

THE ANALYSIS OF USER SATISFACTION IN URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS: KAYSERİ YILDIRIM BEYAZIT DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The concept of urban renewal defined as rebuilt, reviving, rehabilitation or production of project and making implementation for reconstruction to healthy and livable of problematic areas in the city; has become a need in case of persistence of today's cities in better quality and healthy environment. In this process, purposed that provide balanced development of cities, bring functionality to dysfunctional areas and improve the life quality of urban dwellers creating by safe cities. However, when looking at the big cities examples this transformation processes turns into stack of buildings which is soulless and independent from old identity as a result of ignoring of participants one of the principles of sustainable urban model. In this research, it is aimed to determine the urban renewal perception of the Kayseri Yıldırım Beyazıt district and their contentment on the process in their district. With this aim, a survey were designed and evaluated.

Key Words: Urban Renewal, User Contentment, Kayseri Yıldırım Beyazıt District

1. INTRODUCTION

Relationships between the societies and natural environment shape, change and transform the place. Public places and urban architecture are in a continuous change as well. Change in the physical space is resulted mainly by the changes in public relations, social and political structures. These changes have been questioned from the perspective of meaning, structural features and effects that they created on social, political economic concepts. Common point of these questionings is that they focus on the importance of change on urban and social justice (Akyol and Sönmez, 2013).

Cities are places came out of the changes in cultural, social and physical interactions and serve as places for socializing of people. After the Industrial Revolution and Second World War, a frequent move to the cities was seen and dense, unplanned and irregular urban areas appeared. Many cities were damaged after the Second World War because of destruction. These events marked the beginning of urban renewal projects in Europe. Appearing in different dimensions throughout history, urban renewal projects unveiled important problems with the increase in private sector and the cities between public and private sectors in 1980s. Therefore, urban renewal has been one of the controversial issues of today.

According to Fraser, when we look at the areas that have been exposed and will be exposed to urban renewal, common points are; low space quality, bad physical conditions, absence of social facilities, absence of social and cultural development in the inhabitants, and having economical potential being in the strategic parts of the city. As it is known, renewal projects are long and gradual processes. Public process which should go hand in hand with the physical renewal means the sociological development of the inhabitants without getting away from the rest of the population, adaptation to the new physical conditions and social development. “Base” model created in order to shorten this long and continuous process causes an isolated system because of self-caused limitations and being closed to the outer space. Structurally alike buildings do not use the space data correctly and improvement is limited to the pattern within the plan. This pattern, which steps to the third dimension from the second, affects the city silhouette with high buildings and separates the places which were planned to be in the neighborhood from the city itself. However, main points of the urban renewal are “environmental improvement, economic development and social recovery” according to Fraser (Aktaş and Kesim, 2013).

This work evaluates the urban renewal and its dimension and presents the opinions of the inhabitants of Yıldırım Beyazıt District about the urban renewal project realized in the neighborhood.

2. CONCEPTUAL INFORMATION

2.1. Urban renewal

Urban renewal concept was born as a result of the necessity of improvement of the physical conditions of the cities and reconstruction of the spaces as industrial areas after the 19th century industrialization process. The concept survived in 1950s as “urban reconstruction”, in 1960’s “urban revitalization”, in 1970’s “urban renewal”, in 1980’s “urban redevelopment” and deepened its meaning including social and cultural improvement apart from the improvement of inadequate physical conditions. If it is needed to describe urban renewal concept in a broader term, “a vision and activity that tries to solve the physical, social and environmental problems of a changed area” will be correct (Oğuz, 2006).

It is known that city is changing structure and most important reason for this change is the population. Along with the increase in population, inhabited spaces of the city change and this will require some transformation. In addition to this, the change in the economy of the city will create economic potentials and accordingly a pressure for transformation. Other reasons for the need for change can be listed. Old buildings and decreasing performances, fires, earthquakes, floods... all these reasons show that a need for transformation may occur at any point of a city (Özdede et. al, 2013).

The change in the production methods, new place preferences related to production in the World and industrialization created adaptation problems and changes in city systems especially in West Europe and North America. This result increased the debates of cities as transformation places and what it means exactly (Görgülü, 2009).

When it is said that city is a transformation place, it should be understood that it is different from just change. Tekeli (2011), the word “Transformation” refers to “a structural change” and it underlines the necessity of an indication of what kind of a structure it serves for. This concept refers to the change in the elements of the city or an evolution as a result of the continuous transformations. That is, in order to mention the city as a transformation space, first we should express “the necessity of indicating the city as exposed to a pressure for change and transformation for various reasons” and second “the necessity of a link between the city and the changing and transforming parts of it”.

Keleş (2004), describes urban renewal as the change of a city as whole or change for some parts of it and expresses that city planners use this concept as the change of the relations between the changed parts of the city and the city itself rather than the addition of new inhabitation places to the city.

When it is considered that city exists with the society and its social structure, it can be seen that urban renewal does not only mean as physical transformation. Physical transformation of the city should be supported with the green areas that hinder degeneration of the social structure, preserve the existing rituals of the society (relationships with the neighbors, Street culture for children and elderly etc.) and sustain the social relations.

If the application of the urban renewal is not considered with its social, economic, physical and spacial components cities will become nothing but places away from sustainability, inadequate to fulfill the expectations, oppressive for the society and prepare the base for social degeneration.

2.2. Dimensions of the urban renewal

Since cities are complicated systems that have spacial, physical, social, ecological and economic components, urban renewal should be applied considering the existing components and provide a healthy and sustainable process. In every phase of the process, the fact that city patterns are complicated and constantly changing things.

Evolving city system has fundamental mechanisms and transformation process shows itself with these mechanisms. These mechanisms are the things that humans presented to the system of the city and dates back to the ecological roots designed by humans and economic, social and natural structure of the city (Demirsoy, 2006).

Components of the urban renewal existing with these three roots (economic, ecological, and sociological) are seen in Table 1 (Demirsoy, 2006);

- Identity Component
- Economic (financial) Component,
- Social component,
- Ecological Component,
- Innovative / Visional Component

Table 1. Components of the urban renewal (Demirsoy, 2006)

Identity Component	Identity component cannot be taken for granted in an urban renewal process considering the parallel relation between the characteristics of the city and its identity. In order to have a whole picture of city's past and its new version after the urban renewal project, it is necessary to consider the identity of the city and apply renewal strategies accordingly.
Financial Component	Financial resources are unquestionable facts in urban renewal. However, it should be remembered that financial resources are not dominant among other components. Although it is impossible to apply urban renewal project without financial resources, urban renewal is a mixture of activities for people to live healthier, more sustainable cities.
Social Component	The reason for city spaces to become rotten is that people ignore the socio cultural structure of the society. Social data and involving this data in the application process is really important. Choosing local representatives among society and reaching problems and social structural data by this way has an important place in increasing the success level of the projects.

Ecological Component	A point of view that consider ecological component means that not only solving the physical problems of the area but also considering the natural characteristics, socio-cultural and economic structure, historical background and evaluating and applying these in the plan in a correct way.
Innovative/Visionary Component	The aim of the urban renewal projects is to improve the old and corrupt parts of the city. This will only be possible with innovative and visional points of view of the planners, designers and actors and relating this to the place that is going to be renewed.

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

3.1.MATERIAL

Main material of the research is the inhabitants of the Kayseri city Yıldırım Beyazıt district that have participated in the research in order to express their opinions on urban renewal project. The reason for choosing this specific neighborhood is that it includes immigration and illegal buildings and exists between the wealth and poverty which makes it possible for the city structure to be seen easily.

Yıldırım Beyazıt district is on 38°43',51.3624"North, 35°32',37.572" East. Socially and economically weak, this area gained a distinct dimension with the improvements in housing and land markets. This distinct dimension made the area suitable for such a research.



Figure 1. Research Area

3.2. METHOD

In this research, it is aimed to reveal how the social structure in the city of Kayseri, Yıldırım Beyazıt district affected by the urban renewal, what are the opinions of people and their satisfaction level. With this aim in mind, surveys have been applied to the people who benefited from the urban renewal project. In the preparation process of the survey questions, previous thesis, articles and books on urban renewal have been considered.

Before the application of the survey, a pilot practice was made including 30 people and after this application, 38 questions of the survey were revised.

Yıldırım Beyazıt district which have nearly 50.000 population, “Sample Size Calculator” program was used in order to determine the number of the surveys. Randomly chosen 400 people in %95 trust level were involved in the survey.

In order to create cross charts from the survey data, Chi- square independence test was used.

4. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

4.1. Demographical Distribution and Social Structure

Gender, age and education level

400 people comprising the sample has %50,7 male, %49,3 female. As for the ages; %26,5 between 20-29, %24 between 40-49, %23,5 between 30-39, %15,8 between 50-59, %5,2 plus 60 and %5 is below 20 (Table 2). Education levels; %36,8' university degree %24,8 high school, %18,5 secondary school, %13 primary school and %7 is illiterate.

Table 2. Gender and age groups

			Age						Total
			20>	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60<	
Gender	Female	Number	7	60	41	50	32	7	197
		%	3,6	30,5	20,8	25,4	16,2	3,6	100
	Male	Number	13	46	53	46	31	14	203
		%	6,4	22,7	26,1	22,7	15,3	6,9	100
Total	Number	20	106	94	96	63	21	400	
	%	5,0	26,5	23,5	24,0	15,8	5,2	100	

Results below will give an opinion on physical and social equipment that will satisfy the needs of the age groups.

Residency before the renewal

In order to determine the immigration rate and the role of feeling of belonging in the transformation of the neighborhood, residency before the renewal was asked to the residents. According to Table 3; %50,5 of the survey participants lived in the same neighborhood, %38,5 of them lived in another district of Kayseri and %11 lived outside Kayseri.

Table 3. Residency before the renewal

	Number	Percentage%
In the same neighborhood	202	50,5
Another district of Kayseri	154	38,5
Outside Kayseri	44	11,0
Total	400	100

Reason for choosing the neighborhood

Reason for choosing Yıldırım Beyazıt, %31 of the participants indicated that it is a familiar environment, %27 closeness of relatives, %15,5 economic and family obligations, %14,2 suitable living conditions, and %3,0 fellowship. %9,3 choose other reasons (Table 4).

Table 4. Reason for choosing the neighborhood

	Number	Percentage %
Suitable living conditions	57	14,2
Economic – family obligations	62	15,5
Familiar environment	124	31,0
Fellowship	12	3,0
Closeness to relatives	8	27,0
Other	37	9,3
Total	400	0,0

Population in the house

%54,3 of the families have 4-6 people, %36 have 2-3, %8,5 have 7-8 , %1,3 have 8 and more (Table 5). This shows that families in the neighborhood are mostly nuclear families. In addition to this, worsening of the economic conditions is an important factor in the limited number in the families.

Table 5. Population in the house

	Number	Percentage %
2 - 3	144	36,0
4 - 6	217	54,3
7 - 8	34	8,5
8 <	5	1,3
Total	400	0,0

4.2. Economic Structure

There is a strong relationship between the income level and living conditions. When living conditions of the people improve, expectations of housing and green areas also increase. For this reason, determination of the income level is important in this survey. Family is the core unit of Turkish society and there are strong relationships between the people. This is why monthly income level of the family rather than the individual is asked.

As for monthly income levels of the family, %24,5 earns 2000-2500 TL, %19,3 1000-1500 TL, %16,8 1500-2000 TL, %16,2 500-1000, %14,5 3000 TL and more and %8,7 of them 2500-3000 TL (Table 6). This data reveals the fact that % 96 of the local people live under the poverty line. In addition to the low income levels, land owners pay debts in order to buy the new houses. Residents stated that economic conditions create problems for them.

Table 6. Monthly income level

	Number	Percentage %
500-1000	65	16,2
1000-1500	77	19,3
1500-2000	67	16,8
2001-2500	98	24,5
2501-3000	35	8,7
3000 <	58	14,5
Total	400	0,0

Employment

%26,3 of the participants are housewives, %18,7 self-employed, %18,7 other professions, %18,3 civil servants, %10 students, %7 retired and %1,0 is unemployed (Table 7).

Table 7. Employment Situation

	Number	Percentage%
Unemployed	4	1
Self employed	75	18,7
Civil Servant	73	18,3
Retired	28	7
Student	40	10
Housewife	5	26,3
Other	75	18,7
Total	400	100

Most important suggestion of Table 7 is that female participation to the workforce is almost non-visible. None of the women are retired, worker or self-employed. Besides the absence of university education and expertise, workers do work as cleaners and construction workers; private sector workers work as drivers, waiter or secretary.

4.3. Opinions on the project of renewal

Meaning of the Urban Renewal

In order to determine the meaning of urban renewal for the residents, they are asked to define the meaning of the process. There is the option of choosing more than one meaning. According to Table 8, 448 answers were collected. %40,4 of the participants defined urban renewal as "Making it new", %35 "Improvement", %12,3 "Rebirth", %11,4 "renewal" and %1,1 as "Protection."

Table 8. Meaning of the Urban Renewal

	Number	Percentage %
Renewal	51	11,4
Protection	5	1,1
Improvement	156	35
Making it new	181	40,4
Rebirth	55	12,3
Total	448	100

The reason for the necessity of urban renewal

In this question, choosing more than one option is possible. 671 answers were collected in total. According to Table 9; %42,5 participants choose visual pollution, %36,1 irregular urbanization, %8,3 complaints of the local inhabitants, %6,7 infrastructure problems, %3,9 health problems of the people and %2,5 destruction of the cultural heritage.

Table 9. The reason for the need for urban renewal

	Number	Percentage %
Irregular Urbanization	242	36,1
Health problems of the people	26	3,9
Destruction of the cultural heritage	17	2,5
Visual Pollution	285	42,5
Infrastructure problems	45	6,7
Complaints of the local inhabitants	56	8,3
Total	671	100,0

Should there be precautions for the previous residents?

It is aimed to determine after the urban renewal process, if the residents would still want to live in the same place. If yes, what kind of precautions can be necessary? %96 of the participants indicated that precautions are necessary in order for them to live in the same place and %4 of them indicated that there is no such necessity (Table 10).

Table 10. Should there be precautions for the previous residents?

	Number	Percentage %
Yes	384	96,0
No	16	4,0
Total	400	100,0

What kind of precautions should be taken?

In parallel with the last question, the question for the kind of precautions to be taken was asked to the participants. According to Table 11, %58,5 of the participants stated that there should be new housing choices in the same place, %34,5 deferred house sales and %7 of them stated that there should be other precautions.

Table 11. What kind of precautions should be taken?

	Number	Percentage %
Deferred house sales in the same place	138	34,5
New housing choices in the same place	234	58,5
Other	28	7,0
Total	400	100,0

4.4. Satisfaction Levels for the Renewal Project**Satisfaction for the housing**

In the Table 12 which reveals the opinions on the house taken by the renewal project. %62,5 of the participants stated that they are satisfied with the new houses. Sizes of the house and infrastructure services are among the reasons of satisfaction. However, % 38 of the people is dissatisfied with their homes (Table 12) As a reason for this situation, low quality construction materials can be suggested. Although the buildings are new, physical problems which may increase the cost of the building have been stated as criticized elements.

Table 12. Levels of satisfaction

Are you satisfied with your new house after the Urban Renewal project?		
	Number	Percentage %
Satisfied	250	62,5
Not satisfied	150	37,5
Total	400	100
Reasons of satisfaction		
Size of the house	187	44,6
High quality construction materials	46	11
Good infrastructure services	38	9,1
Good neighbor relations	44	10,5
Recreation areas	32	7,6
Other	72	17,2
Total	419	100
Reasons of dissatisfaction		
Size of the house	19	7,6
Low quality construction materials	72	29
Low quality infrastructure services	15	6,0
Absence of relationship with neighbors	43	17,3
Absence of recreation areas	71	28,5
Other	29	11,6
Total	249	100

Satisfaction levels for environment planning

None of the participants for the survey is satisfied with the environment planning. %68,5 of the people are not satisfied with the new environment planning, while %31,5 of them are. Biggest reason for dissatisfaction is %21,4 absence of cultural activities while the reason for satisfaction is %28,2 green areas (Table 13).

Table 13. Satisfaction levels on environment planning

Are you satisfied with the environment planning realized within the Urban Renewal Project?		
	Sayı	Yüzde %
Satisfied	126	31,5
Not satisfied	274	68,5
Total	400	100
Reasons of satisfaction		
Green areas	61	28,2
Environment planning is well done	33	15,3
Cultural activities	7	3,2
Recreation facilities	13	6,0
Transportation facilities	11	5,1
Safe and clean environment	43	19,9
Absence of ugly and unplanned environment	42	19,4
Other	6	2,8
Total	216	100

Reasons of dissatisfaction		
Absence of green places	121	20,4
Environment planning is not well done	97	16,3
Absence of cultural activities	127	21,4
Absence of recreation facilities	77	13,0
Absence of transportation facilities	41	6,9
Absence of safe and clean environment	26	4,4
Pollution	64	10,8
Other	41	6,9
Total	594	100

Problems related to housing and environment planning

As it is seen in Table 14, only problem related to housing is low quality construction material while %84 of people indicated problems related to environment. Physical deficiencies of the environment and absence of green areas are among the prominent problems. Complicated structure, absence of safety and absence of cultural activities are among the other indicated problems. These results are in parallel with the previous chart.

Table 14. Housing and environment planning problems

What is the most important problem about your house and its environment?		
	Number	Percentage %
Infrastructure is not good	18	2,1
Construction materials are low quality	44	5,1
House size	34	3,9
Recreation places are not enough	162	18,8
Environment planning is not good	129	15,0
Cultural activities are absent	198	23,0
Transportation facilities are not enough	69	8,0
Safety of the neighborhood is absent	89	10,3
Pollution	99	11,5
No problem	20	2,3
Total	862	100

Opinions related to the house and its delivery

%63,7 of the participants expressed that they received the house as promised, %36,6 of them recorded incomplete parts (Table 15). It should be underlined that incomplete parts are related to the environment planning, not to the comfort of the house, size or infrastructure.

Table 15. Delivering of the house and its environment

Did you receive your house and its environment as promised?		
	Number	Percentage %
Yes	255	63,7
No	145	36,3
Total	400	100

Economic relationship with the renewal project

%61 of the participants stated that they have not benefited from the project financially while %39 think the opposite (Table 16). Interviews showed that although there are changes in housing style and environment, residents identify “benefit” as having more than one more house in return for the land.

Table 16. Economic relationship with the renewal project

Do you think that you have benefited from the renewal project?		
	Number	Percentage %
Yes	156	39
No	244	61
Total	400	100

Plans about the new house after the renewal project

%55,5 of the participants stated that they want to live in their houses. %26,3' of them think of giving the house to their children while %11 think about selling and %7,2 of renting (Table 17). Interviews showed that continuing to live in the house is explained by financial problems of the families.

Table 17. Plans about the renewal project houses

What do you want to do with your house that you have received with the Urban Renewal Project?		
	Number	Percentage %
I will give it to my children	5	26,3
I will rent it	29	7,2
I will sell it	44	11
I will continue living in it	222	55,5
Total	400	100,0

4.5. Participation Percentage to the Renewal Project

Briefing about the project

%91.8 of the participants indicated that they haven't received any information about the project in the beginning and within the process, and %8.0 of them indicated that they have been informed. One person preferred not to answer to this question (Table 18). Participants indicated that they were only informed about the destruction of their houses and construction of new buildings and this is another factor that increased the level of their dissatisfaction.

Table 18. Level of briefing about the project

Is the level of information that you received about the project enough?		
	Number	Percentage %
Yes	32	8,0
No	367	91,8
No answer	1	0,2
Total	400	100,0

Active participation to the project

One of the elements showing the success of the renewal project is the approval of the local people and their satisfaction levels. In order to reach the satisfaction, it is important to identify the needs and expectations of people in every phase of the project and applying those accordingly. Unfortunately, it is seen that demands of the residents have not been considered. According to Table 19, %6.8 of the participants stated that they had a voice in the project while %93.3 of the people indicated that had no right to interfere in.

Table 19. Active participation to the project

In the project process, have the suggestions of you or people chosen by you been considered and included in the project application?		
	Number	Percentage %
Yes	27	6,8
No	373	93,2
Total	400	100,0

Cross Charts

Relation between age and satisfaction

There is a relationship between these two elements; $\chi^2 = 17,012$ sd (df=degrees of freedom)= 5 p=0,004 p<0.05 (Table 20). When individuals get older, expectation get also higher. Identifying factors of the satisfaction are size of the house, quality of the construction material, infrastructure services, neighbor relations and recreation areas.

Table 20. Age – satisfaction relationship

		Satisfaction for the renewal project house		Total		
		Satisfied	Not satisfied			
Age	20>	Number	8	12	20	
		(%)	40,0%	60,0%	100%	
	20-29	Number	61	45	6	100%
		(%)	57,5%	42,5%	100%	
	30-39	Number	55	39	94	100%
		(%)	58,5%	41,5%	100%	
	40-49	Number	75	21	96	100%
		(%)	78,1%	21,9%	100%	
	50-59	Number	40	23	63	100%
		(%)	63,5%	36,5%	100%	
	60<	Number	11	10	21	0,0%
		(%)	52,4%	47,6%	0,0%	
Total	Number	250	150	400	0,0%	
	(%)	62,5%	37,5%	0,0%		

Relation between monthly income level and satisfaction

There is a relationship between these two elements; $\chi^2 = 15,983$ sd (df=degrees of freedom)= 5 p= 0,007 p<0.05 (Table 21). When the income levels increase, individuals want to live in big houses with perfect infrastructure services, neighbor relationships and recreational facilities.

Table 21. Relation between monthly income level and satisfaction

			Satisfaction for Renewed Houses		Total
			Satisfied	Not satisfied	
Total Monthly Income	500-00	Number	34	31	65
		(%)	52,3%	47,7%	0,0%
	01-1500	Number	51	26	77
		(%)	66,2%	33,8%	0,0%
	1501-2000	Number	45	22	67
		(%)	67,2%	32,8%	0,0%
	2001-2500	Number	71	27	98
		(%)	72,4%	27,6%	0,0%
	2501-3000	Number	23	12	35
		(%)	65,7%	34,3%	0,0%
	3000<	Number	26	32	58
		(%)	44,8%	55,2%	0,0%
Total		Number	250	150	400
		(%)	62,5%	37,5%	0,0%

Relation between education level and satisfaction for environment planning

There is a relationship between these two elements; $\chi^2 = 12,795$ sd (df=degrees of freedom)= 4 p=0,012 p<0.05 (Table 22). When education levels get higher, expectations of the individuals about green areas and outside places (parking space, pedestrian and vehicle roads, children playgrounds...) also increase and standards get higher.

Table 22. Relation between the education level and satisfaction of environment planning

			Satisfaction of Environment Planning		Total
			Satisfied	Not satisfied	
Education Level	Illiterate	Number	4	24	28
		(%)	14,3%	85,7%	100%
	Primary School	Number	18	34	52
		(%)	34,6%	65,4%	100%
	Secondary school	Number	23	51	74
		(%)	31,1%	68,9%	100%
	High School	Number	43	56	99
		(%)	43,4%	56,6%	100%
	University	Number	38	9	147
		(%)	25,9%	74,1%	100%
Total		Number	126	274	400
		(%)	31,5%	68,5%	100%

5. RESULT

Especially in recent years, it is seen that urban renewal projects taken over by local authorities, TOKI or private firms are applied ignoring the multi-dimensional nature of the concept and focusing on the renewal of the physical environment. This leads unfortunately to lose the real meaning and unfulfilment of the targets defined in the designing process.

Passed laws and debated Law Draft for Renewal Areas do not consider renewal areas and process in a complete and planned way (Uzun, 2006). In defining the urban renewal areas, an integrated approach is taken for granted and focus is on short term solutions and separate parts. This situation is also valid for Yıldırım Beyazıt district as well. Urban renewal project in this area conflicts with the provisioned plans and integrity with the other district plans.

The change in the physical space and environment conditions cause for the residents to mark the end of their familiar lifestyle. Especially people with low income levels face with unfamiliar lifestyles and this brings the risk to lose the socio-cultural relationships.

Success of the project in the renewal areas is in parallel with its capability to fulfill the demands of the society. It is needed to organize public meetings, briefing sessions and brochure distributions in the urban renewal areas. %91,8 of the survey participants of Yıldırım Beyazıt district indicate that they have not been informed about the destruction of their houses and environment planning process. This situation makes one think that transformation in the neighborhood was realized ignoring the demands of the individuals and is related to the structural environment quality.

New physical form of Kayseri has begun to shape the daily life with its disconnected features. As a result of rapid destruction processes, socio-spacial aspect of the city has changed on a great scale. Prestigious areas has moved from east to west and formed a new shape while the situation creates conflicts in the areas where wealth and poverty come together.

Suggestions

Spaces may be exposed to functional changes in time. Continuous nature of the changes may lead to the need for re-organization. However, in order for this re-organization to occur, it is necessary to follow the changed functions' size, frequency and intervals. In addition to this, in order to support sustainable approaches of urban renewal, it is needed to benefit from the traditional data. Yard, alley and branchroad elements which are seen in the traditional cities may be used in new organizational models. Final conclusion about the renewal should be reached after all these stages are considered (Aykal et al., 2007.).

A second evaluation is necessary for user satisfaction. In this stage, users should be classified. With specific questions according to the categories, expectations of the users should be defined. This data should be considered in the design process and should become input as user data.

Later, architectural interventions should be considered and certain limits and rules should be defined according to suggested area for application. In time, these rules should be checked by local authorities and made sustainable. Surveys should be organized in order to have feedbacks of satisfaction. Then, defined areas will appear instead of blank lands of city. This approach is important both for social integrity and communication and environmental harmony. This method will contribute to the production of applicable solutions for improvement areas, human and environment harmony and traffic road and parking areas development. Only if this method is applied, urban renewal projects will be programmed, participatory and sustainable designs. User satisfaction will also be sustainable as well.

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