NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND CHANGING URBAN AREAS REGARDING SUSTAINABILITY

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Introduction

A rapid changing has experiencing towards information society for thirty years. The most important reason of this development is the advances in technology of communication. This technology has progressed rapidly during the last 20 years and the pace of development of new tools and applications is intense. Modern telecommunications can be seen not only as a new way of working but also as a new form of traffic. Therefore analogously one can suppose that latest and new technology of communication and its applications will during the course of time affect spatial development and should taken into account in spatial planning (Talvetie, 2003). New Communication Technology (NCT) is converting social, economic and cultural life. However, how such technologies will shape the growth of cities and regions do not yet fully understood. The impact of NCT's on urban areas is debated from academics and planners since 1980s. These new technologies have changed the office environment. It is possible to work from remote locations. Because NCTs can be eliminate the need for offices. Access meant roads, highways, concrete and transportation. But, nowadays access refers to information and fibber optics. NCTs have a great potential to displace trips. This does have clear environmental benefits, particularly when tele-working is substituting for a long commute. This paper aims to examine the impact of NCTs on cities and urban growth regarding sustainability.

Methodology

It critically reviews the relations between urban development and the role of NCTs in cities. Potential research questions regarding the impact of new technologies on organizations, location criteria of households and urban scenario and development, transportation and environment are examined. From policy and planning perspectives, it is important to learn the effects of information technology in general, and telecommuting in particular, on urban development patterns.

Discussion and Conclusion

This paper points out that the effects of telecommuting on location decisions of households and offices. Finally, the important results of this paper are; urban scenario and decentralization are aggravating, the location criteria of households are changing, peak-hour travels are reducing, the use of automobile is declining and environment pollutions are decreasing. NCTs have dual effects. The use of these new technologies has had both centralizing and decentralizing effects on cities. They also have the potential for making major contributions toward sustainability of the earth ecosystems.

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