

Evaluation in terms of Sustainable Preservation of Menzil Ottoman Social Complex (Kulliye) Bazaar(Arasta) Located in the Provinces of Konya, Kayseri, Nigde, Hatay between 16th and 17th Centuries

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Abstract: *Evaluation in terms of Sustainable Preservation of Menzil Ottoman Social Complex Bazaars Located in the Provinces of Konya, Kayseri, Nigde, Hatay between 16th and 17th Centuries.*

Keywords: *Sustainable Protection and Preservation, Ottoman Social Complex, Arasta (Ottoman Bazaar).*

I. INTRODUCTION

Islamic-Ottoman Social Complexes are of great importance in the Ottoman Architecture. In performance assessment of social complex, mosques, arastas (bazaars), hans (khans), madrasas (Islamic schools), imarets (poorhouses), particularly renovated and currently-used menzil kulliye arastas (bazaars of Ottoman Social Halting Complexes Bazaars); opinions and satisfaction of the operators of commercial/social facilities and visitors/customers of such places are considered to constitute important indicators. Satisfaction of the users and operators is quite important as well in assessment of reuse performance and success of these historical places. The higher the success of reuse, the higher the satisfaction is expected. The survey both defines historical and architectural features of the relevant Ottoman social halting complex bazaars and includes comprehensive interviews and surveys carried out with the operators and users of the relevant historical places, using scientific research and survey methods.

Purpose of this stage of the survey where the relevant places are evaluated from the perspective of the operators and visitors in various aspects is “to put forth features of use, expectations, perceptions on environmental, functional, technical, cultural and social sustainability performance and the satisfaction about these places from the perspective of the users, operators and visitors of the same.”

Revealed findings were overviewed according to the criteria of sustainable preservation of the range of used complexes and all the structures except the KayseIncesu Menzil Social Complex Arasta were considered to be positive by the visitors and users in terms of sustainable

preservation. In on-site architectural determinations carried out, it was noticed that not only arasta of Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha Kulliye (Social Complex) but also other units of the complex have not actively been used by the people of the region. This restored structure should be encouraged by the relevant institutions, the Governorship of Kayseri and the Municipality of Incesu to be made available for the use by the public of the region as well as the visitors by means of social activities, promotions and several events. Thus, “Sustainable Protection and Preservation” requirements will have been fulfilled for Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex and its Arasta.

II. METHOD OF RESEARCH

There are 5 structures studied and overviewed. These are: Konya Ilgın Lala Mustafa Pasha Complex, Konya Karapınar II Selim Complex, Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex, Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasha Complex and Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Kulliyesi. From among commercial and social enterprises located in the arastas (bazaars) of these complexes, 10 enterprises were selected through sampling. In addition, 80 customers were selected by sampling from among the customers who visited these places. With this approach, a site survey was carried out with a total of 50 enterprises and 400 visitors/customers. The research was carried out in July 2018 through experienced interviewers given training on the subject. In the survey, a questionnaire form consisting of open-ended questions and a questionnaire consisting of rating, multiple-choice and scale questions were used. These forms are explained in details under the scales used in the survey. All questionnaires were tested on the appropriate persons before the main practice and after the necessary corrections were made, the questionnaires were finalized.

Face-to-face interviews were conducted in details, using pre-formed open-ended semi-structured questionnaires in order to obtain detailed information from the owners on their opinions and satisfaction about environmental,

functional, technical, cultural and social sustainability performance of the relevant complex. Answers of the respondents were recorded in their own words. The results are presented and interpreted as the opinions of the owners of these small enterprises under the respective headings for each venue.

Data were collected through face-to-face interviews using a questionnaire consisting of multiple-choice, graded and scaled questions with customers who visited and/or participated in social activities. With this questionnaire, information about behavioral information about arrival times and visiting reasons of the visitors and their opinions and satisfaction about the environmental, functional, technical, cultural and social sustainability performance for the relevant complex were gathered. The data obtained were tested by descriptive statistics and presented in tables and the results obtained were individually interpreted for each place.

III. SCALES AND QUESTIONS USED IN THE SURVEY

The question forms used in this survey and the related questionnaires were prepared under the light of the previous studies. Open-ended questions for tradesmen who own or operate a business were prepared by Hasan Altan and Sefika Karaderi Ozsoy [1] (2017). The questionnaire consists of 13 open-ended questions measuring the customer satisfaction, characteristics of the relevant place and satisfaction of the operators in the complex and 2 multiple-choice questions asked to measure the education and income levels of the participants.

The questionnaire form for the visitors was prepared under the light of certain academic studies. The first part of the questionnaire includes information about the way of visiting, ease of transportation, arrival time and purpose of visit. The second part includes 8 questions with which emotional attitudes (DT) towards the place are measured [2]. The third section includes 12 questions from previous studies [3] with regard to the social sustainability (SS) of the relevant place. The fourth part of the questionnaire includes 10 of the criteria also used in the doctorate thesis by Esra Yaldiz [4] and used to measure the environmental performance (CP) of the re-used places and 9 criteria of those used to measure the perception performance (AP) [5]

Judgments included in the second, third and fourth sections of the questionnaire were asked on the 5-point Likert scale (1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Disagree, 3 Undecided, 4: Agree and 5: Strongly Agree). In the fifth part of the questionnaire, the user opinions about the design of the place were at a 5-point scale (1: Very Bad, 2 Bad, 3: Tolerable, 4: Good, 5: Very Good) consisting of 11 questions measuring functional/technical performance (ITP). The emotions (D) of the people visiting the place, set forth in the sixth part of the survey, were tried to be measured by the adjectives defining the emotions and feelings, and the 16 jurisdictions for these feelings in the 5-point Likert scale (1: Strongly Disagree, 2: Disagree, 3 Undecided, 4: Agree, and 5: Strongly Agree). In the seventh section

of the questionnaire, the intention (N) of the visitors to visit this place several times was measured. This scale, consisting of 3 jurisdictions developed by Ajzen [6] and used in different studies in many fields, was applied in the form of original way of questioning. The last section of the questionnaire includes questions about demographic characteristics (gender, marital status, year of birth, income level, education level and occupation) of the participants to be considered in classification of the answers given.

IV. MENZIL SOCIAL COMPLEXES (KULLIYE) AND BAZAARS (ARASTA) LOCATED IN THE PROVINCES OF KONYA, KAYSERI, NIGDE, HATAY BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES

Upon expansion of the borders of the Ottoman Empire, accessibility has gained importance in terms of both accessibility for both trade and state administration. An intense settlement network where the provincial centers were previously separated separately from each other appeared. Between the 15th and 16th centuries, order and organization made to ensure constant and efficient supply of food and ammunition needs of the armies - consisting of 50,000 to 100,000 soldiers - caused a great dynamism on the roads [7]. In order to enliven the uninhabited and unsafe places, the lands were allocated to the public by the State. Accordingly, trade was revived thanks to structures built on caravan routes, and a zoning and housing policy was implemented [8]. As a result, social, economic and cultural developments have been reflected to the architecture.

Although they have different functions, structure or building communities that complement each other's functions and tasks to the extent that they meet the provincial needs are called the social complex (kulliye) [9]. The social complexes are more developed social centers satisfying similar needs with the mosques in early Islamic society [10]. Generally, these complexes consist of buildings located within a perimeter wall or close to each other according to the condition of the terrain [11].

Starting from the last half of the 14th century, the plan schema, consisting of individual structures, has been started to be used in the complexes instead of complexes. In the same period, the architecture of the early complexes in the principalities was under the influence of Anatolian Seljuks; however, it had no contribution to and effect this new approach. It is noticed that in some of the principalities under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, the architecture of the complexes was under the Ottoman influence [12]. With the start of the classical period, the complexes built in the provincial centers and in the menzils (small settlements) served the commercial life and provided dynamism to the places where they were built. The structures built by the sultans, viziers, and state dignitaries, the zoning, resettlement, education, commercial and political purposes have been sustained thanks to the rich foundations maintained with the founders' own goods and assets [13].

The architecture of the complex was matured during the reign of Mimar Sinan, the Chief Hassa Architect. According to the adopted complex (kulliye) approach,

centralist understanding and geometric system schemes are noticed both in the city and in menzil complexes [14]. One of the most important plan schemes used by Sinan in his complexes is the Fatih Complex planning system. A similar settlement was also implemented in Suleymaniye Complex [15].

As a result, with the complexes built in the city centers, many menzil complexes were built within the borders of the Ottoman Empire particularly in the 16th and 17th centuries. These structures in Konya, Kayseri, Nigde and Hatay, included in the scope of this paper, are located in small districts away from the provincial centers. It is a cultural necessity to transfer these structures, characterized with the nature of cultural heritage from past to present, together with their values, to future generations. These structures consist of mosque, madrasah, imaret, khan and madrasa structures. After the restoration, the arastas (bazaars) constitute an important part of the whole complex as well as the sale of various traditional and local goods.



Fig.1 Locations of these Complexes in Turkey

V. FINDINGS DERIVED FROM THE SURVEY

Evaluation of the Complexes from the Users and Visitors' Perspective Arastas (bazaars) located in and belonged to Hatay/Payas, Nigde/Ulukisla, Konya/Ilgın, Konya/Karapınar, Kayseri/Incesu complexes were restored and the cafe, restaurant, souvenir sale and were transformed into structures where small cafes, restaurants and gift shops etc are involved. Cultural, perceptual and technical performance analysis was conducted to understand the characteristics of use of these places with a questionnaire consisting of open-ended questions with these users in order to evaluate each arasta from the perspectives of the owners/employees serving within these structures. In the first part, the results of this survey are given. The second part presents information from 80 people about their transportation thereto, their habits their emotional attitudes and feelings towards the place, social sustainability of the place, environmental, perceptual, functional/technical performance and their intention to revisit the relevant place. The data collected were presented and interpreted in definitive statistics by using appropriate statistical programs. Evaluation of Structure by Business Owners and/or Employees in Arastas. The evaluations of the arastas involved in the complexes were carried out with the open-ended questions.

While describing the place, the users mostly defined the place as a historical place of tranquility, spiritual significance, and cultural characteristics.

The visitor profile of the relevant place consists mostly of local tourists who come with the tours and guests of the public administrators.

The public's approach to the place and the purposes of their visit are often stated to visit the complex, to see the historical sites and historical and natural beauties in the complex. It is stated that there are also people who come to know and feel the sense of a historical structure. It is also defined as a place where the guests coming from outside the city are hosted. It is also stated that the shops where women's products are sold to attract women visitors in particular.

It is stated that in order to make the space attractive, various promotional works have been done for the complexes, brochures have been distributed, and the wedding, iftar dinner and similar activities have been organized to attract touristic tours etc. However, the general opinion is that these activities have been significantly decreased and are recently insufficient compared to their opening period.

Benefits of this historical place for the society (particularly women, youth, children, retirees) are to cause the young people to understand the history, to enable women to shop and to sell the customers their own handicrafts here, and to offer the elderly and retirees peaceful and restful atmosphere where peaceful talks are held.

The contribution of the relevant place for regional handicrafts and cultural values: It is considered that the handicrafts and food products of the region are sold and they are considered to be useful in promoting the cultural values of the region. In addition, it is emphasized that not only the products of that region but also other regions' products are offered and sold; so this also results in cultural wealth as well.

Benefits of the past and history of the place for the users: It is considered to be very effective in terms of attracting visitors and enabling them to visit here. Although historical features do not have a direct benefit for commercial business owners here, it is stated to have indirect benefits because they increase the number of visitors.

It is stated that the maintenance and improvement activities of the relevant place are regularly carried out by the relevant public institutions and architects. In addition, it is not possible for users to make any changes in that place, and when they have a need, it is said that the relevant institutions have reported this and resolved immediately. Another important point regarding the improvement of the place is that the opinions of the users are taken for the improvement and renovation activities.

It is considered that the current publicity and promoting activities for the place are not sufficient. It is noted that the interest and number of visitors can be increased particularly by the way of organizing various promotional activities, advertisements and brochures and touristic tours. In order to increase the interest of

young people in the complex, it is considered that cafes should be increased and various live music, concerts and sport activities should be organized.

The users' efforts to increase the number of visitors and their profitability are to welcome the customers well, behave sincerely and offer attractive products to the customers at reasonable prices

Historical, spiritual and peaceful atmosphere of the complex are the leading causes why the people prefers the complex and operates a commercial enterprise there. Another important factor can be explained as the support of the place by the local administration and the motivation of owning the regional and cultural values.

5.1 Evaluation of Arastasy by the Visitors/Customers

5.1.1 Demographic features

When overviewed the visitors of PayasSokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex in terms of demographic characteristics, it turns out that 56.8% of the visitors are women, 43.2% of them are male, 72.8% are single, 27.2% are married, and the average age is 29.5. 37% of the participants have a monthly household income of TRY 1801 – TRY 2100, 29.6% is TRY 1800 and less, and 33.3% of the participants have a monthly household income of more than TRY 2100. 55.6% of the participants are high school graduates, 17.3% are associates and 16% are university graduates. 14.8% of the visitors are housewives, 13.6% are students and 13.5% are unemployed.

When assessed the visitors of NigdeUlukislaOkuz Mehmet Pasha Complex in terms of demographic characteristics, it turns out that 50% of the visitors are female, 50% are male, 55% are single, 45% are married and average age is 31. 32.5% of the participants have a monthly household income of TRY1801 - 2100, 27.5% TRY 1800 and less, 21.3% have TRY 2100 - 2400 and 18.7% have a monthly household income of TRY 2701 and above. 68.8% of the participants are graduated from high school, 16.3% from university and 10% from secondary school. 42.5% of the visitors are workers, 17.5% are civil servants, 13.8% are students and 12.5% are housewives.

When assessed the visitors of Konya IlgınLala Mustafa Pasha Complex in terms of demographic characteristics, it turns out that 72.5% of the visitors are female, 27.5% are male, 57.5% are single, 42.5% are married, the average age is 30. 5. 25% of the participants have a monthly household income of TRY 1801 - 2100, 26.3% have TRY 2101-2400 and 23.8% of the participants have monthly income of 2401 - 2700 TL. 71.3% of the participants are high school graduates, 10% have associate degree and 12.5% are university graduates. 27.5% of the visitors are housewives, 13.8% are students and 5% are unemployed.

When overviewed the visitors of Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex in terms of demographic characteristics, it turns out that 69.9% of the visitors are male, 30.1% are female, 25.3% are single, 74.7% are married and the average age was 41.2. It turns out to be that 20.5% of the participants have income between TRY 1801 - 2100, 79,5% have monthly household income of TRY 2101 and above. 61.4% of

the participants are graduated from high school, 18.1% from university and 8.4% from secondary school. 22.9% of the visitors are housewives, 18.1% are retired and 14.5% are workers.

When overviewed Konya KarapinarSelimII Complex in terms of demographic characteristics, it turns out that 65% of the visitors are female, 35% are male, 55% are single, 45% are married and average age is 30.5. 33.8% of the participants have a monthly income of TRY 2401 - 2700, 22.5% have TRY 2701- 3200 and 18.8% have a monthly household income of TRY 2101-2400. 46.3% of the participants are high school graduates, 28.8% are university graduates and 12.5% have associate degree. 12.5% of the visitors are housewives, 12.5% are students and 10% are civil servants.

5.1.2 How to Get There

Whereas 46.9% of the visitors of arasta in Hatay Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex get to the structure by public transport, 45.7% come by their private vehicle. It is stated that transportation to the building by public transport is mostly comfortable (44.4%) and always comfortable (51.9%). The pedestrian access to the building is considered not to be easy (90.2%). 93.8% of the participants gave the answer "None" to the question whether they had any problems with getting to the structure. The percentage of those who experience parking problems when they get to the structure by their private cars is 5%. It turns out that the majority of visitors (64.2%) come to visit the structure, 21% come for shopping purposes and 9.9% prefer there to participate in social and cultural activities. While 67.9% of the visitors rarely visit the complex less than a month, 32.1% visited it once a month, 81.5% visited it on weekdays and at the weekend and 16% at the weekend. There is no seasonal difference in the number of visitors visiting the relevant place (84% visit in any season). Half of the visitors (49.4%) visit the complex between 05:00 p.m. and 08:00 p.m., 23.5% between 10:00 a.m. and 01:00 p.m., and 13.6% between 01:00 p.m. and 05:00 p.m. 74.3% of the participants spend 0 - 2 hours in the complex.

While 45% of the visitors of Arasta of Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasha Complex get to the building by private car, 37.5% come by public transportation vehicles. 16.3% prefer going on foot. The stated about getting to the structure by public transport: Sometimes comfortable (41.3%) and rarely comfortable (27.5%). The rate of those considering comfortable to arrive by public transport is 31.3%. On the other hand, pedestrian access is not easy for most participants (66.3%). 56.3% of the participants gave the answer "sometimes" and 17.5% gave the answer "mostly" to the question of whether they have any problems with getting to the structure. The percentage of those who rarely experience problems is 25%. The percentage of those who experience parking problems is 25%. 46.3% of the visitors stated that they got to the complex to participate in social and cultural activities, 18.8% to visit and %15 to shop. While 48.8% of the visitors visit the complex once a month, 26.3% visit the complex less than a month. 56.3% of the visitors visit on the weekdays and

at the weekends, while 28.8% of them visit the place at the weekend. It turns out that the visitors visit the place mostly in the summer months (43.8%) and without any seasonal difference (48.8%). More than half of the visitors (61.3%) visit the complex between 01:00 p.m. and 05:00 p.m., and 25% visit the complex between 05:00 p.m. and 08:00 p.m., and 71.3% spend 2-4 hours in the complex.

Whereas 61.3% of the visitors of arasta in Konya Ilgin Lala Mustafa Pasha Complex get to the Complex by their private vehicle, 21.3% of the visitors get to the building by public transport. It is stated by the visitors that getting to the structure by public transport is mostly comfortable (57.5%) and always comfortable (16.3%). It also turns out that the pedestrian access to the building is mostly easy (62.5%) in the users' opinion. 40% of the participants gave the answer "Sometimes" to the question of whether they had any problems with getting to the structure before, while 26.3% of them give the answer "mostly" and 26.3% give the answer "rarely". The percentage of those who have a parking problem is 2.5%. In general, it is possible to say that the visitors do not have any parking problem when they visit the complex, but 38.8% of the visitors stated that they rarely have parking problems. It turns out that the majority of the visitors (35%) get to the building to meet their friends, 17.5% prefer it to participate in social and cultural activities and 12.5% prefer it only to visit. 42.5% of the visitors visit the complex once a month, 28.8% visit the complex twice a week, 41.3% visit at the weekend and 38.8% visit on the weekdays and at the weekend. Seasonal difference in visiting the place is apparent. When overviewed the results, it is apparent that the visitors generally prefer the summer season (48.8%), but 37.5% can visit the place every season. 28.8% of the visitors visit the complex between 01.00 p.m. - 05:00 p.m., 26.3% between 05.00 p.m. and 08.00 p.m., and 27.5% at and after 08:00 p.m. and after. 37.5% of the participants spent 0 - 2 hours in the complex.

While 57.8% of its visitors get to the arasta by public transport, 36.1% arrive by private vehicle and only 4.8% by public transport. In line with the visitors' answers, almost all of the visitors can use public transport (92.8%). In addition, the pedestrian access to the structure of the users in accordance with the opinions of each time (86.7%) The number of the persons who have never experienced in getting to the structure before is 83.1% of the participants, while the answer "mostly" is 12%. In general, it may be stated that visitors to the complex to visit the car by private car have no parking problem. However, 13.3% of the visitors state that they sometimes experience parking problems. It turns out that the majority of visitors (33.7%) prefer it to participate in the social and cultural activities, 20.5% prefer it only to visit and 16.9% come to eat for eating. It is apparent that 80.7% of the visitors visit the complex once a week and 12% visit the complex once two weeks and all the participants visit there on the weekdays and at the weekends. There is a seasonal difference in visiting the place. When examined the results, it is seen that the visitors generally prefer the summer season (57.8%), but 39.8% of the visitors can visit the place every season. 51.8% of

the visitors visit the complex between 01.00 p.m. - 05:00 p.m., 28.9% between 05.00 p.m. and 08.00 p.m. and 16.9% between 10:00 a.m. and 01:00 p.m.. 43.4% spend 2 - 4 hours in the complex.

While 61.3% visitors of the arasta in Konya Karapinar II. Selim Complex get to the Complex by private vehicle, 26.3% of them get to the same by public transport. It is stated that access to the building by public transport is Mostly Comfortable (77.5%) and Always (10%). In addition, it turns out from the opinions of the users that the pedestrian transportation to the building is mostly easy (67.5%). 43.8% of the participants answer "Rarely" to the question whether they have never had any problems about getting to the structure, while 38.8% say "Rarely" and 12.5% say "Mostly". The percentage of those who have a parking problem is 3.8% and the majority of the visitors states that they have a parking problem (52.5%). It turns out that 31.3% of the visitors come to the building to meet their friends, 26.3% prefer it to participate in social and cultural activities and 12.5% prefer it for eating. It is noted that 58.8% of the visitors visit the complex once a month, 16.3% visit the complex every two weeks, 38.8% visit at the weekend and 35% visit on the weekdays and at the weekends. It is apparent that there is no seasonal difference in the visitors' visit to the venue. 38.8% of the visitors visit the complex between 17:00 and 20:00, 25% between 01.00 p.m. - 05:00 p.m. and 18.8% between 10:00 a.m. and 01:00 p.m. and 40% of the participants spend 2 to 4 hours in the complex.

5.1.3 Emotional Attitudes

The emotional attitudes of the visitors of the arasta in the complexes, renovated and put into use, considerably affect both their intentions of visiting the place and the satisfaction they get from this atmosphere. According to the results of the survey, the emotional attitude of the visitors of Hatay Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex is positive; visitors of arasta in Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasha Complex is nearly positive; attitude of the visitors of the arasta in Konya IlginLala Mustafa Pasha is positive as well; and lastly attitude of the visitors of the arasta in Konya Karapinar II. Selim Complex is also positive. However, when considered the emotional attitude of the visitors of the arasta in Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex, we can say that the participants have undetermined attitudes nearly in all the criteria. Additionally, it is observed that the average of the approach "I like the places renovated by the way so" has a lower average than the other judgments.

5.1.4 Social Sustainability

In evaluation of the arastas involved in the restored complexes, harmony of the people inside these structures, restoration of the structure in accordance with the historical identity of the building and the ability of the place to meet the current needs, etc. are all considered to be important items with regard to social sustainability of the structure and these characteristics constitute important indicators for the performance of the restoration. According to the results of the survey, whereas the visitors of Hatay Payas Sokullu Mehmet

Pasha Complex are considered to be positive, the visitors of Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasa Complex to be nearly positive, the visitors of Konya Ilgin Lala Mustafa Pasha Complex to be positive and the visitors of Konya Karapinar Selim II Complex to be positive as well in terms of social sustainability; however, the visitors of Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex were unsettled with regard to the social sustainability in almost all the criteria, when the social sustainability aspects of the relevant complex are overviewed. Furthermore, it is noted that they disagree with the jurisdiction "I always find something attractive and making me feel good in this place".

5.1.5 Environmental Performance

Factors such as adaptation of the arastas involved in the complexes to the environment, easy accessibility, adaptation of the new utilization to the environment etc. are considered to be the indicators of the environmental performance of the renovated and re-used structure. Accordingly, when the visitors' opinions on the environmental performance of the arastas are taken into consideration, it is noticed that the visitors of the arasta in Hatay Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex consider all the environmental elements except the adequacy of the green areas surrounding the structure are positive and all of the participants (96.2%) considers the green area arrangements and surrounding to be inadequate; the visitors of Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasa Complex consider it to be nearly positive; the visitors of the arasta in Konya Ilgin Lala Mustafa Pasha Complex consider it to be positive; those of Konya Karapinar Selim II. Social Complex consider it to be positive too; and it turns out according to what most of the visitors (83.8%) of these aforesaid Arastas said that the relevant place has no disturbing appearance. However, given the thoughts of the visitors of Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha with regard to its environmental performance, it is apparent that 30.1% of the visitors have given the answer "I agree" with the comment "the appearance of the relevant place is disturbing.

5.1.6 Perceptual Performance

It is one of the important performance indicators of how the arastas of the complexes, their economic contribution to the region, their cultural contribution and their contribution to the image of the region are perceived are perceived from their visitors/users' perspectives. Accordingly, the level of participation of the participants in perceptual performance indicators was tried to be considered in order to find out how the different they are perceived by the visitors. When examined the perceptual performance criteria of the arasta in Hatay Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex, it is evident that the participants evaluated all indicators quite positively. Almost all of the participants agree that the structure has a positive impact on the region in terms of economic and cultural image, promotion of the region and its symbolic value. All the features of the arasta in Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasha Complex are considered to be moderate-good by the participants.

5.1.7 Functional and Technical Performance

Functionality, comfort and technical adequacy of the restored arastas of the Social Complexes according to the perspective of its users indicate the structure's functional and technical performance. 11 technical features of the complexes such as form, size, aesthetics, lighting, air-conditioning etc., reflecting their characteristics and functional and technical performance values are measured. All the features of Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex, except lighting, ventilation and air conditioning properties, were considered to be good by the majority of the participants. The illumination level of the place was evaluated at the Medium-Good level by the participants. The ventilation and air conditioning system in the place is at the Poor-Medium level for the visitors. According to the results of the survey which evaluated physical, functional and technical features of Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex, for its visitors, place almost all of the features of the place were evaluated to be at medium-good level by the participants. However, as a result of the answers given by the visitors, the relationship between the spaces in the structure has been observed at the intermediate level. Nevertheless, functional and technical performance criteria for all other structures were considered to be at medium-good level.

5.1.8 What Social Complexes Make Us Feel

As in all places, what the people -spending time in restored historical buildings - feel in the restored buildings, the emotions they associate with the relevant place, their loyalty to the same are closely related to their intention to revisit that place. Additionally, the positive feeling of the visitors in that place can be considered to be an indicator for the reorganization performance of the place. There are 16 words in the scale group, made available to measure the feelings that the visitors feel in those structures. It was tried to find out how much participants share these feelings when they are in that place. Accordingly, it is derived from the survey results that the visitors of Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex have defined the place with many positive emotions and felt these emotions. Almost all (97.5%) the participants think that the relevant complex is not boring. It is noticed that the participants only agreed with this feature regarding brightness and illumination of the place with a lower average (3.93%) in comparison with other judgments. It is understood from the results of the survey that the visitors of Nigde Ulukisla Complex have defined the place with positive emotions although they are not at a very high level. Almost all the participants (98.8%) think that the place is not boring. It is derived from the results obtained from the survey that the visitors of Konya Ilgin Lala Mustafa Pasha Complex have described the place with many positive emotions. Almost all participants (86.3%) think that the complex is not a boring place. Participants' views on authenticity (3.90), care (3.99) and distinction (3.83) appear to have a lower average than the other judgments. It is apparent from the data obtained from survey results that Konya Karapinar Selim II Complex's visitors have defined the place with many positive emotions. Almost all the participants

(90%) consider that the complex is not a boring place. It is observed that the participants agreed with this feature with a lower average compared to other judgments regarding the authenticity of the place (3.74). It is also derived from the survey results that the visitors of the Kayseri Mustafa Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha describe the place partially with positive definitions; however, they described the same with some level of instability for some emotions. In addition, it is observed that 42.2% of the participants consider the relevant complex to be a boring place. Furthermore, it is noticed that the participants responded with a lower average than the other judgments regarding the safety (3.07), usefulness (3.07) and sincerity (3.05).

5.1.9 Intention to Revisit the Place

As people's positive opinions about a place or environment increase, the intention to return to that place increases as well. The "intention to come again", which is considered to be a sign of a sentimental/emotional commitment, is an indication of the likeness of a place. Therefore, in this survey, the willingness and/or intention of the visitors to re-visit the arasta in the restored complexes was measured at a reliable scale. It is considered that the results of the research on this scale may be an indicator of its performance due to the binding of the place. It is observed that the visitors of Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex have higher intention to re-visit the place (4.00). It is derived that most of the visitors would want to come to this place again, even if the products sold are more costly. If the transportation to the area becomes more costly, it may be considered that the possibility of coming again will adversely be affected. The intention of the visitors of Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasha Complex to revisit is moderate/unstable (3.45).

It is clear that if products, being indication of the possibility of visitors re-visiting the relevant place, and the transportation to the place become more costly, the visitors may hesitate to come to the complex. This result can be interpreted that the binding performance of the site is low. It is possible to say that the visitors of Konya Ilgın Lala Mustafa Pasha Social Complex have a moderate level (3.64) of intention to re-visit the place. It is understandable that the majority of the visitors intend to come back to this place, even if the products sold are more costly, and they can come back to this place (3.79). It may also be considered that the possibility of coming again if the transportation to the relevant place becomes more costly, the possibility of re-visiting the complex may adversely be affected. It is possible to say that the visitors of Konya Karapinar Selim Complex have a very high level of intention (4.06) for re-visit. It is derived that the majority of the visitors intend to come to this place again, even if the products sold are more costly (4.10). In addition, it may be thought that the possibility of re-visit may adversely be affected, if transportation to the relevant complex becomes more costly. It is possible to say that the visitors of the Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex in Kayseri have higher (4.08) intention to re-visit the relevant place. It can also be said that the majority of the visitors intend

to come back to this place, even if the products sold are more costly (3.64). It may also be considered that if the transportation to the relevant complex becomes more costly, the possibility of coming again may adversely be affected.

It is clear that the products sold as an indication of the possibility of visitors re-visiting the place and the transportation thereto are more costly. This result can be interpreted that the performance of the complex is low. It is possible to say that the visitors of Konya Ilgın Lala Mustafa Pasha Complex have a moderate level (3.64) of intention to visit. It is understandable that the majority of the visitors intend to come back to this place, even if the products sold are more costly, and they can come back to this place (3.79). It may also be considered that the possibility of coming again if the transportation to the area becomes more costly, the visits may adversely be affected. It is possible to say that the visitors of the Konya Karapinar Selim II Complex have a very high intention (4.06) level. It is understood that the majority of the visitors intend to come back to this place again, even if the products sold are more costly (4.10). In addition, it may be thought that if access to the complex becomes more costly, the possibility of re-visiting may adversely be affected. It is possible to say that the visitors of the Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex in Kayseri have high (4.08) intention to re-visit the complex. It can also be said that the majority of the visitors intend to come back to this place, even if the products sold are more costly (3.64). It may also be considered that if the transportation to the complex becomes more costly, the possibility of coming again may adversely be affected.

VI. REVIEW

The following data were obtained regarding the arastas in the social complexes successively:

From the perspective of the visitors of Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex, it is apparent in general that emotional, social sustainability, environmental, perceptual, technical/functional performance of the relevant place is higher, the participants associate the place with positive emotions and their intention to come back to the relevant place is higher. When the assessments on the place are collectively taken into consideration, it is noted that the most important deficiencies of the place are the environmental surrounding green landscape, indoor air-conditioning, ventilation and illumination. In addition, increase of the public the transportation costs would possibly result in decrease of the number of visitors.

Nigde Ulukisla Okuz Mehmet Pasha Complex is considered to be positive/good, above average in terms of emotional, social sustainability, environmental, perceptual and technical/functional performance. Although it is noticed that the participants associate the place with positive emotions, the intention to come back to the place is moderate. When the evaluations for the place are overviewed collectively, it is derived that the mid-level characteristics of the place are the spatial

fiction and harmony of the structure and the relation of the spaces within the building with each other. This lack of arrangement perceived by the visitors should be taken into account.

It is noted from the perspective of the visitors of Konya Ilgin Lala Mustafa Pasha Complex that its emotional, social sustainability, environmental, perceptual, technical/functional, performance is generally higher, and the participants associate the place with positive emotions and their intention to return to the relevant place is medium-high. When the evaluations for the place are taken into consideration collectively, it may be stated that, from the perspective of visitors in terms of environmental and physical aspects, there is a lower level of feedback than others in terms of positive, functional and technical performance. In addition, the more expensive the transportation to the place, the lower the number of participants. In addition, it is observed that the visitors' sense of authenticity was less associated with other emotions and that the place was not perceived to be well-kept according to the visitors' opinion. For the visitors, it may be considered that the maintenance and repair activities of the relevant place and the arrangements to protect and preserve its authenticity would bring more positive feelings for the complex.

It is noticed that for the visitors of Konya Karapinar Selim II Complex, the relevant complex has an overall emotional, social sustainability, environmental, perceptual performance, and technical/functional performance at a lower level compared to others, and that the participants associated the place with positive emotions and their intention to re-visit the place is medium-high. When the evaluations for the place are overviewed collectively, it may be stated that positive feedback was given from the visitors' perspective in environmental, physical, functional and technical aspects. In addition, as a result of the answers received from visitors, it is considered that protection and preservation of the authentic structure of the relevant complex - where the visitors partially experience car parking problem as derived from their answers and where the sense of authentication in respect of the emotions associated with the relevant complex is lower compared to the other emotions - and making the visitors feel such preservation of authenticity would possibly contribute to improvement of the emotions felt relating to the relevant complex.

It turns out that in general, emotional, social sustainability, environmental, perceptual performance of Kayseri Incesu Merzifonlu Mustafa Pasha Complex is not considered to be very positive; and technical/functional performance and some of the criteria of performance are a little more favorably than others; participants associate the place with some positive emotions, however, they have some hesitations in some of their emotions on the relevant complex. It is derived that they experience instability and their intention to come back to the space is medium-high. When the evaluations on the complex are collectively overviewed, it is derived that the visitors are generally unstable in terms of environmental performance and some users have agreed with the opinion that the place

has a disturbing image (30.1%). In this case, rearrangement of the surrounding of the complex and making the necessary improvement activities may lead more positive responses from the visitors. It may be stated that an unstable feedback was given by the visitors in physical, functional and technical aspects. Under the light of the answers given by the visitors, it may be considered that communication and coordination between the operators in the relevant place will be more positive for the visitors in terms of this situation where the relation of the spaces in the building with each other is evaluated to be "lower average". In addition, the more expensive the transportation to the place, the lower the number of participants. Nearly all of the visitors stated that they experienced problems mostly (83.1%) and 42.2% of the visitors considered that the place was boring. Making the necessary arrangements to make this place more entertaining and effective for the visitors will enable the visitors to have more positive emotions for the relevant place.

VII. CONCLUSION

Within the scope of the survey, the social complex arastas were overviewed according to the criteria of sustainable protection and preservation. Accordingly, the lack of green space is remarkable for the users and visitors of the arasta in Payas Sokullu Mehmet Pasha Complex. As all the other complexes are located in terrestrial climatic regions, the green area expectations of the users have been considered to be sufficient. However, Hatay/Payas has Mediterranean climate and is located on the beach. For this reason, users need to sit and have rest, meet the others and have social activities around the building. For this reason, the need for green areas should be satisfied by Payas Municipality by obtaining necessary permits from the related institutions.

All the buildings except Kayseri Incesu Menzil Complex were found to be positive by the visitors and users in terms of sustainable protection and preservation. In the architectural detections carried out on site, it is noticed that not only arasta but also other units of Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha Social Complex in Kayseri have not been used by the people of the region. This structure, which has been restored, should be encouraged by the relevant institutions, the Governorship of Kayseri and the Municipality of Incesu to make the relevant complex available and usable for the community and visitors by means of various social activities, promotions and events.

With this survey to be applied to similar social complex arastas, the results will be evaluated for the users and the visitors and therefore, measures for sustainable protection and preservation of these structures can be taken.

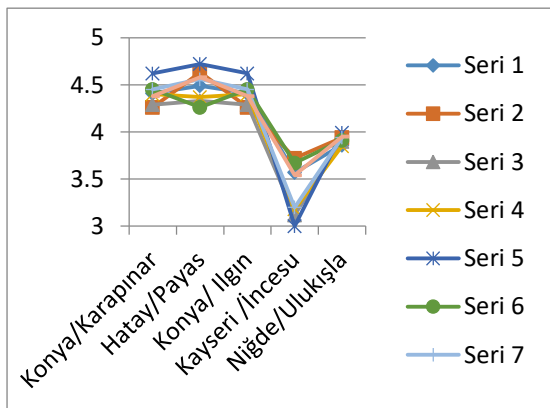


Table 1: Emotional Attitude for Social Complexes (Kulliyeye)

Table1: When I look outside, I find this place attractive.

Serial 2:I appreciate interior design and structure of the place.

Serial 3:I think that the decorative items (doors, windows, table, bank etc.) inside the complex are in harmony with the design of the complex.

Serial 4: I always feel happy and peaceful in this place.

Serial 5: I appreciate the places designed by the way so.

Serial 6: I consider that the renovation adheres to the spirit of the complex.

Serial 7: I can easily get to the entrance or exists in the complex.

Serial 8: I can conveniently tramp in the complex without any difficulty

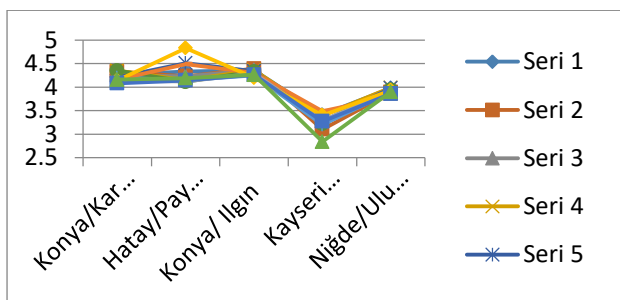


Table 2: Social Sustainability of the Social Complexes.

Serial 1: It is quite easy to interact with the servants and visitors in this complex.

Serial 2: Visitors and employees working in this place easily contact with each other.

Serial 3: Regular visitors and employees working here know and get in touch with each other.

Serial 4: This complex was restored in conformity with its historical identity.

Serial 5: Sections in this complex are compatible with the spirit and identity of the place.

Serial 6: I feel safe when spending time in this complex.

Serial 7:Visitors and employees of this complex feel safe here.

Serial 8: Besides historical features of this complex, it is currently used to the extent that daily needs are satisfied.

Serial 9: While restoring the complex, technological infrastructure and updated implementations were used.

Serial 10: This complex may also be used for many activities and events besides its current use.

Serial 11:Thanks to the atmosphere created in this complex, I feel a part of here.

Serial 12:I always find something attractive and making me feel good in this place”.

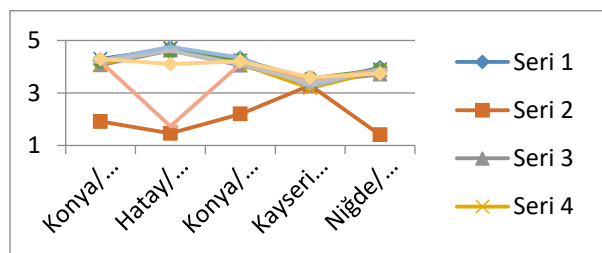


Table 3: Environmental Performance of the Social Complexes

Serial 1: Location of the Structure in the Province eases its use.

Serial 2: The structure has a disturbing image in its surrounding environment.

Serial 3: Getting to the complex is easy.

Serial al 4:With its new purpose of use, the complex has become a tool for address description in its surrounding environment.

Serial 5:The complex causes dynamism and concentration around it.

Serial 6: The complex contributes to cultural and social life of the locals.

Serial 7: The structure contributes to promotion of the region.

Serial 8: Green landscape design around the complex is sufficient.

Serial 9: Renovation and adjustments in the complex are sufficient for the current use.

Serial 10: Disabled users may easily and comfortably use the relevant complex.

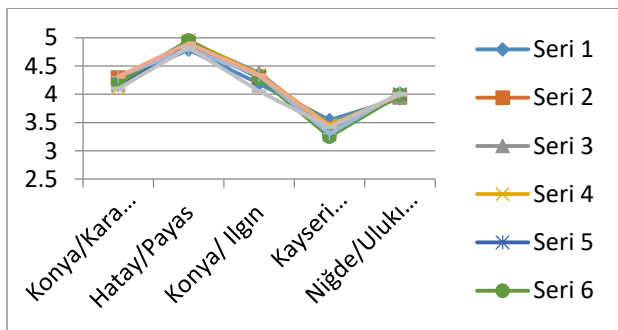


Table 4: Perceptual Performance of the Social Complexes.

Serial 1: Current use of the complex makes it livable.

Serial 2: The complex has become a symbol for the environment where it is located.

Serial 3: The complex serves as a symbol for the region.

Serial al 4: The complex witnessed many important persons and events in the history.

Serial 5: Due to the current use of the complex, the province gained a new social and cultural venue.

Serial 6: When currently using the venue, traces from the past are felt.

Serial 7: Current use of the complex has economic contribution to the province.

Serial 8: The complex positively contributes to the image of the province.

Serial 9: Current use of the complex contributes to the promotion of the province.

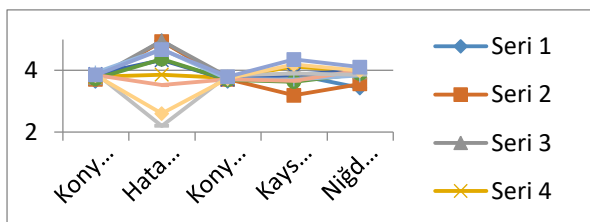


Table 5: Functional and Technical Performance of the Complexes.

Serial 1: Spatial design and harmony of the venue.

Serial 2: Harmony of the sections inside the complex.

Serial 3: Form of the complex.

Serial al 4: Size of the complex.

Serial 5: Equipment used in the complex.

Serial 6: Adherence to the original complex.

Serial 7: Esthetic appearance of the complex

Serial 8: Illumination of the complex.

Serial 9: Ventilation of the complex

Serial 10: Air-conditioning of the complex.

Serial 11: Convenience of the complex for different purposes of use.

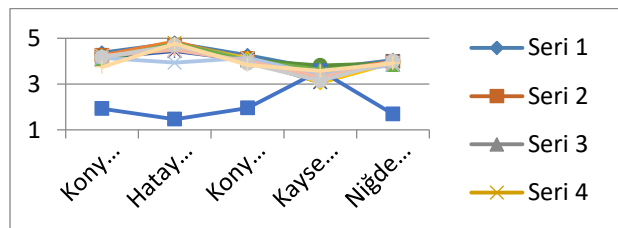


Table 6: Emotions on the complexes.

Serial 1: Peaceful

Serial 2: Roomy

Serial 3: Comfortable

Serial 4: Convenient

Serial 5: Safe

Serial 6: Cozy

Serial 7: Tidy

Serial 8: Well-kept

Serial 9: Restful

Serial 10: Sincere

Serial 11: Boring

Serial 12: Modern

Serial 13: Bright

Serial 14: Luxury

Serial 15: Authentic

Serial 16: Distinctive

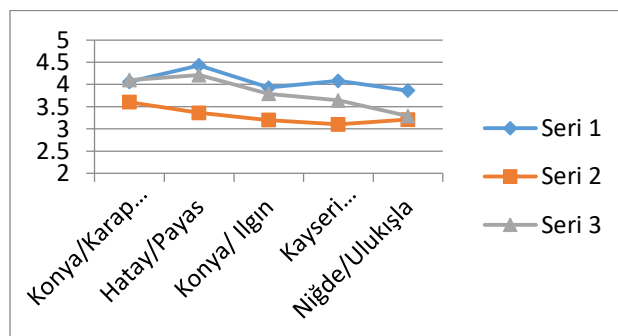


Table 7: Intention to come to the place again.

Serial 1: Spatial Design and Harmony of the Place.

Serial 2: Interaction of the Sections in the complex.

Serial 3: Form of the complex.

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