MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
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BEYDA NUR ZENGİN, DOĞA SEZER, NADA HASAN, ŞEVVAL ÇAVUŞOĞLU

URBAN LAB

20th CENTURY CITIES

Early 20th Century

INDUSTRIALIZATION
- Rapid Urbanization
- Changing in social structure
- Occuring Urban Slums and poor residential conditions
- Poor work conditions

Key Names: Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx
Institutional Approach

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT
Centralization of different activities in center, CBD
Decentralization of industry
Monopoly Capitalism, Fordism
Wig density urban areas and low density suburbs
High rise Blue and White collar employment in cities
modernization, migration,Social Discrimination

1920-1960

Key Names: Ernest Burgess, Robert Park, Lewis Mumford, Louis Wirth
Empirical Approach and Urban Ecology

1960-1980

CRISES IN METROPOLITAN AREAS
Decline of CBD
Econoic crisis due to Oil crise
Shifting from mass production to small scale production and service sector
Post-Fordism
Informal economy in developing countries
Social Polarization due to accessing to services and income

Key Names:Manuel Castell, David Harvey, Henry Lefebvre
Political Economy Approach

1980-2000

TRANSFORMING TO GLOBAL CITY
Economic restructuring, Post-Fordist Production
Decentralization and redevelopment inner city wasteland
Transnational corporations, Global Market
Gated communities
Social polarization between informational rich and poor social group
Social mosaic and social justice

Key Names: Mark Goldsbener, Anthony Giddends
Humanist Approach

Early 21st century

KNOWLEDGE BASED CITY
Information and Communication Technology based economy
Flow of goods, services and knowledge
Human Capital
Informational Society
New approaches toward the cities

Key Names: Edvard Soja, Richard Florida, Michael Storper

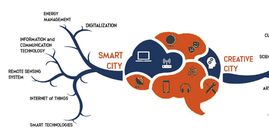
GLOBALIZATION

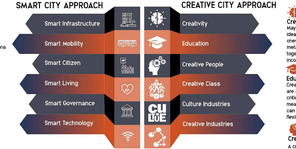
- Globalization can be expressed as the increase of communication and interaction between people and communities living in different regions of the world in the process of economic integration and integration of national economies into the world markets.

-Globalization seems to be addressing the world as a word meaning, it is dealt with in two parts as northern and southern spheres.

-According to Michael Storper (2015), space is more important now, just the approach to it should be different. It is explained as a system Buzz that is based on face to face contact.

-The concept of space has changed in this globalization age through the direction of being lost but it may change in a different direction in the future with many concepts such as smart cities and creative cities.





Smart Infrastructure
City-wide infrastructure and integrated sensor solutions in order to be able to collect data and create coherent solutions on a scale that can benefit the city.

Smart Mobility
Intelligent Transport Solutions (ITS) can help to reduce congestion in city traffic, create better flow and make traffic safer for everybody.

Smart Citizen
Development of new solutions for citizens' services, tourism, public involvement and increased accessibility for disabled people is essential.

Smart Governance
Identifying all stakeholders and defining a model that integrates all of them to the different municipal management layers will result in a more efficient governance model.

Smart Living
Using technology and smart initiatives to improve the health, environment and living conditions for all citizens.

Smart Technology
Technology is at the core of the current smart city revolution, and most importantly, it represents a tool to govern and organize our cities in a smarter way.

SMART CITY	CREATIVE CITY
MAIN FOCUS	INFORMATION/The city as a complex network of information	ECONOMY/The city as a hub of innovation
POLITICAL VALUE	Techno-utopian, Neo-liberal, notion of risk	Neo-liberal, economic growth, Competitiveness
ADVOCATES	Private sector, multinational entrepreneurs, governments, municipalities, media, UN	Policy makers, municipalities, members of the creative class
PHYSICAL MANIFESTATION	Downtowns, smart grid, technological services and infrastructures	Downtowns development districts, postindustrial areas within the city
SOCIAL CAPITAL	Developing social capital as a means of engaging all stakeholders to participate in the smart city	Attracting the creative class as a source for development and economic growth
VULNERABILITIES	Less privacy, increasing digital divides, i.e. those who are not technologically connected receive none of the benefits but are subject to the associated vulnerabilities and surveillance	Socio-economic inequality, social elitism, 'cleansed' public spaces, exclusionary spaces, gentrification, displacement of middle- or lower-class residents

Artistic Creative Cities Heatmap

All Creative Cities

Gastronomy

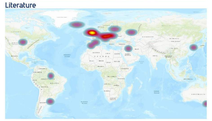
Music

Film

Media Arts

Design

Literature



Craft & Folks Art

Creativity
May involve originating completely new ideas or developing new ideas from old ones. Association, analogy and metaphor are ways of bringing together, by force, seemingly incompatible.

Education
Creative education is when students are able to use imagination and critical thinking to create new and meaningful forms of ideas where they can take risks, be independent and flexible.

Creative People
A creative person has the ability to invent and develop original ideas, different point of view, especially in the arts

Culture Industries
The cultural industries are those activities which deal primarily in symbolic goods whose primary economic value is derived from their cultural value.

Creative Class
The "creative class" is a concept developed by Richard Florida that proposes a new way of understanding the engines driving wealth creation.

Creative industries
- Creative industries are both knowledge intensive, and labor intensive, especially those with a high concentration of creative inputs, as occurs, for example, in theatre or film production.

Technological Creative Cities Heatmap

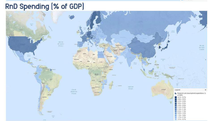
High-Tech Export [US$]

Arm Export [US$]

Trademark Applications [total]

Communications Computer Service Exports [% of GDP]

RnD Spending [% of GDP]



Patent Applications [residents]

ICT Goods Exports [% of goods exports]

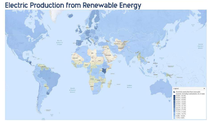
Researchers in R&D [per million people]

Patent Applications [nonresidents]

ICT Service Exports [% of goods exports]

Technisians in RnD [per million people]

Electric Production from Renewable Energy



-The North-South distinction is a concept that can be addressed in a socio-economic and political framework.

In this process, many cities around the world have begun to stand out with the advantage of time and space in the international arena. What happens in cities and its places is that they get shaped by community and its common issues.
- "the common issues" started to take place in cyberspace.

-Global South : S.Korea, India, China, Dubai
-Global North : Germany, Denmark, Spain,New York

GLOBAL North & South

SOUTH KOREA-SONGDO

-Developed as ground to top smart city Songdo integrated with Incheon airport and port
-International Free Economic Zone [IFEZ] international business and employment opportunities and comfortable accommodation.
-"U-City Concept"=which means existing anywhere with the network regardless of the place.
- Smart infrastructure and smart implementations

FROM 'MADE IN CHINA' TO 'CREATED IN CHINA'

-One way for cities to exploit it is to focus the creative and cultural life in the Central Business District (CBD), the second approach is to give life to a new creative environment in different cities and suburban areas.
-Chinese creative clusters served as a mean to control and enhance innovation of new business activities and cultural practices, they also contributed to the stimulation of urban development.
-The cultural industry in Shenzhen today mainly focuses on seven sectors: creative design, animation games, digital media, movies and performances, print and printing, culture software and culture tourism.
-The creative clusters are currently shaping Shenzen's creative industry and creativity-led urban development in the most innovative way. Cultural Creative Park [1], Shekou district [2], ID Town [3] and Dalian Fashion Valley [4] are the some examples of these creative clusters.

CREATIVE AND THE EQUITABLE SMART NEW YORK CITY

-Leader of music,film,art and other cultural sectors
- NYChas cultural plan to offer every-body art and cultural opportunities
- Target of make everyone available to access to facilities ASTLY with smart strategies.
-To increase the creativity, smart city implementations are needed since technological developments affect creativity.

BERLIN AS A SMART CITY

- Berlin already has a wide range of smart car tools that share spatial and operational data with other tools or service providers. This Car2X communication enables other road users to more effectively predict dangerous situations or other dynamic events.
-E-Government Berlin is taking its own e-government law. The law aims to establish basic e-government norms that can help overcome the major obstacles created by the formal requirements of administrative law. In this way, it provides the opportunity to execute all business processes fully electronically and to implement these processes by the public and the business world in an easier and more cost-effective way.

-InnoBB can be took as an example of an inner-city quarter Berlin. InnoBB West, a mixed-use district, proved to be an excellent blueprint for the applied research project "Smart Sustainable District", which aimed at steering towards a climate-neutral district through urban redevelopment processes. The project delivered intelligent urban solutions, far and foremost through intelligent urban planning processes, an integrated data infrastructure and a stakeholder management that allowed for innovative pathways.

SMART & CREATIVE CITIES OF INDIA

-Analyzing Needs of Indian Citizens
-Healthcare, Providing Food for Everyone, Clean Water for all, Generating Energy at Low Costs, Giving Quality Education, make Cities Liveable
-Renewable Energy Scenario and Plans
-100 Smart Cities in India
-model Village Clusters
-GIS, Lidar, MyCity,
- City Management Service

SMART DUBAI

The Smart Dubai initiative aims to combine effectiveness, positive outcomes, and technological and architectural advancements to benefit citizens and to promote environmental sustainability and economic growth. Within the Smart Dubai initiative, four strategic pillars have been defined as the core areas of a unified effort from the City's leadership towards its vision. Efficient optimized use of city resources, seamless integrated daily life services, safe

anticipate risk & protect people and information, impactful enriched life and business experiences for all. Furthermore, the success of the Smart Dubai strategy is premised on three basic principles communication, integration, and cooperation, which aim to move away from departmental silos and promote concerted efforts.

CREATIVE DUBAI

To foster the growth of Dubai's creative industries and create an environment in which creative businesses can flourish, the authority develops evidence-based policies and programs.
Dubai Creative Clusters Authority has identified 7 strategic objectives that underpin the successful delivery of its mandate to support Dubai's strategy for innovation. [CITATION Dub15 \l 1033]

1. Ensure world-class infrastructure and activate a vibrant community
2. Develop business-friendly regulations and ease of doing business
3. Increase the size and skills of the creative talent pool
4. Foster entrepreneurship, SMEs and innovation
5. Foster dynamic industry ecosystems
6. Deliver high quality research, analysis and insights
7. Optimize organizational effectiveness and invest in our people

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