



SELÇUK
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

FORMATION OF FRINGE TOWNS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

(Konya Karatay-Sakyaan
Village Sample)

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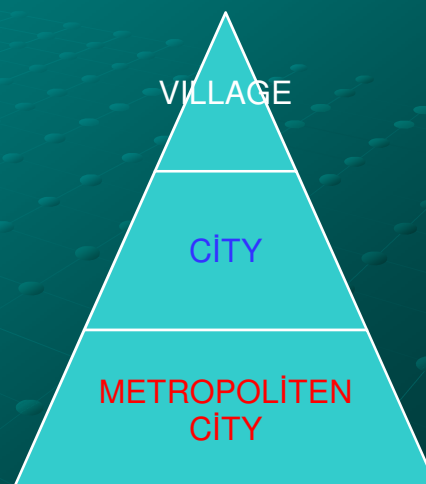


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● In Turkey, metropolitan cities have been under the influence of intense internal and external migration due to the government policies and rapid population growth since the beginning of the entering process to European Union. Rapid and uncontrolled population growth has been observed in cities because of non-prevented migration where standard population growth was taken place for many years.

- According to the Law No. 5216 the Law of Metropolitan Municipality enacted in 2004 in Turkey, the population of existing municipalities is to be 750 thousand and was stipulated to be at least 3 central districts to become a metropolis. In addition, the current governor's building has been adopted as a centre in the metropolitan area. Provided to remain in the borders of a city administration, the limit of circle is defined as 20 km radius for metropolis up to 1 million populations, 30 km radius for metropolis from 1 million to 2 million populations, 50 km radius for metropolis more than 2 million populations.

- There are 16 Metropolitan Municipalities in Turkey. 22 million people that is the 41,2% of municipality population and 32% of Turkey's population live in 16 Metropolis.





TOWN AND CITY DISPERSION AND URBANIZATION LEVEL IN TURKEY

- Accordingly, in 1927, the urban population is dispersed as 48 % in towns, 26 % in medium-sized cities, and finally 26 % in the big cities.
- In 1960, urban population exceeded 9 million, 1 / 3 of the population settled in small towns, 2 / 3 of population settled in cities. At that time 36 % of urban population (26% in 1927) to be located in major cities, urbanization trend developed towards this type of cities.



- In 2000, the total number of urban settlements reached 1326, where 1018 of those are towns (77% of all urban settlements) and 308 of those carried the characteristic of the city



Formation of Fringe Towns

- From the Dense population came to cities in a short time forced the present physical capacity of the cities in order to respond the needs of work, recreation, accommodation, and training. The first solution that comes to mind is to grow vertically on the urban area by increasing building density. However, completing the vertical growth of cities and reaching its repletion tend to grow to fringe horizontally.
- In this development process called 'Urban fringe' structural changes and transformations in fringe are experienced by taking rural characteristic area into urban area. A broken settlement pattern which is not continuous and having empty areas between the settlements out of the borders of the urban settlement area started to choose a place residential areas.



Reasons of Urban Fringe Formation

- Applications of EU Entry Criteria of Turkey
- The Reduction of Agricultural Inputs in Turkey
- Demand of International Companies to Metropolitan Cities
- Reduction of Land, Housing Production and Rant Economy in Urban Centres



INVESTIGATION OF SAMPLE AREA

- **The Process of Entering into the Urban Fringe Circle and Becoming a Neighbourhood of Sakyatan Village**
- For this purpose, the Municipality took Sakyatan village into contiguous borders with the decision of the Municipal Council, Decision No. 48 dated 17.02.1997. This decision was approved by the decision the Konya Metropolitan Municipality Council dated 18.03.1997.
- Sakyatan village removed from adjacent area. Due to procedural reasons the State Council reversed the decision because of the Governorship of Konya hadn't approves the decision. . Konya governorate turned the villages into Neighbourhood on 09.08.2004. Sakyatan was registered as the Neighbourhood of Karatay district and involved in the Municipality by No.67 decision of Konya Metropolitan Municipality Assembly on 12.08.2004.







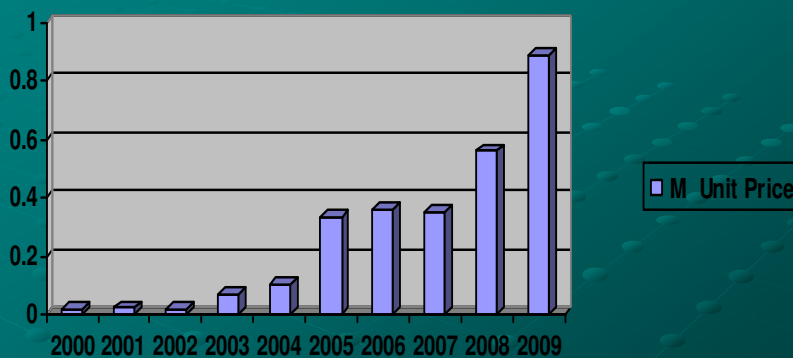
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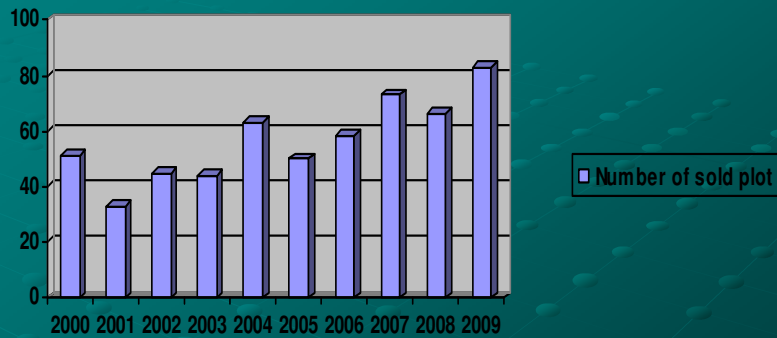


Social and Economic Changes in Sakyatan Neighbourhood

- After a short time Sakyatan Village became a Neighbourhood of Karatay municipality. The roads in the neighbourhood were asphalted and a 3000 m² children's park was opened. In addition, Litter bins are placed at short distances on streets and lanes to prevent environmental pollution. Bus service is scheduled 6 times a day to travel to the city centre. Five portable bus stops were made in different parts of the neighbourhood. The effects of the services brought to the neighbourhood which is in the urban fringe of Konya metropolitan on field sales were observed between the years 2000-2009 and following information below was obtained.



Graphic 1. Unit Price of Plots Sold by Years



Graphic 2. The Number of Plots Sold by Years

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

- - The greatest danger in Turkey is the urban growth that cannot be kept in development plan. This system can be stopped by making Local Government Reform and New Reconstruction Act.
- -The aims of the governments in Turkey to prevent the migration by keeping the rural population in place by means of continuing current production (agricultural production)
- -Intensive internal and external migrations influenced the rural areas around cities and became effective on their structural change and transformation. This interaction caused the destruction of natural sources; extinction of cultural values in rural based places, besides it caused authority chaos in the aspect of administration by the development movements in the process of urbanisation of rural areas.



- the fringe produced cities that swallowed rural areas caused the destruction of the agricultural areas that have the first degree importance on nutrition and caused the nutrition problems of rapidly growing urban population.
- - The fast-growing Konya needs urban plots. A Master Plan (Konya Metropolitan Area Plan) should be prepared covering the entire city and surrounding area to put the planned development in action and all the developments should be within this plan.
- - The necessary coordination between the public institutions should be ensured.



- **-Agricultural development plans and urban arrangement work should be done jointly.**
- - Another dimension of the urban outdoor planning is to develop the standards of the urban outdoors. Urban outdoor standards should be developed in every local scale to create cities providing the reaction needs of every society



THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR LISTENING

● FOR QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS: tayten@selcuk.edu.tr