The Role of Initiatives in Metropolitan Design Strategies Through NYC Case

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Abstract

The study first considers urban design, the strategies needed to increase the operability and sustainability of urban design, and the role of initiatives in these, through a literature review. Then, the NYC Design Guidelines for the years 2017-2021 are reviewed and the data here are evaluated together with the previous inferences. The design studies for the metropolitan area provide local solutions that can be successful if they are designed with an understanding that brings together the works of local governments and these initiatives. Routers in urban use are directly related to the fact that a large number of user teams with different purposes can reach areas with high efficiency and experience themselves by adhering to the routers provided by the initiatives. The prominent keywords in the inferences obtained in this section are handled both individually and taking into account the thematic groups they form. The frequencies of the leading themes and the way they are associated make visible the work areas in which the initiatives have a stake. Since the themes in this reading include organic relations both numerically and verbally, it is very important to understand the role of initiatives in the applicability of NYC design criteria, that these representations are fed from contrasts such as proximity-distance, frequency-rareness, as in real life. By filtering the data obtained at each step through the literature review, the next step is taken and a comprehensive framework is presented on the current positioning of the initiatives and how they can be carried into the near future.

Keywords: metropolitan architecture, design initiatives, metropolitan initiatives

1. Introduction

New York City (NYC) is one of the most populous and diverse cities in the world, known for its iconic architecture, art, and design. To preserve and enhance the city's unique character, NYC has established comprehensive design guidelines that promote sustainable, functional, and visually pleasing development. These guidelines provide a framework for designers, architects, and developers to create buildings and public spaces that contribute to the city's aesthetic beauty and functionality. These guidelines aimed to encourage public participation in design review, promote a better understanding of the city's built environment, and promote good design practices. The current NYC design guidelines are a comprehensive set of guidelines that provide recommendations for building design, site layout, landscaping, and public spaces. Regarding the better use of the metropolitan area, one of the main objectives is to increase the access of different user groups to the areas and their efficiency in the area. There are many initiative studies that show that innovations to be made in this context should be addressed with an approach that favors women, children and minorities. The design studies for the metropolitan area provide local solutions that can be successful if they are designed with an understanding that brings together the works of local governments and these initiatives. Routers in urban use are directly related to the fact that a large number of user teams with different purposes can reach areas with high efficiency and experience themselves by adhering to the routers provided by the initiatives.

2. Methodology

The study first considers urban design, the strategies nee-

ded to increase the operability and sustainability of urban design, and the role of initiatives in these, through a literature review. Then, the NYC Design Guidelines for the years 2017-2021 are reviewed and the data here are evaluated together with the previous inferences. The prominent keywords in the inferences obtained in this section are handled both individually and taking into account the thematic groups they form. The frequencies of the leading themes and the way they are associated make visible the work areas in which the initiatives have a stake. Thus, the role of initiatives in building a more successful urban design strategy is read through the five-year design plan of the world's most popular capital. Since the themes in this reading include organic relations both numerically and verbally, it is very important to understand the role of initiatives in the applicability of NYC design criteria, that these representations are fed from contrasts such as proximity-distance, frequency-rareness, as in real life. By filtering the data obtained at each step through the literature review, the next step is taken and a comprehensive framework is presented on the current positioning of the initiatives and how they can be carried into the near future.

3. Architecture and Metropolitan Strategies

Urban resilience is defined as one of the concepts that most frequently confronts environmental, socioeconomic and political uncertainty. In practice, it is understood that establishing a clear definition for Resilient Urban Design (RUD) does not depend on a single criterion in this sense, but is directly and indirectly related to many variables. These are meaningful with variables such as connectivity, good governance, diversity, adaptive design, innovation, redundancy, social learning, robustness, readability, identity and social capital and play a role in determining the resilience of a metropolitan area (Lak et al, 2020).

Cuesta et al., (2012) mentions that urban design has three main goals. In this context, it is very important to design and build urban developments in a way that is both structurally and functionally sound and at the same time pleasing to those who see the development. In addition to usefulness, durability and meaning construction, which are the basic qualities in architecture, providing well-being and emotional satisfaction are similarly important for urban design.

One of the most up-to-date urban design titles is known as sustainable development and forms the social base of urban design. The issue of sustainable development is the social basis of urban design today. In the context of the social imperative being a global environmental crisis, it would be wise to propose development strategies that reduce as much as possible the pressures on a fragile global environment. Sustainability, that is, the whole of the developments that do not harm the physical environment and contribute to the sustainability of the social and economic structures of the city, is based on the development of a built quality environment. The two goals, sustainable development and a quality built environment, are mutually supportive. Discovering methods and techniques that will ensure both sustainable development and a high-quality urban environment should be at the top of the main goals of every local government. The pursuit of a sustainable future in a quality environment will require the design of appropriate policies and programs that directly address issues related to unsustainable growth and environmental degradation. Part of this overall agenda for sustainable development is the pursuit of non-polluting, energy-efficient forms of urban quality (Cuesta et al., 2012).

It is important that issues related to the enforcement of equality and diversity in relation to social minorities, ethnic groups and disability are directly related to factors such as age, appearance, personality, social class and the like. In this context, it becomes clear that the operational workforce needs to encompass a set of principles that will be evaluated for those who recruit, train, supervise and manage technical and professional staff in relation to these criteria. In order to develop strategies that ensure the access rights of individuals using public spaces and the fair use of the space, the topics to be considered should be shaped around the headings of "Diversity and Law", "Gender and Equality", "Race, Disability and Equality" and "Managing and Implementing Diversity". (Gale and Davidson, 2006).

At this point, the importance of mapping is understood. Requirements and pending areas should be considered together and unique strategies developed through unique mappings should be detailed and customized in each study. There are many examples of such very old mappings being made. A base map was originally drawn by the women of

Kuchhpura to track expectant mothers and newborn children, and over time it has established itself as an example that provides far more reliable data than some of today's maps. Similarly, in South Delhi, the Delhi Jal Board (Water Board) is able to provide a map of the current research area, which has completely failed to represent the unauthorized settlements under investigation, allowing for much more accurate analysis than current data. In this context, past mapping is a contemporary form of 'terra incognito' waiting to be discovered. In Meerut, the students also obtained a detailed map of the old city, which was prepared by the colonial authorities towards the end of the nineteenth century and is still used by the Meerut City Council today, which, of course, provides a lot of valuable data, although it is outdated over time and does not show any changes over a century. It has also been able to carry it to the present day (Mitchell and Patwari, 2017). Just like in the data sets achieved through these mappings, strong social and strategic networks must be built for cities to function. Thanks to these networks, changes can be tracked and detected.

Similar to the mappings, Taniguchi and Thompson (2018) mention that the lack of space for trucks to deliver goods in city centers is an urgent problem for the maturation of organizational charts that will contribute to the operability of the city. Comprehensive mapping of the city's legal truck loading/unloading areas allows planners, parking managers, traffic engineers, building code development officials and researchers to analyze the network effects of mitigation or reduction. While the two authors mention that sensory technology can be used to change the capacity of commercial vehicle load zones, they point to a very fundamental problem for the improvement of cities. Relatedly, similar systems to be used to provide decision support to private sector firms that manage scarce and expensive areas in the city, using detailed data to organize the truck loading/unloading area network and creative planning, a productivity space that will make it possible to order goods online without clogging our streets or losing our packages. can define (Taniguchi and Thompson, 2018).

Of course, it is undeniable that all these problems and related subheadings are directly related to economic problems. It is a known fact that urbanization still has not escaped po-

verty today. The lack of income opportunities increases the urban slum population in most developing countries, and it is critically important to consider how urban slums can be developed to create income opportunities and implement human development-related activities. can be developed. In this regard, Panday (2020) highlights the studies that mention that the increasing rate of poverty and urbanization creates a serious problem on the dignity, social cohesion and administrative efficiency of cities by creating pressure on urban basic services. While it is positive that the development initiatives undertaken to date have indirectly covered the problems of land ownership insecurity, poor quality housing, inadequate water supply and sanitation and drainage, there are other, more fundamental problems in slums that are crime-driven.

In order to make progress on other issues that directly concern the household's economy, such as the value of real estate, other slum residents in the neighborhood need to show the same level of demand, which cannot gain momentum in many similar issues because it is very difficult to successfully advance and develop this organizational chart, and no real action can be taken. field cannot be created (Panday, 2020). Baycan (2016), while emphasizing that our world is dominated by an urban culture, reminds us that cities represent not only economies of density but also economies of interaction. Ward's quote from 1976, which states that cities that combine both quantity and quality are not only geographical settlements of people, but also people's homes, is among Baycan's highlights in this context. Referring to the example of Dubai, which tries to find a balance between economy, technology, society and culture by deploying the urban space as an action platform for accelerated economic growth and mobilizing all resources for the elite lifestyles in the city, Baycan aims to be a symbol of the creative architecture of this city with many parameters. emphasizes that he is quite willing to strengthen his own design language by coping at the same time (Baycan, 2016).

Mentioning that new localisms are one of the most important themes in determining the contemporary positioning of cities, Hohmann and Peter (2013) state that not only an increasing tendency to identify socio-economic challenges and solutions at the local level, but also the relations

between central and local government levels and local governments. emphasizes that the interrelated restructuring of the local state areas in which it is involved is decisive for today's conditions. Financing and responsibility for public service planning and delivery at the local level can be seen as one of the key issues around which these transformation processes take place. New localisms can be understood as a rescaling of responsibilities and relations in state administrations that allocate new roles not only between different levels of government but also between local state and non-state actors. Adopting new ways in which local public services are planned, managed and delivered is crucial for the future of cities (Hohmann and Peter, 2013).

Bai and Morlai (2010) emphasized that the most important criterion that divides a city is not the urban elements, but the significant differences between the economic lives of the individuals who are the members of that city, and they are isolated from the society, discontented, powerless, quiet, unhealthy, physically insecure, hopeless, unemployed, literate. It depicts the profile of a poor urbanite who does not know, has a low income and is disenfranchised. In fact, these are some of the common features that define poverty in its relativity and extremism, especially in the least developed parts of the world. Inefficient policy approaches, conditional support measures taken from donor communities, corruption, conflict of interest, globalization, population pressure, technological backwardness, war, climate, environment, diseases and politics can be counted among the causes of poverty. However, despite the fact that poverty can be captured at every level all over the world, there are great differences in intensity, which is one of the most important details that determine the fate of cities (Bah and Morlai, 2010).

In this context, it is important to develop a self-sufficient settlement within walking distance by using all community facilities and to present an example of a settlement that can affect the entire urban form, taking into account the walking paths in detail (Roy et al., 2019). In addition to evaluating the most specific components of the spatial organization of development projects in the city and the characteristics of some commercially successful modern projects, the most important steps to take in this context are to identify the most important strategic decisions in the fields of planning,

zoning and architecture that will ensure an integrated development project that creates a high-quality urban environment. (Puchkov, 2020). At this point, the questions developed by Carmona (2009) regarding the role of initiatives in urban design are important. These questions are about many issues. In general, the design proposals include the ways in which the components contribute to the context, the long-term advantages they offer in the consumption of natural resources, the advantages of access and land use, constructive solutions for ways to minimize environmental pollution, the importance of being built against localization, and strategies for the use of natural resources. The scope of these questions constitutes the scope of these questions (Carmona, 2009).

4. Initiatives for Metropolitan Design

Universities are at the forefront of initiatives directly related to the design of metropolises. Universities offer countless opportunities and possibilities in terms of both the diversity in student profiles and the socioeconomic added value they provide to the field. All of these are criteria directly related to capital. From this point of view, there are four types of capital used by similar initiatives: financial, physical, intellectual, and human. Civic leaders, local wealth and creating new typologies are among the primary aims of universities to establish a relationship with the metropolis (Garton, 2011). The Metropolitan Model Deployment Initiative (MDI) is one of the influential examples in this regard. While MDI includes a learning cycle that includes an opportunity to share the problems and suggestions of all participants of the metropolitan city, it also aims to work as a source of improvement. Passing the Transport Capital Law for the 21st Century and developing it to be applicable in both metropolitan and rural areas are among the most important goals of MDI (Peterson et al., 1999).

Initiatives supporting entrepreneurial activities in the city is one of the most valid ways to increase the operability of the metropolitan area. Every formation that will be designed to strengthen the entrepreneurial capacity of local businesses works as an intermediary supporting the activities of the initiatives and makes a significant contribution to the design of the metropolitan area. Urban universities can develop a highly practical and contagious advertising langua-

ge as they are the most institutional initiatives, offering the cheapest and most flexible ways to support startups (Garcia and Ustymchuck, 2020). To consider a metropolitan area as a system of systems means to evaluate together many issues such as transportation, logistics, heritage, environment, housing, administrative structures, legal frameworks, economic policies in that area. As cities struggle to achieve their development goals, developing and strengthening systems based on creating new markets can minimize manipulations in land use. A consistent and valid realization of this can only be possible with the establishment of a multi-sectoral urbanization policy at the state level and the participation of all relevant stakeholders (Niti, 2021). There are opinions that non-profit partners can provide much more successful results in examining the social characteristics of a neighborhood, finding art-related design solutions for that area, revitalizing public and private spaces, and improving public safety. Bringing together people with different characteristics of the metropolitan area and inspiring them should be among the main objectives of all related initiatives (Markusen & Gadwa, 2010).

Similarly, it should be known that sustainability should be among these goals. Sustainability finds its place as a set of specific strategies that ensure the diversification of indicators of working styles that promote both the protection of ecosystems and institutional development through public participation. Thinking about the contribution of social learning in the context of urban planning makes sustainability a vital element of initiatives (Wheeler, 2000). Another example of this issue comes from the view that presents and supports the "Smart City Initiative Design (SCID)" framework. A smart city theme, which is unanimously sup-

ported by policy makers, policy implementers and all other stakeholders supporting the use of smart cities, should be evaluated under this title. All verification mechanisms to be developed in smart cities can work as a detail that facilitates the life of metropolitan users, thus increasing the efficiency of the city (Ojo et al., 2015).

5. Relationship of NYC Design Strategies and Initiatives by Years

The workspaces where the relationships between NYC Metropolitan Design Strategies and initiatives are most visible include a variety of custom fabrication solutions that involve complex focusing steps, collaborating with architects, engineers, project sponsors, residents, and building managers. Components that help a city to function actively should be included in the information sets that students can acquire directly through the curriculum, primarily on the education page, and it should be aimed to participate in urban life. NYC Metropolitan Design Strategies aims to create a special workspace and set of strategies for the specific solution required by each problem, by addressing the role of initiatives in urban life at different scales. In this context, it is important to evaluate the original aspects of NYC Metropolitan Design Strategies and to examine the case studies on the role of initiatives in the formation of a metropolitan city between 2017-2021. For this, it is necessary to consider the related phrases, the frequency of their repetition, the way they relate to each other, and the closeness values among the NYC MD reports between 2017 and 2021 (Figure 1).
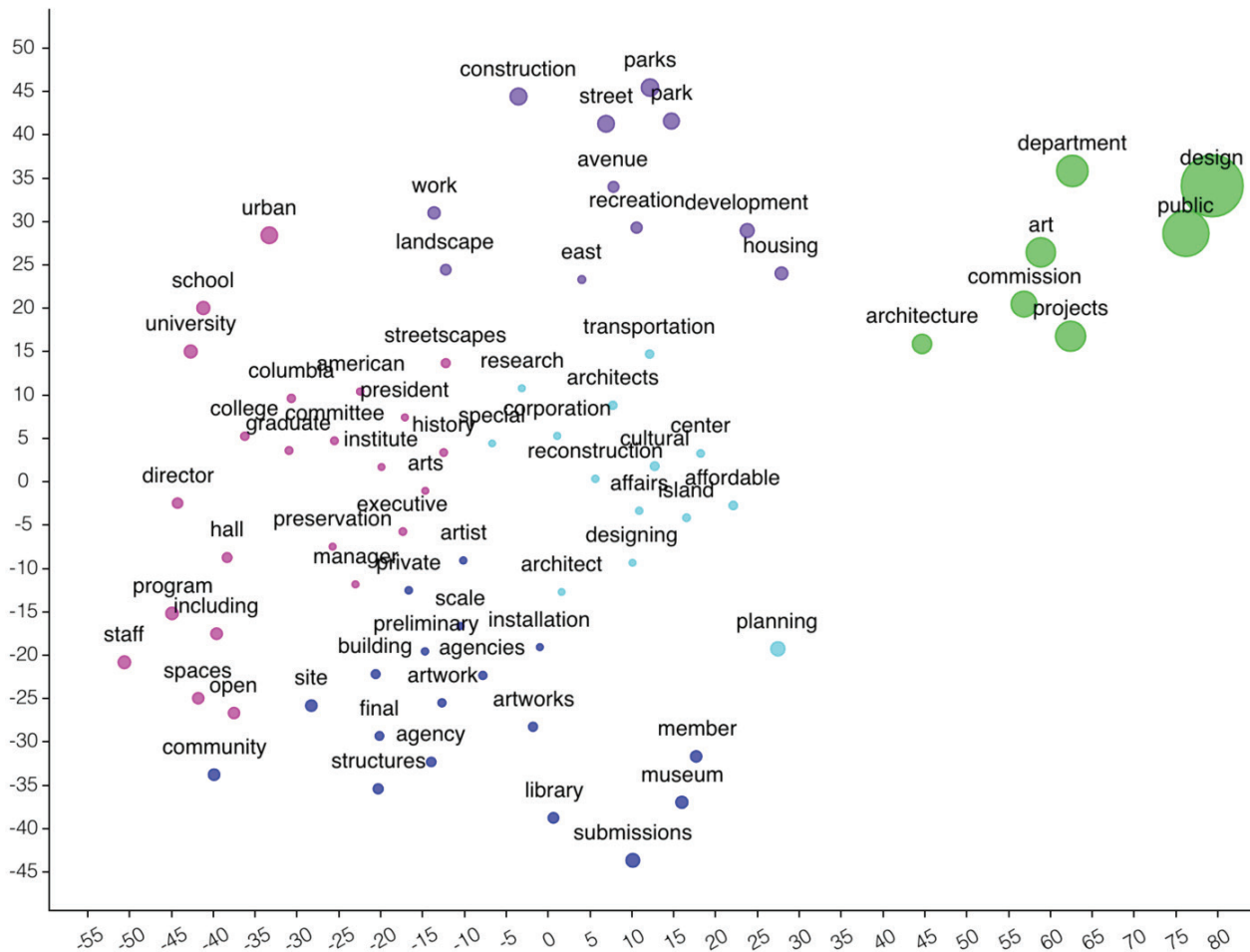
Figure 1. Association and Condensation Chart of Leading Themes Summarizing NYC Design Strategies Reports Data for 2017-2022

2017 has been an important starting year in NYC in terms of expressing, organizing and developing the work of initiatives through a common structure. As of this year, the "Annual Awards for Excellence in Design" aims to evaluate and reward interventions to new buildings in NYC residential areas and new structures in terms of design. In this direction, the most successful building and building groups are determined every year, the features of the designs are emphasized, and the design criteria required for NYC to be a better city are discussed through these appreciated projects with detailed jury reports.

"Designing New York: Quality Affordable Housing", on the other hand, is a project based on the development of a set of strategies on the initiative of Mayor de Blasio to build and maintain affordable housing. Municipal lands are evaluated

through cooperation with the Public Design Commission and through coordinated inter-agency review to develop a system. Synchronized joint reviews are handled through city agencies and design teams, along with open communication channels, accelerating review processes. It was also in this context that affordable residential towers, light industry, local commerce and incubator areas were also offered to the community in addition to a central open plaza. A set of guiding principles created and developed by PDC, organized around eight design categories, from site assessments to material selection, all evaluated holistically based on different stages. Looking at the 6-year word analysis between 2017-2021, it can be seen that this effect and the organizational chart are more clearly read (Figure 2).
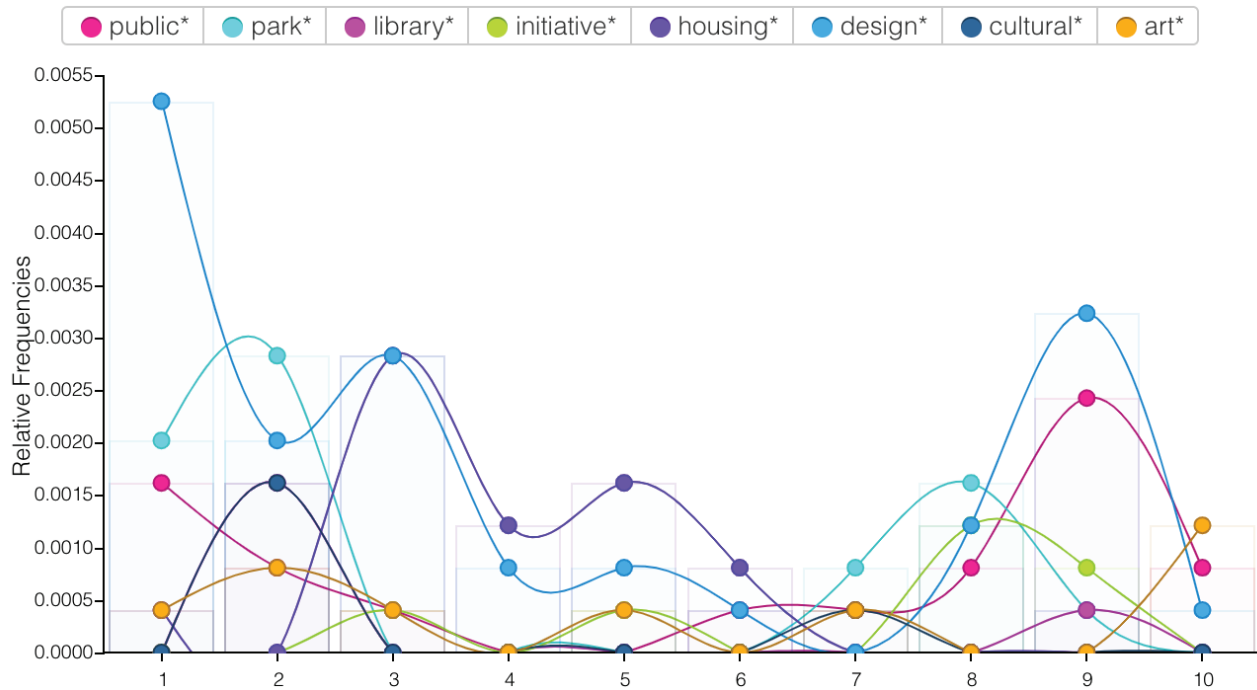
Figure 2. 2017-2021 NYC Design Strategies Reports Featured Themes and Summary, Top left to bottom right, clockwise.

With "Site Visits", Public Design Commission staff organize site visits for professional development and discuss future projects. In 2017, PDC staff and commissioners participated in a series of day-long site visits to a number of projects completed in Brooklyn and met with project managers to discuss lessons learned from each project, including durability of materials and maintenance concerns. In this context, the BAM Cultural District, City Point, Willoughby Plaza, Brooklyn Children's Museum, Avenue V Pumping Station, and Coney Island Boardwalk, in addition to the Living Lab, run through the Stevens Institute of Technology in Freshkills Park, Governors Island, Hoboken, New Jersey. Green infrastructure projects in With City Agency Presentations, city agencies and PDC commission members are expected to make regular presentations on public space and initiatives. These presentations take a multi-layered approach to improving the resilience of city projects, while also developing processes to make the city's wastewater treatment plants more resilient to sea level rise and storm surges. El-Space and Citywide Administrative Services' solar initiative to increase the number of photovoltaic panels in muni-

cipal buildings to improve public spaces under tall buildings is also covered under this heading.

Another program developed in 2017 is called "City Hall Tour Program". It is possible through this program that New York City residents can visit many NYC destinations, especially the City Hall, within the scope of the tour. It is within the scope of this program that the 1898 City Declaration and the Public Design Commission's curatorial consulting audit of all works of art belonging to the City of New York. With its unique position and authority, the Commission manages the City Hall's collection of artworks, antiques and decorative objects and works to provide visitors with a premium experience. The commission also organizes tours to highlight the building's architectural history, function and unique historical collection. Regarding this issue, when the relative frequency values between the themes in the 2017 NYC Design Guidelines file are examined, it is seen that the words library, housing, cultural and art stand out, apart from the basic words (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Relative frequencies of the themes of NYC Design Guidelines 2017

In 2018, the themes of excellence and operability in the outdoors come to the fore. With the "Outdoor City-Owned Monuments and Memorials Dedicated to People by Demographic" event, it is aimed to handle monuments and sculptures in a way that will contribute to the living memory of the city and can be included in city routes. "Artist Demographics in the City's Outdoor Public Art Collection" is an event that supports this project. In order to increase the efficiency of this process, the charts and guidelines discussed under the title of "General Guidelines on Monuments and Memorials" are taken as the basis and decisive in the next development process of the city. The database obtained with "The Archive" is actively used not only in events such as "City Hall Tour Program" and "Open House New York", but also in all research and development steps that will be used to improve the design methodology of the city.

"Epicenter: The Black Experience through the Eyes of City Hall" produces a series of strategies that will bring together the divisions in the history of the city and play a role in the use of space and the construction of memory by establis-

hing an egalitarian language. "Designing New York: Quality Affordable Housing", on the other hand, is based on equality of opportunity in another medium and aims to solve the housing problem of lower income groups in a way that does not affect their quality of life. With "Designing New York: Safer Streets for People", the safety and experienceability of the city are increased together and the problems in the axes of access to residences and public spaces are cascaded in order to solve the security problems in the regions that appear to be the most risky in statistics. "Annual Awards for Excellence in Design", on the other hand, aims to produce more qualified spaces by following the design products and motivating the work teams. In addition to the "Annual Awards for Excellence in Design" program, "Prefabrication in the Public", "Quality Affordable Housing", "The Archive" and "City Hall Tour Program" were actively implemented for 5 years and it was decided to be repeated every year regularly. are important and integrated activities. It not only enriches the functioning of the city, but also mediates the active construction of conservation and database development strategies related to it. Regarding this issue, when the
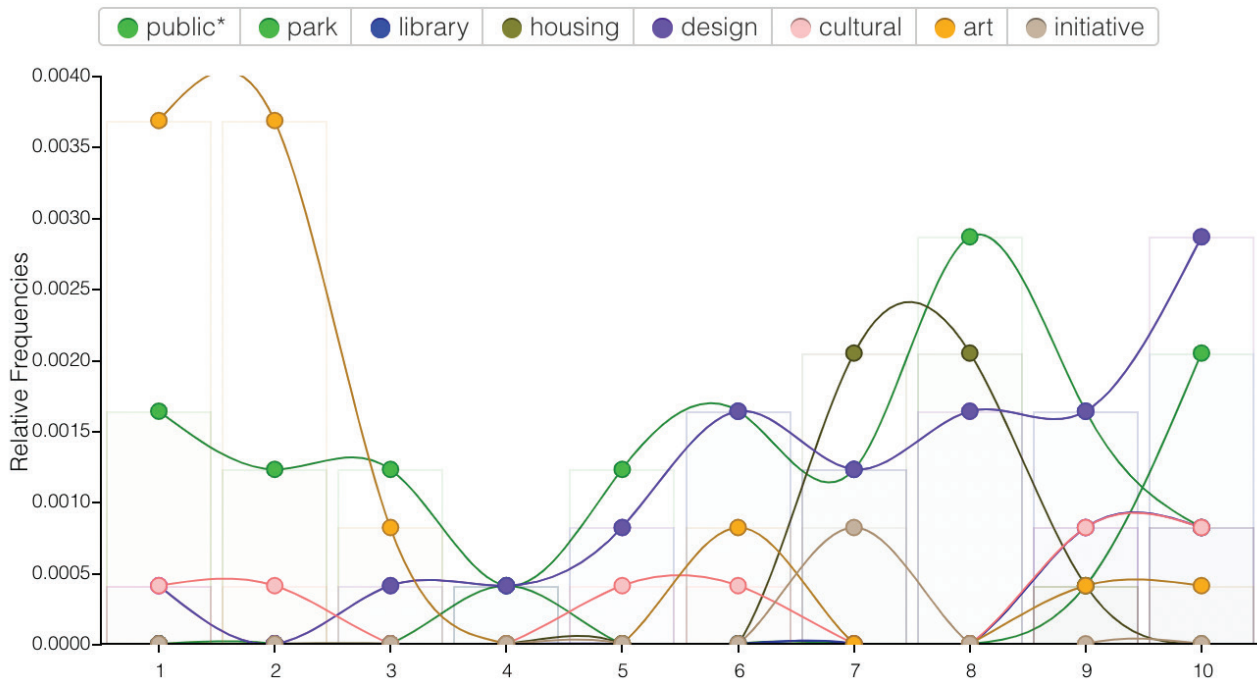
Figure 4. Relative frequencies of the themes of NYC Design Guidelines 2018

relative frequency values between the themes in the 2018 NYC Design Guidelines file are examined, it is seen that the words library, housing, cultural and art stand out, apart from the basic words (Figure 3).

2019, on the other hand, was a year that stood out with its strategies to ensure that public spaces are open to different groups without discrimination and that they can be used with maximum user diversity. "Women-Designed NYC" aims to increase the role of women in urban design. "Shared Spaces: Designing People-Friendly Urban Streets" adopts a common city use strategy without making any distinction between individuals and the meanings attributed to their current usage areas. "The City's Public Art Database" provides a systematic list of art productions that are renewed every year and contribute to the cultural heritage of the city, and allows possible changes to be evaluated in terms of public art production. Similarly, through "Art for New York: The Making of a Public Art Collection", public art productions, which were seen as a subculture object in the past, now have a say in determining the tendencies of the

art community, bringing together all the cultural accumulation and concerns of the city on a common ground and It is ensured that they are highlighted as an element that succeeds in representing them. Regarding this issue, when the relative frequency values between the themes in the 2019 NYC Design Guidelines file are examined, it is seen that the words housing, cultural and art stand out, apart from the basic words (Figure 3).

The year 2020, on the other hand, stands out as a year in which the theme of sustainability gains importance. In this context, through the "Toward a Sustainable NYC" event, it is aimed to include all stakeholders in the subject by addressing the city's sustainability issues from both a local and a general perspective. The "The City's Outdoor Public Art Database" event also stands out as an outdoor-oriented version of the "The City's Public Art Database" event held in previous years. One of the most important contributions of the initiatives has been made in the context of drawing the way of experiencing the city to a human scale with events such as "Streetscapes for Wellness" and "WE Walk: Streets
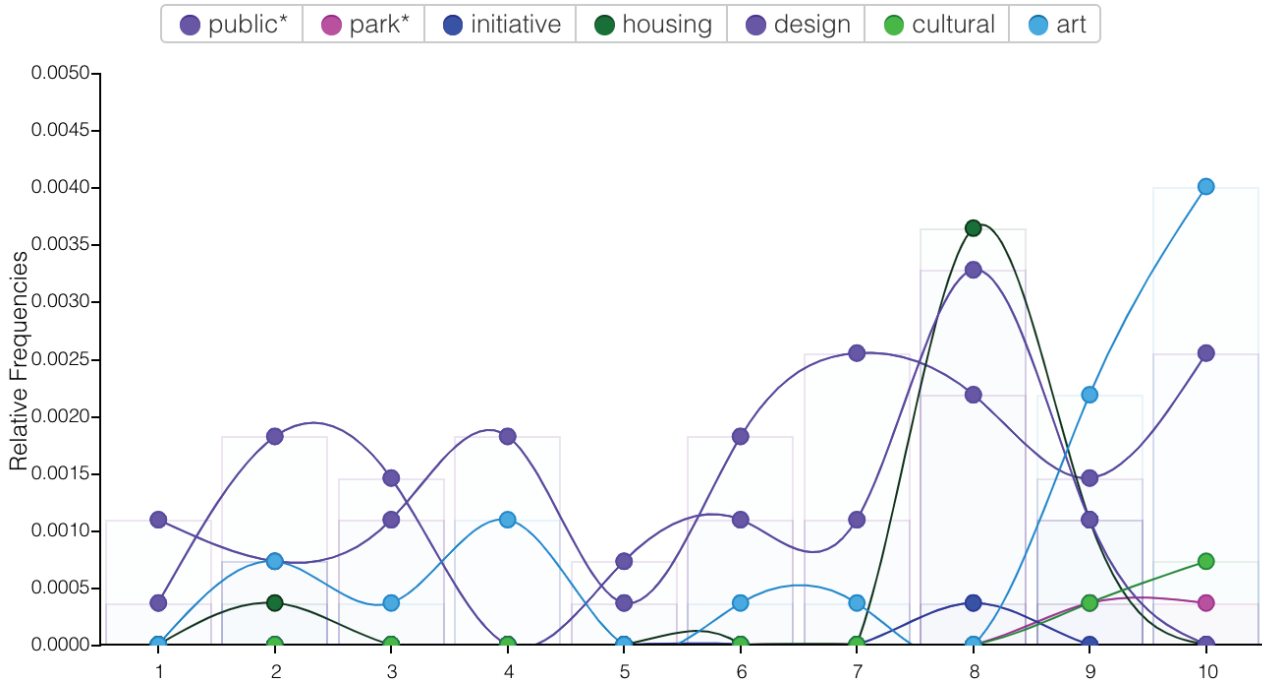
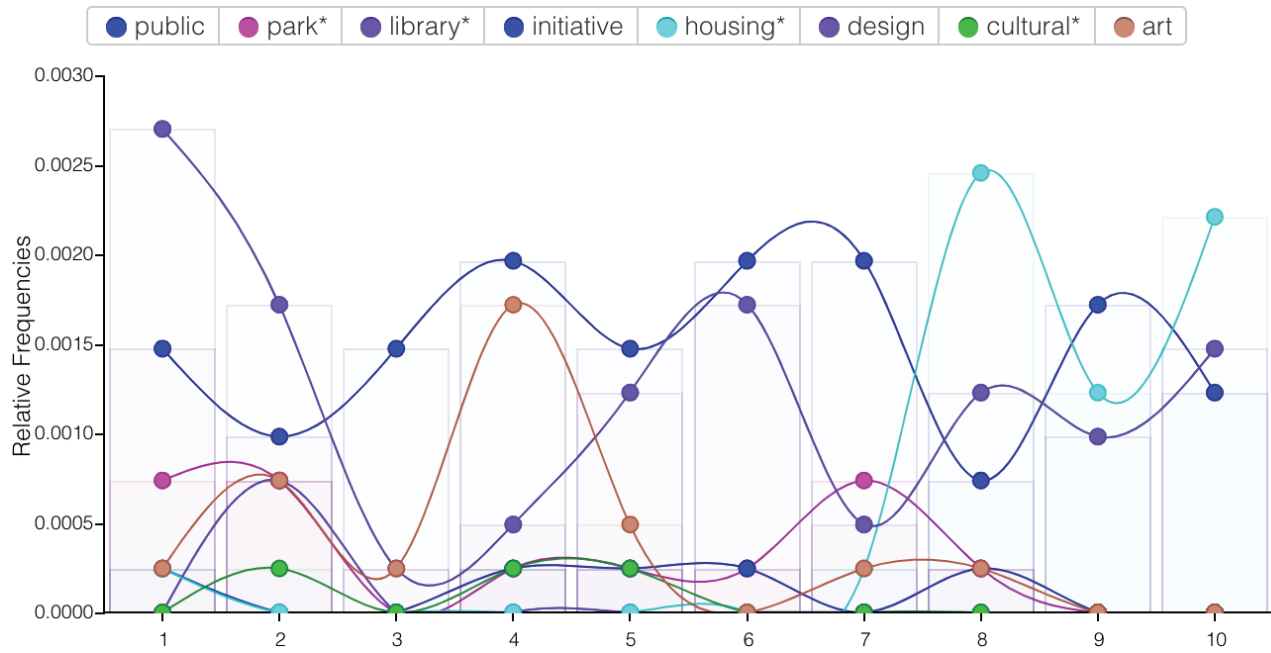**Figure 5.** Relative frequencies of the themes of NYC Design Guidelines 2019

Figure 6. Relative frequencies of the themes of NYC Design Guidelines 2020
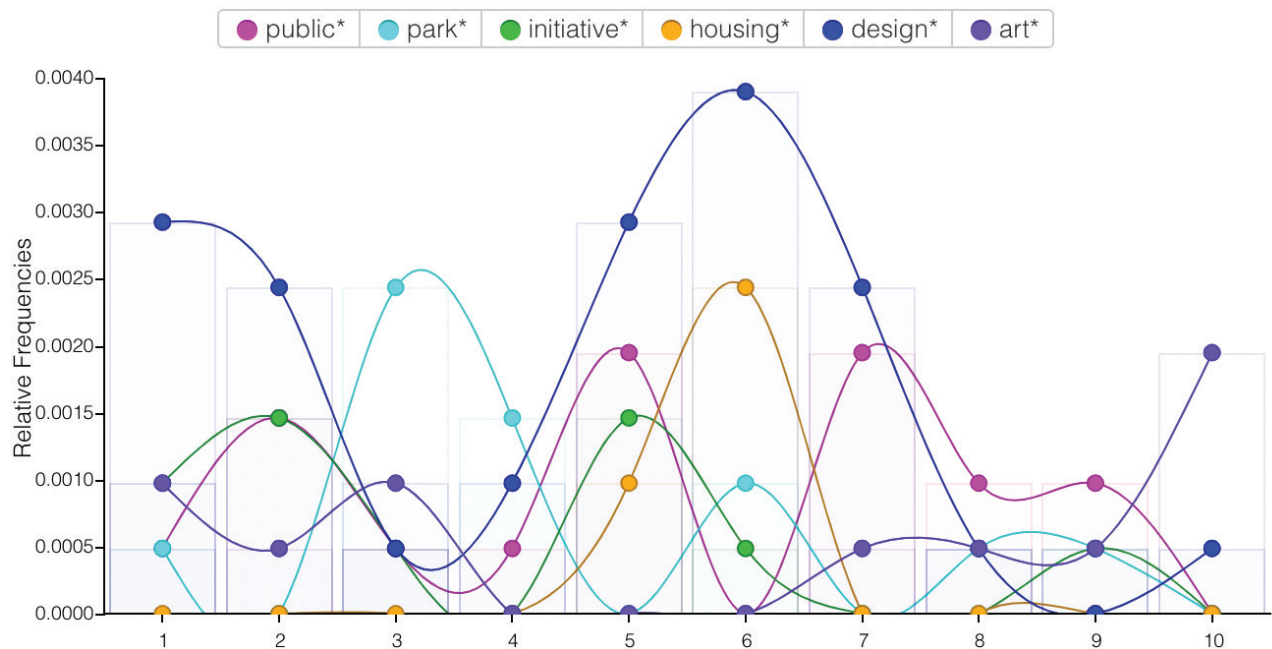
Figure 7. Relative frequencies of the themes of NYC Design Guidelines 2021

for Connection". It is also evaluated within the scope of these strategies that the city is experienced through individuals and therefore micro interventions should be considered as more important variables than macro decisions. Guidance services required for the city to be experienced more efficiently and for transfer points to be handled as more fluid public focal points are also provided through many guidelines. After the pandemic, new constraints have emerged on how the public will use the city, and the importance of explaining these constraints to the public through comprehensive guidelines has been better understood. "Guideline Recommendations for Pandemic Resilience and Neighborhood Change" is also a study covered under this title. Data on many variables, such as the relationship between neighborhoods and the effect of these areas of togetherness on the public spaces of the city, can be transferred to the masses much faster and more effectively through guides. Regarding this issue, when the relative frequency values between the themes in the 2020 NYC Design Guidelines file are examined, it is seen that the words library, housing, cultural and art stand out, apart from the basic words (Figure 3).

The "Streetscapes for Wellness" study, which covers a significant part of the studies in 2021, also includes a series of strategies that aim to balance the street-people and vehicle scales in proportion to each other, just like the "PARK(ing) Day 2021". These strategies include the positioning of car parks in parallel with pedestrianization strategies. In addition, various predictions that overlapping and converging urban routes will be developed within the scope of this strategy were also included in the 2021 study as a part of this study. Regarding this issue, when the relative frequency values between the themes in the 2021 NYC Design Guidelines file are examined, it is seen that the words housing and art stand out, apart from the basic words (Figure 3).

6. Findings

When the association and concentration chart of leading themes that summarizes the role of initiatives in the 2017-2021 NYC Design Strategies Reports data is examined, it is seen that "archive, tours, hall, history, black, people, experience, interns, school, social, tour, review, university, office, island, house, review, agencies, center and initiative", "park, architects, library, recreation, affairs, avenue, director, project, cultural, parks, awards, annual, department, development, housing and affordable", "director with infrastructu-
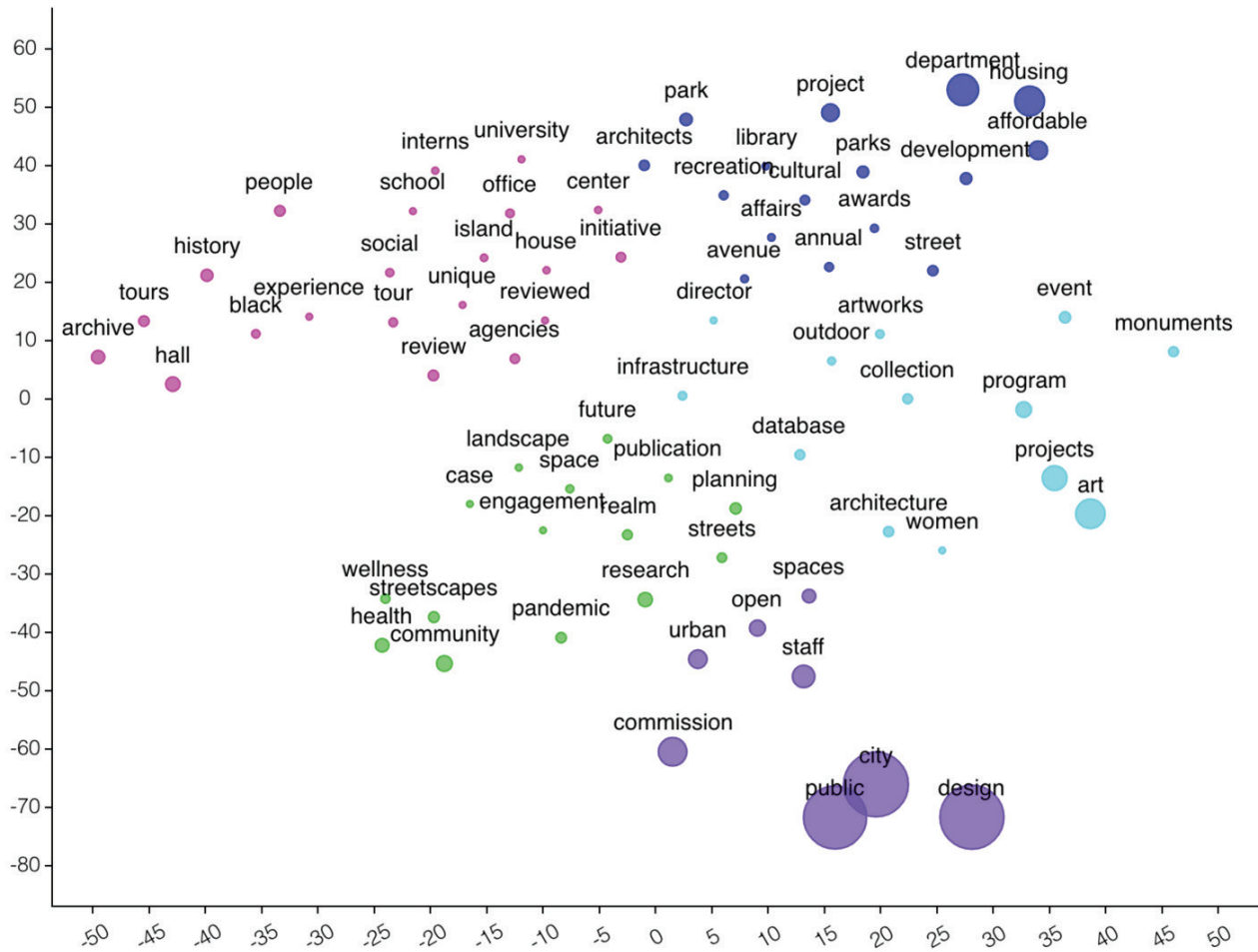
Figure 8. The Association and Concentration Chart of Leading Themes Summarizing the Role of Initiatives in NYC Design Strategies Reports Data for 2017-2022

re, artworks, outdoor, database, collection, architecture, women, event, program, projects, art and monuments", "wellness, streetscapes, health, community, landscape, space, realm, research, publication, planning and streets" It is seen that the words "urban, open, spaces, commission, staff, public, city and design" are closely related to each other. In addition, in general, it is seen that the words library, housing, cultural and art are emphasized most frequently. In this context, it can be seen that innovations in information technologies and contemporary solutions to the housing problem are factors that play a direct role in the functioning of metropolitan life (Figure 8).

7. Dıscussion And Conclusion

NYC's design guidelines are an essential tool for promoting sustainable, functional, and visually pleasing development. The guidelines provide a framework for designers, architects, and developers to create buildings and public spaces that contribute to the city's aesthetic beauty and functionality. The guidelines are regularly updated to incorporate new sustainable design practices and to ensure that development is compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. By following the guidelines, NYC can continue to be a leader in innovation and creativity while preserving its unique character and promoting a sustainable future for its residents.

- The fact that each year is highlighted with a different theme has allowed the works to be carried out on the play to be gathered around a special topic and ensured the development of related studies together.

- The prominent themes include residences, cultural structures, art events, and library work, indicating that functions that can be quickly incorporated into urban life are preferred in design guides, both in terms of ease of installation and usability, and flexibility.

- Offering affordable design solutions for housing with "Designing New York: Quality Affordable Housing" indicates that prices can be brought

down to a reasonable level by active use of communication channels. This situation includes details showing that joint investigations on houses should be evaluated and resolved together with the cooperation of municipalities.

- The evaluation of projects with different characteristics in the NYC region together in the studies taken with "Site Visits" was discussed in the context of both infrastructure and superstructure, and strategies were developed on how to increase the number of site visits for the development of the city. If the presentations made related to this subject are developed through a common template and mechanism, it allows all institutions and organizations to create a common language in which they can interact with a unity on the way of development and can refer to a connoisseur in the context of presentation templates. It is clearly seen that the relevant design criteria in the city can benefit from this common language if the buildings with different functions share a common language both in terms of providing commercial opportunities and offering a rich experience pattern to the users in a way that will develop them with their own experience.

- "City Agency Presentations", on the other hand, is important for the studies to be done to evaluate the sustainability-related strategies together and to bring them into a common presentation language. Taking the sustainability study with different technical criteria is one of the criteria that slows down the development of the city in this context. On the other hand, expressing sustainability studies in a common technical language and developing them in this way is very important in terms of the speed of adaptation of local governments to the subject.

- With the "City Hall Tour Program", it is aimed to create a touristic route that can inspire all cities and to carry out repetitive activities in order to better understand the importance of guides in the

city. Urban guidance includes not only the evaluation of the city as a tourism tool, but also analysis methods that allow the interaction of individuals and the interactive use of spaces.

- "Outdoor City-Owned Monuments and Memorials Dedicated to People by Demographic", "Artist Demographics in the City's Outdoor Public Art Collection", "General Guidelines on Monuments and Memorials", "Open House New York", "Epicenter: The Black Experience through the Eyes of City Hall", "Art for New York: The Making of a Public Art Collection", "Toward a Sustainable NYC" and "The City's Outdoor Public Art Database", "The City's Public Art Database" It offers creative solution suggestions on how to optimize its placement within. A common model, which will be achieved by combining the models provided by these initiatives, can also offer a solution for future strategies to be developed in the field of sculpture and art.

- "Designing New York: Safer Streets for People", "Annual Awards for Excellence in Design", "Streetscapes for Wellness", "WE Walk: Streets for Connection", "Guideline Recommendations for Pandemic Resilience and Neighborhood Change", "PARK(ing) Day 2021", "The City's Public Art Database" provides creative strategies on how to optimize the layout of streets and parks within the city. A common model by combining the models provided by these initiatives can similarly offer a solution for future strategies in the field of street and park design.

- "Designing New York: Quality Affordable Housing", "Prefabrication in the Public", "Women-Designed NYC" and "Shared Spaces: Designing People-Friendly Urban Streets" provide unique solutions on how to improve the future of street and housing units. A common model, which will be achieved by combining the models provided by these initiatives, can also offer a solution for future strategies in the field of street and residential design.

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