Morphological Evolution of a Commercial Setting: The Study of Konya Uzum Bazaar

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Abstract

Urban morphology aims to formally study the movement in space and to detect the changing character of cities in the context of time, space and physical environment. When the morphology of Konya in the historical process was examined, the first formation developed around the settlement center known as the historically prominent Alâeddin Hill. Over time, the Mevlâna Dargah and its surroundings, which are religiously prominent, appear as the second focal point. The commercial texture that was born and developed between these two focuses in Konya is the traditional Konya Bazaar. In this commercial texture, the "Uzum Bazaar", located to the west of the second focal point of the city, was formed in harmony with the surrounding texture during its period. After the Uzum Bazaar continued its life for many years, it was demolished, and Mevlâna Bazaar was built in its place, described as a contemporary 'passage' in its period. At the beginning of the 21st century, this commercial texture was included in the scope of the transformation project, and the Altın Bazaar period began. The morphological change of this historical and commercial texture, which was called the Uzum Bazaar in the past, according to the periods, was studied by the Space Syntax method and evaluated comparatively. As a result of the analyses and evaluations conducted, it has been determined that the gate counts and intelligibility values have been continuously decreasing in the process following the Uzum Bazaar period, which is characterized as self. According to the integration value, it has been seen that the Uzum Bazaar period, which was formed as part of the traditional Konya Bazaar, has a higher value compared to the Mevlâna Bazaar and Altın Bazaar periods. Although the numerical values of the Altın Bazaar period are close to the Uzum Bazaar period in the connectivity analysis, they are higher than the values of both the Uzum Bazaar period and the Mevlâna Bazaar period. As a result, when the formation of the Uzum Bazaar in the first period is described as 'essence', it can be said that steps have been taken towards the "return to essence" with the transformation of the Altın Bazaar in the last period.

INTRODUCTION

Cities have emerged from an organic formation due to changing living conditions, the needs of society and an increasing population, and have entered into a planned and modern urbanization process. However, this process has caused urbanization without identity in many cities and unable to connect with the past. For this reason, research on the traditional texture is of great importance in order for the architectural memory of a city to remain alive and understood (Gürbüz Yıldırım and Çağdaş, 2018). Urban morphology research is based on the logic of following the transformation traces of the change performed by a man in place within the temporal data. It is essential to follow the historical process for morphological research (Kaya and Akdemir, 2020). Urban morphology, which deals with the form of urban space (Larkham, 1998) is an urban space reading approach that helps to examine the transformation of urban space from physical, social and historical perspectives over a certain period of time. Definitions of urban morphology are found in various contexts, it is stated that urban morphology is an examination of the city as a human settlement (Moudon, 1997) or that it is a discipline that deals with the geography, history and life of the city in general terms through all urban structures (Rossi, 2006) and allows understanding the form, formation and transformation processes, spatial structure and character of human settlements by analyzing the component parts that make up historical development processes and settlements (Kubat and Topçu, 2009).

Urban morphology, which came to the agenda at the end of the nineteenth century as a result of the research of German geographers and first appeared in English literature in 1928 and aimed to analyze urban space in terms of form, is a branch of science that serves to study the dynamic structure of cities in the historical process (Larkham and Jones, 1991). Within this framework, urban morphology allows to detection of the changing character of cities in the context of time, space and physical environment (Sakar and Ünlü, 2018). With this quality, urban morphology is used as an important evaluation tool or method in determining the change-transformation processes of urban texture, making sense of the historical roots of their spatial and functional structures and transferring them to the present (Kubat and Topçu, 2009).

Cities, which are one of the most important spatial formations of the modern world, express the way of formation of an era. Cities have always been of strategic importance their location in the geography in which they are located (Boz and Kubat, 2018). Konya, which is the subject of this study, has been under the influence of many changes and transformations with urban planning decisions that affect the historical development process. At this point, it is a city where morphological changes have been experienced frequently throughout history due to being one of the oldest settlements in Turkey.

Konya is the largest province of Turkey with a surface area of 40.838 m² and is located in the Central Anatolia Region. According to the results of Address Based Population Registration System, 2022, 2.296.347 people live in Konya, Turkey's seventh most populous city (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2023). It is believed that the first settlement in the city of Konya began from the Prehistoric era. In various archaeological studies, many cultural heritages from the Neolithic (Polished Stone Age) and Ancient Bronze Age periods have been unearthed in the city (Küçükbezci, 2018). Along with these, the geographical location of Konya and the fact that it has been one of the important administrative centers for centuries, as well as the passage of various commercial roads through the city, show that the city is one of the important commercial centers in the world. When the morphological examination of the city of Konya in the historical process was carried out, the formation developed around the settlement centre known as the historical Alâeddin Hill. Over time, the religiously qualified Mevlâna Dargah and its surroundings appear as the second focus (Önge, 2018). The commercial texture formed and developed between the two central focuses is called the Traditional Turkish Bazaar. Konya Traditional Turkish Bazaar contains various historical heritage products, religious buildings, and various small bazaars within its structure. Located west of the city's second focal point (Mevlâna Dargah) in this bazaar, the Uzum Bazaar is a commercial texture with an internal courtyard suitable for human scale, built in the traditional bazaar architecture, where fruit and vegetable sales were held during the period. This commercial area, which developed with the surrounding texture, was in harmony with the urban skyline. Due to the influence of modernist architectural approaches seen in Turkey since the second half of the 20th century and social, economic, and political reasons, the Uzum Bazaar was demolished, and Mevlâna Bazaar was built in its place. With the identity of Mevlâna Bazaar, it has not found a place for itself in the traditional bazaar texture and city skyline. The Mevlâna Bazaar, which is in the passage culture, was demolished at the beginning of the twenty-first century within the scope of the 'The Tomb Front Urban Renewal Project' due to reasons such as its inability to reach the expected commercial and user density, its lack of harmony with the historical texture, decaying the continuity of pedestrian movement between the Mevlâna Dargah and the Bedesten (Şardağ and Kervankıran, 2022). Within the scope of this transformation project, the Altın Bazaar was built instead of Mevlâna Bazaar. The Altın Bazaar project, which is aimed to increase commercial activities and a design approach that will adapt to the traditional historical texture has been adopted.

The 'Uzum Bazaar', which appears as a part of the Traditional Konya Bazaar, which was formed and developed between Alâeddin Hill and Mevlâna Dargah in the historical city center of Konya, has become the focus of this study. This study, it was aimed to examine the morphological change that the commercial texture, which was called

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Uzum Bazaar in the past, periodically underwent. In this direction, it has been analyzed and evaluated comparatively by the Space Syntax method according to the transformation periods of this commercial texture, which has been changed twice and on a large scale in the recent past. The planning, architectural, socio-cultural attitude, construction-destruction and transformation relations of this change process were revealed within the scope of the study. The most important factor in making the selected sample area the subject of this study is that any arrangements to be made in this area will directly affect the trade, tourism and social life of the region, since it is located adjacent to the Mevlâna Dargah, one of the triangulation points of Konya.

TRADITIONAL TURKISH BAZAARS

The word meaning bazaar is derived from the Persian term Cihar-Suk (four streets). It is the name given to the streets or squares suitable for shopping, shops on two sides, covered or open. Bazaars are lively places where product manufacturing of various qualities is carried out in the city, and retail and wholesale shopping is carried out, which usually occur in urban centres and show density every period. In the historical process, the bazaar of the city or, in a more general sense, the city's commercial centre usually consists of covered bazaars, inns, and ottoman bazaars, which show development and life around a single focus (Cezar, 1981).

With their original structures, traditional Turkish Bazaars reached their classical structure in the 16th century and became the most important urban element defining the Turkish city with the grand mosque. During this period, there was an orientation towards the bazaar that developed around the covered bazaar and the grand mosque in Turkish cities (Cezar, 1981; Cezar, 1985; Denny, 1986). Such bazaars are shaped around the covered bazaar, integrated with religious functions such as mosques and madrasas, and are the city's focal point, as they are the central public living space of the city culturally and socially and commercially. The positive contribution and value of traditional bazaars, where human relations are intense, in social life with their self-established physical system, humane dimension and integral qualities of social harmony and relations, is an indisputable fact (Çetin, Birol and Doyduk, 2004).

Traditional Turkish Bazaars are architecturally human-scale, simple and functional when viewed in the context of their physical characteristics. In Turkish Bazaars, the urban texture is in the form of small building islands formed by 7-8 shops coming back-to-back. Building island widths are 4-8 meters, with shops measuring 2-4 meters. Roads with a width of 5-7 meters are more numerous and denser than residential areas. In shops with a single volume, where there is no warehouse and cellar, there is usually no basement, and it is a single floor. Shops with multi-functional countertops, eaves and shutters have been solved in a simple and easy way to build with stone,

brick and wooden materials and masonry systems (Uysal, 2010). When the road widths, user density and building heights are examined, an architectural understanding that appeals to people on a human scale is observed in traditional bazaars.

With their unique qualities, traditional Turkish Bazaars are one of the main elements of the city's formation, which bear important traces in the city's identity and memory. Today, traditional Bazaars, regardless of meeting the demand-supply balance, have begun to lose their functionality and intensive user base due to the constant and rapid change in social life. Maintenance, repair, improvement, and renovation follow today's requirements to keep the traditional Turkish bazaars from breaking away from their current life. The arrangements made should be appropriate to the identity of the bazaar and respectful of the history. The practices in which the identity of the bazaar is destroyed under the name of editing and the delete-sweep-do-it-again practices under the name of renovation leave incurable damages to the traditional Turkish Bazaar identity and the identity of the city where the application is made and the social memory.
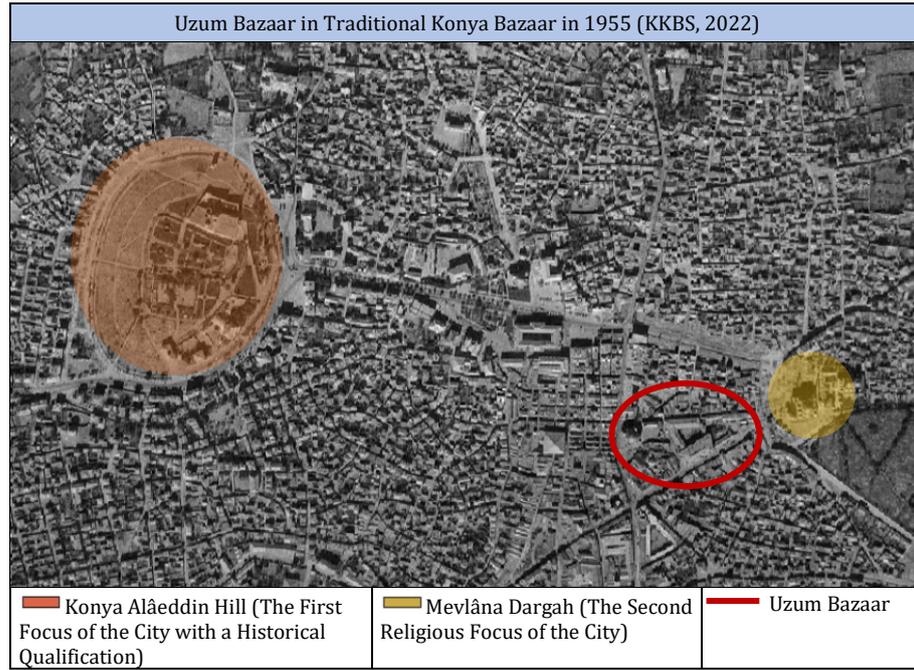
Historical Development of the Traditional Konya Bazaar

The city of Konya was formed from a single residential focus, developed with the knitting of new focuses and elements into the urban structure over time, and grew by changing its shape in a historical process in which the qualities of the foci and various events and interventions that changed the urban structure were effective. The main focus is the 'mound', known today as Alâeddin Hill, which provided the birth of the city and the area where the remains of life belonging to different periods are found. Because it is a mound, the city of Konya's primary focus is historical. The second focus of the city of Konya, which is developing close to the main focus, is the Mevlâna Dargah and its surroundings, which are religious in nature. The formation of traditional commercial texture in Konya has developed (in the west-east direction) on the transport axis formed between the main focus and the secondary focus axis (archaeological, historical focus and religious focus) with the formation of a secondary urban focus (Table 1) (Önge, 2018).

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Table 1. Distribution of commercial area of the city of Konya from the end of the 14th century to the beginning of the 20th century

Qualified Focuses and Trade Centers of the City of Konya until the end of the 15th century	Qualified Focuses and Trade Centers of the City of Konya between the 16th-18th centuries (Önge, 2018)	Trade Centers and New Settlement Areas of the City of Konya between the 19th-20th Centuries
▬ Konya Alâeddin Hill (The First Focus of the City with a Historical Qualification) ▬ Mevlâna Dargah (The Second Religious Focus of the City) ▨ Bazaar Areas — Internal Fortress Walls — City Walls ---- Axis of Trade	▬ Ottoman-Era Commercial District (Bedelci Palace, Court and The New Administrative Center Housing Religious Buildings) — Internal Fortress Walls — City Walls	▬ New Commercial Areas (Bazaar Reorganized After 1867) ▬ New Residential Areas (Hamidiye, Cedidiye, Abdulaziz Neighborhood) — Internal Fortress Walls — City Walls

As the main focus lost its former importance in the process, the intensity shifted to the secondary focus. Accordingly, it is seen that the commercial texture has gained a place in this region in various administrative structures, as well as concentrating in this area. This central transportation axis has maintained its commercial and social vitality throughout history. Mevlâna Dargah, the eastern end of the central axis, and its surroundings are composed of historical-commercial spaces and religious buildings such as mosques (Çınar, 2020). One of the most important of these is the residential area called "Uzum Bazaar" in the past, located on the pedestrian axis between Mevlâna Dargah and Aziziye Mosque, within the historical texture (Table 2).

Table 2. Uzum Bazaar Commercial District in the City of Konya in 1955

Uzum Bazaar in Traditional Konya Bazaar in 1955 (KKBS, 2022)

▬ Konya Alâeddin Hill (The First Focus of the City with a Historical Qualification)	▬ Mevlâna Dargah (The Second Religious Focus of the City)	▬ Uzum Bazaar

With the study, the morphological change and transformation of the historical and commercial textural space located in the traditional Konya Bazaar in the historical process; Uzum Bazaar, Mevlâna Bazaar and Altın Bazaar have been studied. After the Uzum Bazaar period with its fragmented mass settlements and human-scale design, Mevlâna Bazaar was built in a holistic single-mass form and multi-story arcade culture in the commercial texture. After the Mevlâna Bazaar, with the Altın Bazaar project, the design approach suitable for fragmented mass and human scale was returned. The field study was carried out on the transformation of this building island. The scope of work "Space Syntax" method taps the historical and commercial review process, a mass-pedestrian focus for Connectivity, Gate Count, Integration and Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility) values was comparatively evaluated.

METHOD

Within the scope of the study, a detailed literature review was carried out to reveal the Traditional Turkish Bazaar, Traditional Konya Bazaar, and data for the study area. In this direction, books, journals, and other published works of a scientific nature have been used. Observations were made in the study area, opinions were taken about the findings obtained, the necessary documents were used, and conclusions were made by reflecting the researchers' opinions and thoughts. At the same time, the Space Syntax method was used to reveal the change in an urban built environment morphologically, which gives an objective point of view by digitizing morphological analyses. Quantitative and qualitative evaluations were made on the process

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development and transformation of the work area using the space syntax method.

The Space Syntax Method

With the Space Syntax method, it is possible to provably analyze the morphological structure of cities. The Space Syntax Method analyzes how each area in the urban environment is connected to each other and provides an analytical approach (Jiang, 1998).

Space Syntax, a space reading method developed by a group of researchers led by Hillier and Hanson at the UCL Space Syntax Laboratory in the UK, is based on the argument that the social structure that creates spatial texture can be inferred from the physical configuration of space. In other words, the primary objective of the "Space Syntax" analysis, which presents spatial structuring as a theoretical and practical research method that examines spatial structuring together with social logic, is to understand the potential of physical space to bring people together. Emphasizing the importance of the role of space in shaping society, Syntax group members believe that Space Syntax is a factor in shaping hierarchical structure, social organization, and morphological structure. According to them, space is not only the product of society, society is also the product of space. The method makes it possible to investigate the morphological and quantitative characteristics of space, interpret spatial formations using statistical data, and understand the daily life and social-spatial production that passes through space (Kubat, 2015). However, the morphology of urban built environments is provably analyzed and an analytical approach is presented (Jiang, Claramunt and Klarqvist, 2000).

Space Syntax analysis provides unbiased and consistent results by using mathematical methods in which the spatial system is represented to describe complex physical structures at the urban scale. The method, which allows us to see and analyze the daily movement network with counts processed on representative maps, tries to Decipher the mutual relationship between the shaping characteristics of the studied areas and the observed functions. These functions depend on land use patterns, social and economic performance, pedestrian movement studies and are directly related to the legibility of the space. The ability to relate phenomena at different layers and effects at different scales to each other makes Space Syntax analysis stand out as an effective method (Kubat, 2015).

The building island, which is part of the commercial texture in the historical city center of Konya, which is focused on in the study, is divided into time periods as Uzum Bazaar, Mevlâna Bazaar and Altın Bazaar periods with reference to the deep-rooted transformations in this texture in order to understand and explain the morphological process. The analysis and morphological transformation of historical periods have been revealed by the Space Syntax method. In the application of the method, it has been effective to analyze the spatial

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connections of commercial texture and to be able to analytically observe the change in commercial texture since the historical process. However, with the integration, connectivity, gate counts and intelligibility parameters offered by the method, mathematical measurements have been made on the definition of the spatial system and the interpretation of relationships (Hillier and Hanson, 1984).

With the connectedness value; the number of neighboring places directly connected to the space is measured. This criterion is the most basic information for understanding space (Çakmak and Kalfaoğlu, 2011). The value of connectivity is high in structures where the spatial relationship is high. The spatial integration value is the most important criterion for predicting movement along the circulation line. Integration is the average depth of the space to other spaces in the system and is a global criterion. As the integration value increases, the intelligibility of the space increases. As the depth of the space increases, intelligibility and sociability decrease, and in parallel, the phenomenon of privacy increases. Gate count is a value that shows the intensity of movement and use of the space. If this value is interpreted by establishing a relationship with the integration value, it gives the predictability of its space. The more the mobility in the space is compatible with the measured mobility, the more predictable the space is defined. Intelligibility (connectivity/integration) gives the observer information about his position within the spatial system and how he can be informed about the totality of a place where he is potentially located. The key to deciphering the parts and the whole is understanding the relationship between different integrations (Hillier, 1996). The relationship between connectedness and integration values gives the concept of 'intelligibility'. If the interconnected spaces are integrated simultaneously, it means that the spatial relationship is strong, or the system is understandable. In this case, the system is readable from all the parts that make up itself (Hillier, Hanson and Peponis, 1987).

Along with the changes in the structure of the commercial texture, the stages of development and transformation were evaluated using a mathematical method, and the Space Syntax method was used on an urban scale. With these measurements made within the framework of the Space Syntax method, which provides a provable framework for the study, quantitative and qualitative interpretations of historical periods have been made.

FINDINGS

The processual findings of the commercial texture located in the traditional Konya Bazaar and transformed into Uzum Bazaar, Mevlâna Bazaar and Altın Bazaar, respectively, over time and the numerical data obtained by the Space Syntax method are included.

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Uzum Bazaar Period in the Traditional Konya Bazaar

The city of Konya has two main centres, which can be called Alâeddin Hill, which is the main focus, and Mevlâna Dargah, which is the secondary focus. Between these two main focuses, the commercial texture, which showed commercial and social vitality and has continued to this day, has developed from the 14th century to the present. Various commercial places, religious buildings and administrative structures have been located on this axis. As a secondary focus that develops after the main focus, the secondary focus has strengthened as a result of the formation of the religious focus and the loss of the former effect of the main focus. The majority of the structures that are developing in the secondary focus part of the mentioned axis are "commercial and religious functional" structures (Uysal, 2010).

An important area in the Traditional Bazaar of Konya is the "Uzum Bazaar", which was born and developed in the 14th century, located between the Mevlâna Dargah and the Aziziye Mosque. Uzum Bazaar, the city's centre, is located between two focal points west of the secondary focal point, 'Mevlâna Dargah'. Nakipoğlu Inn, Aziziye Mosque, Ahmet Efendi Bath, Alaca Inn, Ciğerci Ali Aga Inn, Çancılar Bazaar, Sultan Selim Mosque, Sultan Selim Imaret and Mevlâna Dargah are in the center of the circle formed by. Uzum Bazaar, which is used as a fruit and vegetable bazaar, is an urban space with an inner courtyard surrounding the area where it is located with its lined and gable roof shops. In addition to its commercial function, it houses an accommodation unit on its premises. A fountain is also in the centre of the spaces surrounding the courtyard (Table 3) (Uysal, 2010).

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Table 3. Traditional Konya Bazaar in the Seljuk and Ottoman Periods

Traditional Konya Bazaar and Important Buildings in the 14th Century (Uysal, 2010)

1-Alâeddin Hill	7-Nakıpoğlu Inn
2-Alâeddin Mosque	8-Aziziye Mosque
3-Mevlâna Dargah	9-Ahmet Efendi Bath
4-Sultan Selim Mosque	10-Alaca Inn
5-Sultan Selim Imaret	11-Ciğerci Ali Ağa Inn
6-Uzum Bazaar	12-Çancılar Bazaar

A General view from the Konya Bazaar from the beginning of the 20th century (Anonymous, 1996).
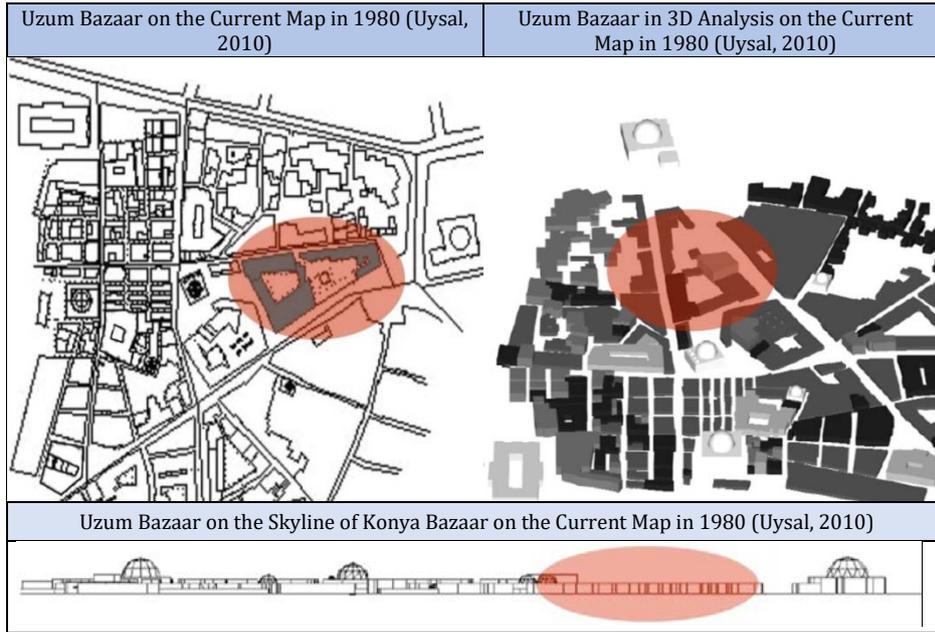
When the map of 1980 and the orthophoto image of 1955 are examined, the Uzum Bazaar is in harmony with the surrounding texture with its scale, shape and size. Although it has a spatial layout with an inner courtyard, it can be said that the inner courtyard opens to the streets from different points. It is both inward-facing and has a strong relationship with the external environment, from the facades of the shops to the external roads. The fact that the units constituting the bazaar have different heights and these heights are limited on a human scale is in harmony with the surrounding commercial and religious buildings, the surrounding texture and the skyline with its gable rooftop cover and architectural design language (Table 4, 5).

Table 4. Uzum Bazaar Period in Traditional Konya Bazaar

Orthophoto Image of the Uzum Bazaar in 1955 (KKBS, 2022)	General View of the Uzum Bazaar in 1969 (Anonymous, 2015)

Table 5. Current Maps and Silhouette Analysis around Uzum Bazaar in 1980

Uzum Bazaar on the Current Map in 1980 (Uysal, 2010)	Uzum Bazaar in 3D Analysis on the Current Map in 1980 (Uysal, 2010)

| Uzum Bazaar on the Skyline of Konya Bazaar on the Current Map in 1980 (Uysal, 2010) |
|---|

Uzum Bazaar operated in the traditional Konya Bazaar until 1980. In 1980, the Uzum Bazaar was demolished for various reasons. In its place, the 'Mevlâna Bazaar', designed in 1978, was built to continue commercial activity. The construction of the Bazaar, which started in 1982, was completed in 1987 and entered into operation in 1988.

It is aimed to compare the morphological change and transformation effects of the commercial area under study with numerical values and to embody them using the Space Syntax method. Within the scope of the three-stage transformation research, the Uzum Bazaar period in the Traditional Konya Bazaar, which is the first stage of the field, was analyzed by the "Space Syntax" method in order to monitor user movements. The values of Connectivity, Gate Count and Integration and Intelligibility were reached through the analysis studies (Tables 6, 7).

Table 6. Table of Values for Uzum Bazaar Period

Values	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Connectivity	11	1302,69	5808
Visual Integration	2.18669	5.41614	8.51714
Gate Counts	1	13.1523	97
Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility)	-	0,642934	-

Table 7. Results of Space Syntax Analysis of Uzum Bazaar Period

Connectivity	Integration	Gate Counts

Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility)
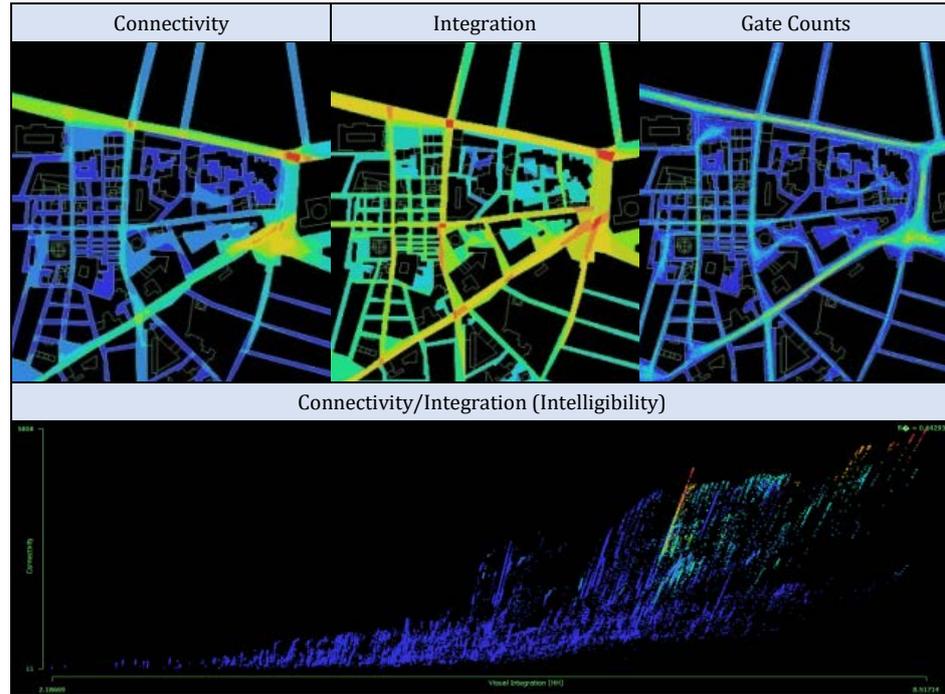
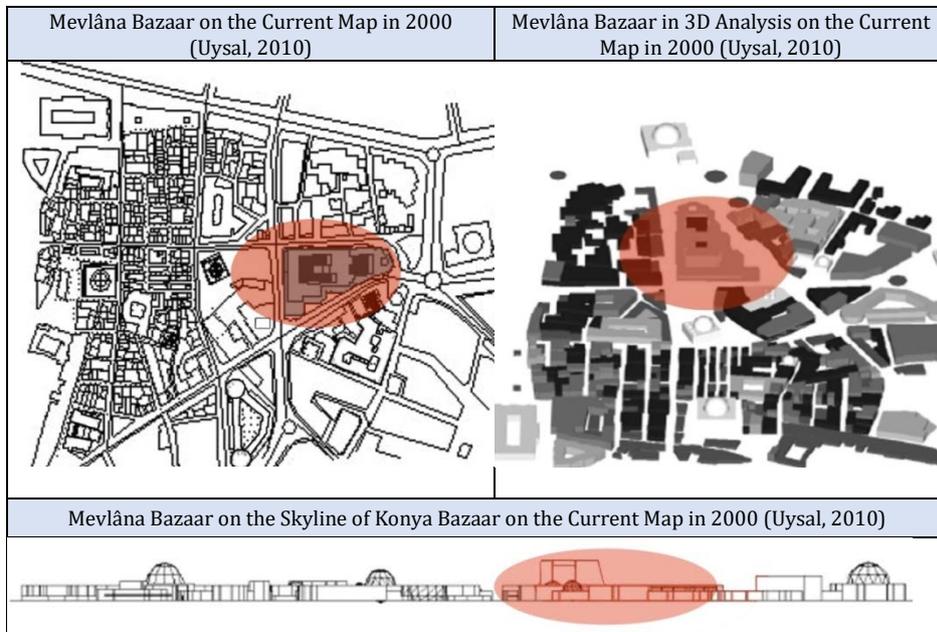### Mevlâna Bazaar Period in the Traditional Konya Bazaar

With its multi-layered structure, city centers always carry the traces of history and ensure the continuation of urban culture. This situation is even more obvious and important for cities with historical and cultural heritage (Uludağ, 2021). The applications and interventions made in urban centres that have developed and changed in line with different needs in the historical process should be made with respectful approaches to the historical and local ones, considering the urban identity, memory and social memory. When we looked at Konya in 2000, the Uzum Bazaar section of the traditional Konya Bazaar, which shows a local and authentic bazaar feature, was demolished. Then a multi-story, monolithic mass-shaped passage was built in this area, described as 'modern and innovative' at the time. Because this bazaar, closed to the environment and disconnected from the ground and identity, is located opposite Mevlâna Dargah, and to easily ensure its connection with the city's identity, the "Mevlâna" element was used as a commodity and was named "Mevlâna Bazaar" (Şardağ and Kervankıran, 2022).

Although the building reaches eight floors with its rising mass, it reaches the highest level at the farthest point from the historical Mevlâna Dargah with its gradually retreating mass movements (Uludağ, 2021). Although this attitude seems to be respectful of historical and cultural heritage, when viewed from a broad perspective, the construction of such a high structure in the historical city centre has led to a deterioration in the textured silhouette (Tables 8, 9). In addition, the Aziziye Mosque-Mevlâna Dargah has caused the pedestrian axis and perspective to be closed.

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Table 8. Mevlâna Bazaar Period in Traditional Konya Bazaar

Orthophoto Image of the Mevlâna Bazaar in 2003 (KKBS, 2022)	General View of the Mevlâna Bazaar in 2020 (Yenişafak Newspaper, 2020)

Table 9. Current Maps and Silhouette Analysis around Mevlâna Bazaar in 2000

Mevlâna Bazaar on the Current Map in 2000 (Uysal, 2010)	Mevlâna Bazaar in 3D Analysis on the Current Map in 2000 (Uysal, 2010)
Mevlâna Bazaar on the Skyline of Konya Bazaar on the Current Map in 2000 (Uysal, 2010)	

Mevlâna Bazaar, built within the traditional commercial texture, is designed as a covered bazaar/passage (Yenişafak Newspaper, 2020). When examined from the architectural point of view at the building scale, the horizontal architecture and human-scale structure of the traditional commercial structure were interrupted by the construction of the Mevlâna Bazaar in this area. In the historic commercial centre, where horizontal architecture dominates, the shops in the passage, which can be described as vertical architecture with a total of 8 floors with 6+2 floors, are separated from the street texture. This transformation has led to a decrease in user density both in terms of a radical change in the physical space and due to its short-term and sudden occurrence (Şardağ and Kervankıran, 2022).

Mevlâna Bazaar characterized as a symbol of modernity during the period it was designed and built, contrasts with the historical and

traditional architectural language of the environment in which it is located with its architectural identity. The traditional architecture is seen in the traditional Konya Bazaar; wooden, adobe, stone building elements, traditional building elements, wooden windows and doors, eaves, roof types, etc. It has been transformed into reinforced concrete building elements in Mevlâna Bazaar.

Within the scope of the road widening works carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries on Mevlâna Street, various commercial and administrative structures located in the commercial texture between the two main focal points of the city were destroyed. Road widening works have caused negative destructions to the city's identity. However, it has brought vehicle traffic and parking problems with it. Mevlâna Bazaar's most positive contribution to the city is that it has partially solved the vehicle parking problem in the historical and commercial texture in which it is located with the 2-story basement parking lot.

Mevlâna Bazaar, one of the applications made individually in the traditional Konya Bazaar, caused deterioration in the textured silhouette, and the integration of the old texture with the new construction could not be achieved (Uysal, 2010). For various reasons, such as the fact that Mevlâna Bazaar is in a closed arcade culture, the presence of functionally unused spaces in it, and the fact that there are non-purpose uses of these spaces, the density of users has decreased in the process, and the quality of physical space has become insufficient, have made the transformation necessary. The demolition of the Mevlâna Bazaar was carried out at the end of 2020 (Şardağ and Kervankıran, 2022).

Within the scope of the morphological change and transformation of the commercial texture studied, Connectivity, Gate Count, Integration and Connectivity/Integration analysis values of the Mevlâna Bazaar period in the Traditional Konya Bazaar, which is the second stage, were achieved using the "Space Syntax" method (Tables 10, 11).

Table 10. Table of Values for Mevlâna Bazaar Period

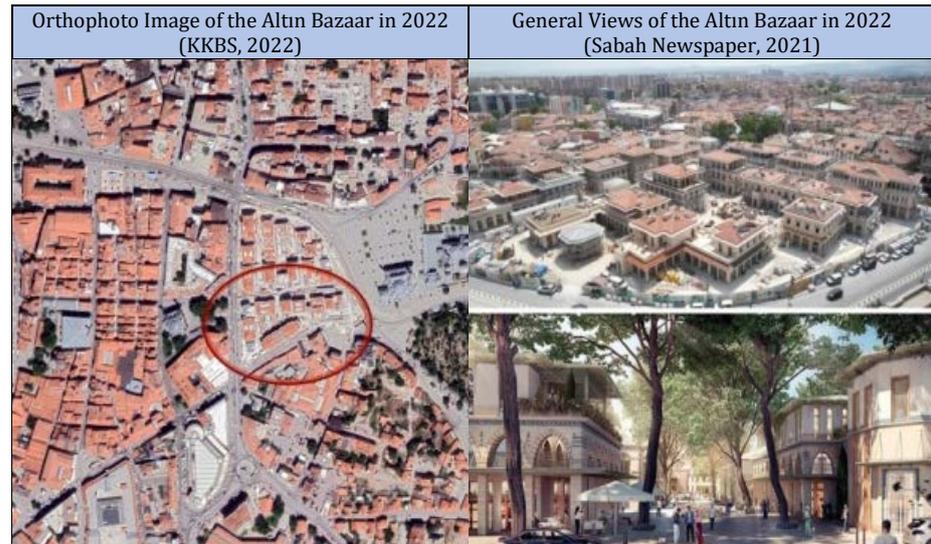| Values	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Connectivity	11	1134.21	5764
Visual Integration	1.65282	4.4292	7.21813
Gate Counts	1	12.5229	108
Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility)	-	0,544654	-

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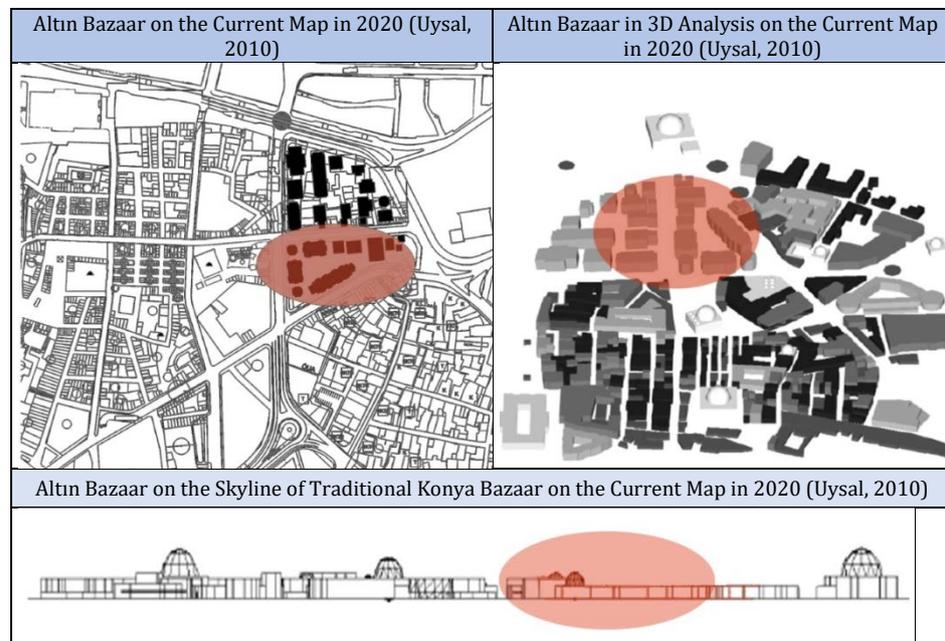**Table 11.** Results of Space Syntax Analysis of Mevlâna Bazaar Period
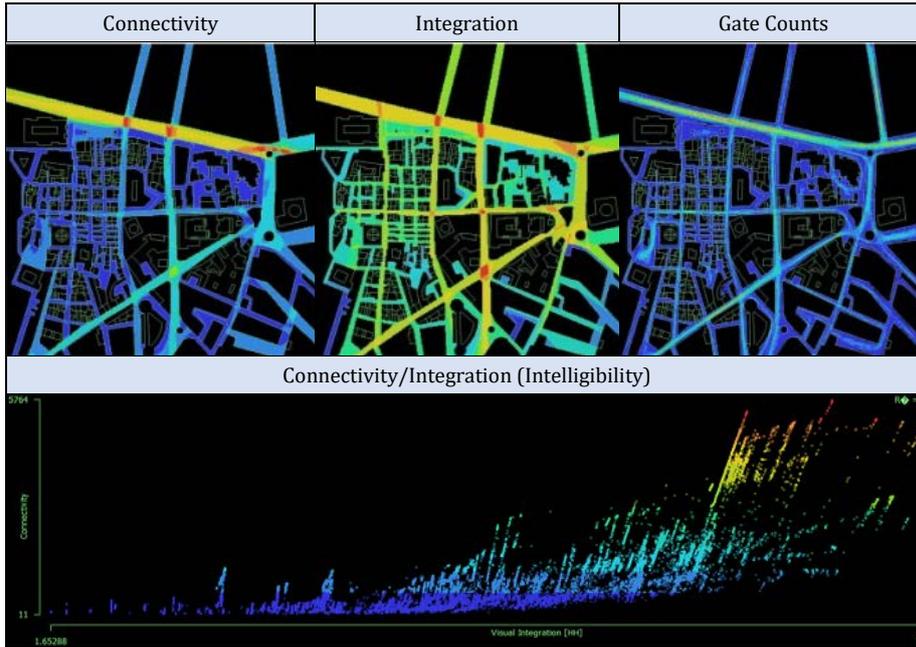
Altın Bazaar Period in the Traditional Konya Bazaar

Mevlâna Dargah, which constitutes the urban identity of Konya, and its surroundings contain important historical and cultural heritage. It aims to preserve this historical texture by eliminating the structures that disrupt the integrity of historical and cultural heritage and building bazaars suitable for urban identity (Şardağ and Kervankıran, 2022). In the area of the Mevlâna Bazaar, which was destroyed for physical, social, economic and political reasons in 2020, the reproduction of the space within the scope of the 'The Tomb Front Urban Renewal Project' has been on the agenda. The main factor that triggered the transformation of Mevlâna Bazaar-Altın Bazaar is the desire to upgrade the spatial quality of the Altın Bazaar, which will be rebuilt while Mevlâna Bazaar is in the high-rise arcade culture, usually designed as 2-story shops and pedestrian streets.

Mevlâna Bazaar, with its large and bulky mass based on the parcel's boundaries and its gauge rising to 8 times, clashes with the fragmented and human-scale commercial texture in the surrounding texture. It is seen that the buildings designed with the Altın Bazaar transformation project are on a human scale, respectful to the pedestrian and have strong relationships with the street, parallel mass design and mass relationships with the surrounding texture. When the forms of the masses and their relationships with each other are examined, it can be said that planning was done based on the layout plan of the Uzum Bazaar, where the first commercial activities occurred in the area within the scope of the demolition of Mevlâna Bazaar and the reproduction of space (Table 12).

Table 12. Altın Bazaar Period in Traditional Konya Bazaar

| Orthophoto Image of the Altın Bazaar in 2022 (KKBS, 2022)	General Views of the Altın Bazaar in 2022 (Sabah Newspaper, 2021)

With the transformation project, the pedestrian axis interrupted by the mass of Mevlâna Bazaar and the reopening of the Aziziye Mosque-Mevlâna Dargah perspective is among the project's first goals, along with these adaptations to the historical texture silhouette. Decisiveness of the pedestrian axis was ensured with the partial mass designs, the positions and orientations of the masses, and the necessary landscaping arrangements and the perspective between the important historical units was restored (Table 13).

Table 13. Current Maps and Silhouette Analysis around Altın Bazaar in 2020

Altın Bazaar on the Current Map in 2020 (Uysal, 2010)	Altın Bazaar in 3D Analysis on the Current Map in 2020 (Uysal, 2010)
Altın Bazaar on the Skyline of Traditional Konya Bazaar on the Current Map in 2020 (Uysal, 2010)	

The demolition of the Uzum Bazaar and the construction of the Mevlâna Bazaar have been described as modern. With a commercial texture, deep-rooted historical and cultural value, and the intensely functional identity of modernism, the area has undergone a transformation again for various reasons explained after it broke away

from the local identity. The Mevlâna Bazaar-Altın Bazaar transformation project bears traces of a historicist approach. The current of historicism, which emerged together with the postmodernist approach in architecture, emerged in response to the uniformity of modern architecture. It is an international architectural style that developed in the 1970s, which brings the architectural forms of ancient periods to the forefront again as aesthetic elements (DeCombo, 2022). The new bazaar is one of the examples of new space production by copying the history and culture one-to-one or imitating certain architectural elements to keep the history and culture alive. Various reasons, such as returning to what is characterized as essence, establishing a cultural connection, gaining a place in urban identity and memory, and social expectations, explain the historicist approach in the transformation project (Table 14).

Table 14. The General Impression of the Transformation of the Uzum Bazaar Area in the Konya Bazaar

General View of the Uzum Bazaar in Konya Bazaar (Anonymous, 2015)	General View of the Mevlâna Bazaar in Konya Bazaar (Memleket Newspaper, 2019)	General View of the Altın Bazaar in Konya Bazaar (Sabah Newspaper, 2021)
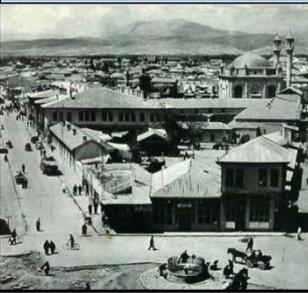
The basement parking lots of Mevlâna Bazaar, which were produced as a solution to the vehicle traffic and parking problem around Mevlâna Street, became busy in terms of pedestrian and vehicle traffic with the road widening works carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries, were demolished as part of the 'The Tomb Front Urban Renewal Project' together with Mevlâna Bazaar. The demolition of the covered parking lot, which partially provided a solution to this problem during the Mevlâna Bazaar period, along with the Mevlâna Bazaar, and the failure to propose a solution to this problem in the new bazaar project, has also brought about an important planning and process problem in the city centre of Konya, which has historical and commercial importance.

The construction of the Altın Bazaar transformation project started in 2020 and was opened in December 2022. Commercial activities started in January 2023, with the tradespeople starting to settle in the shops.

The values of connectivity, gate count, integration and intelligibility were reached with the "Space Syntax" method of the Altın Bazaar period, which is the last stage of morphological change and transformation of the commercial texture examined within the scope of the study (Tables 15, 16).

Table 15. Table of Values for Altın Bazaar Period

Values	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Connectivity	4	1393.53	6055
Visual Integration	1.73447	5.12243	7.89934
Gate Counts	1	10.0326	89
Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility)	-	0.445737	-

Table 16. Results of Space Syntax Analysis of Altın Bazaar Period

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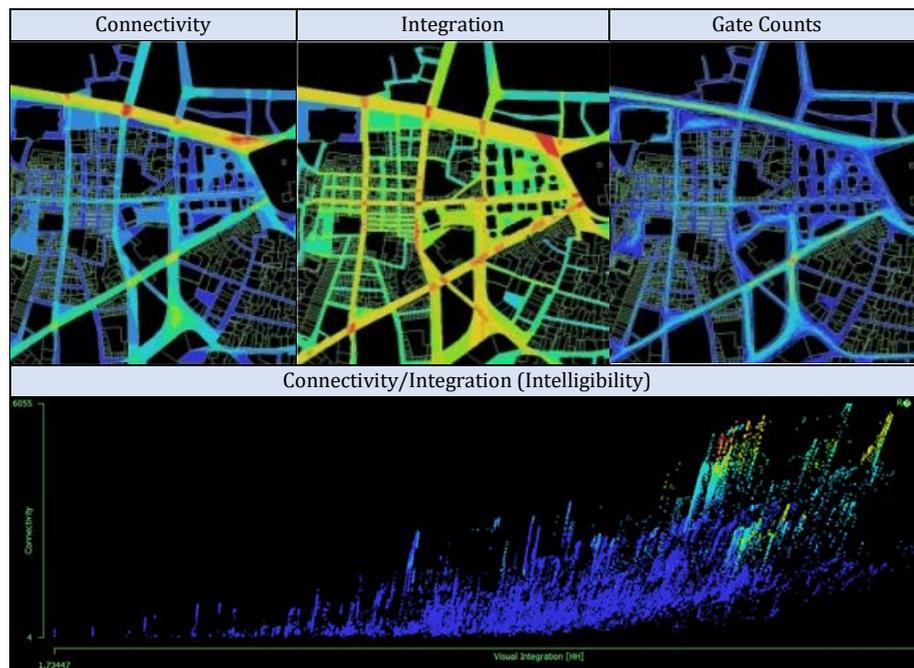
Periodic comparison can be made with the numerical data obtained from the Space Syntax method. For this reason, the analysis results made separately for each period were evaluated by considering them holistically.

Comparison of the Sample Area According to the Periods

Within the scope of the study, the changes and transformation of the Uzum Bazaar commercial area, which has developed in the traditional Konya Bazaar, has been studied morphologically on the scale of the building island, which has undergone two times in the historical process, namely the Mevlâna Bazaar and the Altın Bazaar period. The Space Syntax method was used to make qualitative and quantitative evaluations of the study area. The analyses of this commercial texture in terms of Connectivity, Integration, Gate Counts and Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility), and the analysis results were evaluated comparatively (Table 17, 18, 19).

Table 17. Numerical comparison of analysis values for the periods

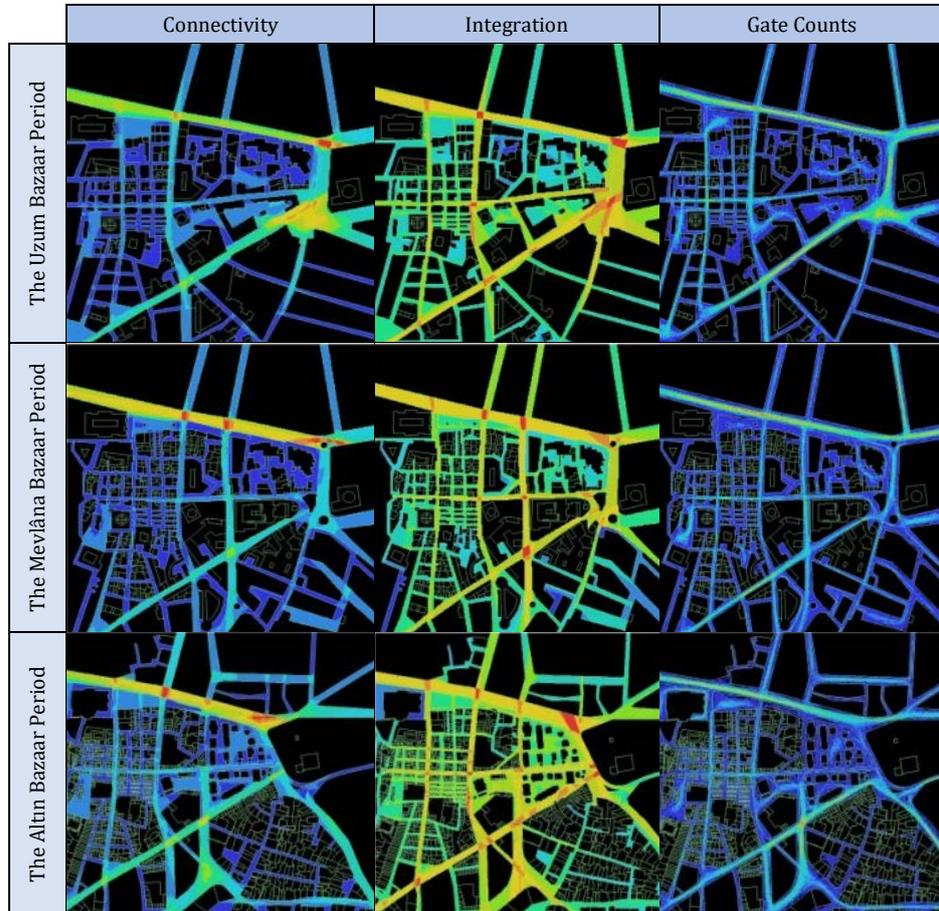| Values	The Uzum Bazaar Period (Average)	The Mevlâna Bazaar Period (Average)	The Altın Bazaar Period (Average)
Connectivity	1302.69	1134.21	1393.53
Visual Integration	5.41614	4.4292	5.12243
Gate Counts	13.1523	12.5229	10.0326
Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility)	0.642934	0.544654	0.445737

When examined in terms of connectivity analysis of commercial texture within the scope of the research, The connectivity value of the area during the Uzum Bazaar period, which was formed in harmony with the historical bazaar texture, was 1302.69, while the connectivity value of the study area decreased to 1134.21 during the Mevlâna Bazaar period, which was built as a holistic mass in arcade architecture. This situation shows that the connection between places on an urban scale was more intense during the Uzum Bazaar period, which is a part of the historical commercial texture, than the Mevlâna Bazaar in the arcade culture. When the results of the Space Syntax analysis of the Altın Bazaar period are examined, the connectivity value of the study area has increased to 1393.53. It is seen that the working area has reached the most connected state of the spaces with the recent period, namely the Altın Bazaar Transformation project period (Table 17).

When the integration values were examined, it was determined that the value of the Uzum Bazaar period was 5.41614, and the value of the Mevlâna Bazaar period was 4.4292. This situation indicates that the working area is more integrated, and mobility within the system is more during the Uzum Bazaar period than during the Mevlâna Bazaar period. According to the analysis results for the last period, the integration value was 5.12243. This value shows that compared to the Uzum Bazaar period value of 5.41614 and the Mevlâna Bazaar period value of 4.4292, the connection between spaces is less than in the first period. However, the integration value, which decayed significantly with the second period, has risen again with the latest period project and approached the value of the first period. Although this rise is important, the value of integration between places, because the Uzum Bazaar period was formed together with the traditional Konya Bazaar, could not be decisively captured (Table 17).

When the Gate Count values are examined, it is seen that while this value was 1315.23 during the Uzum Bazaar, it was 1252.29 during the Mevlâna Bazaar. Accordingly, it has been concluded that the intensity of mobility in the study area is higher during the Uzum Bazaar period than in the Mevlâna Bazaar period. When the gate count analysis is examined, the latest period data is 10.0326. It has been concluded that the mobility intensity is less in the Altın Bazaar project compared to these values,

which is the first-period value of 13.1523 and a second-period value of 12.5229 (Table 17). It can be said that the reason for this situation is the decoupling between the masses. The numerical decrease of the commercial use spaces and the expansion of the circulation areas between these spaces have caused the density value to decrease within the framework of the study area.

Table 18. Graphical comparison of analysis values for periods

	Connectivity	Integration	Gate Counts
The Uzum Bazaar Period			
The Mevlâna Bazaar Period			
The Altın Bazaar Period			

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When the Connectivity/Integration (Intelligibility) values were examined, the value of the Uzum Bazaar period was measured as 0.642934, the value of the Mevlâna Bazaar period was measured as 0.544654 and the value of the Altın Bazaar period was measured as 0.445737. Accordingly, it is observed that the first period is more readable and understandable by the user within the spatial system. It is possible to say that there has been a severe decrease in intelligibility values with the arrangements made in this commercial texture and that the intelligibility of the workspace in the system has decreased at every stage of the changes and transformations it has undergone in the historical process (Table 19).

Table 19. Graphical comparison of analysis values for periods

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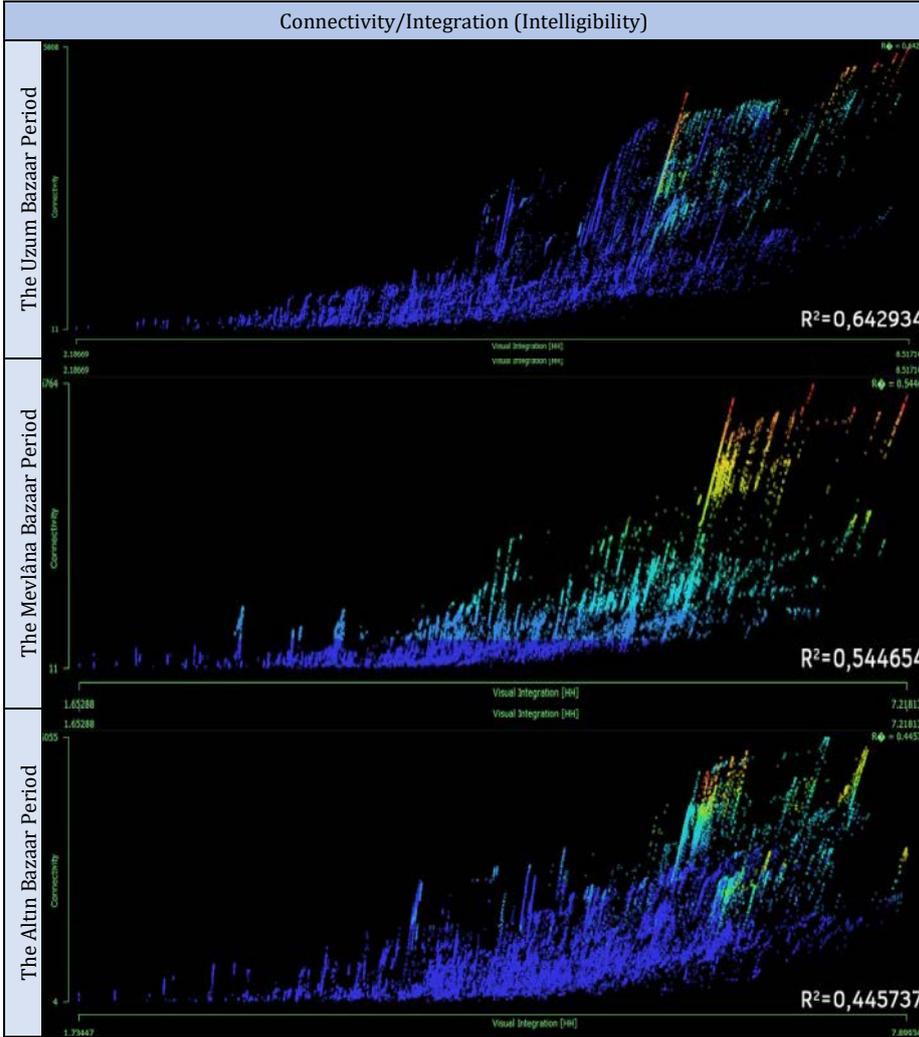
The Uzum Bazaar, which is a part of the Konya Traditional Bazaar, which is developing between Alâeddin Hill, which is the main focus in the historical process, and Mevlâna Dargah, which is the secondary focus, is a commercial area that has taken place in the commercial texture silhouette, urban memory and urban identity with its architectural identity. According to the analysis results, the perception of connectivity and integration in this area has been proven concretely. The Gate Counts and Connectivity/Integration (intelligibility) values have constantly declined throughout the process. The decrease in Gate Counts and Connectivity/Integration (intelligibility) analysis values can be explained by correlating them with the balance of commercial space and circulation areas within the spatial organization. Mevlâna Bazaar, built after the Uzum Bazaar Period, could not take place in the historical and commercial texture with its architectural identity and could not establish strong ties with the city's identity and memory. These situations, supported by the analyses carried out, were demolished again within the scope of the Altın Bazaar transformation project. This commercial area approached the connectivity and integration values

given by the Uzum Bazaar period with an architectural identity close to the traditional commercial texture identity.

EVALUATION AND RESULT

The cities have been changing piecemeal with expansion, contraction, construction and destruction since the day they were founded. This variable structure of cities and the factors that cause their change have always been the subject of morphological research. In this direction, in cities that are in a rapid process of change and transformation in today's conditions, it is important to process analysis and understanding of the existing texture for a healthier construction of urban spaces.

Urban morphology provides revealing an understanding of the changes and transformations of cities in mobility within the historical process. In this context, it is used as a tool or method in order to objectively evaluate the historical roots of cities in the context of time, space and physical environment and to provide reliable data on today's transformations.

Providing a holistic approach in the construction of urban spaces, and avoiding the production of urban environments that are decoupled or weak with no connection to the environment is listed among the important urban design criteria. Especially the inclusion of historical cities in the design and production process by removing them from the context affects not only the physical structure of that city but also the social, economic and cultural structure, dragging people's living spaces from mobility to stasis. In this context, the areas located in historical city centers and planned to be transformed should be designed not completely disconnected from the existing texture, but in a way that is compatible with the existing texture and at the same time depending on their users and social needs.

Within the scope of this study, the changes and transformations that the Uzum Bazaar area, located in the traditional commercial texture, has undergone, have been periodically examined from a morphological point of view. Uzum Bazaar, which is formed together with the traditional Konya Bazaar, is a commercial texture where vegetable and fruit sales are made in accordance with the needs of the area in terms of the functions it contains. In addition, it contains accommodation units, has a human scale, a size proportional to the surrounding texture, and the street-building relationship is strong. It was physically in harmony with its environment until it was destroyed and integrated with the urban identity. After the demolition of this area in 1980 for various social and political reasons, the construction of Mevlâna Bazaar, which has a passage culture in the region, was started. Mevlâna Bazaar is characterized as detached from the surrounding skyline due to its multi-story structure, mass size and inability to ensure street-pedestrian relationship, building materials and historical texture contrast, but it is characterized as contemporary. Mevlâna Bazaar, which was built in place of the Uzum Bazaar, which is a fruit and vegetable sales area and

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accommodation unit, has undergone a change in function, the new function has evolved mainly to the sale of textiles and souvenirs, and the old functions have been destroyed with this transformation. The elevation of the structure to eight floors within the traditional texture has caused the deterioration of the traditional commercial texture silhouette. It has interrupted the pedestrian flow in the bazaar with its bulky mass. After the opening of Mevlâna Bazaar to the user, the desired user density could not be reached. It could not find a place in the texture with its bulky mass. Due to various political reasons, it was included in the scope of the Altın Bazaar transformation project in 2020, and its demolition was carried out in this process. Thus, the urban space within the historical texture has been transformed for the third time. Including this commercial area, which has an important place in urban identity and urban memory, in such an extensive demolition-construction process for the third time is an important process and planning problem. Within the scope of the Altın Bazaar transformation project, it has been aimed to move away from the arcade architecture seen in Mevlâna Bazaar again and to have a strong street-pedestrian relationship, to consist of masses on a human scale and to show settlement in harmony with the surrounding texture, as in the Uzum Bazaar period. It aims to ensure the connection and integration that is gradually breaking with the area's environment. Unlike the large and bulky mass of Mevlâna Bazaar, it has been oriented towards a fragmented settlement with its mass organization and compositions.

As a result, it is seen that the area, which has undergone radical changes twice, is trying to integrate into the traditional commercial fabric and meet current social expectations with the recent Altın Bazaar project. The fact that both the project-specific ties and the spatial organization ties he established with his surroundings are strong shows that he is of consistent integrity. When the formation and life process of the Uzum Bazaar area is characterized as "Essence", it can be said that a "Decoupling from Essence" was observed between the first period (Uzum Bazaar period) and the second period (Mevlâna Bazaar Period); while steps were taken towards "Return to Essence" with the last period (Altın Bazaar Period) and applications were made in this direction.

The study conducted within this framework is expected to contribute to supporting the relationship between morphological research and practice, to producing original subregions in historical urban spaces by taking into account, to forming appropriate properly for similar studies in which the characteristic urban commercial texture will serve as an example to displaying an innovative attitude in holistic spatial interventions.

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Resume

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