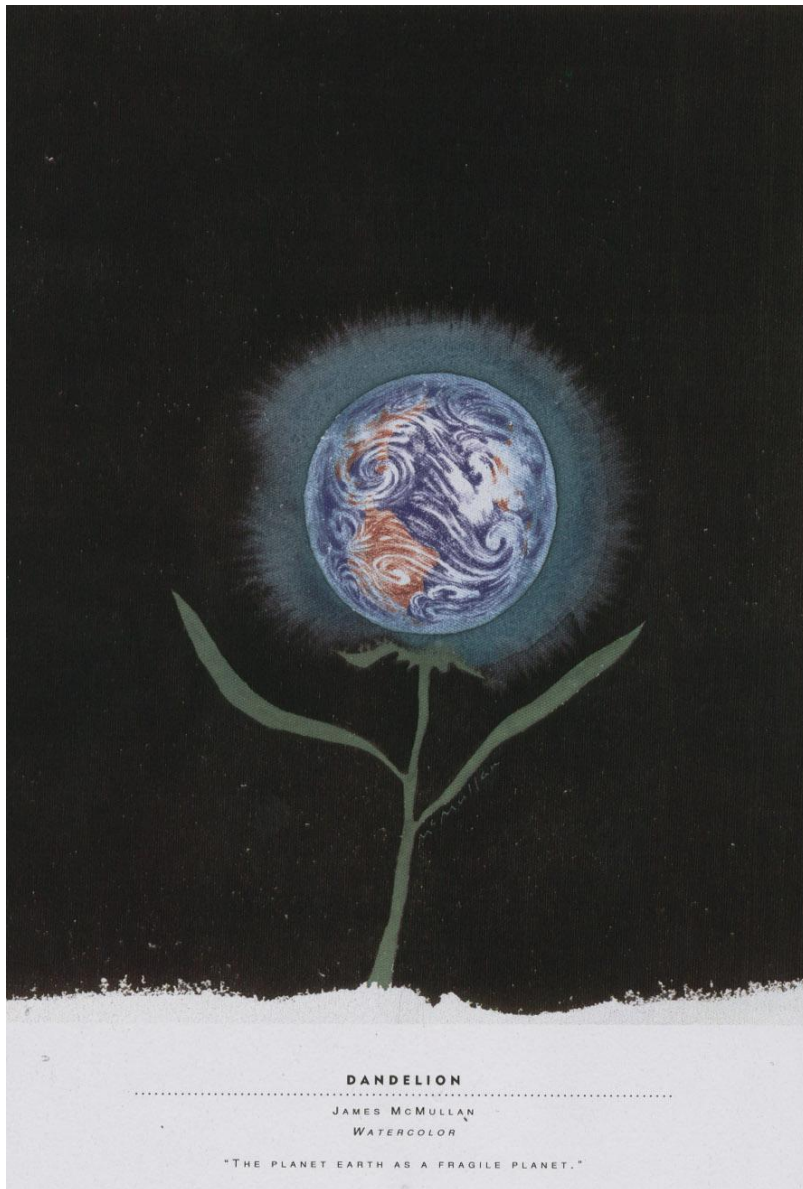
- **GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES IN EVERY FIELD OF CURRENT ERA SUCH AS FINANCE, COMMUNICATION, BUSINESS, TRADE AND SO ON. ARCHITECTURE AND URBANIZATION ARE ALSO DIRECTLY AFFECTED FROM ALL OF THE GLOBAL APPROACHES. THE HUMAN HABITAT IS RAPIDLY URBANIZING AND THIS IS CAUSING POBLEMS ALL OVER THE WORLD.**



- URBANIZATION AS SUCH IS NOT A PROBLEM. ON THE CONTRARY, IT BRINGS CONSIDERABLE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS. THE PROBLEM IS THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES IS NOT KEEPING PACE WITH THE RAPID POPULATION GROWTH. AS A RESULT, LIVING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ARE DETERIORATING AND SLUMS AND SHANTYTOWNS ARE MUSHROOMING. AN ALARMINGLY INCREASING PART OF THE WORLD'S URBAN POPULATION IS LIVING IN ABSOLUTE POVERTY.



- **A GLOBAL WORLD IS NOT A UNIFORM WORLD FOR SOCIETIES. BUT, THERE ARE THREATS TO THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT. SO, MORE ATTENTION HAS TO BE PAID FOR A GLOBAL IDENTITY AROUND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES. MODERN SUBSTANCES AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY COULD CAUSE POLLUTION ON A GLOBAL SCALE**



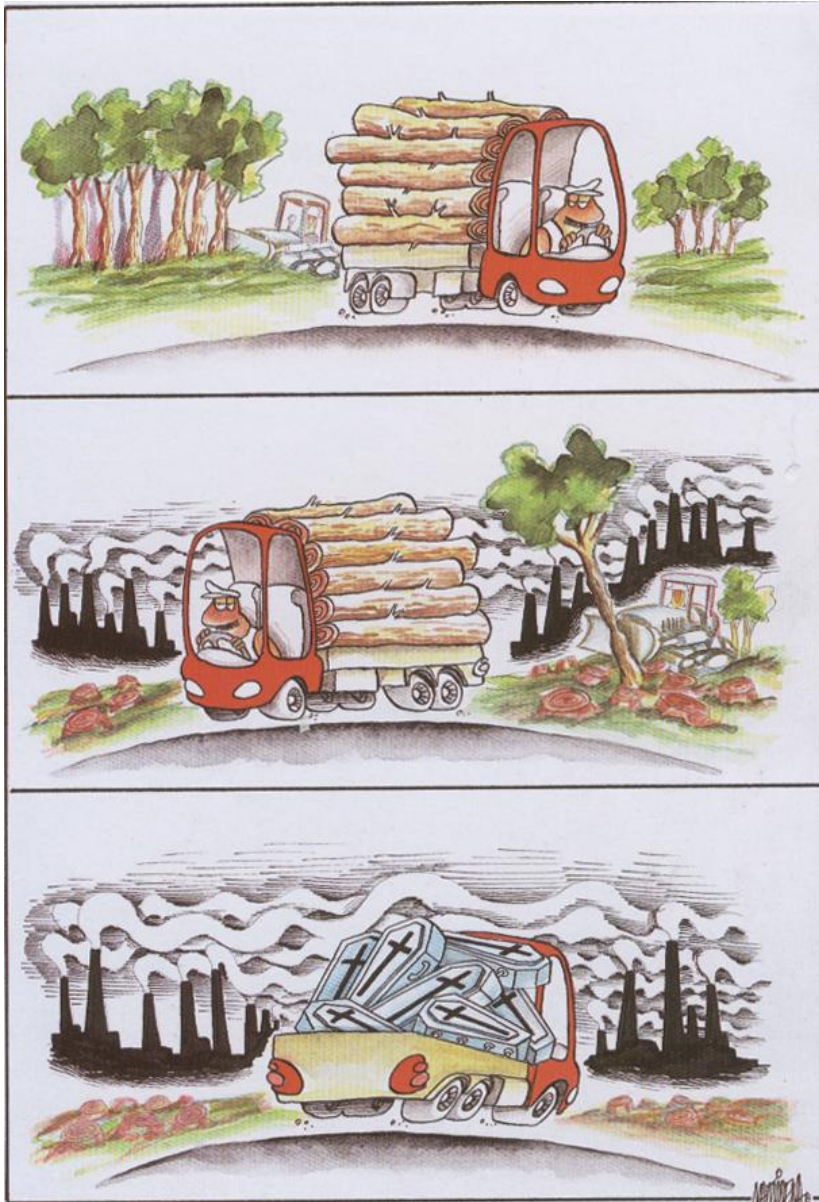
- **THE QUALITY AND WELL-BEING OF THE CITIES OF THE FUTURE WILL DEPEND ON HOW THE NATURAL RESOURCES ARE EXPLOITED AND THE ECOSYSTEMS ARE MANAGED WHICH ARE THE BASIS OF LIFE ITSELF. SO, CITIES PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MEETING THE GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**
- **THE AIM OF THIS PAPER IS TO FOCUS ON THE OVERALL PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES.**

The Impact of Cities on Environment



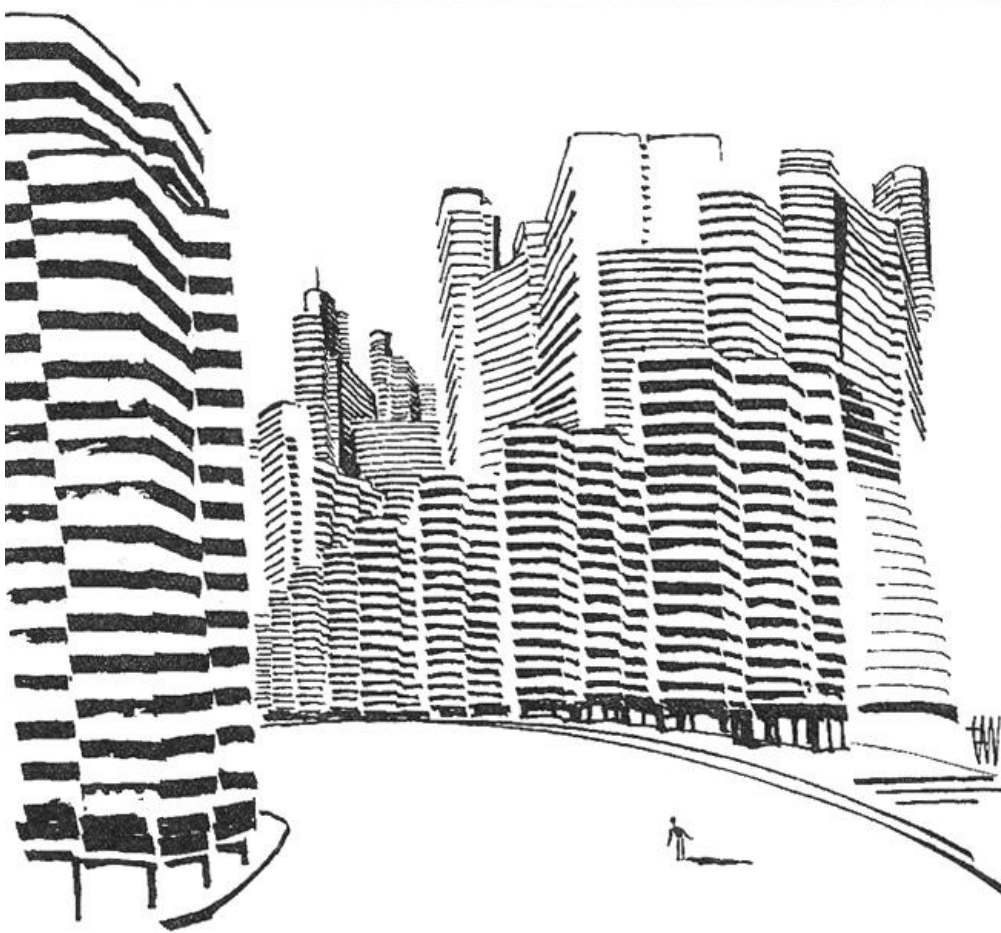
Cities and urban life styles are representative of an unsustainable development

- **ALTHOUGH CITIES ARE TAKING UP ONLY 4 PERCENT OF THE EARTH'S LAND, THEY USE HUGE AMOUNTS OF NATURAL RESOURCES, SUCH AS ENERGY, WATER, MINERALS, AND OFTEN THE BEST LANDS. WHERE RESOURCES ARE FLOWING INTO THE CITIES, WASTES IN SOLID, LIQUID AND GASEOUS FORMS ARE EMITTED AND EXPORTED BY THE CITIES. THIS HAS SEVERE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, FIRST AND FOREMOST TO THE CITY RESIDENTS, BUT INCREASINGLY ALSO ON THE DIRECT SURROUNDING AREAS OF THE CITIES AND THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL LEVELS.**



- **LAND USE AND LAND USE CHANGE PLAY A KEY ROLE IN GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. THE CHANGE OF NON BUILT-UP AREAS INTO BUILT AREAS IS A KEY CONTRIBUTOR.. URBAN EXPANSION, INCLUDING THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS AND PLANTS, HAS A STRONG EFFECT, NOT ONLY ON GAS EMISSIONS, BUT ALSO ON THE CHANGE OF THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL CLIMATE.**

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- **BESIDES THESE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS THAT CITIES CAUSE, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO MENTION ON THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON CITIES BOTH IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SENSE. ACCORDING TO THE UN-HABITAT REPORT, A VAST, INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF PEOPLE IN SEARCH OF BETTER LIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES HAS BEEN SET IN MOTION BY GLOBALIZATION. THIS FLOW OF HUMANITY, WHILE BENEFITING MANY CITIES THROUGH CULTURAL DIVERSITY COULD LEAD TO GREATER FRAGMENTATION AND LARGER INEQUALITIES BETWEEN RICH AND POOR.**
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- **BY 2030, 60 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL LIVE IN CITIES. NEARLY ALL OF THIS GLOBAL POPULATION GROWTH WILL BE ABSORBED INTO THE URBAN AREAS OF THE WORLD'S LEAST DEVELOPED REGIONS. IF ONE OF THE GREAT STRENGTH OF CITIES IS THEIR OPENNESS TO THE ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS THAT STRANGERS FULFILL, THEIR GREAT WEAKNESS IS A SLOWNESS TO ABSORB THEM IN THE MICROPOLITICS OF EVERYDAY LIFE, IN BOTH PUBLIC SPACES AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.**

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- **THE STANDARDIZATION OF URBAN CULTURE IS SIGNIFICANTLY REINFORCED BY THE INCREASING MULTICULTURAL NATURE OF CITIES, WHICH IS ITSELF A DIRECT RESULT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION. THE PRINCIPLE OUTCOME OF THIS HAS BEEN THE EMERGENCE OF WHAT MAY BE CALLED URBAN ETHNIC SPACES WITHIN CITIES, OFTEN IN THE FORM OF ETHNIC GHETTOS, BUT ALSO IN THE FORM OF CULTURALLY DISTINCT NON-RESIDENTIAL SPACES, SUCH AS SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS. THIS, OF COURSE, HAS GIVEN RISE TO SOME FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES ABOUT HOW TO MANAGE MULTICULTURAL CITIES. DESPITE CITIES PRESUMED AIR OF TOLERANCE AND REAL SOCIAL DIVERSITY, THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FLASHPOINTS OF ETHNIC HOSTILITY**
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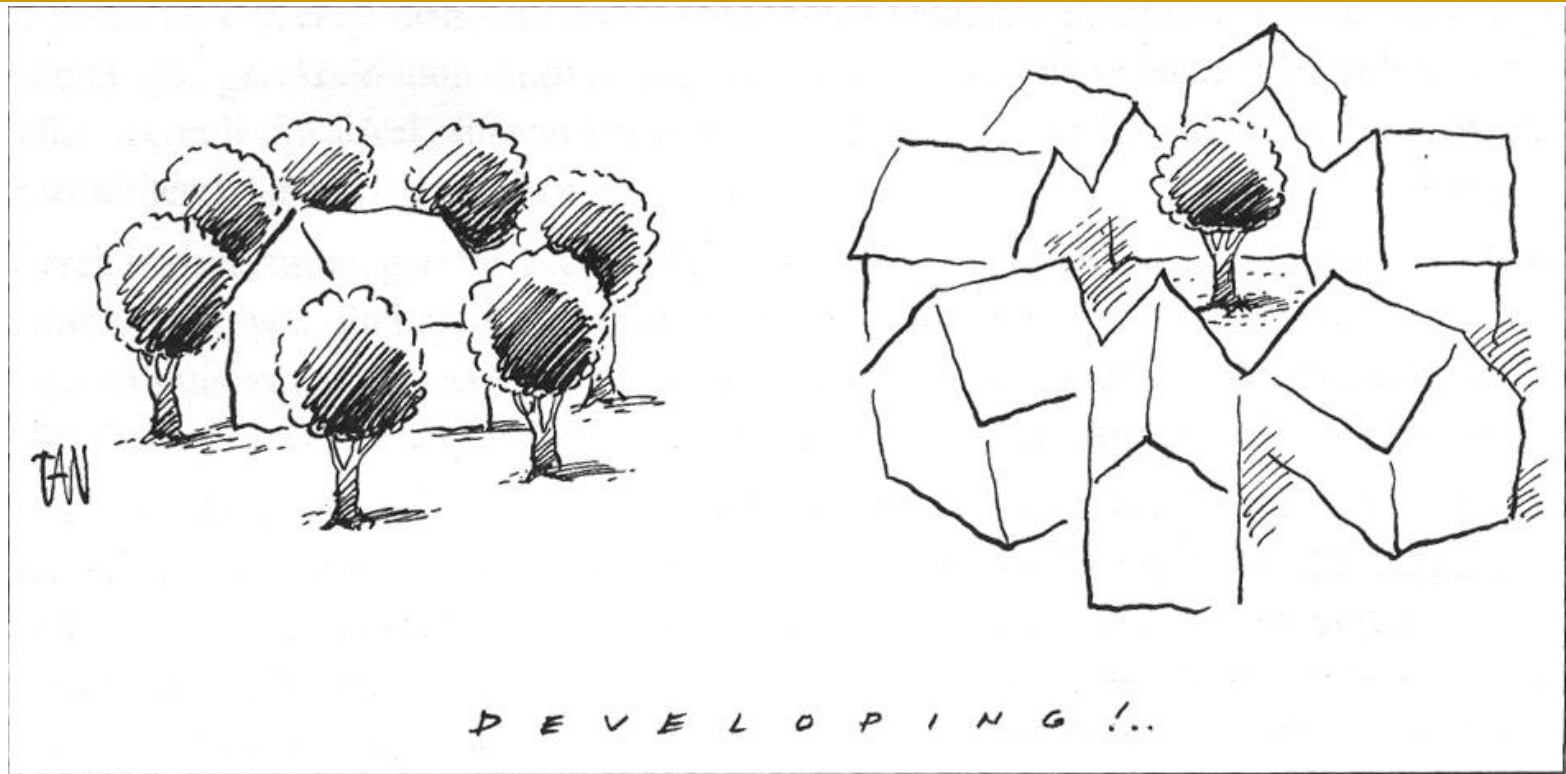
SUSTAINABILITY



PEACEABLE KINGDOM

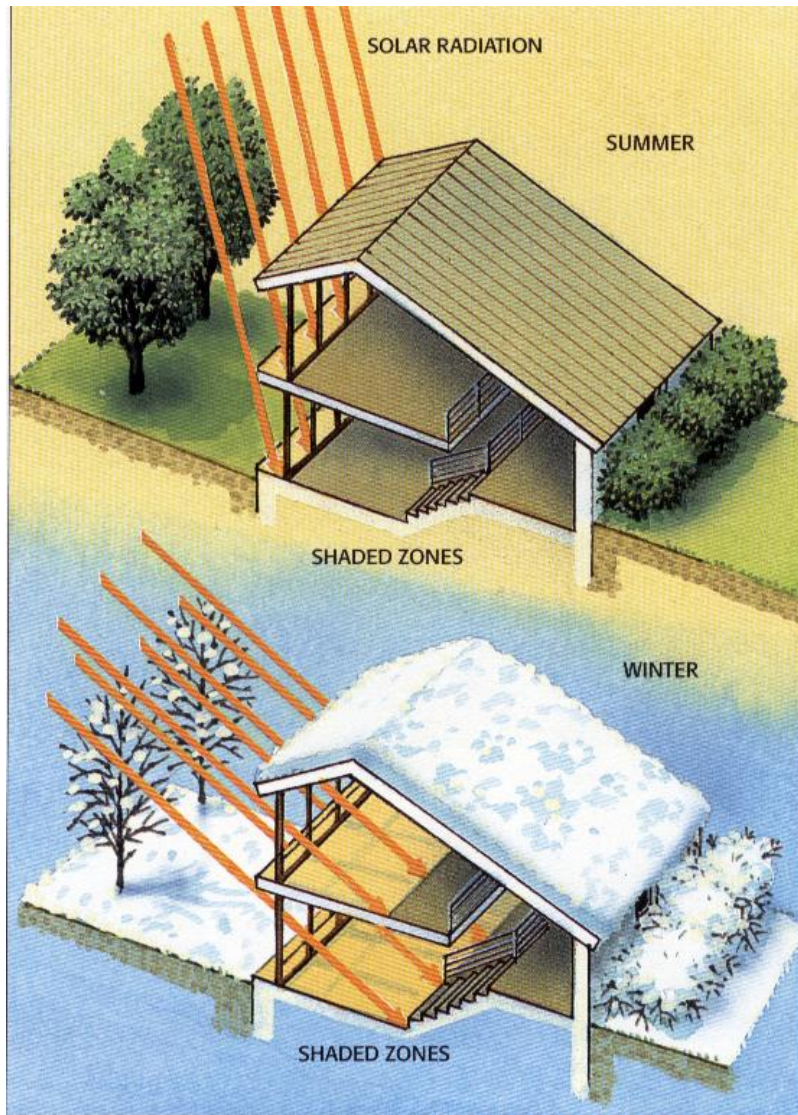
- **THE TERM “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT” AND THE ASSOCIATED NOTION OF SUSTAINABILITY HAVE RISEN TO INTERNATIONAL PROMINENCE FOLLOWING THE PUBLICATION OF THE BRUNDTLAND REPORT. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REFERS TO A FORM OF SOCIOECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT WHICH CAN CONTINUE INDEFINITELY WITHOUT EXHAUSTING THE WORLD’S RESOURCES OR OVERBURDENING THE ABILITY OF NATURAL SYSTEMS TO COPE WITH POLLUTION.**

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- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS DEFINED BY BRUNDTLAND AS: *"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS DEVELOPMENT THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR OWN NEEDS."* THUS THE BRUNDTLAND REPORT, EVEN ITS VERY TITLE 'OUR COMMON FUTURE', OFFERED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS THE 'SHARED GOAL' OF HUMANKIND. AS WITH GLOBAL WARMING OR OZONE DEPLETION, THE ONLY APPARENTLY SENSIBLE LEVEL FOR CARRYING OUT POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS THAT OF THE GLOBE BECAUSE NON-SUSTAINABILITY BY EVEN A MINORITY WILL UNDERMINE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL.**
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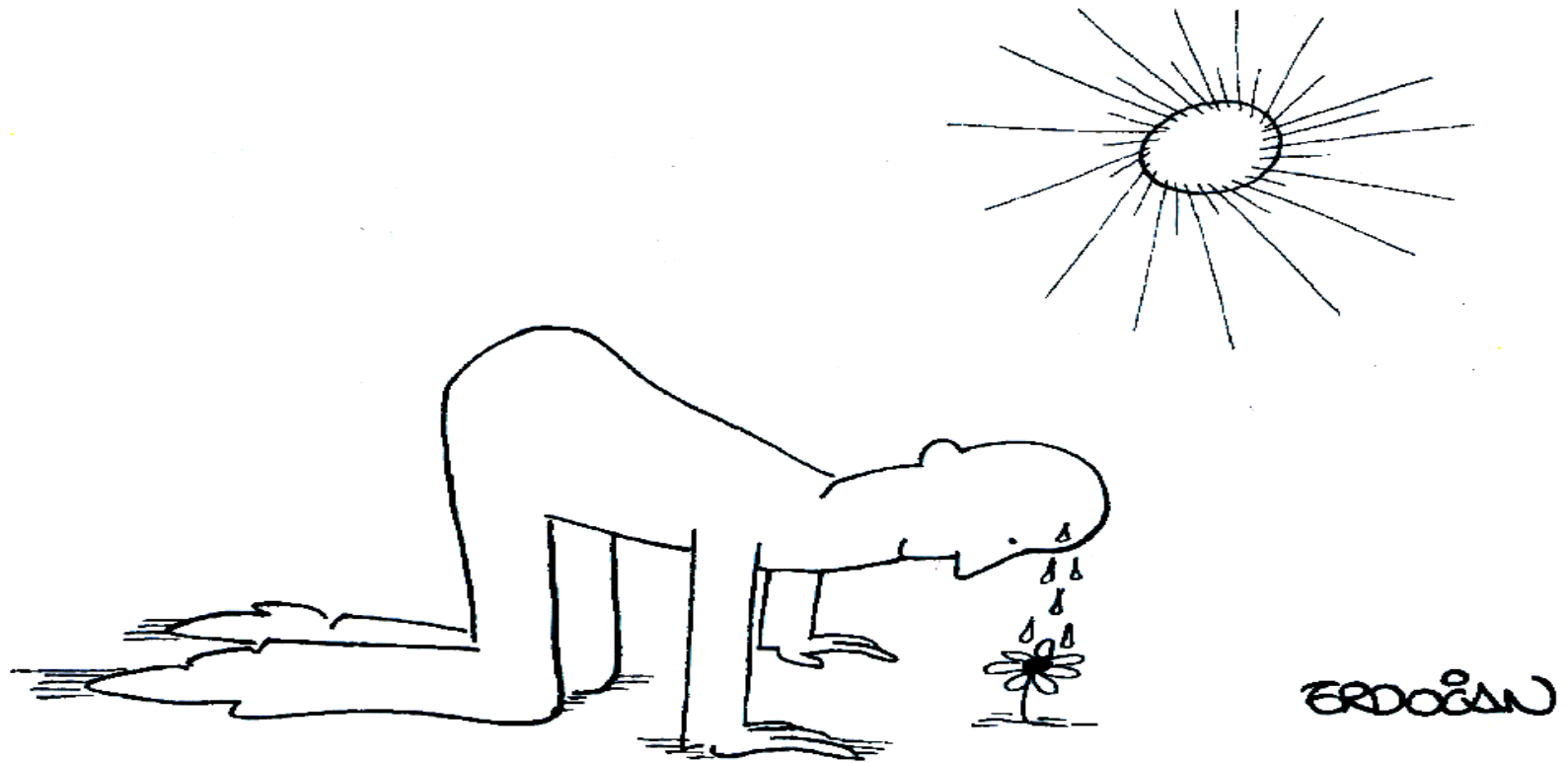
- PREVIOUSLY, ECONOMIC GROWTH WAS A DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE THAT COULD BE PURSUED BY ALL NATIONS INDIVIDUALLY. FOR THE FIRST TIME, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT SOMETHING THAT EVERYONE CAN DO SEPERATELY BUT A JOINT GLOBAL PROJECT; AS THE BRUNDTLAND REPORT EXPRESSES IT, 'THE GOALS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MUST BE DEFINED IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABILITY IN ALL COUNTRIES'

PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENT



■ ***RENEWABLE ENERGY USE***

ENERGY IS A PRECONDITION AND A CATALYST OF DEVELOPMENT. DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON EARTH INCREASED FOURFOLD, BUT ENERGY USE WAS MULTIPLIED BY SIXTEEN. CITIES HAVE TO MEET THE GROWING ENERGY DEMAND IN A SECURE AND SUSTAINABLE WAY, DIVERSIFY ENERGY SUPPLY AND ENABLE A SMOOTH TRANSITION FROM A FOSSIL FUEL-BASED ENERGY ECONOMY TO ONE BASED ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES. IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACROSS ALL SECTORS AND THROUGHOUT ACTIVITIES IS A KEY FACTOR FOR ADVANCING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE CITIES



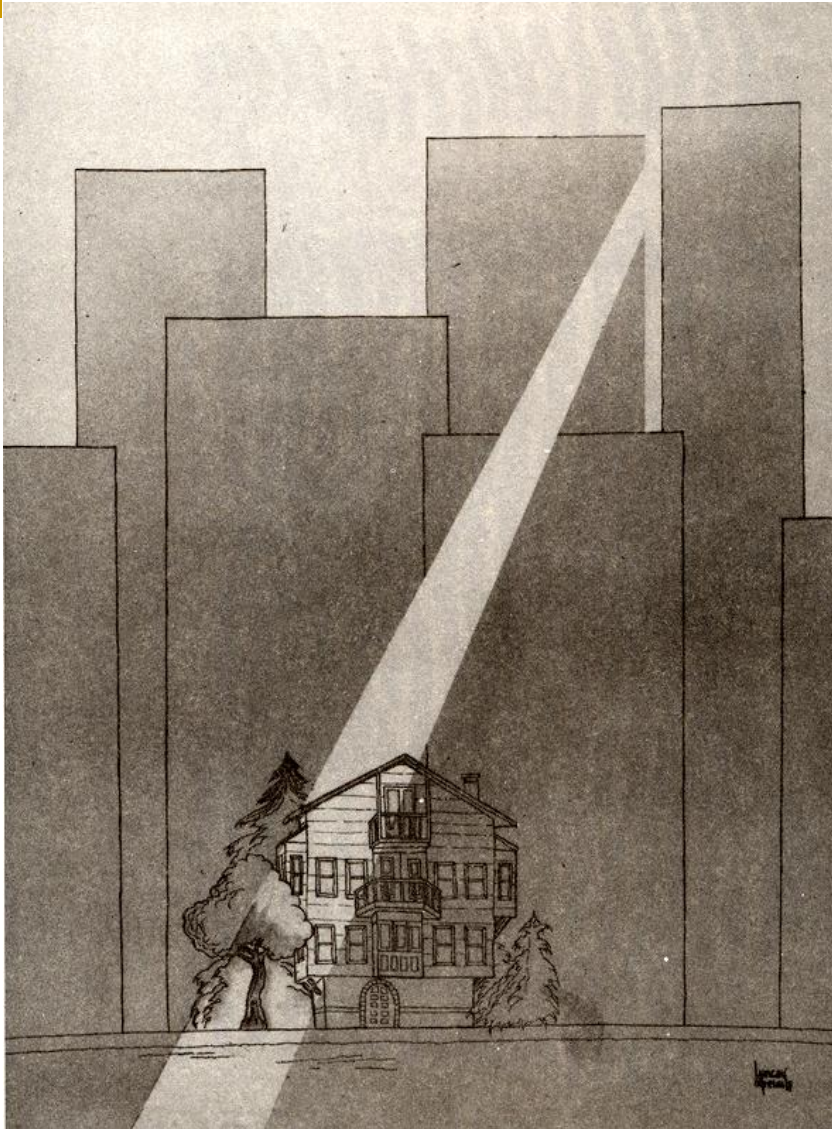
■ *BALANCE WITH NATURE*

THERE MUST BE A BALANCE BETWEEN NATURE AND HUMAN ENDEAVOR. THERE IS A LEVEL OF HUMAN HABITATION WHEREIN THE RESOURCES THAT ARE CONSUMED WILL BE REPLACED, THROUGH THE REPLENISHING CYCLES OF THE SEASONS, CREATING ENVIRONMENTAL EQUILIBRIUM. THE BALANCE OF NATURE CAN BE MAINTAINED WHEN FRAGILE AREAS ARE RESERVED FOR PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES, OR USED FOR LOW INTENSITY HABITATION. COMMON WISDOM MUST INCLUDE THE FUNDAMENTALS OF BALANCE BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE



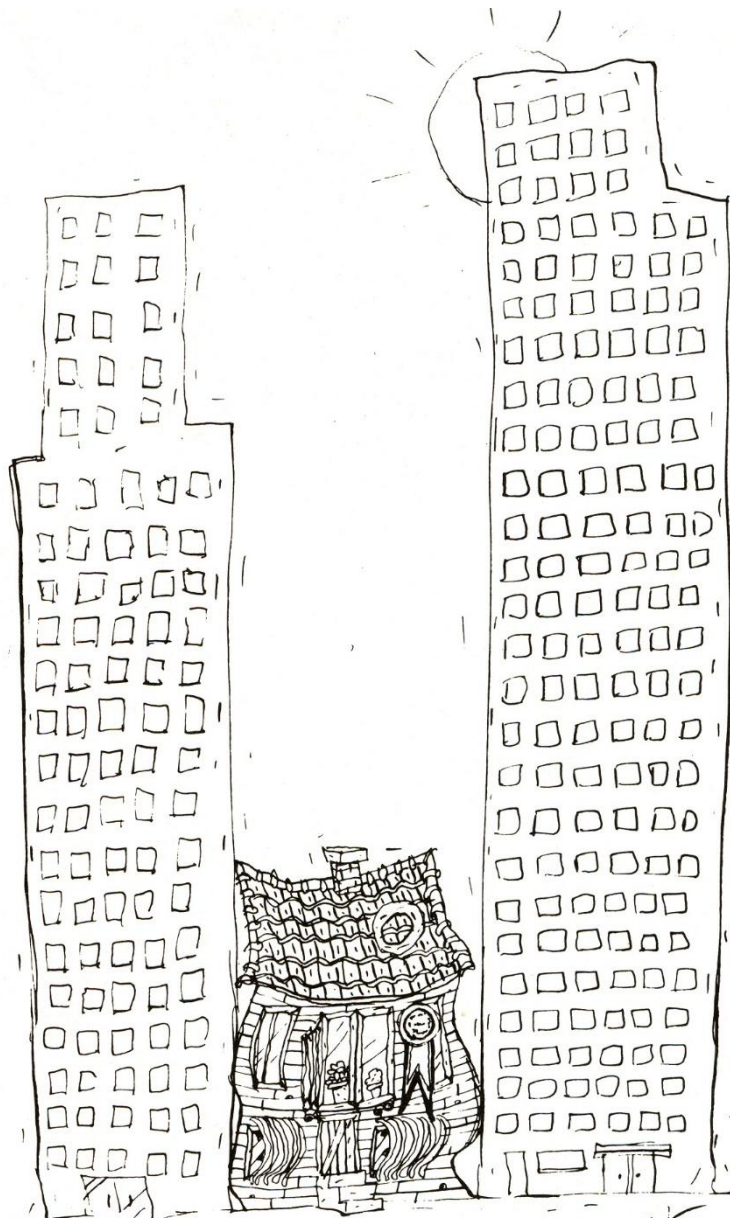
■ ***GREEN SPACES***

GREEN SPACES PROVIDE IMPORTANT SERVICES FOR A CITY. THEY IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ITS INHABITANTS. HOWEVER, THE BENEFITS OF THE GREEN SPACES ARE NOT EASY TO EXPRESS IN MONETARY TERMS. AS A RESULT THE GREEN SPACES DO NOT GET ENOUGH ATTENTION IN URBAN PLANNING. BUILDING AND PRODUCTION ARE GIVEN PRIORITY OVER NATURAL AREAS AND THE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CITY SLOWLY DISAPPEARS.



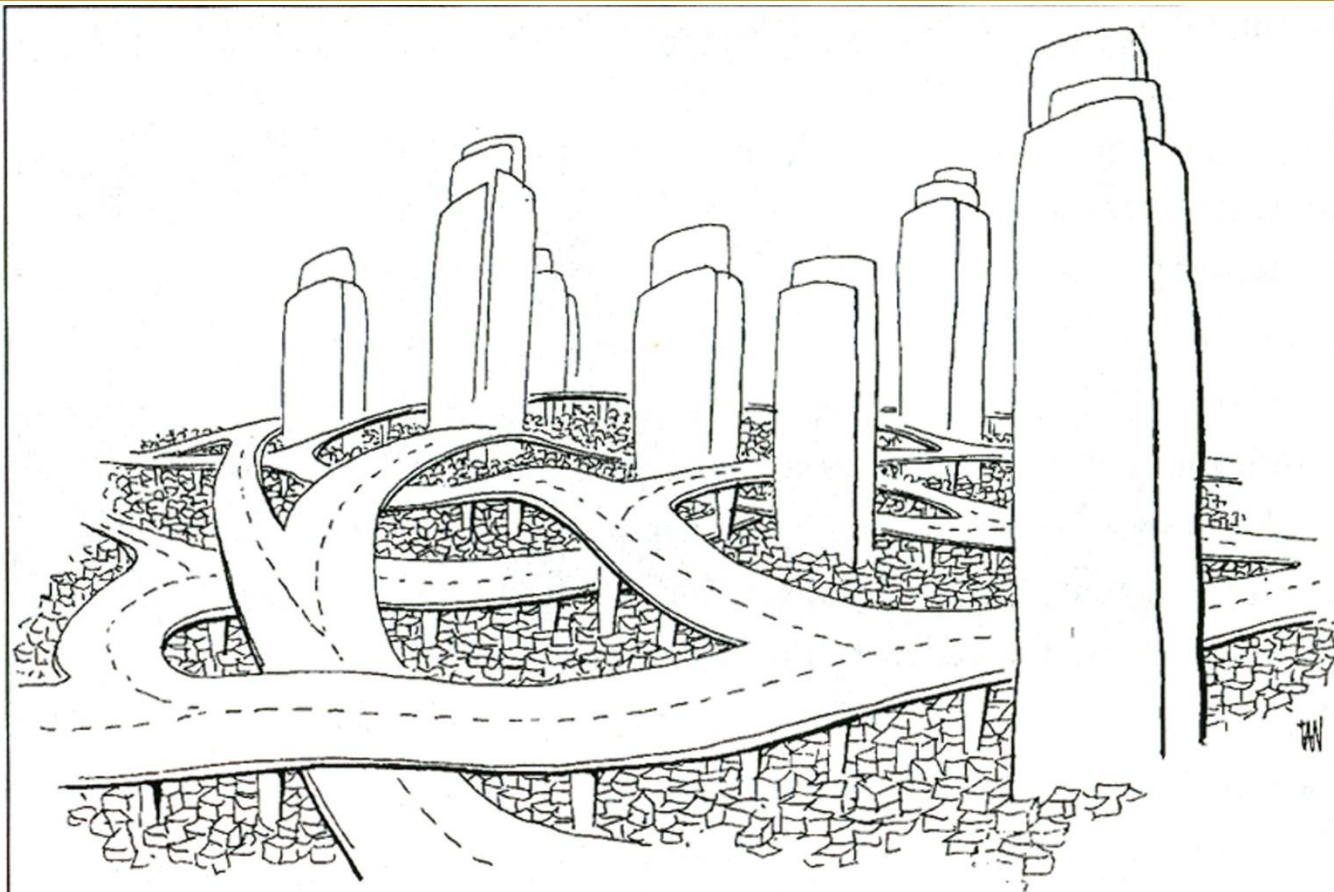
■ *A BALANCE WITH TRADITION*

THE TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE HAS THE ORDER ENGENDERED INTO BUILDING SYSTEMS THROUGH YEARS OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE, TO SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, TO AVAILABLE MATERIALS AND TO TECHNOLOGY. THESE FEATURES HAVE TO BE RESPECTED BY CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE, TO PROMOTE ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND MOTIFS, WHICH COMMUNICATE CULTURAL VALUES. CULTURAL HERITAGE IS MORE THAN OLD MONUMENTS. IF THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF UNIQUE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTS SHOULD BE JUSTIFIED ON ITS OWN MERITS, AS A UNIVERSAL VALUE IN ITSELF, IT MAY ACTUALLY ALSO PLAY AN IMPORTANT AND INTEGRAL PART IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



■ ***SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY***

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT IS NOT JUST A TECHNICAL QUESTION; WITHOUT GENEROUS SOCIAL CONDITIONS IT CANNOT BE REALIZED. IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD AND IN THE LARGE CITIES OF THE DEVELOPED WORLD, THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS CANNOT BE MADE ACCEPTABLE IF THEY ARE NOT COUPLED WITH AN EFFICIENT PROGRAM OF EASING PRIMARILY URBAN POVERTY. A MINIMUM REQUIREMENT IN THESE PLACES IS TO IMPROVE URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE, EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES, BUT THIS CANNOT BE DONE WITHOUT GIVING EQUAL RIGHTS TO THE POOR AND OTHER DISADVANTAGED SOCIAL GROUPS. TO BE SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE, PRACTICES SHOULD AIM TO PROVIDE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR ALL CITIZENS

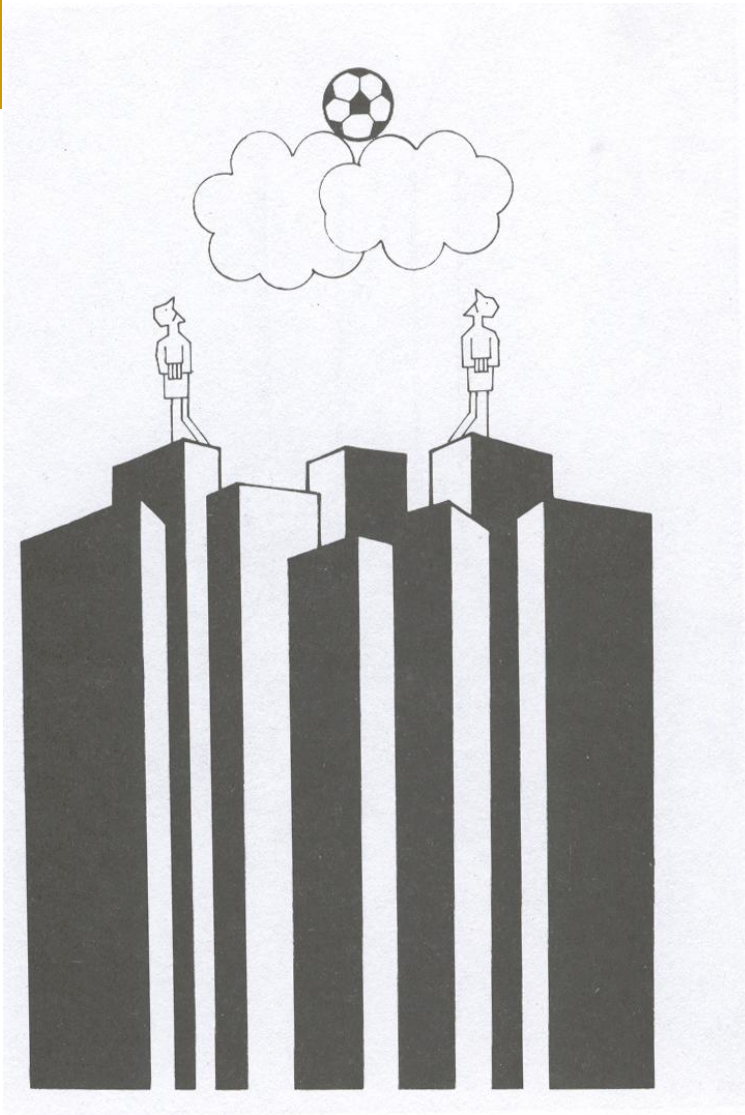


■ **ACCESSIBILITY**

A MAJOR CONCERN OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES IS TRANSPORT. WHILE RECOGNIZING THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONAL VEHICLES, IT ATTEMPTS TO PLACE THE COSTS (ENERGY CONSUMPTION, LARGE PAVED AREAS, PARKING, ACCIDENTS, NEGATIVE BALANCE OF TRADE, AND POLLUTION) ON THE USERS OF PRIVATE VEHICLES. AFFORDABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORT HAS TO BE PROMOTED.

■ HUMAN SCALE

AN ABIDING AXIOM OF URBAN DESIGN AND CITY PLANNING HAS BEEN THE PROMOTION OF PEOPLE-FRIENDLY PLACES, PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS AND PUBLIC DOMAINS WHERE PEOPLE CAN MEET. THE LAST THREE DECADES HAVE SEEN THE LOSS OF SUCH SPACES WHERE THE PUBLIC DOMAIN HAS SHRUNK INTO PRIVATELY MANAGED SHOPPING MALLS, ENTERTAINMENT COMPLEXES AND GATED SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES. DEVELOPMENT HAS SPREAD OUT PRIVATELY MANAGED, “LIMITED ACCESS” PUBLIC AMENITIES ALONG AUTOMOBILE ROADS AND HIGHWAYS. THE NEW URBANISM FOCUSES ON ISOLATED ENCLAVES. THESE NEW URBANISM COMMUNITIES ARE IN FACT HIDEAWAYS FOR AN ALIENATED ELITE. ARCHITECTURE, CAMPUS PLANNING AND CITY PLANNING, OVER THE PAST HALF CENTURY, HAVE ALL FOCUSED ON ISOLATED MONUMENTS, ON THEIR OWN ISOLATED PLOTS, OFTEN ENCLOSED IN THEIR OWN COMPOUND WALLS AND BEHIND LOCKABLE GATES. LARGENESS, GRANDNESS AND TECHNOLOGICAL FEATS HAVE BEEN THE NEW TREND, WHERE THE GOAL IS OFTEN TO AMAZE THE PUBLIC. THE END RESULTS ARE TOURIST DESTINATIONS AND NOT COMMUNITIES.



HÜSEYİN ÇAKMAK



■ *VISION*

FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES, EVEN THE SMALLEST DECISIONS, MUST BE BASED ON A BROAD VISION OF THE FUTURE. THIS VISION MUST BE NURTURED FROM POSITIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE AIMS OF THE NATURE OF THE FUTURE. VISION ENTAILS MAKING AN INTEGRATED AND HOLISTIC ASSESSMENT OF THE FUTURE; EVALUATING POSSIBLE OPTIONS BASED ON THEIR LIKELY IMPACTS. SUSTAINABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENT NEEDS A COMMON VISION OF THE CITY BY THE CITY USERS AND THEIR LEADERS.

CONCLUSION

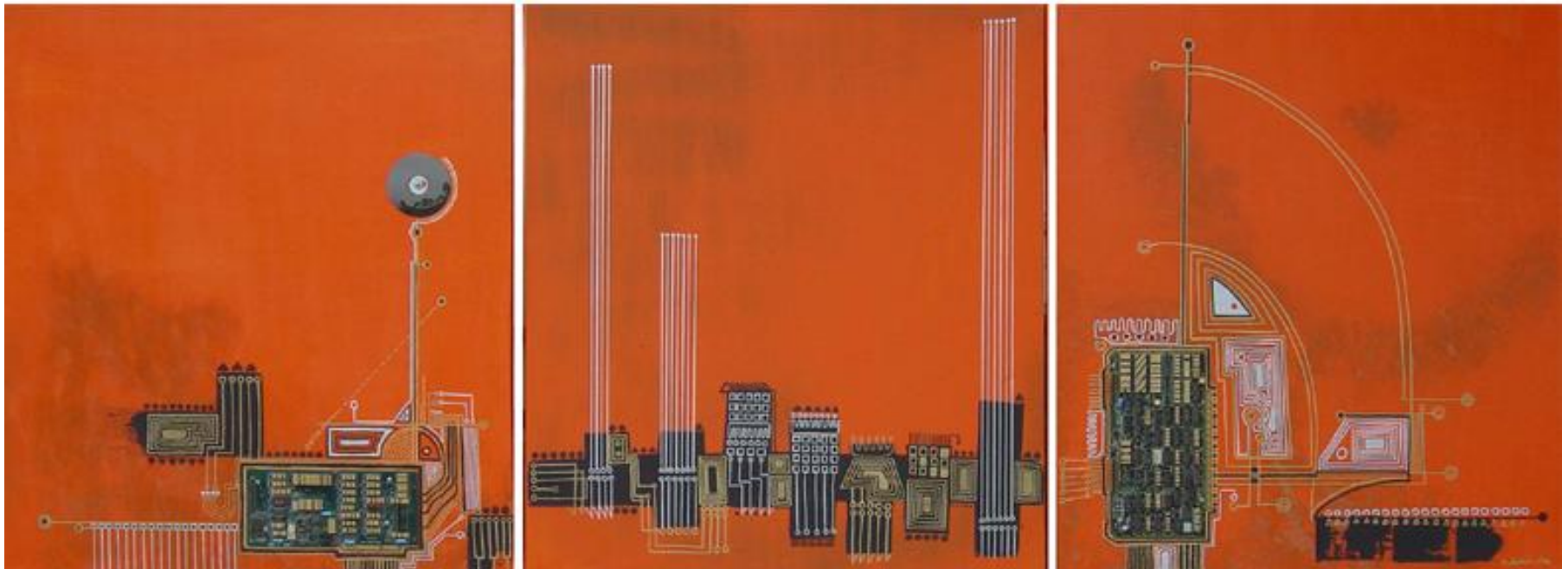


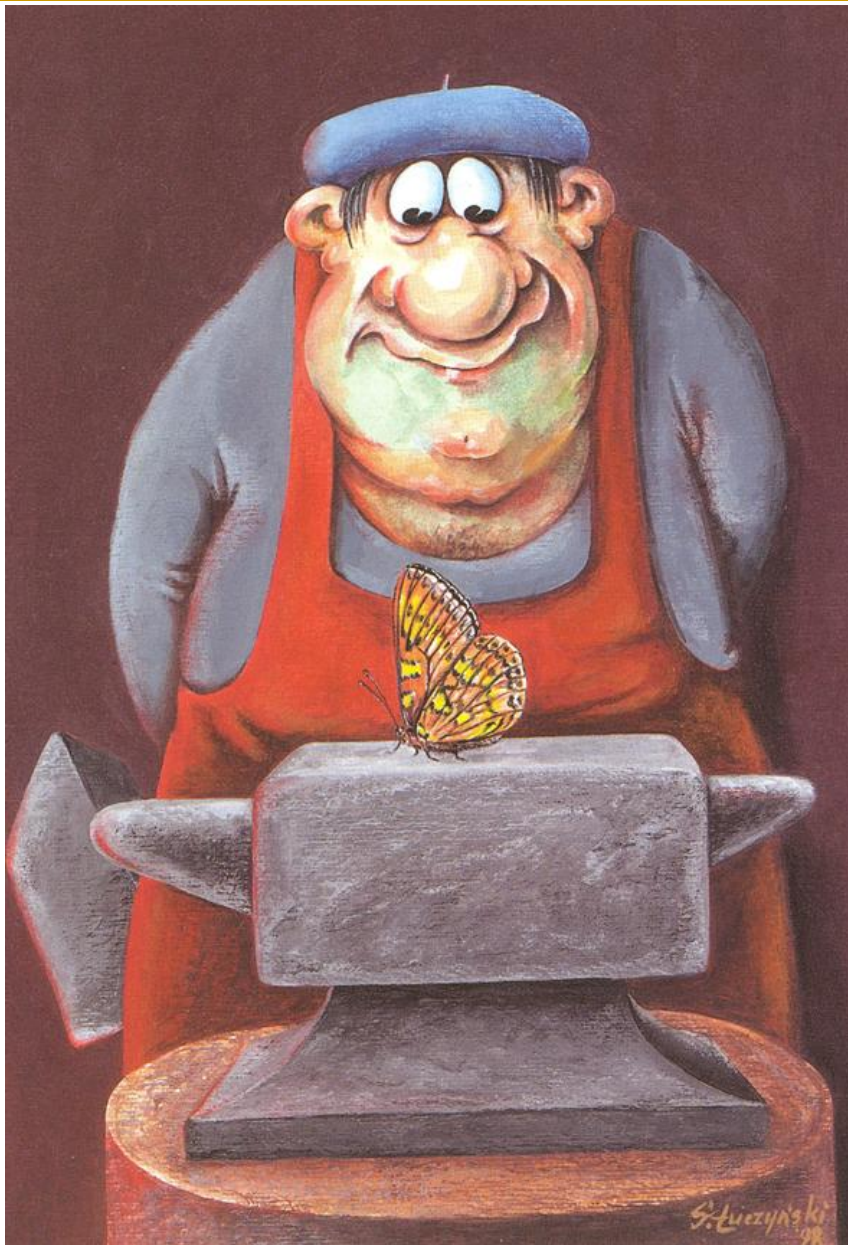
Serdar MIII

- **CITIES ARE THE PLACES WHERE MOST KNOWLEDGE IS CREATED AND MOST INNOVATIONS TAKE PLACE. SUSTAINABILITY MEANS ALSO “SUSTAIN ABILITY TO CREATE AND INNOVATE”.**

WHILE THERE IS CONCERN ABOUT THE GROWTH OF MEGA-CITIES, THERE IS RECOGNITION THAT PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO MOVE TO SUCH HUGE CONURBATIONS DESPITE POOR LIVING CONDITIONS. THE IMPERATIVE IS TO FIND WAYS TO PROVIDE AND MANAGE BASIC SERVICES FOR ALL THE MILLIONS WHO HAVE CHOSEN TO LIVE THERE.

- **THE NEW MAJOR FORCE IN THE WORLD IS TECHNOLOGY, AND THE GLOBALIZATION AND ITS EFFECT ON DEVELOPMENT. THE NEW REQUIRED TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE RECONSIDERED. THE REAL SAFETY OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE WORLD LIES IN TECHNOLOGY, A MAJOR TOOL IN THE PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROWTH, WHICH IS FACING A REAL THREAT.**





- **TO ACHIEVE A SUSTAINABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENT, CHANGES IN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR WILL BE REQUIRED ON ALL LEVELS OF SOCIETY. FOR A SMOOTH TRANSITION, ALL SECTORS OF SOCIETY NEED TO BE AWARE OF AND ACCEPT THE NEED TO CHANGE. EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND FULL-SCALE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS WITH LOCAL PARTICIPATION WILL BE NECESSARY. BESIDES THESE LOCAL CHANGES, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN BOTH TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL FIELDS IS VITALLY IMPORTANT**





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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