

EVALUATION OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN  
DOWNTOWN AREAS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF TIME  
AND PROVIDED SPACE: CASE OF KIZILAY

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN  
AND THE INSTITUTE ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL  
SCIENCES OF BILKENT UNIVERSITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER  
IN ART, DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

By

Shihabuddin Mahmud

September, 1996

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## ABSTRACT

### EVALUATION OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN DOWNTOWN AREAS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF TIME AND PROVIDED SPACE: CASE OF KIZILAY

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September, 1996

This study examines the varieties of outdoor activities in a downtown. In this approach the social and physical attributes of outdoor activities are emphasized and their qualitative assessment is undertaken by people's participation and personal observation. Accordingly, a framework is proposed to investigate the temporal and spatial distribution of outdoor activities. The concepts and the problems of outdoor activities are analyzed in a historical perspective and people's behavior and perception of downtown open spaces are evaluated with climatic conditions. A questionnaire is prepared and applied to evaluate outdoor spaces that are exclusively pedestrian and support Atatürk Boulevard in Kızılay, Ankara. Thus, people's assessment of outdoor spaces and their performed activities are obtained and defined. Consequently, an attempt has been made to outline some key pattern for future improvements of outdoor spaces with reference to the users' expectations and preferences in Kızılay.

Keywords: Urban Space, downtown, outdoor activities, urban design,  
pedestrian malls.

## ÖZET

### ZAMAN VE MEKAN BAĞLAMINDA ŞEHİR MERKEZİNDEKİ DIŞ MEKAN ETKİNLİKLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: KIZILAY

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Bu çalışma, şehir merkezinde, çeşitli dış mekan aktivitelerini incelemektedir. Bu yaklaşımda, dış mekan aktivitelerinin sosyal ve fiziksel bileşenleri üzerinde durularak, bunların özellikleri insanların katılımı ve kişisel gözlemlerle ele alınmıştır. Bununla birlikte, dış mekan aktivitelerinin zaman ve mekan içinde dağılımını araştırmak için bir çerçeve sunulmuştur. Dış mekan etkinliklerinin kavramları ve problemleri tarihsel bir perspektifte analiz edilerek, insanların davranışları ile şehir merkezi dış mekanları algılamaları, iklim de dikkate alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bir anket hazırlanarak, Kızılay, Ankara'da Atatürk Bulvarı'nı belirli yerlerden destekleyen bazı dış mekanlardaki yayalara uygulanmıştır. Böylece, insanların dış mekanlarla ilgili görüşleri ile aktiviteleri öğrenilmiş, tanımlanmıştır. Daha sonra, kullanıcı beklentileri ve tercihleri referans alınarak, dış mekanların ileride geliştirilmesi için bir çerçeve önerilmiştir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Kent mekanı, şehir merkezi, dış mekan etkinlikleri, kentsel tasarım, yaya bölgeleri.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SIGNATURE PAGE.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	iii
ÖZET.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x
1.INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Aim of the Study.....	2
1.2 Scope of the Study.....	3
2. DOWNTOWN AREAS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES .....	5
2.1 A Review of Outdoor in Urban Areas	
2.1.1 Definition of Downtown, Urban Spaces, Urban Plazas and its Outdoor Activities.....	5
2.1.2 Emergence of Urban Centers and outdoor Activities .....	5
2.1.3 Present Trend of Downtown Centers and their Outdoor Activities.....	28
2.2. The Concept of Downtown Open Areas and Their Activities.....	34
2.2.1 The Types and Classifications of Various Outdoor Spaces and their Activities.....	34
2.2.1.1 Examples of Downtown Open Areas.....	35
2.2.1.2 Various Outdoor Activities in Downtown Areas.....	38
2.2.1.3 Human Responses and Behavior in Outdoor Spaces.....	50
2.3 Maintenance and Amenities of Downtown Outdoor Spaces.....	56
2.3.1 Public Outdoor Space Management.....	58
2.3.2 Activity Improvements of Outdoor Spaces.....	58

<b>2.4 Relevance of Environmental Factors on the Performance of Downtown Outdoor Areas.....</b>	<b>68</b>
2.4.1 Downtown Environmental Factors.....	69
2.4.2 Downtown Physical Improvements.....	81
2.4.2.1 Concept to be Considered for Successful Downtowns.....	68
2.4.2.2 Factors Affecting the Success of Downtown.....	69
2.4.2.3 Physical Components.....	72
 <b>3. CASE STUDY: EVALUATION OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN KIZILAY IN TERMS OF THEIR TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION.....</b>	<b>78</b>
3.1 The Descriptions of Various Outdoor Activities in Kızılay.....	78
3.1.1 The Study Area.....	78
3.1.2 Investigation and Classification of Different Outdoor Spaces and Activities in Kızılay.....	81
3.2 Observation of Public Places in Kızılay.....	83
3.2.1. The Spatial Distribution of Outdoor Activities in Kızılay.....	84
3.2.2 The Temporal Distribution of Outdoor Activities in Kızılay..	92
3.2.3 The Daily and Spatial Distribution of Outdoor Activities in Kızılay.....	93
3.2.4 The Evaluation of Physical and Social characteristics of Pedestrian Malls in Kızılay.....	95
3.2.5 The Physical Characteristics of the Supporting Streets of Atatürk Boulevard.....	97
3.2.5.1 Sakarya street.....	98
3.2.5.2 Yüksel street.....	106
3.2.5.3 Olgunlar street.....	112
3.3 An Empirical Study on Outdoor Activities in Kızılay .....	116
3.3.1. Method of the study.....	116
3.3.2 The General Characteristics of the sample group.....	118
4.3.3 Analysis and Findings.....	119
4.3.4 Comparison of the Study Areas in Terms of Activities and Their Spatial Characteristics.....	139
 <b>4. DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>146</b>



THE LIST REFERENCES.....	155
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A.....	160
APPENDIX B.....	161
APPENDIX C.....	165.
APPENDIX D.....	166
APPENDIX E .....	167
APPENDIX F .....	168
APPENDIX G .....	169

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1. The Quality of Physical Environment	15
Table 2.2. The Types of Downtown Open Spaces	38
Table 2.3. The Social Distance in an Outdoor Downtown	52
Table 2.4. People's Behavior in an Observation Day	53
Table 3.1. The Typology of Downtown Outdoor Spaces	82
Table 3.2. The Number of Sitting Places in the Study Area	90
Table 3.3. The Types of Pedestrian Malls and Their Characteristics	96
Table 3.4. The Functional Distribution of Establishment, Sakarya	99
Table 3.5. The Functional Distribution of Establishment, Yüksel	110
Table 3.6. The Functional Distribution of Establishment, Olgunlar	114
Table 3.7. Downtown Center of Ankara and its Boundaries	119
Table 3.8. Places People Preferred the Most in Kızılay	120
Table 3.9. The Most Active Place in Kızılay	121
Table 3.10. The Types of Outdoor Activities in Kızılay	122
Table 3.11. People's Assessment of Environmental Problems	123
Table 3.12. The Most Preferable Places for Outdoor Activities	124
Table 3.13. Issues People Wished to have changed or Modified	126
Table 3.14. General Problems Of Particular Outdoor spaces	136
Table 3.15. People's Suggestions for improving the Study Areas	138

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1. Agora, the Genesis of Modern Urban Centers	16
Figure 2.2 The Republican Forum,Commenrcial Center	18
Figure 2.3. Medeival Market Place	18
Figure 2.4. Medeival Street Life, Street as a Place	19
Figure 2.5. The Plan of Piazza del Campo, Siena	20
Figure 2.6. View of Piazza di San Pietro, Rome	21
Figure 2.7. Covered bazaar, İstanbul	22
Figure 2.8. Regent Street in Early 1800s	23
Figure 2.9. The Avenue des Champs Elysee	24
Figure 2.10. The Modern Shopping Mall	26
Figure 2.11. Pedestrian Mall in Downtown, Linkoping	27
Figure 2.12. Corporate Foyer, Rockefeller Center	36
Figure 2.13. Grand Public in Copenhagen	37
Figure 2.14. Shopping and Window Shopping, Kalamazoo	41
Figure 2.15. Face to Face Meeting	42
Figure 2.16. Various Kinds of Settings	44
Figure 2.17. Outdoor Cafe and Dining	45
Figure 2.18. Interaction with Vendors	47
Figure 2.19. Pedestrian Traffic Before and After Closing Streets	48
Figure 2.20. Standing as an Outdoor Activity	53
Figure 2.21. Zones for Staying, the Edge Effect	55
Figure 2.22. Foot Patrols to Protect Vandalism	57
Figure 2.23.An Example of ActivityProgramming	61

Figure 2.24. Street Performers	62
Figure 2.25. Interaction with Water	63
Figure 3.1. Different Outdoor Spaces in Kızılay Areas	79
Figure 3.2. The Existing Uses in Kızılay Central Business District	80
Figure 3.3 Location of Various Functions along Atatürk Boulevard	85
Figure 3.4. Location of Various Functions on İzmir Street	86
Figure 3.5. Location of Various Functions on Sakarya Street	87
Figure 3.6. Location of Various Functions on Yüksel Street	87
Figure 3.7. Location of Various Functions on Olgunlar Street	88
Figure 3.8. Location of Various Functions in Güven Park	88.
Figure 3.9. Location of Various Functions in Zafer Park	89
Figure 3.10. Location of Various Functions in Meclis Park	89
Figure 3.11. Streets of the Boulevard to be Studied	91
Figure 3.12. Street Furniture and Functional Distribution on Sakarya	105
Figure 3.13 Street Furniture and Functional Distribution on Yüksel	107
Figure 3.14. Street Furniture and Functional Distribution on Olgunlar	113
Figure 3.15 The Temporal Distribution of Outdoor Activities in Sakarya	128
Figure 3.16. The Temporal Distribution of Outdoor Activities on Yüksel	129
Figure 3.17 The Temporal Distribution of Outdoor Activities on Olgunlar	130
Figure 3.18 Peoples Aesthetical and Environmental Assessment of Sakarya	132
Figure 3.19 Peoples Aesthetical and Environmental Assessment of Yüksel	133
Figure 3.20 Peoples Aesthetical and Environmental Assessment of Olgunlar	134
Figure 3.21. Shopping	139
Figure 3.22. Window Shopping	140
Figure 3.23. Meeting People	140
Figure 3.24. Sitting and Watching	141

Figure 3.25. Having Good Time	141
Figure 3.26. Eating Outdoors	142
Figure 3.27. Interaction with Vendors	142
Figure 3.28. Recreational Activities	143
Figure 3.29. To Pass Transit	143
Figure 3.30. Other Activities	144

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The character of outdoor activities are greatly influenced by physical planning. Just as it is possible through choice of materials and colors to create a certain palette in a city, it is equally possible through planning decisions to influence patterns of activities, to create better or worse conditions for outdoor events, and to create lively or lifeless cities ( Gehl, 1987, p.33).

The world's most attractive places are the ones that generate a rich and multi-functional environment with their public uses and activities. The range of interrelationship between these uses and activities also denotes success of urban public life. Many people like social scientists, politicians, architects and planners have studied and contributed to the analysis of cities and their urban core. However, the lack of identity is an inevitable characteristic of contemporary urban environments. The place characteristics of urban space has been weakened, and has even been destroyed in some areas. New functional demands and technical advances initiate the unavoidable pressure of rapid changes and these changes create the real deterioration of urban texture. Today, the changing patterns of public spaces and activities specially in the urban core urges most planners and architects to work efficiently within the urban context. Therefore, the evaluation of public spaces and their activities has gained importance and became the most significant issue concerning urban design.

A city cannot live or function without a center since these centers happen to be the hearts of cities. The generation of different public activities in the urban core facilitates the important task of creating urban identity and image. Although there is a trend of moving out to the suburbs, the importance of city centers has always

been considered the main point of attraction. Again they are the places of social and commercial encounter and exchange, a basic need for the people to communicate in a public domain. Kevin Lynch (1981) suggests that downtown areas are intended as activity foci at the heart of some intensive urban areas. Typically, they will be paved, enclosed by high density structures and surrounded by streets or in contact with them. They contain features meant to attract groups of people and to facilitate different outdoor activities.

### 1.1. Aim of the Study

There are a number of outdoor activities that one has to perform in a downtown and these activities change at different hours of the day, over the period of a week and throughout seasons. However, these outdoor activities, and a number of physical conditions that influence them, are the subject of this study.

What makes a downtown? Its commercial, social, recreational, cultural, institutional and, above all, its outdoor activities are the major constituents of a downtown. The aim of this study is to evaluate the past and present formations of outdoor activities in downtown areas and how people are influenced by the physical and social characteristics of these downtown environments: to examine space, time and activity of the downtown outdoor areas through analyzing how the functioning of a specific area which houses different activities changes over time; to investigate downtown open spaces that have place characteristics and to set up a conceptual framework to understand how they really accommodate these outdoor activities; to establish design considerations and activity patterns in downtown open spaces that would help us to accommodate different outdoor activities according to people's needs and preferences in downtown areas.

## 1.2. Scope of the Study:

The spatial structure of the Anatolian cities was affected by the establishment of the new Turkish Republic which necessitated spaces to accommodate the requirements of contemporary urban life. This need for urban spaces is being more and more manifest in the contemporary Turkish cities and Ankara is no exception. As a matter of fact, being the capital city, the need for urban outdoor activities and public uses of spaces are even more pronounced here than in the other cities (Eldemir, 1991).

Today, if one has to locate the downtown area of Ankara, it is most likely that he would point Kızılay where Atatürk Boulevard crosses Ziya Gökalp Boulevard. Atatürk Boulevard in Kızılay is one of the most active places of the city, as the structural form of the city indicate, with all the routes and connections in this particular area. Kızılay has a number of outdoor activities and people of Ankara take part in these activities at different times and in different spaces in any climatic condition around the year.

For Ankara, Atatürk Boulevard has become a communication channel, a primary ingredient of urban existence where a lot of outdoor activities take place. People of Ankara have to come to the city center for performing different outdoor activities and fulfilling their personal needs. However, we don't know how these people are effected by the physical environment, whether the outdoor activities accommodate and fulfill their needs. That is, what their expectations from a downtown center are, and, if the environment fully answer their social and individual needs to carry out certain activities. Downtown areas have their own



image and identity. Since the outdoor activities measure the success of city life, then it is necessary to study these activities and develop proposals accordingly, using to that with different planning tools and policies. The research question, regarding this study is to find, the varieties of outdoor activities in downtown Ankara and the purpose is to reevaluate these activities in Kızılay downtown area with respect to their design criteria and their visual qualities, paying attention to the physical and social factors that affect their formation.

Outdoor space design in downtown area may vary from a small design element of the exterior to the planning principle of the whole edifice. The design of outdoor spaces in downtown area should serve a large range of users and activities and should be highly visible for every one. Public outdoor space should not only contribute to exterior design of buildings but also consider human behavior and responses on physical planning.

## 2. DOWNTOWN AREAS AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

What makes a center? Is it the central location of highest accessibility or the place of varieties activities? Downtowns have the central location and function as the heart of an urban settlement which circulates the energy for the rest of the city. Every city has its own downtown area where all kinds of transactions, such as commercial, recreational, institutional, cultural, and social, take place.

Downtowns are the places of mix uses and activities where accessibility must be the highest. One can categorize downtown spaces in many ways--by size, use, relationship to street, style, predominant function, architectural form and location--since they are the most active areas with mixed uses.

### 2.1 A Review of Outdoor Activities in Urban Areas

#### 2.1.1 Definition of Downtown, Urban Spaces, Urban Plazas and its Outdoor Activities

Downtown concept is concerned with a spatial and functional definition of the C.B.D (Central Business District) although the term has no standard meaning. Redstone (1976) calls attention to the C.B.D. as a region that includes a core area in which the C.B.D. qualities reach their highest intensity. Downtowns are usually the intersection districts of crucial urban functions; they are the concentration zones of different activities in the city. Generally, a downtown is the most highly urbanized area which ideally should contain a wide range of productive uses and most significant urban functions. These functions are not only in the field of business and civic administration but also cultural, recreational, social, spiritual and residential in nature. City core or downtown area must be the focal point for everything. It is the most important urban area that

covers the scope and range of interests of people who want to experience an urban life (Torlak, 1983).

The C.B.D includes all business, commercial and industrial activities which are located in downtown region of a city as distinguished from other areas both within and outside the city. However, downtown center is somewhat a vague area with no definite boundaries and it represents the retail heart of each city.

One of the very valuable functions of the downtown area is the existence of almost an infinite range of possible social contact of many people of different socio-economic status. It is an urban area where different income groups of the same city can come together only with a pre-requisition of tolerance.

As pointed out by Berman (1986), public spaces reflect ourselves, our larger culture, our private beliefs and public values. Public space is the common ground where civility and our collective sense of what may be called "publicness" are developed and expressed. Our public environment serves as a reflection of individual behaviors, social processes and our often conflicting public values. Public spaces are participatory landscapes where human action, visual involvement and the attachment of values are directly involved. People claim places through feelings and actions. The public realm, as Lofland (1973) characterizes, is a space that is publicly perceived, valued and controlled (cited by Francis, 1989).

Historically, urban space has been considered mostly as the exterior spaces between buildings. About the definition of the scope of exterior space, in a report by Royal Institute of British Architects, it is that " the major

characteristics of an external space is the arrangement of physical objects and human activities that make up the environment." ( RIBA, 1970, p.3).

According to Krier (1979), an exterior space is analyzed as the representative of the urban public space. He supports the idea by stating that, the polarity of internal-external space is constantly in evidence and both obey very similar laws not only in function but also in form. Exterior space is seen as open, unobstructed space for movement in the open air with public, semi-public and private zones.

Recently, the design of modern urban spaces in the United States is drawn upon European examples trying to achieve a sense of place with unique character and scale. The urban open spaces have a variety of uses including market areas, civic areas, commerce, religious and meeting facilities and special events such as festivals and celebrations on important days. In addition, there is a sense of containment of space in modern urban spaces.

Headman (1984) illustrates the downtown exterior spaces as the first and foremost urban spaces which come in many shapes and sizes and serve many purposes. These outdoor spaces are quite dignified places in urban centers. They may be designed to dazzle people with a moment of grandeur at the entrance to an important sector of the city. Also, they provide room for the daily rush of people to sort out their individual destinations. Busy or calm, functional or symbolic, outdoor activities in the downtown should never be an urban non-event. Outdoor spaces in the downtown are outdoor rooms and possess an intense three-dimensional quality.

Concerning urban space, the works of Rob Krier (1979) have created excitement and debate in the design community. Although he has mentioned the issues of human scale or the desirability of twenty-four hour activity in urban centers, he mainly discusses the spatial and aesthetic qualities of various building forms and the areas enclosed by them.

Broadbent (1990) has illustrated the typologies of different urban spaces of Krier in a different fashion. According to Broadbent, Krier sees the city itself as made up essentially of urban spaces in the form of streets, squares and other open spaces and these spaces are of various forms, namely, square, circle and triangle. In fact, the urban tissue itself is formed of such elements, either in pure form or in various combinations. Each of these occurs on its own or compromised against others. Each may be twisted, divided, added to the others or even overlapped and alienated. However, the physical form of the city is determined by relationships between the streets and the open spaces, the elevations and sections which enclose them.

Today, people are using exciting and new public spaces in increasing numbers. As a result, the relationship of public spaces such as parks, plazas and streets to the quality of urban life has attracted intense interest. For professionals, such as social thinkers, researchers, designers and politicians, this public interest has led to the question of how public spaces support public culture and outdoor life. A good public space should be supportive, democratic and meaningful, and should also give a framework for identifying and evaluating people's needs in space. Again, it should protect its own rights for this space to be meaningful. Public space is the stage upon which the drama of communal life unfolds. In fact, they are the places of social and commercial encounter and exchange, a basic need for

the people to communicate in a public domain ( Jacobs, 1993). According to Lennard (1984) a public space is at once both stage and theater. To him, the spectators are, all other people around him. Successful public places accentuate the dramatic qualities of personal and family life.

While constructing a relation between public life and space, Huw (1995) points out that, city gives us a backdrop. For public life and we are all jointly responsible for it. We invest it as a society because the quality of our life is enhanced through the quality of our public spaces. The urban spaces we create are more than just the sum of our recreational and commercial areas, they are an outward expression of our social attitudes and values.

In searching for the reasons of public spaces, Duyar (1995) points out that these spaces are places of different income groups with different identities and this is the place where people experience respect for others and learn to live together. Furthermore, these open places are necessities for all city inhabitants, so they must be shared peacefully. To support this idea, the authors of *Public Space* also emphasize the future of public space and communal life, since each new public space directly affects the public culture (Carr, et al, 1992). Large interventions such as Haussmann's Parisian boulevards, New York's Central Park or Boston's Emerald Necklace of Olmsted-designed parks can have dramatic effects on the life and the development of a city. When public spaces are successful in the ways that we have advocated, they will increase opportunities to participate in communal activity. In sharing public spaces Goodey suggested that,

"There is no doubt that a broader perspective on public space design could meet the needs and interests of a much wider range of urban residents and users. The Barcelona experience is

instructive here not because it has revealed a sensitivity towards the design for various age or interest groups, but because it has generated such contemporary public space diversity that there are lessons for all. Rather than see visitors and residents in confrontation; there are methods by which the two groups can be brought into casual intimacy, sharing the qualities of the space around" (1993: 57).

Appleyard (1981) pointed out that the people need links to the world, and some are provided by the spaces they inhabit and the activities that occur within those spaces. The meaning of a good public space evolves over time and if the meanings are positive, this will lead to connections that go beyond the immediate experience of setting. On the other hand, Lynch (1981) states that, a good place is one in which, the person exhibits his culture, and make him aware of his community and his past.

A discussion of public space by Francis (1989) raises the question of for whom the public space is. How does public space affect people's overall experience and satisfaction of living in towns and cities? What role public spaces play in what Gehl (1987) has come to call as the "life between buildings?" In reality, public space is the meeting ground of the interests of many diverse groups. Studying the needs and agendas of these spaces is important for understanding how public space is developed, used and valued (Vernez-Moudon, 1987). To answer this basic question, the authors of *Public Space* have pointed out that these spaces are the common grounds where people carry out the functional and ritual activities that bind a community, whether in the normal routines of daily life or in periodic festivities (Carr, et al, 1992). Public space reveals the ways people actually use and value public space, focusing on the social basis for its design and management. However, three critical human dimensions should guide the process

of design and the management of public space: the users' essential needs, their spatial rights and the meaning they seek. Therefore, three primary values that guide the development of our perspective in public space must be that it is responsive, democratic and meaningful (Carr, et al, 1992).

The parks, plazas, streets, or in general, open spaces in a downtown are the natural areas of our cities and people from different cultural groups can come together in a supportive context of natural enjoyment. As these experiences are repeated and realized, public spaces become more responsive to carry positive communal meanings. To support this idea Nasar (1989) pointed out that public spaces in a downtown are urban resources and with proper planning, they can become more meaningful. As urban outdoor areas consist of a hierarchy of elements, one set of aesthetic criteria may not apply everywhere. To make the area more meaningful, aesthetic requirements may vary with the character of the area and the character of user activities and purposes.

Moughtin (1992) describes that our goal must be to provide pleasant spaces for activities in a city. Although historically this requirement was assumed, today it is usually overlooked. We should seek to recreate, not destroy, the earlier spaces, by the processes and human factors that generated them in time. He also emphasizes the downtown activities such that, it is an area where the pedestrian has always been supreme, where outdoor activities are at his scale and accommodate his needs. Shirvani (1981) mentions the urban activity that supports and includes all the uses and movements helps strengthen urban public spaces where physical spaces and activities have always been complementary to each other. He further discusses the form, location and characteristics of a specific area that may attract specific functions, uses and activities in a downtown outdoor.



Although Americans have less of a tradition than do Europeans for strolling, promenading or using outdoor cafes, today studies of street life in the US. cities indicate that more and more people are recreating downtown outdoor spaces for different kinds of activities in street level. For example, one of White's studies (1988) shows that there was a 30 percent increase in the number of people sitting and small parks in downtown between 1972 and 1973, and an additional 20 percent increase between 1973 and 1974. White concluded, however, that more people are getting into the habit of sitting and walking in plazas, and this also attracts more activities and more clients. In addition, there is also an increase in the public displays of affection, smiling, street entertainment, crazy characters, simonize (groups engaged in sidewalk gossiping) and impromptu sidewalk "conferences" among business persons.

In another study, Gehl (1987) reported that as the total area of pedestrian streets and squares in Copenhagen tripled between 1968 and 1986, the number of people standing or sitting in those areas tripled also, while the total city population remained the same. Thus, even in northern Europe, without a particular tradition for street life, public outdoor activities are on the rise.

Public outdoor activities in a downtown reflects the liveliness of that city. These activities change with time and are performed in different spaces. Today, one can find new shopping centers where a number of facilities are provided satisfactory and is protected from unfavorable weather. However, downtown centers are not in conflict with them. People have to come to the center to fulfill different needs that the shopping malls can not provide. However, in many European and American cities, various governmental and private agencies implement projects

to gentrify downtown centers by activating different programs in order to keep people in the center for long hours, and thus, promote retail sales. Montgomery (1995) also supports this idea and points out that, the key to all successful urban areas is transactions. They all have to have people, but they must be doing something, they must be trading or interacting in some way, not simply sitting in their high rise houses. Economic activity at many different levels and layers is the key to city life; not culture, not good buildings not even civic spaces, but rather economic activity and markets, and therefore, business and entrepreneurs.

Gehl (1987) categorized outdoor activities into three different groups each of which has different demands on the physical environment. The activities are namely necessary, optional and social activities (Table 2.1). The examples of necessary activities include those that are more or less compulsory, such as going to school, work, shopping, waiting for a bus or person running errands, distributing mail; in other words, all activities in which those involved are, to a greater or lesser degree, required to participate. On the other hand, optional activities are those, that are not a must, but are performed if there is a wish to do so, and if time and place make it possible. Social activities are all activities that depend on the presence of others in public places. Social activities include greeting, people's meetings and conversations; in a word, communal activities of various kinds, and finally, as the most widespread social activities are contacts, and they are simply seeing and hearing other people.

Gehl (1987) tries to construct a relation so that, when the quality of outdoor areas are good, optional activities occur with increasing frequency. Furthermore, as levels of optional activity rise, the number of social activities usually increase substantially. Social activities occur spontaneously, as a direct consequence of

people moving about and being in the same spaces. This implies that social activities are indirectly supported whenever necessary and optional activities are given better conditions in public spaces. As Montgomery states,

"multifunctional places are far and away more interesting than single purpose spaces and in order to achieve a variety of activities, you may need variety of building types, a mixture of uses, blocks, building sizes, ages and conditions, types and adaptability. You also need lively uses on the ground floors because this helps generate an active street life, can provide opportunities to people watch and help improve natural surveillance" (1995:16).

The activities in a downtown can be classified in many ways, however, basically two different outdoor activities can be seen; namely, mobile or stationary. The performance of these activities depends on many factors and circumstances. One may come to the center for his work, office or school, meeting people, shopping or window shopping, watching people, to enjoy his leisure time or for other recreational purposes such as outdoor cafes, movies and theaters or even strolling or roaming around. Although, there are other activities for one to be in a downtown he/she may not take part in those outdoor activities, such as a transit passer by involving in indoor activities or waiting for the bus in the queue, therefore this category of people would be considered as passive participants because they only act as pedestrians, but never get involved in direct action of outdoor activities. In fact, outdoor activities of a downtown depends on a number of environmental factors that has to be organized in proper time and space in order to make it a successful outdoor environment which usually fulfills its users' needs and satisfy their expectations.

Table 2.1 The quality of physical environment. (Gehl, 1987:13)

	Poor	Good
Necessary activities	●	●
Optional activities	•	●●●
“Resultant” activities (Social activities)	•	●

### 2.1.2. Emergence of Urban Centers and Outdoor Activities

The emergence of downtown dates back to the Greek market place called Agora (420 B.C.), which grew out of a pedestrian oriented culture. Early market places had facilities related to commerce, government and places of assembly. These spaces created an image for the city in which they are located and literally became the meeting places and centers for various activities that improve the physical and social environment (Rubenstein,1992)

As all the activities in Greek sites concentrated around the Agora, it became the center of life. To describe this feature, Evyapan (1990) says, that, especially in the classical age, the Agora was a communication center which aimed at bringing almost ten thousand citizens in a face to face relation. Social life of antique Greek

city was so rich that the Greeks spent most of their time in outdoor public places.

To explain Greeks daily life, Bekkering explains that,

"in the time of the Greeks the city and her configuration correspond to a representation of the society, the city represented the cultural values of the religion, politics and daily life, in an order that could be traced back to the origins of democracy, where speech and publicness of the place of speech were directly in connection with the organization of the public realm" (1994: 36).

The origin of today's downtown, is inspired by the Mediterranean climate and the hilly, rocky landscape of Greek towns and architecture. As commerce and government expanded Agora became the focus of business and the market place and later turned into a place for public assembly or formal meetings. However, the open space of Agora was widely used. It was a busy place with a variety of activities and functions where people met, talked and conducted civic activities. Virtually, this became the genesis of modern urban centers today.

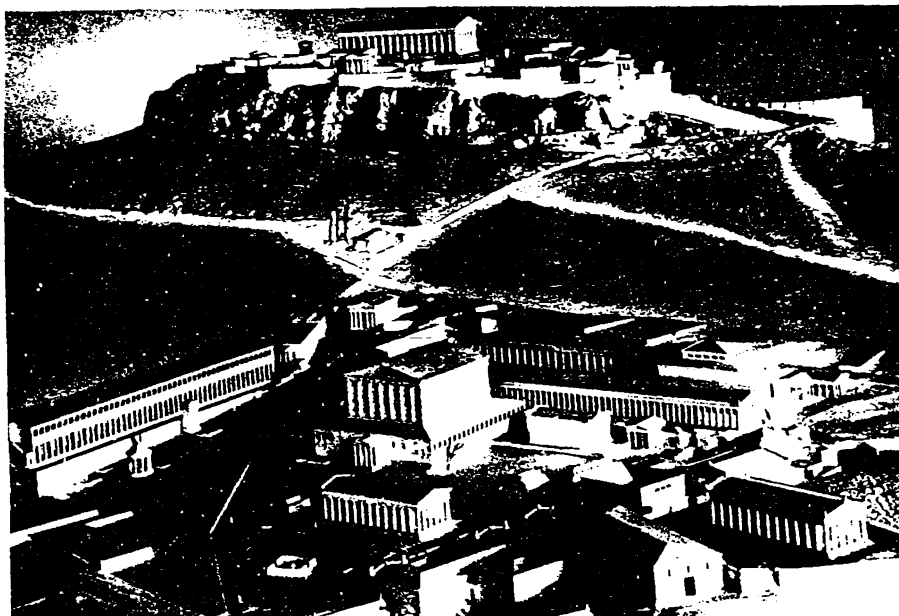


Figure 2.1 Agora, the genesis of modern urban centers (Camp, 1986:13).

In the contemporary times, we may interpret the building of Republican Forum (509-27 B.C.), the commercial and governmental center of Rome to represent increasing political power. However, it began as a market place and eventually a downtown center at the base of a hill known as the Capitoline. At first, buildings were grouped with no apparent relationship to each other except for a narrow axis. As larger buildings were added over a long period of time, the architects began to group the buildings around squares to form urban spaces which gradually became the origin of downtown centers. According to Evyapan(1990), Roman civilization is an urban civilization. The Romans, too, gave importance to public life and public places as the Greeks did. The Forum, a meeting and a market place at the center of every Roman town, was the center of civic life.



Figure 2.2 The Republican Forum, commercial and governmental center  
( Öztürk, 1992:12)

As population increased in size, commerce created the need for market places. In the medieval cities, the market places were also in the center of the cities. Public buildings were irregularly scattered around this central place; the city hall, guild halls, cathedral, merchants' and craftsmen's stalls and stores surrounded the square. In this period, the market places were the communication centers where urban people met and chatted (Crosby, 1973: 20).

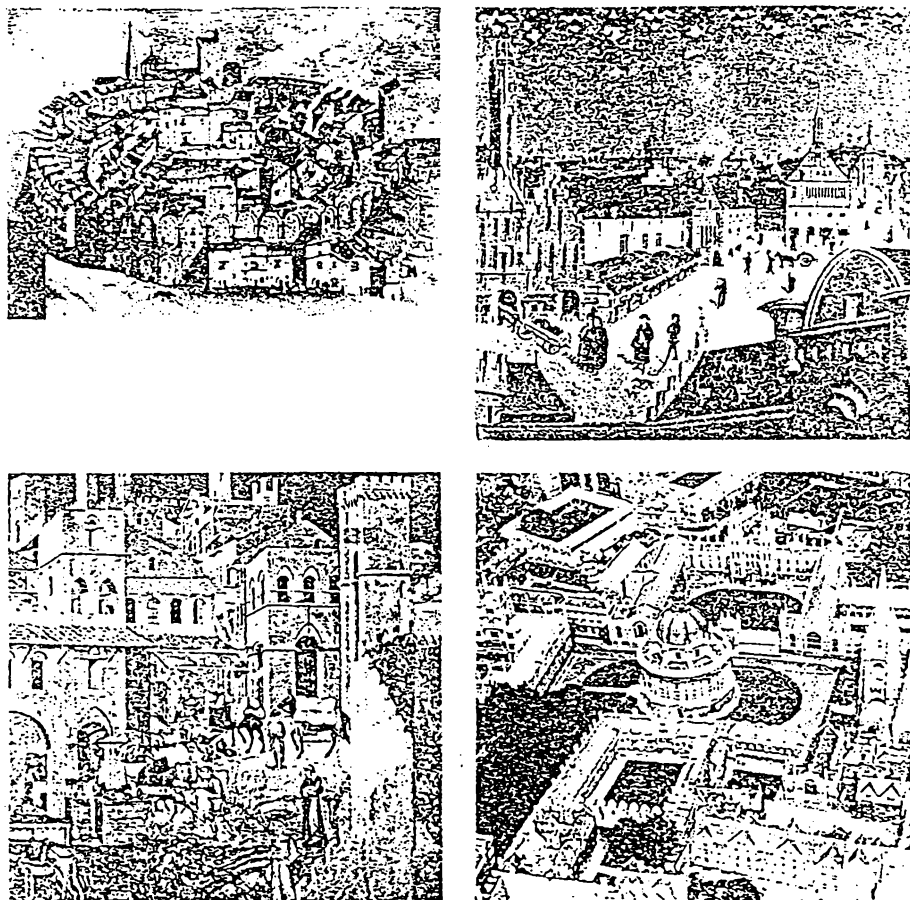


Figure 2.3 Medieval market place ( Crosby, 1973: 20).

Orientation was important in medieval cities. According to Rubenstein (1992), these towns had widened streets with views directed toward nearby buildings or to landmark elements such as the church tower. There was a feeling of orientation in their downtowns, and because of land marks, one rarely got lost. One of the function of these landmarks was to identify downtown centers for its citizen that can be recognized easily.



Figure 2.4 Medieval street life, street as a place (Rudofsky,1969:134).

In Renaissance and Baroque periods, these downtown centers flourished to their extreme and they started being to built up in a new fashion. Urban squares or plazas, called Piazzas, were built to perform different outdoor activities. These



Piazzas were the point of attraction for the citizens where the ornamentation reflected the power of the government. However, these downtown centers were places of communication for ordinary people with the head of the states. This indicates the particularities of the social, religious and civic structure of those societies.

There is an enormous number of examples for downtown open spaces and activities in the past and all these structures had their own urban images and identities. A few examples can be analyzed to understand their forms, sizes, activities and uses.

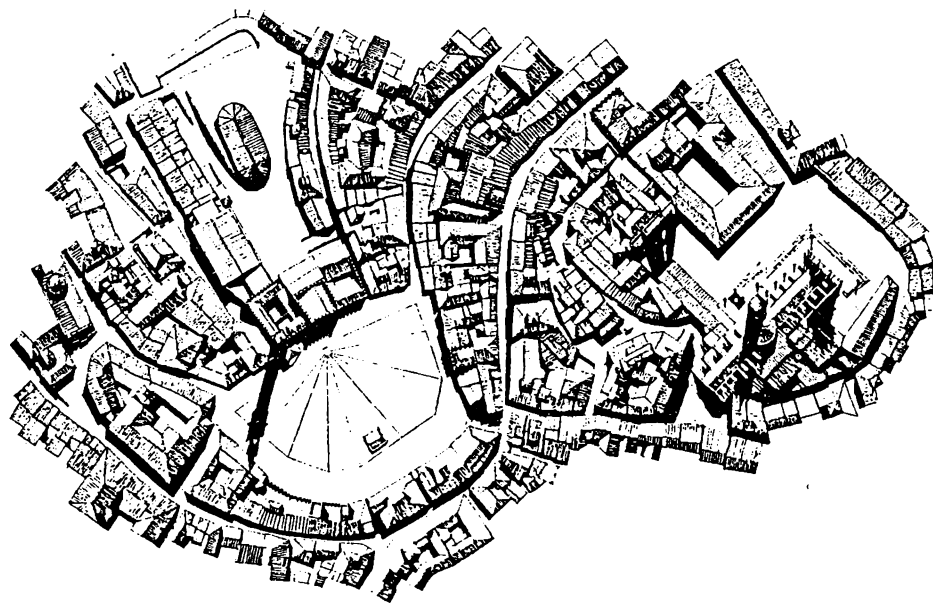


Figure 2.5 The plan of Piazza del Campo, Siena, Italy (Gehl, 1987:42).

Piazza del Campo which begun in 1288 and was paved in 1413 is still one of the finest piazzas in the world. Located in Siena, an Italian hill town, the space became an interesting place for public gathering in the downtown. This piazza is a powerful and evocative central square, focusing and enhancing the public life of its city through both design and management. This is a place with most tourist attractions and different activities such as shopping, restaurants and outdoor cafes and relaxation areas which are segregated from traffic routes in the city center ( Rubenstein, 1992).

Another famous pizza for its outdoor activities is Piazza di San Pietro that provides a grand approach to an important monument and it also provides a huge outdoor space for public assembly. The square easily holds 300,000 people, and as an example of outdoor religious meeting space in downtown, Rome, it is still in use.

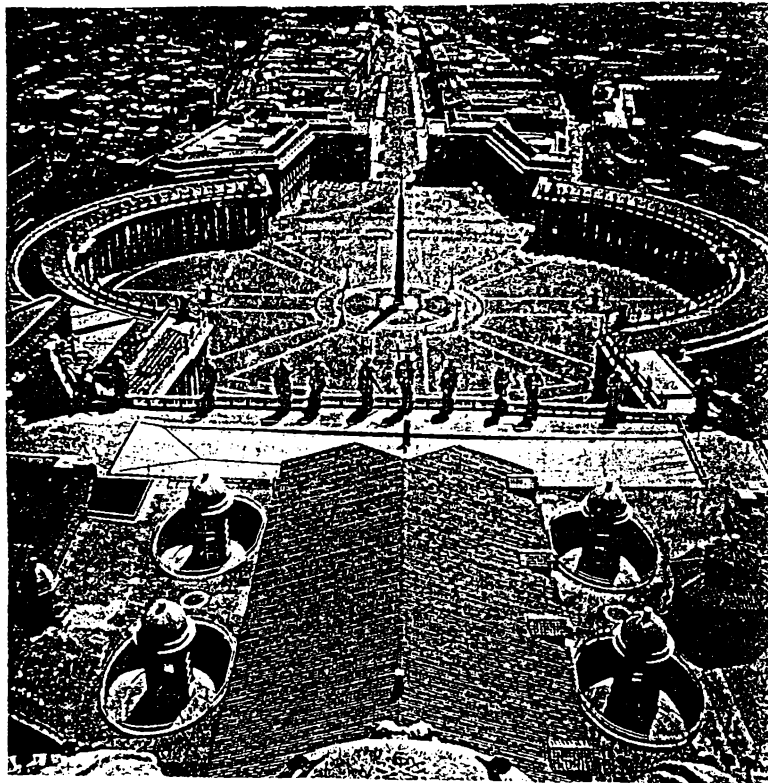


Figure 2.6 View of Piazza di San pietro, Rome, Italy.( Rubenstein, 1992: 9)

Although developed in a fundamentally different cultural and geographical context, the city again has a downtown in oriental cultures. The downtown market place is the most active part of Islamic cities, an arena of public commerce fulfilling both social and economic functions. With the effect of climate, the Islamic cities were shaped over streets. The streets named "souks" are the main spaces where the urban outdoor activities took place. Furthermore, souk is a major means of communication, socialization and physical contact. In time, souk was covered above and became a "covered bazaar" which still function as a market place in the traditional city centers such as Istanbul, Buhara and Isfahan (Öztürk, 1992).



Figure 2.7 Covered bazaar (Kapalı Çarşı), İstanbul ( Rudofsky, 1969: 208)

There is again a drastic change in the nineteenth-century urban space. The streets got importance to solve functional requirements of the city. John Nash designed Regent Street in 1811 which became the origin of important urban concept where the architect tried to bring a unique identity to the street functions in downtown since it has both street and place characteristics. Moreover, in time this street became a center for different outdoor activities and also commerce and business.

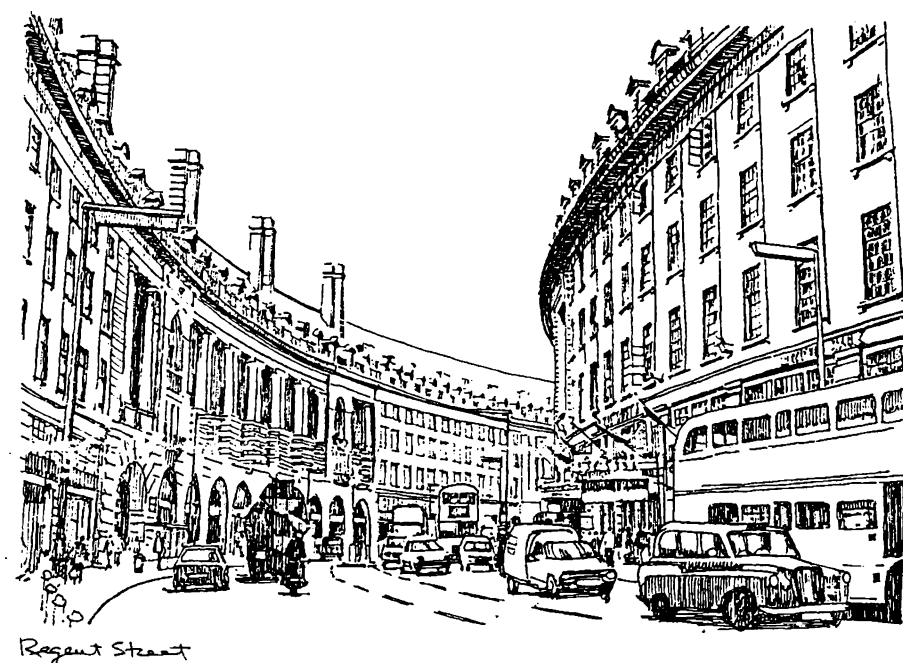


Figure 2.8 Regent Street in the early 1800s ( Jacobs, 1993:165).

Paris Boulevards are other great examples by Georges Haussmann, who was in charge for rebuilding Paris. A number of design principles had been developed in order to improve the road system and also to provide new sites for real estate development. Existing slumps were demolished to make room for the new design that created a street-scape with different outdoor activities along the boulevards. They also provided an urban design scheme that gained world renown. In creating

different outdoor activities in downtown, the roads or streets play a very important role, accommodating both the space and its outdoor activities ( Evenson, 1979).



*Boxed trees and access street -Champs-Élysées*

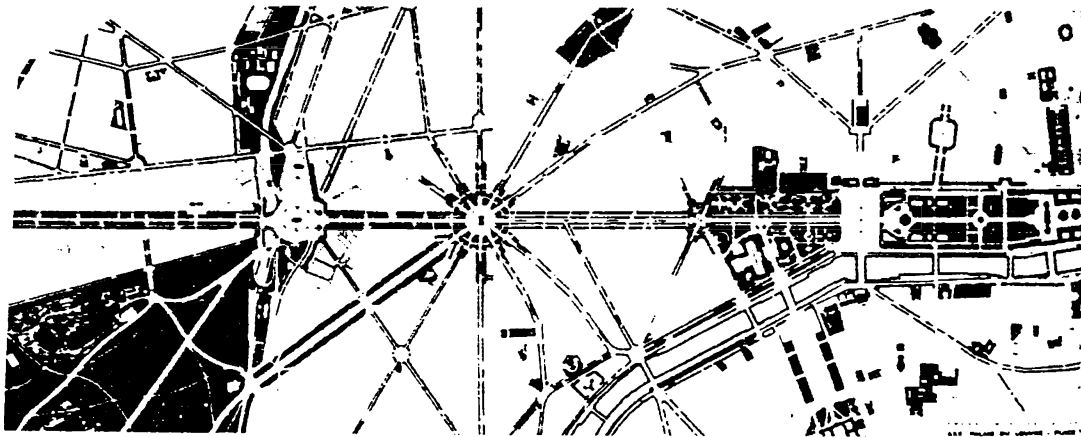


Figure 2.9 The Avenue des Champs Elysees, the world's most famous boulevard.  
( Jacobs, 1993: 77)

In the course of time, new building materials have been integrated into construction process, like iron and glass which brought a totally new look and a revolution in the building design. The shopping malls started to appear with different recreational shopping facilities in downtown centers. Different shape and style of shops started to come together under the same roof. In 1867, when Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II was opened for the first time, it became the symbol of Milan's high society, the place to see and to be seen. It was not only a place for people to walk but also a place to go for shopping and relaxing in one of the cafes and meeting with friends, at least when the weather was not favorable. These shopping malls became popular but people still preferred outdoors for recreational purposes once the weather is pleasant and invite people to outdoors. With the invention of automobile and underground trains, these downtown centers have reshaped that physical entity. In recent years, automobiles are discouraged in the downtown centers due to lack of parking facilities in most of the European cities. However, they are also trying to find solutions for making the downtown most accessible for its citizens and also to segregate the pedestrian and automobile traffics at least in the urban centers.

Pedestrian movement is to be considered as the major activity in downtown centers in every city. To facilitate this idea, in modern pedestrian malls, the idea for traffic-free zones in the city center are developed. The first renovation of a street into a pedestrian mall in downtown center occurred in 1926 in Essen which eventually accelerated different outdoor activities in the center (Robertson, 1994).



Figure 2.10 The modern shopping mall, Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II, Milan ( Rubenstein, 1992:15).

After World War II, due to increased urban population, pedestrian zones or malls started to develop to achieve different outdoor activities, and also to promote retail sales and to generate recreational shopping in the downtowns. By 1954, there were over 60 pedestrian malls in Germany , which led to 214 malls by 1966 and 340 malls by 1977 and 800 by the end of 1980s. In Hamburg, city government has improved pedestrian areas by using shopping arcades, segregating pedestrian and traffic flows and providing various comfortable street furniture, to stimulate retail sales in the central business district which eventually would create more lively center with different outdoor activities despite the bad weather conditions ( Rubenstein, 1992:17).



Figure 2.11 Pedestrian mall in the downtown, Linköping, Sweden.  
(Robertson, 1994: 86).

Pushkarev and Zupan (1975, p.18) state that, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the plight of the harassed urban pedestrian began to be noticed. In 1961, a new zoning law in New York pioneered the idea of making higher densities an incentive for providing ground-level pedestrian plazas and arcades. As soon as the new law came into effect, almost every major building in Manhattan took advantage of the plaza bonus. As outdoor spaces has been created in the city center, the outdoor activities started taking place in them in the same rate because it is difficult to create places which do not attract people in the downtown center.

Throughout history, outdoor activities that add life to outdoor spaces -- such as shops, cafes, comfortable and convenient sitting areas, quality paving materials with color and texture, works of art such as sculpture and fountains, and street trees for continuous shade and seasonal interest - have always been the prime interest for the people who use downtown more frequently. There is a distinct difference between the design of urban open spaces in the downtown center in the



United States with that of European downtowns. However, a sense of place with unique character of downtown and scale has been provided both in European and in American downtowns where people can gather, relax, or involve themselves with different outdoor activities. Urban core generates a variety of uses and activities including market places, civic areas, commerce, religious facilities and also social events such as festivals, carnivals and horse races in the past, as well as today.

### 2.1.3 Present Trend of Downtown Centers and their Outdoor Activities

Automobile and underground train have been invented in this century. These technological developments and inventions of fastest transport systems have affected downtown centers and their public activities. They have played a very important role in many city planning projects and the development of downtown centers. Decentralization became a new topic for planners. Advanced technology gave new shape to cities and the outcomes are satellite towns and suburbs around cities. The centers of these small settlements are still fighting for their downtowns. The transportation system became the main communication channel for the people and the relation between the urban centers as people became less functional. However, in European cities these popular urban cores were not effected as much as their American counterparts, other than some traffic congestion in the city center. The most traditional centers are looking forward to coming up with immediate solutions to segregate the vehicular and pedestrian circulation using various methods (Crosby, 1973:135).

The performance of outdoor activities in the suburbs and in the city center are incomparable. People who live in the suburbs do not have many choices to perform all kind of outdoor activities in their suburban centers. Again, these people have strong ties with their downtowns, either because they work here or they come frequently for different purposes. As downtowns have the highest accessibility, people find these places the most convenient for social, recreational and cultural activities. So, that there is an inevitable attractiveness of downtowns for every urban citizen, no matter where he/she lives. In recent times, due to the advances technology has made, people inhabit at longer distances to the city center, which also causes people to bind with their centers. As opposed to the previous comments, Witold Rybczynski argues that in the recent times, the suburban centers are competing with traditional downtowns and after a century of evolution, these shopping malls became new urban centers with their post offices, hotels, counseling centers or even amusement parks. They are all in one, under the same roof in a protected clean place. These new shopping centers are competing directly with the downtown shopping districts and in most cases they are winning. Work and play, shopping, recreation, community promotion and public protest, the mall now houses more and more of the activities of traditional downtown (cited in Fred, 1995).

Sideris and Banerjee (1993) have pointed out some concrete ideas about the present trend of downtowns. According to them, today's downtown rebuilding efforts not only change a city's skyline, but also transform its urban form. A distinctive feature of the new downtown is the variety of open spaces created through private enterprise: plazas, galleries, roof gardens and arcades. Seemingly, they are amenities for downtown office workers, corporate clients, tourists, and conventioners. These spaces, though privately owned, are, by agreement,

available for public use and presumed to be in the public domain. They are usually the only new public spaces added to downtown areas in recent years. In response to incentives (tax abatements, special zoning arrangements and bonuses) and other perceived benefits, developers increasingly have completed their projects with open spaces. Today, the supply of such spaces by private sector represents a fundamental change in the creation and consumption of public space

There were times, when all the decision making organs regarding city and city state used to take their important decisions in front of public in the city centers. The head of the state or the king used to address or even punish his citizens in those outdoor spaces. The feudal system has been changed to democracy but still the practice of addressing people in the downtown is a commonly done by many politicians. Despite all technological advancements and changes, the form and structure of outdoor activities remain the same in almost every downtown. As all these activities are performed by the people in the downtown centers, they enhance a sense of identity or a feeling of sharing the same urban space and being part of the same urban life.

The present trends of downtowns are the diversification of functions, in other words, multi-functionality. Recent inventions of integrated multi-functional centers provide a sense of identification, human communication, the possibility of exchange of goods and ideas, in other words, they become places that have the virtue of urbanity. In fact, a downtown center will never come to life unless people have multiple reasons for being there. It should be regarded as the place to go and where people think the action is. The sense of liveliness is the essence of successful downtown centers. For the liveliness of modern downtowns Knoblock points out that

"if people don't live around a place or have easy access to it how will it be lively? The design might be fine, but you can't have a party without people. I suppose one could blame the designer for poor planning, but maybe there needs to be clearer understanding of what dynamics in our culture support such activity. Otherwise, these centers of activity are not going to happen, no matter how visionary the design is" (1995:14).

Creating a downtown market place is a new idea for most privately supported downtown organizations. Many downtown organizations do provide assistance to retailers, and consider the strengthening of retail in their downtowns as their major objective. However, a few organizations take the initiative to boldly introduce and manage the elements that will make the downtown public spaces more active, festive and enjoyable for shopping and other outdoor activities ( Carr, et al, 1992).

Robertson (1994) claims that today's downtowns are lifeless city centers and can not provide many needs and demands of the consumers, specially for recreational activities. Downtowns are dying and there is no life after office hours. The shops closing down and there are no activity generating factors, no outdoor activities to invite them anymore.

Today, most of the outdoor activities in downtown are generated in the street level. Unlike suburban and small town streets, city streets are full and lively with people. Many of them may be strangers, indeed they, above all, give the city streets the vitality they should have. For Jane Jacobs, in recent times, streets are the main functional organ of a downtown, and concerning liveliness and outdoor events, she says if the city's streets look interesting the city looks interesting but if they look dull, the city looks dull as well (cited in Rodriguez, 1995:50)

The street life of downtown has always been important in every society. In this respect, Jacobs has pointed out that there is magic to great streets. We are attracted to the best of them not because we have to go there but because we want to be there. However, the best are joyful as they are utilitarian. They are entertaining and they are open to all. They are symbols of a community today (cited in Rodriguez, 1995)

Bekkering (1994) has emphasizes interiorization, a new concept for today's downtowns. According to him, interiorization however, goes together with a subdivision which splits the spaces in a variety of merges of public and private. Today, interior spaces for defined group could be called "collective spaces". The collective space could be seen as the privately owned or privately used public space, and in this sense, the collective space is the new variant of public space. These collective spaces are basically shopping malls, offices, bars and restaurants, amusement parks, stations, parking lots, lobbies and atria. These spaces play a role of increasing importance in public life, where the daily reality is a movement through and from one collective space to another, without ever using the public space.

The present trend of downtown and its activities, as Sideris and Banerjee (1993) noted, is now a standard feature of architectural design. Office and commercial developers perceive open spaces as necessary for the enhancement of corporate image. Moreover, in the new diversion of the office buildings, there is always a significant amount of leftover space and the transformation of these spaces into a landscaped urban plazas in the downtown can help to bring more prestige and invite attention to the buildings. Many of these open spaces are programmed to

include food and retail services. Developers believe that ground level open space increases the profitability of office spaces and helps them attract and retain tenants. In the tough competition of today's office market this is not a small consideration.

If we look at the present trend and consider the current downtown population, there is a sharp increase due to high urbanization rate specially in the developing countries. In order to make a living, a large portion of this population works in the marginal sector and also increase the utilization of downtown outdoors. Regarding the population of today's downtown, Whyte mentions that,

"Whatever the total number in the metropolitan area, the number in downtown is the crux. Big cities by contrast, tend to have more people in downtown, both in absolute and relative terms. Thanks to the pedestrian flows they generate, it is difficult to design an open space that won't work. It has been done, but more often than not the space is bailed out by the high numbers of passerby and the low of average"  
( Whyte, 1988: 311).

The duality of private and public land uses, specially in the city center, became the most controversial issue today. The popular city squares and plazas in the downtown centers in the European cities were not effected that much other than some traffic congestion in the city center. So the recent development was to keep vehicular traffic out of these business cores and to revitalize the centers by providing pedestrian malls and activity generating factors. Providing quality urban spaces, including plazas and outdoor activities, encourages the use of the city and stimulates a relaxed atmosphere for casual strolling, window shopping, meeting people and browsing. To achieve this, convenient and economical parking has also to be provided. The idea of the market place with its mixed uses,

activities and amenities relates back to the ancient Greek Agora where the concept for these urban spaces began to develop and continues to serve the same human needs today (Rubenstein,1992).

## 2.2 The Concept of Downtown Open Areas and their activities

Changes in space is inevitable and ongoing. Every activity is space oriented and changes over time. For any activity space and time are basic prerequisites.

Downtown outdoor activities also changes in different time perspectives. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate these outdoor activities with in the of time perspective of time and provided space in different climatic and environmental conditions in downtown.

### 2.2.1 The Types and Classifications of Various Outdoor Spaces and Their Activities

In general, downtown outdoor spaces are the spaces between buildings in the city center, but in particular, they are the squares and plazas, parks, pedestrian malls and vehicular roads of a downtown. However, there may be a number of ways to classify these outdoor spaces with respect to their sizes, uses, relationship to street, styles, predominant functions, architectural forms, location, structure and so on. Today, downtown open spaces are not only called as streets, squares, plazas or parks but also as snippets, atriums, indoor parks, gallery and arcades which are not necessarily covered. As far as the activities of these areas are concerned, one may ask the following questions: is there variety and can it be used without much obligations? Are these outdoors for multifunctional uses, and can they be changed according to proper time and context? However, in any

downtown, space between buildings are heavily used for different activities in any time of the day, varying with climatic and seasonal changes.

#### 2.2.1.1. Examples of Downtown Open spaces

In the literature, the examples of downtown open spaces are scarce. However, different authors have classified urban and public spaces and one can refer to these spaces to identify downtown open spaces with their characteristics and context. Sideris and Banerjee (1993) pointed out that the urban outdoors are designed to be autonomous from their context, as unique but fragmented pieces of the new downtown environment. They are the result of a market landscape, where each product attempts to out perform its immediate competition. Therefore, urban outdoor spaces or plazas are a reflection of a market-driven urbanism - planned, designed and packaged to satisfy a predetermined clientele.

The purpose of the following typology is to make some sense of the varied categories of downtown open spaces in urban areas. Marcus and Francis (1990) have categorized downtown plazas in five different types in relation to the interplay of form and use :

- Street Plaza is a small portion of public open space immediately adjacent to the sidewalk and closely connected to the street. It sometimes is a widening of the sidewalk proper or an extension of it under an arcade. Such spaces are generally used for brief periods of sitting, waiting and watching, and they tend to be used more by men than by women.



- Corporate Foyer is part of a new, generally high rise building complex. Its main function is to provide an elegant entry and image for its corporate sponsor. It is usually privately owned but accessible to the public for different passive uses. It is sometimes locked after business hours.

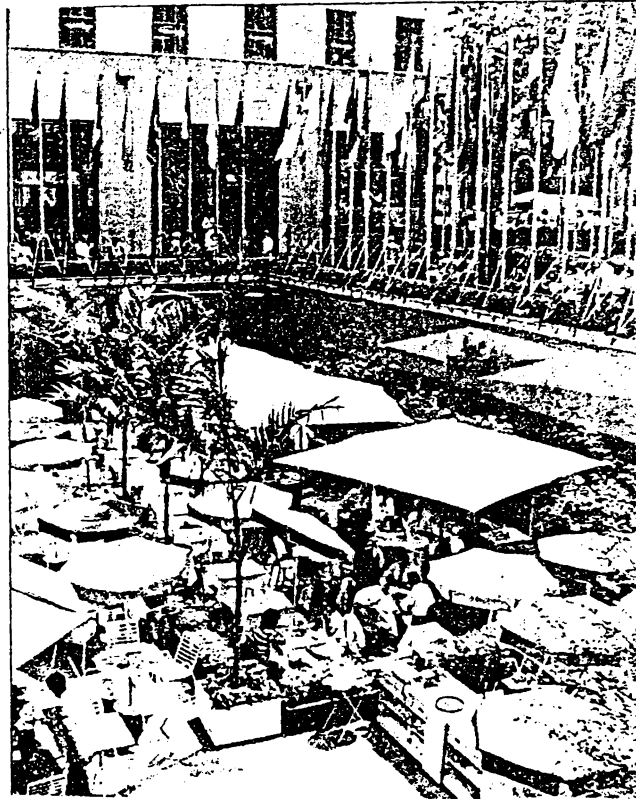


Figure 2.12 Corporate Foyer, Rockefeller center (Project for Public Spaces, Inc., 1984:55).

- Urban oasis is a type of plaza that is more heavily planted, has a garden or park image, and is partially secluded from the street. Its location and design deliberately set this place apart from the noise and activity of the city. It is often popular for lunch time eating, reading, socializing, and it is the one category that tends to attract more women than men or, at least, equal proportions of each. The urban oasis has a quiet, reflective quality.

- Transit Foyer is a type of downtown plaza that is created for easy access in and out of heavily used public transit terminals. Although the detailing may not encourage any activities but passing through, the captive audience of transit users sometimes draws street entertainers, vendors and people watchers. The subway entry places or the bus terminals are the examples and they sometimes become favorite hangouts for a particular group who can reach this place by public transit.

- Grand Public place comes close to our image of the old-world town square or piazza. Being an area which is predominantly hard surfaced, centrally located and highly visible, it is often the setting for programmed events such as concerts, performances, and political rallies. When located near a diversity of land uses (office, retail, warehouse, transit) it tends to attract users of a greater variety (in terms of age, gender, ethnicity) than do other plazas. Such an area in the downtown is often big and flexible enough to host brown-bag lunch crowds, outdoor cafes, passers through, art shows and exhibitions. It is usually publicly owned and is often considered the heart of the city.

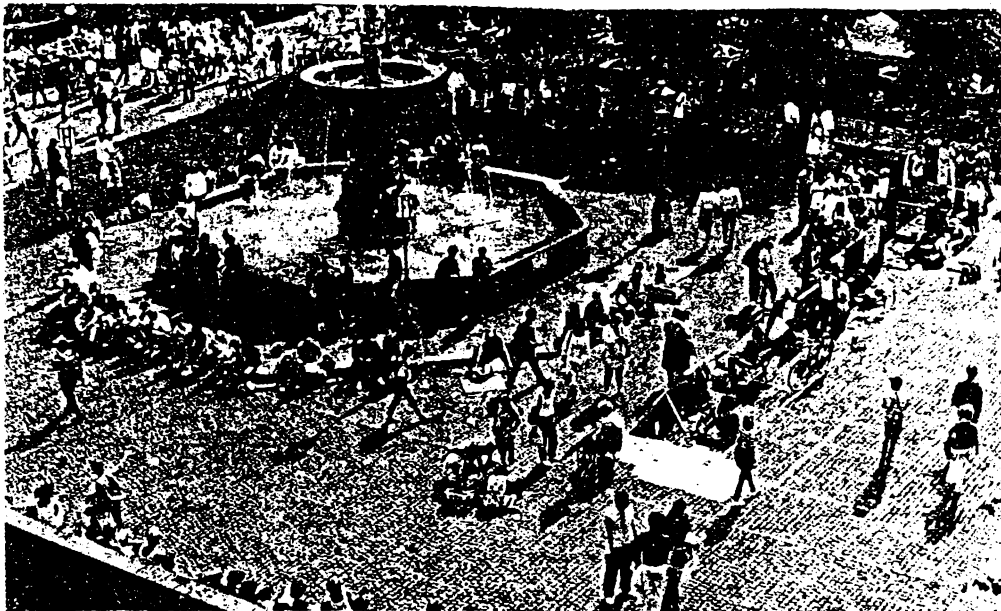


Figure 2.13 Grand public place in Copenhagen (Gehl, 1987: 34).

This classification of downtown open space is not necessarily exhaustive; rather it is presented as a starting point for thinking about downtown plazas and their consequent activities. There may be various other types of open spaces, as can be seen in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Types of downtown open spaces in San Francisco (cited by Sideris and Banerjee, 1992:12).

	Urban Garden	Urban Park	Plaza	View, Sun Terrace	Greenhouse	Snippet	Atium	Indoor Park	Galleria	Arcade	Pedestrian Walkway
Description	intimate, shielded, landscaped area	large open space with natural elements	primarily hard-surface area	wind sheltered area on upper level	partially or fully glassed enclosure	small, sunny, sitting space	glass-covered space in building interior	interior open space; glass wall along street	through block passage lined with retail	covered passage way defined by building set back & columns	siting area on a sidewalk of a street, mall or in an exclusive pedestrian walkway
Size	1,200-10,000 sq. ft.	minimum 10,000 sq. ft.	minimum 7,000 sq. ft.	minimum 800 sq. ft.	minimum 1,000 sq. ft.	various	minimum 1,500 sq. ft.	minimum 1,000 sq. ft.	minimum height 30 ft.	minimum width 10 ft., minimum height 14 ft.	various sizes
Location	ground level adjacent to sidewalk, through-block way, or building lobby		southern side of building, not near other plaza	2nd floor or above in places with spectacular views	places too shady or windy to be open space	new or existing building sites	interior of building or block	building interior adjacent to sidewalk or public open space	in any approved galleria	as identified in pedestrian network plan	as identified in pedestrian network plan

### 2.2.1.2 Various Outdoor Activities in Downtown Areas

Every downtown has its own characteristics of different outdoor activities although it has the same functional background. People cannot deny using a downtown even passively. A number of activities are performed both in the interior or in exterior spaces of a downtown and these spaces are heavily used in different times of the day. For many reasons proper organization of different activities are necessary to fulfill user needs and their satisfaction in a downtown. Today, urban design actively encourages downtown outdoor life and its urban culture. This implies a recognition that the urban outdoor life has cultural and

symbolic meaning. However, this requires us to think how activity can occur in outdoor spaces with proper conditions. Here, our purpose is to evaluate only those activities that take place in an outdoor downtown areas and they are as follows:

#### a) Shopping and Window shopping

Shopping is a primary human activity in which almost every individual society takes part, inevitably, almost daily. From the point of view of the shopper, the consumer, shopping may be either a social pleasure, a relaxation, or a stimulus. Shopping leads people to the heart of the city. The design principles on which shopkeepers rely to attract customers and business are important in a downtown. Obviously, an appropriate atmosphere is needed to create interest. In any shopping area in downtown there must be not only a feeling of bustle, excitement, sparkle, competition and variety, but also a sense of familiarity and confidence about where to go and what to look for. Monotony of design, repetition and regularity are the enemies of trade. The greater the traffic past the shop and the more arresting the way, the greater is the trading potential. An attractive shop front, shop-sign window display, lighting and correct planning of entrance to entice customers are integral to design ( Beddington, 1990).

Shopping is such an activity that totally depends on personal fascination. People come to downtown for shopping because they know that this is the place where they may get the maximum options for different goods, thus have more choice. According to Rathbun (1988), downtown shopping centers are exciting, dynamic and ever changing. They are the cornerstones of retailing in the downtown, accounting for well over 50 percent of all retail.

New forms of shopping centers in downtown are being built, such as specialty centers, power centers, mixed-use festival centers, village-style centers, complimentary centers, highly specialized centers, amusement retail centers, that tie into existing downtown retail entities. There seems to be no limit to the style and function that shopping centers take in downtown. As developers look for new ways to expand their holdings and reach out the newly defined evolving market segments, the traditional shopping center will continue to change (Rathbun, 1988). Research on downtown activities has shown shopping to be the most popular activity and perhaps that is one of the main reasons why people are in the center most of the time.

Shopping and window shopping go together. It is difficult to predict by looking at the quantity of the window shoppers that how many are going to shop. People enjoy window shopping, where there are display windows and the stores that have them enjoy a competitive edge greater than before. In a research done on the 5th avenue, NewYork, by Whyte it is noted that,

"with an attractive window, even a small, 20 foot wide store can draw up 300 window shoppers an hour but how many become the buyers is harder to tell. However, the number of watchers and buyers doesn't correlate with the number of pedestrians at all" ( 1988: 83).

Window shopping is highly selective and becomes an entertainment. Most window shoppers are women and they are quite professional about it. The serious window shopper takes in the whole window in a kind of visual sweep and then looks down at any placard that might be there. If there are two women together, usually they will exchange comments. But it's all done very quickly. There are many conversations that last longer and these are important in attracting more

people, but the great bulk of window shopping is done with dispatch. Japanese department stores for one thing, beat the vendors at their own game, because they use vendors for their own shops, who merchandise outside to get people in (Whyte, 1988).

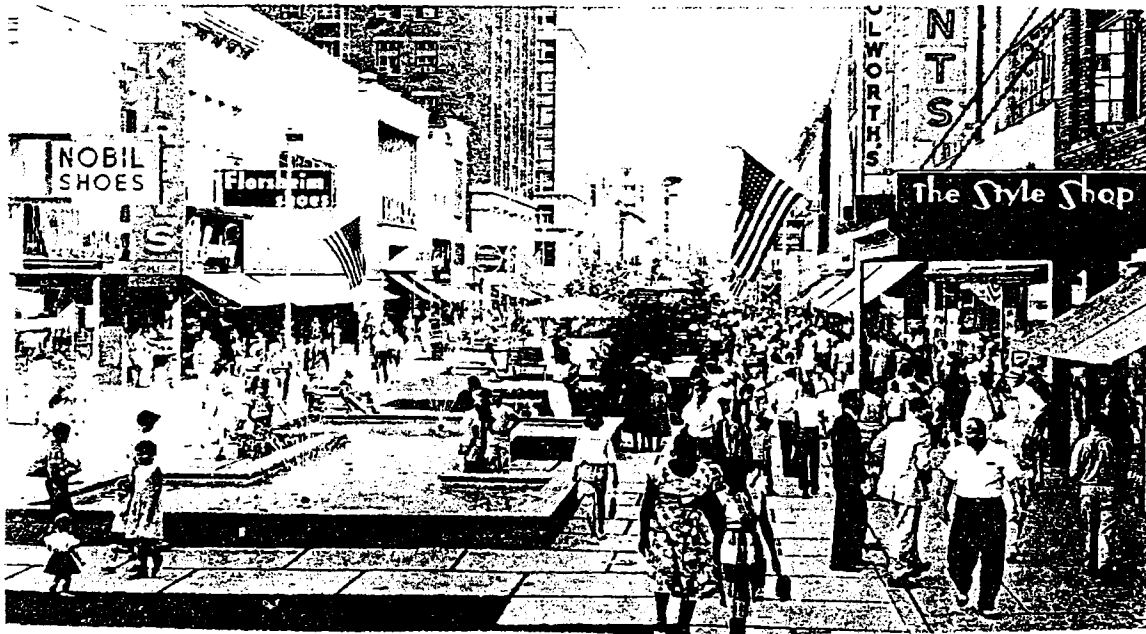


Figure 2.14 Shopping and window shopping, Kalamazoo(Rubenstein, 1992:18).

#### b) Meeting People

"Getting together" is one of the most human of human habits. Although modern communication techniques have the ability to interchange information over great distances with speed and accuracy, they did not eliminate the need for face to face meetings. The attractions of face to face meetings are substantial and face to face communications are more efficient than any other media. However, in downtown many meetings are scheduled or occur spontaneously, in areas that were never intended for such use. A designer should be conscious of the fact that they may occur and, further, that it may be very much to the benefit of the institution or

organization providing the space to have them occur . Under these circumstances, making these spaces in downtown turn into useful places for meeting purposes should become a secondary objective of the design ( Deasy, 1985).

A variety of events are staged or occur in public spaces that are not necessarily regarded as assembly areas in a downtown. There are physical characteristics that tend to generate such gatherings and other characteristics that tend to discourage them. A designer thus has some measure of influence over the kind of events that take place and the location where they occur (Deasy, 1985).

Meeting people can be formal and informal. The point that we are concerned with here, is mostly informal meetings in a downtown. Meetings can be observed in a different fashion and we can classify them by duration of time, place and purpose. Meetings need landmarks in outdoor space since they are the most familiar and recognizable places in a downtown.



Figure 2.15 Face to face meetings in the downtown (Gehl, 1987:18).

### c) Seating

The act of sitting makes several important demands on the particular situation, the climate and the space. It is of particular importance to emphasize what good sitting arrangements mean in all types of downtown spaces. To improve the quality of the outdoor environment in an area, by simple means, it is almost always a good idea to create more and better opportunities for sitting. Again, placement of seating must be guided by a thorough analysis of the spatial and functional qualities of the location.

When people choose to sit in a public environment, it is almost always to enjoy the advantages the place offers - the particular place, space, weather, view of whatever is going on, and preferably all at once. A well-equipped public space therefore should offer many different opportunities for sitting in order to give all user groups inspiration and opportunity to stay.

Two types of sitting can be noticed: primary seating - benches and chairs, should be provided partly for the more demanding categories of users; secondary seating - in the form of stairways, pedestals, steps, low walls, boxes etc. are needed for times when the demand for seating is particularly great (Gehl, 1987)

Perhaps the most detailed evaluation of outdoor seating behavior, Whyte's study in Manhattan plazas, it is reported that,

"After three months of checking out various factors- such sun angles, size of spaces, nearness to transit - we came to a spectacular conclusion: people sit most where there are places to sit. Other things matter too - food, fountains, tables, sunlight, shade, trees- but this simplest of amenities, a place to sit, is far away the most important element in plaza use" ( Whyte, 1988:30).



If we try to investigate the people who sit in the downtown open spaces probably will conclude with a number of different categories:

- Those who are waiting briefly for a bus or taxi;
- Passerby who want to sit in an outdoor space looking out at the passing traffic and side walk action. These users are predominantly men.
- Users who want only to dip their toes in and to sit just inside the plaza looking in.
- Groups and people alone also tend to sit not too close to side walk and not too close to building entries. They are mostly the edge sitters and this activities can be increased by articulating the perimeter of the space, which at the same time can create subspaces for small groups.

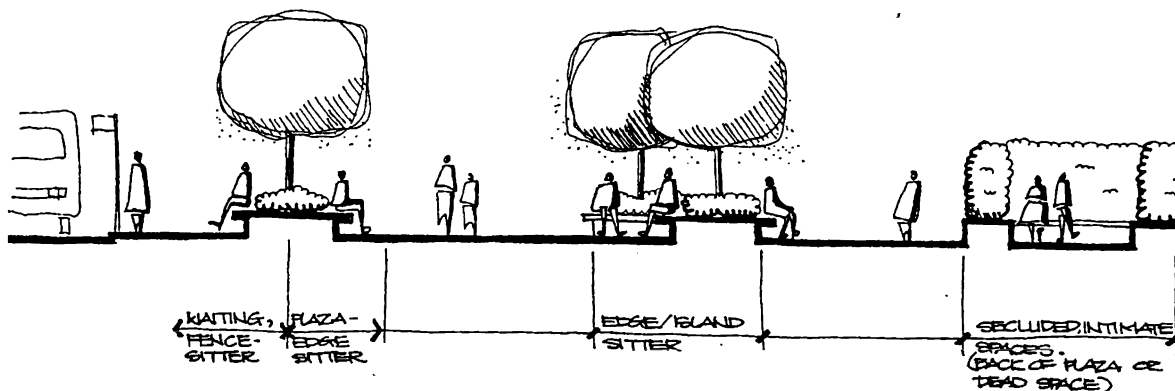


Figure 2.16 Different kind of Sitting (Marcus and Francis, 1990: 32)

- the last sitter group is the one that are couples and lovers seeking out intimate places to be alone and pairs or groups of women, who tend to favor inner, less exposed locations. Seating for this group might be the back of the plaza or in a dead- end space ( Marcus and Francis, 1990).

First three of these categories are more likely to be single users rather than groups, so seating should be arranged so that people can sit side by side instead of intimate arrangements. Some users like tourist, shoppers also use downtown open spaces before or after the prime-time office lunch hours. Large expanses of hard open space, or row upon row of benches can seem uninviting but it is the people who make the place more interesting by sitting there. People also try to sit even if there are no places to sit.

#### d)Outdoor Cafes and Dining

Outdoor dining is perhaps the most popular activity in a downtown. Food attracts people, who attract more people. For these outdoor cafes nothing more is needed than several stacks of folding chairs and tables. Spread them out, put up the colored umbrellas, bring on the waitress and the customers and visual effect be stunning. It is no doubt that cafe makes money, although in a downtown we don't see more of them. These places are most sociable places and attract the most pedestrians in the downtown.



Figure 2.17 Outdoor cafe and dining (Whyte, 1980: 51).

### e) Interactions with Vendors

Vendors can be found in every downtown and they have similar characteristics in different culture. They are the mobile shops and compete with the retailers in every downtown. In addition, they have a good nose for spaces that work. They are constantly testing the market, and if business peeks up in one spot, there will soon be a cluster of vendors there. This will draw more people, and yet more vendors and sometimes so many converge that pedestrian traffic slows to a crawl in a downtown center. Vendors are there where the action is, and they are there because people need them.

There are every ordinances to make it illegal for vendors, licensed or not, to do business at any spot where business is good. In downtown the most frequently observed police activity is giving summonses to food vendors. By default, the vendors have become the caterers of the city's outdoor life. They flourish because they are servicing a demand not being met by the regular commercial establishments ( Whyte, 1980). Regarding vendors and their interaction with people Whyte describes,

"It is the vendors who have the greatest impact. In late afternoons there will be a solid phalanx of them along the curb, with luggage and leather goods and other displays directly in front of the main entrance. On the other side and around the corner will be a miscellany of minor items- perfume, junk jewelry, marijuana wrapping paper, marked playing cards decks for educational purposes only. There will be one or two lookouts at one of the poles halfway up the streets. The vendors are the despair of Bloomingdale's and police, and there are periodic sweeps of them. There will be whistles and shouts and in less than thirty seconds the vendors will

have made off with their goods. A half hour they will be back"(Whyte, 1980: 55).



Figure 2.18 Interaction with vendors ( Whyte, 1980: 55)

#### f) Pedestrian circulation

While discussing pedestrian circulation and human behavior in a downtown, Attoe and Logan (1989) compared pedestrian life in American cities with that of European cities. According to them, pedestrian life of European cities grows from necessity such as daily shopping, moving between public transport and work or home, meeting friends, whereas in American cities it is largely voluntary and much more passive. As a result, American designers work hard to make the street and pedestrian circulation comfortable and inviting.

The extent to which downtowners wish to walk, if a pleasant place is provided, is illustrated by many statistics on the effects of street closures in U.S. and European cities ( OECD, 1974). Rubenstein (1992) also defines the primary objectives of improved pedestrian circulation as safety, security, convenience, continuity, coherence, comfort and aesthetics. Fulfilling one of these objectives

generally increases the opportunities for meeting or improving the others. Two methods of reducing conflicts between pedestrian and vehicles are time and space separation.

Traffic-free zones are always popular for pedestrian circulation. For example, in the center of Vienna where nine city blocks were closed to traffic over Christmas 1971, the 30-day experiment received 80 percent support by pedestrians with the result that the ban is now permanent. Again, Copenhagen, one year after the traffic was removed, had an increase in pedestrian volume of 20 to 48 percent. This possibly indicated that people who otherwise may not leave their offices can be attracted to walk, if the environment is made conducive to walking (*Street for People*, 1974).



Figure 2.19 Pedestrian traffic before and after closing a street (Gehl, 1987:35).

The principal use of many downtown areas is by pedestrians entering and leaving nearby buildings. Regardless of local weather, the aesthetics of the downtown outdoor, or anything else, people will take the shortest and straightest route between the sidewalk (bus stop, car drop-off, intersection) and the nearest building entry. Therefore, a basic decision in downtown plaza design is predicting the route by which people will flow in and out of a building, thereby ensuring an unimpeded path for their movement (Marcus and Francis, 1990).

#### f) Triangulation

There are number of principal factors that make a place work and triangulation is one of them. In fact, triangulation is a process by which some external stimuli provide a linkage between people and prompts strangers to talk to each other as though they were not. Whyte (1988) pointed out that musicians and entertainers draw people together in a downtown open space (Figure 2.20). As noted in the discussion of outdoor amphitheater effect, he also explains that, street characters make a city more amicable. There are people who perform interesting shows in a downtown open spaces and always draw a crowd, and people are always attracted by this crowd. In the sub-continent this kind of triangulation is a common practice. People make circus with animals in order to sell something and also to draw crowd in a downtown. It is such an activity where people find it suitable to make a conversation with strangers without hesitation. They try to share a common value involving with such an public activity and also enable them to feel a part of a greater society as a whole.

### 2.2.1.3 Human Response and Behavior in Outdoor Spaces

There is a direct and strong relationship between people's perception of space and their consequent behavior. Each person responds to a space as a result of perceptions, personality characteristics and expectations, and to some extent, personal behavior in a space is a response that is mediated by the physical features that define and identify the space. The arrangement of objects, their shapes, visible details and social relationships determine individual's behavior (Goldstein and Elliot, 1994).

Gehl (1987) has explained the human behavior in the downtown areas in an elaborate fashion. People and events are assembled in time and space is a prerequisite for anything at all to occur, but of more importance is which activities are allowed to develop. To create a wide range of social and recreational activities, favorable conditions for moving or lingering in space must be provided in a downtown. Two social scientists, Whyte (1988) and Gehl (1987) have found interesting results of human behavior in different outdoor spaces. For example a higher proportion of couples and groups can be observed in the best-used urban plazas. According to Whyte (1988), the most used places in New York, the proportion of people in twos or more, runs about 50-62 percent; in the least used, 25-30 percent. A higher proportion is an index of selectivity. If people go to a place in a group or rendezvous there, in absolute numbers, they attract more individuals than do the less-used spaces. If somebody is alone, a lively place can be the best place for him. The best used places in a downtown also tend to have a higher than average proportion of women.

Gehl (1987) illustrates different kinds of standing activities and their responses. To him the act of standing to talk to someone is a regular activity in a downtown. The conversation situations develop when acquaintances meet and the conversation takes place on the spot on which they meet. As no one knows the duration of conversation on a pedestrian walkway, none of the participants can therefore suggest moving the meeting to a suitable standing place. Groups in conversation can be seen everywhere that people meet - on stairs, near shop doors, or in the middle of any downtown space, and this is more or less independent of time and place. However, in case of longer duration, another set of rules applies, where the act evolves from the short unceremonious stop to a real staying function. When one stops to wait for something or somebody, to enjoy the surroundings, or to see what is going on, the problem of finding a good place to stand arises. To perceive a space, Goldstein and Elliot (1994) pointed out that people perceive their surroundings by a two-dimensional and three-dimensional seeing and this varies from person to person. Moreover, their sameness of perception may initiate similar spatial behaviors among quite different individuals such as young or old, male or female, rich or poor, and the same pedestrian pathway probably will be picked or same parking space will be preferred. However, in the urban setting, which are basically man-made, people can hold vastly different view points on their shared environment.

Hall (1969) defines a number of social distance that can be seen in the downtown outdoors. Table 2.3 below shows these distances with their dimensions.



Table 2.3 The social distances in an outdoor downtown ( Hall, 1969: 14)

Distance	Characteristics	Dimensions
Intimate	distance at which intense feelings are expressed: tenderness, comfort, love and stronger anger	0 to 45 centimeters
Personal	the conversation distance between close friends and family	0.45 to 1.30 meters
Social	distance for ordinary conversation among friends, acquaintances, neighbors, co-workers etc.	1.30 to 3.75 meters
Public	distance in formal situation, around public figure when some one wants to hear or see an event but may not involved	greater than 3.75 meters

In a survey in Copenhagen, Gehl (1987) has observed that the percentage of walking, sitting and standing is completely related with the weather condition. In a cold climatic condition, we may observe, more people walking in the downtown whereas it can be reverse on a hot day where the majority can be either sitting or standing (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4 People's behavior in an observation day  
 (cited in Marcus and Francis, 1990: 23)

walking through	52%		
walking and watching	7%	all walking	65%
walking and talking	6%		
standing and watching	11%		
standing and talking	4%	all standing	16%
standing only	1%		
sitting and watching	6%		
sitting and talking	5%	all sitting	16%
sitting and reading	2%		
only sitting	1%		
other	3%	other	3%
Total	100%	Total	100%

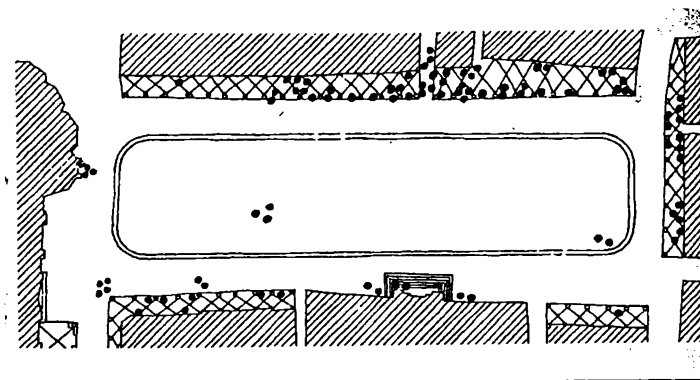


Figure 2.20 Standing as an outdoor activity (Gehl, 1987: 150).

At the edge or near the facade, one is less exposed than if one is out in the middle of a space. One can see, but not seen too much, and the personal territory is reduced to a semicircle in front of the individual. When one's back is protected, others can approach only from the front, making it easy to keep watching and to react. Within staying zones, people carefully select places to stand in recesses, on corners, in gateways, or near columns, trees, street lamps, or comparable physical supports, which define resting places on the small scale. The bollards that are found in many southern European city squares function widely. Overhangs offer another quality desirable for stationary activities - the opportunity to be partly hidden in half shade while at the same time having a fine view of the space. Colonnades, awnings, and sunshades along the facades in the city spaces provide comparably attractive possibilities for people to linger and to observe while remaining unobserved (Gehl, 1987).

The act of sitting makes several important general demands on the particular situation, the climate, and the space. The demands of sitting is considerably more serious than casual and transitory forms of stopping and standing because sitting activities in general take place only where the external conditions are favorable, and the sitting locations are chosen far more carefully than are locations for standing. Placement of seating must be guided by a thorough analysis of the spatial and functional qualities of the location. For example, a seating area should preferably have an individual local quality and should be placed where there is a small space, a niche, a corner, a place that offers intimacy and security and as a rule, a good micro climate. However, it is also important to make a careful consideration for orientation and view play while choosing a place to sit in a public environment (Figure 2.16, Figure 2.22)



Figure 2.21. Zones for staying; the edge effect (Gehl, 1987:151)

Well-protected places to sit with an unobstructed view of the surrounding activities are always more popular than the places offering fewer advantages and more disadvantages. In a meeting place in downtown center, different groups of people can be seen. Children and young people often place only modest demands on the type of seat, and in many situations, accept sitting almost anywhere: on the floor, on the street, on stairs, on the edge of fountains, and on the flower pots. For these groups the general situation plays a more important part than the seat does (Gehl, 1987).

The majority of people were found to select their sites for social interaction right on or very close to the traffic lines intersecting the plaza. The best places for meeting is the street corners and what attracts people most in a downtown, is other people. However, the street as a stage, and the sense that an audience is watching pervades the gestures and movements of the players on it ( Whyte, 1988).

Goldstein and Elliott (1994) have pointed out that experiencing spaces and places are personal. Each person who walks down a street or moves between buildings bring an individual sets of expectations to the place. Previous experiences are major factors in determining what those expectations will be. The responses of individuals and groups in an outdoor space are difficult to analyze and anticipate, because their activities, thoughts and impression are influenced by many factors.

### 2.3 Maintenance and Amenities of Downtown Outdoor Spaces

Although design is important, in many cases management is more important and can accomplish more and more in a shorter time than any urban design scheme does. There are a number of questions regarding the downtown spaces such as why people come and what they do in these outdoor spaces. This research has documented that many needs to sit, to feel safe, to be entertained - which have been neglected too long in many downtowns. Boer and Ennen(1993) have mentioned city center management and the meaning of that in both theory and practice.

" Over the last decades city centers have been subject to considerable change. There is an increasing need for better management of the process taking place in the centers. Closer cooperation is especially needed between agencies in both the public and private sectors and between different departments of public sectors. Therefore both public and private interests are seeking new organizational frameworks with in which such cooperation can be realized. These new frameworks are increasingly being referred to as city center management" ( Boer and Ennen, 1993:1)

Both downtown business and city governments are ultimately concerned with outdoor space - the streets, sidewalks, parks and plazas - for it is here that the

quality of life in a city is often measured. People will not shop in downtown if they are afraid to be on the streets, nor will they overlook litter and garbage if a shopping mall provides a more attractive alternative. The streets sidewalks, and other public spaces largely define the city. This is the stage where both public and private investments are set. Sideris and Banerjee (1993) illustrate that the private owners of plazas in downtown argue that the disproportionate share of social problems which typically hunt downtown is not their responsibility. The public sector seems at the moment reluctant or incapable to address issues of social equity and to retrofit the old downtown with public open spaces.

Shopping center managers have long understood how to create safe, clean, comfortable and lively places that attract people. Public outdoor spaces in downtown offers the opportunity to buy a snack while strolling and provide entertainment, promotions, and often elaborate seating, fountains and other amenities. Vandalism and undesirable people are some of the main problems in downtown and are quite difficult to control. Yet, one thing is for sure that the plazas that are more frequently used are less likely to be troubled by crime at any time.



Figure 2.22. Foot patrols to protect vandalism. ( Project for Public space, Inc 1984: 8)

### 2.3.1 Public Outdoor Space Management

The management of outdoor public spaces in a downtown has three aspects:

- Supplementing city services such as maintenance, security and transportation management;
- Creating an exciting downtown "market place" with quality retailing, programmed activities and events, promotions, vendors, farmer markets and cafes.
- Improving the design of public spaces, including design review or major developments to ensure their functional integration into the downtown fabric, and public space improvements such as side walk widening, seating, trees and information kiosks ( Project for Public Spaces, Inc. 1984).

### 2.3.2 Activity Improvements of Outdoor Spaces

Design and management improvements to the downtown area go hand-in-hand. One of the major tasks of most downtown organizations is economic development and, in particular, encouraging new office buildings, housing projects, shopping centers, parking garages, hotels and cultural facilities. These developments, which bring new people and activity to downtown, are often the cornerstones of revitalization efforts. It has been found that most of the impact of new developments can be described in terms of their impact on the use and the enjoyment of the public spaces: sidewalks, streets, parks and plazas ( Project for Public Spaces, Inc.,; 1984). The most obvious impact of new developments is that they create new public spaces, both indoor and outdoor. In fact, very few major developments are built today that do not have most of public amenity, such as a plaza for example, may be nothing but windswept expanses of concrete, attractive

only to loiters and other undesirables. White's works (*Social Life of Small Urban Spaces* and the accompanying film), are excellent references for what make useful and usable downtown space. The most important policy has to be focused on economic condition and to make it international by growing competition between cities. To increase the attraction of the city for highly qualified activities this economic condition can work as an instrument in order to alleviate the severe inner urban unemployment problem and related problems such as street crime, inconvenience of drugs and poor physical environment ( cited in Boer and Ennen. 1993).

#### a) Activity Programming

Special events and programs - parades, street fairs, sidewalk sales, ethnic festivals- are common programming activities of downtown organizations. Events range from specific shopping promotions to programs intended to create a different image for downtown and to counter people who think downtown is "dead". However, a well-planned event should consider where activity is needed, when, what size, what types, and above all who is to be attracted. Activity programming can become, therefore, a management tool to attract people to places that are otherwise underused, thereby attracting people who might not ordinarily come to downtown at certain times, to brighten up and provide suppress for people on a routine shopping trip.

In France, during 1970s, cultural animation emerged as an important concept and become a component in the drive to recreate and revitalize cities and urban areas. The idea is to program events and spectacles to encourage people to visit, use and linger in urban places. The concept is used to considerable effect in a number of French and German cities and Italian towns, even in quite small places. It



usually involves contracting a cultural animator to program events and festivals across a range of various public spaces. The idea is to provide a varied diet of events and activities - lunch time concerts, art exhibitions, street theaters, so that people begin to visit an area just to see what's going on in the downtown and by having people in the street, in the cafes and moving through the public realm, urban vitality is developed (Montgomery, 1995).

Outdoor activity programming in downtown has many benefits that are not usually considered. For example in Seattle's "Out to Lunch" program, 87 percent of people surveyed at four different events in different locations stated that this program had introduced them to areas they had not visited before, and 73 percent stated that they patronized a downtown business on the way to the event ( Project for Public Spaces, Inc., 1984).

There are several ingredients to successful programs in a downtown outdoor space and they are as follows:

- People have to know about the event, either through publicity (newspapers, radios, corporate newsletters, flyers, posters) or through the expectation that an event always takes place at a certain time.
  
- The event has to be well organized, with someone in charge of it, on an ongoing basis.
  
- Events should be appropriate to the space where they are located. Many details must be considered: where people will sit, the number that can be accommodated, the location of the stage in terms of visibility and direction of the sun, and technical requirements for sound systems and lighting.

- Events should be good talents. Again, the different types of talents will tend to attract different clients.

- Finally, it should be emphasized that there are many options in terms of frequency of events, their locations, and their size. For example, a major extravaganza is something that probably can be arranged only once a year and might use every possible outdoor space in the downtown. On the other hand, street musicians take very little space and can perform on a daily basis. Ideally, it should be possible to choreograph a diverse selection of entertainment throughout the warm months of the year: a major event or two, regularly scheduled programs in parks and plazas, and daily street entertainers and performers.



Figure 2.23 An example of activity programming.

(Project for Public Spaces, Inc, 1984:26)

### b)Street performers

Street performers - mimes, musicians and street actors provide special opportunities in terms of event programming. They require little space, except if they attract a large crowd, and they cost little money. Like vending, street performances can be controlled through licensing or permit procedures, which allow the downtown organization to regulate where, when and how frequently performances may take place.



Figure 2.24 A street performer (Projects for Public Spaces, Inc. 1984:14)

### c)Regularly Scheduled Events

One of the better examples of regular downtown activity programming is the greater Cleveland Growth Associations Party in the Park. It is held every Friday in the summer between hours of 5.00 and 8.00 PM; each time in a different section of the downtown. Its purpose is to keep people downtown after working hours. It draws an average crowd of 12,000 people to listen to the live music and drink beer. A major function of the party is the exposure to businesses in the area. People who attend the events may be seeing a part of the city they normally

would not see. There can be festivals and carnivals in different time of the year or any national events can be arranged in the downtowns.

#### d) Seasonal Events

Another approach to activity programming is to develop a continuous series of events and activities that last only a short period. Festival or holiday periods have the particular advantage of allowing diverse kinds of events that can be targeted to different groups in the community. For example, the Dallas central Business District Association coordinates a "City Feast" program every autumn for a five-week period. A wide range of events, including music, dance, sports, exhibits and lectures, occurs in the parks, plazas and public open spaces throughout the downtown, seven days a week. While most of the festivities are sponsored and are provided free to the general public, certain events do require a fee (Projects for Public Spaces, Inc., 1984).

As a final note, initiating public space management program in a downtown is a complex task, and the more comprehensive the approach, the more complex it becomes. A growing number of organizations have had the foresight to encourage private groups to recognize themselves as a community with common goals and problems to create better environment in downtown outdoors.

## 2.4 Relevance of Environmental Factors on the Performance of Downtown Outdoor Areas

Outdoor activities in a downtown depend on many factors. These activities may or may not occur if the physical conditions are not suitable but the success of all downtown outdoors totally depends on outdoor quality and environmental condition. Downtown gentrification is a current issue for many planning projects. But the questions of how successful they are in regenerating downtowns and how much importance is given to the environmental and physical conditions arise. However, in many downtowns these attractions are created by providing comfortable and colorful street furniture. Today, it is possible to make a downtown outdoor lively even in the bad weather by providing artificial accessories. The more comfortable and secure the outdoor is the more it is used by people, but the environment has to be created.

### 2.4.1 Downtown Environmental Factors

Downtown climatic conditions are the major factors that affect directly the performance of human behavior and response in an outdoor. Therefore, the designers should study and examine the general climatic conditions throughout the year for a certain region. The designer's creation and intelligence generating a lively and enjoyable outdoor atmosphere despite all bad weather conditions enhances the usage of such spaces.

In general, urban areas are warmer, more dusty, drier and yet have more rain, cloud and fog than their rural counterparts. The noise level is higher and there are high levels of air pollution. Also, there is more glare but less sunlight, wind

effects are higher, while floods are more frequent. All these unfavorable conditions make the city climate one of the most popular targets of criticism for urban life (Torlak, 1983).

Climate is the net result of several variables including temperature, water vapor, wind, solar radiation and precipitation. Climatic conditions are the primary components of the environment because the outdoor areas are directly affected by them. The wind, shade and temperature, are critical indices of environmental quality. Solar radiation is an environmental factor that affects climate. In this respect, Erinç (1969) pointed out that the climate of cities and metropolitan areas are greatly influenced by human activities and a variety of human factors impinge on the local atmosphere. The use of outdoor spaces is related to shade patterns which would vary for different times of the day and year. Natural day lighting can be modified by shade patterns cast by trees and buildings, because they block direct solar radiation. In most cases, the designers want to arrange these shadows to avoid radiation when it is hot and to receive when it is cold. Since they cut off the summer sun but let the winter sun shine through, deciduous trees are ideal for this purpose. However, the designers wish to provide a variety of sun and shade at any moment to make inhabitants choose their own preferred climate.

As far possible, the pedestrians should be protected from the weather. Micro-climatic considerations will influence the orientation of structures, their shielding of or exposure to sun, the cover and planting in general. The designers tend to avoid certain situations or to make special provisions. Nevertheless, the provision of canopies, arcades, trees or other devices to shelter the pedestrians during their trip is important for any pedestrian street plan.

The principal factors affecting outdoor comfort are temperature, sun, humidity, and wind. Every downtown open space designed for stationary use- that is to say standing, sitting- should, as much as possible, fall within the "comfort zone"-- a range of weather conditions physically pleasing to a person who is in shade and in casual clothes.

The seasonal movement of the sun and the existing and proposed structures should be carefully considered, so that the paved area in the downtown will receive the maximum amount of summer and winter sunshine. Ideally, building height and mass should be controlled to permit sunlight to reach all public open spaces. A 1977 study of San Francisco plazas found that 47 percent of downtown open space at any time was shaded by buildings during the fall season at noon hour. Ironically, most were shaded by the buildings that they were intended to serve, and so one cannot blame prior construction for their dilemma. Moreover, designer should have considered using borrowed-sunlight, reflected off nearby steel, glass, or marble buildings, to brighten and warm up a downtown paved space that has a little direct sun exposure (Marcus and Francis, 1990).

The findings of the studies in Manhattan and Copenhagen give us a number of clues regarding the temperature and climatic comfort of outdoor spaces. For example, when the temperature is above about 55 degrees Fahrenheit, there is a considerable increase in the amount of pleasure walking, standing and sitting in urban malls and open spaces (Gehl, 1987). Therefore, when predicting locations for popular noon-hour seating areas, sun and shade patterns should be calculated for those months when the average noon temperature is 55° F or higher. Where summer temperatures are uncomfortably hot, some shaded areas should be provided. The elderly, especially, require protection from direct sun and glare,

and many younger people, as well, are sensitive to the sun ( cited in Marcus and Francis, 1990)

The designer should be aware of the fact that, for much of the year (except in the hottest weather) people will seek a sunny spot. Therefore, sunny locations between 11:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. should receive the most attention. However, when considerable space is likely to receive sunlight in good weather, people will be drawn to a location where other people are passing by in a downtown. Any urban designer should seriously consider sun and wind effects because an uncomfortable space in downtown will be underused or unused, although the place may have potentials. The San Francisco Downtown Plan and its accompanying Zoning Ordinance of 1984 list specific requirements to maximize sun access to sidewalks and other public spaces. At a minimum, buildings should be controlled to enable sunshine to enter public open spaces between 11 Am. and 2 p.m., throughout the year.

While discussing micro climate, wind is another factor that can effect the pedestrians in a downtown. Nice and pleasant weather makes a place more attractive and charming. People do outdoor activities if the weather conditions and the place invite them. However, to have successful outdoor activities, designer should carefully consider both behavioral patterns of the user groups and the environmental factors of the particular region.

#### 2.4.2 Downtown Physical Improvements

As outdoor activities are greatly influenced by physical planning, the materials used for the street furniture should also be carefully selected, considering both



aesthetics and comfort. By using different textures, colors and materials, it is possible to create such an environment that would enable people to use outdoor spaces more, despite bad weather conditions. People's behavior and instant responses can also be changed if it is possible to create lively atmosphere in downtown outdoors. Those concepts that have to be considered while designing downtown outdoors, in order to improve their physical conditions, are as follows

#### 2.4.2.1 Concepts to be Considered for Successful Downtowns

*Comfort* can be improved with amenities, places to sit, protection from the sun, pleasant places to wait for the bus. It can also be improved through widening sidewalks, if they are congested.

*Accessibility* Improvements can make a space more accessible for pedestrians as well as vehicles. For examples, a transit mall can make it easier for people to cross the street and can improve bus circulation.

*Vitality* can be provided by activating cafes culture, vendors and other street oriented activities. Performances and festivals can also add life to plazas and parks in a downtown.

*Image* improvements can change the appearance of a street, creating a new image that can be marketed to attract shoppers in outdoor spaces in a downtown.

Public Space improvements has to be done by the consensus of the public so that their expectation and need would be fulfilled properly. Marcus and Francis (1990)

have collected few data on user expectations and the way they want to change or modify the outdoor spaces. The results shows that 21 percent of the participants want more seats and outdoor programs; 15 percent ask for more greenery to be healthy and more comfortable. There are many sound and important reasons for improving physical conditions of a downtown and the design consideration for these improvements are related to various physical and conceptual planning tools. To improve environment in a downtown, a designer should consider certain important issues concerning physical and social attributes of the area:

#### 2.4.2.2 Factors Affecting the Success of Downtowns

**Location:** The best locations for downtown outdoors are those that attract a variety of users for different activities. The most frequently used outdoor space in a downtown is the area which has greatest diversity of land use, where office and retail districts overlap (Chidister, 1986).

In determining whether or not an outdoor space in a downtown would be an asset in its proposed location, designer and client should ask certain questions to justify their site selection: Is it located in a way that encourage a variety of people to use it; is it close to retail stores, hotels, offices and restaurants and also have a catchment area of approximately nine hundred feet; does the proposed outdoor space serve a currently unserved population; does the location of the outdoor space tie into an existing or proposed pedestrian system for downtown ( Marcus and Francis, 1990)?

People enjoy using outdoor spaces in reasonably comfortable weather. So the temperature seems to matter more than the presence or absence of sunshine. In

regions where an outdoor space can be used for less than three months of the year because of extreme heat, cold, or wetness, its provision should be seriously questioned, and an alternative indoor public space should be considered. A corner location where two adjacent streets are at approximately the same grade will enable the outdoor space to become an active meeting place, a place to pass through, and a place to watch passers (sidewalk as well as plaza users). It will have the highest use potential of any outdoor space location if it receives lunch time sun (Chidister, 1986).

**Size:** It is difficult to make recommendation regarding the size, as every location and context is different in a downtown open space. However, different authors have mentioned different measurement concerning human visibility and scale in a downtown. For instance, Lynch (1981) suggests that 40 feet appear intimate in scale; up to 80 feet, it is still a pleasant human scale; and that most of the successful enclosed squares of the past have not exceeded 450 feet in the smaller dimension. Gehl (1987) proposes a maximum dimension of 70 to 100 meters (210 to 310 ft), as this is the maximum distance for being able to see events. This might be combined with the maximum distance for being able to see facial expression (20 to 25 meters, or 65 to 80 ft).

**Visual Complexity:** Downtown outdoor spaces with higher intensities of use are those with greater variety of colors, textures, sitting places, landscape elements and so on. Therefore, it should be taken into consideration for the people who work all day in standard office environments in which forms, colors, temperatures, neighbors and so on, are all predictable, for them a lunch hour spent in an environment of pleasing sensory complexity is a welcome relief. In

fact, this visual complexity usually needs to be created within the outdoor space and so is an important design component (Marcus and Francis, 1990).

In a study conducted by Joardar and Neill (1978) it is noted that, the spaces receiving high scores are the spaces with color and texture of various landscape elements, such as trees, shrubs, fountains and sculptures, variously shaped artifacts, space articulation, nooks, corners, and changes in level. Conversely, for low-scoring outdoors, people refer to barrenness in the landscape, redundancy in material color or texture, excessive cement or concrete paving, lack of color contrast, lack of greenery and monotony of space organization with no focal points.

**Uses and Activities:** Although we would define a successful outdoor space in a downtown as one that encourages people to remain in it, we would not exclude the pedestrian or the passers through as users. Pushkarev and Zupan (1975) concluded that the functions of a sidewalk as a circulation facility and a sitting oasis are, if not incompatible, at least distinct. That is, if both uses are to be accommodated, they should be relegated to distinct sub-areas of the outdoor space or at least have a transition space between them: no short cutters with a brief lunch hour want to weave their way through the fountain lingers; conversely, the brown-beggars and people watchers will not feel comfortable with a continuous stream of pedestrians passing a few meters in front of them. In order to encourage people to linger in an outdoor space in down town, the space needs to have something to persuade them to stay. People look for visual complexity in their surroundings and for "anchors" to which they can attach themselves, either physically (sitting, leaning against), or symbolically (standing near, looking at). In a time-lapse study of six thousand users in ten Vancouver outdoor spaces,

Joardar and Neill (1978) found that, less than 1 percent carried out activities in the open pavement away from any physical artifacts.

Users: Male and female have different ways of using downtown outdoor spaces. Male tend to dominate the use of most urban open spaces, especially the use of downtown street plazas. Women who use plazas are more likely than are men, to come in groups or as one of a couple. Men predominate in all kinds of up front , street plazas, whereas women are more likely to use the secluded sections of the street plazas. The more an outdoor space is used, the greater the variety of users ages and the more evenly the sexes are balanced (Project for Public Spaces, Inc., 1984).

In a study of men's and women's uses of San Francisco downtown outdoor spaces , Mozingo (1989) found that the women use downtown public space less often than men; they are more sensitive to environmental negatives such as pollution, noise, dirt, excessive concrete; they walk shorter distances to use a outdoor plaza and their lunch hours are generally shorter than those of their male counterparts ( Cranz, 1984).

#### 2.4.2.3 Physical Components

Now that we have understood the type of activities that people want to perform in a downtown, it is necessary to create such conditions. However, to achieve a successful downtown, great importance to its outdoor design elements and street furniture, that what makes it a more active, lively and attractive place for all must be given. The outdoor elements and street furniture that a designer must take into consideration for creating attractive outdoors in a downtown are as follows:

**Pavement:** The importance of pavement as a component in the total design scheme have been understood just after the appearance of urban open spaces. Invention of various vehicles has brought the need of functional separation of pavement. During medieval times, the patterns of pavement were developed to be used for guiding the outdoor activities and also to channel people towards a certain direction. There are wide range of functions for a pavement such as, channeling the movement; dividing the space; giving scale to the outdoors; showing territories; connecting the buildings visually; giving texture and color to the outdoors and making better surfaces (cited in Atalay, 1985).

**Steps and Ramps:** Steps, ramps and platforms, give a sense of drama to the outdoor activities. The levels of outdoor in a downtown either occur naturally or are created by the designer, besides functional necessities. When the steps are inappropriate because of the passage of the wheeled vehicles, and if there are more room to accommodate variation in elevation, ramps can be used. The slopes and ramps must be designed according to the function and the speed of the motion. If the proportions are poor the experience can be unpleasant, even, at times, dangerous. Besides the functional, psychological and visual aspects in the outdoors, steps can be used people's meeting places, waiting and watching or may even function as a stage for different outdoor activities. Therefore, the design criteria of steps should be very carefully considered in order to create an element that aids to successfully perform the activities.

**Water in outdoors and fountains:** As the flickering magic of fire, the wonder of water has always stimulated emotional response from man; time and technology have not changed this natural response. Almost every culture, has a strong expression about water. Today, the visual and acoustic qualities of water can

similarly attract and stimulate people in the downtown outdoor, not only being playful and organic but meeting the human psychological needs in highly civilized cities. The size, shape and location of the water container differs according to its outdoor functions. It can be a fountain to drink and also can encourage the young at heart to splash and wade ( Atalay, 1985).

Fountains and pools are often the focal elements of a mall or plaza in a downtown outdoor. Water as a natural element, has many unique qualities when used in fountains. The sound of water, its cooling effect and its reflective qualities provide the designer with a wide range of creative possibilities (Rubenstein, 1992).



Figure 2.25 Interaction with water. (Marcus and Francis, 1990: 42)

**Lighting in outdoor downtown:** Lighting can be, by its nature, an inherent element of urban form. Better lighting in an area attracts large crowds in downtown, to work or play, and these numerous elements can unify, organize and provide continuity to its day and night-time image. In fact, there are various types

and sizes of lighting fixtures according to their specific functions but the common fixtures are the lamp posts which illuminate the whole outdoor spaces such as plazas, streets or squares, homogeneously. Moreover, night lighting extends the time for participation in different outdoor activities and also provides safety, security and adds interest by accenting sculpture, building, graphics and other features in urban context (Atalay, 1985).

**Bollards:** Bollards are considered as an integral design element when used in a mall or plaza in downtown. They act as barriers for separating traffic from pedestrian areas. They also increase interest by setting up rhythm and providing scale, texture and color. Bollards often are combined with night lighting to illuminate pedestrian areas.

**Tree planters and pots:** Many types of planters are available for both trees and flowers. Pots have many advantages for the display of flowers and flowering plants. They can be mobile and can be easily filled with seasonal flowers which can be replaced when necessary and also add interest and color to urban downtown. Flower pots can be designed using a variety of materials such as wood, concrete and stone. Placement of the plant containers may be obtrusive in the pedestrian area, so they must be placed according to the movement paths in the downtown outdoors. They can also be used as space defining elements (Rubenstein, 1990).

**Telephones:** Telephones are useful elements both functionally and esthetically. Public telephones can be placed in a variety of enclosures or booths. Many new units are designed without booths; these provide ease of maintenance and less risk for vandalism.



**Kiosks, shelters and canopies:** Kiosks, shelters and canopies are needed in downtown outdoor spaces. Kiosks are well suited for pedestrian malls and have been used for bulletin boards, street directories, display cases and information booths. They act as focal elements and also add color, help set or maintain a particular mood and often provide night lighting in a downtown center.

Shelters may be used on exterior malls to provide sitting areas protected from the climatic conditions such as wind, sunlight and precipitation. These shelters become architectural features, become supports for the people in the bus stops, and protect the transit users.

Canopies provide weather protection and often act as a unifying architectural element in a downtown outdoor space. Appropriate choice of materials, structural system and form can help to create a certain mood or sense of place in outdoor spaces.

**Clock:** Clock act as a focal element and add to the interest of a downtown center while also serving a useful function. There are clock towers in almost every downtown which usually become popular meeting places for all.

**Trash containers:** Trash receptacles are available in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. Many are built of wood with plastic liners, others are made of concrete, metal or plastic. Enough trash receptacles should be provided to be immediately visible and available. Receptacles should be placed near benches to be available in areas of resting, eating and recreation (Atalay, 1985).

**Drinking fountain:** Drinking fountains are also functional elements in pedestrian areas. They are made of various materials, such as precast concrete, metal and stone. Fountains also come in models that can accommodate people using wheelchairs. Drinking fountains may act as sculptural elements and add interest to a mall or plaza in a downtown, as well.

### 3. CASE STUDY: EVALUATION OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN KIZILAY IN TERMS OF THEIR TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

#### 3.1 The Description of Various Outdoor activities in Kızılay

Kızılay in Ankara city plays a vital role both from its geomorphologic setting and historical background within the essence of urban design. Outdoor activities in Kızılay are greatly influence by the physical, cultural and socio-economic structure of the city. As a downtown center, Kızılay has many forms of outdoor spaces where multi-functional activities are performed on a daily basis. Moreover, Kızılay today is a place for outdoor living and meeting people, a site for markets, celebration and gatherings and the place where one goes to buy food, enjoy leisure item, talk politics. This a place where we can see Ankara's special events such as national occasions round the year. Overall, this is the most important place where communication is facilitated and dynamism is bought for urban public life in Ankara.

##### 3.1.1 The Study Area

Today, Kızılay in Ankara city is not only a downtown center but also a place for communication - the channel for movement and the common space for play, relaxation and different public activities. Outdoor spaces in Kızılay are also like an open stage upon which the drama of communal life unfolds. This is a place where public and private domains meet and offer conditions for the variety of necessary, optional and social activities.

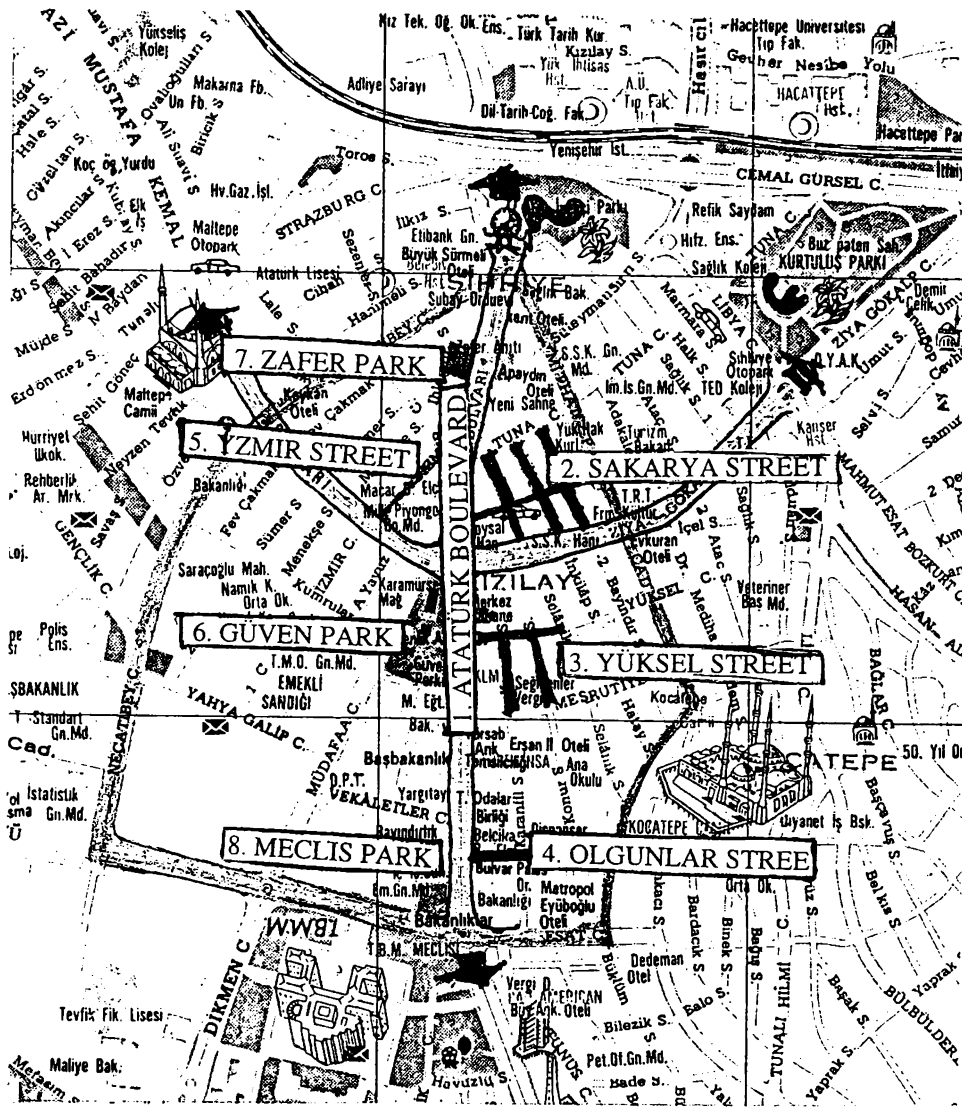


Figure 3.1 Different outdoor spaces in Kızılay area (Mahmud, 1996:3).

I assumed Kızılay, more specifically Atatürk Boulevard between Sıhhiye and Meclis, to be the boundary of the center of Ankara. The reasons for this assumption are: Kızılay has a variety of outdoor activities since it has a number of educational, commercial, institutional and cultural buildings around it; main transportation arteries pass through this area; it is densely built and heavily used for all kind of activities, and the most crowded area of Ankara city.

The formation of Kızılay as a downtown was a slow but steady process. Today, Kızılay is one of the most prominent examples to show how a residential area

can be transformed into a commercial region by the process of invasion and succession. Atatürk Boulevard played an important role in forming the downtown and also its activities. Kızılay is located at the center of the city, with all the traffic connections from different neighborhoods of the city passing through it. Although in recent times all the developments take place in the East-West corridor, the importance of Kızılay cannot be superseded yet ( Baydar, 1992).

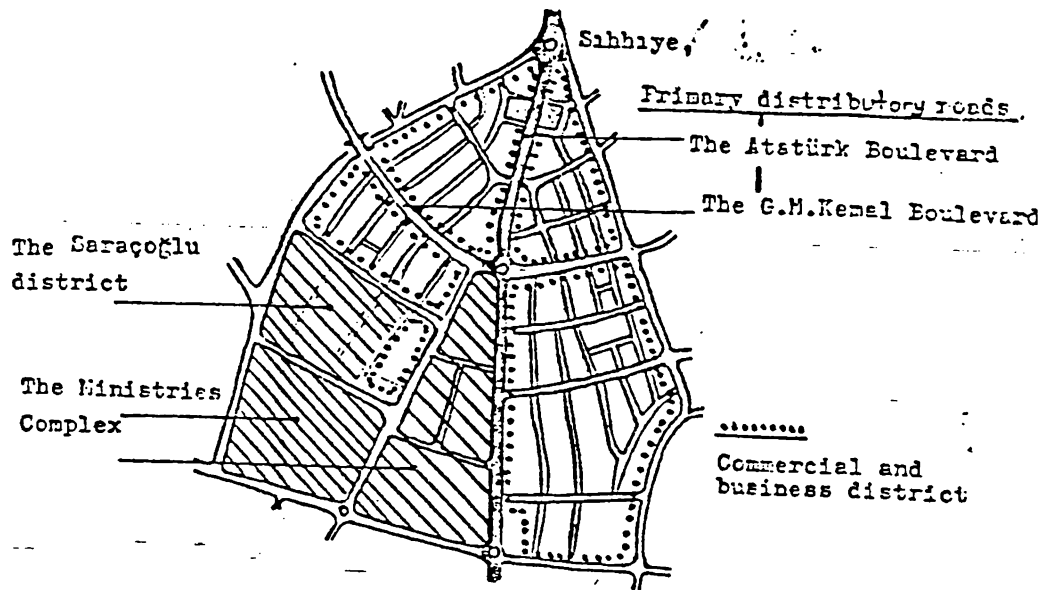


Figure 3.2 The existing uses in Kızılay Central Business District (Eldemir, 1991:127).

Today, Kızılay square is used mostly as a traffic junction rather than a true urban square for its commercial region. However, in view of the analyses and the evaluations of the spatial structure of Kızılay commercial area, studies that would explore the potential of Kızılay as a locus of outdoor activities must be considered. Established frameworks based on such analyses and theoretical arguments should eventually lead to practical corollaries.

### 3.1.2 Investigation and Classification of Different Outdoor Spaces and Activities in Kızılay

Against the historical backdrop of public life, public spaces in the downtowns have arisen out of many different forces. Some were the consequence of the creeping encroachment of a society bent on finishing and filling up spaces, especially in urban areas. Some were the products of a heterogeneous society with different needs, interests and aesthetics. Others were products of a desire for careful planning, whatever the priorities guiding their forms and functions may be. Still others just happened without formal planning procedures. However, we define outdoor spaces as open, publicly accessible places where people go for group and individual activities ( Öğüt, 1986).

The historical evolution of downtown outdoor spaces has provided us with a wide variety of overlapping types that exist in Kızılay today. The diversity of these spaces are also reflected in their multiple uses and the importance given to public spaces in Turkish life.

In the study area, we have observed and founded some spaces different in their content and character. The typology of these specific areas also coincide with downtown outdoor spaces that are mentioned in the literature. These outdoor spaces, although called as parks, boulevards, pedestrian malls or streets , they all have place characteristics to gather people for different public and private activities in Kızılay. The physical shape and the space quality of these places also vary according to people's needs and demands.

Table 3.1 The typology of downtown outdoor spaces and their characteristics in Kızılay (Mahmud, 1996: 9)

Type	Characteristics	Kızılay
1. Squares and Plazas	often part of historic development of city centers, maybe formal planned or exist as a meeting place of streets, frequently publicly developed and managed	Kızılay square-has potentials to develop as a city square and can accommodate public gathering and meeting or even recreational activities in occasions; no traffic and pedestrian segregation
2. public central park	publicly developed and managed open space, often located near center of city and larger than neighborhood parks	Güven park-centrally located, mostly used for transit and paradise for vendors, underused as park, not properly organized and managed
3. Urban Oasis	small urban park bounded by buildings, may included fountain or water feature	Zafer park-behave as an urban oasis, has the park image and used by the bus passengers rather than the office workers at lunch time
4. Street Plaza	a small portion of public open space immediately adjacent to sidewalk and closely connected to the street	Izmir caddesi-closely connected to Zia Gokalp Avenue, used for brief periods of sitting, watching and socializing with people.
5. Transit Foyer	a type of downtown plaza created for easy access in front of heavily used public transit terminals, the captive users draws street entertainers, vendors subway entry place and bus stops are examples	Metro outlets of newly constructed underground system and also the bus stops along Atatürk Boulevard
6. Pedestrian Mall	street closed for auto traffic, pedestrian amenities provided such as benches, planting, often located along the main street in downtown center.	Sakarya, Yüksel and Olgunler have turned to pedestrian walkways by closing auto traffic, new paving with other street furniture provided for different uses and activities, has great impact on Atatürk Boulevard.
7. Corporate Plaza	privately owned but accessible to public for passive uses, plazas developed as a part of new office or commercial building, a part of new generally high-rise building complex.	Kızılay building, Gima, Vakko, Y.K.M. Carsi,- they all have small paved space generally used for meeting and waiting
8. Mini/Vest pocket	type of plaza more heavily planted, has garden or park image and partially secluded from street	Meclis park- at the corner of İnönü Boulevard used for sitting reading newspaper and enjoying sun by aged people.

### 3.2 Observation of Public Places in Kızılay

Since Kızılay is the center of the capital city which continues growing in every direction, it is difficult to define its boundaries precisely. However difficult, one can study the spatial distribution of outdoor activities with respect to time and provided space. Between Sıhhiye square and the Grand National Assembly there are the Hitit monument, Zafer park with its statue, Güven park with its monument, the architectural value of the complex of Bakanlıklar district, which constitute the parts of the chain of urban areas and plazas along Atatürk Boulevard. Although these spaces had potential to be transformed into public spaces for different outdoor activities, they all became mono-functional traffic junctions.

Atatürk Boulevard plays a vital role in this study due to its geomorphologic setting and historical background. The rapid increase of automobile in Ankara has diverted the Boulevard from its original purpose of a place for outdoor living and meeting people, a site for markets, celebration and execution, to a traffic artery. However, Atatürk Boulevard is still the main attraction for collecting people and later dispersing them to side streets where social interactions are performed in a great deal. From here on, the study will be focused on investigating these supporting streets, rather pedestrian malls, and their consequent outdoor activities by which Kızılay gets its identity and image as a downtown (Figure 4.2).



### 3.2.1. The Spatial Distribution of Outdoor activities in Kızılay

Now that we have selected eight spaces with different outdoor activities, observation of these spaces will be based on the spatial distribution of various activities and uses. Below is the legend for these observations where letters represent different uses and activities:

**Shopping + Window shopping:**

RC-Retail Commercial  
OC-Office Commercial  
MC-Mixed Commercial

**Meeting People:**

M-Landmark

**Sitting + Watching people:**

I-Passing good time

**Outdoor Cafe + Dining + Pub:**

E- Eating

**Interaction with Vendors:**

V-Recreational shopping

**Cultural + Social Activities:**

R- Movies, theater, recreation

**Transit:**

T-Bus stop, Metro exits

1. Atatürk Boulevard- It is the main vehicular street of the city and passes through Kızılay, having a number of different activities. The main concentration is commercial activities along both sides of the road. This is the main communication channel for the whole zone. The high rise buildings along

both side of the road generate a number of plazas and landmarks which have become important meeting points. The bus stops here make this place very crowded, especially during the peak hours. There is the light rail system under this road as an alternative connection. Metro exits around this path also, bringing a number transit passengers everyday.

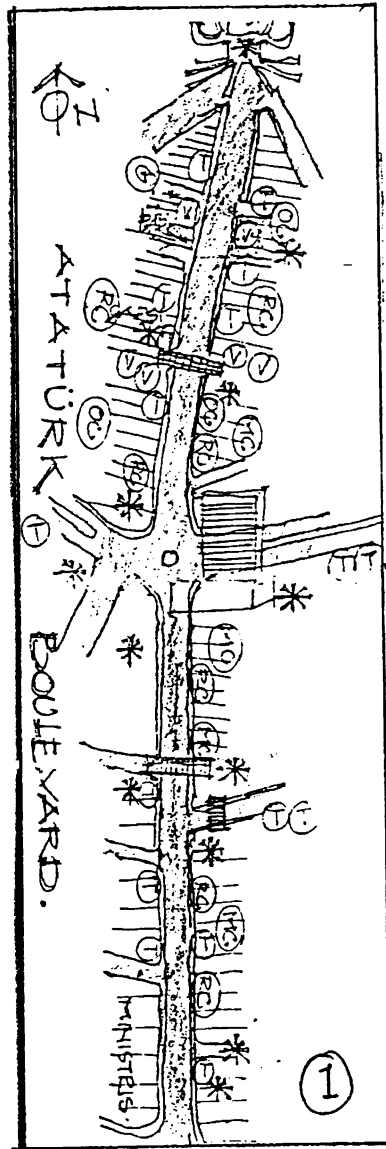


Figure 3.3 Location of various functions and outdoor activities along Atatürk Boulevard.

2. İzmir Street- İzmir street is a paved area, surrounded by commercial and banking uses, running parallel to Atatürk Boulevard. People come here for sitting and passing good time. Although there are no outdoor activities in the real sense, it is a popular place for enjoying sun in the winter time. In spite of its potentials, there are no activities other than window shopping and interaction with vendors.

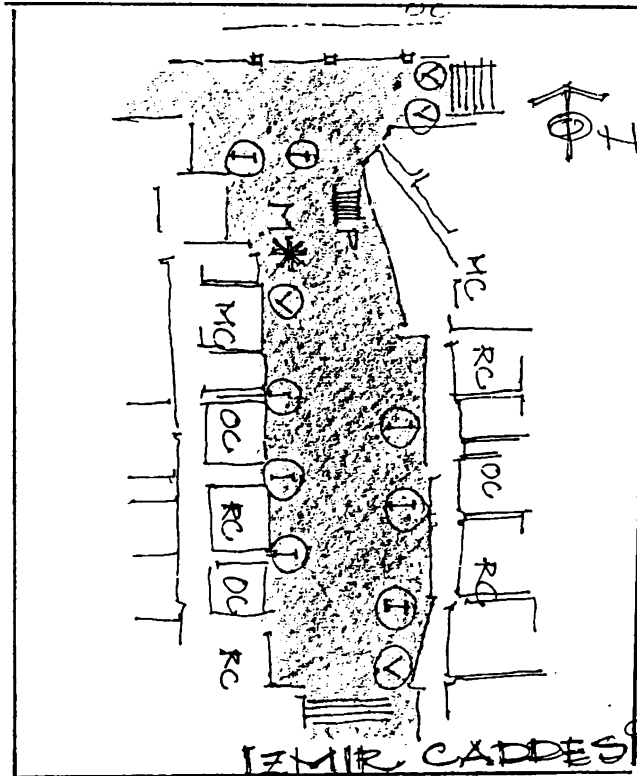


Figure 3.4 Location of various functions and outdoor activities on İzmir caddesi.

3. Sakarya Street- Being the first pedestrian mall in Ankara, it is quite a successful place to have different outdoor activities due to the mixed uses around. It is the main connection for pedestrians who come from Mithat Paşa Avenue to this boulevard everyday.

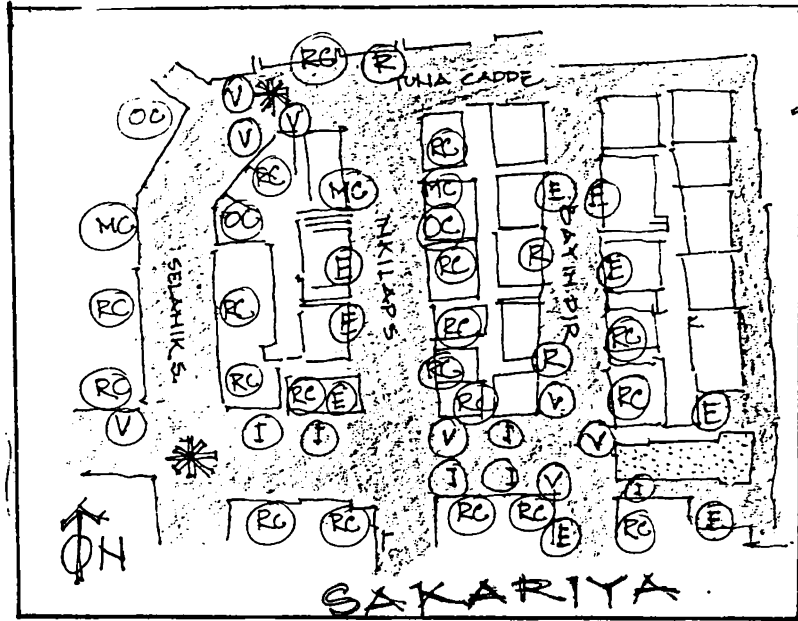


Figure 3.5 Location of various functions and outdoor activities on Sakarya Street.

4. Yüksel Street- It is another traffic-free zone, popular for its sitting facilities under big trees. This also is a paradise for young people to linger and interact with vendors.

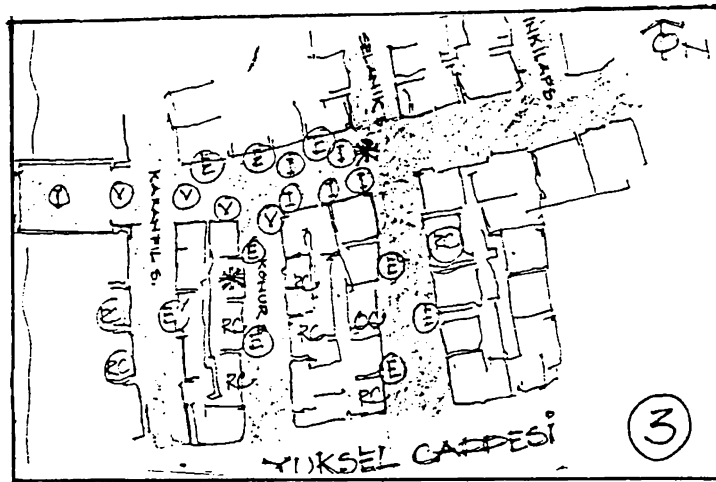


Figure 3.6 Location of various functions and outdoor activities on Yüksel Street.

5. Olgunlar Street- It is half pedestrian and half vehicular combination. Popular for its bookstands and food kiosks which are still under construction. People come here for recreation, as movies are quite close to this place.

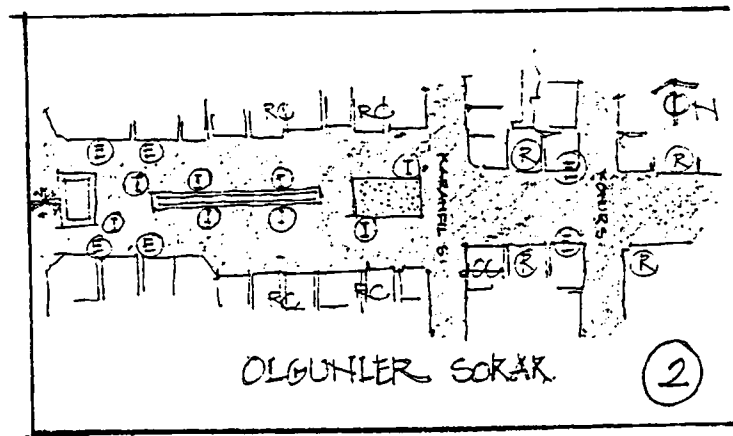


Figure 3.7 Location of various functions and outdoor activities on Olgunlar Street.

6. Güven Park- It is the central park of Ankara city which has a symbolic monument. This park is used mostly by transit passengers as the bus and 'dolmus' terminals are just behind this park. There is a number of sitting arrangements, and interaction with vendors can be seen here.

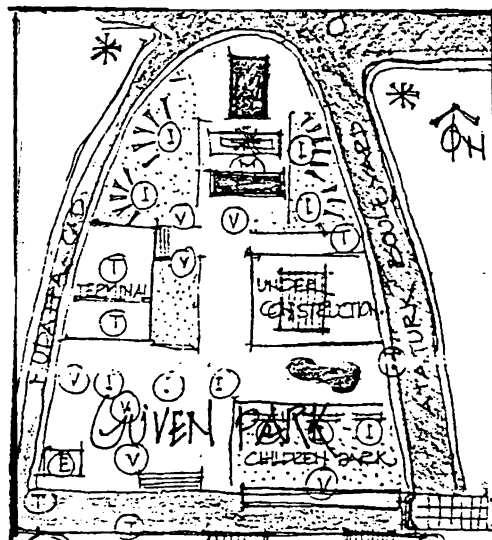


Figure 3.8 Location of various functions and outdoor activities in Güven Park.

7. Zafer Park- This can be classified as an urban oasis. It has a park image and is used by the bus passengers, and during lunch break, by the people who work in the nearby offices. This park is under used compared to other parks in the city. There are no significant outdoor activities.

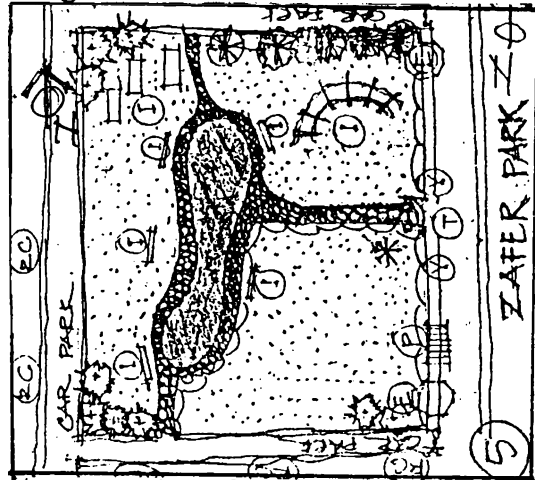


Figure 3.9 Location of various functions and outdoor activities in Zafer Park.

8. Meclis park-being a mini/vest pocket at the corner of İnönü Boulevard, it is mostly used for sitting and reading newspaper. There are no significant outdoor activities other than sitting and enjoying the sun, mostly in winter by elderly people.

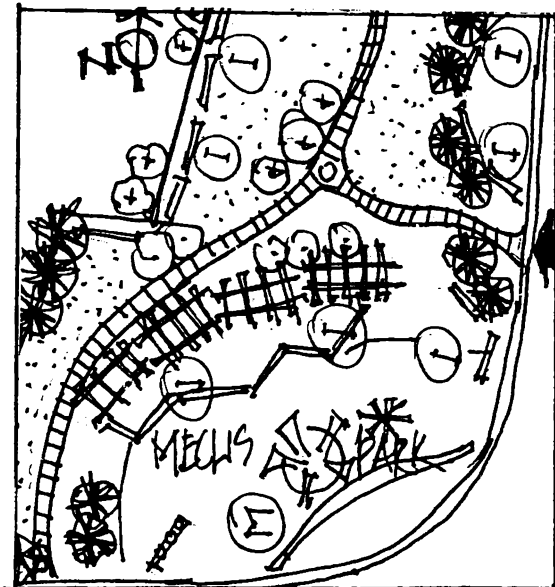


Figure 3.10 Location of various functions and outdoor activities in Meclis Park.

As far as the availability of seats in these areas are concerned, Güven park has the highest capacity. Except Atatürk Boulevard, all the other places have more or less same number of seats. For Atatürk Boulevard the seats are only at the bus stops for transit passengers.

Table 3.2 The number of sitting places in the study areas.

1. Sakarya	35
2. Olgunlar sokak	32
3. Yüksel Cadde	36
4. Güven Park	158
5. Izmir Cadde	37
6. Meclis Park	30
7. Zafer Park	38
8. Atatürk Boulevard	10

Through these observations, it can be concluded that the Atatürk Boulevard is the main point of attraction and also center of outdoor activities in Kızılay. However, due to certain reasons, it is unable to accommodate a number of these activities today. While investigating these spaces, I have found out that there are some side streets which accommodate such activities. So, I have tried to define these spaces and to evaluate the activities that could have otherwise taken place on Atatürk Boulevard. Investigation the area and observing activities of people, three supporting streets that are directly connected with Atatürk Boulevard have been identified. These are the places where there is the maximum concentration of people and outdoor activities. Therefore, from here on the study focuses on those spaces, scrutinizing on their characteristics and people's activities there, that are expected to be performed in the downtown areas.

These three supporting streets, perpendicular to the Boulevard and all pedestrianized, are Sakarya, Yüksel and Olgunlar streets. The criteria for choosing these spaces are as follows:

- They have strong and perpendicular connection with Atatürk Boulevard;
- They all have the potential to accommodate activities that are not easily performed on Boulevard, hence, they are supportive channels for the it;
- They are all paved and different from a park environment;
- Though separated from vehicular traffic, they have strong access to it
- They all are combination of street plaza and pedestrian mall;
- They are the areas with highest concentration of outdoor activities in the center;

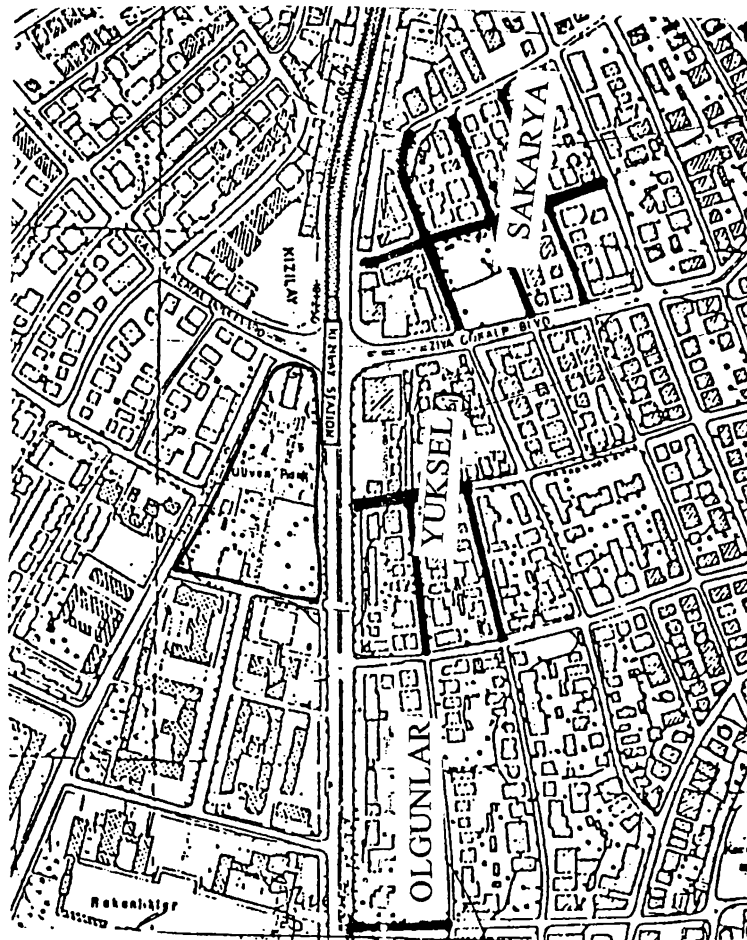


Figure 3.11 Streets off the Boulevard to be studied for their outdoor activities.



### 3.2.2. The Temporal Distribution of Outdoor Activities in Kızılay

The temporal and spatial distribution of outdoor activities can only be observed in a long time span because the weather condition for outdoor activities fluctuate with seasons, affecting the physical conditions a great deal. One can easily observe the difference of outdoor activities between summer and winter and also during weekdays and weekends, specially in the areas where shopping and commercial activities are dominant. Although there may not be striking difference, shopping increases at weekends and during the first week of the month. However, the other activities that involve with outdoors varies with the seasonal changes. Outdoor activities in the street level increases in the summer months, and if better physical conditions are provided, they can be further improved.

Since there is a direct relation between the outdoor activities and the climatic conditions of an area, it is a good idea to study these seasonal changes before implementing or improving an outdoor project. This is particularly necessary because such changes are directly reflected on the physical environmental assessment and the feasibility analysis of the spaces to be designed.

The general climatic condition of Ankara is typically of continental character with a small amount of irregular precipitation. Typically, Ankara has cold winters and hot summers with a moderate inter season ( spring and fall) period (Eldemir,1991).

The yearly average temperature of Ankara center is 11.7<sup>0</sup>C where, from April on, there is a slow increase in the temperature ( Appendix B). The yearly

average humidity is 60 percent and the advantage of Ankara is that, between April and October, the percentage of humidity is low. From this information one can conclude that Ankara is a place where different outdoor activities are possible, and, as the temperature of the city center is usually higher than the temperature of the country side, a good number of such activities are possible for most of the days in Kızılay.

There is a temporal and spatial distribution of outdoor activities in Kızılay and we have noticed that people in outdoors require direct sunshine and protection from the wind to be comfortable. On all but warmest days in Kızılay, parks and plazas that are windswept or in shadow are virtually deserted, while those that offer sunlight and protection from the wind, specially in our pedestrian malls, are heavily used. It has also been noticed that in January people in Kızılay are rather dynamic and mobile, whereas in July we may notice people who are mostly standing or sitting and not much moving or walking.

The outdoor sitting arrangements also create a sharp increase in sitting and watching people during summer months in Kızılay. In summer, people stay longer hours in the downtown as they are involve with different activities and this facilitates retail sales.

### 3.2.3 The Daily and Spatial Distribution of Outdoor Activities in Kızılay

The scenario of an ordinary day, based on observations, may help us to understand the temporal and spatial distribution of outdoor activities in Kızılay. In the morning, people rush to their work places. At this time, the busiest place

is the Atatürk Boulevard since this is the nodal point for changing transportation mode. There are no big outdoor activities except for transit and few shopping, like news paper and interaction with vendors. Around 10 A.M. start seeing elderly, who are mostly pension holders, who enjoy sitting on the benches in the sun, or stroll or do window shopping. In the mid-day, the place starts getting crowded slowly. During the lunch break, a good number of office workers and students can be found either in Sakarya or in Yüksel street in front of the fast-food shops and these are the majority people who participate the most in downtown activities. Unlike United States and Europe, Turkish people don't have the habit of eating lunch in city parks, whereas a good number of people can be seen eating and sitting, especially in the middle of Sakarya, either on the steps or on the benches almost all through the year, but the density may change between summer and winter. The active outdoor activities are usually concentrated in the afternoons, specially in the pedestrian areas in Kızılay. In the summer, the outdoor activities have a long duration when people love to stroll, sit, relax and participate with others in different activities. While considering the activities, shopping and window shopping are done in different hours of the day but they are more popular in the afternoons and evenings. Meeting people is also done at different hours, but in the weekends it takes place between noon and late night. The most popular place for this is the Atatürk Boulevard where all the landmarks are. Ziya Gökalp Avenue which connect the east and the west is a channel for the people to come and cross the center whereas Kumrular connect Necatibey Street with Milli Müdafa and there are no noticeable outdoor activities other than shopping, transit and interaction with vendors. As far as the city parks are concerned, all of them are located on the western side of the Atatürk Boulevard. In the mornings, there are no significant activities other than transit, and some interaction with vendors.

Güven Park is an active place because a large number of people passes form this place everyday to get into the city center for different purposes. There are no open spaces for concerts or performances in Kızılay. People go to the cinemas or theaters around Kızılay, starting from afternoon until midnight.

From the above summary of observations, it can be understood that there is temporal and spatial variation in the distribution of outdoor activities in Kızılay. These activities are directly proportional to the condition of outdoor environment. Still with the aid of technologies and using a modern design ideology, certain changes can keep people in downtown outdoors for longer hours, even if the climatic conditions are unfavorable.

#### 3.2.4 The Evaluation of Physical and Social Characteristics of Pedestrian Malls in Kızılay

Traditionally the word "mall" has meant an area usually lined with shade trees and used as a public walk or promenade. As used today, mall denotes a new kind of street or plaza in central business areas oriented toward pedestrians and served by public transit. We can categorize malls in three different types according to their functions and design criteria, as full malls, transit malls and semi-malls (Rubenstein, 1992:19)

As far as our study area is concerned, we see mainly three pedestrian malls as mentioned above but it is very difficult to distinguish the types of these malls. The Sakarya and Yüksel can be categorize as full malls whereas Olgunlar is a semi- mall ( See Table 3.3). In any case, they all contain the characteristics of others.

Table 3.3 The Types of Pedestrian malls and their characteristics.

(Rubenstein, 1992:21)

Types	Characteristics	Kızılay
Full Mall	is obtained by closing a street that was formally used for vehicular traffic and then improving the pedestrian street with new street furnishing	Sakarya and Yüksel provide pedestrian connection with many streets in Kızılay and also visual continuity, help to create an image and sense of place. Other amenities like sculpture, fountain, new paving and street furniture are provided.
Transit Mall	is a transitway and developed by removing automobile and truck traffic on an existing principal retail street and allow public transit such as buses and taxis or light rail. This way acts as a retail spine or corridor through downtown	
Semi Mall	here the amount of traffic and parking is reduced. The expanded pedestrian streetscape areas that result are enhanced with new paving, street trees, street furnishing such as benches, lighting and signage and other amenities that provide visual continuity.	Olgunler in Kızılay behave as semi mall as such, a number of traffic is reduced, the street is expanded, new paving, street furniture and other amenities and facilities are provided.

The pedestrian and the vehicular regions in the study area and the problem of encounter of vehicular and pedestrian traffic at Kızılay commercial area is itself a problem to be solved. In the 1950s, Atatürk Boulevard, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Boulevard, and the secondary roads such as Sakarya, Yüksel, İzmir, Kumrular, Selanik, Karanfil and Konur streets were used both by pedestrians and vehicles.

In the 1990s, according to a decision of Ankara Municipality Urban Planning and Reconstruction Directorate, these secondary roads are turned into new pedestrian regions and, for the Kızılay commercial region, a pedestrian precinct

project has been considered. Today, these streets which begin to create different urban activities and have the potential to develop as true urban spaces are used for only pedestrian movement. The other streets that are used for services, parking and pedestrian movements, support the service functions of this commercial area.

Although pedestrian and vehicular traffic conflicts are big problem in the Kızılay center, we suppose, the new introduction of Ankaray ( light rail system) would reduce some of these ever increasing problems in the city center.

### 3.2.5 The Physical Characteristics of the Supporting streets of Atatürk Boulevard

Atatürk Boulevard, the main linear urban space, is supported by a number of urban spaces which are of different forms. However, we would be discussing only those streets that have a potential pedestrian approach to the Atatürk Boulevard. As mentioned previously, three pedestrian streets that are directly connected with Atatürk Boulevard have been selected for further study. All of these three streets are on the Eastern side of the Boulevard. Basically, these pedestrian streets allow people of Ankara to be outdoors, providing places for social and commercial encounter and exchange .They are places where people meet each other, which is one of the basic reason to have downtown in any case.

The formation and the physical characteristics of three supporting streets of Atatürk boulevard are as follows:

### 3.2.5.1 Sakarya Street

After 1960 important development took place around Sakarya. Generally, demolishing of old buildings and their replacement by new ones with large areas and multistory blocks became a common practice. Increase in the land values on the one hand and pressure from influential groups on the other hand caused excessive speculation on the urban land since the infrastructure cannot carry the load of population, due to this over building situation, Ankara municipality started pedestrianization and Sakarya street became the first example of pedestrian malls in Ankara. Sakarya street was a difficult place to go in and out by vehicles. It was not suitable for vehicular traffic, and providing an area where at least pedestrians could move about freely was considered. Additionally, this arrangement aims ensuring people's involvement in recreational and cultural activities and providing convenient shopping areas.

The most important aspect of pedestrianizing the area was to make a strong connection between Atatürk Boulevard and Mithat Paşa Avenue and to promote the retail sale. The purpose was to provide a traffic-free zone where the inhabitants of the city can move freely and can perform outdoor recreational activities if the climatic conditions are suitable.

We see most shops are either fast food places or they sell food items. However stores which sell other items such as clothing and stationary also offer a number of shopping facilities. Some shops change the items they sell according to different seasons. For example, fish shops become fruit shops in summer. Also, most of stationary shops place their goods in front and sell from there.( see Appendix B).

Today, Sakarya street is mainly commercial (Table The commercial facilities are built on the ground floors with all entrances easily accessible from the street. Beyond this immediate context, Sakarya is bounded by two vehicular arteries, Atatürk Boulevard and Mithat paşa Avenue and three pedestrian streets which intersect it at frequent intervals. There is a strong direct and perpendicular connection from the side walk of the boulevard to the pedestrian path of Sakarya (Fig. 4.14).

Table 3.4 The Functional distribution of establishments at ground level, Sakarya.

Establishment	Sakarya (%)	Selanik (%)	Bayındır (%)	Inkilap (%)
1. Supermarket	3.7	1.5	0	0
2. Stationery	1.5	0.75	3.7	2.2
3. Printing	0	0	0	0
4. Clothing	2.2	1.5	0	0
5. Bookstore	0	0	0	0
6. Shoe	0	0	0	0
7. Hairdresser	0	0	0	0
8. Optics	0	0	0	0
9. Pharmacy	0.75	0	0.75	0
10. Change office	0	0	0	0
11. Manufacturer	0	0	0	0
12. Photo shop	0	1.5	0.75	0
13. Electronics	0	0.75	0	0.75



14. Paint shop	0	0	0.75	0
15. Pet shop	0	0	1.5	0
16. Shoe shiner	0	0	0	0
17. Bank	1.5	1.5	0.75	0.75
18. Professional ssoc.	0	0	0	0
19. Office building	0.75	0	0.75	2.2
20. Entrance to Malls	0.75	0	0	0.75
21. Private School	0	0	0	0.75
22. Book Stand	0	0	0	0
23. Insurance	0	0	0	0
24. Green grocery	2.3	0.75	0	0
25. Food items	5.9	0	1.5	0
26. Fast food	5.9	5.9	0	1.5
27. Cafe+ Pastry shop	2.2	2.9	1.5	0
28. Bar	0.75	0	11.9	7.4
29. Restaurant	0	2.2	4.5	2.2
30. Pub	0	0	0.75	0.75
31. Tea house	0	0.75	0	0
32. Bakery	1.5	0	0	0

Total=100%

The general layout of Sakarya street, to which three other streets that are also perpendicularly connected, can be analyzed and identified as different zones. Selanik street, the western section, is characterized by a density and variety of shopping facilities on both sides. The intersection is a flat, wide open space on Sakarya. The section of Sakarya which is between Selanik and Inkilap streets is

also a wide open space with two rows of benches in the middle. The upper section of Sakarya which lies between Inkilap and Bayındir streets is separated from the rest of the mall by a number of steps, a terrace adjacent to the steps and a small round pool just before the steps. Along both sides, food shops are located and the arrangement of benches, trees and planter boxes in this section define two kinds of paths: a main path in the middle and two paths along the sides. At the farthest point, the intersection with Bayındir street, a small platform is located with a fountain in the middle and a number of benches facing it. Some of the benches on the platform are sheltered and the only continuous element are the buildings on the both sides with similar facades, heights, and steps on the ground level.

During winter in Sakarya, outdoor activities are less on the section of Selanik, Inkilap and Bayındir streets and Sakarya most of the time serves as a transit path for pedestrians and together with some shopping from the food stores.

#### a) Selanik Street

Part of Selanik street included in this study is bounded by two vehicular arteries and also intersected by two pedestrian roads, Sakarya and Tuna streets. Selanik is the only street studied here which has a connection with two overpasses that helps the pedestrians to come from other zones without interrupting the vehicular flow both in Atatürk Boulevard and Ziya Gökalp Avenue.

The immediate context of Selanik street includes commercial and office facilities. The commercial facilities are built on lower floors, majority of them being located on the western edge of the street. Although there is a variety of shops and other ground floor facilities, it is not very rich in terms of outdoor street furniture as compared to Sakarya. Most of the elements that have been

introduced are on the northern section of the street, and in the southern section, we notice few planter boxes and some flower kiosks. In this part, there are a number of restaurants and fast-food shops. The entrance to a shopping mall is located in one side and on the other side we see the tall fourteen-story S.S.K. office and shopping mall. Most of the time this high rise building gets its service from the corner of Sakarya and Selanik streets, so one may notice trucks and garbage collectors at different times of the day. However, in the northern section, there are a number of fixed benches, planter boxes, flower pots, a water fountain and a statue right in the intersection with Tuna street. While analyzing this section of the street, it is found that most of the shops are either fast food or pastry shops which, especially in summer, have an intention of placing all the tables and chairs outside. These shops invade their fronts with low walls and colorful umbrellas. Selanik is probably the busiest pedestrian street in the whole Sakarya zone. The shops here have the image of working at the street level. Since this place is traffic free people are more relaxed and usually are involved with outdoor activities if climate permits them. The tea house in the eastern side gives a particular outlook with its traditional tools and services.

Selanik shares an important landmark, a statue, with Sakarya street at their intersection. This statue is a meeting place and also used for outdoor eating and seating purposes. Selanik is mainly used for pedestrian flow and sitting and watching people. The fast-food shops play an important role specially during the lunch hour when people get into queue to get fast-food at the corner of these streets. If we compare the northern and southern sections of this pedestrian route, it can be noticed that the northern side has more outdoor activities in the real sense, since it provides a number of street furniture and outdoor room for

different activities. This place is also popular among young people because there exists a number of cafes (kiraathane) and pastry shops where they can play indoor games and can meet with their friends. Here, the most dense and active spots are those which provide some form of activity directed to the pedestrian path. This place is generally bounded by 5-6 story building blocks where the ground floors are mostly taken by eating and sitting facilities.

#### b) Inkilap street

This street is parallel to Selanik and Bayındır, dividing Sakarya from the middle and connecting it to Tuna street. The main activities of this street are the bars and beer houses where a number of people can be seen almost anytime. This street is also paved and people sit both inside and outside the bars, depending on the climatic condition. There is no significant street furniture except for a few benches at the corner of the street. There are iron framed shelters at both sides of the street but the shop owners have already occupied them. There is live music in some of the cafes which makes this street very lively especially in the night time. There are a number of food vendors at night and the bars are open until late hour every night. There are a few office buildings, at the ground floor of which we can see stationery shops. The only pool in Sakarya is in the intersection point of Inkilap, one of the most popular places for sitting and eating fast food.

Inkilap and Bayındır streets are the places where people come for relaxation, shopping, taking part in the cafe culture, to meet friends in the bars and restaurants and traditional open air tea houses. Considering Turkish culture, although it is not that popular to eat lunch in a downtown park, but eating

outside on a paved area has become quite a common practice recently, as can be seen all along Sakarya street.

### c) Bayındır Street

The general character of Bayındır street is formed by the existence of recreational activities. This street also has a character similar to that of Inkilap in the sense it also has a number of bars and restaurants. Bayındır street in Sakarya has got the highest number of stationery shops. As far as the street furniture of this place is concerned, there are no significant furniture here but the canopy type overhangs make the place be at human scale. Beside bars, this place also have some traditional Turkish pubs where people at various ages come for different indoor and outdoor games. When the intersection of Bayındır and Sakarya street is considered, an open space with pigeons can be noticed. There are potentials to improve the physical quality and to generate outdoor activities in this area. On the other side of Bayındır there is an underground parking garage, entrances to the shopping mall, and office buildings. A number of round shaped flower pots and planter boxes can be seen where people sit at different hours of the day.



### 3.2.5.2. Yüksel Street

The formation of Yüksel street was a slow but a steady process. This place was first pedestrianized in late 1980s. Today it is located in the inner circle of downtown pedestrian core. Yüksel street connects Selanik street and Atatürk Boulevard thus becomes an important part of a pedestrian circulation like Sakarya. This place is famous for its heavy plantation of trees and their natural canopies. The structure and shape behave like a pedestrian mall. There is a small portion of public open space immediately adjacent to the sidewalk and closely connected to the street. This place is usually crowded with young people where the most popular activities are sitting and watching people. There are also number of outdoor cafes and restaurants which opened recently, following the establishment of a number of private schools (dershaneler). Like Sakarya, this place is also supported by two other streets namely Karanfil and Konur, which connect Yüksel Street with Meşrutiyet avenue directly. The functions of the surrounding buildings are mainly recreation and amusement, such as hobby shops, cafes and bars( see Appendix D)

Yüksel Street used to be open to vehicular traffic like Sakarya until it was turned into a pedestrian mall separated from vehicular access. However, a good number of cars are always parked on the mall which become an obstacle for the pedestrians. A number of buildings with private uses and hobby shops, mostly on Karanfil and Konur streets, make this place particularly suitable for different outdoor activities such as sitting, watching and eating outside. Especially in the lunch time and in afternoon this place becomes a gathering place for particularly young people who go to the area for their courses.

# YÜKSEL STREET

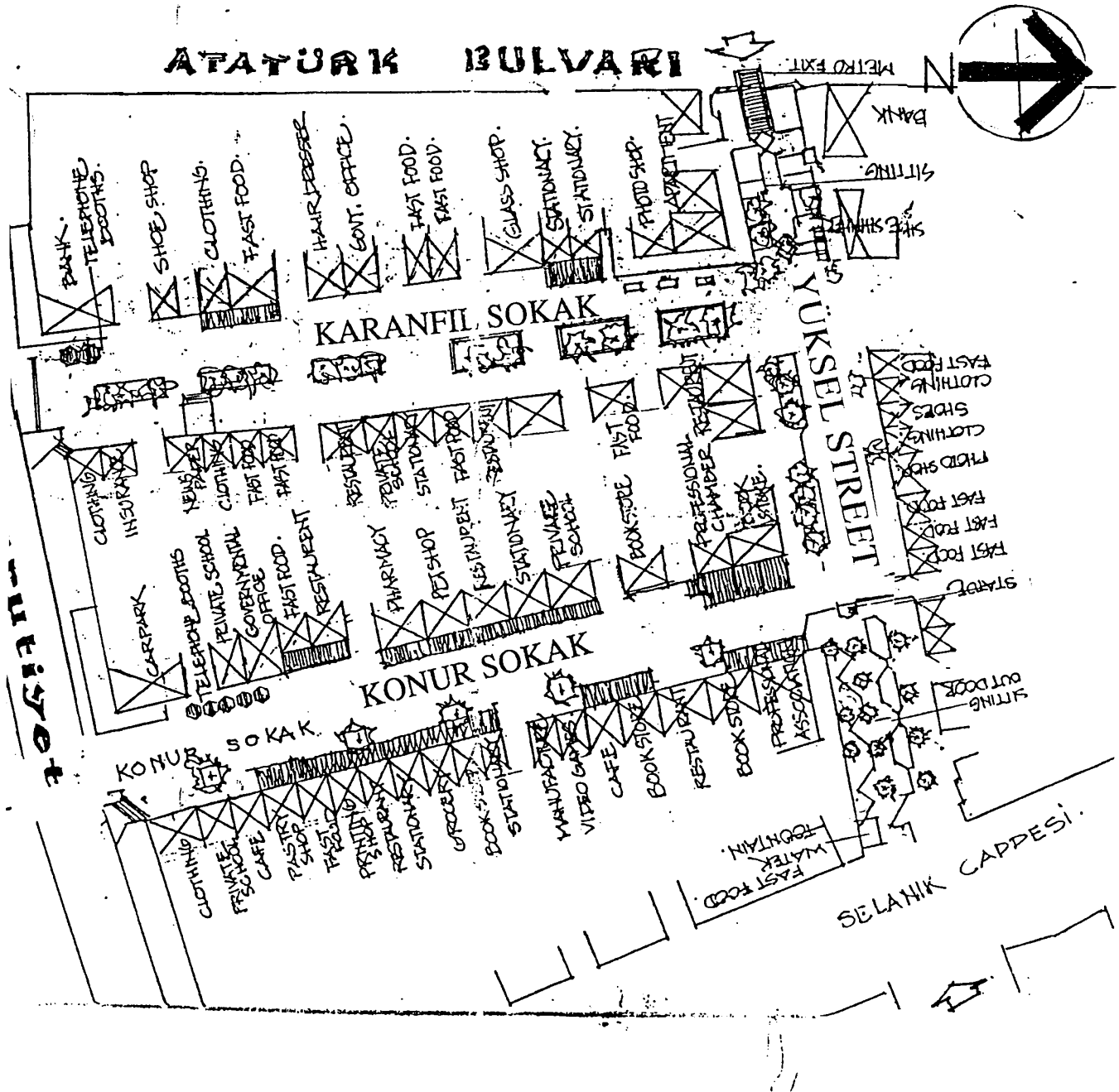


Figure 3.13 Street furniture and the functional distribution of establishments on Yüksel street



In terms of its physical characteristics, the area is surrounded with 5-6 story buildings. The concentration of the activities, restaurants, coffee shops, pet shops, book stores, game stores, turn the place into a unique paradise. Another important characteristic of Yüksel street is the provision of public sitting under the trees and a couple of fountains for drinking water, which apparently make the place more attractive and comfortable. This place happens to be one of the most active places in the downtown where a number of outdoor activities happen simultaneously.

The physical setting of Yüksel street is quite similar to that of Sakarya, because both of the streets are strongly connected with the Boulevard and are supported by three other pedestrian axes. Yüksel street has got different features in different parts. In the entrance from the Boulevard there is a paved sitting area which is under used because of little greenery and too much concrete. The most crowded part is the stretch between the intersections of Karanfil and Konur streets with Yüksel street. There are a number of sitting arrangements which are heavily used everyday. A number of vendors mostly selling jewelry books come and sit on the street, especially in summer time. The type of vendors is a little different from other places in that they are sometimes university students selling handicrafts items. Dost bookstore is popular landmark for this area and a meeting place for young people. This is the place where people come to discuss and even protest various political issues.

#### a) Karanfil Street

This is one of the supporting streets of Yükselstreet because it brings people and connects activity places. The formation of this place is as old as the formation of Kızılay, so this place has already a different character than any

other street. This is quite a long strip that connect Meşrutiyet and Ziya Gökalp Avenues together. Physically, it is bounded by 5-6 story buildings and is parallel to the Atatürk Boulevard.

The general population Karanfil street is composed of young people mostly school boys and girls, due to the private courses surrounding the street. While investigating the ground levels fast food shops and, unlike other streets, pet shops, stationary stores and video shops for youngsters can be found.

Karanfil street is a public meeting and sitting space for pedestrians, a place for walking and relaxation. The street furniture of this area is not remarkable but sitting facilities and the planter boxes catch attention.

#### b) Konur Street

The formation of Konur street is as old as Yüksel street. This pedestrian road connects Yüksel street with Meşrutiyet avenue. Konur street has some characteristics similar to those of Karanfil street: there are still more private courses (dershaneler) in Konur. There are also some fast-food stores at the ground level along both sides of the street. A number of professional associations can be noticed here, such as the Chambers of Architects and of City Planners. The dominance of students in the area make the street look quite young.

The cafes and the pastry shops attract young lovers to sit and talk. There are also young boys who come to see girls especially during the breaks, which makes the place very crowded. There are street performers and open air music shows here, creating triangulation, especially in the weekends of summer

months. Today, Konur street has its own image of generating different outdoor activities and the place has the potential to be more lively and active if properly maintained and adequate facilities are provided.

Table 3.5 The functional distribution of establishments at ground level-Yüksel caddesi.

Establishment	Yüksel(%)	Karanfil(%)	Konur (%)
1. Supermarket	0	0	0
2. Stationery	0	2.9	4.47
3. Printing	0	0	1.5
4. Clothing	4.47	4.47	0
5. Bookstore	1.5	0	7.5
6. Shoe	2.9	1.5	0
7. Hairdresser	0	1.5	0
8. Optics	0	1.5	0
9. Pharmacy	0	0	0
10. Change office	0	0	0
11. Manufacturer	0	0	1.5
12. Photo shop	1.5	1.5	0
13. Electronics	0	0	0
14. Paint shop	0	0	0
15. Pet shop	0	0	0
16. Shoe shiner	0	0	0
17. Bank	0	0	0
18. Professional Assoc.	1.5	0	2.9

19. Office building	0	4.47	1.5
20. Entrance to Malls	0	0	0
21. Private School	0	1.5	4.47
22. Book Stand	0	0	0
23. Insurance	0	1.5	0
24. Green grocery	0	0	1.5
25. Food items	0	0	0
26. Fast food	7.5	10.5	4.47
27. Cafe+ Pastry shop	0	0	5.9
28. Bar	0	0	0
29. Restaurant	2.9	5.9	4.7
30. Pub	0	0	0
31. Tea house	0	0	0
32. Bakery	0	0	0

Total=100%

### 3.2.5.3 Olgunlar Street

As compared to other streets, the formation of Olgunlar is rather new. A drastic development and progress can be noticed on this street right after mid 1980s. This street has been planned by the Çankaya Municipality where a number of utilities and uses are tried to be implemented, although the main idea was to create an

outdoor space for exhibition with some fast- food facilities. The street is predominately pedestrian, connecting a number of other streets with Atatürk Boulevard. This is a semi pedestrian mall, that is, a good number of vehicular traffic and car parking has been reduced. The western side is blocked for pedestrian movement whereas the eastern side is still open for vehicular traffic.

This street is bounded by the border of Belgian embassy on one side and banks and office buildings on the other side. In the entrance there are 10 food kiosks that sell Döner kebab and other fast foods. There is a statue in the middle, some sitting areas at the back, and telephone booth at one side making the place a stopping point for pedestrians. There are rows of sitting arrangements along the pool which are mostly used while eating. This place is less crowded than other places because of its specific function, that is, the book stalls and food kiosks. As there are no big trees, the area look almost bare and empty and is not suitable for sitting during the summer days (Appendix G Fig.14).

Olgunlar street make a strong connection between Batı and Kizilirmak movie theaters. The pubs and bars are new additions along both sides of the road.

# OLGUNLAR STREET

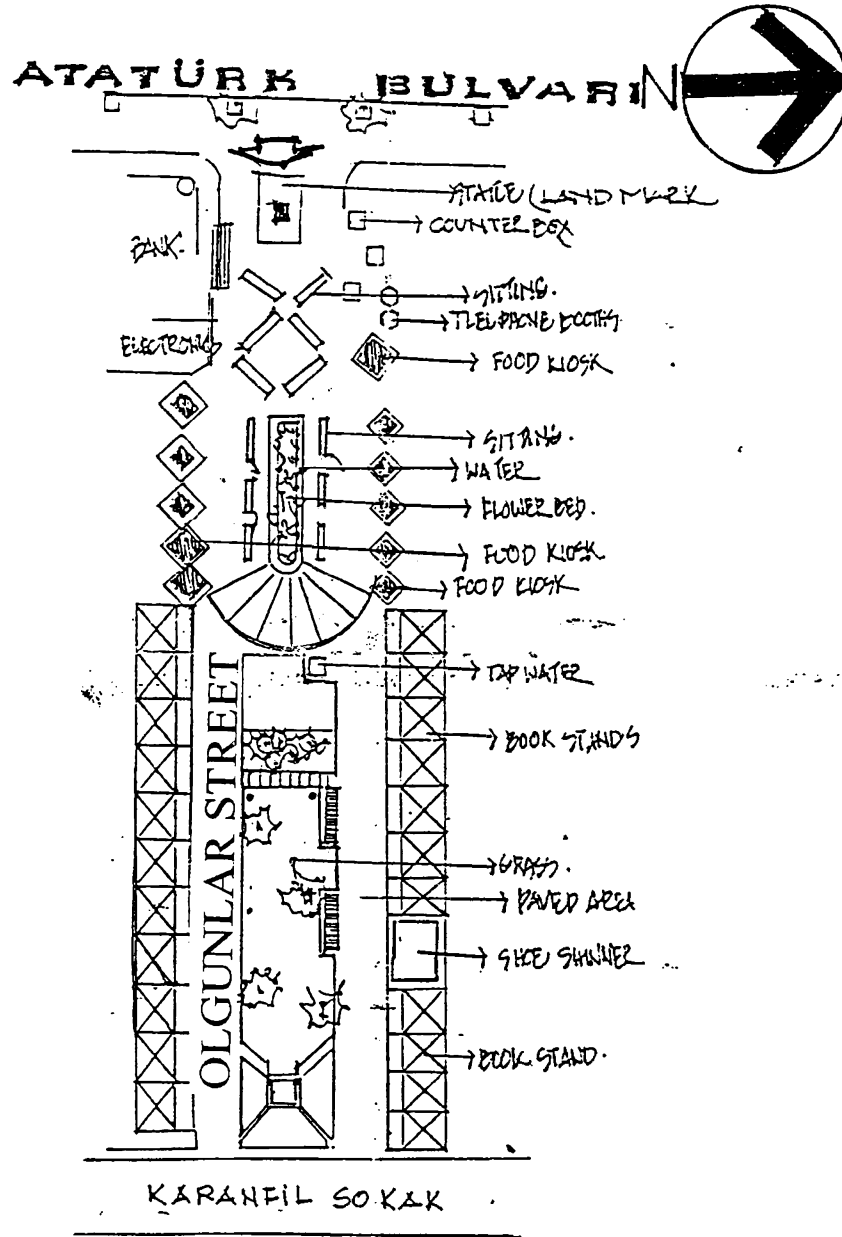


Figure 3.14 Street furniture and the functional distribution of establishments on Olgunlar street

The recent development of Olgunlar is striking as the temporary book stalls have been removed and permanent book shops are being constructed.

Today, these three urban spaces play a very important role for generating different outdoor activities in Kızılay. Each one has a different dominant characteristic, housing different activities, and they can work more efficiently if properly and carefully maintained and the facilities are improved.

Table 3.6: The Functional distribution of establishments at ground level, Olgunlar street.

Establishments	Olgunlar(%)
1. Supermarket	0
2. Stationery	0
3. Printing	0
4. Clothing	0
5. Bookstore	0
6. Shoe	0
7. Hairdresser	0
8. Optics	0
9. Pharmacy	0
10. Change office	0
11. Manufacturer	0
12. Photo shop	0
13. Electronics	0
14. Paint shop	0

15. Pet shop	0
16. Shoe shiner	3.00
17. Bank	2.9
18. Professional Assoc.	0
19. Office building	0
20. Entrance to Malls	0
21. Private School	0
22. Book Stand	62.85
23. Insurance	0
24. Green grocery	0
25. Food items	0
26. Fast food	31.42
27. Cafe+ Pastry shop	0
28. Bar	0
29. Restaurant	2.90
30. Pub	0
31. Tea house	0
32. Bakery	0

Total=100%



### 3.3 An Empirical Study of Outdoor Activities in Kızılay

The purpose of the empirical study is, to evaluate the types of outdoor activities in Kızılay and also to justify the observation that has been done in the previous section. In other words, to analyze the temporal and spatial variety of outdoor activities in downtown Kızılay. It is also important to understand how people are involved in these outdoor activities in the downtown center and how they assess these spaces and activities from the users' points of view; what are the problems they encounter and whether they need certain changes to improve the quality of these place. The selection of the study areas and the reasons for choosing these for the field study has been previously mentioned (see Fig. 3.1; Section 3.1.1).

#### 3.3.1. The method of the study

The field survey is based on data collected through the application of the three study areas. Later these data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Random sampling was done in the study areas in order to have a study group that is representative of the population. A number of questions regarding outdoor activities in Kızılay, more precisely, in the three specific areas were asked. Also a pilot test was done to check the reliability of the questionnaire. In each location, thirty subjects were interviewed so that statistical analyses can be done. Several interview points were selected in each one of the study areas for applying the questionnaire, especially those places where outdoor activities are popular. The simplest procedure of doing a random sampling in our case was to pick every 5th person who is passing by the interview point. The time for each interview was estimated as 10 to 15 minutes. For collecting data, a time

schedule was prepared for different hours of the day, in weekdays and weekends, both in the winter and the summer months of the year.

During the interview, the questionnaire was filled up by the interviewer. After obtaining all data, they were analyzed using descriptive statistics which are also represented graphically, in the form of bar diagrams or pie charts. Finally, a comparison between these study areas was done in relation to the findings.

There are four main sections and twelve questions in the prepared questionnaire (Appendix C). The first part of the questionnaire enables us to collect general information about the characteristics of the sample group. The second section contains eight open-ended questions regarding Kızılay in general and locating the most active areas for outdoor activities within the boundaries of downtown. A chart has been used in the frequency of the activities performed by each subject at various times can be indicated. In this chart, differentiation had been made with respect to season (summer and winter), weekdays and weekends, and the time of the day ( morning and noon, afternoon and evening). In the fourth and the last section of the questionnaire there are questions asking people about their assessment of the specific areas, that is, the problems they have observed and also their expectations in terms of the improvements they would like to see in each particular area.

As the questions have been prepared for a short interview, the questions asked were few in number and straightforward, so that short answer and tick marks were sufficient. The questions were ordered in sequence from easier to more difficult ones. So that the participants were not bored. The survey took place in

a setting where people were busy with different outdoor activities, thus, there was time limitation.

### 3.3.2. The General Characteristics of the Sample Group

In the age distribution, the highest participation was by the young people (15-25 years old), making up almost 50 percent of the whole sample group. This shows that they were not reluctant to participate in the interview. The percentages of male and female participants in all three areas were 53 percent and 47 percent, respectively. These percentages vary in different study areas. The highest number of females that has been interviewed was on Olgunlar Street (Appendix D).

As far as the percentage of the occupational groups are concerned, one can notice a heterogeneous distribution among the streets. Most responses have come from the students, consisting 33 percent of the interviewees (Appendix D). One reason can be the large number of private educational institutions in Kızılay. Also, Ankara is a university town and the students love to visit these areas quite often. As there are also lots of office buildings and various ministries in Kızılay, government officials also come to these areas quite often.

House wives and students were not included in the income level category. Nevertheless, it has been observed that people hesitate to disclose their salaries or income in public. In our obtained data, the second category which is between 5-15 million TL. happened to be the most common (29 percent). The highest income group has the lowest level of participation in our survey. It may mean that they don't come to these areas for any outdoor activities.

The fifth question was about the neighborhood of the participants. We have interviewed people from almost every neighborhood in Ankara. As expected, if the participant lives very close to the center, he/she prefers to come here by walking, however, a good number of people use public busses and minibuses.

### 3.3.3 Analysis and Findings

The first question of the second section was to define the center of Ankara and the boundaries of this center. Among the answers, Kızılay has been given as the center by 84 percent of the whole sample group (Table 3.7). Answers given about the boundaries of the center varied. However, the most popular answer was the area between Sıhhiye and Bakanlıklar, and ,between Kolej and Maltepe -around 47 percent of all interviews. Still, in all other answers the boundaries have been defined somewhere around the Kızılay junction.

Table 3.7 Downtown center of Ankara and its boundaries as declared by the participants

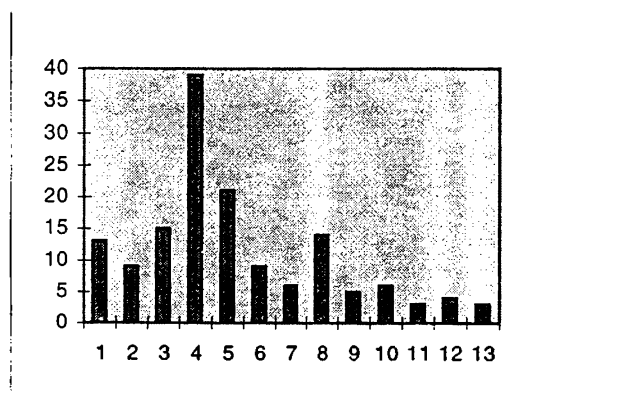
1.Kızılay	74	84%
2. Ulus	9	10%
3. Sıhhiye	3	3%
4. Çankaya	2	2%
5. Tunali	1	1%
1. Sıhhiye-Bakanlık, Kolej-Maltepe	42	47%
2. Orduevi-Bati sinema, Tandoğan-Kurtuluş	31	34%
3. Tıp gecit . Overbridges	7	8%
4. Hitit Güneş-Meclis, kolej-Maltepe cami	5	6%
5. Kızılay Meydan	3	3%
6. Ulus-kuşlukpark, Cebeci-Tandogan	2	2%

In the second question of section 2, people were asked about their most popular place in Kızılay, between Orduevi and Bati Sinemasi ( Table 3.8).

According to the results, Sakarya is the first and Yüksel is the second most preferred, consisting 27 percent and 14 percent of all answer, respectively. Corner of Gima is also another place where people regularly go for different activities. These results show that people like to come to a traffic-free zone in downtown where he/she can move freely as a pedestrian and participate in a number a outdoor activities. This finding supports the opinion about people's preference towards pedestrian malls and squares, especially in downtowns.

Table 3.8 Places people preferred the most in Kızılay

	Sakarya	Yüksel	Olgunler	Total
1. Around Atatürk Boulevard	4	6	3	13
2. Bakanlıklar	2	3	4	9
3. Between Batı sineması and Orduevi	5	3	7	15
4. Sakarya	18	12	9	39
5. Yüksel Street	4	9	8	21
6. Olgunlar Street	1	2	6	9
7. Around Zafer Çarşı	2	3	1	6
8. Gima roundabout	6	4	4	14
9. İzmir Street	2	1	2	5
10. Around Yeni Kara Mürsel	2	2	2	6
11. Meşrutiyet	1	1	1	3
12. Güven Park	1	2	1	4
13. Kumrular sokak	1	1	1	3

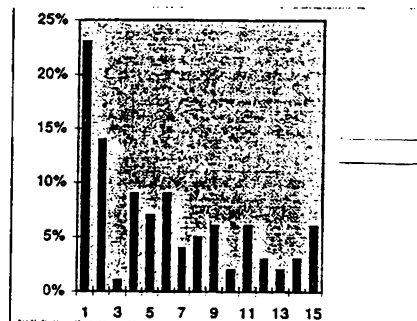


The third question is about locating the most active place in downtown. Here we can see that Sakarya is again the most active place compared to others: 23

percent of the whole respondents choose Sakarya (table 3.9), since it has a number of different functions at the street level and people have to go there for various services. Yüksel street is also an active place (14 percent) because it has got a number of private educational institutions and is a paradise for young people. Olgunlar, on the other hand, was not active at all. The stretch between Gima and Bati Sinemasi is also active, probably because there are multi-story buildings with shopping centers at their ground level. Gima and PTT is also active since it is an important landmark for the city and is situated in the most accessible place.

Table 3.9 The most active places in Kızılay

1. Sakarya Street	23%
2. Yüksel Street	14%
3. Olgunlar Street	1%
4. From Gima upto Batı sineması	9%
5. Kızılay Square	7%
6. In front of Gima and PTT	9%
7. Atatürk Boulevard ın Kızılay	4%
8. Çarşı and Surrounding	5%
9. Yenikara Mürsel and Surrounding	6%
10. From Bakanlık upto Ziya Gökalp	2%
11. Around Meşrutiyet	6%
12. Everywhere in Kızılay	3%
13. Güven Park and Surrounding	2%
14. Zafer Çarşı and Surrounding	3%
15. From Kızılay building upto Orduevi	6%

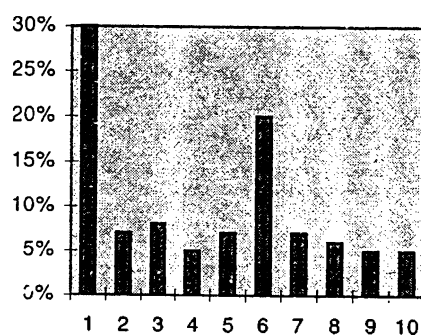


The fourth question of section 2 investigates the types of outdoor activities performed and those that attract people in downtown. It is expected that this

question will also enable us to know what makes a center. According to our results, people interviewed come to the center mostly for shopping or window shopping; 30 percent (Table 3.10). Social and cultural activities are other reasons for them to come to the center. Sitting and eating out also attract people, 13 percent and 12 percent, respectively. People who have to come to the center on a regular basis for job, school, or changing transportation are 5 percent each. This means that the remaining 90 percent of the respondents come to the center for other reason which are not compulsory, that is, optional and social activities.

Table 3.10 The types of outdoor activities performed and those attract people in Kızılay

1. Shopping and Window shopping	30%
2. Eating outdoor	7%
3. Sitting outdoor	8%
4. Work ,Banking and school	5%
5. Meeting People	7%
6. Social and Cultural activities	20%
7. Strolling and Relaxing	7%
8. Watching people	6%
9. Interaction with vendors	5%
10. Changing transportation	5%



Question five is about the types of transportation mode used by the respondents to reach Kızılay from their neighborhoods. The public bus service happens to be the mostly used transportation to come to the center. 56 percent of the sample population stated that they use municipality busses since they are

convenient and cheap. Today, almost every bus passes through Atatürk Boulevard. 19 percents of the respondents came walking because they live within walking distance.

General problems of Kızılay, especially the center, are asked in the sixth question. 19 percent stated that traffic congestion is the most problematic issue today in Kızılay (Table 3.11). Although having crowds is one criteria for the center to be lively, overcrowding becomes a serious problem for everyone ( 16 percent ), particularly due to the busy vehicular traffic. 10 percent of the interviewees complained that there is limited sitting in downtown so they cannot rest when they need. 8 percent said that there are excessive bus stops in the center and the queues on the sidewalks narrow the space for the pedestrians.

Table 3.11 People's assessment of physical and environmental problems

1. Traffic congestion	19%
2. Over crowding	16%
3. Lack of car parks	6%
4. Bad pavements	3%
5. Pedestrian and vehicular conflict	4%
6. Narrow spaces	3%
7. Noise and Air pollution	4%
8. Dirty environment	7%
9. Limited sitting	10%
10. Less greenary	7%
11. Excessive bus stops	8%
12. Construction disturbance	4%
13. Poor space organization	4%
14. Lack of security	4%
15. Undesirables	4%
16. Miscellaneous	2%

The seventh question was about people's preferences in terms of activities in the city in general and the reasons for them. This question was a bit confusing



for people. Among the various answers given by the respondents, we have classified five types different types of space for outdoor activities. From these answers it is understood that people like to visit popular streets ( 29 percent) in the city centers (Table 3.12). The reasons for this were given as strolling, meeting people, shopping or window shopping, watching people, etc. The next most favorite place was shopping malls, 19 percent, although the concept of shopping malls is quite new in Ankara. The people who answered picnic spots and parks as their most favorite place were 24 percent, the reason being the desire to have fresh air and be in a healthy environment.

Table 3.12 The most preferable places for outdoor activities

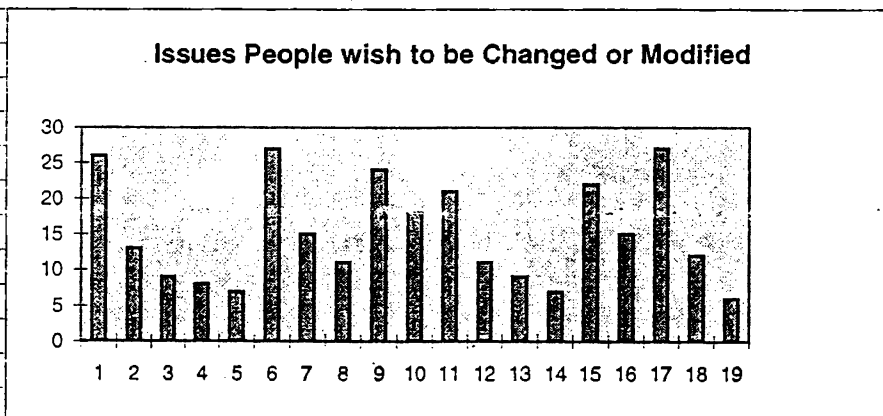
1. Shopping Malls		2. City Parks		3. Picnic Spots	
Beğendik	8	Egemen	2	Gölbaşı	7
Karum	5	Gençlik	4	Kızılcahama	3
Migros	1	Seymenler	3	Eğmır göl	5
Atakule	4	Kurtulus	4	ODTÜ	4
Metro	1	Altın Park	3	A.O.Ç	6
Gima	3	Kuğulu	2	Çubuk barajı	3
		Botanik	1		
4. Neighborhood		5. Street and places		Total	
Batkent	1	Sakarya	5	1.Shopping Malls	22
Konut kent	2	Tunalıhılmı	8	2. City Parks	19
Koru sitesi	2	Hoşdere	3	3. Picnic spots	28
Orhan sitesi	1	Bahçelievler	5	4. Neighborhood	14
Etlik	1	Kavakledere	4	5. Streets anf Places	33
Çankaya	4	G.O.P.	2		
Ümitköy	2	Yüksel	4		
Eryaman	1	Anıttepe	2		

The last question of section 2 was asked to learn about people's expectation from a downtown. It would also enable us to know the preferences to be

considered so that the necessary actions can be taken in order to bring maximum satisfaction to the people. There are at least 20 categories that the people have mentioned to improve the physical and social environment of downtown Ankara (Table 3.13). The results show that there is lack of open air activities such as live music concerts or art exhibitions in the downtown. 10 percent of the population also stated that they need more green areas. Car parking on the pedestrian walkways is another problem, so they suggested new parking lots and the removal of these cars from the pedestrian areas. 8 percent mentioned the need for new cafes and restaurants which will encourage cafe culture on the sidewalks and streets. There are not enough precautions for people to protect themselves from bad weather, hence, 5 percent of the sample group stated that canopies or overhangs should be provided for protection from rain and excessive sun. Entertainment parks and playgrounds which should be designed with care are also suggested children would have good time while they are in downtown.

Table 3.13 Issues people wished to have changed or modified.

1. More greenary	26	10%
2. More seating arrangements	13	5%
3. New shopping malls	9	3%
4. More drinking fountains	8	3%
5. Better acoustics and less noise	7	2%
6. Outdoor live music and concert	27	10%
7. Clean and fresh air	15	5%
8. More advertisement panels	11	4%
9. Removal of cars from walkways	24	8%
10. Maintanance of street furniture	18	6%
11. Traffic free zone and pedestrain malls	21	7%
12. Children entertainment parks	11	4%
13. Street performers	9	3%
14. Safer stairs and less overbridges	7	2%
15. Outdoor cafes and restaurents	22	8%
16. Protection from bad weather	15	5%
17. Exhibition and outdoor art works	27	9%
18. Reduce crowdness	12	4%
19. Increase public facilities	6	2%



The third section of the questionnaire mainly investigates the temporal distribution of outdoor activities. A table with various time slots ( summer, winter; weekdays, weekends; morning, afternoon, evening ) was prepared and applied to the interviewees in three study areas, namely Sakarya , Yüksel and Olgunlar Streets. From the graphs it can be noticed that there is a drastic difference in the distribution of outdoor activities in downtown between summer and winter (Figure 3.15). The unfavorable weather conditions accounts for this sharp decline.

A legend for various activities and different time slots of a day have been developed as follows:

**Activities:**

- S- Shopping
- W- Window shopping
- M- Meeting people
- SW- Sitting and Watching
- H- Having good time
- E- Eating outdoor
- V- Interaction with vendors
- R- Recreational activities
- T- To pass transit
- O- others

**Time:**

- M- Morning+ Noon
- A- Afternoon
- E- Evening + Night

By looking at the graphs, one can easily understand the changes in frequencies of these outdoor activities between summer and winter (Fig.3.15). Although in winter there are fewer activities, afternoon is still popular for outdoor activities

on Sakarya street. In summer, shopping in the afternoon is very popular, whereas in winter eating outdoor becomes more attractive in Sakarya. There is also a change in meeting activity: it declines in the winter time, probably for climatic conditions. Interaction with vendors and transits, on the other hand, donot change much, although the frequency falls a bit. On Sakarya, there is a drastic change in recreation and activities for having good time: in Summer it doubles. The evening and night activities also change between summer and winter in Sakarya. Except for transit, almost every activity is less performed in Sakarya during winter months.

- |                             |    |                      |   |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------|---|
| 1. Shopping                 | S  | 1. Morning and Noon  | M |
| 2. Window shopping          | W  | 2. Afternoon         | A |
| 3. Meeting people           | M  | 3. Evening and Night | E |
| 4. Sitting and watching     | Sw |                      |   |
| 5. Having good time         | H  |                      |   |
| 6. Eating outdoor           | E  |                      |   |
| 7. Interaction with vendors | V  |                      |   |
| 8. Recreational activities  | R  |                      |   |
| 9. To pass transit          | T  |                      |   |
| 10. Others                  | O  |                      |   |

**SAKARYA STREET:**

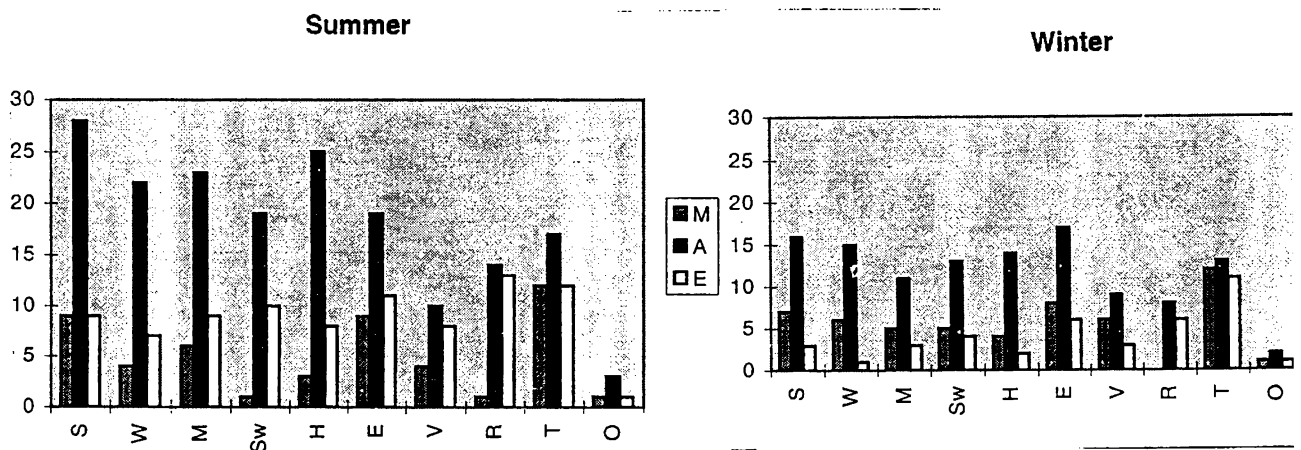


Figure 3.15 The temporal distribution of outdoor activities in Sakarya

As far as Yüksel street is concerned, it exhibits completely a different outlook. The graph shows a concave up in summer, whereas in winter it becomes convex down. Sitting, watching and having good time is quite a popular activity on Yüksel during summer months but they become least popular in winter time in the same place. As compared to Sakarya, while Yüksel is even more attractive in the evening time in summer, but it shows a totally reverse graph in the winter time.

### YÜKSEL STREET:

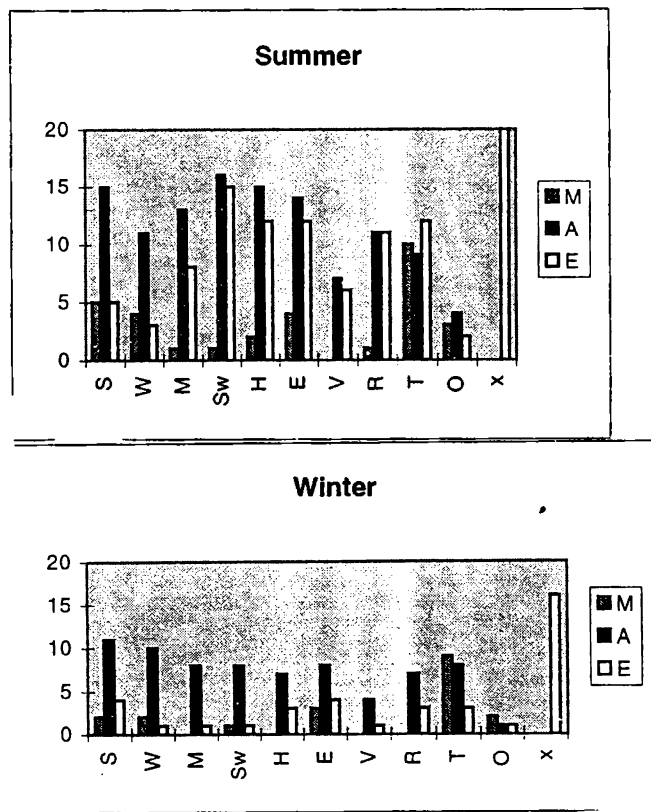


Figure 3.16 The temporal distribution of outdoor activities on Yüksel street

For Olgunlar street, summer and winter shows more or less the same graphs, but the frequency of these activities are different, without as much change as the other two streets (Figure 3.17). On Olgunlar, unlike other streets, having good time and recreational activities such as movies, theater, are very popular both in summer and winter. The reasons for this can be the open air book stands and the cinema halls in its vicinity. This shows that this place is equally preferable both in summer and winter months and if the physical and environmental conditions can be improved the gap between summer and winter can be decreased equally.

### OLGUNLAR STREET:

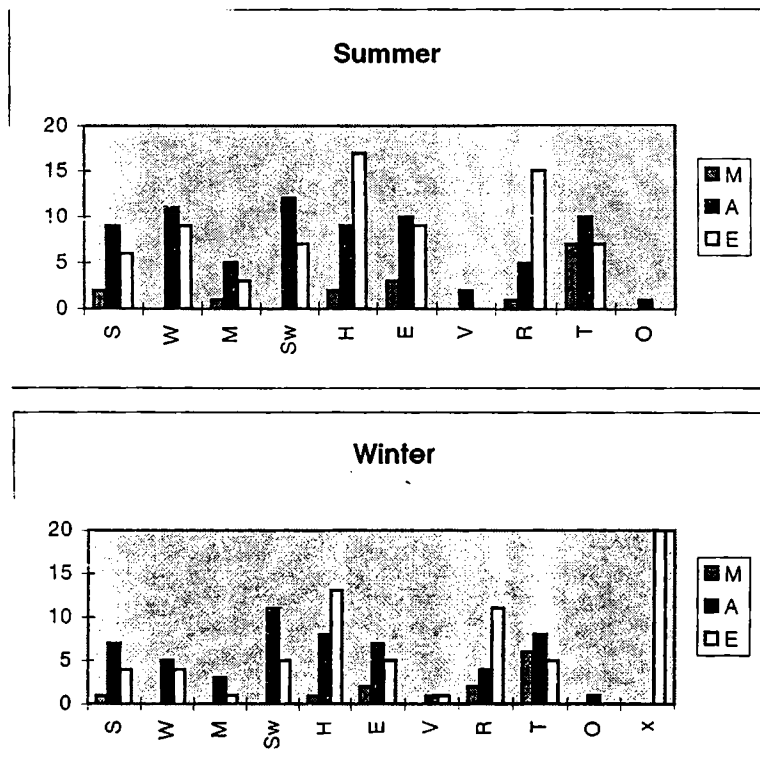


Figure 3.17 The temporal distribution of outdoor activities on Olgunlar street

In sum, there is a relation between the times and types of activities. For example, shopping occurs highest during weekends in the afternoon ( Figure 3.12). Meeting people takes place mostly in afternoon and evening especially on the Atatürk Boulevard where it is most accessible and surrounded by landmarks. All these streets get crowded between noon and afternoon. There are lots of people who use these streets for transit, especially in the morning and evening. Particularly, this should not fluctuate so much between summer and winter.

The first question of the fourth section has been prepared to justify the level of awareness of the participants of the aesthetic and environmental conditions of the study areas. Here the participants were asked to evaluate the space as poor, moderate or good in nine categories of environmental quality. These categories are comfort, security, design, liveliness, maintenance, lighting, beauty, attractiveness, and width. For the sake of simplicity, poor, moderate and good have been assigned values as 0,1, and 2 so that we get a score for the three areas in these categories.

The total score obtained in Sakarya is 299, the highest of all, indicating Sakarya to be the most popular place for outdoor activities ( Fig. 3.18). In Sakarya, liveliness got the highest score. Although lighting is found to be good, maintenance is quite poor. People assessed Sakarya to be moderate in comfort, yet the width of the space is not enough. The attractiveness and the beauty of the place are valued similarly in Sakarya. These findings show that, Sakarya has a real problem in terms of maintenance and thus comfort of the place.



1. Comfort	C	.Poor or Less	P
2. Security	S	Moderate	M
3. Design	D	Good or Much	G
4. Livliness	L		
5. Maintenance	M	Score:	
6. Lighting	Lt	Poor	0
7. Beauty	B	Moderate	1
8. Attractiveness	A	Good	2
9.Width	W		

**Sakarya Street**

	P	M	G		Score
C	8	16	6	C	28
S	6	14	10	S	34
D	8	18	4	D	26
L	0	3	27	L	57
M	11	18	1	M	20
Lt	7	9	14	Lt	37
B	4	19	7	B	33
A	7	13	10	A	33
W	7	15	8	W	31

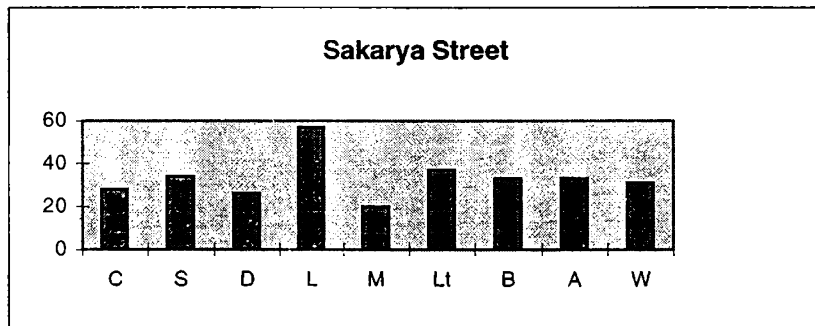


Figure 3.18 People's aesthetical and environmental assessment of Sakarya

The total score of Yüksel Street is 251, which is the lowest among the three streets. On Yüksel, the liveliness of the place is good, whereas beauty happened to be the worst. This implies a real contrast in peoples assessment of the place. The width of Yüksel is found to be narrow, but, the comfort is acceptable. The maintenance of Yüksel is no better than Sakarya, but the security of the place is

quite high. The design of the place is not satisfactory while the attractiveness is found to be acceptable.

### Yüksel Street

	P	M	G		Score
C	5	20	5	C	30
S	8	12	10	S	32
D	9	13	8	D	29
L	3	8	19	L	46
M	10	17	3	M	23
Lt	10	15	5	Lt	25
B	13	11	6	B	23
A	9	16	5	A	26
W	17	9	4	W	17

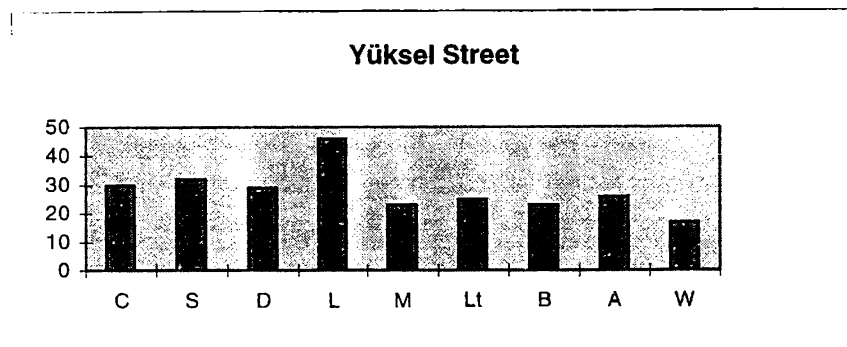


Figure 3.19 People's aesthetical and environmental assessment of Yüksel street

Olgunlar, on the other hand, scored 283 (Fig. 3.20) . This shows that the users of this place particularly think positive about Olgunlar. Although Olgunlar does not have a lot of mixed uses like Sakarya, the place can provide other unique things its to users. For Olgunlar, liveliness again is the highest where beauty and attractiveness are equally assessed. Despite the poor design and lighting, this place is found to be very comfortable as compared to other places On

Olgunlar, people did not complain about the width of the place, but they wanted a better space organization and solution to the environmental problems faced there.

### Olgunlar sokak

	P	M	G		Score
C	4	16	10	C	36
S	9	10	11	S	32
D	11	13	6	D	25
L	2	12	16	L	44
M	10	14	6	M	26
Lt	11	13	6	Lt	25
B	10	10	10	B	30
A	9	12	9	A	30
W	7	11	12	W	35

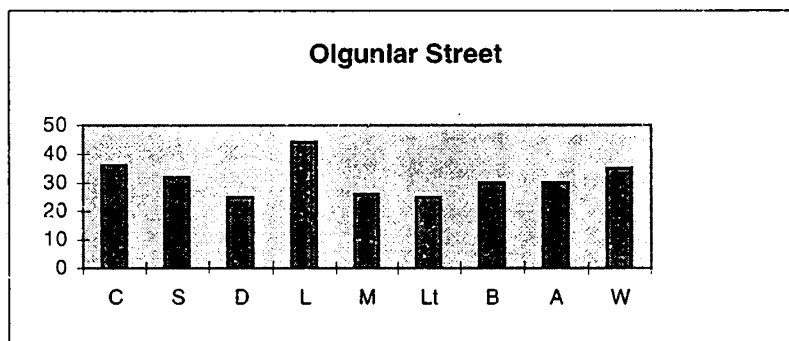


Figure 3.20 People's aesthetical and environmental assessment of Olgunlar Street

The second question of section four illustrates the general problems of the particular study areas (Table 3.14). Here, we have selected the problems with 8 percent and above to be considered for evaluation. As far as the findings shown in this table are concerned, a common problem for every study area is that these places lack cultural activities. Crowdedness is an important problem in Sakarya, whereas, in Yüksel, parking is the main problem. For Olgunlar it is neither crowdedness nor parking but air and noise pollution that causes disturbance. Furthermore, lack of sitting is another common problem for every area. The demand is highest for Yüksel street where sitting space are more than the other two streets. There are also few people who were quite satisfied with the present situation and for them those places do not have any problems in the real sense. These findings will become clues to develop suggestions for future improvements to be made in these areas.

Table 3.14 General problems of the particular outdoor spaces as claimed by the participants

Problems	Sakarya (%)	Yüksel (%)	Olgunlar (%)
1. Lack of Car Park	6	3	1
2. Crowdedness	11	5	1
3. No maintenance	7	6	4
4. Parking on Pedestrian walkways	4	8	2
5. Construction disturbance	5	5	7
6. Not enough clean	6	5	6
7. No cultural activities	8	10	9
8. No open air activity	7	6	4
9. Not secured enough	2	2	6
10. No enough sitting	9	14	11
11. To much undesirables	5	5	5
12. Need more green space	6	6	7
13. No drinking fountain	6	-	2
14. No protection from bad weather	5	5	7
15. Noise and air pollution	4	3	11
16. Unorganized street furniture	6	5	4
17. Narrow space	-	5	5
18. No W.C.	-	3	4
19. Fountain without water	-	2	2
20. No problem at all	3	2	2
Total	100	100	100

In the last question of the questionnaire, the interviewees were asked what they would suggest for improving the study areas. This question has been asked in order to get an idea about people's expectation from these places so that design guide lines for solving those problems can be formulated.

People had different ideas for improving the space (Table 3.15). There are few participants who admitted that they may not come or use the space more frequently even if more facilities are provided, since there are other good places, too. However, in general, people suggested that if there are appealing open air activities they would like to use the space more frequently. People would also come here if better sitting facilities are provided. People like to spend time for recreational shopping and also want good environment with water, trees and durable street furniture. There are more young people on Yüksel street compared to the other streets, and these young people are mostly interested in cafes and restaurants, and also want them to be cheap. Open air exhibition is another important activity that they have mentioned. There are a number of other suggestions that have been stated by the participants: making the place more colorful; creating interesting advertisement panels that may attract people more and have better time when waiting for someone. People mentioned about drinking fountains both in Sakarya and Olgunlar, and mentioned the lack toilet facilities. In Sakarya the service trucks and dustbin collectors come during daytime and pollute the environment.

While looking at the table, it is obvious that people want open air activities on these streets if time and space permits. This also corresponds to the findings

shown in the previous table (3.14). Protection from bad weather is another important issue that people have pointed out during the interviews.

Table 3.15 People's suggestions for improving the study areas

Suggestions	Sakarya(%)	Yüksel (%)	Olgunlar (%)
1. Social and cultural activities	7	9	6
2. Better sitting arrangements	7	7	9
3. Better street furniture	5	4	4
4. Protection from bad weather	6	8	8
5. Better eating spaces	4	4	6
6. Better environmental conditions	9	6	7
7. Public facilities	7	5	5
8. More drinking fountains	4	3	3
9. Better cafe culture	3	7	4
10. Good pedestrian malls	7	8	5
11. Open air activities	11	9	8
12. Better shopping facilities	4	4	3
13. More greenaries	8	5	7
14. More water fountains	4	2	3
15. Less noise and better acoustics	3	3	6
16. Exhibitions and art galleries	6	6	8
17. Parking facilities	3	7	3
18. More colorful environment	2	3	5
Total	100	100	100

### 3.3.4 Comparison of The Three Study areas in Terms of Activities and their Spatial characteristics

The similarities and differences among the three study areas are discussed in relation to their spatial characteristics and outdoor activities that are performed in each. Also, construction of a framework for comparison among these pedestrian dominated streets will be attempted.

Shopping as an outdoor activity is most popular in Sakarya. The number of shopping activity in winter is higher than the other two streets. The reasons for this might be that Sakarya has mixed uses and it has a variety of establishments on the ground level ( Fig.3.12; Fig. 3.21).

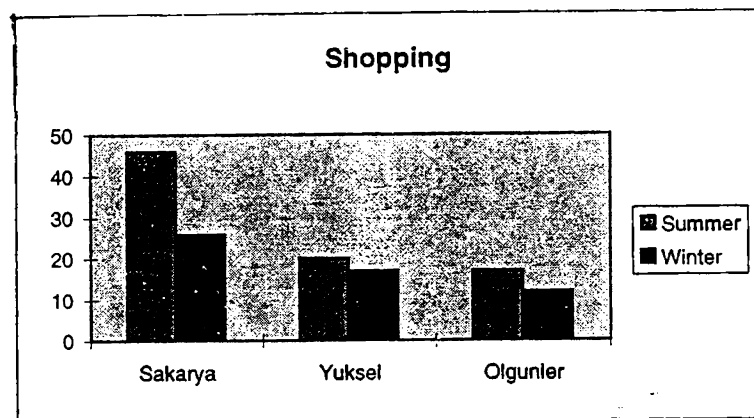


Figure 3.21 Shopping

Window shopping as an outdoor activity usually comes with shopping, however, the graph does not really tell us much other than the low frequencies of performance (Fig. 3.22). Still, Olgunlar street window shopping is more than Yüksel street in summer.



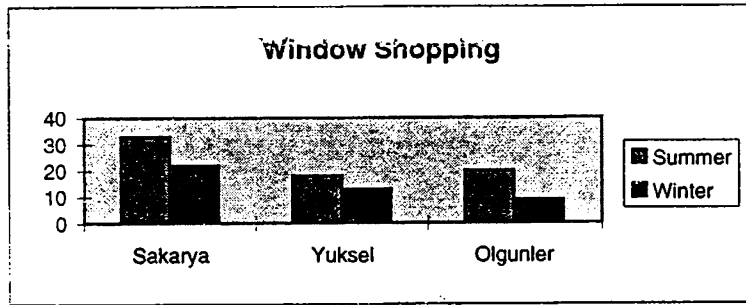


Figure 3.22 Window shopping

Sakarya is the most popular place for meeting with people (Fig. 3.23). The reasons can be the pubs and pastry shops on Selanik, Inkilap and Bayındır streets. Here, people meet twice as frequently in summer as compare to winter.

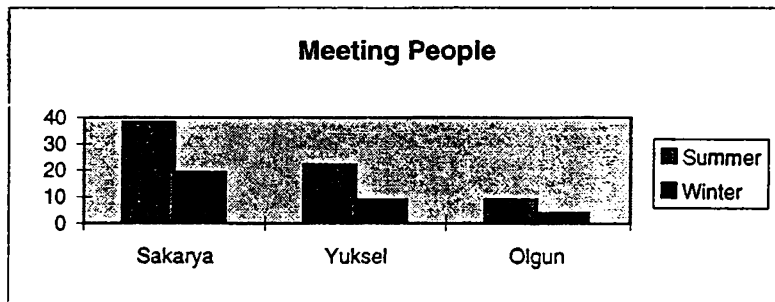


Figure 3.23 Meeting people

Although sitting and watching people in Yüksel is more popular than the other two streets in summer, it becomes the least popular place for the same activity in winter (Fig. 3.24). However, for Olgunlar, sitting and watching people is more or less the same in both seasons.

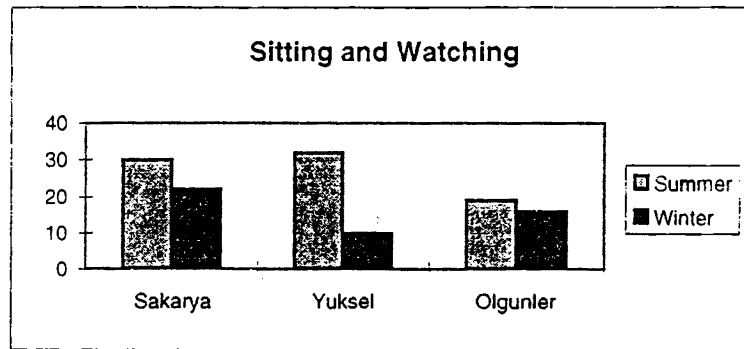


Figure 3.24 Sitting and watching

For having good time, Sakarya seems to be the most popular place, probably due to the higher variety of outdoor activities as compare to the other streets. Both on Sakarya and Yüksel this particular activity falls sharply in winter, whereas on Olgunlar it remains to be popular even in winter.

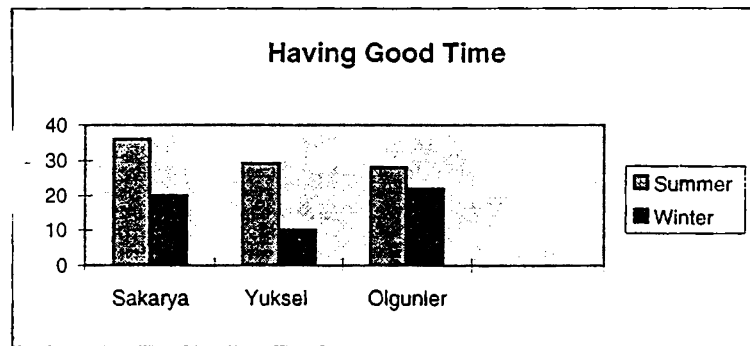


Figure 3.25 Having good time

For eating outdoors, if the weather permits, these streets are among the most popular places. People's responses for this activity is the highest for Sakarya (Fig. 3.26). The graphs corresponds directly to the amount of restaurants, fast food and pastry shops of the specific areas. The more restaurants the streets have, the better outdoor eating facilities are created.

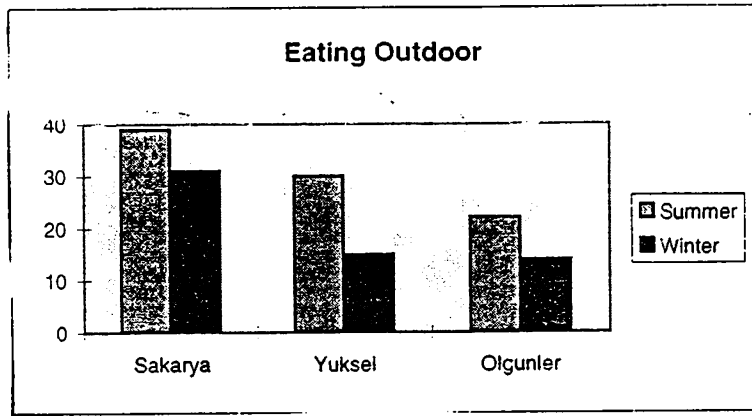


Figure 3.26 Eating outdoors

As far as the interaction with vendors is concerned, we again can notice Sakarya to be the most suitable place (Fig. 3.27). This vendors also differ according to the space requirement and also with the characteristics of the streets. The vendor interaction drops on Yüksel during winter time whereas it stays the same for the Olgunlar. For Sakarya, although it falls a little bit in winter, this interaction can be seen almost throughout the year.

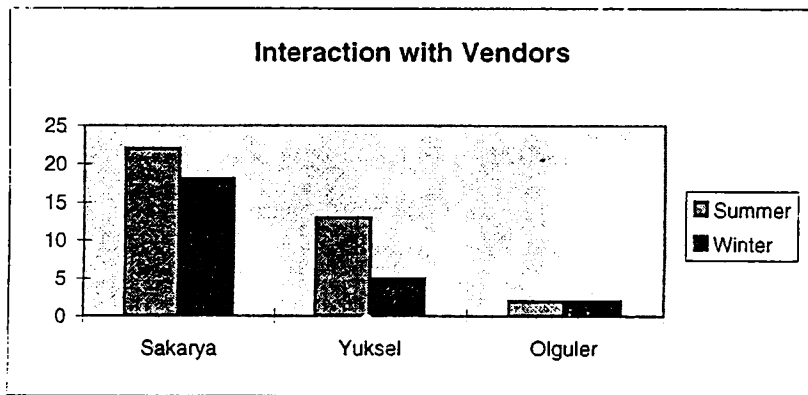


Figure 3.27 Interaction with vendors

Recreational activities on these three streets verify their popularity especially in summer (Fig.3.28). During winter, Olgunlar street remains to be the most active place for recreational activities. In fact, this place also has a number of bars and restaurants along the two sides of the street. This can be a reason for this place to be popular even when it is cold.

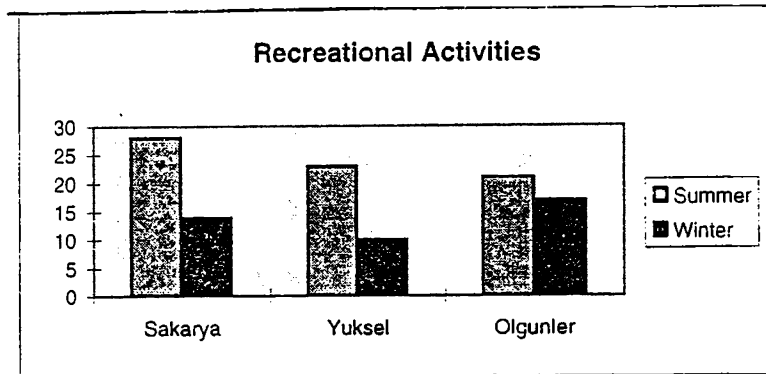


Figure 3.28 Recreational activities

As these streets are the pedestrian malls in the downtown centers, we can see a number of transit passengers on these streets, although they may not take part in any of the activities other than waiting for public transit vehicles. For transit pedestrians, Sakarya is the most popular path (Fig. 3.29). After Sakarya comes Yüksel and Olgunlar streets. In winter, however, Yüksel and Olgunlar have the same number of transit passengers.

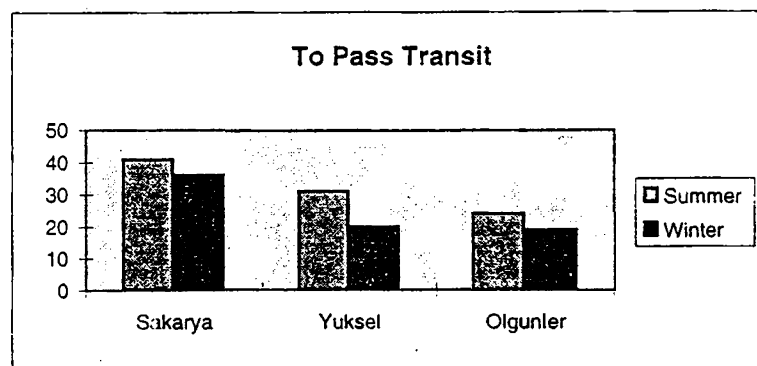


Figure 3.29 To pass transit

There may as well be other, types of outdoor activities that are not covered by the above categories. These can be going to the office buildings, to meet with a doctor or dentist or a lawyer. Yüksel street has the highest number of such activities (Fig.3.30). For Olgunlar, the number of these activities remains the same in summer and winter.

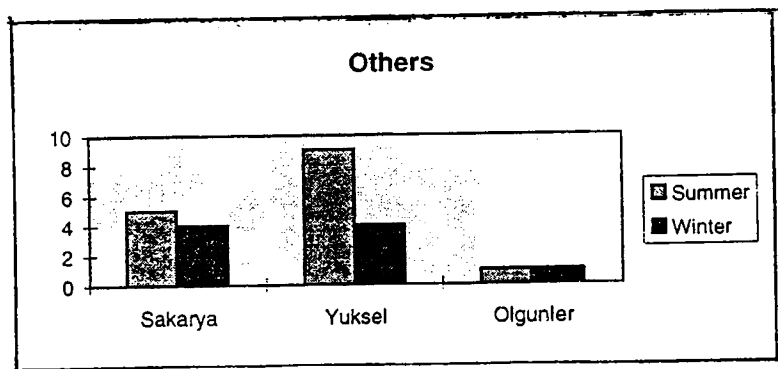


Figure 3.30 Other activities

As far as the amount of sitting spaces are concerned, Yüksel street has the highest number of seats (Table 3.3). By observation, we can conclude that Yüksel is a place where people go to sit, watch other people and also enjoy these as recreational activities. The sitting spaces are concentrated in the area where Konur and Selanik intersect with Yüksel. This a unique place for sitting, as it has big trees that protect people from bad weather. On Karanfil street, we may see secondary seating, that is to say, people sitting on the flower or planter boxes, or on the walls or steps. To find sitting on Sakarya is a big problem. It has angular and linear sitting spaces which are occupied by people and undesirables most of the time. Sakarya also has a night life, so people can be

seen here almost any time during the day and night. Moreover, the concentration of people is more here than any other places. On Olgunlar street, sitting is not a problem and people can always find a seat, since it has the highest number of sitting spaces in relation to the overall size of the space. A number of wooden benches placed along the paved area face the pool. People can use just one side of the bench and there are no group sitting arrangements. However, unlike other spaces, Olgunlar gives an opportunity to sit on the grass lawns at the back where people play chess or backgammon, especially in the summer time ( Appendix G, Fig.17).

As far as the quality of street furniture is concerned, Sakarya has the characteristics of a planned pedestrian mall more among the three, since it has been designed to provide public facilities as such. Some places in Sakarya were over-designed and some accessories were unnecessary, such as canopy-type shelters which can not be used, or multiple light posts (Appendix G, Fig.4). In some places in Sakarya, the sitting spaces are not provided or not adequate. The pool in the Sakarya is not functional and no lively activities can be done due to a planning mistake. Nonetheless, the street furniture, especially the wooden benches, invite people to sit all year round.

Yüksel street is rich with its street furniture, such as sculptures and drinking fountains, but still the maintenance is poor. For Olgunlar street, furniture is not as important as the other two streets, but protection from bad weather has to be considered, since there are lots of pedestrian passing and coming to this open-air book stands. Nevertheless, all these streets have the potentials to be more active if adequate street furniture, better pavements, much wider pedestrian walkways, and other amenities such as sculptures and fountains are provided.

#### 4. DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Human behaviors are reflected on outdoors, depending on the characteristics of physical and environmental planning. Within certain limits, and acknowledging the significance of climatic and societal factors,-- it is possible to influence how many people use public spaces for which events, how long the individual activities last, and which activity types can develop under what conditions. Today, by proper decision-making, these outdoor spaces can be organized to create better environments. In fact, the selection of certain places for social and optional activities is a matter of personal preferences. Yet, there are certain tendencies that are shared by other people. While selecting these spaces, people usually prefer the ones they are comfortable and the ones that attract them the most. So, proper physical planning and good design are the clues for successful downtown exteriors. While planning such exteriors, a designer must have the ability to imagine the kind of activities or outdoor events that a place can accommodate, providing the necessary amenities and facilities, and how the place can be both aesthetically and functionally successful. In an outdoor space, an individual can be effected in various ways. By creating pleasant places and providing appropriate conditions, the existing drawbacks can be eliminated, and, moreover, turned into advantages.

Kızılay as a downtown center has both advantages and disadvantages. In the previous chapter the findings from observations and field survey have been discussed. The problems pointed out and the expectation stated by the respondents provide us with the clues and design recommendations as to how these spaces can be improved physically and environmentally.

The following recommendations are based mainly on the findings from the field study and are supported by the observations performed in each area.

The problem that is referred to most frequently in all the study areas is the lack of comfortable and relaxing sitting arrangements. Since all these streets have the potentials for outdoor dining, provision of a good catchment area for lunch time clientele, popular for sitting and watching, can be considered with proper planning tools and in collaboration with the authorities. While reorganizing these areas, there should be some level differences, variety of forms, colors, textures, fountains, sculptures, different places to sit, plants and vegetation, visibility by people, (especially at the entrances from Atatürk Boulevard) should be considered for all the three streets studied. Olgunlar is a place where more canopy type trees are needed for many reasons. So, new trees can be planted on both sides of Olgunlar and flowers can be planted in the empty flower bed over the pool, as suggested by the participants during the interviews.

Cultural and social activities held outdoors, especially in summer months, would enable office workers and youngsters linger for longer hours in downtown. Findings stated in the previous section as to the lack of such activities and the declared need for their development have led us to reconsider them with an efficient programming. Hence, people can both enjoy being in the downtown and also can fulfill their needs and run their errands. Open air concerts and performances can make the place more attractive and lively for both local people and strangers. Street performers can create crowds, thus create recreation and entertainment in the downtown.



There are quite a lot of pedestrian-conflict areas on these streets, where the sidewalk can not accommodate people who linger and those who pass through. So, some sub-spaces, niches must be provided. Parking on walkways that narrow down the space even further, especially on Yüksel Street, must be discouraged to avoid such conflicts. Yüksel today, has become the most popular place for demonstrations and mass walking, after Atatürk Boulevard; so the place can be widened by removing unauthorized car parking.

Social problems such as vandalism and undesirables make the place unsafe particularly for women. Precautions should be taken in order to reduce these problems, either through design or through official means.

As the temperature in summertime goes above 25-30°C, some additional indoor public spaces for similar outdoor activities can be provided, or the existing malls can be used for such purposes especially on Sakarya Street. Participants Sakarya, Yüksel and Olgunlar have expressed the need for protection from bad weather, indicating a serious issue to be considered as soon as possible. Some kind of shelter, especially in the middle of Sakarya street and Olgunlar street, can be provided by using plants, canopies, trellises or overhangs which may also contribute to the aesthetic of each place.

Wind direction has to be considered in Olgunlar, as some of the respondents complained about the bad smell that comes from the food kiosks and dustbins near the sitting areas. Therefore, certain amenities and maintenance has to be provided, such as sufficient litter containers, collection schedule that will prevent overflowing of dustbins, and adequate staff to maintain the plants for in all these streets.

Some building facades can be changed by using different materials in order to have reflected light to brighten up certain shady areas, mostly on Yüksel Street in the winter time. This particular place is suitable for summer since there are canopy-type trees. However, in winter, when sun is desired, reflected light may brighten up this place. Some roof cafes and restaurants can be opened on the roofs of the first floors of buildings on Karanfil and Konur streets, thus encourage cafe culture .

Insufficiency of parking causes a total chaos all along Sakarya and Yüksel streets. Underground car parks can be provided since the rents in these areas are high and there is a heavy demand for parking lots. This will also open up some places for pedestrian subspaces and would solve the problems of undesired circulation conflicts in the city center.

Disturbance caused by construction on Sakarya and Olgunlar is a chronic problem as excavations for infrastructure repairs is a common feature. The metro project also produce noise and air pollution which should be considered in no time.

Water is an element that has to be included along these streets to attract more people, and also to screen out the noise due to heavy traffic and construction in Kızılay. A number of drinking fountains can be provided in appropriate places along Sakarya and Olgunlar since there is a demand for that particularly in summer time . On Yüksel street, drinking water from the fountain is quite popular.

Canopy type walking promenade had been suggested when Sakarya was first planned and constructed. Unfortunately, they all are taken over by ground level pubs, beer houses and cafes, especially on Selanik, Inkilap and Bayındır streets. These should be evacuated if possible, since there is a need for protection from bad weather for the pedestrians.

Although there is a pool in Sakarya, it has no supplementary functions. A new stage area might be supplied which can be used for sitting, eating and so on during non-performance periods. As concerts or other performance make a place more lively, a permanent stage can be designed where other activities can also take place, preferably in the intersection of Karanfil and Yüksel streets.

The street furniture could have bright colors so that the place would look warm and inviting at all times. The metal elements should be replaced, since metal is very uncomfortable during winter. Wooden seats may invite more people to sit. Additional, precautions to prevent vandalism for street furniture should be taken. There should also be some elements for announcing important events, such as bulletin boards, decoration or banners, as this the most dense area in Kızılay. There are a number of advertisement panels in the southern side of Olgunlar street, but most of the time they are empty and present an ugly scene. A proper organization can be developed for fixing new advertisements periodically.

Public facilities such as W.C.s, telephone booths, lighting fixtures at convenient intervals for all and their signage must also be properly located. Some of the places on Yüksel and Olgunlar require re-furnishing and new paving. Some new street furniture such as trash containers may remind the

people not to litter the place. Pavement is a problem on Sakarya which creates unnecessary problems both in rainy and sunny days; so new paving can be done some areas in Sakarya.

The metro exits on both Sakarya and Olgunlar has potentials for becoming future transit foyer and meeting places. They are going to be popular places for social interactions, such as sitting, watching and meeting with others. So the design of such places should be carefully done so that it will not cause any chaos in these areas later and offer a pleasant atmosphere (Appendix G, Fig.7).

Since the characteristics of these streets are more recreational, more hobby and pet shops can be introduced and better street furniture and sitting arrangements, can be provided. These can turn into places for street painters, performers and musicians. Hence, these artists should be encouraged to perform in these places to generate triangulation and to make the place more lively and interesting. Both outdoor exhibitions and art galleries can be organized as it is very much in demand. To make Olgunlar a more pleasant place accessibility from every direction should be enabled, and vitality by promoting cafe culture should be provided.

More sculpture on Karanfil and Konur streets may bring a different look to the whole area. It has been observed that people enjoy sitting or eating by these sculptures (Appendix G, Fig. 3). They should be placed in a way that people can sit around and climb on them. Although there are level differences in the entrance, ramps are not adequate for old and disabled people both on Yüksel and Sakarya streets. They should be reconstructed to accommodate the movement of such people. On the other hand, Olgunlar is the only place where

people can sit on the grass which is an activity in very much demand. So, this habit can be encouraged by providing more green spaces and closing the street off completely to vehicular traffic, thus support the pubs around it. Again, there is a statue at the entrance of Olgunlar from Atatürk Boulevard, but the materials used around it are not suitable for sitting around it. Hence, the design of this place has to be changed in order to create appropriate fixtures for public sitting and enable meeting around the statue.

The physical and environmental conditions of Kızılay outdoor spaces have certain similarities from the space organization point of view, since they all serve towards a basic goal. Kızılay today is the center of Ankara where people come to perform a number of outdoor and indoor activities. Provision of amenities to improve these activities, however, should be considered by the planning authorities of the Greater Ankara Municipality.

Finally, a city is mainly judged by its downtown, more precisely, its outdoor beauty, comfort and activities. So Kızılay, as the center of the capital, should at least have such qualities. However limited and fragmented, pieces of these outdoor public spaces in Kızılay can be transformed into activity generating areas to make the center a more comfortable and appealing one for all.

As the outcome of this research, we have identified those spaces that give life to Kızılay and also the places for different outdoor activities round the year. Other important outcomes of the research are the documentation of the spatial distribution of outdoor activities and their variation with time; the formation of these places; how responsive people are while using them; what their suggestions and expectations are. Finally, the comparative analysis enabled us

to identify the problems and the potentials of particular streets, thus formulate design recommendations.

All of these three streets have been turned into pedestrian dominated traffic-free zones. We can not however, judge these spaces simply as good or bad. The value of these spaces depend on how well they are planned and designed; how well they fit into the existing downtown center in terms of uses, appearance and streetscape; how they are experienced, accessed and valued by the pedestrians.

The Metro exits in this place would bring more people for different outdoor activities. As this transportation system is faster than any other public means in the city, people would stay longer hours and thus can be involved in the outdoor activities in Kızılay more. Again, when the Metro starts running in full service, the number of busses would be reduced, which may facilitate the pedestrianization of downtown.

As discussed previously, outdoor activities take place when exterior conditions are optimal, when weather and place invite them. This relationship is particularly important in connection with physical planning. Quality considerations such as height, proportion, scale, materials, street furniture, color, the relation between new and the existing structures, all offer critical clues for design. Although some design guidelines may cover all these concepts, they should be justified and tested through the design of specific pedestrian malls and should be reformulated whenever necessary.

Research on human behavior and their reflection on space within the context of time and space expresses a theme: a broad heading for a fascinating range of

human activities in our cities, also proves an area of never-ending research and investigation.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### Appendix A: Effect of wind on pedestrians (Gehl,1987:175)

Wind speed	Pedestrian discomfort
Up to 4 mph	No noticeable effect is felt
4 to 8 mph	Wind is felt on the face
8 to 13 mph	Wind disturbs hair, flaps clothing, and extends a light flag mounted on a pole
13 to 19 mph	Wind raises dust, dry soil, and loose paper and disarranges hair
19 to 26 mph	The force of the wind is felt on the body
26 to 34 mph	Umbrellas are used with difficulty, hair is blown straight; and pedestrian have difficulty walking steadily.

## APPENDIX B

**Table 4.4. The Climatic Condition in Ankara ( Eldemir, 1991)**

Highest recorded temperature	42.5 <sup>0</sup> C
Lowestest recorded temperature	-24.9 <sup>0</sup> C
The number of days with temperature equal to 0 <sup>0</sup> C	15 per year
The number of days with temperature below 0 <sup>0</sup> C	22 per year
The number of rainy days	70 per yera
The number of snowy days	15 per year
The number of snow covered days	22 per year
The amount of rainfall yearly distribution	summer
	winter
	fall
	spring
Average temperature of the coldest month	0 <sup>0</sup>
Average temperature of the hottest month	23.3 <sup>0</sup> C
The strongest wind direction and its speed according to the seasons	summer
	winter
	spring
	autumn

**ORTALAMA SICAKLIK (°C) - Ankara (Merkez)**

Yıllık ortalama	: 11.7	Temmuz	: 23.2
Ocak	: -0.2	Ağustos	: 23.1
Şubat	: 1.2	Eylül	: 18.3
Mart	: 5.3	Ekim	: 12.9
Nisan	: 11.1	Kasım	: 7.5
Mayıs	: 16.0	Aralık	: 2.3
Haziran	: 19.9		

**ORTALAMA YAĞIŞ MİKTARI (mm.) - Ankara (Merkez)**

Yıllık ortalama	: 371.6	Temmuz	: 12.6
Ocak	: 39.7	Ağustos	: 9.0
Şubat	: 35.3	Eylül	: 18.5
Mart	: 35.6	Ekim	: 21.1
Nisan	: 38.4	Kasım	: 28.7
Mayıs	: 52.1	Aralık	: 46.5
Haziran	: 31.7		

**ORTALAMA BULUTLULUK (0 - 10) - Ankara (Merkez)**

Yıllık ortalama	: 4.8	Temmuz	: 2.3
Ocak	: 7.0	Ağustos	: 2.0
Şubat	: 6.8	Eylül	: 2.6
Mart	: 6.1	Ekim	: 4.1
Nisan	: 5.8	Kasım	: 5.3
Mayıs	: 5.3	Aralık	: 7.1
Haziran	: 3.8		

**ORTALAMA NİSBE NEM (%) - Ankara (Merkez)**

Yıllık ortalama	: 60	Temmuz	: 42
Ocak	: 76	Ağustos	: 41
Şubat	: 74	Eylül	: 47
Mart	: 65	Ekim	: 57
Nisan	: 58	Kasım	: 70
Mayıs	: 57	Aralık	: 78
Haziran	: 50		

## APPENDIX C

### A QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES AND THE PUBLIC USAGE OF KIZILAY

This questionnaire is prepared in order to determine the factors that affect the outdoor activities and the public usage of Kızılay. This questionnaire has been prepared in order to obtain datas for a master's thesis. So please answer the questions carefully since a scientific result will be inferred by your responses. Thanks for your participation.

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-i. Please specify the one that suits you best.

Q.1.1. Age:	Q.1.2. Sex:	Q.1.3. Occupation	Q.1.4. Earning (million TL.)
Child 0-14	Male Female	Government official	Less than 5 million
Young person		Worker	5-15 million
Adult 26-55		Private	16-30 million
Elderly 56+		Housewife	31-50 million
			More than 50 million

1.5. Where do you live in Ankara?.....

Q. 2. Please answer the following questions.

Q. 2. 1. Where do you think is the center of Ankara is and could you please tell me the boundary of the center?

Q. 2. 2. Which part of Kızılay (from Orduevi to Bati Cinema) do you usually visit?

Q. 2. 3. Where do you think is the most active part of Kızılay?

Q. 2. 4. What are activities that attracts you in Kızılay?

Q. 2. 5. How do you come to Kızılay?

Q. 2. 6. What are the general problems of Kızılay?

Q. 2. 7. Which part of the city do you visit for outdoor recreation? Why?

Q. 2. 8. What are the activities you prefer to have good time in Kızılay?

Q. 3. Please mark the activities and the frequencies on the table below.



questionnaire will be distributed in these regions: A- Atatürk Boulevard, S- Sakarya, O- Olgunlar Street, Y- Yüksel Street, I-İzmir Street, G- Güven Park, Z- Zafer Çarşı and its nearby surroundings.

	Summer						Winter					
	M	A	E	M	A	E	M	A	E	M	A	E
Shopping												
Window Shopping												
Meeting People												
Sitting+ Watching												
To have good time												
Eating outdoor												
vendors												
Interaction												
Recreation												
To pass transit												
Others												

Q. 4. How do you evaluate these Areas? Please specify the one which suits you the best.

Q. 4. 1. How do you feel yourself here?

	poor/less	moderate/acceptable	good/more
Comfort	-----	-----	-----
Security	-----	-----	-----
Design	-----	-----	-----
Liveliness	-----	-----	-----
Maintenance	-----	-----	-----
Lighting	-----	-----	-----
Beauty	-----	-----	-----
Attractiveness	-----	-----	-----
Spaciousness	-----	-----	-----

Q. 4. 2. What do you think are the problems of the region that you visit?

Q. 4. 3. Would you use this space more if, the problems of this space were solved? If yes, for which particular reasons?

**KIZILAY VE ÇEVRESİNDEKİ DİŞ MEKAN AKTİVİTELERİ VE HALK  
TARAFINDAN KULLANIM BİCİMİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER ÜZERİNE BİR  
ANKET**

Bu anket bir yüksek lisans araştırması için Kızılay ve çevresindeki halk tarafından dış mekan kullanım bicimleri ve bu yerleri seçmelerini etkileyen faktörlerin ölçülmesi amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Cevaplarınız bu konudaki algı ve beklentilerinizi yansıtarak bizi bilimsel bir sonuca ulaştıracağı için anketi ciddiye alıp dikkatle doldurmanızı rica ederiz. Katılımınız için şimdiden teşekkürler.

1. Lütfen size uygun olanı işaretleyiniz.

Q 1.1 Yaş: Q.1.2 Cinsiyet: 1.3 Meslek: Q 1.4 Gelir düzeyi (milyon TL)

Çocuk	0-14	E	K	Memur	5 milyon dan az
Genç	15-25			İşçi	5-15 milyon arası
Yetişkin	26-55			Serbest	16-30 milyon arası
Yaşlı	56+			Evhanimi	31-50 milyon arası
				Öğrenci	50 milyon dan fazla
				Diğer	

1.5 Ankara'da yaşadığınız semt:.....

Q.2. Lütfen aşağıdaki soruları cevaplayınız.

Q 2.1 Sizce Ankara şehrinin merkezi neresi ve bu merkezinin sınırlarını tarif eder misiniz?

Q2.2. Genelde Kızılay'ın (Orduevi-Bati sinema arası) hangi bölümüne geliyorsunuz?

Q2.3. Sizce Kızılay'ın en aktif yeri neresi?

Q2.4. Sizce Kızılay'a en fazla hangi aktiviteler çekiyor?

Q2.5. Kızılay'a (merkeze) nasıl ulaşıyorsunuz?

Q 2.6 Sizce Kızılay'ın genel problemleri nelerdir?

Q2.7 Dış mekan kullanımı için kentin neresini tercih ediyorsunuz? Neden?

Q. 2.8. Sizce Kızılayda daha iyi zaman geçirmek için nelerin olması (işlevsel ve mekansal) gerekir?

Q. 3. Aşağıdaki tablodaki aktivitelerin bu mekanda ve ne sıklıkta yapıldığını işaretleyiniz.

#Anket yapılacak bölgeler: A-Atatürk Bulvar, S-Sakariya, O-Olgunlar S., Y-Yüksel C., I-Izmir C., G-Guven park, Z-Zafer carsi ve çevresi.

Activiti	Zaman	Yaz										kış									
		haftaici					hafta sonu					haftaici					hafta sonu				
		s	o	os	a	g	s	o	os	a	g	s	o	os	a	g	s	o	os	a	g
Alışveriş																					
Dükkan bakma																					
İnsanlarla buluşma																					
Oturmak İnsanları izlemek																					
İyi vakit geçirmek																					
Yemek yemek																					
İsportacıdan alışveriş																					
Eğlence																					
Transit geçmek																					
Diğer																					

Q.4. Bu mekani, aşağıdaki Kategoriler çerçevesinde nasıl değerlendirir siziz? Lütfen uygun olanı işaretleyiniz.

Q.4.1 Geldiğiniz mekanda kendine nasıl hissediyorsunuz?

	kötü/az	orta/kabuledilir	iyi/çok
Rahatlık	.....	.....	.....
Güvenlik	.....	.....	.....
Tasarım	.....	.....	.....
Canlilik	.....	.....	.....
Bakımlılık	.....	.....	.....
Aydınlatma	.....	.....	.....
Güzellik	.....	.....	.....
Çekicilik	.....	.....	.....
Genişlik	.....	.....	.....

Q.4.2 Sizce geldiğiniz bölümün genel problemleri nelerdir?

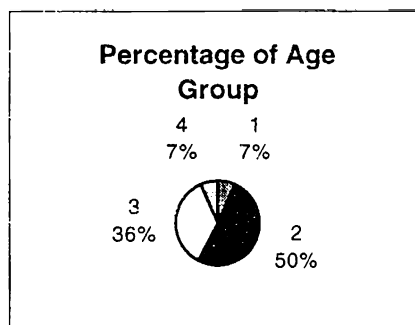
Q.4.3. Burayla ilgili sorunlar çözülmüş olsa burayı daha sık kullanır mısınız? Evetse, hangi işlevler için?

## APPENDIX D

### General Characteristics of the Sample group

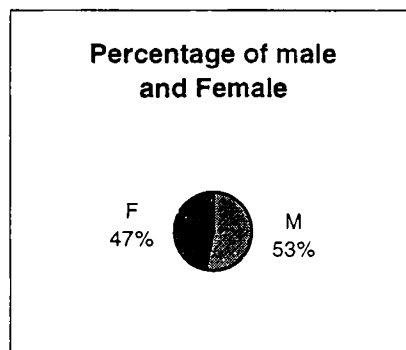
#### Distribution of Age groups

	0-14	15-25	26-55	56+
Sakarya	1	9	17	3
Yüksel	3	21	5	1
Olgunlar	2	16	10	2
Total	6	46	32	6



#### Distribution of Sex

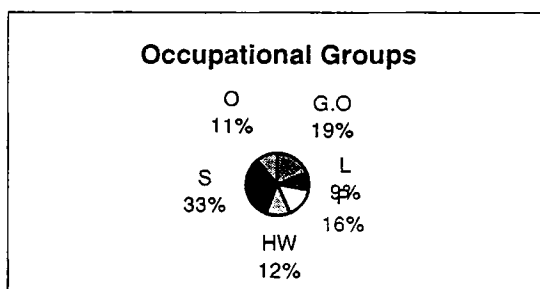
	Male	Female		
Sakarya	17	13	M	48
Yüksel	16	14	F	42
Olgunlar	15	15		
Total	48	42		



#### Distribution of Occupation

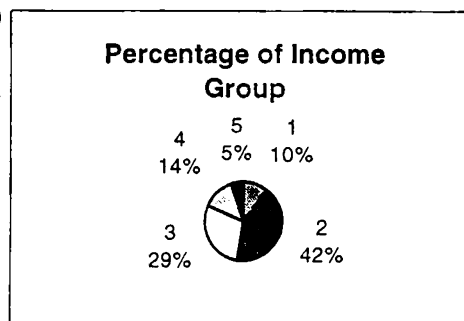
	G.O	L	P	HW	S	O
Sakarya	7	4	4	3	8	4
Yüksel	6	4	3	4	10	3
Olgunlar	4	0	7	4	12	3
Total	17	8	14	11	30	10

1. Government Officials	G.O	17
2. Laborer	L	8
3. Private business	P	14
4. House wife	HW	11
5. Student	S	30
6. Others	O	10



#### Distribution of Income Level

	Less 5mil	5-15mil	16-30mil	31-50mil	more 50mil
Sakarya	2	11	8	2	0
Yüksel	3	9	6	2	1
Olgunlar	1	5	3	4	2
Total	6	25	17	8	3



## APPENDIX E

Table 4.9. The number of data's obtained in different time of the day:

			Summer		
	Morning	Noon	Afternoon	Evening	Night
Weekdays	3	7	10	3	2
Weekends	2	6	8	2	2
			Winter		
	Morning	Noon	Afternoon	Evening	Night
Weekdays	3	6	11	2	1
weekends	4	4	9	3	2
Total	12	23	38	10	7

## APPENDIX F

1. Shopping	S
2. Window shopping	W
3. Meeting people	M
4. Sitting and watching	Sw
5. Having good time	H
6. Eating outdoor	E
7. Interaction with vendors	V
8. Recreational activities	R
9. To pass transit	T
10. Others	O

### Sakarya Street

	Summer			Winter			
	M	A	E	M	A	E	
S	9	28	9	S	7	16	3
W	4	22	7	W	6	15	1
M	6	23	9	M	5	11	3
Sw	1	19	10	Sw	5	13	4
H	3	25	8	H	4	14	2
E	9	19	11	E	8	17	6
V	4	10	8	V	6	9	3
R	1	14	13	R	0	8	6
T	12	17	12	T	12	13	11
O	1	3	1	O	1	2	1

### Yüksel Street

	Summer			Winter			
	M	A	E	M	A	E	
S	5	15	5	S	2	11	4
W	4	11	3	W	2	10	1
M	1	13	8	M	0	8	1
Sw	1	16	15	Sw	1	8	1
H	2	15	12	H	0	7	3
E	4	14	12	E	3	8	4
V	0	7	6	V	0	4	1
R	1	11	11	R	0	7	3
T	10	9	12	T	9	8	3
O	3	4	2	O	2	1	1

### Olgunlar Street

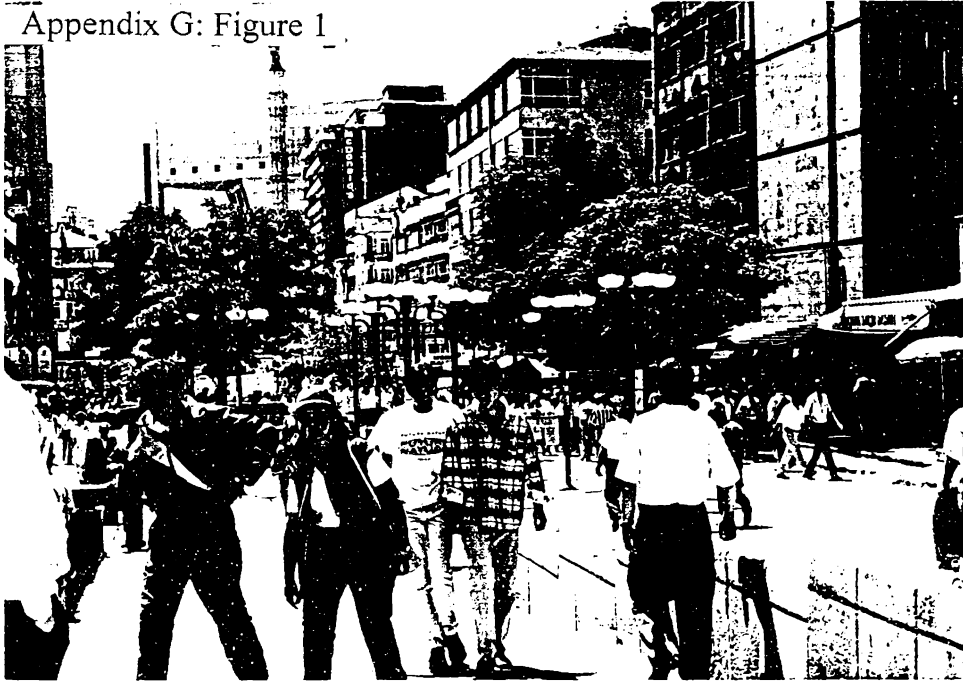
	Summer			Winter			
	M	A	E	M	A	E	
S	2	9	6	S	1	7	4
W	0	11	9	W	0	5	4
M	1	5	3	M	0	3	1
Sw	0	12	7	Sw	0	11	5
H	2	9	17	H	1	8	13
E	3	10	9	E	2	7	5
V	0	2	0	V	0	1	1
R	1	5	15	R	2	4	11
T	7	10	7	T	6	8	5
O	0	1	0	O	0	1	0

# APPENDIX G

## EXAMPLES OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Sakarya street:

Appendix G: Figure 1



1. Sakarya as pedestrian mall

Appendix G: Figure 2



2. Outdoor sitting and dining

Appendix G: Figure 3



3. Secondary sitting: on the steps

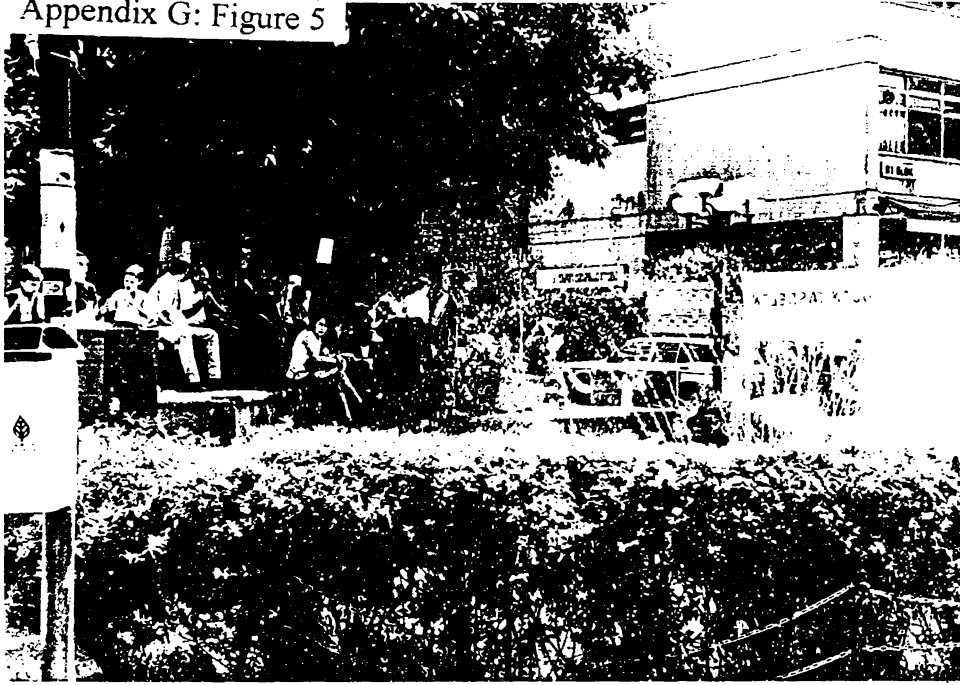
Appendix G: Figure 4



4. Bayindir sokak: mostly used by man



Appendix G: Figure 5



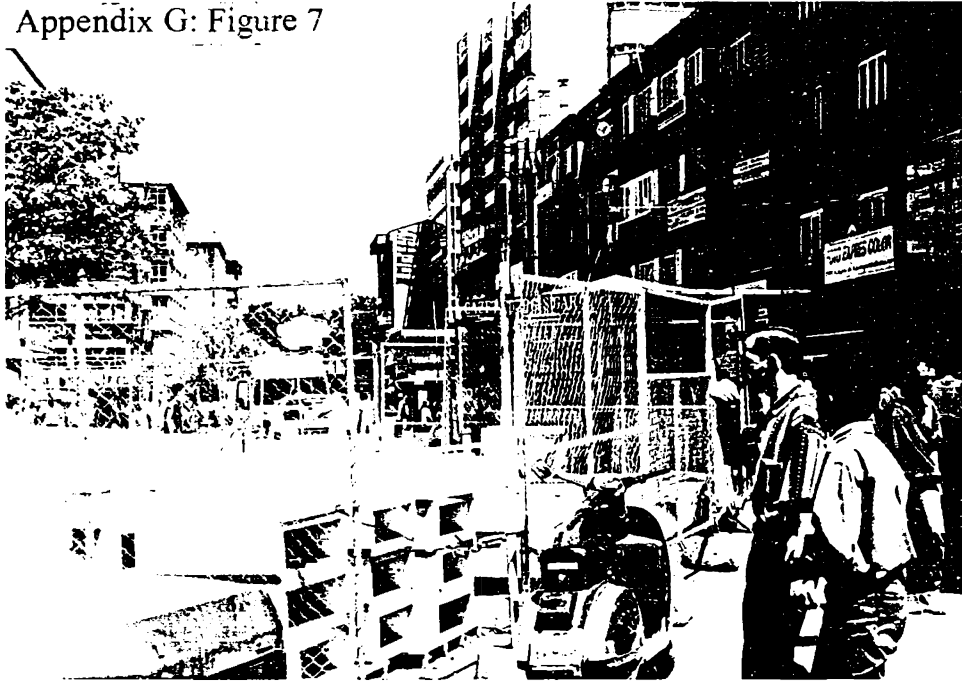
5. Popular sitting place by the pool

Appendix G: Figure 6



6. A place for recreational shopping

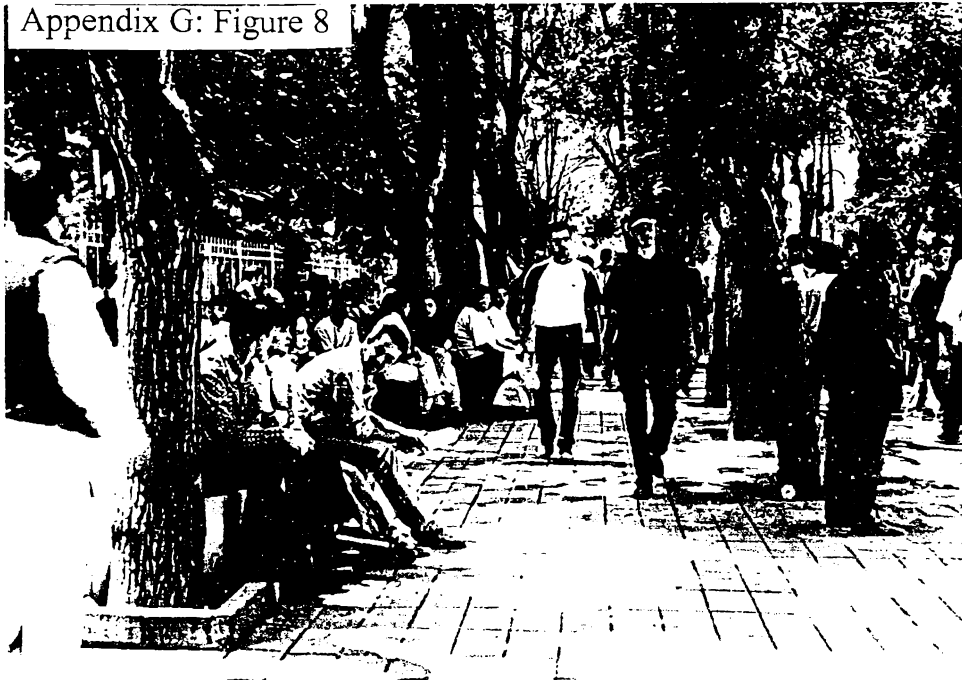
Appendix G: Figure 7



7. Metro exit: future Transit Foyer.

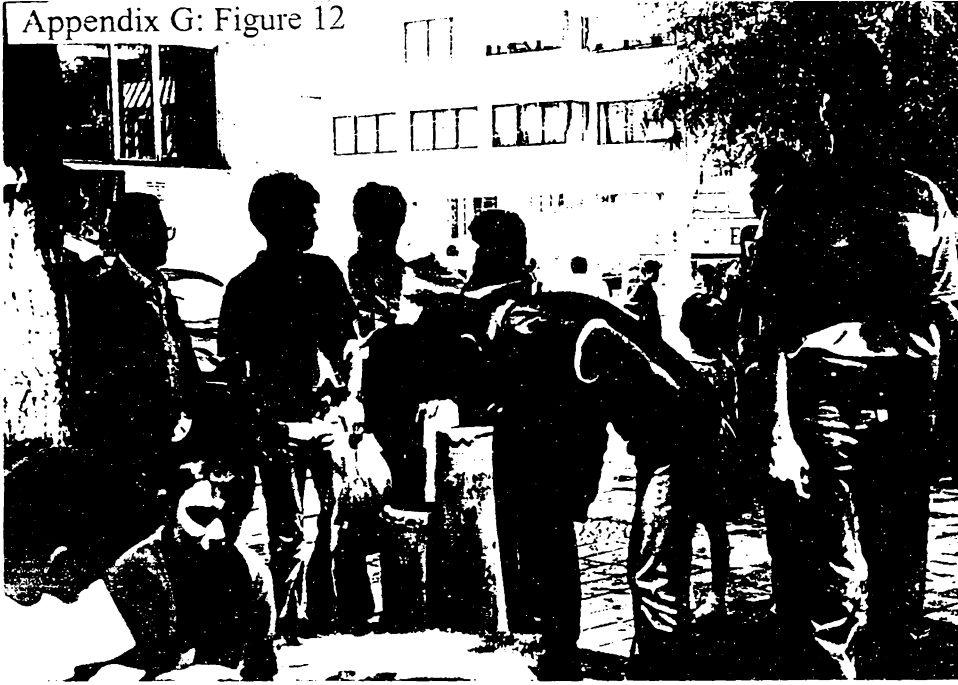
Yüksel street :

Appendix G: Figure 8



1. Most identifiable place for sitting as an activity

Appendix G: Figure 12



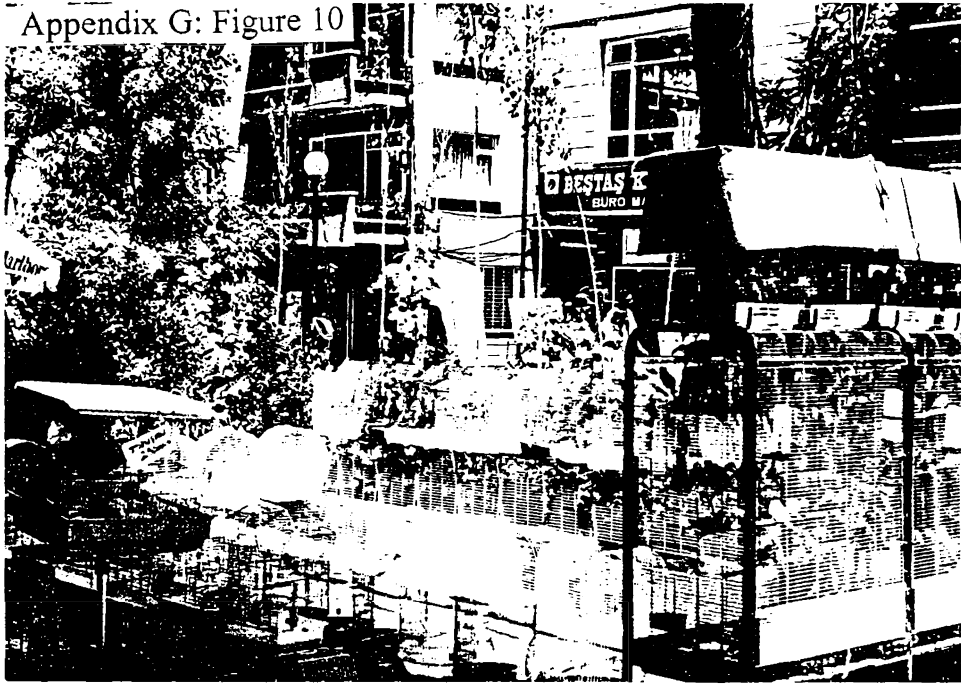
2. Drinking fountain: important outdoor element

Appendix G: Figure 11



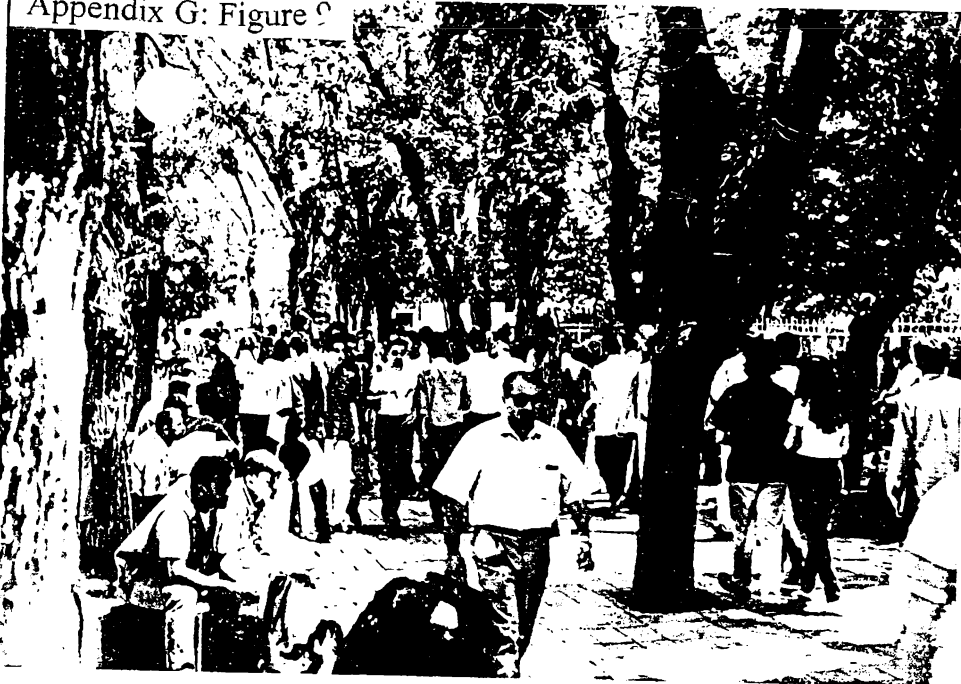
3. Interaction with vendors

Appendix G: Figure 10



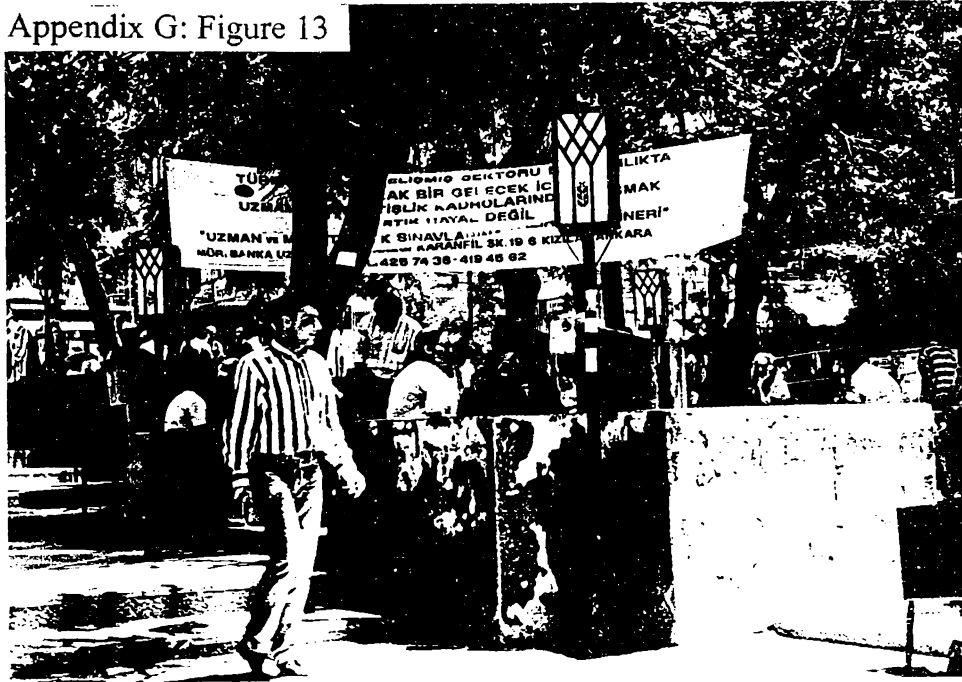
4. Pet shops: pedestrians stopping point

Appendix G: Figure 9



5. A combination of street plaza and pedestrian mall

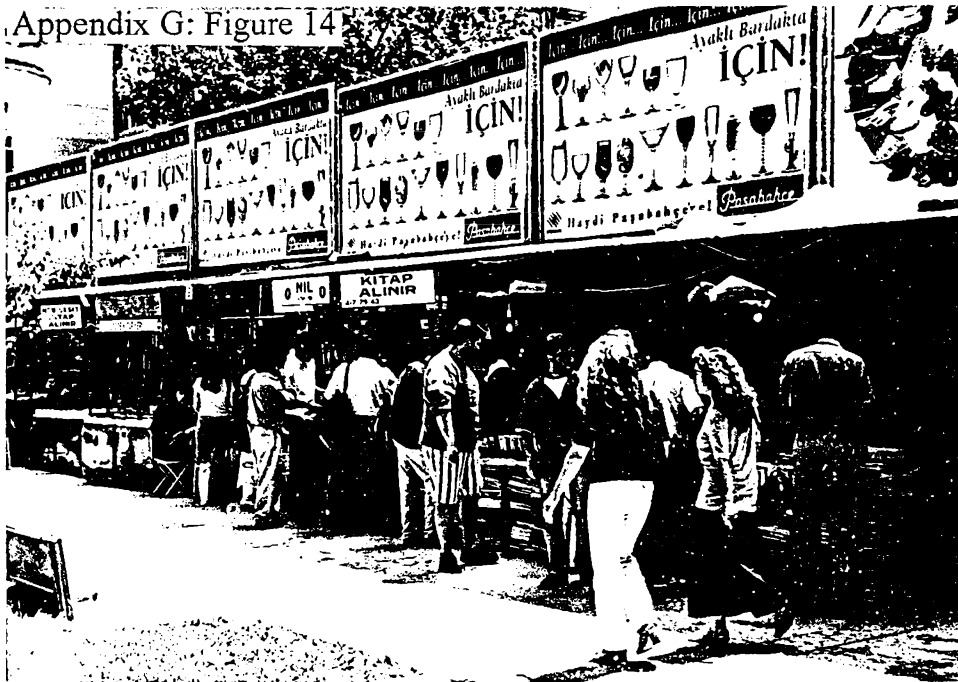
Appendix G: Figure 13



6. Level differences: visual complexity

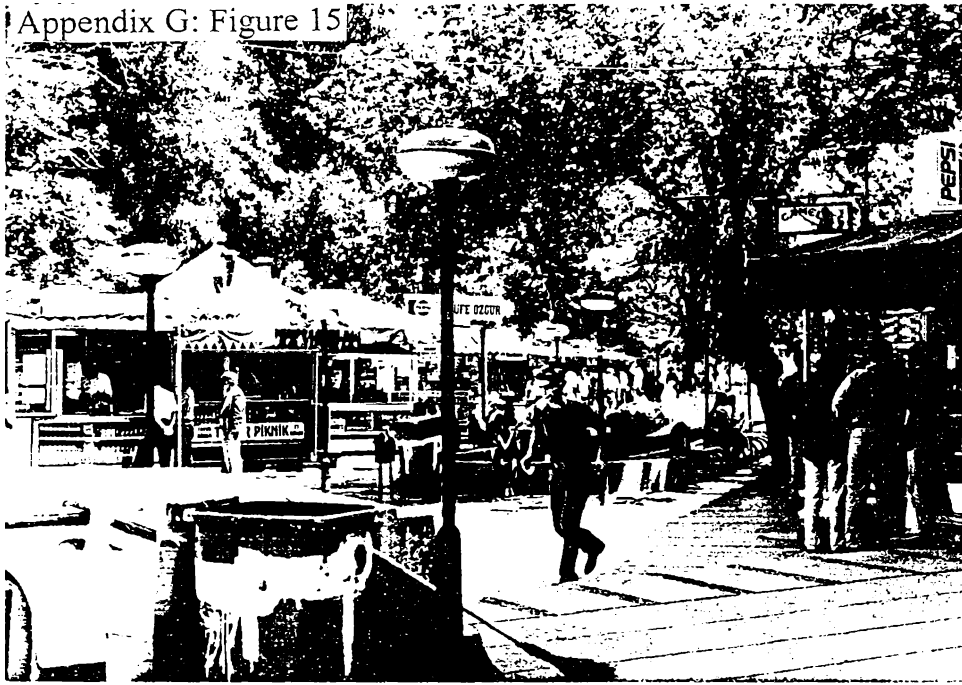
Olgunlar street:

Appendix G: Figure 14



1. Book shops create crowds

Appendix G: Figure 15



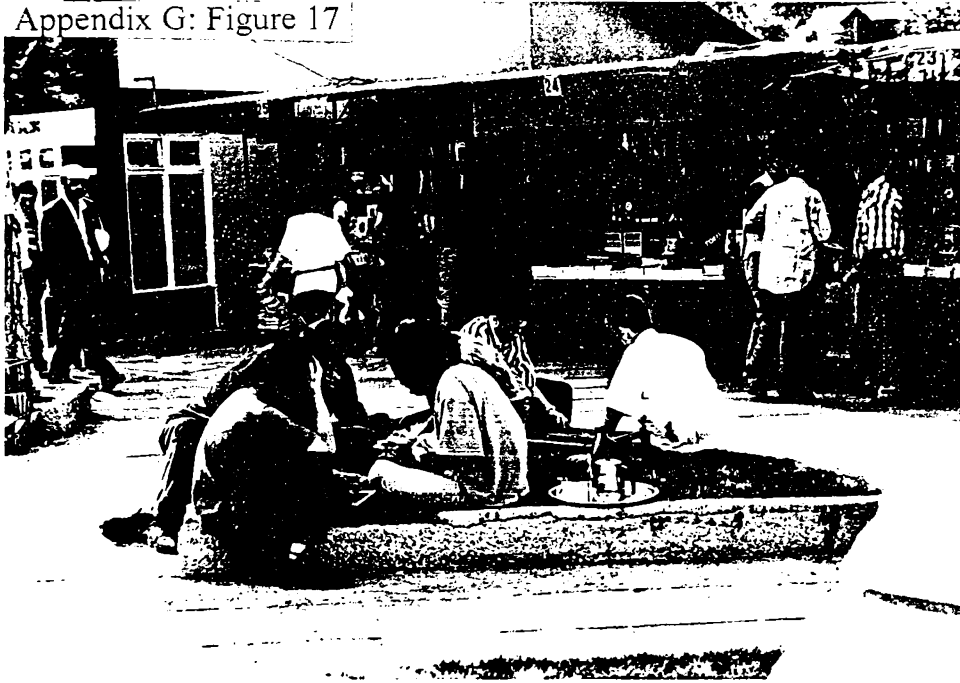
2. Food kiosks attracts pedestrians

Appendix G: Figure 16



3. Linear sitting, behave as street plaza

Appendix G: Figure 17



4. A place to sit and play on the grass

Appendix G: Figure 18



5. No protection for bad climatic conditions