

FLEXIBILITY OF REMOTE WORK: COFFEE HOUSES AS THIRD PLACES
IN ANKARA ÇUKURAMBAR

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PLACES
IN ANKARA ÇUKURAMBAR**

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ABSTRACT

FLEXIBILITY OF REMOTE WORK: COFFEE HOUSES AS THIRD PLACES IN ANKARA ÇUKURAMBAR

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This master's thesis examines the utilization of coffee houses as third places for remote work, with a particular focus on the Çukurambar district of Ankara. According to Ray Oldenburg's definition of "Third Place," sites that are neither homes (the first place) nor businesses (the second place) but are necessary for social contact, leisure, and community involvement are called third places. Third places might be coffee houses, restaurants, cafés, bars, and taverns. These settings give a vital break from the grind of home and business, support a feeling of community, and give chances for pleasure and socializing. Grounded in Ray Oldenburg's theoretical framework of third places, the research investigates how these spaces can operate as neutral environments that promote social interaction, inclusivity, and community building among remote workers.

Adopting a mixed-methods methodology, which integrates qualitative observations, interviews, and surveys, the study aims to capture and analyze the experiences and preferences of remote workers within Çukurambar. The findings indicate that coffee houses possess distinctive qualities—such as accessibility, a welcoming ambiance, and the cultivation of a sense of belonging—that make them conducive to remote work. Additionally, the research identifies the challenges and opportunities these

spaces present in meeting the changing needs of remote workers. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of the impact of coffee houses and coworking spaces on emerging work patterns, offering valuable insights for urban planners, business owners, and policymakers aiming to enhance the functionality of third places in alignment with contemporary work habits and urban dynamics.

Keywords: Third Places, Remote Work, Coffee Houses, Co-Working Spaces, Ankara, Çukurambar



ÖZ

UZAKTAN ÇALIŞMANIN ESNEKLİĞİ: ÜÇÜNCÜ YER OLARAK KAHVEHANELER ANKARA ÇUKURAMBAR

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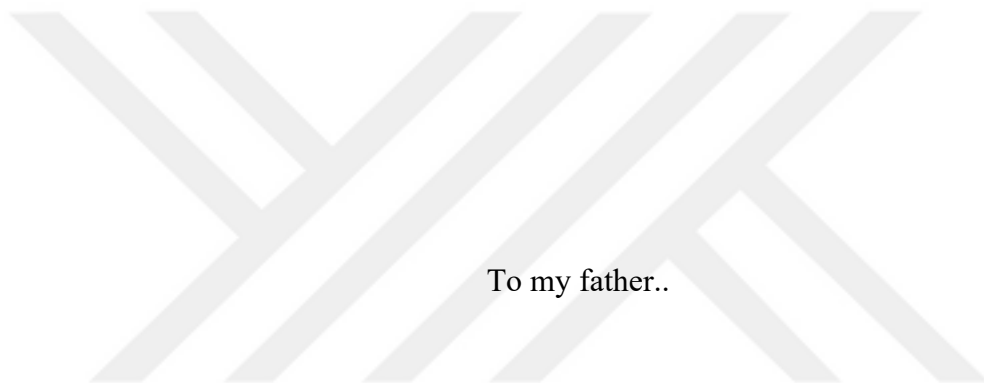
Bu yüksek lisans tezi, uzaktan çalışma için kahve evlerinin üçüncü yerler olarak kullanımını, Ankara'nın Çukurambar bölgesine odaklanarak araştırmaktadır. Ray Oldenburg'un "Üçüncü Yer" tanımına göre, ne ev (birinci yer) ne de iş yeri (ikinci yer) olan ancak sosyal temas, eğlence ve toplum katılımı için gerekli olan yerlere üçüncü yerler denir. Üçüncü yerler kahve evleri, restoranlar, kafeler, barlar ve meyhaneler olabilir. Bu ortamlar ev ve iş hayatının stresinden önemli bir mola verilmesini sağlar, topluluk duygusunu destekler ve sosyalleşme fırsatları sunar. Ray Oldenburg'ün üçüncü yerler kavramsal çerçevesine dayanan bu çalışma, bu mekanların uzaktan çalışanlar arasında sosyal etkileşimi, kapsayıcılığı ve topluluk oluşturmaya destekleyen tarafsız alanlar olarak nasıl hizmet edebileceğini incelemektedir.

Araştırma, Çukurambar'daki uzaktan çalışanların deneyimlerini ve tercihlerini yansıtmak için nitel gözlemler ve görüşmeler ile anketleri birleştiren karma yöntemler yaklaşımını kullanmaktadır. Önemli bulgular, kahve evlerinin erişilebilirlik, rahat bir atmosfer ve aidiyet duygusu gibi özel nitelikleri nedeniyle uzaktan çalışma ortamları için uygun olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, çalışma bu mekanların uzaktan çalışanların değişen ihtiyaçlarını karşılamada sunduğu zorlukları ve fırsatları belirtmektedir. Ek olarak, araştırma bu alanların uzaktan çalışanların

değişen ihtiyaçlarını karşılamada sunduğu zorlukları ve fırsatları tanımlıyor. Sonuçlar, kahve evlerinin ve ortak çalışma alanlarının ortaya çıkan çalışma düzenleri üzerindeki etkisinin daha derin bir şekilde anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunuyor ve değişen çalışma alışkanlıkları ve kentsel dinamiklerle uyumlu olarak üçüncü yerlerin işlevselliğini geliştirmeyi amaçlayan şehir planlamacıları, işletme sahipleri ve politika yapıcılar için değerli içgörüler sunuyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üçüncü Yerler, Uzaktan Çalışma, Kahve Evleri, Kafeler, Ortak Çalışma Alanları, Çukurambar, Ankara





To my father..

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

According to Ray Oldenburg's definition of "Third Place," sites that are neither homes (the first place) nor businesses (the second place) but are necessary for social contact, leisure, and community involvement are called third places. Third places might be coffee houses, restaurants, cafés, bars, and taverns. These settings give a vital break from the grind of home and business, support a feeling of community, and give chances for pleasure and socializing.

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, remote work has become popular, allowing professionals to carry out their tasks outside conventional office settings. This change has resulted in more remote workers regularly using third places like coffee houses as alternative workspaces. Consequently, a hybrid usage pattern has emerged, wherein coffee houses simultaneously function as informal offices and social gathering venues.

This thesis examines the implications of this hybrid use pattern on the spatial organization and user behavior in coffee houses. The study focuses on the Çukurambar district of Ankara, a recently developed commercial hub characterized by mixed-use plazas, The Embassy of The United States of America, business districts, and residential areas. Specifically, it investigates the spatial distribution of coffee houses within this area, their proximity to business centers, and the extent to which they are favored as remote work locations.

1.1 Problem Statement

Third places are defined as spaces that exist outside the realms of home (the "first place") and the workplace (the "second place"). These settings, as conceptualized by Ray Oldenburg, include a variety of venues such as coffee houses, restaurants, cafés, taverns, bars, and pubs. Their shared characteristic is that they are neither residential nor conventional office environments. Oldenburg describes the first place as the home, the second place as the workplace, and the third place as a space for socialization, leisure, community gathering, and an escape from the first and second places.

Remote work refers to a flexible working style that enables professionals to perform their tasks outside of a traditional office environment. This approach is grounded in the idea that work can be effectively completed in a variety of settings, rather than being confined to a specific office location. Instead of commuting daily to an office and working from a designated workstation, remote workers can accomplish their projects and meet their objectives from a location of their choice.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many workplaces to switch to remote work. In the aftermath of the pandemic, numerous companies that successfully adapted to remote work have chosen to maintain this working model. Thus, there has been a significant increase in the number of remote workers in society. On a typical day, these remote employees often carry out their tasks from home offices or local coffee houses or coworking spaces, while occasionally using their company's office when required.

With the rise of remote working, coffee houses—traditionally defined as third places for entertainment, socialization, and relaxation—have been redefined as both working and socializing spaces.

As a result of this dual-purpose usage, a hybrid usage pattern has emerged, blending the characteristics of third places with those of second places. According to this pattern, many changes have occurred, ranging from the habits and behaviors of coffee house users to the spatial organization and design of these establishments.

This study investigates the spatial distribution of coffee houses and coworking spaces, focusing on the neighborhoods where they are concentrated and the centralization characteristics of these areas.

The Çukurambar Neighborhood, a subcenter in Ankara spanning approximately 3 square kilometers, comprises 1.2 square kilometers of administrative facilities, including The Embassy of The United States of America, 1 square kilometer of business centers and commercial establishments, and 0.8 square kilometers of residential zones. (Figures derived from a land use analysis conducted by the author, supported by Google Earth measurement data). Mixed-use plazas, commercial spaces, administrative centers, and residences make Çukurambar a significant location for this analysis.

This research will evaluate the distribution of land uses in Çukurambar, focusing on the location preferences of coworking spaces and coffee houses, how they are preferred as remote working areas according to their location choices, as well as the proximity of these remote working spaces to business centers.

Thus, in this study, people working remotely are expected to choose coffee houses near business centers, socialize with people close to their socio-economic and cultural groups, and use these areas as workspaces. In addition, it examines coffee houses as remote working spaces based on their location choices, city and zoning plans, architectural and physical features, and changes in their third-place characteristics.

1.2 Research Questions

The main research question is: *"What will be the site selection, design, and technological requirements of coffee houses as working spaces for remote workers? Furthermore, how can coffee houses be redefined to accommodate their dual role as both second places and third places?"*

Sub-questions for this study are as follows:

- What kind of spatial organization do coffee houses, which have emerged as third places in line with the preferences of remote workers, have?
- How are coffee houses in different land use areas and city plans used as remote workspaces by the definition of third place?
- How will coffee houses, traditionally defined as third places, be redefined in response to changing usage habits?

1.3 Method of Analysis

The analysis begins with a survey conducted among remote workers determining whether they work at home, in the office, or in coffee houses.

The survey later explores the factors that remote workers pay attention to when choosing their working areas and which of the parameters in the parameters section they have internalized. Based on the survey results, the analysis and research on the parameters are expanded by conducting in-depth interviews with remote workers who reside or work in the chosen zones in Çukurambar. Additionally, field observations are conducted, supplemented by document analysis from municipalities and relevant institutions, to examine the construction history of the neighborhoods under study.

In the observation phase, the locations, concentrations, physical conditions, and characteristics of the buildings where these spaces are located, as well as whether they are preferred by remote workers, are observed. Spaces deemed relevant to the

research objectives are included in the sample set for further analysis and comparison. For this research, eight coffee houses have been selected from the neighborhood as case studies. In addition to the questionnaires, in-depth interviews were conducted with the people in charge of the two coworking spaces and eight coffee houses within the area.

During the document analysis phase, the construction history of the neighborhoods under study is examined, to see whether the areas where coffee houses are concentrated were deliberately included in the zoning plans or whether they were transformed into coffee houses due to emerging needs. This analysis aims to determine whether the location provides physical sufficiency and whether this orientation was planned.

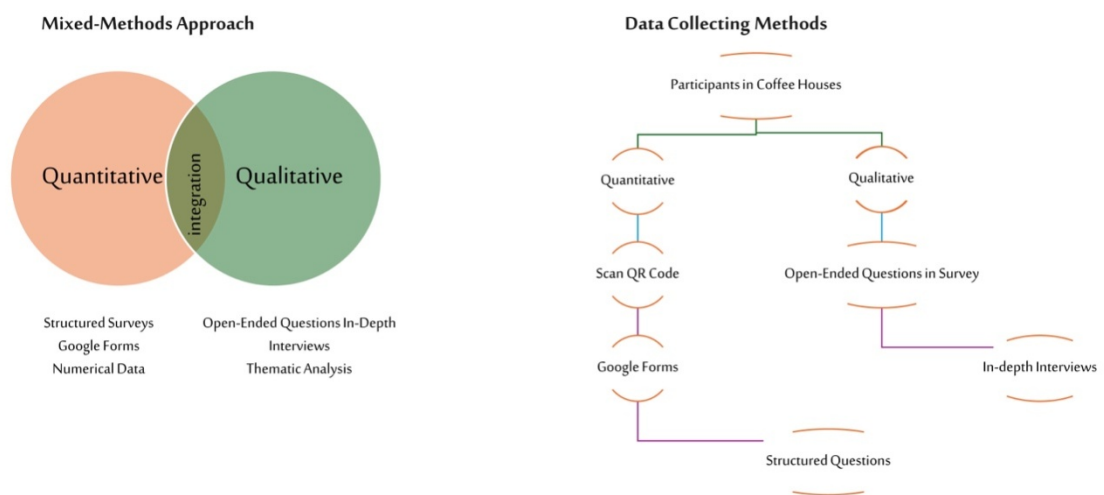


Table 1. Methodology and Data Collecting Methods (Prepared by author, 2024) .

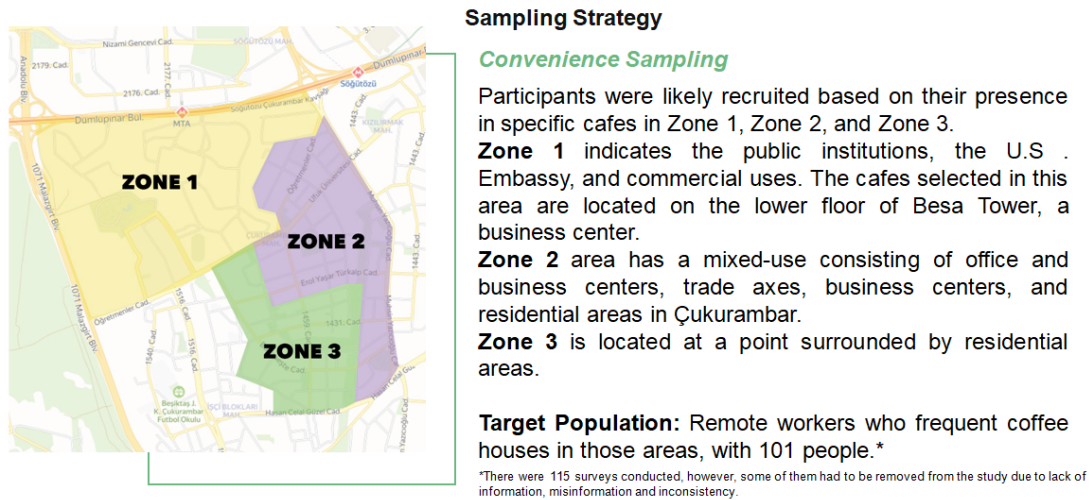


Figure 1. Sampling Strategy (Prepared by author, 2024)

1.4 Content

The study has six chapters. The first chapter explains the topic, and the overall research is summarized in an explanatory way. In addition, research questions and analysis methods are mentioned and detailed.

The second chapter includes a literature review. It examines four topics: Third Places, Remote Working, Coworking Spaces, and Coffee Houses.

The first heading of the first topic examines the Historical Background of Third Places. The second heading analyzes the Characteristics and Parameters of Third Places. The third heading focuses on Coffee Houses as Third Places and the fourth heading discovers the Third Place Characteristics.

The second Topic's subject Remote Working's first heading examines the definition and history of remote working. Its second heading describes remote working models in detail, including fully remote and hybrid ones.

The third topic Coworking spaces has five headings exploring the definition of coworking spaces, their characteristics and parameters, the history of coworking spaces around the world and in Türkiye as well as future trends consecutively.

The fourth and last topic of this chapter focuses on Coffee Houses, its headings examining the history of coffee houses around the world and in Türkiye.

The third chapter deals with evolving new work habits and urban dynamics. After this, the impact of remote work areas on urban dynamics has been examined. As a result of this examination, the concept of polycentric urban development has been reached, and the history of Ankara's polycentric urban development has been discussed. After these examinations, the areas where coworking spaces and coffee houses are concentrated in Ankara were analyzed. In the last part of this chapter, a comparison of coworking spaces and coffee houses used as remote work areas has been made.

In the fourth chapter, the reasons for choosing Çukurambar neighborhood within the Söğütözü-Çukurambar subcenter, which is the only center where coffee houses and coworking spaces are concentrated in Ankara, are examined. After this examination, the land use study of the Çukurambar neighborhood and its immediate surroundings is given. It explains how the Çukurambar neighborhood is divided into three Zones according to land use. Then, the Zones' characteristics, the zones' land use, and the locations of the selected coffee houses within the zones are evaluated. Finally, the chosen coffee houses and coworking spaces are explained separately.

The fifth chapter is the findings chapter, in which survey questions are included. In addition, it is a chapter in which surveys, in-depth interviews, field studies, and document analysis are examined collectively. This chapter analyzes and compares the Main Research Question and Findings and discusses the Contribution and Recommendations. In conclusion, the hypotheses and theories included throughout the study are compared, the results of the analyses are investigated, and it is evaluated whether the desired result in the field of study is achieved. Finally, in this chapter, crosstabs are created with the data obtained from the surveys and the results obtained under the titles of Third-Place Features of Coffee Houses Used As Remote Workspaces According To Users, The Proportion of Remote Workers in Coffee Houses Who Prefer to Work in Coworking Spaces Other Than the Surveyed Location, New Work Habits, and Changing Urban Dynamics are analyzed.

Finally, in the sixth chapter, the results of field studies, surveys, in-depth interviews, spatial observations, and the statistical crosstable created with these data are used to determine which coffee houses remote workers choose to work in, based on which parameters and characteristics. The results of the expectation and research questions initially set out are analyzed based on the data: "Remote and hybrid employees will prefer coffee houses located in business centers as Third Places."

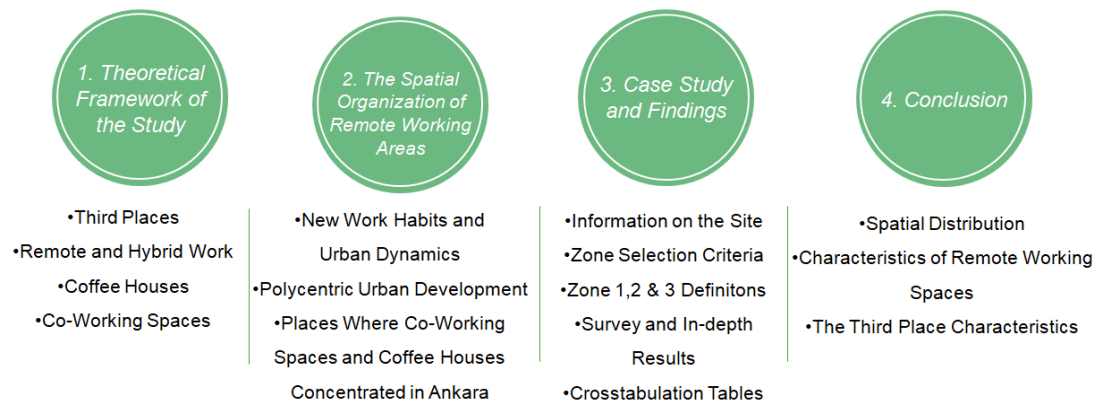


Figure 2. Outline (Prepared by author, 2024)

1.5 Conceptual Framework

Emphasizing site selection and distribution in urban environments, the figure below shows the structure for a research study investigating coffee houses as "third places" for remote work. This thorough analysis is grounded in the diagram's visual components and structural aspects below.

The study's main objectives are to investigate coffee houses' site selection and distribution in metropolitan regions and to grasp how they function as "third places" for remote work. Four primary topics run across the literature review: "The Third Places," "Remote Working," "Coworking Spaces," and "Coffee Houses."

The Third Places: Examining the idea of "third places," proposed by sociologist Ray Oldenburg as unofficial public venues where individuals congregate outside of the home ("first place") and work ("second place"),

Examining how coffee houses operate as third places by offering an environment fit for social interaction and community building helps one to understand them.

Remote Working: Appreciating the development of remote work, its increasing frequency, and the technical developments supporting this tendency.

Investigating several distant work situations and the function of coffee houses in this context helps the study.

Coworking Spaces: The location choices of coworking spaces as remote workspaces in the scale of Ankara within the transforming business and office habits are analyzed, and their history and development are examined to compare them with the coffee houses preferred by remote workers in the Çukurambar Neighborhood, one of the subcenters where they are located.

Coffee Houses

History Around the World: The global view of the historical evolution of coffee houses emphasizes their social and cultural relevance.

History in Türkiye: Emphasizing coffee houses' particular cultural and social functions, a concentrated study of the historical development of these places in Türkiye.

Location and Accessibility: How is the choice of coffee houses influenced by transportation and geography? Finding the elements and conveniences that draw remote workers to these locations helps to define their appeal. Investigating other suitable remote locations is another option. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The research benefits from using observation and document analysis for in-depth knowledge, followed by snowball sampling to compile data from friends and colleagues who work remotely.

The spatial organization of remote work areas: The spatial organization of remote work areas aligned with changing work habits and urban dynamics is analyzed, and its impact on urban planning is investigated. In these research stages; Ankara's multi-centered urban development and location selections of coworking spaces and coffee houses as remote work areas are examined.

The study also employs convenience sampling—especially from social media groups—as quantitative research seeks larger data sets. The study combines several data-collecting techniques to provide a thorough understanding of the choices and usage of coffee houses among remote workers as their workstations.

Finally, the research framework shown in the diagram methodically analyzes several characteristics of coffee houses as "third places" for remote work. It blends historical background, theoretical investigation, and actual data collection to present a complex knowledge of the issue. The reasons why the coffee houses in the study area were preferred within the created Zones were examined in line with the study questions.

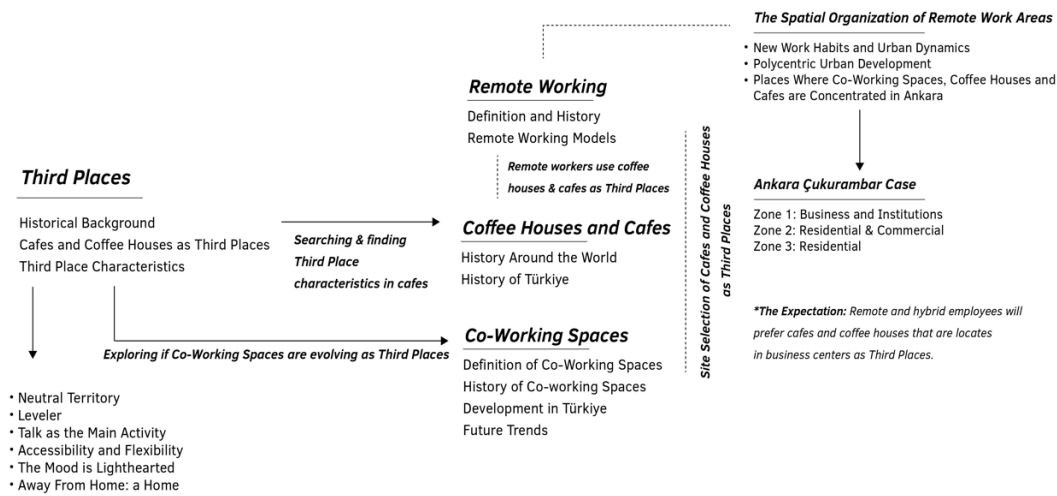


Figure 3. Conceptual Framework (Prepared by author, 2024)

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The scope of the research will first address the definition and history of third places. Then, the essential third-place characteristics in research will be discussed, along with their definitions. The definitions, features, and history of coffee houses as third places will be evaluated within this scope. After explaining the third-place characteristics, the definition and history of remote working will be addressed. By evaluating fully remote and hybrid models as remote working models, this chapter will continue with coworking spaces, followed by the definition and history of coworking spaces, the characteristics and parameters of remote-work areas will be given. Finally, this chapter will conclude by giving the history of coworking spaces in Türkiye and the world. The topics mentioned in this chapter are the literature review of the subject headings that answer the research question. A chain of information has been created from the concept of third place to coffee houses used as remote-work areas, from remote working to remote-work areas. This chapter ends with coworking spaces, the most apparent examples of remote-work areas.

2.1 Third Places

In its simplest definition, a third place is a space that enables its users to form their social environment. Unlike home ("first place") and workplace ("second place"), which can be highly accessible and social, third places serve the public good. Oldenburg (1999) has criticized the neglect and underestimation of the importance of third places, particularly in the United States. However, he also mentions places where "the society is most alive, and people are the most themselves," as there are still some places for society to come together. In other words, Oldenburg (1999) sees third places as a neutral ground where people do not feel compelled to act and can

act as they please. He argues that the community having fun together can be good as it encourages conversation, interaction, and relaxation.

Urban sociologist Ray Oldenburg initially used the phrase "third places," which are unofficial public gathering areas devoid of either dwelling (the first place) or business (the second place). These locations are necessary for encouraging community development, socializing, and a feeling of belonging. Third places abound in coffee houses, cafés, bars, parks, libraries, and community centers. Third places, according to Oldenburg, are essential for a good society since they create an inclusive environment where people from many backgrounds may meet freely, improving social cohesiveness and democratic involvement.

Oldenburg lists three main traits that distinguish third places. They are neutral grounds, open and accessible to everybody without the social hierarchies and obligations found at home or business. This allows a space free from pressure where people can meet and interact. These egalitarian environments accept everyone as equal regardless of socioeconomic level or personal background, negating any relevance of either. In third places, the conversation, which among participants flows naturally and spontaneously, free from formality or set agendas. Third places are easily reachable and accommodating to a broad spectrum of people since they are conveniently located and open at times that fit the demands of the society.

These venues have a core group of patrons who draw fresh people and foster a friendly environment, preserving the location's energy and character. Usually, in modest, understated, and cozy settings, third places do not ask for a particular dress code or behavior. Many people provide a lighthearted, lively environment that promotes leisure and enjoyment, providing a sense of comfort and belonging that makes them feel like a home away from home.

Third places are not new; for millennia, urban life has revolved around them naturally. Historically, important third places where people gathered to discuss ideas, participate in political debate, and foster community ties have been the Greek agora, Roman forums, English bars, French cafés, and Turkish coffee houses. These areas

have traditionally been significant for countries' social and cultural life since they offer a forum for public discussion and social contacts.

Third places remain rather important in modern society for urban life. The demand for physical locations that enable face-to-face engagement has grown increasingly critical, given the accelerating urbanization and the explosion of digital communication. Third places have several advantages. They give people somewhere to gather, connect, and create relationships, therefore strengthening their feeling of community and belonging. Frequent interaction in third locations can help reduce loneliness and isolation, hence enhancing mental health and well-being. These areas provide unofficial venues for community events, local issue discussion, and encouragement of civic involvement. Third places unite people from all backgrounds, fostering cultural understanding and interaction. They also help the local economy by drawing clients and encouraging nearby company activity.

Accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, remote work has changed the conventional usage of third places. More people working from home use third places like coffee houses as unofficial offices. There are various consequences of this hybrid use pattern. Third places' traditional function as social venues is changing to fit social and business-related events. This dual use calls for reconsidering the design and facilities of these areas to enable production while preserving their social character. The flood of remote workers has altered the demography of third-place users as more professionals visit these locations during conventional business hours. Longer stays and more need for power outlets, Wi-Fi, and quiet areas—among other user behaviors—have resulted from this transition.

Also third places' spatial arrangement is changing to fit remote workers' needs. This includes creating specific work areas, adaptable seating configurations, and facilities supporting socializing and business. The hybrid utilization of third places brings both obstacles and opportunities. Managing third locations' work and social purposes without sacrificing their essential qualities presents one of the most challenging tasks. Maintaining a friendly and laid-back environment while meeting the

requirements of remote workers calls for thoughtful design and planning. Third place companies can draw a fresh clientele of remote workers to their establishments.

Nevertheless, this also calls for infrastructural and amenity investments to meet their requirements. Using third business locations can help improve community involvement and economic activity. Still, it also raises questions about the possible displacement of conventional social roles and its effects on local culture.



Figure 4. An illustration explaining the concept of first place, second place and third place (URL-1, 2021)

2.1.1 Historical Background

In sociology, the third place refers to the social setting distinct from the two typical social environments, the home ("first place") and the job ("second place"). Third places comprise parks, churches, cafes, clubs, public libraries, gyms, bookstores, etc. Third places are, according to Ray Oldenburg's 1989 book *The Great Good Place*, indispensable for civil society, democracy, civic engagement, and sense of place creation. As Ray Oldenburg suggests, third places are firmly anchored in historical antecedents spanning millennia and throughout many civilizations. These

locations—essential social hubs outside home and business—have significantly shaped communal life, encouraged social contact, and supported democratic participation.

A classic third place in ancient Greece was the agora. The agora was a public forum where people met to discuss politics, philosophy, and current affairs. Accessible and serving as a leveler of social structures, it was a hive of activity. Along with a marketplace, the Greek agora was the hub for civic life where ideas were shared, and social ties were created (Wycherley, 1957). The agora's significance in ancient Greek civilization emphasizes the long-standing human desire for venues that enable public debate and communal participation.

The Roman forum likewise served as a focal point for meetings in ancient Rome. Public life revolved around the forum, where people might gather, argue, and participate in many political and social events. It was a multifarious venue hosting markets, public lectures, criminal trials, and gladiatorial competitions (Holleran, 2012). Playing a significant part in the civic and social life of the city, the Roman forum is a prime example of how third spaces have historically offered a venue for many kinds of social interaction and community involvement.

Third places changed throughout the Middle Ages as taverns, inns, and public houses opened up throughout Europe. These venues were vital social centers where people from many backgrounds could meet, exchange news, and participate in group events. In medieval towns and cities, taverns and inns were especially important since they gave visitors and residents somewhere to relax, eat, and mingle. Important social rites and communal events, including feasts, celebrations, and local meetings—all set against them—often occurred there (Bennett, 1992). For their customers, the convivial environment of these third venues promoted friendship and belonging.

Early contemporary coffee houses became relatively well-known third locations throughout Europe and the Middle East. England's first coffee establishment debuted in Oxford in 1650; one was then established in London in 1652. These venues became well-known very fast as hubs of intellectual and social activity. Writers,

politicians, businesspeople, and intellectuals who came to debate literature, politics, and commerce visited coffee houses (Cowan, 2005). They started to be called "penny universities" since one could engage in interesting discussions and learn for the cost of a cup of coffee. During the Enlightenment Era, coffee houses significantly helped promote intellectual interchange and public debate by giving a forum for spreading fresh ideas and challenging accepted wisdom (Ellis, 2004).

Coffee houses, sometimes named 'Kahve Hane' were similarly important in Middle Eastern social and cultural life. Beginning to show up in the Ottoman Empire in the 16th century, these venues were popular gathering places for men to sip coffee, play games, and strike up conversations. Middle Eastern coffee house culture was closely entwined with the dissemination of coffee itself, which grew to be a popular beverage all around. Important sites for social interaction, creative events, intellectual debate, and coffee houses added to the active cultural life of cities such as Istanbul, Cairo, and Baghdad (Hattox, 1985).

Saloons and clubs emerged as central third locations in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Often hosted in women's homes, saloons were forums for intellectuals, artists, and authors to discuss politics, literature, and philosophy. These saloons were vital in the intellectual and cultural life of the Enlightenment and the Romantic periods since they provided a forum for the growth of fresh creative and literary trends and idea interchange (Goodman, 1994). Likewise, gentlemen's clubs in Britain and Europe provided elite social settings for the upper classes where members could relax, mingle, and pursue leisurely interests (Le Mahieu, 1977).

In the United States, saloons, barbershops, and general stores, among other third places, proliferated in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Small towns and metropolitan areas' social life revolved around these venues, which gave men somewhere to meet, share news, and talk about local problems. Mainly, saloons were significant social centers in many American towns, providing a venue for friendship, leisure, and entertainment (Madison, 1985). These third places in American society help to emphasize the ongoing relevance of unofficial public areas for social interaction and community development.

Driven by urbanization, suburbanization, and technological developments, third places underwent a significant transformation in the mid-20th century. In many cities, the emergence of the car and the proliferation of suburban expansion caused traditional third places to fade. Concurrent with this, new kinds of third places started to show up, mirroring shifting social and financial circumstances. In the post-war era, shopping centers grew in popularity as venues for socializing, entertainment, and shopping—a climate-regulated setting. Fast food restaurants, coffee chains, and other commercial venues also developed into contemporary third places, providing convenience and accessibility to many patrons (Kunstler, 1993).

Third places have changed in recent years due to globalization, digital communication, and work patterns. Accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, remote work has changed the conventional use of coffee houses as third places. Remote workers now use these areas more and more as unofficial offices, therefore blurring the lines between social and business-related activities (Brown, 2020). This mixed-use pattern captures larger trends in the evolving character of employment and the increasing significance of adaptable, multifarious places in urban life.

Third places are still important nowadays in promoting social contact, community development, and cultural interchange. They offer a necessary counterpoint to the isolating consequences of contemporary life by allowing face-to-face contact and building social ties. The need for inclusive, easily accessible third places is now as crucial as cities and communities struggle with the demands of urbanization, social inequity, and digital communication. Urban designers, legislators, and community leaders can help establish and preserve these important locations by knowing the historical roots and modern dynamics of third places, ensuring that they will remain vital venues for social interaction and community involvement in the 21st century.

Finally, the historical background of third places indicates their continuing relevance in human civilization. Third places have constantly offered a venue for social engagement, intellectual exchange, and community development, from ancient Greek agoras and Roman forums to medieval taverns, enlightenment coffee houses, and modern cafés. Third places will undoubtedly remain a crucial component of the

urban scene as the nature of work and social life changes, adjusting to new possibilities and difficulties while maintaining their fundamental role as inclusive, welcoming venues for public life.

2.1.2 Coffee Houses as Third Places

Various researchers in the literature discuss different types of social and public spheres, and coffee houses are also included in these discussions. Thus, coffee houses become a place to focus on as they encourage communication, interaction, and socialization. As stated in the definition of the third place, coffee houses are one of the third places that people stop on their way from home to work, offering an environment like a home away from home or an escape point and a place to chat with friends while drinking coffee. Also, after technology's widespread and easy use, it is a meeting point where people can call their friends or go alone with their laptops or mobile phones and focus on their work events and workshops in coffee houses.

Coffee houses are now essential to metropolitan social life since their function as third places has changed drastically. Third places, as defined by Ray Oldenburg, are crucial for encouraging community engagement, a feeling of belonging, and casual public life. Historically, coffee houses have served these purposes by providing neutral, easily accessible venues where individuals may congregate, mingle, and create friendships.



Figure 5. An image of a moment when coffee houses were used as a third place. (Smith, 2022)

2.1.2.1 Coffee Houses

History Around the World

Rich and manifold, the history of coffee houses around the world reflects many countries' larger social, economic, and cultural developments. First found in the Middle East, especially in the Sufi monasteries of Yemen in the 15th century, coffee was used to support late-night devotions. The drink gained popularity rapidly throughout the Ottoman Empire; by the 16th century, coffee houses were a mainstay of social life in towns such as Constantinople (present-day İstanbul). Known as "qahvehkhaneh," these venues were hubs of social interaction where men gathered to play games, listen to music, and debate politics and literature rather than just to drink coffee (Hattox, 1985).

The vast trade networks of the time help one to follow the distribution of coffee to Europe. Though another account suggests that the first coffee house opened in Vienna after the withdrawing Turkish army left behind coffee beans, which Franz Georg Kolschitzky used to start a coffee house, Venice is usually credited with founding the first European coffee house (Schivelbusch, 1993). Particularly in England, where the first coffee house opened in Oxford in 1652, these European coffee houses gained fast popularity. Often referred to as "penny universities," English coffee houses were vital during the Enlightenment in providing forums for

the intellectual, artistic, and commercial exchanges among merchants, artists, and thinkers (Cowan, 2005).

Coffee houses became to be major social gathering places in American colonies including New York and Boston. Because it hosted meetings of the Sons of Liberty during the American Revolution, the Green Dragon Tavern in Boston was known as the "Headquarters of the Revolution." Comparably, the Tontine Coffee House in New York developed into the New York Stock Exchange (Pendergrast, 2010), and it became a central focus for business first.

Coffee houses, across history, have been more than just venues to sip coffee. Established in 1686, Paris's cafes—including Café Procope—became hubs of political and intellectual activity. Prominent guests included Voltaire, Rousseau, and Diderot; these cafés were vital in the French Revolution since they gave revolutionary ideas a stage on which to grow (Ellis, 2004). The coffee house scene in Vienna was equally significant in creating a special setting for creative and intellectual activity. Regular visitors to Viennese coffee houses, renowned for their sophisticated settings and social inclusiveness, were figures like Sigmund Freud and Leon Trotsky (Bealer & Weinberg, 2004).

Particularly in the United States, commercial coffee chains emerged during the 20th century. Emphasizing convenience and a uniform product, companies like Starbucks and Tim Hortons expanded the coffee house experience to a larger audience. These businesses popularized espresso-based drinks and generated a fresh wave of coffee culture concentrated on specialized beverages (Luttinger & Dicum, 2006). Accelerating artisanal coffee and returning to the social foundations of the first institutions, the modern coffee house keeps changing. Third-wave coffee houses give coffee's quality a priority and typically source beans straight from farmers, therefore supporting ethical behavior and sustainability (Thurston et al., 2013).

Coffee houses' long history speaks to their continuing appeal as intellectual and social gathering places. From their Middle Eastern beginnings to their worldwide

presence, these venues have been quite important in determining political and cultural environments. Coffee houses are still essential venues for community, communication, and innovation even as coffee culture changes.



Figure 6. Interior of A London Coffee House, 17th Century (URL-2, 2024)

History of Türkiye

Coffee houses have a rich entwined history with Türkiye's political, social, and cultural fabric. Türkiye, the origin of the coffee house, has been instrumental in the worldwide dissemination of coffee culture. Emphasizing their ongoing legacy, this paper explores the history, evolution, and cultural relevance of Turkish coffee houses.

The Ottoman Empire first adopted coffee in the middle of the 16th century. According to legend, two Syrian traders named Hakem and Shams brought coffee

to Istanbul in 1555; they founded the first coffee house, Kiva Han. These businesses sometimes referred to as "kahvehane" (coffee houses), gained instant appeal among city dwellers. Coffee houses rapidly proliferated in Istanbul, and soon they dominated Ottoman social life (Hattox, 1985).

The Ottoman coffee houses distinguished themselves in their purpose and ambiance. Turkish coffee houses were more inclusive than European coffee houses, which were sometimes visited by the intellectual elite; they drew a varied customer base, including academics, businesses, and commoners. These venues were distinguished by their rich décor and friendly environment where guests may participate in several events including chess and backgammon, hear stories, and debate politics and religion (Freely, 1998).

The authorities were familiar with the popularity of Ottoman Empire coffee houses. Ruling from 1623 to 1640, Sultan Murad IV tried to forbid coffee, along with tobacco and alcohol, in an attempt to slow down what he perceived as moral degradation and social upheaval. Though occasionally covertly, coffee houses kept flourishing while his edicts were mainly ineffective. This time of ban underlined the great cultural value of coffee and coffee houses in Turkish society (Faroqhi, 2005).

Turkish coffee houses developed into increasingly refined venues in the 18th and 19th centuries. Coffee house culture underwent a change with the arrival of European-style cafes sometimes referred to as "kafeler." Inspired by Western tastes and ideas, these new cafés provided a greater range of drinks and pastries to appeal to the late Ottoman period's growing bourgeoisie. Despite these developments, classic coffee houses stayed well liked and kept their function as vital social gathering places (Quataert, 2000).

Turkish coffee houses had cultural influence outside the Ottoman Empire. The effect of the empire's coffee culture grew along with its size. From the Balkans to North Africa, coffee houses emerged in towns all over the enormous empire, each adjusting to local tastes and customs. Laying the foundation for the coffee houses that would

later arise in Europe and America, this diffusion of coffee house culture was essential in the worldwide spread of coffee consumption (Pendergrast, 2010).

Coffee houses are a staple of modern Türkiye's social scene. Although modern coffee houses shaped by multinational chains like Starbucks, are now somewhat common, traditional coffee houses nevertheless retain a particular position in Turkish society. Often decorated in Ottoman-style, these venues act as nostalgic recollections of a time when the art of making and savoring Turkish coffee was valued and maintained. Still a beloved custom, Turkish coffee's unique technique of finely ground coffee beans in a specially designed pot known as a "cezve," which represents hospitality and social bonding, is underlined (T.C Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, n.d)

Finally, Türkiye's coffee house history is evidence of the coffee's ongoing cultural importance in Turkish society. From their beginnings in the busy markets of İstanbul to their function as hubs of intellectual and social life, Turkish coffee houses have permanently changed the scene of culture in the area. These venues are still essential for community, dialogue, and cultural continuity even as coffee culture changes.



Figure 7. A cafe in İstanbul between 1850 and 1882 (URL-3, 2024).

2.1.3 Third Place Characteristics

Understanding the function of coffee houses in promoting social contact and community involvement depends on knowing the idea of third places as established by Ray Oldenburg. These qualities set third places apart from other social settings and underline their unique importance in metropolitan life.

Table 2. Characteristics and Parameters of Third Places (Prepared by author, 2024).

The Third Place Characteristics	Definition
<i>Neutral Ground</i>	Third places are neutral grounds where individuals are free to come and go as they please with little obligation or entanglements with other participants (Soukup, 2006).
<i>Leveler</i>	Third Places are spaces in which an individual's rank and status in the workplace or society at large of no import. Acceptance and participation is not contingent on any prerequisites, requirements, roles, duties, or proof of membership (Jeffres et al, 2009) .
<i>Conversation is Main Activity</i>	In third places, conversation is a main focus of activity in which playfulness and wit are collectively valued (Oldenburg, 1999).
<i>Accessibility & Accommodation</i>	Third places must be easy to access and are accommodating to those who frequent them (Rosenbaum, 2006).
<i>The Regulars</i>	Third places include a cadre of regulars who attract newcomers and give the space its characteristic mood (Rosenbaum et. al., 2007).
<i>A Low Profile</i>	Third places are characteristically homely and without pretension (Waxman,2006).

Neutral Territory

Third places are defined in part by their status as neutral grounds. These are places where people are free to come and go as they want, free from the usual responsibilities or entanglements connected to home or workplace situations. This neutrality permits informal and natural contact among several groups of people. In coffee houses, customers can interact with friends, acquaintances, and total strangers free from the formality and restrictions of other social events. The ability to come in and go out at a whim fosters a laid-back attitude that promotes honest communication and social contact (Oldenburg, 1999). These neutral grounds are important in lowering social isolation and strengthening community relationships (Rosenbaum et al., 2007).

Leveler

Third places serve as levelers, where a person's position or rank in the business or society is irrelevant. Participants from all socioeconomic backgrounds, professions, or social levels are welcome in these settings. In a coffee house, a CEO might find themselves seated next to a student, in which case both people are having the same conversation, free from hierarchical divisions. As participation is not dependent on any criteria, requirements, roles, tasks, or proof of membership, this inclusivity promotes equality and community. Third places' egalitarian character makes them approachable to everyone, strengthening their function as centers of communal life (Oldenburg, 1999). Studies on public places confirm that inclusiveness in social environments improves social capital and community cohesiveness (Putnam, 2000).

Talk As the Main Activity

Another characteristic of third places is that communication takes place, which drives most activity. These settings mainly enable communication, in which playfulness and humor are highly appreciated. With their friendly ambiance and comfortable chairs that support loitering and conversation, coffee houses offer the

ideal environment for such exchanges. Conversations in third places are valuable since it is during these interactions that social links are created, ideas are shared, and community bonds are developed. Third places differ from more regimented social settings in their casual, spontaneous talks (Oldenburg, 1999). Sociologists believe informal communication is crucial for developing communal trust (Goffman, 1963).

Accessibility and Flexibility

The third place has to be conveniently reachable and accommodating for people who visit it if it is to accomplish its purpose correctly. Coffee houses usually have their locations in handy, central areas that are easily accessible. They also provide a friendly setting with conveniences that meet customers' demands, like cozy seating, decent lighting, and—increasingly—free Wi-Fi. Accessibility also suggests cost; third places must be reasonably within reach for a wide range of society. Combining physical and financial accessibility allows that third spaces stay inclusive and often used (Oldenburg, 1999). Urban planning literature stress the need for accessibility in public areas to support social justice and inclusion (Gehl, 2010).

The Regulars

Third places are distinguished mainly through the presence of regular visitors. These are the regular visitors who help to create the unique ambiance of the venue. Regulars draw newcomers and include them into the social fabric, fostering a feeling of community in the third place. Regular patrons of coffee houses could be residents who visit daily for their morning coffee or groups who meet weekly for meetings or conversations. Regular visitors are encouraged by a stable, friendly environment created by regularity, which also promotes long-term social contacts (Oldenburg, 1999) while sometimes serve as unofficial hosts, upholding the space's social order and conventions (Waxman, 2006).

A Low Profile

Third places are often low-profile, homogeneous, and free from pretension. They lack formality, are sometimes connected with other social venues, and do not call for specific clothing or behavior. Third places' simple approach makes them pleasant and inviting, helping customers unwind and be natural. Coffee houses sometimes reflect this quality in their understated ambiance and basic furnishings. Third places' low profile guarantees accessibility and attractiveness to a large audience, supporting their function as inclusive community spaces (Oldenburg, 1999). Fostering a sense of ease and belonging among customers depends critically on simplicity and approachability (Lofland, 1998).

The Mood is Lighthearted

Third places have a broad, lighthearted attitude distinguished by frivolity, verbal wordplay, and wit. Third place's social dynamics depend much on this playfulness since it creates a lighthearted, fun atmosphere. This lighthearted attitude is evident in the casual banter between baristas and clients, the spontaneous chats among patrons, and the laid-back, informal environment that permeates coffee house. Third places are desirable for leisure and social interaction since the focus on playfulness helps separate them from more serious, task-oriented surroundings (Oldenburg, 1999). The lighthearted environment helps customers' emotional well-being and stress-relieving process (Hubbard, 2005).

Away from Home, a Home

Third places offer a home-like setting marked by rootedness, a sense of possession, spiritual renewal, ease of living, and warmth. For many customers, these features make third places seem like a "home away from home." Comfortable seating, soft lighting, familiar faces, and friendly surroundings help to create this home-like environment in coffee houses. Viewed as a personal haven where they may unwind and revitalize, regulars of their preferred coffee house can grow attached to it. Third

places are essential elements of community life, and this emotional link supports their importance (Seamon, 1979; Oldenburg, 1999). Research on place attachment underlines that surroundings providing comfort and familiarity improve personal well-being and community cohesiveness (Scannell & Gifford, 2010).

According to Oldenburg, the qualities of third places underline their vital contribution to promoting social contact, community involvement, and a feeling of belonging. With their neutral ground, leveling of nature, emphasis on conversation, accessibility, regular clientele, low-profile atmosphere, lighthearted mood, and home-like surroundings, coffee houses reflect these qualities and are essential third spaces in metropolitan settings. They create venues where people from many backgrounds may interact, have meaningful conversations, and strengthen social links, enhancing the general vibrancy and well-being of the community.

2.2 Remote Working: Definition and History

American writer and businessman Alvin Toffler predicted how to work in the future using the technologies that developed in 1984. He wrote a book named "The Third Wave" in which he dealt with three types of societies and cultures in waves. The first society he described as the 'First Wave' the primary hunter-gatherer, agrarian society. Second, the 'Second Wave' is industrial society and culture shaped around mass production and standardization. The third and last wave, the 'Third Wave' defines the post-industrial society and culture, which it describes as the 'Information Age.'

In his Third Wave book, Toffler stated that with the changes in style in business life, homes would become 'electronic homes.' Homes will undergo some change because of the increasing importance of computers in the 1980s. At that time, 'personal computers' were not used much: "The new production system could take millions of jobs out of the factories and offices where the second wave dragged them and back to the homes where they came from." The situation in the world today is similar to his predictions; although people initially chose not to work remotely, they had no other choice.

A remote working arrangement, also referred to as telecommuting or teleworking, allows workers to complete their job responsibilities outside of conventional office space. Using digital technology, this adaptable work style lets people communicate, collaborate, and complete tasks from anywhere—at home, in a coworking space, or another remote site. Although remote working is not totally new, it has changed with time due to societal changes, economic considerations, and technological developments.

Remote working is the practice of staff members using technology to remain in touch with superiors and coworkers from sites other than a central office. Depending on the type of work and the agreement between the company and the worker, this schedule can be full-time, part-time, or occasional. Key elements of remote work are using computers, internet connectivity, and communication tools, including email, instant messaging, video conferences, and project management software (Baker et al., 2007). For companies and workers, remote working flexibility has several advantages. It offers staff members the chance to work from home, cut travel time, improve work-life balance, and raise job satisfaction. Remote work can help companies minimize overhead expenses, boost employee retention, provide access to a larger talent pool, and improve productivity (Gajendran & Harrison, 2007).

Remote working originated in the 1970s when developments in computing and telecommunications technologies started to allow the possibility of working from anywhere other than a conventional office. Nevertheless, the origins of remote work go much further, shaped by more general technological and economic developments. Work was mainly home-based or done in small businesses before the Industrial Revolution. The classic office environment began with the Industrial Revolution's move to concentrated manufacturing-based activity. However, with telegraphy in the 19th century and then the telephone, remote communication, and employment started to take shape (Standage, 1998). Early 20th-century developments in telecommunications kept laying the foundation for distance working. Radio and, later, television's development proved the possibility of distance communication.

However, remote working became a realistic choice for many occupations only in the post-World War II era, with the explosion of computers and the internet (Beniger, 1986).

Early in the 1970s, physicist and engineer Jack Nilles first used the word "telecommuting" to describe his study on the viability of working remotely to lower road congestion and energy usage. Nilles's study drew attention to the possible financial and environmental advantages of telecommuting, igniting interest in the idea (Nilles, 1994). Advances in personal computers and growing computer technology's affordability during the 1980s made remote working more feasible. Particularly in industries such as technology, consulting, and customer service, companies started experimenting with telecommuting policies. Early telecommuters saw the possibility of higher employee satisfaction and productivity, which helped to create the conditions for a more general acceptance of remote working (Toffler, 1980).

The internet's explosive growth in the 1990s changed people's working and communication practices. The World Wide Web gave access to knowledge and resources, and email became the primary tool used in corporate correspondence. These changes made it simpler for workers to carry out their tasks from far-off sites, extending the popularity of telecommuting (Cairncross, 1997). Companies like IBM and AT&T started using telecommuting policies during this decade, which let staff members work from home or another remote site. These initiatives proved the viability and advantages of remote working, which helped many sectors to embrace it (Johnson et al., 2001)

Early in the 2000s, digital technology saw significant developments in cloud computing, mobile devices, high-speed internet, and other areas. These developments enabled flawless communication and teamwork across distances, hence supporting remote working. Remote work arrangements now revolve around tools such as video conferences, instant messaging, and online project management systems (Spreitzer et al., 2017). The gig economy's emergence helped remote working to flourish as well. Offering their skills remotely, platforms including

Upwork, Freelancer, and Fiverr let freelancers reach clients. This change toward flexible, project-based work underlined the possibility of remote working to offer chances outside conventional employment patterns (De Stefano, 2016).

Remote working had grown ever more common by the 2010s. Technological developments kept raising the viability and appeal of remote working conditions. Recognizing the advantages of flexibility and access to a worldwide talent pool, companies such as Google, Microsoft, and Amazon started to provide remote working opportunities. Studies underlined how remote working improves job-life balance, happiness, and productivity. For example, a 2015 Bloom, Liang, Roberts, and Ying study revealed that remote workers reported higher job satisfaction and a notable rise in productivity than those who worked from an office. This data urged companies even further to implement remote working policies.

Starting in late 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic sharply hastened the acceptance of remote working. Under broad lockdowns and social separation policies, companies were compelled to shift to remote work to guarantee business continuation. This abrupt change challenged the adaptability and resilience of businesses and underlined the crucial part digital technologies play in allowing remote work (Brynjolfsson et al., 2020). Many businesses found the advantages of remote working during the pandemic, including lower running expenses, more employee freedom, and preserved output. Many companies so indicated intentions to keep providing remote work choices even long after the pandemic passed. This era was a significant turning point in remote working history, confirming its viability and sustainability as a work environment (Gartner, 2020).

Changing workplace dynamics and continuous technical innovations will likely help to define remote working. Virtual reality, augmented reality, and artificial intelligence innovations could improve remote collaboration and communication even more, making remote work more effective and immersive. Furthermore, it is predicted that the driving force behind the ongoing acceptance of remote work is the growing focus on work-life balance and employee well-being. Companies must create plans to help remote workers, including supplying the required tools and

resources, encouraging a strong organizational culture, and handling possible isolation and burnout issues (Felstead & Henseke, 2017). Finally, remote work has a rich legacy that has changed over decades due to societal changes, economic considerations, and technical developments. Remote working has changed the conventional office setting and reinterpreted the 'work', from its early roots in communications innovations to its fast acceleration during the COVID-19 pandemic. Remote work will probably be a mainstay of modern office operations since it provides flexibility, access, and chances for creativity.

2.2.1 Remote Working Models

2.2.1.1 Fully Remote Working

It is a model of remote working; which employees work entirely remotely. There is no working situation such as meetings, training, or working in the office for specific periods. Employees never go to the office or any workspace. Fully remote means an individual, team, or company not located in a central office. For example, a team may have a "totally remote" member who always works remotely while colleagues work from an office.

Conversely, an entire team or company can work entirely remotely, meaning no employee attends a face-to-face office location. Companies that work entirely remotely are also on the rise. The office concept must change further if the unique hybrid work system is adapted to the business. Highly designed, innovative offices with ample social areas where everyone is an active part will remain empty in this unique hybrid work system. For this reason, offices need to be rethought when the hybrid working system is adopted.

A fully remote working arrangement requires staff members to complete their job tasks from remote locations, which lack a designated office space. To enable communication, teamwork, and task performance, this configuration mostly depends on digital tools and technologies, such as high-speed internet, video conferencing

tools, project management systems, cloud storage, and instant messaging apps—all of which are necessary for fully remote working (Dahlstrom, 2013).

One of the main traits of fully remote working is its adaptability. Workers have the right to select their workplace, which can help to enhance work-life balance and raise job satisfaction. This adaptability makes asynchronous communication possible, letting workers arrange their calendars based on personal preferences and peak productivity hours and work across many time zones (Mazmanian et al., 2013).

Fully remote working has several advantages for companies and workers. For staff, it saves travel time, lessens work-related stress, and offers a more pleasant and customized workspace. These elements help explain more general well-being and job satisfaction (Gajendran & Harrison, 2007). Furthermore, as workers have more control over their work settings and procedures, fully remote working can present more autonomy and empowerment (Bloom et al., 2015).

Remote work can save employers money by lowering the demand for physical office space and related costs, including energy and office supplies. It also enables businesses to access a worldwide talent pool, therefore drawing qualified employees wherever. This can improve variety and introduce different points of view and experience (Kossek et al., 2006). Moreover, studies on completely remote working have revealed that employees often face fewer distractions and interruptions than in a conventional office environment, increasing their performance and productivity (Choudhury et al., 2019).

Though it offers advantages, completely remote working also has several difficulties. The possibility of social isolation is one of the main worries since remote workers could miss the social elements of a conventional office environment and face-to-face contact. This isolation might result from loneliness and lowered moral standards (Mann & Holdsworth, 2003). Using virtual team-building exercises and frequent check-ins, companies may help remote employees stay a part of a community and strengthen social bonds.

Maintaining good communication and teamwork presents another obstacle. Remote work requires the efficient use of digital communication technologies; any technological problem or misinterpretation could reduce output. Companies must give staff members enough instruction and support to guarantee they are competent in using these tools and can work cooperatively (Fiol & O'Connor, 2005).

Controlling performance and responsibility can also be problematic in a remote workplace. Employers can find it difficult to monitor employee performance and guarantee timely assignment completion without physical control. Dealing with this difficulty calls for clear performance measures, frequent progress assessments, and a culture of trust and responsibility (Golden et al., 2006).

Digital technology innovations, such as virtual reality, augmented reality, and artificial intelligence, should improve the viability and appeal of entirely remote working even further. These technologies could provide more interactive and immersive remote work environments, enhancing communication and teamwork.

Finally, a work arrangement that provides flexibility, cost savings, and access to a worldwide talent pool—fully remote working—is realistic and progressively common. Although it may bring problems such as social isolation and poor communication, good plans, and modern technologies help to solve these problems. As the modern workplace changes, remote working will probably be important in determining the kind of employment going forward.

2.2.1.2 Hybrid Working

Hybrid working system: Although it means coming to the office on certain days and continuing to work from home on other days, it varies according to the vital physical location. Reena (Mahapatra) Lenka stated that the hybrid operating system has three forms and developed a unique hybrid system model with the most suitable one.

First, the remote working model: The main thing in this model is prioritizing working from home. This model, which supports employees working from home, is

used by many companies as long as there is no compulsory collection. In this system, working days are not divided into certain times of the week, and it encourages more employees to come to the office when it is necessary to go together. In this working system, office layout is less important than it used to be in design and size. In this way of working, there is no harm in shrinking office spaces, but in a system that needs to be gathered several times a month, it becomes unnecessary for office spaces to be large enough to come together every day.

In the 'occasional office' model, employees decide whether to work remotely or come to the office. Employees determine the days when they will come to the office.

A hybrid working arrangement lets staff members work part of the time in a real office and part of the time remotely. This solution gives workers freedom regarding work location and usually consists of several schedules whereby they could visit the workplace on particular days or for particular activities and meetings (Microsoft, 2021).

Hybrid working is defined by flexibility, adaptability, and an emphasis on results rather than physical presence. Using digital technologies, this paradigm helps remote and in-office workers communicate and work together seamlessly. Effective administration of hybrid work environments depends on tools such as project management systems, video conferences, and cloud-based software (Harvard Business Review, 2023).

For companies and workers alike, hybrid working has several benefits. It offers staff members a mix of the social and cooperative advantages of being in the office and the ease of working from home. Improved work-life balance, job satisfaction, and productivity—all of which follow this adaptability— (Bloom et al., 2015). For various jobs, employees can select the surroundings that best fit their needs; for concentrated work, peaceful home offices; for team cooperation and networking, the office.

Hybrid working can help companies save money by cutting the demand for large-scale office space and related overheads. Flexible work options that fit different

employee preferences also help companies draw in and retain talent (Gartner, 2020). Hybrid working can also improve employee engagement and innovation by encouraging a culture of flexibility and trust whereby people feel empowered to manage their work in ways that fit their particular needs and circumstances (Spreitzer et al., 2017).

Although hybrid working has many advantages, it also brings issues that must be resolved if the intention is to guarantee its success. Keeping efficient communication and cooperation between remote and in-office workers is one of the main difficulties. Hybrid teams run the risk of having knowledge silos and misunderstandings without appropriate coordination, which would impede teamwork and output (Olson & Olson, 2000). Companies have to invest in strong communication technologies and set clear procedures to guarantee that every team member is aware and can work efficiently.

Managing the possible differences in employee opportunities and experiences presents still another difficulty. Under a hybrid work arrangement, in-office staff members might have more access to chances for career growth and informal networking than their distant colleagues. For distant workers, this gap might cause sentiments of unfairness and exclusion (Cooper & Kurland, 2002). Strategies such as rotating office days, supporting virtual networking events, and guaranteeing equal access to development and recognition opportunities help companies build inclusive work environments.

Additionally, hybrid working requires careful planning and office space management. Organizations must rethink their office layouts and design flexible workspaces to support different numbers of in-office employees as staff members work remotely and in the office. Hot-desking solutions, establishing collaborative areas, and offering technology that facilitates smooth transitions between remote and in-office activities can help (Gensler, 2021).

Driven by the growing need for flexibility and the lessons gained during the COVID-19 pandemic, the hybrid working paradigm is projected to become a permanent

element of the modern office. Recognizing the advantages of flexibility and the need for in-person cooperation, many businesses have revealed intentions to implement hybrid work schedules as a long-term approach (Microsoft, 2021).

Technological developments will influence the success of hybrid working. Innovations in digital tools and platforms will improve employees' capacity to operate seamlessly across several sites, assuring that hybrid teams may communicate and collaborate successfully. Moreover, the evolution of innovative office technologies—such as IoT-enabled gadgets and data analytics—will help companies maximize their office environments and build surroundings that facilitate remote and in-office work (Gartner, 2020).

Companies must also develop a strong corporate culture that welcomes hybrid working. This covers supporting honest communication, a culture of trust and responsibility, and chances for social contact and team building. Organizations can utilize the advantages of hybrid working and improve general performance and employee happiness by establishing an environment whereby employees feel connected and valuable (Spreitzer et al., 2017).

All things considered, hybrid working is a flexible and adaptive solution that combines the benefits of remote and in-office employment. With appropriate methods and technology support, hybrid working can provide major advantages for both people and companies, even if it brings difficulties, including maintaining effective communication and controlling inequalities. Hybrid working will be quite important in determining the direction of employment as the workplace changes.

2.3 Co-working Spaces

2.3.1 Definition of Co-working Spaces

Coworking spaces are flexible office spaces where individuals or small teams can work independently or on joint projects. These spaces allow members to share office costs and work professionally while encouraging social interaction and collaboration (Bergefurt et al., 2021). Coworking spaces provide basic office infrastructure such as internet access, meeting rooms, kitchens, and event and networking facilities (Orel & Bennis, 2020).

Coworking spaces are flexible, community-oriented workspaces where multiple freelancers or small businesses share the same physical office space. These spaces provide an alternative working environment for freelancers, entrepreneurs, start-ups, and even remote teams of large companies who want to avoid the high costs of fixed offices. They allow employees to collaborate and work on their projects, providing opportunities for social interaction, knowledge sharing, and business networking.

One of the critical features of coworking spaces is the range of flexibility and diversity they offer to their members. They provide flexibility for users' needs by offering short-term or long-term use with different subscription models (Bouncken & Reuschl, 2016). These spaces typically include infrastructure services such as high-speed internet, meeting rooms, phone booths, and kitchens, as well as social and networking events that support collaboration.

Coworking spaces emphasize flexibility and community spirit in the modern work culture while reducing physical space and operating costs, making them suitable for new-generation business models.

2.3.2 Characteristics and Parameters of Remote Workspaces

Table 3. Characteristics and Parameters of Remote Workspaces (Prepared by the author, 2024).

Location Selection and Features (Mura et al., 2024)		
	Ease of Transportation	• Proximity to public transportation. • Parking facilities and proximity to parking areas. • Accessibility via pedestrian and bicycle paths.
	Central Locations	• Located in central areas and business districts. • Proximity to other cafes, coffee houses, and restaurants. • Proximity to markets, pharmacies, and other essential services. • Proximity to green spaces and parks.
	Safe and Quiet Areas	• Safe and well-lit areas • Areas away from traffic noise and quiet zones. • Isolated areas away from crowded and noisy places.
Indoor and Outdoor Spaces (Mura et al., 2023)		
	Indoor and Outdoor Spaces	• Seating options both indoors and outdoor. • Providing a working environment in open-air areas.

Table 4. (Continued)

	Natural Light and Ventilation	• Natural light. • Sufficient artificial lighting that is easy on the eyes. • Climate control and ventilation systems •
	Quiet Areas and Meeting Rooms	• Quiet working areas away from noise. • Private rooms for small group meetings and one-on-one discussions. • Areas offering video conferencing facilities.
Interior Physical Features (Mura et al., 2024)	Comfortable Seating Arrangements	• Ergonomic chairs and spacious tables. • Chairs and seats that provide comfort for extended sitting periods.
	Power Sources and Wi-Fi	• A sufficient number of electrical outlets. • USB charging points. • High-speed, uninterrupted, and secure Wi-Fi network.
Services and Amenities (Mura et al., 2024)	Offering Quality Products	• Quality coffee and beverage varieties. • Offering healthy and diverse food options.
	Work Equipment	• Screens available for presentations and group work. • Screens for presentations and group work. • Office equipment such as printers and scanners.

2.3.3 History of Co-working Spaces Around the World

Initial Development Period (2005-2008)

The origins of coworking spaces can be traced back to the first coworking space opened by Brad Neuberg in San Francisco in 2005. Neuberg wanted to create a space to bring freelancers together, especially when freelancers were lonely and lacked social interaction (Bouncken & Reuschl, 2016). In the early years, these areas were predominantly preferred by technology sector employees, but they have multiplied as a social business model.

Expansion Period (2008-2012)

After the 2008 global economic crisis, individuals and small businesses started to turn to coworking spaces for cost advantages. Major coworking brands such as WeWork, Impact Hub, and Regus were established and proliferated globally (Spinuzzi, 2012). Coworking spaces have started to be included in the office market in big cities such as New York and London, appealing to a broad audience from freelancers to small and medium-sized companies.

Institutionalization and Rise Period (2015-2019)

After 2015, coworking space providers such as WeWork proliferated with global expansion strategies and opened branches in many cities worldwide (Brown, 2017). During this period, the user profile of coworking spaces changed, and corporate companies started to prefer these spaces to fulfill their office needs. During this period, large companies, especially technology giants, adopted the hybrid working model and benefitted from coworking spaces (Gandini, 2015).

Post-COVID-19 Transformation (2020 and onwards)

During the pandemic, the demand for coworking spaces temporarily decreased due to the necessity to work remotely; however, with the adoption of the hybrid working model, the demand for these spaces increased again. In the post-pandemic period, more minor, flexible coworking spaces that allow social distancing emerged (Kniffin et al., 2021). Coworking spaces offer an essential solution for companies that want to make their office space flexible (Brynjolfsson et al., 2020).



Figure 8. Diagram showing the timeline of co-working spaces (URL-4, 2024)

2.3.4 Development of Co-working Spaces in Türkiye

First Steps (2010-2015)

The first examples of coworking spaces in Türkiye began to appear in the early 2010s in major cities such as Istanbul. Urban Station was one of the first significant coworking spaces to open in this period. Urban Station is recognized as one of the

first coworking spaces in Türkiye and serves digital nomads, entrepreneurs, and freelancers (Zeytun, 2014).

Rapid Expansion and Institutionalization (2015-2019)

In the post-2015 period, co-working spaces have increased rapidly in Türkiye. In major cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, brands such as *Kolektif House* and *Workington* have emerged and started to branch out. Kolektif House has become one of Türkiye's largest coworking space chains, offering office spaces in different locations in major cities. In this process, especially for small businesses and start-ups, coworking spaces provide cost advantages and support the entrepreneurship ecosystem (Malaklı et al., 2019).

Pandemic and New Trends (2020 and onwards)

Although demand for coworking spaces experienced a short-term decline during the pandemic, demand has increased again as remote working and hybrid working models have become permanent. Today, companies use coworking spaces to offer their employees alternative workspaces outside the central office. In Türkiye, substantial companies such as Kolektif House and Workington have started to offer more flexible and distributed office solutions with the transition to the hybrid model (Baycan et al., 2023).

2.3.5 Future Trends

The following trends, in particular, will shape the future of coworking spaces:

1. **Distributed Coworking Spaces:** With the increase in decentralized working post-pandemic, smaller and dispersed office spaces are expected to be preferred in different parts of cities (Kesuma et al., 2023).

2. **Green and Sustainable Spaces:** Interest in environmentally friendly and energy-efficient coworking spaces is expected to increase. Such spaces are becoming attractive for environmentally conscious companies (Ceinar et al., 2021).
3. **Technological Equipment:** Coworking spaces with advanced technological infrastructure, such as digital meeting rooms and high-speed internet, are becoming widespread, especially in line with the hybrid working model (Kesuma et al., 2023).



CHAPTER 3

THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF REMOTE WORKING SPACES

Trends such as remote working, hybrid models, and polycentric urbanization have reshaped the physical, social, and economic structure of urban areas, especially in the post-pandemic period. This situation has led to significant changes in approaches to urban and regional planning. This part of the study analyzes the effects of changing work habits and new urban dynamics on urban and regional planning. Research on new work habits and the transformation of workspaces emphasizes flexibility and the increasing role of technology in the business world and addresses how workspaces are being reshaped according to individual and corporate needs. Literature reviews highlight issues such as the flexibilization of work environments, work-life balance, the rise of co-working spaces, digitalization, and sustainability.

3.1 Effects of Remote Working Spaces on Urban Dynamics

The increase in co-working spaces has affected the business world and also, urban and regional planning. Creating new business and social areas outside traditional business centers has necessitated new regulations and strategies in urban planning.

1. Restructuring of City Centers: The conversion of a large number of office buildings in city centers into co-working spaces has changed the structure of these areas. For example, unused or less preferred office spaces in metropolitan areas have been converted into co-working spaces, making the transition between urban life and business centers more fluid (Gandini, 2015).

2. Development of New Business Centers in Urban Environments: Co-working spaces are widespread in the city and peripheral areas. Spreading to the city's

peripheral areas, these spaces contribute to forming new business centers in areas outside the central business districts. While this situation supports social and economic development in peripheral neighborhoods, it requires the development of new strategies in regional planning to meet the infrastructure requirements of these new business centers (Orel & Bennis, 2020).

3. Increasing Demand for Public Transit and Environmentally Friendly Transportation:

The proliferation of co-working spaces in various regions has increased the demand for public transportation and environmentally friendly transportation options to facilitate transportation between these areas. Urban planners are working to increase eco-friendly transportation solutions such as bicycle paths, public transportation lines, and pedestrian-friendly roads between co-working spaces (Litman, 2020).

4. Development of Social Spaces: Co-working spaces function as workspaces and places for social interaction. Therefore, it has become important to develop social facilities such as coffee houses, restaurants, and recreational areas in these spaces. In urban planning, special projects are developed to meet these social needs, and social infrastructures are supported around co-working spaces.

5. Urban Sustainability and Environmental Designs: Using environmental approaches, co-working spaces are designed as energy-efficient buildings with green building certificates. In urban planning, the development of these areas in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner adapts to the city's ecological structure. This situation encourages the consideration of environmental impacts in urban planning projects as part of urban sustainability (BenDor et al., 2015).

3.1.1 Urban Development of Ankara

Polycentric urban structure refers to the reorganization of cities, which are traditionally organized around a single city center so that business, residential and social areas are spread over a wider area. This model aims to create multiple centers

of business, trade and living areas in cities, as opposed to a monocentric structure with only one central business district. Locating business centers, living and social areas to a wider distribution in a city helps to maintain the city's socio-economic balance. This model is an effective solution to reduce density pressure, especially in cities with higher populations and sprawling areas (Camagni & Gibelli, 2009).

3.1.1.1 The Development of Ankara's Polycentric City Structure

Ankara's urban structure has changed significantly since Ankara became the capital city of Türkiye in 1923. Ankara's macroform has evolved into a polycentric structure in line with population and economic growth, as well as urbanization demands. A polycentric urban structure is defined as the development of business, trade, and living areas distributed across different parts of the city rather than just one singular central area. This part of the study examines how Ankara's polycentric structure has transformed over the years, which approaches have been adopted in urban planning, and the effects of this structure on urban development.

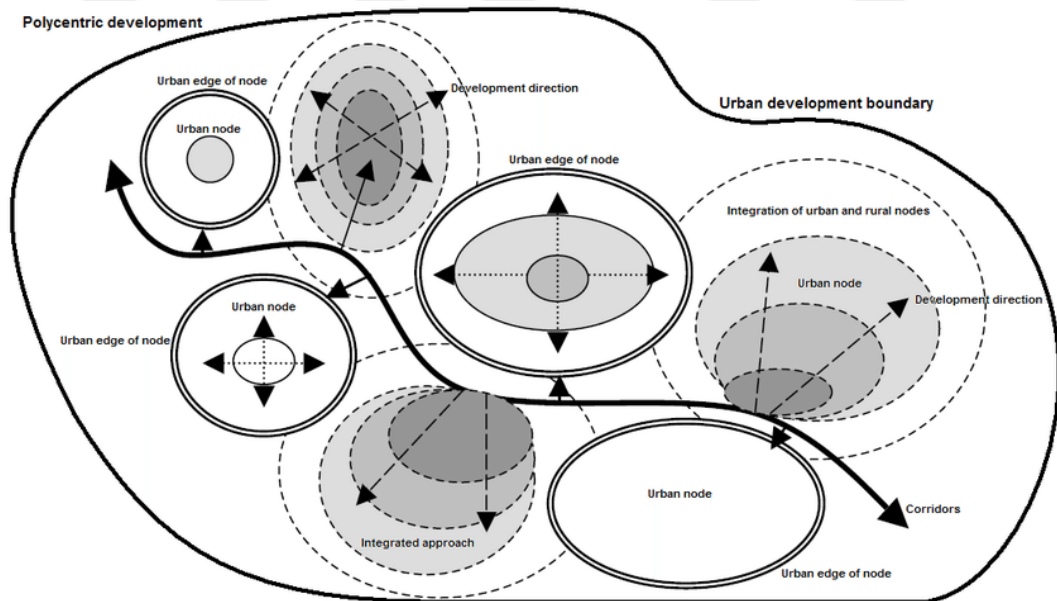


Figure 9. Concept of polycentric development pattern (Cilliers & Schoeman, 2008).

3.1.1.1.1 Monocentric Structure in the Early Years of the Republic (1920s - 1960s)

Ankara became the capital city with the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, and at that time, Ankara had a single-centered city structure. In 1928, the city plan prepared by Hermann Jansen envisioned the concentration of commercial, social, and administrative functions in Ulus and Kızılay (Ünlü, 2023). In this period, Ulus functioned as the main commercial area where administrative centers were located, while Kızılay was positioned as a center where social and cultural areas were located. The construction of Ankara as the capital city and adopting a monocentric structure ensured the concentration of administrative and commercial functions in a specific region. However, this structure became inadequate over time in line with the increasing population and urbanization demands (Ünlü, 2023).

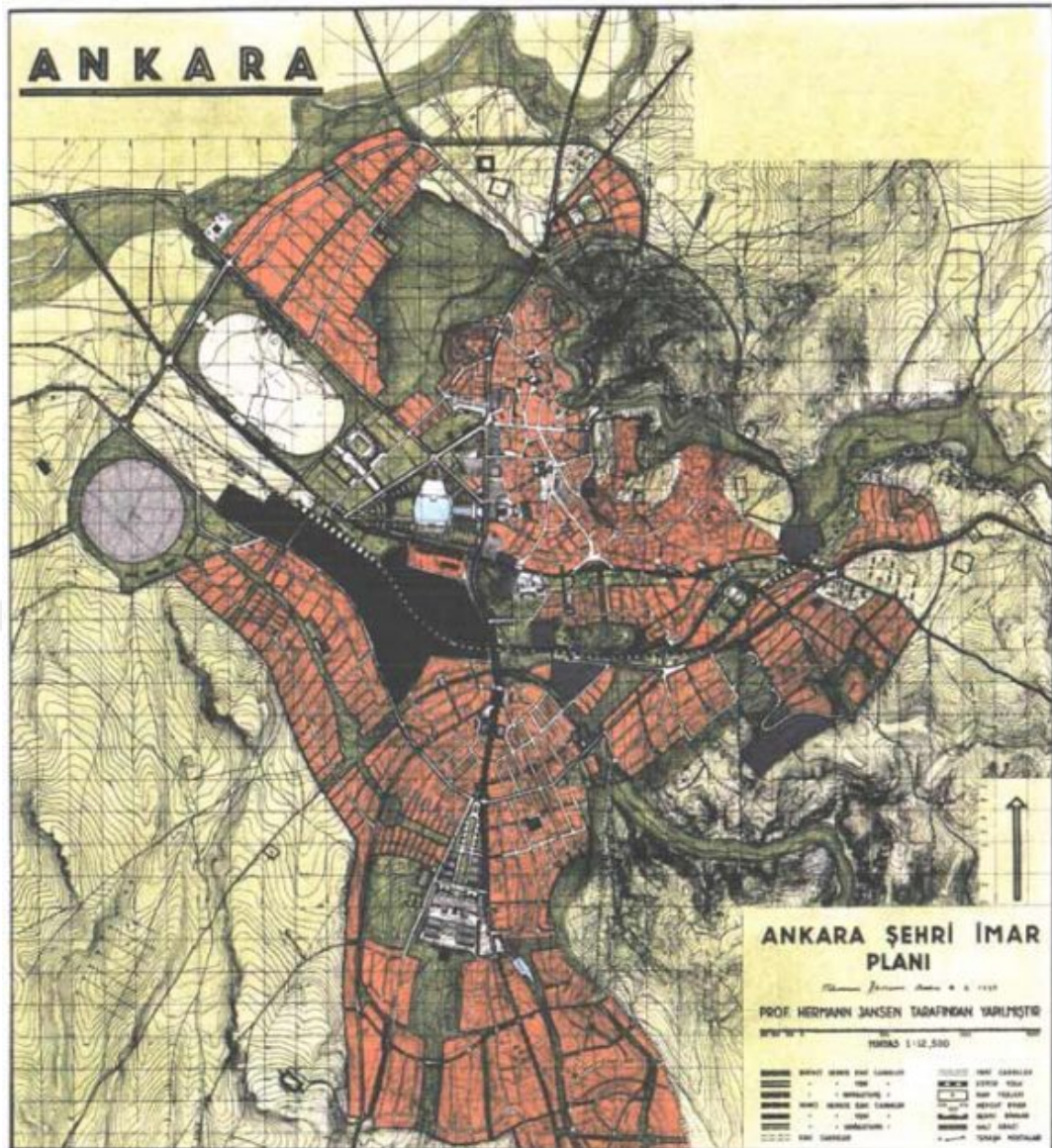


Figure 10. The city plan prepared by Hermann Jansen (2023 Capital Ankara Master Development Plan Explanatory Report)

3.1.1.1.2 Sprawl Towards the Urban Periphery and the First Stages of the Transition to a Polycentric Structure (1970s - 1980s)

Since the 1970s, Ankara's rapidly growing population and industrialization policies necessitated a change the city's monocentric structure. In this period, Ankara started to expand towards the city's periphery, and new industrial zones and satellite cities were created in the surrounding districts (Altaban, 2002). In this process, industrial and housing projects were developed in peripheral areas such as Etimesgut, Sincan,

and Batıkent, thus laying the foundations for a polycentric structure in which different functions were concentrated within the city.

Batıkent, in particular, was designed as a large-scale satellite city in the 1980s, allowing Ankara's residential areas to expand independently from the center. These developments constituted the first stages of the polycentric model in Ankara's urban structure (Altaban, 2002).

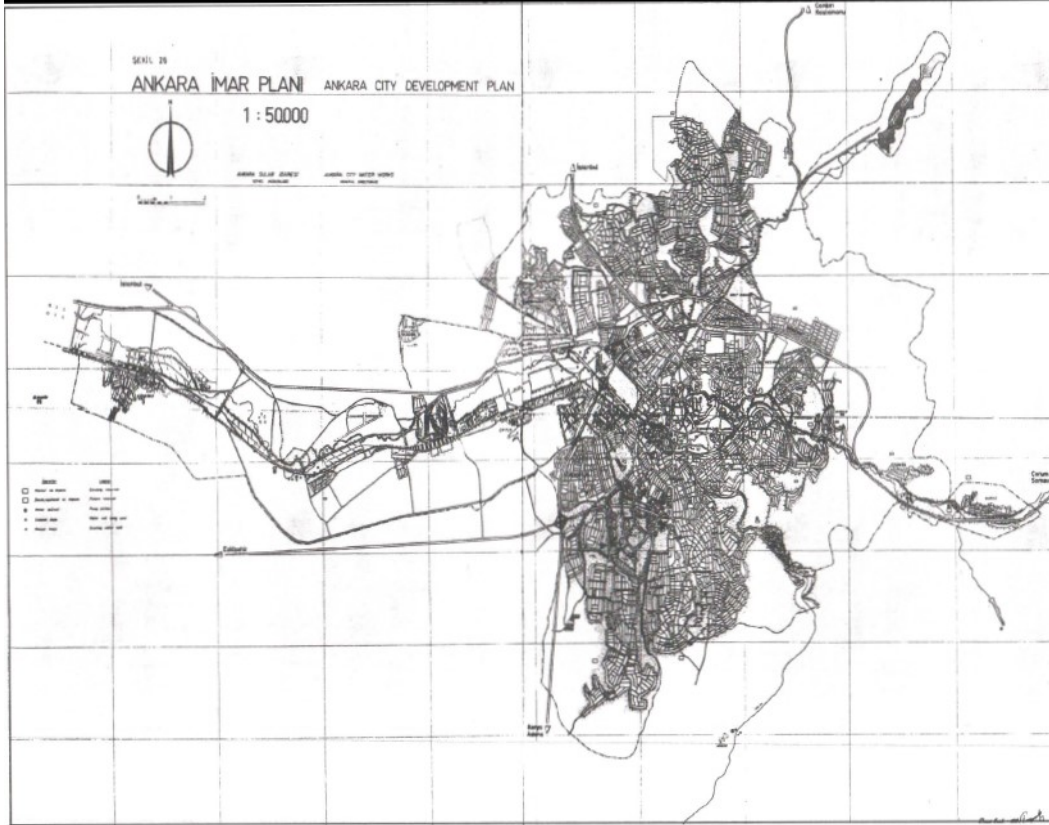


Figure 11. 1955 Yücel - Ubaydin Master Development Plan (2023 Capital Ankara Master Development Plan Explanatory Report)

3.1.1.1.3 Development of Polycentric Structure and Planned New Centers (1990s - 2000s)

As of the 1990s, Ankara entered a more planned development in terms of city planning, towards a polycentric structure to reduce its dependence on the city center. In this period, the development of new business, residential, and commercial centers along Çayyolu, Ümitköy, and Eskişehir Road accelerated (Cengizkan, 2005).

Developed to reduce the density in the city center, these centers have become new commercial and residential districts on the western axis of Ankara.

- **Eskişehir Street and Çukurambar:** Business and trade centers on Eskişehir Road and the construction of high-rise office buildings and shopping malls in new areas such as Çukurambar have encouraged business life in areas outside the city center.
- **Çayyolu and Ümitköy:** These regions, which grew significantly in residential areas, were planned as large residential areas appealing to middle and upper-income groups, thus creating alternative living areas to the city center (Günay, 2005).

During this period, the planned development of polycentric urban structures was encouraged to alleviate urban traffic congestion and contribute to the socio-economic development of peripheral areas.

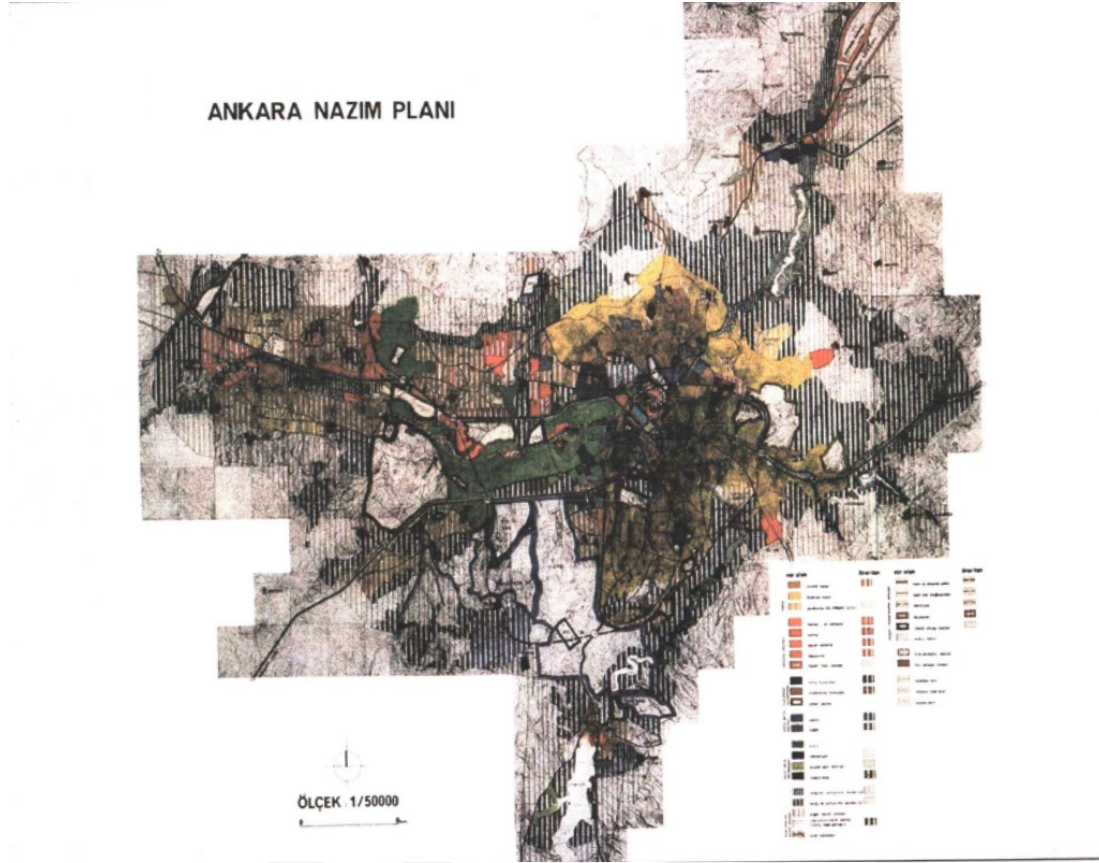


Figure 12. Ankara 1990 Master Development Plan (2023 Capital Ankara Master Development Plan Explanatory Report)

3.1.1.1.4 Increase in Financial and Trade Centers (2010s)

In the 2010s, the development of financial and commercial centers played a significant role in Ankara's polycentric city structure. In this period, areas such as Çukurambar, Söğütözü, and Yenimahalle became new centers where financial and commercial centers were concentrated (Sat, 2018). In particular, Çukurambar and Söğütözü have become spots of attraction as areas where banks, international companies, and conglomerates are headquartered.

- **Söğütözü and Çukurambar:** Developing as the financial and business centers of Ankara, these districts have enabled trade within the city to spread to different centers. Yenimahalle and Batıkent stood out as areas where residential and commercial areas increased in the peripheral areas.

In this period, the polycentric structure played a crucial role in reducing the city center's density and supporting economic development by distributing commercial activities throughout Ankara (Akçaoğlu, 2018).

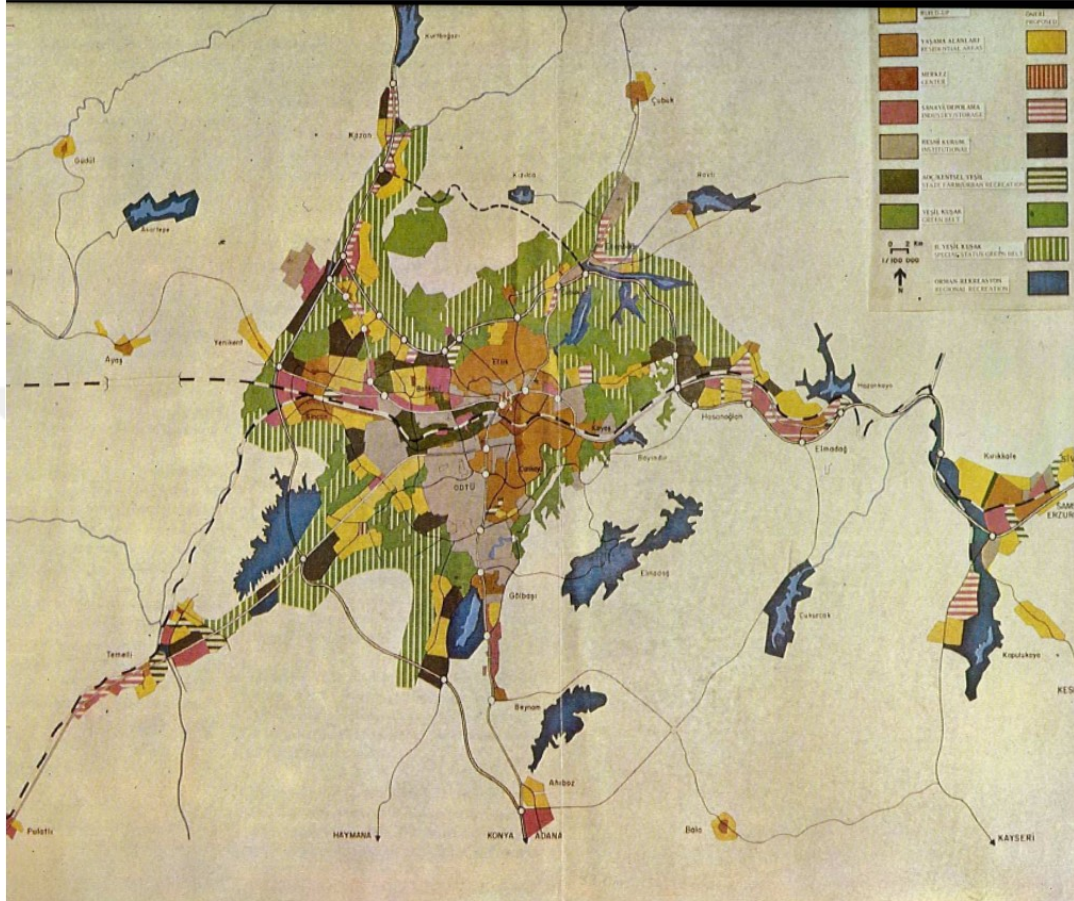


Figure 13. Ankara 2015 Structural Master Plan (2023 Capital Ankara Master Development Plan Explanatory Report)

3.1.1.1.5 Today, Ankara's Polycentric Structure and Future Development

Trends (2020 and onwards)

Today, Ankara's polycentric structure continues to expand in a more planned manner. Business and residential projects expanding to the west of the city, especially on Eskişehir Road, support the city's polycentric structure and offer new opportunities for Ankara's future growth (Sat, 2018). The spread of hybrid and

remote working models in the post-pandemic period has reduced the density in the city center and increased the need for business areas and social infrastructure in peripheral areas. The development of business and residential areas in western regions such as Çayyolu and Yaşamkent has increased social infrastructure and commercial opportunities in periphery of Ankara.

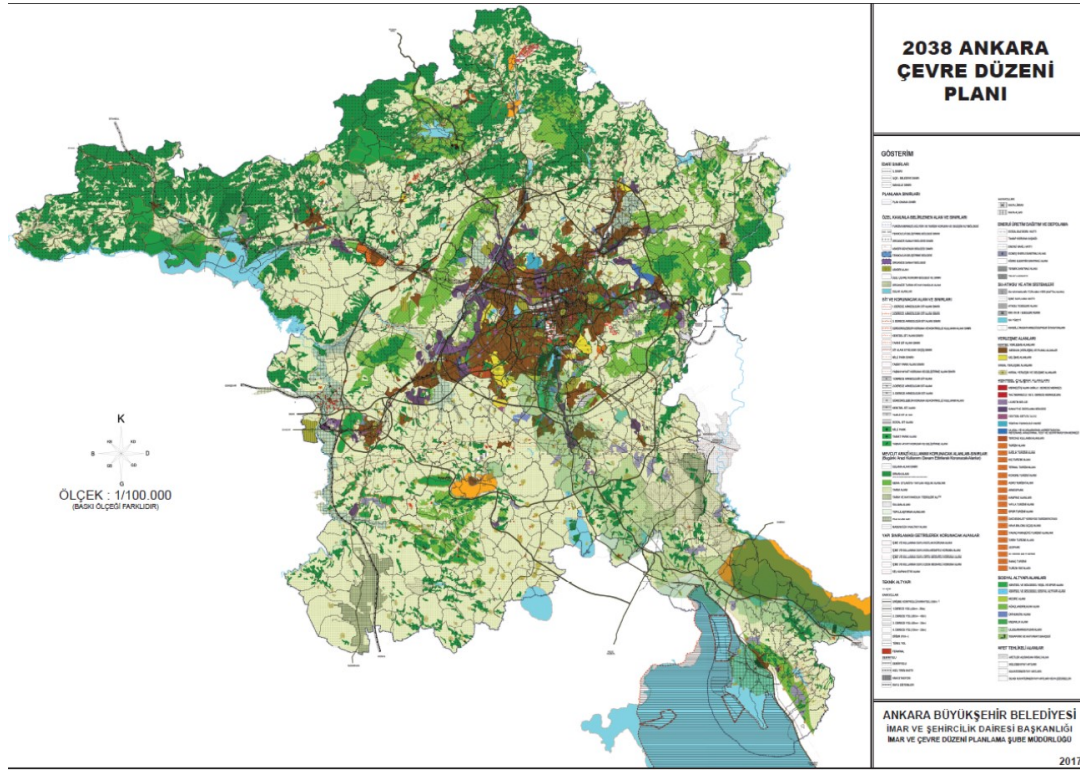


Figure 14. Ankara Metropolitan 2038 Master Development Plan (2038 Capital Ankara Master Development Plan Explanatory Report)

3.1 Places Where Co-Working Spaces Are Concentrated in Ankara

Research on new work habits and workspace transformation emphasizes flexibility and the increasing role of technology in the business field, and it addresses how workspaces are being reshaped according to individual and corporate needs. Remote and hybrid working has become a permanent fixture in the post-pandemic business environment, increasing employee demand for flexible working hours and locations. Large corporations started to focus on increasing employee satisfaction and reducing costs by shifting to hybrid working models (Kniffin et al., 2021). This transformation

has led workplaces to re-evaluate their physical space requirements, downsizing office spaces or flexible leasing models (Brynjolfsson et al., 2020).

Co-working spaces have become popular in business, offering a flexible and cost-effective solution, especially for small businesses, entrepreneurs, and freelancers. These spaces allow individuals to work independently and collaborate with other professionals (Bouncken&Reuschl, 2018). The advantages of co-working spaces, such as social networking, knowledge sharing, and community support, started to increase their appeal for a new business model. In addition, large companies have started to use co-working spaces to offer flexible office spaces to their employees with the hybrid working model (Orel & Bennis, 2020).

As a result of the field studies, it was determined that there are seventeen co-working spaces in Ankara. Ten of them are located in the Çukurambar - Söğütözü, two in the Mustafa Kemal neighborhood, one in the Emek neighborhood, one Beştepe neighborhood, one in the Çankaya neighborhood, one in the Tunalı Hilmi Street and one in Kızılay.

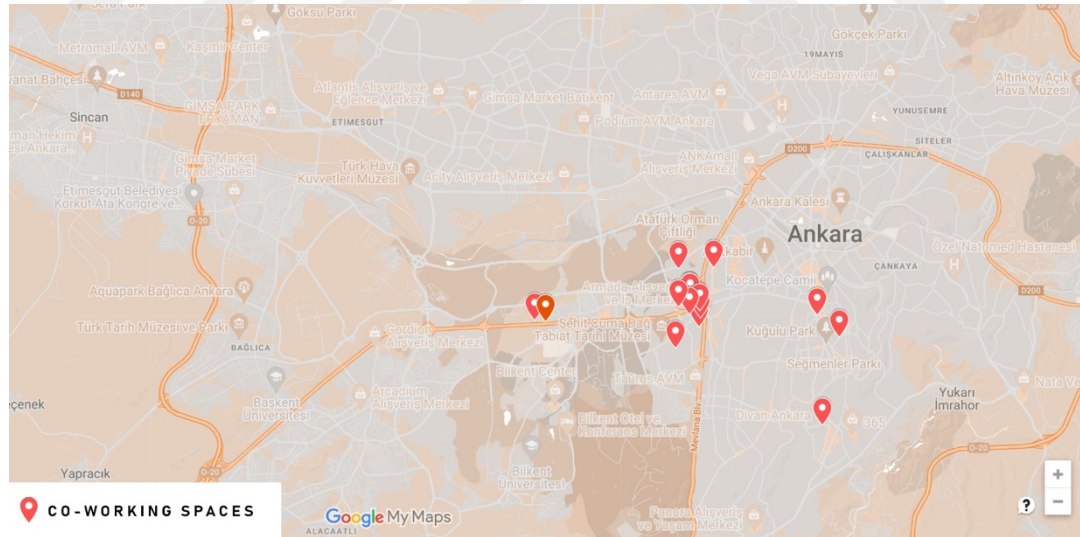


Figure 15. Co-Working space locations in Ankara (Google Maps, 2024)

3.2 Places Where Coffee Houses are Concentrated in Ankara

Deeply ingrained in its metropolitan scene, Ankara, the capital of Türkiye, has a rich and varied coffee culture. The city's coffee houses and coffee shops are essential social hubs for residents as well as guests. Emphasizing their importance in the social and cultural life of Ankara, this part investigates the main districts where coffee houses are mostly concentrated.

Kızılay: The Heart of Ankara

Often called the center of Ankara, Kızılay is among the most energetic and busy areas of the city. Popular for its central location and ease of access, Kızılay is a hotspot for cafés and coffee shops. The region draws a significant population including professionals, students, and visitors who all contribute to its vibrant scene. From classic Turkish coffee shops to contemporary, hip cafes, the several cafés dotting Kızılay provide a great range of possibilities. Notable businesses such mirror the mix of old and new in this area. Being a significant transportation hub, Kızılay's strategic location improves its appeal even more as an ideal place for coffee culture.

Street of Tunalı Hilmi: a Cultural and Social Center

Another well-known neighborhood of Ankara with a concentration of coffee shops and cafés is Tunalı Hilmi Street. Attracting a more affluent and fashionable audience, this boulevard is notable for its cosmopolitan and sophisticated attitude. The cafés on Tunalı Hilmi Street are well-known for their vibrant ambiance, good coffee, and modern layouts. Those wishing to have a relaxed coffee experience while participating in people-watching or intellectual debates choose Tunalı Hilmi Street because of its status as a cultural and social center.

Çankaya: Business and Diplomatic District

Another important location where coffee shops and cafés are located is Çankaya, home to numerous embassies, government buildings, and corporations. Diplomatic missions and multinational organizations found in Çankaya have resulted in the opening of many coffee houses serving a worldwide customer base. For diplomats, business people, and expatriates, these cafés provide significant gathering places.

Bahçelievler - Emek: A Student-Friendly, Residential Area

Popular for students and young professionals, Bahçelievler is a mostly residential suburb with multiple universities nearby. Offering reasonable rates, comfortable settings, and free Wi-Fi, the Bahçelievler cafés appeal to this group. Bahçelievler's coffee houses' student-friendly character adds to the area's energetic and young vibe, therefore supporting its importance as a main hub for coffee culture in Ankara.

Hamamönü: The District of History and Custom

In recent years, Hamamönü, a historical area of Ankara, has undergone rejuvenation and repair. Charming cobblestone lanes and classic Ottoman structures abound in this neighborhood. With their genuine décor and traditional Turkish coffee, the Hamamönü coffee shops offer a window into the past. Both visitors and residents enjoy Hamamönü's coffee houses since they offer a nostalgic experience honoring Ankara's rich cultural legacy. Hamamönü's coffee houses' preservation of historical aspects gives the coffee culture in the city a distinctive perspective.

Söğütözü: The Contemporary Corporate District

Rapidly growing business neighborhood Söğütözü in Ankara is well-known for its modern skyscrapers and corporate buildings. The coffee shops and coffee houses in Söğütözü serve mainly local professionals and are meant to provide a convenient and quick setting for networking and business meetings. High-end hotels and conference centers in Söğütözü boost demand for premium coffee houses offering both elegance and convenience even further.

Çukurambar: A Vibrant Residential and Business District

Comprising residential, business, and entertainment venues, Çukurambar is a bustling area. Families, young professionals, and students all frequent the Çukurambar cafés and these coffee houses are ideal for both informal get-togethers and official events since they usually have modern furniture, large menus, and outside seating. The dynamic surroundings of Çukurambar and its attractiveness to a broad spectrum of demographics help to explain why Çukurambar is a major site for coffee culture in Ankara.

Kızılırmak: Developing Urban Center

Emerging in Ankara, Kızılırmak is an urban center that has seen notable growth recently. From local citizens to business visitors, the coffee houses in Kızılırmak draw a varied customer base. Those who want to savor a superb coffee experience in a modern environment will find the region appealing because of its modern infrastructure and handy location.

Residential and Mixed- Use Districts: Mustafa Kemal and İşçi Blokları

Residential areas such as Mustafa Kemal and İşçi Blokları blend businesses and the coffee houses that are located in this area provide a friendly environment for socializing and leisure, therefore stressing community and comfort. Coffee shops' inclusion into these residential neighborhoods emphasizes their part in improving the quality of life and strengthening the feeling of community.

The proliferation of coffee shops and caf  s in different parts of Ankara exposes the lively and varied coffee scene of the city. From the busy streets of Kızılay to the historical appeal of Hamam  n  , every location provides a distinctive coffee experience that suits a different taste and inclination. These businesses not only provide coffee but also significantly help to promote community building, social contact, and cross-cultural communication. The strategic placement, energetic ambiance, and varied customer base of Ankara's coffee houses highlight their indispensable nature as fundamental elements of the urban fabric of the city.

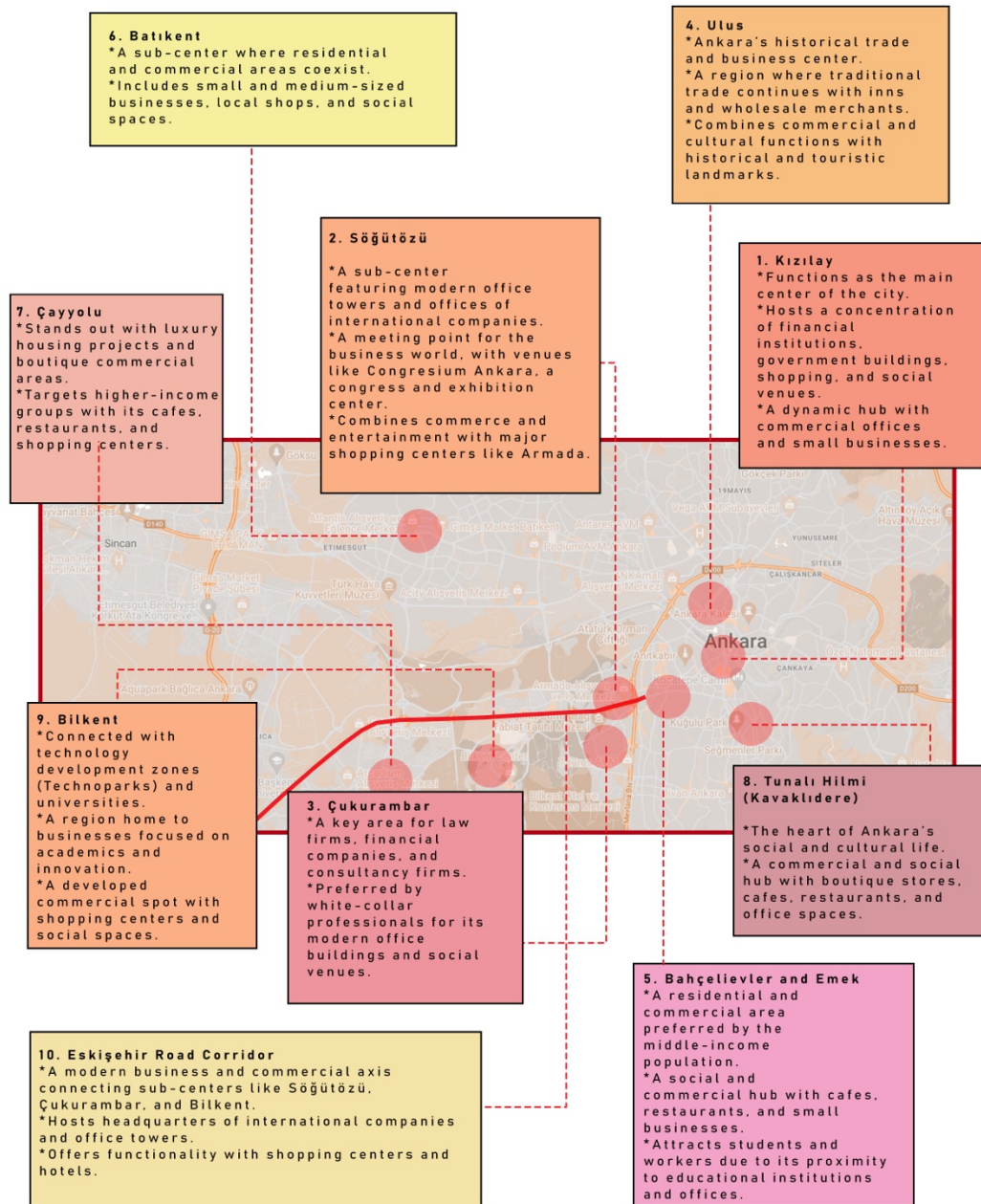


Figure 16. Diagram showing the centers and sub-centers of Ankara. (Prepared by author, 2024)

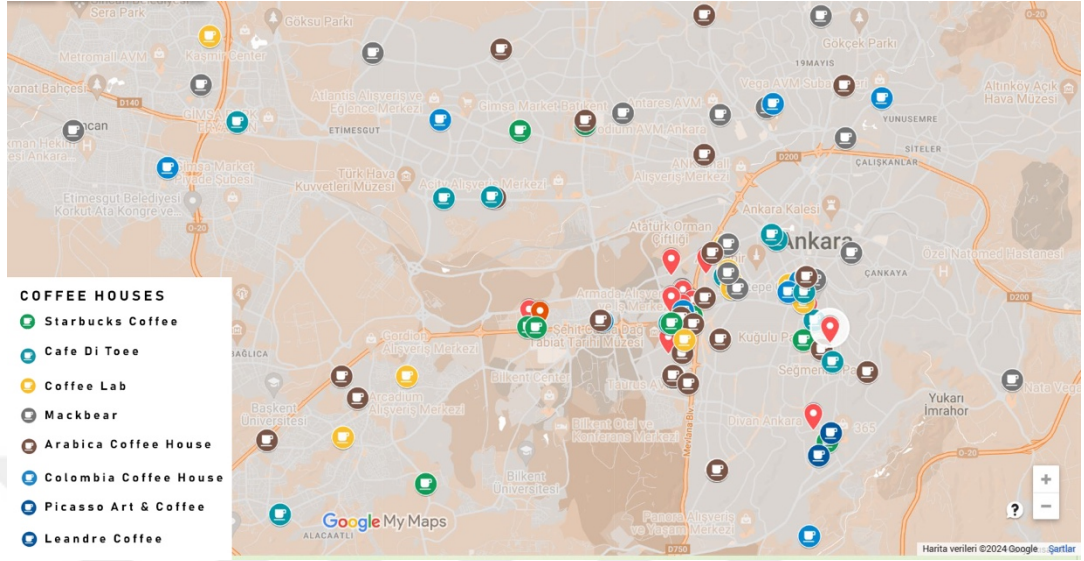


Figure 17. Distribution of chain coffee houses in Ankara (Google Maps, 2024)

3.3 Evaluation

The advent of remote working has fundamentally changed professional habits and Ankara is no exception to go through this change. This part investigates the present situation of remote working in Ankara, looking at its frequency, the causes of its expansion, and the effects on the coffee houses in the city.

Especially because of the pandemic, remote working in Ankara has witnessed a significant rise. Remote working rules have been embraced by companies in many different fields, including technology, finance, and education, to guarantee employee safety and business continuity. A 2021 poll by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) indicates that around 35% of Ankara's workforce has participated in some kind of remote labor since the start of the pandemic (TÜİK, 2021). This change has hastened the demand for adaptable offices, which has helped coffee houses to become rather popular as alternate workspaces.

Remote working in Ankara has emerged for several reasons. First of all, due to technology developments, staff members may now work almost anywhere. Straightforward communication and productivity have been made possible by high-speed internet, cloud computing, and collaboration technologies such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Slack.

Remote work has been embraced in response to a cultural change toward a better work-life balance. Many workers would rather have the freedom that remote working gives so they could better handle their personal and professional obligations. The growing number of businesses using hybrid work models, mixing remote and on-site activity, clearly shows this cultural change.

The financial issues are really important, and remote working has enabled economic savings for companies in terms of decreased electricity bills and fewer office space needs. A clear benefit for staff members is the shortened travel time and expenses, which supports the trend of remote working even more.

For many professionals in Ankara, the explosion in remote working has turned coffee shops and cafés into essential offices. These businesses have free Wi-Fi, cozy seats, and a range of drinks, therefore creating a convenient setting for remote work. Cafés are appealing substitutes for conventional offices since their atmosphere promotes creativity and efficiency.

Many coffee shops and cafés in Ankara have responded to this trend by customizing their offerings to especially appeal to remote workers. To meet the demands of remote workers, numerous cafés nowadays include set desks, power outlets at every table, and long hours of operation. Co-working cafes—which combine the elements of a coffee house with those of a co-working space—have been pioneered by companies like ‘Kolektif House’ and ‘Workinton’, therefore offering a more ordered setting for remote work.

Because of their abundance of coffee houses, accessibility, and general atmosphere, some areas of Ankara have become favorite places for remote workers. Kızılay, the main center of Ankara, is a common alternative for remote workers since it provides a variety of coffee shops and cafés. Public transport links the neighborhood, which adds to its ease.

When Ankara's polycentric structure, new business centers, and the office spaces concentrated in these business centers are examined, the Çukurambar - Söğütözü region, which is Ankara's new business and trade area, has been selected as the common intersection point of chain coffee houses and co-working spaces spread throughout Ankara. The Çukurambar neighborhood stands out more with its land use diversity and has also been determined as the study area with its official borders. Due to the intensification of co-working spaces in the study area, field research and surveys were conducted using third-place coffee houses as offices and remote working spaces. The most important reason for choosing the Çukurambar neighborhood is that it is where coffee houses and co-working spaces are concentrated.

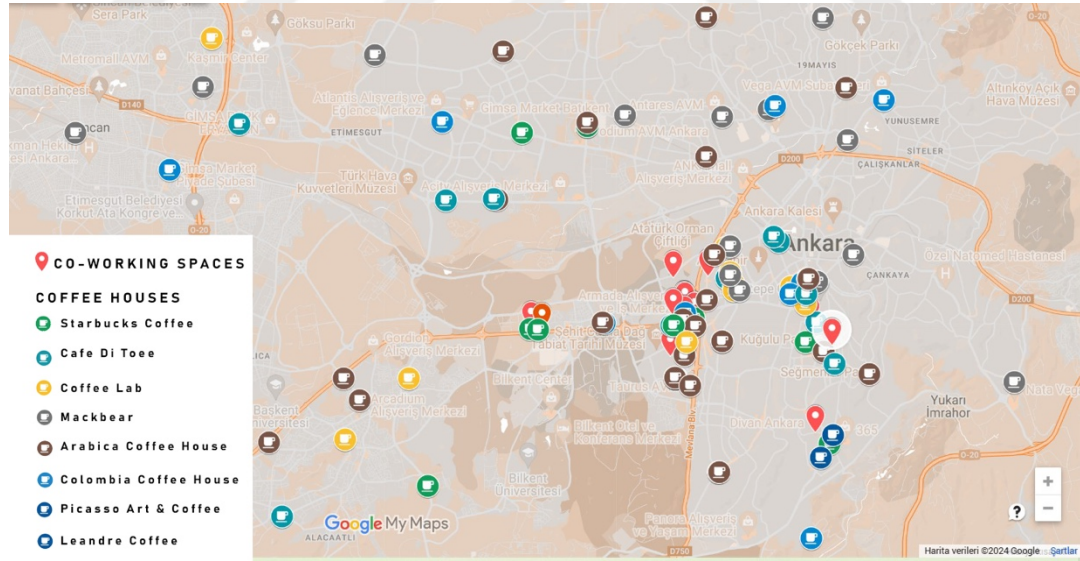


Figure 18. Map of the locations of chain coffee houses and co-working spaces across Ankara. (Google Maps, 2024).

3.3.1 Comparisons of Co-Working Spaces and Coffee Houses Used for Remote Work

Coffee houses and co-working spaces are the two main options for remote workers. Both options have their advantages and disadvantages, and below, these two working environments have been compared and evaluated:

Table 5. Comparisons of co-working spaces and coffee houses

	Coffee Houses	Co-working Spaces
Atmosphere and Environment	Coffee houses generally offer a relaxed and social environment, but the noise level can be variable (Özgüner, 2017)	Co-working spaces provide a professional atmosphere and offer opportunities for collaboration (Clifton et al., 2022).
Cost	Coffee houses are low-cost, but the need for constant ordering can increase costs (Dewi et al., 2022).	Depending on membership fees, co-working spaces are more expensive but include professional services (Clifton et al., 2022)
Facilities and Infrastructure	Coffee houses may have the basics (Wi-Fi, power sockets), ergonomic furniture and office equipment often need to be improved (Dewi et al., 2022).	Co-working spaces offer more extensive facilities, such as high-speed internet, printers, and meeting rooms (Clifton et al., 2022).

Table 4. (Continued)

Social Interaction	Coffee houses provide a broader social mix, they can be limited to building business connections (Dewi et al., 2022).	Co-working spaces are more suitable for networking and offer the opportunity to interact with similar professionals (Clifton et al., 2022).
Flexibility	Coffee houses are characterized by flexible hours, co-working spaces are usually tied to fixed hours (Dewi et al., 2022).	Co-working spaces require a previous agreement or contract, such as a monthly or annual usage contract. The rent or dues must be paid according to this contract. (Clifton et al., 2022).



CHAPTER 4

THE MAIN CASE AREA OF THE STUDY: ÇUKURAMBAR REGION IN ANKARA

4.1 Çukurambar History

Çukurambar district has undergone a considerable change over the years, from being a small residential area to a significant district in Ankara. The history of Çukurambar starts in the early Republican era, when Ankara became the capital of the newly founded Republic of Türkiye in 1923. At first, the area was marked by few communities and farming operations. In the early 20th century, urban planning attempts for Ankara concentrated mostly on the city center, leaving peripheral districts like Çukurambar somewhat underdeveloped (Köroğlu & Ercoşkun, 2006).

For Çukurambar, the middle of the 20th century represented a slow process of urban growth. The expansion of Ankara's population demanded the creation of new residential neighborhoods. According to Tunçbilek (2022), Çukurambar started drawing middle-class households looking for reasonably priced accommodation away from the busy city center. Low-rise residential constructions and the creation of basic infrastructure during this era set the stage for later expansion.

As Çukurambar moved from a mostly residential region to a mixed-use urban zone, notable changes took place in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Across Ankara, the 1980s and 1990s saw fast urbanization and modernization initiatives; and Çukurambar also had significant infrastructure upgrades. Ankara Metropolitan Municipality highlights that high-rise buildings, commercial hubs, and contemporary conveniences defined this age and helped the area become appealing for both residential and business uses.

Çukurambar's favorable location, close to important government buildings and commercial areas, hastened its growth. Professionals and government workers started choosing the district as their preferred location, which resulted in the demand for businesses and new residential establishments. Thus, Çukurambar's fast urbanization was greatly influenced by its integration into Ankara's metropolitan fabric and accessibility to important transportation systems. Tunçbilek (2022).

An additional important feature of Çukurambar's history is its socioeconomic change. As Akçaoğlu (2018) emphasizes, the economic character of the district has changed from a mostly middle-class residential region to a more rich metropolitan neighborhood. The growing property values and the flood of affluent citizens clearly show this transformation. Further adding to Çukurambar's economic vitality is the increasing commercial activity in Çukurambar, including retail stores and corporate headquarters.

Environmental factors have also shaped Çukurambar's growth. The designers of the district have included parks and green areas in the urban layout, therefore improving the quality of living for the citizens.

Finally, the past of Çukurambar is evidence of the dynamic and multifarious character of urban growth in Ankara. From its early days as a sparsely inhabited residential region to its present status as a busy urban district, Çukurambar has experienced major changes motivated by socioeconomic, architectural, and environmental elements. The growth of the district highlights the intricate interaction of planning, development, and community demands by reflecting more general patterns in urbanization and modernization. Growing and changing, Çukurambar is always a key component of Ankara's metropolitan scene, reflecting the city's continuous path toward modernism and environmental sustainability.

4.1.1 Çukurambar City Plans and Urban Transformation History

The Ankara Metropolitan Municipality prepared a new city plan in 1982, foreseeing the decentralization of the western axis where Çukurambar is located. Subsequently, in 1984, a 1/1000 scale master zoning plan was prepared for Çukurambar, aiming for a lower population density in the neighborhood. However, the revised 1/5000 scale Çukurambar master plan in 1993 attracted the attention of the urban transformation sector (Köroğlu & Ercoşkun, 2006). In the following period, the transformation process accelerated. Single-story shanty houses were replaced by multi-story apartment blocks (Akçaoğlu, 2018). Following the implementation of the plans, high-rise building blocks were positioned at the center of each urban parcel, giving a new definition to the built environment in Çukurambar (Köroğlu & Ercoşkun, 2010). Additionally, with the implementation of the plans, the westward shift of the city has also caused an increase in traffic and population density in Çukurambar.

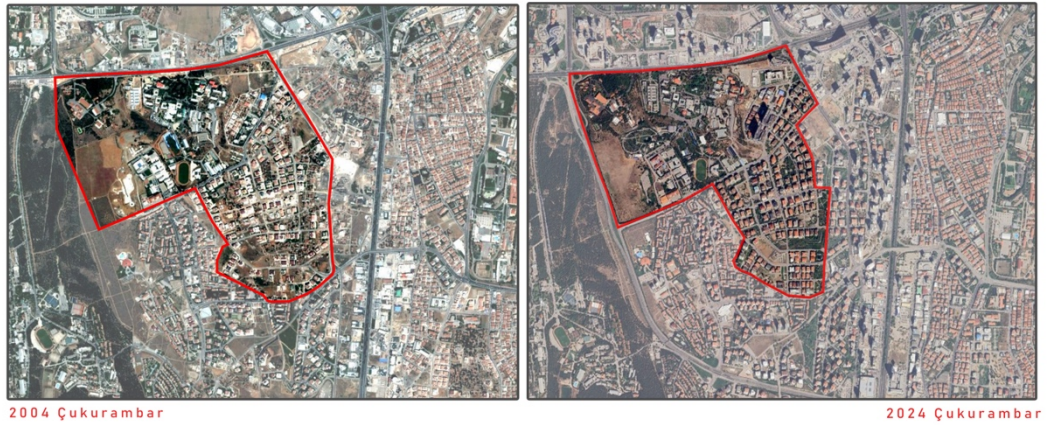


Figure 19. Satellite View Change in 20 Years, Çukurambar (Google Earth, 2024)



Figure 20. Çukurambar Neighborhood 1/5000 Scale Master Development Plan (Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change E-Plan Automation System, 2024)

4.1.2 Current Land Use Status of Çukurambar Neighborhood

Çukurambar Neighborhood is situated in the emerging commercial and business hub of Ankara. From the north, it is surrounded by the Söğütözü Neighborhood, residential, office buildings, and business hubs, and Dumlupınar Boulevard, a major highway and metro axis of Ankara. 1071 Malazgirt Boulevard, a significant highway axis linking industrial and manufacturing facilities in the north of Ankara to residential neighborhoods in the center, lies to the west. Conversely on the other side of the road lies Middle East Technical University (METU). Furthermore to the west and south of the Çukurambar Neighborhood lies the İşçi Blokları Neighborhood, which offers a significant inventory of residential. Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Street, a major

axis for businesses, homes, and offices, as well as the Kızılırmak Neighborhood with a high concentration of commercial and office activities, lie east of the research region.

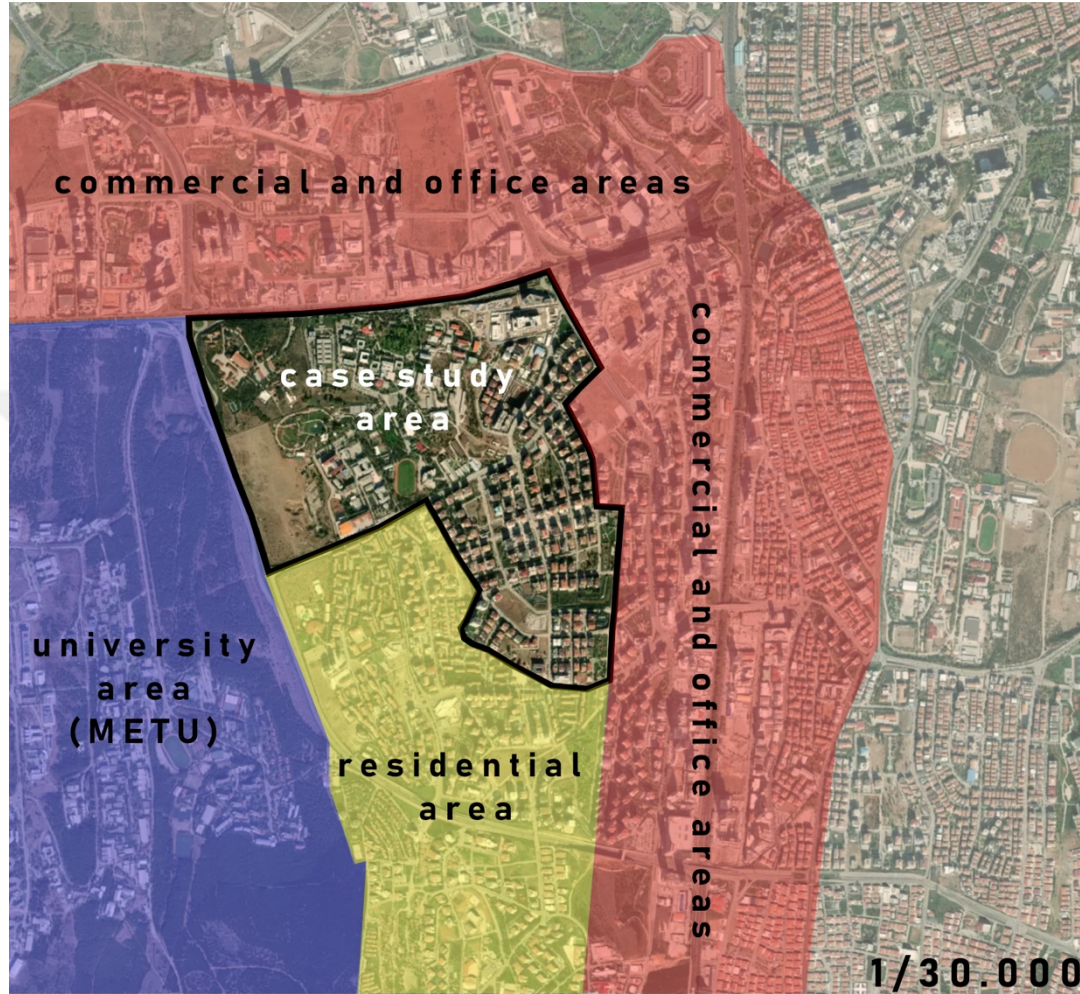


Figure 21. Regional Land Use Conceptual Diagram (Prepared by author via NetCAD, 2024)

Three distinct ZONES stand out in the study of Çukurambar Neighborhood's present land use and they are: Zone 1, Zone 2, and Zone 3. Though there are natural links between the zones, the concentration of applications within a 500-meter radius from the cores of these zones dominated the research focus. Referred to in this study as ZONE 1, the first of these zones is bordered to the north by Dumlupınar Boulevard and Söğütözü Neighborhood, to the west by 1071 Malazgirt Boulevard and METU,

to the south by ZONE 3 and İşçi Blokları Neighborhood, and to the east by ZONE 2 and Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Street. ZONE 1 stands out mostly for not having any residential areas inside it. Government buildings, embassies, office and commercial complexes, schools, and a public park comprise the region. From east to west, the land uses within ZONE 1 comprise BESA Tower (an office and commercial center), the American Embassy, the General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration (MTA), the Vaccine Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Çankaya University, Arı and Evrensel Colleges, and Çankaya University Çukurambar Campus. Survey research has been scheduled for two cafés and coffee shops housed inside the BESA Tower office and commercial hub.

ZONE 2 is bounded to the north by ZONE 1 and Malcolm X Street; to the west by 1464th Street and ZONE 3; to the south by Hasan Celal Güzel Street and İşçi Blokları Neighborhood; and to the east by Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Street and Kızılırmak Neighborhood. ZONE 2 stands out for having just mixed uses—business, offices, and commercial sections under residential structures. Along the north-south axis of the neighborhood, Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Street is a commercial axis containing banks, restaurants, cafes, brand representatives, and major corporate headquarters. Erol Yaşar Türkalp Street is another commercial axis across the east-to-west area. This street mostly consists of business ground-floor buildings, upper-level offices, and some residential apartments on the top floor. Regarding office location, these two streets rank among Ankara's new central business districts. For ZONE 2, one café and coffee shop on these two streets have been chosen for surveys.

Öğretmenler Street borders ZONE 3 north, ZONE 2 east, and ZONE 1 south. Budapest Street and İşçi Blokları Neighborhood, a residential area with a higher density of houses, located to the west. Hasan Celal Güzel Street and İşçi Blokları Neighborhood exist southward as well. From ZONE 3 eastward is ZONE 2. ZONE 3 stands out because its residential texture is the densest in the area. There is just one development with commercial spaces underneath homes. Every other building is for residence. Furthermore, rather residential is the neighborhood of İşçi Blokları

nearby. Survey research has been focused on two coffee shops situated under the residential commercial complex in this location.



Figure 22. Zones in the Study, Çukurambar (Prepared by author via NetCAD, 2024)

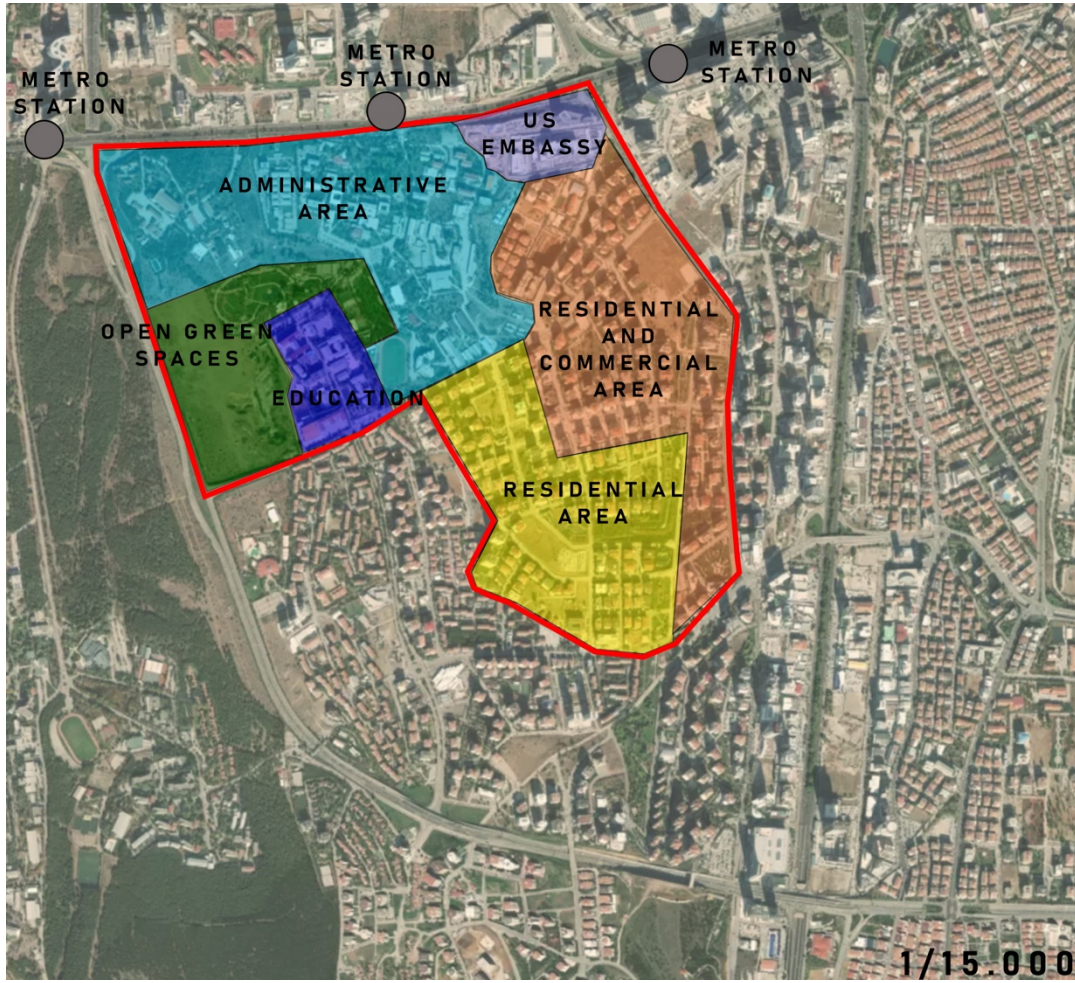


Figure 23.Çukurambar Neighborhood Land Use Analysis (Prepared by author via NetCAD, 2024)

4.2 Locations and Features of Coffee Houses Selected by Zones

4.2.1 Selected Coffee Houses in ZONE 1

Zones have organic relationships with each other and neighborhoods bordering other zones. Moreover, according to the characteristics of the neighborhood, their characteristics are shaped by their relationship with the uses within the neighborhood. For example, there are urban relations between the government institutions, educational areas, the US Embassy, and the commercial and office areas

within ZONE 1 and bordering ZONE 1, as well as the selected coffee houses. In addition, it is the area closest to metro stations.

The coffee houses selected in ZONE 1 are located under the business center BESA Tower, a commercial and office center located at the northern end of the area.

The coffee houses that have been selected in this area;

1. Coffee Di Toe Besa Tower
2. Starbucks Besa Tower



Figure 24. Zone 1 coffee house locations (Google Earth, 2024)

4.2.1.1 Coffee Di Toe Besa Tower

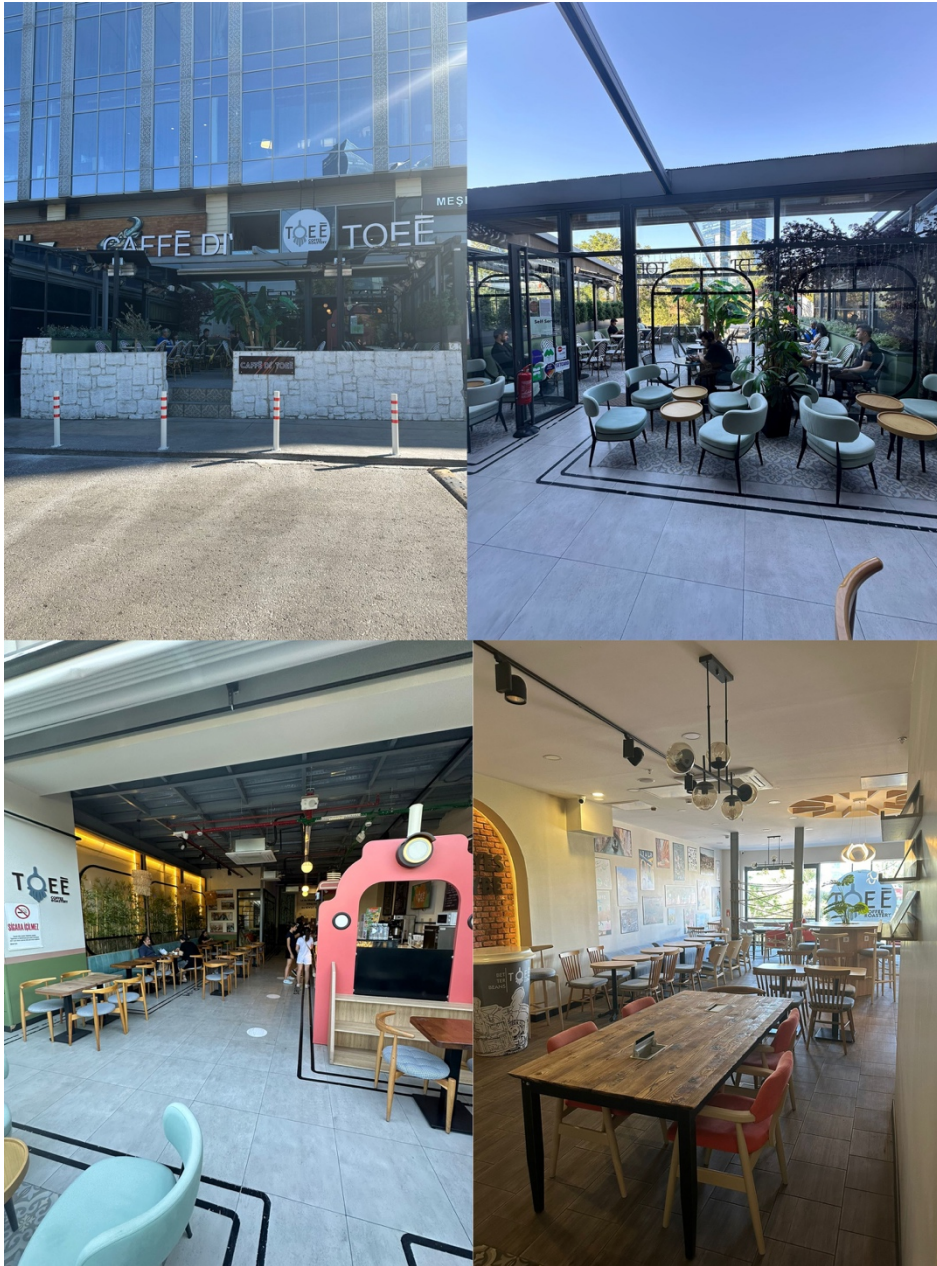


Figure 25. Cafe Di Toe (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

Coffee Di Toe Besa Tower coffee house has three different lounges. The first one is an open-top smoking lounge. This lounge is less suitable for remote working than the other lounges, with more frequent tables, less comfortable chairs, and fewer technological features such as power strips. The second hall is the inner entrance,

which includes the coffee house bar, corridor, restroom entrances, and seating areas. Although there is more technology in this area than in Hall 1, it is a noisy environment with more people coming and going. Music is louder in the two halls mentioned above than in hall three. The third hall of the coffee house is the upstairs hall, which is reserved as a study hall. In this lounge, the technological facilities, furniture, and design are designed more for working. It is used only by people who want to work, with no noise and low music. The photographs above show the entrance, the first open-air smoking lounge, the interior lounge, and the upstairs study lounge in sequence.



4.2.1.2 Starbucks Besa Tower

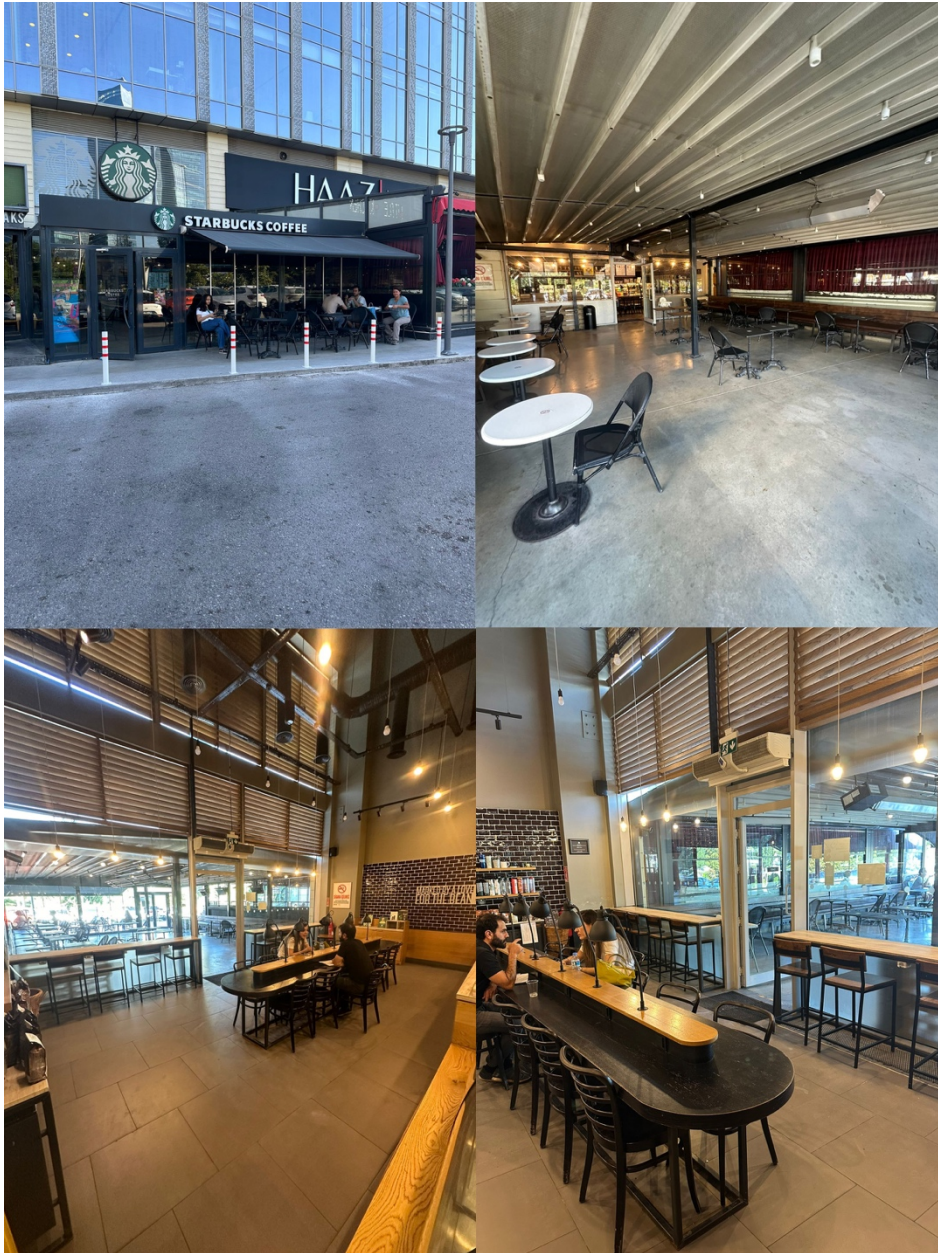


Figure 26. Starbucks Besa Tower (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

The coffee house belonging to this international brand chain is smaller in terms of area size compared to the other coffee houses selected in this area. As a result of its design, size, and the observations made in the field, it is understood that it serves more with the concept of 'Take Away.' The coffee house in question consists of three

halls, the first hall is the open area in front of the entrance and is used as a smoking area. In this area, the chairs and tables are more suitable for outdoors, and there are no technological facilities such as sockets. The second hall is the entrance hall that welcomes people at the entrance and offers seating areas and sockets on the sides of the hall. The third lounge is the lounge in front of the coffee house bar, which has been photographed from two different angles above. Although it is the area with the most human circulation, it is also the area designed for the most work.

4.2.2 Selected Coffee Houses in ZONE 2

ZONE 2 is a center and attraction point both regionally and in the Çukurambar neighborhood. Especially Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Boulevard and Erol Yaşar Türkalp Street, which separate the area in the north-south direction, are important commercial axes of the region. In the area in question, there are shops, stores, office buildings, and residential uses on the upper floors of the buildings. Although it is a mixed-use area, trade and office uses are the highest compared to other zones.

The selected coffee houses in Zone 2, the first is located on Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu Boulevard and the second on Erol Yaşar Türkalp Street.

1. Coffee Lab Çukurambar
2. Mackbear Coffee Co. Çukurambar



Figure 27. Zone 2 coffee house locations (Google Earth, 2024)

4.2.2.1 Coffee Lab Çukurambar

It is located on the high streets of the region. It is larger in square meters than the other selected coffee houses. The coffee house consists of three different halls. The first lounge is the outdoor smoking area, which is open, shaded by umbrellas, furnished with more outdoor furniture, without sockets and technological facilities. The second lounge is an indoor lounge in front of the coffee house bar and covers one and a half floors. This area is relatively more comfortable than the front garden area, with more comfortable furniture and more technological facilities such as electrical outlets. The third lounge is the completely isolated and quiet study lounge upstairs. This is designed entirely as a workspace. Its technological facilities and design are geared towards work.



Figure 28. Coffee Lab Çukurambar (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.2.2.2 Mackbear Coffee co. Çukurambar

It is located on the most important commercial axis of the Çukurambar neighborhood on a neighborhood scale. The street mostly consists of residential and office buildings on the upper floors and shops and stores on the lower floors. There are many coffee houses and restaurants on the street. The coffee house is on the average of the other selected coffee houses in terms of square meters. It consists of three halls. The first and the entrance halls are completely open, shaded with umbrellas, furnished with outdoor furniture, and poorly designed in terms of technology, and are open for smoking. The second area is a partially technologically weak seating area created with retractable awning and glass systems, created in the concept of a winter garden, furnished with more comfortable armchairs. The third hall is a fully enclosed interior hall and also has a coffee bar. Compared to the other areas, this is the most suitable area for working, and has a high socket and other technological facilities. Tables and seating areas are partly more suitable for working.



Figure 29. Mackbear Coffee co. Çukurambar (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.2.3 Selected Coffee Houses in ZONE 3

Zone 3 is located south of the Çukurambar neighborhood, surrounded by residential areas, and has the highest residential density. It includes educational facility areas, residential areas, open and green areas, and residential and commercial areas. The most essential transportation axis is Hasan Celal Güzel Street, which passes through the south of the Zone. One end of the street passes through the Ankara Courthouse Labor Courts building, connecting the zone with the center. The other end of the street connects to the densely residential İşçi Blokları Neighborhood and Çiğdem Neighborhood. Four coffee houses with different characteristics and square meters under the Faralya Residence, the only residential and commercial building block in Zone 3, were selected for the survey.

1. Arabica Coffee Çukurambar
2. Leadre Coffee Çukurambar
3. Picasso Coffee Çukurambar
4. Colombia Coffee Çukurambar



Figure 30. Zone 3 coffee house locations (Google Earth, 2024)

4.2.3.1 Arabica Coffee Çukurambar

Arabica Coffee Çukurambar is a branch of a local coffee chain. This branch in the Çukurambar neighborhood is one of the largest coffee houses in terms of square meters and capacity both in Zone 3 and the Çukurambar neighborhood. The coffee house consists of 3 separate halls. The first lounge at the entrance is a smoking lounge with a retractable top and windows. More outdoor furniture is used in this lounge, and the technological features are lower. The second lounge is the interior lounge, with comfortable seating and a coffee bar. More technological facilities are available in this lounge. The third lounge of the coffee house is the study room on the mezzanine floor. This lounge is designed more as a study lounge. The furnishings, lighting, sound level, and placement of sockets are more suitable for working. It is the coffee house with the highest capacity in the area.

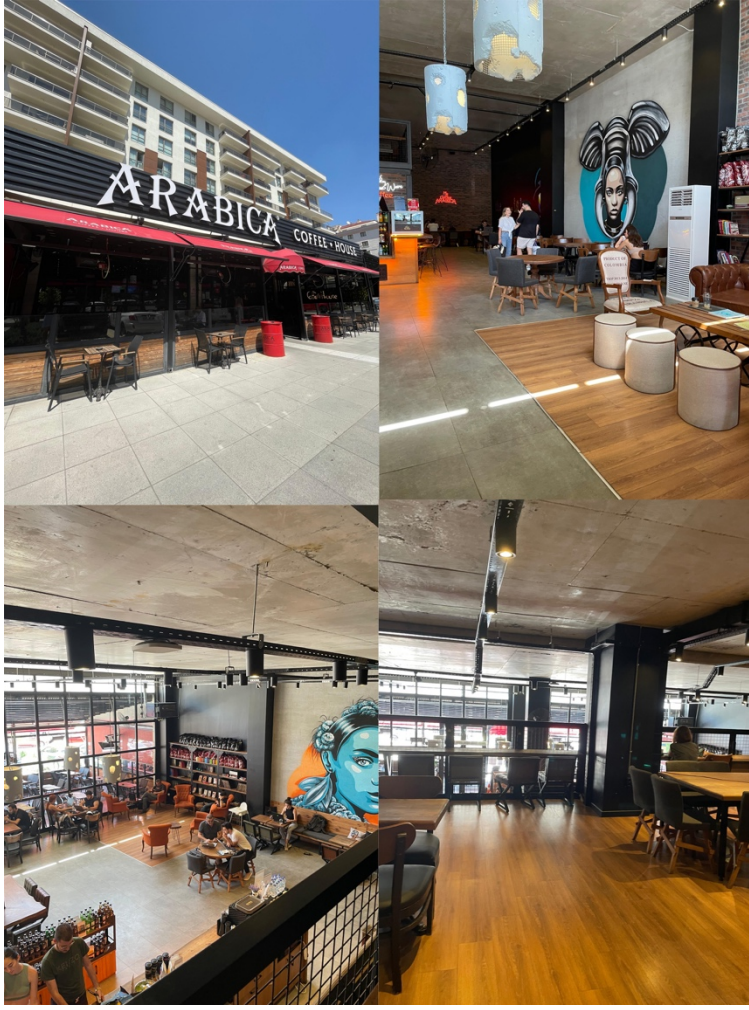


Figure 31. Arabica Coffee Çukurambar (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.2.3.2 Picasso Cafe

Picasso Coffee is a small coffee house in the Faralya Residence complex located south of Zone 3 in Çukurambar. It is located on the upper floor above the other coffee houses. This area's most miniature coffee house is in square meters and capacity. It consists of three different halls, the first lounge is located in the entrance area, a smoking lounge with a retractable awning system. It is furnished with outdoor furniture and has no sockets on the tables and around the tables. It was observed that it was primarily used for smoking and socializing. The second lounge is an interior lounge. This lounge has a coffee bar and a safe and is more suitable for working than the first lounge. There are sockets, tables ideal for working, and comfortable furniture. The third area is the quiet study lounge. Although it is small, it has good ventilation and technological facilities.



Figure 32. Picasso Coffee Çukurambar (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.2.3.3 Leandre Coffee Çukurambar

Leandre Coffee Çukurambar is the 3rd café in the same complex. In terms of square meters and capacity, it is smaller than Colombia Coffee and Arabica Coffee and larger than Picasso Coffee. It consists of three different halls. The first lounge is at the entrance, covered with a retractable awning smoking area, furnished with outdoor furniture and wall sockets. It is partially suitable for work. The second hall is the inner hall, with a coffee bar. It has more comfortable seating and more technological facilities. The third lounge is a mezzanine lounge designed as a study room. The music is lower in this room, and the tables are designed for working.

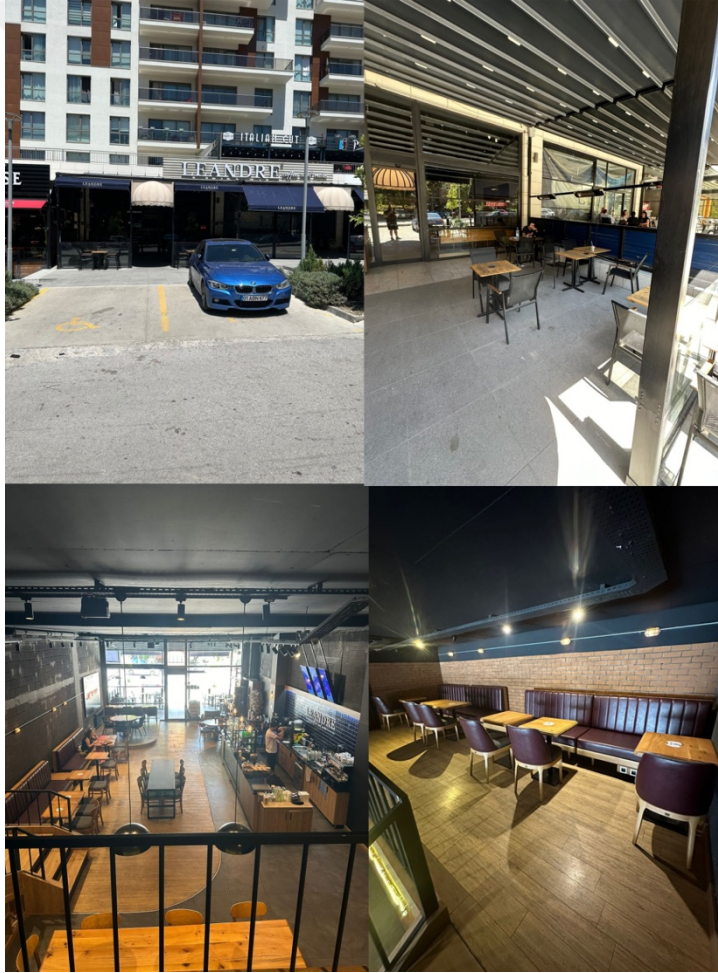


Figure 33. Leandre Coffee Çukurambar (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.2.3.4 Colombia Coffee Çukurambar

It is located in Zone 3, the second largest café regarding square meters and capacity. It consists of four halls. The first hall is situated in the coffee houses' entrance and is entirely open. Outdoor furniture is used here, and no technological facilities such as sockets exist. The second hall is a partially smokeable hall with a top and sides closed with opening and closing systems and sockets on the sides of the walls. The third lounge is an interior lounge with a coffee bar and a safe. It is designed with more comfortable furniture and technological facilities suitable for working. At the end of the second area are two quiet study lounges. This lounge is designed purely for study purposes.





Figure 34. Colombia Coffee Çukurambar (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.3 Locations and Features of Selected Co-Working Spaces in Söğütözü – Çukurambar Sub-Center

Six co-working spaces in the Söğütözü - Çukurambar sub-center were visited, three of which accepted to have their photos taken and two of which accepted to have in-depth interviews. Workinton Çukurambar, Workup Çukurambar, and Kollektif House Next Level co-working spaces were visited, and pictures were taken in those co-working spaces. Also, in-depth interviews were conducted with Workup Çukurambar and Kollektif House Next Level managers.



Figure 35. Location of selected Co-Working Spaces (Google Earth, 2024).

4.3.1 Workinton Söğütözü

It is located in the Next Level Office Building in Söğütözü Neighborhood, a business and office center adjacent to Zone 1. It offers virtual offices, ready offices, meeting rooms, and co-working spaces. There is a refreshment area that serves as a small coffee house. Coffee, tea, cold drinks, and snacks such as sandwiches are served in this area. Permission was granted to take photographs at this facility as part of the fieldwork, but in-depth interviews could not be conducted.

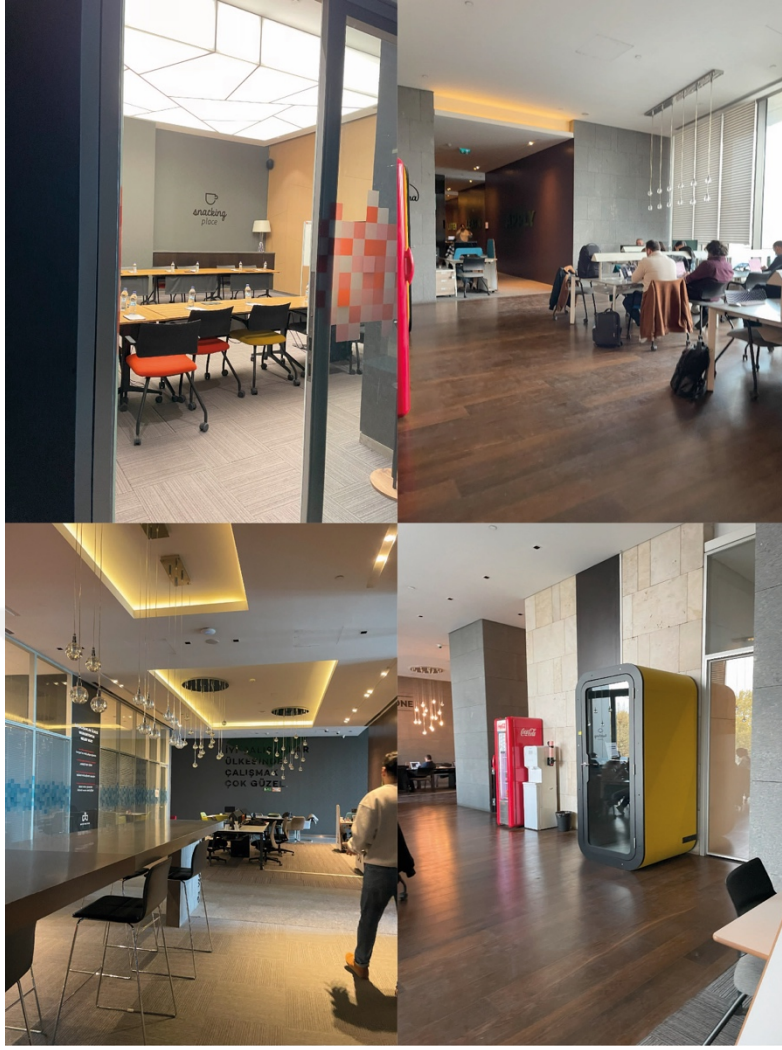


Figure 36. Workinton Söğütözü (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.3.2 Kolektif House Next Level

This selected co-working space is also located in the business and office center Next Level Office building in Söğütözü neighborhood, which is adjacent to Çukurambar neighborhood Zone 1. It includes ready-made offices, virtual office service, meeting rooms, audio work areas, and rest areas where food and beverages are served. In this co-working space, an in-depth interview was conducted with the operations manager of the business.



Figure 37. Kolektif House Next Level (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.3.3 Work Up Çukurambar

It is a co-working space located in Zone 2, within the use of residences, business centers, and offices. The most important feature that distinguishes it from others is that there are also residential uses in the Zone in which it is located. Study halls, meeting rooms, private rooms, and virtual office services are provided. In addition to these, unlike the other co-working spaces sampled, this co-working space chain has a coffee brand. There is also a small coffee house in the space where this coffee brand is served and sold.



Figure 38. Work Up Çukurambar (Source: Author's Photo Archive, 2024)

4.4 Evaluation

Third Place Characteristics and Parameters and, Remote Work Space Characteristics mentioned in the literature review were observed during the fieldwork. As a result of these observations, when co-working spaces and coffee houses were compared, it was seen that co-working spaces defined as second place approached third-place characteristics. In contrast, coffee houses, defined as third place, rearranged themselves according to the characteristics of remote workspaces, which are second place. The space formed by combining the characteristics of these two uses remains outside the definitions of "Second place and Third Place" defined by Oldenburg. It is formed as a "Two and a Half Place" space with new work habits and changing urban dynamics.



CHAPTER 5

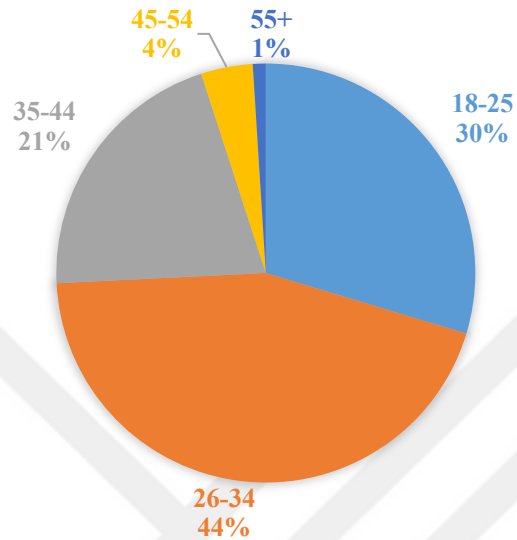
FINDINGS

5.1 Survey Questions, In-depths and Findings

Eight coffee houses and three co-working spaces in the Çukurambar-Söğütözü sub-center were selected within the zones allocated in the Çukurambar Neighborhood. A survey was conducted in the selected coffee houses between August 20, 2024, and August 24, 2024, once between 10:00-12:30 a.m. and once between 1:30-4:30 p.m. four days. In addition, photography, location scouting, and in-depth interviews were conducted in three co-working spaces on November 14, 2024, and November 15, 2024. In the coffee houses where the survey was conducted when the coffee house was entered, the total number of customers in the coffee house was counted. Then, the customers inside working at their desks for lessons or work were counted. These remote workers were approached and asked whether they were working in their current location for the job they were working remotely for. If the person was working remotely, they were given a piece of paper containing the information prepared for the survey and a QR code that would allow them to access the survey, and they were asked to participate in the survey. In addition, after the location scouting and photo shooting of the selected co-working spaces, an in-depth interview was conducted with the highest-level manager in the business.

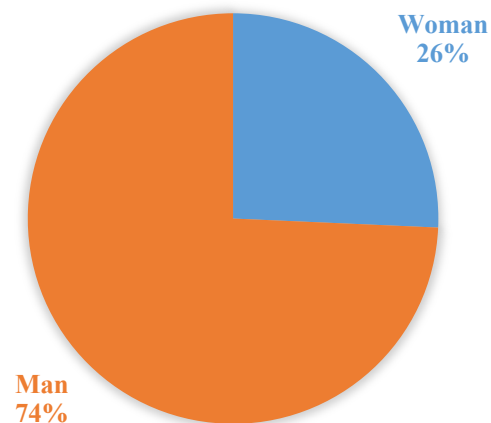
5.1.1 Demography

Table 6. Age



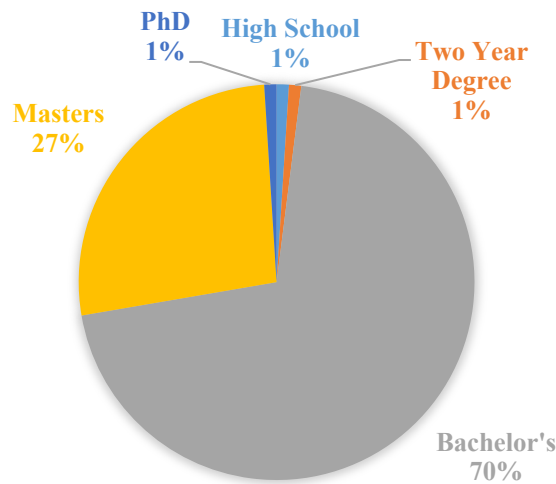
Among the 101 people who participated in the survey, most of them were between the ages of 26-34, with a rate of 44%. This group is followed by the ages of 18-25 with 30% and the ages of 35-44 with 21%. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the survey study was conducted mostly with young adult professionals.

Table 7. Gender



Among the 101 people in the survey, it was observed that the majority of the participants were male, with a rate of 74%. The remaining 26% of the surveyed people were female employees.

Table 8. Education Level



It is observed that the majority of the people surveyed have a bachelor's degree with a rate of 70%. This rate is followed by a master's degree with 27%. Graduates of 2-year programs, high school graduates, and PhD students are observed as one person each among the 101 participants in the survey study.

Table 9. Professions

Computer and Software Engineer	24
Engineer, Architect and Urban Planner	19
Sales and Marketing Specialist	14
Business Developer, Manager, Entrepreneur and Freelancer	14
Industrial, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics and Biomedical Engineer	11
Lawyer, Auditor, Consultant and Economist	8
Psychologist, Dentist, Biologist and Clinician	6
Researcher, Intern, Analyst, Trainer and Academician	5

As a result of surveys conducted with 101 employees working remotely in coffee houses, the occupational distribution of remote workers is given in the table. The most prominent occupations in this distribution are Computer and Software Engineers, Engineers, architects and urban planners, sales and marketing specialists and managers. When these occupations and the sectors they work in are examined as a result of the survey questions, the sectoral distribution in the table below emerges. This sector categorization was made according to the NACE codes of the Union of Chambers of Commerce.

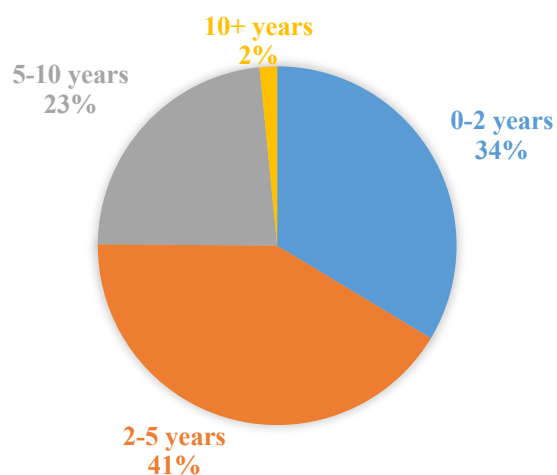
5.1.2 Work Districts and Remote Work Features

Table 10. Sectors

Architecture and Engineering	30
Information Technologies	24
Business and Support Services	22
Wholesale, retail and foreign trade	14
Health Services	6
Education	5

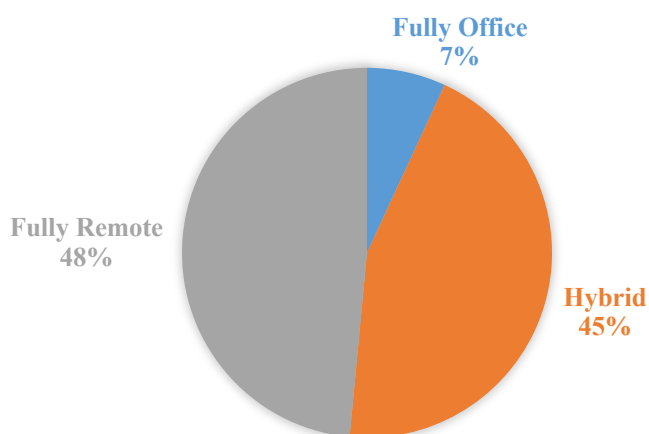
In the surveys conducted with 101 people working remotely in the coffee houses where they work, the distribution of the sectors they work in is given above. The prominent sectors in this distribution are Architecture, Engineering and Information Technologies.

Table 11. How Long They Have Been Working in This Sector



In the study, 41% of the people surveyed stated that they have been in the sector they are currently working in for 2-5 years. This rate was 34%, meaning that they were relatively new to the sector, having worked in this sector for 0-2 years. Those who had been working in this sector for 5-10 years constituted 23% of the respondents, and those who had been working for more than 10 years constituted 2%.

Table 12. Working Style



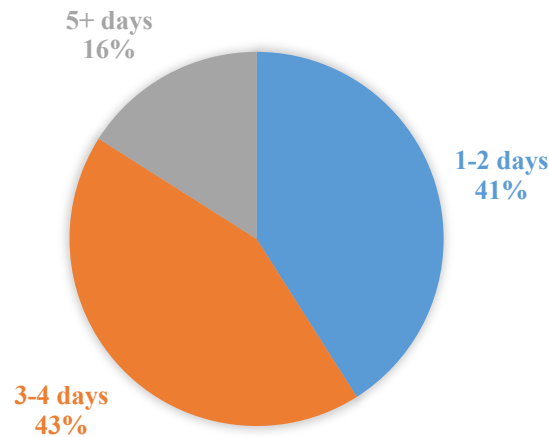
According to the study, almost the same number of employees are working either fully remote or hybrid. There are 7% of people who stated that they are working fully in office. This 7% is equal to 7 people.

If your answer is completely working in the office; What is the reason why you prefer to work in a coffee house during working hours?

A total of eight people who work entirely from the office responded to this question. The answers of these people were taken directly from the survey and are as follows;

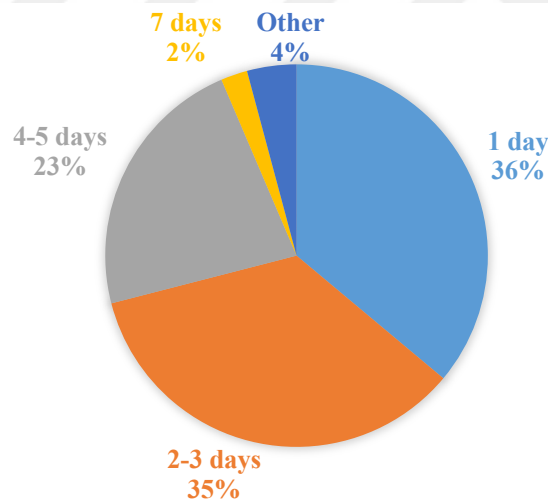
- 1. Being on a judicial holiday.*
- 2. I think I work more efficiently when I get away from the office environment and work in different environments.*
- 3. Conducting customer interviews and meetings.*
- 4. Flexibility.*
- 5. Working in a quiet, calm environment while seeing the people around me increases my motivation.*
- 6. Changing locations increases my productivity.*
- 7. Sometimes it is necessary to work on the road or during business trips, it is not a preference, but the internet and the environment attract me while working.*
- 8. Increasing focus.*

Table 13. Hybrid Working Days in a Week



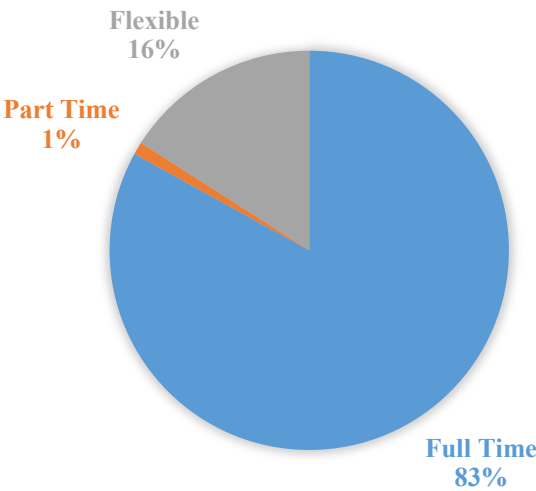
Almost equal numbers of survey respondents prefer coffee shops when working remotely either 1-2 days or 3-4 days, with only 16% of respondents saying they spend their entire workday working in coffee shops.

Table 14. Working Days for Hybrid and Fully Remote Workers in Coffee Houses



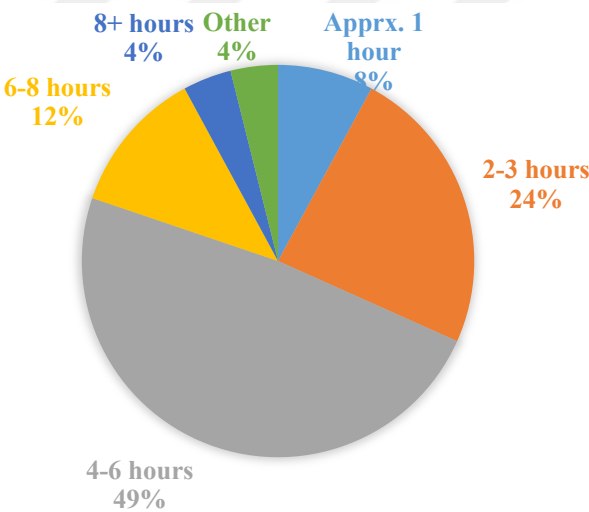
People who work hybrid or remotely prefer to work from coffee houses almost equally for 1 day and 2-3 days. This is followed by 23% working 4-5 days, 2% working 7 days and 4% other. The other category consists of responses from people who work hybrid or fully remotely but rarely work in coffee houses.

Table 15. Working Style for Remote Workers



Employees in the survey define their working arrangements with full-time working having the largest share at 83%. This is followed by flexible working, meaning working hours are not clearly defined, at 16%, and part-time working at 1%.

Table 16. Hours Spent Working in Coffee Houses



When asked how much time employees spend on average per day in coffee houses for remote work, almost half of the respondents, 49%, say they work 4-6 hours. This is followed by 24% who work 2-3 hours, 12% who work 6-8 hours, 8% who work almost 1 hour, and 4% who work 8 or more hours. At the same time, 4% of the employees selected the other option, and the explanation for this option includes

answers such as “1 day a week for 3 hours” and “I don’t spend much time in coffee houses”.

5.1.3 Remote Working Preferences in Coffee Houses Selected as Third Places

Table 17. Working in Specific Coffee House

Arabica Çukurambar	30
Colombia Çukurambar	18
Picasso Çukurambar	7
Leandre Çukurambar	14
Starbucks Besa Kule	10
Coffee Di Toee Besa Tower	7
Coffee Lab Çukurambar	8
Mack Bear Çukurambar	7

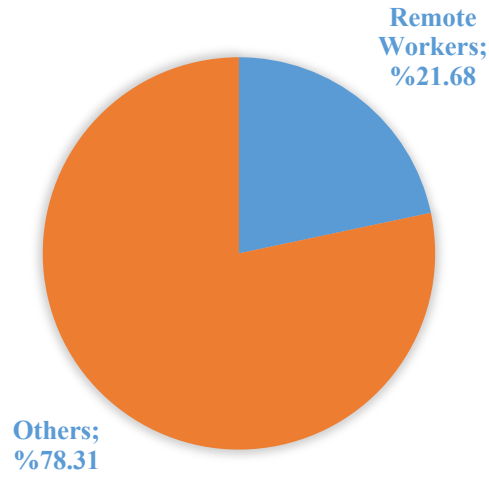
The number of surveys conducted in the selected eight coffee houses, as a result of visits made during working hours on four weekdays, is given above. All coffee houses were visited equally and eight times. Attention was paid to making the visits at two different times, morning and afternoon. Not all of the people working remotely in the coffee houses wanted to participate in the survey, and the observational data of those people is given in the table below. In this table, the total number of people in the coffee houses during the visit, the total number of people working at the desk, and how many of the employees were working remotely were obtained by both observing and asking the people who were working.

Table 18. Total Number of People in Coffee Houses and Number of Remote Workers Surveyed

Name of Selected Coffee House	Total People	Total Number of People Observed Working	Number of Remote Workers	Number of people surveyed
Arabica Çukurambar	180	103	86	30
Colombia Çukurambar	219	89	58	18
Picasso Çukurambar	55	28	19	7
Leandre Çukurambar	67	45	31	14
Starbucks Besa Kule	100	23	20	10
Coffee Di Toee Besa Kule	66	22	16	7
Coffee Lab Çukurambar	84	31	26	8
Mack Bear Çukurambar	119	21	16	7

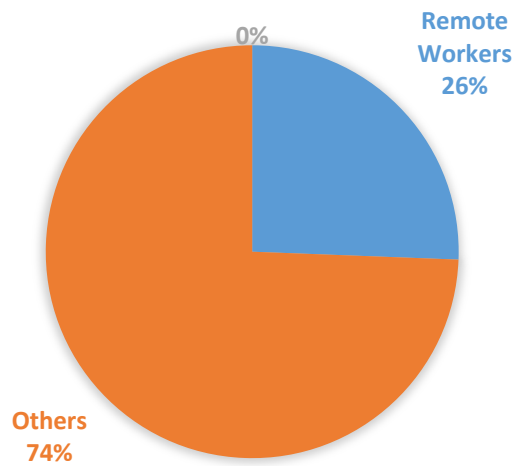
According to the table above, the number of people in the coffee houses during the survey visits and the number of people working remotely in the coffee houses according to the Zones have been separated in Çukurambar neighborhood are graphed below according to Zones. The coffee houses located in Zone 1 are Starbucks Besa Kule and Coffee Di Toee Besa Kule. The total number of customers counted in these coffee houses during the survey studies is 166 people. 36 of these 166 people work remotely in these coffee houses.

Table 19. Total Number of People in Zone 1 Coffee Houses and The Proportion of Remote Workers Surveyed



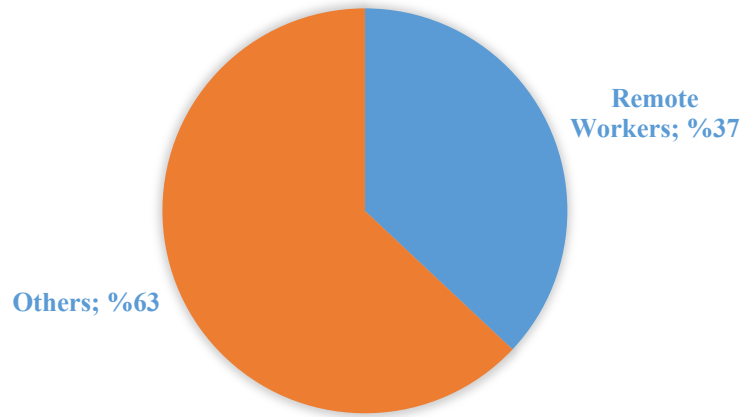
The selected coffee houses in the Zone 2 area are Coffee Lab Çukurambar and Mackbear Çukurambar. The total number of customers counted during the survey studies in these coffee houses is 203 people. 52 of these 203 people work remotely in these coffee houses.

Table 20. Total Number of People in Zone 1 Coffee Houses and The Proportion of Remote Workers Surveyed



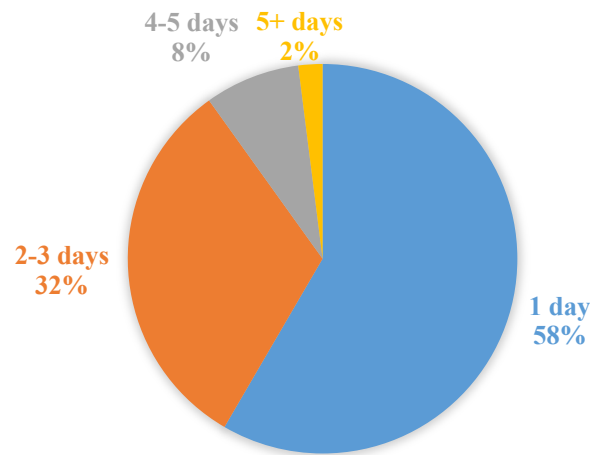
The selected coffee houses in Zone 3 are Arabica Çukurambar, Colombia Çukurambar, Leandre Çukurambar and Picasso Çukurambar. The total number of customers counted during the survey in these coffee houses is 523 people. 194 of these 523 people work remotely in these coffee houses.

Table 21. Total Number of People in Zone 3 Coffee Houses and The Proportion of Remote Workers Surveyed



As can be seen in the graphs, different rates of remote workers were detected in the studies conducted in the zones determined according to different characters and features. The highest rate of remote workers was detected in the ZONE 3 area, which is the most densely populated residential area of Çukurambar Neighborhood, and the neighboring neighborhoods are densely populated.

Table 22. Days Spent Working in This Specific Coffee House



When the survey was conducted, when asked how many hours a week employees prefer to work remotely from their coffee house 58% of the employees answered 1 day, 32% 2-3 days, 8% 4-5 days, and 2% 5 or more days. According to these answers, it can be concluded that very few employees use the same coffee house every day to work.

5.1.4 Accessibility

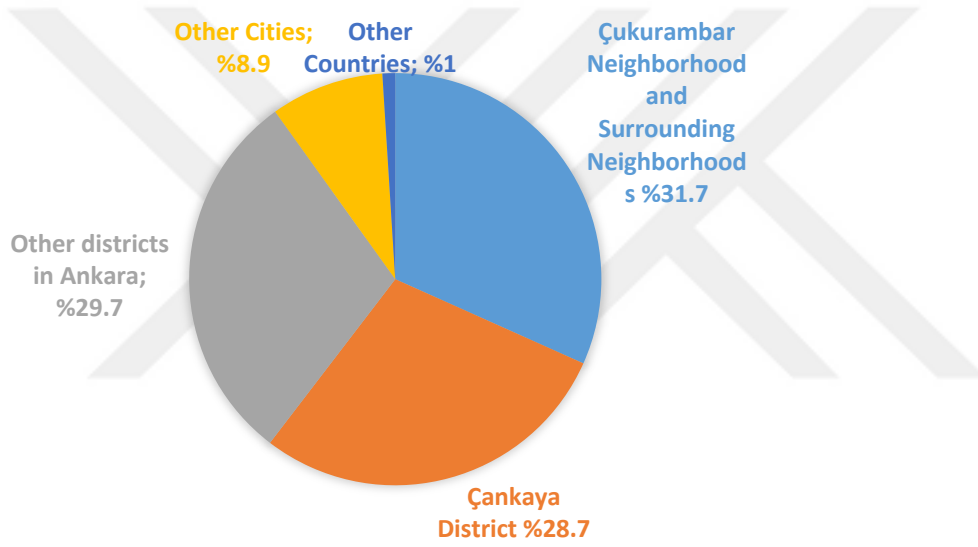
Places of Residence

The 101 people surveyed were asked where they live in terms of country, province, district and neighborhood. The answers given were categorized as Çukurambar Neighborhood and neighboring neighborhoods, neighborhoods within Çankaya district, other districts within Ankara, other cities outside Ankara and other countries outside Türkiye. The table below shows the number of people who participated in the survey and live in these categories. Çankaya District is the largest district of Ankara, where Çukurambar Neighborhood and neighboring neighborhoods are located.

Table 23. Places Where the Survey Respondents Reside

Places Where the Survey Respondents Reside	Number of Persons
Çukurambar Neighborhood and Surrounding Neighborhoods	32
Çankaya District	29
Other districts in Ankara	30
Other Cities	9
Other Countries	1

Table 24. Places Where the Survey Respondents Reside



The survey participants were asked where they live. As seen in the table above, in the surveys conducted in selected coffee houses in Çukurambar neighborhood, it is seen that the majority reside in Çukurambar neighborhood, neighboring neighborhoods and Çankaya District. Those residing in other cities and countries are remote workers who come on business trips and/or visit their families. They have chosen coffee houses near their families or their jobs in Ankara to work.

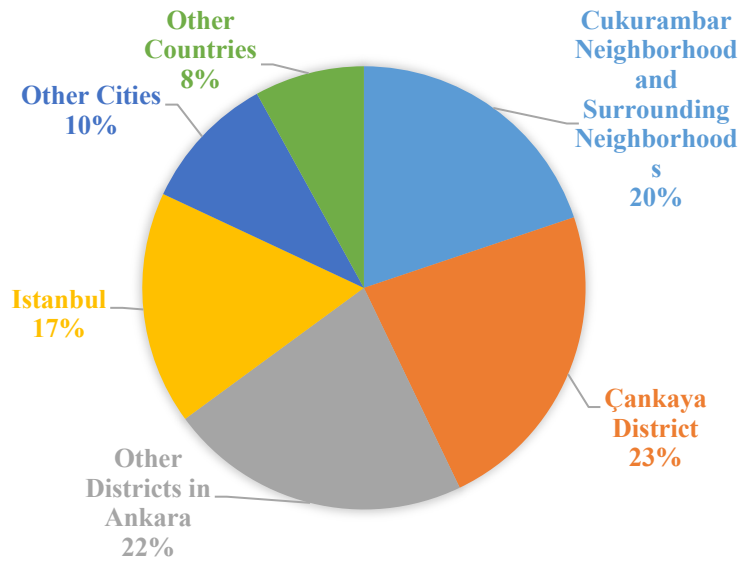
Places of Work

The 101 people who participated in the survey were asked where they work in terms of country, province, district and neighborhood. The answers given were categorized as Çukurambar District and neighboring neighborhoods, neighborhoods within Çankaya District, other districts within Ankara, Istanbul, other cities and other countries outside of Türkiye. The table below shows the number of people who participated in the survey and work in the regions in these categories.

Table 25. Places Where Survey Respondents Work

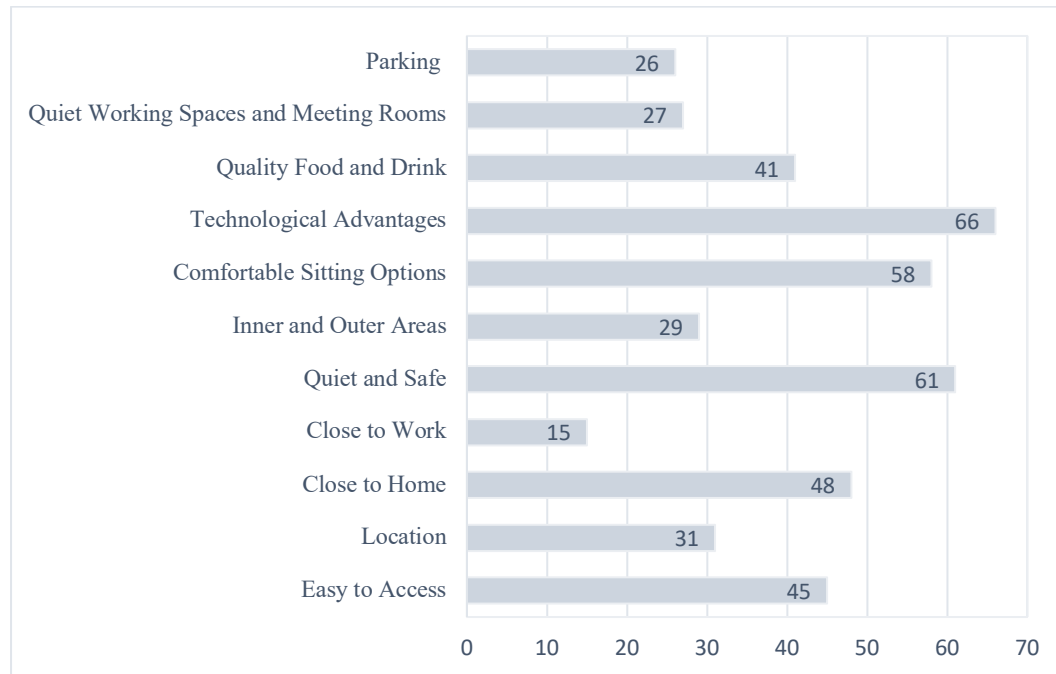
Places Where Survey Respondents Work	Number of Persons
Çukurambar Neighborhood and Surrounding Neighborhoods	18
Çankaya District	21
Other Districts in Ankara	20
Istanbul	16
Other Cities	9
Other Countries	7

Table 26. Places Where Survey Respondents Work



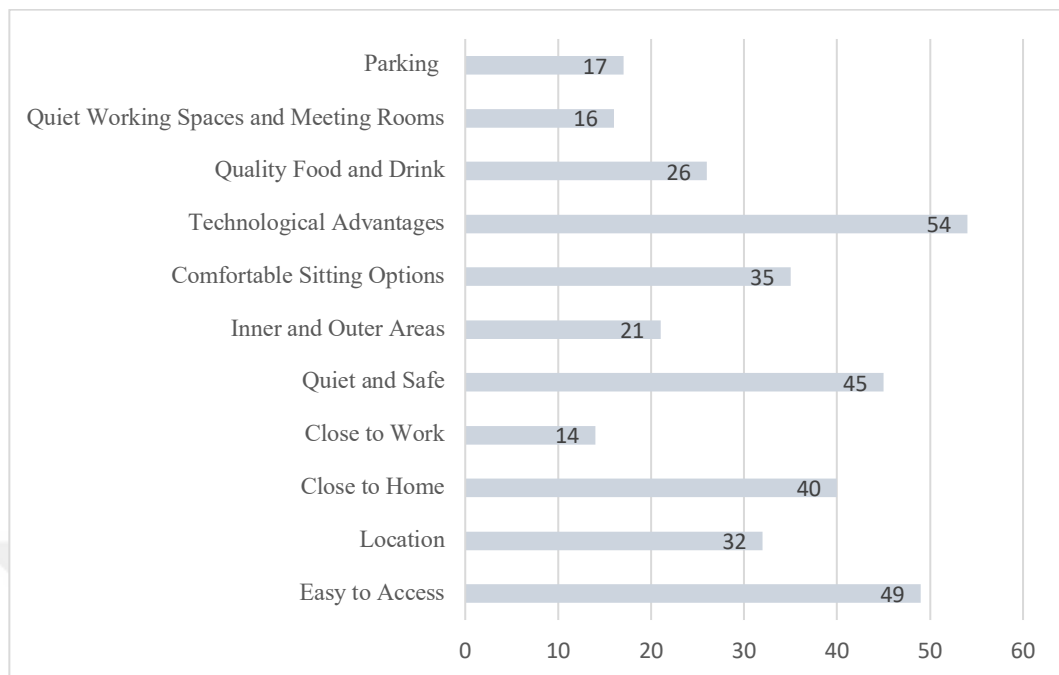
When the answers regarding the places where the participants work are examined, it is seen that the majority of them work within the borders of Çukurambar District and its surroundings and Çankaya District.

Table 27. Coffee House Selection Reasons



When asked why employees choose coffee houses for remote work, the most common answer was technological facilities, with 66. Technological facilities include having plenty of outlets, fast wi-fi, and USB connections. This preference is accompanied by 61 responses, which include thinking that the coffee house they work in is quiet and safe. 58 people said they prefer comfortable seating options, 48 people said the coffee house is close to home, and 45 people said it is easy to get to. The least preferred reason for employees in this category was that the coffee house is close to their workplace, with 15 people.

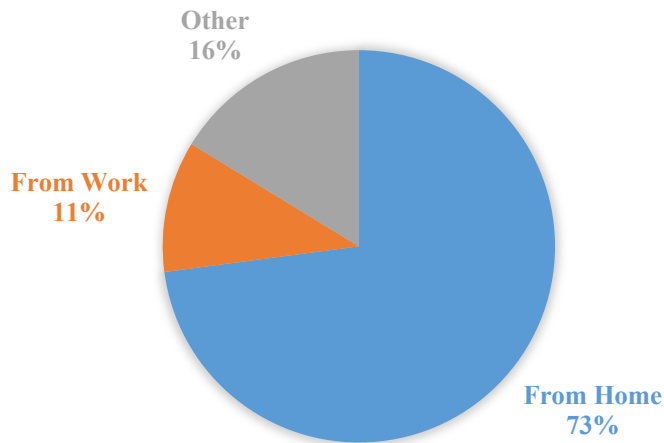
Table 28. This Specific Coffee House



Among the reasons why employees choose the café they are in while responding to the survey, similar to the previous question, there were technological facilities with 54 people preferring it. This was followed by ease of access with 49 people, being quiet and safe with 45 people, and being close to home with 40 people. Similar to the previous question, the least important preference reason in this question was proximity to work.

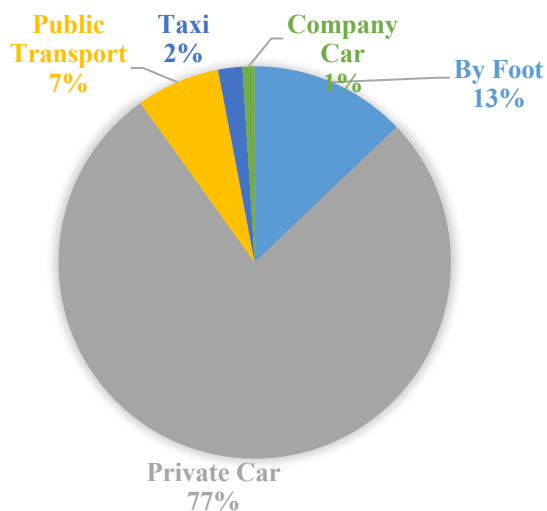
In in-depth interviews, I(1) gave the following answer to the question of whether there was a change in the design or technological possibilities of coffee houses as the number of people working remotely in coffee houses increased: *“Our internet was always fast, just like it was, in order to appeal to everyone except freelancers, but in some of our branches, we have stores where people, even what we call guest portfolio, students and freelancers come more often, and are located more frequently, and even what we call third homes. Instead of using plastic chairs etc. “in the outdoor cafes in those stores, we prefer to use more meeting rooms, study rooms inside and more comfortable chairs and armchairs outside.”*

Table 29. Where Did They Come from to the Coffee House



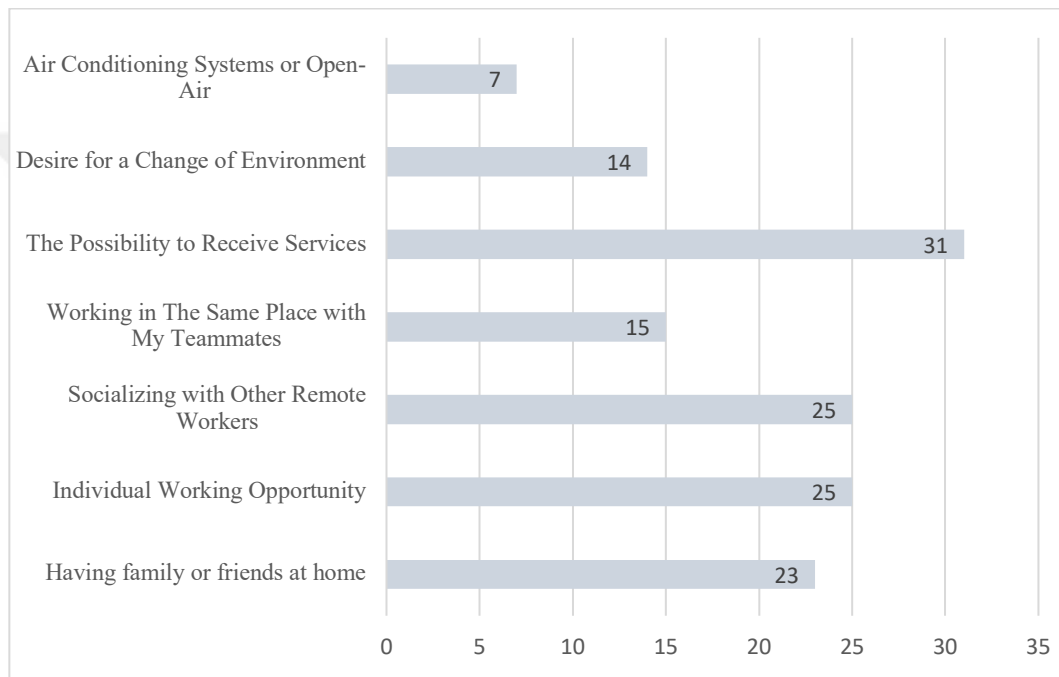
When the survey respondents were asked where they came from to the coffee houses they were at while answering the survey, 73% said they came from home, while 16% chose the other option and said they came from different locations. These locations included: “from hotel”, “from hospital”, “from a customer meeting in another district”, “from gym” and “from an out-of-town business trip from Izmir”. 11% of the respondents said they came from their workplace.

Table 30. How Did They Get to the Coffee House



When asked how they got to the coffee house they were in, 77% said they came by private vehicle, 13% by foot, 7% by public transport, 2% by taxi and 1% by company vehicle. According to the results of these responses, while people who prefer coffee houses to work remotely mostly use their private vehicles, the rate of using public transport to go to the coffee houses is quite low. One reason for the low percentage of public transport is that it is difficult to reach Çukurambar from outside the Kızılay and Bahçelievler districts.

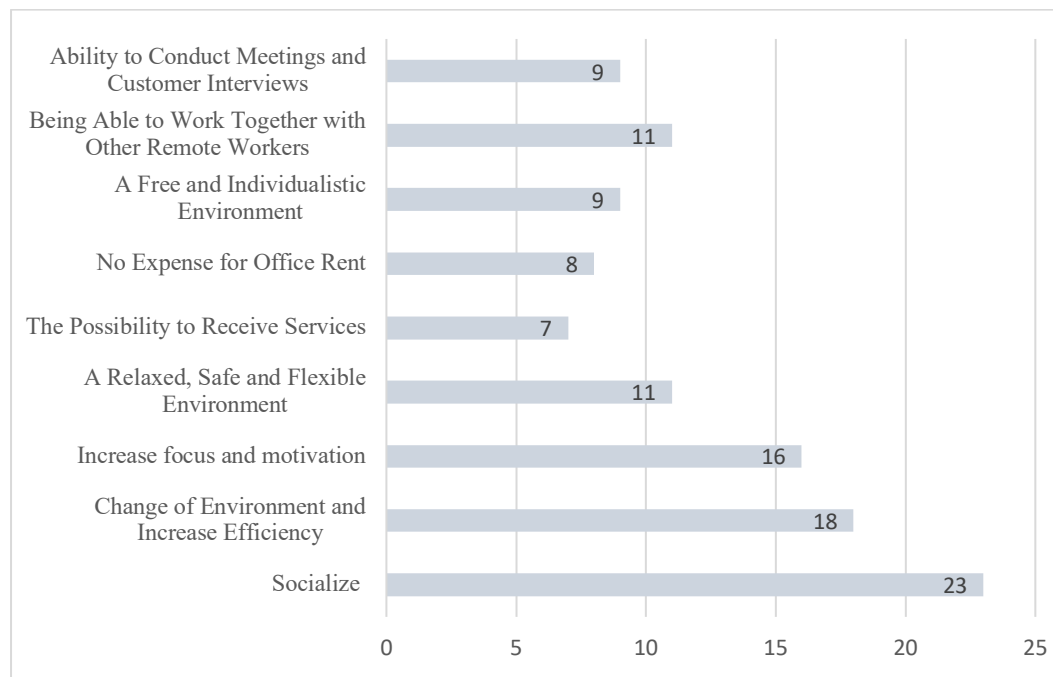
Table 31. Reasons for not Preferring to Work from Home



The survey asked the reasons why fully remote and hybrid remote workers do not prefer to work from home, and open-ended responses were received. The responses were grouped into the seven categories mentioned above. The prominent responses include the opportunity to receive service, which 31 people responded to. 25 people prefer coffee houses to be able to work individually, while 15 people prefer coffee houses for the opportunity to work with their remote colleagues. In addition to these, 25 people preferred to work in coffee houses because of the opportunity to socialize with other remote workers. At the same time, remote workers who stated that working in the same place all the time caused a need for a change of environment, 14 people responded as a desire for a change of environment. While 23 people stated

that they prefer to work in coffee houses because they have friends or family at home, 7 people stated that they work in coffee houses because the air conditioning and ventilation systems are better in coffee houses and they can work outdoors.

Table 32. Advantages of Remote Working in a Coffee House



Survey respondents were asked what advantages they saw in coffee houses as remote workspaces and 23 people responded with socializing. This was followed by 18 responses with the option of change of environment and increase efficiency, and 16 people responded with the answer of increase focus and motivation. The option seen as the least advantageous was the possibility of receiving services with the answer given by 7 people.

On the selection of socialization as the most advantage, **I(3)** answered in the in-depth interviews: *“Yes, there is. I don’t see them socializing much with other customers because, as I said, other customers come during the day and are calmer, and those who come are busy with their work. But we observe that they socialize with the people who make coffee. Because they come every day, they are already familiar faces. Well, we know what they drink, we serve them accordingly, they are happy with it. Then, as the conversation continues like “what do you do? How is life going?” etc., a friendship is actually established.”* **I(1)** conveyed that they observed

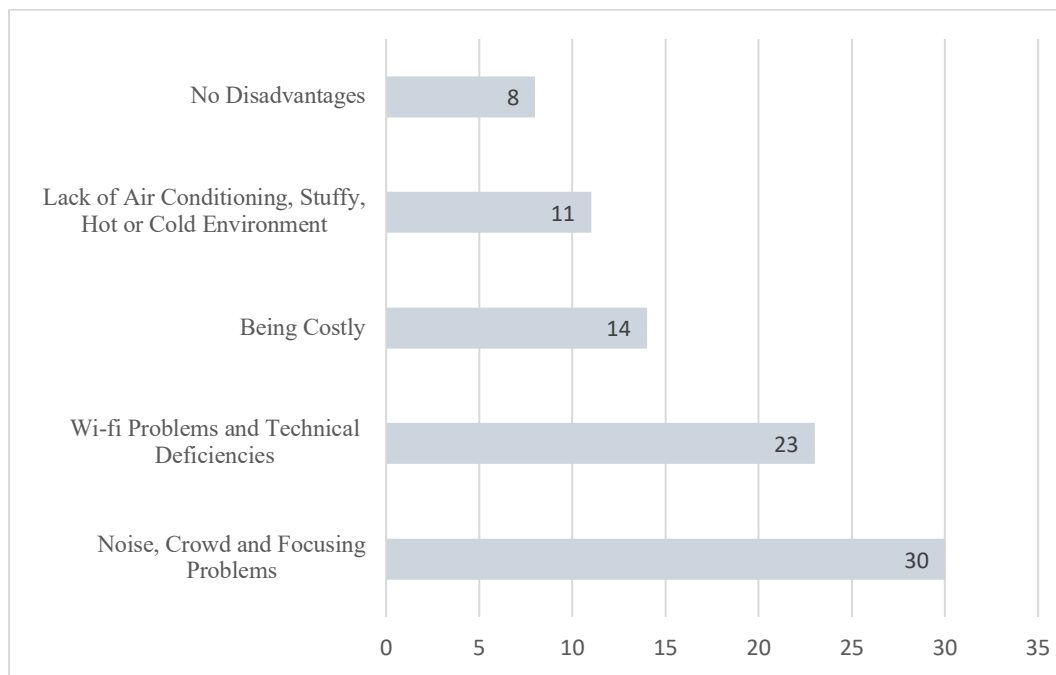
that socialization only occurred between the person who came to work and the people working as baristas in the café with the following sentences: *“Our regular customers are usually very social with us, but there is not much dialogue between them and other regular guests, but they have maintained good relations with all the staff working here and even most of our guests have become part of our family.”*

In addition to these answers, **I(1)** answers the question of whether they receive any requests in the coffee house as follows:

“It definitely does. Questions like “I’m going into a meeting, can you turn down the music?”, or “Do we have a chance to increase the light?” “Can we turn on the air conditioning in the summer?” or “Can we turn on the heaters in the winter?” are questions that everyone wants, since they are human. In order to provide people with a better service, we always help them, even though they have opening and closing hours, at a certain level and limit, and even so that they do not come to us and ask again, the air conditioners have automatic opening and closing hours, and the heaters have opening and closing hours, the lights are always under our control. While we generally use decorative lamps to make the interior look more beautiful, some of our guests prefer brighter lamps because they want their workspace to be better. We also proceed in the direction they want; other than that, it goes back to its previous state when our guest gets up. I(2) responded to the question of whether changes had been made in the café due to the increase in remote working: “Yes, all the tables have sockets, and we are making sure that the seats are more comfortable because when employees come, they stay for 4 hours instead of just one hour. That’s why sockets have been added to every table.”

I(2) answered the question about the satisfaction levels of the customers as follows: *“People who come to work want a quieter environment or a noiseless environment; apart from that, there is no problem; both are the same.”*

Table 33. Disadvantages of Remote Working in a Coffee House



To the question of the disadvantages of working remotely in coffee houses, 30 people answered noise, crowd, and focusing problems, followed by 23 answers about wi-fi problems, and technical deficiencies such as sockets, lightning, and uncomfortable furniture. Eight of the participants in the study stated that they did not experience any disadvantages.

For noise, which is seen as the biggest disadvantage, **I(4)** make the following statement: *“We only turn it down when there is a very important meeting; some of our customers request it. We turn it off during the meeting.”*

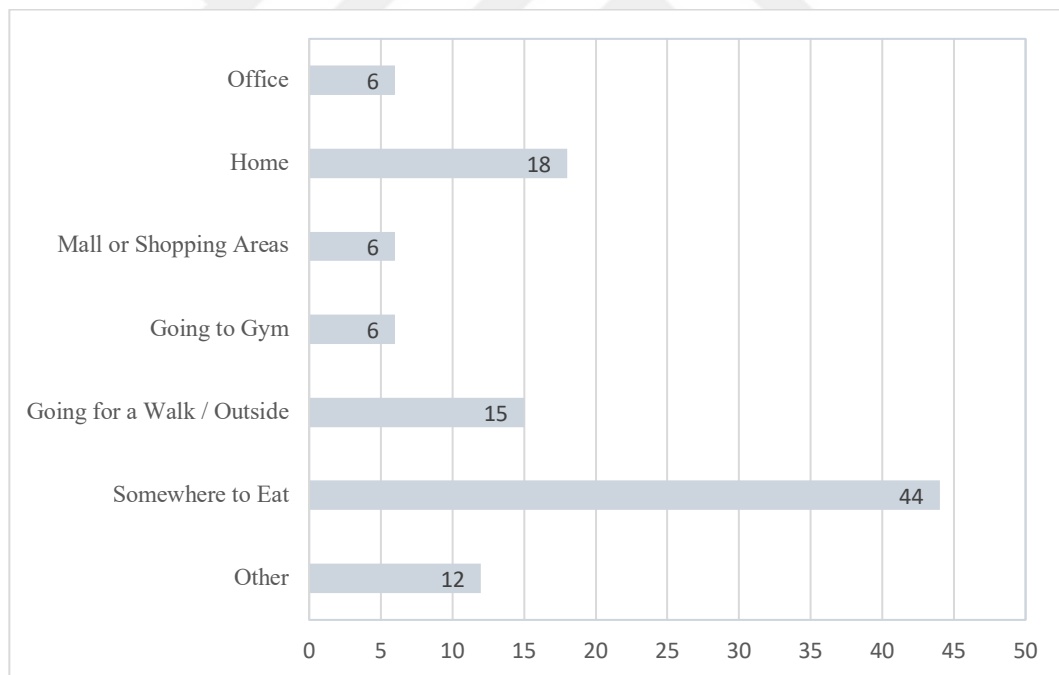
I(6) state that *if many employees or students are studying, we turn on the music in a lo-fi style or lower its volume. The requests are generally about music.*

Table 34. Going to a Different Location in Work Breaks



When employees were asked whether they went anywhere other than the coffee houses they frequented during their breaks, 51% said yes and 49% said no.

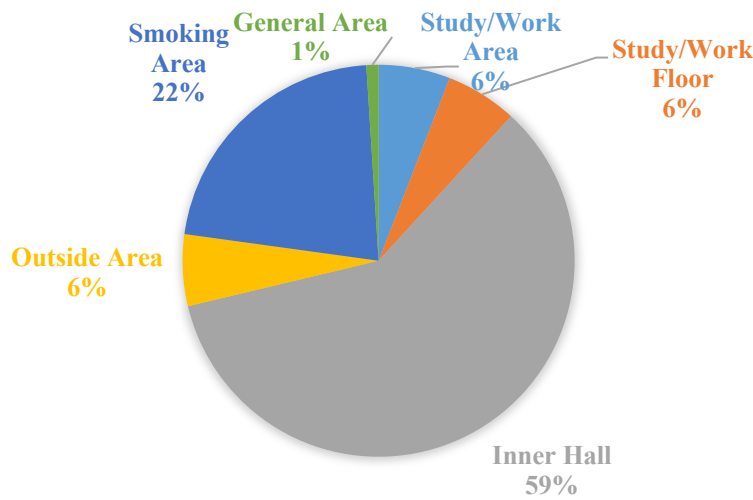
Table 35. Where Are They Going on a Work Break



This question was asked for those who answered yes to the previous question. The most common reason for going to places other than coffee houses during work breaks was to eat somewhere, with 44 people responding. This was followed by going home, 18 people, and walking outside and spending time outdoors, with 15 people

responding. Going to the office, shopping and sports were at the bottom of the list, with 6 people responding to each.

Table 36. Working Location in Coffee Houses



During the survey, the highest response to the question of which area of the coffee house they were in was an inner hall, with 59%. This was followed by a smoking area with 22%. Outside area, study/work floor, and study/work area had a preference of 6%. The last response to this question was a general area, with 1%. The coffee houses where employees answered the question differed from each other in terms of layout. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that all coffee houses have the same areas. These responses can only be evaluated as a result of how the people conducting the survey perceived the areas.

5.2 Third-Place Features of Coffee Houses Used as Remote Workspaces According to Users

Focusing on the definitions of third places, several crosstabulation tables were created with the answers from the survey. The first is a crosstabulation table that includes the questions 'Where do you live?' and 'What are the reasons for working in the café you are currently in?'. In this table, it is concluded that the biggest expectation from cafés for people living in Çukurambar and its surroundings are, respectively, being close to home, easy access, and technological amenities. For people living in other districts in the Çankaya region, technological facilities, environment, easy access, and proximity to home are the most important features. The environment is one of the most important features of places described as places. A safe environment means safety and that people feel accepted where they are. Thus, it is revealed that this feature that emerges in the choice of coffee houses to work in is the third-place feature.

Table 37. Advantages, Coffee House Selection Reasons and Work Style

Advantages, Cafe Selection Reasons and Work Style												
	Cafe Selection Reasons											
	Easy Access	Central Location	Proximity to Home	Proximity to Work	Quiet and Safe Environment	Variety of Venues	Comfortable Seating	Technological Amenities	Quality Food and Drink Options	Quiet Working Areas	Parking	
Work Style Totally Office	Advantages	1	1		1	1		1	1			Total
	Having a comfortable, safe, and flexible environment											3
	No office rental expenses and the ability to hold meetings or client discussions in cafés	1	0		0	0		0	0			1
	Having a free and individual workspace	1	0		1	0		0	0			2
Hybrid	Total	3	1		2	1		1				6
	Advantages	4	5	2	2	3	1	3	7	3	1	11
	Having a comfortable, safe, and flexible environment	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	6
	No office rental expenses and the ability to hold meetings or client discussions in cafés	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Totally Remote												
	Receiving services	2	1	3	0	3	3	4	3	1	0	6
	Having a free and individual workspace	2	4	4	2	4	1	2	8	3	2	12
	Working together with other remote-working friends	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	2
Totally Remote	Total	12	16	12	6	16	7	12	22	8	6	39
	Advantages	9	3	8	0	10	8	7	11	6	2	18
	Having a comfortable, safe, and flexible environment	3	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	2	0	4
	Receiving services	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Having a free and individual workspace	4	3	4	1	4	0	1	3	1	1	8
	Working together with other remote-working friends	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Total	19	10	15	1	20	10	13	20	11	5	34

Advantages, Coffee House Selection Reasons, and Work Style

When the characteristics of the third place are analyzed, the surveys show that remote workers in coffee houses expect remote workers outside the working environment, that is, outside the second place.

Neutral Territory: This characteristic of the third place is related to the fact that people can work comfortably and feel safe in these environments. As a counterpart to this heading, 'easy access' and 'environment' were the most common reasons for preferring coffee houses in the surveys. These features are directly related to neutral territory. 'having a free individual,' seen as an advantage of working in coffee houses, is also directly linked to neutral territory and was the second most popular choice after 'socializing' as an advantage for fully remote workers.

Leveler: This third-place characteristic is related to 'having a free and individual environment,' which is an advantage of working in coffee houses. As mentioned above, this option was the second most preferred option by fully remote workers after 'socializing.' When the reasons for choosing a café are analyzed, 'quiet and safe environment' is directly related to the leveler heading and was the most preferred heading by fully remote workers.

Talk as the Main Activity: Fully remote workers cited 'socializing' as the most common reason for choosing to work in coffee houses. This relates to the third place's 'talk as the main activity' feature.

Accessibility and Flexibility: Fully remote workers selected 'easy access' as the second most popular reason for choosing a café. In addition, the option 'Having a comfortable, safe, and flexible environment,' which is third among the advantages of working from coffee houses, is also directly related to this third-place characteristic.

5.3 The Proportion of Remote Workers in Coffee Houses Who Prefer to Work in Co-Working Spaces Other Than the Surveyed Location

Apart from coffee houses, co-working spaces are also preferred as remote workspaces. One of the reasons why the Çukurambar region was chosen for this thesis is that this region is at the intersection of coffee houses and co-working spaces. For this reason, in the survey, co-working spaces were the most common answer to the question, “Do you prefer to work somewhere other than coffee houses?”. In Table 36, hybrid workers prefer co-working spaces other than coffee houses the most, with 26 respondents, followed by totally remote with 19 respondents and total office workers with 6 respondents.

Table 38. Work Style and Preference for Co-Working Spaces

Work Style and Preference for Co-working Spaces			
			chosen
Work Style	totally office	Count	6
		% within work_style	85,7%
		% within work rooms	11,8%
		% of Total	5,9%
	hybrid	Count	26
		% within work_style	53,1%
		% within work rooms	51,0%
		% of Total	25,7%
	totally remote	Count	19
		% within work_style	42,2%
		% within work rooms	37,3%
		% of Total	18,8%
Total	Count		51
	% within work_style		50,5%
	% within work rooms		100,0%
	% of Total		50,5%

On the proportion of remote workers in coffee houses who prefer to work in co-working spaces other than the surveyed location, **I(7)** make the following statement: *“In comparison, there is more freedom [than coffee houses]. The amount of time that you can focus can be longer here. Because here are quiet work areas ... You can get into quiet work areas and have conversations during a Zoom meeting or phone calls. You can host a potential guest and show this as an office where you work. It's the best place to earn money from the network anyway.”* In addition to that, **I(8)** make the following statement: *“Now there are a few things, factors. The biggest factor is that in normal cafes there is a lot of noise, distraction, inability to focus, etc. This is the most basic reason. This is a library. So you can say that there is the Milli Library, there is the Millet Library, there are the libraries of universities, and so on [...] this is, after all, a cosmopolitan city and at the same time a city of bureaucracy. There is a lot of student migration here. So let me put it that way: the number of students coming from universities, that is, from other cities, is very high, and Anatolian people are not all wealthy people. That's why [...] they fill places like the Milli Library very early, and when they fill up, they also check the entrances and exits of the rooms, for example, if they want to smoke, they cannot leave immediately. They (students) have to show will show their ID, enter again, and exit again. I mean, that library has a lot of handicaps, that's why we are preferred. Thirdly, we are here with our customers. So yes, we do not establish many relationships, but we are sincere. In other words, we make them feel a sense of belonging. That's why they prefer it. And we mostly meet what they want. There is that, and of course, they come here themselves. There is an environment, something here, they want that too. Of course, they make friends, get acquainted, etc.”*

New Work Habits and Changing Urban Dynamics

Table 39. Residence, Work Location, and Where Do They Come From

Where do They Come From			Work Location						Total
			Çukurambar and surroundings	Çankaya District	Other Districts in Ankara	Istanbul	Other cities	Other countries	
from home	Residence	Çukurambar and surroundings	7	7	2	6	0	1	23
		Çankaya District	1	16	2	2	0	1	22
		Other Districts	2	1	11	1	2	3	20
		Other city	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
	Total		10	24	15	12	4	5	70
from work	Residence	Çukurambar and surroundings	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Çankaya District	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Other Districts	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
		Other city	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total		2	5	3	0	1	0	11
other	Residence	Çukurambar and surroundings	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Çankaya District	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Other Districts	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
		Other city	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
		Other country	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total		0	1	3	1	1	2	8
Total	Residence	Çukurambar and surroundings	8	7	3	6	0	1	25
		Çankaya District	1	19	2	2	0	2	26
		Other Districts	3	4	16	1	2	3	29
		Other city	0	0	0	4	4	0	8
	Other country	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total		12	30	21	13	6	7	89	

Residence, Work Location, and Where Do They Come From

It was concluded that most remote workers in the coffee houses surveyed reside and work in Çukurambar and its surroundings and Çankaya district. In addition, it was found that most of those who came to the coffee houses to work remotely traveled short distances from their homes in their private cars. The most important conclusion from this comparison is that most participants reside and work in Çukurambar and its immediate surroundings and Çankaya district. However, they come to the coffee houses close to their places of residence and workplaces to reach by their private car.

Table 40. Daily time spent in coffeehouses, days spent working in coffeehouses, and work style cr.

Daily Time Spent in Cafes, Days for Cafe Work, and Work Style Crosstabulation								
Work Style				Days Spent Working in Cafes				Total
				1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	5+ days	
totally office	Daily Time Spent in Cafes	2-3 hours	Count	1	1			2
			% of Total	14,3%	14,3%			28,6%
		4-6 hours	Count	1	1			2
			% of Total	14,3%	14,3%			28,6%
		other	Count	3	0			3
			% of Total	42,9%	0,0%			42,9%
		Total	Count	5	2			7
			% of Total	71,4%	28,6%			100,0%
hybrid	Daily Time Spent in Cafes	approx. one hour	Count	5	1	0		6
			% of Total	10,2%	2,0%	0,0%		12,2%
		2-3 hours	Count	8	5	0		13
			% of Total	16,3%	10,2%	0,0%		26,5%
		4-6 hours	Count	15	6	1		22
			% of Total	30,6%	12,2%	2,0%		44,9%
		6-8 hours	Count	6	0	0		6
			% of Total	12,2%	0,0%	0,0%		12,2%
		8+ hours	Count	1	1	0		2
			% of Total	2,0%	2,0%	0,0%		4,1%
		Total	Count	35	13	1		49
			% of Total	71,4%	26,5%	2,0%		100,0%
totally remote	Daily Time Spent in Cafes	approx. one hour	Count	1	1	0	0	2
			% of Total	2,2%	2,2%	0,0%	0,0%	4,4%
		2-3 hours	Count	6	2	1	0	9
			% of Total	13,3%	4,4%	2,2%	0,0%	20,0%
		4-6 hours	Count	9	10	5	1	25
			% of Total	20,0%	22,2%	11,1%	2,2%	55,6%
		6-8 hours	Count	2	3	1	0	6
			% of Total	4,4%	6,7%	2,2%	0,0%	13,3%
		8+ hours	Count	0	1	0	1	2
			% of Total	0,0%	2,2%	0,0%	2,2%	4,4%
		other	Count	1	0	0	0	1
			% of Total	2,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,2%
		Total	Count	19	17	7	2	45
			% of Total	42,2%	37,8%	15,6%	4,4%	100,0%
Total	Daily Time Spent in Cafes	approx. one hour	Count	6	2	0	0	8
			% of Total	5,9%	2,0%	0,0%	0,0%	7,9%
		2-3 hours	Count	15	8	1	0	24
			% of Total	14,9%	7,9%	1,0%	0,0%	23,8%
		4-6 hours	Count	25	17	6	1	49
			% of Total	24,8%	16,8%	5,9%	1,0%	48,5%
		6-8 hours	Count	8	3	1	0	12
			% of Total	7,9%	3,0%	1,0%	0,0%	11,9%
		8+ hours	Count	1	2	0	1	4
			% of Total	1,0%	2,0%	0,0%	1,0%	4,0%
		other	Count	4	0	0	0	4
			% of Total	4,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4,0%
		Total	Count	59	32	8	2	101
			% of Total	58,4%	31,7%	7,9%	2,0%	100,0%

Daily Time Spent in Coffe houses, Days for Coffee Houses, work, and Work Style

According to the results of the surveys conducted with remote workers in coffee houses, crosstabs show that most remote workers work in the surveyed café 1 day a week for 4-6 hours a day. On other days, they work in other coffee houses and co-working spaces. The most important conclusion from this crosstab is that remote workers do not go to the same coffee house every day to work but work in different coffee houses and co-working spaces on different days of the week.

Zone 1, Zone 2 and Zone 3 Survey Results

The survey results categorized coffee houses into Zone 1, Zone 2, and Zone 3. A cross-tab analysis was used to compare where the remote workers live and work in these coffee houses.

Table 41. Zone 1 Work Style, Current Coffee House, and Residence Crosstabulation

Work Style, Current Cafe and Residence Crosstabulation						
Work Style			Residence			
			Çukurambar and surroundings	Çankaya District	Other Districts	Other city
totally office	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	0	0	0	1
	Total		0	0	0	1
hybrid	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	0	2	2	1
		coffee di toee besa tower	1	2	1	0
	Total		1	4	3	1
totally remote	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	1	1	2	0
		coffee di toee besa tower	0	0	1	0
	Total		1	1	3	0
Total	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	1	3	4	2
		coffee di toee besa tower	1	2	2	0
	Total		2	5	6	2

Table 42. Zone 1 Work Style, Current Coffee House, and Work Crosstabulation

Work Style, Work Location and Residence Crosstabulation							
Work Style			Work District				
			Çukurambar and surroundings	Çankaya District	Other Districts in Ankara	Istanbul	Other cities
totally office	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	0	0	0	1	0
	Total		0	0	0	1	0
hybrid	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	0	3	1	0	1
		coffee di toee besa tower	0	3	0	1	0
	Total		0	6	1	1	1
totally remote	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	0	0	0	1	2
		coffee di toee besa tower	0	0	1	0	0
	Total		0	0	1	1	2
Total	Current Cafe	starbucks besa kule	0	3	1	2	3
		coffee di toee besa tower	0	3	1	1	0
	Total		0	6	2	3	3

Zone 1: It was determined that the majority of the remote workers in the coffee houses where the surveys were conducted in the region, which is the most central and where there are no residential areas, do not live in Çukurambar and its immediate surroundings and come from other districts, in addition to this, the majority come from the same district, Çankaya district.

Table 43. Zone 2 Work Style, Current Coffee House, and Residence Crosstabulation

Work Style			Residence				
			Çukurambar and surroundings	Çankaya District	Other Districts	Other city	Other country
hybrid	Current Cafe	coffee lab cukurambar	0	1	3	1	0
		mac bear cukurambar	0	1	2	1	0
	Total		0	2	5	2	0
totally remote	Current Cafe	coffee lab cukurambar	1	1	0	0	1
		mac bear cukurambar	0	0	1	0	0
	Total		1	1	1		1
Total	Current Cafe	coffee lab cukurambar	1	2	3	1	1
		mac bear cukurambar	0	1	3	1	0
	Total		1	3	6	2	1

Table 44. Zone 2 Work Style, Current Coffee House, and Work Crosstabulation

			Work Location						Total
			Çukurambar and surroundings	Çankaya District	Other Districts in Ankara	İstanbul	Other cities	Other Countries	
hybrid	Current Cafe	coffee lab cukurambar	0	1	3	1	0	0	5
		mac bear cukurambar	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Total		0	1	4	1	1	0	7
totally remote	Current Cafe	coffee lab cukurambar	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
		mac bear cukurambar	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total		1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Total	Current Cafe	coffee lab cukurambar	1	1	3	1	0	1	7
		mac bear cukurambar	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	Total		1	2	4	1	1	1	10

Zone 2: According to the surveys conducted in coffee houses located in the residential and commercial zone with dense commercial areas, most remote workers work and live in other districts of Ankara.

Table 45. Zone 3 Work Style, Current Coffee House, and Residence Crosstabulation

Current Cafe, Residence and Work Style Crosstabulation						
			Residence			
			Çukurambar and surroundings	Çankaya District	Other Districts	Other city
totally office	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	0	1	0	1
		colombia cukurambar	3	0	0	0
		picasso cukurambar	0	1	0	0
		Total	3	2	0	1
hybrid	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	4	5	3	0
		colombia cukurambar	3	3	1	0
		picasso cukurambar	1	0	1	0
		leandre cukurambar	3	1	1	3
		Total	11	9	6	3
totally remote	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	3	6	7	0
		colombia cukurambar	2	5	2	0
		picasso cukurambar	4	0	1	0
		leandre cukurambar	3	2	1	0
		Total	12	13	11	0
Total	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	7	12	10	1
		colombia cukurambar	8	8	3	0
		picasso cukurambar	5	1	2	0
		leandre cukurambar	6	3	2	3
		Total	26	24	17	4

Table 46. Zone 3 Work Style, Current Coffee House, and Work Crosstabulation

Current Cafe, Work Location and Work Style Crosstabulation								
Work Style			Work Location					Total
			Çukurambar and Surroundings	Çankaya District	Other Districts in Ankara	Istanbul	Other cities	Other countries
totally office	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	0	0	0	0	1	0
		colombia cukurambar	0	1	2	0	0	0
		picasso cukurambar	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	2	2	0	1	0
hybrid	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	2	4	2	1	0	0
		colombia cukurambar	1	3	1	0	0	1
		picasso cukurambar	0	1	0	0	0	1
		leandre cukurambar	1	1	3	2	1	0
		Total	4	9	6	3	1	2
totally remote	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	3	6	5	1	0	0
		colombia cukurambar	0	3	0	1	0	2
		picasso cukurambar	1	0	1	3	0	0
		leandre cukurambar	2	2	0	1	0	1
		Total	6	11	6	6	0	3
Total	Current Cafe	arabica cukurambar	5	10	7	2	1	0
		colombia cukurambar	1	7	3	1	0	3
		picasso cukurambar	1	2	1	3	0	1
		leandre cukurambar	3	3	3	3	1	1
		Total	10	22	14	9	2	5

Zone 3: According to the surveys conducted in Zone 3, which is an entirely residential area, it was observed that the majority of the respondents live in Çukurambar and its immediate surroundings and in Çankaya district, while the majority of the respondents work in Çukurambar and its immediate surroundings and in Çankaya district.

As a result of these comparisons, within the framework of changing work habits and urban dynamics, in a monocentric city, employees go to the center to work and then return home, whereas in polycentric cities, especially hybrid and fully remote working individuals reside close to their work and prefer remote workspaces located close to their residences.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The starting point of this thesis is the use of third-place coffee houses as remote workspaces and the expectation that coffee houses, which are mainly used as remote workspaces, will again be near offices and business centers. In addition, it investigates whether there is a tendency for remote workers to leave their first-place homes and go to the subcenters of the city for third-place remote workspaces in line with their changing work habits. The places where coffee houses and coworking spaces are used as remote workspaces are concentrated in the city and were analyzed for this research. In line with this analysis, Çukurambar and Söğütözü District, which have the new offices and business centers of Ankara, stood out. The intersection point where coworking spaces and coffee houses are concentrated is the Çukurambar neighborhood. At the same time, the Çukurambar Neighborhood is a transition district from the subcenter to residential areas. Çukurambar was divided into three separate regions, and both surveys and in-depth interviews were conducted in the selected coffee houses to find an answer to the main research question. As a result of the literature review and research, findings regarding the relationship between third place and remote working and the location selection of coffee houses emerged.

The first and second parts of the study discussed the meanings and characteristics of the concepts of first, second, and third places in the literature review. In particular, the characteristics of third places were examined, and the functions required for a space to be recognized as a third place were outlined. By mentioning its historical background and observing how this concept changed and developed over time, a basis was created for the subsequent parts of the study. The thesis aimed to explore the rise of remote working—one of the primary factors contributing to the emergence of coffee houses as third places—and its current practices. Criteria were established for selecting coffee houses for the study, ensuring they align with the defined

concepts and associated usage patterns. Additionally, the study explained the division of remote working into fully remote and hybrid models, emphasizing that the survey questions should be designed to reflect this distinction. The historical developments of coffee houses and coworking spaces in the world and Türkiye were explained, and how today's coffee houses have changed was observed.

The third part examines new work habits, developing city dynamics, and their effects on city plans and geography. As a result of this examination, subcenters formed with traditional business centers and office areas in cities developing as multi-centers come to the forefront. The zoning plans of Ankara, which were established in the process from its mono-centered city structure to its final poli-centering form, are examined in the study. As a result of this examination, the formation of subcenters and the development of Söğütözü-Çukurambar subcenter from these subcenters are examined. Later in this section, the distribution of chain coffee houses that were studied during the surveys throughout Ankara and the distribution of all coworking spaces in Ankara are examined. As a result of this study, the areas where remote workspaces are concentrated, along with the subcenters and neighborhoods where these spaces intersect, were highlighted.

In the fourth section, which includes basic information about the Çukurambar region selected as the study area, the background of why Çukurambar is suitable for this study is explained, and the reason for conducting the survey here is detailed. Afterward, three zones with different uses, as well as the areas and coffee houses where the survey will be conducted, were determined. Thus, it will be examined whether the results from the places with different uses show any difference. The survey study was conducted with the participation of 101 participants who visited the coffee houses and accessed the survey via a QR code. The 101 people selected for the study consisted of people who were observed working remotely in the coffee houses in three different zones in the study area, and this was the only measure for selecting the people who would participate in the survey. At the same time, in-depth interviews were conducted with the coffee house and coworking space employees. Information was obtained about the customers' profiles, habits, demands, and the changes made by the coffee houses and co-working spaces in these areas.

It is possible to say that the areas defined as the third place, which is the purpose of the thesis, have been integrated into different areas and combined with varying concepts since 1984, the starting point of the idea. With the habits brought by remote working practices, coffee houses have become something that can be defined as 'neither home nor workplace, but sometimes both'. The work schedules of employees, which often begin during typical morning hours, along with the presence of individuals with more flexible working hours who occupy coffee houses throughout the day, have transformed these spaces into social hubs. With remote working, the 'home,' defined as the first place by Oldenberg, has become the 'office,' which is the second place. However, the difficulties of working from home, as stated in the survey study, have led employees to prefer coffee houses for more comfortable working opportunities due to reasons such as the 'need for socialization,' 'need for a change of environment,' 'being able to receive service elsewhere' and 'having other people at home' in the answers of the surveyed people. People working remotely or as hybrids have caught a third-place habit that they use neither as a home nor an office in this sense. These third places, combined with the survey and in-depth observations in the study, draw the following profile: They come to large coffee houses in a popular neighborhood of Ankara with their computers and work mostly individually. After these people started spending time in the venues to work, the demands and expectations from the coffee houses also began to change. The results of the in-depth interviews, that the people working as baristas in the coffee houses mentioned the existence of regular customers who come to work and that they see some of the customers almost every day, sheds light on the conclusion that the coffee houses have a duty as third places.

The definition of coffee houses as third places has also brought about the fact that people who come to work remotely in coffee houses have both home and office expectations from these places. According to the results of the surveys, remote workers have made this choice because they do not have the crowded and tense atmosphere of the office in coffee houses, and they cannot see their home as a work environment due to the people they live with in their homes. Thus, coffee houses have also changed within themselves according to the habits of their customers.

Many coffee houses in the study area have quiet work areas. With the demand for remote work, coffee houses have made changes and improvements such as adding air conditioning or heating to the space according to the expectations of the customers, increasing technological facilities such as sockets, USB ports, and Wi-Fi, preferring more comfortable seating areas and work desks in decoration, playing calm music that is not too loud and providing a clean environment for the users. At the same time, as a first-place home feature, coffee houses have increased customer options by improving their menus' food and beverage options. On a larger scale, coffee houses such as Colombia and Café di Toe have also included private, quiet work areas, work floors, and meeting rooms in the coffee house. Since these coffee houses are also close to the universities, in addition to people who come for professional work, students who come to study constitute a large part of the coffee houses' customer profile.

The areas determined in the study, Zone 1, Zone 2, and Zone 3, were selected according to various usage characteristics. Zone 1 has public institutions, The Embassy of The United States of America, and commercial uses. The chosen coffee houses in this area are located on the lower floor of Besa Tower, a business center. As a result of the observations and counts made during the survey study, this region has the lowest ratio of total customers and remote workers. This means that the number of people who come to socialize and drink coffee in the determined coffee houses is higher than those working remotely. Zone 2 has a mixed-use consisting of office and business centers, trade axes, and residential areas in Çukurambar. The residential areas in this region are fewer than the commercial zone areas. Zone 3, on the other hand, is located at a point surrounded by residential areas. According to the survey study and observations made in this region, the number of customers working remotely is higher than that of customers in the coffee house to socialize compared to the other areas. When all these observations are interpreted, it is concluded that as the number of residential areas in the selected region increases, more people are working remotely in the coffee houses in this region. In the surveys, when asked where remote workers live, 32 people answered Çukurambar and surrounding neighborhoods, and 29 people answered Çankaya district. The result is that in the

region where the study was conducted, remote workers live close to their workplaces and prefer coffee houses close to their homes as workspaces. In contrast to this region, Zone 1 and Zone 2 were observed to be regions where coffee houses have more of a socializing feature.

6.1 Prominent Third-Place Characteristics for Remote Workers

Neutral Ground	Neutral places are where remote workers can come to work whenever they want and do their work without any responsibility to the place or the people there.
Leveler	Unlike the home or office environment work, where there is no hierarchy, such as employer, supervisor, subordinate, mother, father, spouse, or child, where the space and participants are equal.
Conversation is Main Activity	The main activity for remote workers is to work and, in between work, to socialize and chat.
Accessibility & Accommodation	For remote workers, it is essential that it is easy to access and that it is continuously available at certain times of the day.

When the characteristics of the Third Place are re-evaluated according to the remote workers, these definitions are reached as a result of both field studies, survey results, and in-depth interviews. In particular, the answers to two survey questions helped to reinterpret the characteristics of third places. These questions were "Reasons for not preferring to work from home" and "Advantages of remote working in coffee houses."

6.2 Prominent Characteristics and Parameters of Remote Workspaces

Ease of Transportation	● Proximity to home. ● Parking facilities and proximity to parking areas.
Central Locations	● Proximity to work. ● Proximity to other cafés, coffee houses, and restaurants. ● Proximity to markets, pharmacies, and other essential services. ● Proximity to green spaces and parks.
Safe and Quiet Areas	● Safe and well-lit areas. ● Quiet zones and areas away from traffic noise. ● Isolated areas away from crowded and noisy places.
Power Sources and Wi-Fi	● A sufficient number of electrical outlets. ● USB charging points. ● High-speed, uninterrupted, and secure Wi-Fi network.

Remote working parameters and characteristics: According to the spatial analysis in the field and the survey answers, the features highlighted by those working remotely in coffee houses can be summarized as being close to home and work, ease of transportation, central locations, safe and quiet areas, power sources, and Wi-Fi.

6.3 Spatial Distribution of Remote Work Areas According to New Work Habits and Urban Dynamics

One of the two essential questions set out at the beginning of the study is how the coffee houses located in subcenters in the polycentric urban structure are distributed, along with the new work habits of remote workers. The answer is that the number of coffee houses chosen by remote workers has increased as we move from business

and office center areas to residential areas. When coworking spaces are evaluated, it is concluded that the location selection of these places is within business and office centers.

Field studies, surveys, and in-depth interviews have revealed that coworking spaces, defined as second places, and coffee houses, defined as third places, share many similarities, such as spatial organization, location selection, technical facilities, and interior design. Coworking spaces, which are second places, are trying to acquire functionalities like coffee houses, which are third places. In contrast, coffee houses, which are third-place locations, have started to undertake the characteristics of coworking spaces, which are second-place locations.

Another question was whether remote workers prefer coffee houses in distant business centers from their homes and/or work or coffee houses closer to their homes and/or work. Our survey studies revealed that remote workers choose coffee houses closer to their homes to work remotely. In addition, remote workers commute daily from their homes to coffee houses in their private cars. With this result, new work habits with remote work do not work like classic ones with the mentioned polycentric city structure and subcenters.

Finally, if the three headings in this chapter are brought together and summarized when choosing their workspaces, remote workers preferred these places respectively;

1. Socializing was the most important factor which is a characteristic of third-places,
2. Easy access and parking areas were the second effect of choosing remote workspaces,
3. Lastly, coffee houses that are located in dense residential areas are preferred.

As a result, the hypothesis at the beginning of the thesis was that remote workers would choose coffee houses in business and office centers close to their own socio-cultural and economic environments. However, this thesis has led us to conclude that remote workers prefer to work remotely in places close to their homes and can easily reach with their cars. This shows that remote workers in the polycentric city structure

have a work order that aligns with traditional work habits. In addition, coworking spaces, which are second-place locations, are trying to acquire functionalities like coffee houses, which are third-place locations. In contrast, coffee houses, which are third-place locations, have started to assume the characteristics of coworking spaces, which are second-place locations.

6.4 Limitations of the Study

This study was conducted on people who were observed working remotely in selected cafes, with them accessing the Google Forms link of the survey by scanning the QR reader on their phones. Since the respondents completed the survey individually, some surveys contain incomplete and inconsistent information. Therefore, 14 of the 115 completed surveys had to be eliminated due to incomplete and inconsistent information.

The survey was conducted at the end of August, thus, students who frequently use cafes due to universities close to the study area are not in the cafes. Most of the people in cafes preferred the cafe to work remotely. This made it easier to reach participants than in spring, winter and autumn, because if cafes are full of students studying, it is highly likely that people working remotely will not prefer the cafe they work in due to noise and crowds. Therefore, if the surveys had been conducted outside the summer period, the results could have been completely different.

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APPENDICES

A. Survey on Spatial Distribution of Coffee Houses as Remote Working Spaces: Çukurambar Case Study

Introduction This survey aims to gather information on the spatial choices and preferences for remote working in coffee houses, specifically in the Çukurambar area.

Survey Questions

1. **Age:**

- ☐ 18-25
- ☐ 26-34
- ☐ 35-44
- ☐ 45-54
- ☐ 55+

2. **Gender:**

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Other

3. **Education Level:**

- ☐ High School
- ☐ Associate Degree
- ☐ Bachelor's Degree
- ☐ Master's Degree
- ☐ Doctorate
- ☐ Other: _____

4. **Occupation:**

- ☐ [Open-ended]

5. Sector:

- [Open-ended]

6. How long have you been working in this industry?

- 0-2 years
- 2-5 years
- 5-10 years
- 10+ years

7. Working Style:

- Fully Office
- Hybrid
- Fully remote

8. If fully office-based, reason for choosing to work in a cafe during work hours:

- [Open-ended]

9. If hybrid, how many days a week do you work remotely?

- 1-2 days
- 3-4 days
- 5+ days
- Other: _____

10. If hybrid or fully remote, how many days a week do you work from cafes?

- 1 day
- 2-3 days
- 4-5 days
- Other: _____

11. How would you describe your work style?

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Freelance
- Other: _____

12. Average time spent working in cafes per day:

- Approximately 1 hour
- 2-3 hours
- 4-6 hours
- 6-8 hours
- 8+ hours
- Other: _____

13. Current cafe and neighborhood you are in while answering the survey:

- [Open-ended]

14. How many days a week do you choose this cafe for remote work?

- 1 day
- 2-3 days
- 4-5 days
- 5+ days

15. Preferred cafes for working other than the current one:

- [Open-ended]

16. Where do you live? (District and neighborhood):

- [Open-ended]

17. Where do you work? (Country - City - District - Neighborhood):

- [Open-ended]

18. Criteria for choosing cafes for remote work:

- Easy access
- Central location
- Proximity to home
- Proximity to work
- Quiet and safe environment
- Variety of indoor and outdoor spaces
- Comfortable seating options
- Technological amenities (outlets, Wi-Fi, USB ports)
- Quality food and beverage options
- Quiet work areas and meeting rooms
- Parking

19. Reason for choosing the current cafe:

- Easy access
- Central location
- Proximity to home
- Proximity to work
- Quiet and safe environment
- Variety of indoor and outdoor spaces
- Comfortable seating options
- Technological amenities (outlets, Wi-Fi, USB ports)
- Quality food and beverage options
- Quiet work areas and meeting rooms
- Parking

20. Starting point before coming to the cafe:

- Home
- Workplace
- Other: _____

21. Mode of transportation to the cafe:

- Walking
- Bicycle
- Private vehicle
- Public transportation
- Other: _____

22. If hybrid or fully remote, reason for not preferring to work from home:

- Family/friends at home
- Individual work environment
- Opportunity to socialize with other remote workers
- Ability to work in the same place as team members
- Access to services
- Other: _____

23. Advantages of working in cafes:

- [Open-ended]

24. Disadvantages of working in cafes:

- [Open-ended]

25. Preferred workspaces other than cafes and home:

- Library
- Parks, gardens, and open spaces
- Work lounges/shared workspaces
- Other: _____

Closing Statement Thank you for participating in this survey. Your responses are valuable and will contribute to our understanding of the spatial distribution and preferences for remote working in cafes.



B. Uzaktan Çalışma Alanları Olarak Kafelerin Yer Seçimlerinin Mekansal Dağılımları Üzerine Saha Çalışması: Çukurambar Örneği

Giriş Bu anket, Çukurambar bölgesindeki kafelerin uzaktan çalışma alanları olarak tercih edilme nedenlerini ve bu seçimlerin mekansal dağılımlarını incelemek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır.

Anket Soruları

1. Yaşınız:

- ☐ 18-25
- ☐ 26-34
- ☐ 35-44
- ☐ 45-54
- ☐ 55+

2. Cinsiyetiniz:

- ☐ Kadın
- ☐ Erkek
- ☐ Diğer

3. Eğitim seviyeniz:

- ☐ Lise
- ☐ Önlisans
- ☐ Lisans
- ☐ YüksekLisans
- ☐ Doktora
- ☐ Diğer: _____

4. Mesleğiniz:

5. Çalıştığınız sektör:

- ☐ [Açık uçlu]

6. Ne kadar süredir bu sektörde çalışıyorsunuz?

- ☐ 0-2 yıl
- ☐ 2-5 yıl
- ☐ 5-10 yıl
- ☐ 10+ yıl

7. Çalışma biçiminiz:

- ☐ Tamamen ofiste çalışma
- ☐ Hibrit çalışma
- ☐ Tamamen uzaktan (remote) çalışma

8. Eğer cevabınız tamamen ofiste çalışma ise;

- ☐ Çalışma saatlerinde kafede çalışmayı tercih etme sebebiniz:
 - [Açıkçılı]

9. Eğer cevabınız hibrit çalışma ise, haftada kaç gün uzaktan çalışmaktasınız?

- ☐ 1-2 gün
- ☐ 3-4 gün
- ☐ 5+ gün
- ☐ Diğer: _____

10. Eğer cevabınız hibrit ya da tamamen uzaktan çalışma ise, haftada ortalama kaç gün kafelerden çalışıyorsunuz?

- ☐ 1 gün
- ☐ 2-3 gün
- ☐ 4-5 gün
- ☐ Diğer: _____

11. Çalışma şeklinizi nasıl tanımlarsınız?

- ☐ Tam zamanlı
- ☐ Yarı zamanlı
- ☐ Serbest
- ☐ Diğer: _____

12. Kafelerde uzaktan çalışma amaçlı günde ortalama ne kadar zaman geçiriyorsunuz?

- ☐ Yaklaşık 1 saat
- ☐ 2-3 saat
- ☐ 4-6 saat
- ☐ 6-8 saat
- ☐ 8+ saat
- ☐ Diğer: _____

13. Ankete cevap verirken hangi kafede çalışmaktasınız? (Kafe ve semt):

- ☐ [Açıküçlü]

14. Bu kafeyi uzaktan çalışmak için haftanın kaç günü tercih ediyorsunuz?

- ☐ 1 gün
- ☐ 2-3 gün
- ☐ 4-5 gün
- ☐ 5+ gün

15. Çalışmak için şu anda olduğunuz kafe haricinde tercih ettiğiniz kafeler nerelerdir?

- ☐ [Açıküçlü]

16. Nerede yaşıyorsunuz? (İlçe ve mahalle):

- ☐ [Açıküçlü]

17. Nerede çalışıyorsunuz? (Ülke - il - ilçe - mahalle):

- ☐ [Açıküçlü]

18. Genellikle uzaktan çalışma için kafeleri neye göre tercih edersiniz?

- ☐ Kolay ulaşım
- ☐ Merkezi lokasyon
- ☐ Evime yakınlması
- ☐ İşime yakınlması
- ☐ Sessiz ve güvenli ortam
- ☐ İç ve dış mekan çeşitliliği
- ☐ Konforlu oturma seçenekleri

- Teknolojik imkanlar (priz, wi-fi, usbbaglantısı...)
- Kaliteli yiyecek – içecek seçenekleri
- Sessiz çalışma alanları ve toplantı odaları
- Otopark

19. Bu kafeyi tercih etme sebebiniz:

- Kolay ulaşım
- Merkezi lokasyon
- Evime yakınlması
- İşime yakınlması
- Sessiz ve güvenli ortam
- İç ve dış mekan çeşitliliği
- Konforlu oturma seçenekleri
- Teknolojik imkanlar (priz, wi-fi, usbbaglantısı...)
- Kaliteli yiyecek – içecek seçenekleri
- Sessiz çalışma alanları ve toplantı odaları
- Otopark

20. Bugün bu kafeye nereden geldiniz?

- Evimden
- İşyerimden
- Diğer: _____

21. Bu kafeye hangi ulaşım yoluyla geldiniz?

- Yürüyerek
- Bisiklet
- Özel araç
- Toplu ulaşım
- Diğer: _____

22. Eğer hibrit ya da tamamen uzaktan çalışıyorsanız, evde çalışmayı tercih etmeme sebebiniz nedir?

- Evde aile/arkadaş olması
- Bireysel çalışma imkanı

- Uzaktan çalışan diğer kişilerle sosyalleşebilme imkanı
- Ekip arkadaşlarımla aynı yerde çalışabilme imkanı
- Hizmet alma imkanı
- Diğer: _____

23. Sizce kafelerd ealışmanın avantajları nelerdir?

- [Açıkuçlu]

24. Sizce kafelerde çalışmanın dezavantajları nelerdir?

- [Açıkuçlu]

25. Kafeler ve ev dışında çalışmayı tercih ettiğiniz alanlar nelerdir?

- Kütüphane
- Park, bahçe ve açıkalanlar
- Çalışma salonları/ortak çalışma alanları
- Diğer: _____

Kapanış Mesajı Bu ankete katıldığınız için teşekkür ederiz. Cevaplarınız, kafelerin uzaktan çalışma alanı olarak tercih edilme nedenlerini ve mekansal dağılımlarını anlamamıza katkı sağlayacaktır.

C. Interviewee List

Number	Occupation in the Coffee Houses	The Zone of the Coffee Houses Where They Work
1	Store Manager	Zone 1
2	Barista Chef	Zone 2
3	Barista	Zone 3
4	Bar Chef	Zone 3
5	Barista	Zone 3
6	Barista	Zone 3
	Occupation in the Co-Working Space	The Zone of the Co-Working Spaces Where They Work
7	Operational Manager	Zone 1 Border
8	General Manager	Zone 2



