

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



This Doctoral Thesis is prepared in during my studies in ENSA-Paris Belleville and MSGSU, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Istanbul, Türkiye.

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Henri Prost, with his İstanbul Master plan in the period of PM Menderes, He is making explanations on his own Master Plan 1957. Photo, IFA Archives, Paris.



Henri Prost, İstanbul Master Plan Historical Peninsula Plots, Blocks, Building- Blocks and Transportation System

Henri Prost İstanbul Master
Plans, Historical Peninsula Prof.
Dr. U. Doğrusöz Archive

French architect-urbanist Henri Prost, who came to Istanbul in 1934 upon Atatürk's invitation, went to Rome earlier during his student years in 1902, and after receiving the "Grand Prix", and he lived in Istanbul and prepared some Architectural drawings and visuals for Byzantinian Cathedral Hagia Sophia.

Atatürk's aim was to redesign the old capital Istanbul as a modern Republic city.

In order for the newly established Republic of Türkiye to reach the level of contemporary civilization like European Capitals, especially the model of Paris city the "modernization" and transformations are necessary. With the arrival of Henri Prost, transformations for modernization in urban and social areas were initiated.

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Henri Prost contributed to the science of urbanism as the leading urban planner of the 20th century and one of the founders of the modern urbanism as a new discipline apart from the architecture. H. Prost is also a member of “*Le Musée-Sociale*” (The Social-Museum), an important institution in urban planning in France which is known legislative and approval.

Prost was also the general secretary of SFAU, “*La Société Française des Architectes d'Urbanistes*” (French Institution of Urbanist and Architects), of which he was also a member.

Henri Prost realized the planning and modernization of the city of Paris after E. Hénard at the beginning of the 20th century and carried out plans in many European cities like Belgium, North Africa, Morocco, and Algeria, finally Istanbul.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Prost first drew attention to the importance of "urbanism" which was established and recognized as a discipline different from architecture, and at the ÉSA, "*l'École Spéciale d'Architecture*", (Private School of Architecture) in Paris. The Department of Urbanism was founded and Prost, as an urbanist, he also gave lectures in this department.

Before Henri Prost in Istanbul, there were two important axes among his intellectual and technical tools that affected the development of his own ideology. Among these, the first is; solutions to the housing problem as part of social reforms and the other; There are the concepts and techniques of "general arrangements-beautifications" known in French (*Aménagements, Embellissements*), the Social-Museum, which is an important intellectual institution of the 20th century, and its reforms. Prost also took part in the commission that produced ideas in the field of city and society at the Social-Museum, an intellectual institution, with architects and urbanists, in the establishment of the discipline of urbanism in France.

The source of the founding ideas of the Social-Museum; Frédéric Le Play is one of the important thinkers of the 19th century. In this context, the strong existence of the doctrine of Frédéric Le Play, from which the thought of Prost, who will be described as a conservative-social liberal, originates from, is assumed in the research.

Frédéric Le Play is a scientist who seeks a solution to the unfinished social problem in French society in the 19th century, after the French Revolution, in 1789, in the context of his book *La Réforme Sociale* (Social Reform).

F. Le Play's, book of *La Réforme Sociale* (Social Reform) thought movement is theoretically based on the teachings of Saint-Simon and Proudhon, which are the leading philosophical doctrines of the 19th century. F. Le Play attempted to theorize the problems of the industrial society in the 19th century with the aim of creating a "consistent" liberal, monarchical model against the social, socialist, utopian and Marxist solutions.

F. Le Play with his book *Les Ouvriers Européens* (European Workers) research, some solutions were sought to the problems of the workers in the context of social, urban and housing by drawing the attention of the liberal new elites, the employers of the State and Industrial period. Frédéric Le Play was also known in political circles and served in the state during the reign of Napoleon III.

The Social-Museum as an intellectual institution, which emerged as the great social movement of the 19th century in the post-Frédéric Le Play period, was based on the city planning and housing, after 1871, in the 19th century. Social reforms in French society after the Republic and after F. Le Play were continued.

The Social-Museum is a state-supported institutional movement that includes many political, religious, employer, worker lives and *bourgeoisie*. The Social-Museum ideal also influenced the modern urban planning of the 20th century with the new scientific approach, based on the human and socially focused modern scientific research of the 20th century.

Before planning to Istanbul, among the intellectual tools of the ideology of Henri Prost and his friends, there were also innovative urbanism theories based on social-utopians.

In terms of urbanism theories, all these practices have led to the birth of a new discipline. At the beginning of the 20th century and towards the declaration of the professional establishment of urbanism, Henri Prost and his friends implemented a different idea.

This new approach, which is among the intellectual discourse of Henri Prost and his friends and urbanism theories towards the industrial city, is not well known among urbanism theories and is based on the discourses of ;

Françoise Choay and Pierre Merlin in its basic place, and is generally the application of secondary theories in a pragmatic context.

Thus, Henri Prost and his friends carry out practices called pragmatic and realistic urbanism.

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In the second approach of the research; The ideas developed by Thomas More and Alberti, defined as historical perspective and these rules and models, are questioned.

In the third approach, it cannot be said that the current of "urbanism" known with its main application has been fully characterized by urbanism theories. The definition of "realistic" urbanism which was followed by Henri Prost and his friends has been added as a third approach to the mainstream, which is indistinguishable from the urbanism approaches that F. Choay separates as a dual structure.

Henri Prost and his friends: A.Agache, L.Jaussely also took part in the Social-Museum. The Social-Museum has become an important institution in France that makes urban planning laws and supervises the practices. Within the Social-Museum, SFAU, "*La Société Française des Architectes d'Urbanistes*" (French Institution of Urbanist Architects), was established in which Prost was a member.

The main idea of the Cornudet law of 1919, which was the first housing planning law in France: "*l'aménagement, l'embellissement, l'extension*" (arrangement, beautification, extension) making planning compulsory, was introduced by the Social-Museum, SHUR, "*La Société del'Hygiène l'Urban et Rurale*" (Public Health Advisory Commission) It was formed with the recommendations of. After completed their works in Paris city Prost and his colleagues: A.Agache, Jaussely also carry out some urban planning studies in Türkiye.

After E. Hénard's Paris City Planning, H. Prost prepared the Paris city plans called PARP, "*l'Aménagement, l'Embellissement et l'Extension de la Région Parisienne*" (Paris Region, Arrangement, Beautification and Development). Prost, who carried out many studies in France, especially in his successful work in North Africa, was the pioneer of the European-oriented innovative state of the newly established Republic of Türkiye by Atatürk at the beginning of the 20th century - which was no longer the Ottoman Empire and the capital city. He invited to

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Henri Prost arrived to the Istanbul in 1935 and worked on the Istanbul City Development Plans within the framework of the developed socio-economic policies of the New Republic of Türkiye.

Prost Istanbul City Development Plans had been re-planned within the scope of next 10-year planning and modernization.

Indeed, it is requested from Henri Prost is to primarily modernize the city and get rid of its old, historical, Ottoman identity. Although the problem of "opening new housing areas" remains in the background in the Prost Plan, Prost had implemented modernization regulations and the Zoning Plan scale in the city for future planning. The new residential areas opened and they were determined and the approach to vernacular architecture in the historical texture was created in this context.

Although the traces of the first period of urbanism in France are considered as separate from this planning approach, there are significant differences especially in social housing, location selection and housing production. Since Henri Prost comes from a very comprehensive tradition, the wealth of knowledge and technical solutions regarding housing that emerged in France and other European countries will be shown through the incompatibility of adaptation and interpretation to Türkiye in general.

The European urbanism, before and just after the 20th century, basically focuses on:

As a solution to the "housing" problem

“Social housing” and models for the housing problem of cities and urban models for social housing production and location selection under the leadership of Central and local governments and Foundations are also the main topics of discussion.

In France, housing policies initiated to create with the "social housing for rent" in the late 19th century and this idea continued with World War II. In the decades during the World War, it has a complex housing planning policies that produces a wide range of solutions.

These French housing planning ideas include producing urban blocks, building-blocks, housing, linear suburban growths, French style *lotissements* (houses with individual gardens, parcel-based expansions in rural areas), and property developments along the housing development axis in the city.

Indeed, the first type of housing producing model was accompanied by the French Governmental housing policies developed on the idea creating and constructing social rental cheap housing like HBM, *Habitat Bon Marche* or HLM, *Habitat Louer Modéré* (*Moderate Rental Housing*).

Despite the approach of the cities of the industrialized countries of the 20th century to the basic problem was, the urbanists such as Henri Prost, who were inspired by the same source of inspiration, observed that these models had difficulties in proposing and implementing them in their studies in "other countries". In the research, this incompatibility was examined by adding the difficulty of housing model transfer.

Determination of Residential Areas and Typology of Residential Areas: For this purpose, Prost Development Plans and Applications are examined in the research.

Methods and Recommendations for Realization of Residential Transformations.

- Suggestions.

Those that are implemented, those that are not implemented.

The analysis is carried out under two main headings.

In a physical context.

In thematic Context.

Henri Prost's plans for opening residential areas are discussed in two parts under the "physical" heading:

Historical Peninsula, Historical Urban Texture Transformations.

Transformations in Pera-Şişli-Levent Region.

- In the planning of housing areas identified by Henri Prost in Istanbul, on a "thematic" basis,
- Three types of housing typologies were identified and examined;
- Social Housing - Workers' Housing
- Middle Class Housing Models (Estate Houses, Acıbadem.)
- Transformation of Existing Urban Texture, Study of Typology and Its Effects.

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- Before Henri Prost, the urban morphology of Istanbul was very complicated.

- In the city it was seen like in street street and building block morphology;

- Parisian Haussmann type mixed function buildings in Pera and Kadıköy district implications.

- Archaic street and row house typology in the traditional old Ottoman neighborhood typology.

- In the Historical peninsula and the “point-type” settlements, urban and town villages.

- In the typology of transforming the existing urban texture, streets and avenues, public spaces are determined, roads and blocks are planned around the building blocks, the produced land pieces are transferred to the private sector with land ownership, and an apartment-type housing model with cadastral traces belonging to a single person ownership is planned.

- Regarding this dual urban texture, Prost Development Plan, laws and regulations are planned with a "unifying" approach and tools.

- Building blocks and apartment buildings.

This archetype of apartment type housing model was developed in Europe, after Haussmann, when land was arranged and houses and apartments were built. In the Fatih, Fındıkzade, Edirnekapı districts in the historical urban texture of the city;

- “*l’îlot d’urbaine*” (plots) opens with “model”.

- This model used wide spread not only in Paris with Haussmann but also throughout in Europe.

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Especially, the apartment type residences is seen in the Pera Region,

Small type housing applications in this model;

From the 19th century to the 20th century, this type of housing became a well-known "model" in the city.

And

After the war, it is seen as the dominant "development model".

by Henri Prost,

The studies have been carried out towards the continuity of this type of model.

This model, which has been seen in almost every part of the city since the 19th century and is built by land owners by providing their own financial resources, is linked to the individual ownership of the parcel in both respects.

This situation would continue until the a condominium law was enacted by the Prime Minister of the time, S. Demirel, in 1965, and would develop more rapidly on this new legal basis.

It will be the "Turkish Model".

However, since this model cannot be controlled, it has been observed that it has led to the construction of a "model" that has caused excessive urbanization, the effects of which have been realized on a large scale for many years and which leads to the destruction and degradation of the natural and historical environment.

HENRI PROST PERIOD - DETERMINING RESEARCH TOPICS IN OPENING NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

Determination of Housing Areas Before Henri Prost.

Determination of previously built and historical areas in Istanbul;

- a. Determination of the situation of residential areas in the Ottoman Period, before Henri Prost, at the end of the 19th century.**

Identification of historical regions and urban textures and residences from the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires.

- b. Identification of old residential areas that were renovated by fire in the late 19th century.**

Determining the vacant, green and idle areas and their characteristics selected in the Prost Development Plans and which have not been built on before. Focusing on the New Housing areas selected in the Prost Development Plan, selecting a region; Morphological examination of the harmony of old-new city texture and old-new streets through historical and new 1/5000 and 1/2000 Prost Development Plans.

Areas Specified As Residential Areas by Henri Prost.

Research method; Examining the New Housing Areas determined by Prost in the Development Plan in terms of their characteristics.

Investigation of the characteristics of the New Housing Areas in the Prost Development Plan and the selection of housing areas, the criteria and the types of housing used.

These Areas; It is included in 2 main regions:

1. Residences planned in the Historic Peninsula.
2. Transformations in the Existing Historical Urban Texture.

Vacant, green areas, orchards, etc. in the Historical Peninsula. new housing planned on the areas.

Residences planned on Newly Developing City Axes.

1. Pera-Şişli-Levent Axis.
2. Bosphorus-Kadıköy-Üsküdar Axis.

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Prost Urbanism's Solution and Suggestions for the Housing Problem Specific to Istanbul.

The Housing Problem Solution Suggestions of the Henri Prost Period, specific to Istanbul, suggested the development of the following housing models based on the Regions examined above:

Models with General Social and Economic Inputs.

- a. Social Housing-Workers' Housing. (Surdibi Cheap Houses and Haliç-Yenikapı Axis West. Garden Residences.)
- b. Housing for the Middle Class. (Real Estate Houses: Levent, Kadıköy -Acıbadem.)
- c. Housing for Upper Income Groups. (Yedikule-Yenikapı Marmara Sahilyolu and Florya, Park-City.)

Unique Solutions Based on Location.

- a. Historical Peninsula. Transformation of Existing Urban Texture: Fatih, Koca Mustafapaşa, Fındıkzade, Beyazıt, Gedikpaşa.
- b. Pera and Şişli, Levent Axis. (Taksim -Harbiye Axis, Single Blocks)
- c. Bosphorus, Kadıköy, Üsküdar.
(Bosphorus Region, Satellite Cities) Local Vernacular Historical Architectural Transformations.

The Future of the Prost Model.

AFTER HENRI PROST- NEW HOUSING, MODELS AND TYPOLOGIES AND ITS CONTINUITY.

After Henri Prost, Continuity of 3 Main Housing Typologies and Housing Models, Realistic Urbanism.

Examining the realization of new housing areas and housing typologies developed during the reign of Henri Prost. In which parts of the city are new residences envisaged? The emergence and spread of Prost methodology after Henri Prost's planning;

a Social Housing -Workers' Housing

b Middle Class Housing Models, (Estate Houses, Acıbadem.)

c. Transformation of Existing Urban Texture, Study of Typology and Effects.

● After Henri Prost, the continuity of Prost housing typologies and methodology and post-Prost; Ataköy, Levent, Koşuyolu Planning etc. Relationship with examples. Whether Prost's solutions for residential areas are continued or not.

The Planning of Istanbul and the New Turkish State's Perspective on the Housing Problem.

There are many factors that determine the housing policies of the New Turkish State in Istanbul. The Republic of Türkiye is a newly established state and, moreover, the new State took over a country that had emerged from war and was full of debts.

The new Turkish State was in an economically difficult situation in the 1930s, after the First World War and during the 1929 World Economic Depression. According to Tekeli: Turkish economy is far from providing the capital accumulation required by the accepted modernization framework.

The Housing and Planning Policies of the New Turkish State.

As a result, the economic situation of the country is not sufficient to enable the construction of new houses in both two cities, Istanbul and Ankara. Therefore, economic problems and state housing policies have been decisive in housing planning. The Statist policies of the 1930s preferred to allocate the country's limited resources to industrialization, and allocating resources to the improvement of the urban works was not deemed appropriate by the state.

The other problem is the changing role of Istanbul in the political axis of the country. The capital of the New Republic is no longer Istanbul, but Ankara. Istanbul, which has been the capital for centuries, has been replaced by Ankara.

As a state policy, first of all, the ideal of zoning Ankara, a small Anatolian city in terms of housing, and restructuring it with new housing and becoming the capital city, gains importance. Atatürk is reluctant to restructure Istanbul.

The Formation of Istanbul and the New Turkish State's Perspective on the Housing Problem

Post-war economic problems affected the whole world. Europe had also emerged from the war and is in a similar situation to Türkiye.

In France, a major economic crisis occurred in 1919 and 1929 after World War I. Although Paris was wanted to be reorganized in the 1930s, the French state, which was in a difficult economic situation after the war, did not have enough economic resources to allocate to housing planning. For this reason, Henri Prost did not plan new residential areas in Paris. It was just transportation plan.

As a result, in this period, there are similarities between Türkiye and France both economically and social-economic dynamics. In Istanbul, like Paris, it is trapped within the historical city walls. As noted by Henri Prost, there are still vacant and agricultural areas (known as bostans in Turkish term) within the city walls of Istanbul, natural "green belt settlements" (Yedikule, Topkapı, Edirnekapı, axes). Although the city developed in the last period of the Ottoman Empire, with palaces, towards Beşiktaş-Bosphorus axis and in the upper parts, from Galata to Şişli axis, these were not pre-planned new residential areas.

In Istanbul, before Prost, many urban planners had reports prepared. By the Republic administration, in Istanbul, Henri Prost and his friends; The reports prepared by Agache and Lambert were praised.

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In 1935, when Henri Prost took charge of Istanbul planning, there was no housing policy, no institutions generally implemented in the country. In European countries such as France, serious developments had been made in the institutional development the construction of "social housing", which forms the basis of the housing model.

Since the late 19th century, in the West, many housing construction systems developed like mortgage systems in UK, and in Germany, and especially France Institutions such as HBM, *Habitat Bon Marche* (Social-rental housing), HLM, (Habitat Louer Modéré) (Rental Housing For Moderate) which carry out social-housing applications on a large scale, have continued. Moreover, at the beginning of the 20th century, between a developed country like France and a newly established country like Türkiye; The gap of institutional development gradually widened.

In France, since the 19th century, housing construction have been carried out by civil foundations, solidarity, union, association, etc. with the economic resources transferred by the state for the social-rental housing. These institutions also provide loans to home buyers.

In France, the general managements of this housing are the institutions that both build and rent social-housing. There is no such practice in the Municipalities in Istanbul. So, the phenomenon of local government is a construction site at the legal and political level.

As a newly established, a war-torn and lack of the human resources, banks, lending and construction institutions, etc. In a country like Türkiye, which has insufficient and economic resources and does not have an established system. Thus, it is difficult to transfer housing models from a developed country like France and to apply these housing models, due to the lack of institutions to implement the housing models. The establishment and functioning of these institutions must go through a process that requires many years, as in France.

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The Planning of Istanbul and the New Turkish State's Perspective on the Housing Problem.

While the new capital Ankara was planned with new residences with the new political determinations of the Republic period in the country, since sufficient resources could not be allocated for Istanbul, the main planning principle of the city was determined as "modernization" within the scope of opening new roads and avenues.

Modernization means cleansing the city of l'hygiene, dirt, opening new axes and roads, and connecting building blocks based on practices since the grand hygienist Haussmann in France. According to the old French planning tradition, it is stated that Henri Prost's basic planning method is based on the old French planning tools of *l'aménagement* (arrangement), *l'embellissement* (beautification), and *l'hygiene* (modernization).

However, Henri Prost's request was in the context of the modernization of the city; Although it is about planning city axes, roads and avenues, surrounds these roads using its own initiative, without any political discourse and determination regarding housing; It is seen that he designed building blocks, blocks and residences by taking them into consideration in his planning.

After the building-blocks, blocks and residences of the houses in the Prost Development Plans, in the late 1940s, after Henri Prost returned to France, the houses in the Prost plans were planned by independent contractors and the plans of the houses in the Prost plans were designed by anonymous people.

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Henri Prost's Modernization Method Developed for Istanbul;

The idea of modernizing Istanbul as a 20th century city, in line with new developing technologies, and creating a modern Republican city like the French capital Paris. According to Borie and Pinon: Prost's Planning method is thought to be the synthesis of *Le Musée-Sociale*, (Social-Museum) and *Beaux-Arts*. “A more “advanced” solution should be implemented in Istanbul, which has a rich historical heritage, than Paris, Antwerp and Morocco.”

However, the real problem is the lack of economic resources in the war-torn country. In this case, the city should be planned according to new dynamics. According to Prost reports, the main idea in the planning of the city is summarized as follows: instead of building "new houses" in the city, new roads (to utilize the lands in the city) and landscaping of the city in the context of "*l'embellissement*" (beautification) are made.

The implementation method of adapting and "modernizing" the historical city and its roads according to vehicle traffic is an important problem. This situation also includes an overly interventionist approach to the city. For Prost, in order to open new axes such as Paris, "*retranschement*" - cutting down- the city with extreme interventions is necessary.

The urban elements that will modernize Istanbul and make it a European city similar to the European Capital Paris are: large axes and wide boulevards. Pera District has been transformed with modern, western-style buildings since the mid-19th century. According to Pinon: “Large streets, trams, modern public buildings are located in the Beyoğlu Region.”

Taking the French Expropriations as a Model in the Expropriations of the Henri Prost Period.

In Istanbul, expropriations during the Henri Prost period were limited to roads and squares and could not be implemented for the opening of "new housing areas" due to economic difficulties. Prost takes as an example the French laws prepared by the Social-Museum in 1919-1924 in expropriations for the opening of new residential areas and roads and the opening of "espaces publics" in Istanbul:

“When necessary, existing residential areas should be expropriated to open new roads. Our municipalities may need to open roads even after a year, due to the ongoing growth in cities. Service rules defined for public roads

It was precisely defined in the laws of 1919-1924.”

With the proposal of the Social-Museum, it has also been suggested that empty, public areas and cemeteries in Paris should be expropriated for the production of green areas. In Paris, these areas were not used for the construction of new housing, but for the arrangement of parks and green areas. In Istanbul, Prost will mostly use the methods he used in North Africa as a reference when opening new residential areas.

Implementation of Expropriation Laws Implemented by Henri Prost in Morocco in Istanbul.

Prost, who made limited plans in accordance with the laws in France, implemented expropriation laws that gave him unlimited powers in North Africa and Morocco. Although in Paris, the draft laws of the Social-Museum were blocked by the Senate on the grounds that they limited the rights of landowners, in Morocco, the decisions of General Lyautey and the King were effective.

The law that gave Prost excessive powers was the law that gave him the right to make regulations with the force of law, which was envied by urbanists who prepared plans for the restructuring of destroyed cities after World War I.

These laws remind Haussmann of the unlimited laws granted by Napoleon III. Prost's experiences in uniting properties and parcels divided by the unlimited powers and expropriations he implemented in Morocco are recommended as a basic model in the book *Traité d'Urbanisme* (Urbanism Knowledge).

In Istanbul, Prost is given the freedom to practice the law. Prost proposes laws in Istanbul that grant "the right to expropriate in the name of urban planning", which "does not exist in French laws", like Moroccan practices. Providing the necessary resources for expropriations will be through Municipalities and public institutions. (For schools, National Education and Hospitals, Ministry of Health and Social Assistance, etc.)

**Henri Prost's
Approach to Urban Planning
Modernization of the City
Through Development Plans**

**Housing Areas
And
Green Areas**

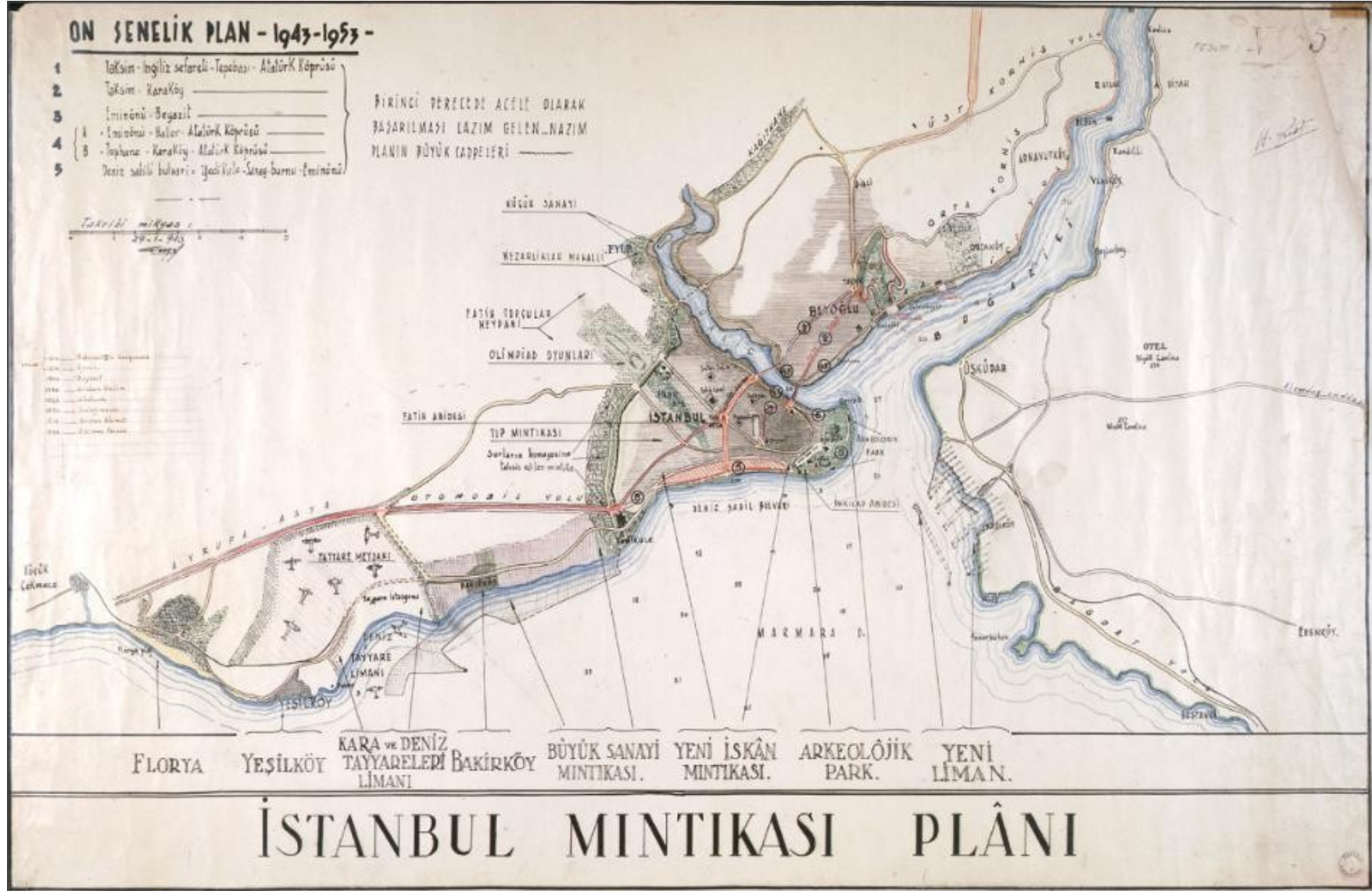
**Basic Principles and Principles of Determination, Social-Museum, E. Hénard
And**

**Later Henri Prost PARP, *Plan d'Aménagement de La Region Parisienne*
(Paris Area Regulation Plan)**

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Plenary



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Although there are no "policies" regarding "housing" in the Henri Prost Development Plans (especially the state), there is a contradiction in determining "housing types" in "new housing areas".

Although an explicit political discourse on housing is not included in the sources related to Henri Prost, an "implicit" housing planning was observed in the Prost Development Plans.

- 1. Evaluation of Green Areas - Henri Prost, in opening new housing areas; In Paris, the method of utilized vacant spaces, as in the period of E. Hénard, with an approach advocated by the Social-Museum, it was stated that green areas and park areas were needed along the Paris city "periphery" (walls), and although the opening of "new residential areas" was not allowed, a decision was made the vacant areas as park areas. In the 20th century, the city of Paris used empty green areas and cemeteries for "green areas", not for new housing areas, although new housing areas were needed. During the reign of E. Hénard, the designated green areas were later transformed into "*l'espace public*" (public spaces).

According to C. Bruant: Hénard, within the scope of the Project Arrangement and park areas project for Paris, used the city's cemeteries, such as the city walls of Paris, next to the Clichy train garage and Batignolles, as "green areas" of the city.

In the middle of the Historical Peninsula, from the current Vatan Street towards Aksaray, Park No. 1 and Pera are planned in the heart of the city, and Park No. 2 in the Harbiye region, large green areas and parks are planned. Just like the *Jardin des Tuilleries* (Tuilleries Gardens) in the heart of Paris, the *Jardin du Luxemburg* (Luxemburg Gardens) or the Central Park in the center of New York, etc. While these areas are reserved as green areas, a part of them will be allocated for the opening of new residential areas.

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2. Use of Vacant Areas and Cemetery Areas.

On the contrary, H. Prost will use empty green areas, orchards, gardens and the relocated cemeteries in the Şişli District of the city in the Historical Peninsula to open new residential areas in Istanbul. This will constitute the orientation in its planning and, to a certain extent, its basic planning principle. A similar method is followed, except for some cemeteries around Taksim - the Gümüşsuyu Muslim cemetery, which has already been opened for settlement, and the Şişli cemetery, a christian cemetery which has been moved. However, these cemeteries are not used to open green areas in Paris, as discussed in the Social-Museum.

- 3. Rearrangement of Old Districts with Historical and Vernacular Texture in the City, the Areas Destroyed by Fire, and Opening to New Housing.

In Istanbul, there are also old regions and districts that reflect the historical vernacular character of the city with its squares arranged with gardens, ancient Byzantine churches, Ottoman mosques, Madrasas and fountains.

Picturesque-looking districts: Public residences with separate gardens, in an adjacent neighborhood structure consisting of wooden, 1-2 story houses, are the dominant housing type in the Historic Peninsula.

The arrangement, renewal, and design of Istanbul as new housing suitable for *l'hygiene* "public health" may lead to the destruction of this dense or widespread texture to a large extent. H. Prost is aware of local governments. The historical texture, fire hazards and lack of infrastructure outweigh this project. Apart from this, traditional texture does not have the status of "architectural texture".

In the modernization of Istanbul, priority is given to "public health" and the arrangement of the old residential areas of the city. Prost's aim is to demolish and clean the old, historical, vernacular texture and

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

According to Pinon: The works of Jean-Charles Moreau and Robert Auzelle for the old districts of Paris in the 1940s can be considered in this context.

The following in the Development Plan explanation report which was written by Henri Prost “Creating completely new districts on still vacant lands, districts consisting of airy residences equipped with fast transportation means, pulling the expropriation upwards and demolishing the houses to be built in the new districts in the old districts.”

For many years, no new housing planning had been carried out in the country, except for areas renewed by fires. There are places affected by fire on the old, Historical Peninsula, and Galata district in European side. It is seen that Prost is considering solving the problem through expropriation in the Historic Peninsula where civilian housing is dense and there are existing settlements.

It can be easily seen that Prost wanted to realize his new plans by demolishing and expropriating the existing neighborhoods and civil architecture of the city (he envisaged planning new properly arranged parcels instead of the old cul-de-sac, irregular parcels) and by solving his new plans in this way.

Especially in the Historical Peninsula, where the majority consists of small properties, it is necessary to implement Prost's planning, by dividing small properties into parcels and building houses on them together with the parcel arrangements.

Also, in the north of the European side, there are many vacant, large lands that allow free planning, in the newly developed Şişli-Levent axis and in the Asian side, in still vacant such as Kadıköy, Acıbadem, Koşuyolu. By Henri Prost, in Istanbul, both within the historical peninsula; Both sides of Surdibi, Fatih, K.Mustafa Paşa, Yenikapı, Marmara coastal road, Atatürk Street, Zeyrek and the new axes and regions of the city that have developed in recent years; Taksim, Şişli etc. and outside the city; Levent, Yeşilköy, etc. There are new residential areas.

**Henri Prost's
City Organization
Determination Method
Zones (Zoning) System
10 Year Plan**

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



Henri Prost, Istanbul Development Plan. Ten Year Plan. The Map, IFA Archives. According to Prost's explanations in the "Zoning" Planning he prepared for Istanbul, in which these explanations are included schematically. A note was made under the Plan as (Zoning) (New Settlement Area).

The New Zoning Regulation Suggestions for Istanbul by Henri Prost

One of Henri Prost's first duties was to determine the laws he will use in the planning of the city, based on his knowledge of the city and law gained from his previous experiences. According to A. Angel: The outlines of the city's Development Plan are determined by Prost.

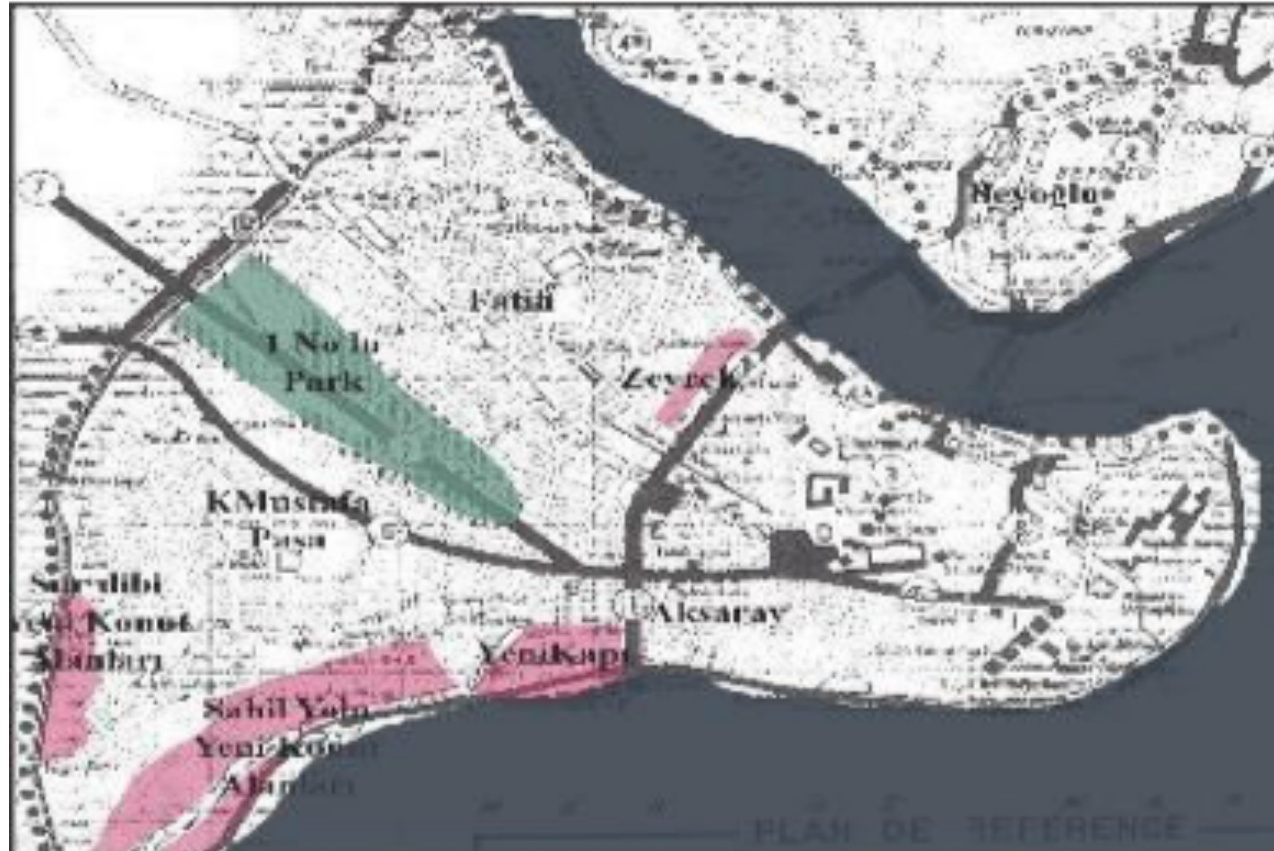
Authorities in Türkiye had assured Prost that there would be no interference in his practices, both within the scope of the law and the rules. It is announced that the urban planners who would carry out the implementations in the city are free:

He thinks and proposes that the laws and rules that Prost had previously implemented in Paris, in the context of the "*Plan d'Aménagement*" (Organization Plan) of the City of Paris, could be applied to Istanbul in a similar way. In line with the reports prepared by Henri Prost and his friends, the city of Istanbul is divided into different "zones" containing different regulations. The aim of this planning is to transfer the regulation to the city matrices through "zoning".

This planning, to a certain extent, consists of zoning tools inspired by the French Cornudet laws: "*l'extension*" (spreading) and "*l'embellissement*" (beautification) and the other method applied in Paris is industry, commerce, residential areas, green texture, etc., determination and dividing areas as their functions is zoning.

Prost, in the Zoning Plan reports, in accordance with this method, residential areas, green areas, "*espaces publics*" (public areas), industry, trade, industrial areas, ports, airports, etc. determines. According to Pinon, Prost's zone non ædificandi (subject to special protection) areas for Istanbul.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



In the Historical Peninsula, the ancient areas that had been inhabited since the Byzantine-Ottoman period, identified by Henri Prost to open New Housing Areas, are still vacant, green areas and orchards in the 2nd city. Figure, drawing, by Author. Source: Prost Development Plan, IFA Archives, Paris.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

The Socio-Economic Dimension of Urban and Housing Organization and Henri Prost's Determination Method

While Prost specified the new Housing areas in the city, it is evident that which social and class lifestyle was allocated to which region in the city, which has experienced social stratification and location selection since the late 19th century.

In 1914, an exhibition was held at *l'Exposition d'Internationale de Lyon, Lyon*. The title of this exhibition is “*la vie collective civilization urbaine*” (living together in the civilized city).

Henri Prost Development Plan; Different classes live in different neighborhoods of the city: the Historical Peninsula and the European Side ; Galata, Taksim, Nişantaşı Axis and Beşiktaş, the Bosphorus shores, on the Anatolian side, Kadıköy, Üsküdar. Some regions of the Historical Peninsula; Aksaray, Koca Mustafa Pasha, Balat, Kumkapı etc. Its neighborhoods were renewed after fires towards the end of the 19th century.

In the Development Plan by Henri Prost, new residential areas are planned outside these areas that were renovated from fire in the 19th century, and he approached the city planning in a historicist and preservationist context, the transformation of the city is envisaged and the old neighborhoods and 19th century planning in the city are preserved. However, in the social context, the approach of the people living in the region is not taken into account by Henri Prost.

Although Henri Prost determines which social classes would live in which areas with the sociological approach in new housing areas, it is not explained that this situation is a social city organization within the scope of state planning.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

The Socio-Economic Dimension of Urban and Housing Organization and Henri Prost's Determination Method

Henri Prost's specifying of residential areas is reflected by the method within the scope of the Zoning Plan. Istanbul grew rapidly with intense immigration from 1935 to 1950-60s. The same migration phenomenon will occur in the years following World War II, when the "housing crisis" will become evident and slums will be observed in Kasımpaşa, just outside the Sur Region and on the Golden Horn foothills of Pera. Their intervention in the "geographical" and "socio-economic-cultural" structure of the city, which had become stronger for several centuries and especially in the 19th century, and then transferred it to the more underdeveloped Turkish-Muslim-poor Historical Peninsula, the middle -class, newly developed, Turkish petty trade bourgeoisie, (including with provincial capital) a new profile has been formed.

Henri Prost could not foresee the rapid population growth of the city and the development plan studies were kept narrow in scope, focusing on certain centers of the city. In the plan note Henri Prost wrote on the first page of his work on Istanbul; It is stated that "Prost Development Plan is not an *"l'extension"* (expansion project), but a *"concentration"* project.

In the environment where Henri Prost prepared his works, how much information, population-demographic-structure, living and working peoples, regions and their characteristics, etc. were taken into account when determining the scope of the city. It is not known whether he has it.

Again, according to Rosenthal: It is stated that Alfred Agache's planning in Canberra, Prost and Jean Marcel Aubertin's in Antwerp, and Jaussley's in Barcelona follow this urban planning tradition.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



East side of Atatürk Street, Historical District. Prost, Development Plan. Source, Istanbul Aerial Photography, 1936-1937. Source, Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine. Archives d'Architecture du XX. Siècle. IFA Archives, Paris.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

Henri Prost Zoning Plan Notes

1. Historical Peninsula;

a. Transformation of Existing Urban Texture:

Old Byzantine-Ottoman Urban Texture. (The area between Atatürk Street and the city walls: Zeyrek, Fatih, Fındıkzade, Koca Mustafapaşa, Yedikule.)

b. Transformation of Existing Tissue:

Urban Texture renewed in the 19th century. (In the 19th century, in the last period of the Ottoman Empire, fires were destroyed by Storari)

Regions renewed with new residences after: Aksaray, Yenikapı, Koca Mustafapaşa, Haseki, Cerrahpaşa, Yedikule, -imrahor.)

“The north-south part of Atatürk Street divides Istanbul into two different regions. The area on the west side consists of gardens and burned-out neighborhoods. These neighborhoods; Recently, buildings that have been regularly rebuilt with a systematic geometry and survived fires are also being tried to be arranged in an appropriate manner in terms of urbanism.”

c. Evaluation of vacant, green and idle areas.

(Istanbul city walls region, the area where the old Lycius-Bayrampaşa stream flowing from Topkapı towards the Marmara flows, empty, green, orchard areas.) There are also mixed-use garden-residences.

Prost finds the empty and green areas in this region suitable for opening new residential areas.

“Atatürk Boulevard, which connects the Marmara coast, will be transformed into a wide coastal road between Yedikule and Sultanahmet. This arrangement will be similar to the “*Promenades des Anglais*” (English Promenade) in the “*des Anges*” bay in Nis. Residential areas behind this street; It will be evaluated by taking the railway underground and connecting the tunnel to the State Railway.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



2. Regions where residential areas are not planned to be opened;

East side of Atatürk Street. The region has already been built for thousands of years, and in the last period of the Ottoman Empire, Aksaray, Eminönü, Beyazıt and Sultanahmet regions were destroyed by fires. Its renewal will cause difficulties and expropriation costs. “The eastern side of Atatürk Boulevard is the section where trade is concentrated, which is deemed appropriate to be organized and protected with the University and other historical monuments in the region. This area will not be renewed for a long time. The Eminönü-Beyazıt line will go around this region. The underground “*chemin de fer*” (train) will also be explored and the region will be connected to other residential areas.”

3. Newly Developing Axes.

a. Pera- Şişli – Levent Axis.

b. Boğaz-Kadıköy-Üsküdar Ekseni.

In the Zoning Plan; Apart from the Historical Peninsula, the renewal of empty areas such as Taksim, Galata and Beyoğlu is

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



Eyüp-Ayvansaray Region Aerial Photograph. 1936-1937.

Prost, Development Plan. HP-PHO-030-01-02.1935-1950. Map, Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine. Archives d'Architecture du XX. Siècle. IFA Archives, Paris.

“The two major roads of Istanbul and Beyoğlu will form the backbone of these two residential areas. These two ways are very important. The road, which will start from the backs of Taksim Square in Beyoğlu, will connect the old and new neighborhoods. One of these roads will be connected to the Galata Bridge and the other to the Atatürk Bridge. First, from the Galata Bridge, it will reach old Istanbul, Beyazıt Square and the University.

The Socio-Economic Dimension of Urban and Housing Organization and Henri Prost's Determination Method

Socio-Economic Solution Suggestions for New Housing Areas in the City by Henri Prost

These can be grouped under three headings:

1. Models with General Social and Economic Input:

- a. Social Housing-Workers' Housing. (Surdibi Cheap-Houses and Haliç-Yenikapı Bahçeli Residences.)
- b. Housing for the Middle Class. (Real Estate Houses: Levent, Kadıköy -Acıbadem.)
- c. Housing for Upper Income Groups. (Yenikapı, Marmara Coastal Road, Harbiye-Florya.)

2. Unique Location-Based Solutions.

- a. Historical peninsula. Transformation of Existing Texture: Fatih, Edirnekapı, Koca Mustafapaşa, Fındıkzade, Beyazıt, Gedikpaşa.
- b. Pera-European Side. (Harbiye Single Houses.)
- c. Bosphorus, Kadıköy, Üsküdar. (Bosphorus-Satellite cities.)

3. Local Vernacular Historical Architectural Transformations. (Suleymaniye-Zeyrek)

Henri Prost
His Approach to Urban Planning
Modernization of the City
Through the Development Plans

in the Historical Peninsula
And
Planning of New Roads, Blocks, Blocks and Housing Blocks

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

Unique Solutions Based on Location.

It is envisaged that the city will be re-planned towards the west, the antique city walls. This historical part of the city has been used as a sparsely textured residential area for thousands of years. According to Lady Montegu in the 18th century, there were trees in the city houses with courtyards and fountains in their gardens.

In the 1930s, during the Prost period, it can be still seen some "houses with garden" in the city, around the Fatih region, south of the Fatih Mosque, Fındıkzade, towards the Koca Mustafa Paşa Region.

Historical peninsula. Transformation of Existing Old Urban Texture in the Districts: Fatih, Edirnekapı, Koca Mustafapaşa, Fındıkzade, Beyazıt, Gedikpaşa.

The largest scale application areas designed as "settlement areas" and the "places" where the Prost Plan is most effective are the "core" solution of the plan, which differs from the previously examined typologies its flexibility and developable, but is also the least mentioned about the residential areas and its type and archetype are blocks.

The "point-like" and "original" the previous housing typologies were, the more common the block typology. To some extent, the "nature" of the plan includes blocks, and building blocks, and the plan with this archetypal element is an almost vacant main street square outline.

In the Prost Development Plan, the business and commercial zones of the Historic Peninsula are arranged in the central, in the Golden Horn, Eminönü, Sirkeci, Beyazıt and Aksaray Regions, and the residential areas are arranged whole of Peninsula a certain "applicable" scale is drawn that it can be spread with the same plan and typology.

Prost Plannings of Historical Districts:

There are also some neighborhoods in the region whose origins date back to Ancient Byzantium. Around Fındıkzade - Arkadius Column, up to the old city walls, there are residential areas and - in Koca Mustafapaşa - ancient, quadrangular building islands dating back to the Byzantine, Constantine and Theodosius periods. Small, square parcels from ancient times, connected by the old antique grid system, constitute the city's oldest residential pattern system.

Fatih Region is the oldest inhabited area of the city, starting from the Ottoman period. Muslim population, Fatih, Aksaray, Laleli, Zeyrek, Çarşamba, Süleymaniye, Vefa etc. placed in neighborhoods. According to French Historian Halbwach: The region, which is the heart of the old part of the city, extends to the Fatih and S.Selim Mosques and the shores of the Golden Horn, where the Ottoman population is densely located, and to Fener, where the old inhabitants from the Byzantine period are located.

The first Ottoman houses consisted of wooden, some times with enclosed courtyard and low-rise houses.

Fatih, Fındıkzade, Edirnekapı, Kocamustafapaşa etc. The regions are irregularly urbanized neighborhoods during the Ottoman Period. Prost states that the south-west side of Atatürk Street, Aksaray Region, consists of gardens and burnt neighborhoods fires in the 19th century

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

Districts such as Balat, Kumkapı, İmrahor, which were renewed in their original form after the great city fires in the 19th century. Aksaray Region was planned in a grid plan with some diagonal streets by Italian architect Luigi Storari.

Prost Excluded These Renewed Areas After the Great City Fires When He Planned to New Residential Areas.

“These neighborhoods; In recent times, the buildings had been regularly rebuilt with a systematic geometry and the buildings that survived the fires are arranged in an urbanistic manner. “

Although it was desired to renew the burned areas in the 19th century, wars and the economic situation of the country prevented it. According to Bilsel: some regions remained in ruins for many years without being renewed until the Prost period.

According to Agache's reports:

Reconstruction of Istanbul should first start from the areas burned by fire.

The areas and lands that were burned by great city fire, vacant, and they were not renewed in the 19th century were suitable for housing construction, and Prost must have considered this situation as an easier solution to construction and especially considered land parceling problems.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

Henri Prost's 1/2000 Fatih Development Plan and Grid Plan System, New Planning Consisting of Some “Square Blocks”.

Henri Prost rearranged Park No. 1 and the city's existing residential areas with gardens, which had been inhabited for thousands of years, in the middle of the Historical Peninsula, on the axis of the (green) old Ottoman region Fatih, Edirnekapi and Topkapi Gates.

Topographically, the two regions which are placed on the top of the Historical Peninsula; Topkapi and Edirnekapi, will be divided into urban patterns on the axis, and the new large urban green areas in the down to the valley and the in the lower region near Marmara Shores will be planned into new residential areas.

Prost Plan includes, in a very large area between Fatih and Fındıkzade districts, He planned Vatan and Millet Avenues on both sides of Park No.1 in the middle of the Historical Peninsula and planned it with a huge "grid plan" a new “block pattern” around this new road network. However, although Prost reports contain detailed information about the width of the new roads and how their pavements will be constructed,

In the grid plan diagram:

Will be planned as "residences" and “building-blocks”

There is no information about its content.

The core assumption of the research is the question "What kind of housing is it for Istanbul?"

Here he finds his great answer.

The only information given is about the streets:

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS ; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

“The street front in the Culture Park will be opened in the current direction of Yenibahçe, between Square No. 20 and Vatan Street. There will be a distance of 60m between the building facades, which will be bordered on both sides by large green fields. will be left.

"A Park area will be created around Millet Street and Murad Pasha Mosque."

In the Prost Zoning plans, according to Prost, there are:, not clearly stated, and not included in the plan.
“implicit housing planning”

The planning and construction process of these houses, which population class they are planned to belong to in the city, who will build these houses and who will sell them? There is no information about.

According to this interesting situation: It is thought that Prost assumed that the “blocks”, and the “building blocks” were already determined by the roads will be opened.

The Prost Development Plan, which covers the entire Historic Peninsula, clearly includes "building blocks" and residences.

In the Prost Report: although "housing" was not mentioned at all,
All parameters determining the dimensions of the “blocks”, and “building-blocks” are drawn in street-by-street dimensions, in street by street detail,

So that all that remains is for the implementers to build this plan, as easy as “block by block”.

At this point, the research is suggested based on the second assumption that Prost, who is an architect, found these blocks from a "grid plan" and their sub-block patterns (apartment sizes) measured in the grid road texture.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS;
HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

According to this statement understand from the research:

In the Historical Peninsula,

Prost, planned to opening "new housing areas"

Also

He planned new "residences"

It is understood that it is planned to be expropriated and sold by the municipality.

Possibly, these parcels,

They will be built and sold by organizations, private sector or Bank partnership (Municipal-Bank), etc.

However, in a country that does not have a building-producing system by private sector,

The only private sector is the new middle class "individuals."

Prost, "apartment archetype housing units" in the area

(With the Social-Museum thought system)

Newly formed with a "liberal" approach,

It was planned for the Turkish "middle-class".

In these plans of Prost: aimed at the new Turkish "middle-class",

The urbanization form proposal is where the urban class

in a reality that allows housing and settlement, in all its stages of formation, as envisaged,

individual "property parcel apartment"

It is thought that he drew the plan.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

It is possible to understand how Prost's planned houses would be built according to Post's suggestions for expropriation.

The land regulations law, proposed by Prost, was adopted in 1933, before Prost, the "enactment" that incorporated the Development Plan.

In Prost's explanations, land combinations (unification or subdivision) are envisaged in order to realize the "square blocks" in the grid plan:

"Some of the properties will shrink in area as a result of land abandonment, but they will become suitable for construction.

The owner of the property will protect his usufruct (ownership) right and also receive compensation for the expropriated place. "These lands will become too small for construction."

In addition, Prost is in the region where historical vernacular texture and civil architecture are located, Although it seems that he proposed planning consisting of blocks with a grid plan, regions such as Zeyrek, Fatih, Cerrahpaşa, the oldest neighborhoods of the city, were drawn as if they were excluded from the project and

It is located "vaguely". In the Prost Development Plans, it is seen that Prost did not intervene, leaving the vernacular texture and old neighborhoods of the city as they were.

However, this situation

It is not really determined as a "*zones non aedificandi*" (non-construction-heritage to be protected), is mentioned in other reports. The reason for this bracketing and exclusion is that it is legally inextricable due to road opening, unification, division, transactions and complex ownership.

**In Henri Prost's
Master Plans
Transformation of
Historical peninsula
The Existing Old Urban Texture;
Fatih, and Fındıkzade Regions**

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING





Henri Prost, Istanbul Master Plan.

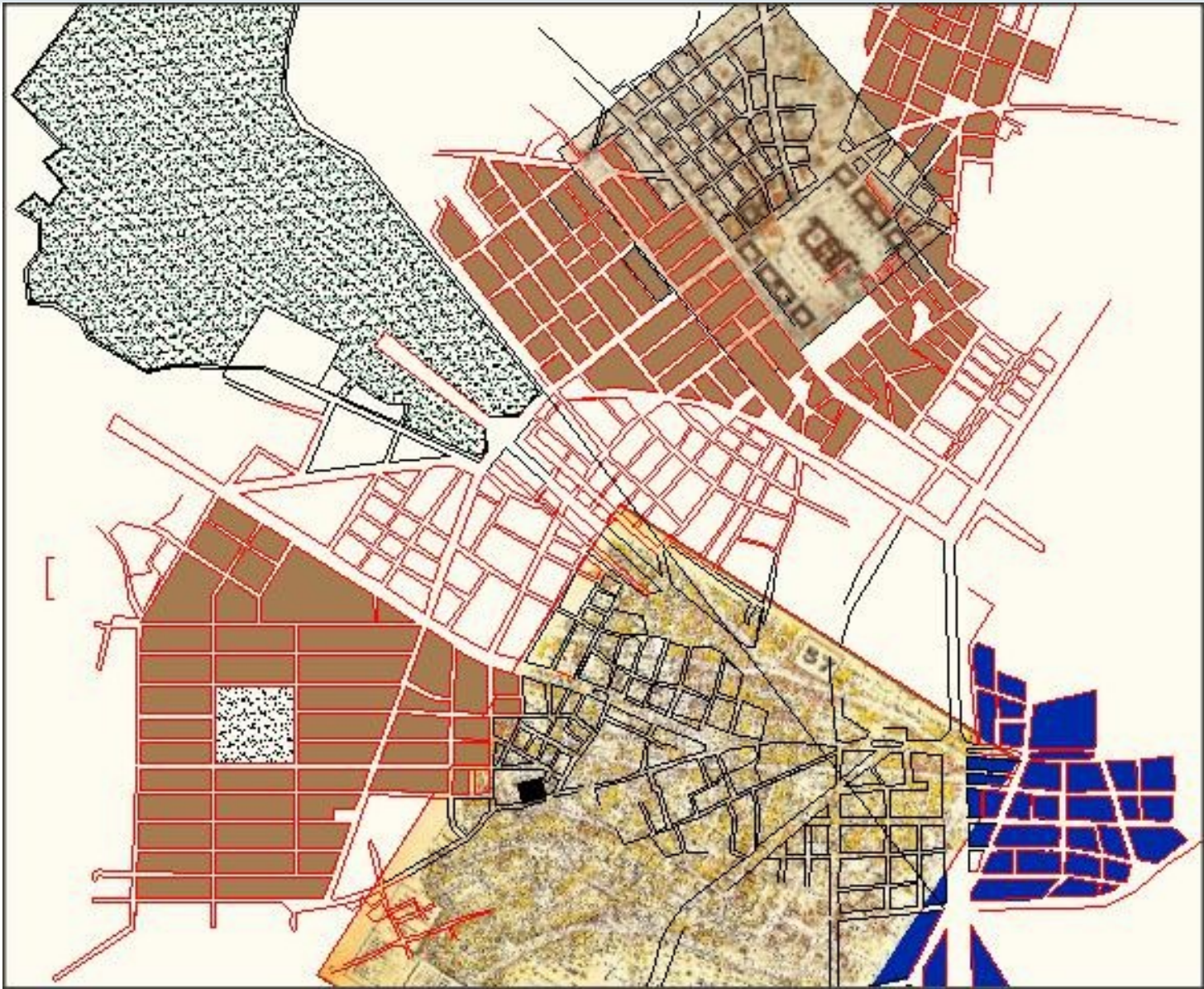
Historical peninsula Building Blocks, Blocks, Residences, and Transportation Network.

Henri Prost Historical Peninsula Development Plan. Map, Prof. Dr. U. Doğrusöz

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



Findıkzade and Fatih Region, in the early 20th century,

1935, 1/5000 original Development Plan prepared by Prost,

The existing urban texture before Henri Prost, “superpose” with 19th century Pervititch Maps.

(Superimposed plans and maps)

Detailed Building-Blocks and Residential Blocks.

Bottom right, 19th century. Luigi. Storari building-blocks.

According to Prost planning: In the studies carried out using Pervititch Maps, it is seen that the streets and building-blocks in Prost planning are planned in accordance with the historical, vernacular texture, suitable dead-end street texture and generally end in vernacular areas.

It has been observed that there is no comprehensive Regional Map of the Findıkzade Region in the Pervititch Maps, thus giving the impression that the Findıkzade Region was a "rural area" at the end of the 19th century.

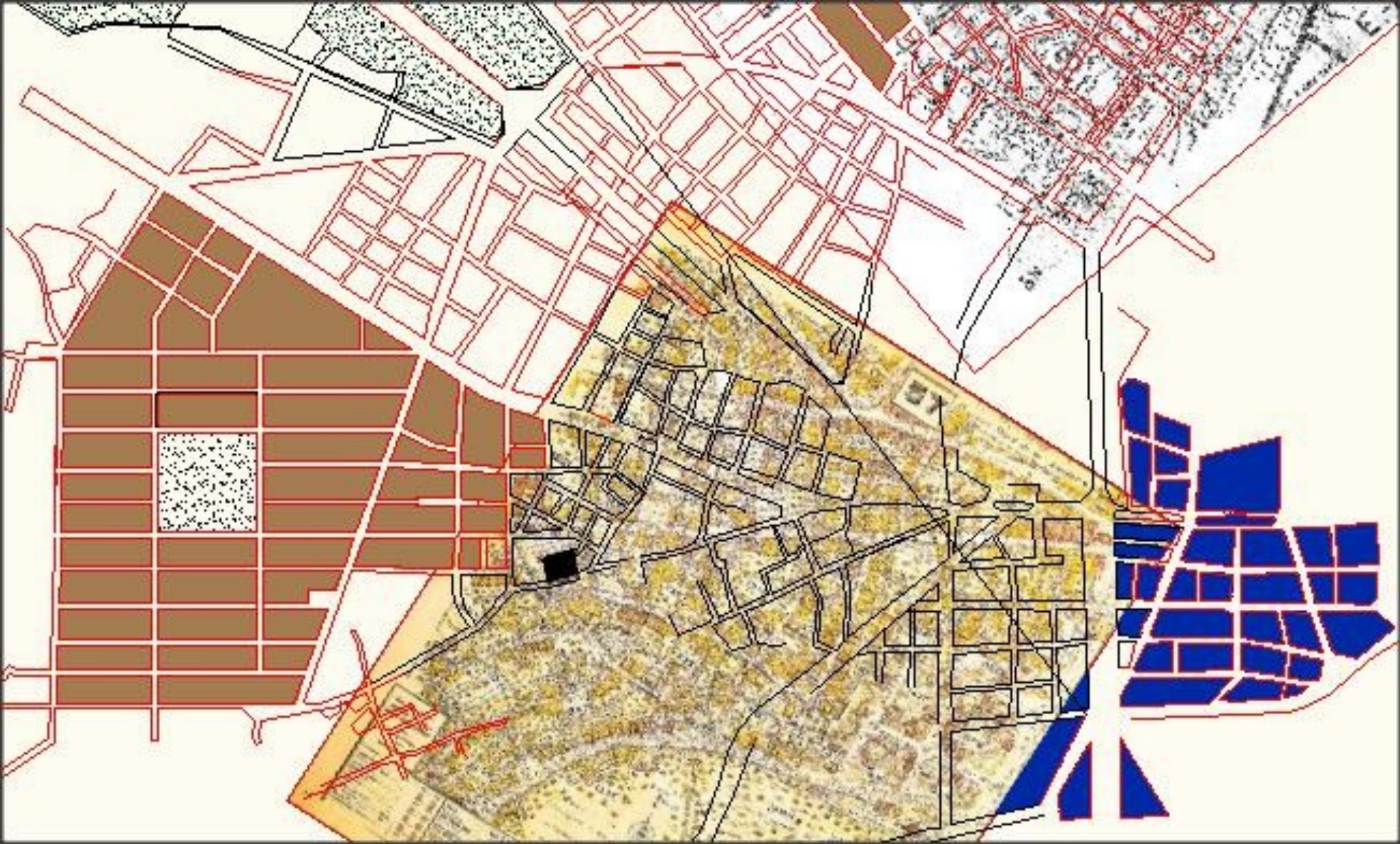
This situation continued until the 1930s-40s, 1946 Municipality Maps

Confirmed with. The map used here is partly Fatih and partly Cerrahpaşa Map, which were inhabited in the 19th century.

However, as can be seen in this map, H. Prost's planning was not done in the existing inhabited area, but in the city.

It is seen that he plans in his "vacant areas".

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



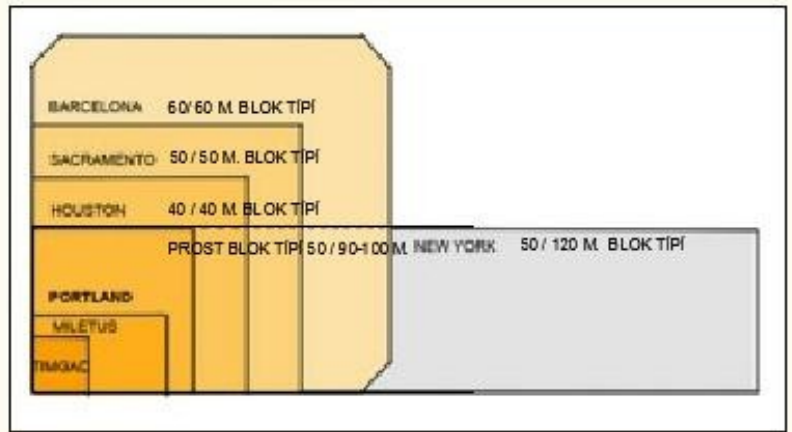
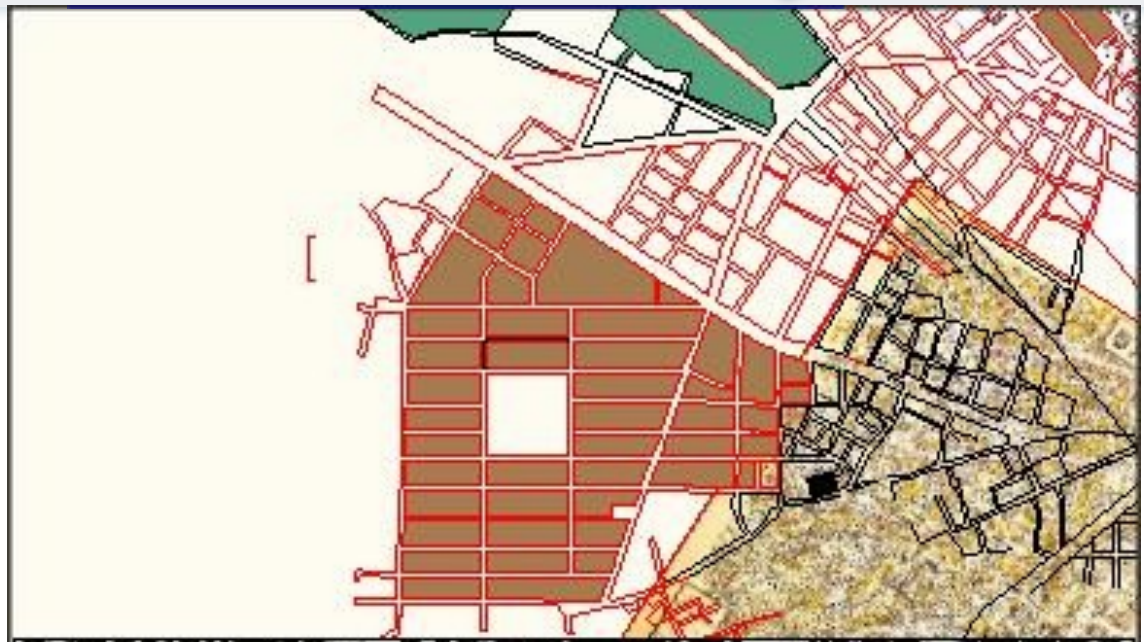
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LONDON



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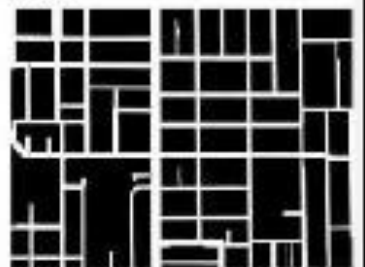
PARIS



ROME



SAN FRANCISCO



TORONTO

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



**Fındıkzade, T. Özal (Millet) Avenues and Blocks.
The Block Dimensions, 50/50m.-60/60m.
Photo by Autor, 2017.**

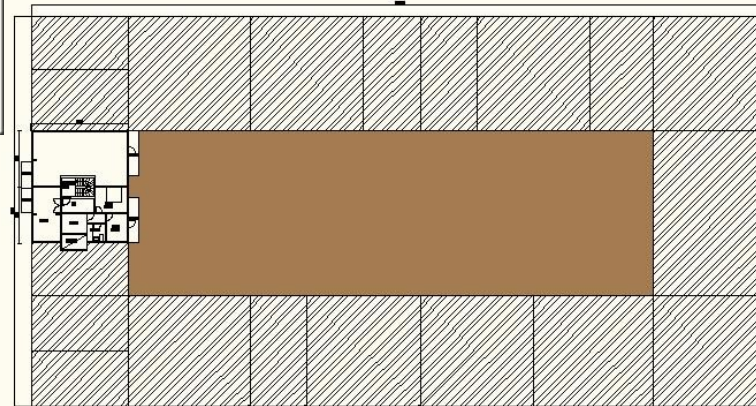
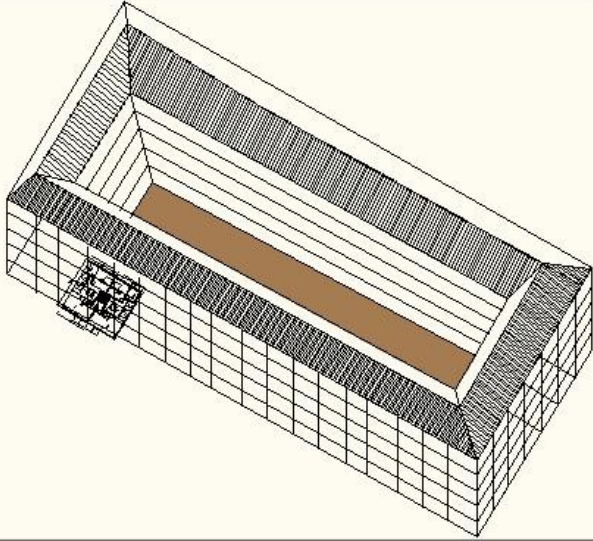
**Fındıkzade, Kızıl Elma Avenue and
Cevdet Paşa Avenue,
Corner Block, Block Dimension
50/50-60m, Inner blocks 50/90-100
m. Photo, by Autor 2017.**



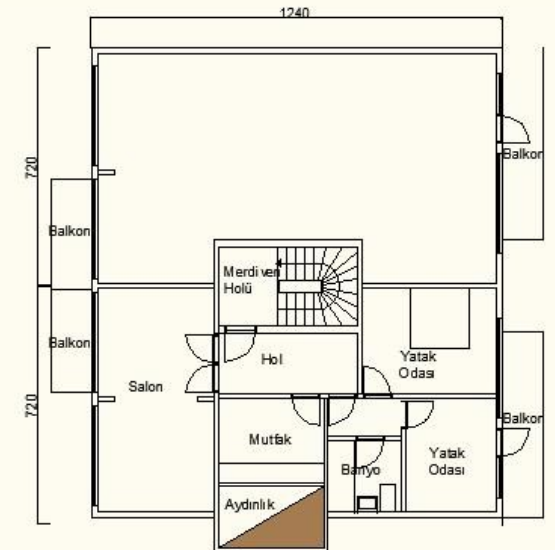
**Fındıkzade, Kızıl Elma Avenue and T. Özal
Millet Avenue, Block Dimension
50/50-60m, Inner Blocks 50/90-100 m.
Photo, by Autor, 2017.**



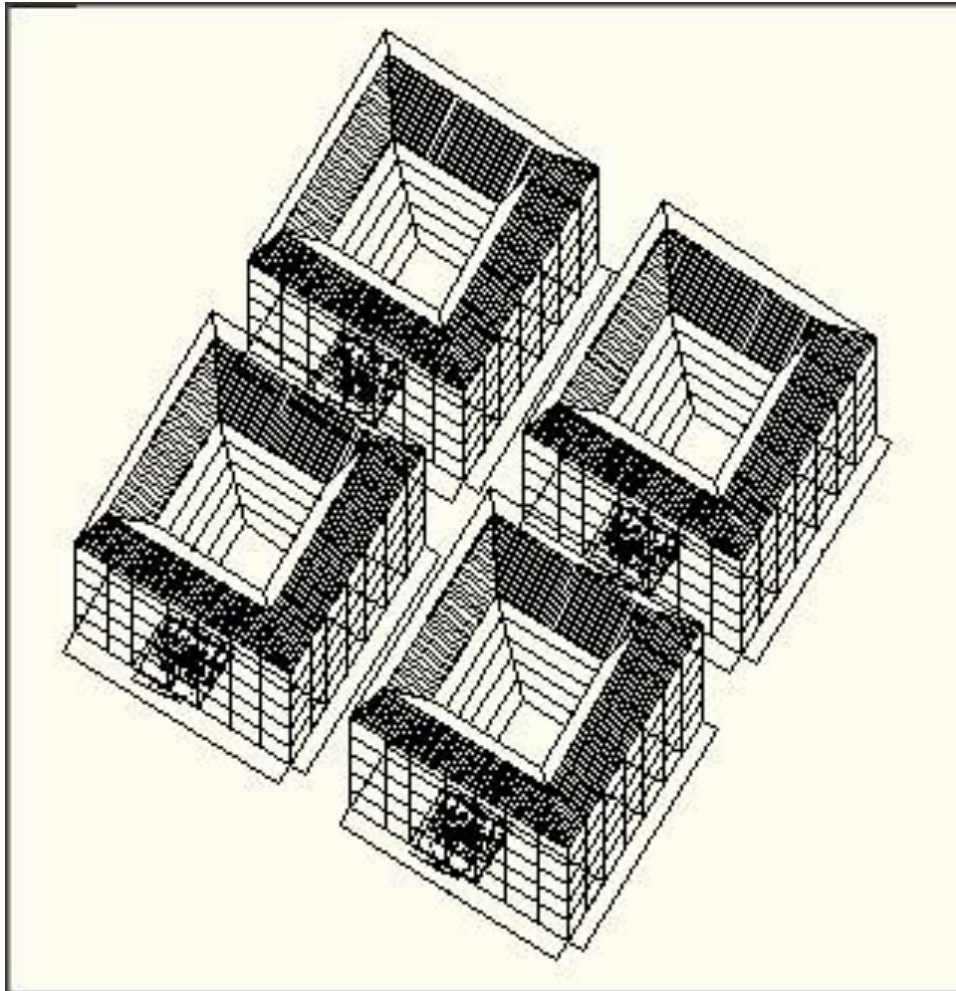
HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



**Historical Peninsula
Prost Plan
Rectangle
Block Types
Approximate Block
Dimension
50/90-100m**



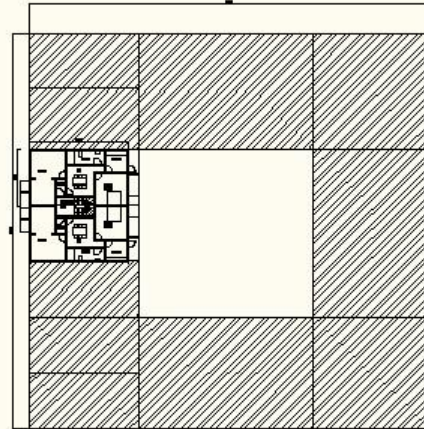
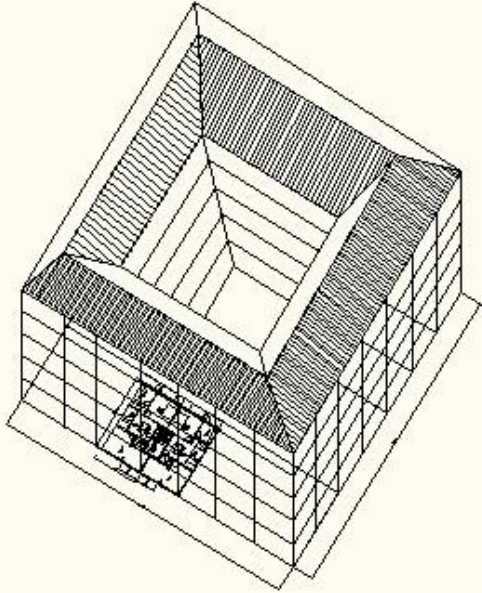
HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS;
HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



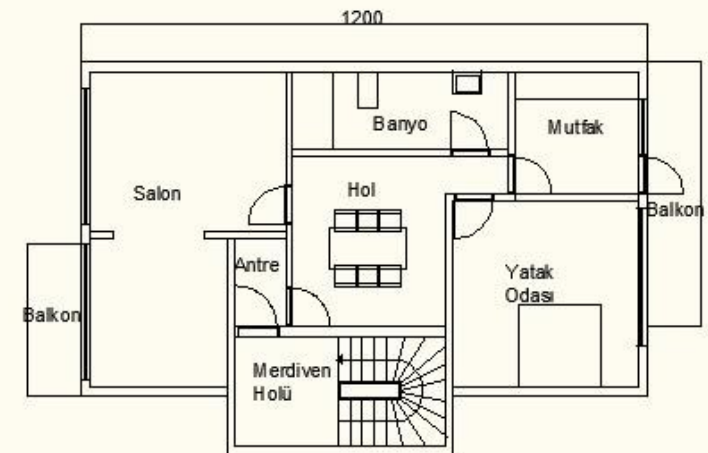
Historical Peninsula
Prost Plan
Square
Block Types

Approximate Block Dimensions;
50/50m
60/60m

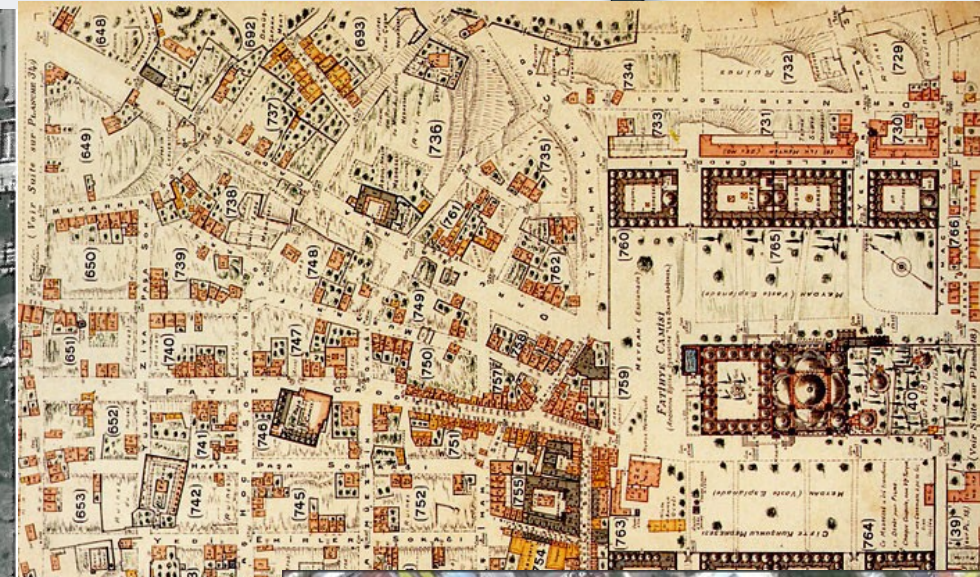
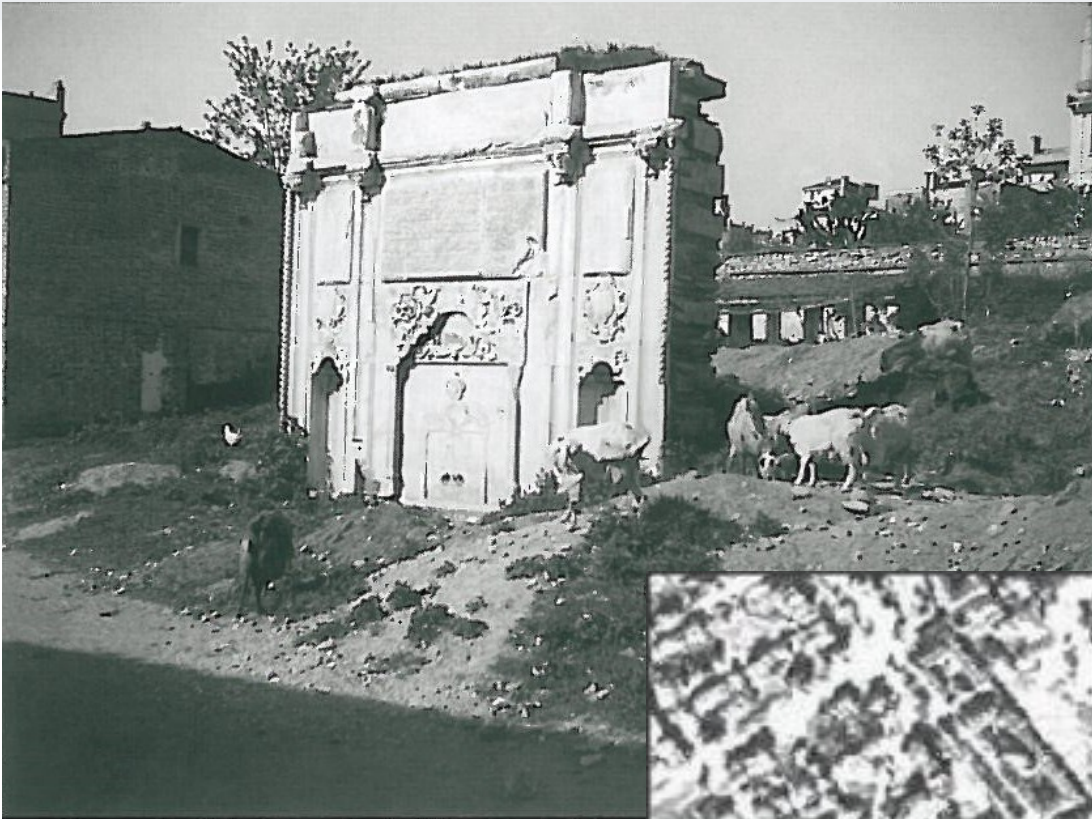
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**Historical Peninsula
Prost Plan
Square Block Types,
determined
Approximate Block Dimensions
50/50m, 60/60m**



HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS ; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

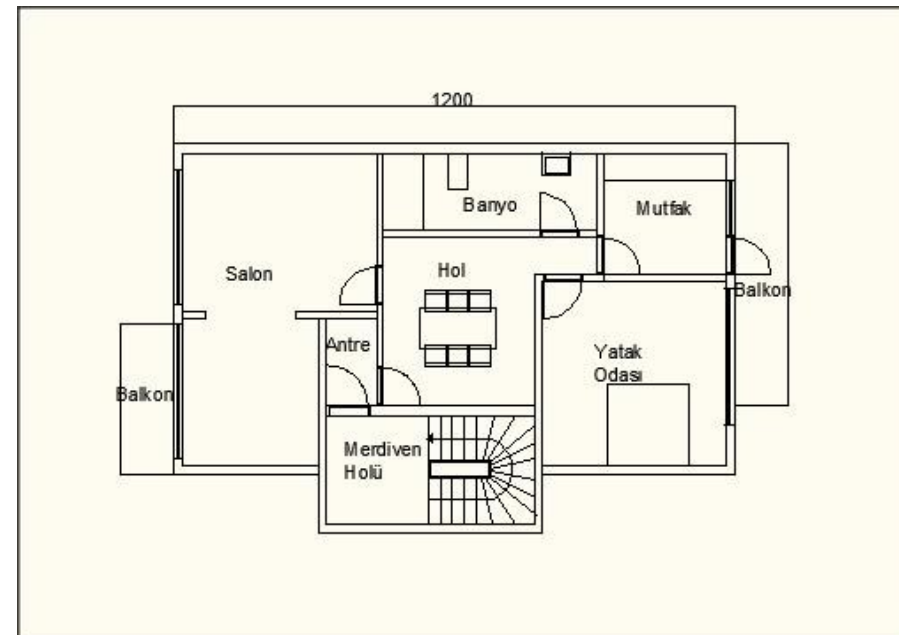


Prost Photographs, Fatih Mosque, 1.Mahmut Fountain and Fatih-Findikzade; vacant , green-areas, gardens, orchards. IFA Archives.

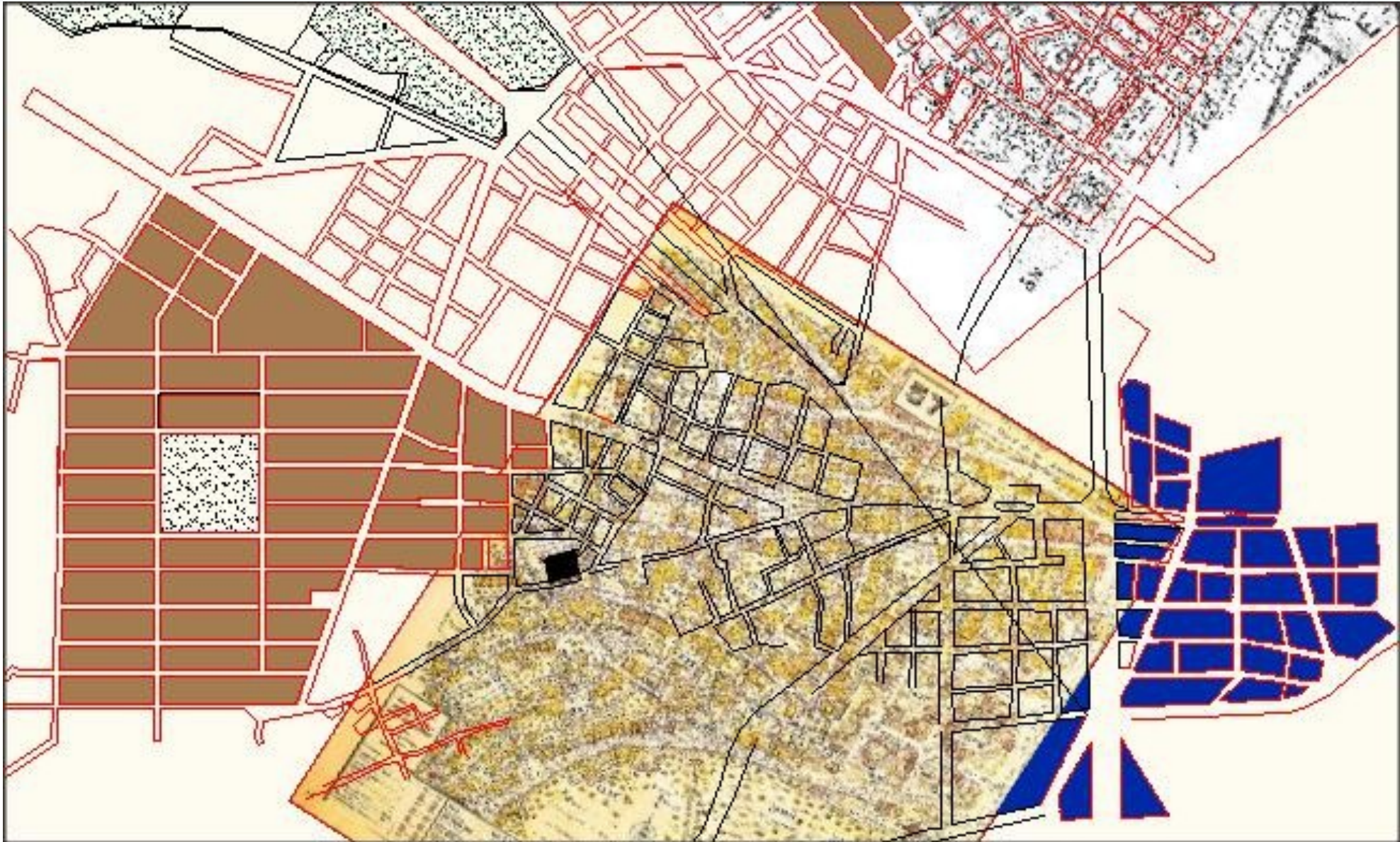
HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



Historical Peninsula
The Fatih Region,
determined by roads
Prost Blocks in place
The Blocks Interior plans were designed by
anonymous contractors
houses built.



HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS, HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



1950s, Findikzade, After the Opening of Millet Street, Planned by Prost The First Blocks Built on the Main Street. Photographer, anonymous.

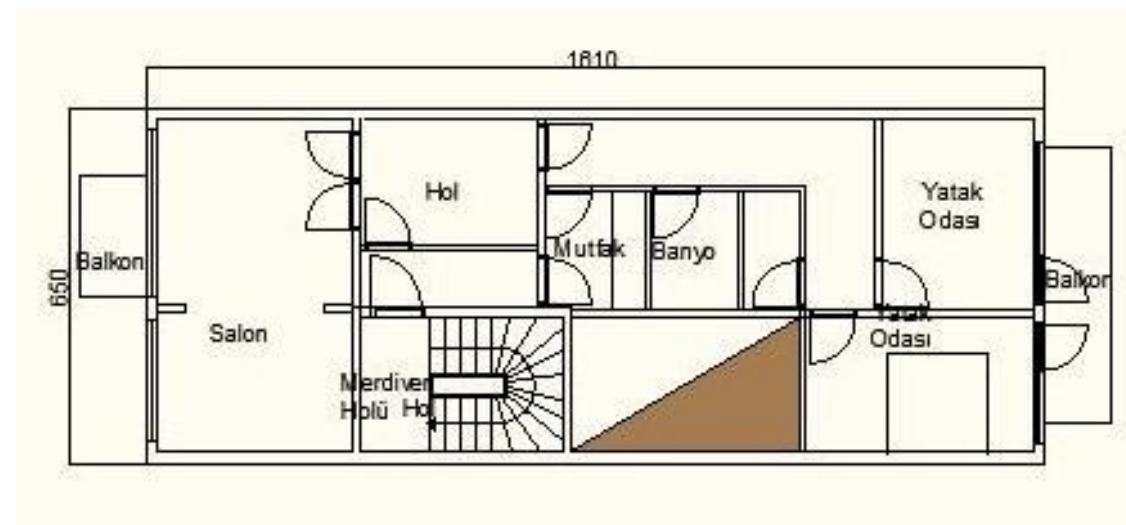
1970s, Fatih, After the Opening of Vatan Street, Planned by Prost Edirnekapi, View Towards the Antique Walls. Construction of New Blocks. Photographer, anonymous.



HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



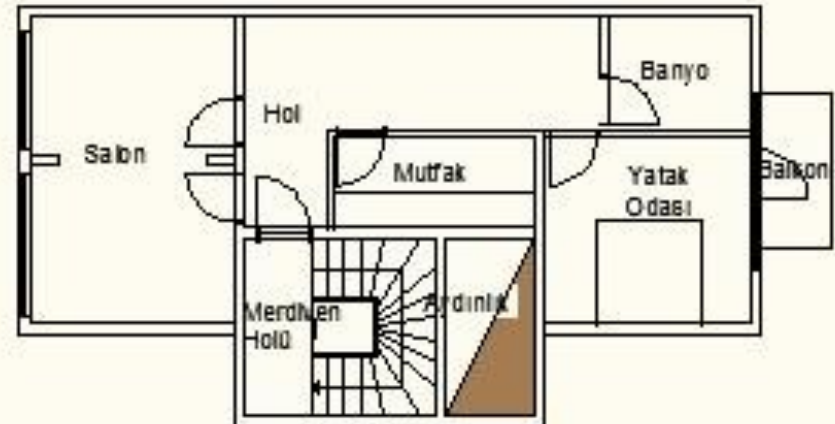
Historical Peninsula.
Fındıkzade District,
Millet Street,
By Emlak Bank
Blocks Made
determined by roads
Prost Blocks in place
interior plan designed
houses built.



HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



Historical Peninsula,
Transformation of
Existing Urban Texture
Fındıkzade District,
Oğuzhan Street,
blocks
determined by roads
Prost Blocks in place
interior plan designed
houses built.



HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING



Istanbul, Findikzade Region, 1946 (Above) and 1966 Maps (Below). Istanbul, 1946, Municipality Maps.



1966, Istanbul City Map and 1/2000, After the 1940s, Implementation of the Prost Zoning Plan, the Zoning Bureau of the Period. Istanbul, Findikzade Region, After the Opening of Vatan and Millet Streets After Prost, 1966 Maps. Figure, drawing, author. 1966, Istanbul Municipality Maps.

**HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS;
HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING**



Post-Prost Period, Historical Peninsula: Transformation of the Fatih, Fındıkzade, Edirnekapı, Topkapı Regions

In the Bazoğlu's Arkitekt Magazine, in his article "Difficulties and complaints regarding the construction of Istanbul which includes the Yenibahçe valley between Fatih-Edirnekapı and Aksaray-Topkapı,

Prost plans to control the building heights by rearranging the Park area No. It is said that until Çapa, Cerrahpaşa and Haseki were separated into the Faculty of Medicine, and the existing settlement of blocks were trampled by wide roads.

However, with the Zoning Plan of Prost, the road network obstacle is encountered for the new houses in the plans, and also expropriation fees cannot be paid for the opening of new roads.

After Prost, what caused bad urbanization was not only the bad practices of the governments, but also the speculators that Prost had previously drawn attention to.

The most important issue of the zoning plan is real estate ownership. This is necessary to prevent land speculation and to resist formations that would hinder the formation of the city.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

Because of the, Prost Plan
and the first applications added a new "factor" to the envisaged a "land production system".
Rent expectation and speculators.

Until the 1950s, according to sources, "subdivision" (separation) of parcels with development permission up to 2 floors was not allowed for a while and was suspended.

After Prost, it will not be built as Park No. 1 and the opening of Vatan and Millet Avenues will be completed.
The First Prost Plan was implemented with updates by the "grid texture" Zoning Ofis.

This practice causes the destruction of even historical areas and increases the block density in the region.
Construction activities increase in the city, existing houses are demolished and new roads are opened.

After Prost, the construction of "new housing" in the city was carried out by purchasing the existing lands of the people or the lands sold by speculators, that is, by "middle-class" buyers even by journeymen, (Uğur Tanyeli states that some architects also entered the contracting business in this process.)
It is seen that you own a house.

(It is not known whether these land sales were made through the Municipality as Prost predicted.
Most likely, a real estate market arises when land speculators hear that the Municipality will expropriate these lands and sell them to those who build houses, before the expropriation and sales take place.)

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

Thus, in the post-Prost period,

The majority have financial power but it is sufficient only to produce “single apartments”
Intensive construction activities of private contractors (who are paid less than this amount by journeymen)
are observed. (In sources such as Arkitekt Magazine).

Just after Prost,

In the 1950s, it was underlined that it was impossible to find cheap land in the city as a result of the lands
sold by speculators.

According to written sources of the period, there was also a shortage of land and cement in the city due to
excessive construction activity. In the "Municipal Guide", which is the tool of the municipality's program, R.
Ziyaoğlu will talk about the "housing crisis".

It is impossible to implement such a large number of structures in a short time, without a plan, after Prost
between 1950 and 1960. In this case, the Prost Development Plan was implemented by the government of
the period, with its own policies, without being legal, on the lands sold by speculators.

Therefore, it seems that both the government of the period and land speculators played an important role in
the bad urbanization of the city.

Thus, (like the streets that Prost planned to open, the grid plan and blocks were also prepared by the
Municipality Planning Office within the framework of practices.)

Apartment development in the region accelerated with the acceptance of condominiums in 1967.
In 1967, a competition was opened for the area around Vatan and Millet Avenues, but it seems that these
plans were not implemented.

EVALUATION AND GENERAL CONCLUSION.

This research is about examining the Istanbul city planning by Henri Prost, who came into the spotlight again after the 1990s and came to the fore with the discovery and re-reading of original documents by many architects, urbanists and historians:

“What Prost applied in Istanbul planning,

Examining “residential areas”, “models” and housing typologies.”

Many research studies analyzing Prost planning (names: Pinon, Doğrusöz, Bilsel, Akpınar, etc.) are among the subjects he deals with.

Topics related to “residential areas” and “housing” were included,

However, in the thesis, with a special focus on the subject,

A "special view" of the approaches to the subject was studied in Prost planning and in the notes, draft laws and regulations, and other documents produced in addition to the planning.

Research Axes of the Main Problematic.

The main problematic of the research: by Henri Prost while planning the city of Istanbul.

“The housing problem”

And

“Residential areas”

The theme was how the new housing type and status and production model was approached.

As it is known, the implementation of Prost plans,

It focuses on the aftermath of the 1950 government, which was the period when Turkey went through a significant political change after Henri Prost left Turkey (as the government of the period demanded that he resign because he was deemed unsuitable for continuing in office).

After 1960, the implementation of the Prost plans was completed, the development principles and model were generalized, and not only in Istanbul but also in the DP government.

"property", housing-apartment development,

It draws attention as a period in which the model is widely seen.

In the light of all these general observations, the thesis examines the urban "regulation" axes that Henri Prost implemented in Türkiye and made suggestions for its implementation, his intellectual, professional and technical equipment, the "environment" he has been in since the beginning of the 20th century and its background. It was based on the assumption that the plan had a political and philosophical basis.

**HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS;
HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING**

**As an significant axis of practical housing planning,
Istanbul city**

And

The Housing Issue

In the case of Türkiye,

**Prost's writings, reports and plan suggestions,
on the subject of “housing” examined.**

The research focused on connecting to the technical and doctrinal infrastructure in the background, based on the traces of the approach.

The intellectual infrastructure of the architectural profession and its impact on the new "discipline" urbanism, which was newly constructed in the 20th century and essentially created as an extension of the architectural profession, were questioned, and the impact of this situation on Henri Prost's "urbanism" was tried to be measured.

Also, the institution of Social-Museum was active, in general, after 1870s, in French urban planning and, as well as the Istanbul planning via Henri Prost plannings in particular, “housing production”, “site selection”, “housing models and typologies” were examined.

The basis of the research was formed by questioning the "housing models" and "typological formation" whether they were transferred to Türkiye and to what extent they were used, the types of housing models that could not be transferred.

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Application Axes of Henri Prost's Housing Planning.

On this hypothetical background, Henri Prost said;

In the light of readings starting from his writings, reports and drawings and based on studies on Prost, A "typology" of Henri Prost's proposals on "housing" was created.

This typological inference; It was based on a two-dimensional "matrix".

a. Geographical Region.

b. Housing Types.

Henri Prost's housing models and types were analyzed and presented in detail.

As an inference, it was determined that Henri Prost's experiences in the cities of France, Morocco, Antwerp, Nice and the typologies he obtained from his urban planning experiences in general were used as a "complementary" in his own planning, with their balanced and diverse differences.

All these "tools" are created according to the needs of the city.

"The right solution for the location"

Instead of its complementarity, it was determined that the genre was used as "active" and "common" and a secondary part of the other genres was used as "marginal-unusual".

It was observed that the "blocks, and building-blocks" model was used as a tool as a Prost model.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

The "housing" problem, which is the most fundamental problem that both French and European urbanism has been creating for 100 years and awaits urban solution, It was observed that none of the solutions (public-housing, social-housing, worker-housing, rental-housing, etc.) (officially determined within the framework of housing policies) were proposed to Istanbul.

Thus, it was determined that the state did not have an official "housing planning policy" during this period. In this context, Prost plans are not within the scope of official "housing planning policy"; In Prost Development plans; Based on the inference that "building-blocks" are the main tools, the main urban planning elements are; It was determined that there were streets, roads and building blocks.

The main theme of the research, "residences", is defined as "blocks of buildings", streets and roads.

in planning; In the Zoning Plans, data regarding residences are considered in a complementary and secondary context: residential block model, block dimension, and block typologies; It was seen that it was possible to get an indirect idea through building blocks, avenues and street arrangements.

Additionally, it was determined that "traces of residences" were included in the plans as some "implicit" housing planning or as some experiential housing planning studies in the content of "*l'embellissement*" (beautification plans).

It was observed that apart from the findings of "housing" typologies consisting of "empirical-experimental" data, "in absentia", social-rental housing size is very small, "marginal-unusual" (immigrant-housing, worker-housing) were not mentioned at all.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

In addition, during the time of the Mayor of Istanbul, Lütfi Kırdar, and during the war period, throughout the CHP government, and the Menderes and Bayar governments, it was determined that the "social-rental" housing model was completely disabled in Istanbul and Türkiye in general, as well as in France and Germany. Thus, it was seen that all applications were directed towards various morpho-typologies (Bahçeli-Municipality houses, Bank-Apartments, city blocks, etc.).

It was concluded that the acquisition of "property" in the city is the "essential" and that it is a "meta-model" that allows simultaneous land purchase, production and use (by renting) in the newly developing city and town.

In other words, in the research it is found that despite the differences in form of the "morphological" residential block models, there are also "economic", "political" and "property" acquisition policies in their background.

When examined from this perspective, it was concluded that the common feature of the "Development" plans and typologies to be implemented in Türkiye regarding housing is "limited" in production and consumption conditions and built solely on the axis of "property" acquisition.

Thus, although in retrospect it may seem that the "cheap housing for rent" proposals, which were found to be "absent" in Henri Prost's proposals, were not taken into account in terms of political orientation, from another perspective, the liberal right wing in France also On the basis of the Social-Museum, which is guided by political movements, it has been understood that Prost did not attach much importance to and did not insist on "property-based" suggestions, as he did not focus much on such solutions.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS;
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As a result, It is Presented Some Solution and Suggestions in the Research:

1. Socio-economic housing consumption typology determined by the target people.
2. The residential space is large and differentiated, divided into zones.
approach.
3. Unit-Housing, morphological typologies, another applied to the second dimension
aspect.

In this division:

Urban Residential Block patterns. (Historical Peninsula)

Housing-group/ Spot-Block.

Garden-Houses and row-houses.

Garden-Housing.

And others.

HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS; HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING

Finally, the problem of poor application of the Prost approach in the disappearance of "historical-vernacular" architecture, which came to the agenda, and especially, The reasons for the destruction of the Historical Peninsula wooden housing architecture are the general practices applied in the city. The "beautifying-symbols" and related to urban axes It was observed that it was claimed to be an "understanding of urbanism".

The inferences here are;

It was observed by Henri Prost that although no special subject was foreseen in the first Zoning Plans and applications, they were carried out with "drawings" outside the historical neighborhood as much as possible, without taking into account the vernacular texture. It was assumed that there was a certain degree of "non-solution" and political "desperation" on this issue.

It is assumed (as in the example of the reports produced for the Sultanahmet area and the intervention report decision). Observations prove this.

Moreover, it was observed that during and after the implementation of the Prost plan, there were significant "correction" efforts towards the historical, vernacular architecture.

In fact, the reason for this is that the desire for "spot" apartment property acquisition of the evaluated land should be attributed to the "poor" land ownership adapted to the city of Istanbul, and this issue is also in the context of the previously mentioned "property" hypothesis.

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As a result of all these investigations,

Prost, in his urbanism, what we call "in absentia"

but, in the end, the "settlement policy" results that are "concrete" and "visible"

This is a "realistic arrangement"

The concept of "urbanism" that dominated the first half of the 20th century,

The city is generally classified as morphological "zoning" such as "neutral".

Although it appears completely with its technique, it is equipped with techniques that divide it into layers and regions on a "class" basis.

Prost, his planning, and subsequent techniques have led to similar results; Both the Historical Peninsula, Pera and its extension, the Northern European Region and the Asian Region are equipped with "residential" areas of socio-economic and cultural class layers.

**HENRI PROST İSTANBUL MASTER PLANS;
HISTORICAL PENINSULA, PLOTS, BLOCK, BUILDING -BLOCKS AND HOUSING**

THANK YOU

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