

# WORKSHOPS AS A TOOL FOR EDUCATION IN MODERN HERITAGE CONSERVATION: 1ST INTERNATIONAL DOCOMOMO WORKSHOP IN ATAKÖY, ISTANBUL, 2006

## MODERN MİMARLIK MİRASININ KORUNMASI İÇİN BİR EĞİTİM ARACI OLARAK ÇALIŞTAYLAR: 1. ULUSLARARASI DOCOMOMO ÇALIŞTAYI, ATAKÖY, İSTANBUL, 2006

### Makale Bilgisi | Article Info

Başvuru: 01 Haziran 2022	Received: June 01, 2022
Hakem Değerlendirmesi: 31 Haziran 2022	Peer Review: June 31, 2022
Kabul: 20 Temmuz 2022	Accepted: July 20, 2022

DOI : 10.22520/tubaked2022.25.004

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### ABSTRACT

The first international student workshop “How to Preserve a Housing Utopia: The Documentation and Sustainability of Modern Heritage, Case Study: Ataköy – Istanbul”, organized in connection with the IX. DOCOMOMO International Conference, was held in Istanbul on September 18-26, 2006 prior to the conference. The proposed study area is one of Istanbul’s first suburban mass housing zones: Ataköy is selected for its urban and architectural features and because of the need for re-evaluating these features as part of the Modern Movement heritage. The initial steps of this project, Phases I and II are today iconic examples of urban planning and architecture of the late 1950s and 1960’s. DOCOMOMO and intended to be presented to a emerging professionals formed of graduate students. From 11 different universities, ca. 100 participants were involved. The documentation and conservation problem was discussed with a focus on defining ideas and clues in different scales and with an interdisciplinary approach for Ataköy Phases I and II. This article aims to evaluate the workshop experience and to give information about the content, methodology and outcomes of the workshop as a tool for education and training in modern heritage conservation.

**Keywords:** Conservation education, modern architectural heritage, Ataköy, workshop, DOCOMOMO.

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**ÖZET**

I. Uluslararası DOCOMOMO öğrenci çalıştayı, 18-26 Eylül 2006 tarihleri arasında “Bir Konut Ütopyasının Korunması: Modern Mimarlık Mirasının Belgelenmesi ve Sürekliliğinin Sağlanması, Örnek Çalışma: Ataköy – İstanbul” başlığı ile IX. DOCOMOMO Uluslararası konferansı öncesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma alanı olarak seçilen Ataköy, kentsel ve mimari değerleri açısından, modern mimarlık mirasının bir parçası olarak yeniden değerlendirilme gereksiniminin gözlemlendiği bir niteliktedir. Konut alanının ilk inşa edilen I. ve II. Kısımları, geç 1950’ler ve 1960’ların kent planlamasının ve mimarlığının ikonik örnekleridir. DOCOMOMO, bu çalıştay ile genç uzmanlara yüksek lisans eğitimi aşamasında korumanın bu alanında farkındalık kazandırmayı amaçlamıştır. Çalıştaya 11 yurtiçi ve yurtdışı üniversiteden yaklaşık 100 akademisyen ve yüksek lisans ve doktora öğrencisi katılmıştır. Belgeleme ve koruma, Ataköy I. ve II. Kısımlar için çok disiplinli ve uluslararası bir bakış açısıyla, farklı ölçeklere dair fikirler üreterek ele alınmıştır. Bu makale, çalıştay deneyimini değerlendirmeyi; çalıştayın modern mimarlık mirası bağlamında bir eğitim aracı olarak içerik, yöntem ve sonuçlarını aktarmayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Modern mimarlık mirası, koruma eğitimi, Ataköy, çalıştay, DOCOMOMO.

## INTRODUCTION

The importance of education and training for heritage conservation has been widely discussed since it became a part of graduate level of formal education. In 1981, Derek Lindstrum described the focal points of conservation training as recording, building performance, assessment, history and design (Lindstrum 1981:684-685). The suggested focal points describe the methodology of the formal education starting with understanding, followed by an evaluation and a proposal including a design solution.

The methodology is described in the education charter prepared by ICOMOS in 1993 in detail. In Article 5, the abilities of a trained actor in conservation field is described: these include reading, identifying, documenting and working in multidisciplinary groups. Also the requirement for the collaboration of different professions and a proper education and training in order to guarantee good communication and coordinated action skills in conservation is also important for the participants' profile in the conservation process. (<https://www.icomos.org/charters/education-e.pdf>).

Modern architectural heritage, being a part of this field since the 1980s, has its own characteristics, which open new discussion fields in theoretical and interventional approaches. Created in 1988, the international working party of docomomo (documentation and conservation of modern movement) is one of the leading actors in modern architectural heritage conservation. Docomomo's main goals are first described in the Eindhoven Statement which was issued at the conclusion of the founding conference in 1990. It was updated with Eindhoven-Seoul Statement in 2014. The statement drew attention to bringing "the significance of the architecture of the Modern Movement to the attention of the public, the authorities, the professionals and the educational community (<https://docomomo.com/organization/>). In a short period, international scientific committees were established. One of them, the DOCOMOMO International Scientific Committee on Education+Training (ISC E+T), aims to create a general awareness and appreciation of modern buildings in the younger generation using formal and informal education systems and presentation approaches. For achieving the multidisciplinary and/or international approach in modern heritage conservation issues, one of the productive and effective methods is workshops on case studies. In a formal educational system, especially at graduate level, emerging professionals and a broader public has the chance to evaluate the selected area from different perspectives.

Considering these issues, docomomo\_international and docomomo\_Turkey organized an international workshop in connection with the 9<sup>th</sup> docomomo International

Conference, which was held in Istanbul and Ankara in 2006. The 1st International docomomo Workshop, entitled "How to Preserve a Housing Utopia: The Documentation and Sustainability of Modern Heritage, Case Study: Ataköy – Istanbul" was organized in Istanbul on 18-26 September 2006 prior to the conference.

The case study was chosen based on characteristics, continuity and change. Ataköy Phases I-II reflect the modernist planning and architectural approach of the late 1950s and 1960s, and there is urgent need for the development of a sustainable conservation strategy. On the other hand, the construction of the later phases of Ataköy from III to XI over a period of 40 years reflect changes in living standards and expectations. The needs and ideals of a comfortable life-style are different today, and this situation has led to the constant re-fitting of apartments and the renovation of buildings. However, the execution of such work by laymen results in the transformation of the characteristics of the original projects. The settlement still preserves its function as a housing area but proposals concerning the re-use of green areas with different purposes and the unauthorized alteration of façade organization, materials, architectural features and colors threaten modernist unity of the settlement characteristics.

Workshops became an integrated part of docomomo conferences as an activity for graduate students and emerging professionals, and created an opportunity to discuss case studies at an international level. Ataköy and the following workshops in the framework of the docomomo International Conferences have been increasingly successful and prove that young people like to be involved in research concerning modern heritage. Creating collaboration with local working parties and other institutions, the docomomo ISC on Education and Training provides young and emerging professional with the possibility to excel in the documentation and conservation of modern heritage (<https://docomomo.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/DOCOMOMO-ISC-ET-report-of-activities-2018-2021-and-workplan-final.pdf>).

This article aims to give information about the content, methodology and outcomes of the workshop and evaluate it as a tool for education and training in modern heritage conservation.

## THE SELECTION OF THE SITE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

Following docomomo international's proposal for an international graduate level workshop focused on a modern heritage site, docomomo Turkey came up with several suggestions. Among these Ataköy stood out with its comprehensive and integrated planning and design at



Figure 1: Image from the Ataköy Sales Brochure, Turkish Real Estate and Credit Bank, 1958. / *Ataköy Satış Broşüründen görsel, Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası, 1958.*

all levels. The site was large, diverse and complex enough to create a case study for large groups of experts on the documentation and preservation of modern architectural heritage. It was also somewhat internationally known and formerly visited by the then chair of docomomo international, Maristella Casciato.

The first two phases of the Ataköy Housing Estate, designed and constructed between 1957 and 1964 (Figs 1, 2 and 3), became the site of the first docomomo international workshop, which is still held each year in connection with the biannual conference. Ataköy Phases I and II were produced by the Türkiye Emlak Kredi (Turkish Real Estate and Credit) Bank and sold with long-term loans. The architectural, urban and landscape projects were designed in the Baruthane Project Office, specifically set up for this purpose under the direction of architect Ertuğrul Menteşe with the Italian urban planner Luigi Piccinato acting as an international consultant (Güvenç and Işık 1999). This area was located on the western development corridor of Istanbul between Bakırköy and Yeşilyurt on the Marmara shoreline and close to the airport. Urban infrastructure constructed during the same years, such as the Sirkeci-Florya shore drive (1956-57), the E5 (Istanbul-London) motorway and the electrification of the Sirkeci-Halkalı railway increased public accessibility. The bank bought 3,769,483m<sup>2</sup> of developable land here on 27 April 1955 for 60 million TL (*Emlak Kredi Bankası* 1973), a large sum of money, equivalent to half of the bank's paid resources at the date (Güvenç and Işık 1999). The plans were completed and ratified by the bank directors on 7 September 1957. Ataköy Phases I-II was an attempt at creating a new suburb on the outskirts of Istanbul. It was a satellite town like Levent Phases I-IV on the northern development corridor but more distant from the centre and designed almost like a resort settlement with beach facilities, motels and a camping site on the shoreline (Figs 1 and 9).

With Turkish Act 4947 in 1946, the name and aims of the *Türkiye Emlak Kredi* Bank were re-defined, and the bank became responsible for "providing loans in return for land and building mortgages for terms less than 50 years for the national construction industry, especially for supplying affordable housing for those citizens who do not own a

dwelling; for construction on lots belonging to the bank or others, and selling them on advance payment and/or loans; and to produce and trade in building materials". These were aims directed at providing a solution for the lack of housing and construction materials in Turkey through the central government's means but making use of a semi-public institution. In 1948, the bank became the legal creditor institution for housing loans (Tekeli 2012: 133-135). 114,520 individual houses were funded on this plan between 1951-1966 by the bank as well as 420 housing cooperatives between 1946-1966 (*40. Yıl* 1966: 11-13).



Figure 2: Ataköy Phases I-II, Baruthane Project Office, 1957-1964 (image from the Ataköy Sales Brochure, Turkish Real Estate and Credit Bank, 1958) / *Ataköy I-II. Kısım, Baruthane Proje Bürosu, 1957-1964. (Ataköy Satış Broşüründen görsel, Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası, 1958)*



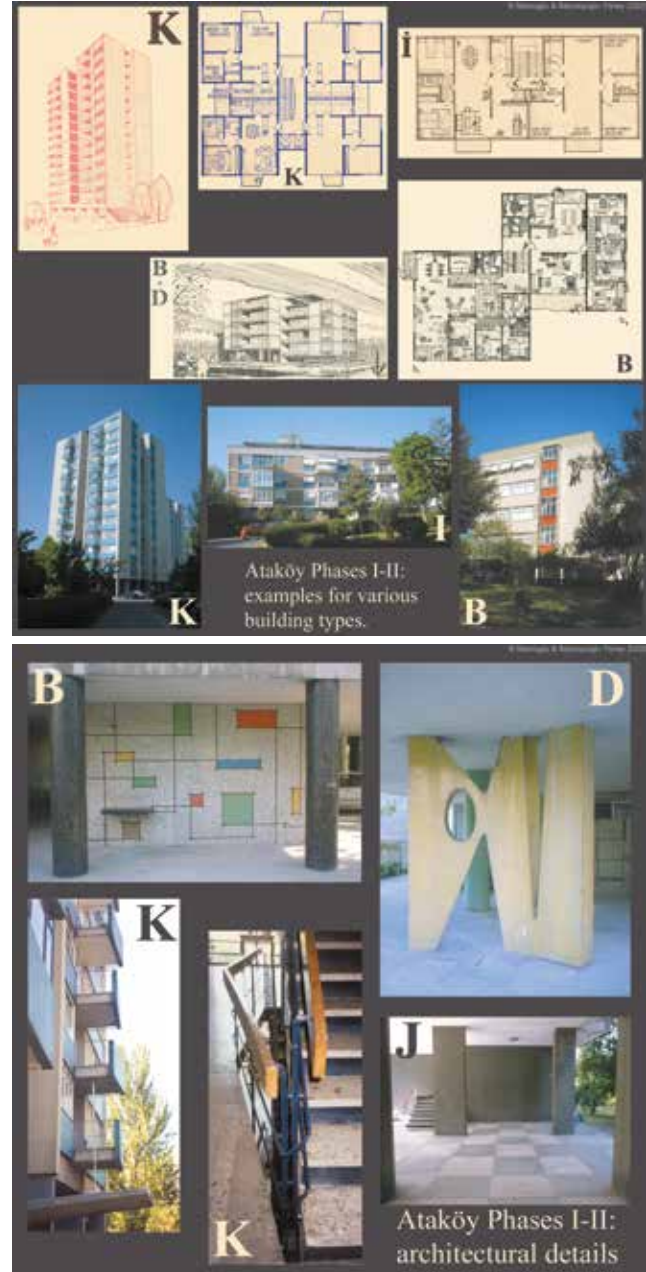
Figure 3: Ataköy Phases I-II (on the right and left respectively), Baruthane Project Office, 1957-1964. (image from the Ataköy Sales Brochure, Turkish Real Estate and Credit Bank, 1958) / *Ataköy I-II. Kısım (sağ ve sol), Baruthane Proje Bürosu, 1957-1964. (Ataköy Satış Broşüründen görsel, Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası, 1958)*

The bank also produced housing itself: Large plots of land acquired on the development corridors of major cities such as Istanbul, Ankara and İzmir, became the sites of large housing estate projects. These were planned and designed by well-known architects of the period, mostly based on the “garden city” and “new town” typologies, and the buildings and all the necessary municipal, commercial and socio-cultural infrastructure was constructed by the bank. The estates were sold on an individual basis by house or apartment unit, a system that was supported by a legal development in 1954, which made multiple ownerships on a single property possible, and financed through the same low interest and long-term housing savings system, and became the trademark of the bank in the following years. (Güvenç and Işık 1999; Baturayoğlu Yöney 2010; Ayataç, Baturayoğlu Yöney and Başkaya, 2016) The Bank constructed and sold more than 11,000 units (houses or apartments) in this manner in Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Diyarbakır, Uşak and Erzurum between 1946 and 1972. Ataköy remained to be one of the flagship projects of the bank for 40 years.



Figure 4 and 5: Ataköy Phases I-II (on the top and bottom), Istanbul Baruthane Project Office, 1957-1964. (photos Aga Khan Architecture Archive) / *Ataköy I-II. Kısım (üst ve alt), İstanbul Baruthane Proje Bürosu, 1957-1964. (fotoğraflar Ağa Han Mimarlık Arşivi)*

Phase I (1957-62) was composed of 662 residential units in 52 apartment buildings, 3-13 storeys high and Phase II (1959-64) of 852 units in 38 buildings, 2-12 storeys high with a total of 16 different plan types, ranging between 3 and 7-room apartments and 93-248m<sup>2</sup> (Figs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7). Buildings in different sizes but of similar architectural vocabulary in terms of modernist planning and design characteristics were set apart in large parks. Free plans, well-lit rooms, large windows, architecturally designed comfort systems, buildings raised on *pilotis*, flat



Figures 6 and 7: Ataköy Phases I-II, Baruthane Project Office, 1957-1964: building types (top) and architectural details (bottom). (drawings from the Ataköy Sales Brochure, Turkish Real Estate and Credit Bank, 1958; photos Nilüfer Baturayoğlu Yöney) / *Ataköy I-II. Kısım (üst ve alt), Baruthane Proje Bürosu, 1957-1964: yapı tipleri (üst) ve mimari detaylar (altta). (çizimler, Ataköy Satış Broşürü, Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası, 1958; fotoğraflar Nilüfer Baturayoğlu Yöney)*

roofs with exposed shafts, elevator towers and concrete pergolas, and cubist façade arrangements introducing bold colors among pastel tones followed modernist architectural models. The project also included socio-cultural infrastructure in addition to the municipal services, all of which were financed and constructed by the bank. These included two shopping areas in Phases I and II as well as a primary school (Fig. 8).



Figure 8 and 9: Ataköy Primary School designed by Muhteşem Giray during 1962-1965 (Giray, 1967) (top) and the Ataköy Beach Facilities (Baruthane Project Office, 1957-1958; Ağa Khan Archive; bottom). / *Ataköy İlkokulu, Muhteşem Giray tasarımı, 1962-1965 (Giray, 1967) (üstte) ve Ataköy Plaj Tesisleri (Baruthane Proje Bürosu, 1957-1958; Ağa Han Mimarlık Arşivi) (altta)*

It must be noted that despite all the social criticism that the bank's projects received, especially due to the size and cost of the flats in Ataköy Phases I-II and Levent Phase IV, it must be noted that there have been no previous architectural definitions of social housing standards in Turkey. The designs in the bank's projects in Istanbul were based on the vaguely defined and understood demands of the economically rising upper middle class. It seems worthwhile to make a distinction between the various types of projects initiated and carried out by the bank. In addition to its social purpose in a welfare state aiming at providing housing for the lower and middle classes, and the survivors in disaster areas, the bank was

also a commercial institution, which needed to profit to sustain itself. Thus, some of its architecturally more conspicuous and prestigious large-scaled projects in developing urban areas as well as those projects where it acted as contractor were aimed at making money whereas its other projects less desirable urban zones and disaster areas provided politically-correct social housing. In the case of Ataköy Phases I-II, decisions of size and sale prices, obviously quite contrary to the foundation aims of the bank, which were more strictly followed in other projects elsewhere in the country, may be evaluated as an attempt to revive the capital resources endangered by the acquisition of land.

## THE PARTICIPANTS

“Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement”, are the keywords defined by docomomo and intended to be presented to a younger generation of professionals during the workshop. These were expected to be discussed with a focus on defining ideas and clues in different scales and with an interdisciplinary approach for Ataköy Phases I and II. An interdisciplinary body including urban planners, architects, architectural historians, conservators and landscape architects became the participants. They were selected among graduate students and/or young professionals working in the field from various universities and institutions that provided financial support.

The aim was to learn from each other's experiences and develop new proposals for sustainable conservation. The documents produced by the workshop participants aimed to form an introduction for developing strategies for the conservation of the modern housing heritage in Turkey. Participants including members of the docomomo ISCs on Registers, Technology, Urbanism + Landscape and Theory + Education and students and academicians of various related disciplines studied and evaluated Ataköy settlement in relation to documentation and conservation issues. 28 tutors and 49 graduate students from 11 international and 5 Turkish universities participated in the workshop. The Greater City Municipality of Istanbul and Chamber of Architects Istanbul Branch supported the activity.

### Organizing Committee:

**Maristella Casciato** (chair, DOCOMOMO International)

**Ola Wedebrunn** (chair, DOCOMOMO ISC/ Technology)

**Ebru Omay Polat** (coordinator, co-chair docomomo-Turkey, Yıldız Technical University contact person)

**Nilüfer Baturayoğlu Yöney** (coordinator, docomomo turkey secretary, Istanbul Technical University contact person)

**Cana Bilsel**, (Middle East Technical University contact person)

**Ela Gönen** (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University contact person)

**Yiğit Evren** (Yıldız Technical University Department of Urban and Regional Planning)

**List of participating institutions:**

UQAM | Université du Québec à Montréal, École de Design

Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture

Technische Universität Berlin, Fachgebiet Bau- und Stadtbaugeschichte

Fachhochschule Frankfurt am Main, Fakultät die Architektur

Universität Karlsruhe, Fakultät die Architektur

Israel Institute of Technology Haifa, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning

Facoltà di Architettura, Università di Roma 3

Facoltà di Architettura Aldo Rossi, Università di Bologna

Facoltà di Architettura, Politecnico di Milano

Technische Universiteit Delft, Faculteit Bouwkunde

Universidad de Sevilla, Departamento Historia, Teoría y Composición Arquitectónicas

Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi

İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi

Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi

## THE WORK

### Preliminary Work

The aim of the workshop was to provide an international organization dealing with a case study area where young docomomo members and graduate students could receive and disseminate information concerning the documentation and conservation of modern architecture. The organizing committee defined two main subjects for preliminary work for the planned organization. The first one was to create a database including visual and written documents, as well as oral history. The collaboration with the NGOs and interested inhabitants was also ensured as a part of the preliminary work. The workshop was an opportunity to work on the archives and institutions and collect data in a systematic way. The data was shared with the tutors and students (Fig. 10).



Figure 10: Contemporary map with main information about the site prepared by the organizing committee, 2006. / *Düzenleme Komitesi tarafından hazırlanan çağdaş harita ve bilgi görseli, 2006.*

The second preliminary work was to create a methodology for the workshop. Study groups were expected to proceed by:

- Examination and evaluation of the material provided by the organization committee,
- Survey and documentation,
- SWOT Analysis, which defines: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats on the area concerning the modern architecture and its heritage in different scales and possible issues to be discussed.
- Developing alternative proposals for conservation and sustainability of the settlement and its architectural quality from the perspective of the SWOT analyses and related issues.

The expected outcome and result documents should include:

- Re-definition of the modern architectural heritage based on the example provided by Ataköy,
- Definition of guidelines for the documentation and conservation of this area.

During the preliminary preparations phase, eight field-work groups were formulated in order to work on different types of buildings and/or at different scales and subjects. These were: (1) Landscape system, (2) Movement & Perception, (3) Built Environment: (a) Phase I, (b) Phase II, (c) Socio-cultural infrastructure (i.e. commercial areas, school and recreational areas), and (d) Construction, (4) Building physics, and (5) Industrial design. Some participants decided to form a ninth group called “Utopia”, which focused on some of the conceptual issues of the design and its continuity at the present. However, this remained a focus group formed of participants, both tutors and students, from the same institution and did not create an interaction of interdisciplinary or international work. The last group focusing on awareness and understanding issues, named SWOT, was reserved for studio-work.

Four series of lectures were planned as an introduction to the subject and the site: The first series of lectures focused on the design and conception of the Ataköy Project, which were presented by Güzin Konuk and Murat Güvenç, and included a key-note speech by one of the original designers, architect Muhtesem Giray. The second series focused on European examples, Farum Centre in Denmark and post-war housing and *Unité d’Habitation* in Berlin, respectively by Ola Wedebrunn and Anke Zalivako & Stefan Breitling. The third series of lectures, presented by the authors of this article, focused on the preservation of modern architecture in Turkey and the problems observed in Ataköy Phases I and II. The fourth series of lectures provided a break for the participants from field and studio-work. These were key-note speeches on conservation and maintenance of concrete façades by Saija Varjonen & Jussi Mattila, on modern Hungarian architecture of the 1960s by Tamas Pinter, and on European housing planning in the 1950s, which was presented by Ataköy Project’s international consultant Luigi Piccinato’s nephew Giorgio Piccinato, also an urban planner from the University of Roma III, and focusing on material from his uncle’s archive. (Figs 18, 19 and 20)

### Field-Work

The field-work began with a tour of the site, led by the authors. (Figs 11, 12 and 13) Then the participants separated into groups of their choice, and began site survey and documentation in their area. (Figs 14, 15 and



Figure 11. Tour of the site. (photo Pınar Gediközer) / Alan gezisi. (fotoğraf Pınar Gediközer)

17) Some visited the municipality and other authorities to gather additional information. Turkish participants also acted as translators during the field-work. A separate group conducted the documentation of the workshop, through digital photography and video footage. The photographers were Faruk Tuncer and Pınar Gediközer while the videographers were Togan Tong, Erdel Devrim, Emre Uçar and Banu Şahin. The field-work was supported with accommodation and catering by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (Fig. 16).



Figures 12 and 13. Field-work: discussions in the park. (photos Pınar Gediközer) / Alan çalışması: parkta tartışma oturumları. (fotoğraf Pınar Gediközer)



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Figures 14 and 15. Survey, measurement and analysis during field-work. (photos Pınar Gediközer) / Alan çalışması sırasında araştırma, belgeleme ve ölçümler. (fotoğraf Pınar Gediközer)



Figures 16 and 17. Lunch break in the park (top) and roof view (bottom). (photos Pınar Gediközer) / Parkta öğlen yemeği molası (üstte) ve çatılardan manzara (altta). (fotoğraf Pınar Gediközer)



Figures 18, 19 and 20. Lectures and discussions during field-work: Muhtesem Giray (top), Maristella Casciato (center) and Müge Elçioğlu (bottom). (photos Pınar Gediközer) / Alan çalışması sırasında sunumlar ve tartışma oturumları: Muhtesem Giray (üstte), Maristella Casciato (ortada) ve Müge Elçioğlu (altta). (fotoğraflar Pınar Gediközer)

### Studio-Work And Swot

The data collected in the field was analysed and transformed into documentation and presentations during studio-work at the Faculties of Architecture at Istanbul and Yıldız Technical Universities. The results are presented below group by group.

For SWOT analysis, conducted by a separate group under the leadership of Hatice Ayataç and Yiğit Evren, representatives were chosen from each group in order to create as diverse results as possible. (Figs 21 and 22) The answers of the participants were based on their

experience of the site. The aim of the SWOT analysis was to develop strategies for the preservation of Ataköy Phases I and II. The participants were asked to focus on the architectural characteristics of the site as a prominent example of modern housing estates in Turkey. In addition to its unique characteristics, it was considered a strength that these are still sustained and reflected in the awareness and daily-lives of its inhabitants. The weaknesses included failures of realization and/or maintenance, especially of the recreational areas on the shore, and aging of materials and technologies and the failure to replace them with adequate new ones. The aging inhabitants and the changes in the socio-cultural structure were also considered weaknesses as well.



Figures 21 and 22. SWOT analysis at YTU. (photos Pınar Gediközer) / *YTÜ'de SWOT analizi. (fotoğraf Pınar Gediközer)*

Opportunities presented by the site did not only focus on issues related with its preservation but also its development as a desirable housing area of the future, with the variety of urban functions and transportation networks connecting it to the rest of the city. The threats included the privatization of the sea shore, where new development was constructed after 2010, and the urban development and population pressure. The level of public awareness concerning modern architectural heritage, which was also considered a threat, rose following the workshop as a result of urban development threats in

the recent years. The physical transformations due to contemporary living standards and other requirements continue to pose a threat at the present as they are not regulated. This analysis was considered a useful and functional counterpart and summary of the field-work.

The built environment group, divided into four as Phase I, Phase II, socio-cultural infrastructure and construction, and respectively led by (1) Stefan Breitling, Alex Dill, Marina Epstein-Pliouchtch, Ela Gönen, Emel Kayın and Feyzal Özkaban, (2) Güliz Bilgin Altınöz, Cana Bilsel, Andrea Canziani, Bilge İmamoğlu and Anke Zalivako, (3) France Vanlaethem, Selcen Yalçın and Murat Polat, and (4) Ola Wedeburnn, Semra Arslan Selçuk and Tuğçe Ercan, surveyed, documented and analysed the architectural characteristics and their transformation as well as the reasons necessitating these transformations and possibilities of preservation. The social and physical (urbanistic and architectural) significance of the heritage site and its components were highlighted. The unguided and unregulated nature of transformations, necessitated by changes in life-styles and living standards were considered a problem, posing a threat against the sustainable preservation of the site, as also indicated during the SWOT. A “conservation laboratory” is proposed for the socio-cultural infrastructure (the commercial centre and the primary school units), which could also serve as a starting-point and a good-practice example for the preservation of the rest of the housing estate. The construction group analysed the system of three building types in terms of design, performance and significance. (Figs 23, 24, 25 and 26)

The building physics group, led by Gülten Manioğlu, focused on the climatic performance of the buildings. (Figs 27 and 28) The good performance was mostly based on design characteristics rather than insulation in this case. The site faces south and the buildings are located so that they do not cast shadow on one another. Large green areas and ground floors raised on pilotis, enable air flow. The spaces in the housing units were designed to maximize the use of sunlight and enable natural ventilation. Later spatial transformations in some unit types, such as divisions of living rooms and enclosure of balconies, disrupted these qualities. However, such design characteristics related to climate control and energy efficiency were not mentioned in architectural sources. The results of the workshop proved these characteristics and were instrumental in including them in the architectural narrative.

The industrial design group, led by Mekin Elçioğlu and Carlos Garcia Vasquez, prepared a detailed inventory of all design elements at the site, including some which were added later. (Figs 29 and 30) These were classified into sub-groups: (1) Surface & Texture, (2) Applied Elements, and (3) Urban Furniture & Design, which was divided into two: (3a) Signs and (3b) Product design.

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Figures 23, 24, 25 and 26. The built environment group during discussions. (photos Pınar Gediközer) / *Yapılı çevre grubu, stüdyo çalışmasında. (fotoğraflar Pınar Gediközer)*



Figures 27 and 28. The building physics group in survey (top) and discussion (bottom). (photos Pınar Gediközer) / *Yapı fiziği grubu, alan çalışması (üstte) ve stüdyo çalışmasında (altta). (fotoğraflar Pınar Gediközer)*

Figures 29 and 30. The industrial design group in discussion (top) and in survey (bottom). (photos Pınar Gediközer) / *Endüstriyel tasarım grubu, stüdyo çalışması (üstte) ve alan çalışmasında (altta). (fotoğraflar Pınar Gediközer)*

More than 200 elements have been documented through photographs and sketches with their locations, and classified in a detailed inventory. This was also a new type of survey, documentation and analysis for Ataköy Phases I and II, a site which was never before studied in terms of its industrial design heritage. The integrated preservation of these elements is also vital. The analysis was concluded with proposals for new additions and replacements of inappropriate additions.

The landscape system group, led by Valter Balducci, Christiana Marcosano dell'Erba, Burcu Serdar Köknar and Ayçim Türer Başkaya, analysed the original principles of urban and landscape planning for Ataköy, and compared these with the data collected through new survey. (Figs 31 and 32) The characteristics they have defined include continuous open space, internal connectivity, hierarchy between pedestrian and vehicular traffic zones, variety of trees, and high maintenance landscaping. The problems they have defined, on the other hand, were discontinuity between the housing area and the coastal zone, uncontrolled growth of soft landscape elements, acoustic pollution along the shore drive, and the pollution and disappearance of the river, all of which are transformations that have occurred after the original planning and construction. Although the housing estate has always been well-known for its low density and the richness and size of its green areas, these

were never documented, characterized and discussed in detail before the workshop. This survey and analysis was concluded with proposals to preserve and sustain the site, and transform the problem areas back to their original intended designs or solve the problems through appropriate means.

The movement and perception group, led by Aimée de Back, Ebru Erdönmez, Placido Gonzalez Martinez and Ezgi Tuncer, focused on the use and perception of public spaces in the housing estate in order to understand how public space contributed to determine the quality of life. (Figs 33 and 34) In addition to observation and survey, the group utilized place-centred behavioural mapping and questionnaires. Public spaces with different functions, such as commerce, education, recreation and sports, were one of the original characteristics of urban and landscape design. Tall buildings with small footprints left a continuous public space at the ground level. Some of these were later spatially and/or functionally transformed. The separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic was also one of the important characteristics identified by this group. Public and private qualities and accessibility of open spaces, smell- and soundscapes, dark and light areas at night, and buffer zones were analysed. Discussions with residents and non-resident users provided valuable insight in terms of public use and



Figures 31 and 32. The landscape system group in discussion (top) and producing analyses (bottom). (photos Pınar Gediközer) / *Yapı fiziği grubu, alan çalışması (üstte) ve stüdyo çalışmasında (altta).* (fotoğraflar Pınar Gediközer)



Figures 33 and 34. The movement and perception group at the site during dark & light analysis (top) and in discussion (bottom). (photos Pınar Gediközer) / *Hareket ve algı grubu, alan çalışmasında karanlık ve aydınlık analizinde (üstte) ve stüdyo çalışmasında (altta).* (fotoğraflar Pınar Gediközer)

access as well as daily concentration zones and periods. An image analysis, carried out with 14 photographs, as well as keywords, defined the user perception of the site. The interviews also provided information about the perceived problems of the site according to users. The group concluded and highlighted that public spaces were important to determine the quality of urban life and to create a sense of belonging and community through socio-cultural interaction and exchange, and a number of proposals were made to raise the quality of life and existing public spaces.



Figure 35. The utopia group in discussion. (photo Pınar Gediközer) / *Ütopya grubu stüdyo çalışmasında. (fotoğraf Pınar Gediközer)*

The utopia group, proposed and led by Alex Dill and Stefan Hessling, concentrated on seeking meaning through a partially fantastic approach. (Fig. 35) As this group was formed of only international participants, not very familiar with Istanbul and Turkey, the analyses and proposals bordered on an orientalist approach, and did not provide any new materials or insights, which was not much appreciated.



Figures 36 and 37. The “jury”: front row from left to right, Wessel de Jonge, Giorgio Piccinato, Ahmet Özgüner, Maristella Casciato and France Vanlaethem, and 2nd row from left to right, Louise Cox, Hubert-Jan Henket and Allen Cunningham (top) and the organising committee on the stage: from left to right, Nilüfer Baturayoğlu Yöney, Ebru Omay Polat and Maristella Casciato (bottom) (photos Pınar Gediközer) / “Jüri”, soldan sağa ön sıra, Wessel de Jonge, Giorgio Piccinato, Ahmet Özgüner, Maristella Casciato ve France Vanlaethem ve soldan sağa arka sıra, Louise Cox, Hubert-Jan Henket ve Allen Cunningham (üstte); düzenleme komitesi kürsüde, soldan sağa, Nilüfer Baturayoğlu Yöney, Ebru Omay Polat ve Maristella Casciato (altta) (fotoğraflar Pınar Gediközer).



Figure 38. The end of the workshop and last group photograph. (photo Pınar Gediközer) / *Çalıştayın sonu ve son grup fotoğrafı. (fotoğraf Pınar Gediközer)*

## Evaluation of the Work: The Jury

At the end of this intense workshop, the final day was reserved for a discussion of the results with the participation of a “jury”, including Maristella Casciato, Hubert-Jan Henket, Wessel de Jonge, Giorgio Piccinato, Louise Cox, Allen Cunningham and Ahmet Özgüner. (Figs 36 and 37) Each group made a presentation of their survey, analyses, evaluations and proposals, and the posters produced by the groups were exhibited. The presentations by each group opened up new discussions and brought together the various types of data and information collected about this unique heritage site for the first time, providing new ways of studying and understanding it. The event was conclude with a party in the Taşkişla courtyard, following the presentation of participation certificates and a group photo (Fig. 38).

## CONCLUSION

### Following Docomomo International Workshops

One of the outcomes of the workshop was sharing the experience and participating in discussion platforms at international level . The first invited event was a workshop aimed to discuss the international and UK contextual overview of potential issues and constraints of recording and analysis of postwar built environments<sup>1</sup>. The evaluation of the modernist housing area Ataköy was discussed regarding to process and findings of the workshop.

The second organization held in London on 11 and 12 May 2010 was an international meeting organized by the Survey of London and sponsored by English Heritage. In the final report, the docomomo workshop on Ataköy, a post-war mass-housing suburb in Istanbul, was considered as “drawing attention to questions of engagement, training, and, not least, the value of drawings as a model of understanding built form”<sup>2</sup>.

The continuity of the workshop was achieved and seven more docomomo international workshops, bringing students, emerging professionals, researchers and academics together, followed. The 9th workshop is to be held this year in 2022 in Valencia. The workshops continue to be held together with the biannual

docomomo international conferences as an integrated event (<https://docomomo.com/student-workshops/>).

The second workshop in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, also focused on a post-war housing estate, the Lijnbaan in 2008. The third was held in Mexico City in 2010, the fourth in Helsinki in 2012, the fifth in Seoul in 2014, the sixth in Lisbon in 2016, the seventh in Ljubljana in 2018 and the eight in Tokyo in 2021. The workshop in Ljubljana focused on education structures while the one in Tokyo, held online as docomomo school (oDOMOs) due to pandemic restrictions, focused on in-depth research on urban modern heritage and its relation to Japanese culture. The participants explored and experienced together the meaning and significance of the preservation of 20th century heritage. One of the examples discussed in this context was the Daikan-yama Hillside Terrace in Tokyo, designed by the Pritzker Prize winner Japanese architect Fumihiko Maki in 1969. Maki, who was a member of the post-war architectural movement Metabolism in Japan, provided theoretical content while his office made background information available. The studying of this masterpiece showed that “modern architectural heritage is not just a symbol or an object frozen in time but a collective form still active, which must be woven into history and context to ensure its future”. (“Student Workshop in Tokyo 2020+1”)

### Graduate-Level Workshops In Architectural Preservation Education And Training: Introduction Of Emerging Professionals To Specialized Fields

As ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C) states in article 11.4 of the *Madrid- New Delhi Document* that “*educational and professional training programs in many disciplines need to include the principles of conservation for twentieth-century heritage and address its specific challenges including understanding significance, technical and material challenges and ensuring environmental sustainability*”. The workshop experience successfully proved that emerging topics of education and training approach in specialized fields like modern architectural heritage needs collaboration in recording, assessment, awareness, conservation and design approach. This issue is pointed out in the 11th article of the *ICOMOS Charter for Education*, which recommends “*the active exchange of ideas and opinions on new approaches to education and training between national institutes and at international levels should be encouraged*”. The 1st International docomomo Workshop was also the first attempt to make international collaboration between different institutions regarding education and training on the conservation of modern architectural heritage. The outcomes of the workshop played a major role to define Ataköy as an important element of the modern

<sup>1</sup>Identifying Scotland – Context and Collaboration Workshop 4 (‘Excavating the future: towards an archaeology of the Modernist City’), RCAHMS, 14 May 2008: Ebru Omay Polat & Nilüfer Baturayoglu Yöney (DOCOMOMO-Turkey): The 2006 DOCOMOMO International Housing Workshop, Ataköy, Istanbul: Processes and Findings.

<sup>2</sup> Recording the Fabric of Great Cities, Report of an international meeting organized by the Survey of London and sponsored by English Heritage, Final Report by Peter Guillery, Andrew Saint, June 2010.

architectural heritage in Turkey. The application dossier for listing the Ataköy Phases I and II in 2008-2009 also contained information about the workshop. The process for listing the housing estate as an urban site has been renewed in 2022 with the participation of the NGOs and interested inhabitants, who also experienced and became part of the workshop process.

Docomomo ISC E+T action plan (2020-2021) embraces goals such as increasing education and training opportunities, developing new professional training with a multidisciplinary approach due to the growing interest, recognition, and awareness of modern heritage. The ISC is also preparing a statement, *Tokyo Declaration*, concentrating on education for all<sup>3</sup>. In the international docomomo conference in Tokyo in 2021, the issue was also supported with the sub-theme pedagogies of docomomo. The questions raised were tools needed for more effective education and training and how to share docomomo's international practice and its achievement not only with professionals, but also with the broader public, from senior citizens to children, through education and enlightenment. (<https://docomomo2020.com/#form>)

A definition of workshop is a short-term learning experience that encourages active, experiential learning and uses a variety of learning activities to meet the needs of diverse learners (Brooks-Harris and Stock-Ward, 1999). The Tokyo Statement is dealing with the opportunities of sharing the awareness and assessment of modern architectural heritage with all members of society besides experts. One opportunity for communicating emerging experts and other actors could be experiencing workshops on site. The public engagement that the Ataköy Workshop has created at the site not only raised the awareness of the inhabitants and users of the site but also became the starting point for collaboration between concerned citizens and experts belonging to specialized organizations such as docomomo and ICOMOS.

Mentioned in the *Amsterdam Declaration* in 1975, the appreciation of architectural heritage by the public and in particular by the younger generation is crucial for protecting them. "Educational programmes for all ages should, therefore, give increased attention to this subject". Specialized in modern architectural heritage, the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) and DOCOMOMO ISC/E+T agree that "as more sites from the twentieth century are recognized for their heritage value, existing and upcoming professionals must be equipped to conserve them through expanded education and training opportunities". The experience in various

docomomo workshops are proving the collaboration on a case study, provide a proper methodology for working on different issues.

In the research report prepared by GCI and ISC E+T, workshop is described as "a brief and intensive educational stand-alone program focusing on 20th century-built heritage conservation" (Pedroni et al., 2020: p. 49). In graduate level, workshops are on the third rank after individual courses and a model within another course. The variety of the themes includes building conservation practices, material conservation and design issues (Pedroni et al., 2020: p. 25). The first docomomo conference is mentioned as an opportunity to experiment and learn by creating knowledge, awareness and appreciation of modern architectural heritage (Pedroni et al., 2020: p. 11).

Modern movement ideas and experience should continue to influence architectural development. But buildings cannot teach us without the act of explanation and interpretation which is the essence of documentation (Cook and Richards 1993). As Jukka Jokilehto (2007) adds, conservation and restoration is a methodology that stems from the identification and recognition of the qualities of a particular place. Conservation is a methodological approach and requires communication (Jokilehto, 2007). Workshops are tools for communication and dissemination about conservation issues.

<sup>3</sup> <https://docomomo.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/DOCOMOMO-ISC-ET-report-of-activities-2018-2021-and-workplan-final.pdf>

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