THE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL OF HASANAĞALAR (ALAYDIN) HOUSE IN ALANYA

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ABSTRACT

THE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL OF
HASANAĞALAR (ALAYDIN) HOUSE IN ALANYA

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This thesis concentrates on Hasanağalar House, dated at first period of the Republican Era, in Alanya, Antalya. The building is one of the elaborated example of Traditional Houses in Plain Area which constitutes one of the important part of the traditional house stock of Alanya.

The aim of this study is to develop a conservation proposal for the building, with its values, to provide its life in healthy way by its values. It is an elaborated example of the

In this content; a detailed documentation and research to understand the building, phases of the building study to expose the original properties in previous periods. In conclusion, an evaluation, a conservation proposal had been achieved in context of Hasanağalar House and Traditional Houses in Plain Area.

Keywords: Conservation, Alanya, Traditonal Houses, Republican Era, Modernization

ÖZ

ALANYA HASANAĞALAR (ALAYDIN) EVİ
KORUMA ÖNERİSİ

Göncü, Özge
Yüksek Lisans, Mimarlık Bölümü, Restorasyon
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Bu tezin konusu, erken dönem Cumhuriyet dönemine tarihlenen, Antalya Alanya'da bulunan Hasanağalar Evi'dir. Yapı, Alanya'nın geleneksel konut stoğunun önemli bir parçasını oluşturan Ova kısımdaki Geleneksel Konutların öne çıkan örneklerinden biridir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yapının, değer, sorun ve potansiyellerini tespit ederek, gelecek nesillere sağlıklı bir şekilde aktarılması için bir koruma önerisi önerisi geliştirmektir.

Çalışma kapsamında, yapıyı anlamak amacıyla detaylı belgeleme ve araştırma yapılmış, önceki dönemlerindeki özgün özelliklerinin tespiti için yapının dönemleri çalışması hazırlanmıştır. Son olarak, yapının değerlendirmesi yapılmış, Ova kısımdaki Geleneksel Konutlar ve Hasanağalar Evi kapsamında bir koruma önerisi geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Koruma, Alanya, Geleneksel Konutlar, Cumhuriyet Dönemi, Modernleşme

To My Family

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Alanya, one of the most significant port cities of Anatolia, was built centuries ago. It is a multilayered city that hosts a combination of natural and cultural values. The traditional housing stock of the city is quite rich. Settlement area of the city is divided into two within the walls of the castle (old city) and plain area. Influenced by the 19th century Ottoman modernization movement, the residential areas of the city expanded from, within the castle toward the plain areas. This event bears the changes of a different lifestyle. There are two different traditional house type shaping due to this changes. These are traditional houses inside the castle (THC) and traditional houses in plain area (THPA).

Hasanağalar House, located on the plain area of the city, is an example of THPA with a quite extensive program. The building lot is situated within the boundaries of a 3rd degree archaeological site. It is registered by Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council (CNHCC) as "must be protected as a cultural property" in 1989. The building, which is situated on the *Sevket Tokuş Caddesi*, one of most prominent streets of the city, is known as one of the most remarkable traditional houses of *Alanya*. Although there are some problems regarding disuse of the building, it is in a good condition. However, it is asked to cancel the registration status of the building and fall it down, because of the building's substantial location in the city center and its high commercial values.

THPA houses, as an important part of the traditional houses in *Alanya*, are remained within the new settled area. A few examples that are extant, had been lost their building lot properties. Any consevation or investigation had been made till present day. Carrying out a general investigation about THPA and a conservation proposal in scale of Hasanağalar House is important to acceleration of the conservation process of many other examples of THPA.

1.1. Aim of the Study

A restoration project of a building is an integrated study that is defined as including understanding, diagnosis, therapy and control stages. First stage includes collecting the significant and detailed data. The second stage improves in the sope acquirement of the result sof analysis, diagnosing the problems and causes of damage and decay. Then, the curative interventions and decisions are designated in the third stage. In the last stage, that is composed of monitoring measures and the effectiveness of the interventions. This stage includes a consistent control process to subsistence of the heritage. (ICOMOS, 2003, 1)

This study had been constituted a certain part of a restoration project that do not involve studies directed to implementation due to time, workload and disciplines limitations. The aim of the study is to develop a conservation proposal intending to provide subsistence of the building.

1.2. Content of the Study

The study includes four chapters as, the features of the building, research, phases of the building and conservation proposal.

In the first chapter of the study is “FEATURES OF THE BUILDING”. This is the first study performed to understand the building. In this section, a graphical documentation is set; afterwards, the materials, construction techniques, architectural elements and physical problems are defined according to the results obtained from analysis performed via visual observations.

The second chapter is named “RESEARCH” and aims to expose the original features of the building in the period that it was constructed and to understand the conditions of the period that the study achieved. This chapter dealed in two subchapters as literature research and comparative study. The literature research had been constituted studies in content of the city, the building and the era the building was constructed. Also a brief information about conservation process and financial framework in Turkey had been introduced. Subsequently, comparative study was made within THPA and THC. So, the obtained data and the current state of the building are evaluated comparatively.

The third chapter is named as ”PHASES OF THE BUILDING” and aims to define the building with its current and original features. The data achieved from first two chapters are evaluated and changes of the building were defined. Then the phases of the building have been determined.

In the final chapter, “CONSERVATION PROPOSAL” and aims to develop an approach and proposal for the conservation and subsistence of the building. An overall evaluation had been achieved in two different context, THPA and *Hasanağalar* House. In the context of THPA, the significance, problems and potentials were defined and then, a proposal for function and a framework for conservation process had been introduced. Afterwards, the general conservation principles for the case and interventions as principals related to the site, changes, physical problems, new function and installations. Finally, implementation phases are formed in order to guide the implementation of the proposed conservation project.

1.3 Methodology of the Study

1.3.1. Documentation

In order to define the features of the building, the site survey is performed. In line with the obtained information, graphical documentation is prepared. Afterwards, the results of these studies are presented in the form of verbal expressions.

1.3.1.1. Site Survey

Site survey was performed in March of 2010. The surveys were carried out in two different aims and methods.

First type of the site survey had aimed understanding the features of the building. This survey had made in two scales; building and environmental scales. Analyses of open-closed spaces, floor heights, and function of the building constitute the **environmental scale** of the site survey[1]. In addition, documentation with photographs was carried-out.

[1] This study had prapared on the cadastral plan acquired from Municipality of *Alanya*

The site survey in the **building scale** accomplished in four stages.

The first stage is the preparatory stage. At this stage, the building plan, façade and section sketches were prepared. The site plan, three floor plan, roof plan, four façade and eighteen section sketches were proportionately prepared. On the basis of these sketches, to be assessed details are determined and detailed drawings are developed.

At the second stage, the building was measured through the prepared sketches. The metric survey[2] is performed with direct and indirect survey methods. Direct methods are conventional measurement methods[3] and optical masurements that had been done with Total Station Theodolite (TST). Indirect survey methods that used within the documentation stage is rectified photography. Site plan of the building, outer contours of the plans, stair hall (space E05) and the outer wall thicknesses are measured via an optical method with TST. All interior spaces of the building are measured with conventional methods as using the laser meter and the optical measurements taking reference to the points. (See Figure 1.1) Measurement of the facades of the building is performed with an optical survey method with rectified photography method. (See Figure 1.2)

In the third stage, the building is documented with photographs. The documentation was made with a digital camera, in terms of exterior, interior and detail. The documentation of the exterior spaces is made clockwise beginning from the front facade. The interior documentation starting from the ground floor, photographing the entrance door to each space and then photographing the walls and architectural elements clockwise.

The fourth stage covers the determination of the building materials, construction techniques, materials deteriorations via visual observations and forming a legend through grouping. During the site survey, the concerned legend is applied to the building, practicing mapping method on the sketches.

[2] Metric Survey includes the methods that are precise and repeatable to achieve the measured drawings of a historical building. (Bedford, Papworth, 2009, 2)
[3] Techniques that is carried out without optical/digital equipments

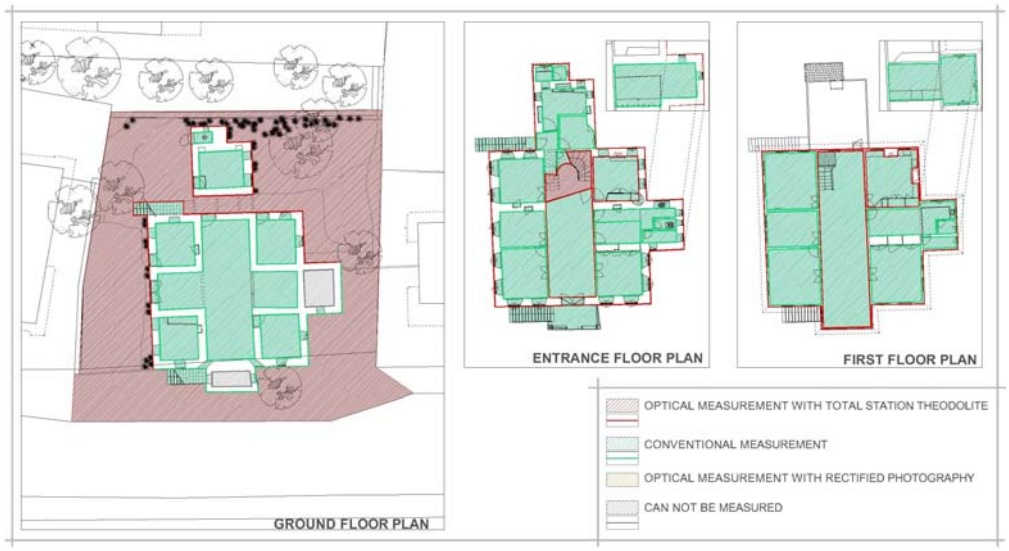


Figure 1.1. Measurement Methods (Parts measured with TST and conventional techniques.)

Figure 1.2. Measurement Methods (Parts measured with TST and rectified photography techniques.)

Second type of the site survey had aimed analysing the building in terms of the situtation and problems of the building. In this context, thirty one buildings were studied. Thirteen of these buildings were studied in terms of both internal and external features. In order to define the building plan, the facade, architectural elements, and the changes, an information sheet is prepared. Furthermore, the work was documented with photographs.

1.3.1.2. Graphical Documentation

Measured drawings are prepared in this study. For this study, the cadastral plan in CAD format, taken from the Municipality of Alanya, the sketches, measurements and photographs during the site survey were used. Consequently, using AutoCAD 2010 program, the site plan in scale 1/200, three floor plans, a roof plan, four façades, twelve sections in scale 1/50 and details in scales 1/20 and 1/10 were composed.

1.3.1.3. Written Documentation

The verbal description of the building is made following graphic documentation. This definition is made in urban, close environment and building scales.

For urban scale studies, map obtained from Alanya Municipality and photographs taken during the site survey had used. A documentation in terms of urban pattern, registration status, construction technique, function.

Written documentation in building scale had constituted from survey drawings, photographs and analyse studies. This documentations had made space by space. Firstly, the general features of the space, as form, measurements, construction techniques of walls, floors and ceilings. Then the walls of the spaces are explained in terms of architectural elements.

1.3.1.4. Analysis

The analysis studies were performed under the headings of materials, construction techniques, architectural elements, installation and physical problems of the building. All the analysis was made in accordance with the obtained information via visual observations. Afterwards, mappings of the analysis had transferred to CAD format.

Material analyses examined due to the basics of the material. (See Figure 2.35 and Figure 2.37)

The construction techniques analysis was classified into vertical, horizontal and the superstructure elements. In order to effectively define these elements, axonometric system details were prepared for horizontal and superstructure elements. (See Figure 2.51)

Structural system was defined based on the analysis of materials and construction techniques. A model was prepared in three dimensional effectively define this system.
The architectural element analysis was made based on the measured drawings, detail drawings and photographs obtained during the site survey. At this stage, the assessed architectural elements such as openings, cupboards, niches, ocaklık's, ceiling coverings, eaves and stairs were classified and typologies were established according to their architectural properties. These typologies are presented on the survey drawings. (See Figure 2.62)

Wet space elements and installations were defined based on the measured drawings, detail drawings and photographs obtained during the site survey.

Physical Problems of the building are examined due to the deteriorations that seen in the materials. The data had shown in the mappings. Deteriorations are classified in two topics as structural and material deteriorations. Then, an evaluation had prepared that aims to expose the causes of the wetherings. (See Figure 2.67)

1.3.2. Research

The historical research is the first part of the studies made to expose the original features of the building in the first phase. The research part includes two parts as literature research and comparative study.

1.3.2.1. Literature Research

Literature research is consisted of the research in scale of the city, *Alaydın* Family and *Hasanağalar* House, Ottoman Empire in late 19th century and conservation process.

Firstly, a study in city scale was performed; this part of the city was discussed under two headings of the conservation areas and historic monuments. The history of the city was examined considering the 1860's, as specified in the first section, and unveiling the historical development of the city. In the monuments and conservation areas part, the information related to the stock of historic buildings in the city, their phases and conservation areas in the city are given. The distribution of the traditional houses in the city and their general features are one of the debated topics in this section. In this part, the studies related to Alanya city have benefitted from the old photographs, written and verbal sources.

Later, the information related to the *Hasanağalar* House and *Alaydın* family, the owners of this house, was collected. The verbal information acquired from *Ayşe Melahat Erkin*, a member of the *Alaydın* family, and the prepared report by the *Alanya* Museum Directorate in 19th century was used as a source for this section.

Afterwards, a research was made on the state of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century, in order to understand the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the period that the building was built. In this section, written sources were used.

At least, a brief information about conservation process and financial framework in Turkey was define. A summary of the conservation process was presented, the actors of the processes, the control / authorization mechanisms and funding opportunities were determined.

1.3.2.2. Comparative Study

Another study performed to reveal the original features in the first phase of the building is the comparative study. This study compares THC and THPA. This comparison is made under the headings of street-building lot relation, mass properties, spatial organization, construction technique, façade features, and architectural elements.

THC are examined using three different written sources[4] and the photographs taken by the author in May 2009 which was used for documenting.

[4] The written sources are the book written by *Hasan Şener*, named "*Alanya'da Geleneksel Konutlar*", the unpublished master thesis written by M*utlu Kapancı*, named "*Alanya Kaleiçi Evleri*" and by *Nimet Hacıkura*, named "*Alanya'da Müftüoğlu Evi Restorasyon Projesi*".

The information obtained from the site survey was used for THPA analysis since it has been studied within the scope of any study. Typologies were established based on the results obtained from the studies.

At the end of this section, the original properties of THPA, the current state of the building and its importance within the THPA are defined. According to the data that obtained from studies achieved intended to understand the building and carry out the original features in the first phase.

1.3.3. Phases Of The Building

Phases of the building were formed from parts; changes in the building, phases and reliability of the phases.

Changes in the building are composed of combined evaluations regarding the current state of the building, the socio-economic conditions of the period that the building was built and the obtained information from their comparisons with THPA. The aim of this study is to determine the original features in the first phase of the building and changes within the building due to the phases. In this context, the changes are evaluated regarding information obtained from historical research and comparative studies. As a consequence, the changes in the building were classified as removals, additions, alterations and unidentified traces.

According to the data coming from changes analyses, an evaluation is performed, and two phases are determined. As a result, phases of the building were determined, and a restitutive story had been prepared. This story enrolled as general features (function, mass properties), plan and facades. These periods were drawn as a restitution project.

In the part of reliability of the phases, the reliability degrees were determined using the information obtained from the changes analyses. The sources of this information were classified as below.

- Information obtained from the building
- The information obtained from the comparative study within the building
- The information obtained from the comparative study within THPA

- The information obtained from the comparative study within THC
- The information obtained from the visual sources
- The information obtained from the architectural requirements

A table was created, on the basis of the evaluations regarding the properties of the used information for restitution (existence, location, dimension, form, materials and details) and the sources of information.

1.3.4. Conservation Proposal

The final section, conservation proposal, was composed of five parts. These are, Evaluation of THPA and *Hasanağalar* House, general conservation principles, interventions, implementation phases.

In the first part, **evaluation of THPA and H*asanağalar* House** part, along with the information obtained from the whole study, a general assessment of THPA and Hasanağalar House was performed. General evaluation and function proposals had been composed regarding the significance, problems, potentials and function proposal. Also afterwards, a process proposalfor THPA had been defined.

Secondly, **general conservation principles** were defined. This assessment formed a new function definition and building program, within the context of THPA conservation proposal.

In the third part, **interventions** were determined to provide continuty of the building. These interventions were examined under the headings of environment, changes, physical problems, new functions and installations.

At the fourth stage, **implementation phases** were determined. These interventions were previously defined in the context of the conservation proposal.

CHAPTER 2

FEATURES OF THE BUILDING

2.1. The City

Alanya is a town located in the province of *Antalya* in the Mediterranean region. It is located 138 km east of A*ntalya* city center. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean sea in south and southwest, *Manavgat* and *Gündoğmuş* towns of *Antalya* province in northwest and north, *Bozkır* country of *Konya* province in north-east and Gazipaşa county of *Antalya* province in east.

The city, located on the *Antalya-Mersin* highway. It can be reached by road from Konya province. Airline transportation is provided by *Antalya* and *Gazipaşa* Airports. It has accessed to the island of Cyprus by sea.

Typical characteristics of Mediterranean climate is seen in Alanya. The winters are mild and rainy; summers are hot and dry and sometimes windy. Humidity levels are extraordinarily high.

Alanya, is located in the IV Seismic zone according to the classification T.C. Department of Prime Minister's Earthquake (*www.deprem.gov.tr)* and is in the recent past (last 110 years), there is no remarkable earthquake that cause loss of life or property. The country does not appear to disasters such as landslides, avalanches and rock falls, etc. But there is plenty of rainfall seasons, small-scale water flooding can be seen.

The area where the city is settled, consists of the plain area coastal, the peninsula in south (*Cilvarda Burnu*) and south hillsides of *Bey* Mountains in north (West Tauroses). Plain areas are nearly at the sea level. The topography increases through *Cilvarda Burnu* and *Bey* Mountains. The city has a linear macro form in the east-west direction. It is shaped around

three main roads that located parallel to the shoreline. These are, from south to north, *Atatürk Caddesi* (Former *Antalya-Mersin* Highway), *Şevket Tokuş Caddesi* and *Çevre Yolu Caddesi* (Current *Antalya-Mersin* Highway) The city center is in the area that *Cilvarda Burnu* joint to the mainland, around *Atatürk Caddesi*. There is a dense settlement pattern that is formed of multistoreyed buildings that have commercial function in ground floors in the city center. Historical buildings are consistent in *Cilvarda Burnu*. The north parts of the city is a new development area. The city center is the peak area of the city. (See Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.1. General Layout of the City : General view of *Alanya* Castle from southwest (http://www.alanya.bel.tr/ecard.asp?ID=54 [accessed January, 12, 2011])

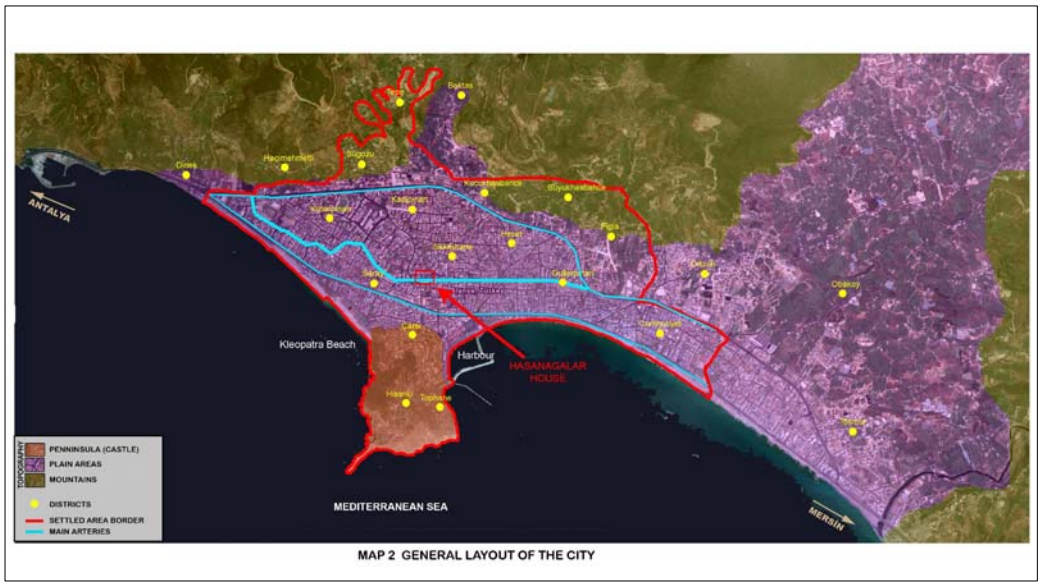


Figure 2.2. General Layout of the City

According to the data from 2008, the total population of the city is 223.919. %39 of that population inhabits in urban areas and %61 in rural areas. The population had been increased approximately %500 between the years 1985-1997 because of the internal immigration from

various areas of the country. (*ALTSO*, 2008) The city had started to immigrated by people of foreign countries since 2008, due to the law that provides possession of private property for them. (*ALTSO*, 2011)

The rapid development in tourism and commercial activities caused this growth. Therefore, the agricultural areas are urbanized and extinct. (*Mimarlar Odası Alanya Temsilciliği*, 1996, 30)

Economy of the city depends on tourism and argiculture-husbandry sectors. It is one of the most prestigious tourism centers in Turkey. Sea and holiday tourism is common in the city. The tourism season is extremely long due to the climate properties. It starts at the beginning of may and endures till the end of October. Fruit, vegetable and grain is growth up. Even though the decrease in agricultural areas due to the urbanization, modern agriculture and greenhouses ensure the permanency of the agricultural activities. The husbandry has very small percent in the area. Along these sectors, there is an increasing service sector due to tourism. (*ALTSO*, 2011)

2.2. Close Environment

Hasanağalar House is located at the plain area of the city. It is on Sevket Tokuş Street, one of the main transport lines of the city. Vehicle traffic is very intense. (See Figure 2.2) The building is situated in the city center. Many various functions appear together in this very crowded and dense area. There is “Friday Market Area”, the biggest bazaar area of the city, at south of the building. (See Figure 2.3)

Close environment of the building includes new building mainly and a few traditional buildings. It is a dense pattern that is in gridal order in some parts and organic in some. (See Figure 2.3)

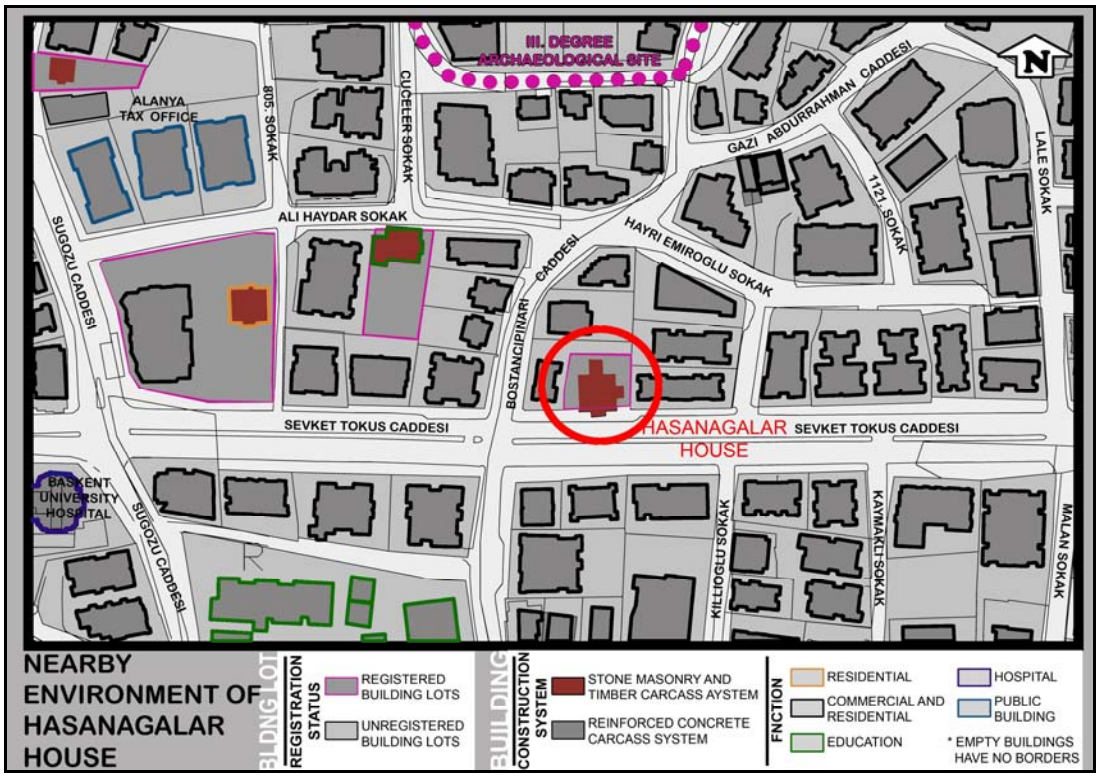


Figure 2.3. Characteristics of close environment of the Building

New buildings are located in a dense order due to the semi-gridal system of the area. They are five or six storeyed buildings. Their ground floors are used for commercial purposes when the upper floors are used as houses. A few of them had been revised to function for totally commercial purposes. Apart from these buildings; there is a law-office in northwest, a primary school and a hospital in southwest of the building. All new buildings are constructed by reinforced concrete system. In common, these buildings' building lot – building ratio is closer. The orientation of the buildings organized due to the street organisation.

Traditional buildings are located in a scattered order. They are two or three storeyed buildings, located on registered building lots. One of them is used for educational purposes as day-nursery; another one is used as house, and one is empty. They are constructed with stone masonry and timber frame system. They are in erratic building lot-building ratio. Orientations of the buildings are through south direction.

Block, that the building is located in, is surrounded with *Şevket Tokuş Caddesi* in south, *Bostancı Pınarı Caddesi* in west, *Hayri Emiroğlu Sokak* in northeast.

2.3. The Building

2.3.1. General Features

Hasanağalar House is adressed in Şekerhane Mahallesi, Şevket Tokuş Caddesi, number 64. The block/building lot number is 256/06. ıt is located on the south part of the block.

The building lot is nearly flat and has a shape nearly square. The dimensions of it lot is 6.12x5.30 m and it is covered 504 m2 area. It is surrounded with building lots that includes new buildings in west, north and east directions and Şevket Tokuş Caddesi in south. (See Figure 2.4)

Figure 2.4. Site Plan

The building is located at south part of the building lot. It is a three-storeyed building that includes ground, entrance and first floors. Ground and entrance floors are constructed with stone masonry system and frst floor with timber frame system. The building consist of one main mass and two more masses. Main mass is nearly in a square form in plan. The base area is in 13.20x13.20 m dimensions. There is a projection in south part and a projected part in east part. Other two masses are located on north part of the main mass. The mass that

located adjacent to the north part of the main mass is a two storeyed mass with 5.12x5.90m base area. It is constructed with stone masonry system in both floor levels. There is one more mass at north which is smaller than the other ones and occupies 3.00x1.40 base area. It is constructed with stone masonry in ground floor and brick masonry in entrance floor level. The total base area og the building is 232 m2.

The main entrance of the building is from the south façade, entrance floor level. Out of this there is an another entrance to the northern mass from east façade. In the ground floor, there are eight entrances from garden. (See Figure 2.5)

Figure 2.5. A General View of the Building

2.3.2. Exterior Features

2.3.2.1. Garden

The garden is defined by *Şevket Tokuş Street* in south; a reinforced concrete wall, in 16.3m length and 0.7 m height, and a single storeyed building in east; a stone masonry wall, in 22.7 m length and 1.50m height, a pedestrian way connecting *Şevket Tokuş Street* to *Hayri Emiroğlu Sokak*. The building divides the garden into two. There is a semi-open transition space between two parts of the garden.

There are five direct entrances from the garden in west part. All of them are from west façade; four to ground floor spaces G01, G02, G03, G08, G09 and one to entrance floor space E14. The entrance reaching space E14 is provided by stairs (S03) constructed adjacent to the north facade of the main mass. In north, there is an acacia and one fig tree. The ground of this part of the garden is filled with soil and from place to place there are parts filled debris and covered with crabgrass.

There are two entrances to the building in the east part of the garden; one is from north façade of the main mass and the other is from west façade to space G07. There are four trees in that part. Three melia tree, one in the north part, two in the middle and a mulberry tree in south. The ground is filled with soil and in some parts crabgrass can be seen.

The circulation between two parts of the garden components is provided with a semi-open space. It is a space that has no east and west walls and has limitations in other directions. North and south walls of the space are constructed with stone masonry walls with timber beams. There is a timber batten door at south wall that reaches space G01. The ground of the space is filled with soil up to -0.07 level. The floor girders are in +2.88 level at ceiling part. The height of the space is 2.94 m.

2.3.2.2. South Façade

South facade is the entrance facade of the building. It is located parallel to Şevket Tokuş Caddesi. Its dimensions are 16.3 m width, 11.4 m height. It is a three storeyed façade. It is formed of two parts. The façade consists a part on the front and a part located approximately 4.50m behind from the front part. The width of the front part is 13.3m and the back part is 3m. The ground level is differentiated 20 m between two edges of the façade. Ground and entrance floor levels are constructed with stone masonry walls with timber beams and first floor level is constructed with timber frame system with brick infill. There is a projection at the middle part of the front part of the facade, in first floor level. All façade is unplastered. (See Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.3)

Façade of the front part is organized symetrically. The projection is located in the first floor level at the middle. At ground floor level, there s an entrance landing at middle; a window and a stairs reaching to the entrance landing in leftside; two windows in rightside. The landing is in dimensions of 4.50 width nad 2.30m height. It is plastered with cement. There

are twelve stone stairs reaching entrance landing. All windows at this level are in horizontal rectangular formed. The projection is carried by metal pillars with stone bases. The stairs had closed the window in leftside partially. Windows in rightside are covered with wire mesh as well. The entrance floor level includes entrance door at the middle and two windows each. The entrance door is a double winged timber panelled door and reaches to space E01. The windows are in vertical horizontal form, two winged timber side-hung windows and louvre shutters. At first level, there are two windows at middle- projection part and two at each part. All windows at that level are vertivcal horizontal timber sash windows.

South façade of the back part includes three square window openings; in each floor.

2.3.2.3. West Façade

West façade is composed of the front part, a part of the north mass at leftside and a part of small mass at leftside of it. It is in dimensions of 22.7 m width. The ground levels increases through edges. All façade is unplastered. (See Figure 2.7 and Drawing 2.31)

The front part is organized symetrically. It is in dimensions of 22.7 m, 12.5 m height. It is three storeyed. Ground and entrance levels are constructed as stone masonry walls with timber beams and first floor as timber frame system with brick infill. West façade of the projection can be seen in this façade. In ground floor level; there is a double winged timber batten door at middle. There are one door and one window openings each side of the door. In entrance floor level there are five vertical rectangular formed timber side-hung windows with louvre shutters. In first floor level, there are six vertical rectangular timber sash windows.

The part of the north mass at leftside is located aproximately 4.00 m behind the façade of the front part alignment. It is in dimensions of 5.8 m width and 6.8 m height. It is two storeyed. Both of the floors are constructed with stone masonry system with timber beams. There is a door and window openning at both lfloors. In ground floor level, there is a transition area. There is stairs (S03) in front of the transition area.

The part that located backmost is in dimensions of 1.4 m width and 5.3 m height at ridge level. It is two storeyed. The ground foor level is constructed with stone masonry system

with timber beams and entrance floor leel is with brick masonry. There is adoor openning in ground floor level.

Figure 2.6. South facade of the building

Figure 2.7. West facade of the building

2.3.2.4. North Façade

The width of north façade is 16.3 m and is in variable height.The ground floor levels are between two edges of the façade differantiates 55cm. The façade is unplastered. (See Figure 2.8 and Drawing 2.31)

Then façade is organized in a nearly symetrical order. Its dimensions are 13.25 in width and 11.70m in height. It is three storeyed. Ground and entrance levels are constructed as stone masonry walls with timber beams and first floor as timber frame system with brick infill. In ground floor level, there is a door and window openning in left and stairs in right. In entrance floor level, there is one window openning in leftside and two in rightside. There are four window openings and one door in first floor level. The door is located on leftside of the middle part. There is part that located behind the façade allignment in leftside. The dimensions of this part are 2.92 m width and 11.70 m height. There are two windows in each entrance and first floors at this part. These windows are organized as one small square window and one bigeer under it.

There is a part located on the middle of ground and entrance floors of the facade. Its dimensions are 5.13m width and 5.55 m height. It is two storeyed. Both storeys are

constructed with stone masonry system with timber beams. The WC mass is located on right along two floors. There is one window openings at entrance floor level.

Also there is a part upfront of the façade. Its dimensions are 3.05m width and 3.88 m height. It is two storeyed. The ground foor level is constructed with stone masonry system with timber beams and entrance floor leel is with brick masonry. There are two window openings; one in ground floor and one in entrance floor level.

Figure 2.8. North facade of the building

Figure 2.9. East facade of the building

2.3.2.5. East Façade

The width of the east façade is 22.81 m and height is variable. The ground level of the façade is erratic. (See Figure 2.9 and Drawing 2.31)

The façade is organized in a nearly symmmetrical order. Dimensions are 13.3 m in width and 11.7 m in height. It is three storeyed. Ground and entrance levels are constructed as stone masonry walls with timber beams and first floor as timber frame system with brick infill. There is a part projecting at middle. It is constructed with stone masonry walls with timber beams and first floor as timber frame system with brick infill. It includes four window in variable form and dimensions openning in each entrance and first floor levels.

East façade of the projection and entrance landing can be seen in this façade. In ground floor level; there are two window openings in both side. There are two windows in each side at entrance and frst floor levels.

There is a part located behind the façade. Its dimensions are 6 m width and 6.21 m height. It is two storeyed. Both storeys are constructed with stone masonry system with timber beams. There are two windows and a transition area at ground floor level. Ther are two windows in entrance floor level.

Also there is one more part located backmost. Its dimensions are 1.43 m width and 4.55 m height. It is two storeyed. The ground foor level is constructed with stone masonry system with timber beams and entrance floor leel is with brick masonry. There are one window in entrance floor level.

2.3.3. Interior Features

2.3.3.1. Ground Floor

Ground floor includes nine spaces. There are seven spaces at south part, two spaces in north part.

Plan scheme of the south part is organized around a cross shaped space. (space G01) Alla sapces are entered from garden except space G06. This space is entered from space G01. (See Figure 2.10)

2.3.3.1.1. Space G01

The space has a cross shape, located as parallel to south-north and east-west directions. Total dimensions of the space are 11.8m(x) and 11.9m(y). All walls of the space were built of rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams. The timber beams are used in every 75cm in average. (See Figure 2.11)

The floor of the space is filled with earth at -0.40 levels. The girder floor can be seen at +2.84 level. The height of the space is 3.20m in average.

The space includes four eyvans in base directions.

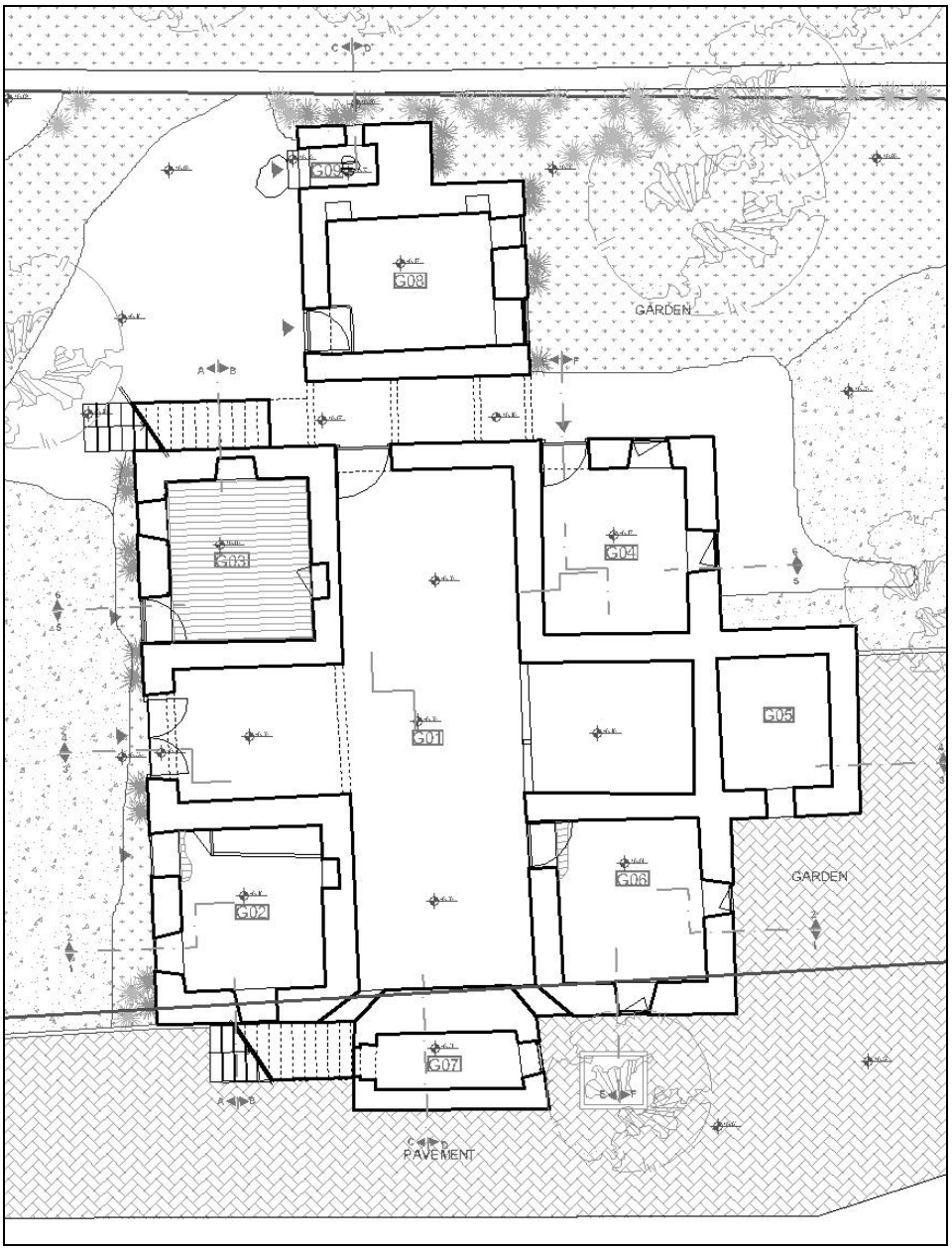


Figure 2.10. Ground Floor of the Building

The entrance is from the west wall of the west eyvan with a rectangular formed, double winged, timber panelled door (D01) which have lightings with iron grills on top. Between the door and the lighting, there is a timber girder which starts from +2.03 to +2.13 level. There is also a timber girder at east side of the eyvan which starts from +2.48 to +2.99 level.

There is a secondary entrance in the north wall of the north eyvan. This door (D04) is a rectangular formed, single winged, timber batten door with no lighting. The ground level of this eyvan is -0.40 and the ceiling level is +2.80.

The ground level of east eyvan is 30cm higher than the floor level of the other parts. There is girder at the west part of the eyvan from +2.47 to +2.95 and a timber pillar under this girder. The ground level of this eyvan is -0.10 and the ceiling level is +2.83.

The east wall of the south eyvan has a single winged timber panelled door (D07') at the north part of the wall. The door starts from -0.10, ends at +1.93. There is a niches that constructed diagonally to the wall surface at west corner and a window opening (W08) at east corner of the south wall. The nich and window both start from +0.49 and +0.52, to +1.99 and +2.01 levels. The ground level of this eyvan is -0.40 and the ceiling level is +2.80.

Figure 2.11. East *Eyvan* of Space G01

Figure 2.12. North *Eyvan* of Space G01

2.3.3.1.2. Space G02

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.25m(x) and 3.72m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams. The finishing materials are lime plaster and lime wash in general.

The floor of the space is filled with earth and debris till -0.18 level. Timber ceiling battens can be seen at +2.70 level. The height of the space is 2.87m at the edges of the space.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a door opening (D02) in north side from -0.17 to +2.03 level and a window opening (W01) with side-hung, single winged, timber battened shutters inside and grid iron grills outside, from +0.66 to +2.10 level. There is a 7cm width timber casing inside the windows.

North wall of the space includes remains of a timber cupboard, in dimensions of 2.47m width, 2.16m height and 0.70m depth with corner shelves in 0.43m width and 0.61cm depth.

East wall of the space includes a vertical rectangular formed timber niche (N01) with three partitions at north part, adjacent to the timber cupboard remains on north wall. The niche has 0.74m width and 0.36m depth.

South wall includes a window opening (W10) with side-hung, single winged, timber battened shutters inside and grid iron grills outside, from +0.62 to +2.09 level. There is a timber frame constructed with 7cm width batten timbers.

2.3.3.1.3. Space G03

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.24m(x) and 3.72m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams. The finishing materials are lime plaster and lime wash in general.

The flooring of the space is covered with screed at -0.05 level. Timber ceiling battens can be seen at +2.73 level. The height of the space is 2.78m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangular formed, single winged, timber batten door (D03) in south side from -0.04 to +1.93 level and a window (W02) opening with gridal iron grills outside, from +0.79 to +2.06 level. There is a 10cm width timber casing.

North wall of the space includes a vertical rectangular formed timber niche (N02) with no partitions at middle, from +0.69m to +2.18 level. The niche has 1.16m width and 0.50m depth.

East wall of the space includes a vertical rectangular formed timber single cupboard (C01) with a batten cupboard door at middle, from +0.62m to +2.02 level. The cupboard has 0.88m width and 0.35m depth.

2.3.3.1.4. Space G04

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.30m(x) and 3.80m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams. The timber beams are used in per 70cm in average.

The flooring of the space is filled with earth till -0.33 level. Timber ceiling girders can be seen at +2.86 level. The height of the space is 3.15m.

The entrance of the space is from the north wall. There is a door opening (D05) in west side from -0.13 to +2.07 level and a window opening (W03) with side-hung, single winged, timber battened shutters inside and gridal iron grills outside, from +0.78 to +2.07 level.

East wall of the space includes a window opening (W04) with side-hung, single winged, timber battened shutters inside and gridal iron grills outside, from +0.71 to +2.01 level.

South and west wall of the space includes no architectural elements. South wall includes 5 holes in 15*15 cm dimensions only.

2.3.3.1.5. Space G05

The space has a rectangular form. Dimensions of the space are 2.42m(x) and 3.05m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams.

The flooring of the space is filled with earth till +0.05 level. Timber ceiling girders can be seen at +2.82 level. The height of the space is 2.77m.

There is no door opening to enter the space. There is a window opening (W05) on south wall from +0.72 to +1.37 level.

East wall includes the outgoing pipes of the upper floor wet spaces and a timber reservoir on the upper side of the wall.

West and north wall of the space includes no architectural elements.

2.3.3.1.6. Space G06

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.30m(x) and 3.77m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams. The finishing materials are cement plaster and lime wash in general.

The flooring of the space is filled with earth till +0.01 level. Timber ceiling girders can be seen at +2.82 level. The height of the space is 2.82m. Partially remained timber batten floor covering can be seen at the northwest corner.

The entrance of the space is from the east wall. There is a single winged panelled door with no lighting in north side from +0.05 to +2.05 level.

There is no architectural element on the north wall. Only an 8 cm width timber lath is located horizontally in +1.37 level in the east side of the wall.

East wall of the space includes a window opening with side-hung, single winged, timber battened shutters from +0.84 to +2.28 level. There is an electric box in 0.26*0.37 cm dimensions on top of the window opening. There is 7cm width timber casing inside the opening.

South wall of the space includes a window opening with side-hung, single winged, timber battened shutters inside and gridal iron grills outside, from +0.83 to +2.27 level. There is 7cm width timber casing inside the opening.

2.3.3.1.7. Space G07

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.30m(x) and 1.30m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams. The finishing materials are cement plaster and lime wash in general.

The flooring of the space is filled with earth untill -0.31 level. The ceiling of the space includes an iron girder and batten timbers at +2.21 leve1l. The height of the space is 2.51m.

There is no door opening to enter the space. There is an arched window opening with iron profiled frame on east wall from +0.73 to +1.98 level.

There is also an arched door opening on west wall. It is from -0.30 (the floor level of the space) to +2.21 level.

South and north wall of the space includes no architectural elements

2.3.3.1.8. Space G08

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.75m(x) and 3.07m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams. The finishing materials are cement plaster and lime wash in general.

The flooring of the space is covered with screed at -0.17 level. Timber ceiling battens can be seen at +2.56 level. The height of the space is 2.73m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangular formed, single inged, timber batten door in south side from -0.13 to +1.79 level.

North wall of the space includes two square formed niches at west and east side, from +1.17m to +1.91 level. The niche has 0.56m width and 0.41m depth.

East wall of the space includes two rectangular formed window openings with grid iron grills. The window opening on the north side is from +1.17m to +1.91 level and 0.65m width. The window opening on the south side is from +0.51m to +1.91 level and 1.07m width.

2.3.3.1.9. Space G09

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 1.80m(x) and 0.93m(y). All walls of the space are rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams.

The flooring of the space is covered with screed at +0.74 level and includes a toilet. Timber ceiling battens can be seen at +2.72 level. The height of the space is 1.96m.

The entrance of the space is from the west side of the space from +0.74m to +2.53.

There is a window opening on the north wall from +1.64 to +2.14 level.

South and north wall of the space includes no architectural elements.

2.3.3.2. Entrance Floor

Entrance floor is formed of eighteen spaces. Plan scheme of the floor is "kaynıyarık" type. The plan had divided into three parts vertically. At middle, there is two common spaces (E01 and E05). Other spaces are located around the common spaces. The main entrance of the floor is from south of the space E01. There is a circular stairs (S02) at north part of space E05 that reaches to the first floor. Five spaces located in south part had reached from space E05 and E12. Also there is one more entrance to the floor at space E14. (See Figure 2.12)

2.3.3.2.1. Space E01

The space has a trapezoidal form, located as parallel to south-north direction. Dimensions of the space are 8.11m(x) at west wall, 9.24m(x) at east wall, 4.11m (y) at north wall and 3.96m(y) at south wall. The south (entrance) wall of the space is rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The west and east walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The north wall of the space is a partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction. The wall finishes of south, west and east wall is lime plaster and lime wash. The north wall is an unplastered wall. (See Figure 2.13)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.98 level. The girder floor can be seen at +7.10 level. The height of the space is 4.10m in average.

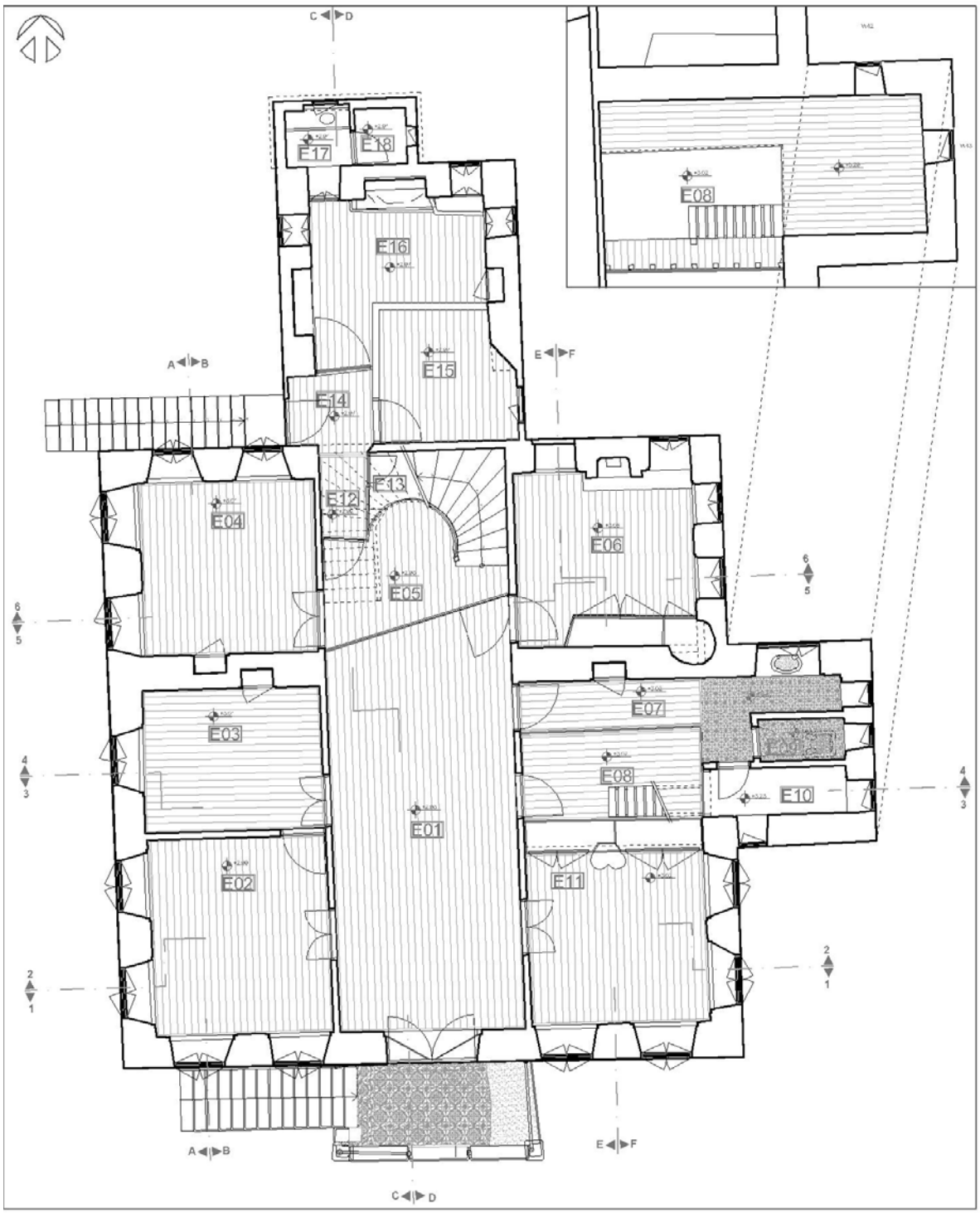


Figure 2.13. Entrance Floor Plan

The entrance of the space is from the south wall with a brick masonry landing There is an arched formed, double winged panelled timber door which have lighting with iron grills on middle and top at middle side of the wall from +2.98 to +6.56 level. The door opening has a rectangle shape inside and there is a 10cm width timber casing at that side.

West wall of the space includes two rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.08 to +5.55 level.

Figure 2.14. South Wall of Space E01

Figure 2.15. North Wall of Space E01

North wall of the space includes a rectangle formed, single winged batten timber door with no lighting from +3.07 to +4.77 level.

East wall includes four doors. Three of them located on north side of the wall and they are rectangle formed, single winged panelled timber doors which have fixed lighting with two partitions from +3.08 to +5.56 level in average. The fourth door is located on the south part of this wall and is a rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.08 to +5.56 level.

2.3.3.2.2. Space E02

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.80m(x) and 4.20m(y). The east and north walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The south and west walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.14)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.99 level. There is a caisson ceiling finishes with timber batten and has a star shaped rosette. The timber ceiling battens are located at +7.11 level. The height of the space is 4.12m in average.

Figure 2.16. Space E02

The entrance of the space is from the east wall. There is a rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.08 to +5.55 level at the middle of the wall.

South wall of the space includes 2 rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window with four partitions in each wing. The window in the south side of the wall is located from +3.77 to +5.87 level and the window in the north side of the wall is located from +3.77 to +5.85 level. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber louver shutters and gridal iron grills outside and 8cm width timber casing inside.

West wall of the space includes two rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window with four partitions in each wing from +3.87 to +5.95 level. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber louver shutters and gridal iron grills outside and 8cm width timber casing inside.

North wall includes a rectangle formed, single winged panelled timber door with no lighting in the east side of the wall, from +3.08 to +5.17 level.

2.3.3.2.3. Space E03

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.82m(x) and 3.04m(y). The east and south walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The west and north walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.15)

Figure 2.17. East Wall of Space E03

Figure 2.18. West Wall of Space E03

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +3.01 level. There is a caisson ceiling finishes with timber batten and has a lobed rosette. The timber ceiling battens are located at +7.09 level. The height of the space is 4.07m.

The entrance of the space is from the east wall. There is a rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.08 to +5.56 level at the south side of the wall.

South wall includes no architectural elements.

West wall of the space includes a rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window with four partitions in each wing from +3.87 to +5.95 level. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber louver shutters and gridal iron grills outside and 8cm width timber casing inside.

North wall includes a rectangle formed, single timber cupboards with a panelled timber door, from +3.70 to +5.11 level. Its depth is 38 cm and width is 80cm.

2.3.3.2.4. Space E04

The space has a nearly square form. Dimensions of the space are 3.74m(x) and 3.69m(y). The east wall is a timber frame wall with brick infill. The south, west and north walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +3.01 level. There is a caisson ceiling finishes with timber batten and has a star shaped rosette. The timber ceiling battens are located at +7.10 level. The height of the space is 4.09m.

The entrance of the space is from the east wall. There is a rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.11 to +5.57 level at the south side of the wall.

South wall includes a rectangle formed, single timber cupboards with a panelled timber door, from +3.70 to +5.08 level. Its depth is 38 cm and width is 81cm.

West wall of the space includes 2 rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window with three partitions in each wing with a fixed part on top, from +3.69 to +5.83 level. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber louver shutters and gridal iron grills outside and 8cm width timber casing inside.

North wall of the space includes two rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window with three partitions in each wing with a fixed part on top, from +3.71 to +5.85 level. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber louver shutters and gridal iron grills outside and 8cm width timber casing inside.

2.3.3.2.5. Space E05

The space has a trapezoidal form. Dimensions of the space are 2.40m (west wall), 3.13m (east wall) and 4.12m (south wall). The west, north and east walls are timber frame wall

with brick infill. The south wall is a partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction. The finishing materials of west, north and east walls are lime plaster and lime wash. South wall is not a plastered wall.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.98 level. The girder floor can be seen at +7.06 level. The height of the space is 4.08m.

This space is a hall that contains a timber constructed spiral stairs adjacent to the north side.

The entrance of the space is from the south wall. There is a rectangle formed, single winged batten timber door from +3.08 to +4.77 level at the east side of the wall. (D14)

There is a rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.07 to +5.55 level at the south side of the west wall. (D12)

North wall of the space includes a timber constructed spiral stairs. (S02) The beginning of stairs is from east side. The stairs have timber railings. The space below the stairs is closed with timber battens and space E13 is formed in that area. Also there is a single winged timber batten door at west part +2.95m to 4.96m level. (D13) This door opens to space E12. (See Figure 2.16)

At east wall of the space the beginning of the stair S02 can be seen.

2.3.3.2.6. Space E06

The space has a nearly square form. Dimensions of the space are 3.83m(x) and 3.73m(y). The west wall is timber frame wall with brick infill. The north, east and south walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.17)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +3.06 level. Timber ceiling battens can be seen at +7.03 level. The height of the space is 3.97m.

Figure 2.19. Space E05

Figure 2.20. Timber Staircase in Space E05

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangle formed, single winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.06 to +5.56 level at the south side of the wall.

West side of the north wall, there is a rectangle formed niche, 1.03m width and 0.61m depth, starts from +3.77m to 5.97m level. There is a timber casing in 0.08m width around the niche. (N05) There is an *ocaklık* (F01) on middle of the wall from ground level to +4.68 level. Also there is a rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window (W24) with four partitions in each wing, from +3.83to +5.90 level at the east part of the wall. The window opening includes gridal iron grills outside and a 8cm width timber casing inside. A concrete kitchen counter including a sink at east part is located at the eastern part of the wall from +3.67m to +3.77m level. It continues through the window and *ocaklık* and has 0.40m width, 2.32 length.

East wall of the space includes 2 rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber windows (W25 and W26) with four partitions in each wing. One starts from +3.70 to 5.85 and the other from +3.68 to +5.85 level. The window openings include grid iron grills outside and a timber frame constructed with 8cm width batten timbers inside.

South wall of the space includes a cupboard (C04), in 2.63m length, 0.61m depth and 2.32m height. The cupboard is located on and along a wall. The entrance part is diagonally constructed to form an entrance niche. West parts of the cupboard were used as *yüklük* and cupboard, east part includes a *gusülhane*. *Gusülhane* was designed in a circular form in plan. Also there is a *musandıra* at top of this cupboard.

Figure 2.21. North Wall of Space E06

Figure 2.22. South Wall of Space E06

2.3.3.2.7. Space E07

The space has a T form. Dimensions of the space are 6.88m (x), 1.80m (y) in total. There is a corridor at west side of the space that have 1.08m width and 3.89m length. East side of the space has rectangular shape also. This part has 0.77m (x) width and 1.95m (y) length. The west wall of the space is timber frame wall with brick infill. The north and east walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. Walls at south part contains of three parts. The westernmost part is a partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction and two parts in east side are brick masonry walls. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash except the partition wall. (See Figure 2.18)

The flooring of the space consist of two parts The west part is covered with timber battens at +3.02 level and east part is covered with tiles at +3.21 level. The space has timber girder ceiling at +5.26 level. The height of the space is 2.24m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangle formed, single winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.02 to +5.59 level.

Figure 2.23. A General View of Space E07

Figure 2.24. Lavatory in Space E07

North wall of the space has a vertical rectangle formed, timber single cupboard with a panelled timber door, from +3.68 to +5.26 level. Its depth is 0.32m and width is 82cm at west side. And in east side there is a rectangle formed, triple winged side-hung timber window with three partitions in each wing, from +3.77 to +5.26 level. In the width of the window opening, there is a marble washbasin at +3.80 level.

East wall of the space includes a rectangle formed, single winged side-hung timber windows with three partitions. It starts from +3.67 to 5.01 level at back side and a rectangle formed single winged panelled timber door, from +3.36 to +5.11 level at front side.

South wall of the space includes a rectangle formed single winged panelled timber door, from +3.36 to +5.11 level at middle. West part of this wall is an unplastered partition wall.

2.3.3.2.8. Space E08

The space has two ground levels at +3.02 and +5.29.

In +3.02 level, it has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 3.85m(x) and 1.88m(y) in average. West wall is a timber frame wall with brick infill. The north and east walls are partition walls covered with timber battens on timber construction The south wall is the reversed side of a cupboard that located along the wall. All walls of this part are unplastered.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +3.02 level This level of the space has timber girder ceiling at +6.99 level. The height of the level is 3.96m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall of this level. There is a rectangle formed, single winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.02 to +5.56 level at the south side of the wall.

North wall includes no architectural elements.

There is a timber stairs at south side of the east wall.

Figure 2.25. Space E08

South wall is the reversed side of a cupboard as mentioned. The cupboard has 3.81m length, 0.64m depth and 2.54m height from ground level of the space.Upper part was constructed with *bagdadi* technique till ceiling level. +5.29 level has a L shape and 6.88m (x) and 2.95m (y) dimensions in total. This level of the space has same timber girder ceiling with +3.02 level. The height of the level is 1.70m. This level is reached with a timber stairs from +3.02 level. (See Figure 2.19)

There are two windows in this level of the space, in east and north walls. The window in east is a rectangle formed, single winged timber window with four partitions, from +5.44 to +6.34. The one located in north is a rectangle formed, single winged timber window with two partitions, from +5.61 to +6.44.

2.3.3.2.9. Space E09

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 1.83m (x) and 0.90m (y). The west, north and south walls are brick masonry walls. The east wall is rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with tiles at +3.21 level. There is a toilet in this space. Timber girders can be seen at +5.21 level. The height of the space is 2.06m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangle formed single winged panelled timber door, from +3.36 to +5.11 level.

There is a rectangular formed single winged timber window with two partitions at east wall from +4.14 to +5.10 level.

2.3.3.2.10. Space E10

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 1.10m (x) and 3.06m (y). The north wall is a brick masonry wall. The east and south walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The west wall is a partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash except west wall.

The flooring of the space is covered with tiles at +3.15 level. Timber ceiling battens can be seen at +5.21 level. The height of the space is 2.06m.

The entrance of the space is from the north wall. There is a rectangle formed single winged panelled timber door, from +3.15 to +5.21 level.

There are two rectangular formed single winged timber windows with two partitions at east wall from +4.34 to +5.09 levels in east and south walls.

2.3.3.2.11. Space E11

The space has a rectangular form. Dimensions of the space are 3.82m(x) and 3.65m(y). The west wall is timber frame wall with brick infill. The east and south walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. The north wall consists of a cupboard and timber frame wall with *bagdadi* technique. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.20)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +3.02 level. . There is a caisson ceiling finishes with timber batten and has a circle shaped *göbek*. The timber ceiling battens are located at +7.16 level. The height of the space is 4.13m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with two partitions from +3.06 to +5.56 level at middle of the wall.

At north wall of the space there is a cupboard in 3.81m length, 0.64m depth and 2.55m height. The cupboard is located on and along a wall. The cupboard includes a *çiçeklik* at middle.

East wall of the space includes includes two rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window with four partitions in each wing from +3.54 to +5.79 level. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber louver shutters and gridal iron grills outside and 8cm width timber casing inside.

South wall of the space includes includes two rectangle formed, double winged side-hung timber window with four partitions in each wing from +3.62 to +5.87 level. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber louver shutters and gridal iron grills outside and 8cm width timber casing inside.

Figure 2.26. North Wall of Space E11 **Figure 2.27. East Wall of Space E11**

2.3.3.2.12. Space E12

The space has a rectangular form. Dimensions of the space are 1.53m(x) and 1.92m(y) in average. North side of the west wall is timber frame wall with brick infill and south side is rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. There is no north wall, it reaches space E14 in this part. East wall is a partition wall covered with timber battens and opens to space E13 with a door. South side of the space is generated by a timber door. Only west wall is finished with lime plaster and lime wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.92 level. . The stairs (S02) forms the ceiling of the space. The lower part is in +4.91 and higher part is in +6.47 level.

It is transition space between spaces E05 and E14. There is two rectangular formed, single winged batten doors, one in south wall and opens to space E05 from +2.95 level to +4.95 level. The other one is on east wall and opens to space E13, from +3.47 to +4.83 level. This door seems like a cupboard door than a space door.

2.3.3.2.13. Space E13

This space was formed by closing the area that remained under the stairs (S02) and has the same form with geometric projection of the stairs. It has 2.92m length and 1.00m width in narrowest part. The north and east walls of the space are timber frame walls with brick infill.

West and south walls are constructed with timber construction covered with timber battens. North and east walls are finished with lime plaster and lime wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.92 level. The stairs (S02) forms the ceiling of the space.

There is a rectangular formed, single winged batten door in west wall from +3.47 to +4.83 level.

2.3.3.2.14. Space E14

The space has a form nearly square. Dimensions of the space are 1.82 (x) and 1.53m (y) in average. West wall is a timber frame wall with brick infill. In west parts of north and south walls there are rubble stone masonry walls with timber bonding. East wall is a partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction. Only rubble stone masonry wall parts are finished with lime plaster and lime wash. Other parts are unplastered.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.97 level. Ceiling of the space is reinforced concrete slab at +6.66 level. There are timber beams at +6.42 level and reinforced concrete beam at +6.52 level in south part of the ceiling. The height of the space is 3.68m.

Space E14 is a transition space opens to spaces E12, E14, E16 and outside.

There is an entrance door from outside in south part of the west wall of the space. This door is a rectangular formed single winged panelled door from +2.98 level to +5.10 level.

At east part of the north wall, there is a large rectangular formed single winged batten door from +3.03 level to 4.93 level and it opens to space E16.

East wall is a timber constructed partition wall including a rectangular formed, single winged batten door in west wall from +2.98 to +4.91 level and it opens to space E15.

There is a transition to space E12 at middle of the south wall. The east part of the wall there is a timber chamfered corner. West part of the wall is rubble stone masonry wall.

2.3.3.2.15. Space E15

The space has a quadrilateral form. Dimensions of the space are 2.86 (west wall), 2.32m (north wall), 2.78m (east wall) and 2.96mm (south wall). West and north walls of space are partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction. Half of the east wall is rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding and other part is timber frame wall with brick infill. South wall is constructed by timber frame wall with brick infill also. East and south walls are plastered with lime plaster and wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.97 level. Ceiling of the space is reinforced concrete slab at +6.66 level. There are timber beams at +6.42 level and reinforced concrete beam at +6.52 level in south part of the ceiling. Also there is a reinforced concrete at middle part of the ceiling at +6.40 level. The height of the space is 3.69m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangular formed, single winged batten door in west wall from +2.98 to +4.91 level and it opens to space E14. This wall is covered with cardboard except door opening.

North wall includes no architectural elements and is covered with cardboard.

East wall of the space includes three parts. Middle part of the wall is a chamfered wall from +2.97 level to +5.02 level. The wall constructed with timber bonding on the chamfered part. At south part of the wall is timber frame wall with brick infill and there is a rectangular formed two winged timber window with four partitions in each wing from +3.70 level to +5.34 level.

South wall includes no architectural elements.

2.3.3.2.16. Space E16

The space has L shape. Dimensions of two long walls are (west wall), 3.74m (north wall), 3.64m (east wall). South walls are partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction. West, north and east walls are rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding.

All walls except at south walls are finished with lime plaster and wash. There are many cement plaster repairs on walls. (See Figure 2.21)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +2.97 level. Ceiling of the space is reinforced concrete slab at +6.60 level in average. The height of the space is 3.64m.

The entrance of the space is from west side of the south wall. An entrance niche was formed at that part. There is a rectangular formed, single winged batten door from +3.03 level to 4.93 level and it opens to space E14.

Figure 2.28. North Wall of Space E16

Figure 2.29. East Wall of Space E16

West wall includes a horizontal rectangular timber covered niche with partitions from +3.77 level to +4.81 level at south side Its depth is 0.38m. There is a rectangular formed two winged timber window with two partitions in each wing from +3.49 level to +4.91 level at north side of the wall. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber panelled shutters and 9cm width timber casing inside.

There is a *ocaklık* at middle of the north wall. It is from ground level to +4.87 level. There is a rectangular opening used as door from +3.47 level to +4.98 level at west side of the *ocaklık* and it opens to space E17. It has side-hung, double winged timber panelled shutters and 9cm width timber casing inside. There is a rectangular formed two winged timber window with

two partitions in each wing from +3.53 level to +4.94 level at east side of the wall. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber panelled shutters and 9cm width timber casing inside.

East wall of the space includes a rectangular formed two winged timber window with two partitions in each wing from +3.50 level to +4.99 level at north side of the wall. The window openings include side-hung, double winged timber panelled shutters and 9cm width timber casing inside. There is a vertical rectangle formed, timber single cupboard with a panelled timber door, from +3.40 to +4.89 level. Its depth is 0.34m and width is 0.77m at west side.

2.3.3.2.17. Space E17

The space has a square shape. Dimensions of the space are 1.40 (x) and 1.26m (y) in average. South wall of the space is rubble stone masonry wall with timber bonding. West, north and east walls are brick masonry walls. All walls are unplastered. There are cement repairs on south wall of the space. (See Figure 2.22)

Figure 2.30. North Wall of Space E17

Figure 2.31. South Waşş of Space E17

The flooring of the space is covered with screed at +2.91 level. Ceiling of the space is covered only with chipboard at +4.85 level. Some parts of chipboard are disappeared. The height of the space is 1.94m.

The entrance of the space is from south wall of the space. A rectangular opening used as door from +3.47 level to +4.94 level. It has side-hung, double winged timber panelled shutters and 9cm width timber casing at space E16 side and a step covered with cement at space E17 side.

West wall includes no architectural elements.

At north wall, there is wash basin constructed with brick masonry and in an arched form, from +2.91 level to +3.71 level. Also there is a square formed, single winged timver window with no partitions from +3.92 level to +4.60 level.

There is door opening according to the space height at east wall of the space. A lath ornamented single winged door is located at that opening and opens to space E18.

2.3.3.2.18. Space E18

The space has a square shape. Dimensions of the space are 1.09 (x) and 1.19m (y) in average. South wall of the space is timber framework wall with brick infill in horizontal and diagonal between posts and braces. West, north and east walls are brick masonry walls. All walls are unplastered.

The flooring of the space is covered with screed at +2.91 level. Ceiling of the space is covered only with chipboard at +4.85 level. Most of the chipboard are disappeared. The height of the space is 1.94m.

The entrance of the space is from west wall of the space. A lath ornamented single winged door is located at that opening and opens to space E18.

North wall includes no architectural elements.

At east wall, there is a square formed, single winged timver window with no partitions from +4.23 level to +4.74 level.

2.3.3.3. First Floor

First floor includes ten spaces that areall located in the main mass. Plan scheme of the floor is “kaynıyarık” type. The plan had divided into three parts vertically. At middle, there is two common spaces (space 101). Other spaces are located around the common spaces.

The circular stairs at north part of the spaceThe main entrance of the floor is from south of the space E01. There is a circular stairs (S02) at north part of space E0 that reaches to the first floor. Three spaces located in northern mass had reached from space E05 and E12. Also

2.3.3.3.1. Space 101

The space has a rectangular form, located as parallel to south-north direction. Dimensions of the space are 4.00m(x) at west wall, 14.92m(y) in average. The north, east and west walls are timber frame walls with brick infill. South wall is constructed with *bagdadi* technique. All walls are finished with lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.24 and 2.25)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +7.28 level. There is a ceiling covered with timber battens at 12.33 level. The height of the space is 5.02m in average.

The entrance of the space is from the stairs located at north part and adjacent to **west wall** of the space. The stairs, connecting entrance floor and first floor, has a counter in north part.

There are three rectangular formed, double winged panelled door with top-hung lighting wing with three partitions. These door are located, in order of northern to southern one, from +7.29 to +9.98 level, from +7.31 to +10.01 level and from +7.34 to +10.03 level. At southernmost side of the wall there is a part that differentiated from rest of the door with a vertical timber casing. This part is constructed with *bagdadi* technique and forms west façade of the projection. There is a rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.23 to +10.43 level. Also there is a 5cm width horizontal timber casing starts at +7.83 level.

Figure 2.32. First Floor Plan

there is one more entrance to the floor at space E14. The two spaces in WC mass are reached from space E16. (See Figure 2.23)

At north wall of the space, there is a rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.30 to +10.53 level at west part and a rectangular formed single-winged batten door with iron grilled lighting on top from +7.28 to +10.13 level at east part. This door opens to the terrace, roof of the spaces E14, E15 and E16.

Figure 2.33. Space 101

At east wall, there are three rectangular formed, panelled door with top-hung lighting wing with three partitions. Two of them, located at north side, are from +7.29 to +10.00 level. One of them is single-winged and one is double-winged door. The other door, at south part is from +7.34 to +10.03 level and double-winged. At southernmost side of the wall there is a part that differentiated from rest of the door with a vertical timber casing. This part is constructed with *bagdadi* technique and forms east façade of the projection. There is a rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.23 to +10.43 level. Also there is a 5cm width horizontal timber casing starts at +7.83 level.

The south wall of the space forms the south wall of the projection. There are two rectangular shaped timber sash windows from +8.23 to +10.43 level. Also there is a 5cm width horizontal timber casing starts at +7.83 level.

Figure 2.34. South Wall of Space 101

Figure 2.35. North Wall of Space 101

2.3.3.3.2. Space 102

The space has a form nearly square. Dimensions of the space are 4.35m(x) and 4.73m(y) in average. All walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.26)

Figure 2.36. East Wall of Space 102

Figure 2.37. South Wall of Space 102

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +7.29 level. There is a ceiling covered with timber battens at 12.21 level. The height of the space is 4.92m in average.

The entrance of the space is from the east wall. There is a rectangular formed, panelled door with top-hung lighting wing with three partitions from +7.29 to +10.03 level at the middle of the wall.

South wall of the space includes two rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.31 to +10.53 level.

West wall of the space includes two r rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.31 to +10.54 level.

At east side of the north wall, there is a rectangular formed single-winged timber panelled door with no lighting, located from +7.29 to +9.56 level.

2.3.3.3.3. Space 103

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 4.32m(x) and 3.06m(y). All walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +7.29 level. There is a caisson ceiling finishes with timber batten and has a star shaped rosette. The timber ceiling battens are located at +12.35 level. The height of the space is 5.06m.

The entrance of the space is from the east wall. There is a rectangular formed, panelled door with top-hung lighting wing with three partitions from +7.29 to +9.97 level at the south side of the wall.

South wall includes no architectural elements.

West wall of the space includes two rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.31 to +10.53 level.

North wall includes no architectural elements.

2.3.3.3.4. Space 104

The space has a nearly square form. Dimensions of the space are 4.33m(x) and 4.76m(y). All walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +7.31 level. There is a caisson ceiling finishes with timber batten and has a rectangular shaped ornamentation with lath. The timber ceiling battens are located at +12.39 level. The height of the space is 5.08m

The entrance of the space is from the east wall. There is a rectangular formed, panelled door with top-hung lighting wing with three partitions from +7.31 to +9.98 level at the south side of the wall.

South wall includes no architectural elements. There is a stove chimney at west part of the door that projects from door 10cm.

West wall of the space includes two rectangle shaped timber sash window from +8.36 to +10.58 level.

North wall of the space includes two rectangle shaped timber sash window from +8.31 to +10.52 level. .

2.3.3.3.5. Space 105

The space has a nearly square form. Dimensions of the space are 4.37m(x) and 4.76m(y). All walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.27)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +7.23 level. There is a caisson ceiling finishes with timber batten and has a star shaped ornamentation with lath. The timber ceiling battens are located at +12.27 level. The height of the space is 5.04m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangular formed, panelled door with top-hung lighting wing with three partitions from +7.23 to +9.89 level at the south side of the wall.

Figure 2.38. East Wall of Space 105

Figure 2.39. South Wall of Space 105

At north wall, there are two rectangle shaped timber sash window from +7.86to +10.13 level. One of the windows has iron grills and the other has timber lattice grills in half dimensions of the windows. A *ocaklık* chimney is located at middle of the wall and it projects from wall 0.53m. Also there are *seki* elements that is 0.53m width in front of the windows.

East wall of the space includes two rectangle shaped timber sash window from +7.92 to +10.06 level. Windows have iron grills in half dimensions of the windows There is a *ocaklık* at middle, from +7.23 to +9.06 level. The *Ocaklık* projects from the wall surface 0.50m. There is a reinforced concrete counter including a sink at north side. In south side of the *ocaklık* there is a *seki* element in front of the window.

South wall of the space includes a cupboard, in 3.80m length, 0.73m depth and 2.46m height. The cupboard is located on and along a wall. The entrance part is diagonally constructed to form an entrance niche. This part includes *gözdolap* West parts of the cupboard were used as *yüklük* and east part includes cupboard Also there is a *musandıra* at top of this cupboard.

2.3.3.3.6. Space 106

The space has a L form. Dimensions of the space are 7.41m (x), 2.25m (y) in long walls. There is heigh ceiling part at west side of the space that have 4.51m width and 2.25m length. The west, north and east walls are timber frame wall with brick infill. The south wall includes two parts. The westernmost part is a partition wall covered with timber battens on timber construction and the part, located in east side, is brick masonry walls. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash except the partition wall. (See Figure 2.28)

The flooring of the space consist of two parts The west part is covered with timber battens at +7.27 level and east part is covered with tiles at +7.43 level. There is a ceiling covered with timber battens at +12.13 level in west part. There is no ceiling at east part and timber construction of the roof can be seen there. There is a girder floor at +10.22 level. The height of the space is 4.86m in west side and 2.73m+1.91m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangle formed, single winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with three partitions from +7.27 to +9.94 level.

North wall of the space has handwash niche at east part. There is a rectangle formed, triple winged side-hung timber window with three partitions in each wing, from +8.23 to +9.70 level. The window has gridal iron grills. There is a timber counter in front of the window. This counter is carried by timber pillars.

North part of the east wall is in the handwashing niche too. There is a rectangle formed, double-winged, side-hung timber window with two partitions in each wing, from +8.27 to +9.44 level. The window has gridal iron grills. There is a reinforced concrete counter and a marble washbasin in front of the window. This counter is carried by reinforced concrete pillars.

South wall includes two parts, one is in the front part located at east and the other is back part in west. The front part includes a rectangle formed single winged panelled timber door, from +7.43 to +9.38 level. Back part includes a rectangle formed single winged panelled

timber door, from +7.43 to +9.38 level too at east side. Other sides of this part is the reversed side of a cupboard at north wall of space 109. The cupboard has 4.34m length, 0.84m depth and 2.66m height from ground level of the space. Upper part was constructed with *bagdadi* technique till ceiling level.

Figure 2.40. East Wall of Space 106

Figure 2.41. West Wall of Space 106

+10.22 level has a rectangular shape and 2.87m (x) and 3.97m (y) dimensions in total.
There are three rectangle formed, double-winged, side-hung timber window with two partitions in each wing windows in this level of the space, in north, east and south walls. The window are from +10.52 to +11.69 in average.

2.3.3.3.7. Space 107

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 1.55m (x) and 1.15m (y). The west, north and south walls are brick masonry walls. The east wall is timber frame wall with brick infill. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash.

The flooring of the space is covered with tiles at +7.46 level. Timber girders can be seen at +10.16 level. The height of the space is 2.70m.

The entrance of the space is from the north wall. There is a rectangle formed single winged panelled timber door, from +7.46 to +9.41 level.

There is a rectangular formed single winged timber window with two partitions at **east wall** from +8.27 to +9.44 level. The window has gridal iron grills. There is a flush toilet in this space located on that wall also.

2.3.3.3.8. Space 108

The space has a rectangle form. Dimensions of the space are 2.90m (x) and 0.96m (y). The north wall is a brick masonry wall. The east, south walls and south part of the west wall are timber frame wall with brick infill. North part of the south wall is a partition wall constructed with timber battens on timber construction. Finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash except the partition wall.

The flooring of the space is covered with tiles at +7.46 level. Timber girders can be seen at +10.16 level. The height of the space is 2.70m.

The entrance of the space is from the north wall. There is a rectangle formed single winged panelled timber door, from +7.46 to +9.41 level.

There is a rectangular formed single winged timber window with two partitions at east wall from +8.26 to +9.48 level. The window has gridal iron grills.

2.3.3.3.9. Space 109

The space has a rectangular form. Dimensions of the space are 4.30m(x) and 4.77m(y). The west, east and south walls are timber frame wall with brick infil. The north wall consist of a cupboard and timber frame wall with *bagdadi* technique. The finishing materials of walls are lime plaster and lime wash. (See Figure 2.29)

The flooring of the space is covered with timber battens at +3.02 level. . T There is a ceiling covered with timber battens at 12.21 level. The height of the space is 4.92m.

The entrance of the space is from the west wall. There is a rectangle formed, double winged panelled timber door which have top-hung lighting with three partitions from +7.27 to +9.97 level at middle of the door.

Figure 2.42. North Wall of Space 109

Figure 2.43. East Wall of Space 109

North wall of the space includes a cupboard, in 3.81m length, 0.67m depth and 2.67m height. The cupboard is located along the wall and used from two sides. Main façade of the cupboard is in space 109. There is cupboard with panelled doors and a *çiçeklik* with a mirror at middle.

East wall of the space includes two rectangle rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.19 to +10.39 level.

South wall of the space includes two rectangle rectangular shaped timber sash window from +8.30 to +10.55 level

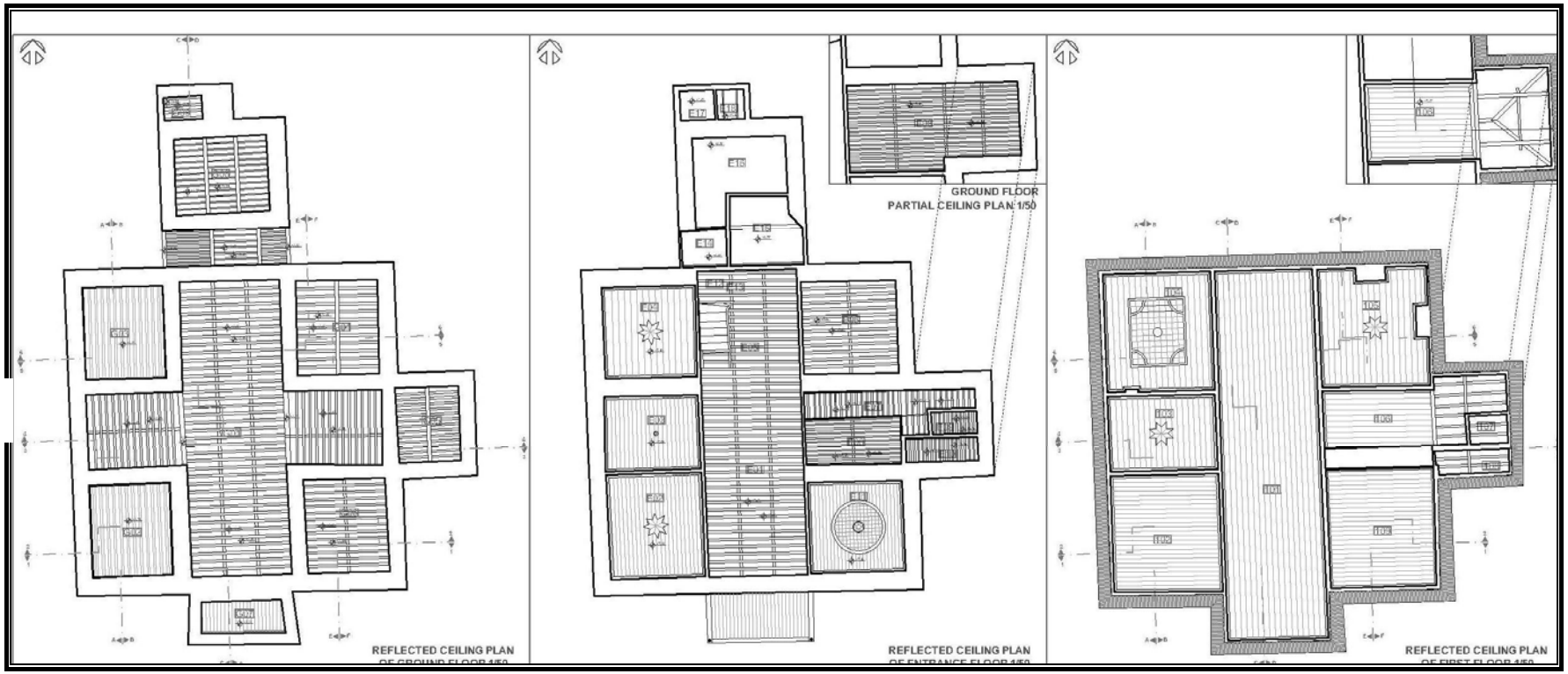


Figure 2.44 Reflected Ceiling Plans

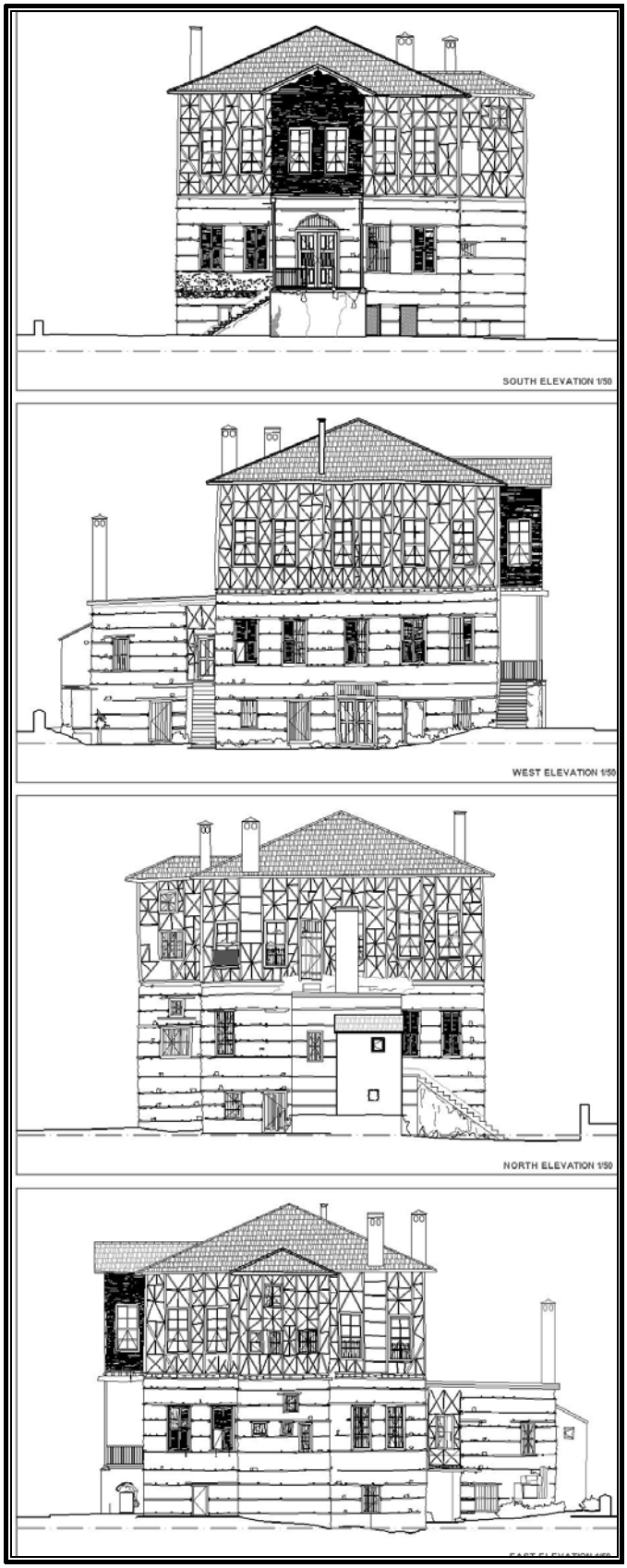


Figure 2.45 Facades

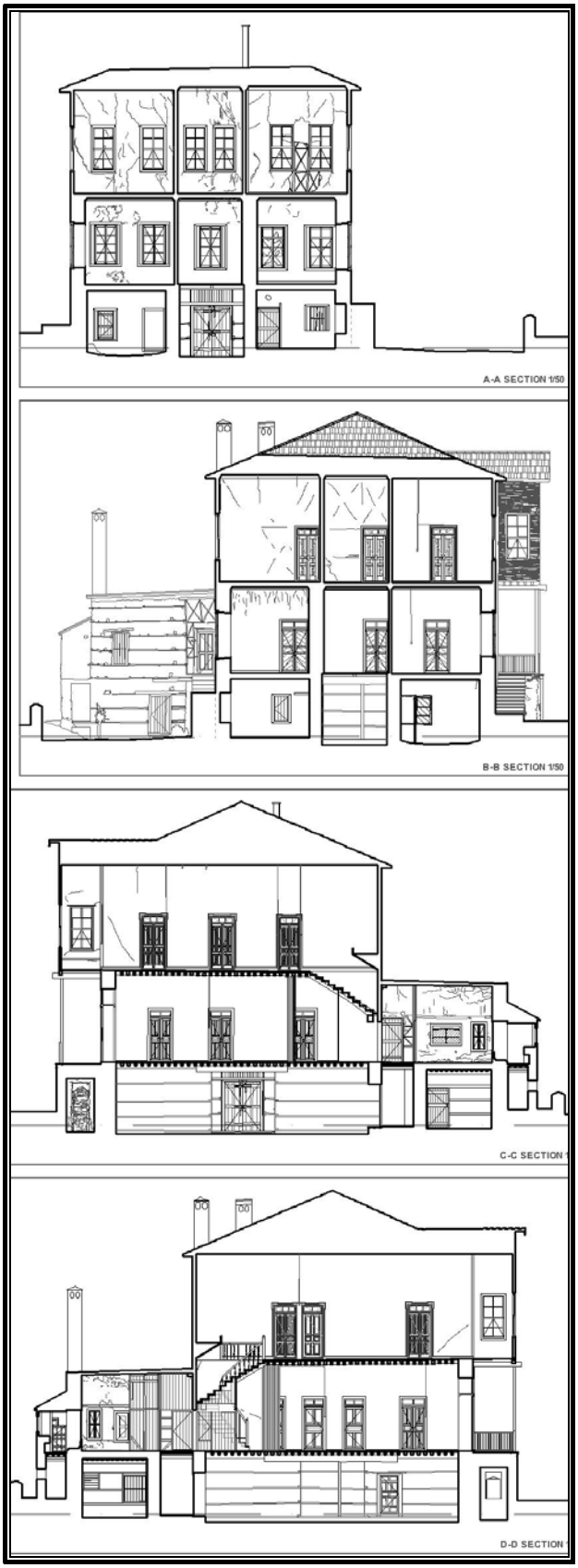


Figure 2.46 Sections 1

Figure 2.47 Sections 2

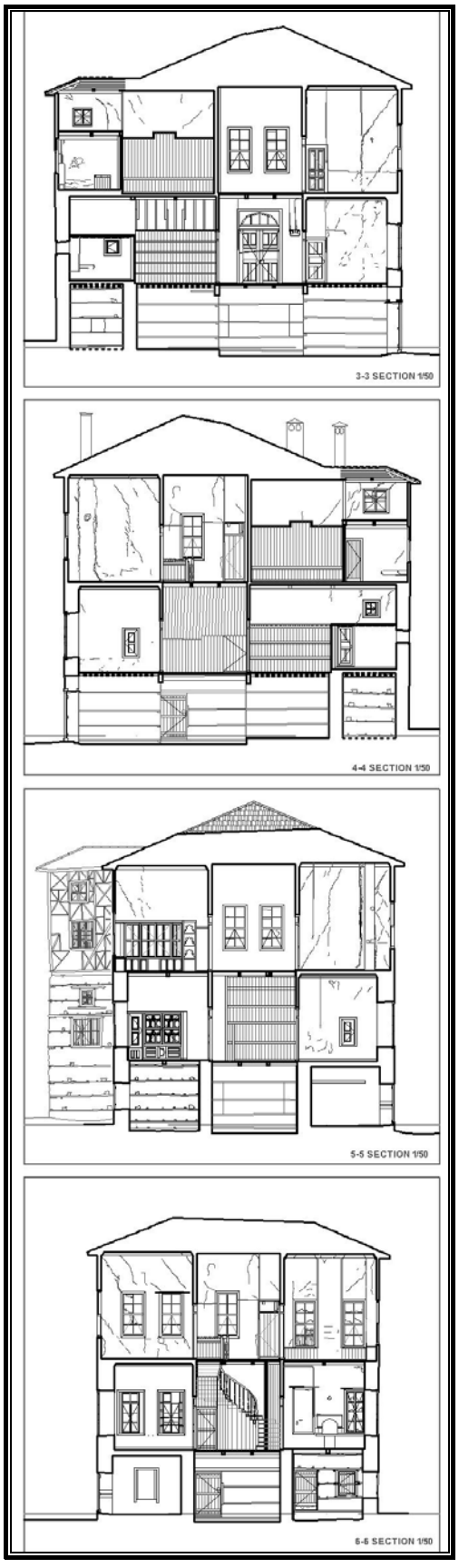


Figure 2.48 Sections 3

2.3.4. Materials and Construction Techniques

2.3.4.1. Material

The building materials are stone, brick and timber mainly. Apart from these materials, lime-based, cement-based, glass and metal materials are also used in the building.

Stone

There are two types of stone material, examining their workmanship. They are rubble stone, and cut stones.

Rubble stone is the main building material of the masonry walls located in the ground floor and entrance floor. It is used in the corners in larger dimensions.

Cut stones are used in the entrance ladders, on the edges of the entrance floors, and on the base of pillars. These elements are profiled and ornamented elements.

Timber

There are four types of timber materials based on their workmanship. They are cut timber, rough cut timber, rough timber, and timber finishing.

Rough timber is used in ceiling beams of B09 space and on the top of the ground floor openings to act as the lintel.

All the floor beams of the building are made with rough cut timber. In addition, the rough cut timber was used on the outer walls of the ground floor and entrance floor as beams.

The cut timber was used in the outer walls of the First floor, and in all the interior walls of the building as pillars, beams and bracings.

The cut timber scope encompasses all the finishing timber, timber battens, laths and architectural elements. The timber battens were used as floor and ceiling coverings', and

covering material of some timber constructed walls and on the upper and lower parts of the openings. The lathes were used in projection, some interior walls and eaves of the building.

Earth-Based

There are two types of earth-based material. These are the brick, as the main building material, and the tile as the finishing materials.

Roof of the main building and WC mass were covered with tiles. In addition, tiles were used as the finishing materials for chimneys. All of used tiles in these sections are interlocking tiles.

Two types of bricks, which is in the form of a rectangular prism, were used in different heights. Their dimensions are 23x5x10 cm, 23x4x10 cm and broken bricks in different sizes and shapes. The bricks in 5 cm height were used in all the walls of the First floor and as filling materials of all the interior walls, also in repair of the chimneys located at the ground floor level of the north façade. On the other hand, the bricks in 4 cm height were used in the WC walls located in the north part of the building and on the track of the closed windows at the ground floor level of the north and south façades.

Apart from the mentioned types of bricks, other bricks, i.e. broken bricks, were added to the mortar of the masonry walls which are located on the ground floor and broken brick.

Lime-based

There are three types of lime-based materials according to the place where they are used. These are lime mortar, lime plaster and limes wash.

The lime mortar was used as binder of the stone and brick walls of the building.

The lime plaster was used in the entrance locations of the ground floor and entrance floor and the interior walls of G02 and G06 spaces.

All the lime plastered surfaces finished with lime wash. Lime wash was applied in a variety of colors.

Cement-based

There are four types of cement-based materials in the building according to the areas of usage. These are cement mortar, cement plaster/screed, concrete and tiles.

Cement mortar was applied to the various parts of the south and east facades of the building. Particularly, in the south and east facades of the ground floor level, where the mass of the main building extends towards the east, cement mortars are found. Additionally, there are cement mortared places in the east part of the south facade, the east facade of the north mass, at the ground floor level and its upper parts.

Cement plaster can be seen in the lower parts of the entrance floor, around S01 and S03 ladders, and walls of the G03 and G08 spaces. Especially, it is applied on the various parts of the walls located in the E16 and E17 spaces.

Reinforced concrete varies from other types of the cement based materials, because of the reinforcement that it contains. The reinforced concrete was used on the roof of the north mass. In this section, the thickness of the reinforced concrete slab is 17cm. The countertops of the E06, E17 and 105 spaces are made of reinforced concrete.

Concrete floor tiles with red and gray colored diagonal and circular patterns were applied on the entry floors and toilet-bathroom spaces of the first and First floors. The floors and entries of the east parts of the E07 and 106 spaces, and all the E09, E10, 107 and 108 spaces were also covered with concrete floor tiles.

Other

The other used materials are metal and glass.

Metal was used in two different forms of load bearing elements, and architectural elements. The iron circular profiled pillar elements used at the bottom of the projection of the building are load bearing elements. Apart from this, one I beam was used in the G07 space as load bearing element.

The metal in architectural elements utilized in stair railing of S01 and in louver shutters and fences of all the windows.

The glass was used in the entrance and First floor windows and lightings of doors.

The floors of the G02, G04 and G05 spaces were filled with debris and soil. Additionally, plant growth was seen in some parts of the garden.

Evaluation

Main materials are stone, timber and brick. The metal pillars, used as load bearing elements, under the projection. The ground floor walls were built with rubble stone, rough cut timber and broken bricks. First floor walls were built of cut timber and bricks in dimensions of 23x4x10 cm. Except the repaired parts, the lime mortar was used as binder on all the walls of the building.

All the floorings were covered with timber. The finishing timbers and rough cut timbers were used in flooring. However, the garden and ground floor spaces were generally filled with soil and rubble stone. Floors of other places were screeded or covered with cement-based tiles.

The facades are not plastered. Expect spaces G01, G04 and G5 and G09 spaces, all the interior walls were finished by lime plaster and lime wash.

The roof construction was built with rough cut timber that is covered with interlocked tiles. The roof of the north mass is a reinforced concrete slab. Roof of the WC mass is built with timber construction that is covered with interlocked tiles.

The architectural elements, in general, were built with finishing timber. Glass and metal materials were used in architectural elements also.

2.3.4.2. Construction Technique and Structural System

Construction techniques that used within the building was examined as vertical, horizontal and superstructure elements.

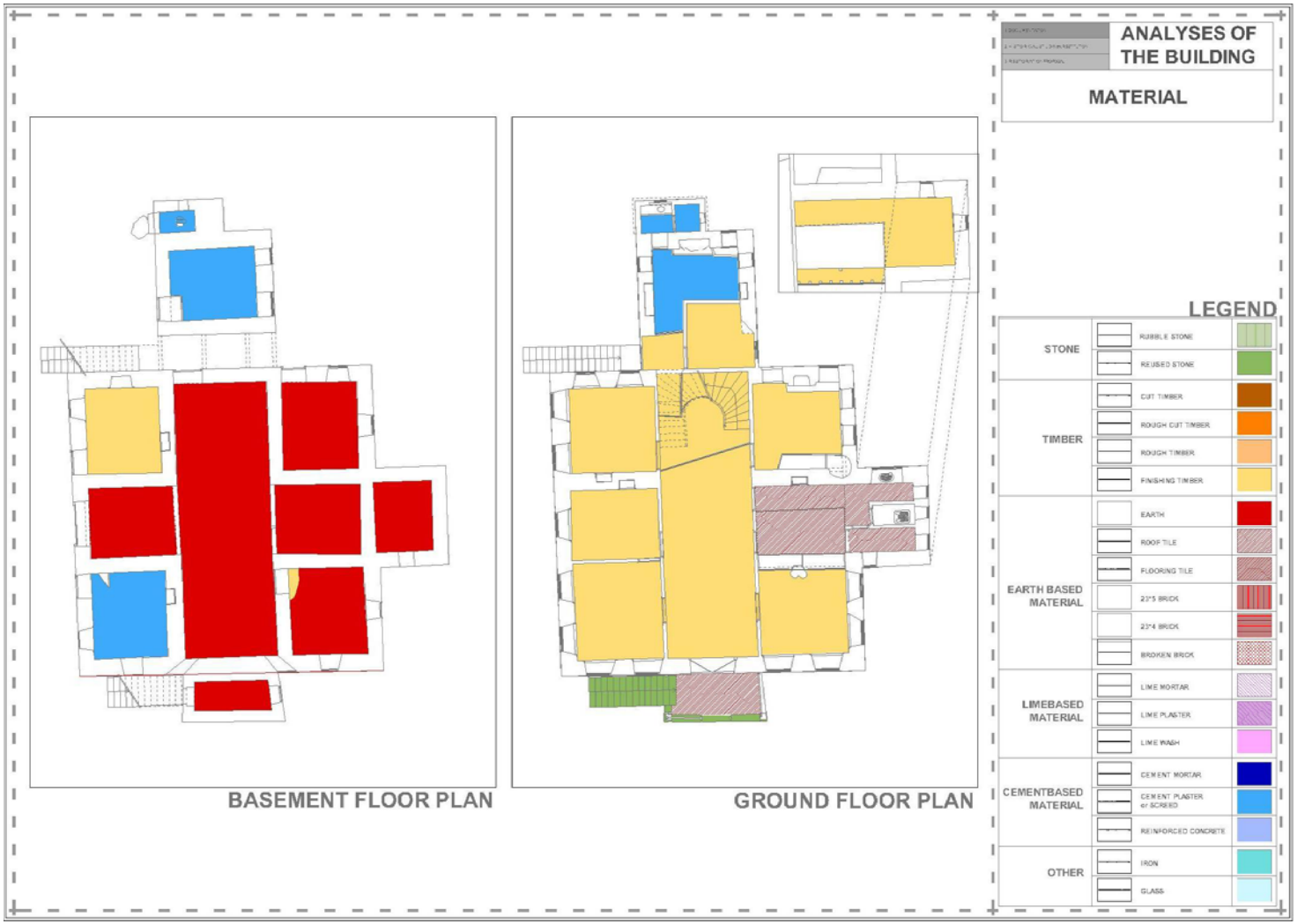


Figure 2.49. Material Analyses - 1

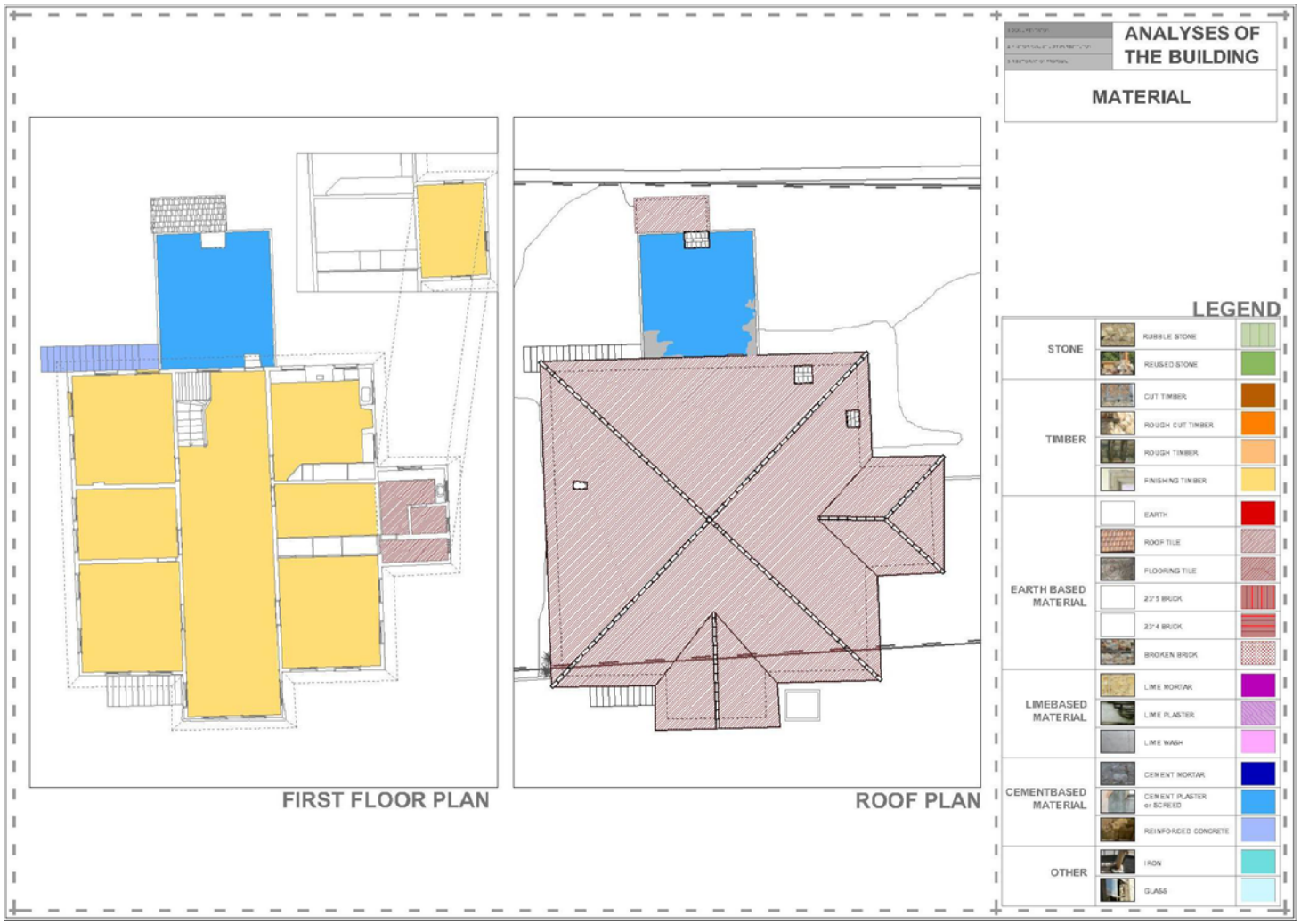


Figure 2.50. Material Analyses - 2

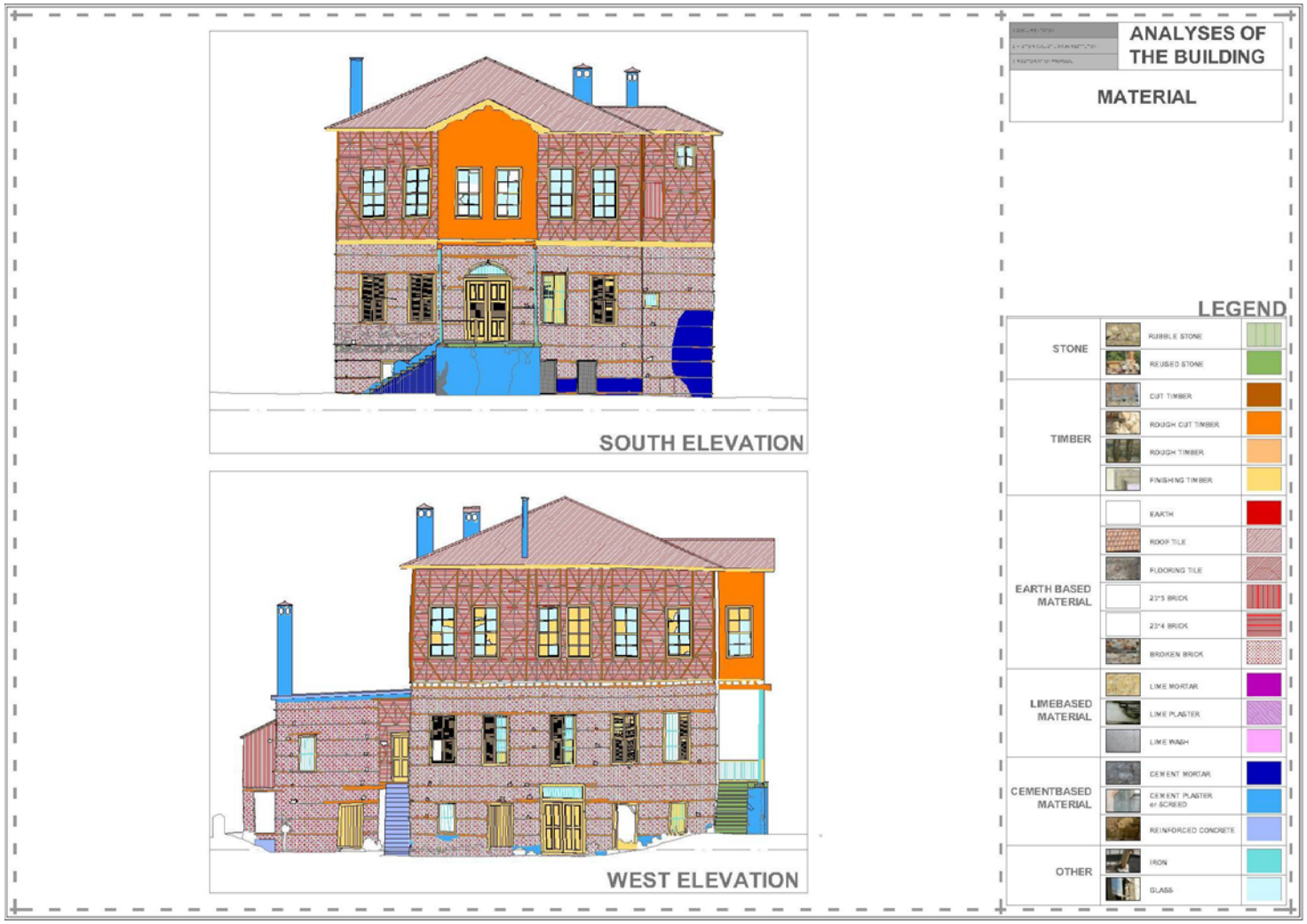


Figure 2.51. Material Analyses - 3

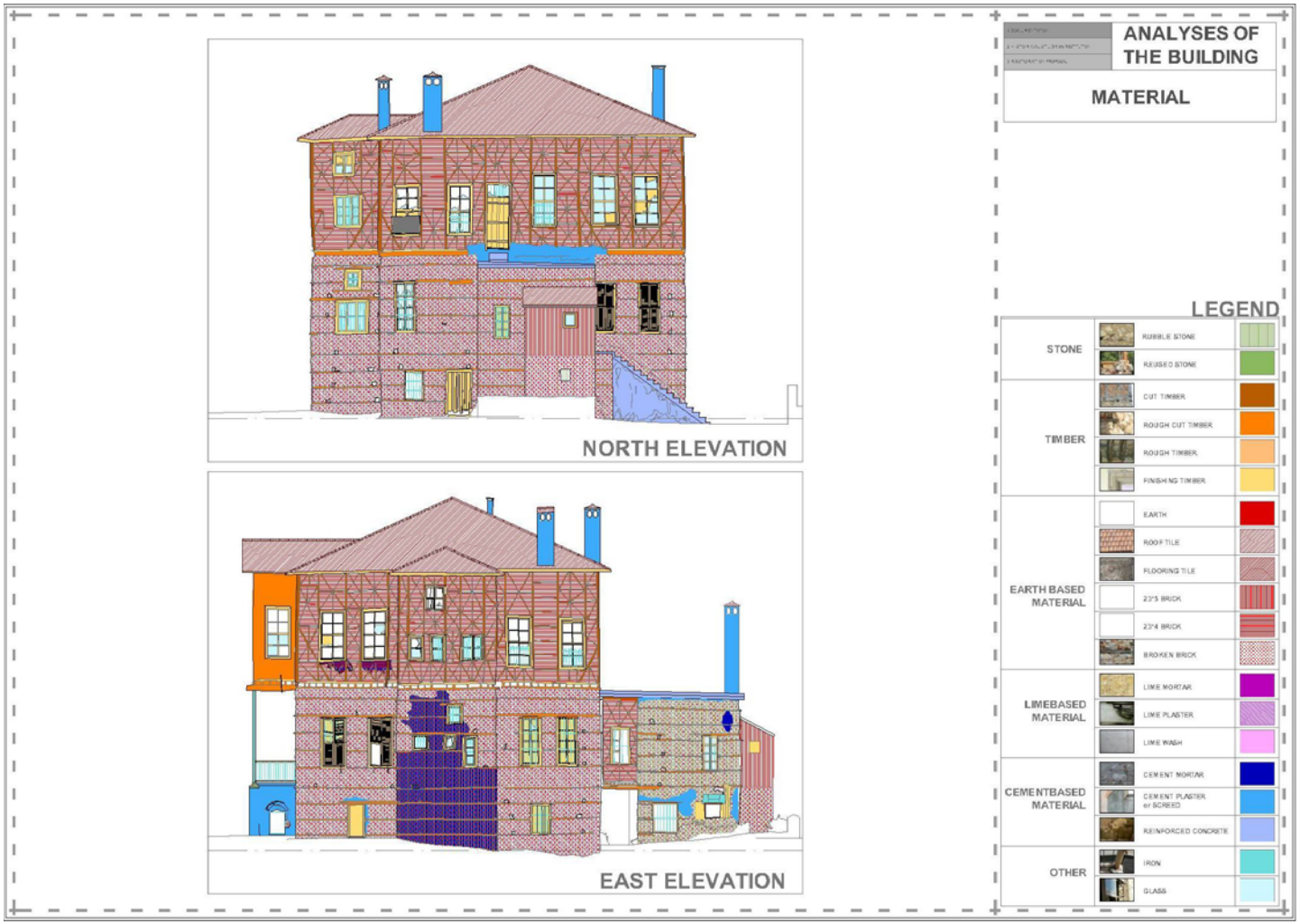


Figure 2.52. Material Analyses - 4

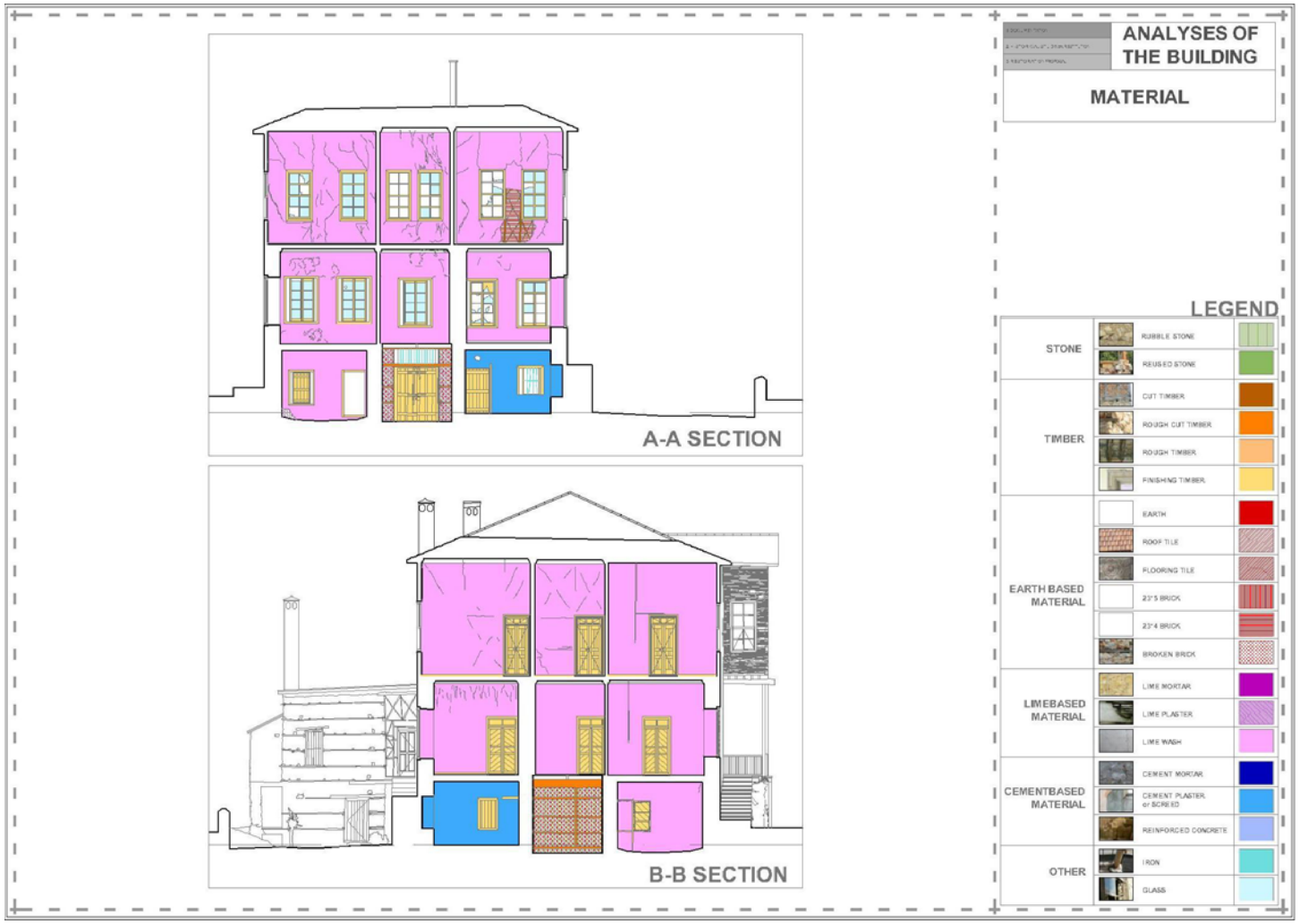


Figure 2.53. Material Analyses - 5

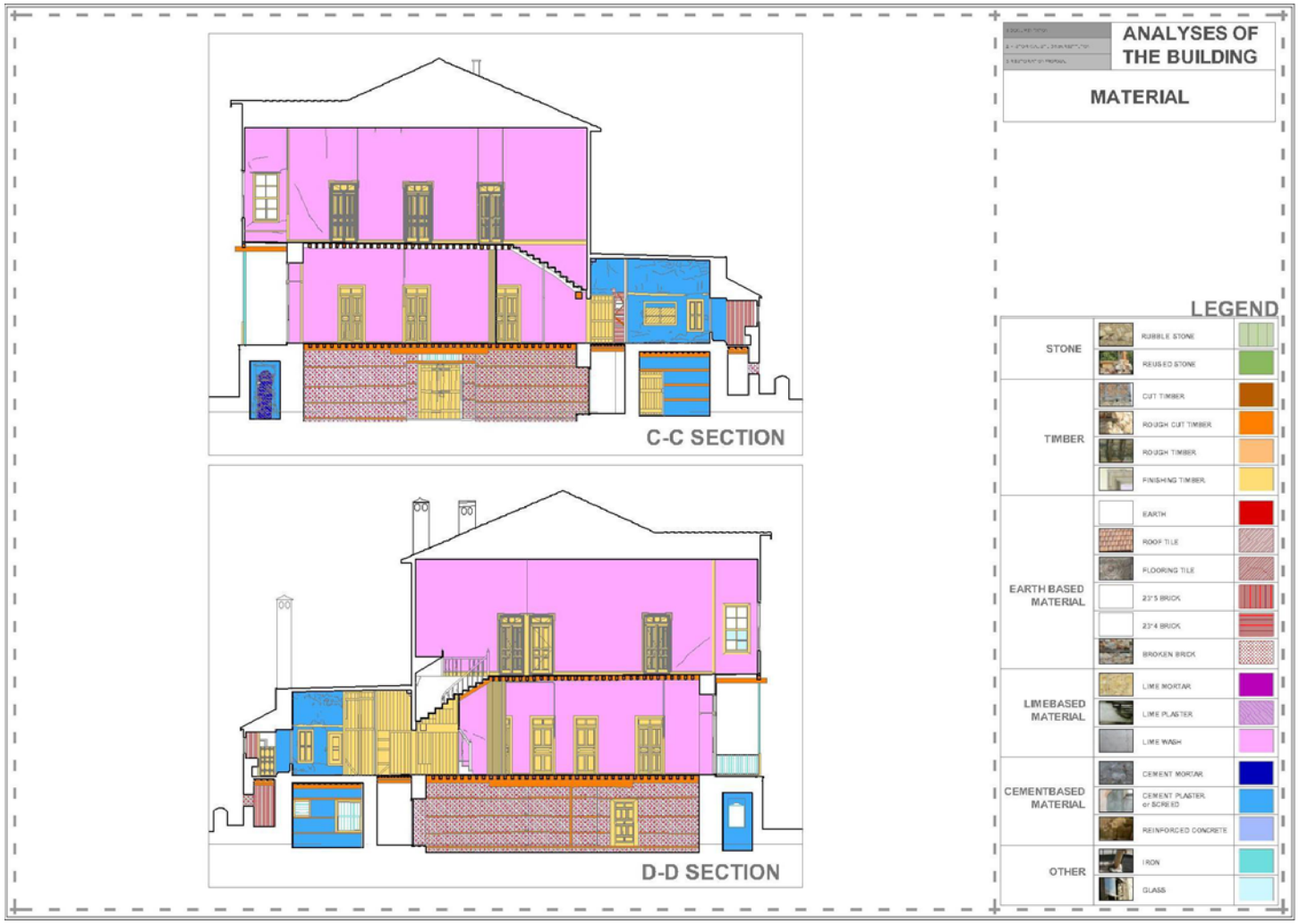


Figure 2.54. Material Analyses - 6

2.3.4.2.1. Vertical Elements

In the context of the vertical elements, walls were examined. The construction techniques primarily were classified according to the construction system (masonry / frame system); afterwards, they were grouped according to the materials they contain.

Two different systems were exercised in construction of the walls of the building. These are the masonry and frame system. Additionally, there are two pieces of metal pillars, which carry the projection.

Masonry Walls

There are four different types of masonry walls throughout the building. These are the M1, M2, M3, and M4 types.

The M1-type of wall is masonry wall constructed with lime or cement mortar and rubble stone. These types of walls were used in the ground of the S01 and S03 staircase.

M2-type of wall is masonry wall constructed with bonded timber with *çivileme derz*, and rubble stone. This type of walls were used in construction of all ground floor walls , exterior walls of the entrance floor and interior walls located in the north side of the building.

M3-type of wall is masonry wall which is classified into two different groups, based on the material usage. An area of 100 cm in width, at the ground floor level of the north side; was constructed with lime mortar, timber bonding, and brick masonry walls (M3a). The brick masonry wall with lime mortar (M3b) was used for the ground floor walls of the attached toilet in the north side of the building.

The M4-type of wall is masonry wall which was constructed with nailing the outer part joints, bonding timber, and the rubble stone. The interior part of this wall was built of lime mortar and the brick masonry. M4-types of walls were used on the east and south façade of the main building, where the main building mass extends toward the east and south, and at some parts of the ground and entrance floor levels.

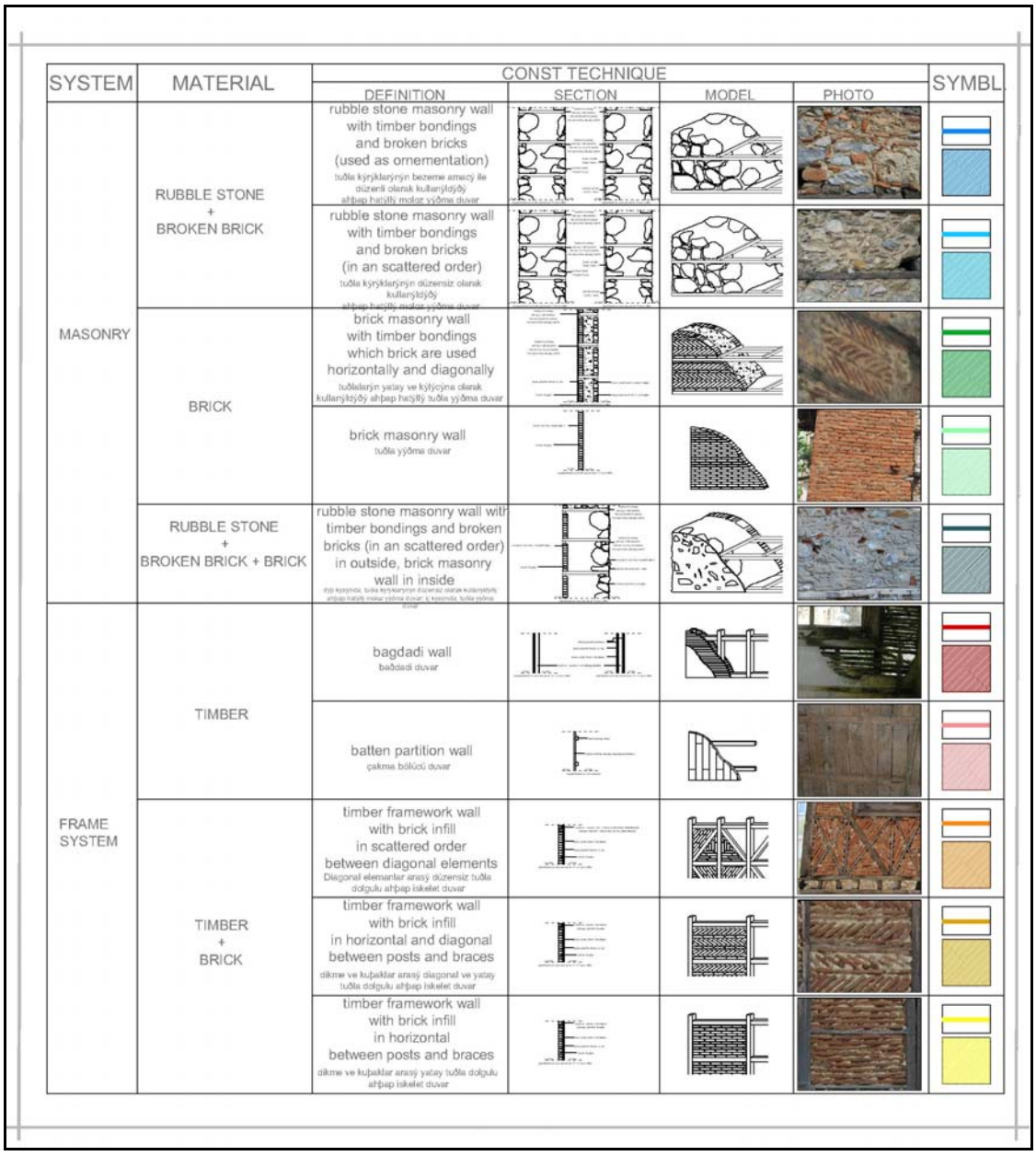


Figure 2.55. Construction techniques of vertical elements - 1

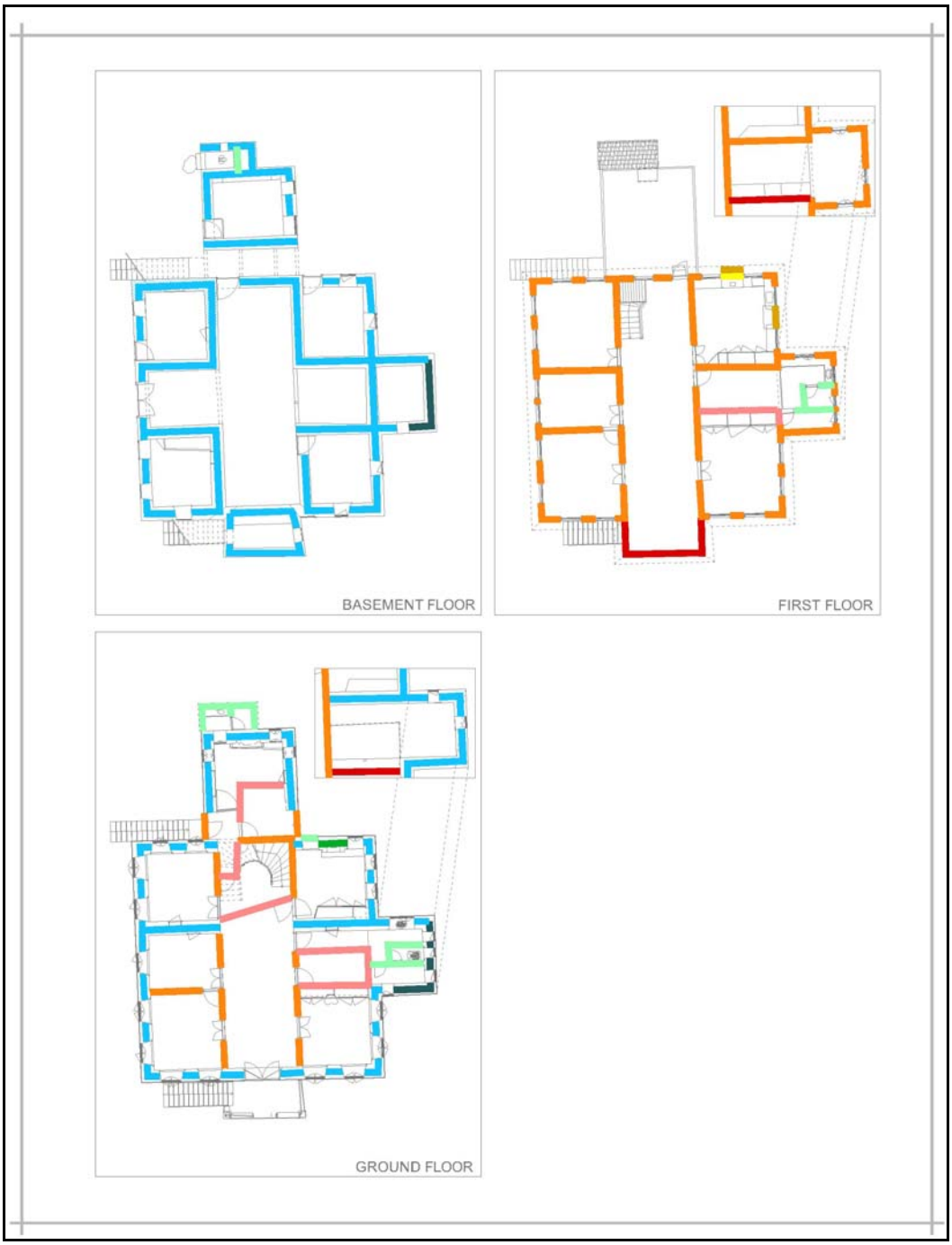


Figure 2.56. Construction techniques of vertical elements – 2

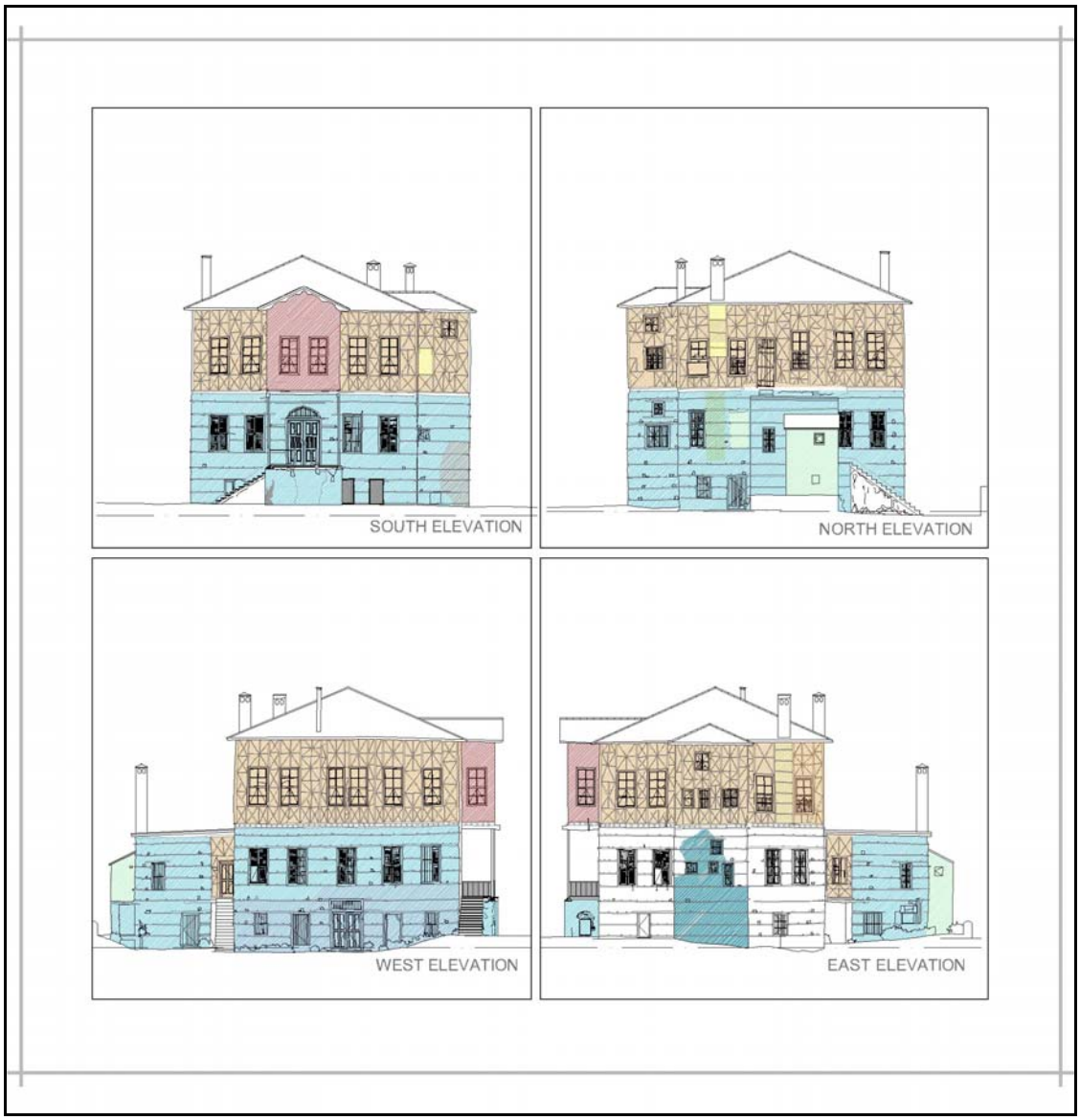


Figure 2.57. Construction techniques of vertical elements – 3

Frame System Walls

There are two different frame system walls according to the materials and construction techniques.

C1-type of walls is built with timber. These walls are divided into two groups according to the infill/finishing materials. The first of these groups, named as C1a walls, were made of

bağdadi. These types of walls were used in projection and upper parts of the C06 and C09 cupboards. The second type is called as C1b, the timber frame walls covered with timber covering boards. These walls were used in all the partition walls of the attached mass in the north side and the partition walls between E01 and E05.

C2-type of wall is a timber frame walls with bricks infill. These walls are divided into three categories, depending on how the filling materials are used.

The timber frame walls using the filling materials horizontally and vertically are called C2a type of walls. All the first floor walls and all the interior walls of the entrance floor, located in the south side of the building, were built with this technique.

C2b type of wall, are the timber frame walls where filling materials are diversely used (horizontal /vertical / diagonal). These types of walls were used as vertically, in some parts of the east and north façades, at the level of the first floor.

C2c type of walls are the timber frame walls that the materials are horizontally used as infill. These types of walls were used vertically, in the east and north façades, at the level of the first floor.

2.3.4.2.2. Horizontal Elements

Horizontal elements were investigated under the scope of the floors.

Most of the floors are timber-beamed floors. This type of flooring is composed with rough cut, 6 * 15 cm in size timber beams that are placed at 20 cm intervals.

There are secondary beams between the timber beams of the large openings.

The flooring of the G07 space is a flooring which is carried by one steel I beam located in the middle. The thickness of this slab is determined as 71 cm.

Figure 2.58. Timber girder floor of space E07 and E08, view from space G01

Figure 2.59. Timber flooring of space G02 that furnished on the earth

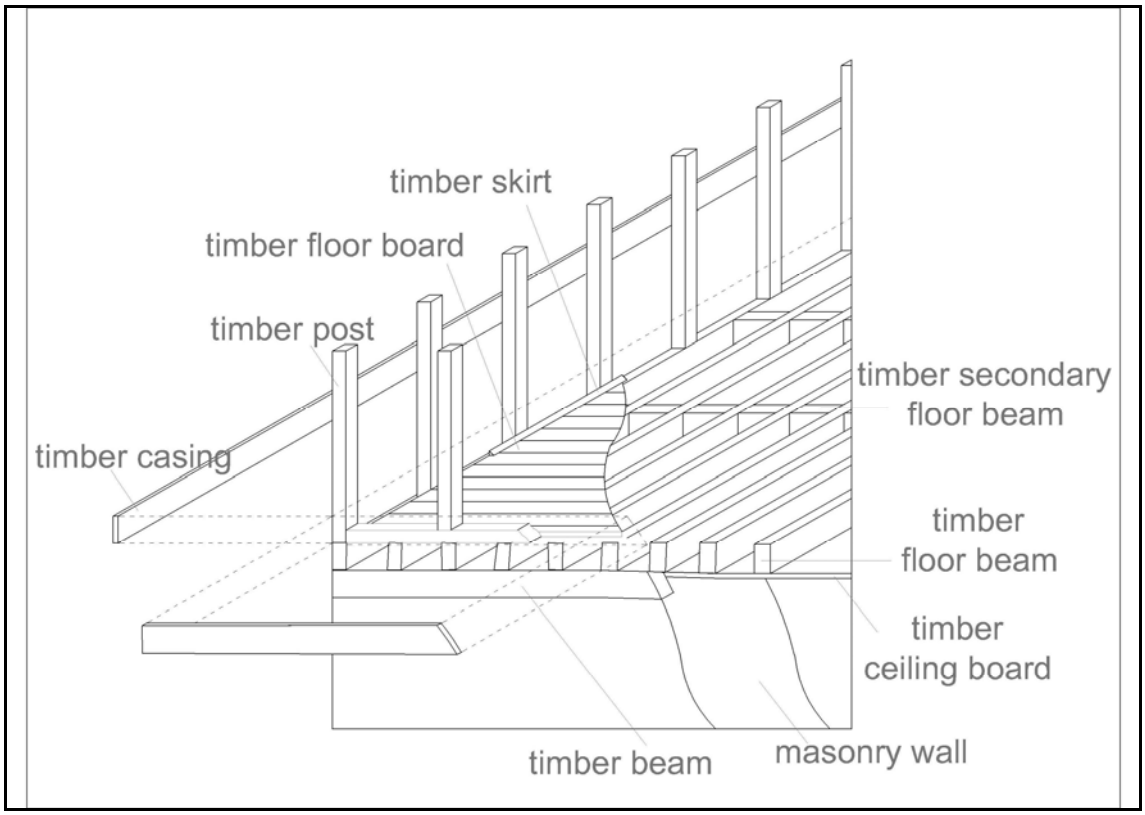


Figure 2.60. Construction techniques of horizontal elements

2.3.4.2.3. Superstructure Elements

There are three types of roofs in the building. They are hipped roof, flat roof and sloping roof.

The main mass of the building was covered with the hipped roof built with timber construction. The purlins, rafters and bracings, which formed timber construction, were made with rough cut timber material. The covering boards were placed on the timber constructions and the most outward layer was furnished with the interlocked tiles.

Figure 2.61. The roof of the building a view from outside

Figure 2.62. A view from inside from roof

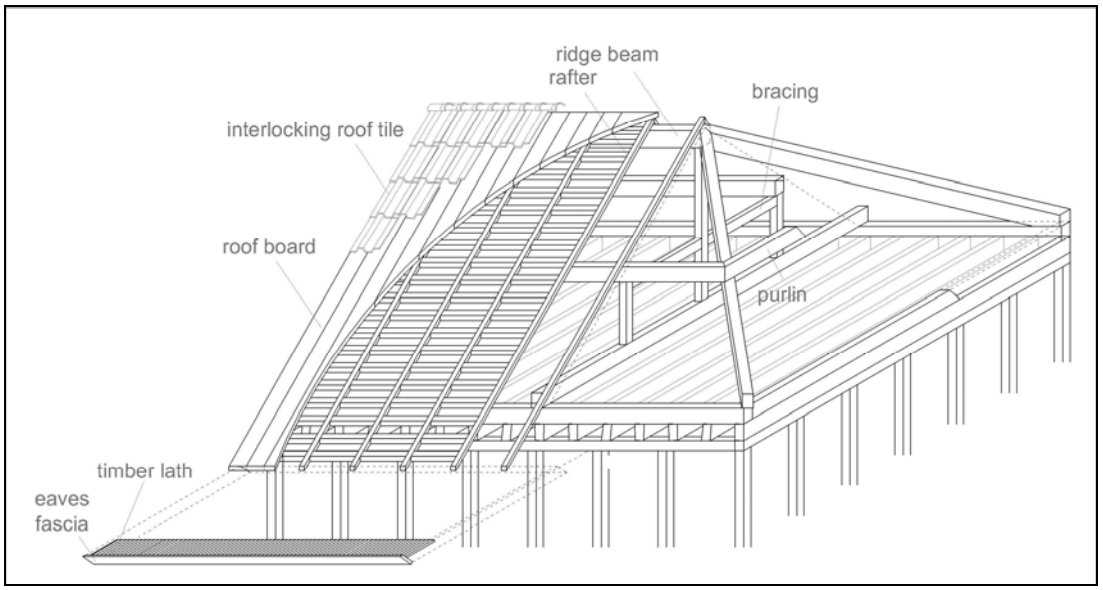


Figure 2.63. Construction technique of hiped roof

The roof of the north mass is a flat roof built with reinforced concrete. It consists of a 15-cm-thick slab, which contains reinforcement mesh. Concrete and timber beams support the section where the roof of north mass and main mass integrated (See. Figure 2.49)

Figure 2.64. The roof of the north part

Figure 2.65. A view from inside from concrete slab

Figure 2.66.The joint of north and main masses

Roof of the WC mass is a sloping roof. It is constructed in the same system with the roof of the main mass. It is finished with gutter tiles.

Figure 2.67. The roof of WC mass a- view from outside

Figure 2.68. a view from inside

2.3.4.2.4. Structural System

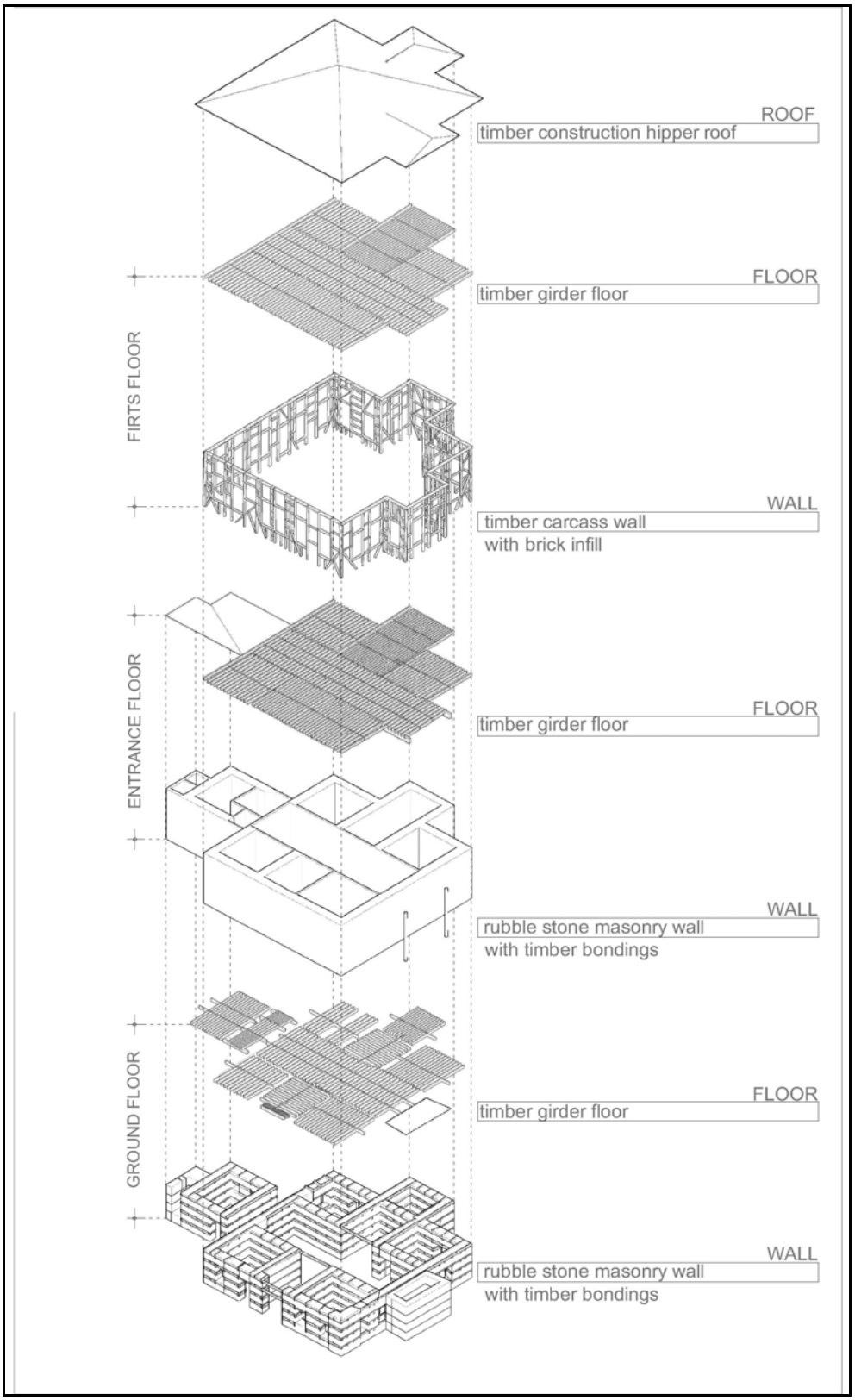


Figure 2.69. Structural system of the building

The structural system of this building is a mix of two different structural systems.

The ground and entrance floor were built with masonry system. In this system, the load of the floors is transferred to the walls, and walls act as structural members. The walls are load bearing. In this system the elements tend to act together. Therefore, the system is brittle.

The first floor was built with frame system. The framework of this system consists of beams, pillars and bracings. Loads are transferred to the masonry walls at the bottom, through vertical pillars, beams and bracings. This system is more flexible than the masonry wall system considering both material property and frame system features.

The weakest areas in the structural system, across the building, are where the openings are intense or symmetry of the building are statically disrupted.

2.3.5. Architectural Elements

2.3.5.1. Openings

There are two different types of openings; doors and windows.

2.3.5.1.1. Doors

Doors are located within arched or rectangular openings. They are single-wing or double-winged doors, are built as panelledled or batten doors In addition, two types of locking systems have been determined in the entire building. One of them is the traditional key system, called *"tıraka*", and the other system is the external metal locks. (see Glossary)

2.3.5.1.1.1. External Doors

There are totally eight external doors in the building, five on the ground floor, two on the entrance floor, and one is placed on the first floor. All external doors are made of timber.

The de-5 type door is the typical door of the ground floor. This type of doors is rectangular-shaped, single-winged doors, operating with *tıraka* locking system.

The de-2 type of door, located at the west façade of the ground floor, opening to the largest space of this floor, i.e. G01 space, is a rectangular-shaped door. It has double wings, iron grills placed at the upper part and a lighting. This panelled doorhave *tıraka* system and an external lock.

The main entrance door of the building is a de-1 type of door. The door is arched, with double winged and a lighting. Iron grills are placed at the middle and upper part of the door. This door is more decorated comparing with the other types.

2.3.5.1.1.2. Internal Doors

There are totally twenty-six internal doors in the building, one on the ground floor, sixteen on the entrance floor, and nine are placed on the first floor. All of the internal doors are rectangular-shaped and made of timber. There are four different typological groups.

The first group covers the panelled doors, located between the living space of the ground floor and rooms, with a lighting placed at the upper part of the door. Metal lock boxes are located on all of these doors. The doors can be single-winged or double-winged, depending on the width of the space where they are opened. The Lightings of the double-winged doors are top-hung lightings. The doors having di-1 and di-3 properties fall into this typology.

The second group is comprised of panelled doors, located between the living space of the entrance floor and rooms, with a top-hung lighting placed at the upper part of the door. Metal lock boxes are located on all of these doors. The doors can be single-winged or double-winged, depending on the width of the space where they are opened. This group of doors is more decorated comparing to the first group. There are 13 cm wide casing in the outer parts. The doors having di-2 and di-4 properties fall into this group. In addition, the door with di-7 properties, located between 102 and 103 spaces, is similar in terms of construction technique and detail. There are door casing in the outer part and lighting at the upper part of this door.

The third group covers the internal doors, which are extending to the east side and the entrance doors to the wet areas of the entrance and first floors. The doors of this group are single-winged doors. The doors having Di-8 properties fall into this typology. Simple metal locks are placed on this type of doors.

The doors of the fourth typological group are used to separate places of the north attached service. These doors are single-winged batten doors. Simple metal locks are placed on these types of doors. The doors having Di-9 properties fall into this typology.

2.3.5.1.2. Windows

There are totally fifty-nine windows in the building, nine on the ground floor, twenty-eight on the entrance floor, and thirty are placed on the first floor. All of the windows are rectangular-shaped and made of timber. There are five different typological groups.

The first group includes *kapaks* covering the ground floor window openings. On the interior parts of these windows, there is a single-winged, side-hunged *kapak* and timber casing. There are iron grills outside.

The second group of windows is placed in the entrance floor. On the outer parts of these windows, there is louver shutters, in the inside part iron grills, and at the most inner part, there are timber side-hunged parts that can be opened.

The third group of windows is placed in the first floor. These windows consist of just parts with glass and w-1 type sash windows.

The fourth group of windows is placed in the entrance floor of the north attachments. On the outer parts of these windows, there are iron grills, in the inside part, there are timber side-hunged operable parts, at the most inner part, there are timber panelled *kapaks*. These windows consist of g-1 type of grid grills; w-3 type of parts that can be opened and s-2-type of *kapaks.*

The fifth type of windows is seen in almost all service places of the building. On the outer parts of these windows, there are grid iron grills, in the inside part, there are timber operable wings. The windows are rectangular-shaped, with operable winged numbers of (one,

two or three). However, the basic properties shall be simple. These windows consist of g-1type of iron grills and w-5, w-6, w-7, w-8, w-9, w-10 and w-11types of operable sections.

2.3.5.2. Cupboards

There are totally ten cupboards in the building, one on the ground floor, seven on the entrance floor, and two are placed on the first floor. There are two different typological groups.

The first group of cupboards are the organized along the wall. There are *gözdolabı, musandıra, çiçeklik* and *gusülhane* elements. In the samples of cupboards that are located at the front of the walls, they are diagonally completed at the end of the door and this section is used as *gözdolabı.* While *gözdolabı*, *gusülhane* and *musandıra* elements are placed in the spaces located at north part of the building, the cupboards along the walls of the spaces at south parts have been organized exclusively for the storage of the *çiçeklik* elements.

The second group of cupboards consists of the single cupboards, which were built-in individually. They are located in the room spaces of all of the three floors. The inside part of the timber framed, single-winged, side-hunged timber *kapaks* of these cupboards are generally covered with covering boards.

2.3.5.3. Niches

There are totally five niches in the building, four on the ground floor and one on the entrance floor. One of the niches is in a vertical rectangular form and have 3 partitions. The second one is in a horizontal rectangular form and have one vertical, one horizontal partitions. The other one is in vertical rectangular form and have no partitions. The last two niches are in square form and have no partitions.

2.3.5.4. *Ocaklıks*

There are totally three *ocaklıks* in the building, two on the entrance floor and one on the first floor. All of them are flat arched *ocaklıks*, which are made of brick.

F01 and F03 *ocaklıks* are respectively located in spaces E06 and 105. These *ocaklık*s are placed between two windows, in approximately 80 cm wide and 160 cm in height.

The third *ocaklık* is F02. It is placed at space G16. This type is wider than the first type, and there are *kibritliks* at the upper corners of the *yaşmak.*

Figure 2.70. *Ocaklık*s F01

Figure 2.71. *Ocaklık*s F03

Figure 2.72. *Ocaklık* F02

2.3.5.5. Staircases

There are four staircases.Two of them are located outside and the other two is located inside the building.

The staircase S01 made of stone and is placed parallel and adjacent to the south facade of the building. It is the staircase of the main entrance landing. It's base is constructed with rubble

stone masonry. There are fourteen of reused profiled stone. There are stone bases under the metal pillars carrying the projection.

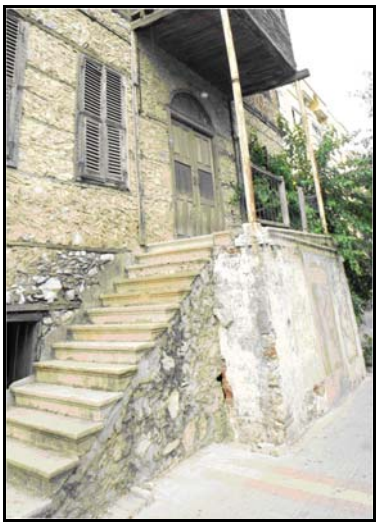


Figure 2.73. Staircase S01

Figure 2.74. Reused materials in staircase S01

The staircase S03 is located parallel and adjacent to the north facade of the building. It consists of sixteen concrete steps, placed at the base of a wall built with the rubble stone. The steps reach to a concrete landing that openns to space E14.

Figure 2.75. Staircase S02

Figure 2.76. Concrete slab in staircase S02

The staircase S02 is a timber constructed staircase. The staircase is placed in space E05. It is adjacent to the north wall of the space. It is a timber spiral staircase, which has timber parapets. It provides the access of the ground floor and first floor. The side part of the staircase is covered with timber covering boards. There is a timber counter called *ekmeklik*, at the north part of the staircase on the first floor.

Figure 2.77. Staircase S02

Figure 2.78. Stair railling in Space 101

Figure 2.79. Staircase S04

The other stair case (S04) is placed at space G08. The staircase that connects the upper and lower parts of this space consists of ten timber steps.

2.3.5.6. Ceiling Coverings

All the ceilings are covered with ceiling boards apart from two spaces located in the ground floor, four spaces located on the entrance floor and spaces 106, 107, 108 places of first floor. There are two different types of ceiling coverings.

The first type of ceiling coverings was built with covering boards, which are interlocked to each other. Junctions with walls were finished with timber laths. The ceiling coverings of the

ground floor and spaces 103 and 105 spaces are in the context of first type of ceiling coverings.

Figure 2.80. Ceiling Covering Types - type 1

Figure 2.8.1 Ceiling Covering Types - type 2

The second type of ceiling coverings is referred as caisson ceilings. This type was also built with covering boards, which are interlocked to each other. Junctions with walls were finished with plaster, in a circular section. These circular sections were built using laths. All the ceiling coverings of the entrance floor and 102, 104, 109 and 106 spaces are in this context of the second type of ceiling coverings.

Additionally, there are *göbek* and rosettes in the ceilings. There are two *göbeks*; one in the space E11 and the other one in space 104. The *göbek* of the space E11 is circular-shaped and approximately 100 cm in diameter. It is decorated with grid laths and there is a painted part at center. On the other hand, the *göbek* installed in the space 104, has the dimensions of 2.27x2.75 cm. There are circular profiled laths at the corners and grid lathes at the center. The installed rosettes are examined under two different types. The first type of rosettes is star-shaped and installed in the ceilings of the E02, E04, 103 and 105 spaces. However, the second type is lobbed rosettes, which were used in space 102.

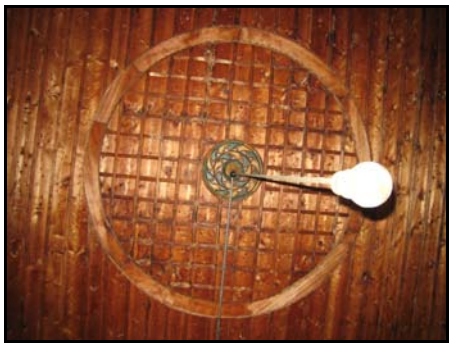


Figure 2.82. *Göbek* types a- type 1

Figure 2.83. *Göbek* types a- type 2

2.3.5.7. Wet Space Elements

There are kitchen counters, lavatories and toilets in terms of wet space elements.

There are two kitchen counters, in the building. One of them is placed at space E06 and the other one is in space 105. The kitchen counter placed in space E06, is built in front of the *ocakılık* F01 and constructed with concrete. One sink is located in the east part. The kitchen counter placed in space 105, is built in front of the window located in the north part of the *ocaklık* F03, constructed with concrete. There is a kitchen sink in the center of the counter.

Figure 2.84. Kitchen counter in space E06

Figure 2.85. Kitchen counter in space 105

There are three lavatories, one in each of spaces E07, E17 and 106. All of the lavatories are elliptical-shaped. They are classified in two different types. The first type covers the lavatories, which are placed in E07 and 106 spaces. They are constructed with marble and ornamented. The lavatory placed in space E07 is located in front of the window, inside the wall thickness and the one located in space 106 is set on a concrete counter. The lavatory of space E17 is located inside a concrete counter. The counter is set on a brick masonry arched base.

Figure 2.86. Lavatories- type 1

Figure 2.87. Lavatories- type 2

There are two different types of toilets as closet and squadt closet. The closets are in spaces G09 and E17, while the squadt closet is placed in space 107.

Table 2.1. Extrior doors

FORM	WING	CONST.TECH.	LIGHTING	PLAN	EXT. ELV.	SCTN	INT. ELV.	CODE	SYMBL
ARCHED	DOUBLE	PANELLED DOOR	LIGHTING WITH IRON GRILLS ON MIDDLE AND TOP					DO8	de-1
QUADRILATERAL	DOUBLE	PANELLED DOOR	LIGHTING WITH IRON GRILLS ON TOP					DO1	de-2
	SINGLE	PANELLED DOOR	NO LIGHTING					D22	de-3
		BATTEN DOOR	LIGHTING WITH IRON GRILLS ON TOP					D31	de-4
			NO LIGHTING					D03 D04 D05 D06	de-5

Table 2.2. Interior Doors

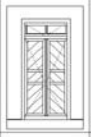
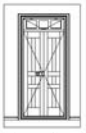
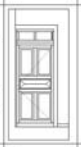
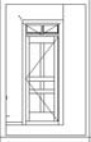
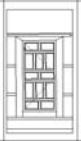
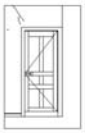
WING	CONST.TECH.	LIGHTING	PLAN	EXT. ELV.	SCTN	INT. ELV.	CODE	SYMBL
DOUBLE	PANELLED DOOR	TOP-HUNG LIGHTING WING WITH TWO PARTITIONS					D09 D11 D12 D20	di-1
		TOP-HUNG LIGHTING WING WITH THREE PARTITIONS					D27 D29 D30 D32 D36	di-2
SINGLE	PANELLED DOOR	FIXED LIGHTING WITH TWO PARTITIONS					D15 D16 D19	di-3
		TOP-HUNG LIGHTING WING WITH THREE PARTITIONS					D33	di-4
		NO LIGHTING					D10	di-5
							D07'	di-6
							D28	di-7
							D17 D18 D34 D35	di-8
	BATTEN DOOR	NO LIGHTING					D13 D21 D23 D24	di-9
							D14	di-10
	BATTEN DOOR WITH LATHS						D26	di-11

Table 2.3. Windows

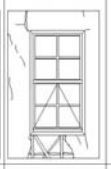
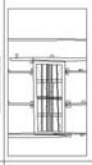
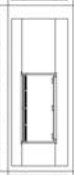
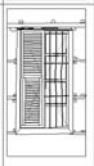
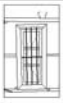
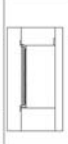
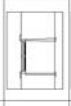
FORM	OPENNING	WING	PARTITIONS	DIM.	PLAN	EXT. ELV.	SCTN.	INT. ELV.	CODE	CODE
RECTANGULAR	SASH WINDOW	—	FOUR PARTITIONS EACH	1.15*2.31					W45 W56 W46 W57 W47 W58 W48 W59 W49 W64 W50 W65 W51 W66 W52 W67 W53 W68 W54 W69 W55 W70 W71	w-1
	SIDE-HUNG WINDOW	TWO WINGS	FOUR PARTITIONS EACH	1.20*2.20					W15 W25 W16 W26 W17 W32 W18 W33 W19 W34 W24 W35	w-2
				0.65*1.50					W36 W39 W40 W41	w-3
			THREE PARTITIONS EACH WITH A FIXED PART ON TOP	1.20*2.20					W20 W21 W22 W23	w-4
		SINGLE WING	THREE PARTITIONS	0.65*1.35					W28	w-5
			TWO PARTITIONS	0.65*1.30					W62 W63	w-6
SQUARE	SIDE-HUNG WINDOW	THREE WINGS	THREE PARTITIONS EACH	1.50*1.50					W27 W60	w-7
		TWO WINGS	TWO PARTITIONS EACH	1.10*1.00					W61 W71 W72 W73	w-8
		SINGLE WING	FOUR PARTITIONS	0.80*0.90					W42	w-9
			TWO PARTITIONS	0.75*0.85					W43	w-10
			NO PARTITIONS	varies between 0.50*0.50 and 0.70*0.70					W29 W30 W31 W37 W38	w-11

Table 2.4. *Kapak*s

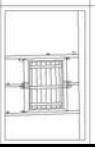
OPENNING	WING	CONST.TECH.	DIM.	PLAN	EXT. ELV.	SCTN.	INT. ELV.	CODE	CODE
SIDE-HUNG SHUTTER	TWO WINGS	LOUVRE SHUTTERS	1.00*2.20					W15 W23 W16 W32 W17 W33 W18 W34 W19 W35 W20 W33 W21 W34 W22 W35	 s-1
		PANELLED SHUTTERS	0.70*1.50					W36' W36 W39 W40	 s-2
	SINGLE WING	BATTENED SHUTTERS	varies between 0.70*1.20 and 0.85*1.40					W01 W03 W04 W06 W07 W10	 s-3

Table 2.5. Grills

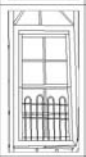
MATR.	DIM.	CONST TECH	ELEV.	CODE	SYMBL
IRON	IN WINDOW DIMENSIONS	GRIDAL IRON GRILLS		W01 W12 W21 W28 W35 W02 W15 W22 W29 W42 W03 W16 W23 W30 W43 W04 W17 W24 W31 W60 W07 W18 W25 W32 W61 W10 W19 W26 W33 W62 W11 W20 W27 W34 W08	 g-1
	IN HALF OF WINDOW DIMENSIONS	HALF IRON GRILLS		W56 W58 W59	 g-2
TIMBER	IN HALF OF WINDOW DIMENSIONS	LATTICE GRILLS		W57	 g-3

Table 2.6. Cupboards along a wall

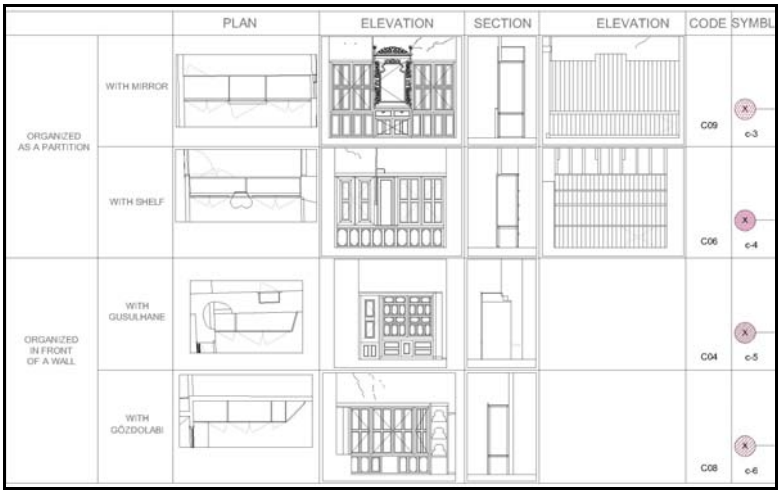


Table 2.7. Single cupboards

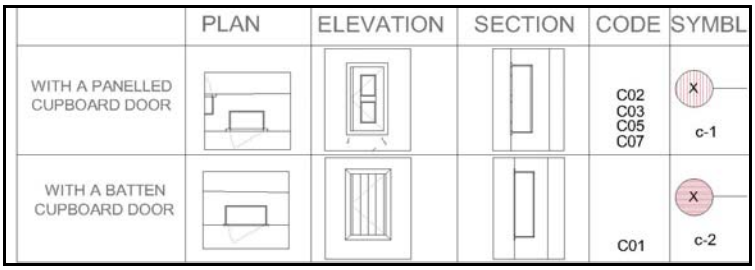
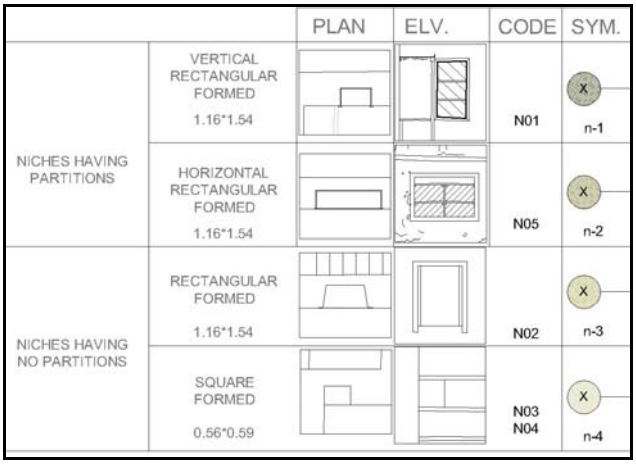


Table 2.8. Niches



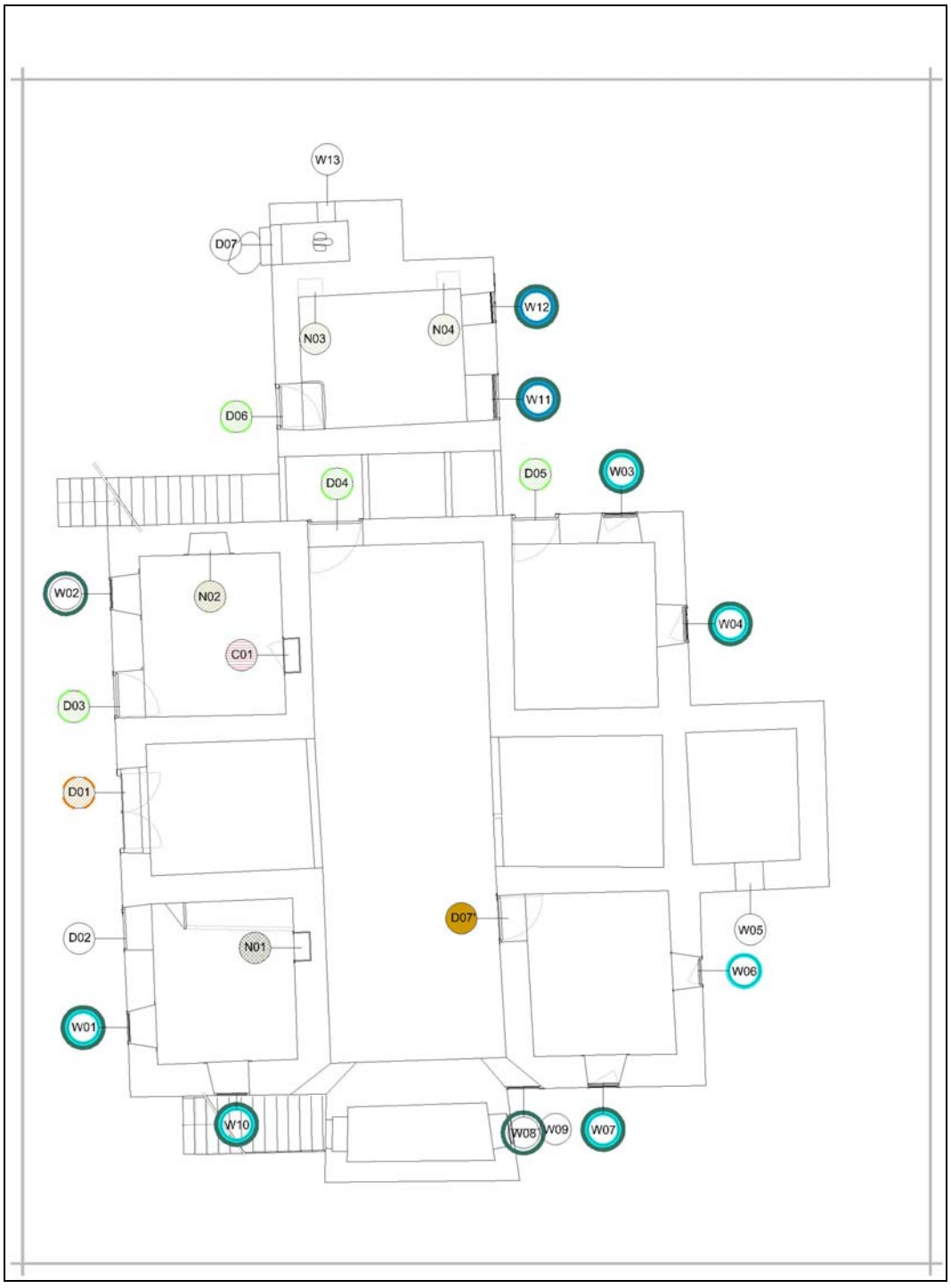


Figure 2.88. Architectural Elements in Ground Floor

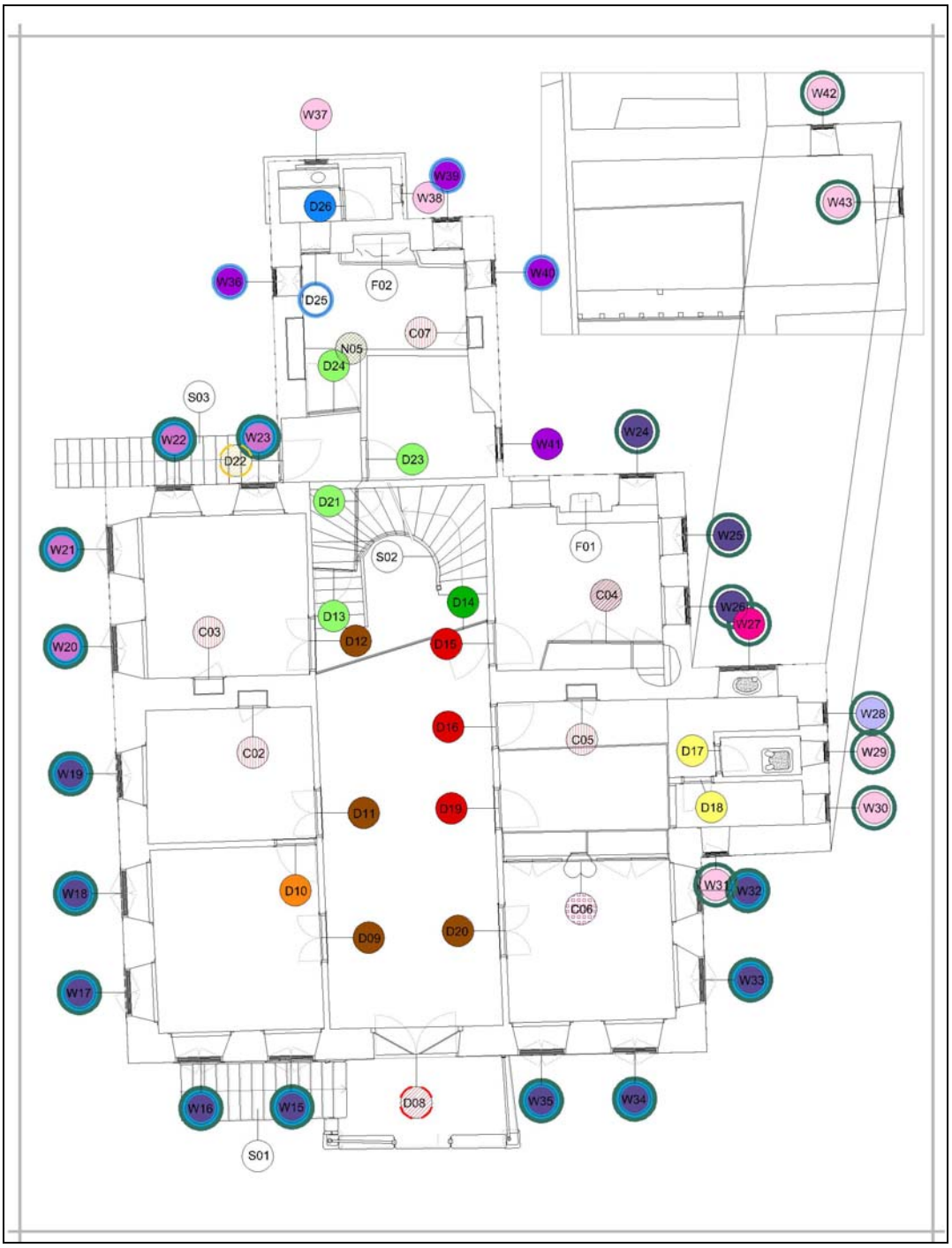


Figure 2.89. Architectural Elements in Entrance Floor

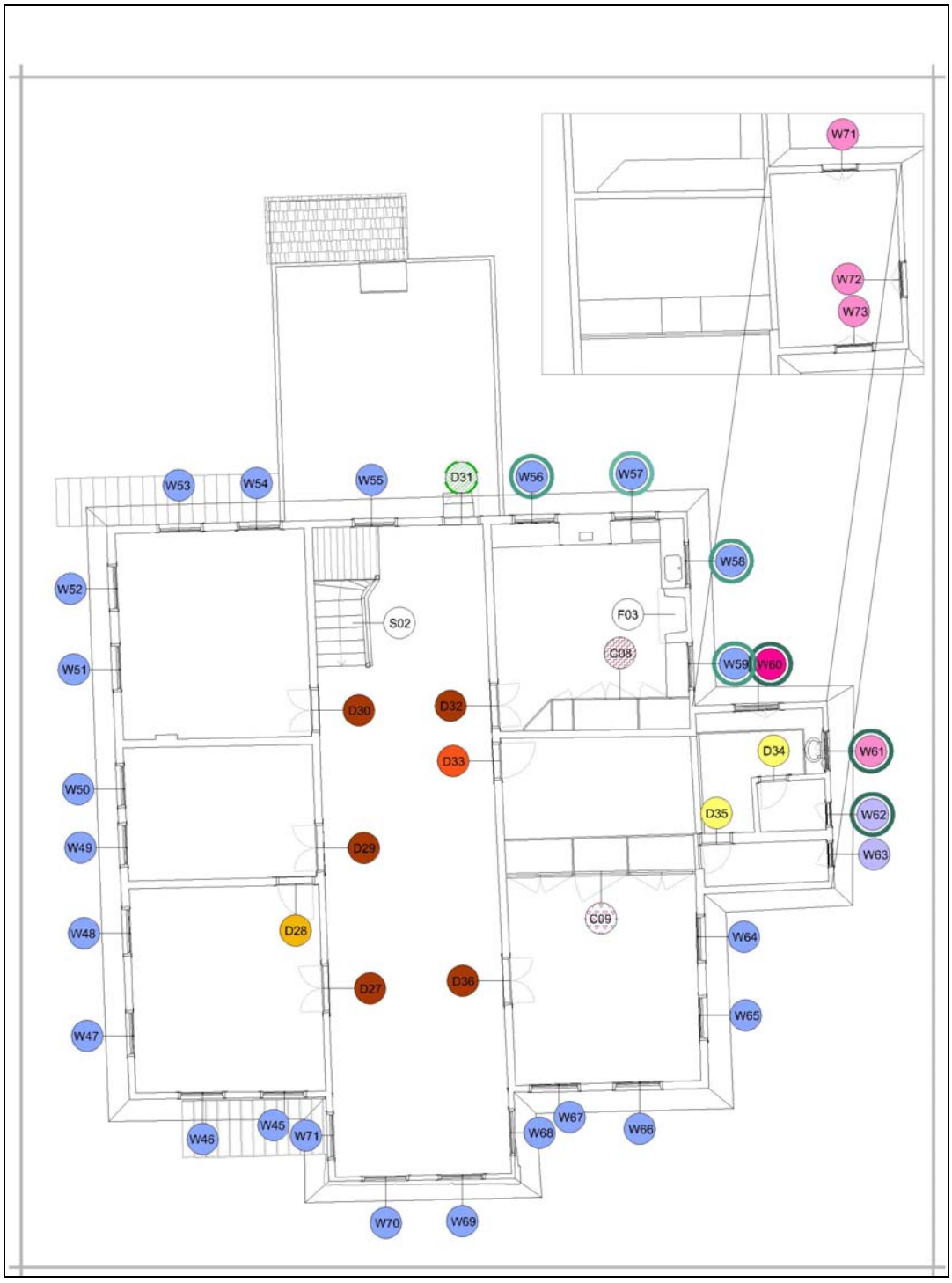


Figure 2.90. Architectural Elements in First Floor

2.3.6. Installations

There are plumbing, heating and electric installations within the building.

Plumbing is installed from outside of the building. Clean water system is traced from the facades. Waste water is discharged in two different ways. The waste water is divided into the water coming from lavatories and other waste water. The wastewater from sinks are directly given to the garden, the other waste water is transferred to the space G05.

Figure 2.91. Plumbing installations-1

Figure 2.92. Plumbing installations-2

The electric installations are applied from outside of the building too. The electric box of the building is located on the east wall of the space G06.

2.3.7. Physical Problems of the Building

The physical condition of the building was examined, in terms of structural and material conditions.

2.3.7.1. Structural Problems

There were no deformations in horizontal and vertical load-bearing systems of the building.

Plenty of cracks were found in eaves level of the building. To accurately determine whether these cracks are structural cracks or cracks in the finish material, material and structural system analysis, supported by laboratory and non-visual techniques needs to be performed again. Since this study was prepared using the visual methods, cracks showing the following features had been named as structural cracks.

- Cracks continued on both sides of the wall
- Cracks formed on both sides of the building corners
- Cracks began from the openings

The results of this analysis show that structural cracks are concentrated in the first floor of the building. On the first floor, the walls of the east and west facade, east part of the south façade and north part of the east façade tend to fall apart. Also there are structural cracks on the east part of the projection. In the middle part of the west façade located in the ground floor and in the north part of the main building that extends toward east, structural cracks were identified.

2.3.7.2. Material Deteriorations

Stone

Problems of stone are discoloration, scales on surface and unit material loss.

Discoloration problem is determined at; reused stones in staircase S01, north façade, in some parts, surrounding of the cement material uses, ground levels of the building, south parts of the east façade, in some parts of the conjunction level of masonry and First floor, ground floor of the WC mass.

Scales on surface in stone material is determined at west parts of the south façade, in some parts of the conjunction level of masonry and First floor.

Unit material loss is determined at upper parts of the window W12 at east façade.

Timber

Problems of timber are discoloration, cracks on surface, fiber formation, partial and unit material loss.

Discoloration problem is determined at; ground and entrance level ceiling beams, ground level, in some parts of the architectural elements

In bottom casings of windows at outside, there are **cracks on surface** and **fiber formation** problems. Also fiber formation is seen in; cement repaired parts of the building, *bagdadi* laths at outside of the projection on a small scale, vertical and horizontal construction elements of south part off the east service mass in entrance floor level, upper parts of the architectural elements W03 and D05 at north façade, stair railing of staircase S01

Partial and unit material loss in timber elements had determined at, b*agdadi* laths on projection, especially on east part, bottom casings of windows. Lower parts of the door D05 is partially lost. Also in louver shutters of windows, unit material loss is a common problem.

Earth-Based Material

Problems of earth-based material are discoloration, partial material loss and unit material loss.

Discoloration problem is seen at; bricks used as infill material between timber frame in upper parts of entrance floor level, bricks used as infill material in frame wall parts between the main building and north service mass (at east and west facades), brick masonry wall on east façade of the WC mass in north, bricks in closed window and chimney trace at entrance floor level of the north façade, bricks in north façade of the main mass around cement repairs in terrace of north service mass

Partial material loss problem is seen at; repaired part with cement mortar in lower parts of north service mass' east façade, bricks used as infill material in frame wall parts between the main building and north service mass (at east and west facades), east wall of the space G09, roof tiles near eave levels of west façade of the building and roof of WC mass, located at north

Unit material loss problem had determined at; repaired part with cement mortar in lower parts of north service mass' east façade, roof tiles near eave level at east façade of the building.

Lime Based Material

Problems of lime-based material are detachmnet in lime plaster, material loss in lime wash, material loss in lime plaster and material loss in lime mortar.

Detachment in Lime Plaster problem was determined in all plastered walls of inner spaces. But this problem had become extensive at parts; upper parts of walls in spaces 101 and E01, inner parts of east and west façade walls, inner walls of north service mass, inner walls of projection

Material loss in lime wash problem had seen at nearly all parts that have detachment in lime plaster problem. This problem had determined at west wall of space 105 extensively.

Material loss in lime plaster was determined at east walls of spaces 101 – 109, west wall of space 104 and lower parts space G02.

Material loss in lime mortar problem had determined at; masonry walls around repaired part with cement mortar in lower parts of north service mass' east façade, masonry walls around entrance door D01, masonry walls in ground floor and first floor flooring levels at south façade, masonry walls upper parts of north service mass, masonry walls at entrance floor level in northeast corner of the north service mass, ground level of north service mass, masonry walls in ground levels of spaces G01 and G04, carcass walls, in some parts near eaves level at south façade, especiallt sourteast corner of east service mass, carcass walls, under some windows a south façade, north façade of the main mass around cement repairs in terrace of north service mass

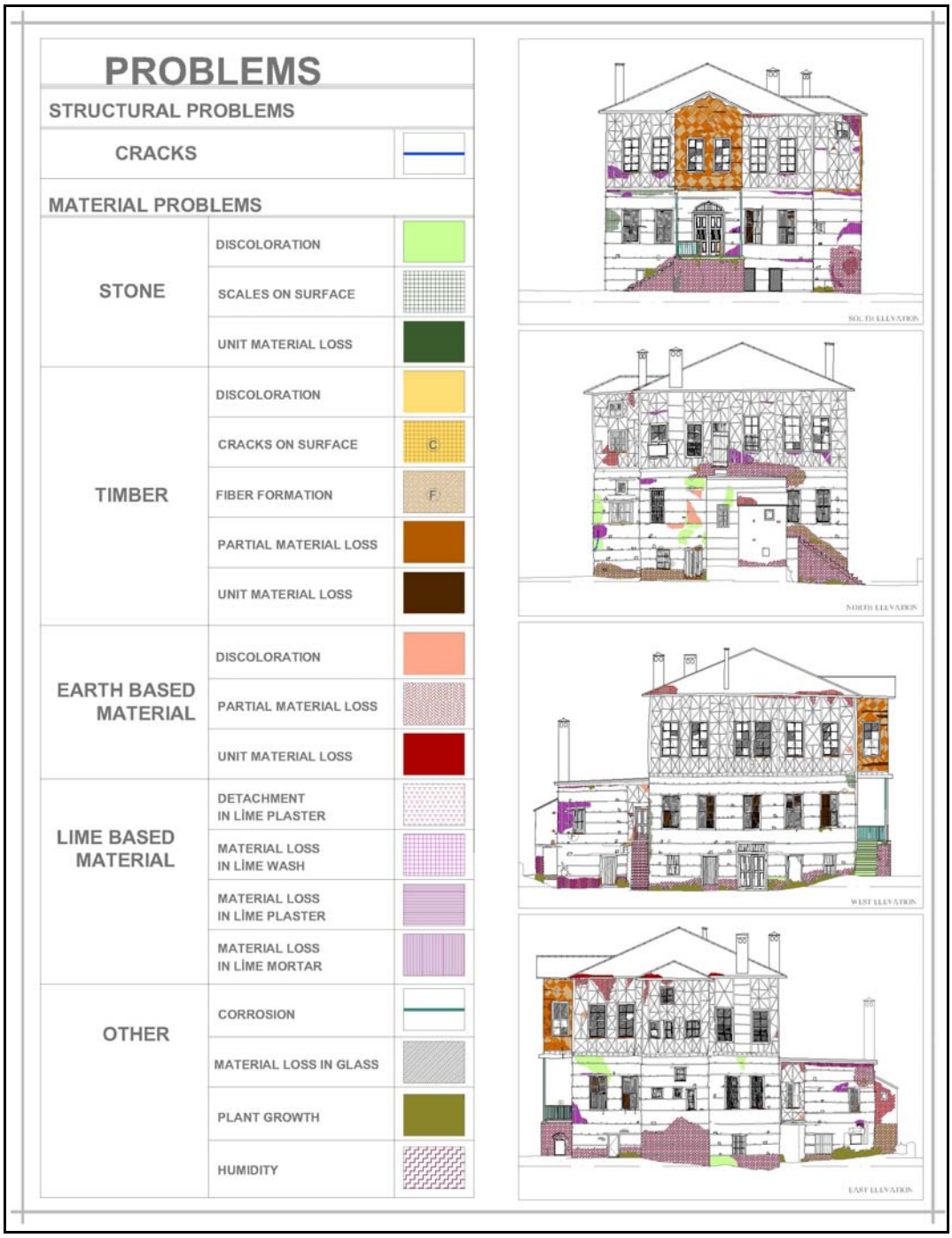


Figure 2.93. Problems of the building – 1

Figure 2.94. Problems of the building – 2

Other Materials

All **metal elements** had been **corroded**.

There is **material loss in glass** elements in wide range.

Other Problems

In ground levels through out the building and at terrace of the north service mass **plant growth** problem had been determined.

Humidity is a serious problem for the building. This problem can be cause many other problems too. In ground levels through out the building, around cement based material uses and in some parts of the building near eaves levels, humidity is a visible problem.

2.3.7.4. Evaluation of Physical Problems

Given the situation that the building has not been used for 22 years and has not been plastered, the result of the analysis via visual methods indicates that the building is in good condition.

The structural deteriorations in the building are some cracks, at the projection and west part of the building. The cracks are so concentrated in timber frame construction. The only crack in the masonry system is at the north of the eastern mass, at the ground floor level. The cracks can be examined as the problems arising due to the flexibility of the timber first floor. All the structural problems have been identified by visual methods, and developed study has not been performed. The water intake problem of the building, threatens the durability of building materials.

The problems in stone materials, depending to the climatic conditions and usage of incompatible materials, can be in the form of color change or superficial distortions.

The timber deteriorations can be in the form of color change and partial, or unit material removals. Color change is a common problem. The partial or unit material losses are mainly detected in projection and architectural elements. A more detailed laboratory study shall be made regarding the problems of the timber materials. The color changes determined in the timber materials of the building are due to the disrepair and atmospheric conditions. A more detailed study is required to find the causes of discoloration of the determined vertical lines of the timber floorings. Although this problem may seem to be stemmed from water, this

section is one the remote parts to the water problem. As a result, the source of this problem may be the excessive relative humidity of the G01 space or mushroom problem.

Discoloration, flakes/scales and material loss problems are the common problems of earth-based materials. In particular, at the superstructure, there is unit loss problem. The sources of problems in these materials are the disrepair, drainage and incompatible material usage. In addition, in the inner part of the building, material loss due to the vandalism can be seen.

The problems in lime-based materials stem from drainage and moisture problems. Disrepair and climatic factors are also effective. The roof drainage problem is the source of the lime plaster detachments of the spaces E03, E02 and 102. A slight loss is determined regarding the lime mortars applied on the building facades.

Additionally, corrosion of the iron elements, serious loss of glass elements, plant growth and moisture problems are the problems identified in the building. The problem of raising damp is due to the filled ground, use of incompatible materials and disrepair. The roof drainage problems have caused serious moisture problems in the upper parts. Incompatible material use is another source of moisture problem. The attachments made of cement-based materials and the repairs damage the building.

Finally, there are some problems in the building regarding the disuse, disrepair and usage of incompatible material. Drainage problem is the most serious problem with the potential to cause structural problems. Detailed documentation of the structural system should be prepared to conduct all the structural analysis of the building. The raising damp problem shall be urgently solved.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH

3.1. Literature Research

3.1.1. Alanya

3.1.1.1. Historical Background

When the city had examined in order to the development of the city, there are two thresholds due to the socio econonmic, cultural and historical changes. The first one is the years of 1860's, that the city had been spread to north plain areas from the insideof thecity walls. The second threshold is the acquintance with tourism that happenned in 1960's. This event caused the city to develop through north slopes.

Before 1860's :

It is known that the peninsula situated in north has been settled since the upper paleolithic era. (*Alanya* Museum Directorate, 1998, 2) The *Korakesyon* (Coracesium), which is the known oldest name for it, has been called as Kentalor, Kaloboros, Kandelor throughout the history. (*Konyalı,* 1946, 58)

Korakesyon was a Cilician city in 199 B.C. and occupied by the Pirate Tryphon around 150 B.C.(Llyod and Rice, 1964, 1) This period is mentioned with dominance of piracy and therefore a political instability for the region. In this period, *Konyalı* mentions that there was "a thick wall built with big stones and without mortar" where *Alanya* Castle stands today and the peninsula was surrounded by water.

The city was dominated by the Syrians between 137-138 B.C.(*Konyalı,* 1946, 29-30) With the War of Korakesion in 65 B.C., the dominance of Rome began in the city. (Llyod and Rice, 1964, 1) After this war; the castle which was no older than 80 years was demolished. (*Konyalı,* 1946, 33)

It is known that different principalities dominated around Korakesion after the Roman Empire was divided into two in 395 A.C. (*Konyalı*, 1946, 39) However, the information about this period is limited.

The city was occupied by I. *Alaaddin Keykubad*, the Sultan of **Seljuq Empire** in 1221 A.C. the city became a winter quarter of the capital city and had named as "*Alaiye*" since this period. (*Konyalı,* 1946, 67) The citadel walls, various military, religious and civil buildings were constructed (Llyod and Rice, 1964,4). Also, *Alanya* was one of the most important coastal towns of Anatolia that located on trade (caravan) routes between continents. (*Gönüllü*, 2008, 8) That can be said, the city lived one of the most brillant times in that period.

After the fall of Anatolian Seljuqs, the city had been dominated by different principalities and states and also existed as the *Alanya* Principality from time to time.

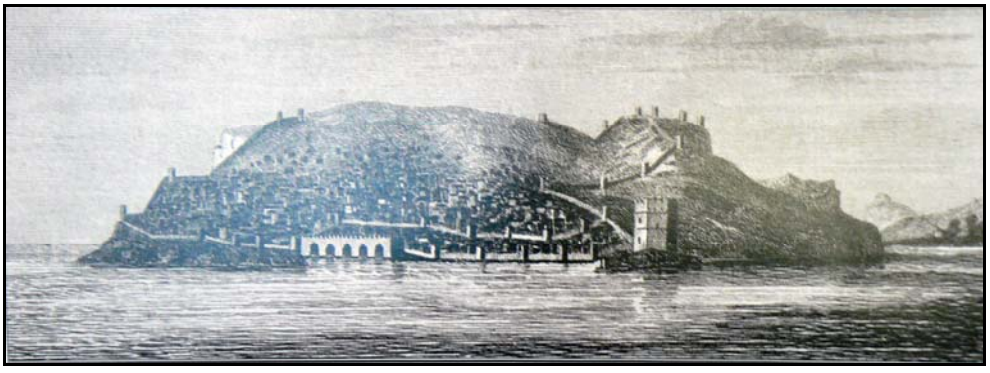


Figure 3.1. Gravure of Alanya by F. Beaufort from the beginning of 19th century (*Gravürlerle Türkiye,* 1997, 64)

In 1470, it came under domination of **Ottoman Empire** (*Konyalı*, 1946, 110) that lives its classical age[1]. Till this time, the city decreased remarkably and became a small *"sancak"* of

[1] Classical Age of Otoman Empire represents the period 15th and 16th centuries that the empire developed swiftly in various fields (military, political, geographical firlds) (*Karpat,* 2008, 12)

Anatolian State[2]. According to the study of *Gönüllü,* the city is still settled in the city walls. (See Figure 3.1) The main economic activities are agriculture and animal husbandry. (*Gönüllü,* 2008, 12) The city was attached to the *Kıbrıs*(Cyprus) *Beylerbeyliği* in 1571. (*Konyalı,* 1946, 260) The "*Suhte*" revolts occured in the second half of 16th century affected *Alanya* and its environs for a long time. (*Akdağ,* 1975, 169-201-203) The city settled in the city walls till 1860's. (See Figure 3.1)

Between 1860's and 1960's :

After 1860's, modernisation (westernisation) era of the Ottoman Empire was effective in every field of the life. The settlement of the city had developed to north in this period. The city began to spread beyond the fortifications, first through the northern slopes of the peninsula and then through vineyards and orchards located on the plain area in the north.[3] (Gönüllü,2008,37) According to Konya Vilayet Salnamesi; first people that settled in plain area were the wealth people of the city. Also that is emphasised, while the houses in the castle are "about to collapse", "settled irrregularly" and "without maintenance", the "new town"

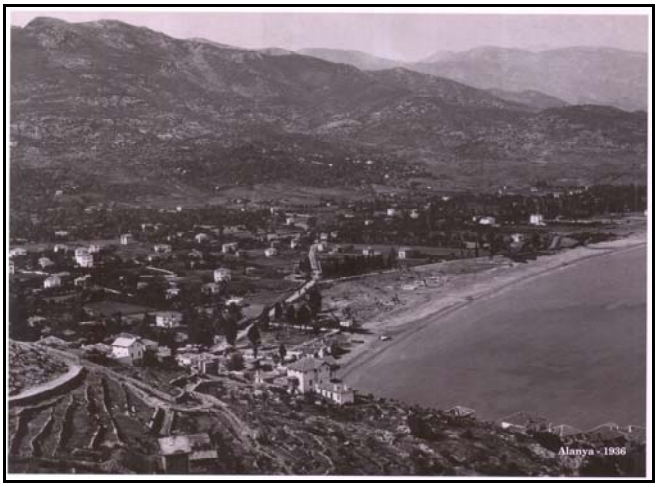


Figure 3.2. Plain Area of the city in 1936 (*Haşim Yetkin* Archive)

includes "good ordered" and "excellent" houses. Also the new roads were defined as "streets" and having sewerage systems. Furthermore, we learn that the buildings were

[2] "*Sancak*" is the second administration unit smaller than "*vilayet*" (TDK, 1988, 1254)
[3] According to Konya Vilayet Salnamesi, in 1914, there were 720 buildings within the settlement which had been expanding through north. (Gönüllü,2008,37)

surrounded with “wide fields, citrus and various fruit trees”. (Gönüllü, 2008, 37) In some examples, the buildings were so eleborated that there were buildings for servants, or visitors except the main building. (*Yetkin*, *Yılmaz*; verbal information) (See Figure 3.2)

The *Şevket Tokuş Caddesi*, opened in years 1956 and 1957, played an important role in the development of the area. (See Figure 3.3)

Figure 3.3. *Alanya* in 1957 (*Haşim Yetkin* Archive)

Alanya was declared as a township in 1868. (*Konyalı,*1946,206) In 1868, It was a town, where both Christian and Muslim people were living together, had a population of 10.000.(*Gönüllü*,2008,15) At the same time, economy of the city was based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Weaving in particular, leather processing and trade (especially timber) were the main sources of livelihood.(*Gönüllü,* 2008, 30-32) After 1916 and during the years of war, famine emerged in *Alanya*. (*Gönüllü,* 2008, 73) The only production activity seen during this period was weaving. (*Gönüllü*,2008,78)

At the beginning of 20th century, Ottoman Empire was dispersed and a war called “Independence War” was occured in an extensive part of Anatolia. But there was not any occupation during the war in the city. But around the year 1920*, Karazor Ibrahim Efe* and *Demirci Mehmet Efe* riots took place around the city. (*Gönüllü,* 2008, 96) In 1922 Christians (the Greeks) living in the city were forced to migrate.(*Koçak,* 2004, 35)

Republic of *Turkey* was founded in 1923. By a decision dated in 1933 the *Alaiye* name has been translated into *Alanya.* (*Gönüllü*,2008,108) *Atatürk* visited *Alanya* in 1930, stayed at a home owned by *Tevfik Azakoğlu* a few hours. (*Gönüllü,*2008,113) For this reason, this house is preserved until today and used as *Atatürk* House and Museum currently. There was no drinking water network in this period in *Alanya*. People met their water need by using spring water, wells and cisterns. There is no electricity in the city during this period as well. Lighting is provided by gasoliers and lamps. *(Gönüllü,*2008,114-115) The early years of the

Republic, agriculture and livestock were supported in the city and production of citrus fruits and bananas was started. (*Gönüllü,*2008,128-130) All these years weaving started to be sent to Anatolia. In order to develop weaving sector, in 1943, *Alanya* Weavers Small Art Cooperative (*Dokumacılar Küçük Sanat Kooperatifi)* was established (*Gönüllü,*2008,131 and *Köseoğlu*,1992,66) and almost every household got weaving looms called *"çulfalık*". (*Yılmaz*; verbal information) In these years there were only a few carriages. (*Gönüllü,*2008,133) *Alanya* has experienced a flood disaster in 1937. (*Gönüllü*,2008,121)

In the **1950s**, *Alanya-Antalya* highway was opened and irrigated agriculture started. (*Gönüllü*, 2008,144) During this period, water was provided from *Dimçayı* and given to certain locations at certain days and times. Since this water could not be used immediately, it was stored in the house pools and used for irrigation later. Drinking water network was provided in 1957, while the electricity is provided in 1958.(*Yılmaz*; verbal information) Şevket Tokuş Street, which is one of the main arterial roads of *Alanya*, was opened in years 1956-1957. (*Yetkin*; verbal information)

After 1960's :

After **1960's** use of household appliences and sewerage systems was seen (*Yılmaz*; verbal information) Tourism was integrated to the city's economy in addition to agriculture, animal husbandry and small industry. (*Gönüllü*, 2008, 144) After 1970's, use of televisions and modern furnitures was started. (*Yılmaz*; verbal information) In these years, a critical tourism boom was seen in the city and construction activities of the city gained speed. In 1990's, the city became one of the most popular touristic cities in Turkey. The settlement continued to expanding towards the slopes through to the north, *Bey* mountains. The city spread over the villages (*Sugözü, Hacımehmetli* etc.) that were surrounding it.

Figure 3.4. *Alanya* in 1997 (*Haşim Yetkin* Archive)

3.1.1.2. Development Of The City

The city had been progressed, in three area due to the historical thresholds. That areas are defined as first settled, second settled and third settled area. (See Figure 3.5)

Figure 3.5. Development of the city

3.1.1.2.1 The First Settled Area

The First Settled Area is the area that defined with city walls. This area is the oldest settlement area of the city.That area includes *Alanya* Castle and two districts (*Hisariçi* and *Tophane*) today. There are 76 registered building lots. (39 monuments, 27 residents and 10 ruins) (*Alanya Kültür Envanteri*, 2003, 138) (See Figure 3.6)

Traditional houses in that area will be named as **"Traditional Houses inside the Castle" (THC)** in this study. There are also a small amount of new buildings. Most of the THC are used in original functions today. They are rehabilitated as large programmed houses. A small amount of THC are used as cafe, restaurant or shop with ateliers. Almost whole of them are restored or repaired.

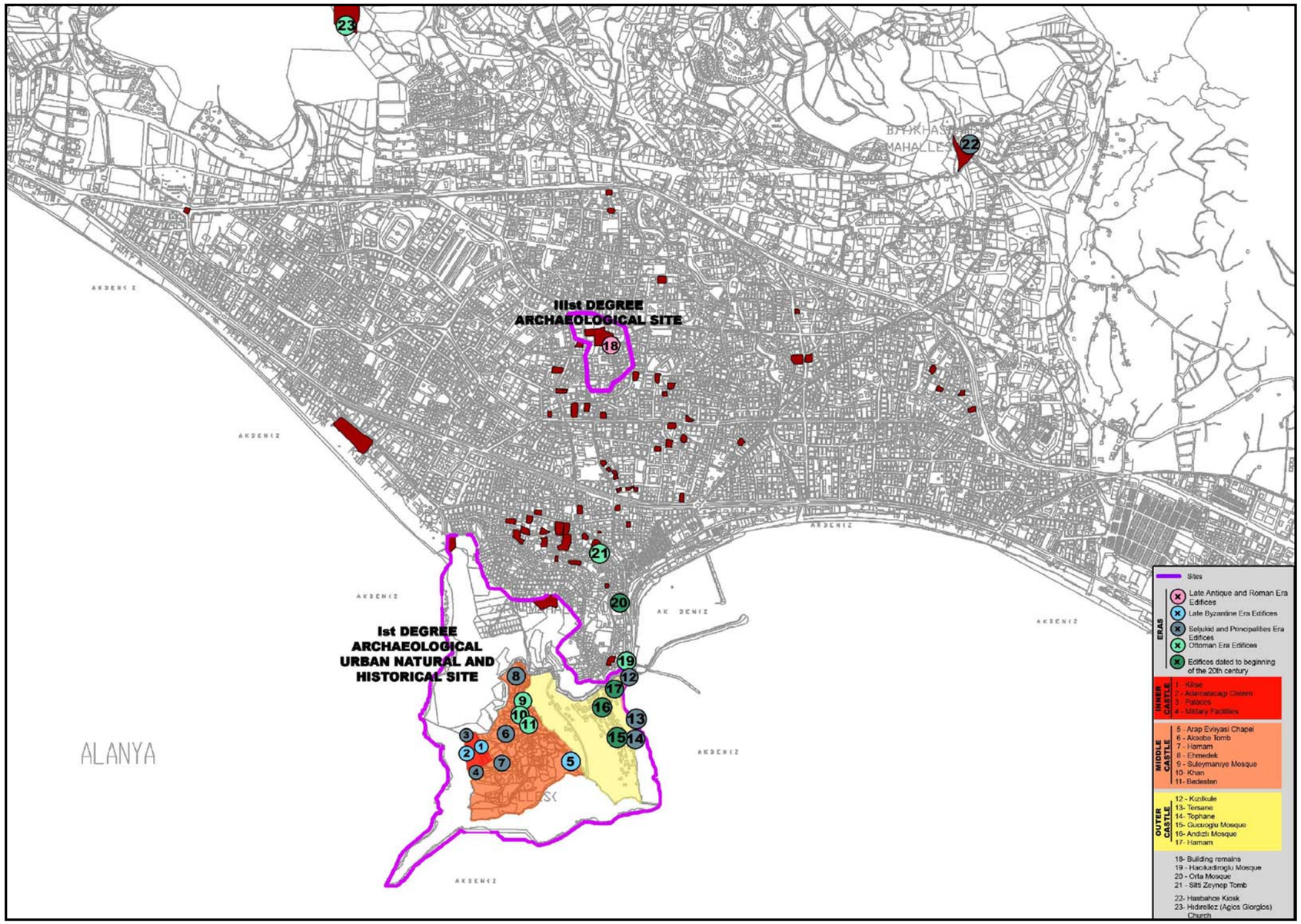


Figure 3.6. Edifices of the city

It is conserved as a 1st degree Archaeological, Urban, Natural and Historical Site. *Alanya* Castle have been in the tentative list of World Heritage List since 2000. (http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1405/) Conservation studies in *Alanya* Castle had been completed. Also there is an ongoing conseptual study to transform the *Kızılkule-Tophane* axis to a maritime and ship museum. (http://www.ka-ba.com.tr/PROJELER.PDF) The remarkable amount of monuments and houses were repaired/restored in that area.

3.1.1.2.1 The Second Settled Area

The Second Settled Area of the city is the plain area between *Çevre Yolu Caddesi* and the penninsula. It is the area that is settled after 1860's. This area includes seven districts (*Çarşı, Kızlarpınarı, Kadıpınarı, Şekerhane, Saray, Hacet* and *Güllerpınarı*). There are 73 registered building lots. (5 monuments, 65 residents, 1 commercial building, 1 fountain, 1 cemetery and 1cave) (See Figure 3.6)

Traditional houses in this area were dated between 1890 and 1930 generally. These houses will be named as **"Traditional Houses in Plain Area" (THPA)** in this study. Due to it is a development area after 1860's, THPA are remained between new buildings. (See Figure 3.7) 1/3 ratio of the THPA are out of use. Approximately half of these buildings, used for any purpose, are used in dual usage. A small amount of THPA are used fot their original functions. There is a general tendency to refunction them for commercial purposes as cafe, restaurant and shop. The other functions that THPA were refunctioned with educational, cultural and public purposes. Approximately half of THPA are restored and some are repaired. Regarding disuse amount, most of the THPA have no problems. A small amount have structureal problems. (See Table 3.1) (See Appendix A, for further information)

There is a 3rd Degree Archaeological Site, including Late Antique and Roman remains within the area. (*Alanya Kültür Envanteri,* 2003, 138) Also, there is an ongoing urban design study about seafront. (http://www.ka-ba.com.tr/PROJELER.PDF)

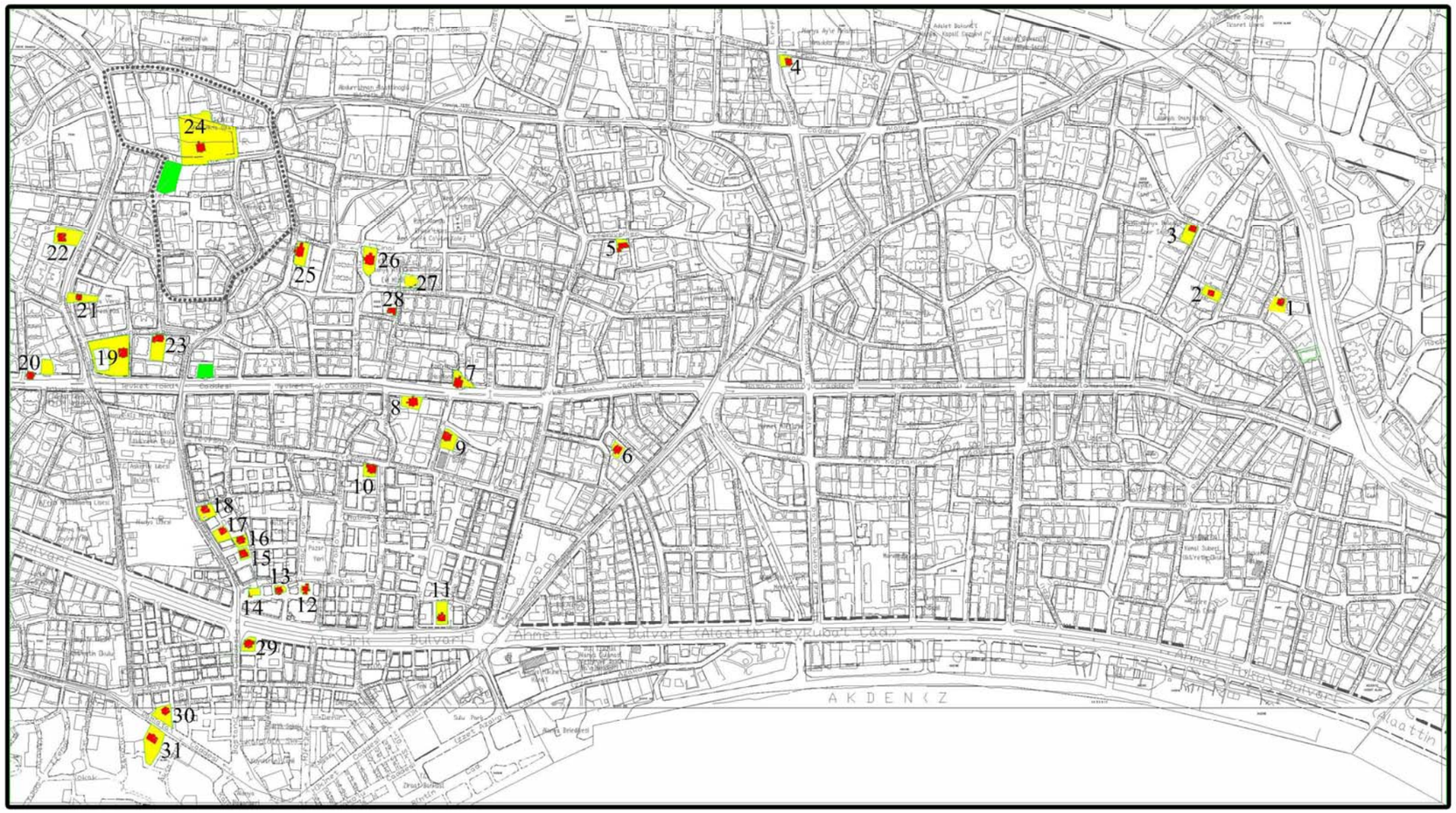


Figure 3.7. Traditional Houses in Plain Area

Table 3.1. Current Situations of Plain Area Houses

Building no	Current Use	Maintanance Situation	Interventions				Physical Condition		
			Removal	Addition	Alteration	Ch. in material	No problems	Prob. in finishings	Structural problems
01	Public Building (Community Center of Alanya Mun.)	Restored		X	X	X	X		
02	Dual usage: house and education (art house)	Repaired		X		X		X	
03	Out of use	-		X				X	X
04	Out of use	-						X	
05	House	-		X				X	X
06	House	Repaired	X	X	X	X	X		
07	House	Restored	X	X			X		
08	Out of use	-						X	
09	Out of use	-						X	X
10	Dual usage: House + House	Restored					X		
11	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored		X	X	X	X		
12	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored				X	X		
13	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored				X	X		
14	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored				X	X		
15	Commercial Building (Carpet Shop)	Restored				X	X		
16	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored			X	X	X		
17	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored			X	X	X		
18	Dual usage: Clothing Shop + House	-						X	
19	House	Repaired			X	X	X		
20	Out of use	-						X	X
21	Out of use	-						X	
22	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored	X	X	X	X	X		
23	Educational Building (Daycare Center)	Restored		X		X	X		
24	Dual usage: House + House	-		X	X			X	
25	Out of use (will be a museum)	Repaired	X				X		
26	Cultural Building (Museum)	Restored					X		
27	Out of use (Rent for restaurant)	Restored		X	X	X	X		
28	Public Building (NGO)	Restored					X		
29	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored				X	X		
30	Commercial Building (Restaurant&Cafe)	Restored	X	X		X	X		
31	Out of use	In restoration process						X	

3.1.1.2.1 Third Settled Area

The area which is defined between *Çevre Yolu Caddesi* and current north borders of the city is called The Third Settled Area in this study. there are nine districts. (*Dinek, Hacımehmetli, Tepe, Sugözü, Küçükhasbahçe, Büyükhasbahçe, Fığla* and *Cikcilli*) (See Figure 3.6)

The area includes two registered building lots (1 monument, 1 resident). As mentioned above, this area includes old villages. However there are a number of village houses that was constructed with traditional techniques, none of them except one are conserved by laws.

3.1.1.3. Planning Activities

There are four master plans and a conservation plan as planning activities as known. (See Figure 3.8)

The first master plan of *Alanya*, which was dated to 1958 was prepared for that area-first and second seettled area. The second Master Plan was prepeared in 1976 by *UTTA Ltd. Şti.* for the same area and many modifications was made on it. (*Promer*, 1998) According to these activities, the city developed among the shoreline and agricultural areas of the city.

Figure 3.8. Planning Activities in Alanya

However the 1976 plan is still valid for the south part of the city, a development plan was prepeared by *PROMER* Planning for that area in 1998. (*Promer*, 1998)

A conservation master plan was excepted in 1999 which was prepeared by *KA-BA* Conservation of Historic Buildings and Architecture LTD. (*www.alanya.bel.tr*)

3.1.2. *Alaydın* Family and *Hasanağalar* House[4]

Alaydın family with five children was one of the high-income families of *Alanya*. They were also known as *Hasanağalar*. Their childrens are *Alaaddin Alaydın, Şevki Alaydın, Fevzi Alaydın*, *Sebahat Köseoğlu* and *Ayşe Melahat Erkin*. Today only *Ayşe Melahat Erkin* is alive. Alaydın family had been engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry in the frist years of 1920's. They had had a farm in Ortanca, in the Konaklı town of Alanya.

Hasanağalar Houses was built by *Hasan Alaydın* in 1926. The family wanted to settle in their new home before their daughter *Ayşe Melahat Erkin* was born. So she had mentioned that "the house was built with a rush". Therefore, its facades were never plastered. In this period, the building had had a large garden covering an area of one current building lot each in north, south and west sides of the building according to current building lot size. There were orange trees in this garden and entrance of the garden was from the south side of the lot. There was an earth road parallel to the southern side of the lot and a narrow path on the western side. The garden was surrounded with a garden wall.

Around 1957 and 1958, the building was divided into two with a partition wall. It was built in the ground floor *hayat* and stairs-S03 on the northside of the building was added to the building. In this period entrance floor of the building was rented to a doctor and upper floor had been used by the *Alaydın* family. Also *Şevket Tokuş Caddesi* was passed through the garden. So the building lot was divided into two. The stairs-S01 that was located in north-south direction was relocated as in west-east direction and adjacent to the south facade of the building.

[4] The information that is not stated was collected from an interview with *Ayşe Melahat Erkin* on 15th December 2009 in this part.

In 1959, *Ayşe Melahat Erkin* married to internist Dr. *Sabir Erkin*. *Hasan Alaydın* died around years 1960-1963. His wife was died in 1985 too. In that years, the ground floor was used by renters, while the upper was used by Erkin family until 1979. Space E04 was used by *Sabir Erkin* as a clinic. Also E17 and E18 spaces were added to the north side in this period.

After a while *Alaaddin Alaydın* and his family started to live in the entrance floor of the building.

The building lot of the house is registered in 1987. (Appendix B)

The building was totally emptied in 1989 and not been used from that date. It was divided into 6 pieces with parcelling in time. The northeast part was sold. *Hasanağalar* House was left as a joint-property in the east parcel. It has approximately seven benificiaries today. Other building lots were shared between brothers and new buildings were built on them.

There is a report prepared by *Alanya* Museum Directorate in 1990 due to the request about enduring the conservation status of the building. According to this report, registration status of the building was not changed. (Appendix C) Due to the visuals attached to this report, the new settlement around the building had been started to be formed. (See Figure 3.10) The reused materials were noticed by the reporters to define values of the building also. Furthermore a timber partition wall and a door ornamented with laths are seen in the west side of the alley in gound floor level. (See Figure 3.11)

Figure 3.9. *Hasanağalar* House in 1980's (*Haşim Yetkin* Archive)

Figure 3.10. General view of the building in 1990 (*Alanya* Museum Archive)

Figure 3.11. Reused materials in the entrance landing (*Alanya* Museum Archive)

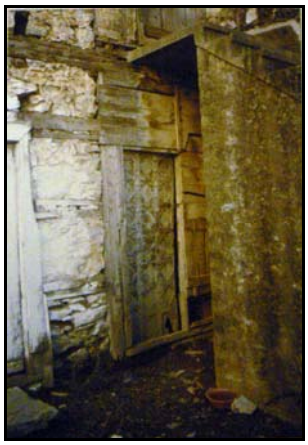


Figure 3.12. Partition wall and door in west side of the alley(*Alanya* Museum Archive)

3.1.3. Ottoman Empire in late 19th century

The Ottoman Empire created its own culture virtually in every field during the Classical Era. (*Karpat*, 2008, 12) According to Ottoman historians, beginning with *Lale Devri*[5] (1718-1730), a transition period called modernisation (or westernisation) era of Ottoman Empire started. This era had been continued through the first years of the republic as expanding and accelerating with the effect of the regime change in 1923 with the foundation of Repulic of Turkey. Including reforms in administrational and economic fields to keep up with the changing world system, modernisation started in the capital town İstanbul at first. Than it spreaded to other great cities and lastly throughout the empire land after 1870's. (*Tanyeli,* 1996, 285, 291) Effects of modernisation era had been observed in many fields. Its results are

[5] The term of "*Lale Devri*" means the age of tulip. That age is accepted between 1718-1730 and symbolyses the modernization era of the Otoman Empire.

examined below in terms of socioeconomical structure, town planning and traditional residential architecture characteristics.

Through this period, due to beginning of change in administration, a new bureaucracy class was founded in the society. Starting from İstanbul, this class emerged as the pioneer of modernisation throughout the entire Anatolia. While this change took place in urban, the country was affected with the changes in land system. The whole land of the country belonged to state in the Classical Era, but with the change of land system they were transferred to ownership of chief men and farmers. This was resulted in the spread of economic power through muslim groups partially, which was in the hands of non-muslim groups before. As a result of these developments a muslim elite group was emerged in the country. Constituted by bureaucrats and wealthy farmer families, this upper class tended to use the spreading "European" life style and its images as symbols of social status. (*Karpat,* 2008, 112-113)

The effects of modernisation movement in town planning was emerged in accordance with change of technology. Towns found the chance of horizontal development with the use of transportation tools such as railroads and carriages in city life. New commercial and administrative centers were developed through areas close to railroads and ports with the enchancement in commerce. New districts, where various social groups were housed in, started to emerge in the periphery of old towns, such as bourgeois and immigrant neighbourhoods. These new neighbourhoods were usually developed as scattered patterns formed by "*bağ evi*" type houses located in large gardens. Settlement pattern in newly developed areas was planned in grid system opposite to organic pattern of old centers. Furthermore, roads were planned as wide and having technical infrastructure. (Aktüre, 1978, 220-224)

The change in traditional resitential architecture is directly related to change of life styles and social classes. In the classical era, traditional resitential architecture was mainly shaped by extended family structure, religion, gender and privacy, economic sources (agriculture, animal husbandry vb.) and production technologies. However, various changes took place with necessities of the new life style in the modernistion era, such as the alteration of room and *hayat* concepts of the classical era. Rooms were transformed into specialized spaces like bedroom, living room, guest room etc., while it was used as a multifunctional space before. (*Demirarslan*, 2006, 38) The room changed last is bedroom because of the affects of privacy.

(*Tanyeli,* 1996, 288) The sofa was used as the living room. Moveable furnitures, which were not a part of the traditional residential culture, were started to be used and accordingly level of window openings were changed. Moreover, caisson ceiling was disappeared in some examples.(*Azezli*, 2009, 91) All changes mentioned above were spreaded through a process, a transition period that is between traditional and modern life. According to *Tanyeli*, the situation in this period is called as "double code" and described as the use of both traditional and European style in the same structure. (*Tanyeli,* 1996, 291)

3.1.4. A Brief Information About Conservation Process And financial Framework In Turkey

The general conservation process is defined from determination to completion of restoration phase in this topic. Firstly the actors that are mainly responsible to conserve immovable cultural heritage are explained. Than the process including identification of the building/ area, preparation of a conservation project, implementation of the conservation project and monitoring phases is examined generally.

According to the current legislation, the obligation to protect cultural heritage varies according to the ownership status. The protection of the immovable cultural heritage owned by public institutions is under responsibility of the related institution and the protection of the immovable cultural heritage owned by private ownerships is under responsibility of the property owner. Regardless of the ownership status, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible for protecting all kinds of cultural heritage.

The conservation process consists of four different stages. The stages are identification of to be protected building / area, preparation of the preservation project, implementation of the conservation project and routine maintenance phases.

The stage of identification of to be protected building / area begins with an appeal that made by a person or an institution. In accordance with this application and based on the results obtained from assessments of the in charge reporters assigned by the Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council (CNHCC) will determine if the building / area should be protected and if so, which preservation method should be implemented.

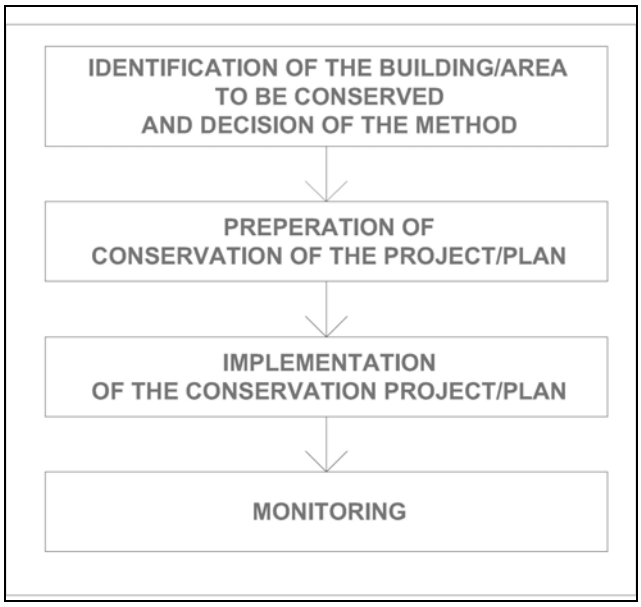


Figure 3.13. Conservation process of an immovable cultural heritage

At this stage, in line with the decision of the council, the immovable private properties could be expropriated. The property expropriation will be made by municipalities with the permission of the governor.

In the next stage, the project owner (architect) who is responsible agent during formation of the preservation project processes primarily defines the building with the help of complementary studies carried out by the various disciplines. The next step covers the evaluation phase. The conservation project establishes in the light of the performed assessments .The implementation phase of the projects begins upon approval of CNHCC.

In the implementation phase of the preservation project, the responsible agent is the building contractor. The contractor, under the supervision of the project owner, implements the preservation project. During the implementation processes, the Ministry of Culture and if there is any PICB supervisor play a role.

The preparation of the preservation project and the implementation processes of a private ownership property, the scheme indicating the finance and audit stages, and finance of the needed to be preserved immovable differs according to the condition of the property.

The finance for preservation of the immovable properties owned by public institutions will be provided by the affiliated institution.

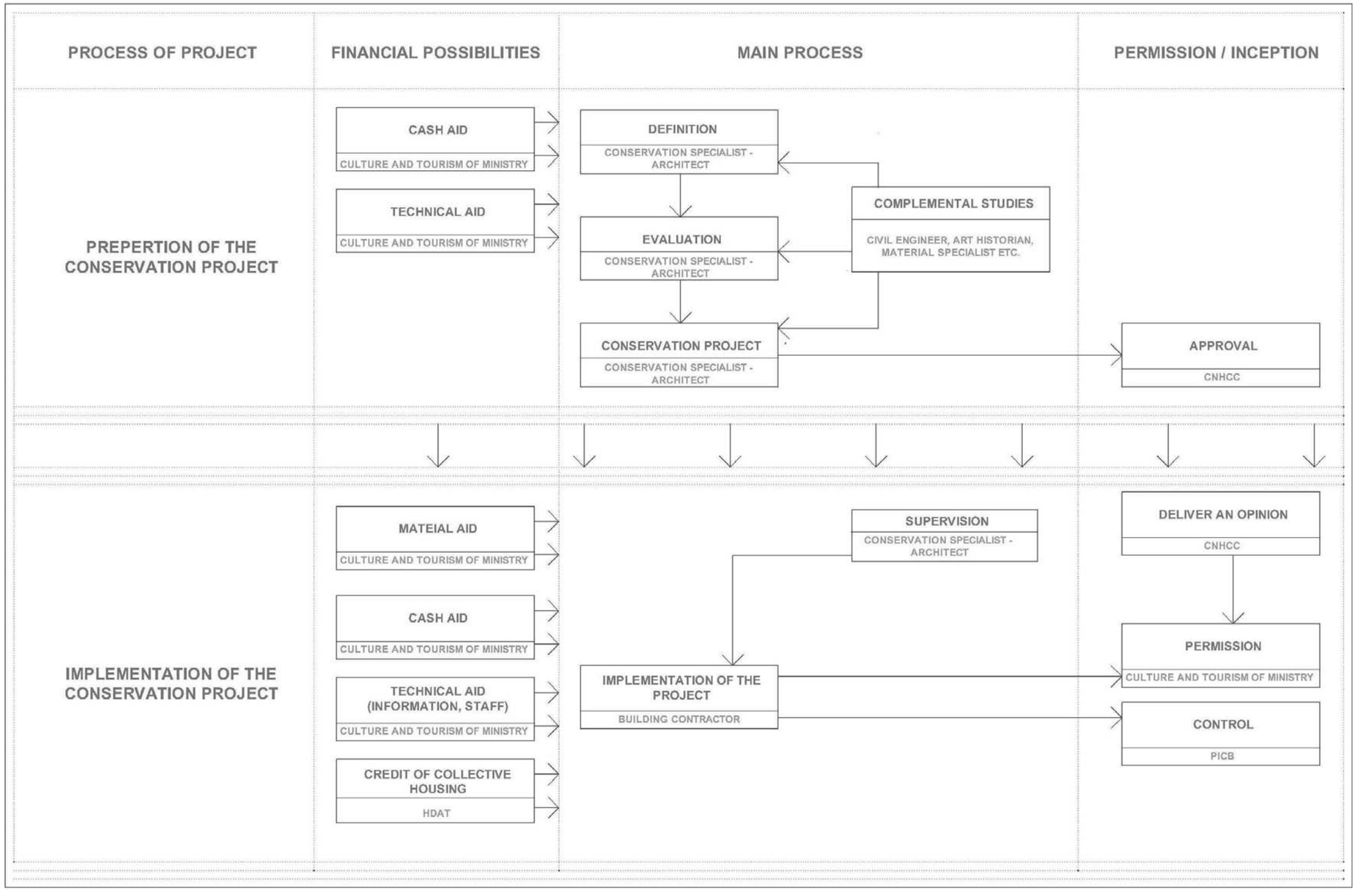


Figure 3.14. Conservation and implementation process of a building is in private

Regarding the immovable properties owned by private ownerships the ministry of culture, HDAT and municipalities will provide various supports.

The preservation function of the buildings, which will be used for public benefits, may be supported by the relevant public institutions.

During preparation of the conservation project, the project owner can receive financial and technical support from Ministry of Culture. During the implementation phase, the contractor can also receive the same financial and technical support from

Ministry of Culture as well as credit support from HDAT.

3.3. Comparative Study

3.2.1. Street – Building Lot – Building Relations

THC are located on a sloped area. Especially in *Tophane* district, the area have approximately %60 slope. Building lots are settled in south-north direction. They are settled between narrow streets and have nearly rectangular forms. Ratio of building lot/building varies from 2/1 to 1/1. Buildings, located on high sloped area, have no gardens. Entrances of building lots are generally from narrow side (north side of south side) of the building lot. Buildings, located on a low sloped area, have gardens through the landscape and their entrances are from the east side of the lot. In some cases buildings have projects locating on streets. There are no secondary buildings in the building lot. Gardens are generally terraced because of the slope. The terraces are called "*maldan*". (See Figure 3.12)

Figure 3.15. Street-building lot- building relations in *Tophane* District (after present map taken from *Alanya* Municipality)

THPA are located between new apartment buildings today. Their lots are variable in dimensions and street-building lot-building ratio. Some of them are entered from street directly, some of them are entered by a garden from the street. Some building lots brim over to streets. According to the information from literature research, they had been located in large fruit gardens. Buildings were located on middle of the gardens. The area was determined as new development area by the plan prepared in 1976 and has become a dense urban pattern with new buildings. As a result of this, traditional houses in that area have lost their original street-building lot-building relations.

***Hasanağalar* House** have lost its original building lot features like all THPA.

3.2.2. Mass Properties

THC are two storeyed buildings. There are a few elaborated examples that have three storeys also. They consist of a main mass, one service mass, a projection and a "*çardak*" mainly.

Main masses have rectangular plan layout in south-north direction and they are oriented through the landscape (east direction). East parts of the main masses are open spaces that are carried by timber colums in common. The projection locates on east façade generally, it is organised along the façade, in the edge of the façade or in the corner as an angled-projection. There are also "*çardak*" elements through landscape in the main masses. *Çardak* and projection elements have hipped, gabled roofs or roofs that are integrated these two types.

There are also service masses in some examples. They are located in upper floors as a projected part, on one of the side facades. They were constructed with timber with no careless. They have shelter roofs.

Entrances of the houses locating on a low sloped area are at east side of the building lot. Houses locating on a high sloped area are entered from the narrow edge of the building lot according to the urban pattern. (See Table 3.2)

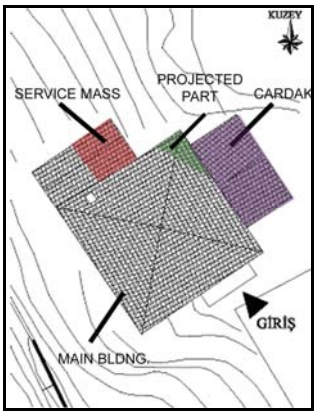
Table 3.2. Comparative Study - Mass Properties

THPA


"Cumba" type and corner projections in THPA


a- A type service masses in THPA b- B type service masses in THPA

THC



An example for mass properties of a house inside the castle



Examples from THC

THPA are two or three storeyed buildings. They consist of a main mass, one or two service masses and a projection generally.

Main masses have quadrilateral shapes in common, eventhough some examples can be seen in shapes like "L" or two quadrilaterals interlocking each other. All of them have hipped roofs. Main masses includes projections also. There are two types of projections; "*cumba*" type projections and corner projections.

- "*Cumba*" type projections have rectangular form in plan layout. They are located on south facades, in the upper floor level of the building. They are in height of one floor in common. There is only one projection in one building usually. They have hipped or gabled roofs integrating with roof of the main mass.

- Corner projections are located on south and one of other façades. All of them have hipped roof. There are two types of roof organisation in corner projections; integrated with the roof of main mass and elevated from the roof level of the main mass.

Furthermore, in two examples there are "*çardak*"s. But this element is not common for this area.

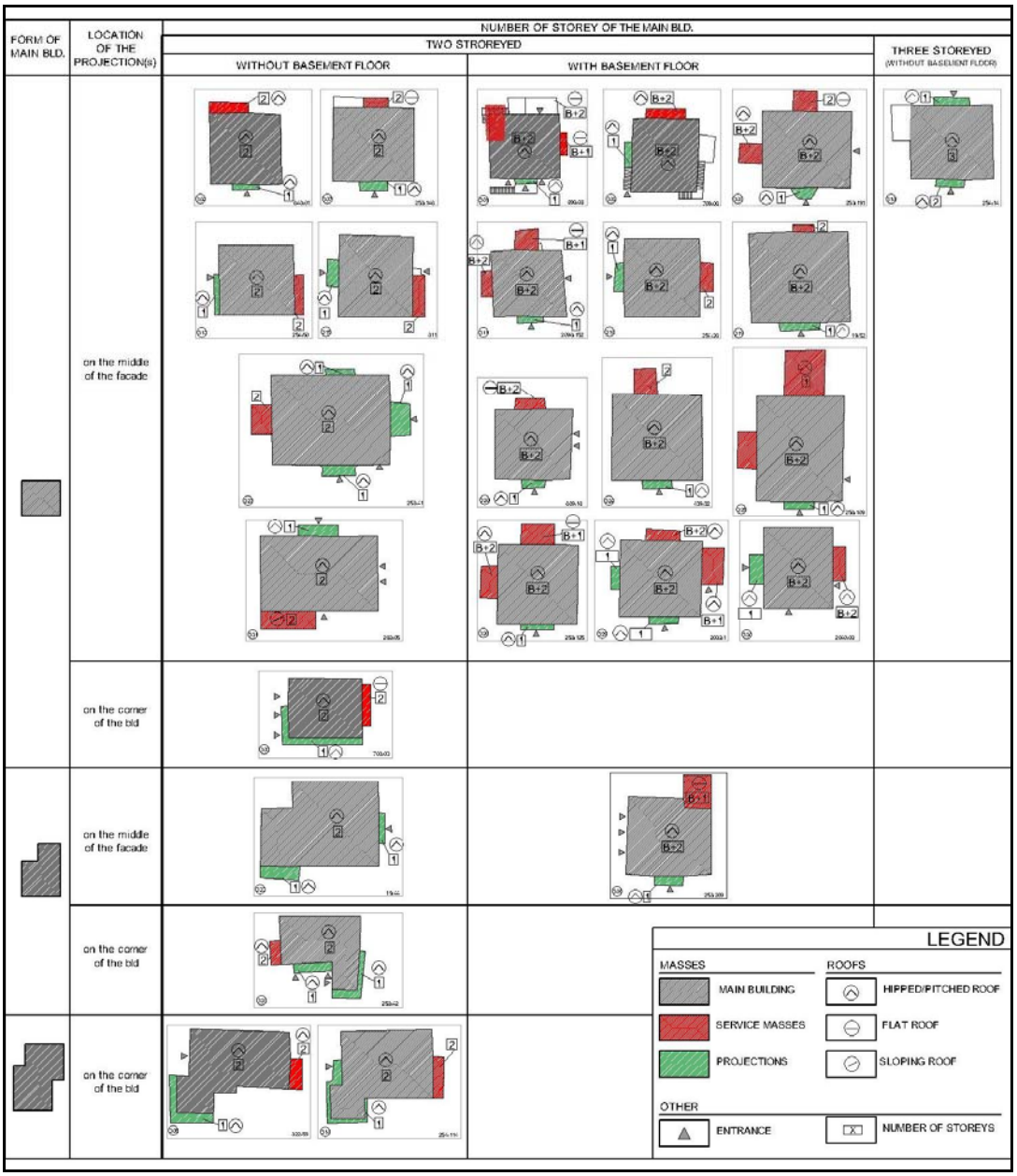
There are two types service masses. They are named as "A" and "B" type.

- "A" type service masses are located on one of the side facades in common. They have rectangular plan scheme, same number of storeys with main mass and hipped roof integrating with main mass. This type of service masses are seen in almost every plain area house.

- "B" type service masses are located on back facades in general. They have rectangular plan scheme and are one storey lower than the main masses They have a flat reinforced concrete roof that is used as terrace. The widest façade of them indicate a typology in the upper floor of the mass. It is a symetrically designed façade that is organize with a chimney and windows in each side. B type service mass is located only in the elaborated examples.

The main entrances varies according to the projection type. In examples that have “cumba” type projection, the main entrances are situated in the axis of the “cumba”. It can be in ground floor or the floor above. In the examples that have corner projections, the main entrances are situated in one of the facades that have projections in ground floor. Most of the THPA, especially the larger ones, have secondary entrances that opens to the ground floor spaces directly from the garden. (See Table 3.3)

Table 3.3. Comparative Study - Mass properties within THPA



***Hasanağalar* House** have same mass properties with THPA in general. It is a three storeyed building, including two service masses (both type 1 and type 2) and "*cumba*" type projection. Main entrance of the building is from entrance floor, with a door located under the projection. Also the ground floor spaces are entered from garden directly.

3.2.3. Space Organization[6]

THC are commonly two storeyed as mentioned above, ground floor and first floor. First floor is used as the living floor and the ground floor is used for storage and animal husbandry. The first floor consist of *hayat*, rooms, *çardak* and service spaces for self-cleaning. The ground floor consist of an *avlu*, *gedey* and cistern in common.

They have a plan scheme with outer *hayat*. *Hayat* is surrounded with rooms in one or two sides. *Avlu* is located under *hayat* space. *Avlu* and *hayat* spaces are oriented through the landscape. In first floor, however, *çağnişir* and *mabeyn* spaces are oriented to the landscape, *içeri* spaces , kitchen and service spaces are oriented through the mountain. There are *gedey* spaces and cistern in ground floor and they were organized acording to the first floor plan scheme. The main entrance is located on ground floor and it is opened to *avlu* space. Stairs that connect *avlu* to *hayat* provide the circulation between floors. All first floor spaces are entered from *hayat*. The entrances of ground floor spaces are from *avlu* or garden directly.

Hasan Şener has evaluated a THC in terms of spatial featıres as classifying vertically divided parts; as summer and winter part. Winter part is located through the mountain side. It includes service spaces in ground floor, kitchen and *içeri* spaces. Summer part is located through the landscape. It includes *avlu*, *çağnişir*, if exists *mabeyn* and *çardak* spaces. This classification is also related with construction technique. (*Şener,* 1982,12) (See Figure 3.13)

6 The designation of the plan schemes are based on living floors in this part. The floor including the main entrance door, rooms and *hayat* space is named as entrance floor. The floor including storage and service spaces mainly is named ground floor.

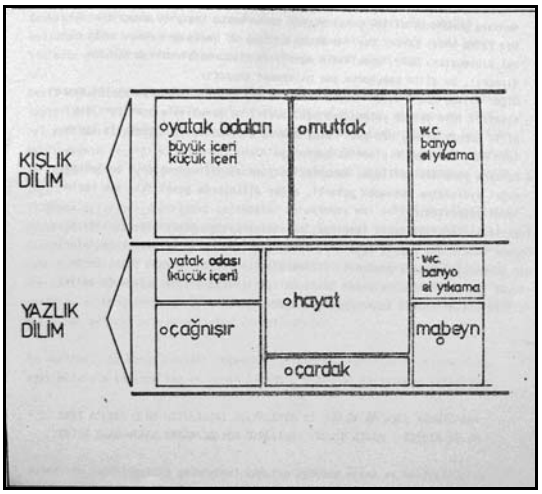
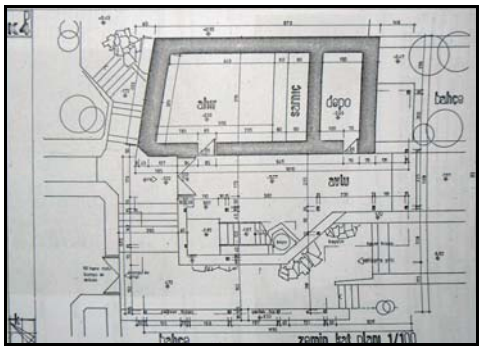
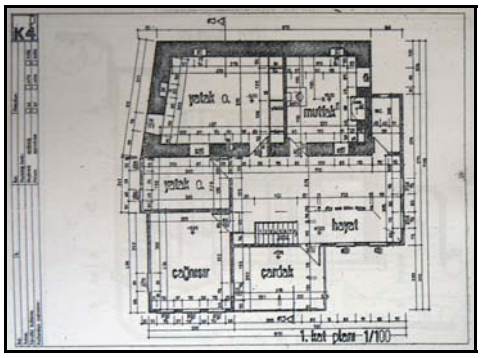


Figure 3.16. Spatial evaluation of *Alanya* THC (Şener, 1982,12)

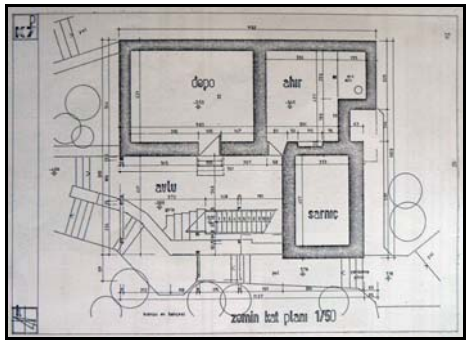
Table 3.4. Comparative Study – Plan Organization of THC



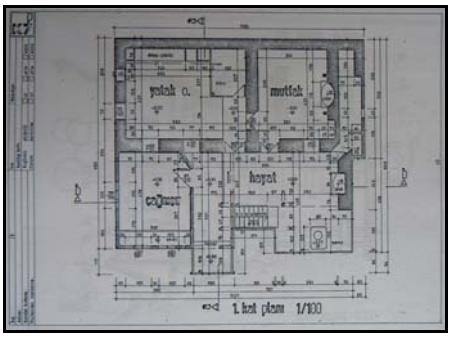
Ground floor of house K4 inside the castle (Şener, 1982,68)



First floor of house K4 inside the castle (Şener, 1982,69)



Ground floor of house K7 inside the castle (Şener, 1982,92)



First floor of house K7 inside the castle (Şener, 1982,93)

In **THPA**, there are three types of plan schemes; houses with a hayat on the corner (P1 type), houses with a inner hayat (P2 type) and houses with cross-shaped hayat space (P3 type). Spatial organization and spaces are evaluated according to this classification.

P1 type THPA include *hayat* space on the corner and there are room on its two or three side. There are a few examples that have P1 type plan scheme. This type have same plan organization with most of THC. Differently, all *alvu* and *hayat* spaces are closed and they are oriented to the south direction generally. Furthermore, there is no cistern in this type. The wet spaces in first floor are organised in one edge of the *hayat* as like as THC.

Most of the THPA have in P2 type plan scheme. They are two or three storeyed houses. In three storeyed examples, the living floors are entrance and first floor. The ground floor is used for storage and animal husbandry. In two storeyed examples, there is no ground floors and both storeys used for living function. The entrance and first floors consist of *hayat*, rooms, kitchen and wet spaces. The ground floor consist of an *avlu* and *gedey* in common. They have a plan scheme with inner *hayat.* Usually there are two rooms in each side of the *hayat*. All floors (ground, entrance and first floors) have same plan scheme. Rooms oriented to the south direction are *çağnişir* and *mabeyn*. *İçeri* spaces are located on north part of the building. A room in the north part of the building is used as kitchen in living flors. Only in elaborated examples, it is located in an apart service mass that located northside. Wet spaces (WC, *abdestlik* and bathroom) are organized in a service mass. They are reached from *hayat* by a hall that is located between rooms. In ground floor, there are *avlu* and *gedey* spaces. Ground floor plan scheme is similar to the living floors and *avlu* is the common space of this floor. But in some examples there is no common space. The entrances of ground floor spaces are from garden directly. In short, *avlu* space lost its characteristics and became a *gedey* space. The main entrance is from the entrance floor, from narrow edge of *hayat* on generally south façade. Stairs designed in an edge of *hayat* or between rooms provide the circulation between living floors.

There is only one THPA that is in P3 type. It is a two storeyed house. Both floors have same plan scheme and are used for living. There are *hayat*, rooms and wet spaces for self-cleaning. There is no kitchen in this house. It has a cross shaped *hayat* and rooms in four sides. Wet spaces are shaped like P2 type houses. The main entrance is located in the entrance floor and the circulation is provided with stairs that located between rooms. All spaces are reached from *hayat*.

Table 3.5. Comparative Study - Plan organizations of THPA

The spatial diversity that is seen in THC are valid for THPA too. The winter part is in north and the summer part is in south. Furthermore, there is an horizontal diversity within floors. The first floor is named as summer floor. This floor is higher that the entrance floor. That diversity is observed also in terms of construction techique. (See Table 3.5)

Hasanağalar **House** have P2 type plan scheme with stairs located in *hayat*. Space organization of the building is similar to the majority of the THPA. Besides, it has a kitchen space in entrance floor that is organised in a service mass in north. Also the ground floor plan scheme is different from all buildings. The spaces are organized independent from eachother and have entrances from garden directly.

3.2.4. Spaces

3.2.4.1. Living Floor Spaces

Hayat **:**

In THC, there is a ***hayat*** space at east side, through the landscape. However it is designed as an open space in earlier examples, they became closed spaces in time. It is the space that is used for living and as a common space. The stairs coming from the *avlu* reaches to *hayat* directly. There can be architectural elements like *mastapa* (timber sitting platform), cistern, *ocaklık*, cupboards and niches.

In THPA, this space is designed as a rectangular shaped inner *hayat*. It is the common space of living floors and all spaces are entered from *hayat*. There are stairs locating on the narrow edge of the *hayat* in common. *Hayat* space includes no architectural elements for storage, sitting or heating. In first floors, they are projected through the landscape and there are mobile *sedir* elements in three sides of the projection.

Rooms :

Rooms in THC are designed to fulfill multiple functions (sleeping, sitting, eating, storage etc.) in line with the tradition of room throughout whole Anatolia. (Küçükerman) They have plastered walls, timber covered celing and floors. They are rich about arhitectural elements like, cupboards along a wall, single cupboards, *ocaklık*, *sedir*, *tabaklık* etc. However it is

designed as a multi functional space, they can be differentated due to its usual usages. The rooms that are used for sleeping function are called "*içeri"*. ***Büyük içeri*** is used as a sleeping area for parents and ***küçük içeri*** for childens. There are storage units (cupboards along a wall, single cupboards, niches) and *sedir*'s in içeri spaces. There are wet spaces called *gusülhane*, designed in the cupboard, in some examples. *İçeri* spaces are divided horizontally and vertically according to these functions (*Pabuçluk*, *sekialtı* and *sekiüstü* parts can be seen in these spaces) in common. There are also more elaborated rooms for sitting function. The most elaborated and ornamented room is called as ***çağnişir*** and the secondary one is called *mabeyn*. *çağnişir* is seen in every house. But only large houses have *mabeyn* space. *Çağnişir* is oriented through the landscape and there are *sedir* elements in that part. There may be also storage units, especially cupboards along a wall.

In THPA, rooms are similar to the rooms of THC. But also, some rooms of P2 type THPA are more simple and designed without any architectural elements. These spaces are usually *mabeyn* and *küçük içeri* spaces. Most of the rooms have mobile sedir elements.

Çardak :

Çardak is a common plan element in THC. It is an open space that is covered with usually shelter roof and projected through the landscape.

In THPA, it is rare. Only a few examples have *çardak* element. In that cases, they are located on side façade of the house and have same features with *çardak*'s in THC.

Hasanağalar House has no *çardak* element.

Kitchen :

In THC, however one of the rooms can be specialized as a kitchen, in some examples the only *ocaklık* element throughout the building is located in *hayat* space. It shows that the cooking function had been achieved in *hayat* space in these houses. Wherever the kitchen is located (as an apart room or designed as a part of *hayat*) there are storage elements cupboards, niches) and *ocaklık* element. Also there are speces used for dish washing. It is an elevated on the platform that is constructed with mortar.The waste water had been thrown to garden directly. It has plastered walls, timber covered celing and floor. They are rich in terms of arhitectural elements like, single cupboards, niches, *ocaklık* and *tabaklık*.

In THPA, the general features are similar to THC. The *ocaklık* wall is designed in a symetrical order in common. And also in elaborated examples there is no kitchens or it is located in a service mass that is built out of the main mass. In the situation that kitchen designed in a service mass, they are entered from *hayat* space.

The kitchen of the ***Hasanağalar* House** is located in a service mass in entrance floor level. It has a symmetrically designed wall with *ocaklık* and windows each side. It is entered from *hayat*.

Wet Spaces :

WC and *abdestlik* spaces are used for cleaning function.

In THC, they are located on first floor. They are constructed with timber and there is no finishing materials and architectural elements. Generally, they are reached from *hayat* directly and constructed out of the plan scheme borders as a projected space at the side façade of the house. However the waste water of *abdestlik* had been thrown to garden directly, waste water of WC was thrown to an empty, large and doorless space in the basement floor. It is a remarkable subject that waste water of kitchens, *gusülhane'*s and toilets should not interfere each other.

In THPA, they are designed in a service mass that is located out of the main mass. *Abdeslik* space is reached with a hall from the *hayat*. This hall is also used as a cellar. Beside the WC space, a bathroom is situated also. They have plastered walls and tile covered floors. Their floor levels are higher than the level floor of the hall and *hayat*.

In Hasanağalar House, wet spaces have same features with plain area hpuses. There is a doorless empty space in ground floor also.

3.2.4.2. Ground Floor Spaces

***Avlu* :**

Avlu is the common space of ground floor and also it is the entrance space of the building. In THC, there are examples as open or closed spaces. There are timber stairs, that reaches to *hayat*, at the middle in common. *Gedey* spaces are reached from *avlu*. Also any production facility is occurred in that space or in the garden.

In THPA, all houses in P1 plan type and most of the houses in P2 plan type have similar features with *avlu* space in THC. But in some examples in P2 plan type, *avlu* space had lost its common space features and became a *gedey* space. Even though there may be spaces that entered from that spaces, it is not enough to named them as *avlu*.

In Hasanağalar House, there is a cross-shaped space (G01) in the ground floor. Only space G06 is reached from space G01. Space G01 is an example of the *avlu* space which became a *gedey.*

Gedey :

Gedey spaces are used for storage as stable and hayloft.

In THC, they are unplastered and floors of them are filled with earth. In the times that camels, horses and donkeys were used as whicles, *gedey* spaces that was used as stable were called as "*develik*".

Gedey spaces in THPA have similar features with THC.

Hasanağalar House have *gedey* spaces in ground floor like THPA.

Ambar :

Ambar is used for storage of goods like grain.

It is a plastered space and floor level of it is higher than the other basement floor spaces usually. It is reached by a space, *avlu* in common. Also there were wooden furnitures to keep the goods. *Ambar* space has same features in *Kaleiçi* and THPA.

In *Hasanağalar* House, space G06 has features of *ambar*.

Cistern :

There is a space for reservoirs of the cistern in THC in ground floor. There is an output to the space (kitchen or *hayat*) in upper floor. This space has no entrance from ground floor.

In THPA and *Hasanağalar* House, there are no cisterns.

3.2.5. Construction Technique

There are two construction techniques used in common in *Alanya*:

- CT-1 - Rubble stone masonry wall with timber beams and *çivileme* jointings
- CT-2 - timber frame system system with brick infill or *bagdadi* technique

Construction technique of THC differentiates according to winter-summer parts. Ground floors are constructed with CT-1. In upper floors, winter parts are constructed with CT-1 and summer parts with CT-2. The parts constructed with CT-2 are always plastered.

Table 3.6. Comparative Study – Construction Technique

THPA	
THC	

Construction technique of **THPA** differentiates according floors. Ground floors and entrance floors in THPA are constructed with CT-1. First floors are constructed with CT-2. The first floors are plastered but ground and entrance floors are not plastered in common. No examples

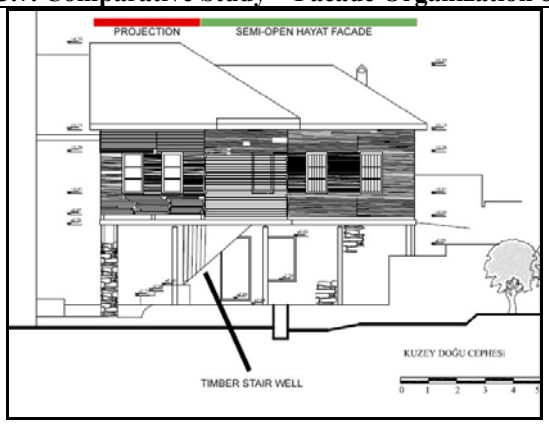
are noticed that is unplastered in upper floor level. Partition walls are generally constructed with CT-2 but walls of north rooms in entrance floors are constructed with CT-2.

***Hasanağalar* House** is constructed same techniques with THPA. Differently, there is no plaster trace in parts constructed with CT-2.

3.2.6. Façade Organizations

THC are oriented to the landscape as mentioned. Front facades of the houses are summer parts. The spaces in summer parts (*avlu* and *hayat*) are open spaces in common. So that part of the building are on timber columns and ground floors are integrated with the garden in houses with *avlu*. In this type houses, stairs connecting garden to *hayat* in upper floor can be seen on

Table 3.7. Comparative Study – Facade Organization of THC



Façade Organization of a house inside the castle (Şener, 1982,58)

Façade Organization of a house inside the castle (Göncü, 2009)

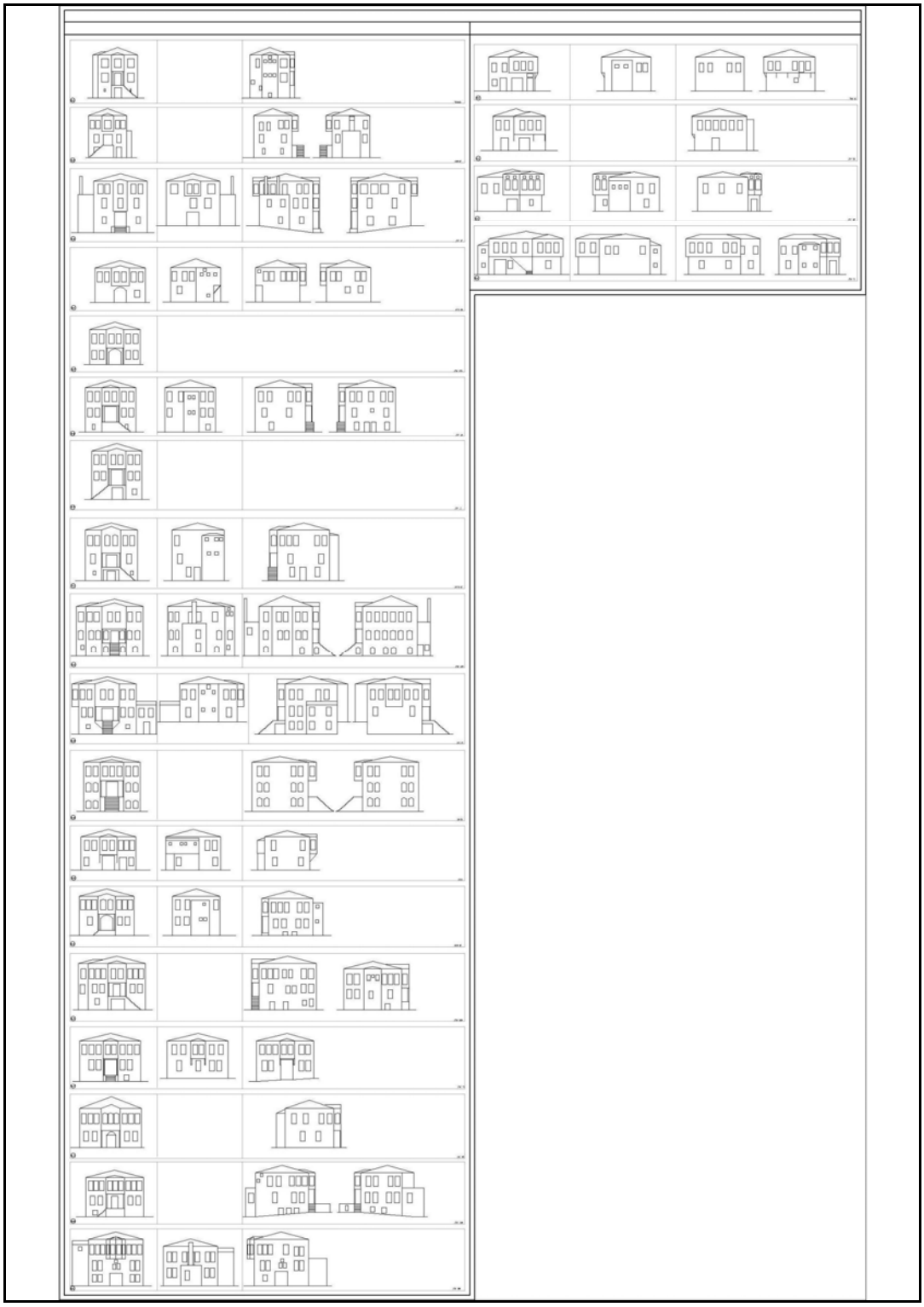
the façade in a timber stair well. In front facades, *çağnişir* spaces are projects from the ground floor of the building. The number and sizes of openings in summer parts, are bigger than the winter parts. Façades of *çağnişir* differentiate from other parts with their windows, construction technique and height in some cases. Vertical rectangular windows in ½ ratio are the common window type in this area. There are windows with top windows also. *Hayat* spaces are closed with timber partition walls in some cases and include windows as *çağnişir* in some cases. And *çardak* can be seen in front façades. Other facades and ground flooor of front façades have smaller and disordered windows. Service spaces can be located in every façade except front façade. They are projected masses, in one storey height in upper floor level. They are constructed with timber by sloppy. They can have small openings called *gözdeliği*.

THPA are oriented to south direction. The opennings are differentiates according to floors. The number and sizes of openings in upper floors are bigger than the other floor openings. Windows of rooms are vertical rectangular openings in ½ ratio. They are rarely have arched form. There are groups, 2, 3 and in some cases 4 windows generated gathering. Window groups reflect the plan scheme of the building. Service windows are not in an order, varies in dimension and form but all of then are quadrilateral. A classification had prepared according to the entrance facades of houses. There are asymmetric and symmetric façade organizations. Houses with corner projections have asymmetric façade organizations. The entrances are through a large, two winged timber door that is situated in any façade including projection. Service masses can be located in every façade except front façade. These façades have not organized in an order.

Houses that have symmetrical order in front facades are formed by three equal parts. Middle part contains entrance and projection above. Entrances are provided with rectangular or arched formed large, two winged timber doors. There are entrance landings in front of the entranc in the middle part. The entrance landings are reached by stairs which are situated parallel or perpendicular to front façade. There are a space for storage under the landing. Side parts of the front façade include windows in equal quantity. Back facades are in asymmetric order and include a service mass (B type) which used as terrace from upper floor of the main mass. This service mass have symmetrical façade in entrance floor. It contains a chimney and two windows in each sides. Dimensions and locations of these windows are different from

windows of rooms in main mass. In side facades, no order observed but the groups of the room windows are distinctive feature of these facades. One of side facades contains a service

Table 3.8. Comparative Study - Facade organizations of THPA



mass including windows in different dimensions and forms in common. Windows of rooms oriented to north side of the building are in different dimensions, location and height in the façade in some cases. Also facades except front facades include projection in some cases.

***Hasanağalar* House** has façade organization as explained in symmetrical façade organization type. The building is three storeyed, have hipped roof in main mass. It has a projection on south façade and an arched entrance under the projection in entrance floor level. There is entrance stairs located perpendicular to the building and an entrance landing under the projection. In entrance and upper floor, there are two windows in middle and side parts. Back façade is in a symmetrical order and has a service mass (B type) which is used as a terrace from upper floor of the main mass. Side facades are in asymmetrical order with groups of windows, mentioned in plain area houses above. In east façade there is another three storeyed service mass. (A type) Windows of rooms oriented to north side of the building are in different dimensions and location in the façade also.

3.2.7. Architectural Elements

3.2.7.1. Openings

3.2.7.1.1. Doors

There are large, rectangular or arched formed, two winged timber entrance doors in **THC.** These doors can be panelled or batten doors ornamented with laths. No examples have determined with lighting. There are no secondary entrances doors in this are. Interior doors are rectangular formed, timber winged doors. They are generally single winged and panelled doors.

In **THPA**, main entrance doors are large, in rectangular or arched form openings with two winged timber panelled doors. A lighting part with iron grills is located on top of the opening or on the middle part of the wings. Secondary entrance doors, opening to the service spaces in ground floors, are in rectangular form, single winged panelled or batten door. Interior doors are in rectangular form, timber panelled doors. They can be single or double winged. There are top-hung lighting windows in some cases. Doors of service spaces like WC and bathroom are single winged batten doors. There is no ornamentations except panelled door variations.

Table 3.9. Comparative Study – Doors

THPA

a- Extrerior Doors b- Secondary exterior Doors of THPA

Interior Doors of THPA

THC

Exterior Doors of THC

Interior Doors of THC

***Hasanağalar* House** has a large, arched, timber entrance door with lighting. Secondary entrance doors and interior doors have same features with THPA also.

3.2.7.1.2. Windows

In **THC,** there are two types of windows: sash windows and side-hung windows. Both types are timber, have rectangular or arched formed and in ½ ratio. Sash windows are windows of summer part spaces. They have square formed timber top windows above in common. Side-hung windows are windows of winter part spaces. There are no interior windows in THPA.

Table 3.10. Comparative Study – Windows

THPA	 **Sash Windows of THPA**  **Winged Windows of THPA**
THC	 **Windows of THC**

In **THPA** there are same types of windows with THC. Top windows are seen only in the houses that have P1 type plan scheme and asymmetrical façade organization. In some cases

there are water drip profiles on windows. Sash windows are located on south rooms and side-hung windows are located on north rooms of houses. There are no interior windows in THPA.

In ***Hasanağalar*** **House** there are both kinds of windows, that can be seen in THPA. Have no top windows and ornamentations on windows. Sash windows are located in south side of the building especially.

3.2.7.1.3. Grills

In THC, iron grid grills are common. Other than this, there are iron grills in half of the window. They are used in upper floors, especially in summer part. A noticeable thing is that timber lattices are common for upper floor spaces in that area.

Table 3.11. Comparative Study – Grills

THPA	
THC	

In **THPA**, there are grills in same properties with THC. Differently, timber lattices are not common in plain area.

***Hasanağalar* House** has grid iron grills in all windows except upper floor windows. There are half iron grills and a timber lattice in windows of north east space in upper floor.

3.2.7.1.4. *Kapak*s

Shutters are called "*kapak*" in *Alanya*. In THC, there are side-hung shutters. They are constructed with timber. There are two types of *kapak*: timber panelled shutters and battened shutters. Panelled shutters are two winged, battened ones are single winged in general. Panelled shurttters are used in upper floor room windows, battened ones are used in ground floor windows. There are types that are divided into two vertically. Iron hinges were used in especially upper floor windows. And also ornamentations with lath are common for upper floor windows

Table 3.12. Comparative Study – *Kapak*s

THPA	
THC	

In **THPA**, besides the *kapak*'s in THC, there are louvre. Louvre shutters are two winged and are used in entrance and first floor room windows. Windows of kitchen space - if it is designed in a service mass – there are battened shutters.

***Hasanağalar* House** has same properties of *kapak*'s with THPA. Battened shutters are used in ground floor window openings. Panelled shutters are used in windows of north mass and louvre shutters are used in all windows of entrance floor except space G06.

3.2.7.2. Cupboards

3.2.7.2.1. Cupboards Organized Along A Wall

Walls including combinations of cupboards along a wall (*yüklük*, cupboards etc.), flower pot, *gusulhane, gözdolabı* and *musandıra*.

In THC there are two types of cupboards along a wall:

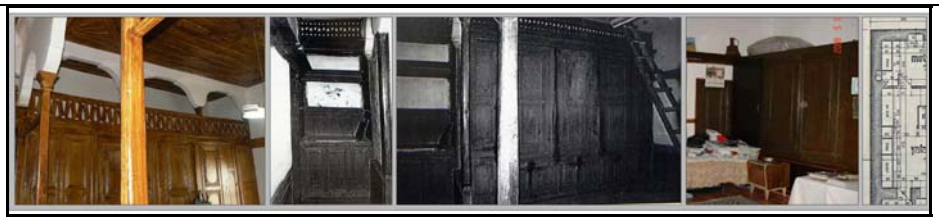
1- Including *Yüklük* + cupboard + *gözdolabı* + *musandıra*
2- Including cupboard + *gözdolabı*

Type 1, which is less ornamented than type 2, is seen *içeri* spaces in common.There are examples that *gusülhane* and *gözdolabı* do not exist. Type 1 is generally constructed on a masonry wall. Type 2 is located in *çağnişir* spaces and generally ornamented. In type 2, elements constructed as a partititon wall. In some cases, cupboards along a wall were designed integrated with *pabuçluk.*

In **THPA**, both types of cupboards are seen. Additionally in type 2, there is also flower pot at the middle of the cupboard.

There are both of types in ***Hasanağalar* house**. Type 1 used in spaces G06 and 105. Type 2 used in spaces G11 and 109.

Table 3.13. Comparative Study – Cupboards along a wall

THPA	
THC	

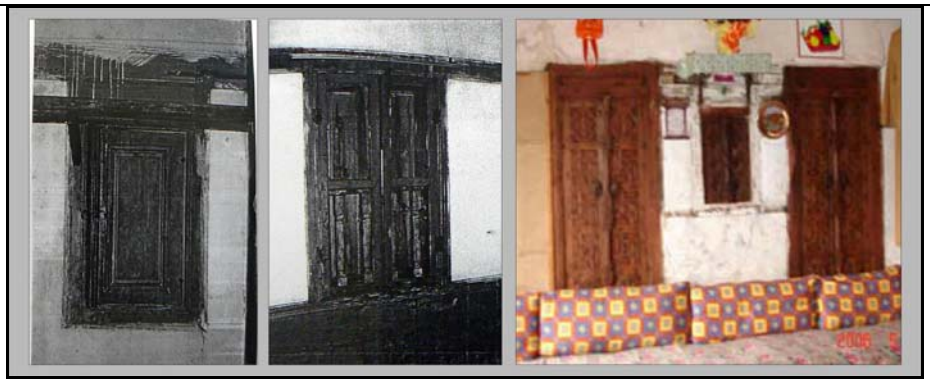
3.2.7.2.2. Single Cupboards

Single cupboards of THC are timber constructed, built-in cupboards. They are in approximately 80 cm wide, 140 cm height and in window level. All of them have timber wings. There are single and double winged examples. In some cases, inside of the cupboard are covered with timber battens. They are located in *hayat*, rooms, and service spaces (kitchen and *abdestlik*) There are more than one cupboards in different sizes in kitchens.

In **THPA**, single cupboards have similar features with examples in THC. Differently, there is maximum one cupboard in one space and there are no single cupboards in *hayat*.

***Hasanağalar* House** have cupboards in same features used in THPA.

Table 3.14. Comparative Study – Single Cupboards

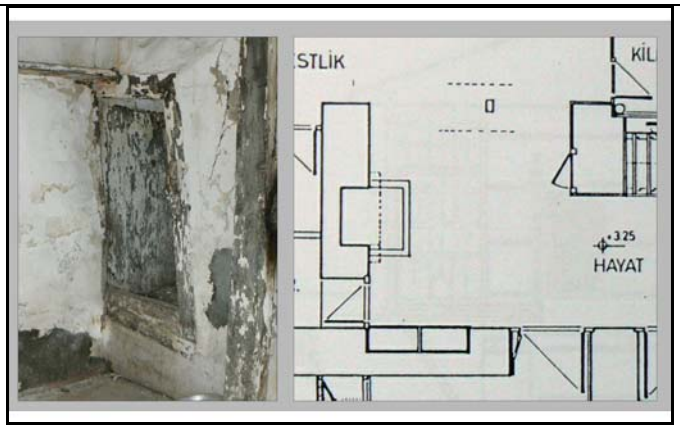
THPA	
THC	

3.32.7.3. Niches

Houses in ***Kaleiçi*** and **plain area,** both have same kind of niches. Niches can be with partitions or not. They are in same dimensions with single cupboards. Also thair construction techniques are similar. Differently, larger examples of niches are located in kitchens.

Hasanağalar **House** have niches in same features used in K*aleiçi* and THPA.

Table 3.15. Comparative Study – Niches

THPA	
THC	

3.2.7.4. *Tabaklık*s

Tabaklık is the shelves that called "*sergen*" in traditional Anatolian houses. They are located on upper levels of spaces generally.

Houses in ***Kaleiçi*** and **plain area,** both have same kind of *tabaklık*'s. They are located on upper level of windows and cupboards. They can cover three or four side of a room. All THPA does not contain *tabaklık* element. *Tabaklık* elements are designed with *ocaklık* in common.

Table 3.16. Comparative Study – *Tabaklık*s

THPA	
THC	

3.2.7.5. *Ocaklık*s

In THC and **THPA**, there are two types of *ocaklık* elements: Sylindirical *ocaklık*'s have conical hats with timber *yaşmak*'s and rectangular *ocaklık* elements without *yaşmak*. Type without *yaşmak* have an arched form which was constructed with brick masonry system. Type with *yaşmak* is usually designed with *tabaklık* element. In THPA, *ocaklık*'s are located at içeri spaces and kitchens generally. THC, *ocaklık*'s located in kitchen and *içeri*, in winter part of houses.

In ***Hasanağalar* House**, there are three *ocaklık* elements in type without *yaşmak.*

Table 3.17. Comparative Study –*Ocaklık*s

THPA	
THC	

3.2.7.6. Ceilings

Both THC and **THPA,** ceilings have similar features. Timber girders are seen in ground floor ceilings. Ceilings of living floor spaces are covered with timber laths. Caisson ceilings are common. There are only rosettes in room except *çağnişir* and *mabeyn*. *Çağnişir* and *mabeyn* contains more ornamented ceilings with "*göbek*"s and laths. In this spaces there are painted ceilings in some cases. Common rosettes are star shaped and lobed rosettes. Only in two cases, from plain area, a small dome shaped ceiling ornamentation is observed.

In ***Hasanağalar*** **House,** timber griders can be seen in gedey spaces of ground floor, space E01, E06, WC, bathroom and cellar of entrance floor. Ceilings of all rooms except space E06 are covered with timber laths. E02, E03, E04, E11, 103, 104 and 105 have caisson ceilings.

Table 3.18. Comparative Study –Ceiling Elements

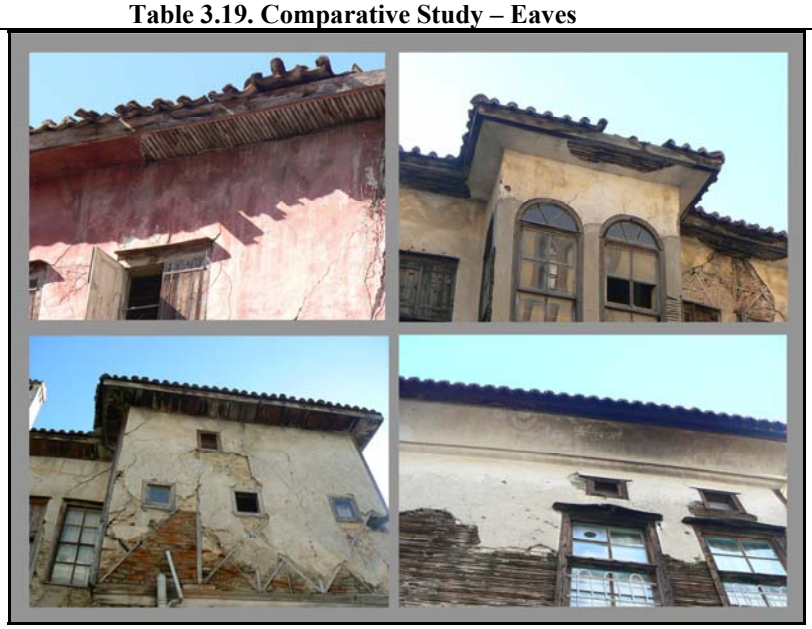
THPA	
THC	

3.2.7.7. Eaves

In THC and **THPA** project from the façade approximately 50 cm and finishes with a plain eaves fascia. There are two types of eaves according to their forms: Flat eaves and eaves in caisson shape. They were constructed with *bagdadi* technique or with timber battens and plastered.

Hasanağalar **House** have flat eaves that covered with timber battens. They are unplastered and projects 50 cm in average

Table 3.19. Comparative Study – Eaves

THPA	
THC	

3.2.7.8. Stairs

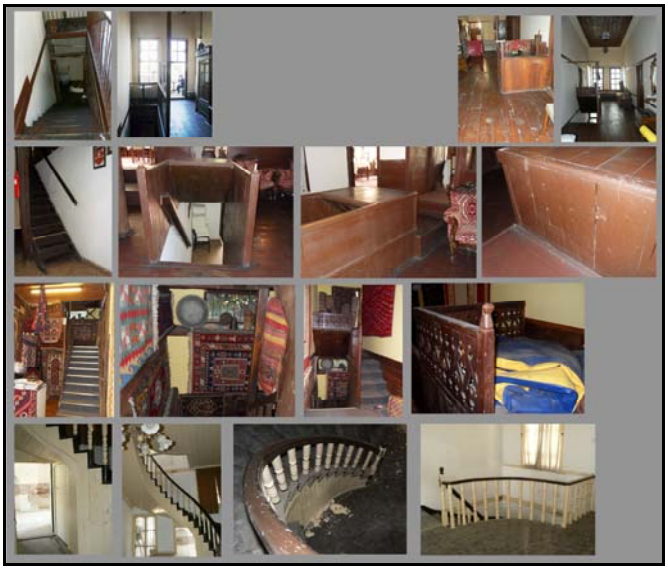
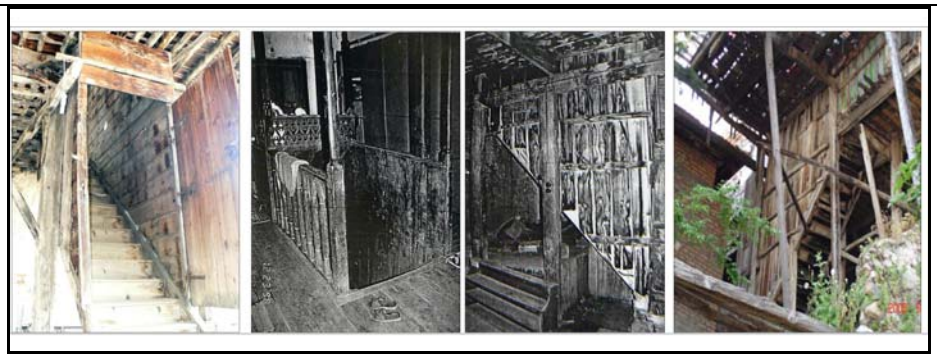
In THC, there is one kind of stairs that connects ground floor's *avlu* space to open *hayat* in upper floor. They were built with timber construction and covered timber battens. They are located in a narrow –approximately 1 m width- timber batten well.

In **THPA,** stair are examined under two title:

1- Entrance stairs
2- Interior stairs

Entrance stairs are constructed with masonry system. They can be located parallel or perpendicular to the entrance façade and reaches to a landing which contains a storage space below generally. The entrance of the storage space is from garden. If there is no spaces under the landing, façade of the landing is recessed and create an entrance niche to ground floor.

Table 3.20. Comparative Study – Stairs

THPA	 **Entrance stairs**  **Interior stairs**
THC	

Monolithic stones are used in steps in common. Reused materials are common in steps and as column base. The floor of the landing is covered with tiles. Stair railings are masonry railings constructed with profiled bricks or iron railings.

Interior stairs were constructed with timber construction and covered with timber battens. There are sraight stair, half-space stair and spiral stair types. In some cases there is a timber plain surface, used as a counter, called "*ekmeklik*". Also in some cases stairs continues five – 6 steps more and create a raised space called "*ezanlık*". According to the difference between construction technique, the landing between floors are used as a shelf. If it is a spiral stairs, space under it can be used as a storage space. Stairs have timber railings or they are covered with a timber stair well in cases have P1 plan scheme.

Entrance stairs of ***Hasağalar*** **House**, is constructed with masonry system, reused profiled stone blocks were used in steps and landing. There is a storage space under the entrance landing. Stair railings are simple iron railings. Interior stairs of the building is a spiral stairs. The space below is used as a storage space. And also there is *ekmeklik* element in first floor level.

3.2.7.9. Projections

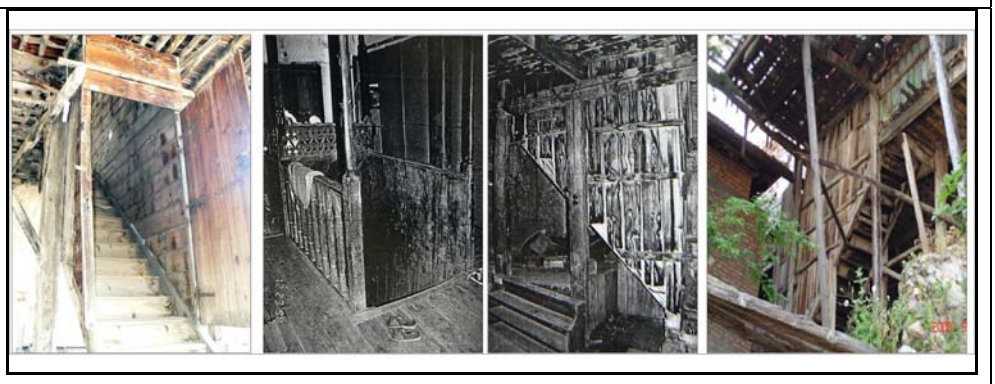
In THC, there are corner projections. They projects from ground flor 50 cm to 2 m. Props, "*eliböğründe"* elements and profiled-plastered finishings are common in that area.

In **THPA**, projections are classified according to their places on front façade. There are two types as mentioned in mass properties "*cumba*" type projections and corner projections.

Corner projections, projects from ground floor approximately 50 cm, are seen in houses that have P1 plan type. They are main elements of asymmetric façade organizations. In corner projections height and opening can be differ from main masses also.

"Cumba" type projections are located on middle of front façade. Projections have rectangular plan scheme, projected 1-2m from ground floor and in same height with main mass of the building usually. According to the distance projected it can be cantilevered or carried by elements like timber or iron pillars and *"eliböğründe"*. Projections can have hipped gable roof. If it is a gable roof there is a triangle pediment on top. There are exceptions like examples in octagonal plan form and two storeyed ones.

Table 3.21. Comparative Study – Projections

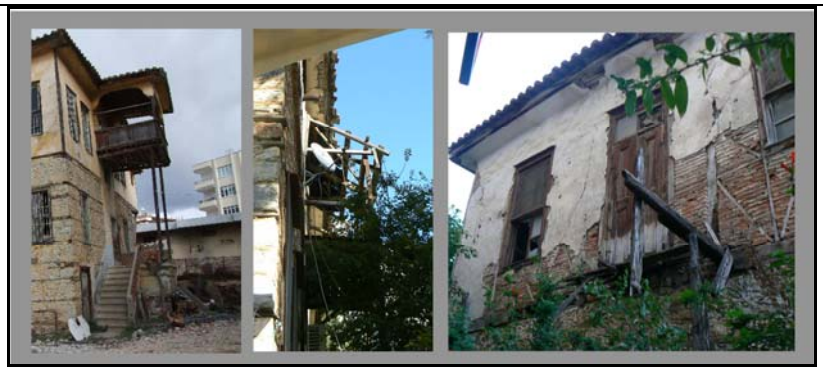
THPA	 **Projections**  **"*Çıkma altı*"**
THC	

In "*Çıkma altı*" part of the *"cumba*" type projections, timber girder system can be seen or this area was covered with timber battens. In some cases, there can be rosettes in types ceiling rosettes or ornamentations with laths. But most common type is the one, covered only timber

battens. In cases that projects a small distance, "*çıkma altı*" is constructed with *bagdadi* technique and plastered.

There is a *"cumba*" type projection, projecting 2 m from entrance floor in ***Hasanağalar* House**. It has a gabled roof and there is a profiled eaves fascia on top. The projections are carried by iron round profiled columns. There are reused column bases under these columns. *"Çıkma altı"* is covered with timber battens.

Table 3.22. Comparative Study – *Çardak*s

THPA	
THC	

3.3. Evaluation

Alanya is a multilayered city that have been accommodated by manifold civilizations in history. The stratification is still continued today as the city is an important city in terms of tourism. Traditional residential architecture constitutes a very important of that stratification. There are two types of traditional house type within the city; traditional houses inside the castle(THC) and traditional houses in plain area(THPA).

THC are houses that were constructed inside the city walls. To 1860's, the settlement had been shaped due to topography, defence necessities and transportation opportunities of the

era. THC that were built at this period were located on various sized building lots in various ways. That buildings are two storeyed buildings that are oriented to the landscape, east direction. Projection is a common element in THC as projections along a façade. Plan schemes can be defined as rooms at one side (yan sofalı), these *sofa*s were designed as open *sofa*s. Construction techniques are masonry system constructed as rubble stone walls with timber beams in ground floors. Spaces are organized due to winter and summer parts. Winter and summer parts differences are obvious in the upper floor spaces as a vertical segregation. This partition is seen in construction techniques too. In upper floors, west part of the floor is constructed with masonry system and east part is constructed with timber frame system. The facades are organized due to the necessities and landscape asymmetrically. Architectural elements were constructed with timber material. *Çardak* element is an important component for summer parts.

The modernization era that is started to perceived with 1860's. The settled area of the city had spread to the plain areas through north. The first settlers in that area are the upper class families that had started to experience the effects of the modernization. These families are stepped outside from the crowded irregular settlement area and they built THPA in plain area.

- These houses are located in large gardens, well-arranged mass, façade and plan organizations.
- These houses are similar to the "*bağ evi*" type. These houses are main buildings, designed for four season usage and include all functions as living spaces of the main users and assistants', service spaces. Ground floors were used for production and storage, and upper floors are for living. In the elaborated examples, storage and production facilities are separated from the main building. In some cases, there were secondary buildings for production, storage and houses of the assistants' in the large building lots. The houses with *hayat* on the corner in plan scheme constitute the secondary buildings.
- These houses are more ordered in mass properties than THC. Service spaces are organized in apart and ordered service masses. These masses constitute a typology.
- Front facades were organized in a symmetrical order and with a modular system that is shaped due to the plan scheme.
- In terms of construction system and function distribution, the vertical division, seen in THC, is seen in THPA both as vertical and horizontal divisions.
- There are much more spaces in THPA according to THC. The spaces of THPA, especially in winter part, are more simple in terms of architectural elements like

cupboards, *sedir*s, etc. The spaces like bathroom were added into the plan scheme. The spaces in winter parts, especially *büyük içeri* spaces still have traditional features. The evidences of this situation are *ocaklık*s, *gusülhane* element, cupboards along a wall. Although there were not any *sedir* had been determined today, lower level of window openings in these spaces in comparison with others of the same floor shows the use of *sedir* elements in the past. This situation supports the idea that change of life styles affected the most private space, i.e. the space where sleeping took place, at the latest. (See part 3.1.3. Ottoman Empire in late 19th Century)

Hasanağalar House, built in 1926, is a three-storey example of THPA.

- At the ground floor, the building has a plan constituted by independent spaces. However, at the entrance and upper floor, plan is mainly formed by the *hayat* space in the middle, i.e. the rooms at two sides (*karnıyarık)* plan scheme. Spaces of the ground floor were used for storage and use of assistants, while living spaces were located at the entrance floor.
- Facades of the building were designed in accordance with a fairly symmetrical order as reflecting the space organization.
- The ground and entrance floors of the building are constructed in masonry system with the use of timber beams and rubble stone, while the upper floor is constructed in timber frame system with brick infill. Totally unplastered at the outer facades, the building's inner facades are plastered except the ground floor spaces. Floors of the building are covered with timber beams with a few exceptions. The roof is covered with hipped roof with timber construction.
- Mostly formed by timber, lots of architectural elements are used in the building. These elements are used in the most simple form at the ground floor, while they become more decorated through upper floors.
- Wet areas are solved inside the building mass. Contemporary architectural elements like water closet, *helataşı* and bathroom sink, are used in these spaces.

The building is an elaborated example of THPA due to embody a great deal of the identifying properties. Also, the plan scheme of the ground floor is unique. Furthermore, the features that make the building different/special within THPA are the unplastered facades and the passage to the north of the building.

CHAPTER 4

PHASES OF THE BUILDING

4.1. Changes in the Building

The building has changed by effects of users and environment. Changes in the building are evaluated according to the data coming from traces within the building, historical study and comparative study. There are removals additions alterations and unidentified traces as changes in the building(See Table 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and Figure 4.1) Due to this analyse, changes in the building can be summarized as spatial changes, changes in architectural elements and changes in materials.

Spatial changes are mass additions, changes in circulation scheme of the building and partitions in spaces. There is a mass addition in north part of the north service mass. The circulation layout was changed by adding, removing and altering stairs / doors. The stairs S01 is an alteration and S03 is an addition. The stairs located in the alley have been lost. A partition wall in west part of the alley has been removed. The entrance of the G07 has changed. There are partition walls between spaces E14, E15, E16; between E07, E08 and between E01, E05. Spatial changes are formed because of functional changes.

Changes in architectural elements are closed doors, windows; kitchen sink and counter addition, chimney addition and removal/alterations in cupboards, doors, windows or their wings/doors. Changes in architectural elements in spaces E06 and 105 are relative to the usage changes. Removals in architectural elements are generally formed because of the disuse of the building.

Table 4.1. Changes in the building – Removals

Trace	Definition	Evidence	Visual Material
R-1	The timber partition wall in the west part of the semi-open space, under the landing of the stairs S-03 have been lost.	The timber case and the difference of finishing materials between two sides of the case indicate the removal.	
R-2	Stairs in the semi-open space have been lost	The diagonal trace of the plaster in the south wall of the alley, the difference on the ceiling of the alley and the timber case on the north wall of the alley indicate the removal	
R-3	The wing of the door D-02 have been lost.	The timber case and the timber lock system *traka* indicate the removal.	
R-4	The cupboard in the north wall of space G02 have been lost	Some parts of the cupboard still exist.	
R-5	The wing of the "kapak" of the opening W-02 have been lost	The timber case and the hinges indicate the removal.	
R-6	A cupboard door of the niche N01 have been lost	The timber case and the hinges indicate the removal	
R-7	A window on the north part of - the D25 opening have been lost.	D25 have same detail, dimensions, material and form with the other windows of the space (W36, W39 and W40). Also cement repair in the north part of the opening indicates the removal of a window. And there is a mass addition on the north part of the build	
R-8	Some parts of timber shutters of entrance floor windows (W17, W19, W20, W21, W32, W33 and W35) have been lost.	Existing parts of the timber shutters indicate the removal.	
R-9	Some parts of timber parapet of entrance landing have been lost.	Existing parts of the timber parapet indicate the removal.	
R-10	One wing of the window W41 have been lost.	Existing parts of the window indicate the removal.	
R-11	Timber flooring of space G06 have been lost.	Existing parts of the timber coverings at northeast corner of the space indicate the removal.	

Table 4.2. Changes in the building - Additions

Trace	Definition	Evidence	Visual Material
ADDITIONS			
AD-1	Entrance floor level of WC mass is an addition.	The construction technique and material differences from the ground flor and north mass. The junctions between the masses are not integrated each other and the roof of this part is different as form and material. Also the door D25 is an alteration.	   
AD-2	The stairs S03, on the north façade of the building is an addition.	The material used in the stairs is incompatible with the general characteristics of the building. The junction of the landing of the S-03 and the building and the closed window opening in the north wall of space G03 indicate of the addition.	 
AD-3	The timber partition wall, between spaces E01 and E05 is an addition.	The construction technique used in the wall is different from other interior walls of the space. The other walls are generally constructed with timber frame system with brick infill or bagdadi technique and all of them are finished with limeplaster and limewash.	  
AD-4	The timber partition walls between spaces E14, E15 and E16 are additions.	The construction technique used in the wall is different from other interior walls of the building. The interior walls of the building are generally constructed with timber frame system with brick infill or bagdadi technique and all of them are finished w	 Elevation of the partition wall between space E14, E15 and E16 from space E16
AD-5	The timber partition walls between spaces E07 and E08 and west side of the upper flooring of E08 are additions.	The construction technique and junction with the upper floor of space E08 indicate the addition. Also the top level of the added flooring divides the lighting of the door D16 into two pieces.	 
AD-6	The plumbing in the east part of the ceiling of space G05 is an addition.	Details of the plumbing indicate the addition.	
AD-7	The kitchen counter and sink in space E06 and space 105 are additions.	Use of modern material and the rised level of the ocaklık F01 indicate the addition.	 
AD-8	The floor finishes of G08, G09, E17, E18 and wall finishes of spaces G03 and G09 are additions.	Floor finishes of interior spaces are timber battens but floors of mentioned spaces are covered with cement. Wall finishes of interior spaces are white wash on lime plaster but walls of mentioned spaces are covered with white wash on cement plaster.	
AD-9	The chimney on west side of the building is an addition.	Dimensions, detail and construction technique of the chimney indicate the addition.	

Table 4.3. Changes in the building - Alterations

Trace	Definition	Evidence	Visual Material
ALTERATIONS			
AL-1	The trace in the west wall of the space G07 is a closed door.	There is a door opening on the west wall of space G07. It was closed with a stair addition. Also, construction technique and material of the wall and stairs are different.	 
AL-2	The stairs located parallel to the south façade is an alteration.	The traces of closed / semi-closed openings in G01, G02 and G07 and the irregularity in the floor tiles of the entrance landing's west part and the cement repair trace around the stair S-01 and on the south façade of the entrance landing indicate that the	 
AL-4	The trace in the south wall of the space G02 is a semi-closed window.	There is a window opening on the south wall of space G02. It was partially closed with a stair addition. Also, construction technique and material of the wall and stairs are different.	 
AL-5	The door opening of D22 is an alteration.	The traces of construction technique of the wall around the door D22 and the difference in detail and dimensions between entrance doors of the building indicate the alteration. Also the stairs S-03 which reaches the door is a later addition	 
AL-6	The door D14 is an alteration.	Door D14 differentiates from the other doors within the building. It is more ornamented than the other doors in the building, constructed with a different technique and have different lock system. D14 have no door handle on the outer side (space G01 side)	 
AL-7	The door D10 is an alteration.	Door D10 differentiates from the other room doors within the building. It is different in construction technique and have different type of hinges from the other room doors in the building.	 
AL-8	The trace in the south wall of the space G01 is a closed window.	There is a window opening on the south wall of space G01. It was closed with a stair addition. Also, construction technique and material of the wall and stairs are different.	
AL-9	The niche N-02 was altered from a window.	Niche N-02 differentiates from the other niches within the building. Dimensions of the niche is same with the ground floor window openings and the plan scheme indicate the alteration.	
AL-10	The niche N06 was altered from a window.	Niche N06 differentiates from the other niches within the building. Also the trace of different construction technique which is seen from the north façade of the building and the plan scheme indicate the alteration.	 
AL-11	The jointing on the ground floor of the west façade was repaired.	The construction technique differentiates at that part. The broken bricks of *çivitleme dolgu* are in a regular order and used for ornamentation at that part.	
AL-12	The repair trace on ground and entrance floor of the east façade and the east part of the ground floor of the south façade is an alteration.	Lime mortar is the main type of mortar which was used in the walls of the building. But in this part, use of cement mortar indicates the alteration	 
AL-13	The repairs on east part of north façade and north part of the east façade are alterations.	In entrance floor of north façade, there is a brick repair trace in stone masonry wall. In upper floor of north and east façade there are difference in carcass system and infill's construction system.	

Table 4.4. Changes in the building – Unidentified Traces

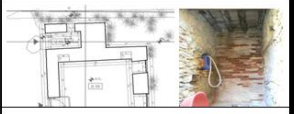
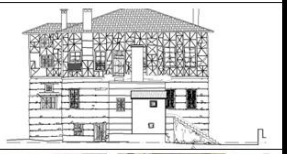
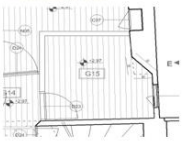
Trace	Definition	Evidence	Visual Material
UNIDENTIFIED TRACES AND QUESTIONS			
UT-1	The ceiling of the space G07 is an unidentified trace.	Construction technique and material is different from the other parts of the building. In the building floorings are timber girder floor in general. In this part of the building, an I profiled iron beam was used. Also there is an unidentified thickness in	
UT-2	The east side of the space G09 includes unidentified traces.	The east wall of the space G09 differentiates by construction technique and material from the other walls of the space and there is an unidentified thickness in that east wall.	
UT-3	Why the W11 and W12 are in different dimensions from the other parts??	The dimensions, forms and details of the windows W11 and W12 are different from the other window openings, windows and "kapak"s of the building.	
UT-5	Is the level of the ground in the south and southeast part of the building rised?	Windows W05, W06, W07, W08 and W09 are almost in ground level and the ground level differs suddenly in the south part of the west façade.	
UT-6	Is the horizontal level flooring level of space G02?	There is a horizontal level defined by recession on the wall trace at ground level of the space G02 at -0.18m.	
UT-7	Why the windows of E04 are different from the other windows?	The forms of (partition orders) windows indicate the difference.	
UT-8	Why the windows of E06 are different from the other windows?	Windows of E06 have no shutters despite all entrance floor room windows have shutters.	
UT-9	Why the door of D31 is different from the other doors?	The detail of the door indicate the difference.	
UT-10	Why the windows of 105 are different from the other windows?	Windows of 105 are in lower level approximately 30cm from the other windows of upper floor windows and have half iron grills in contrast to the other windows of the floor. But have same detail, dorm and construction technique with them.	
UT-11	The chamfered corner of east wall of space E15. The wall continues in upper part as cantilevered. Is this chamfered wall is an alteration?	The chamfer is in 59*49cm dimensions in plan, +5.05m high from 0.00 and +2.08 high from the ground level of space E15. The cantilevered part of the wall constructed with timber profiles that can be seen in outer parts also.	 
UT-12	Are spaces E07 and 106's east part and E09, E10, 107 and 108 are addition? Are floorings of these spaces addition?	The partition walls between spaces E07, E09, E10, 106, 107 and 108 are different from the other partition walls within the building. Grounds of east part of space E07 and 106 and grounds of E09, E10, 107 and 108 are higher than ground level of the rest pa	 Ground level difference between east and west part of space E07 Detail from the ground level difference between east and west part of space 106
UT-13	Is the rectangular trace on the south façade of the east service mass a repair trace or a opening trace?	There are differences in carcass system and infill's construction system in that part of the façade.	
UT-14	The flat roof of the north service mass of the building is an alteration.	Material and construction technique of the roof is not compatible with the other parts of the building. Also use of modern material and the disintegrated junction of the flat roof and the main mass of the building indicate the alteration.	

Figure 4.1. Changes in the Building

Changes in materials are cement repairs in particular parts of the building, chimney repairs, repairs on wall jointing and alterations/removal in floor and wall finishing. The repairs and alterations in floor and wall finishing are later interventions. Removal of floor finishing is probably formed because of the disuse of the building too.

There are unidentified traces and questions in conclusion. Characteristics of entrance landing and the space under the landing, characteristics of the openings in north side/back side of the building, characteristics of service spaces used as *abdestlik*-WC-bath and change in ground levels by time are the topics must be searched. Also the wall thickness located under space E18, near space G09, chamfered corner in space E15 are questionable points.

4.2. Evaluation

Hasanağalar House had not changes a lot . As a result of the studies, site survey, comparative study and literature study, it is established that the building had undergone two phases.

First phase includes from 1926, the time that the construction date of the building till the date 1957-1958. Şevket Tokuş Caddesi was opened in 1958 and the original building lot was changed

Second phase contains the time till 1958 up today. The building was started to use by two users after that date. Building was emtied in that date and had not used any more. It had lost certain elements in that period due to disuse and squalidity.

4.2.1. Phase 1 (1926-1957)

The building was used by a large family. The family had lived with the assistant people in gardening and house work.

The entrance and first floors were used as living floors. In these floors, there is *hayat*, *çağnişir*, *mabeyn*, *büyük içeri*, *küçük içeri*, cellar, WC, *abdestlik* and bathroom spaces. There is a kitchen at northside of the entrance floor. According to the data echieved from comparative study, *büyük içeri* and *küçük içeri* spaces were located at winter part at north. There are *çağnişir*, *mabeyn, room,* cellar, WC, *abdestlik* and bathroom in summer part at south. The *küçük içeri* space at first floor was used as a quest room. (See Figure 4.3)

On the ground floor, ther are employees' living areas, storage and service areas. On this floor, there are two rooms, *ambar*n and *gedey* spaces. In terms of the use of materials and architectural elements, E02 and E03 spaces are living spaces of employees. Also E06 space that accessed from space E01 is used as a ambar. Other spaces in that floor are used as *gedey* spaces.

The building have a large garden approximately 4.250 m2 in 1926. The entrance of the garden is from north. There is an eart road in north and a foothpath in west. The building was located on the middle part of the garden. The main entrance of the building is from the south façade, adjacent to the façade. There are numerous fruit trees in the garden. (See Figure 4.2)

Due to the evaluation of the changes, the authenticity of the service masses were examined. According to the data that comes from comparative study, north mass and east mass are the typical and authentic service masses of THPA. There is no data about WC mass. It might be an addition. But the function distribution of that period, the difference in construction technique between ground and entrance floors; supports the possibility that it is a WC used by employees in the first period.

Plan :

E02 and E03 spaces are rooms.that have plastered walls and timber flooring. There are timber *kapak*s that in windows of space E02. There is a cupboard along a wall in north wall and a sing cupboard in east wall.

Space E06 had plastered walls and timber flooring and also the ground floor level is first 39 cm than the ground level of space E01. It is possible that there are timber storage elements in that space.

The entrance of E07 is from west wall with a timber batten door. The ground level of the space was -0.30. That level gives data about the ground levels in north façade ground levels.

Due to the traces from building, there was a closed service hall and timber staairs in the semi-open area of the building. There were no examples in that properties in THPA The stairs are similar to the stairs in THC according to their dimensions. When it is evaluated

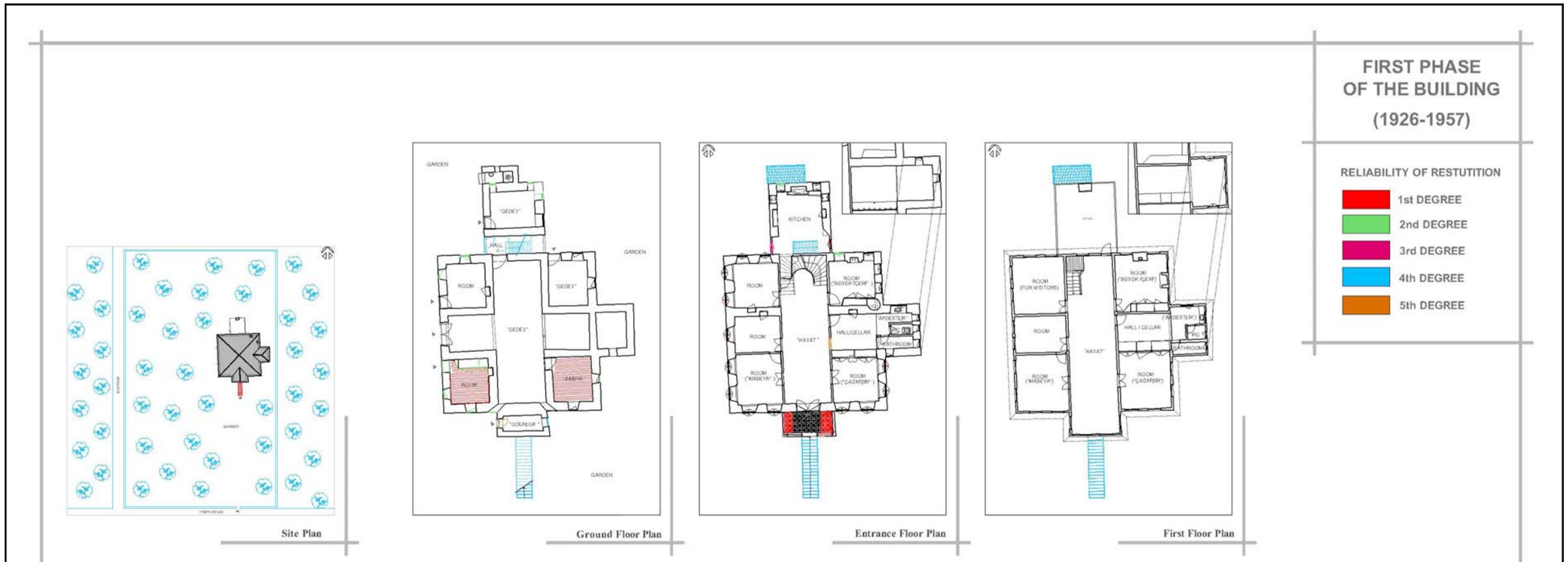


Figure 4.2. First Phase of the Buildin

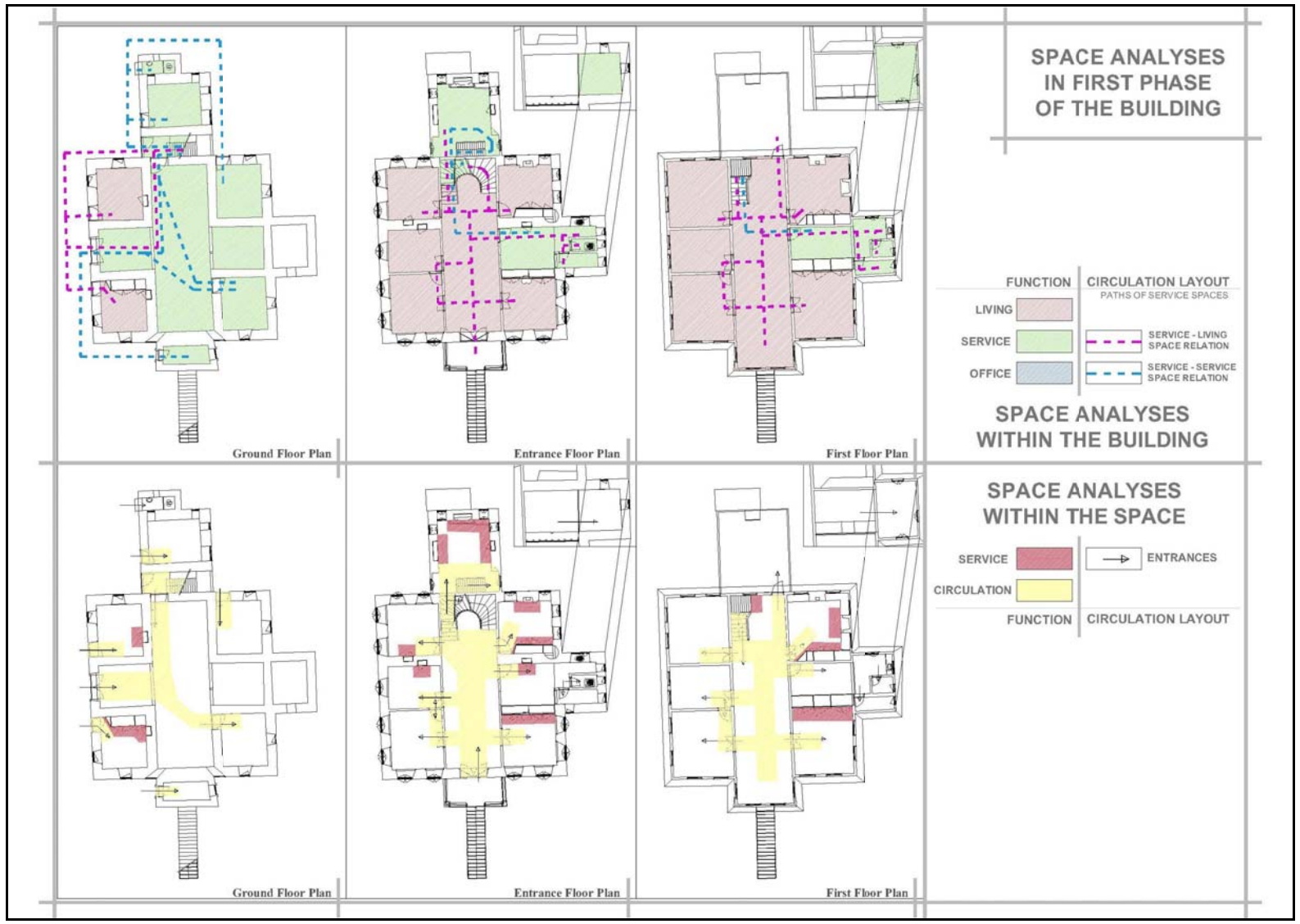


Figure 4.3. Space Analyses in the First Phase of the Building

with the function scheme, we can say that there is service stairs in that part. The ground level of the hall was approximately at -0.05 m according to the data coming from the building.

Spaces E01 and E05 were formed *hayat* space as a whole. There was stairs in north side of the space that reaches to the first floor.

Due to the changes analyses, spaces E07 and E08 were one space in that perod. Wet places in this area can be reached by a wide hall. This hall is also used as a cellar. There was a half story in on the wet spaces that used as stroage spaces. D19 door was addition, due to that space organization.

Place in the northern part of the building E14, E15 and E16 is used as a single space. There was a timber staircase in south wall of this space. In consideration of variety and types of architectural elements, that space was used as a kitchen. Due to the data coming from changes and plan scheme, there was a window in west wall. In north wall of the space, there are two windows n two sides of the *ocaklık*. This wall was organized symetrically. This space was reached from space E12 .

First floor of the building had not a different plan scheme comparing today's. space 105 was used as a *büyük içeri* and there ade *seki*s in front of the windows of that space

Facades :

In South Façade, the ground level of the building was approximately at -0.30 m according to the data coming from the building. In this period, S01 was located perpendicularly to the south façade. Window W10 is a rectangular openning as the other opennings of the ground floor. The façade was not plastered.

In West Façade, S01 is located as mentioned above. According to the data coming from the building and comparative study, there is an arched door opening with timber door that opens to space E07. According to the datacoming from the building and literature research, in the noth side of the façade, the alley was closed with timber laths. There is a timber door in that surface that opens to the service hall. Also there s a window just above the semi-open transition space.

In north façade, there was a window with timber *kapak* and iron gridal grills in the west part of the main mass, in ground floor level. There was a single storeyed service mass with shelter roof in front of the north mass. Also in entrance level, there was a window, in the east part of the main mass façade.

In east façade, except the stairs S01, the timber stairs in the alley was seen. The window W09 has iron grills.

4.2.2. Phase 2 (1957-1989)

The building was divided into two, due to the exchange of family structure and economical conditions. Two different users were observed in that period. Because of the plan orgnization of the building that is adapted to the life of a large family that engaged in agriculture; there were spatial changes. The entrance floor was used by user A, first floor and north part of the entrance floor was used by user B. User A was used the first floor as living floor, entrance floor as doctor's office. (See Figure 4.4)

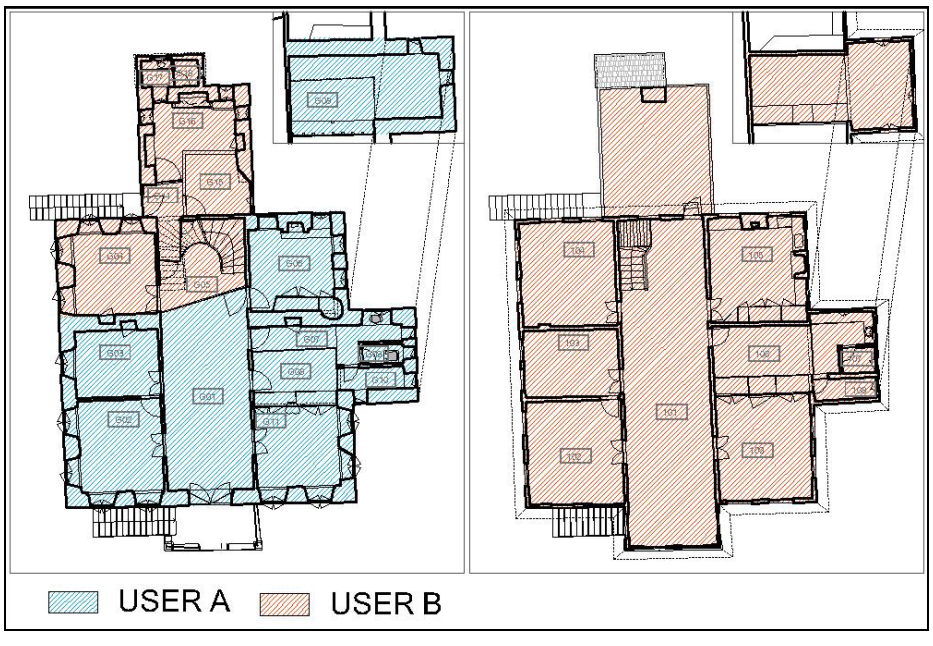


Figure 4.4. Usage scheme in Phase 2

User A used space E01 as living room, spaces E02, E03 and E11 as rooms, space E06 as a kitchen. Spaces E07 and E08 were divided and used as a hall (E07), a cellar (E08). Spaces E09 and E10 were conserved their original functions.

User B, used space E14 as an entrance hall, space E15 as doctor's office. Spaces E12 and E05 were halls and space E16 was a kitchen. Spaces E17 and E18 that located in new added mass, were wet spaces of the doctors office. This used used first floor as house. Space 101 was living room, spaces 102, 103, 104 and 109 were rooms and space E05 was kitchen. Spaces E06, E07 and E08 was conserved their original functions.

There were no absolute information about function of the ground floor. But it is presumed that it must be used as storage spaces.

In 1957-1958, Şevket Tokuş Street that lyes throught the building lot of the building. The building lot was divided into two. Between 1958-1989; the building was divided between inheritors and new buildings were costruccted in the building lot. Due to the literature research in terms of the building, there were no defined garden of the building. The trees in the garden were logged. (See Figure 4.5)

With the changes in site plan, the entrance stair was reconstructed as adjacent to the south façade. Due to the division of the building, the second entrance was opened in north mass, opend to the space E14. The window was converted to a door. Spaces E17 and E18 was added to the north service mass as a floor. (See Figure 4.6)

Plan :

Space E07 was changed by the change of entrance stairs S01. The door located on west wall was closed by the new stairs. The space was not used or used from the east wall.

The change in S01, the window openning in south wall of the space E02 became a semi-closed openning.

Figure 4.5. Second Phase of the Building

Figure 4.6. Space Analyses in the Second Phase of the Building

The timber stairs in the alley was removed. The timber partition wall and timber door in west of the alley was removed 1990.
The *hayat* space in the entrance floor was divided into two and became spaces E01 and E05.

The *ocaklık* in the north wall of space E06, an kitchen counter and a lavatory was added. The window at westside of the ocaklık was converted to a niche. (N06)

Due to the changes and comparative study, a timber partition wall was added between spaces E07 and E08. D19 door was opened in this period.

The timber partition wall between spaces E14, E15 and E16 was added. The stairs was removed to save space. The window in westside of the space E14 was converted to a door. In north wall of space E16 (W36') was converted to a door. By this door, the acces to spaces E17 and E18 was possible.

An stove chimney was added on the wall between spaces 103 and 104.

The *seki* was replaced by a kitchen counter and lavatory in the east wall of space E04.

Facades :

In south façade, location of stairs S01 was replaced. Window W10 was closed partially.

In west façade, due to the alteration of S01, the entrance of space E07 was closed. A new stairs (S03) was constructed at north part of the façade. The window was converted to a door. The entrance floor level of north mass was added.

In north façade, the addition of north mass was obvious. The window in west part of the ground level of main mass was closed due to the construction of the S03.

4.3. Reliability of the Phases

Reliability of restutition is prepared according to the sources of the information. Sources are building itself, comperative study within the building, comparative study within THPA, comparative study within THC, visual sources and architectural neccessity. (See Table 4.5)

First degree elements are that all informations of the element obtained from building itself. All, existence, location, dimensions, form, material and detial are known from element itself and traces in he building.

Second degree elements are that existence, location and dimensions are known from building itself and form, material and detail are known from comparative study within the building.

Third degree elements are that all features are known from comparative study within the building.

Fourth degree elements are that existence and location are known from building itself but dimensions, form, material and details are from comparative study within THPA, comparative study within THC and visual sources. Differentiations can be seen in the reliability chart above.

Fifth degree elements are that their existence are known by architectural neccessity but have no traces in the building.

Table 4.5. Reliability chart

RELIABILITY OF RESTUTITION	EXISTENCE	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS	FORM	MATERIAL	DETAIL	DEGREE
Floorings of spaces G02 and G06	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	1
Flooring at entrance landing	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	1
Railings of entrance landing	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	1
Timber "kapak"s in east and west facades	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	1
Window wing of W41 at north facade of north service mass	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	BI	1
Cupoard at north wall of space G02	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2
Cupoard door at east wall of space G02	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2
Door at north west of space G02	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2
Timber "kapak"s at windows of spaces G02, G03 and G06	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2
Window opening, window and "kapak" in north wall of space G03	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2
Windoe opening and grills in south wall of space G01	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2
Window opening, window and grills in north wall of space G06	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2
Window and grills of W36' in north facade of the north service mass	BI	BI	BI	CSB	CSB	CSB	2

RELIABILITY OF RESTUTITION	EXISTENCE	LOCATION	DIMENSIONS	FORM	MATERIAL	DETAIL	DEGREE
Window opening, window and grills in west facade of the north service mass	CSB	CSB	CSB	CSB	CSB	CSB	3
Casing of openings in east and west walls of space G07	BI	BI	CS	CS	BI	CS	4
Stairs in the alley	BI	BI	CS2	CS2	CS2	CS2	4
Timber partition wall in west side of the alley	BI	BI	VI	VI	VI	VI	4
Grills in east wall of space G07	BI	BI	BI	CS1	CS1	CS1	4
Stairs S01	BI	BI	-	CS1	BI	BI	4
Timber door in east wall of space G07	AN	-	-	-	-	-	5
West wall of space G08	AN	-	-	-	-	-	5

SOURCES	
BI	BUILDING ITSELF
CSB	COMPERATIVE STUDY WITHIN THE BUILDING
CS1	COMPERATIVE STUDY WITHIN PLAIN HOUSES
CS2	COMPERATIVE STUDY WITHIN ALANYA HOUSES
VI	VISUAL SOURCES
AN	ARCHITECTURAL NECCESSITY

CHAPTER 5

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL

5.1. Evaluation of Traditional Houses In Plain Area and *Hasanağalar* House

This part includes two main topics. This first one is the general evaluation of THPA and the second one is the evaluation of *Hasanağalar* House. Both parts consist of values, problems, potentials and proposals.

5.1.1. Traditional Houses In Plain Area

5.1.1.1. Significance

Alanya is a multilayered city that had been settled down the ages. Therefore, the traditional house stock of the city differs due to the properties of the periods. The city had developed inside the castle until the late 19th century. THC are the traditional houses that constitute the residential buildings of that area. Afterwards, the city started to spread beyond the walls and developed on the north plains of the city, influenced by the commencement of the modernization/westernization in that period. THPA had started to be constructed after the 1860s, in that period. These buildings comprising a layer of the stratification and an important component of traditional house stock in the city, are approximately 150 years old. They were constructed as houses of a new citizen upper class, created by the new economical structure of the period. The appropriate attributes of these buildings, in line with both previous and modern life style, give information related to the transitional period. They are witnesses of the transition period that traditional life habits inverses to the modern life. Having these attributes, they provide information about the life style, fashion and regards, social structure, and economic conditions of the period. (See. Chapter 3, for further information) Due to the determination above, THPA have **identity value**.

They comprise the important part of the urban expansion in this period. They are different from the THC by their large building lots, symmetrical façade and plan schemes, design of the service masses, extensive building program and including both traditional and modern space organizations. Due to these properties, they constitute a typology within the traditional house stock in *Alanya*. Most of the examples of THPA still carry the original properties in terms of façade and plan organization, architectural elements, construction techniques. (See. Chapter 3, for further information) Due to the determinations in terms of urban development and architecture, THPA have **artistic and technical value** including architectural value.

THPA have **economical value** due to their stability and spaces that they including.

5.1.1.2. Problems

THPA were designed to locate inside large gardens. The building lots completely lost their characteristics as they were divided and new buildings were constructed. Even some of them were divided by carriage ways and became unusable. (See. Chapter 3, for further information)

The samples of the buildings so far reached inside the city, are in a dispersed condition. These buildings have been remained within the new emerging urban pattern. They are not noticeable among the new multi-storey buildings. This situation makes the detection of the buildings inside the city which have already lost building lot features even more difficult.

Another prevalent problem is the evacuation of many buildings since the 1980s. Remained neglected for a long time, the buildings suffered from various physical problems up to their destruction. (See. Table 3.1) Today, the most important reasons for not using the THPA are the buildings' inability to respond to the current life conditions and the extensiveness of the program against the changing family structures. Especially, the houses near the center of the city cannot be used for residential functions due to the density of the people and vehicle. Since the economical values of these buildings are quite high, property owners prefer to fall down the buildings and build new ones with different function or program.

5.1.1.3. Potentials and Function Proposal

THPA are currently remained inside the city and most of them located close to trade center. Considering the buildings inability to meet the need of housing, the potential of using them as non-residential buildings is increased.

However these buildings are in scattered order in the city, most of them were situated to constitute a group. A few of them are far from the city center. (See. Figure 3.7) Due to the location of the examples of THPA, there is a potential to function the buildings together within certain groups.

Considering the fact that most of the buildings are not being used, it is possible to plan them jointly or integrated through giving complementary functions to each other within certain themes. This approach may cause disappearance of problems due to the lost characteristics of the building lots and absence in perception. (See chapter 3, for further information)

As the result of the above assessment, to ensure the keeping alive of THPA, it is decided to develop function proposal within the framework of the principles mentioned below.

- The buildings located in the city centers and intense commercial zones, are not appropriate for original functions. The reason is the building programs are quite extensive for current living conditions and the spaces where the buildings are located have high commercial values.
- Since the buildings within the city have perception problems, the ones with the potential of planning jointly are advised to be handled in groups. It is aimed to strengthen the unity of the architectural style and functions through giving the associated functions to these buildings. These functions should be determined due to the land use of the city.
- Because of the identity value of the buildings, their function must be determined as free for public use. The buildings in high commercial density zones of the city should be mainly assessed for commercial functions, and the remaining groups, should be appraised for communal, social, and artistic functions. The places away from these high density areas should be evaluated for residential functions in an extensive study
- The buildings must be considered within their limited building lots in principles of maximum legibility. They should be designed with the adjacent building lots if

necessary. The proposals are defined following for two different conditions; the examples that can be designed in scale of the block and the building lot.

1- For the examples that can be designed in scale of block, the examples of THPA should be functioned thematically. Furthermore, the new buildings within the block should be functioned as part of the determined theme in terms of ground floors of totally. (See Figure 5.1)

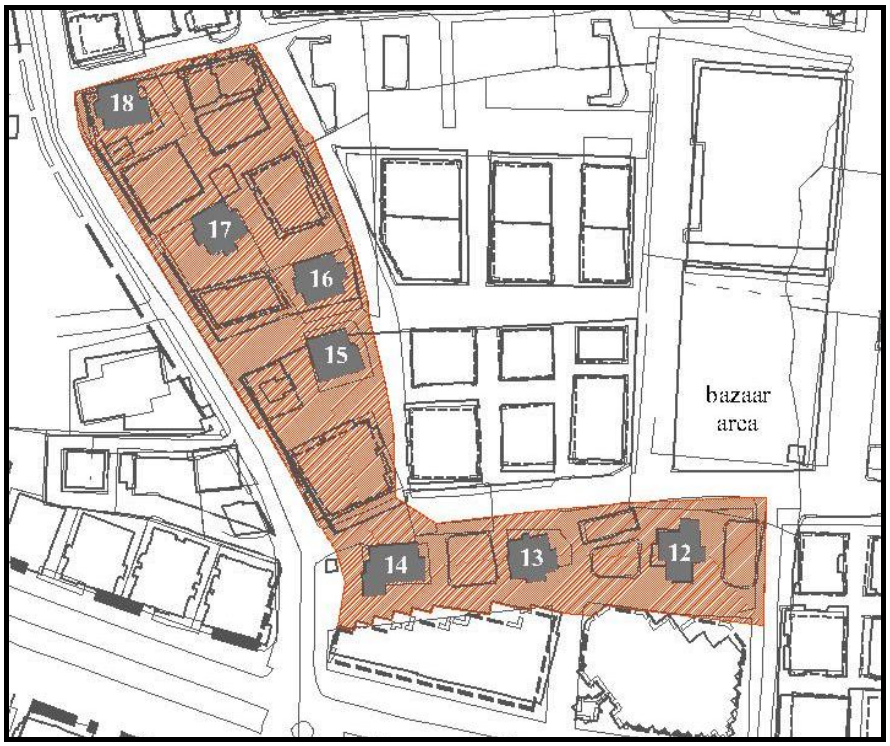


Figure 5.1. The area that proposed to evaluate together for the examples of THPA that can be designed in scale of block

2- For the examples that can be designed in scale of building lot, the possibilities to use the open spaces or functioning the ground floors of adjacent building lots due to the determined theme should be evaluated for each example. (See Figure 5.2)

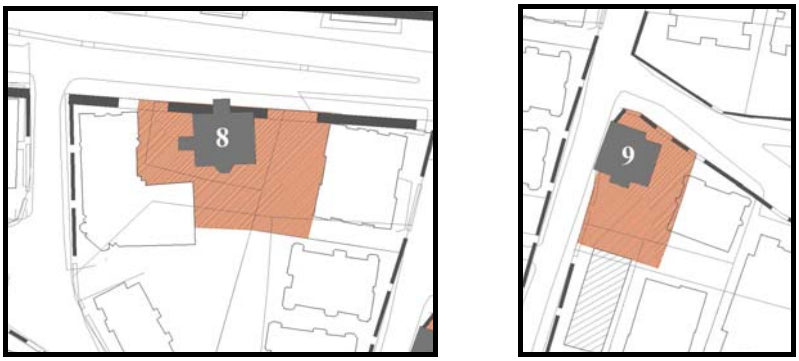


Figure 5.2. The areas that proposed to evaluate together for the examples of THPA that can be designed in scale of building lot

In line with the principles, an integrated design of buildings is determined to be appropriate. The buildings are grouped as singular and within a group. This grouping is composed by assessment of the relationship between buildings and urban density (vehicle - pedestrian traffic and proximity to commercial areas), the distance of THPA to each other, the current functions and alterations of the buildings. According to that evaluation, four groups and the singular of THPA had been described below. The evaluation includes the new function proposal. (See Figure 5.3)

The first group is consisted of fifteen buildings. They are remained inside the high urban density zones. They have considerably faced with function changes and other alterations. Many of the buildings are currently used as cafe-restaurants or shops. They are lost their potential to continue their original functions due to the high density of the city. Also most of them had gone under many changes to accommodate commercial functions. It is recommended to keep them current functions. A building, which is used as a residence today and three others, which are currently empty, are re-evaluated within the framework of this thematic function.

The second group is composed of five buildings located in the north of the urban density zone. One of these buildings is used as *Atatürk* House Museum. The other one is planned to be used as City Museum. Additionally in this group, one building is currently used as NGO (city club) and another one is restorated for using commercial(restaurant) functions. The last building is currently empty. They are mostly used as cultural functions. Also the 3rd degree Archaeological Site overlaps with these building. These buildings are proposed to be functioned for culture and art theme.

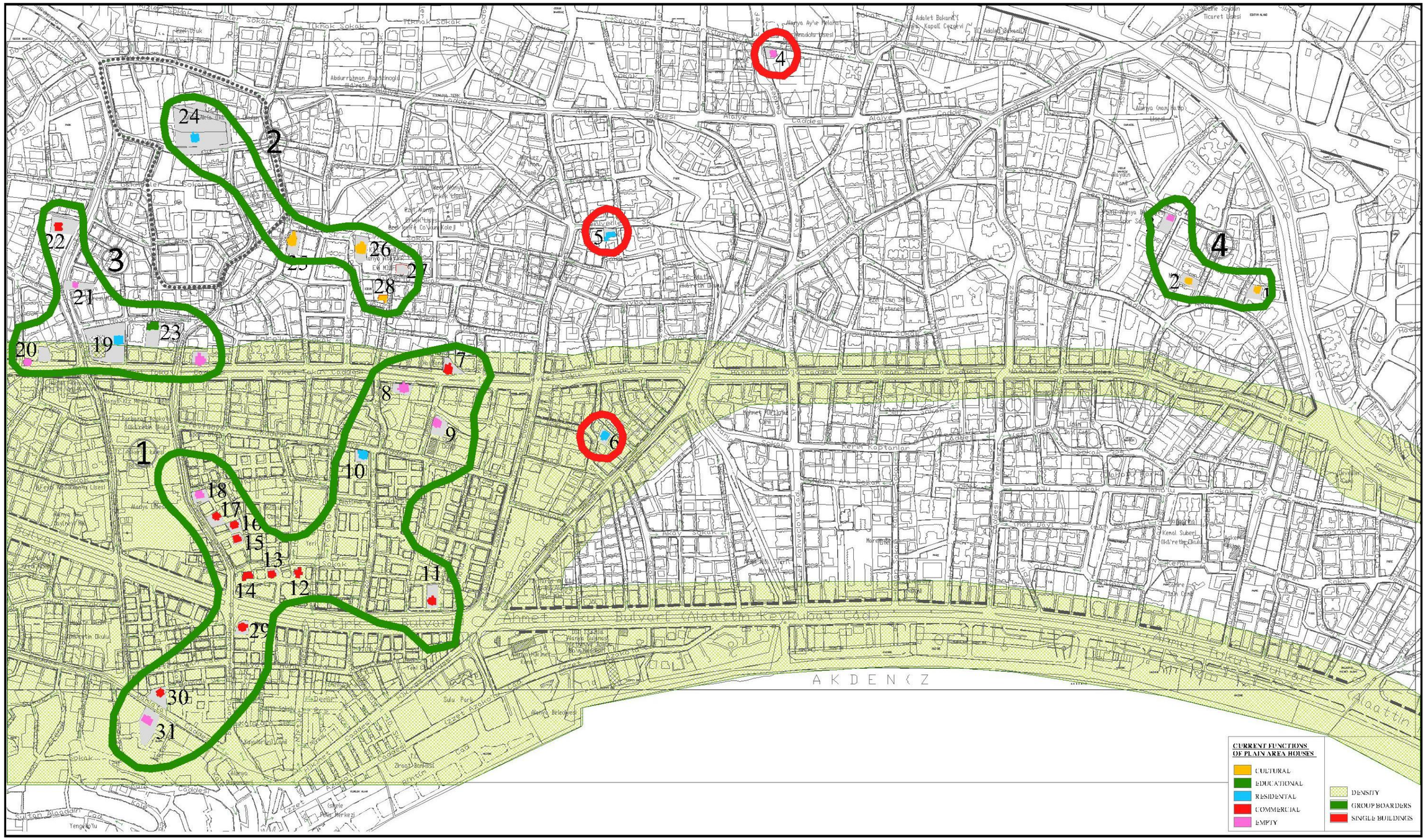


Figure 5.3. Grouping for THPA

The third group of buildings are remained in the south and located inside the high urban density zones. There are six buildings in this group. Three of them are empty. One of them is used as houses, one nursery and the other one as office buildings. They are used for various functions and located in the perimeter of the high urban density zones. They are contact both dense and less dense urban areas both. It is proposed to function this group of buildings for social purposes, NGO and social facilities.

The fourth group of buildings is located away from the city center and high urban density zones. This group is composed of three buildings. Today, one of the buildings is used as *Alanya* Municipality's Community Center, the other one is an art house. The last one is empty. The buildings in groups of 1, 2 and 3 are evaluated that they can not functioned by their original function due to the high urban density. Though the buildings in group 4, they are not situated in high urban density zone. Hence, a more detailed study should be conducted on evaluation of the accommodation function of these buildings.

There are three buildings that can be considered as a singularly. Two of them are used for residential function, while the other one is not used. One of the buildings is located within the urban density zone, while the other two are located outside of this area. A more detailed study should be conducted to evaluate giving the functions related to the housing to these buildings.

5.1.1.4. A proposal for Conservation Process

THPA are scatterly located within the individual registered building lots. Three of these buildings are owned by public ownerships and twenty nine of them belong to private ownerships.

As a result of the reasons given in section 5.1.1.2, these buildings are designed in a integrated manner. For this reason, the prepared project proposal should be elaborated and developed to ensure it covers the entire scope of the design project. At this stage, in order to make the transformation of the functions possible; the buildings that will be re-functioned as "Culture – Art," and NGO will be expropriated.

The buildings which require expropriation will be introduced to CNHCC and be treated in accordance with the decision of the board.

The public ownership buildings will be financed by these institutions.

The private ownership buildings that will be used in accordance with the public benefits will be financed by relevant institutions. In addition, all supports and opportunities given to the buildings in private ownership are valid for these buildings.

5.1.2. *Hasanağalar* House

5.1.2.1. Significance

Hasanağalar House, as an example of THPA, is a component of the stratification and traditional house stock of the city as all THPA examples. The building was constructed before 86 years. Located on one of the most popular streets of the city, the building is recognized as one of the apparent examples of the traditional houses in memories[1] of the *Alanya* city-dwellers. (See chapter 3, for further information) Due to these definitions, the building has **identity value**.

The building is an elaborated example of THPA. The program diversity of the building and the order in design provides information about life style, fashion and tastes, social structure, and economic conditions of the time that the building was constructed. It carries all the defined values for evaluation of THPA. (See chapter 3, for further information) Due to the determinations above, the building has **artistic and technical value**. Also it can be noticed that the building has a **representative value** due to its elaborated situation.

In addition, the *Hasanağalar* House building is unique among THPA for its observed never being plastered, and having a semi-open space in the northern part of the building that connects the open spaces of the building. (See chapter 3, for further information) Due to the determinations above, the building has **uniqueness value**.

The building lived two phases. First one is the phase that building was constructed. The second one is the phase that it was used for dual function. In this period, the building has

[1] According to the interviews commited during the study, it is seen that Hasanağalar House has a significant sitution within the traditional houses of Alanya.

divided into two and organized as two different houses and an office. The interventions in that phase had done either giving least harmed to the building or as using contemporary material(concrete) and technique. That phase is valuable for the reflecting the requirements, economical and social structures of that period. The building lost all original properties in the first phase in terms of building lot. But the spaces have changed very little until the present day, and in general its stability and original properties are maintained. (See Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.6) (See Chapter 4, for further information)

5.1.2.2. Problems

It is located on a street which has very heavy vehicle and human traffic. There is also a shortage of parking space in this area. The building – carriage way relationship is in a very intertwined condition. Although as a result of the location of the building, it is more recognizable than other THPA, it is remained among the new buildings. This situation makes the detection of the building inside the city difficult. (See chapter 2, for further information)

The building lot characteristics of the building are lost. The building is very close to the *Şevket Tokuş Caddesi* where the vehicle and pedestrian traffic is very dense. The entry of the building is located on the pedestrian path. (See chapter 3, for further information)

The building is used as residential building and other additional functions until 1986. It is not used after that date until present day. As a result of remaining neglected for a long time, various material deteriorations are observed. The building had been exposed to slight structural deformations, weathering in surfaces of materials and a several drainage problems. These problems had been emerged due to the disuse, disrepair and usage of incompatible material. (See chapter 2, for further information)

5.1.2.3. Potentials and Function Proposal

According to the evaluation in terms of THPA, *Hasanağalar* House had decided to refunction for social purposes. Due to its identity value, it has a potential to become one of the reference point of the city. When a building with identity value is refunctioned within the framework of social benefits, its perception will get stronger, and the awareness towards the building function will get higher.

In this context, evaluating properties of the space, perception of the building within the city and location, it is approved to be functioned as a non-governmental organization including sales function. (ICOMOS, 2003, 1)

Given the significance of the problem and urgent needs of today, it is decided to function as a Women's Solidarity Center where more than one women organization can operate.

When the spatial feeatures of the building are compared with the original and the new function, the following deductions were drawn:

- The open spaces of the building had lost its original properties. And due to the size diminish, they cannot offer usable spaces for use. The open spaces of the adjacent building lots have to be evaluated as a whole. Most parts of the open spaces are evaluated as green parts and a small area that is in northwest part of the building lot had evaluated as hard ground.
- There are one type of rooms in the ground floor. They are entered from garden directly and have less openings than the rooms in the upper floors. They are functioned as shopping areas.
- The common spaces in ground floor were used as *gedey* and have limited lighting. This space is recommended to used as a meeting hall . It will be designed with artificial lighting that will be used projection if needed. Also there will be shopping stand that women can sell their handcrafts.
- The space in north part that will already used as WC will be revised and used with its original function.
- There is two *hayat* spaces, one in the entrance floor and first floor. One in ground floor includes the main entrance door of the building. Due to this property, it is proposed to used as a multifunctional entrance hall including resting areas. The second one in the first floor will include small reading areas and areas for small exhibitions too.
- Rooms in entrance and first floor have daylight and some of them are rich in terms of architectural elements. Ones in entrance floors are functioned as office rooms as management department, psychological support unit, volunteer office and a small meeting room. The rooms located in first floor are functioned as workshop that productin can be fulfilled.

- The space in north part of the entrance floor will be functioned as kitchen as its original function in the first phase of the building. Requires of the women in the center and the catering to sell will be achieved in this kitchen-workshop.
- WC spaces in entrance and upper floors are proposed to continue their original functions as the previous periods of the building.

In this scope, the building of the program is listed as follows: (See Figures 5.7, 5.8 and 5.9)

Ground floor:

- Shopping spaces
- Meeting spaces
- WC

Entrance floor:

- Management department
- Psychological support unit
- Volunteer office
- A small meeting room
- Kitchen
- Storage spaces
- WC

First floor:

- Workshops (production area)
- Storage spaces
- WC

5.2. General Conservation Principles

The main scope of the conservation is to transfer all values of the building to next generations. The original plan layout, facades and phases must be kept.

Additions and alterations of the building that references the changes that noticed in second phase must be kept in the condition that they do not harm to the building. If they harm to the building must be evaluated detailly.

The physical deteriorations must be abolished to provide the subsistence of the building. Interventions intended for abolishing deformations must not damage the building.

Deteriorated parts must be repaired as much as possible. If replacement is avoidable, new material that used must be compatible and perceptible.

New function that will be given will be appropriate to the building. A function that will introduce overload than the capacity of the building will not be proposed.

The process, including conservation, reinforcement and restoration of the building, must be a multi-disciplinary study.

5.3. Interventions

5.3.1. Interventions related to the site

Since the area, where the building is located, is a 3rd degree urban site, and there are certain reused elements in the building, first of all, an archaeological survey should be carried out in the whole urban protected area, especially in the building's surroundings. After that process, if any in-situ archaeological remain had found, a new project for its conservation and presentation must be prepared. (See Figure 5.4) If not, the drainage system will be implemented as shown in the conservation project. Also, the walls surrounding the garden will be rebuilt as shown in the conservation project too. (See Figure 5.7 and 5.12)

5.3.2. Interventions related the changes

The building had changed during its phases in terms of spatial properties, architectural elements and materials. (See Table 5.1) As mentioned before, the interventions made during the phases had been actualized due to the necessities of the period. The main criterias that based on interventions related to the changes are ordered below.

1. The additions and alterations that were evaluated as the part of the phases of the building will be conserved. The additons and alterations that had not evaluated in any phase and do not reflect any architectural feature of the building will be evaluated detailly in following if they harm the buidling or not.
2. The removals that was evaluated in the scope of the phases will not be completed. The removals due to disrepair will be completed due to the reliability degree.

Table 5.1. Interventions related to the changes

		CHANGES	EVALUATION	INTERVENTION
REMOVALS				
INT-1	R-1	timber partition wall in the semi-open area in ground floor	dated to the first phase and removed as a second period intervention	will not be completed, but the traces regarding these removals will be preserved.
INT-2	R-2	stairs in the semi-open area in ground floor		
INT-3	R-7	A window on the north part of - the D25		
INT-4	R-3	The wing of the door D02	architectural elements removed due to disrepair - 2nd degree of reliability-	will be completed in original location and form but with contemporary material
INT-5	R-4	The cupboard in the north wall of space G02		
INT-6	R-5	The wing of the "kapak" of the opening W02		
INT-7	R-6	A cupboard door of the niche N01		
INT-8	R-8	Some parts of timber shutters of entrance floor windows (W17, W19, W20, W21, W32, W33 and W35)	architectural elements removed due to disrepair -1st degree of reliability-	will be completed with the original material, technic and in detail.
INT-9	R-9	timber railings of S01		
INT-10	R-10	One wing of the window W41		
INT-11	R-11	Timber flooring of space G06		
ADDITIONS				
INT-12	AD-1	upper floor of the WC mass	giving information about the second phase of the building and not damaging the spatial integrity and the physical state of the building and reflecting the architectural features of a phase	will be preserved
INT-13	AD-2	S03	giving information about the second phase of the building but impairing the building due to the use of the incompatible materials	will be implemented as rupture with the water.
INT-14	AD-3	timber partition wall between spaces G01 and G05	giving information about the second phase of the building but damaging the spatial integrity of the building	will be removed.
INT-15	AD-4	timber partition walls between spaces E14, E15 and E16		
INT-16	AD-6	plumbing in space G05	not provide information related to the second period of the building and do not influence the building in a positive or negative manner	will be replaced with a modern plumbing
INT-17	AD-7	the kitchen counter and sink in space E06 and space 105	giving information about the second phase of the building but impairing the building due to the use of the incompatible materials	will be implemented as rupture with the water.
INT-18	AD-8	the floor finishes of spaces G08, G09, E17, E18 and wall finishes of spaces G03 and G09	not provide information related to the second period of the building and the building by incompatible materials	will be removed.
INT-19	AD-9	the chimney on the west side of the building	not provide information related to the second period of the building and do not influence the building in a positive or negative manner	will not be intervented
ALTERATIONS				
INT-20	AL-1	The trace in the west wall of the space G07 is a closed door.	giving information about the second period of the building but harm the building due to use of the incompatible materials or blocking the architectural elements	will be implemented as rupture with the water
INT-21	AL-2	S01		
INT-22	AL-3	a semi-closed window		
INT-24	AL-5	the door opening D22	giving information about the second period of the building and not damaging the spatial integrity, architectural elements and the physical state of the building	will be preserved.
INT-25	AL-6	door D14	do not give information related to the second period of the building and that do not influence the building in a positive or negative manner	will not be intervented
INT-26	AL-7	door D10		
INT-23	AL-8	closed window in space G01	giving information about the second period of the building but harm the building due to use of the incompatible materials or blocking the architectural elements	will be implemented as rupture with the water
INT-27	AL-9	niche N-02	giving information about the second period of the building and not damaging the spatial integrity, architectural elements and the physical state of the building	will be preserved.
INT-28	AL-10	niche N06 converted from a window	do not give information related to the second period of the building and reduce the space quality will be removed	completed in accordance with reliability degree.
INT-29	AL-11	repair traces	giving information about the second period of the building and harm the spatial integrity or damage the building by incompatible materials	will be removed
INT-30	AL-12			
INT-31	AL-13			

The evaluation of the interventions related to the changes were made due to the types of changes, removals, additions and alteratations.

Removals

Removal will be implemented according to the following criterias.

- Removals dated to the first phase and removed as a second period intervention will not be completed and the traces regarding these removals will be preserved.
- The detected removed parts of architectural elements due to disrepair will be assessed and completed according to the reliability degree.

Completion according to the Reliability degrees:

The removals with 1st degree of reliability; will be completed with the original material, technique and in detail.

The removals with 2nd degree of reliability; will be completed in original location and form but with contemporary material

The removals with 3rd, 4th and 5th degree of reliability will not be completed.

Additions

The criteria that will be based on in content of interventions related to the additions are as follows:

1. The additions giving information about the second phase of the building:
   - The additions not damaging the spatial integrity and the physical state of the building and reflecting the architectural features of a phase will be preserved.
   - The additions damaging the spatial integrity of the building will be removed.
   - The additions impairing the building due to the use of the incompatible materials will be implemented as rupture with the water. The detailed intervention will be defined according to the further material study.

2. Additions that do not provide information related to the second period of the building:
   - The additions that harm the spatial integrity or damage the building by incompatible materials will be removed.

- The additions that do not influence the building in a positive or negative manner can be maintained.

Alterations

Alterations will be implemented according to the following criterias.

1. The alterations giving information about the second period of the building

- The alterations not damaging the spatial integrity, architectural elements and the physical state of the building will be preserved.
- The alterations harm the building due to use of the incompatible materials or blocking the architectural elements will be implemented as rupture with the water. The detailed intervention will be defined according to the further material study.

2. The alterations that do not give information related to the second period of the building

- The alterations that harm the spatial integrity or damage the building by incompatible materials will be removed.
- The alterations that reduce the space quality will be removed and completed in accordance with reliability degree.
- The alterations that do not influence the building in a positive or negative manner can be maintained.

5.3.3. Interventions related to the physical problems

Analysis of the physical condition of the building is made by visual methods in the light of obtained information in the documentation phase and is presented in the "2.3.7. *Physical Problems of the Building*" section.

In order to make this analysis, a diagnostic study, it should be addressed as a multidisciplinary research. The diagnostic study should be completed via detailed structural and material analysis. The exact state of the interventions will be determined after this research.

The developed forms of interventions, against specified physical problems, in the context of this thesis can be handled with three different headings. These interventions are the priority interventions, structural interventions, and interventions related to the material deteriorations. (See Table 5.2)

Table 5.2. Interventions related to the physical problems

	PROBLEMS	EVALUATION	INTERVENTION
STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS	Cracks		firstly the lime plasters at these parts will be scraped. The further researches about timber elements will be done in terms of biological attack, decay due to water and durability. Also a study about infill material (brick) must be done in this phase. If there are problems in timber elements in this sense, a proper method to solve the problem will be executed. If there is no problems in timber elements or after the correction of the problem, cracks between timber and brick infill will be completed with a compatible mixture of mortar. This mixture will be designated after laboratory studies of samples taken from the building. The principle will be to prepare a most proximate blend to the original material of the building.
GENERAL PROBLEMS	Plant Growth	Drainage Problem	Plant growth parts will be removed. The soil and biological formations that cause plant will be removed too. If the plant was formed a space on the wall, this space will be completed with original material, technique and detail.
	Debris filled	Drainage Problem	will be removed and new design for garden will be implemented according to restoration project. The restoration project will consist a proper drainage system for garden.
	Humidity	Drainage Problem	This problem will be solved due to the source of the problem
MATERIAL PROBLEMS	**STONE**		
	Discoloration	Original Material	will be cleaned. The exact method that will be used will be determined according to laboratory study.
	Scales on surface	Original Material	will not be intervented
	Unit Material Loss	Original Material	will be completed with original material and technique
	TIMBER		
	Discoloration	Original Material	
	Cracks on surface	Original Material	will be evaluated according to laboratory study. If the element lost its strength, that part will be changed partially or completely with original material and technique. If the element is still sound, it will be consolidated after the source of the problem terminated.
	Fiber Formation	Original Material	
	Partial Material Loss	Original Material	these parts will be completed with original material and technique
	Unit Material Loss	Original Material	That have 1st degree reliability will be completed with original material, technique and detail. That have 2nd degree reliability will be completed with original material and technique but with simple detail.
	EARTH-BASED MATERIAL		
	Discoloration	Original Material	will be cleaned. The exact method that will be used will be determined according to laboratory study.
	Partial Material Loss	Original Material	these parts will be completed with original material and technique
	Unit Material Loss	Original Material	will be completed with original material and technique
	LIME-BASED MATERIAL		
	Detachment in Lime Plaster	Original Material	will be scraped and will be plastered with original material (mixture) and detail again. Lime wash will be implemented in its original color.
	Material Loss in Lime Wash	Original Material	
	Material Loss in Lime Plaster	Original Material	
	Material Loss in Lime Mortar	Original Material	will be pointed with original material, technique and detail.
	OTHER		
	cement mortar	improper material	will be replaced with compatible material except counters in spaces E06 and 105
	cement plaster and screed	improper material	
	Corrosion	Original Material	will be emeried and than will painted.
	material Loss in Glass	Original Material	will be renewed.

Interventions related to the Source of Problems

Humidity / roof drainage problem, as it was mentioned in the previous sections, is an important heading. It can create problems for both the structural system and materials. The first must be done work, prior to any other intervention related to the physical problems of the buildings should be the water cut-off. The interventions that need to be done in this context are listed as below:

- Drainage problem at superstructure must be solved. However no deformations are observed at roof, a roof drainage problem is obvious according to the other analyses. Firstly, a survey study and analyses, questioning any material problems existence in construction like insect, deformation or removal must be done throughout the roof. If there is any, this problem must be treated. Secondarily, finishing material of the roof must be renewed with original material, technique and detail. Currently, there is no drainage system in the roof of the building. A proper drainage system must be added to the roof structure.
- Drainage problem at ground level of the building must be solved. Debris that filled in the garden will be removed and new flooring will be furnished as defined in the conservation project. The conservation project will consist a proper drainage system for garden.
- Improper material that used in pavement at south part will be removed. An isolation material will be implemented on walls from outside. Then a new pavement, consists of compatible materials will be furnished.
- Debris filled in ground of inner spaces will be removed and timber floor covering will be furnished.
- Improper material that used in flooring of inner spaces will be replaced with, timber floor covering.
- Incompatible materials and material additions will be removed and humid parts must be dried up, Then, compatible material will be used in this type of repair.
- After filling all the joints that were eroded, on the exterior of the building with proper mortar, a further study will be done. This study must question how the building had survived its life without plaster through 86 years. The decision that the façade will be conserved as unplastered or will be covered any kind of contemporary material. A proper method must be developed due to this topic as having regard to the traditional construction techniques and construction materials properties.

Structural Interventions

In the case of not observing a serious structural problem, the following main headings could be guide for detailed structural analysis. These studies must be performed by civil engineers.

- The data and investigations will be obtained about ground study.
- Because the interior of the building is plastered, no precise analysis is made to find out if the concentrated cracks in framed building system is structural or not. A further investigation must be applied to define structural problems by using nondestructive methods.
- Upon achieving results in this context, the structural projects should be made for the sections where structural alteration / deformation are detected.
- If the results of the analysis conclude that there are no structural problems, the following defined forms of material-oriented interventions will be made for all the building components.

Interventions for other material deteriorations

Interventions in this section are examined under different headings, which are interventions for material amendments and interventions for original materials. These interventions must be revised after the detailed laboratory analyses.

Interventions For Material Additions

- Improper material that used in pavement at south part will be removed. An isolation material will be implemented on walls from outside. Then a new pavement, consists of compatible materials will be furnished.
- Improper material used throughout the building will be replaced with compatible material

Interventions For Original Materials

- In terms of interventions for unstructural cracks, the further researches about timber elements will be done in terms of biological attack, decay due to water and durability. Also a study about infill material (brick) must be done in this phase. If there are problems in timber elements in this sense, a proper method to solve the problem will

be executed. If there is no problems in timber elements or after the correction of the problem, cracks between timber and brick infill will be completed with a compatible mixture of mortar. This mixture will be designated after laboratory studies of samples taken from the building. The principle will be to prepare a most proximate blend to the original material of the building.

- Lime plaster seperated from the walls will be consolidated. The parts that can not be consolidated will be scraped and will be plastered with original material (mixture) and detail again after diagnostic study finished.
- Lime wash will implemented in its original color and mixture in all walls of the building.
- Discolored parts in stone and earth-based materials will be cleaned. The exact method used will be determined according to laboratory study.
- Unit material losses in stone and brick materials will be will be completed with original material and technique.
- Discolored parts in timber elements will be cleaned. The exact method that will be used will be determined according to laboratory study.
- Timber elements that have cracks on surface and fiber formation will be evaluated according to laboratory study. If the element lost its strength, that part will be changed partially or completely with original material and technique. If the element is still sound, it will be consolidated after the source of the problem terminated.
- In partial material losses in architectural elements, these parts will be completed with original material and technique.
- In unit material losses in architectural elements;

o That have 1st degree reliability will be completed with original material, technique and detail.

o That have 2nd degree reliability will be completed with original material and technique but with simple detail.

- Walls that have loss in lime mortars will be pointed with original material, technique and detail.
- Metals that corroded will be emeried and than will painted.

- Plant growth parts will be removed. The soil and biological formations that cause plant will be removed too. If the plant was formed a space on the wall, this space will be completed with original material, technique and detail.
- All glass elements will be renewed.

5.3.4. Interventions Related To New Function

Other than interventions for alterations, structural and material degradations, some interventions should be made to provide the functional adaptation of the building. These interventions are listed below.

- After the required digging out and leveling operation is accomplished on the soil-covered spaces of the G01 and G04 spaces, the surfaces will be covered with ceramic tiles using appropriate mortar.
- In order to new project, in wet spaces, the floorings, wet space elements and installations will be renewed totally. Additionally, the door and window openings located in this space should be closed with an element defining above for each , in space G09. In order to provide the access to this place from the open area code, a stair should be added using contemporary materials. (See Figure 5.11)
- One squat-toilet will be added to the space E10.
- One kitchen counter will be attached to the southern wall of the E15 area.
- One squat-toilet will be added to the space 108 located on the upper floor.
- The terrace floor will be covered by ceramic tiles using appropriate mortar. Parapets will be made in order to make the use of the open space of the terrace possible.

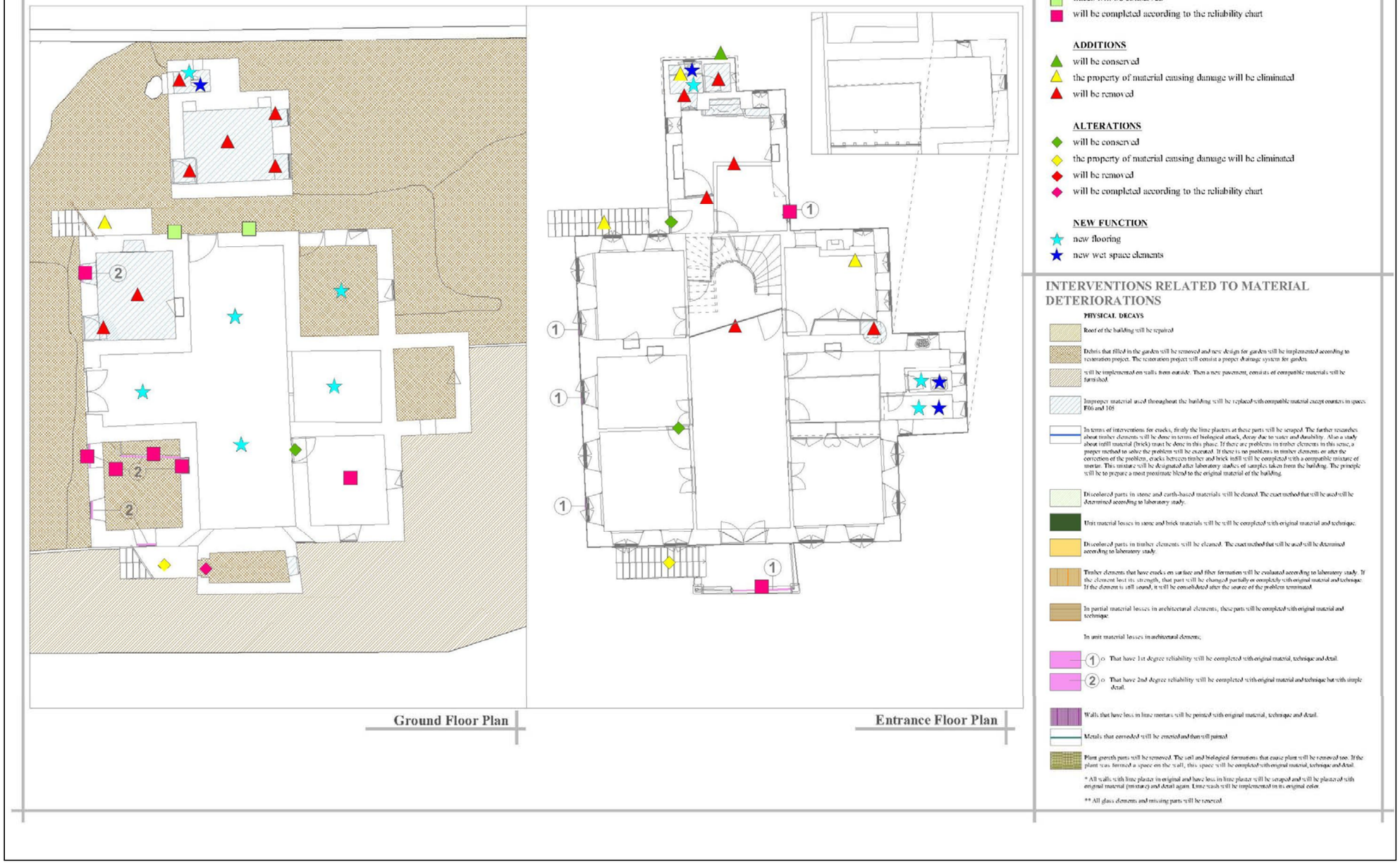


Figure 5.4. Interventions - 1

INTERVENTIONS

INTERVENTIONS RELATED TO THE CHANGES

REMOVALS

- traces will be conserved
- will be completed according to the reliability chart

ADDITIONS

- will be conserved
- the property of material causing damage will be eliminated
- will be removed

ALTERATIONS

- will be conserved
- the property of material causing damage will be eliminated
- will be removed
- will be completed according to the reliability chart

NEW FUNCTION

- new flooring
- new wet space elements

INTERVENTIONS RELATED TO MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS

PHYSICAL DECAYS

Roof of the building will be repaired

Debris that filled in the garden will be removed and new design for garden will be implemented according to restoration project. The restoration project will consist a proper drainage system for garden.

will be implemented on walls from outside. Then a new pavement, consists of compatible materials will be furnished

Improper material used throughout the building will be replaced with compatible material except counters in spaces F06 and 105

In terms of interventions for cracks, firstly the lime plasters at these parts will be scraped. The further researches about timber elements will be done in terms of biological attack, decay due to water and durability. Also a study about infill material (brick) must be done in this phase. If there are problems in timber elements in this sense, a proper method to solve the problem will be executed. If there is no problems in timber elements or after the correction of the problem, cracks between timber and brick infill will be completed with a compatible mixture of mortar. This mixture will be designated after laboratory studies of samples taken from the building. The principle will be to prepare a most proximate blend to the original material of the building.

Discolored parts in stone and earth-based materials will be cleaned. The exact method that will be used will be determined according to laboratory study.

Unit material losses in stone and brick materials will be refill be completed with original material and technique.

Discolored parts in timber elements will be cleaned. The exact method that will be used will be determined according to laboratory study.

Timber elements that have cracks on surface and fiber formation will be evaluated according to laboratory study. If the element lost its strength, that part will be changed partially or completely with original material and technique. If the element is still sound, it will be consolidated after the source of the problem terminated.

In partial material losses in architectural elements, these parts will be completed with original material and technique.

In unit material losses in architectural elements;

① / That have 1st degree reliability will be completed with original material, technique and detail.

② / That have 2nd degree reliability will be completed with original material and technique but with simple detail.

Walls that have loss in lime mortars will be pointed with original material, technique and detail.

Metals that corroded will be cleaned and then refill painted.

Plant growth parts will be removed. The soil and biological formations that cause plant will be removed too. If the plant was formed a space on the wall, this space will be completed with original material, technique and detail.

* All walls with lime plaster in original and have less in lime plaster will be scraped and will be plastered with original material (mixture) and detail again. Lime washi will be implemented in its original color.

** All glass elements and missing parts will be renewed.

Figure 5. 5. Interventions - 2

Figure 5.6. Interventions - 3

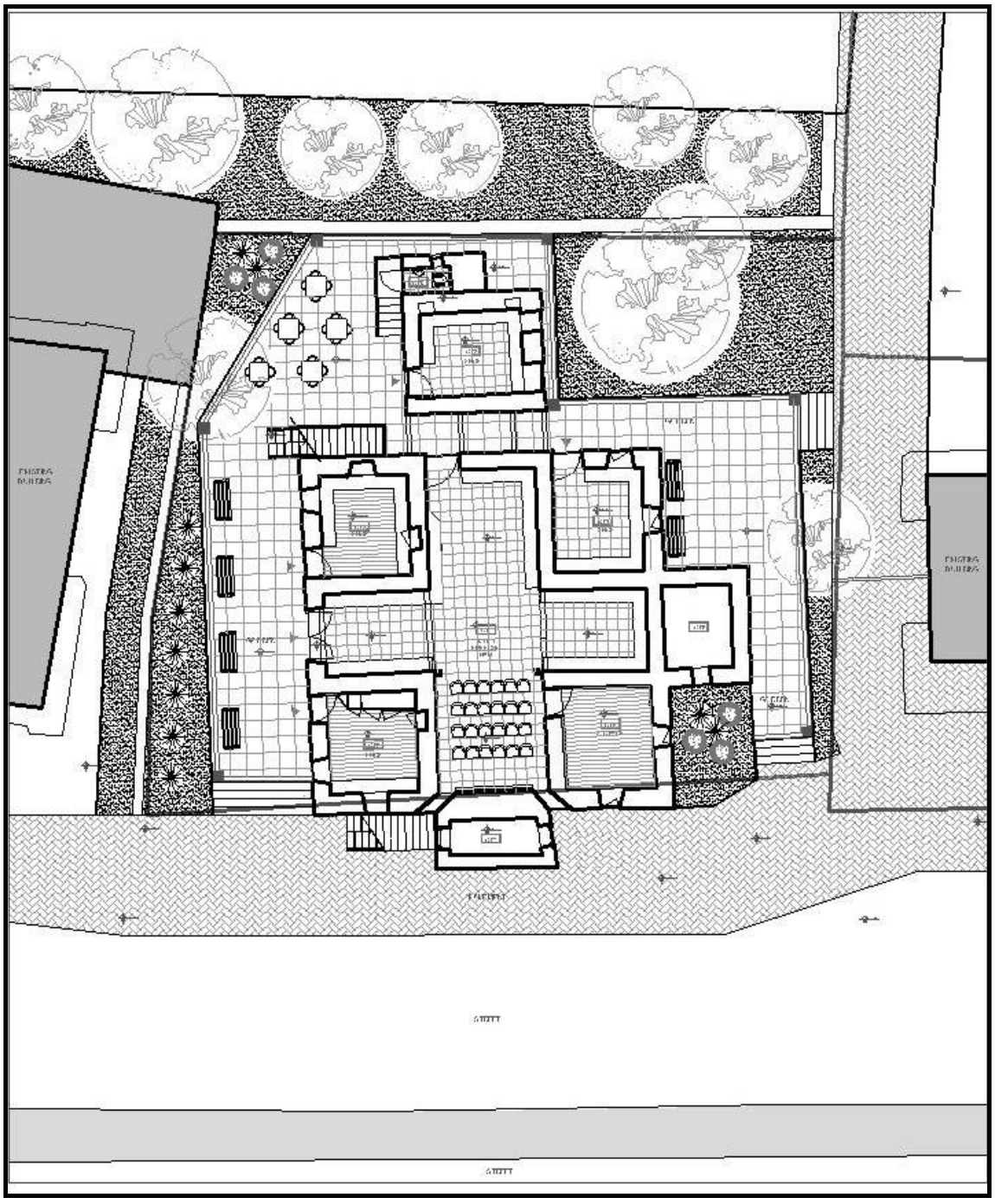


Figure 5.7. Conservation Proposal of Hasanağalar House – Ground Floor Plan

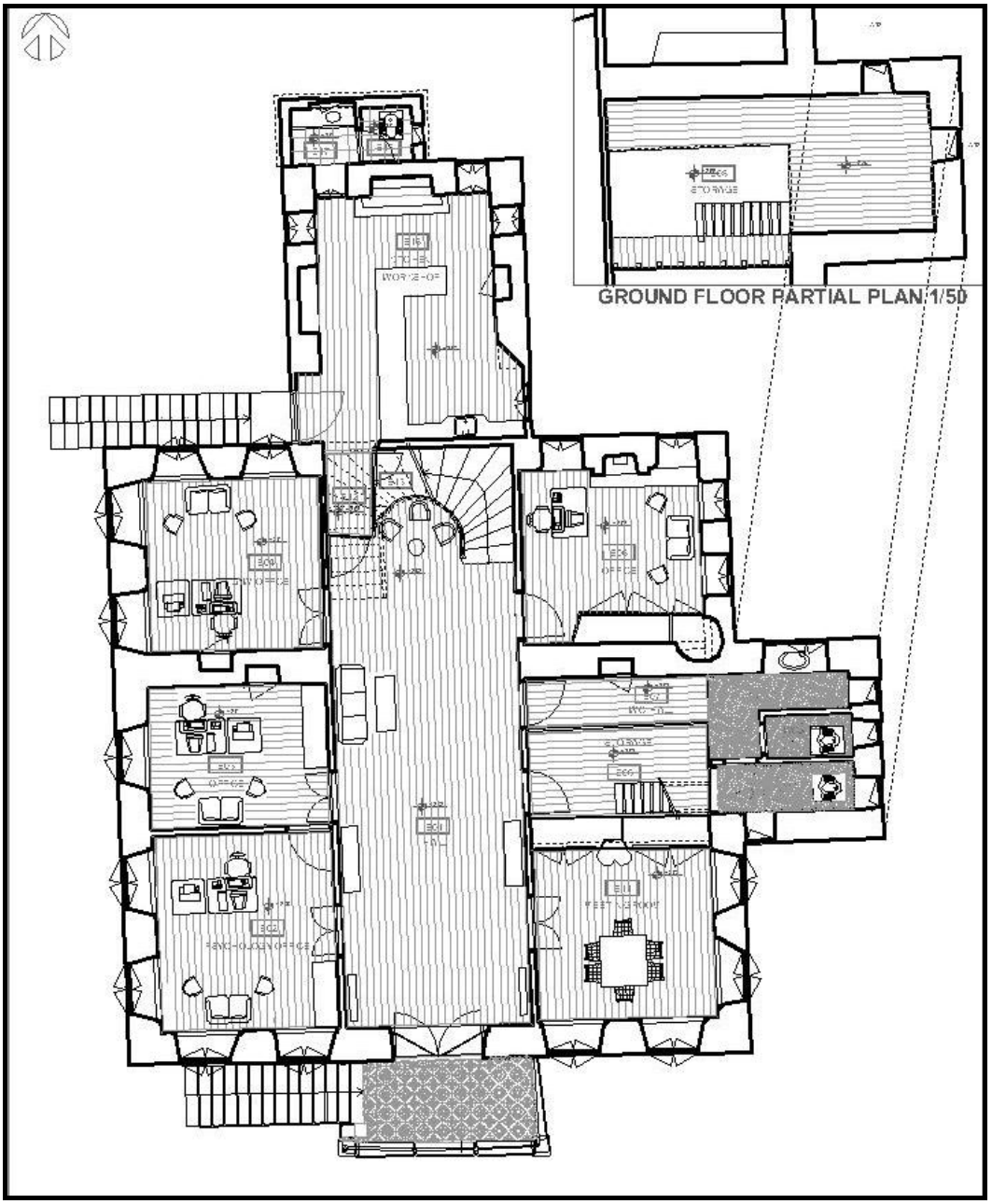


Figure 5.8. Conservation Proposal of Hasanağalar House – Entrance Floor Plan

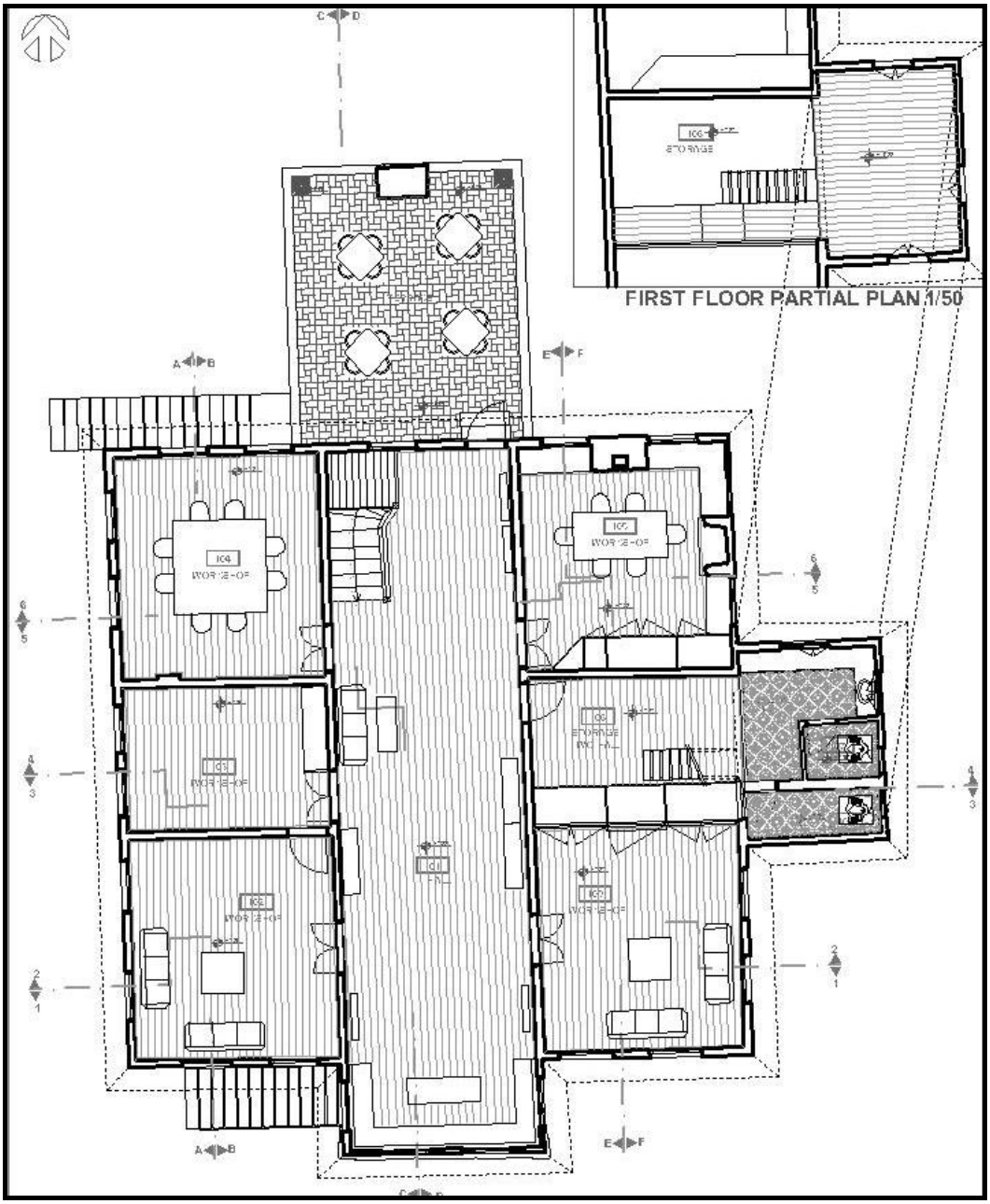


Figure 5.9. Conservation Proposal of Hasanağalar House – First Floor Plan

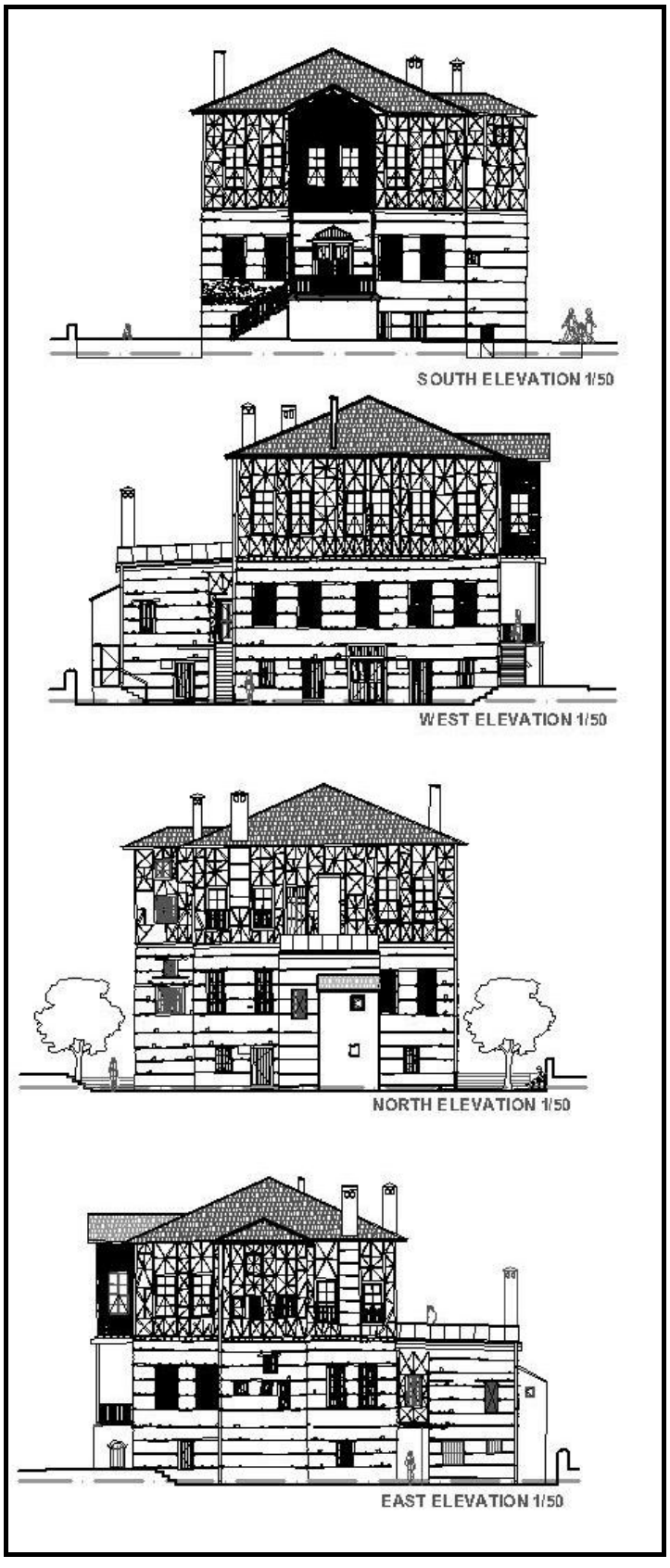


Figure 5.10. Conservation Proposal of Hasanağalar House – Facades

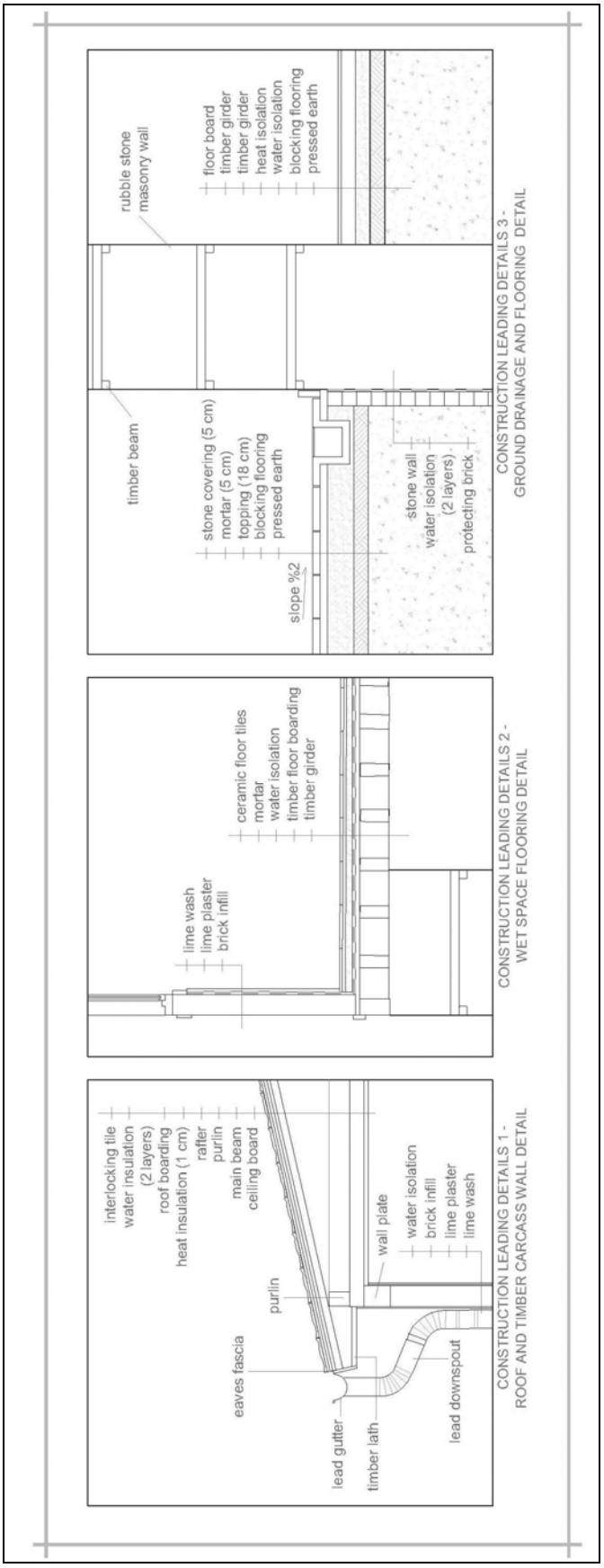


Figure 5.11. Conservation Proposal of Hasanağalar House – Principle Details

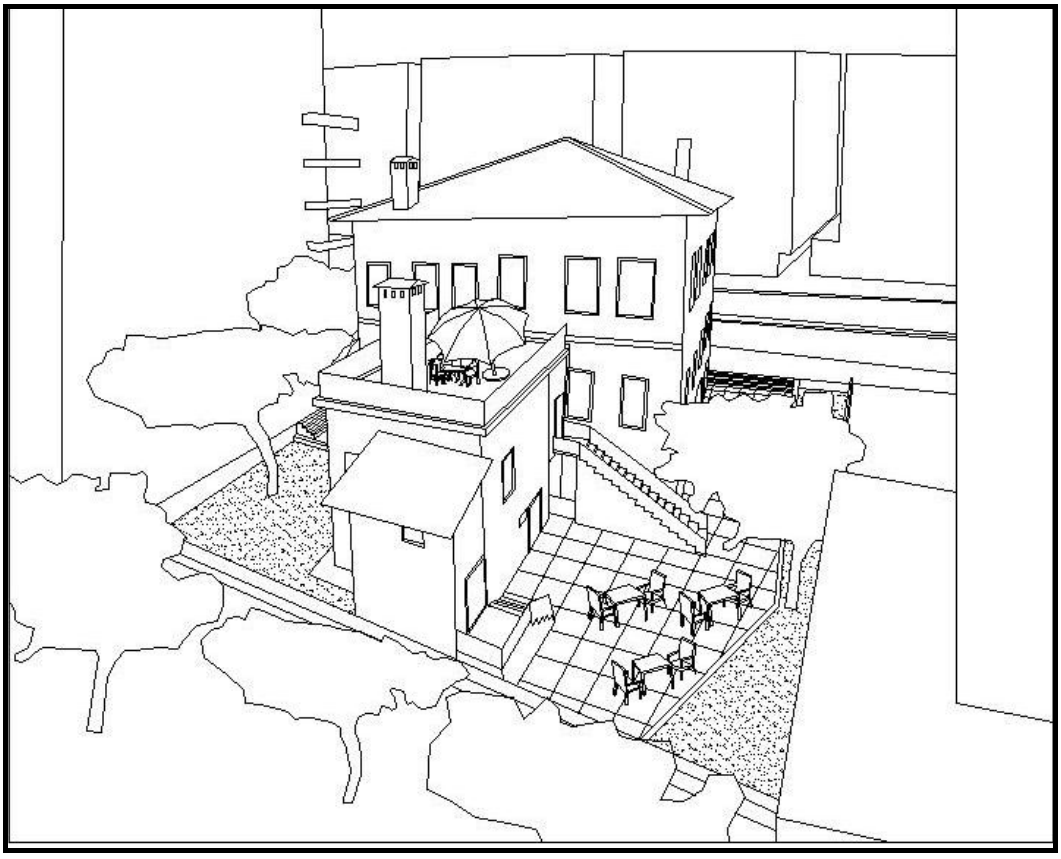


Figure 5.12. Conservation Proposal of Hasanağalar House – Perspective

5.3.5. Interventions related to Installations

Electrical installations will be renewed in accordance with their existing positions. The current switches will be considered if they can be used efficient. Projectors will be installed for lighting the facades where indicated in the conservation project.

The clean plumbing will be renovated in order to supply the requirements of the new function of the building with good workmanship and compatible with the facade color.

The wastewater plumbing will additionally be renovated in order to supply the requirements of the new function. A sewer connection will be made for the waste waters, which are discharged with septic system.

The heating and cooling of the building will be provided through installation of mobile heater / coolers in indicated places of the building.

Ventilation of the building will be provided in the building's original system.

5.4. Implementation Phases

The application stages should be defined in order to execute the implementation plan of the prepared conservation project in an organized way.

Upon approval of the proposed conservation project by the CNHCC, the implementation phase is planned to be formed in four stages. This is the stage when the financial resources need to be determined. (See Figure 5.13)

In the first stage, the priority interventions and research studies are planned to be performed. In the scope of the urgent interventions, the problem of water intake of the building arising from the physical problems should be addressed. Simultaneously, the research excavations in the building lot, laboratory analysis and structural analysis should also be accomplished.

At the second stage, the research results should be evaluated and conservation project should be accordingly revised.

In the third stage, includes four interventions that will be programmed in due course of the implementation process according to the details. These interventions are structural interventions, interventions related to the material deteriorations, changes, and new function. Structural interventions should be made, if any needed. Interventions will be made regarding material degradation and alterations, which are not, included in the priority interventions. The other intervention group is ones related to the new function

The final phase is the monitoring phase. The provision of the maintenance on a regular basis plays an improtant role in a healhty survival of the building. The monitoring phase must be include preventative maintanance. Periodic measurings must be contiue and all process of monitoring must be kept as the story of the building.

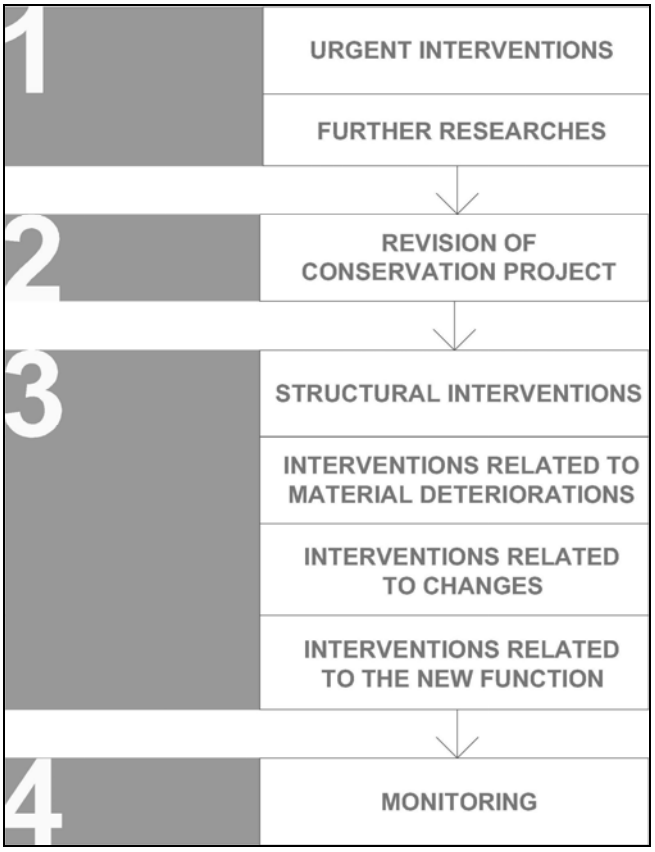


Figure 5.13 Phases of Implementatıons

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This study had improved a conservation proposal for *Hasanağalar* House, the one of the significant examples of THPA. In the content of it, a detailed documentation and research had prepared. Afterwards, the results had evaluated and improved a conservation proposal in order to keep alive the building and enroll the values of it to next generations.

The study had formed of the documentation of the building, research, phases of the building and conservation proposal parts.

Even through the documentation had prepared exhaustive, it had not achieved as a result of a multidisciplinary study. At this stage, the analyses that made by visual observations must be carried by the specialists of the subjects and proper methods that they offered. A team that formed by an architect, material specialist, civil engineer, art historian etc. must be performed that study.

The research study was examined in two topics as literature research and comparative study. Literature study includes data studies in content of the city, the building and the era the building was constructed. Also a brief information about conservation process and financial framework in Turkey had been introduced. Comparative study is composed of two scales. They are THPA and THC.

Phases of the building had been evaluated according to the data collected in previous studies. Evaluating the phases that will be focused on THPA can help to constitute a accurate project and find answers for unidentified questions.

The first part of the conservation proposal had formed of the evaluation and comprising a conservation proposal of THPA. This study is developed due to the site survey had performed thirty one houses in the plain area. But it must be evaluated as a more detailed

wider study that focused only this subject. The time limit and content had disabled to emerge a study defined above. The building had lost their building lot properties and located in a scattered order in the dense urban pattern. Current state had entailed to develop an integrated study within THPA. The evaluation and comprising a conservation proposal for *Hasanağalar* House must be revised after the completions inadequacies above. The interventions that proposed in this part must be carried out by a team study. Also, a study on THPA is developed as an integrated study. In addition, it is decided to function the houses in themes of social, cultural and commercial activities.

Hasanağalar Houses had evaluated in a group proposed to functioning in social theme. In the view of the point considering its symbolic value, a function that is related an important social problem like women subject had endorsed. This subject will be permanent in the collective memory as to come in existence in a well conserved and live model of a cultural heritage.

The study was aimed to develop a conservation proposal for *Hasanağalar* House. In the process, it is established that THPA form a different typology from THC in the context of the traditional houses in *Alanya*. That buildings reflects the evolution on traditional houses by the socio-economic, urban and cultural changes due to modernization/westernization era. They lost their building lot properties and suffer from disuse. *Hasanağalar* House is one of the significant examples that keep its original features in THPA. It is suffered the same problems of THPA. Therefore, it is emerged that the building must be examined within the context of THPA. Despite the traditional houses in *Alanya* had studied quite a few investigations, all of them had focused on the examples inside the castle. This study is the first one in terms of documenting the values of THPA. Even so, the study can be included guidelines for the studies that will be focused on THPA. Therefore, the context of the building had been enlarged as studying THPA in the limits of the study. Nevertheless, the due to the limits, an accurate restoration project had not been presented. A conservation proposal had prepared in this context.

Consequently, the results and proposals of the study can be summarized in three parts; the city, THPA and the building.

Alanya as a multi – layered city has various conservation sites. The part that is situated in the Peninsula of Castle is studied and put forward up till now. But there are some areas that the stratification is distinctive out of the Peninsula. Areas that constitute examples of THPA can

be hold up as that situation. The investigations and plan decisions must be headed towards this determination. Also, however the peninsula had studied and excavated detailly, the third degree conservation area in the plain area of the city had not studied of excavated yet. An archaeological study must be carried out considering the stratification that formed with THPA also.

Traditional houses in plain areas constitute an important part of the traditional house stock in the city. However they reflect the evolution general properties of modernization / westernization era, the problems due to the problems originated from the new settlement causes them almost invisible. Therefore, the THPA examples must be evaluated with an integrated approach and this approach must be reflected to the plan decisions. Decisions intended to adjacent new building must be evaluated at least building block scale.

However this study aims to prepare a function proposal in the content of *Hasanağalar* House, a traditional residential building must be studied both physically and socio-culturally. This building and building lot should be studied to develop a physical proposal in a further study. Also the intangible values must be studied and presented within the conservation project.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Ambar : Storehouse

Avlu : Courtyard

Bağdadi : Lathwork

Cumba : A part of a room that projects from the ground level of the building thrugh the street, garden or courtyard. It has Windows in three sides.

Çağnişir : Çağnişir is the most elaborated room of the house that visitors were entertained. It is called “baş oda” in Anatolian houses.

Çardak: A semi-open space that projects generally through landscape

Çiçeklik : Niche on wall in old houses used as shelf for knickknack (Kuban, 2008,122) It is called şerbetlik in some regions. (İmamoğlu, 1992, 266)

Çivileme derz is a type of jointing that includes brocken bricks on the surface of the wall.

Ekmeklik : a timber plain surface, used as a counter at upper part of the timber stairs

Ezanlık : A platform, located above approximately six steps from the upper part of the stairs' top level. It is reached with the continued stairs.

Gedey : Stable and layhoft on the ground flor of the house. (Cimrin, 1996, 294)

Göbek: Ornamentation at the middle of the ceiling

Gözdolap : According to Cimrin, small triangular open closet just beside the entrance of the rooms, next to "yüklük", to put small things and accessories. (1996, 294)

Gusülhane : Bathroom inside yüklük or cupboard

Hayat: The common space, that located on the living floors of a traditional house. Generally all rooms rooms opens to it.

İçeri : İçeri spaces are the rooms used for living and sleeping functions. Büyük içeri is used for parents sleeping room, küçük içeri is used for childrens and grandparents sleeping room. Büyük İçeri is used by parents and küçük içeri is used for children.

Kapak : Name of shutters in Alanya

Kaleiçi : Inner part of the city walls.

Kızılkule : Red Tower

Kibritlik: Small niches that are located above fireplaces

Mabeyn : Mabeyn is the most elaborated room of the house after çağnişir space, which used in same purpose.

Maldan : Terraces that is built to use the high sloped areas efficiently.

Mastapa : An elevated part of a flooring

Musandıra : Open storage space on yüklük.

Pabuçluk : Pabuçluk is the entrance of the space that seperated with timber diki's and generally arched timber partition walls on top. Ground level is generally lower

than the rest of the room. This space defines the space that slippers are leaved before entering main part of the room.

Seki : Flat and high place to sit

Sekialtı : The low part of the flooring that is below the seki in a space

Sekiüstü : The high part of the flooring that is above the seki in a space

Sofa : Common spaces in traditional houses of Anatolia

Tersane : Arsenal

Tıraka System : The Tıraka locking system is placed inside the doorway. In this system, the opening and locking mechanism, works by pushing a supported timber profile, manually or using a timber lath. This system is located at the top or side of the door. When the system is located at the top of the door, the door is opened using a lath, in the case of locating the system on the door side, it is opened by hand. The system is placed on the top of the de-2 type of doors, and on the side of the de-5 type of doors. A steel lock system is provided for De-1 type of doors. The external metal locks are the mechanisms placed inside the doors.

Tophane : Artillery

Yaşmak : Upper part of a fireplace that provides spread te smoke to the space

Figure A.1 "*Tıraka*" system on door D01

Figure A.2. "*Tıraka*" system on door D04

Yayla: The plateus that people miggrate generally in summer

Yüklük : is a type of cupboard that is used for beds and blankets.
Cupboard means closed storage spaces that used for purposes except storage of beds and blankets.of

Vilayet: The biggest governorship in Otoman Management System

APPENDIX B

NUMERICAL DATA ABOUT TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN PLAIN AREA

A site survey, in content of plain area houses, had been fulfilled for comperative study and evaluation of the traditional building near Hasanağalar House. A sheet had been prepared and the data collected according to it in studied 31 traditional house. Results that have achieved from this study is below:

- %13 percent of the buildings are still used as house, %29 percent of them are out of use and %13 of them are shared by two users. Buildings have dual usage are used as house - house, house – education and shop – house. Approximately %58 of the buildings are refunctioned for mosly for commercial purposes. There are buildings that refunctioned as day nursery, public building, museum or art house also. The most preferred usage is restaurant & café.

- %55 percent of the buildings are restored, %13 of them are repaired. %29 of them had no maintenance.
- There are interventions on the buildings as removal, addition or/and alteration in %52 percent of the buildings. %16 of the buildings changed only in terms of material and %32 of them have no interventions by users.

- %64 of the buildings have no problems. There are problems in terms of finishing in %23 of them. Only %13 of them have structural problems.

- All buildings that have structural problems are out of use.

- There are problems (in terms of finishing or structure) in all buildings that are out of use.

- The buildings that intervened most are refunctioned ones, especially used for commercial purposes.

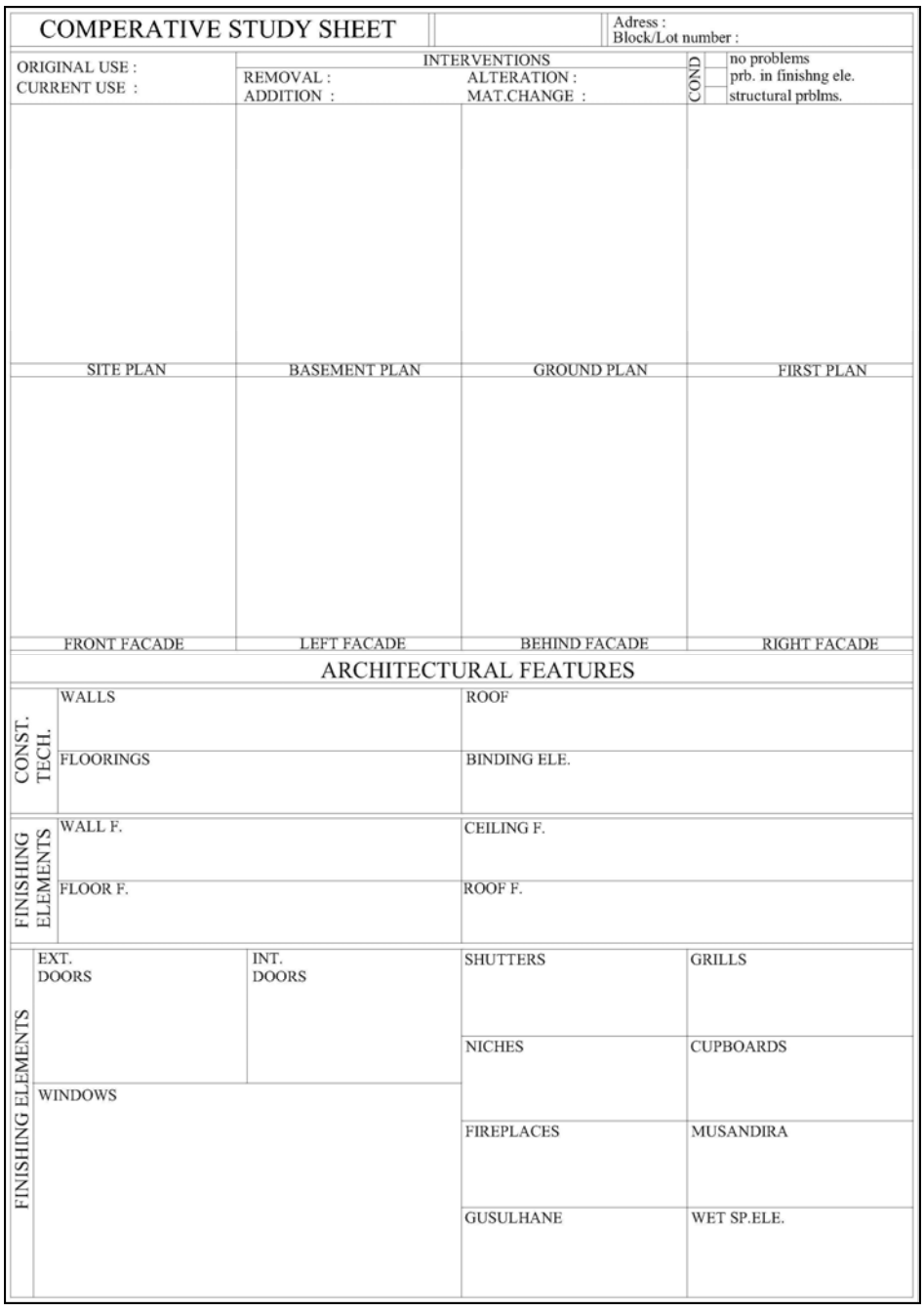


Figure B.1. Survey Sheet used in site survey that is fulfilled within the traditional houses in plain area by author in September 2010

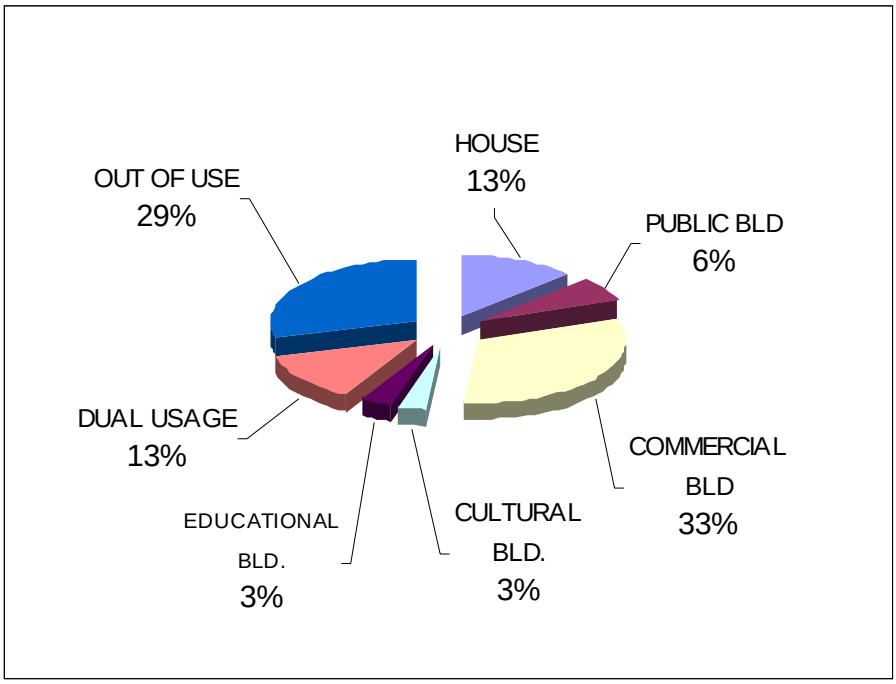


Figure B.2. Current usage of the buildings studied

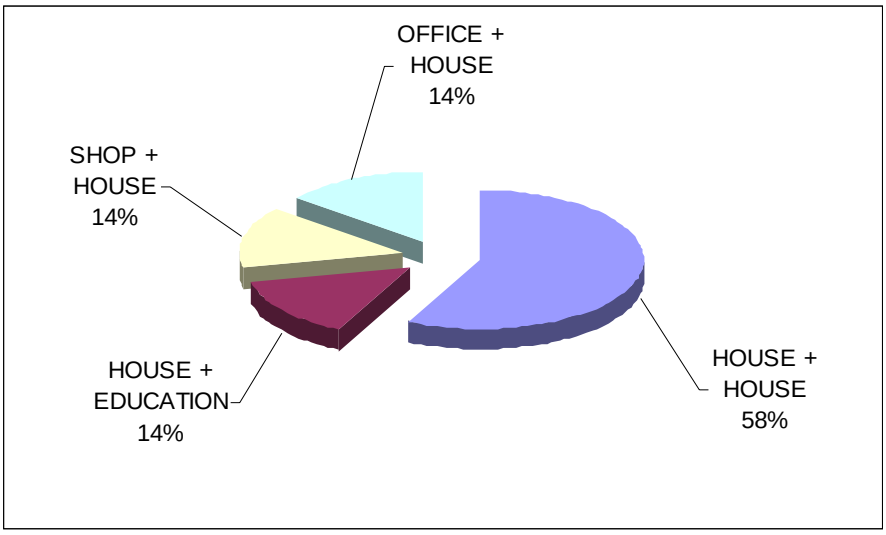


Figure B.3. Distrubution of the dual usages

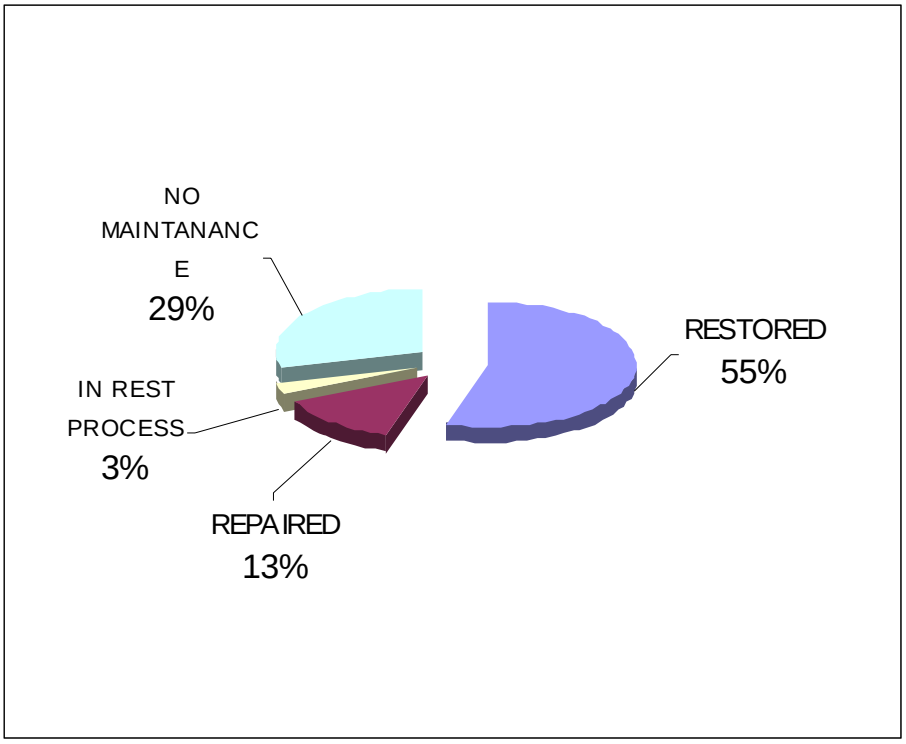


Figure B.4 Restoration status of the buildings

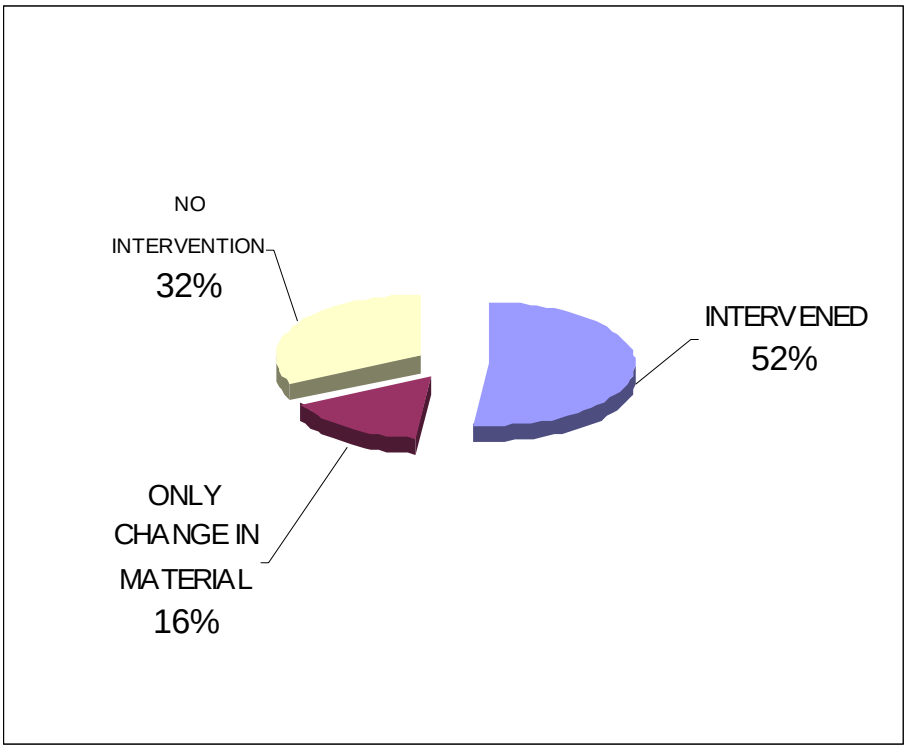


Figure B.5. Intervention status of the buildings in terms of edditions, removal, alterations

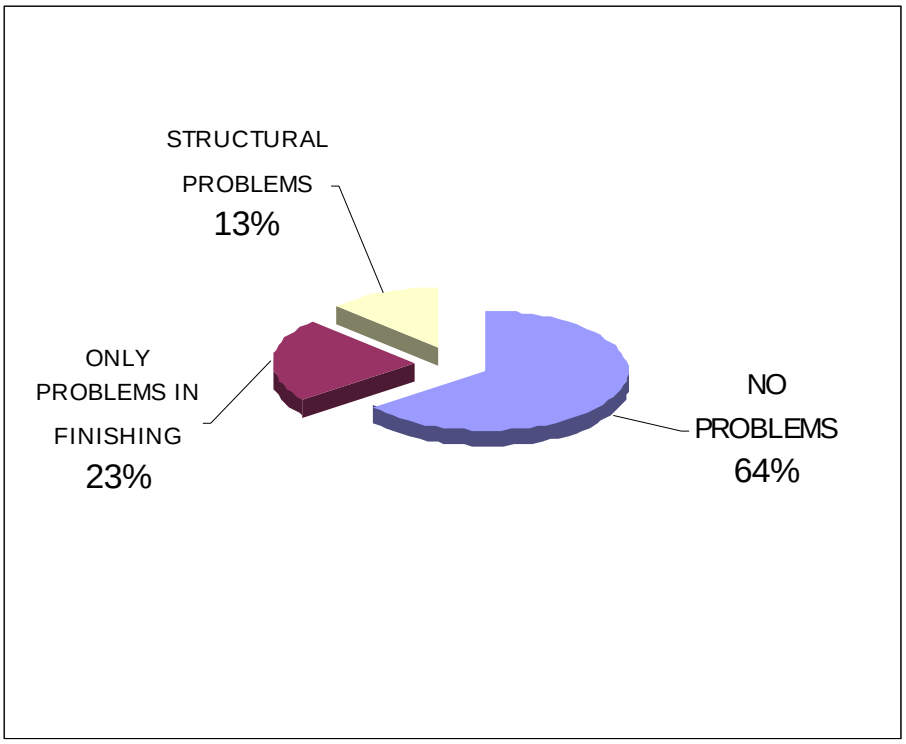


Figure B.6. Problems of the buildings

APPENDIX C

REGISTRATION SHEET OF THE BUILDING

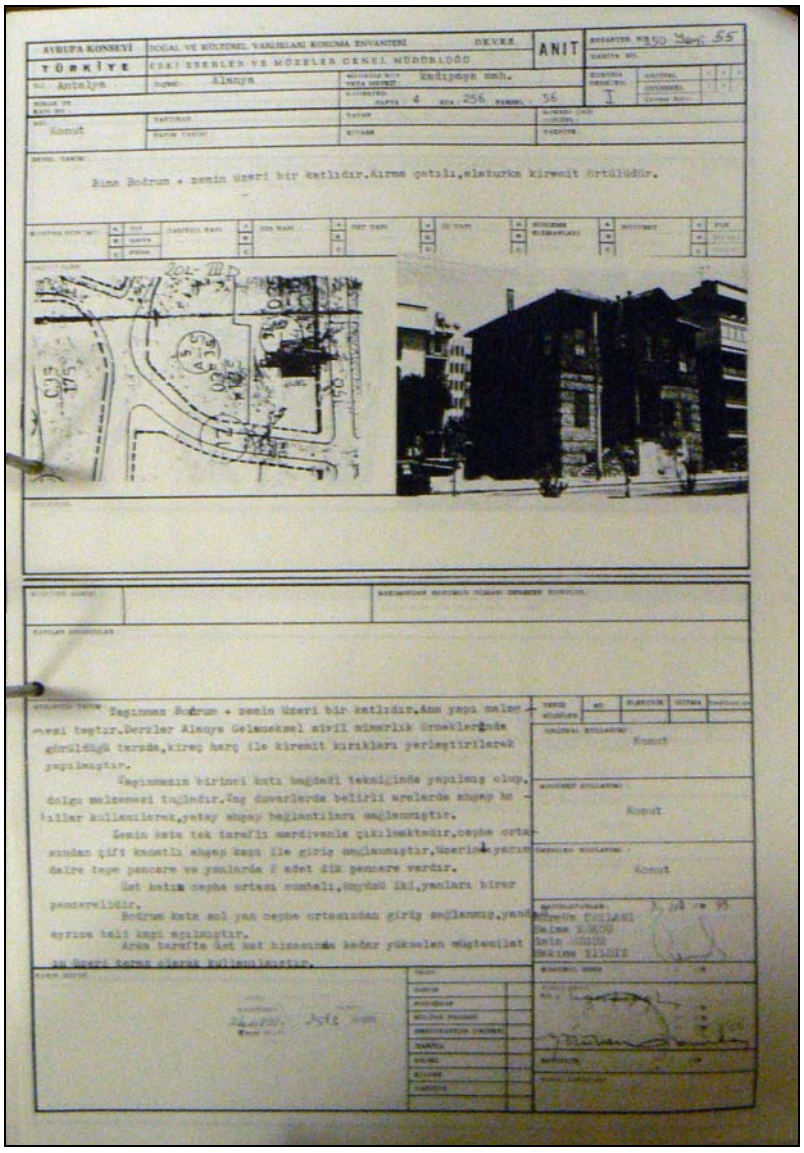
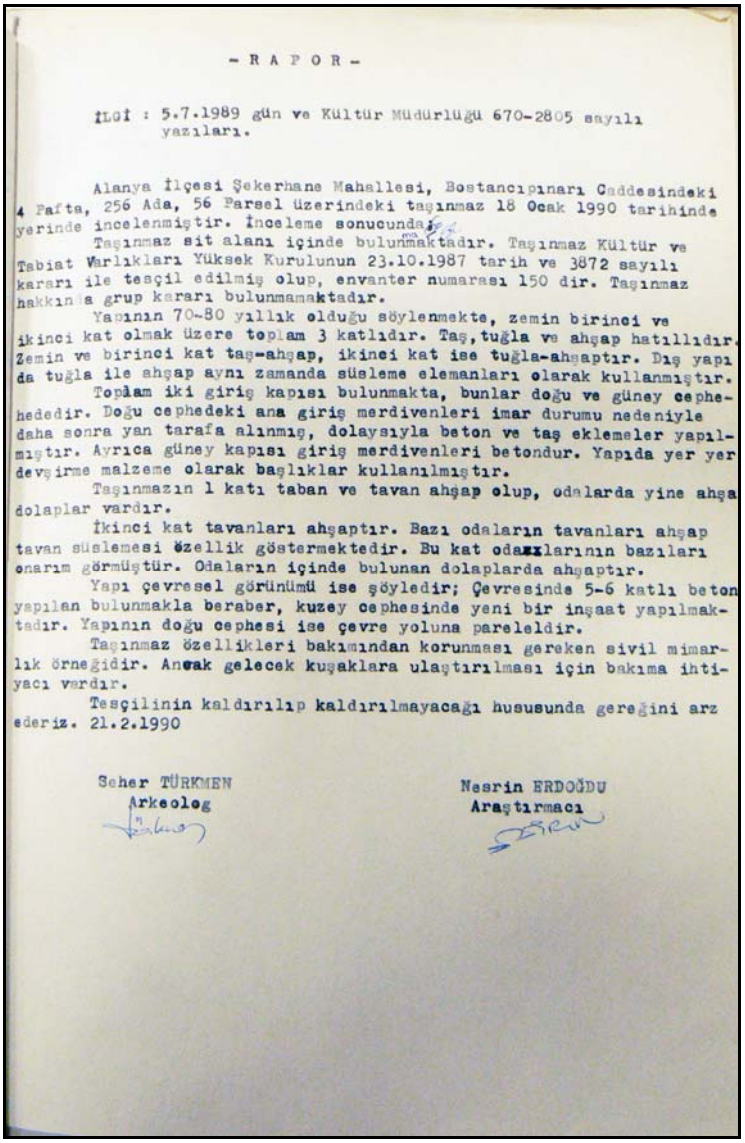


Figure C.1.Registration Sheet of the Building repaired in 1995 (Alanya Museum Archive)

APPENDIX D

REPORT THAT IS PREPARED BY *ALANYA MÜZE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ*



- R A P O R -

İLGİ : 5.7.1989 gün ve Kültür Müdürlüğü 670-2805 sayılı yazıları.

Alanya İlçesi Şekerhane Mahallesi, Bostancıpınarı Caddesindeki 4 Pafta, 256 Ada, 56 Parsel üzerindeki taşınmaz 18 Ocak 1990 tarihinde yerinde incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonucunda;

Taşınmaz sit alanı içinde bulunmaktadır. Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulunun 23.10.1987 tarih ve 3872 sayılı kararı ile tesçil edilmiş olup, envanter numarası 150 dir. Taşınmaz hakkında grup kararı bulunmamaktadır.

Yapının 70-80 yıllık olduğu söylenmekte, zemin birinci ve ikinci kat olmak üzere toplam 3 katlıdır. Taş, tuğla ve ahşap hatıllıdır. Zemin ve birinci kat taş-ahşap, ikinci kat ise tuğla-ahşaptır. Dış yapı da tuğla ile ahşap aynı zamanda süsleme elemanları olarak kullanmıştır.

Toplam iki giriş kapısı bulunmakta, bunlar doğu ve güney cephededir. Doğu cephedeki ana giriş merdivenleri imar durumu nedeniyle daha sonra yan tarafa alınmış, dolaysıyla beton ve taş eklemeler yapılmıştır. Ayrıca güney kapısı giriş merdivenleri betondur. Yapıda yer yer devşirme malzeme olarak başlıklar kullanılmıştır.

Taşınmazın 1 katı taban ve tavan ahşap olup, odalarda yine ahşa dolaplar vardır.

İkinci kat tavanları ahşaptır. Bazı odaların tavanları ahşap tavan süslemesi özellik göstermektedir. Bu kat odalarının bazıları onarım görmüştür. Odaların içinde bulunan dolaplarda ahşaptır.

Yapı çevresel görünümü ise şöyledir; Çevresinde 5-6 katlı beton yapılan bulunmakla beraber, kuzey cephesinde yeni bir inşaat yapılmaktadır. Yapının doğu cephesi ise çevre yoluna pareleldir.

Taşınmaz özellikleri bakımından korunması gereken sivil mimarlık örneğidir. Ancak gelecek kuşaklara ulaştırılması için bakıma ihtiyacı vardır.

Tesçilinin kaldırılıp kaldırılmayacağı hususunda gereğini arz ederiz. 21.2.1990

Seher TÜRKMEN
Arkeolog

Nesrin ERDOĞDU
Araştırmacı

Figure D.1 Report that is prepared by Alanya Müze Müdürlüğü in 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive)

Figure D.2 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive)

Figure D.3 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive) (Continued)

Figure D.4 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive) (Continued)

Figure D.5 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive) (Continued)

Figure D.6 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive) (Continued)

Figure D.7 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive) (Continued)

Figure D.8 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive) (Continued)

Figure D.9 Photographs submitted with the report dated 1990 (Alanya Museum Archive) (Continued)

APPENDIX E

LAND REGISTRATION OF THE BUILDING LOT

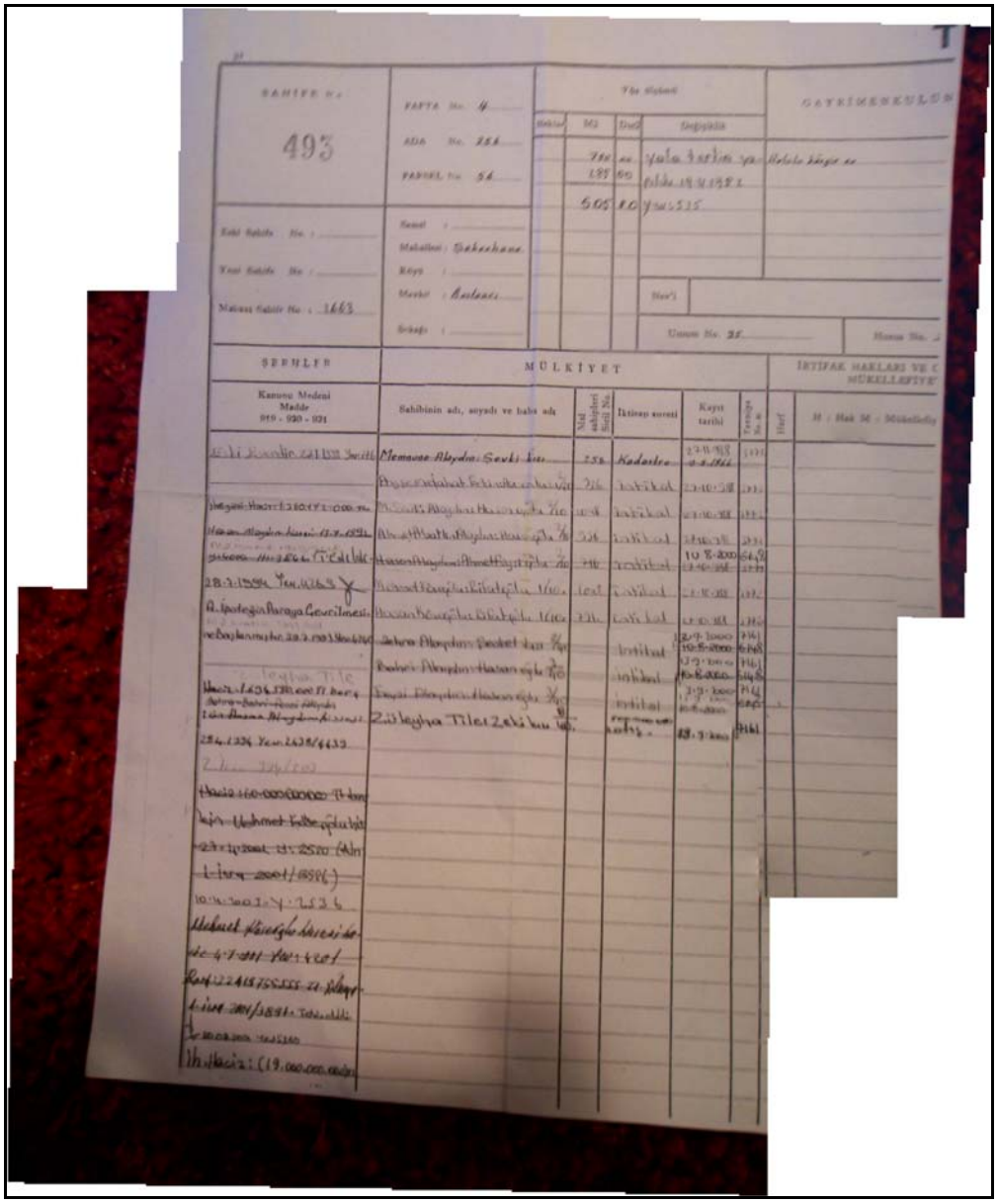


Figure E.1 Land Registration of the building lot (Alanya Tapu Sicil Müdürlüğü)