International Journal of Landscape Architecture Research
E-ISSN: 2602-4322 5(1): 15-29, 2021
Research Article

POST-OCCUPANCY EVALUATION OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS: THE CASE OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN İZMİR

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(Received: 05.04.2021; Accepted: 28.05.2021)

Abstract. The cooperative associations are significant shared places by being a unique communitive environment especially for it's' associates, which are constructed for specific economic activities. The individual interventions of the associates to the physical environment and the cooperatives' institutional identities are creating unique value chains and new identities for each association. This research aims to analyze the interaction among the associates and the association from the perspective of the Post-Occupancy Evaluation approach. With being public accessible places, the fisheries cooperative associations have been chosen for the case study. As a scope of the physical and sociological environments of the chosen cooperatives, the interaction among the associates, association managers, and the consumers have been aimed to be evaluated, through Post-Occupancy Evaluation. As a result of the study, the cooperative buildings and their surrounding environments can be re-evaluated for developing the experience for all stakeholders in the processes.

Keywords: *Post-occupancy evaluation; Shared place; Fisheries cooperatives; Coastal landscape; Cooperative associations; İzmir*

INTRODUCTION

Cooperative associations are communal organizations that are constructed on the shared values of their members about their significant purpose. People that are dealing with the same or similar economic activities create a holistic value and action chain, among each other, for maximizing their and the other stakeholders' benefits. All of the associates' of these cooperatives are important, by being the direct contributors to their cooperatives' corporate identity. These interactions among the associates and the organizations themselves form the collective style of the cooperatives.

The study aims to create a conceptual framework, for understanding the outcomes of the individual interventions on the cooperative associations, by answering the research question; 'How the experiences of the stakeholders of the fisheries cooperatives, can define the function of the occupied shared places, through their practices?'. By analyzing the activities of the cooperative associates, and considering the post-occupational changes on the cooperatives is the main direction of this study. Through observing the interaction among the stakeholders, and gathering direct and indirect feedback about the processes of the cooperatives, the real-life experiences of cooperative associations can be analyzed.

As having some original occupational patterns, fisheries cooperatives have been selected for the case study. Three fisheries cooperatives in the Izmir region at the Aegean coast of Turkey have been analyzed. These three cooperatives have been chosen as cases for analyzing the environmental relations, human-nature, human-space, space-

nature and human-human interactions, personal preferences of the cooperative members, and the meaning of the context of the space. For that, the Post-Occupancy Evaluation approach has been selected as the main approach, with the supports of the data that have been gathered from observational studies and interviews.

Through the results of this research, it is aimed to understand the real-life experiences of cooperative associates with other stakeholders and the environment of the place. The outcomes of this study can be used for further studies, which are concentrating on creating better-designed environments and shared places for cooperative associations and their stakeholders.

This study has been constructed on two main points, such as; the roles and the importance of cooperative associations and post occupational evaluation of the occupied places. That is why the literature review has been formed by two main subjects. The main objective of the literature review is to create a base knowledge for evaluating the processes and the experiences in the fisheries cooperative associations, through user perspectives.

Cooperative Associations

The cooperative association is a collective organization that structured for decreasing the risks and developing the potentials of the specific economic sectors, like fisheries, agriculture or trade while protecting the economic profits and rights of each cooperative associates [1]. “Cooperatives are enterprises formed by persons associating with a definite common purpose, such as relating to either production, consumption, credit, marketing, and housing, governed by the rules of democracy, aiming at materializing and increasing the interests of its members as well as those of the whole society.” [2].

“Cooperatives are based on the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity, and solidarity. In the tradition of their founders, cooperative members believe in the ethical values of honesty, openness, social responsibility and caring for others.” [3]. The cooperative movement is a part of this socio-economic division process, by sharing the same motivation and direction, such as the realization of democratic ideals in society. The cooperative movement is emerging more with the improvements to the interactions between urban and rural areas and technological developments [2].

The International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) is an independent NGO that established in 1895 to unite, represent and serve co-operatives worldwide. It provides a global centre and forum for knowledge, authorization and coordinated action for and about co-operatives. ICA's members are international and national co-operative organizations from all sectors of the economy, including agriculture, banking, consumer, fisheries, health, housing, insurance, and workers. ICA has members from one hundred countries, representing one billion individuals worldwide. One hundred million people work for a co-operative locally [3].

As of the end of 2016, there are 53.259 cooperatives and 7.422.994 cooperative members in Turkey. Aquaculture Cooperatives Central Association holds 31.241 members and 572 aquaculture cooperatives under its roof [4]. According to this report, it is obvious to say that, the fisheries cooperatives are less active than the other type of cooperatives. Because of that, they have some significant problems with the organizational structures and functional processes. According to the National Cooperative Union of Turkey [4], there is some need for regulations and restrictions, that can be decided by the governmental scale of studies, to define minimum standards

of fishery cooperative associations' strategies, action plans, and physical spaces, to create better functioning organizations.

For the case of European Union countries, cooperatives are being constructed to ensure a more controlled use of the resources and by that, the stocks will be controlled and protected by local groups without any more effort required by governments [5]. Governmental regulations and laws are the helpers of these associations for the European Union [3]. According to the reports of the International Co-operative Fisheries Organization, ICA contributes with the United Nations strategies through the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), by applying the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable. They contribute to four goals of the Sustainable Development Strategy of the UN, by concerning issues like; poverty eradication and zero hunger, food security, gender equality, and decent work and economic growth [6]. Cooperative associations claim that each associate protects the rights of each other and cooperative management. Adding to those global strategies and global and local regulations, there are some smaller group efforts to maintain a better environment, to create well-functioning systems, for these organizations. For instance, in order to answer cooperatives' common problems, fishers meet at their office building and solve their own problems themselves [5].

On the contrary, in Turkey, these local organizations have some problems, ongoing. The fisheries cooperatives in Turkey could not be considered well-functioning organizations, so far. Just a few of them are able to make a profit and share this profit with the members as a return payment, yearly [7]. Because of having deficient profit percentages, fishermen accepted responsible by cooperative managers. By that, it is obvious to say that, cooperatives are far from institutionalization, and fishers are not motivated to add value to the cooperatives. For the case of fisheries cooperatives, the main struggle is keeping the fish stocks and the community sustainable. Although associates manage to require capital and equipment, there is no guarantee for tomorrow, because of the politics and unstable market. By the outcomes of those reasons, the fishermen, who are also associates of the cooperatives, do not take the cooperatives seriously as their superior management [8].

Adding to those, because of being member-centred organizations, each cooperative associate is one of the decision-makers in cooperative strategies and actions. That is why the cooperative building is being perceived as a communitive shared place among the associates. Each associate tends to make some interventions to obtain self-connection to the shared places. The content of place memories and experiences can include various types of layers of meaning specific to an individual [9]. Considering the cooperative associations as a communitive shared place, each personal interpretation creates a unique value system in the physical environment of the cooperative associations. By that, the building and its' surroundings can be determined as a research area for POE, through the physical, psychological, anthropological and sociological contexts of that particular environment.

As an addition to the institutional identity of these cooperative associations, these interventions, has to be considered to perceive the holistic value chain of cooperative associations. The level and the density of the personal interventions of the associates are the considerations for defining post occupational analysis of these shared places.

Post-Occupancy Evaluation

Post-Occupancy Evaluation (POE) is a systematic concept that evaluates functioning and experiences about built environments that occupied for a while [10]. From a more anthropological perspective, POE is defined as; an evaluation of the artefacts like built environments whether satisfies and supports explicit and implicitly human needs and values of those for users of it [11]. As supportive ideation to the anthropocentric approach, Post-Occupancy Evaluation is the appraisals of the effective use for human users of occupied design environments [12]. According to these approaches, it is obvious that POE is a process that involves a collective appraisal study to the evaluation of both the technological and anthropological issues of an occupied building or a built environment. It is a systematic process that consisted of human needs, building performance and facility management issues [13].

Post Occupancy Evaluation is a critical approach for communitive spaces' physical and functional analysis, because the variable quantities - like human factor, can be much more than personal spaces. More variables are directly related to the possibility of the changes in the environment when compared with the first purpose of the space. With the interventions of each member, there can be more charges of the functions and the meanings of the space. Through all of these shifts in the first purpose of the space, there are new contexts in these spaces that reflect the total outcomes of these studies.

From this point of view, Post Occupancy Evaluation led to analyze the differentiated spaces and altered aims of the places, through a wide range of approaches, from specific to holistic. By considering the use of defined spaces, it is artificial to detect and underline the changes that affect processes, living environments, non-living environments, and institutional identifications. Through the Post Occupancy analysis, there can be some beneficial outcomes, to use for improving the rate of human profit, cooperative advantages, and optimum interest for the many.

MATERIAL & METHODS

In order to understand the real-life experiences among the stakeholders in the cooperative association systems, some fisheries cooperatives have been selected to be analyzed for conducting a case study. Çeşmealtı, Sığacık, and İskele Fisheries Cooperative Associations have been evaluated through post occupational approach, with considering the physical environments and social experiences in all processes that happen in these facilities.

Case Study: Sığacık, İskele and Çeşmealtı Fisheries Cooperatives

As being common three main places of these fisheries cooperative associations, fishery ports, cooperative office building, and auction points - which is the gathering area for selling daily fishes to the retail and the wholesale buyers, have been selected as core areas of the case study. In order to analyze the whole context of the user experiences and behavioural responses to these spaces, the observation method has chosen to be applied. For understanding the social relations and gathering feedback about the interactions among the stakeholders deeper, semi-structured interviews have been conducted to collect direct user insights to support POE's sociological and anthropological outcomes.

Settings & Participants

The observation phase of the case study has been designed to be conducted in every three commonplaces of fisheries cooperatives of Sığacık, İskele, and Çeşmealtı. In the first part of the observation, the physical spaces of the cooperatives have been observed as settings. For the second part, each stakeholder in the processes; fishers, association managers and consumers were aimed to be observed through a timeline, in these places. Through these timelines, it is aimed to reach the daily routines of these stakeholders, in those shared places. The data gathered from this phase is aimed to be used as a reference to prepare interview questions.

In the interview phase, the real-life experiences were aimed to be gathered from fishers, as the main participants. Because of being the most active participant in the systems of functioning fisheries cooperatives, fishers are mostly controlling the common places. Also by being potential or former associate managers and potential or former customers, this participant group is more dominant in these places. That is why; the interview was planned to conduct with 6 fishers, two from each fisheries cooperative association.

As a following complementary part of these phases, the outcomes that gathered were planned to be analyzed by Post-Occupancy Evaluation, by comparing the exact functioning and expected to function of these places. After evaluating the differences and modifications to these places through POE, some final statement has been planned.

Instruments

The observation phase of this case study has been constructed in two parts. First, the physical specifications of these places and the interaction among them on daily processes have been aimed to be analyzed. For that, the map visuals and the function flows of the real places have been observed. A flow map has been used as an instrument for, comparing the placement of the common places, among these three associations.

After that, in the second part, the behaviours and the activities of the stakeholders has been observed, to understand how they are occupying the common places. For the second phase of the observation method, note-taking material has been used. In order to reach comparable and reliable data, an observation chart has been designed, by considering the equal standards for each cooperative condition.

To conduct an interview, the data from the observation phase has been used as reference information. The questions have been designed to reach both quantitative and qualitative data. To accomplish that, Likert scale answers and tables have been integrated into the interview format. As a way of applying these interviews, a checklist has been used as an instrument. For rallying the analysis, all collected data is re-evaluated to reach the final outcome.

Visual Analysis of the Cooperative Places through Observation

To understand the interaction among stakeholders in various processes, three common cooperative places have been observed for each association. First, analyzing these commonplace, as solitaire places, give insights about the first impression about the purposes of these places.

Fishery ports have the largest area among these places, with also having the importance of being the starting and the finishing point of the fishing activity. Generally, the cooperative members' fishing boats port along the periphery of the 'C'

shaped port (Figure 1). In some ports, fishery boats share the anchoring space with the yachts, like İskele, and in some ports, all the spaces have been reserved for fishery members' boats. With the help of their shape, ports are having functional benefits, like blocking big waves from boats get damaged.

Fig. 1. *Fishery Port of İskele, Urla (photo taken by author).*

Office buildings are the operational units that have been constructed to control cooperatives' works. In this particular building, the fishing programs and strategies, the logistic operations, the paper works, and supportive actions are being done by the association managers to help association members do their work in equal standard and fair trade conditions. There are some periodic or sudden meetings among managers or all members of the cooperatives, for evaluating the current situation, and decide some actions or make elections for the following period's managing team. Generally, these buildings are built in basic forms to answer these basic needs, without any exterior functions and extra features, like a shed (Figure 2). According to the cooperatives economic situations, these buildings can be bigger, sleeker and more impressive. For instance, the office building of İskele Fisheries Cooperative has a more modern and maintained look, when comparing with the Çeşmealtı Fisheries Cooperative's office building is a small and worn shed, with illustrated exterior walls by fish paintings.

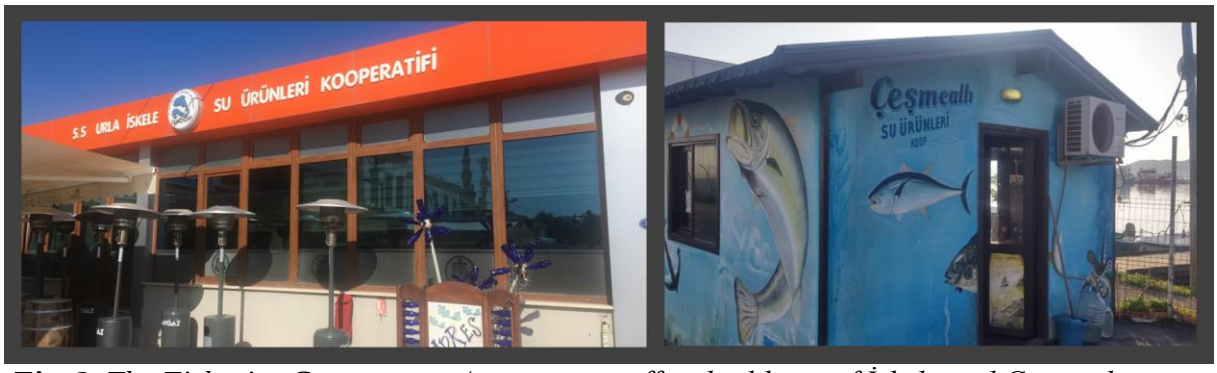

Fig. 2. *The Fisheries Cooperative Associations office buildings of İskele and Çeşmealtı (prepared by author).*

Auction points are the most unique elements of the fisheries cooperatives, with having the functional design and functionalist design language. After fishers have come from fishing, they bring their fishes to these points, to sell them cooperatively. The processes of taking fishes into the selling point and sell them like one seller vary from cooperative to cooperative. However, the function of the auction point is the same. The circular form helps to gather more people to this central unit like a meeting point. The round or square tables of auction points have been designed to display fishes and reach customers while they are looking at them as they are walking around the central structure. Even the sizes of these points are different; each of them has the same characteristic parts, like tables, domes or roofs, and display units for Sığacık, İskele and Çeşmealtı cases (Figure 3). For the İskele case, there is a café, just next to the auction point, for hosting customers, while they are waiting for their fishes to get prepared. It is also an alternative income method for the cooperative association.

Fig. 3. *Auction points of Sığacık, İskele and Çeşmealtı Fisheries Cooperatives (prepared by author).*

Also, the physical relations among these places give ideas about the experiences of stakeholders. It is beneficial to analyze the physical conditions, interactions and contextual togetherness of these places. Each variable can affect and change the experiences and the meanings of the places. That is why, the placement of these units for the Sığacık, Çeşmealtı and İskele cases (Figure 4), are differentiating because of the different environmental causes.

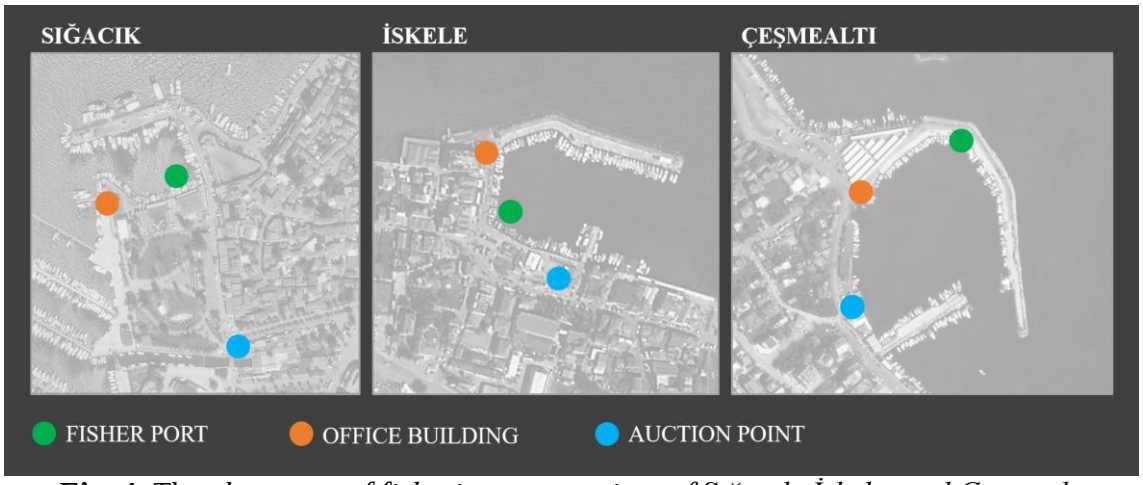

Fig. 4. *The placement of fisheries cooperatives of Sığacık, İskele, and Çeşmealtı (prepared by author).*

Even being the same kind of organization, these three fishing organizations have been constructed through unique needs and experiences. According to the plans of the fishing villages, the visitors' behaviours, the daily routines of the associates, the importance and the positioning of these associations among the local people and municipalities, and the sociological context of these places, the physical relations of these units, vary.

For instance, in Sığacık and Çeşmealtı cases, the placements of the association offices are close to the auction points. On the contrary, in İskele, the office building has been located far away from the auction point, at the centre of the port, as a key location. Comparing with the Sığacık and Çeşmealtı, the location of the İskele association office has more valuable land, just near the fish restaurants.

Adding to that, for İskele and Sığacık cases, the quality of the office buildings and the auction points and the maintenance of the ports are better than the Çeşmealtı's. Because of having various income patterns, the structure of the places has different impressions. Even, İskele Fisheries Association has got organizational signs both on the office building and the auction point, Çeşmealtı Fisheries Cooperative has got signs both for the office buildings, on the wall, but not for the auction points. As a result of that, the visual impression and the reflection of the corporate identity of these three associations, have different densities.

However, some features are in common, for each case. Considering the locations of the auction points, solitarily, all of them have been located, near the most frequented roads in these villages. The visitors of these touristic places, the local people, retail and wholesale fish buyers, the passers, and all other types of people that experience the place have easy access to these particular locations. The reason behind this common action is about auction points are the main money earning centre for the cooperative associates and the fishers as their members.

The placement of three units of cooperative associates creates a general framework for understanding the basic functioning of these places. However, for understanding the real interaction among these key locations, it is crucial to consider the human factor in the system. The interactions of the stakeholders with these places are beneficial to analyze the real-life experiences and the differentiations between the designed aims and the post-occupied features of these places.

For understanding these interactions among the stakeholders and the spaces, a time chart has been used, to analyze the daily occupations of the spaces for each cooperative (Table 1). According to the chart, there are some variables about using spaces in different hours, among the cooperatives. These differentiations cause different routines and daily usage of these defined spaces. As a result of that, there are some different occupational outcomes, about these places, by considering their density and quantity of functioning, comparing with the others. For instance, in Sığacık fishers start to use the port at 6 am and go fishing at 6:30 am. In İskele, fishers start to be at the port at 7:00 am. In Çeşmealtı, they come to their port at 5:00 am. Also, considering the use of auction points, each cooperative has different routines. For example, while auction sales are between 10 – 11 am in Sığacık, in İskele it is between the hours of 10 – 12 am, and between 12 am – 1 pm, in Çeşmealtı. These variations are related to the customer behaviours and routines and the strategies of the cooperative associations; such as fishing hours.

On the other hand, there is some differentiation among the participants, when considering their use of space, in these three cooperatives. For instance, managers of Sığacık Cooperative start their work directly, at 5 am at the office, by checking the papers and the weather conditions for fishing; then goes to the auction point, when the sale starts and they directly take a role in this process. However, the managers of İskele, start their work at 8 am, at the office building, and they don't participate in the process of auction sales, personally. For the Çeşmealtı case, managers come to the port at 5 am and after the fishers have sailed, they walk around the port, for controlling the security issues. Comparing these routines, the attitudes of the managers are varying.

Table 1. *Time chart for analyzing the daily routines of stakeholders (prepared by author).*

SIĞACIK																		
TIME		00:00-04:00			04:00-08:00			08:00-12:00			12:00-16:00			16:00-20:00			20:00-24:00		
PLACE		O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A
PARTICIPANTS	F					6:00				10:00 - 11:00	X				X				
	M				5:00					10:00 - 11:00	X			18:00					
	C									10:00 - 11:00		X			X			X	

İSKELE																		
TIME		00:00-04:00			04:00-08:00			08:00-12:00			12:00-16:00			16:00-20:00			20:00-24:00		
PLACE		O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A
PARTICIPANTS	F					7:00			9:30	10:00-10:05	X				X			X	
	M							X			X				18:00				
	C									10:00-12:00		X			X			X	

ÇEŞMEALTI

TIME		00:00-04:00			04:00-08:00			08:00-12:00			12:00-16:00			16:00-20:00			20:00-24:00		
PLACE		O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A	O	P	A
PARTICIPANTS	F					5:00			X				12:00-13:00		X				
	M								X				X		18:00				
	C												12:00-13:00						
ABBR.		O:OFFICE, P:PORT, A:AUCTION; F:FISHER, M:MANAGER, C:CUSTOMER																	

As the last stakeholders, customers and other citizens also use these places, differently in some actions, for each cooperative case. These differentiations can be the result of the physical conditions of the cooperative places or surroundings, and the routines of the cooperatives. For instance, while, customers start to use cooperative places of İskele and Sığacık from 10 am, with the start of auction sales, in Çeşmealtı, they start to come to the auction at 12 am. Even these three places are also touristic places; after auction sales, there are a few customers or citizens in Çeşmealtı Fishery Cooperative's boundaries, because, the port which is being used as a walking or sitting path for the citizens in Sığacık and İskele, is closed for the case of Çeşmealtı, by a gate and fences, that block people to get in. According to that, there are some varying circumstances, when considering the use of the shared place for each stakeholder.

Through these analyses, it is obvious to say that, there are some different time-space segmentation among these cooperatives and their participants. The use and sharing of these places are related to purposes, regulations, obligations, routines, etc. both from the perspectives of each participant. As a directive approach, the experiences and the interactions of the stakeholders, which are association managers, fishers and retail/wholesale customers, have been analyzed through the physical and sociological features of these places. Each stakeholder in the process has varying relations to each place in these shared places of cooperatives (Figure 5).

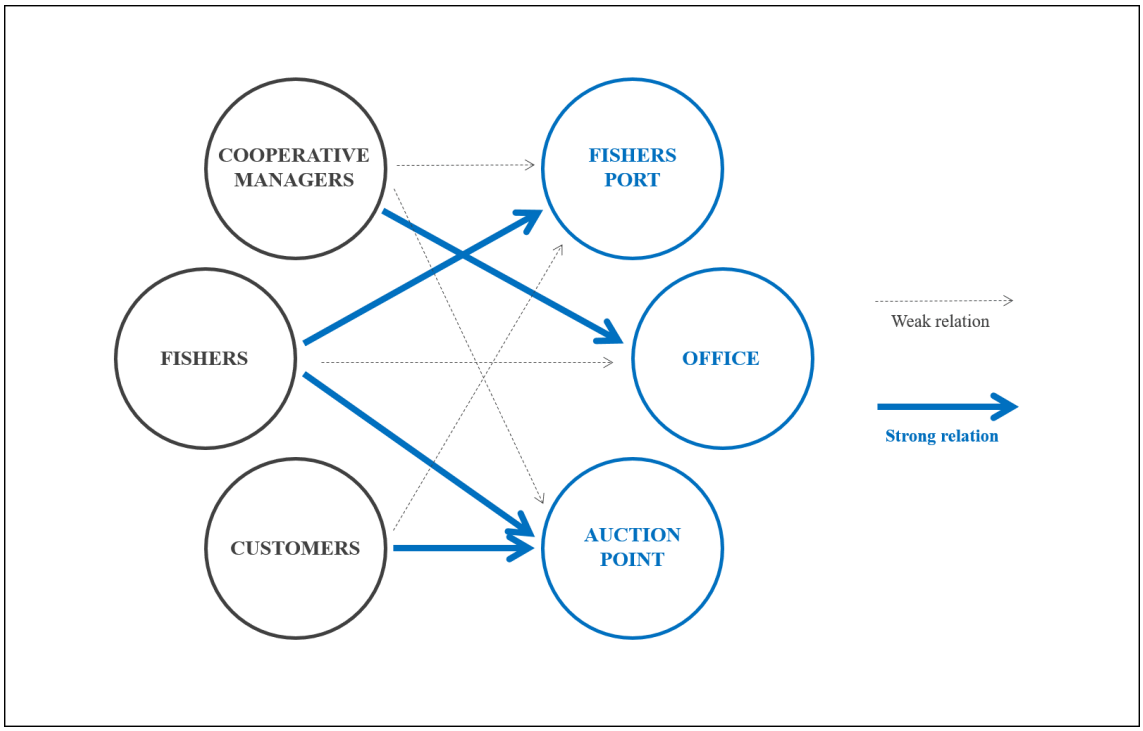

Fig. 5. *Interaction among stakeholders and three shared places of the fisheries cooperatives (prepared by author).*

These three places and three user groups are interacting in various densities and purposes. From the perspective of associate managers, the office building is the central place of the cooperative association. These groups of people interact with auction points and fishers port as a secondary place, in necessary conditions. Managers use office buildings as main workspaces and mostly interact with them for reflecting their self-characteristics as personal space. Because of that, it is beneficial to analyze the differences between the purposed function and post-occupancy function for this case.

As being the outer stakeholder of the fisheries associations, retail/wholesale customers have the most unstable role, in the system. Because the final decider as a buyer, have an important effect on the other stakeholders and the places. Each action of the customer affects the behavioural change of the fishers and sellers. As a result, being the dominant character in these contexts, customers are defining the purpose of the auction points, creating a demand. According to this approach, the structural development of the auction points is linked with the customers' demands, fishers' daily performance and the strategies of the association managers.

From the perspective of fishers, each shared place is the main workspace, because of being determinative places. Because of being the most active stakeholder in these processes, fishers interact with all of these shared places. Fishers use the fisher port as a preparing unit and the final destination for the fishing activity. Also, it is a constant storing point for their fishing equipment. This equipment that has been put on the port is also beneficial as being a space-defining sign. Fishers are the main actors of these processes, and they are the exact dominant users of these shared places. That is why, according to the results of the observation part, the questions have been prepared for the fishers, as the participants of the interview part.

Interview

The interview has been made with 6 fishers from Sığacık, İskele, and Çeşmealtı Fisheries Cooperative Associations. There are some common ideas and conflicts about the processes in each cooperative. Also, among these three cooperatives, there are some common needs, and interventions to solve their problems, which can be references to improve the quality of processes also for others.

According to the insights of each fisher, from each cooperative association, the schedules of fishers for fishing is varying. Most of them go fishing at different times, from the same locations. That is why; there is a need for flexible spaces in fishing ports that obtain a sufficient environment for going, coming, manoeuvring without hitting the boats, to the shore or the other boats. Defining a separate place for private yachts can be a solution to this situation. Also, each boat must able to use its own landing space and bollard with no blockings, for accessing the equipment easily. Adding to that, according to the insights of the interviewees, the defined space by a board or lighting pole can be beneficial to identify the personal borders of their boats. Some of the fishers from Çeşmealtı have painted lines on the land - just like the parking lines, for defining their place, as a post occupational intervention.

Adding to this issue, there is a consensus on the need for personal space in office buildings of cooperative associations. Each fisherman declares that they do not need any personal space in office buildings. However, they want some improvements in creating more defined and physically maintained spaces for their boats. For instance, the second interviewee from Sığacık Cooperative mentioned that each boat can be located through the port, by giving a half boat size of the distance between each other. When maintaining this distance between boats, he assumes that he can create enough personal space for his equipment and make some personal modifications. From a different point of view, the fisher as the second interviewee from Çeşmealtı wants some rules for creating defined places for each boat, to maintain an ordered look and systematic processes that works equally for each fisher, such as making some kind of big storage boxes for storing their nets and oil tanks and protecting them from bad weather conditions and robberies.

Also from the insights of interviewees from Sığacık and İskele, there is an agreement on defining the borders of the fishing port and separating from the public access, to make preparations for fishing more easily, without interruption. In the evening, mostly in the springtime, they cannot prepare for fishing until midnight, because space is occupied by the citizens. As a result of that, they cannot be able to reach their target kilograms of fishes, daily. From their perspective, this issue works successfully in Çeşmealtı Fisheries Cooperative's port.

For the case of Sığacık, there are also some other potential improvement points to be considered, from the perspectives of interviewees, which are related to the specifications and the placements of the cooperative facilities. Every two participants from Sığacık has mentioned that there is a necessity to replace office building, closer to the auction point, for creating a more controlled environment, to supervise auctions sales, easily. Also, one of the interviewees, prefer to have a bigger office building that can be recognizable from distance by the customers that can express the institutional identity, more. Adding to that, he prefers the better-designed auction point that can gather more customers to the auction sales.

According to the insights of the fishers of İskele, there is a need for on-land maintenance area, for making the maintenances of the boats on land, easily; just like in

Çeşmealtı Cooperative. In the establishment phase of İskele Cooperative, this kind of necessities, have been forgotten and the place of the maintenance area has been given to the restaurants. The use of space has to be considered for the İskele Cooperative's facilities by the post occupational evaluation. Another demand of İskele members is, having a freezing storage unit for, storing fishes and other seafood. Because of the wrong use of the space, there is no right place to put this storage unit that close to the auction point. This kind of implementation had been applied in Çeşmealtı Cooperative space, which is not functioning well, according to the members.

Çeşmealtı Cooperative fishers that have been participated in the interview, has mentioned some common improvement points, from the post occupational perspective, that are related to the placement of the auction point and, a social area of the cooperative. Just like in the Sığacık case, they prefer to move the auction point next to the office building to have more controls and audits on the sales. Also, there is an absence of a socialization area that can be also placed close to the office building to drink tea, get some rest, and talk with other fishers, like functioning in Narlıdere and İskele Cooperatives. One of the participants also mentioned that this place can also be used as a meeting room to decide the daily fishing routes of the fishers, to prevent coincidences while fishing.

The feedbacks and the ideas of the interviewees are beneficial to consider, make some modifications to improve each process in the cooperatives, by considering them from a post occupational perspective.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through the results of the observation and the interviews of the case study, there are some certain facts and possible outcomes that have been detected, from the post occupational perspective of cooperative places to create alternative mindsets for improving the processes in these three cooperatives. Also, these insights may be the reference data for defining regulations of fishing cooperatives' physical and operational specifications.

First, it is possible to say that, there is a necessity of delimited space for the fishery port in İskele and Sığacık cases, just like Çeşmealtı Fishery Cooperative. By applying that, space can be occupied by just only fishers without the disturbance of the visitors. By that, it is possible to obtain their working conditions better.

Adding to that, as a being consensus for the placements of the common units, auction points, fishery ports, and office buildings can be nearer for each cooperative. By that, it is easier to transport fishes to the office building to register, and then to the auction point to sell them. Through that, the operation across the cooperative facilities can be more efficient for each stakeholder.

Also, there is a common need for a socialization unit of cooperatives, to obtain more sense of belongingness and will to spend more time together, to these communal organizations. The proved solutions that are functioning in Narlıdere and İskele, can give inspiration and motivation to apply this facility to other cooperatives. Plus, there are some other common needs, just the examples mentioned above, like on-land maintenance area and the freezing storage unit, for İskele and Sığacık.

From this point of view, the needs and demands for post occupational modifications are unavoidable. The insights from the interview can be the base knowledge to create better environments for users of these spaces. Also, all with these actions and possible

solutions, the experiences of these communal organizations and shared places can be improved.

CONCLUSION

As a result of this study, the interaction among the stakeholders and the built environment of the cooperative associations are unique and has their own characteristics. Both from physical and sociological perspectives, it is obvious that each cooperative has its own dynamics. As a result of the POE approach, each stakeholder that takes part in the processes of fisheries cooperatives put their identical contributions and effect on the environmental specifications of these cooperative associations. These unique value systems create unique functioning for particular associations.

However, from a different point of view, even the approaches are varying for each cooperative; there are some common needs for improving the experiences, in these shared places, through post occupational perspective. The results of observation and the interviews have created the general structure of the potential points of these three cooperatives.

From the same point of view, there are some varying and conflicting demands and expectations of each stakeholder group in the system from the cooperatives. The results of this study can be considered as reference data to make improvements for increasing the benefits of each stakeholder in the system. Designing an environment for cooperatives can create better-oriented organizations, for each stakeholder. For fishers, who are the main participants, maintaining the optimal standards for working conditions according to their demands, will increase their job satisfaction and organizational efficiency. By that, the customers of the cooperatives can shop easily, and use more well-defined places of the cooperatives, such as cafeterias or the pier pathway, without any hesitation or discomfort.

As a result of all these reflections and the improvements in the system, the cooperative managers can control the activities, and apply more improvements in these well-defined spaces. These adaptations can be improved by bigger scale researches, including more cooperative cases, and gathering deeper insights from more participants of these organizations.

The results are beneficial for further studies, such as creating better physical and operational environments for cooperative spaces, considering the post-occupancy evaluation results for improving design processes of further communitive shared places, and optimization of stakeholder benefits by considering the total experiences of the stakeholders. Because of having unique fishing cooperative organizations in Turkey, these results are available to spread across the nation to improve the present organizations and use it as reference data for a global scale.

Finally, because of having limited budgets, physical spaces, the lack of organizational capabilities, there is a necessity of regulative reforms, for managing the standardization for the fisheries cooperatives. The outcomes can create a general outline for strategizing the cooperatives' regulations and rules, by considering the necessary standards of the physical and operational processes of these organizations. The post occupational evaluation of more of this kind of cooperative associations can be beneficial to determine and improve these regulations and rules, for the national scale of Turkey. By considering the national scale action plans, there can be more global scale standardization studies for improving the regulations and spatial practices.

Acknowledgement: This study was produced in the PhD course "Environment-Behavior Research" lectured by Prof. Dr. Deniz Hasırcı. I would like to thank to her, for endless support and invaluable guidance.

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