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‘INDEPENDENCE’ AS A DESIGN APPROACH FOR ZONGULDAK LAVOIRS

Abstract

Zonguldak coalmine is one of the significant and historical industrial regions of Turkey, which is home to an abundance of untouched coal reserve. Unfortunately today, coal reserve in Zonguldak is not enough to support all contributing parts of city’s complex lifecycle. When designing a master plan for such a city, the most important consideration is how this constructed industrial area will potentially affect the central cycles of the land and waterfront. Outside of maintaining the civic integrity of the land, its circulation and density, the idea is for the centre of Zonguldak to function as a design model, demonstrating that a new future for constructed civic and independence environment without industrial trace is possible. The aim for independent city centre is to successfully replace its old industrial area with the design of waterfront and insider area in order to create a property that is more valuable than the sum of industrial parts and aged and non-functional central parts. Especially if waterfront design has attached to central parts by considering relationship with each other, usage of waterfront might be classified as an independent design rather than previous design. By doing this it will set a new precedent for future architects and urban planners, one which places an independent value in identity that is to be sustainable and conscientiously developed.

Keywords: Gentrification, Industrial Space, Waterfront Design, Culture Tourism,

1. Introduction and Literature Survey

1.1. Significance of Zonguldak at a Broader Context

A coalmine gives significant meaning to Zonguldak as an industrial city in Turkey. Besides, Zonguldak has import portion of Black Sea business circles especially shipping and coal mining. Considering the global value of Zonguldak and its place in Turkey, the whole existence of the city has owed to coal mines. In addition, academic studies and strong social relations are also important issues being determine its significance. Considering existing conditions of Turkey, the importance of Zonguldak has marked decrease especially in last year's because of increasing usage of new and harmless energy resources and changed city border. If ones make a comparison between developed countries according to their gross national product to evaluate today's situations of Turkey and Zonguldak, the Mining Sector and Policy Report is completed by Chamber of Mining Engineers at 2011, analysed that "the share of mining in Turkey at the level of 1.2 %" (Madencilik sektörü ve Politikaları Raporu, 2011: p. 4) but this rate has signed increase level in developed countries. This rates demonstrated that trend of national energy consumption has directed other kinds of energy resources unlike trend of global energy consumption. In 1995, the formal border of Zonguldak was redefined smaller rather than before by central government. As a result of this Zonguldak lost its commercial, industrial, social, and regional importance. If ones analyzed the research of Socioeconomic Development Ranking Survey of Cities and Regions at 2003, it might be easily seen that "looking at the order of development in Turkey between eighty-one cities, Zonguldak has become the twenty-fourth city" (Bülent Dincer, 2003: p. 49). According to information from same source, Zonguldak lost eleven orders (rank) since the Karabük was separated as an independent city. However, the new existing boundary was determined considering new development about social and economic conditions in the region to rethink national and international vision and mission. According to new vision of Zonguldak gives an importance still coal mining, business relations, and seaway and highway networks in Black Sea with new functions such as tourism and education.

1.2. Dependent Effects of Aged Industrial Area on Urban Life

Industrial areas must be placed according to location of resources, climatic conditions and transportation opportunities. However, the city life must not be punished by industrial areas because of industrial waste products and its location in the city. Designer should consider the cities visual diversity and sustainability. The area which has industrial facilities density should be analysed carefully for future of city life, and consideration should be given to creating pleasant scenery along close areas (Hayter, 1990). If the industrial facilities and its whole results have turned disadvantages from advantages, city and designers have to think the next coming progress. Determination of bad effects and bad effects of industrial facilities by authority is the milestone for the development. If the industry does not carry the city economy anyway and also it has been seen as a barrier to improve urban life, the city has to get rid of this kind of dysfunctional equipment to attain independent future plan (Mieg and Oevermann, 2015). In Zonguldak, coal washing facilities cover huge area in the city centre near the waterfront and the city life and city scenery have interrupted by these facilities. Besides it cause adverse weather conditions for nature, mankind facilities, and human being to live in the city centre. Remain buildings unfortunately break off the relationship between two sides of city and sea to city. The

city life and users could not use waterfront effectively because of circulation is constrained by desultory and inessential facilities on waterfront. Citizen's especially young people and tourists cannot be benefit from surrounding of industrial areas because usage of waterfront and central are blocked by coal facilities especially abandoned facilities. The industrial facilities, which remain in the undeveloped areas, should also be evaluated so a plan for their sustainable management can be crafted. Authorities have to find an independent solution if it is necessary, it would be without industrial facilities, to establish salutary, positive, and sustainable city life to use design forms and understandings, former policies, and social trends.

1.3. Urban Renewal in Industrial Areas of Depressed Cities

The city and citizens should not be affected by the aged industrial facilities that exist in the region. Considering the development of cities while determining the stages of urban development is also important. Prerequisite for urban development is that deliberate to move industrial land to more useful and efficient area for beginning commercial and social development to achieve new urban vision (Babalıs, 2018). "It seems likely that re-urbanization, reflecting economic restructuring a policy effort to improve living, working and leisure conditions in city centres" (Reyer, 1994, p. 13). After reconstruction or receive, the buildings remaining in areas should be evaluated for any special social and commercial functions with free design lack of industrial trace to contribute civic communication with land and users. Increasing human relations in the area could be useful in altering the ambience (Kaya, 2020). "Architecture and urban conditions are constantly in flux. People make urban conditions and people change them, adjust them and destroy them in return. Behaviour is an important generator in our buildings where user interaction is encouraged as much as possible" (Ferguson, 2006, p. 183). In the city, the urban designer will meet other professionals has never met before. The interrelated design disciplines would give the design a broader scope to create a land for entertainment, education, commercial, social activities without industrial any purpose. For shaping predictable life and situation of city the designers might heed politicians and bureaucrats in dealing with their hundreds of rules and conventions to manage to improvement strategies. However, negotiation with other disciplines especially with authority does not mean to disregard to independent design aim (Madanipour et al., 2014). "Urban planners, architects and landscape architects are miles ahead in dealing with the needs and wishes of citizens who rightly want to know how their neighbourhood and city is going to look" (Reyer, 1994, p. 33). The designers must purpose to establish central life in the whole area where includes vacated industrial land with necessity of independence to be supported modern conditions in the same land within different perceptions and impressions. Knowledge of social relevance demands clear climate and sea ports, open areas, commercial and business places, and green environment rather than has been the case to date. All of relevance could be required mutual cooperation with independent understanding against the past usage and decayed strategies and organization. For, as it appears from virtually many urban renewable projects carrying their developments with their new visions, approaches from additional areas of central region is indispensable to point out problem in the city, but designer would often only be able to solve the complex nodes together with some modules such as open areas, park network, green lines, waterfront relations, location, architecture, and function of buildings, re-shaped sub-place in the aged industrial remains. Perhaps a specialized search might be thought of which does not have today's conditions of urbanism as its focal point, but which presumes the city as client; hence the training of a kind of city designers. Designers must care the every feet of land according to

overrate view points to re-evaluate and remember sub-spaces in the area such as secret, special, invisible or unconsidered (Hawkins, 2016). "These notes propose an intervention of spatial and conceptual interventions, architectures and artworks. They are based on idea that if "something is missing", it is also possible that "something leftover" resides in the lack. We find this paradox best exemplified in certain "unbuilt" peripheries of the city, where discreet, heterotopic spaces resist easy entry and identification. By heterotopic we mean to incite the desire of secret places, or open a new space of invention. Often small in scale, these spaces act as counter-sites to effect, enact and embed an imaginary "utopian" form in livable, innovatory ways. They bring together a sort of mixed, joint experience in which the real sites within a culture are simultaneously represented, contested and inverted, as in an anamorphic (distorted) lens or mirror" (Ferguson, 2006, pp. 27-28). Understanding of independent design must purposes distinguished meaning, solutions, and proposal to renew the flow of circulation, distribution of buildings, and architectural visuality with variety scenery visions in the whole area by special urbanist inventions which solve the problems in their context with in unity.

1.4. Successful International Examples

The vacated industrial areas, which are a significant meaning and memory, should be renewal with different and effective functions because of both its social importance and its urban development approaches. Before creating a new life and community in the central area every situations of the site must be well analysed and evaluated independently. There are many succeed project examples in world especially in the USA, western and middle Europe, Russia, and Far Eastern regions. The Zeche Zollverein is one of the best industrial examples of urban renewal in Essen, Germany (Atkinson and Bridge, 2005). The understanding is built the area mention many kinds of issue from variety disciplines. "Any mention of the Zollverein is likely to include three things: world cultural heritage, industrial culture and design. This can give the impression that design as an activity is being used rather laboriously to give the site a new function. World cultural heritage and industrial culture, on the other hand, are seen as responsibilities, tourism factors, or extra burdens, depending on one's viewpoint" (Ferguson, 2006, p. 12). Independence comes from after the free design idea. If the area and facilities are too aged and their function had been lost, the next stage of design and life for these kind of land is changing the meaning, function, users and surroundings completely different. The changed environment, usage, and scenery could not lose any think its importance of identity (Babalıs, 2018). "Yet it is precisely this combination of the three that gives the Zollverein such a unique and strong identity: nowhere else in the world has an industrial site been developed by designers and engineers working together so consistently on everything from the streetlamps and buildings to the machine park. Here, 'design' means contemplating the roots and past uses of the place in terms of design solutions for the future. That is why industrial culture at the Zollverein means more than just preserving buildings to remind us of bygone days. It is a kind of 'world heritage site for design', promoting new approaches to design, international platforms for interdisciplinary debate about design quality, presentation space and specialist courses in the fields of design and architecture" (Ferguson, 2006, pp. 12-13). Metamorphosis might be useful for urban development replaced the new site in old industrial area. The added activities and interventions could be work with a right programme, schedule and acceptable and sensible relationship between users and perception. "The 'New Zollverein' is growing fast. People from all walks of life come here to see it or just to hang out. The site is a huge tourist attraction, with more than half a million visitors each year, including those who attend events. It has created

jobs too: Run by the Zollverein Foundation, several of its buildings already house eighty businesses with around a thousand employees, many of them in creative service industries. In 2006, the New Zollverein will enter the international spotlight with spectacular architecture and a high-profile event. Institutions of International caliber are present in the form of the North-Rhine Westphalia Design Centre and the Zollverein School of Business and Design; they will be joined in 2007 by the new Ruhr Museum. Zollverein is a model project. Many different people and organizations have come together to open up new ground in the spirit of experiment demonstrated by their forerunners here. They are all good reasons to visit Zollverein, and be part of the effort to preserve our cultural heritage and give it new life” (Ferguson, 2006, p. 13). If true decision could be taken for aged industrial areas without any dependent factors, the area would increase its growth with right selected organization method, activities, structural dispersal, usage variety, form of design, density and character of visitors, and represented correct vision. Therefore, where design and users’ differences are high, the area might be easily complete its transformation from the industrial land to recreational land and also after the transformation has been completed it must be supported with continuity and vivacity (Kaya, 2020).

2. Design Understanding

2.1. Design Idea

Considering today’s circumstances of Zonguldak, it is difficult to conceive of designing an old industrial environment which does not hinder the propose growth of city. A design which increase the abundance of the land onto which is independently implemented, rather than deleting all trace of industrial elements, will enrich and free the lives of both its human and nonhuman members; however, a design, which does not take into consideration the cities social, commercial, and financial elements, is not sustainable. The two mandatory components of sustainable planning are the permanence of city life and the maintenance of it within an environment by definition of independence. These two concepts must be considered from a civic sensitive position. The tenets of sustainable urbanism in aged industrial area, which are defined by architectural, social and economic factors, must find a way to integrate today’s living standards with independent and decisive actions. When designing from this point-of-view, it is important to create architecture and landscape elements in conformity with nature and structure of city centre; designers advocate a design philosophy that is sensitive to both the free foresight about the city centre and existing component, and will allow for a sustainable and comfortable future. It has not proven yet that in order for urban beings to possess favourable living conditions and varied living spaces in the future, this more dynamic and inclusive design philosophy must be espoused rather than static, infertile, and dependent of aged purposes. Using design methods that consider alternative industrial options that use the land by especially touristic, cultural, and financial aims and avoid the causation of further damage to the future progress will contribute to civic development both now, and for future property. Creating an especial culture without any kind of mandates attitude that embraces new and inclusive ways of interacting with independent development will put Zonguldak at the vanguard of sustainable and freedom living progression. Additionally, it will improve the quality of life for city and human being by introducing variety into memorable industrial trace, while simultaneously mitigating industrial damage on city future.

2.2. Future Reflection

Time is a magic wand to realize the idea and dream of design on the area. The process of the defragment of design includes many stages are spread the time according to their contextual meaning, needs, and conditions. As a part of the unity of introducing principles and practices from design for large-scale development, there was a marked increase in the emphasis given to sustainability in environment for future reflection (Johnson, 2009). "The idea of environmentally sustainable development finds its expression in a triangle that, not by coincidence, is also the logo for the environmentally sustainable development vice presidency. One corner of this triangle is economic and financial sustainability; the second, ecological sustainability, and the third, social and cultural sustainability. Any proposal, technically sound though it may be, must also be judged successful against these criteria. Projects must be economically and financially sustainable in terms of economic development, capital maintenance, and the efficient use of resource and investments. In this, the business community clearly leads the way; but its leadership is now also sought to advance ecologically sustainable solutions that preserve ecosystem integrity; respect the limits of carrying capacity; and protect species, biodiversity, and natural resources" (Serageldin, 1944, p. 27). This tendency is persuasive prove of the growth of a deep-rooted resistance to dependent aged urban conceptions and dysfunctional existence situations which requires both sustainability and free thinking for action by design-makers with new future ideas and visions. A significant part of the changing context of urban development in the central area must be based social and welfare strategies towards the pursuit of strategies to create independent growth with increasing economic and social awareness against restrictive rules and invisible and stable design consuetude. Gradually improving and recovering design could be provided with long-term and interactive coordination to obviate possible bad results (Haapoja, 2017). "Equally important is the social and cultural equation. This requires the essential contributions of governance and the civil society. Equity, social mobility, social cohesion, participation, empowerment, cultural identity, and institutional capacity building are as essential to environmentally sustainable development as economic and ecological concerns. These social dimensions are essential to any concept of environmentally sustainable development, because without them society becomes dysfunctional and breaks down. In such circumstances the long-term economic, social, and political costs are very high" (Serageldin, 1944, p. 19). Beware of unpredictable results; designers must share principles and stages of design understanding to convince whole urban figures. More concretely the future planning aimed to reduce short-term and long-term, and private-public problems by functional solutions. "Practical progress is required at three levels. First, public-private partnerships should involve in the protect design stage those affected by transport, energy, and solid waste management. Second, local knowledge needs to be better used in the design and implementation of programs. Third, there is a need to build capacity to assess social impacts in all three of these sectors. The key for the private sector is to increase the involvement, participation, and empowerment of the poor and in partnership with government" (Serageldin, 1944, p. 32). Relationship between settled and remittent units of city with permanent and contemporary situations is not manage the conduction of urban developing process but it might helps the independent reactions are determined from designers as supported factor to provide maintenance and independence of design.

3. Rethinking The Boundaries of Design

After discussing the idea and its process with whole units of city, designer must turn back and focus on details of design because not only big scales caused to decadence of design but also little points could do that. In addition, individual participation and group partnership has become another dominant theme of urban development according to independent design. Especially the potential tension between the feelings and freedom is directed though these designs approach (Guasch and Zulaika, 2005). “We like to imagine cities that are not subjected to planning, where people do whatever they feel is necessary: Where they create their spaces according to their own needs, reflecting their individual creative instincts” (Ferguson, 2006, p. 183). Creativity does not depend on one professional or groups, creativity might be observed in anybody’s thinking or behaviours if they live or visit there. As regards the users of the city or area and management of projects these remained dominated by detailed design style. “In our vision, the city consists of sediments, layers of materials and actions; we are able to appropriate and rearrange bits of the city to give them another life. That is why we like to work with stickers and tape as immediate tools to render any object or space real, and we use their graphic qualities as a secondary layer of meaning. We like the ephemeral character of these constructions, you can change it constantly: if you’re tired of the colour or even the form, you simply add another layer. When it breaks, you fix it with more padding and tape or more stickers or whatever. Through layers you can create a truly individual object” (Ferguson, 2006, p. 178). This analysed has identified the need to improve several aspects of urban projects appraisal systems. In particular it has highlighted the way in which appraisal has often been perceived as a narrow, feelings focused on the liberalization of decisions about design. This idea also might open or engage to use wide efficient area. “We understand design as a way of thinking; it is a transferable skill that can be applied to anything. If everyone was complacent, everything would remain the same. If you have a problem, you try to find a solution. Design is a survival instinct” (Ferguson, 2006, p. 179). Free thinking affect design opportunities, future, aesthetic, vision, and many other factors that can make an environment a more useful and comfortable place to live. A peaceful condition creates variations and besides it may create a comfortable place for visitors and users after the implementation of design under the less restrictive ruler environment. Attaining development of urban, a dense trend situated in free design habitat which has a wall to indicate boundaries which purpose to not to control design on the contrary it is existence to control non-free actions would brings pessimistic thinking. Finally, if searching aims to find re-evaluation of design boundary, it might be seen that new boundaries includes absolute freedom to provide whole of feeling, instinct, imagination, and perception to get big vision (Safdie, 2010).

4. Reconsidering The Vision of Design

Vision of design that exists in the all of users mind can provide an area for the improvement and because of the fact that it brings independence for the region; it provide more accessibility in the region. Therefore, the rate of using waterfront and central region should be increased at the design process, and the river and sea should be used if the vision is needed. Global awareness and vision constrain the design to localize right time-space combination (Ricci, 2017). “On the other hand, her critique of David Harvey’s conception of time – space compression warns against the tendency to view the implosion of time and space that Harvey terms the condition of postmodernity as equally accessible to all. In her view different individuals and social groups is differently positioned vis-à-vis the flows and interconnections

that constitute the 'globalization' of capital and culture. On the other hand, these flows and interconnections intersect in particular places at particular times, giving each place its own unique dynamism and making it possible for us to envision a 'global' or 'progressive' sense of place" (Smith, 2001, p. 107). Sense of place concept needs supporter factor to progress such as natural improvement, transition, easy accessibility, clear air, and change of scenery. The cleanliness of the climate should be taken into consideration, also the seasonal changes, the speed of the wind during the day and the water level are some other elements that requires emphasize for design stages. In addition, the paths that feed the central area and sub-central points cannot be hindered, contrarily, it should be developed. When designing transition ways in the region, which is divided by the river and sea, the length of waterfront and artificial diversity and its height should be well analysed. Structural interventions should be kept as less as possible, therefore the visual field and natural balance especially conditions of sea will not be damaged and distorted. Transitions can be provided by bridges which can increase the value of the area; also sporting, educational, entertainment, and commercial activities can be included to diversify land uses (Atkinson and Bridge, 2005).

5. Conclusion

The process of development and implementation is not the responsibility of a group or committee or authority with specific responsibilities. However, designers must be major participants to determine decisions with citizens and other attendee about urban vision. If aged industrial facilities are continued its decayed process in the city center, central area especially waterfront must escape this kind of dependent factor to get free understanding to apply. Transforming the buildings and area to urban figure from industrial facilities is important reaction to attain freedom of urban. Creating sub-central place and big enough squared with green network by organic drawings give clues of independent design. Structural localization in the area is another significant factor highlights the civil character and new vision of land. The life on area might be defined as the maintaining of the new developing life and fulfilling the modern and social habits of people with independence design understandings. Therefore a new urban lifestyle can be proposed to a bright and optimistic future without any dependent factors. The development will provide with the help of urban freedom and a sustainable urbanism identity will be gained.

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