

**CHANGING IDENTITY OF SPACE/PLACE: THE CASE OF
BARS STREET IN BODRUM**

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June, 2006

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ABSTRACT

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This study is on changing identity of space/place. It addresses problems of space/place with respect to continuity and change. It attempts to establish and test a framework of tangible constituents through which real sites can be examined and which allow understanding and rendering the changes occurring in each of these constituents and their relationships over time. Based on a literature survey on space, place and identity, a conceptual framework in terms of physical characteristics of the built environment, functional organization and social characteristics is derived. Such a framework appears appropriate especially for sites where rapid functional re-organization is underway, while relative continuity in the physical characteristics is maintained. In this way, by exploring various aspects of these constituents, their interdependencies and effects, changes in the identity of space/place can be depicted, identified and examined. This framework is, then, employed in a case study comparing two different conditions of the same site. The framework is employed as a tool to (1) study these two conditions of the site in terms of continuity and change, (2) test the efficiency of the constituents in the examination of identity of space/place. Thus, diverse techniques, such as documentation, observation, spatial analyses, in-depth interviews and statistical analyses were used in a complementary way to explore and compare the given conditions.

The findings of the case study supported the effectiveness of the selected constituents as tools for the study. In the course of the work, their relationships to and their effects upon identity of space/place were rendered and exemplified.

Keywords: identity of space/place, change, continuity, people-place relations

ÖZET

YER/MEKAN KİMLİĞİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ: BODRUM BARLAR SOKAĞI'NDA BİR ALAN ÇALIŞMASI

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Bu çalışma, yer/mekan kimliğinin değişimini ele almaktadır. Çalışma yer/mekan sorunlarına değişim ve süreklilik açısından yaklaşmaktadır. Bu çalışma, yer/mekan kimliğinin oluşumunda rol alan somut etkenler ve bunlar arasındaki ilişkilerin değişimini detaylı bir şekilde saptamak ve test etmek amacı ile bir çerçeve sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yer, mekan ve kimlik konularında yapılan araştırmalara dayanarak bir çerçeve oluşturulmuştur. Bu çerçeve aşağıdaki etkenlerden oluşmaktadır: yapılandırılmış çevrenin fiziksel özellikleri, işlevsel örgütlenme ve sosyal özellikler. Bu tip bir çerçeve fiziksel çevrenin devamlılığının sağlanması çalışmalarının yanısıra yeniden işlevlendirmenin hızlı yaşandığı alanlarda özellikle uygun görülmektedir. Bu şekilde, bu tip etkenlerin çeşitli etkilerinin ve birbirleri ile etkileşimlerinin incelenmesi ile yer/mekan kimliğinin değişimi konusu incelenebilir. Oluşturulan çerçeve aynı mekanın iki farklı durumunu karşılaştıran bir saha araştırmasında kullanılmıştır. Bu çerçeve seçilen sahada (1) bu etkenlerin süreklilik ve devamlılıkları açısından incelenmeleri ve (2) etkenlerin yer/mekan değişimi konulu çalışmalardaki verimliliklerinin saptanması için kullanılmıştır. Bu sebeple çalışmada, belgeleme, gözlem, mekan analizleri, yüzyüze görüşmeler ve istatistiksel analizler gibi birbirini tamamlayan çeşitli araştırma yöntemleri birlikte kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlar sunulan çerçevenin, her bir etken, ve etkenlerin birbirleri ile olan ilişkilerinin yer/mekan kimliği üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmadaki verimliliğini desteklemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: yer/mekan kimliği, değişim, süreklilik, insan mekan ilişkileri

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**CHANGING IDENTITY OF SPACE/PLACE: THE CASE OF
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1. INTRODUCTION

This study is on changing identity of space/place. It addresses the problem of space/place with respect to continuity and change. It attempts to establish and test a framework of tangible constituents through which real sites can be examined and which allow understanding the changes occurring in physical/tangible characteristics of space/place. Therefore such tangible constituents are seen to formulate the identity of space/place and help explore their mutual influences under the impact of changes. Places change continuously; thus the identity of place is redefined and changed under the influence of globalization, urbanization, cultural, economic and environmental forces. Changes may occur gradually, where continuity is supported in varying degrees: gentrification, conservation and adaptive reuse etc. In contrast, rapid changes, caused by disasters and other radical reconstitution, involve disruption to daily rounds or relocation as driving forces affecting the identity of space/place (Antrop, 2005).

The present study gains importance especially for tourist sites, where rapid functional re-organization is underway, while, at the same time the production of a locally specific character of space/place is aimed at. Thus, frequently at such sites, the changes of physical definitions are generally minimized, to maintain relative stability and continuity of the environment. Functional re-organization that takes place is considered almost invisible. So are the changes in the social characteristics, which are perceived as temporary and unstable patterns.

In this thesis it is argued that, in addition to the physical characteristic of the built environment, a more comprehensive framework is needed to articulate and understand

the changes occurring in the identity of space/place. In order to develop such a framework, a literature survey is conducted on space, place and identity, from where major definitions and relationships are derived.

The studies focusing on man-environment relationships rely on various changes to study their impacts on relationship of individuals with places, and others, and also their capacity to creating bonds with places (Gustafson, 2001a; Hull, Lam and Vigo, 1994; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996). On the other hand, identity of space/place is an important feature through which the environment participates in the development of self, the sense of belonging and community attachment, which in literature are conceptualized as 'place identity'.

There is a large body of theoretical and research work conducted on place identity (Hull, Lam and Vigo, 1994; Proshansky, Fabian and Kaminoff, 1983; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996), sense of place (Hay, 1998; Jorgensen and Stedman, 2001; 2006; Kaltenborn, 1998) and place attachment, (Akçal, 2004; Altman and Law, 1992; Brown, Perkins and Brown, 2004, Hidalgo and Hernandez, 2001; Kyle, Graefe and Manning, 2005; Kyle Graefe, Manning and Bacon, 2004). However, different disciplines adopt different perspectives, and have varying emphasis in the exploration of the phenomena. Therefore, there are differences in the focus, exploration and research techniques in such disciplines. While social psychologists and sociologists focus on the issue from a more human centered perspective, the focus of architects, urban planners and designers is more on the physical determinants i.e. permanent, durable, visible determinants through which place identity is established. In this respect, Gustafson's (2001a) self-others-environment three pole model emphasize these three different poles and their

reciprocal relationships in the formation of people-place relationships. Therefore, neither of the perspectives offers a full picture of the phenomena, and should be rather perceived as complementary.

There are several conceptualizations of space/place that are developed to explore man-environment relationships such as place identity, sense of place, and place attachment. Sense of place is defined as an umbrella term (Jorgensen and Stedman, 2006) that includes many concepts in the social sciences, and attempts to describe human-environment relationships. Moreover, place identity is explained as a component of development of self through the individuals' transactions with their material environments (Dixon and Durrheim, 2004), which are extended through cognitive, emotional and perceptual processes (Proshansky et al., 1983).

In turn, place identity is also described as the quality of the physical setting that provides sense of place (Eben Saleh, 1998; 2000; 2001; Gospodini, 2002; Oktay, 2002). This view is developed upon the physical, tangible characteristics of place and the relationship of people with place.

Place identity is characterized by three main aspects which are distinctiveness, continuity and change. Thus, it receives different interpretations in different frameworks. However, where these perspectives converge is the particular conditions in which the researches are conducted. As change is the inevitable aspect of the environment, and people's feeling about places become conscious particularly in situations where change occurs (Manzo, 2005), different conditions of the same places offer grounds to study place identity through comparison of such different conditions.

The literature survey conducted to derive the framework of constituents involves both perspectives. This is done so as to obtain specific information on each constituent and thus extend beyond the physical definitions of space/place to involve less stable/permanent patterns of use and user group. The framework then is employed, and in a way, tested on a particular case study i.e. the constituents are used as tools to study identity of space/place. Thus, this study attempts to examine the identity of space/place through the physical characteristics of the built environment, functional organization, and social characteristics as constituents. By studying each of these, their interrelations and effects, it aims to arrive at an understanding of continuity and change in a specific case. By using these constituents as research tools, the study tests their validity, their reciprocal relationships and their influence in the constitution of identity of space/place.

1.1. Aim of the Study

This study aims to carry out a research on identity of space/place under the conditions of continuity and change through certain tangible constituents: (1) built environment, (2) functional organization and (3) social characteristics. Identifying these constituents and inquiring into identity of space/place with these concepts is important in two major respects. On the one hand, identity of space/place is being continuously redefined and changed under the influence of globalization, urbanization, cultural, economical and environmental forces. On the other hand, such changes in identity of space/place influence the relationship of people with places. Therefore, the study examines identity of space/place through the proposed constituents.

In the theoretical framework, different views on the phenomena are taken to be complementary and mutually enriching. Similarly, this study uses different research techniques that complement and support each other, to conduct a case study on changes in the identity of space/place. The case study focuses on an entertainment area in Bodrum, which has been transformed from an industrial site. It conducts a comparative study on the area for two specific conditions to demonstrate continuity and change through the proposed constituents as tools. It employs the following research techniques: (1) documenting both conditions and the changes occurring with respect to each of the tangible constituents with maps, master plans, development plans photographs, and written sources; (2) direct observations to define and/or refine the current situation of the proposed constituents; (3) spatial analyses of the site in terms of the conceptual framework, and (4) in depth interviews and statistical analyses.

Thus, this study relies on the presumption that the proposed constituents are reliable tools to research identity of space/place, and allow a more comprehensive understanding of changes. Furthermore, they allow studying identity of space/place empirically with interrelationships; inter-dependencies and mutual influences of the constituents, i.e. their capacity to render changes legible. At the same time, the study tests the use of diverse techniques that can be employed as complementary to examine specific cases.

1.2. Structure of the Thesis

This study concentrates on the issue of changing identity of space/place in terms of tangible constitutive elements under the influence of change driven by the socio-cultural and economic factors over the last 30 years through the case of Bars Street in Bodrum.

The introduction poses the main problem, concerning the conditions of environmental continuity and change in terms of identity of space-place. It outlines different perspectives of the same phenomenon and proposes a particular framework that could be employed for the examination of identity of space/place.

The second chapter continues with the literature survey. It explores different conceptualizations of space/place, place identity, sense of place and place attachment in terms of man-environment relationships, discussed and defined from different perspectives of social sciences, psychology, architecture, and urban design. Space/place, is given emphasis in terms of its physical and functional definitions. Furthermore, continuity and change as significant conditions for the constitution and evaluation of identity of space/place are reviewed in terms of socio-economic factors such as ‘urbanization’, and ‘globalization’ and ‘localization’. These are discussed in terms of their effects on space/place, to understand continuity and change in detail as conditions to work on identity of space/place.

The third chapter proposes a conceptual framework for the study of the changing identity of space/place, specifying the physical definitions of the built environment, the functional organization, and the social characteristics, as tangible constituents of

identity of space/place. These constituents and their relationships with each other are derived in their principal aspects suitable for the study of a real site.

Chapter four presents the case study, in which the proposed constituents of identity of space/place and their relationship with each other are examined through a comparison of two conditions of the same area in different time periods. This chapter contains a brief description of the development of the site - Bars Street in Bodrum - where continuity and change in the proposed constituents are visible. Then findings obtained through documentation, direct observation, spatial analyses, and supported and complemented with in-depth interviews and statistical analyses, are established and discussed.

The last chapter includes a general discussion of the case study, and the validity of the proposed framework for identity of space/place and evaluation of the proposed constituents. Thus, physical definitions of the built environment, functional organization, and social characteristics are evaluated as research tools in terms of their capacity to address the changing identity of space/place. Furthermore, issues related with the identity of space/place, as brought forth through the case, are specified such as the blurring of the public/private distinction, the appropriation of the public space for private purposes as consequential outcome of apparently minor changes in the physical boundary.

2. CONCEPTUALISATIONS OF SPACE/PLACE

Place is a complex concept that has various interpretations in different disciplinary fields. While social psychologists define the term with a more human centered perspective, architects, designers, and urban planners describe it with more tangible variables. Nevertheless, such diverse conceptualizations, and the explanations of different disciplines are products of such adhering explanatory frameworks, and can be perceived as actually supporting and complementing each other. The current study focuses on more tangible constituents of identity of space/place, but also relies on a series of techniques that address people-place relationships to support and enrich its findings. Therefore, the theoretical framework involves concepts pertaining to space/place that appear to converge and complement. The following section focuses on space, place and identity as complementary terms in the relevant literature. Secondly, continuity and change as fundamental conditions of space, place and identity of space/place are discussed.

2.1. Space, Place and Identity

According to Pretty, Chipuer and Bramston (2003), the word 'place' incorporates several different dimensions such as physical size, tangible characteristics, symbolic meanings, and experiential value. In this respect, along with the relatively durable physical characteristics, places are experienced as populated and inhabited spaces. Therefore, the meanings that the occupants attribute to places involve personal, social and cultural processes, which are considerable dimensions that are included in space (Altman and Low, 1992). Places can not be thought without human presence, and issues

of how humans interact with place and with others become important to study in literature.

Hence, the concept of place identity refers to the bond that people develop with place, the development of self through place, and the constitution of place both by the influence of human presence, and the environment. In the following sections, space/place is explored in the context of man-environment relationships with a focus on place identity, sense of place, and place attachment. The framework then focuses on the physical determinations of space/place.

2.1.1. Place in the Context of Man-Environment Relationship:

Places can not be thought without human presence. The issue of people-place relationships is a significant concern of the studies about the constitution of space/place and place identity. People and places are in continuous interrelations. While relationships with places are the sources for the development of the self and identity, individuals also reflect their self, and their social belonging through the relationships with places. In such relations, places can be seen as composed by physical environment and human activities. Cognitive, emotional and perceptual processes of individuals are affected by what the individuals themselves are doing as well as by the activities of others that occur in the built environment. Gustafson (2001a) constructed a self-others-environment model to identify people's relationships to places. This three pole model not only proposes these as elements that underlie the relationships to places, but also focuses on the interrelationships between these three poles.

According to Hay (1998), relationships to places influence the sense of continuity in people's lives, as well as more personal issues. Therefore, people create complex bonds with a variety of places to evolve and to develop themselves, which reflect their self and their standing to others. Hence, places that people create bonds with, are used as tools to reflect their thoughts, feelings and help to develop their self and identity (Gustafson, 2001a; Hay, 1998; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996). These complex relationships of people with places have long been explored through a variety of disciplines and conceptualized in a number of key concepts: place identity (Proshansky et al., 1983; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996), sense of place (Hay, 1998; Jorgensen and Stedman, 2001; 2006; Manzo, 2005), and place attachment (Altman and Low, 1992; Hidalgo and Hernandez, 2001; Kyle et al. 2004; Vorkin and Riese, 2001).

Akçal (2004) claimed that "the existence of dynamic relationship between people and physical and social environment can be analyzed through the theoretical conception of place identity" (p. 5). Place identity is defined by Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) as an organic process in which the development and maintenance of continuity of self is linked with the place. In other words, it can be defined as a dimension of self that develops in interaction with the physical environment (Manzo, 2005). Proshansky et al. (1983) argued that the "development of self is not restricted to creating distinctions between a person and the significant others but, is constructed upon the relationships with the objects, things, and spaces and the very places in which they are found" (p. 5). Place is used as a tool for the representation of the self through place preferences and establishment of a group identity with the people sharing the same places. Therefore, place identity is viewed as a component of development of self through the individuals' transactions with their material environments (Dixon and Durrheim, 2004). Such

transactions of the individuals with their natural and built environments are extended through cognitive, emotional and perceptual processes (Proshansky et al., 1983).

Derived from literature, it can be said that place identity is revealed as both a construct of self identity, and as a tool for developing relationships with the physical environments. Evidently, distinctiveness, continuity, and change are the specific aspects of place identity. First of all, 'distinctiveness' and 'continuity' are found to be essential elements in the conceptualizations of space/place and place identity (Gustafson, 2001a). Moreover, because of the integral relationship of places with a larger surrounding, places are seen not as static; on the contrary, they are necessarily continuously produced and reproduced (Gustafson, 2001a). This brings about another aspect of place identity, which is change.

Distinctiveness is seen as an important aspect of place identity (Gustafson, 2001a; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996; Uzzell, Pol and Badenas, 2002). There are two different explanations of 'distinction' in the literature. Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) comment on distinctiveness in terms of the respondents' identification with place to distinguish themselves from others (Gustafson, 2001a). Others explain 'place' as an identifiable and distinguishable territorial unit (Eben Saleh, 1998; Gospodini, 2004a). It can be claimed that, distinction is found to be a fundamental feature of human cognition by both perspectives and is seen as a result of "categorization ascription and similarities and the drawing of boundaries" (Gustafson 2001a, p. 13).

There is also a duality in the literature about “continuity” as an aspect of place identity. Continuity of the self through place is seen to depend on the respondents’ use of history and experience of place. However, continuity of place also refers to the historical environment where its locality and relations are the sources of the development of place identity. Since continuity and change can not be thought of as separate processes (Gustafson, 2001a), such dualities are valid for the explanations of change as an aspect of place identity.

Since distinction, continuity, and change are proposed as the fundamental aspects of place identity (Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996; Gustafson, 2001a), it would be beneficial to focus on different disciplines, explaining these aspects from different points of views. While social psychologists focus on distinction, continuity and change in terms of the self in relation with the place; architects, designers and urban planners focus on the distinctiveness, continuity and change of space/place in terms of the built environment which arouses sense of place. Evidently, these perspectives show different emphases. When emphasis is on the physical environment in the explanation of place identity, place is defined as the quality of a setting that provides sense of place (Eben Saleh, 1998; 2000; 2001; Gospodini, 2002; 2004a; 2004b). Therefore, the constitution of place identity as defined by architects, designers and urban planners is related with the distinction of the ‘place’ from other environments, which arises sense of self. These explanations propose the physical characteristics and the quality of the physical environment as a constitutive element of place identity, sense of place, and sense of self. In order to avoid confusion, this study employs the term ‘identity of space/place’ ‘instead of place identity’. That means the focus of the study is on the tangible constituents of place to explore changing identity of space/place.

Oktay (2002) claimed that characters of the cities are like a flavor and can be reached by numerous identifiable elements. These identifiable elements help people to distinguish specific places from other environments. This also gives people the opportunity to attribute meanings to places through such distinct characteristics of the places.

Gospodini (2004a) defines the two approaches to the construction of place identity: the maintaining of the built heritage, and innovative design. This proposition is supported by Eben Saleh (1998; 1999a; 1999b; 2000) claiming that, 'distinction' as a component of place identity, can be reached either by the continuation of tradition or by innovative design in an existing or a developing area. Such research focuses on the distinctiveness of the built environment as one of the major features of identity of space/place.

Maintaining built heritage is presented as constituent of distinct place identity through the continuity, in terms of coherence of the forms, shapes, building materials and architectural styles. Thus, morphological coherence in the built environment is proposed by several urban designers, planners, and architects as an important contributor to identity of space/place (Eben Saleh, 2000; Krier, 1983; Oktay, 2002; Norberg-Schulz, 1981; Yuen, 2003). In this respect, urban conservation is used as a tool to contribute identity of space/place by both evoking the city's history and tradition and maintaining distinct and unique environmental images to visitors and inhabitants (Eben Saleh, 1999b; 2001).

On the other hand, as an alternative tool in the formation of identity of space/place, innovative design is proposed to be a place identity generator (Gospodini, 2004a). According to Gospodini (2004a), built heritage is found to be a weaker solution for constitution of identity of space/place, while innovative design of space emerges as an

efficient means by (1) creating distinct landscape, (2) synchronizing spatially different social, cultural and economic groups, and (3) generating new social solidarities among inhabitants related to their common and/or individual economic feature.

Literature survey reveals that distinctiveness is emphasized by different disciplines as an aspect of identity of space/place. As it is seen by the urban planners, architects and designers, the focus of distinctiveness is on the physical characteristics and especially on the articulation of the physical features of the natural and built environment. The present study takes the physical distinctiveness as a constituent to search for the constitution of identity of space/place. It concerns with examining in which ways the physical characteristics of the built environment appear as place identity generator, and how users perceive it.

Sense of place is another concept that is subject to different interpretations. It articulates the relationships between people and place. It provides a valuable framework to explore the relationship between the physical environment and the well-being of inhabitants (Jorgensen and Stedman, 2001; 2006; Stedman, 2003). Sense of place is defined by Knez (2005) as a multidimensional construct, an approach comprising attachment dimension. People's relationships to physical environments are integrated with their experiences, and thus the environment attains its symbolic meanings through social, emotional and action related processes. Places of importance in this sense are not only those of immediate residential environment and neighborhood, but also urban spaces at city level (Lalli, 1988).

According to Jorgensen and Stedman (2006), sense of place can be seen as an umbrella term to define many concepts in the social sciences that aim to describe human-environment relationships. Jorgensen and Stedman (2006) explore the production of multiple dimensions of sense of place to bring measure of clarity to relatively chaotic literature. Sense of place is viewed as an experiential process created by the setting combined with what a person brings to it (Jorgensen and Stedman, 2006). According to Kaltenborn (1998), people look for creating personal relationships with places to give meaning and order to their continuation. Having a distinct sense of place can be interpreted as a general concept of how a person relates to, and feels attached to a place. Therefore, research on sense of place utilizes several factors to distinguish respondents in terms of age, (Jorgensen and Stedman, 2006) length of residence (Jorgensen and Stedman, 2006; Stedman, 2003), and ownership of property (Stedman, 2003).

On the other hand, researchers propose that sense of place can be achieved through the properties and qualities of an urban setting, such as urban and cultural identity (Eben Saleh, 1998). Therefore, urban and cultural identities are thought to be the constituents for sense of place as a wider term including many other concepts about place.

Another important concept in the literature examining space/place is place attachment. People have the ability and need to create attachments of various kinds, where self development takes up importance. Along with bonds with others, people form attachments to the environments around them. This emotional bond between people and their environments is called place attachment.

Place attachment is described as a cognitive connection between self and the physical environment. In other words, it is the “positive affective cognitive and behavioral bonds that people develop over time with their social and physical environments” (Bonaiuto, Fornara and Bonnes, 2003, p. 42).

People form emotional relationships to places at different levels. In this respect, there is a dynamic relationship between their residential environments and places outside it. The majority of the studies carried out on place attachment emphasize residential environments such as home (Gustafson, 2001b), and neighborhood, (Akçal, 2004; Bonaiuto, Fornara and Bonnes, 2003; Brown, G., Brown, B. and Perkins, 2004; Brown, B., Perkins and Brown, G., 2003). However, “attachments people develop to places they live in, share family, communal, ethnic and cultural bonds with neighbors form intimate ties between people and places and the extended such ties to a wider spatial level such as street, town or city” (Fried, 2000, p. 195). Therefore, attachment to places is not restricted with residential environments but extends to wider spatial levels and different functions. Thus, there are comparative studies on place attachment at different spatial levels such as neighborhood, locality and national levels (Hidalgo and Hernandez, 2001; Lalli, 1988). Furthermore, in the context of recreation, place attachment is studied in terms of relationship between people and the outdoor recreation settings such as parks or hiking places (Hwang, Lee and Chen, 2005; Kyle, Graefe, Manning and Bacon, 2004; Kyle, Mwan and Tarrant, 2004) and also at indoor leisure settings (Altay, 1999).

Furthermore, in some research place attachment is employed as a supportive element for the constitution of place identity. Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) examined the relationships between place and identity process through the influences of different

levels of place attachment at a neighborhood level. The study enhances the reciprocal relationships between the mentioned concepts, concerning space/place and identity.

These studies demonstrate the importance of place for individuals in their self development. They also explicitly suggest features such as physical properties, and functional propositions as constitutive elements in the formation of man-environment relationships.

2.1.2. Space: Physical and Functional Definitions

Space/place is constituted through its physical and functional definitions as tangible constituents of the built environment. There are various ways in which the physical properties of space can be studied. Physical definitions of space/place may be regarded through building configuration and the spatial patterns it proposes (Nasar, 1992). These characteristics of space can be studied through, boundary definitions, and architectural articulation of spatial units. These act as tools that construct physical characteristics of place, through which practical and symbolic meanings are transferred to individuals or groups of people. Rogan, O'Connor and Howitz (2005) support Twigger-Ross and Uzzell's (1996) assertions that the physical properties of a place can lead to positive self esteem as well as Gustafson (2001a) who links the meaningfulness of places and the level of personal involvement in a given setting.

On the other hand, the functional organization of space/place is another tangible property of the environment, having impact over physical characteristics, as well as over patterns of activities and the user groups. The functional organization of

space/place defines the interconnection of spaces with each other, the interaction of activity patterns, and the types of relationships of people with place and the other people.

Thus, the character of space/place is largely defined by the overall spatial configuration and functional organization and refined by their architectural articulation. Architectural articulation is used as a tool to express ideas, functions and socio-cultural connotations about the place. It is therefore an important aspect of physical character that creates distinctiveness with respect to identity of space/place (Eben Saleh, 1998; Gospodini, 2002; 2004a). Physical properties and functional components of a place help individuals to understand and attribute meanings to the place. These meanings are defined and transferred through the exterior envelope, allowance of entrance, interior-exterior relationships, and the interrelationships of a place with other places and with the natural environment. Based on this brief definition on the physical and functional properties, the present study examines these tangible constituents in the formation of identity of space/place, and traces how changes within these constituents affect the identity of space/place.

2.2. Continuity and Change as Primary Conditions of Space/Place

Continuity and change are two important aspects of identity of space/place that are considered by many researchers in literature. Regarding the environment continuity and change are in constant interplay, and influence relationship to environment in several ways. New ideas regarding the use, and the meaning of space/place, may compete with traditional uses and values, and meanings may be changed or established over time (Gustafson, 2001a). Such changes have implications for the continuity and maintenance of self concepts through continuity of the self-environment relationship (Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996). It is clear that meanings and identity of space/place change over time with the influences of exterior forces on human life and the environment such as urbanization, globalization, and/or localization. As these forces change the identity of space/place, the influences of these changes are seen on the society and on the man-environment relationships.

2.2.1. Socio-economic Pressures

The built environment can be seen as an expression of the dynamic interaction between natural, cultural and socio-economic forces (Antrop, 2005), and hence undergoes changes over time. However, the changes occurring gradually allow the varying degrees of continuity of several features and components of the built environment over time. According to Antrop (2005), urbanization is basically a change in the complexity of the lifestyle and can affect even remote villages and the countryside. On the other hand, in response to many factors, cities are always changing; a city is never static, it is evolving and in the process of this evolution can also destroy and replace its parts. Therefore,

according to Oktay (2002), the urban environment has to be considered from a historical perspective, not simply for understanding the historically significant buildings, but rather understanding the evolution of the local urban context with respect to human activity, built form and nature.

“Architecture and urban change are not just the physical endgames of patterns of economic accumulation and politicized activity, but are more mechanism for the infusion of differing and changing values and aspiration over time in space” (Larson, 2003, p. 398). Changing values and desires of the society affect the interrelationship of people with others and with places. As the expectations of the users from the space changes, functional patterns and the physical characteristics of the places also change. Furthermore, there is a reciprocal relationship between the societal and developmental changes with the changes in the identity of space/place. Therefore, urbanization globalization, and localization can be seen as deriving forces of changes in the identity of space/place as well as changes in the social and man-environment relationships.

Another important driving force for the changes in identity of space/place is globalization. As the mobility of the goods and mobility of humans accelerate, needs and expectations of diverse groups are transferred to even remote places. Thus, space/place can be seen in the context of interrelation of the conflicting forces of globalization for change and more conservative effects of localization. These forces are especially visible in the areas of tourism. The diversity in the user group in areas of tourism poses different demands/expectations on the environment.

Washbourne, Albrow, Eade and Dürschmidt (1997, p. 20) described globalization as “[the] process which combine to increase interconnectedness of social life at [a] level” in which the entire world is affected. In the last decade, several studies shared the idea that the dynamics of urban networks have been strongly affected by economic globalization of 20th century. Globalization as a driving force in (landscape changes), refers to all general processes, initiatives that effect movement, developments and actions at the local level (Kocabaş, 2006). In the 1980’s the process of globalization has furthered, changing the spatial and social structure of cities (Kocabaş, 2006). In order to fulfill the needs of the citizens and the people from around the globe, cities change in their physical, functional, infrastructural, social and cultural make up. The way in which these changes have occurred and their affects on identity of space/place are an important issues.

Researchers, criticizing the forces of globalization, point out that globalization is enforcing a radical change on the built environment and has effects over the way people relate to their environments. Such effects are frequently negative as pointed out by Popke and Ballard (2004). They reveal that, accelerating globalization raises concerns on the political, economic and demographic processes, but spatial structures of urban areas and the social interactions of urban residents are rather neglected. Built environment is being re-shaped and developed in order to fulfill the requirements of political, economic and demographic processes. These influences are seen in the changes in the architecture of a city. Therefore, architecture is considered as an important feature where the influences of globalization are seen. According to Ben Hamouche (2004), globalizing image of the city is exhibited with the domination of buildings in terms of their height and size, and the use of materials such as glass,

concrete and steel. However, the contrast created between the new and old is evaluated negatively by several authors (Ben Hamouche, 2004; Eben Saleh, 2000). Therefore, Eben Saleh (2000) proposes that any transformation of the physical, social, environmental, and architectural forms should address with time and place, and should aim to express contemporary as well as future values and demands.

Moreover, radical changes of the built environment, originated by globalization, are found to be a threat, a negative evolution because of loss of diversity, as well as the lack of coherence in the built environment. According to Antrop (2005), forces of globalization on the built environment are seen to cause a loss of diversity of localities, coherence and identity of existing landscapes. Eben Saleh (2001) argues that the new uses of urban landscapes might create the loss of continuity of the tradition and culture, through loss of distinction of the physical characteristics of the local environments. Instead, localization offers a way to oppose such neutralizing forces by aiming at a distinction of environments and inhabitants, from the other places. According to Gustafson (2001a, p. 5), “globalization brings along localization and the ways in which people relate to places”. In this respect, it is important to consider the diversity of users of places, especially in the context of tourism. Therefore, different, even foreign groups and their activities can be considered as important in their effects influencing the relations of inhabitant/local people, or a visitor.

According to Mahgoub (2004), different models are being developed to cope with the forces of globalization. For instance, one of the important models is the ‘coexistence model’ proposed by El Sheshtawy et al. (2000) as a precaution for globalization. This model takes into account forces of modernization and change, while at the same time

incorporating preservation of traditional elements within the society. According to Mahgoub (2004), this coexistence model is especially well approached in the third world cities thus handling with continuity.

In contrast, the influences of globalization are evaluated positively in the formation of identity of space/place by several authors because of the new forms of use of the landscape and the built environment. Gospodini (2002; 2004a) evaluates innovative design as a significant way of generating identity of space/place, by creating distinctions in terms of form, size, and materials. Others find localization process as a stronger identity generator, fed by the distinction of traditions and culture. Researchers who support localization as a place identity contributor propose conservation and preservation of built heritage as generators for place identity (Eben Saleh, 1998; 2000; 2002; Mahgoub, 2004). These different views, nevertheless, put forward the issue of change and continuity as important attributes to identity of space/place as issues that need to be addressed in a case study involving the constitution and evolution of space/place, and this requires a comparative basis.

2.2.2. Studies on Space/Place under the Influences of Continuity and Change

The constitution of identity of space/place becomes more legible and perceived more consciously by people in cases where change occurs (Manzo, 2003) because changes in the environment influence people's relationships with places and with others. Changes increase awareness of the environment, and require reestablishment of relationships to places. Therefore, research on identity of space/place is increasingly focusing on environments, where changes occur both in terms of physical features and in terms of

functions, use patterns, and user characteristics (Dixon and Durrheim, 2004; Eben Saleh, 2001; Hull et al, 1994).

Such changes may be rapid ones caused by the radical redesign of whole areas, which result in a kind of disruption in the life of inhabitants (Hull et al., 1994), or gradual changes which occur over longer periods of time (Antrop, 2005). Whether radical or evolutionary, changes affect the setting and life and occur under the influences of environmental, social, cultural and economic factors as defined above, and may largely vary in different cases. Nevertheless, studies on identity of space/place increasingly involve the study of changes and are conducted through comparison of different conditions of selected site characteristics (Dixon and Durrheim, 2004; Eben Saleh, 2001; Hull et al, 1994).

Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) studied the relationship between place and identity process and the role of place attachment on the development of place identity in a residential environment. The study was conducted in London Docklands during a gentrification process. The site was selected because it had undergone a massive social, economic and environmental change, causing controversial evaluations. Hull et al. (1994) studied on place identity at a site, which was destroyed by a hurricane and were in need of reestablishment. Hay (1998), Eben Saleh (1998; 1999b; 2001) and Mahgoub (2004) focused on identity of place in cases of gradual changes occurred over longer time periods. These comparative studies involve diverse techniques of documentation. For example, Antrop (2005) explored place attachment in the condition of environmental changes relying heavily on documenting both conditions. He also researched place identity and attachment in relation with biophysical environmental

change in an agricultural area by using in depth interviews with the documentary technique as a method for a qualitative study. All of the research was conducted through the comparison of different conditions of the same area in order to see the effects of change on the identity of place and the relationships of people with place.

3. CONSTITUTION OF SPACE/PLACE: TOWARDS A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This study proposes physical characteristics of the built environment, functional organization and social characteristics as constitutive elements of identity of space/place. While each of these constituents directly and indirectly influence identity of space/place, it is important to understand their interrelationships and study these under the conditions of change in the current study.

3.1. Physical Characteristics of the Built Environment

The quality and materiality of the physical characteristics of the built environment are the most tangible and enduring features of space/place. Even literature in social psychology focuses on elements of environment that influence the subjective availability of certain behavioral responses in an environment by activating attitudes, identities, or norms, emphasizing the possibilities of change in responses, and the way that these are associated with changing characteristics of the physical environment itself (Liu and Sibley, 2004).

Along these features, the enclosure plays an important role in the definition of space/place. Space/place is defined by Norberg-Schulz (1980, p. 58) as “a distinct area which is separated from its surroundings by means of a built boundary”. Thus, a space is characterized in its volumetric definitions, borders, boundary definitions, and inside-outside relationships. Moreover, architectural articulation is a physical property that should be considered in the constitution of identity of space/place (Krier, 1983).

Therefore, by studying space/place in these terms, space/place is evaluated both in terms of distinction and in terms of continuity and change.

3.1.1. Volumetric Characteristics

In order to study space/place, it is important to explore the volumetric characteristics and interrelationships between the different spatial components involved in composition. Physical properties of places in terms of volumetric definitions, on a neighborhood or at a street level can be examined under two headings as: building configurations, and their spatial organization. In complex settings, the spatial units, their volumetric properties, their configuration and composition have great effect over the street space that they define. Building configuration can be analyzed with regarding building forms, proportions, order, interfaces, and complexity of the buildings (Nasar, 1992), as major features having impact in mind of the individuals. According to Norberg-Schulz (1980), spatial organizations may possess very different characteristics, the proportional relationships height, width, with respect to street space, of buildings and formation of space defining elements. This is why a local character is frequently maintained by rules and regulations which set height, size, opening types, etc.

Secondly, spatial organization can be studied considering hierarchy, geometry, building-ground relationship and illumination of the built environment (Nasar, 1992). The volumetric characteristics of the spatial components and their organization constitute the spaces outside the buildings i.e. the street spaces. This constitution defines the territories and the way people act in these spaces. Since the transactions of the individuals with their physical environments are extended through cognitive, emotional

and perceptual processes (Proshansky et al., 1983), these elements define the interaction of people with the places in an environment.

3.1.2. Borders, Boundary Definitions, and Inside-Outside Relationships

A boundary reflects the distinctive quality of any man-made place. Its character has an impact on spatial properties of both interior space and street space. As it was indicated, since distinction is found to be a fundamental feature of human cognition (Gustafson, 2001a) the distinct character of a boundary influences human cognition on place. The boundary defines the interior space, and sets the street line. A boundary may be treated in radically different ways set with the opening/wall relationships, it has profound influence on how it will be perceived. In case of large openings, it may only trace a border between inside and outside. On the contrary, when openings are small, this distinction is clearly achieved. This way a boundary may invite or prohibit extensions of inside out or visa versa. These borders are drawn with the structure; however, boundaries permit the extension of inside to the outside and outside to the inside. “Boundaries determine the degree of enclosure (openness) as well as the spatial direction; which are two aspects of the same phenomenon” (Norberg-Schulz, 1980, p. 58). Accordingly, the enclosing properties of a boundary are defined to be determined by its openings such windows, doors, and thresholds. Boundary, and particularly the wall, makes the spatial structure visible as continuous or discontinuous extension direction and rhythm (Norberg-Schulz, 1980).

There are several factors that influence the boundary definitions of places such as geographical, climatic and constructional conditions as well as the functional

organization and the intended inside outside relations. Geographical factors have traditionally influenced the type, and orientation of the spatial units and materiality of the enclosure (Eben Saleh, 1998). When we consider materiality of the enclosure under the influence of geographical and climatic factors, we observe their effects on the borders, boundary definitions and interior exterior relationships in a problem solving way. Opening types and their orientation, thickness and materiality of the boundary and its construction methods are formed according to the geographical, climatic and environmental conditions of the built environment, where the space is constructed. Developments in technology, though, have diminished the importance of such concerns, and given way to treatments of boundary independent on climatic factors. Thus, concerns with the functional constitution of a space/place may require special treatment of the boundary.

Still, the boundary frequently expresses the nature of the space with respect to its public/private uses. It may be used to express identity of space/place differently with the borders and boundaries that are constructed between inside and outside. These definitions are modified according to the functions and desired patterns of use and may bring up radical changes in the perception of a space/place. Therefore, the boundaries largely vary with such modified definitions. Borders, boundary definitions and articulation of interior-exterior relationships not only define the physical existence of the places but also it influences the behavioral relationships of people with places.

3.1.3. Architectural Articulation

Architectural articulation of the built environment is an important tool for the constitution of identity of space/place. The way in which the building is constructed, the materiality of the enclosure, the type and character of openings, and the construction techniques all add up to construct a distinct architectural character. Therefore distinction of the architectural articulation of the built environment can be considered as a tool arising sense of self of the individuals (Eben Saleh, 1998).

Architectural articulation of the built environment transfers some symbolic meanings about space/place to individuals (Lang, 1992). Architectural articulation translates ideas into forms, shapes, emphasis of architectural elements using color, texture and material. These elements are applied with diverse techniques and technologies to solve the details. All of means of articulation have effects over the relationships of people with places and influences the space perception of the observer or the user.

Architectural articulation is an important feature through which coherence and/or uniqueness are created. This uniqueness can be created either by the continuation of the tradition (through coherence) (Eben Saleh, 1998) or by innovative design (Gospodini, 2001a). Coherence is proposed by Kocabaş (2006) as the key to distinct identity for complex environments. Coherence of particular properties strengthens identity, while changing the characteristics undermines coherence, and leads to loss of identity or its transformation into a new one. Eben Saleh (1998) argues that uniformity of color, texture, building materials, construction techniques, and architectural details can be used as tools to create coherence in the built environment. Furthermore, coherence of a

built environment can be exhibited in a traditional city in a region through the organic urban fabric, which offers a high degree of cultural identity and unity. Therefore, urban conservation is proposed as a way to contribute identity of space/place by evoking history and tradition (Eben Saleh, 1998). By this way, morphological coherence of the built environment can be achieved as a contributor of identity of space/place (Oktaç, 2002; Yuen, 2003).

Besides, same tools can be used in an opposite way to create distinction with the environment where the space/place is constructed. This type of identity generation is identified by Gospodini (2002) as innovative design. The Guggenheim Museum of Bilbao is a considerable example of this approach, where a distinctive architectural piece, in terms of form, material and function, is installed within an industrial site. As it was claimed in previous parts, distinction, continuity and change are components which are used as generating identity of space/place; architectural articulation is an important tool to reach these aspects of the identity of place (Gustafson, 2001a; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996).

3. 2. Functional Organization

Functional organization is a constituent for identity of space/place and its role becomes more visible in the physical definition of space/place and is also tangible in its influences on social characteristics. Therefore, the following part discusses the influences of the functional constitution on the physical and social characteristics of space/place

3.2.1. Effects of Functional Organization on the Physical Characteristics

The major problem that requires resolution in complex settings –i.e. settings that involve enclosed/interiors and street spaces as spatial components, is precisely the fact that they involve spaces with different kinds of accessibility. According to Pica (1987), the most accessible and truly public space is the street space. Other than that, enclosed/interior spatial components may be of public or private ownership and their accessibility is largely determined by their functions.

Relationship between spatial units, volumetric characteristics, materiality of the enclosure, and the architectural articulation of the boundary are shaped in accordance with the functional requirements of the space/place. Thus, functional organization frequently suggests, hence influences the physical and over visual permeability of the boundary. This in turn, influences the relationship of people with the space/place.

As it has been mentioned above, borders and boundary definitions, and thus, the articulation of interior and exterior are frequently defined according to the functional propositions. “Outside inside relation, which is a primary aspect of concrete space implies that spaces possess a varying degree of extension and enclosure” (Norberg-Schulz, 1980, p. 11). Boundaries and façades are defined so as to enable the functional requirements or to answer the requirements about the security and the privacy of the space/place. Therefore, thesis proposes to study how the respective spaces interrelate.

Manipulation in the boundary definitions brings about changes in the interior-exterior relationships. Modifications of inside and outside may occur in terms of the extension

of the interiors to the exteriors or visa versa. This interpenetration is formed according to the functional propositions of the space/place. Certain functions such as shopping, catering propose extension and interpenetration of inside and outside and reflect on the degree of enclosure, and through it, on the constitution of identity of space/place.

3.2.2. Effects of Functional Organization on Social Characteristics

Stochols and Shumaker (1981, p.22) indicated that “place can be considered important to an individual because of its functional value”. How the space is occupied by different kinds of users such as owners, workers, visitors of the place to a large extent depends on the functional constitution of the place. A complex place organized for a set of specific functions suggests particular use of space and patterns of use. According to Canter (1997, p. 122), “particular patterns of activities are associated with particular places”. Especially in cases of intensive uses the activities occurring at a place are perceived as dominant features that generate the interaction of people with places and with others. When the activity patterns being performed at a site are of dominant character, the setting is viewed in terms of its functionality, and the site is valued for facilitating participation. (Haliu, Boxall and McFarlane, 2005).

The way in which individuals use spaces can depend on perceptions of values, behaviors and the way of participation to the environment. Such interactions may vary from intimate exchanges to large public meetings, and these interactions depend on the relationship among the user groups and the way that they are communicating each other (Eben Saleh, 2000). As particular sets of functions at complex sites target and/or attract a specific user group and suggest corresponding spatial behaviors and patterns of use,

important changes in function tend to produce changes in these aspect - that may be termed - 'social constitution'.

People also create different kinds of bonds with places according to functional organization of space/place. Moreover, people show their existence, and express their identity, by their preference of particular places. Place attachment has also importance with respect to public spaces such as home or office, the bonds and interaction of people with places takes the form of sense of place, which in turn depends on, changes in the function and respectively use of public places (Fried, 2000). As such sites, attachment involves aspects like social and community attachment are more visible on publicly owned social spaces such as cafes, restaurants, shopping areas, and public spaces such as roads, streets, squares. Community attachment is considered by Fried (2000) to be rooted in the involvement in social relations. Thus, a space/place enhances and communicates attachment not only through its physical properties, but also through its functional constitution.

According to Oktay (2002), public spaces, such as streets and squares are regarded as the common areas for people to perform their functional and ritual activities; "In addition to providing an arena for public circulation, public domain provides many public spaces for a wide range of additional function and activities" (Oktay, 2002, p. 263). The possibility of generated activities is supported or restricted by the functional constitution of complex sites. Places are not limited with the proposed functional constitution, but are also sources of generated activities depending on the social interactions of people and places. This may bring the term "role places" stated by Fried (2000). Role places are the regularized settings for activities and interactions that

dominate sense of community identity rather than physical quality of the places themselves. Social exchange brings along a variety of generated activities which are not proposed by the functional constitution or by physical properties. These generated activities change have impact over occupation of space, and help people attribute such kinds of meanings to the places.

Change in functional organization can bring about changes in the patterns of socialization with others and place. The functional constitution, moreover, influences use patterns regarding the duration of use, as well as day and night use changes. Thus, for instance, shopping as optional activity tends to be conducted at leisure times, take longer and can become a pass time. Cafes and restaurants are attended during meal times, day and evening, while bars and night clubs stretch the active use well into the night, but are deserted at day time. Such examples show that the functional components of a site suggest user group and patterns of use both in duration and by way the generated activities.

3.3. Social Characteristics

Social characteristics can be taken as another constituent affecting the identity of space/place. These aspects appear to affect the interaction of people with places to a great extent. The following section focuses on such social characteristics in terms of socio-demographic factors, and kinds of presence and activity patterns of the users as a constituent of identity of space/place. Out of large range of variables through which social characteristics can be established, for the identity of space/place the following seem to be of crucial importance:

- The socio-demographic characteristics of the user groups –including age, duration of involvement with a place,
- The patterns of use proposed by the set of functions and the activities generated, the bonds with particular place and respectively the kinds of presence (inhabitant/visitor, owner/employee).

3.3.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Places, which people create bonds with, are used as tools to reflect their thoughts, feelings and help them to develop their self identity (Gustafson, 2001a; Hay, 1998; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996). Socio-demographic characteristics participate in the constitution of group identity; influence the relationship of the self with others. These characteristics underlie the relationship of people with places. Nasar (1992) suggests that the preferences and perception of space/place are affected by socio demographic characteristics such as age (Hay, 1998; Jorgensen and Stedman, 2006; Kyle, Bricker, Graefe and Wicham, 2004; Pretty, Chipuer and Bramston, 2003), gender (Kyle, et al., 2004; Otriz, Garcia-Romon and Pratz, 2004), education, occupation, economic and cultural position of the user profile. Such characteristics, together with the identification with place, determine the group identity of the individuals in several terms.

Representation of the self is strengthened with the choice of places, involving others who share the same places. Group identity can be formed by the individuals through places or can be constituted through categorization of ‘we’ and others by means of their socio-demographic characteristics and the places that they use. Therefore, the feeling of self and others or the bonds formed between places and people are affected by the socio-demographic characteristics of the individuals (Gustafson, 2001a). Thus, for

instance, bars, and discos generally attract a young generation who like music, drinking and dancing. These entertainment areas are also attributed with different sub-groups according to the economical status or the social enclosure of the group of young user profile. On the contrary, shopping as a leisure activity is related with the economic status, but is not as restrictive regarding age.

3.3.2. Use Patterns

Along with the socio-demographic characteristics of the user profile, use patterns of the individuals and groups are influential on the identity of space/place. Hay (1998, p. 9) categorizes the connection of people with places as “(1) superficial connection to place (tourists and transients), (2) partial connection (cottagers, children), (3) personal connection (new residents without roots to place), (4) ancestral connection (residents with roots) and (5) cultural connection (indigenous residents with both roots in the place and spiritual ties, as affirmed by culture)”.

Deriving from Hay’s (1998) categorization, it can be stated that identity of space/place is perceived differently according to use history, and the kind and degree of involvement of an occupant. Thus, the perception of the same place may be different by the owner, worker and user of a space/place (Jorgensen and Stedman, 2001; 2006). Perception of place and interaction with place may also differ with respect to being an inhabitant, a frequent visitor or a temporary user of the same area (Gospodini, 2004; Green, 2005). The ways in which people are involved in a place influence their expectations and thus their perception of the place. Thus, for instance, an entertainment

area might be valued by a visitor as a place of preference, while it is evaluated negatively by a resident.

Research showed that several kinds of presence such as being an inhabitant or a visitor (Gospodini, 2004a; Green, 2005), ownership, (Akçal, 2004), working, or being a visitor in a space/place (Haliu, Boxall and McFarlane, 2005) influence people's relationships with place and identity of space/place. Creation of bonds of individuals with their physical environment depends on such kinds of presence. Haliu et al. (2005) claim that there is difference in the attitudes and behaviors of the regular inhabitants and casual users because of difference in their shared knowledge about place. This claim brings about the importance of experience, length of living and the activities related with spaces in the formation of man-environment relationships. Therefore, it can be understood that there are many variables affecting social characteristics of place in terms of man-environment relationships.

The framework outlined above in terms of constituents of space/place, and the aspects proposed for each, appear to offer grounds to examine identity of space/place, and the changes occurring over time in each and in their relations. They are evidently interdependent so that changes pertaining to one constituent - such as functional organization for instance - would appear, and be reflected on the other constituents. Moreover, examining each of those in different conditions of the same site (former/concurrent, or day/night situations) would reveal their interdependencies in a clear way and allow deriving their influence in the constitution of identity of space/place, and their respective roles regarding changing identity of space/place.

4. CASE STUDY: BARS STREET IN BODRUM

4.1. Aim of the Case Study

The aim of this case study is to explore the proposed constituents of space/place: (1) physical characteristics of the built environment, (2) functional organization, and (3) social characteristics as research tools that help to specify identity of space/place. The existence and interrelations of the proposed constituents are examined at a site where changes have been occurring gradually between 1970 and 2005 leading to a radically different identity of space/place. The study aims to find out how the identity of space/place is influenced by the changes in the proposed constituents with regard to the two different conditions of the selected site. The selected site is a segment of a Bodrum Street and two alleys intersecting with this street. The site was initially housing workshops, warehouses, some residences and offices of the artisans and tradesman, and was subsequently transformed into an entertainment area housing bars, night clubs, restaurants and several types of shops such as clothing, leather, jewelry and souvenir shops.

Such a study gains significance, especially with respect to tourist sites, where a special 'authentic' character of space/place is aimed at. Thus, changes in the physical definitions are appropriately minimized, and frequently restricted by rules and regulations. Alterations, then, are kept and regarded as minor, while major features and characteristics are considered as more important and are maintained, seemingly giving emphasis on continuity. This case study attempts to demonstrate how such apparently minor changes in the physical definition interrelate with the functional changes and

social components. That is to say a complex study of the site (documentation, spatial analyses, direct observations) involving the exploration of functional change, its effects over both physical and social characteristics as well as the patterns in which space/place is used, help demonstrate the importance and extent of changes occurring in the identity of space/place.

In turn changes in space/place influence the relationship of people with places, and with others. To understand such effects, in-depth interviews were conducted and analyzed in both qualitative and quantitative ways. Survey questionnaire was conducted which allowed explore/compare the selected constituents for the past and current situations, as well as helped to demonstrate how the users of the site perceive the proposed constituents. With respect to this technique, the study extends on the issues of identity of space/place that customarily are explored within the residential environments and in several outdoor recreation areas.

Actual changes in physical determinants by themselves may be regarded as minor, whereas by revealing functional and social constitution, such changes will be made explicit to describe radical changes in identity of space/place. Furthermore, the changes in the identity of space/place, with respect to the selected constituents influence the interrelationship of people with places and with others, and their perception of identity of space/place. Such issues are addressed by comparing responses of the people knowing the past and current conditions with the ones knowing only the current condition. Since studies on place identity and attachment are mostly researched within residential environments (Hull, et al., 1994; Jorgensen and Stedman, 2006; Stedman, 2003) and even then Twigger-Ross and Uzzell (1996) called for more research to

further understand the relationship between identity and changes within the biophysical environment, particularly in settings other than the residential environments (Rogan et al., 2005), this case study was conducted through a street segment which is transformed from an industrial site into an entertainment area.

4.2. The Site

Bodrum is a tourist town in the Aegean Coast preferred by the tourists because of its geographical and climatic conditions as well as the historical values it offers. The town is a specific example in Turkey where the influences of globalization - especially with respect to the tourism industry - can be observed on the, physical, social and economic terms. Bodrum has been increasingly preferred by foreign tourists after the first half of 1960's with the local and governmental efforts about tourism (Gür, 2002). Before that, the inhabitants of the town had agriculture - especially citrus fruit - manufacturing, fishing and diving for sponge as main income sources. Land, sea and certain crafts were the sources of economy of the inhabitants until tourism has become the dominant income source of town (Mansur, 1972). Since the town is transformed into a tourist site, the most common occupation and income source of the inhabitants of Bodrum has become the tourist business. According to Kiper (2006), tourism and other sub-sectors related to tourism constitutes the 70% of the working profile of the town for year the 2001. Currently, Bodrum entertains tourists from May until October, and the occupation and income of the inhabitants is indexed to tourism in the high season. The economical support of the town on the overall tourism income of Turkey can not be neglected. According to Kiper (2006), for the year 1996, 25% of the 6 billion dollars of tourism income of Turkey is gained by the city of Muğla and 35-40% of this income is gained by Bodrum Peninsula.

The changes, originated by the forces of tourism as an aspect of globalization, have had great effects on the physical, functional and social constitution of the whole town. These influences can be seen in how the inhabitants use their real state properties, which are increasingly transformed into spaces to fulfill the needs and wants of tourists.

Bars Street is a significant example demonstrating such transformation in the physical characteristics, functional organization as well as in activity patterns and social characteristics in Bodrum. This Street is located in the center of Bodrum, and close to the Bodrum Castle, and continues approximately 900 meters. Thus, the street is actually one alternative path connecting the Castle to the Church Square. In the larger pattern, this segment links up Bodrum Castle to Halicarnass Disco, which is an important location of Bodrum known by many local and foreign tourists. Even before Halicarnass Disco was opened, the street was the initial part of the path connecting the Castle with the Rum Neighborhood. A natural advantage of the street is its proximity to the seashore, and its many cross-connections between the sea and inner neighborhoods (See Figure 1).

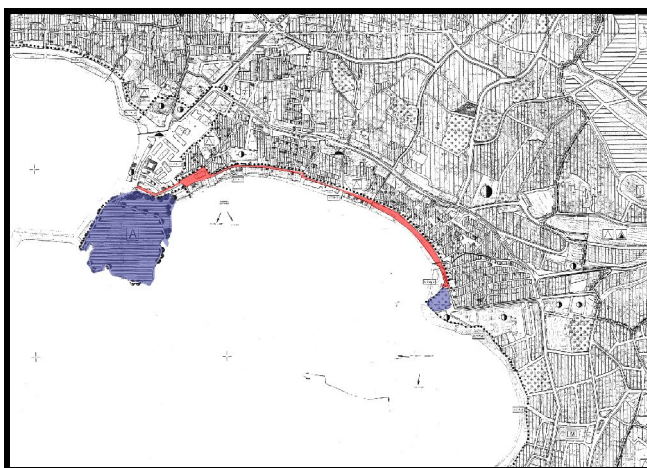


Figure 1. Plan showing the nodes that are connected by the street (1/5000 partial development plan, 2003)

The street is defined with two storey high buildings located side by side as blocks that define a network of passages interconnecting the street with the whole central part of Bodrum. The street is strictly defined by adjacent buildings that constitute continuous façades. The units are small having maximum 5 meters width each and the street is a typical narrow street of Bodrum having a width of approximately 5 meters. This narrowness enhances the relationship of opposite buildings of the street with each other. The selected site is delimited with this street and the smaller paths intersecting with the street on both sides. One of them connects the street with Kale Street, which houses many restaurants, and bars called ‘The Meyhaneler Road’. The other path connects the street with the seaside, and also houses several bars (See Figure 2).



Figure 2. An Aerial View of Bars Street (2000) (Photo from Hakan Aykan’s archive)

When the historical development of the site is considered, it can be observed that its physical characteristics are largely maintained. However, the influences of the changes

in the functional organization are seen on the physical and social characteristics and thus, on the identity of space/place. The street was initially constituted of artisan workshops, warehouses, food processing shops and some residential units before the entertainment was proposed as an alternative activity for the site.

As mentioned above, the proposed functions of the street, just like the town, has been revised in accordance with the needs of tourism. With the transformation of the town into a tourism destination, entertainment was initiated with the foundation of Hadi Gari Bar, opened in 1974 (See Figure 3).



Figure 3. Hadi Gari Bar (1978) (Photo from Hakan Aykan's archive)

Veli Bar, Ora Bar, and Sokak Bar were opened soon after, and became the nodes through which the transformation of the street into an entertainment area was stimulated. Ora and Sokak Bars were located opposite to Hadi Gari Bar, and Veli Bar was located at the other side of the street (See Figure 4).



Figure 4. Scheme showing the initially opened entertainment nodes (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

These locations are the nodes of the street from where newly proposed functions were spread out. Eventually since the first half of 1970's, the street has been radically transformed into an entertainment area with the new uses for the places located in the Bars Street. Because of the 7 bars; Veli Bar, Hadi Gari Bar, Yetti Gari Bar, Ora Bar, Sokak Bar, Kavalye Bar and Seyfi Bar, the street started to be called as (Barlar Sokağı) Bars Street in the early 1980's (Özışık, 1999). Even though three of the mentioned bars currently functions as shops and the street is named Dr. Alim Ekinçi Street since 1990, people continue calling it as Bars Street even today.

The changes have been occurring gradually in the street. However, such transformations are especially legible in the rapid seasonal changes of its characteristics, through renovation or re-organization, in order to fulfill the changing needs and expectations of tourists. These rapid changes, in physical terms, influence the interior of the buildings, as well as certain boundary definitions. Thus, articulation of inside and outside is

affected, while the border of the street, the units, their volumetric characteristics, the first floors, architectural articulation and roof structure etc. are protected.

This site is interesting because it allows studying continuity and change in terms of the proposed constituents to explore changing identity of space/place. It allows observing reciprocal relationships between changes in the activity patterns and in the physical characteristics and functional organization. Furthermore, the site allows observing changes in the identity of space/place in terms of changes in the social characteristics due to the changes in how the space is occupied by different user groups. Hence, it makes obvious that by proposing new functions, the target user group has shifted from inhabitants (permanent users) into tourists/visitors (temporary users). Therefore, the site has continuously been changing in terms of functional organization and physical characteristics, in order to fulfill the changing needs of the target user group. As Gospodini (2002) argues, cities are shaped in accordance with the market demand, and marketing suggests that cities should change to meet the specifications of mobile tourists as well as marketing themselves. The site thus, is a particular example visualizing the assumption of Gospodini (2002) and makes the interrelationships between the proposed constituents visible and tangible.

Consequently, it can be summarized that all of the changes brought about the evolution of the street in terms of three constituents of identity of space/place. Such changes that were brought about by the influences of tourism/globalization/economic concerns etc. can be studied in more detail. Because of these reasons the site has a great potential to reveal the changes and examine the proposed constituents of identity of space/place and their reciprocal relationships.

4.3. Research Objectives and Hypothesis

The objectives of this case study may be summarized as follows:

1. to examine changing identity of space/place with respect to physical, functional and social characteristics,
2. to employ proposed constituents as tools to examine their interrelations and in the formation of identity of space/place.
3. to reveal the influence of minor changes in the physical definition of space/place, by the help of its functional and social characteristics.

Thus, the study attempts to respond the following questions:

1. How is the identity of space/place influenced by the changes in the proposed constituents?
2. How does the functional re-organization influence the physical characteristics of the boundary definitions?
3. What kind of impact do such changes have upon user groups and their use patterns?

These research questions are approached through documenting and analyzing spatial relations in a comparative study of two conditions of the site. Furthermore, through in-depth interviews, several aspects of people place relationships are approached with the following questions and hypothesis:

1. How do changes in the proposed constituents influence people/place relationships for the different user groups?

2. Are the proposed constituents perceived as distinct characteristics in accordance with knowing or not knowing the former condition?

More specifically the questions were oriented towards testing the following hypotheses.

H1. Relationship of people with space/place differs along socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

H2. Relationship of people with space/place differs along the user category (being a visitor or a resident).

H3. There is a relationship between the fulfillment of the expectations and identity of space/place.

4.4. Methodology of the Case Study

The case study was conducted through employing different research techniques, the aim of which was to obtain a broader depiction of the proposed constituents, their interrelations and their effects over people/place relationships. Therefore, (1) documentation, (2) direct observation, (3) spatial analyses (4) in depth interviews and their statistical analyses were used as research methods for the study. Photographic images, 1/1000 development plans of 1974 (drawn in 1969), 1982 and 2003 (See Appendix A1, A2, A3) and written sources about both situations were utilized. Direct observations were done and reflected upon the current situation to achieve a more detailed view of both physical definition and use through two different seasons first being in August 2005 and second in November 2005 through a religious holiday. By this way the information about physical, functional and social constitution of the street at times of different intensity of uses was obtained and specified. Photographs were

taken at different hours of the day and night in order to demonstrate how the identity of space/place changes with the intensive use of the street focusing on the selected constituents as tools to survey. Spatial analyses of the site were oriented towards establishing continuity and change regarding street borders, volumetric character, spatial characteristics of the units, their interrelations, their relations to the street space, the treatment of the boundary/interior/exterior relationships on the ground floor, functional organization and social constitution of the site. These analyses were represented through schemes so as to demonstrate continuity and change within the site for 1970 and 2005 with respect to the proposed constituents. The development plan of 2003 was revised for the current situation through the observations which reflected on 2005 condition of the site. However, for the 1970 condition, the boundary definitions are not a result of strict evidence but, derived from descriptions of the respondents, some photographic evidence, and derived from the functional necessities, as well as the overall constitution of the façades at that period in keeping with local character and construction techniques.

In addition to the described research techniques (documentation, observations and spatial analyses), in-depth interviews were conducted. Bars Street has heterogeneous users of various ages, gender group having different education backgrounds, interests and expectations. Furthermore, two categories of users were addressed as inhabitants and visitors using the site. The study was conducted at a religious holiday (November, 2005), which can be seen to represent the typical situation of use. In-depth interviews were conducted with 72 respondents aged between 15 and 77. Since identity of space/place is proposed to be influenced by length of time a person is associated with a site on recreation settings and it is a function of use history (such as length of time an

individual has been associated with a site and frequency of visits to it), (Haliu et al., 2005) and there is a difference between the relationship of local people and the visitors with places (Gospodini, 2002), the sample group was divided into four groups in equal size as follows by the use of quota sampling method (1) visitors knowing 1970's, (2) visitors not knowing 1970's, (3) residents knowing 1970's, (4) residents not knowing 1970's. Eighteen respondents were interviewed from each category.

Most of the questions were open ended in order not to restrict the ideas of the respondents. The questions were prepared in the form of in-depth interview consisted of 26 questions. The first 16 questions were asked all of the respondents and last 10 questions were asked just to the ones who know the past situation (See Appendix B1 for the form).

The first part of the questionnaire was oriented in order to obtain demographic data of the respondents such as age, gender, education level, occupation and the user category (being a resident or a visitor in Bodrum). The following part aimed to obtain information about the respondents' relationship with the places and looks for if the respondent finds the street distinct and why, which activities the respondent prefers to be involved in at the street and how the respondent feels when he/she is involved in the street. The second part is constructed upon the questions concerning the past situation in terms of physical, functional and social constituents. These questions aimed to gain information about the former situation and to find out if the satisfaction and fulfillment of their expectations were related with the identity of space/place for the respondents. The data collected from the in-depth interviews were analyzed statistically through the frequencies, cross-tabs, chi-square analyses and t-tests.

4.5. Findings and Discussion

The following section contains a detailed exposition of the work and findings in accordance to the objectives, as well as a commentary with respect to the research questions. The, two conditions of the site 1970 and 2005 are established and documented as precisely as possible focusing on the proposed constituents of space/place. Furthermore, an attempt is made to coordinate the findings in a more coherent picture of the physical, functional and social characteristics of space/place.

Findings are represented graphically in the form of a series of schemes and drawings, attempting to reconstruct the former situation and lend precision and detail the current situation. The interrelations of the constituents are sought in the commentary based on spatial analyses that focused on mutual influences of functional organization, spatial relations and operation, and their interplay with the social characteristics.

4.5.1. Physical Characteristics of the Built Environment

Comparing the development plans of 1970 and 2003, it can be seen that there are no significant changes in the total ground floor area and plans of the buildings. Therefore, spatial organization of the street, street definitions and its borders and adjacency relationships of the buildings did not change between selected years. The new situation is being governed by the restrictions of the façade widths by the municipality, as well as the restrictions caused by construction methods (i.e. load bearing walls). Therefore, the initial sizes and number of units have been maintained through 30 years time period (See Appendix A1, A2, A3).

Considering continuity and change as effects in the current situation, continuity appears as a weighty tendency. Although many of the buildings were actually reconstructed, volumetric characteristics, the street line, size (in terms of width, depth and height), shape and number of units were largely maintained. Since the municipality restricted the number of floors with 2 storey in the city center, all of the buildings at the selected site have a height of approximately 6.5 meters having flat roofs. Furthermore, size, shape and proportional relationships of the openings (except from the façade facing street at ground level) were kept consistent with the local character of the area supported by the regulations. Therefore, coherency, which is considered as key to distinct architecture and identity (Oktay, 2004), is expressed in terms of street line, form, shape and size of the building components at the selected site.

In terms of the use of material and the architectural articulation, consistency can be observed except from the façades facing with the street especially at the street level. Since materials are restricted to stone or white plaster as alternative, there is a strong overall coherency in terms of color, texture and material with repetitive varieties. Therefore, several historically conserved buildings and the buildings at the Meyhaneler Road maintained their physical characteristics totally in terms of color, texture, material and opening types (See Figures 5, 6, 7, 8).



Figure 5. Ora Bar (1978) (Photo from Hakan Aykan's archive)



Figure 6. Ora Bar (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu, 2005)



Figure 7. Window-door opening types of a restaurant in Meyhaneler Road (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu, 2005)



Figure 8. Window-door opening types of a bar in Meyhaneler Road (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu, 2005)

However, in the buildings, which are not historically conserved, located at the street, while continuity is perceivable in terms of color, texture and material in approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the physical enclosure, there are some changes in these terms at façades facing the street especially at the street level. As it can be observed, such the spatial units exhibit a tendency to employ continuous glass surfaces and variety in claddings at the façades

facing the street which distracts the overall coherence in the mentioned respects (See Figures 9, 10).



Figure 9. Fora Gift Shop (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu, 2005)



Figure 10. Yetti Gari Bar (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu, 2005)

4.5.2. Functional Organization

The changes in the functional organization of the site can be seen as a transformation from a production site into a consumer oriented leisure and entertainment environment. The functional re-organization of the selected site is a specific example representing the transformation of the town into a tourist site in the last 30 years. The mentioned changes in the boundary definitions and façade treatments can be seen as the results of the reciprocal relationships between functional organization and physical characteristics of the built environment. The influences of the functional organization on the interrelationships of the inside and outside, and patterns of activities of the site are described in the following part.

Comparing the two situations of the street, functional transformation of the built environment can be clearly seen. The site was used as a kind of production area sheltering workshops, warehouses and food processing shops, as well as several residential units in 1970 (See Figure 11).

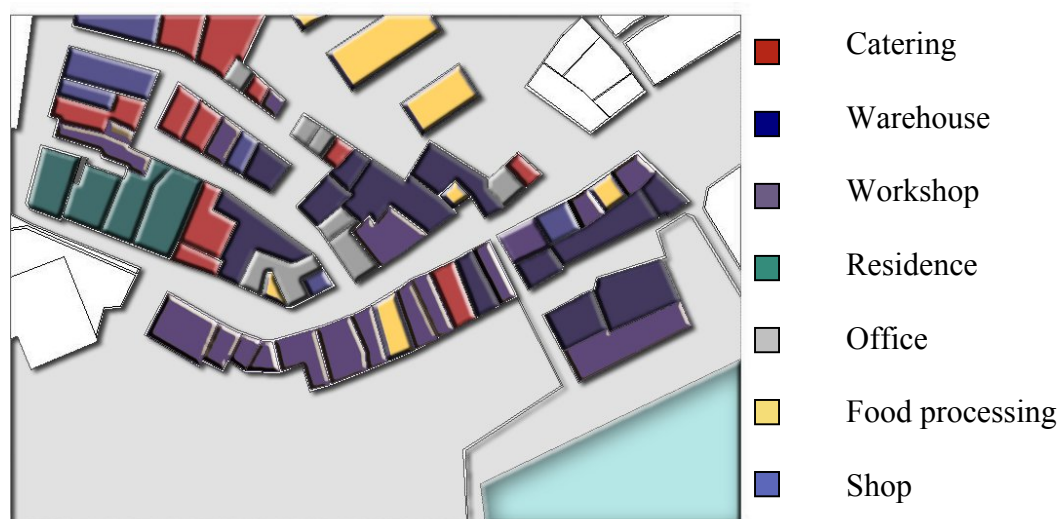


Figure 11. Scheme showing functional organization (1970) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

However, since 1974, the site has been gradually transformed into an entertainment area initiated with the conversion of a warehouse into a bar called Hadi Gari. From then on, other existing buildings, which were functioning as, warehouses or workshops transformed into places to fulfill the needs -consumption, shopping- of the tourists coming to Bodrum. Therefore, the selected site is dominated by bars, restaurants, and several types of shops in the current situation (See Figure 12).



Figure 12. Scheme showing functional organization (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

Upon closer inspection, the reciprocal relationship between the physical characteristics of the buildings and their functions can be visualized through the continuity and changes in the physical definitions of the built environment in terms of inter-penetration of the inside and outside. The former condition of the street, as a public circulation area, was adjacent to the functional units that had no immediate impact on the street space other than forming it. This distinction allowed or required no interpenetration of the street and interiors. Just on the contrary, they presupposed and maintained the strict

division between street and interior spaces and constituted a well defined circulation path for the passers by. That division could be seen even when the workshops required large openings, which were treated with shutters, thus the physical distinction persisted even in the situations when they were actually opened (See Figure 13).



Figure 13. Scheme showing boundary definitions (1970) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

In spite of the fact that the new situation develops in accordance with a variety of restrictions and regulations, radical change in the functions surrounding the street space bring about a different treatment of their façades at ground level. Newly established functions evidently require re-definition of the physical characteristics of the boundary, and a totally different interrelation of interior and exterior, which is constructed with the changes of openings at the street level. Therefore, the façades of the buildings, facing the street propose a more permeable boundary definition compared to its former situation. Such permeability is articulated in both physical and visual terms. Compared to the continuing characteristics mentioned above, the change in boundary definitions seems as minor intervention, but has radical effects over the relationship between street and interior space at ground floor level. By comparing the physical definitions of the

two conditions, the influence of function over space relations and therefore, the use patterns are made visible and obvious (See Figure 14).



Figure 14. Scheme showing the boundary definitions (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

It is interesting to notice that openings at ground floor are being changed freely, in accordance with the respective functions, although the continuity in façades of the first floors remains in keeping the local character. The windows and door types of openings were transformed into shop windows consisting of glass especially in the cases of shops (See Figure 15).



Figure 15. Continuous glass surface of a clothing shop (Photo taken by Begüm Bilgenoğlu 2005)

In some cases, such as clothing shops, jewelers, and markets, the physical boundaries between street and interiors eventually disappear to allow interpenetration of street and interiors (See Figures 16, 17).



Figure 16. Interpenetration of the interior and exterior and extension of interior furnishings to the street space (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)



Figure 17. Interpenetration of the interior and exterior and extension of interior furnishings to the street space (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)

All of these changes bring about a totally different kind of inside-outside relations to the street. While the street line remains implicit, on the experiential level and in use, the boundary is transformed into a permeable definition which serves functions accurately. This transformation of boundary definitions, in accordance with the functional propositions shows the reciprocal relationship of the physical definition and functional organization in the constitution of space/place. To illustrate how the disappearance of such distinctions influences the use of space, schemes showing the former and current situations are developed following the technique that is applied in Nolli's Map of Rome (See Appendix A4). In this representation the actual usability/accessibility of spaces that fall into the category of the public is emphasized as a continuous realm in spite of their interior character of the spatial components. Analogously the schemes showing interior-exterior relationships in the site are developed to compare the past and current situations. Formerly, there was a clear distinction between two different realms, the private/interiors and the public/street (See Figure 18).



Figure 18. Scheme showing the strict distinction of the street and interior space (public/private) (1970) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

In contrast, the current situation shows and operates through a combination of the street and interior space. The specific articulation of the boundary as a permeable transparent interface allows penetration of street space inside and extends the inside activities to the street space. This interpenetration of the street and interiors is enhanced by the overhangs which actually block the second floors of the buildings experientially. Therefore, the identity of space/place changes from a street surrounded by buildings to a more unified sense of space/place including street and interior space (See Figures 19, 20).



Figure 19. Scheme showing interpenetration of the street and interiors (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

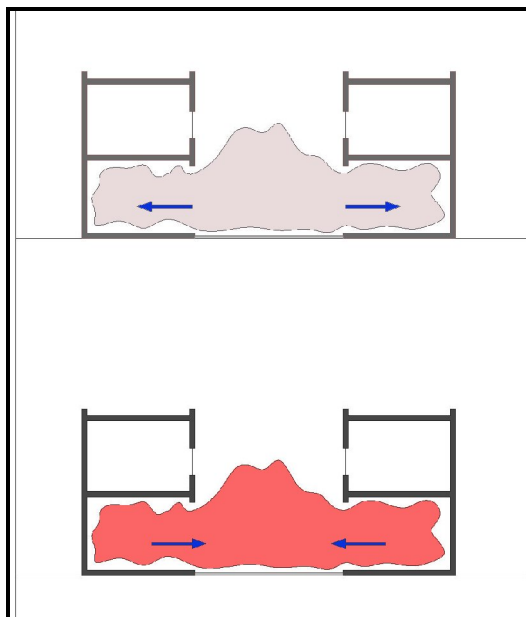


Figure 20. Section showing interpenetration of the street and interiors (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

This influences interrelationships of people with space/place and others, influenced and defined in some terms by the boundary definitions and articulation of interiors and

exteriors which is supported by the responses in the questionnaire describing the space/place in experiential terms:

The overhangs, defining the street space between the opposite buildings, limit the perception of above floor and the façades of the buildings. They enhance the relationship of people with street and interior and space this encourages people to consume activities and products. However, whole volume of the street and the architecture can not be perceived because of focusing on the bounded relationships between shops and street.

(54 years old woman, visitor)

This explanation of the respondent can be visualized by the photographs of the street, taken in the high season (See Figures, 21, 22).



Figure 21. A view showing the interpenetration of the street and interiors involving people-place relationships in the current situation (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)



Figure 22. A view showing the interpenetration of the street and interiors involving people-place relationships in the current situation (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)

The findings of the space analyses and comparison indicate that continuity in the form and volumetric relationships of the built environment is not enough to maintain a particular identity of space/place in terms of physical constitution. The influences of changes in the boundary definition at ground floor of the buildings are clearly seen with respect to the sense of identity of space/place. Just with changing the ground floor entrances and facades of the buildings, the street space changes into a more unified one which embraces interior/exterior and the boundaries together. This changes the perception of the physical characteristics of the buildings, and the feeling the self as a part of place. As it is claimed by Eben Saleh (1998), architectural identity participates in setting up meaningful schemata which influences human behavior as a cultural process. Therefore, it can be claimed that the identity of place changes with the influences of the reciprocal relationship between the boundary definitions and articulation of inside/outside and the involvement of people in places.

The reciprocal relationships with respect to social characteristics can be observed through the changes in space/place of different time periods of the day for the same site as well. When the street was used as an industrial site, the workshops, warehouses and food processing shops were opened early in the morning and closed after 7:00 pm. Therefore, interior-exterior relationships and functions of the built environment constructed a circulation path and separate workshops, allowing controlled passages in day time. However, because the buildings were not being used at night, there were strict boundaries defining the buildings and the street space at night time. This means that the street was more populated in the day times, while there were only the passers by that used the street for pass-through (See Figures 23, 24).

“There were workshops, warehouses and butchers in this street. The workshops used to open at 8:00 am in the morning. There were iron makers, carpenters and warehouses for fig, sponge, carob bean and tangerine. These places worked till the evening. After they are closed, the street was not used even by passers by.”

(64 years old man, inhabitant)

“You couldn’t find anybody in this street after 8:00 pm in the past. The street used to become totally empty and dark space after the workshops were closed”.

(68 year old man, inhabitant)

Also Deleon notes in his books about bars and ‘meyhane’ about the past situation of the Bars Street, enhancing the responses of the ones knowing the past situation of the street as follows:

“ Bars? Where are those renowned Bodrum Bars? They have not existed yet. They even have not been imagined yet. Nobody has thought of opening a bar on a mountain heap there was only one meyhane called Kale. [...] When the sun falls, Bodrum was very boring, there wasn't anybody around. You couldn't find any human being around. Sponge fishermen, and fishers drank sage tea at Raşit's Kahve, Bodrum was as if it was abandoned at 9:00 pm.”

(Deleon, J. 1988)



Figure 23. Scheme showing the interior-exterior relationships in the day time (1970)

(Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)



Figure 24. Scheme showing the interior-exterior relationships in the night time in (1970)

(Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

However, with the proposition of entertainment as a function for the current situation, the street is changing radically regarding numbers, patterns of activity, and time slots, as well as in socio-demographic characteristics of the user group. When we consider the current situation, we see the influences of the functions over the patterns of use and the interpenetration of the street space and interiors. Since the proposed functions are dominantly entertainment areas, catering areas and shops, the extension of interiors to the street space can be observed through the physical definitions and generated activities of the users. In this way, intensity of use shows gradual increase from day to night due to enhancement of the activity patterns with the openings of the bars and discos and continues till early in the morning (See Figures 25, 26).

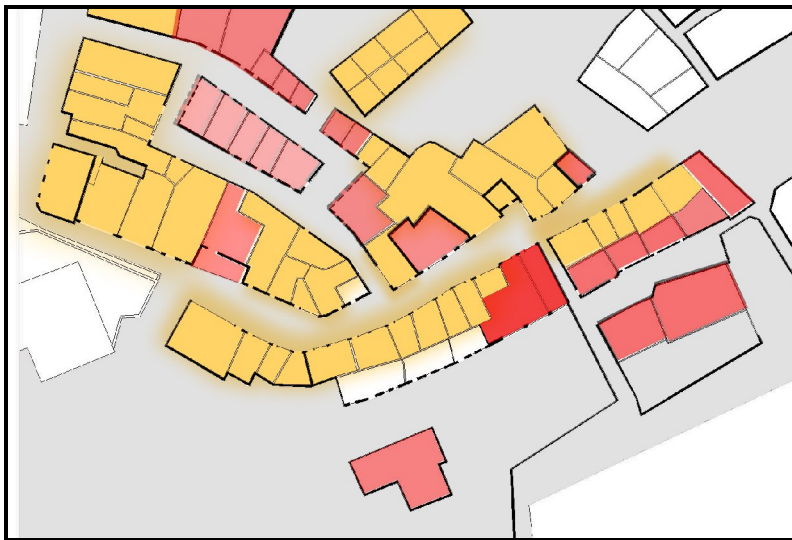


Figure 25. Scheme showing the interior-exterior relationships in the day time (2005)

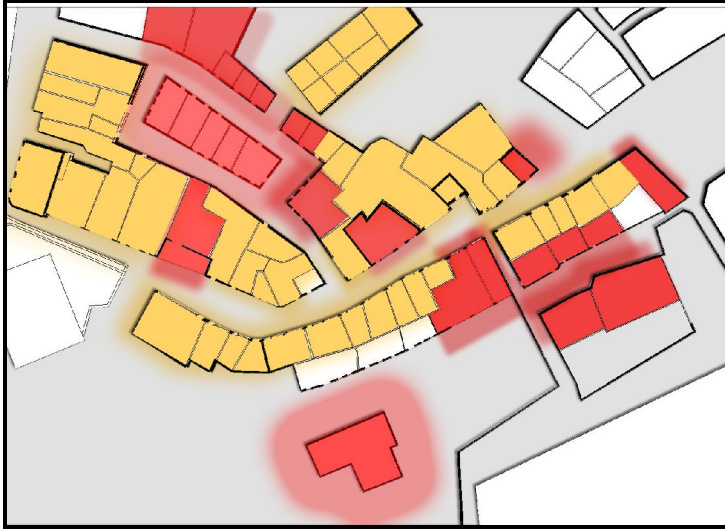


Figure 26. Scheme showing the interior-exterior relationships in the night time (2005)
(Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

Since the places function throughout the night, the time period that the street is abandoned by users is approximately between 6 am to 11 am in the high season. Thus, the fundamental physical characteristics of the site can be observed only at morning until the noon, in the high season (See Figures 27, 28).



Figure 27. Building façades in the morning (Photo taken by Begüm Bilgenoğlu 2005)



Figure 28. Building façades in the morning (Photo taken by Begüm Bilgenoğlu 2005)

For the rest of the day what is perceivable in terms of identity of space/place is the interpenetration of the street and interiors due to the changes in the physical definition of the boundaries, and the involvement of users in proposed and generated activities (See Figures 29, 30).



Figure 29. Interpenetration of the street and interiors, generating people-place relationships (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)



Figure 30. Interpenetration of the street and interiors, generating people-place relationships (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)

Comparing these changes in the proposed and generated activities as functional organizations in the street is interesting both for the two different conditions of the site (former/current), and for differences in the day/night patterns in the current situation. In the past situation, the street was a circulation path, surrounded by the distinct territories of the workshops and warehouses. Outdoor space was sometimes used by the occupants; however, this use was not proposition of a function that invites the passer by, or that generated new activities, but was something that discouraged people to be involved in. In contrast to the past situation the proposed functions of the current situation encourage the passers to stay, walk slowly, to watch or to involve in the place with stationary activities such as sitting in front of a bar (See Figures 31, 32, 33).



Figure 31. People shopping (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)



Figure 32. People socializing in front of bars (Photo taken by Burcu Bilgenoğlu 2005)



Figure 33. People socializing in front of bars (Özışık, 1999)

Therefore, the current situation proposes totally a different, rather slow circulation, pace and complexity of life, patterns of use, both as proposed and as generated activities. Generated activities tend to develop at the zones where functional extensions and circulation overlap (See Figures, 34, 35, 36, 37).

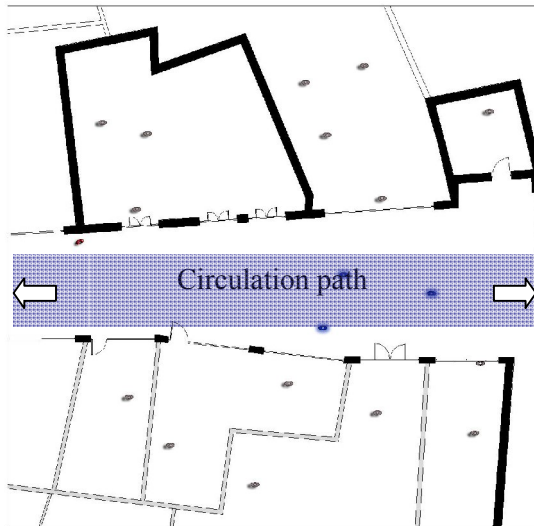


Figure 34. Scheme showing the activity patterns in the morning in the high season (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

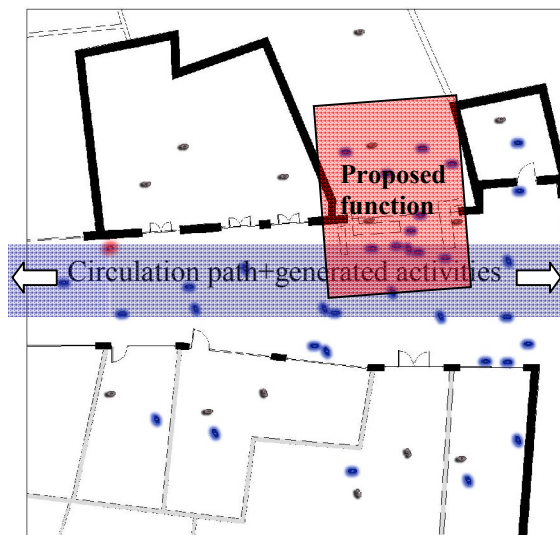


Figure 35. Scheme showing the activity patterns and intensity of use at noon in the high season (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

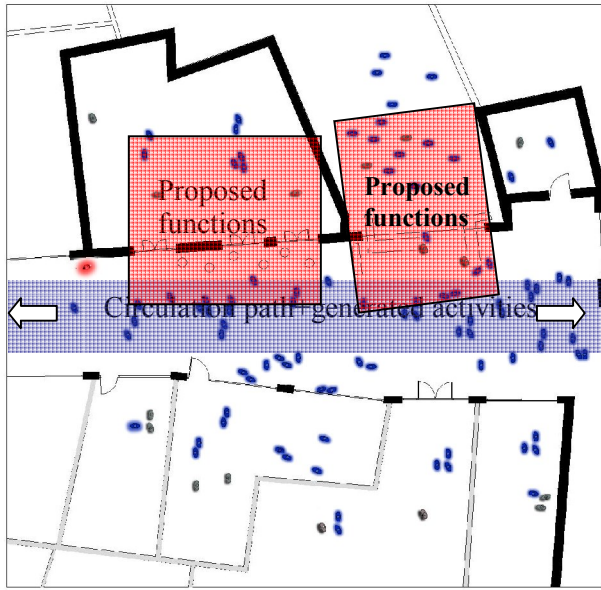


Figure 36. Scheme showing the activity patterns in the evening in the high season (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

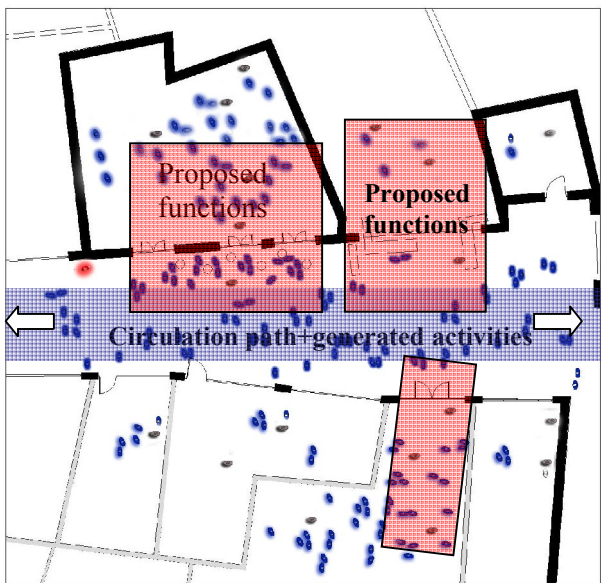


Figure 37. Scheme showing the activity patterns in the night time in the high season (2005) (Drawn by Burcu Bilgenoğlu)

5.4.3. Social Characteristics

Considering the social characteristics, there is a great difference between the user groups of the street, when the two situations of the site are compared. In the 1970's the user group and occupants of the Bars Street were predominantly inhabitants of Bodrum. As the street was functioning as a production site, the majority of the user group was male, though there were also female employees working in the processing of the products, such as sponge, fig, tangerine or carob bean stored in the warehouses. In contrast, for the current situation, after entertainment has become dominant, the center of the target group has changed from the inhabitants to tourists; in other words, emphasis is on the visitors rather than permanent inhabitants. Consequently, the current situation involves diversity of people from different socio-demographic characteristics and totally different patterns of activities.

The characteristics of the user categories derived from questionnaire and the written sources show that, in addition to the changes in the user groups of the site, employers and employees of the shops also show diverse characteristics. The majority of the owners rented their shops to people who come to Bodrum for work. Therefore, the buildings at the street became money source for the owners, employers and employees. It is clearly seen that the number of local people working in the street decreased compared to the past situation as production changed to service. Kiper (2006) claims that the population of the people coming to Bodrum for work from Eastern and South Eastern Anatolia has been increasing a lot. This increase is a result of migration of the all of the family members with the ones coming Bodrum for work. Therefore the social

composition of the street is consisted of the local or foreign tourists, inhabitants and employers or employees working at the site.

“I don’t know anyone when I hang around in this street especially in the summer time. We get used to people who are visitors of Bodrum. But there is no continuity in the people working at the street. Even functions of shops change season by season. I can not create bonds with the place because I assume that they are temporary. It was not the same in the past. We knew each other; we talked to people at the street when we were just passing. I miss those days.”

(70 years old man, inhabitant)

It can be stated that along with the physical constitution, the continuity of the social relationships plays a significant role in the constitution of identity of place by the respondents. Thus, social relationships of people with each other in a socio-spatial environment influence the people-place relationships. The above statements also indicate the importance of social groups that people involve in on people’s relationships with places.

Overall, the documentation, observation and spatial analyses which were enhanced with the qualitative analyses of the in depth interviews, helped establish concrete information of the site, and allowed understanding and commenting on the role of the selected constituents on the formation of identity of space/place. The analyses indicated that these constituents have reciprocal relationships with each other. Moreover, each of the participants constructs relationships with places and others especially via function.

4.5.4. Statistical Analyses of the In-depth Interviews

In-depth interviews were conducted to enhance the study with social constituents to learn how people-place relationships are constructed by different user groups and which factors affect these relationships. In-depth interviews aimed to obtain information about the past and current situations of the street through the respondents knowing and not knowing the 1970's of the street.

Considering the current situation, 72 respondents 38 male and 34 female were interviewed within the selected site. The age range varied between 17 and 77, and they were categorized into 5 groups (15-25, 26-35, 36- 45, 46-55, 56+). Concerning the education level of the respondents, 3 groups of educational background were specified (up to high school, high school graduated, and university graduated). The reason for being in Bodrum was also divided into two categories as being an inhabitant and a visitor (See Table 1).

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

Gender		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	38	52,8
	Female	34	47,2
	Total	72	100.0
Age		Frequency	Percent
Valid	15-25	19	26,4
	26-35	13	18,1
	36-45	16	22,2
	46-55	15	20,8
	56+	9	12,5
	Total	72	100.0
Education		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Up to high school	9	12,5
	High school graduated	31	43,1
	University graduated	32	44,4
	Total	72	100.0
User category of being in Bodrum		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Inhabitant	36	50.0
	Visitor	36	50.0
	Total	72	100.0

When the visiting patterns of the respondents in Bars Street were analyzed, the reasons of visiting the street, preferred time for visit, preferred spaces of visit and duration of visit were considered (See Table 2 and Appendix B, Questions 4, 5, 6).

Table 2. Visiting patterns of the respondents

Reasons of visiting the street		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Hang around	33	22.6
	Entertainment	37	25.3
	Shopping	34	23.3
	Transitional	17	11.6
	Work	10	6.8
	Total	131	89.7
Missing	System	15	10.0
Total		146	100.0
Preferred time for visit		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Night	12	16.7
	Day	31	43.1
	Both	29	40.3
	Total	72	100.0
Preferred Spaces		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Cafe restaurant	39	54.2
	Bars	10	13.9
	Shops	7	9.7
	Street itself	16	22.2
	Total	72	100.0

When the preferred and spent times for visiting the street are compared, there are differences between the inhabitants and visitors. While inhabitants prefer going to the street at day time compared to night, visitors show a more balanced pattern of use in terms of time preference. On the other hand, while inhabitants do not tend to use the street night long, there is a balance in the use length for the visitors in day and night time (See Figures 38, 39).

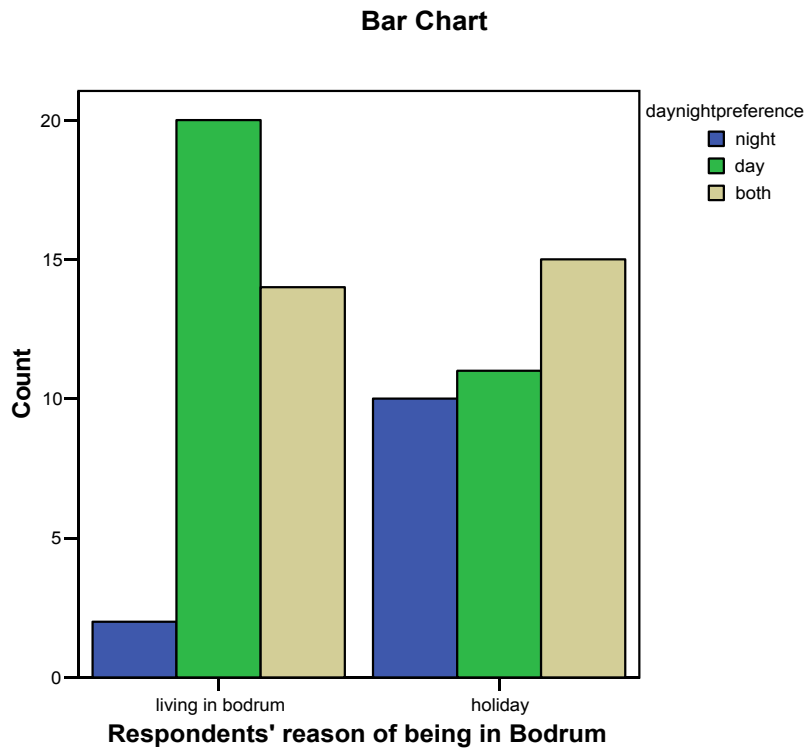


Figure 38. Respondents' day-night preferences

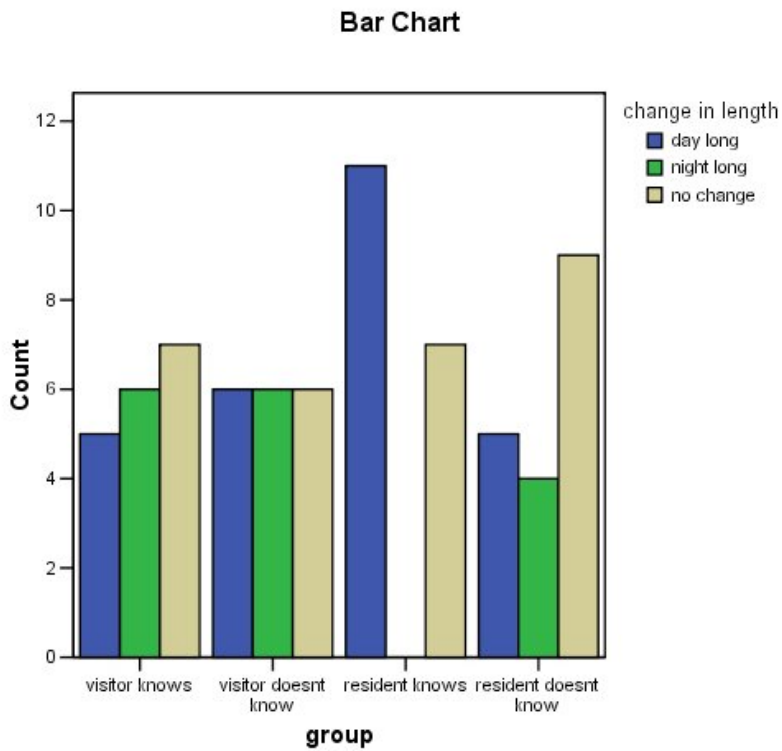


Figure 39. Respondents' length of use in day and night

With respect to the specifications of the site and the characteristics of the sample group, it was hypothesized that people’s relationship with places differed along their socio-demographic characteristics. To test this hypothesis, the relationship of people with places was studied by asking (1) if they found the place distinct, (2) why they found the street distinct and (3) how they felt when they were involved in the street (Appendix B, Questions 7, 8). The chi-square analysis indicated that there is no significant relationship between gender and relationship with places in the entertainment areas. Considering if the respondent finds the street distinct, it was seen that there is also no significant relationship between finding the street distinct and gender. There is also no significant relationship between finding the street distinct and education level of the respondents.

However, there is a significant relationship between finding the street distinct and age of the respondents ($\chi^2=15.031$, $df=4$, $p=0.005$) (See Appendix C2) (See Figure 40).

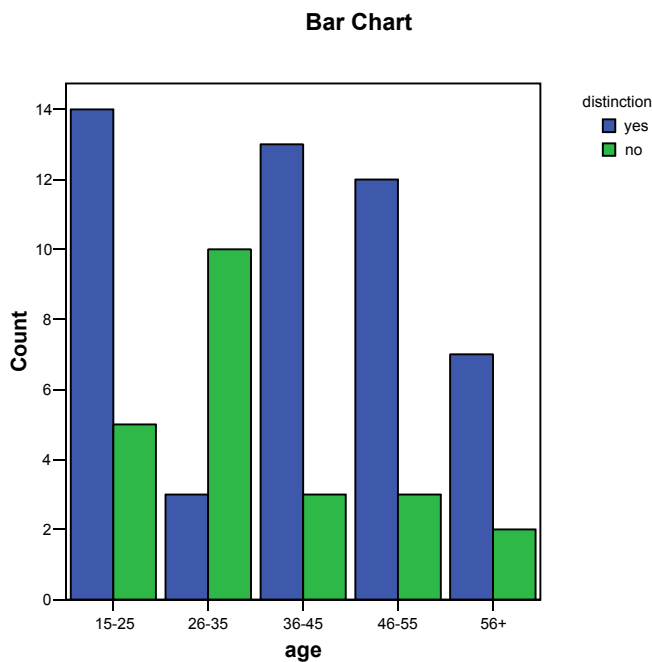


Figure 40. Finding the street distinct with respect to age

There is also a significant mean difference between the ones knowing ($M= 1.19$) and not knowing ($M= 1.44$) the past situation of the street ($t=-2.328$, $df=70$, two tailed $p< 0.023$) (See Appendix C8). This is supported by the significant relationship between finding the street distinct and the age of the respondents. If we consider the age of the ones knowing the past situation would approximately be over 45, then the significant mean difference between knowing and not knowing the past situation would be supported by the difference in the age range of the respondents.

When we consider why the street is found to be distinct by the respondents with respect to the proposed constituents, frequency distribution showed that while 60% of the respondents found the street distinct, because of its functional constitution, (the opportunities it offers/involving both shopping and entertainment areas), 40% of the respondents found the street distinct because of its physical constitution (i.e. architectural characteristics, space definition, and location). These explanations show that functional organization and physical characteristics of the built environment are valid constituents for distinctiveness of place for the respondents.

However, when we consider the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and the reason of finding the street distinct, the results did not indicate any significant relationship. The results showed that there is also no significant relationship between gender and why the respondents find the street distinct. While 48.3% of the male respondents find the street distinct because of its function and activity pattern (involving both shopping and entertaining activities), 51.7% of the female respondents found the street distinct with the same reason. Considering age, the results indicated no significant relationship between why the respondents find the street distinct and the respondents'

age, and considering education there is no significant relationship with why the respondent finds the street distinct.

Another aspect, which was proposed by the study in order to question the relationship of respondents with places, was how they felt when they were involved in the street. When we look at how the respondents feel at the street, we see that while 66.7% of the respondents feel comfortable, 33.3% of them feel uncomfortable. In contrast to the difference between the frequencies of feeling comfortable or uncomfortable, the results showed that there is no significant relationship between how the respondents feel when they are involved in the street and gender. There is also no significant relationship between how the respondent feels when he/she is involved in the street and the age of the respondent. However, there is a significant relationship between how the respondent feels when he/she is involved in the street and the education level of the respondent ($\chi^2=6.095$, $df=2$, $p= 0.47$) (See Appendix C20). This can be interpreted as, education plays an important role in how the respondents feel at the street.

The second hypothesis was that the relationship with place differs along the user category - being a visitor or an inhabitant - (temporary/permanent). Like the first hypothesis, finding the street distinct, why the street is found to be distinct and how the respondents feel when they are involved in the street were considered for the second hypothesis. When we consider if the respondents found the street distinct, the chi-square analysis indicated that there is no significant relationship between the user categories and if the respondents found the street distinct. There is also no significant relationship between how the respondent feels when he/she involves in the street and the user category (being a visitor or an inhabitant) ($\chi^2=5.500$, $df=3$, $p= 0.139$) (See Appendix

C23). This result is supported with the t-tests that there is no significant mean difference between residents and inhabitants in terms of finding the street distinct ($t=0.752$, $df=70$, two tailed $p<0.455$) (See Appendix C25).

These results may be caused by the respondents' visiting pattern of the street. The results showed that being an inhabitant or a visitor of the site does not change the relationship of the respondents with place, for the places of leisure and places used with preference. No significant mean difference between the inhabitants and visitors in terms of their relationship with place might be explained due to the similarities in their patterns of use. As discussed above, the majority of the sample group uses the street for leisure activities (61%) or for transition (11.6%), other than working (6.8%). Therefore, their relationship with place is seen to be directed by their patterns of use independent from if they are inhabitant or a visitor. For this reason, it can be stated that patterns of activity in a place influences the relationship with place.

The third hypothesis was that there is a significant relationship between the fulfillment of needs and evaluation of the changes in the identity of space/place. This hypothesis was tested through the comparison of the two conditions and conducted with the respondents knowing the 1970's of the street. This means that the sample group is composed of the respondents over 45 years old (18 of them are visitors and 18 of them are inhabitants of the site). First of all, the respondents were asked as if they were aware of the changes in the proposed constituents of identity of space/place (Appendix B, Questions 16, 17, 18). These questions aimed to collect data both about the comparison of the two conditions and to create a framework for the respondents about what types of changes they should consider in the following questions. Therefore, the third hypothesis

was tested with the questions as follows: which situation of the site fulfilled the respondents' needs versus if the respondents are satisfied with the changes in the street, which situation of the street was/is more distinct and which situation of the street they would prefer (See Appendix B, Questions 21, 22, 23, 24). The results of the statistical analysis supported this hypothesis.

The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the fulfillment of needs/expectations of the respondents and satisfaction with the changes in the identity of space/place ($\chi^2=9.368$, $df=1$, $p= 0.002$) (See Appendix C27). The majority of the respondents knowing the past situation (70%), who thought that the current situation fulfilled their needs, claimed that they are satisfied with the changes in the proposed constituents of space/place. On the other hand, 81.6% of the respondents knowing the past situation, who thought that the previous situation fulfilled their needs and expectations, are not satisfied with the changes in the proposed constituents of space/place. This showed that there is a significant relationship between the fulfillment of needs and satisfaction with a place. Therefore, the reason why there are no significant relationships between the relationship with place and gender/age can be understood for this situation. As the results showed, the majority of the respondents (61%) preferred being involved in the street for the leisure activities, such as entertainment, shopping, hanging around and they create a positive relationship, in this case their needs are fulfilled.

The results also showed that there is a significant relationship between the fulfillment of expectations and which situation of the street was/is distinct for the respondents ($\chi^2=14.863$, $df=1$, $p<0.001$) (See Appendix C29). The ones, who thought that the

previous situation fulfilled their needs and expectations, claimed that the previous situation was more distinct than the current situation. On the other hand, the ones who thought that the current situation fulfilled their needs thought that the current situation is more distinct than the previous situation of the street. The majority of these respondents thought that the entertainment activities made the street distinct and the continuity of the entertainment activities preserve the distinctiveness of the street. This means that activities and functions are considered to be dominant regarding identity of space/place.

The street was not an important street in the 1970's; it has gained its identity with the involvement of entertainment activities. I did not used to come to the street until the bars were opened. However, the time that I spent in the street has increased after those bars opened. I used to come to the street to entertain myself. However, in the current situation I come to the street to see people entertaining. So, I think what makes the street distinct is its activity pattern.

(64 years old male inhabitant)

This street was not a distinct street compared to the other streets in Bodrum. However, being an entertainment area has made it distinct. Therefore, the street is known in the world by many people. I come to the street to involve with the people who are entertaining. Just walking through the street is enough for me to entertain myself.

(60 years old male inhabitant)

The results also indicated that there is a significant relationship between the fulfillment of expectations and preferred situation ($\chi^2=14.400$, $df=1$, $p<0.001$) (See Appendix C31). All of the respondents, who thought that the previous situation has fulfilled their needs and expectations, preferred the previous situation of the street. On the other hand, the 60% of the ones, who thought that the current situation fulfilled their needs and expectations, preferred the current situation of the street. This means that there is a proportional relationship between the fulfillment of needs and space/place preference.

I used to come to the street to see some of my friends. We used to played ‘tavla’ (backgammon) in the afternoons in front of the doors of the workshops. The majority of people using the street were the ones who we knew. Therefore, we could socialize with the people even passing by. I do not know anybody now. Those days continue in our memories. The street does not remind me anything about the past. Therefore, I do not prefer to use the street.

(72 years old male inhabitant)

I prefer to use the street because there are many shops and entertainment areas. I prefer to come here when I want to hang around or to go shopping. There are many shops that I can spend my time. By this way I socialize with the ones I do not know. It makes me happy.

(56 years old female visitor)

Considering all three hypotheses, the results showed that function patterns of space/place are very strong constituent of identity of place for the respondents.

This might be the reason why the demographic characteristics (age and gender) do not have any significant relationships with the people's relationships with place. Since the majority of the user profile uses the street for their leisure purposes, the needs and expectations of them intersects in the function and activity pattern of the street.

Therefore, the results support the magnitude of the functional organization in the constitution of identity of space/place and constitution of people-place relationships.

5. CONCLUSION

In this research, changing identity of space/place was studied with respect to a framework that was constructed upon the studies on man-environment relationships from different disciplines. Firstly, conceptualizations of space/place were explored in terms of space, place and identity issues. These conceptualizations were taken as a base to identify major aspects of man-environment relationships, and derive tangible components that influence such relations. Continuity and change as fundamental characteristics of the built environment were depicted in correlation with the influences of socio-economic factors, such as urbanization, globalization and localization. Built upon these, a conceptual framework, through which changing identity of space/place is explored, was proposed, with physical characteristics of the built environment, functional organization, and, since places can not be thought without human presence, social characteristics as constituents. Thus, identity of space/place was considered as resulting from the interrelations of the proposed constituents. Therefore, the study has focused on their interrelationships as well as on each of them particularly.

A case study was conducted at a site, Bars Street in Bodrum, where changes in the identity of space/place, have occurred under the impact of urbanization, globalization and especially tourism on the structural and social characteristics. The extent of such changes was revealed through a study of the proposed constituents, comparing the 1970 and 2005 conditions of the site. The proposed constituents and their interrelationships were explored by means of combining research techniques (documentation, direct observation, spatial analyses and in-depth interviews). The study indicated the appropriateness of these research techniques that reinforced and complemented each

other in the exploration of identity of space/place. Thus, the documentation process helped establish the physical properties of the site and involved revision through data gathered by directly from the site. Therefore, the spatial analyses helped define and locate changes in the physical definition of the site. Furthermore, through direct observation certain activity patterns were located. On the other hand, the study searched for the influences of socio-demographic characteristics, kind of presence (being an inhabitant or a visitor), and the experience of the past situation of the site on the evaluation of the changing identity of space/place and relationships of people with places.

With respect to the identity of space/place as perceived by the respondents, the in-depth interviews showed several noteworthy results. Although the physical characteristics were expected to be a dominant constituent for identity of space/place, as frequently assumed in architectural discourse, the statistical analyses of the interviews demonstrated that functional organization and the social features of the environment in this case were more influential over the perception of identity of space/place.

The findings that indicated no significant relationships between the evaluation of the changing identity of space/place and (1) socio-demographic characteristics, (2) kind of presence (being an inhabitant or a visitor), and (3) experiencing the past situation of the site enhanced the dominance of the functional organization over the other two constituents. Similarity in the use patterns of the respondents on the site, where the proposed functions are directly answering the respondents' needs and expectations, were found to be influencing the user, regardless of their socio-demographic characteristics and kinds of presence.

On the other hand, the results showed that fulfillment of the respondents' expectations had a significant relationship with the evaluations of changes in the identity of space/place and the relationship of the respondents' with place. There was a great coherence between the fulfillment of the respondents' needs and expectations, and the (1) respondents satisfaction with changes, (2) finding the situation of the street distinct, (3) their preference of which situation. Although this verification of the hypothesis has been an outcome of the responses of the ones who could make comparison between the two conditions of the site, this hypothesis supported the influence of the proposed functional organization on the involvement in the street.

Consequently, the results indicated the significance of the proposed constituents on the changing identity of space/place for the specific case. The site was a specific example where the continuity and change in the built environment, functional organization and social characteristics could be observed and documented, and helped studying the interrelationships between the proposed constituents. Furthermore, the site was a suitable example due to its location, structural characteristics, functional and spatial organization, to demonstrate the implications of changes in functional organization and boundary definitions on the use of public/street.

The study demonstrated that identity of space/place can be understood as a dynamic and changing phenomenon that develops with respect to the changes in the proposed constituents. The results showed that the proposed constituents were suitable tools for exploration of the changes in the identity of space/place. Specifically, functional re-organization was found to influence the physical characteristics of the built environment - boundary definitions in the specific case. Spatial analyses and direct observations of

the site established the changes in the boundary definitions, which erased the distinction between public and private space. Therefore, minor changes in the physical characteristics of space/place were articulated and were shown to their full effects through the physical and social characteristics of the site. Thus, changes, which were permitted by the municipality authorities' minor improvements, were shown to lead to radical re-definition of space through the use patterns that develop. Therefore, the street space becomes a giant interior. The blending of spaces can be interpreted in two ways: (1) the street - public space - gaining specialized functions, in terms of proposed and generated activities, and (2) the street appropriated by private enterprise.

This study helped attain a more comprehensive view and understanding of identity of space/place than a purely spatial perspective. With respect to this, it allows to depict, specify and examine changes in a particular way. It helps put forward effects of changes in the different constituents that amount to radical re-definition of the public/private distinction and interior exterior relationships. Therefore, it might prove a useful document to serve researchers as well as urban development planning bodies and legislative organizations, municipality workers and development planners. Further studies might focus on the relative weight of the proposed constituents in similar cases or explore the principal relationships in other types of spaces where interior-exterior relationship is restricted by the physical characteristics of the enclosure. Another direction of inquiry might be the issues of place identity and their spatial, psychological and social implications as theoretical framework.

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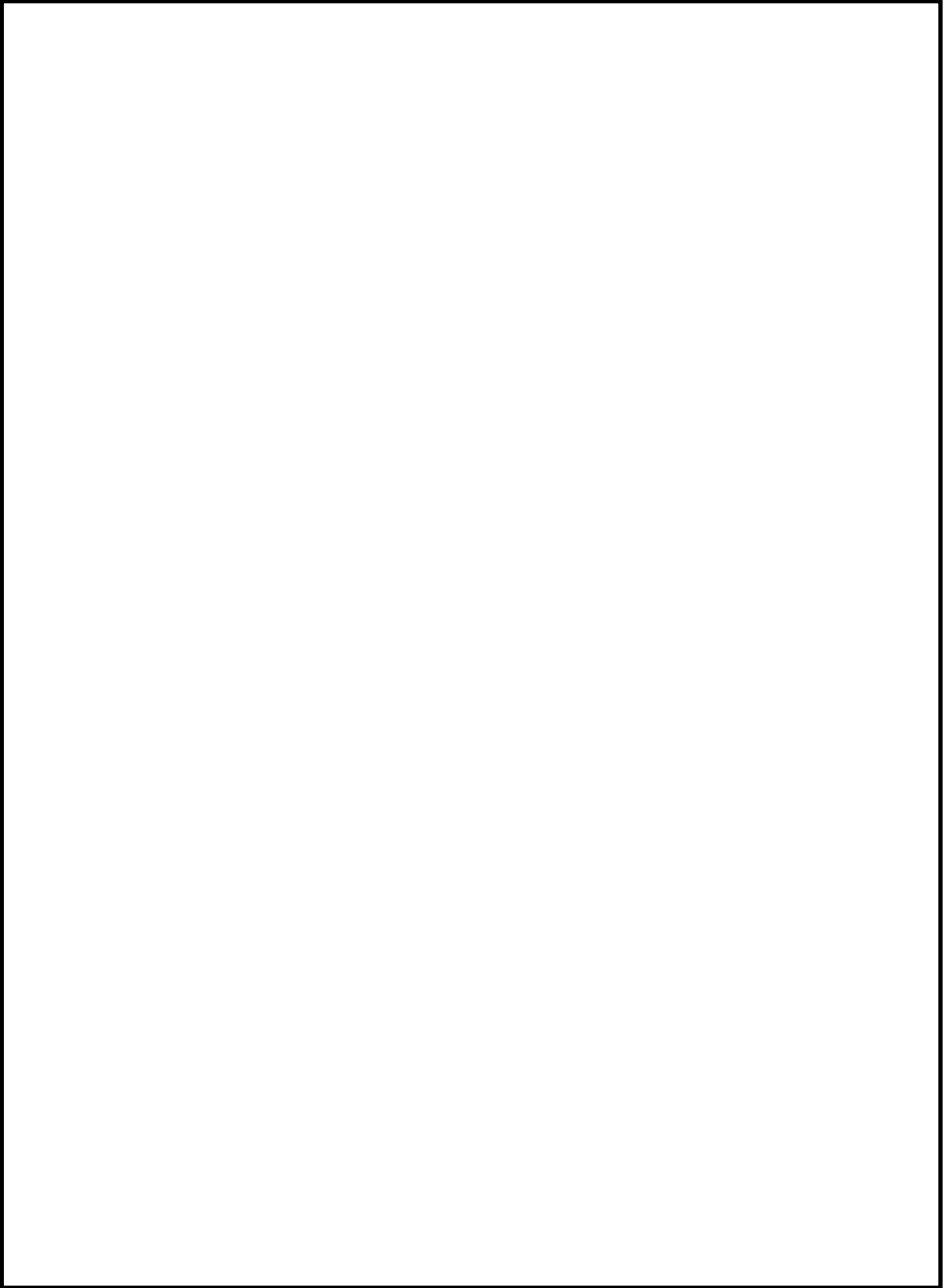
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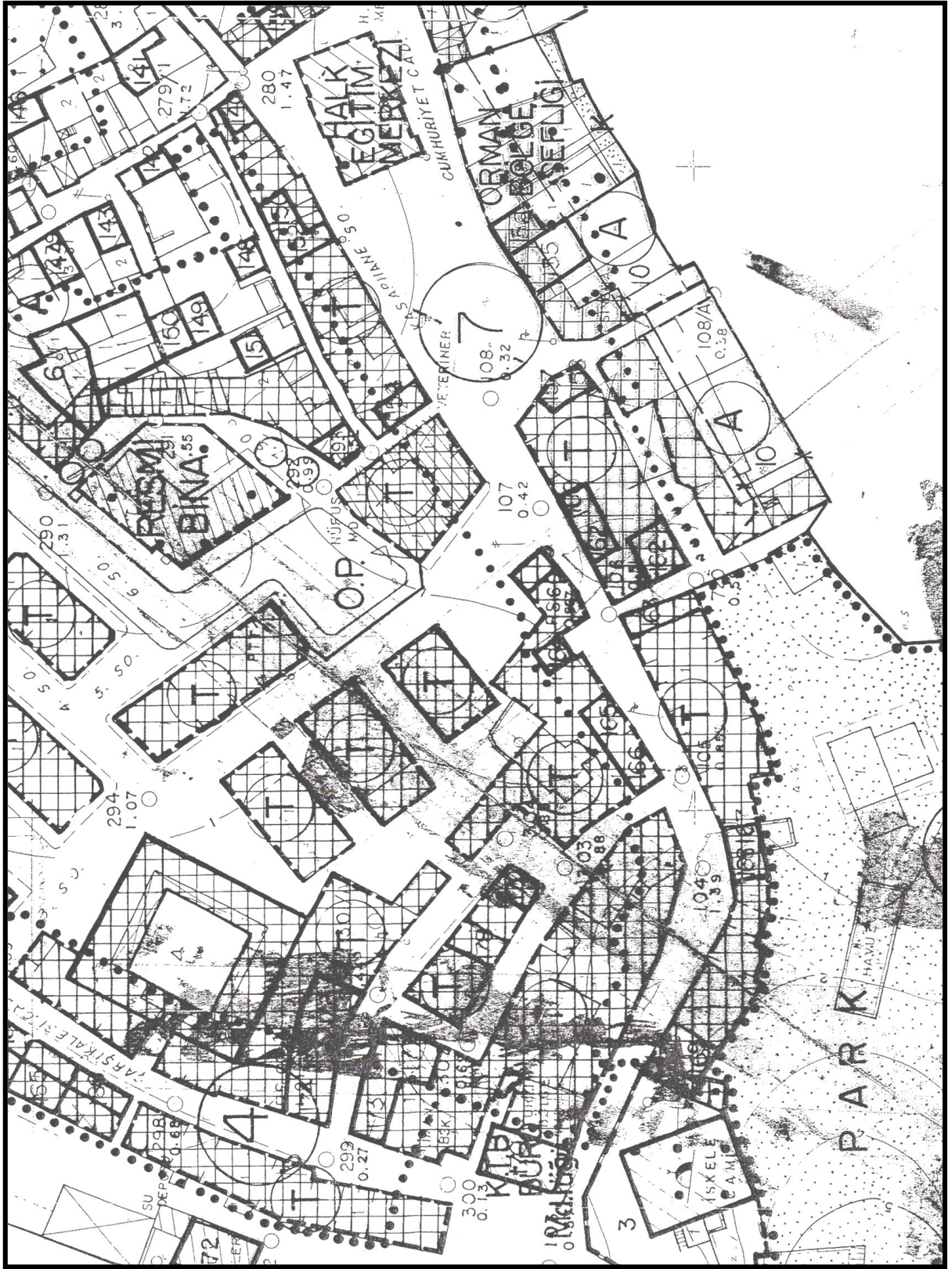
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APPENDIX A1



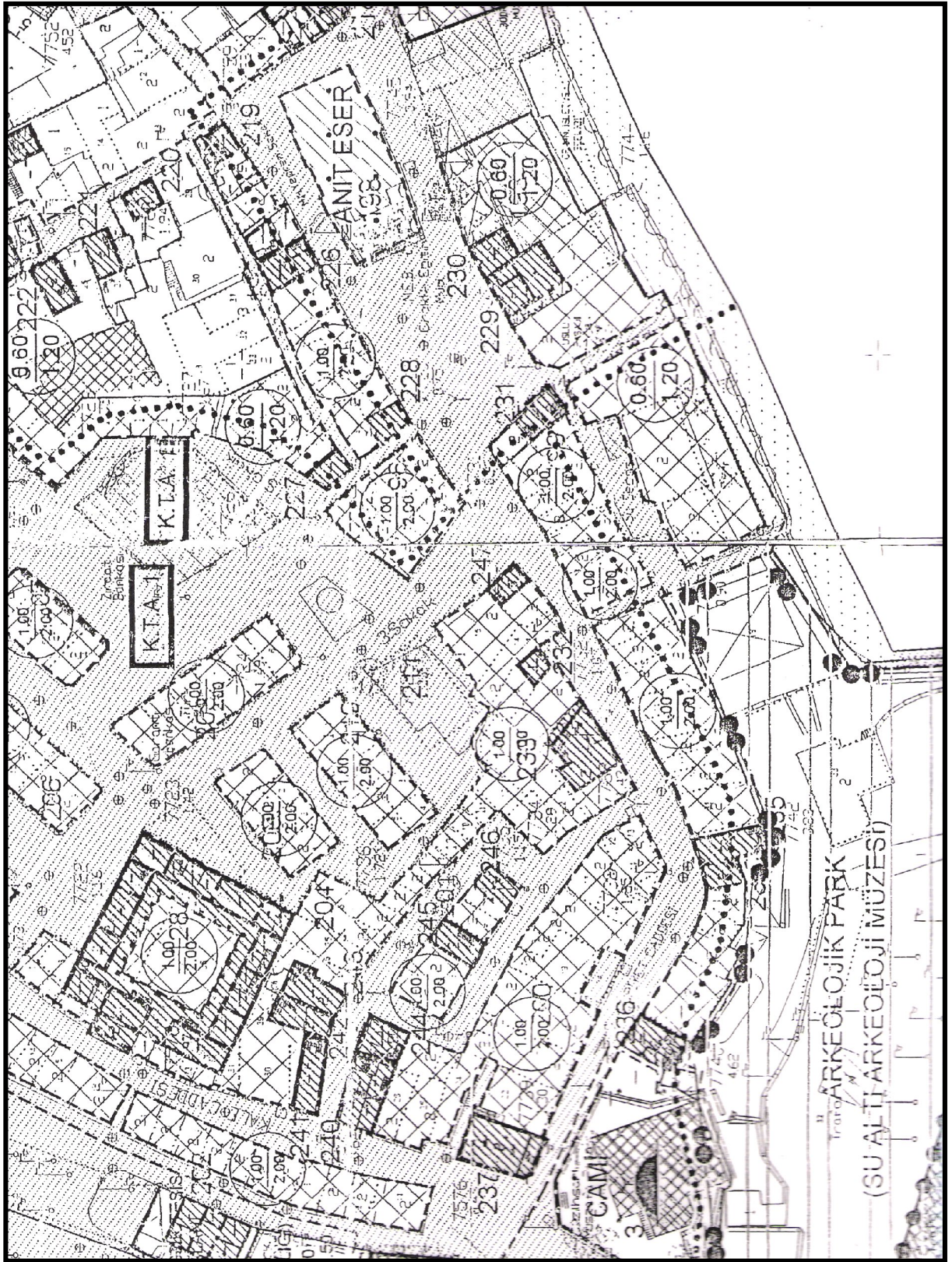
1/1000 Development plan that was drawn in 1969 and approved in 1974,
Archive of İller Bankası.

APPENDIX A2



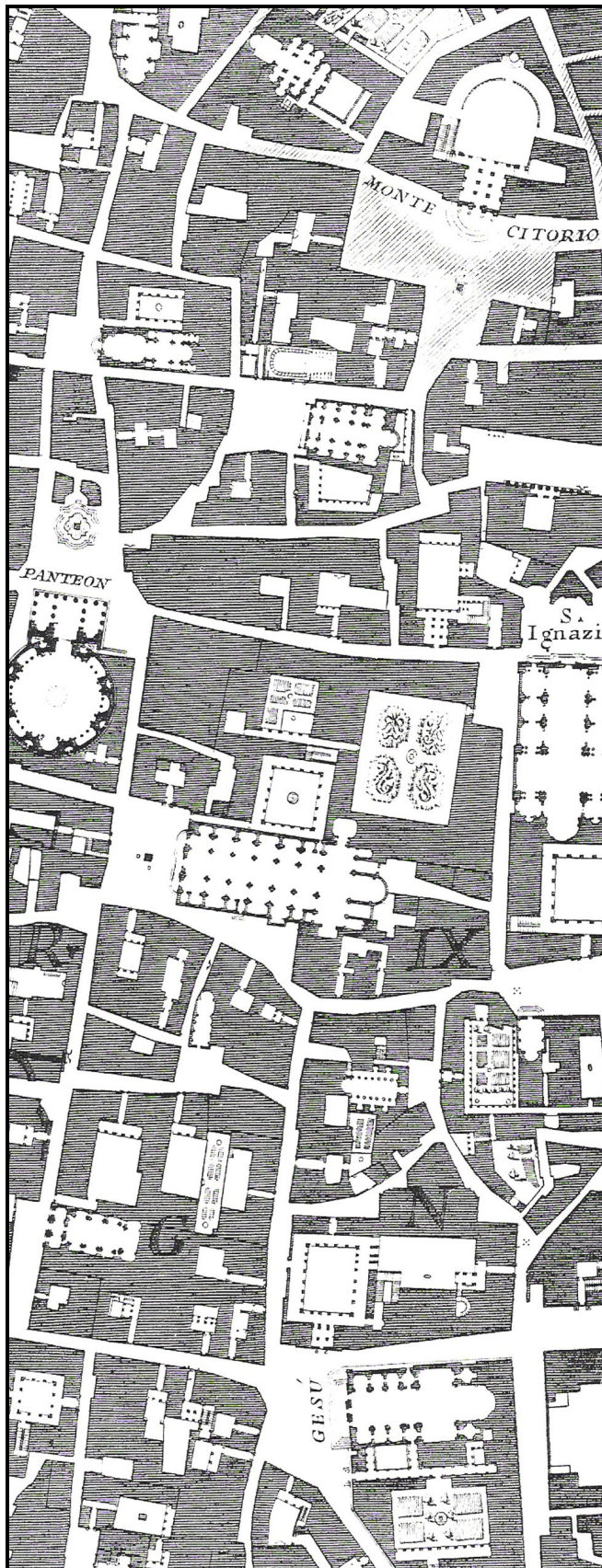
1/1000 Development plan of Bars Street that was approved in 1982.
Municipality of Bodrum, Department of Development Issues

APPENDIX A3



1/1000 Development plan of Bars Street that was approved in 2003.
Municipality of Bodrum, Department of Development Issues

APPENDIX A4



Nolli's Map of Roma in Bacon (1968)

APPENDIX B1

Questionnaire form on which in-depth interviews were based.

Turkish version

YER/MEKAN KİMLİĞİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ: BODRUM BARLAR SOKAĞI'NDA BİR ALAN ÇALIŞMASI

1. KISIM

Cinsiyet

- a. Kadın b. Erkek

1. Yaşınız?

- a. 15-25 b. 26-35 c. 36-45 d. 46-55 e. 56+

2. Eğitim durumunuz?

- a. İlköğretim b. Lise c. Lisans

3. Mesleğiniz?

.....

4. Şu anda Bodrum'da bulunma sebebiniz nedir?

- a. Bodrum'da yaşıyorum
b. Tatil amaçlı bulunuyorum
c. Ziyaret amaçlı bulunuyorum

5. Bodrum'da yaşıyorsanız Barlar Sokağını ne sıklıkla kullanırsınız?

- a. Hergün
b. Haftada 2-3 kez
c. Haftada bir
d. Daha seyrek

6. Barlar Sokağını hangi amaçlarla kullanıyorsunuz? (Birden fazla tercih yapabilirsiniz.)

- a. Gezmek/vakit geçirmek
- b. Eğlence mekanlarını kullanmak için
- c. Alışveriş için
- d. Geçiş amaçlı
- e. Bu sokakta çalışıyorum
- f. Diğer (Lütfen belirtiniz).....

7. Barlar Sokağını Bodrum veya başka tatil beldelerindeki sokaklardan farklı kılan özellikler var mı?

- a. Evet
- b. Hayır

Varsa nedir?

.....

8. Sokakta vakit geçirirken kendinizi nasıl hissediyorsunuz? Neden?

.....

.....

9. Bu sokakta vakit geçirmekten özellikle zevk aldığınız yerler var mı? Varsa nereleri? Neden?

.....

.....

10. Sokağın gece ve gündüz kullanımları arasında bir fark var mı?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

11. Yanıtınız Evet ise bu ne gibi bir farklılaşma oluyor?

- a. Binaların fiziksel görünümleri (Nasıl?)

.....

- b. Aktivitelerin değişimi (Nasıl?)

.....

- c. Gelen insan gruplarının değişimi (Nasıl?)

.....

- d. Diğer (Lütfen belirtiniz).....

12. Siz gece ve/veya gündüz kullanım biçimlerinden hangisine/hangilerine dahil olmayı tercih ediyorsunuz? Neden?

- a. Gece b. Gündüz c. Her ikisini de

13. Gece ve gündüz kullanımlarındaki farklılaşma sizin sokağı kullanım biçiminizi değiştiriyor mu?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Nasıl?

.....

.....

14. Gece ve gündüz kullanımındaki farklılaşma sizin burada vakit geçirme sürenizi etkiliyor mu?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Ne şekilde etkiliyor?.....

15. Barlar Sokağının 1970'lerdeki halini hatırlıyor musunuz?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

2. KISIM

İlerleyen sorular sokağın eski durumunu bilenler içindir.

16. Barlar Sokağının 70'lerdeki hali ile bugünkü halini karşılaştırdığınızda binaların görünüşlerinde bir değişim farkediyor musunuz?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Nasıl değişti?

.....
.....

17. Barlar Sokağının 70'lerdeki hali ile bugünkü halini karşılaştırdığımızda sokağın kullanım biçimlerinde bir değişim farkediyor musunuz?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Nasıl değişti?

.....
.....

18. Barlar Sokağının 70'lerdeki hali ile bugünkü halini karşılaştırdığımızda sokağı kullanan insan gruplarında bir değişim farkediyor musunuz?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Nasıl değişti?

.....
.....

19. Sokağın deęiřimi ve/veya dönüşümü sokaktaki aktivitelerinizi deęiřtirdi mi?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Nasıl?

.....

20. Sokaktaki bu deęiřim sokakta geirdiđiniz süreyi ve zaman dilimini

(gece/gündüz) deęiřtirdi mi?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Nasıl?

.....

.....

21. Sokağın 70'lerdeki hali ile bugünkü halini karşılařtırdığınızda deęiřiminden memnun musunuz? Hangi halini tercih edersiniz?

- a. Evet b. Hayır

Neden?

.....

.....

22. Sokağın hangi hali beklentilerinizi daha çok karşılıyor(du)?

- a. Eski Hali b. řimdiki Hali

Neden?

.....

.....

23. 70'lerdeki ve şimdiki halini karşılaştırdığınızda sokağın hangi halini daha farklı/ özelliikli buluyorsunuz?

- a. Eski Hali** **b. Şimdiki Hali**

Neden?.....
.....

24. 70'lerdeki ve şimdiki halini karşılaştırdığınızda sokağın hangi halini tercih edersiniz?

- a. Eski Hali** **b. Şimdiki Hali**

Neden?.....
.....

APPENDIX B2

Questionnaire form on which in-depth interviews were based.

English version

**CHANGING IDENTITY OF SPACE/PLACE: THE CASE OF
BARS STREET IN BODRUM**

PART 1.

Gender:

- a. Female b. Male

1. Age:

- a. 15-25 b. 26-35 c. 36-45 d. 46-55 e. 56+

2. Education:

- a. Up to high school c. High School d. University

3. Occupation:

.....

4. For which reason are you in Bodrum now?

- a. I live in Bodrum
b. Holiday
d. Other

5. If you live in Bodrum, how often do you use Bars Street?

- a. Every day
b. 2-3 times a week
c. Once a week
d. Less than once a week

6. For which reasons do you use Bars Street? (You can select more than one).

- a. Hanging around
- b. Entertainment
- c. Shopping
- d. Passing by
- e. I work here
- f. Other (Please specify).....

7. Is there any distinction of Bars Street from the other streets in Bodrum or other tourist towns in Turkey?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, please specify.....

8. How do you feel when you are involved in the street?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Why?.....

9. Is there any place that you especially prefer to go in Bars Street?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, why?.....

10. Is there any difference between the use patterns of the street in day and night time?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11. If yes, how does this difference occur?

a. Physical appearance of the buildings (How?)

How?.....

b. Change in the activity pattern

How?.....

c. Change in the user characteristics

How?.....

d. Other (Please specify).....

12. When do you prefer to involve in the activities of the street?

a. Night b. Day c. Both

Why?.....

13. Does the difference between the day and night use affect your use patterns in the street?

a. Yes b. No

If yes, why?

.....

14. Does the difference between the day and night use affect the time you spend in the street?

a. Yes b. No

If yes, how?

.....

15. Do you remember the 1970's of the street?

- a. Yes b. No

PART 2.

Following questions will be answered by the respondents knowing 1970's of the street.

16. When you compare the past and current situations of the street, do you recognize any changes in the physical appearance of the street?

- a. Yes b. No

If yes, how do you evaluate these changes?

.....

17. When you compare the past and current situations of the street, do you recognize any changes in the use and activity patterns?

- a. Yes b. No

If yes, how do you evaluate these changes?

.....

18. When you compare the past and current situations of the street, do you recognize any changes in the user profile?

- a. Yes b. No

If yes, how do you evaluate these changes?

.....

19. Do these changes affect your activity patterns in the street?

- a. Yes b. No

If yes, how?

20. Do these changes affect the time you spent at the street?

- a. Yes b. No

If yes, how?

21. Are you satisfied with the changes in the street?

- a. Yes b. No

Why?

22. Which situation of the street fulfill(ed) your needs?

- a. Past b. Current

Why?

23. When you compare the past and current situations of the street, which situation do you think is more distinct?

- a. Past b. Current

Why?

24. Which situation of the street would you prefer?

- a. Past b. Current

Why?

APPENDIX C

Table C1. Crosstabulation for Distinction and Gender

		distinction		Total
		yes	no	
gender	male	25	13	38
	female	24	10	34
Total		49	23	72

Table C2. Chi-Square Test for Distinction and Gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,190 ^b	1	,663		
Continuity Correction ^a	,033	1	,855		
Likelihood Ratio	,190	1	,663		
Fisher's Exact Test				,801	,428
Linear-by-Linear Association	,187	1	,665		
N of Valid Cases	72				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10,86.

Table C3. Crosstabulation for Distinction and Education

		education			Total
		up to high school	high school	university	
distinction	yes	4	22	23	49
	no	5	10	8	23
Total		9	32	31	72

Table C4. Chi-Square Test for Distinction and Education

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,852 ^a	2	,240
Likelihood Ratio	2,691	2	,260
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,211	1	,137
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,88.

Table C5. Crosstabulation for Distinction and Age

		age					Total
		15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56+	
distinction	yes	14	3	13	12	7	49
	no	5	10	3	3	2	23
Total		19	13	16	15	9	72

Table C6. Chi-Square Test for Distinction and Age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15,031 ^a	4	,005
Likelihood Ratio	14,274	4	,006
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,760	1	,185
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 3 cells (30,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,88.

Table C7. Group Statistics for Distinction and Knowing the Past Situation

know1970		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
distinction	yes	36	1,19	,401	,067
	no	36	1,44	,504	,084

Table C8. Independent Sample Test for Distinction and Knowing the Past Situation

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
distinction	Equal variances assumed	18,539	,000	-2,328	70	,023	-,250	,107	-,464	-,036
	Equal variances not assumed			-2,328	66,664	,023	-,250	,107	-,464	-,036

Table C9. Crosstabulation for Why Distinct and Gender

		gender		Total
		male	female	
whydistinct	shopping and entertainment	14	15	29
	location	3	3	6
	archtectural characteristics	8	6	14
Total		25	24	49

Table C10. Chi-Square Test for Why Distinct and Gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,300 ^a	2	,861
Likelihood Ratio	,301	2	,860
Linear-by-Linear Association	,279	1	,597
N of Valid Cases	49		

a. 2 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,94.

Table C11. Crosstabulation for Why Distinct and Age

		age					Total
		15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56+	
whydistinct	shopping and entertainment	8	2	9	7	3	29
	location	1	1	1	3	0	6
	archtectural characteristics	5	0	4	2	3	14
Total		14	3	14	12	6	49

Table C12. Chi-Square Test for Why Distinct and Age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,867 ^a	8	,551
Likelihood Ratio	7,752	8	,458
Linear-by-Linear Association	,010	1	,921
N of Valid Cases	49		

a. 12 cells (80,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,37.

Table C13. Crosstabulation for Why Distinct and Education

		education			Total
		up to high school	high school	university	
whydistinct	shopping and entertainment	11	15	3	29
	location	4	2	0	6
	archtecturaal characteristics	8	5	1	14
Total		23	22	4	49

Table C14. Chi-Square Test for Why Distinct and Education

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,729 ^a	4	,604
Likelihood Ratio	3,187	4	,527
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,477	1	,224
N of Valid Cases	49		

a. 5 cells (55,6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,49.

Table C15. Crosstabulation for How Feel and Gender

		gender		Total
		male	female	
howfeel	comfortable	23	25	48
	uncomfortable	15	9	24
Total		38	34	72

Table C16. Chi-Square Test for How Feel and Gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1,365 ^b	1	,243		
Continuity Correction ^a	,843	1	,359		
Likelihood Ratio	1,377	1	,241		
Fisher's Exact Test				,318	,179
Linear-by-Linear Association	1,346	1	,246		
N of Valid Cases	72				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11,33.

Table C17. Crosstabulation for How Feel and Age

	age					Total
	15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56+	
howfeel comfortable	13	12	10	9	4	48
uncomfortable	6	1	6	6	5	24
Total	19	13	16	15	9	72

Table C18. Chi-Square Test for How Feel and Age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,297 ^a	4	,178
Likelihood Ratio	7,183	4	,127
Linear-by-Linear Association	2,653	1	,103
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 2 cells (20,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,00.

Table C19. Crosstabulation for How Feel and Education

	education			Total
	up to high school	high school	university	
howfeel comfortable	4	18	26	48
uncomfortable	5	13	6	24
Total	9	31	32	72

Table C20. Chi-Square Test for How Feel and Education

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,095 ^a	2	,047
Likelihood Ratio	6,243	2	,044
Linear-by-Linear Association	,059	1	,808
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,00.

Table C21. Crosstabulation for Distinction and User Category

			whybodrum		Total
			inhabitant	visitor	
distinction	yes	Count	23	26	49
		% within distinction	46,9%	53,1%	100,0%
		% within whybodrum	63,9%	72,2%	68,1%
		% of Total	31,9%	36,1%	68,1%
	no	Count	13	10	23
		% within distinction	56,5%	43,5%	100,0%
		% within whybodrum	36,1%	27,8%	31,9%
		% of Total	18,1%	13,9%	31,9%
Total	Count	36	36	72	
	% within distinction	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%	
	% within whybodrum	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	
	% of Total	50,0%	50,0%	100,0%	

Table C22. Chi-Square Test for Distinction and User Category

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,575 ^b	1	,448		
Continuity Correction ^a	,256	1	,613		
Likelihood Ratio	,576	1	,448		
Fisher's Exact Test				,614	,307
Linear-by-Linear Association	,567	1	,451		
N of Valid Cases	72				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11,50.

Table C23. Chi-Square Test for How Feel and User Category

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,500 ^a	3	,139
Likelihood Ratio	5,317	3	,150
Linear-by-Linear Association	,789	1	,374
N of Valid Cases	72		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6,00.

Table C24. Group Statistics for Distinction and User Category

whybodrum		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
distinction	living in bodrum	36	1,36	,487	,081
	holiday	36	1,28	,454	,076

Table C25. Independent Sample Test for Distinction and User Category

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
distinction	Equal variances assumed	2,208	,142	,751	70	,455	,083	,111	-,138	,305
	Equal variances not assumed			,751	69,661	,455	,083	,111	-,138	,305

Table C26. Crosstabulation for Fulfillment of Expectations and Satisfaction with Change

		satisfaction with change		Total
		not satisfied	satisfied	
fulfillment of expectations	previous	13	3	16
	current	6	14	20
Total		19	17	36

Table C27. Chi-Square Test for Fulfillment of Expectations and Satisfaction with Change

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9,368 ^b	1	,002		
Continuity Correction ^a	7,424	1	,006		
Likelihood Ratio	9,918	1	,002		
Fisher's Exact Test				,003	,003
Linear-by-Linear Association	9,108	1	,003		
N of Valid Cases	36				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7,56.

Table C28. Crosstabulation for Fulfillment of Expectations and Which Situation is Distinct

		which situation is distinct		Total
		previous	current	
fulfillment of expectations	previous	15	1	16
	current	6	14	20
Total		21	15	36

Table C29. Chi-Square Test for Fulfillment of Expectations and Which Situation is Distinct

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14,863 ^b	1	,000		
Continuity Correction ^a	12,356	1	,000		
Likelihood Ratio	16,986	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14,450	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	36				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6,67.

Table C30. Crosstabulation for Fulfillment of Expectations and Preferred Situation

		preferred situation		Total
		previous	current	
fulfillment of expectations	previous	16	0	16
	current	8	12	20
Total		24	12	36

Table C31. Chi-Square Test for Fulfillment of Expectations and Preferred Situation

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14,400 ^b	1	,000		
Continuity Correction ^a	11,827	1	,001		
Likelihood Ratio	18,909	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14,000	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases	36				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,33.