

**REORGANISATION OF TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS
IN BARTIN ASMA STREET
ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
OF
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BY

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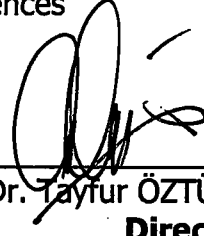
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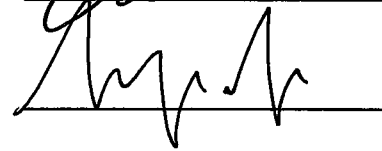
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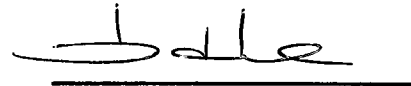
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ABSTRACT

REORGANISATION OF TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN BARTIN ASMA STREET ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS

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This is a study concerning the space and usage problems of the traditional dwellings in Bartın. The study is concentrated on eleven residential traditional buildings located in Asma Street where different usage problems are seen in the buildings showing the different characteristics of the traditional Anatolian dwellings in Bartın.

The study consists of five chapters. In the introduction chapter, the main aim and content of the study, the methodology of the study, the sources and the limitations of the study are discussed.

In the second chapter, a general survey of historical, geographical, economical and social characteristics of Bartın and the general characteristics of urban texture and architectural features of Bartın are given.

In the third chapter, the nearby environment of the eleven traditional dwellings; the selected site Asma Street is analysed. The aim of this analysis was to derive sufficient information to evaluate the studied eleven buildings within the general framework of Bartın. This section covers plan, facade, lot characteristics and typologies with analyses of study area in 1/1000 scaled sketch drawings.

The fourth chapter consists of documentation, analyses, evaluation, decision and proposal parts which is given in files prepared for each of the traditional dwelling with 1/200 scale sketch drawings.

The results of this section are evaluated in main decisions for the building with general approaches and necessary interventions to continue its original "dwelling" function according to contemporary way of life. In addition, main idea of the forth chapter is to uncover the reorganisation of the traditional dwellings according to the user characteristics.

The last chapter discusses the conclusions to develop general decisions for further studies on traditional dwellings.

Keywords: traditional dwelling, Bartın, Asma Street, architectural characteristics, user characteristics, usage problems, values of traditional dwellings, reorganisation.



ÖZ

**BARTIN, ASMA SOKAK'TAKI
GELENEKSEL KONUTLARIN KULLANICI KARAKTERINE GÖRE
YENİDEN DÜZENLENMESİ**

TOSUN, Çiler Buket
Yüksek Lisans, Mimarlık Bölümü
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Bu çalışma Bartın'daki geleneksel konutların kullanım sorunlarının çözümüne yönelik bir araştırmadır. Farklı kullanım problemleri ve farklı mimari özelliklere sahip olduğu tespit edilmiş Bartın Asma Sokak'ta konumlanmış olan onbir geleneksel konut, konut işlevini kullanıcı profilinin günümüz yaşam koşullarına uygun sürdürebilmesi yolunda yeniden düzenlenmeye yönelik çalışılmıştır.

Çalışma beş bölümden oluşmaktadır. Giriş bölümünde, çalışmanın amaç ve içeriği, kullanılan metod ve kaynaklar, çalışmayı sınırlayan faktörlerle birlikte ortaya konmuştur.

İkinci bölümde, Bartın'ın tarihi, coğrafi konumu, ekonomik ve sosyal durumu, şehir dokusu ve mimari nitelikleri genel özellikleri ile ortaya konmuştur.

Üçüncü bölümde, onbir geleneksel konut, seçilen çalışma alanı Asma Sokak içinde çevresiyle birlikte çalışılmıştır. Çalışma alanı Bartın'daki konumu, dokusu ve özellikleri ile 1/1000 ölçekli sketch çizimlerde analiz edilmiştir. Yapıların parsel özellikleri, plan özellikleri ve cephe özelliklerine yönelik tipolojiler geliştirilmiştir.

Dördüncü bölüm her yapı için ayrı olarak hazırlanmış olan dosyalarda 1/200 ölçekli çizimlerle desteklenmiş olan belgeleme, analiz, değerlendirme, karar ve önerileri içerir. Geleneksel konutların değerleri, fiziksel ve kullanım problemleri ve kullanım potansiyelleri ortaya konmuştur.

Bu potansiyeller ve problemler ışığında yapılan değerlendirmelerle geleneksel konutların tarihi, mimari ve kültürel değerlerini korumaya yönelik genel yaklaşımlar geliştirilerek, günümüz modern yaşam koşullarına uygun konut işlevini sürdürebilmesine yönelik gerekli müdahaleler belirlenmiştir. Alınan kararlar ışığında çalışılan geleneksel konutların mevcut ya da önerilen kullanıcı profiline göre yeniden düzenlenmesi amaçlanmış ve bu yönde öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Son bölümde sonuçlar tartışılarak, geleneksel konutlarla ilgili yapılacak çalışmalara yönelik genel kararlar geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Konut, Bartın, Asma Sokak, mimari özellikler, kullanıcı özellikleri, kullanım sorunları, geleneksel konutların değerleri, yeniden düzenleme





To My Family

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Bartın had always been an important city with its location of 12km from the seashore and with the Bartın River, which passes through the city. The River and the close connection to the Black Sea played an important role in the transportation and interrelation with big cities, especially İstanbul, which has also affected the development of the city.

Being a commercial centre throughout the history, Bartın has been a city of rich and significant cultural values through its hans, mosques, baths, traditional dwellings and school buildings. Today, the city still preserves its historical and architectural characteristics and values to a great extend.

In this respect, in Bartın, the traditional dwellings of Ottoman Period, which are our cultural heritage, are significant for not only being preserved most of their architectural characteristics but also as an housing stock.

The traditional housing stock is being rapidly changed and deteriorated where they are not adapted to the contemporary way of life, living standarts and requirements. Most of the traditional dwellings are faced with changes in physical structure and in usage. They lose their architectural and cultural values as a result of lack of maintenance and

alterations which are mostly functional transformations within them according to the users' demands in relation with the transformations in the condition of social and economic life.

In this study; by preparing a comprehensive work for the traditional dwellings based on a systematic study of the space/usage problems in this traditional housing stock; the continuation of the dwelling function is aimed in preservation of the traditional dwellings. Besides the adaptation of the cultural property to the requirements of the contemporary living standarts according to todays' user characteristics is discussed.

1.1. AIM AND CONTENT OF THE STUDY

The main aim of this study is to preserve the traditional dwellings with their architectural, historical and documentary values as a cultural property. Since, the continuity of cultural property primarily depends on the usage, the potentialities of traiditional dwellings are essential in preservation process. Being a traditional housing stock, the continuation of dwelling function is used as a tool in preservation of the traditional dwellings, to revitalize them with their original fuctional values.

In the scope of the study, the architectural characteristics and values of the traditional dwellings; the current usage of the dwellings and use of the spaces; the user characteristics and needs of their lives are analysed.

The traditional dwellings are examined within the boundary of their building lot including the building itself and open areas with service spaces. In addition, they are analysed within their nearby environment in relations to the architectural and social characteristics of that environment which also have role in shaping the characteristics of the building.

These analyses are evaluated in discussion of both the uncontrolled physical/spatial changes and usage problems, and the potentials of traditional dwellings in continuation of their dwelling function. The objective of this research is, in general, to improve a method for evaluation of the usage problems and potentialities of traditional dwellings for contemporary living conditions, thus providing information to be used in the preservation of them. Every single case, however, brings its own problems, specific criteria and decisions for solutions. From this general layout, the main concern of the study is focussed on general decisions for interventions in each one of the studied traditional dwellings in considering both the physical and usage problems.

More specifically, this study aims reorganisation of the traditional dwellings according to their user characteristics. As a result of the general framework of the study, the traditional dwellings that are studied in all of its spaces and users characteristics; are concluded in reorganisation of them according to contemporary way of life.

1.2. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Firstly, the historical background of Bartın and the general characteristics of Anatolian traditional dwellings are studied to create a background for historical features of Bartın by means of literature surveys.

Secondly, the historical settlements in urban historic sites of Bartın are visually surveyed by means of photographs and sketched drawings, which are carried out both in the traditional urban texture and inside the traditional dwellings. The evaluation of this survey has led to the determination of the characteristics of the urban texture and their changing process. As well as that, the variations both in the general

characteristics and in the space/usage problems of the traditional dwellings in Bartın are determined by the evaluation of these visual surveys of the traditional dwellings in their characteristics, usage patterns and life of the users.

The variations of both architectural characteristics, values and space/usage problems that are determined by the evaluation of the initial surveys, are mentioned below:

1. The variation in the building types ;
 - a. Various sizes,
 - b. Plan scheme,
 - c. Their facade arrangements and architectural elements,
 - d. Their structural systems: the load bearing ones and the post and lintel timber frame structures with different infill materials and techniques.

2. Variation in the location, open space arrangements and relationships with the street as the result of topography.
 - a. The ones with garden and courtyard.
 - b. The ones with only garden.

3. Variation in usage
 - a. The usage of the dwellings: the used ones, the partially (seasonly) used ones, the empty ones and the partially empty ones.
 - b. The usage of open areas.
 - c. The usage of the ground floors: as basement floor, as living floor, as shop.
 - d. Space usage: the ones that have physical changes, the ones those have functional changes, the unused ones.

4. Variation in alterations
 - a. The non-divided ones.
 - b. Horizontally divided ones.
 - c. Vertically divided ones.
 - d. Both horizontally and vertically divided ones.

5. Physical structure
 - a. The ones that have only material problems.
 - b. The ones that have both material and structural problems.
 - c. The ones that have severe material and structural problems.
 - d. The ones that are partially collapsed.

6. Variations in the social structure
 - a. Variation in ownership: the division of ownership, the ones in rent, the ones where the owners are living,
 - b. Variation in family types: the ones with family of 1 member, the ones with family of 6 members.

These analyses are evaluated to select a study area, which have well-preserved its traditional urban texture and have traditional dwellings located, which have the variations in architectural characteristics and values and space/usage problems inside that of the buildings.

After the study area, Asma Street in Kirtepe District having the characteristics mentioned above, is determined; the boundary of the study area is decided considering the studied buildings that are located along the Asma Street. The building lots of the entered buildings are taken as the boundary of study of the buildings. The neighbouring building lots and the buildings in them are taken as the nearby environment (*Figure II.1*).

Then, the physical, geographical, historical, architectural, social characteristics of the study area with its open areas, buildings and service spaces are studied in 1/1000 scale. Photographic documentation, sketch drawings and the prepared survey forms under headings; the external survey forms, the building lot survey forms, the internal survey forms and social survey forms; are used for gathering information for these analysis.

These analysis are presented on the base maps of 1/1000 scale under the headings; the location and the geographical characteristics (*Figure II.2*); topography and its relationship with the location of buildings (*Figure II.3*); registrations in the study area (*Figure II.4*); lot characteristics with relation to buildings, service and open spaces (*Figure II.5*); building, service space and open space usages (*Figure II.6*) and construction systems (*Figure II.7*). These analyses can also be seen in the Drawing Set B. The Asma Street is also studied with its street facades and sections to conclude an environmental study for the studied buildings (*Figure II.8 / Drawing Set A3*).

After these documentations of the analyses in study area, a database is prepared for the studied traditional dwellings in which all survey forms could be applied. The database is produced in Drawing Set C1, C2, C3, C4, C5 by means of tables in which each of the traditional dwellings is analysed under specific headings. These Drawing Sets include the sketch drawings of each traditional dwelling in 1/200 scale.

In these database; building lots, plans and facades of traditional dwellings are analysed both in architectural characteristics and values (*Drawing Set C1, C2, C3*). By this way, a typology for the location of the buildings and the relationships between street, courtyard, building and garden are analysed (*Table I.1*). Plan and facade typologies are produced (*Tables I.2, I.3*). Another database is produced to analyse social structure

of the study area and the space/usage problems of the traditional dwellings in the study area. The user characteristics, their usage of the spaces and the buildings are concluded in family and building usage typologies (*Tables II.4, II.5, II.6, II.7 and Drawing Set C4a, C4b*). The space characteristics and their current usages with physical and usage changes are studied in the third set of the database tables. (*Drawing Set C5a, C5b, C5c*). The aim of these analyses was not make a gradation between the traditional dwellings but rather to determine the differentiation and resemblance of the characteristics, values and problems in the buildings.

After these analyses carried out in each studied building it is observed that each case includes its own potentialities and problems. Since, the number of the studied traditional dwelling is only eleven it is decided to prepare files for each of the studied dwellings. These files are prepared in scope of the evaluation of the database drawing sets and typological tables produced for the studied traditional dwellings.

The files are composed of documentation of the traditional dwellings, the analysis, evaluation, decision and proposal parts. The documentation part includes an identity card with the photographic documentation and the sketch drawings in 1/200 scale of the building within its building lot of its plans and facades.

The identity card is composed of descriptive sketch drawings of the location of the traditional dwellings' building lot in the study area within its nearby environment and general information them with reference to the initial produced database of drawing sets and typological analysis. These informations are grouped under the heading; building number, building lot number, building height, construction system, registration, building lot

characteristics, plan type, facade type, use of the building, use of the service spaces, social units and family type of the users (*Table 1.1-11.1*).

In the following part of the files, the physical characteristics and problems and the user characteristics and usage problems are analysed. These analyses are under the headings; the space characteristics with their original usage and architectural elements (*Table 1.2-11.2*); the facade characteristics and its architectural elements (*Table 1.3-11.3*); the user characteristics in relation with the use of the building and the spaces (*Table 1.4-11.4*); and the physical problems (*Table 1.5-11.5*) that includes the structural deformations and material deteriorations on both the structural and architectural elements and the changes in the buildings.

The analyses are evaluated with restitution scheme (*Table 1.6-11.6*) and general evaluations under the headings; the characteristics and values of the building; the physical and usage problems of the buildings (*Table 1.7-11.7*). Following the evaluations of the potentialities and problems of the building, general decision of approaches to the general interventions in the building are decided in the general frame work of the study under the headings; main decision, general approach, corrections, completions and functioning (*Table 1.8-11.8*).

The traditional dwellings in which all the survey forms could be applied are concluded in potentialities of usage of the spaces (*Table 1.9, 2.9, 4.9, 6.9, 7.9, 9.9*) and the building and the reorganisation schemes of the buildings according to the user characteristics (*Table 1.10, 2.10, 4.10, 6.10, 7.10, 9.10*).

1.3. SOURCES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1. Literature Survey:

For the history of Bartın and Anatolian traditional dwellings in Bartın, extensive reviews of relevant literature are carried out. In between these literatures, Cahit Kemik's thesis (1986) is taken into consideration in the general characteristics of the traditional dwellings in Bartın.

Selahattin Süleymanoğlu's (1996) has collected all the historical, social, economical informations and documents together in a cultural book; that all the other literature about the historical background of Bartın could have.

The methodology and the system of the Ph. D. thesis of Gül Asatekin (1994) is taken into consideration with respect to the general layout of the study such as the topics of the analysis and grouping the information of them in the file sheets.

The files formation in M.S thesis of Hicran Topçu (1996) gives the initial ideas about the formation of a file for a dwelling.

1.3.2. Site Survey

Photographic documentation and documentation with video is done. The photographic documentation is done for all buildings in the site even the newly constructed ones located at the west part of the study area. The street furniture and materials; the structure of the boundaries of open spaces, their physical and usage characteristics, the trees in the gardens are also noted in the study.

Four types of survey forms are prepared for traditional dwellings under the following headings;

a. The external survey forms: (*Appendix: A*) search the information about external characteristics at necessary details under the headings: structural system, facade elements, construction materials, physical conditions and type of alterations on them with noting down possible or definite reasons. These forms are also includes some sketch drawings of details and elements of facade like projections, balconies, eaves, timber structural elements, decorative elements and windows. The sketch drawings of the facades that could be seen are drawn at the back of these forms.

b. The building lot survey forms: (*Appendix: A*) search information about the open areas in the building lot and the service spaces. For open spaces; the courtyard ground and wall material, the elements and service spaces present in the courtyard and their physical conditions and type of alterations on them are searched with noting down possible or definite reasons. In addition plant types and planted areas in gardens are noted. For the service spaces the construction system, the original and current functions, the architectural elements in them are searched including both its and elements' physical condition and types of alterations on them with noting down possible and define reasons. The usages and life in the courtyard and garden are also noted like: which functions are taking place in them, in what seasons they are mostly used, how and by whom they are used, wheather they are maintained or not.

The courtyard plans schemes are also drawn at the back of these forms.

- c. The internal survey forms: (*Appendix A*) which are applied to separate floors, search information about the spaces one by one with their location, current and original functions. The architectural elements in each space are also noted. Deformations, the physical conditions, material deteriorations, alterations on the structural and architectural elements of the spaces are also searched. In wet spaces health and comfort conditions, sewer system, sufficiency of space and space elements are also noted.

The sketch drawings of the floor plans are drawn at the back of these forms.

- d. The social survey forms: (*Appendix A*) they are prepared for each of the social unit in the dwelling to find out the necessary data identifying the general socio-economic structure such as building use, ownership, age, education, income of the users, accommodation density. It is aimed to learn the ideas of the inhabitants about the problems, necessities, both in dwelling unit and sanitary conditions, and their general tendencies for conservation of their buildings. The alterations they made are inquired. The relations of them with the city and their expectations from the dwellings and neighbourhood are searched. Their usage of courtyard and garden and the spaces of house are searched. In addition, there are some questions about the unused dwellings and shops to collect information about them, such as: their owners, their usage in time; since

when and why they are empty, what usage according to them is expected.

Besides the survey forms, the sketches of the plans and the facades that can be seen are drawn in the survey sheets with necessary details. In the plan schemes, the furniture used is also noted down in their place aiming to analyse the usage of the space, the users life and comfort conditions and the life of the social unit in the dwelling. In facade schemes, the necessary details of elements are also drawn where necessary.

For the traditional dwellings that could not be entered, the external sheet forms are applied and the facade sketches and drawings are done at the ones that could be seen (*Appendix: B*). These surveys are worked out to understand the general architectural characteristics, facade typology and architectural elements of the traditional dwellings in the study area.

The newly constructed dwellings, No: 85 and No: 79 had similar mass characteristics and proportions as the traditional dwellings; they have been entered in order to analyse their plan scheme, the space usages, the living conditions and the social structure to understand the social structure and users new tendencies, habits in a new dwelling.

1.3.3. Oral Sources:

During the surveys in the study area, in the conversations with the users of the dwellings the information about the changes in site, building and their life are noted in the social forms with questions. The questions are aimed to get knowledge about the owners and users habits, needs, opinions, life and relations with other family members. And within the conversations specific information are noted and used without any

interpretation in both the analysis and reorganisation part, as the user characteristics are important in scope of the study.

1.4. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

As the thesis study must be prepared in one-year time, the definition of the thesis study and the programme are decided according to this limitation. In this consideration, a limited number of traditional dwellings are decided to study, which include the entire usage problem types determined in Bartın traditional dwellings.

The written sources that are in "Türk Tarih Kurumu", "Milli Kütüphane", ODTÜ Library, Bilkent Library and Bartın Public Library are involved in the study.

The site surveys are carried with only the thesis student. The analysis are surveyed for Bartın in two weeks time, for the study in the study area two weeks time and also when it is needed during the thesis study a one day visits are made to the study area.

Eleven buildings could be entered in, out of the 17 traditional buildings located in the site. Three of the buildings could not be entered, as they are partially used and the dwellers could not be found (No: 91, No: 61, No: 44). Two of the buildings could not be entered, as the dwellers did not give permission to enter (No: 87, No: 89). One of the buildings could not be entered, as it is both locked down and collapsed (No: 77).

In these eleven buildings, all the prepared survey forms are applied. 26 social units are determined five of which are empty and in two of the dwellings some social units could not be entered in as they are

locked down (No: 58-60 two units; No: 62 one unit). For these reasons, the social survey forms are applied to 18 social units.

In this research, the inner photographs have importance in documentation of the usage of the spaces and space qualities. Since, during the site analysis the users did not give permission to take photograph inside the dwellings, there are few inner photographs in the files, which are mostly belong to unused traditional dwellings.

In sketch drawings of the plans of the dwellings in survey forms, some measurements are taken for the production of the scaled sketch drawings. One length measure of a space and a window; the height of the window; the remained upper and bottom heights of the wall from the window opening are noted on these drawings.

In the scope of the study, these measurements are decided to be enough for the sketch drawings in 1/200 scale. Nevertheless, it should be noted that these drawings are not measured drawings and this should be taken into consideration during further studies. It is also be noted that at the end of the study it is seen that for the reliability of the drawings, more measurements should be taken; at least the mentioned measurements should be taken in all spaces of the dwellings.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF BARTIN

2.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF BARTIN

The original name of the city is coming from one of the adjectives of Athena, from Porthenius. The name of the river Porthenios that means "the god of water" or "young virgin" in Greek mythology and is one of the sons of Okenaus a god of rivers is given to the city (Cansever, 1995).

There is a definite proof that the history of Bartın goes back to the 7-6th century B.C. From the researches, it is known that there have been little ports in Bartın, which are called emperion. It is thought that from these emperions, products from Blacksea towns have been transported to Aegean seaport towns (Özdemir, 1995).

It is known that in 14th century B.C. Gaska people, in 12th century B.C. Hitits, at the end of that century Palplegeon and Fenike, in 8th century B.C. Ion, in 6-7th century B.C. Kimmer and Lidya, 546-334 B.C. Pers, 334-70 B.C. Helen, 64 B.C-395 A.C Roman people were settled in Bartın and its surrounded area (Süleymanoğlu, 1996).

In Illiad, Homer talks about a country settled near Parthenius (Bartın) River. During the Middle Ages a city called Pathenia has been settled. In the 8th century Muslim Arabs come to spread Islam religion.

According to what we can derive from Evliya Çelebi is that as mentioned there was a settlement on Arit Mountain called Bartın (Çelebi, 1966).

The city was under the reign of the Byzantine Empire until 9th century. Besides being a regional centre, Bartın was an important transportation point to the east part of the Blacksea in that period. Bartın and its surrounding area were under the reign of the Trabzon Empire in 1204 and under the reign of İznik Empire in 1214. At the end of 11th century, Seljuk Empire becomes more powerful and takes Bartın from Byzantine Empire. In 1283-1298 Candarbeyoğulları has conquered and ruled Bartın (Süleymanoğlu, 1996).

In 1392, Bartın is taken by Yıldırım Beyazıt. After 1402 İsfendiyar Oğulları gains control of it for a short time then with the conquest of Fatih Sultan Mehmet of Amasra in 1460, it is taken under administration of Ottoman Empire. From that time, Bartın starts to develop and gains an importance with its bazaar of seamanship (Süleymanoğlu, 1996).

In 19th century when Bolu Mutasarrıflığı is established, Bartın was connected to Bolu. In 1879, a torrent is documented. In 1920, Bartın was connected to Zonguldak Mutasarrıflığı (Samancıoğlu, 1954).

When Zonguldak is introduced to be a city in 1 April 1924, Bartın becomes a region of it. During the Independence War, Bartın inhabitants were armed to defend themselves. In 1920, French occupied Bartın and it is rescued in 1921. The Greek coming from shores in different times were settled in Asma District in Bartın and gained the power of trade of the country. According to the population exchange agreement between the Greek and Turkish governments, the Greek population in this area has left Bartın. New dwellers have been accomodated in their houses; church is used as electric central and the school buildings are used until they have

been demolished in 1970 (Süleymanoğlu, 1996:67). There have been two extensive fires in Bartın in late 19th century, which affected especially the commercial centre and the historic settlement around it. In 1968, Bartın happened to face an earthquake. The law of 3760 in 28 August 1991 introduced Bartın to be a city (Cansever, 1995). The documentation of cultural values in Bartın started in 1979. In 1981, 231 buildings have been taken out from registration (Çelikyay, 1995).

2.2. GEOGRAPHICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BARTIN

Bartın is at 32-22 east longitude and 41-37 north latitude. The city of Bartın is located on the western part of the Blacksea Region. The city is situated 12-km from the seashore. It is surrounded by Kastamonu in the east and the northeast and Zonguldak in the west and the northwest. At east Kuruçali and Ulus, at west Çaycuma and Devrek settlements are located (*Figure I.1*). Bartın is 40m higher than the sea level (Kemik, 1986).

Bartın is surrounded by mountains; Arıt Mountains on the east which are about 2000m. high and on the west Aladağlar. Mountains are straight coasts and are steep and rocky where in the city centre productive plains are seen. Halatçıyaması, Orduyeri, Kırtepe and Ömertepeler are four important hills of the city (Kemik, 1986). The mostly seen trees are oak, beech, chestnut, and plane tree.

Bartın River, which is passing through the city with two branches, was the most important factor in the development of Bartın. The possibilities of transportation play an important role in its development and importance in history. The goods come to the harbour from İstanbul, İzmir, İzmit, Zonguldak and the ones that are sent out go to the

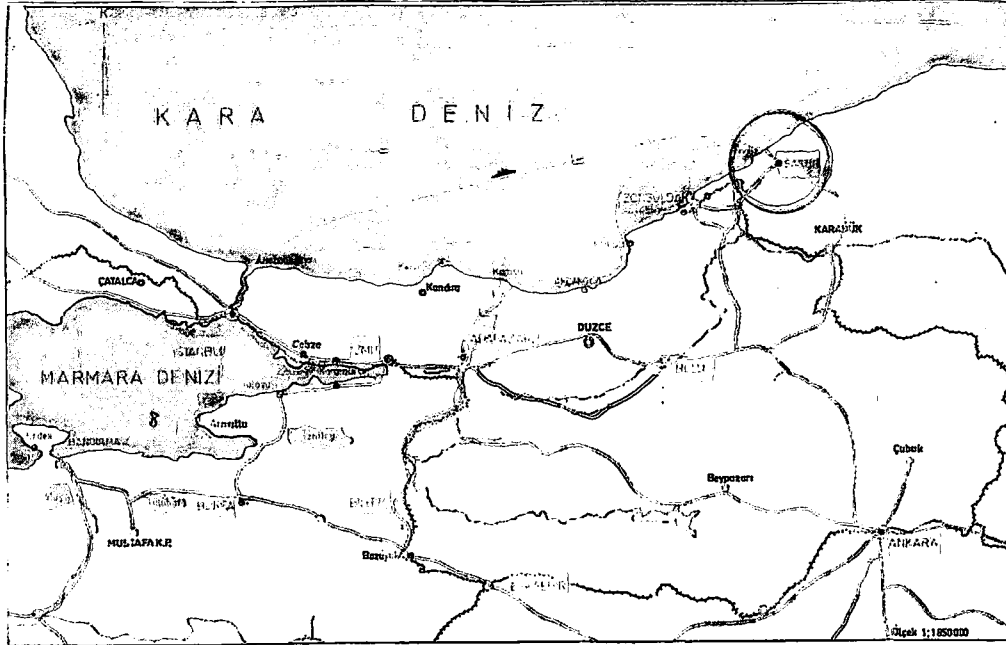


Figure I.1a Location of Bartın (Çötür, Mehmet, 1970)

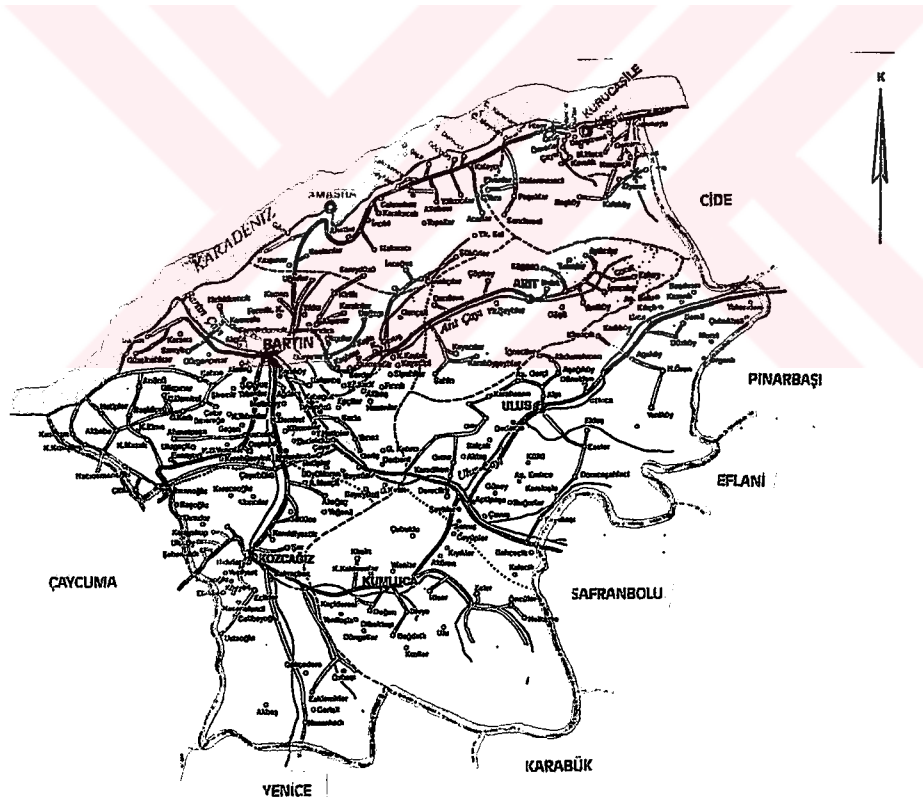


Figure I.1b Transportation in Bartın (Süleymanoğlu, Selahattin, 1996)

Figure I.1 Location of Bartın

harbours of İstanbul, İzmir, Zonguldak, Karadeniz Ereğlisi, and Doğu Karadeniz Ereğlisi (Çötür, 1970).

The historic settlement is located in the boundaries of Bartın River and the surrounded area of the three bridges; Kemerköprü (1782), Asma Köprü (1885), Orduyeri Köprüsü (1887) (*Drawing Set A1*).

CLIMATE: Bartın has a mild sea climate, Blacksea climate. Winters are cold, summers are cool. It is rainy in all seasons (Kemik, 1986).

POPULATION: The population was 205.834 in 1990 and 186.06 in 1997. It has four regions: Centre-Bartın, Amasra, Ulus, Kuruçali.

ECONOMY: The economy of the city is based on agriculture, industries, trade and stockbreeding. Most of the vegetables of Zonguldak are supplied from Bartın. Cement, brick, timber, tile factories are present (Martı, 1989).

In 17th century, they were dealing with wooden workmanship and making trough. In 1800, Dursun Dede brings the art of hand painting ("yazmacılık") from Trabzon and it is in 1955-1972 that it is done as a real art. It is pressing wooden blocks, with colour on cotton tissue (Ayman, 1995).

Bartın and the surrounded area is rich in coal and marble. At Kuruçaşile and Tekkeönü seamanship is done. Also forestry, poultry, woven meting are going on (Süleymanoğlu, 1996).

2.3 URBAN TEXTURE AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF BARTIN

The city of Bartın is surrounded by Arıt Mountain at north and Aladağ Mountain at west. Bartın River passes inside the city surrounding the historical settlements, where at the center, the commercial center of the city is located, at the three sides. As a result of the geographic location of the city the topography differs in between the mountains and the river.

The historical settlements have mostly preserved their traditional values and usually situated at the centre of Bartın being surrounded by Bartın River. Six districts inside and surrounding the river have been found out to preserve their traditional and architectural values. Kemer Köprü District that is located near Kemer Bridge; Kırtepe District located near Asma Köprü; Ordu Yeri District located near Ordu Yeri Bridge; and others which are located in-between the traditional commercial centre; Köyortası District, Orta Mahalle District, Okulak District and Orduyeri District, (*Figure II.1*) being historical settlements; have organic urban pattern. Karaköy district located at south; Aladağ District and Gölbucağı District which are located at west; Demirciler District, Tuna District and Çaydüzü District which are located at east shows gridal urban pattern (*Drawing Set A1*).

In 1968, Bartın happened to face an earthquake. Besides there have been two extensive fires in Bartın, in late 19th century. In these fires a great content of the traditional dwellings especially the ones close to the centre, have collapsed. These buildings are showing the characteristics of the period that they were constructed in. So most of the traditional dwellings in Bartın, including the study area, as it is located close to the



Figure II.1 Location of the Study Area, Asma Street, in Bartın

commercial centre, are built up after these fires. From the oral sources (owners of No: 58-60) we know that this fire was significant.

In Bartın the traditional dwellings are located in big building lots having planted gardens as open spaces. The unplanted gardens, the courtyards are covered with screed today but in some ones it is seen that they are covered with stone called "kayrak taşı" in original. Also, the basement floors called "kulluk" are same in floor covering.

The building lots are surrounded with timber fences called "daraba" or stone walls. In the gardens fruit trees like apple, cherry, mulberry, plum trees, or vegetables are seen but most gardens are not used today. In most of the buildings; there is a stone well, which is generally situated in the garden. Sometimes it can also be seen in basement floor inside the building. A timber construction called "ambar" is located at one edge of the garden, which is a storage space, and is used to spread over corns.

The present traditional dwellings are generally constructed two stories over a basement or ground floor. They are located adjacent to the street or have courtyard in front where the gardens are located at the side or back of the buildings. The traditional dwellings are generally timber frame constructed except the service wall and the basement or sub-foundation where stone or brick load bearing systems are seen. Wood-lath (Bağdadi) technique is used or brick or wood is used as infill. Timber is used as facing material where the facade is not plastered. The roofs are timber constructions covered with "alaturka tiles". The gutters are about 50-70 cm. covered with straight or sloped timber covering. Few examples of the traditional dwellings are seen with brick load bearing walls. They all have stone load bearing in sub-foundation or basement.

The facades are differing with the location and presence of the elements balcony and projection. Ornamentations are seen on the structural timber elements that are loading the projections or gutters; balcony posts and lintels, the timber lintels of the windows or under the eaves, the covers of the gutters, the ceilings of the balconies and the balustrades of balconies. In addition, in plastered facades horizontal timber elements can be seen located through the facade dividing the building into stories.

The basements, which are under the ground or at the entrance level or can be halfway under the ground had been open spaces having no walls and were called "Kulluk" (KEMİK, 1986). The topography and the location of the building determine whether it is basement floor or ground floor. However, the traditional buildings mostly have two living floors; a main floor which generally repeats at the upper floor; and "Kulluk" under it. They were used as a storage place where sometimes the fireplace is situated for another usage; kitchen. Today, nearly all buildings have rooms at the basement, which is a late addition. They are generally used for coal or wood storage. In some ones fireplace is seen that are not in usage today. In addition, in most of them fountains are seen. The basement floors have a private entrance from the open spaces, generally located at the side facades or back facade of the building.

In Bartın, the traditional dwellings are generally entered from entrance floor, which is generally located on a basement floor. Usually they have one storey on the entrance floor, where the plan scheme of the entrance floor generally repeats at the upper floor. In the analysis in Bartın it is seen that most of the traditional dwellings have connection to the basement floor from the entrance floor with staircase located in the common space.

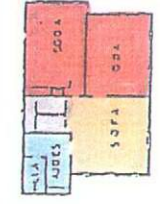
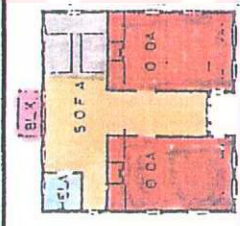
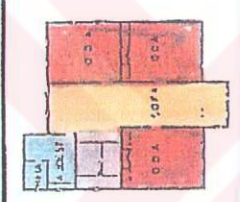
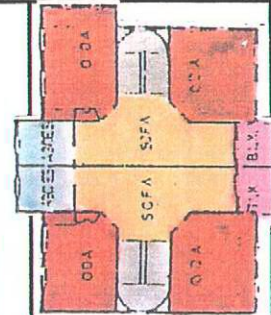
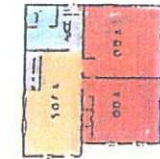

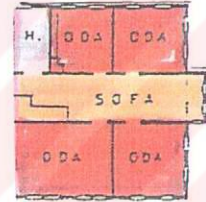
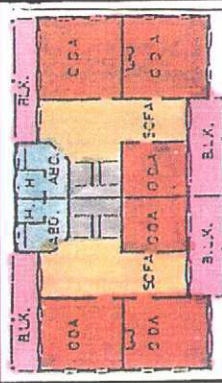
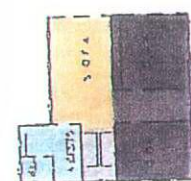
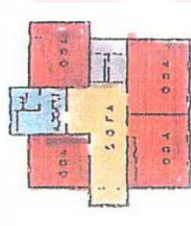
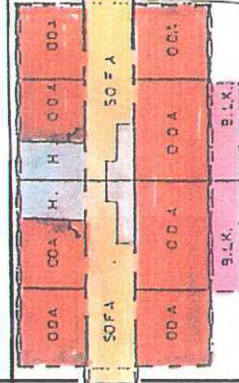
The entrance floors are generally entered with a staired projection, which is used as a threshold and is called "tahta poş" in Cahit Kemik's thesis; but could not be found in the literature. Only the term "tahta boş" is found. It would be better to call these elements; entrance threshold, considering their usage. On the axis of these elements, usually there is a balcony or projection situated at the upper storey where the timber posts of them repeats at both of the storey having an ended composition together.

The Anatolian traditional dwellings have been one of the most important topics of the researches on history of art and architecture done by experts. Several typologies having different scopes are developed according to the researcher methods of analysis. Moreover, in most of these researches the main living floor is taken as the main denominator in typologies. In these researches, the variations in the typologies are based on the qualities of the sofa and the room.

In the traditional Anatolian dwellings, the common space 'sofa' or 'hayat' is both gathering places for the family and a circulation area, which connects the rooms. It is a commonly used space by all members of the house, where they all meet, sometimes the visitors accommodate; showing similar functions as the rooms. What is more it is the working area of the women of the family. They are generally semi open or closed spaces. They could also have fireplaces, so they served as open kitchen areas. In Bartın "sofa" the common space do not have these functions, instead they are generally smaller spaces for circulation, is called "içer". In this study, the term "common space" is found to be adequate to use instead of "sofa" or "hayat"; considering the space qualities of them.

At the main storey, in scope of the researches on the plan typologies of the Anatolian traditional dwellings, a typology of plan

Table I.1 Plan Typology of Traditional Dwellings in Bartın

PLAN TYPOLOGY FOR TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN BARTIN				
ACCORDING TO THE SHAPE OF THE COMMON SPACE AND THE LOCATION AND NUMBER OF ROOMS		ACCORDING TO THE HOUSE THE BUILDING CONTAINS		
A: SQUARE SHAPED COMMON SPACE WITH ROOMS AT ONE SIDE	B: 'L' SHAPED COMMON SPACE	C: RECTANGLE COMMON SPACE WITH ROOMS AT TWO SIDE	D: COMMON SPACE SURROUNDED BY THREE ROOMS	E: TWIN HOUSE
<p>A1a: TWO ROOMS WHERE THE STAIRCASE LOCATED BETWEEN IN THE COMMON SPACE</p> 	<p>B1: WITH TWO ROOMS</p> 	<p>C1: WITH THREE ROOMS</p> 	<p>E1: WITH TWO ROOMS</p> 	
<p>A1b: TWO ROOMS, THE STAIRCASE LOCATED BETWEEN ROOMS AND WET SPACES</p> 	<p>B2: WITH THREE ROOMS</p> 	<p>C2: WITH FOUR ROOMS</p> 	<p>E2: WITH THREE ROOMS</p> 	
<p>A2: THREE ROOMS LOCATED AT ONE SIDE</p> 	<p>B3: WITH FOUR ROOMS</p> 		<p>E3: WITH FOUR ROOMS</p> 	

schemes for the traditional dwellings in Bartın can be decided according to the shape of the common space and numbers and the locations of the rooms (*Figure I.1*). Although Cahit Kemik introduces a typology for traditional dwellings in Bartın on the basis of "sofa" in Eldem's methodology of 'inner sofa', 'central sofa' and 'outer sofa'; the term "sofa" is not adequate for Bartın when the space qualities and usage of it is considered.

According to this classification, the common space can be in square shape, having two or three rooms at one side; in "L" shape having two, three or four rooms; rectangular shape with three rooms or four rooms. In the fourth type, three rooms surround the common space. Another type for the Bartın traditional dwellings is twin house. The typology based on the common space and rooms but the other architectural elements such as balcony, the entrance threshold and staircase and their location in the plan are the other determinants that vary the plan scheme. As seen in the figure the balcony can be located in front of the common space or a room or both of them. It usually situated at the entrance facade or street facade. The wet spaces and staircase can be located either at one side of the sofa or between rooms. Moreover, they can be located together or separately in the plan arrangement.

Rooms are varies in number from two to four in a storey. They can be located at different places towards different directions having view of street in generally. The rooms are entered from the common space from the corner or middle of the entrance walls of the room, which introduces a symmetrical axis. In addition, passages from one room to the other on the central axis are also usually seen characteristics in the rooms.

Also the architectural elements seen in Anatolian traditional dwellings like "seki altı", an entrance and service area which is indicated

by its different level; "seki üstü" is the sitting area which is surrounded by low-lying, built-in divans; "sedir"; and "sedir" are not seen in these rooms. Instead, "sandalye çakması"; timber elements going horizontally along the wall at the bottom level of windows which is introduced in the Anatolian traditional dwellings by the use of the furniture. "Sergen", shelf for kitchen utensils generally, is another architectural element placed at the top level of the windows. In Bartın, these shelves are called "kulak" (Kemik,1986). The ceilings are decorative elements in the rooms opposed to the floor coverings. They can be flat or geometrically ornamented.

In Bartın, the traditional dwellings have the wet rooms designed in inside the building. They are generally situated apart, separated mostly with staircase from the rooms; located at the one edge of the common space. The lavatory rooms are divided into two space; "abdestlik" and toilet. Toilet is situated as a separated space with timber constructed load-bearing wall at one edge of the space. Basin is situated at the other part of the space where sometimes cupboards and shelves can also be seen.

From the literature surveys especially from Kuban, it is seen that the characteristics of the traditional dwellings in Bartın shows late Ottoman traditional dwellings characteristics of 19th century, which are introduced in the influence of Europe in İstanbul; and the cities which have close relationship with İstanbul shows these characteristics. From the oral sources the users, we also know that they are generally built up about 60 years ago, after the big fire.

The registration decisions are taken in Bartın in 1981, in 1985, in 1991. The Bartın River and the green area around it is registered as natural site. It is seen that the traditional dwellings are taken out from registration in time and the wholeness of the historic site is broken into parts. In 1991, the conservation plan is produced not in the aim of

conserving the historical settlements in historic site term but instead conservation decisions are taken for some streets, which are chosen to have preserved the historical pattern (Çelikyay, 1995).



CHAPTER III

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1. THE LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area is located in the Kırtepe District at the west of the central of Bartın, where the Bartın River passes through the West Side. Kırtepe District is one of the hills of the Bartın. Consequently being between the top of the hill and the river, the study area is located on an increasing topography rising from 5m. to 40 m. towards the northeast side of the study area. It is surrounded by Bartın River at east, Tosunoğlu Street at west. Its junction at the north and at the south the boundary is connecting to the end of the Asma Street (*Figure II.2*).

One end of the Asma Street goes to Asma Bridge, which gives passage to Gölbucağı District. The junction of the Asma Street and The Bridge road gives passage to the ring road, which is the entrance street of the city. The other end; the east side of the Asma Street goes commercial centre of the city, which is located very close to this area (*Figure: II.2*).

There are 17 traditional dwellings located in the study area. The traditional dwellings which are No:42, No:44, No:50, No:54-56, No: 58-60, No:61, No:62, No:64, No:67, No:71, No:73, No:77, No:83, No:87, No:89, No:91, No:95 are known to be built up before 1945. They are located

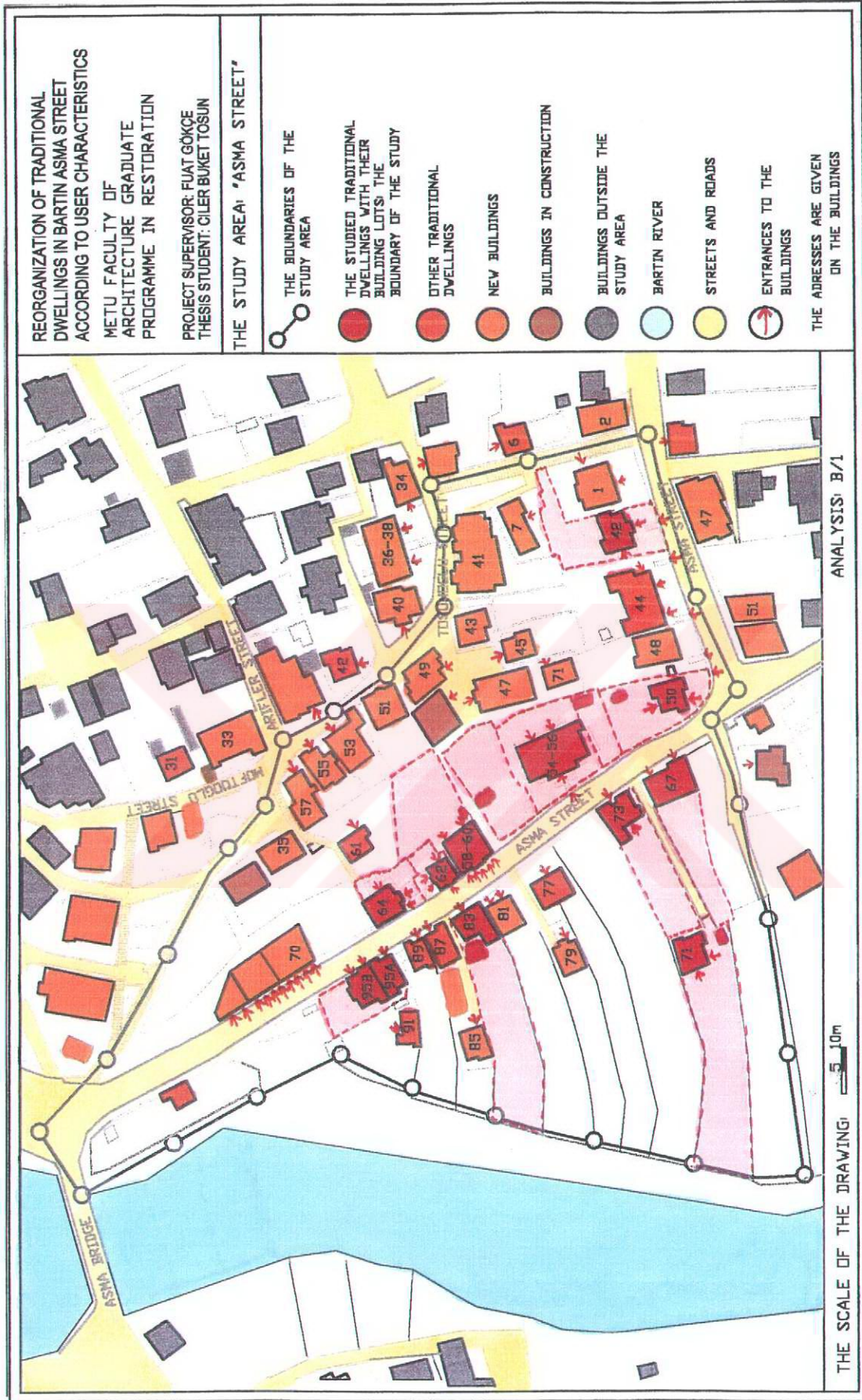


Figure II.2 The Boundaries of the Study Area and The Studied Traditional Dwellings

along the Asma Street. The new buildings known to be built up after 1945 are generally located at the east and north east of the study area where the topography increases. The new buildings No:1, No:48, No:81, No:70 are located in the building lots that have face to Asma Street. The new buildings No:79, No:85 are located in the building lots nearer to the river having storeys with an adequate mass to the traditional dwellings.

3.2. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STUDY AREA

There is a 40m. height difference along the east and west sides of the study area. Consequently, the characteristics of the buildings located at the west side and east side of the Asma Street differ according with the topographic difference. In addition, the difference between two sides of Asma Street is seemed to be peculiar in the street patterns such as that of climbing staired pedestrian roads in between the buildings aren located at the East Side of the Asma Street. On the contrary, at the West Side, stairs are located to get on the street (*Figure II.3*).

The buildings located on the riverside of the road are seen to have street-building-courtyard-garden relationship. They all are entered from the street at the entrance floor with one or two stairs and all have basement floor underneath. They mostly have one floor on the entrance floor (No: 73, 67, 89). Few examples have either two floors (No: 95 AB) or none (No: 83) on the entrance floor. The basement floors are entered from the side facade (No: 67, 83,91) or back facade (No: 95 A-B, 73) of the buildings. The only new constructed building on the street is also three-storey building having shops at the entrance.

The ones that are not located along the road but located nearer to the river are reached by a sloping down passageway from the street. The newly constructed ones are two storey buildings where the only traditional

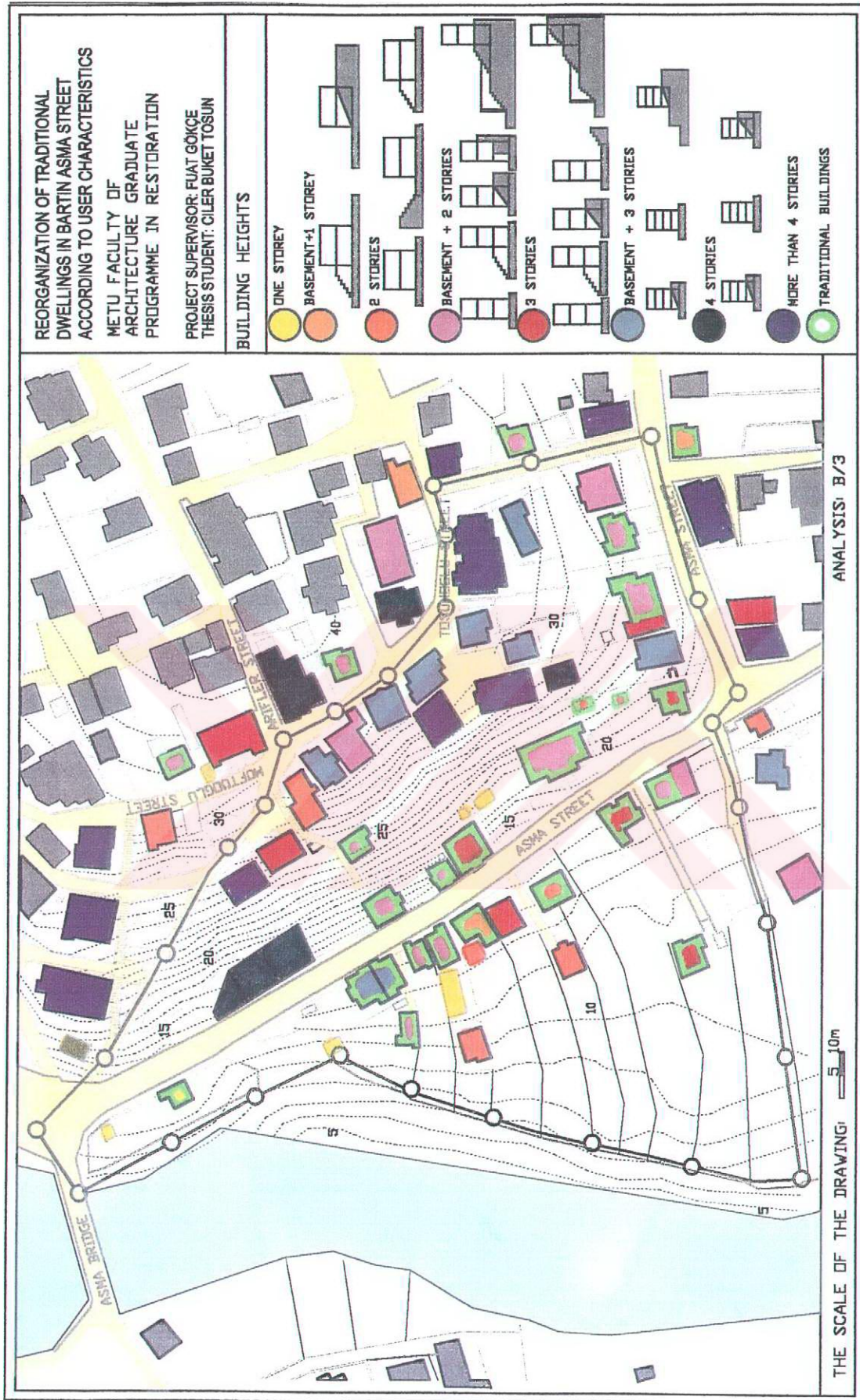


Figure II.3 Topography and Its Relationship with the Location of the Buildings

dwelling is three storey building having the same basement, entrance and upper floors scheme (No:71).

3.3. URBAN PATTERN IN THE STUDY AREA

Asma Street passing through the study area is an important street for the city. It reaches out to commercial centre, which is very close to the study area at the east. It reaches to the schools both at north and at south. It reaches to the junction of Asma Bridge at the north where the main roads that reaches to ring road are passing. Besides there is a traditional "Kahve" located at this junction. And closer to it a structure for selling fish, a bus station, a taxi station and a big fountain are placed as it is an important junction point of the city (*Figure II.5*).

At the two ends of Asma Street, staired pedestrian passageways are situated across the topography. They reached out to the north and east boundary of the study area; Tosunoğlu Street which is 25-30 m. high from Asma Street (*Figure II.2*).

Both Asma Street and the other streets in the study area are covered with asphalt. The pavements of Asma Street are too narrow in which two people can walk at the west side where only one person can walk at the east side of the pavements of the road. There is no pavement on the Tosunoğlu Street.

There are three fountains located inside the study area, and two fountains located at the boundary of the study area. Two of them are situated on the pavement. Two of them are located on the pavements of Asma Street. One is in front of the courtyard wall of No:54-56, the other one is situated in an undefined open area near the building lot of No:95.

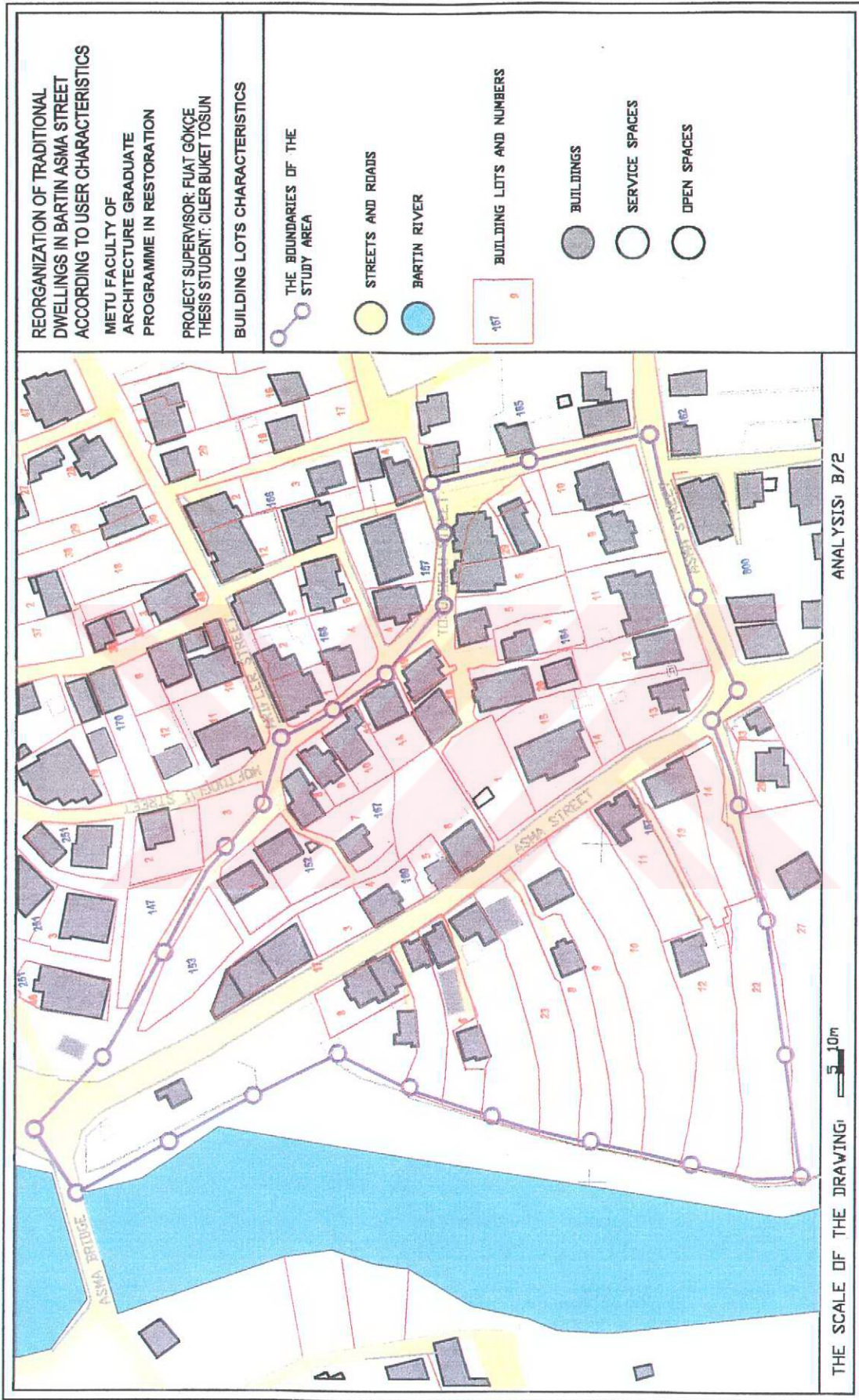


Figure II.4 Building Lot Characteristics: Buildings, Open Spaces, Service Spaces

The other fountain is located at the Tosunođlu Street at the junction of the passage staircase to Asma Street (*Figure II.5 and Figure II.8*).

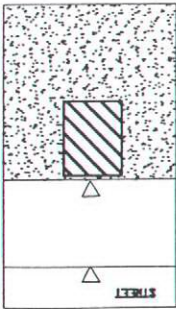
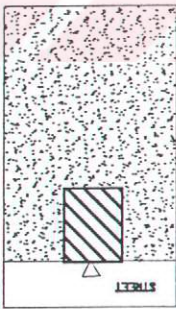
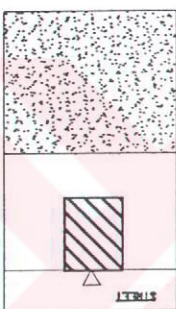
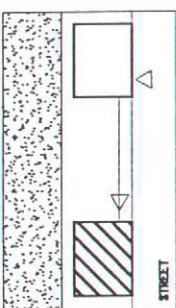
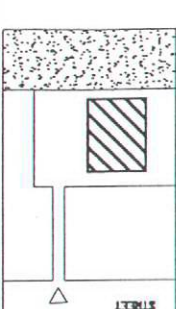
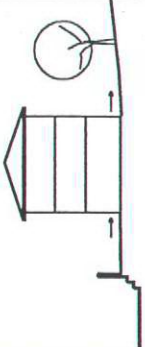
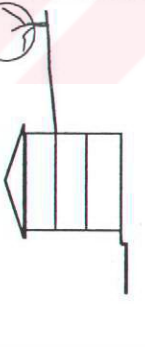

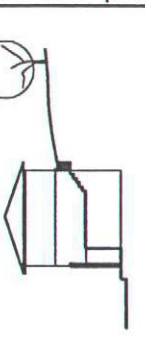
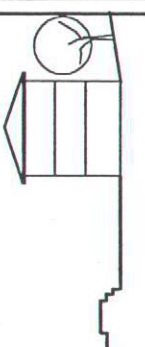
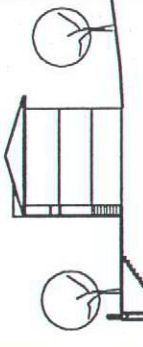
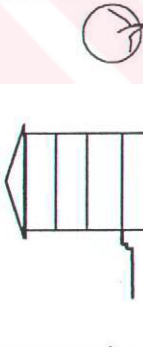
The Bartın River passing at the east of the study area is surrounded by a green area that is a natural site as mentioned before. The only public green area is the park located at the north East Side of the boundary of the study area. The other open areas are private spaces of the building lots, which are generally gardens of them (*Figure II.5*).

The traditional dwellings in the study area are generally located at the street side of their building lots having big, planted gardens at the back. The ones located at the riverside of the Asma Street have building lots along to the river boundary. The traditional dwellings located at the other side of the Asma Street have smaller building lots ended with the new constructed high buildings. The building lots of the new buildings are smaller when compared with the traditional ones having no gardens usually (*Figure II.4*).

The open spaces in the building lots are either planted or used as a circulation space for the building or a passage way to the planted gardens; where also sometimes the dwellers hangs their cloths. In this study, the open spaces that are not planted are called courtyards. They are not showing the courtyard characteristics of Anatolian traditional dwellings. They are neither semi closed or private spaces nor are planned to be included to the workmanship of women in Turkish family, which is a characteristic of courtyards of the Anatolian traditional dwellings.

The relationship of open spaces and buildings with the street show differences according to the location of the building (*Table I.1*). The buildings located on the other side, east side, of the road are seen to have either street-courtyard-building-garden relationship (No: 42, 50, 54-56,

Table I.2 Street-Courtyard-Building-Garden Relationships

STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING-GARDEN RELATIONSHIPS						
BUILDING LOT LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE STREET		BUILDING LOT ENTERED FROM ANOTHER BUILDING'S LOT		BUILDING LOT CONNECTED TO THE STREET WITH A PATH		
STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING-GARDEN	STREET-BUILDING-GARDEN	STREET-BUILDING-COURTYARD-GARDEN	STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING-GARDEN	STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING-GARDEN	STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING-GARDEN	
						
A	B	C	D	E		
						
A1	B1	C	D	E		
ND:50	ND:58-60	ND:67AB and ND:73	ND:62 and ND:64	ND:71		
						
A2	B2					
ND:42 and ND:54-56	ND:95AB and ND:83					

62, 64); or street-building-garden relationship (No: 58-60). As the topography gets higher, the buildings are entered by staircase to courtyard at first where the basement floor is placed (No: 42, 54-56, 44). No: 44 use the courtyard level difference as garage for four cars. The basement floors remain under the ground at the back facades of the buildings. The buildings have three storeys and are entered with entrance threshold from the entrance floor located on the basement floor. Having neither courtyard nor basement floor but three shops located at the entrance floor, No: 58-60 is entered between these shops and has two entrances for the social units by a staircase to the garden that is located at the back of the building. In addition, No: 50 have different location in the study area having no basement floor and entered from the entrance floor by the courtyard, which is located 3 stairs upper than the road.

The buildings located on the riverside of the street have generally no courtyards but rather only a circulation area at the back of the building, which gives passage to the garden. The building No:73 has a different characteristic; it has a fireplace located in the courtyard, which is partially collapsed and not existing today except the traces. The gardens of these buildings are usually planted.

The buildings located at the other side of the street have usually courtyards at the front of the buildings. They are located at a 1.5-2.5m. high level from the street because of the rising topography. They are either earth or screed, only No: 50 has stone pavement on the courtyard floor. Only the buildings No:54-56 and 44 have fountain in the courtyard. The gardens of these buildings are usually not planted mostly because of the "kayrak" stone existing underneath the ground (*Figure II.5*).

The building lots of No: 64 and No: 62 are showing different building lot characteristic by not only having no boundary between their

building lots, but also they are using the open space together. There are also empty and not used building lots located in the study area.

There are also service spaces located in the building lots. It is seen that most of them are new additions, which are used for storage spaces for heating. The present service spaces are generally located at the side back of the buildings (*Figure II.5*).

Buildings No:50 and No:54-56 have timber constructed traditional service spaces called "ambar", which are not in use today. They were used for spreading out corns. They are located at one edge of the garden. They are in 4m. height consisting of two parts; where the corns are spread at the upper level.

Building No:73 has a brick load bearing constructed storage space for coal. There is no other traditional service space. No:71, 83, 58-60 and 54-56 have additional service spaces constructed of brick or concrete block service spaces used for storage.

3.4. THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE STUDY AREA

3.4.1. THE HEIGHT OF THE BUILDINGS

As it is mentioned, generally the traditional dwellings are built up of basement underneath two stories and the service spaces in the open areas are one storey. (10 in the study area, 5 outside the study area) five traditional dwellings are seen to be three storeys. There is only one in the study area and two outside the study area that are basement + one storey. There is only one basement + three storey traditional building in

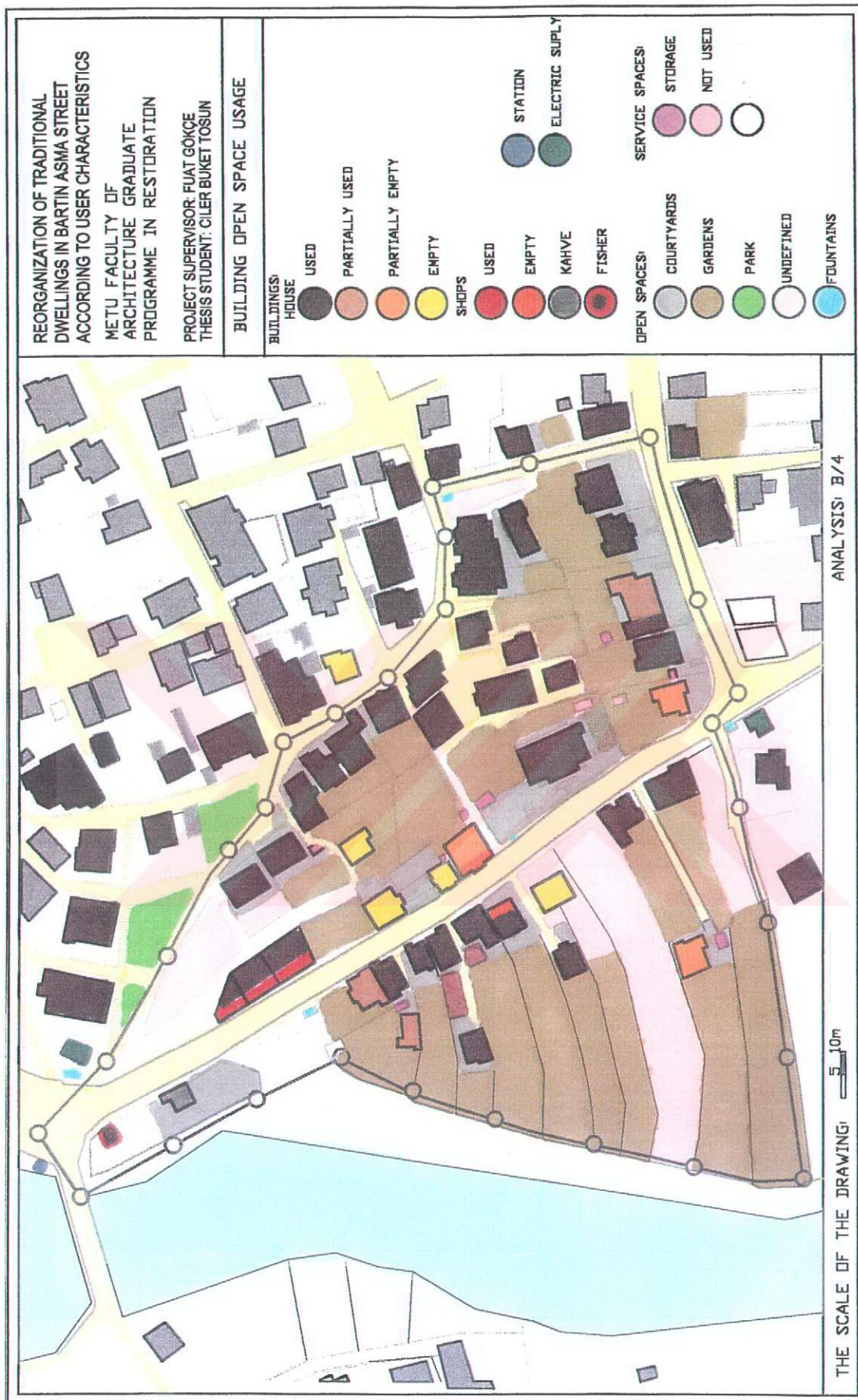


Figure II.5 Building - Open Spaces Usage

the site where as the most of the newly constructed buildings are in same character. Two 2-storey buildings located nearer to the river are newly constructed. At the back, east sides of the study area and around the site there are newly constructed buildings that have more than four storeys (*Figure II.3*).

3.4.2. THE BUILDING USE

Most of the buildings are in use today. Three of them are partially used. Their owners live either in Bartın or in another city. They use the house in summer seasons (No: 95B, No: 91, No: 44A). There are two partially empty traditional dwelling. The second floor of No: 50 and the house units of four out of six of the No: 58-60 are unused. There are four traditional dwellings, which are empty and not used (No: 62, 64, 61, 77) (*Figure II.5*).

As it is mentioned, the study area is too close to the commercial centre of Bartın. There are also shops in the study area located at the entrance floors of the buildings. There are six shops located at the entrance floor of the No: 70, which of three are in use today. The three shops at the entrance floor of one of the traditional dwelling, No:58-60 are not being used since ten years. In addition, there is another shop located at the entrance floor of a new construction building No: 81, which is not in use.

3.4.3 THE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS OF THE BUILDINGS

The traditional dwellings are constructed with timber frame post and lintel system on a stone load bearing masonry. They have brick or wood infill or constructed with woodlath "bağdadi" technique. Brick infill is

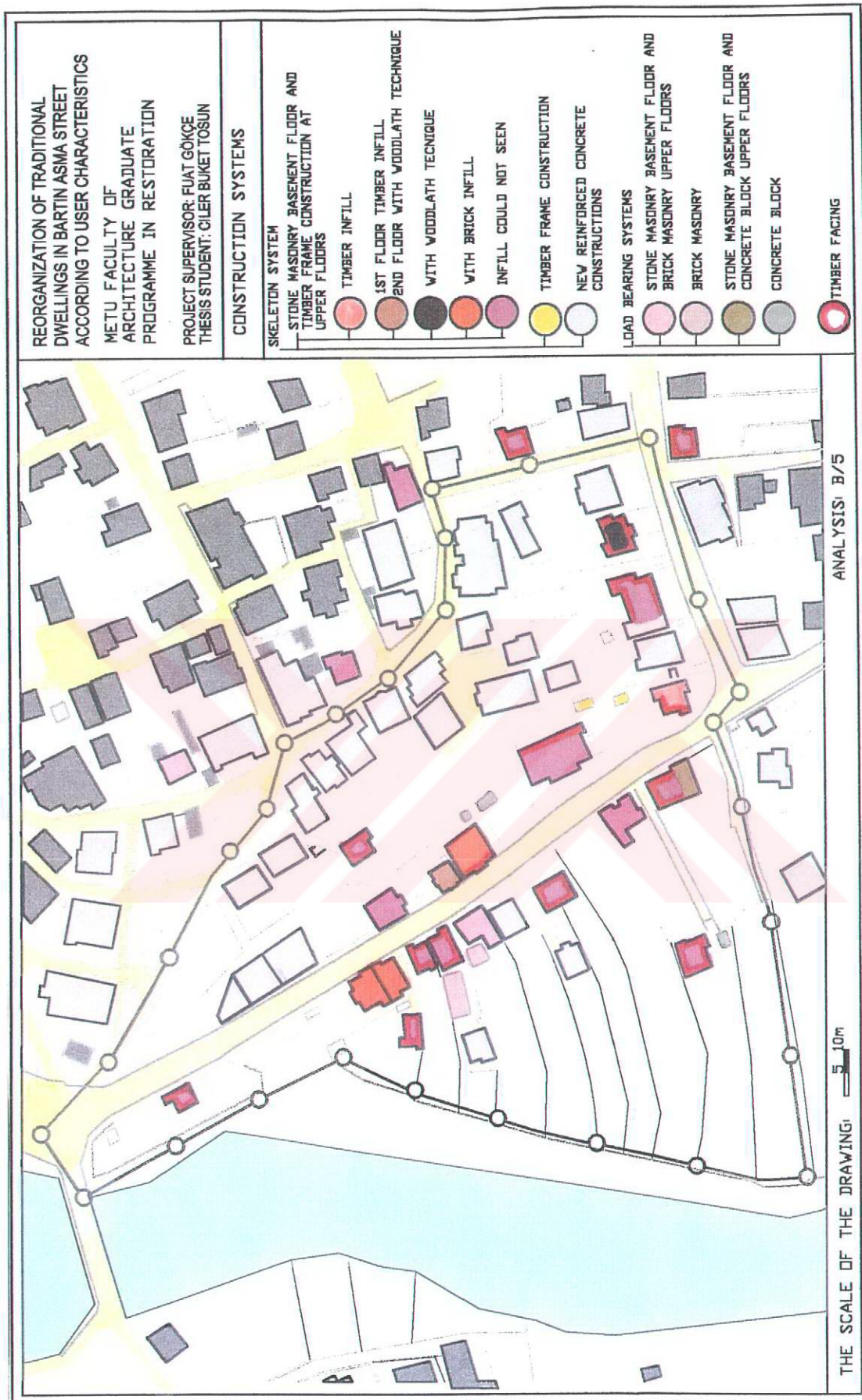


Figure II.6 Construction Systems of the Buildings in the Study Area

seen in two of them (No: 58-60 and No: 95AB). The woodlath technique is seen in No: 42 and at the second floor of No: 62. The first floor of No:62 has wood as an infill. No: 50 have wood as an infill material in upper floors. The other buildings' infill material could not be seen.

There are two buildings constructed with load bearing systems. The basements of them are stone masonry. No: 83 is brick masonry at the second floor. No: 67B, which is an additional annex building to No:67A, is concrete block at the upper two floors. The newly constructed buildings in site are reinforced concrete constructions.

Nine traditional dwellings are faced with timber coverings at all facades of the building. (No: 42, 44, 67, 71, 77, 67, 87, 89, and 91) The two of the traditional dwellings are plastered in all facades. (No: 95AB and No: 64). No: 58-60 and No: 54-56 have timber coverings only on one facade of them, No: 50 has on two facades (*Figure: B.6*).

3.4.4 - THE REGISTRATIONS OF THE BUILDINGS

The registration decisions are taken in Bartın in 1981, in 1985 and in 1991. A new conservation plan with new registration decisions has been prepared in 1999, it is said to have more conservative policy than others. It could not be reached out as it has a dispute with municipality in court of law. No: 54-56, 42, 44, 50, 95AB are registered in all years. The registration decisions of the other dwellings have changed in time. No: 64 is registered only in 1981; No: 89 and 87 are registered only in 1985 where as No: 58-60 and No: 62 are registered in both years. No: 71 and No: 6, which are located at the outside of the study area, are registered only in 1985 and 1991.

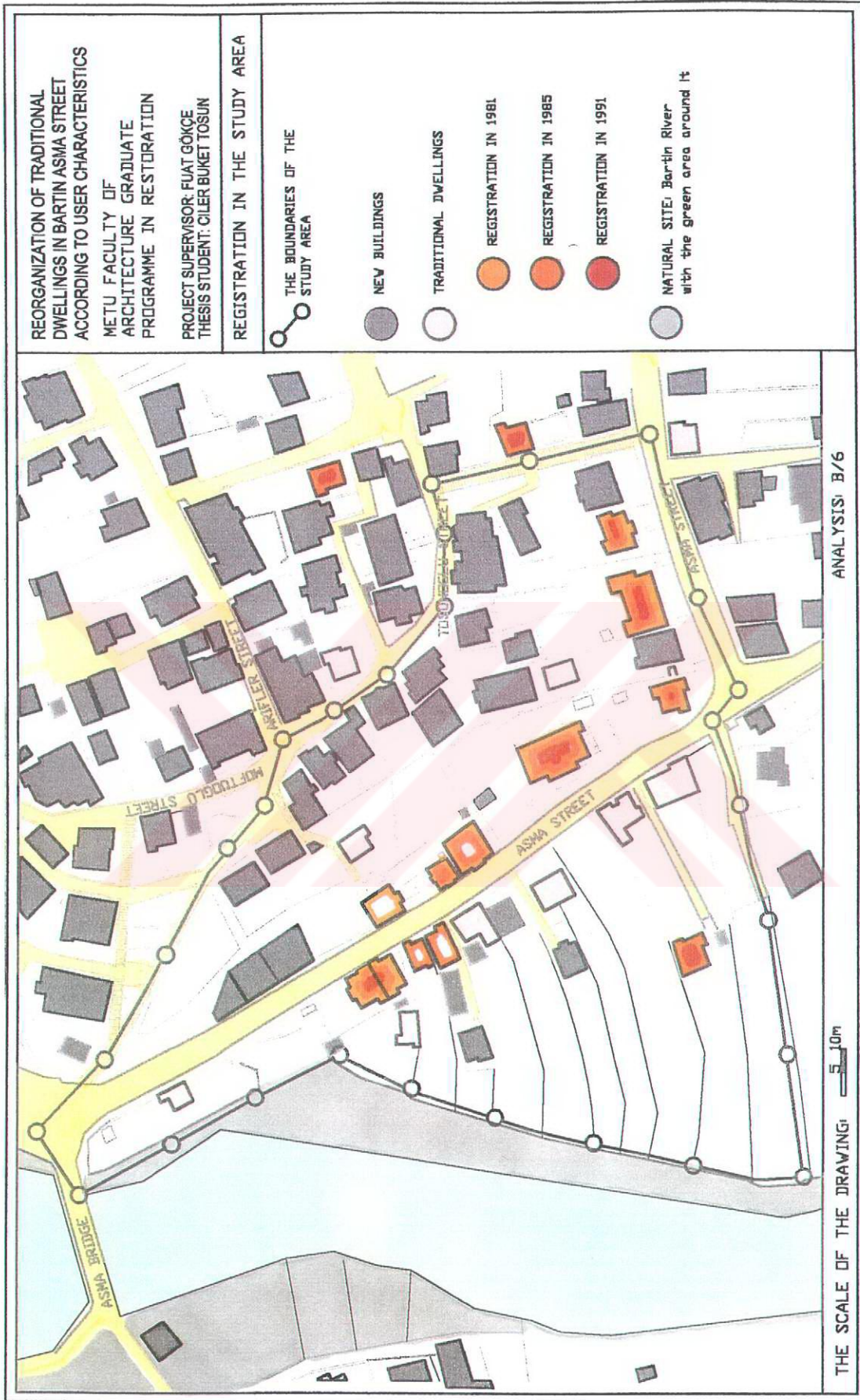


Figure II.7 Registrations in the Study Area

3.5 THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

From the oral sources, it is known that Asma Street was once one of the areas inhabited by the highest income groups, Greek; "Rum" settlement in Bartın. Today these dwellings are inhabited by mostly low-income group. A high-income group, which includes mostly the owners, is in minority. The poor living conditions in the dwellings cause them to be rented by low-income group of inhabitants, which are worker or salesmen in general. The owners are also divided a part of the building to be rented for getting income. The division of ownership also is another factor of division of the buildings in social units. In the social surveys the users do not want to tell their incomes but told that they are hardly living with their income and rent prices are differing between 20 million TL. and 40 million TL. When these prices are compared with the other areas that are close to the commercial centre where 80 million TL.; it can be prove the low-income conditions of the users.

The great majority is educated but the education level is low. Most of them, the old members having age of more than 45 have only primary education. The young generation are either continuing their education in secondary or high school, or working as a seller having only primary or secondary education. What is important is that the users that have university education which are very few percent in the study area are either unemployed or seller.

The tenants are usually from the villages of Bartın, who have come to city for education of their children or for job. The only settlement close to both the commercial centre and schools that can be rented by a low income is the study area in Bartın.

The residences occupied by the owners are thirty percent in the analysed social units, where the thirty percent of the traditional dwellings are empty. The other owners are living in either newly constructed building in the city or in İstanbul.

It is known from the conversations with the users that the neighbourhood relationships between the social units are poor. The owners from Bartın are from old big families who have some disagreements between them mostly because of ownership problem of the houses. As the tenants are from villages of Bartın, Bartın people, the owners do not want to establish a close relationship with them, as they are rich and see themselves citizens when compared to them. Consequently, the tenants feel themselves as a foreigner in the site. Only the social units that the owner and the tenant are living together in the same building but in different social units have relations between themselves. They are using the courtyard or garden together.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, EVALUATION OF THE VALUES AND THE PROBLEMS AND PROPOSALS FOR STUDIED TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

In this section, as each building is a special case, the dwellings are taken separately and are studied by surveying out through the same system, namely, forming files for each one of them. The files are consisted of documentation, analysis, evaluations and proposals.

The sheets of the eleven dwellings are numbered in order to their social units they have, which also presents their alterations in divisions:

The ones that have one social unit:

1-No: 50

2-No: 67

3-No: 83

The ones that have two social units:

4-No: 54-56: No: 56 have two social units, No: 58 have one social unit.

5-No: 95AB

6-No: 42

The ones that have two social units which are unused and empty.

7-No: 64

8-No: 62

The ones that have three social units:

9-No: 73

10-No: 71

The one that have more than three social units

11-No: 58-60 Some units are unused.

In the analysis part the architectural characteristics, physical problems, changes, user characteristics and usage problems are discussed.

In the evaluation part, the values of the traditional dwellings, the physical problems and usage problems of the traditional dwellings are discussed. A restitution scheme is prepared depending on the analyses of the original characteristics and changes in the building.

By using the evaluation part, general decisions for the building are taken such as; general approaches for the interventions, corrections, completions and functioning. In this part proposals for the physical problems of the building are decided. The usage problems are evaluated in the criterias for the "dwelling" function of the building, considering the use of the building, usage of the spaces and user characteristics

In the scope of these criterias, main decisions are taken for the user characteristics and usage of the spaces for a dwelling function that has contemporary living conditions.

The reorganisations are proposed according to the user characteristics. In case, the architectural characteristics and user characteristics and values of the dwelling are evaluated that the current users are not adequate to live in contemporary conditions in that dwelling; new user characteristics are also decided. The proposals are prepared according to these proposed user characteristics.

4.1 THE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DWELLINGS

The documentation part of the files and the analysis part are used in this section. The documentation part contains; *(Table 1.1-11.1)*

- The photographs of the general view of the building.
- The drawings of the traditional dwelling within its building lot, which shows its location in the study area and nearby environment
- General information gathered from the initial drawing set, the database produced in tables. These general information about the traditional dwelling is under the headings; building number, building lot number, building height, construction system, registration decisions taken for the building; its lot, plan, facade characteristics referring to the typologies made in the previous chapters; consequently the family type and the usage of both the dwelling and its service spaces; number of house units and inhabitants living in,

This section also contains the photographic documentation, 1/200 scaled sketch drawings of the building lot, plans and facades of the traditional dwellings. *(Figure 1-11)*

In the second part of the files, the space characteristics and the facade characteristics of the traditional dwellings are analysed. The space characteristics of the traditional dwellings are aimed to analyse both in the building lot, in the street section and in the plan schemes with the headings of; *(Table 1.2-11.2)*

- the original usage
- circulation
- the original architectural elements that are present
- the natural lighting
- the axis

The sketches and photographs of the inner spaces and architectural elements of the buildings are used for this analysis.

Consequently, the facade characteristics of the buildings are analysed by collecting the drawings of the facade architectural elements under the headings of; *(Table 1.3-11.3)*

- Projections, balconies
- The structural elements and the openings of the balconies and projections.
- The windows and doors according to the location of them:
 - Windows: in basement floor, in entrance floor and upper floors
 - Doors: of basement, of entrance and courtyard.
- And the other details of the building.

These files are also evaluated in the plan and facade typology of the traditional dwellings *(Table 1.3 and Table 1.4)*.

4.1.1 THE PLAN CHARACTERISTICS

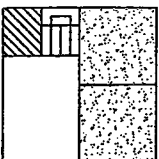
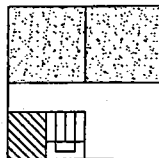
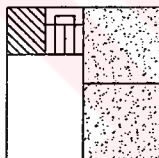
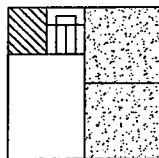
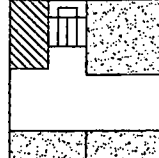
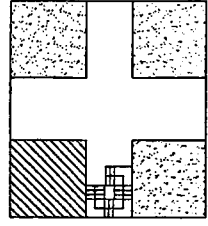


As mentioned before, plan types of the traditional dwellings differs according to the common space characteristics and their combinations with the rooms. The common spaces are in two types having a square shape or corridor like shape, which could involve characteristics of different periods. The square shaped ones are combined with two rooms at one side generally, where the corridor like common spaces combines with three or four rooms (*Table: 1.3*).

In the first type No:62 and No:64 (*Figure 7.5 and Figure 8.3*) have two stories with same plan scheme repeated at both of the floors, where in No:67 (*Figure 2.3*) the same plan scheme is repeated in the both floors but oriented different from each other. No:71 (*Figure 9.3*) have two stories above the basement floor having this plan scheme but have the basement floor also in use as an other social unit.

Having the same plan scheme at the stories No:50 (*Figure 1.4*) is an other type as it has no basement floor but an entrance floor. This building is the only example that has this characteristic in the study area. In this first type the staircases and wet spaces are located at the other side of the common space.

The second type is the ones that have common space like a corridor space where only the circulation takes place. These are No:42 and No:73 (*Figure 6.4 and Figure 10.3*) which have three rooms located at the two side of the common space. In this type the staircase is located at one side of the common space between a room and wet space.

Table I.3 Plan Typology

PLAN TYPOLOGY		Three Rooms Located at the Two Sides of the Common Space	
Common Space with 2 Rooms			
 <p>No:62 and No:64 have 2 stories with same plan above the basement floor</p>	 <p>FIRST FLOOR</p> <p>No: 67 has 2 stories with same plan above the basement floor but are oriented differently</p>	 <p>SECOND FLOOR</p> <p>No:71 has 2 stories with same plan above the basement floor which also is being used as a living unit today.</p>	 <p>ENTRANCE FLOOR</p> <p>No: 50 has no basement floor, but an entrance floor. It has 2 stories with same plan above it.</p>
Common Space Located inbetween 3 Rooms			
 <p>No:42 and No:73 *(1) has three rooms located at two sides of the common space where staircase is located between a room and wet space at one side</p>	 <p>According to the observations especially of the facade arrangement of No:58-60; it could have this plan scheme in its original.</p>	 <p>The 2 storey building above the basement has two rooms at the two sides of the common space, on each floor of the houses.</p>	 <p>The 2 storey building above the basement has the same plan scheme on each floor of the each of the twin house.</p>
Buildings that have 2 stories above entrance floor. Common space is located in between three rooms.		Buildings that have 2 stories above basement floor. Each storey has 2 rooms at one side of the common space where wet space and staircase is located at one end.	
C		A1	
Twin House		A2	
D		B	
<p>LEGEND</p> <p>ROOM: [Patterned box]</p> <p>WET SPACE: [Hatched box]</p> <p>STAIRCASE: [Staircase symbol]</p> <p>COMMON SPACE: [White box]</p>			

In the third type No:58-60 (*Figure 11.3*) is considered to have common space located in between three rooms, in its restitution scheme.

Apart from single houses, there are also twin houses in Bartın; which introduces an other type in plan scheme characteristic. No:54-56 (*Figure 4.4*) is twin house. In each house it has four rooms located at the two sides of the common space. The common space in this type also has corridor like shape and usage.

4.1.2. THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS

The common spaces are either square shaped having a central characteristic or rectangular shaped having a longitudinal axis in them. The common spaces located at the entrance floors are dark spaces. At the upper floors, the square shaped ones are fully lighted from the two sidewalls where others are lighted from the two ends, where a balcony is generally located at one end. In Building No: 54-56, 42 (*Table 4.2 and 6.2*) the only ones having longitudinal common spaces have "sandalye çakması" along their walls common space. There is no architectural element seen in the other type of the common spaces (*Drawing Set: C4, C5, C6*).

The rooms are entered from the sofa at the side or the middle of the entrance wall. In some examples two rooms entered to each other at the adjacent walls of them are seen. The cupboards can be placed at the two or one wall of the rooms where at one the fireplaces are located at the middle axis of the wall. The cupboards can be placed at one side or two side of the fireplace. Also different combinations of the cupboard - fireplace - "gusulhane" - niche can be seen where the fireplace is located

at the middle; gusulhane is located at the outer wall side and niche is located at the inner wall side.

Generally at each floor, one room has fireplace located at the middle axis of the inner wall. Only in one example, No:71, two rooms at one floor are seen to have fireplace (*Figure 9.3*) Fireplaces can also be located at the basement floors.

"Abdestlik" spaces are entered from the sofa having toilet spaces in them. They also generally have cupboards and shelves as architectural elements (*Figure1.2*). They are usually located at one side of the sofa near staircase. In twin house Building No:54-56 it is seen to be placed between two rooms.

The basement floors of the studied buildings could not be entered. Building No:54-56 is seen to have fireplace, a basin and a staircase opening to sofa which is closed today (*Figure 4.4 and Table 4.2*). Building No:67 and No:95-96 are known to have fireplaces at the basement floor from the oral sources.

The only example having entrance floor, No:50 has a fireplace located at the entrance floor (*Figure 1.3 and Table 1.2*). The remained space has mazgal like openings and there is an axis produced by the two entrances; one is from courtyard, the other from garden.

All the spaces have timber floor and ceiling coverings. Some rooms have geometrical ornamentation on their ceiling coverings.

The gardens are generally placed at the back of the dwellings. No:64, No:62, No: 54-56 have gardens located also at the sides of the building. There are locust, plum, mulberry, pine, quince, pear, linden, figs

and apple trees in the gardens. Also spinach, lettuce, onion, corn, beans, cucumber are seen to be planted.

There can be storage spaces located in the gardens. No:54-56 and No:50 are seen to have "ambar" in their garden (*Table 1.2 and Table 4.2*). The other service spaces are seen to be located in the courtyards. No:73 have fireplace, poultry, coal cellar located in the courtyard (*Table 10.2*). Only No:42 have a sitting place arrangement in the garden (*Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3*). No:56-58, no:83, No:71 have additional service spaces used for storage at their courtyards.

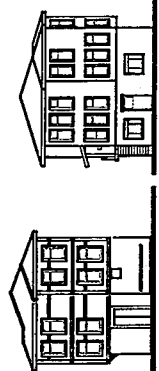
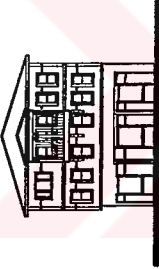
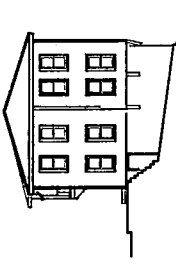
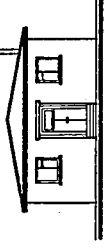
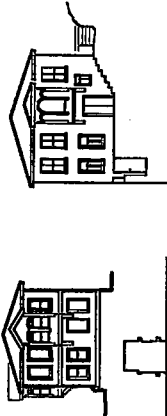
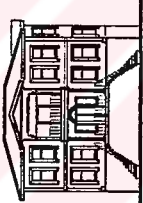
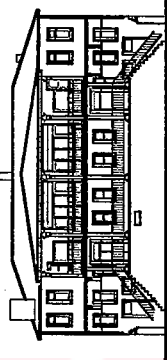
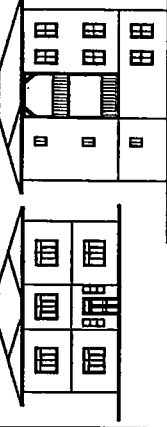
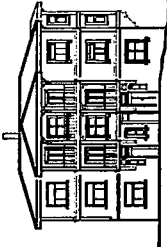
4.1.3 THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS

Considering the size of the buildings and the number of the stories they have, a typology is made based on the most differentiated architectural characteristic of having balcony or projection. The location and the number of these elements are taken as the second stand point of the grouping (*Table 1.4*). The grouping is prepared according to the entrance and/or street facades of the dwellings.

In type A, having two stories on the basement floor; No:50 (*Figure 1.5*) and No:71 (*Figure 9.4*) have two storey projections where No:62 (*Figure 8.1*) and No:64 (*Figure 7.1*) have projections at the top floor. No:64 is seen to have had a balcony in its restitution (*Appendices C and Table 7.6*). Considering this will put it in another type C.

In type B, No 58-60 and No:42 have balcony at the top floor. No:42 (*Figure 6.1*) has entrance threshold under it, where No:58-60 (*Figure 11.1 and Figure 11.4*) has another criteria of having shops at the entrance floor.

Table I.4 Facade Typology

FACADE TYPOLOGY		WITH PROJECTION	WITH BALCONY	WITH BOTH PROJECTION AND BALCONY	WITH NEITHER PROJECTION NOR BALCONY
	A1	<p>ND:50 and ND:71 have two storey projection</p>			
	A2	<p>ND:62 and ND:64 have projection at the top floor *(1)</p>			
	B1	<p>ND:58-60 has balcony at the top floor</p>			
	B2	<p>ND:42 has balcony with 'tahta pos' under neath</p>			
<p>*(1). According to its restitution No:64 belongs to type C.</p>	C1	<p>ND:67 has 2 storey projection and balcony at the top floor</p>		<p>ND:54-56 has balconies and projections on the top floor</p>	<p>ND:73 has balconies at the back facade *(2)</p>
	C3	<p>ND:95AB has balconies at 2 stories and a 2 storey projection</p>			
<p>*(2). This Facade Typology for the traditional dwellings is prepared according to their entrance and/or street facades.</p>					

Having both balcony and projection in type C, Building No: 67 (*Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.4*) have two storey projection and balcony at the top floor. Building No:54-56 has balconies and projections on the top floor (*Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.5*), Building No:95 has balconies and projections at two stories (*Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.5*). Being a four storey Building No:95 differs from the other traditional dwellings in the study area.

Building No:73 (*Figure 10.1 and Figure 10.4*) and Building No:83 (*Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.4*) are grouped as having neither projection nor balcony at the entrance or street facades. No:73 have balcony at the back facade.

The balconies are generally located at the entrance facades of the buildings on the middle axis. The buildings that have balconies are entered on the same axis. In two of the five examples, entrance threshold is seen at the entrance under the balcony (*Figure 4.1 and Figure 6.1*). The characteristics of these entrances are, they have two windows located at the two sides of the door. As the balconies are located at the upper floor; the building that has two upper floors on the entrance floor has balcony at the both upper floors. The balconies can also be located at the back facades (*Figure 10.4 and Appendices B*).

The projections can be located at the middle or side of the entrance facades; through one or two stories. They can also be located at the side facades. The windows of the projections can be similar or different from the other windows of the building. In two of them arched windows are seen.

The structural elements of the projections and balconies can have similar and different decorations on them. "Kuşluk" that is the horizontal

element passing through the facade between the windows; are also characteristic that is seen in most of the traditional dwellings in the site (*Figure 1.1, 8.1, 5.1 etc.*).

The basement floors have generally private entrances from the entrance facade (*Figure 4.5 and Figure 7.6*), side facade (*Figure 2.4, Figure 3.4 and Figure 6.5*) or back facade (*Figure 5.6 and Figure 10.1*) of the building. The openings of the basement floors differ in their dimensions. Generally there are fences placed in front of them. These fence usages are also seen in the most of the windows located at the entrance floor (*Table 4.3, Table 5.3 and Table 6.3*). Openings located on top of the entrance doors of the buildings are also seen in some examples (*Figure 3.1, Figure 5.5, Figure 6.1 and Figure 10.1*).

The facades are generally faced with timber coverings, but plastered ones are also present.

4.2 THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

After analysing the architectural characteristics of the studied traditional dwellings; the physical problems of the building is analysed in the fifth sheets (*Table 1.5-11.5*).

This section consists of two parts. In the first part, the structural deformations and the material deteriorations are analysed both in the structural elements and in the architectural elements. They are listed according to the location of the type of the change.

In the second part alterations are analysed under the headings of; the existence of a division, the type of the division, the partially collapsed parts, removals, replacements, additions and not used spaces and architectural elements. These analyses are shown with colours on the plan and facade drawings. The alteration of the floors and ceiling coverings are also analysed from the taken notes.

At the end of this section, the alterations are discussed in order to evaluate the buildings' lost and preserved values.

Among the studied buildings; Building No:50 (*Table 1.5*), Building No:62 (*Table 8.5*), Building No:58-60 (*Table 11.5*) have the most severe structural problems. They have partially collapsed parts generally at the upper floors in the unused spaces. There are settlement problems in these dwellings because of the collapsed parts. Building No:67 (*Table 2.5*), No:95 (*Table 5.5*) also have settlement problems because of the upper structure and the interventions made. Raising damp is an other problem caused by the same reason for these buildings.

The buildings located at the riverside have important dampness problems at the basement floors. All the buildings have dampness problems because of the flood in 1997. There are detachment problems at the basement floors.

All the buildings have serious insect problems at the timber elemets. Especially buildings; No:67, No:58-60, No:62 and No:50 have in important scale.

It is observed that there have been changes in time in the building lots. The traditional dwellings building lots are being divided for the purpose of new developments. No: 54-56 (*Table 4.5*) is an example of this

situation, having divided its building lot in to three. From the social surveys and oral sources; the owners; it is known that the building lot of No: 87 has also been divided and a new constructed building No: 85 has been built in the divided part. Consequently, the building lot of No: 95AB is known from the oral sources that, it have lost its garden with the division of its lot where an other traditional dwelling No:91 have been built.

As it is mentioned before, the order of the traditional dwellings in the files determines the scale of the divisions in them. The not divided ones have additional changes. No:50 having removal of "gusulhane" have mass addition from outside of the building, which is used for bathroom and space addition at the second floors common space, which is used as a room (*Table 1.5*). Building No:67 have no changes inside the building but rather have an additional building located adjacently to the side facade, having one roof built up for both (*Table 2.5*). Building No: 83 have an addition of mass at the back facade, which is used for kitchen, bathroom and toilet (*Table 3.5*).

The twin house No:54-56 has division in the stories only at No:56. No: 56 has no changes except a division in the common space with a wall and replacement of the floor and ceiling coverings. As No:54 is divided into stories the usage of the plan scheme is changed by an entrance to the second floor from the back facade. Additional walls are placed in the common space for this usage. In addition it has a mass addition at the side facade, which are used as bathroom. In the need of these additions one of the fireplaces is removed (*Table 4.5*).

Among the other traditional dwellings, which are divided into two into stories, Building No:42 has less change in its plan scheme. As the entrance to the second storey is needed, an additional entrance to the

staircase of the dwelling is opened at the side facade (*Table 6.5*). The advantage of their location on a rising topography, Building No:64 and Building No:62 have entrances to the second stories by the original level difference of the ground. Having removed the staircases they used this spaces as kitchens (*Table 7.5 and Table 8.5*).

Apart from the other dwellings No:95 have a vertical division. In the site survey only one of the dwelling unit could be entered From the oral sources it is known that the building was divided 50 years ago and before this division it had been divided into three. This division has also traces on the entrance facade having three entrances. The original plan scheme can only be read from the facade characteristics. In No:95A, which is the entered dwelling unit, it is seen that the initial plan scheme could not be read and the unit has changed a lot having no architectural elements in it. Moreover, addition of balcony and wet spaces is seen at the back facade. Besides, the replacement of windows is seen (*Table 5.5*).

The traditional dwellings that are divided into three into stories have changes in great extend, in need of entrances to all the three stories for use of dwelling unit in each. Both Building No:71 (*Table 9.5*) and Building No:73 (*Table 10.5*) have additional spaces at the ground floor for the usage of a dwelling unit. Building No:71 have two additional staircases one is inside the building located in the common space and the other is located adjacent to the back façade. The original staircase of the dwelling is removed and used as kitchen at first storey and used as bedroom at the second storey. Because of the additions the back facade of the dwelling is closed with a new material. Moreover, there is removal of architectural elements inside the dwelling. Consequently, No:73 have an additional staircase inside the dwelling and changed in the plan scheme in great extend that could not be read.

Among the traditional dwellings, No:58-60 (Table 11.5) is seen to be most changed one having divided both horizontally and vertically into five. The dwelling could not be entered in all of its dwelling units, only three units could be entered. In the analyses of these units the traces of the original staircase is seen, but the original plan scheme could not be read. The building is changed in great extend in its plan scheme and space characteristics and usage.

4.3. USER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

The fourth sheets of the files are consisted of two parts. In the first part the user characteristics of the dwelling under the topics below. (*Table 1.4-11.4*).

- Whether they are from Bartın or if not from where they are
- Their usage of the dwelling : ownership, and the years of staying
- The characteristics of the members of the family: their ages, education's and incomes.
- Their relationship with the building: the alterations they made and their needs
- The density: number of members and number of rooms (except the common space, service spaces and WC)
- Their usage of the courtyard and the garden

In the 23 social units that are analysed, 9 dwellers are landlords where 9 dwellers are tenants and the other social units are empty. The owners are staying living here 15-50 years where the tenants are 1 to 20.

Table I.5: Family Typology

FAMILY TYPOLOGY				
# OF MEMB	TYPE	MEMBERS	OWNER	TENANT
1	A	A WOMAN	NO:67B	
2	B1	WOMAN AND HUSBAND	NO:58-60, NO:42, NO:67A	NO:54, NO:71
	B2	WOMAN AND SON	NO:56	
3	C	WOMAN, HUSBAND AND A CHILD	NO:71, NO:83	
	C2	WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN		
4	D1	WOMAN, HUSBAND AND TWO CHILDREN	NO:67A	NO:54, NO:42, NO:56, NO:73, NO:58-60
	D2	WOMAN, HUSBAND, MOTHER AND FATHER		NO:73
5	E	WOMAN, HUSBAND AND THREE CHILDREN		NO:73
6	F	MOTHER, SISTER, WOMAN, HUSBAND, THREE CHILDREN	NO:95A	

Table I.6 The Use of the Buildings

THE USE OF THE BUILDING			
USERS		A -NOT DIVIDED	B -DIVIDED
OWNER	1a	NO: 83, NO:56	NO:95A-B
OWNER + UNUSED	1a	NO:67B	
OWNER + RENTER	2a		NO:42
OWNER + RENTER + UNUSED	2b		NO:71 NO:58-60
TENANT	3a		NO:54, NO:73
TENANT + UNUSED	3b	NO:50	
UNUSED	4		NO:62, NO:64

Tenants are generally from the villages of Bartın who came for their childrens' education or take job. They are usually low income; being factory worker or seller like clerk, accountant, milkman, tailor, shipman electrition, painter, handworker, driver or retired from insurance. The rent income is an important income for the landlords.

The family types of the tenants are differing among one membered to five membered but they are usually four or more membered (*Table II.5*). The owners are seen to be less membered families where the number of member is two in general in the renter's family.

The education level of the users is low among the older inhabitants but it is getting higher in the new generation. Most of them, 26 inhabitants, have only primary level education. 4 inhabitants have secondary level education, where 12 inhabitants have high level education. It is also seen that the university graduated ones, which are three in number, are not working even they could hardly find job (*Table 1.4, Table 2.4 and Table 4.4*).

The users are not satisfied with the unused dwellings.

4.4. USAGE PROBLEMS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

The second part of the fourth sheets of the files includes the use of the building within its building lot such as; usage of the building, the open spaces; courtyard and garden and the service spaces located in the open spaces (*Table 1.4-11.4*).

For analyses of the usage of the spaces, the sketch drawings of the plans are used with the furnishing. Firstly, the spaces are numbered in these schemes in order to be referred. Secondly, the relationship between the spaces, the original usage, the current usage and the furnishing is considered in order to argue each case, respectfully, for the evaluation of the spaces one by one. The criteria of the spatial relations are:

1. **Location and the organisation:** The function is considered whether the location of the function in the plan organisation is suitable for the functional scheme.
2. **Space and function:** The space is considered whether its qualities mass, light, height; are enough for this function or not.
3. **Function and furniture:** Function is considered whether the needed furniture is required for this function or not.
 - a. **The basic furniture for the basic functions of the dwelling usage must as well required :**
 - Bedroom:** bed, wardrobe
 - Sitting room:** armchair, table, TV
 - Kitchen:** cooker, refrigerator, bench, basin, and cupboard
 - WC**
 - Linen:** basin, washing machine
 - b. **The location of the furniture must not interrupt the activities of the function. The furniture must be located within enough space of the activity.**

4. Furniture and space: The furniture is considered whether their location is suitable for the quality of the space that is analysed in the Table 2.
 - a. The furniture must be located suitable to the space quality of that space.
 - b. The furniture must not interrupt the circulation.
 - c. The location of the furniture must be suitable to the openings of the wall.

5. The water, ventilation and health conditions are considered in the wet spaces like WC, "abdestlik", kitchen, and bathroom.

6. After these analyses the evaluation of the spaces is done. The legend of it is given below:
 - A: the problem of not being used of the space is needed to be solved. Then the suitable function and the furniture are needed to be decided.
 - B: This function is not suitable for this space. A new organisation of this space is needed.
 - C: The location of this function in this space is not suitable for the plan organisation of the dwelling.
 - D: This function is suitable for this space. A new organisation in furnishing is needed for this function.
 - E: The health conditions are needed to be required.
 - F: Both the function and the furnishing are suitable for the quality of the space and its location in the dwelling.

In numbering the spaces as the building is thought as a whole the social divisions are not taken into consideration. However, the analyses are done according to the dwelling units one by one.

The use of the traditional dwellings is changed with the divisions having more than one dwelling unit. The uses of the spaces are changed because of the introduced dwelling units. Even the dwellings units that are not used because of the divisions are seen (No:62, No:64, No:58-60) (*Table 7.4, Table 8.4 and Table 11.4*).

The use of the basement floors is changed in the ones that are divided into three. No:71 and No:73 have their basement floors organised as a new dwelling unit (*Table 9.4, Table 10.4*).

In most of the divided dwellings, the use of the staircase spaces are changed incase they are removed. They are usually used as kitchen spaces (No:64, No:62, No:73) (*Table 7.4, Table 8.4, Table 10.4*) or bedroom spaces (No:73) (*Table 10.4*) or they are closed to common space having used as entrances to another dwelling unit located at the upper floors (No:42, No:54) (*Table 6.4, Table 4.4*). In the ones, where the staircase is located in the common space; as the staircases are seperated from the common space, the usage of common space is changed with having entrance inadequate to its space characteristics (No:54, No:62, No:64) (*Table 4.4, Table 7.4, Table 8.4*). In No:73 the additional staircase changes the usage of a room into an entrance room, as the staircase is located in the room (*Table 10.4*).

In Building No:58-60 it is seen that all the usage of the spaces are changed with the divisions; where the dwelling units are entered from the back facade and all spaces are entered from each other (*Table 11.4*).

Another change in the usage of the spaces is in "abdestlik" spaces where kitchen usage is introduced (No:71) (*Table 9.4*). The kitchen usage is also seen in the rooms that have fireplace (No:42, No:54-56) (*Table 4.4, Table 6.4*).

The traditional dwellings that are not divided are generally partially used. In Building No:50 (*Table 1.4*) and in Building No:67 (*Table 2.4*) the upper stories of the dwellings are not used. In Building No:56 (*Table 4.4*) some spaces of the dwelling is not used.

Another important usage problems of the buildings are the location of the functions and the space organisations. Spaces are introduced to be used for more than one function. Besides the location of the usage in spaces are not organised in most of the dwelling units of the divided buildings (No:50, No:67, No:54, No:42, No:73, No:58-60). In Building No:50 the common space is used as bedroom, kitchen and common space (*Table 1.4*). In Building No:67 a room is used as living room that has sleeping, eating and sitting functions (*Table 2.4*). In Building No: 42 the same usage is seen in the common space (*Table 6.4*). In Building No:54 (*Table 4.4*) and Building No:73 (*Table 10.4*) most of the rooms are organised as bedrooms having the other functions together with bedroom function. In Building No:58-60 one of the dwelling unit have only bedroom where the other have only sitting room and have other functions together, as the spaces are not enough in number and the plan organisation is not adequate for a dwelling function (*Table 11.4*).

4.5. EVALUATION OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

In the evaluation section, in the aim of a general evaluation of the buildings; the restitution scheme (*Table 1.6-11.6*), the values and the problems of the buildings are evaluated (*Table 1.7-11.7*).

In this section, the analyses are evaluated in the buildings that are entered in a restitution scheme. There is decided six reliabilities that the gradation of them is decided from the information sources of the information types. The information gained from the building itself and old photographs are thought reliable taking mark: +, where the information gained from the comparative studies, architectural needs and verbal information are thought less reliable taking mark: -. According to these reliabilities of information gained for the existence, location, form, material and detail of the elements; the reliability of the restitution scheme is presented with colours on the drawings.

The studied buildings that have unentered spaces or social units are not concluded with a restitution scheme (No:95, No:62, No:58-60), as they will have less reliability. But the thoughts for the restitution scheme with the reasons are given as information to use for the further evaluation and decisions of the building.

In the second section the architectural characteristics of the traditional dwellings are evaluated in the historical, architectural and cultural values they have indicating; to determine the answers to the questions of what are preserved and what to preserve (*Table 1.8-11.8*).

In the third section the physical problems and the usage problems of the dwellings are evaluated separately. The usage of the dwelling with relation to the user characteristics, their usage of the spaces with relation to the space characteristics; and the changes in the usage of spaces are evaluated in this part. The problems that are brought to the building by the usage and the problems of living condition that is occurred from the architectural building itself are discussed (*Table 1.8-11.8*).

4.5.1. THE EVALUATION OF THE VALUES OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

Considering the preserved and changed factors in the architectural characteristics of the traditional dwellings, it is seen that No:50 and No:67 are preserved most of its historical, architectural and cultural values, having not divided , having preserved its plan, facade and architectural characteristics (*Table 1.7 and Table 2.7*). No:50 has different architectural values, an original service space "ambar" in the building lot. On the other hand, No:67 have changes in its building lot.

Being a twinhouse and having unique architectural characteristics Building No:54-56 have rarity value in addition to its historical, cultural and architectural values although it is divided in No:54 and have lost most of its plan architectural elements (*Table 4.7*). Also Building No:42 has preserved most of its historical , architectural and cultural values although it is divided. It had preserved its plan scheme, facade scheme and architectural elements in great extend (*Table 6.6*).

Buildings No:62, No:64 and No:71 have lots of changes in their plan scheme and facade scheme because of the divisions, but the shemes can be read easily, and they have preserved most of their architectural elements. They all have architectural values in addition to their cultural and historical values (*Table 8.6, Table 7.6 and Table 9.7*).

Building No:95 have changes in division in time in a way that the original plan scheme could not be read. Besides it is seen that it had lost its plan architectural elements. But it had mostly preserved its facade scheme and having unique details in the facade architectural elements, it

has different position in the facade typology (*Table 1.4*). It has rarity value in addition to its historical, architectural and cultural values (*Table 5.6*).

No:58-60 has lost its plan scheme and most of its plan architectural elements as it is divided into five. The plan scheme could not be read. But it has preserved its facade scheme and facade architectural elements. It has historical, architectural and cultural values to be preserved (*Table 11.6*).

No:73 have lost its plan scheme and do not have any architectural element except the specific courtyard elements (*Table 10.7*). It has architectural values. No:83 have no architectural, historical or cultural value (*Table 3.7*). It only has functional value.

4.5.2 THE EVALUATION OF THE USAGE PROBLEMS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

The most important usage problems are the buildings that are being empty. The others are the causes of the divisions in the buildings. The relationship between the ownership and the divisions are given in Table 1.7.

As the family gets nucleus, the spaces left empty being not in use today. In the ones that are not divided; buildings No:50, No:67, No:56; there are unused spaces (*Table 1.4, Table 2.4 and Table 4.4*). The other owners are solved these problems by dividing the dwelling into house units into stories. Buildings No:42 (*Table 6.4*), No:71 (*Table 9.4*), No:73 (*Table 10.4*), No:62 (*Table 8.4*), No:64 (*Table 7.4*), No:54 (*Table 4.4*) are divided by owners also for rent incomes. No:95, No:67b are the ones

divided because of the ownership problems, to share the ownership (*Table 5.4, Table 2.4*).

The other usage problems are the needs for the bathroom spaces. Building No:50 (*Table 1.5*) removes "gusulhane" to add a bathroom space, No:83 (*Table 3.5*), No:73 (*Table 10.5*), No:54 (*Table 4.5*) add bathroom space annex to the back facade; No:71 (*Table 9.5*), No:64 (*Table 7.5*) add it into the abdestlik space. The users in No:42, No:58-60 take bath in toilet, where the woman in No:67 goes to her daughter house for bath.

Another needed space is the kitchen. It is usually solved in the place of staircase in the divided ones; as the staircase is removed. No:64 (*Table 7.4*), No:62 (*Table 6.4*) and No:71 (*Table 9.4*) had made this change. In Building No:67 (*Table 2.4*) and Building No:50 (*Table 1.4*) abdestlik space is used as kitchen. In both cases it is not a healthy condition. In Buildings No: 54, No:56 and No:42 (*Table 4.4 and Table 6.2*) the rooms that have fireplaces are used as kitchen in their original function.

The heating is another cause of usage problems. As only one room could be heated in winters, users use only those rooms for all their activities (*ex: Table 2.4*). This causes inadequate usage solutions in the dwellings.

The tendencies of the users are also an important affect in the inadequate usages. Bartın people give importance to use of saloon in a private space for their visitors from outside the cities. Even in case there is no room for children to sleep, there is a saloon usage in one space (*ex: Table 6.4*). What is more, they use all the rooms in a way that can be changed to a bedroom when needed. This causes the insufficient

functions to come together. And also destroys the characteristics of the space privacy characters.

4.5.3. EVALUATION OF THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

As it is mentioned before the physical problems of the traditional dwellings are analysed in the fifth sheets (*Table 1.5- Table 11.5*).

It is seen that the rising damp is the main problem in the buildings located at the river side. The insect attack problem is an important problem in all traditional dwellings. But what is more severe is the structural problems in Building No:50, Building No:58-60, Building No:62, Building No:64, Building No:95 and Building No:67. Settlement problems, partially collapsed structural elements especially in upper structure, reducing sections and rain penetration problems are seen which urgent interventions are needed as the traditional dwellings are treated to lose their values by these problems.

What is important is that, a detailed study of these physical problems by experts is needed, as the analyses of these problems are done only visually in this thesis study.

4.6 PROPOSALS FOR THE STUDIED TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

In this section main decisions are taken according to the general evaluation under the headings; general approach to interventions, corrections, completions and functioning. It should be noted that these decisions do not have a content of a restoration project as it is not aimed

to produce restoration projects for the buildings; but rather they are the decisions of general evaluation of the studies of the buildings (*Table 1.8-11.8*).

In this chapter the buildings are worked out together in their physical problems and usage problems to decide interventions both in general and in the case of the buildings one by one. These decisions are taken on the basis as follows:

The restoration projects of the studied dwellings must be done by the experts of conservation and restoration. Depending on the evaluation of the factors discussed in the set of files of the dwellings the general decisions about guidelines of the restoration interventions that should be cared in their restoration projects are listed below:

- The original plan scheme, architectural elements, structural system and material of the dwellings should be protected, as they are the identity as a document and cultural value.
- The additions which reflect the social, cultural or technological changes of its period as a cultural value should be preserved.
- The additions that have no documentary and representative value of their periods should be removed.
- Causes of physical deterioration must be removed in order to extend the physical life of the dwelling. Major deformations in its structure should be corrected.
- The intervention criterias should be based on the location, materials, forms and dimensions of the elements.

- The additions that destroy the general view of the plan scheme and the space quality should be removed.
- The removal elements should be made if the material, dimension, form and detail are known.

If there is no information about dimension, form and detail of the removed elements, the original traces should be preserved without any intervention.

Beside these general intervention decisions; it is decided that No:67 must be registered considering the values it have, where No:83 can be replaced by a new building as it has no historical, architectural and cultural value.

4.6.1 PROPOSALS FOR THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS

General interventions for removing the sources of the physical deterioration are as follows:

- The effect of rainwater in the upper structures should be controlled after the completion and renewal of the roof and covering.
- A drainage system should be provided around the dwellings to solve the rising damp problem.
- A drainage system should be provided around the roof of the dwellings that should be connected to main drainage system.

- The underground walls of the buildings even the basement floors should be isolated against the water.
- The plaster coats and coverings of the buildings should be removed exposing the (bağdadi) wood laths and timber skeleton from the inside. Then the scaffolding should be erected in the facades to reexamine the deformations in the timber boards. Experts, contractors and experienced carpenter builders to understand the structural faults should examine the buildings.
- Then the deformations in the building due to the structural and non-structural timber elements should be corrected.
- The broken and collapsed parts of the elements should be taken away and if there is reliable informations about the original ones, they should be reconstructed with the original materials in original form, dimension and detail.
- The fully deformed timber elements should be changed with the new ones.
- In the sound parts of the structural and non-structural timbers wood preservatives should be applied against the deterioration effect of sun, water and insect and fungi attack. Experts should decide the precise composition of the preservative consolidate and their applicants after a detailed analysis of insect and fungi attack.
- The new timber that will be used in maintenance should be treated with proper preservatives against insect and fungi

attack. They should be seasoned; dimensionally stabilized against humidity changes.

- The preservatives used for timber elements should also have fire-retarding properties.
- The vertical deformations in the buildings should be corrected.
- The cement used in and outside the buildings should be cleaned up.
- The disintegrated portions of the binding materials of the basement stone masonry should be renewed with the mortar having the same composition with the original material in its physical characteristics.
- The new materials used in plaster coating of inner spaces and facades should be selected as having the same composition with the original material in its physical characteristics.

General interventions for technical equipment and installations are as follows;

- Current electric installation should be checked and should be renewed where necessary.
- Water installation of the dwellings should be checked and a new water installation should be made where necessary.
- Private heating system could be set up for the building. The

fuel-tanks could be placed in the basement floors and one panel radiator could be placed in the each rooms of the dwelling.

4.6.2 PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE PROBLEMS

In the functioning section the user characteristics of the dwelling unit is evaluated whether to decide a new user or not. Then the decision for the user characteristics are decided that can live in the building in contemporary living conditions with the decided conservation and preservation decision are decided.

The plan arrangement and space usages are decided according to the decided family by the analysis of the spaces under the headings of; original usage, location, relations in the plan, the mass, light and ventilation in them, their orientation and the original architectural elements they have (*Table 1.9, Table 2.9, Table 4.9, Table 6.9, Table 7.9, Table 9.9*).

Evaluation of this analysis and the other analysis are concluded in the decisions of the usage of the spaces and user characteristics.

In Building No:50; which is not wholly in use as the second floor of the dwelling is not adequate to live; the usage problem is solved in case the second floor is reorganised for the current users, the tenants, to live in a contemporary living condition (*Table 1.10*).

In Building No:67, the usage problem is not being wholly used because of the heating problems and low density. As the basement floor is not in use and adequate to be used for heating system; the heating problem is solved with this proposal. By this way, the owner is thought to live with a pensioner student or a typical nucleus family of Bartın with four

members is proposed to live in this traditional dwelling in contemporary living condition according to the evaluation of the characteristics of the spaces (*Table 2.10*).

Consequently, in Building No:54-56, No:56 has usage problems because of low density. The owner of the dwelling is thought to get married and have a family of four in the scenario. Where as, in one dwelling unit of Building No:54 the density problem is solved with a proposal of new tenants of a family of two instead of current tenants of a family of four (*Table 4.10*).

Also Building No:71, which has three dwelling units; is proposed to be used as two dwelling units according to the analysis, evaluations and restitution scheme of the building. A scenario is prepared that is the owners' son is thought to get married and have a family of four living in one of this dwelling unit, where the owner is living in the other dwelling unit (*Table 9.10*).

In Building No:64, as the traditional dwelling is not being used today, and the user is not want to live in; usage of it as a "dwelling" is decided in two possible scenarios. In one scenario, it is decided to be used as two dwelling units as it is divided into stories. The evaluation of the characteristics of spaces concluded in proposals for the usage of the spaces and possible plan organisation. It is seen that two students or a single dweller can live in these dwelling units in contemporary condition according to the space characteristics. Another scenario is prepared for a nucleus family of four for the wholly use of the building (*Table 7.10*).

4.6.3 REORGANIZATION OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS

The reorganisations of the dwellings are prepared according to the main decisions taken for the building.

In consideration of all the analysis, evaluations, proposals and main decisions; reorganisation of the traditional dwellings that are entered in all of its spaces are proposed according to user characteristics. Consequently reorganisations could be proposed for six traditional dwellings out of eleven that are; the buildings No:50 (*Table 1.10*), No:67 (*Table 2.10*), No:54-56 (*Table 4.10*), No:42 (*Table 6.10*) , No:64 (*Table 7.10*) and No:71 (*Table 9.10*).

New user characteristics are proposed when the current users are found to be inadequate to live in contemporary conditions. The ownership of the dwellings plays important role in the determination of the new user characteristics. In case, the owners are the users or the tenants are the users, the owners of that dwelling are thought to live, if their characteristics are adequate like in Building No:71 (*Table 9.10*), Building No:56 (*Table 4.10*), Building No:42 (*Table 6.10*) and Building No:67 (*Table 2.10*).

In case the current users are adequate to live in contemporary living conditions; the reorganisation of the dwelling is proposed according to the current user characteristics; like in Building No:50 (*Table 1.10*) and Building No:54 (*Table 4.10*).

If not, the reorganisation is prepared in a scenario for a new decided possible user characteristic that is adequate to live in that traditional dwelling as tenant; like in Building No:64 (*Table 7.10*), Building

No:42 (*Table 6.10*), Building No:67 (*Table 2.10*), Building No:54 (*Table 4.10*) and Building No:64 (*Table 7.10*). Consequently reorganisations are proposed for each of the possible user characteristics.

Considering these, the reorganisation part involves scenarios consisted of proposal for user characteristics and their life, their usage of the spaces and the organisation of the furniture with are all presented in 1/200 scaled sketch plan drawings of the traditional dwellings. (*Table 1.10, 2.10, 4.10, 6.10, 7.10, 10.10*).

The improvements in the confort conditions; and the special space usages and special characteristics and locations of the furniture are also mentioned in the files. In reorganisations the furniture of the users are used in case the reorganisation is proposed for the current user characteristics and needed changes in furniture are also mentioned in the files.

It should be noted that for all the studied traditional dwellings, measured drawings and a restoration project must be prepared according to the methodology that is mentioned. A detailed study in this consideration especially for the restitution scheme is needed for further decisions and studies.

For the buildings that could not be entered wholly in all its spaces; the unentered spaces must be entered and a detailed study must be done by experts in order to decide restoration approaches. By this way these traditional dwellings can be evaluated weather the present space characteristics and user characteristics are have potentials or be adequate to be used in its original "dwelling" function or not. Only after these studies, a reorganisation of these traditional dwellings could be prepared for good living standarts in contemporary living conditions.

Table 1.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:50

BUILDING NO:50		ANALYSIS: IDENTITY CARD		1.1
BUILDING LOT NO:164/13				
BUILDING HEIGHT: 3 STOREY: ENTRANCE FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, SECOND FLOOR				
CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM: STONE MASONRY BASE+TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION, TIMBER INFILL AT FIRST FLOOR, 'BAGDADI TECHNIQUE' AT SECOND FLOOR				
REGISTRATION: REGISTERED IN 1981,1985,1991				
LOT CHARACTERISTIC: A1 STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING- GARDEN RELATIONSHIP				
PLAN TYPE: A2 COMMON SPACE WITH TWO ROOMS				
FACADE TYPE: A1 FACADE WITH TWO STOREY PROJECTION				
USE OF THE BUILDING: A3b NOT DIVIDED-RENTER- UNUSED SPACES				
USE OF THE SERVICE SPACES: A1 'AMBAR'				
HOUSE UNITS: 1				
FAMILY TYPE: D1b 4 MEMBERED FAMILY WITH TWO CHILDREN				
		<p>STUDY AREA</p> <p>BARTIN RIVER</p>	<p>BUILDINGS</p> <p>NO:50</p>	<p>STREETS</p> <p>BUILDING LOT</p>



Figure 1.1: Photographs of No:50



GARDEN FACADE



AMBAR IN THE GARDEN



**"ABDESTLIK" AT THE
SECOND FLOOR**

Figure 1.2: Photographs of No:50

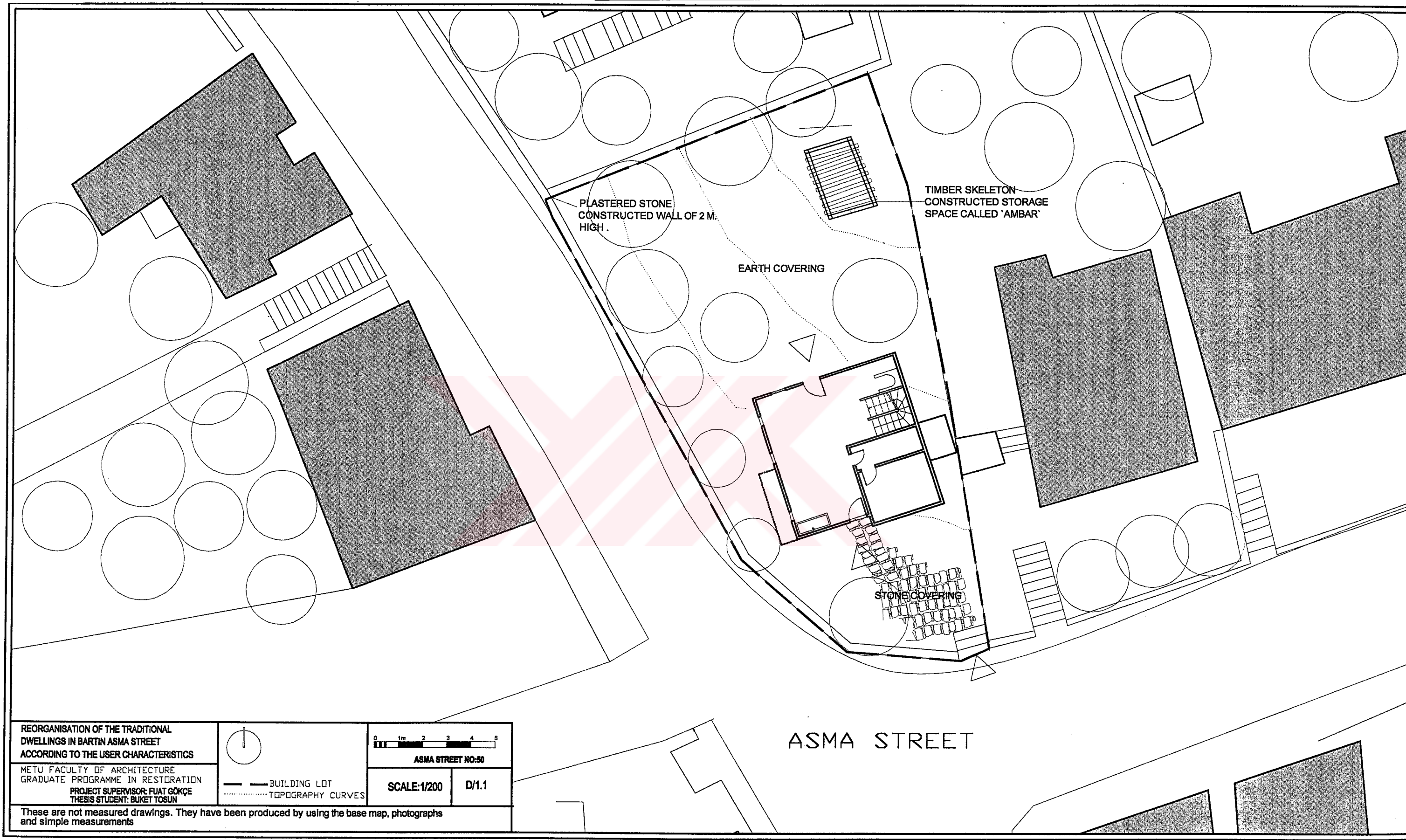


Figure I.3 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of The Building No150

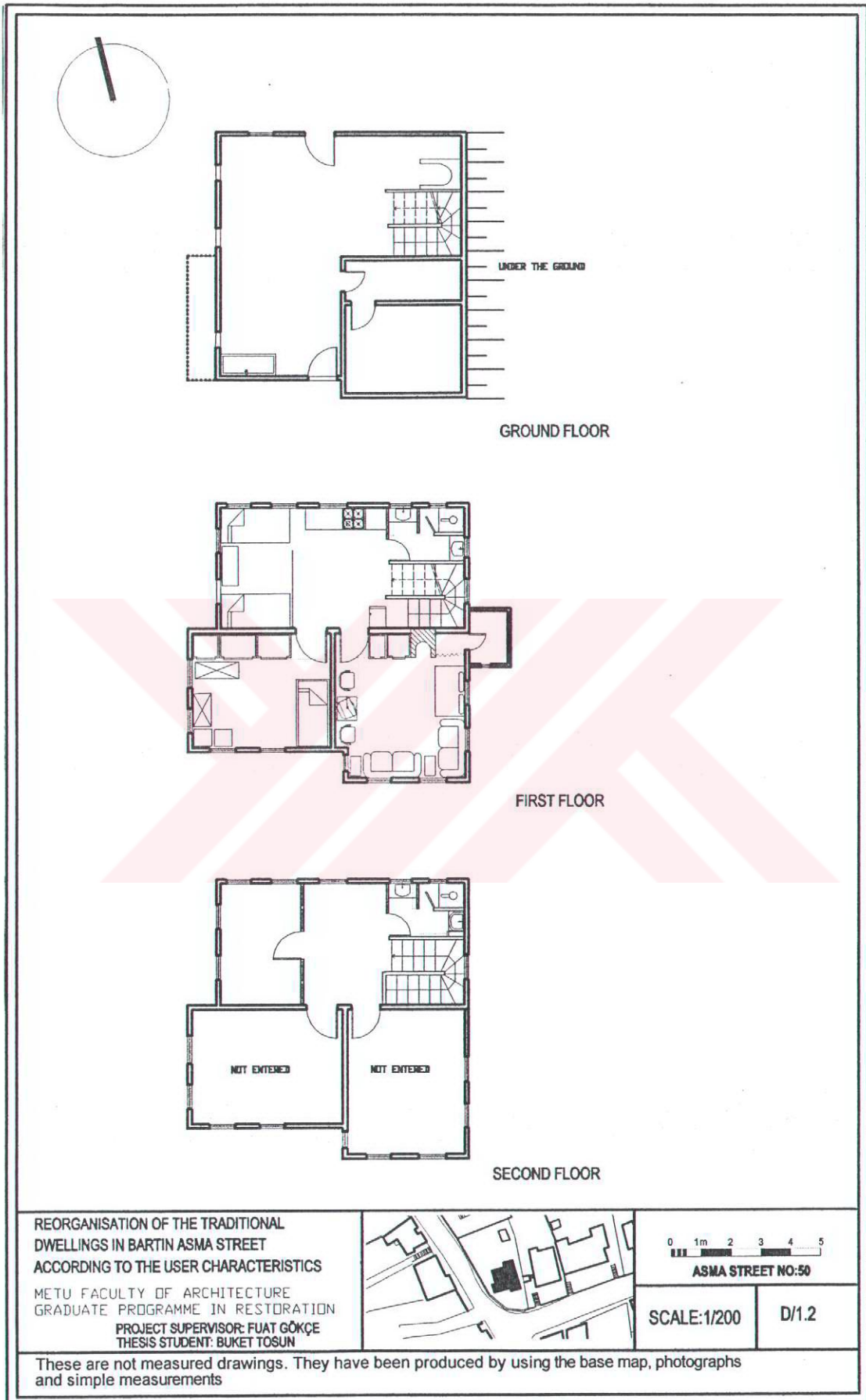


Figure 1.4 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:50

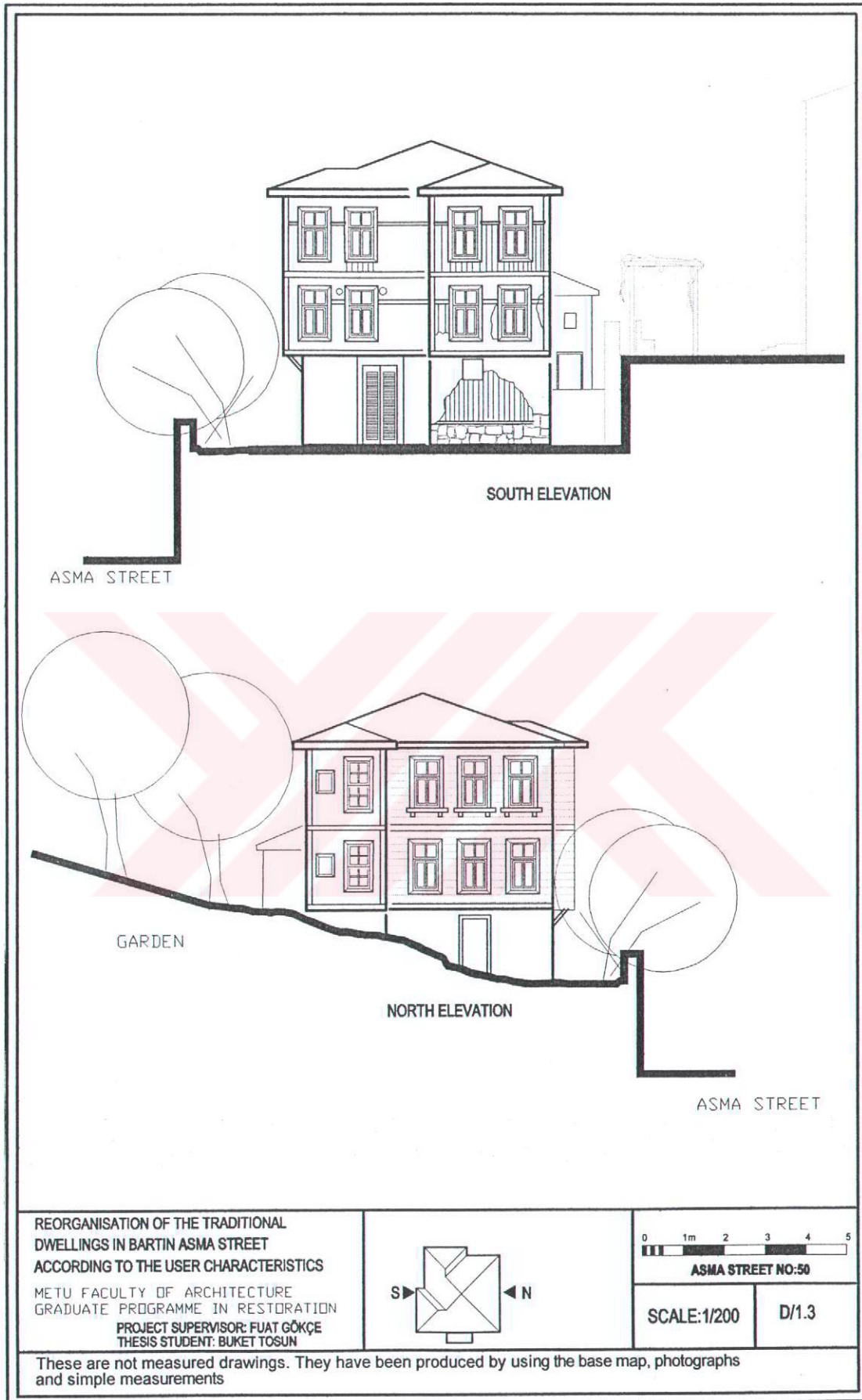


Figure 1.5 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:50

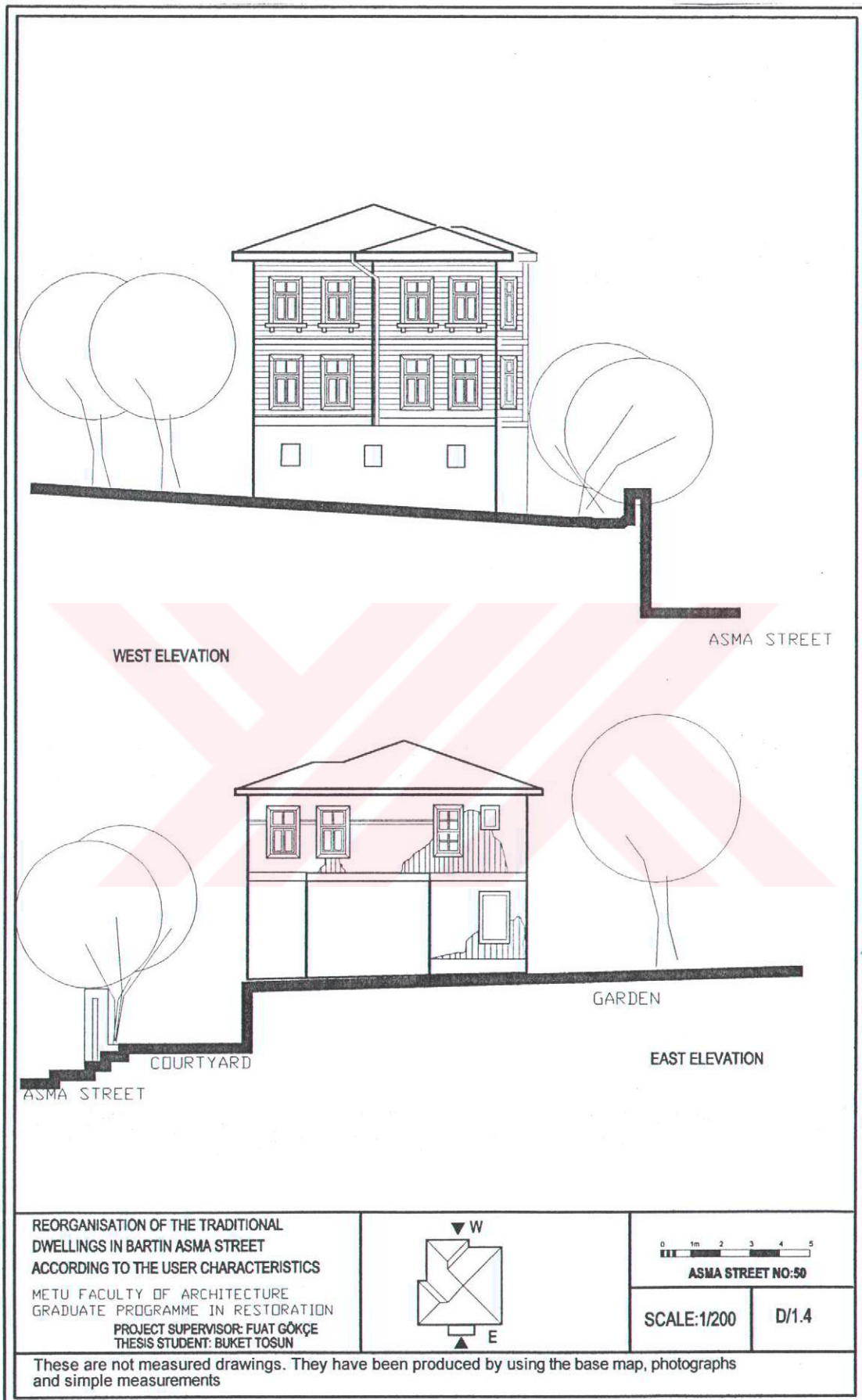


Figure 1.6 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:50

Table 1.2 : The Space Quality Of The Building NO:50



Table 1.3 The Facade Characteristics of The Building No:50

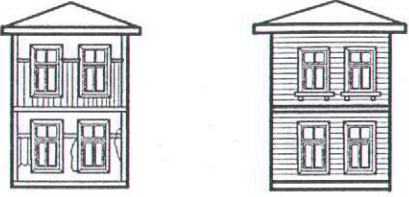




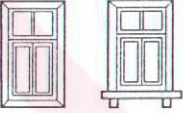

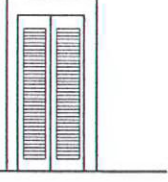
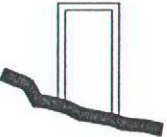
BUILDING NO:50		THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING		1.2
PROJECTIONS		BALKONIES		
		DO NOT HAVE		
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
		 TIMBER HORIZANTAL ELEMENTS AT THE FACADE		
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
		DO NOT HAVE BASEMENT FLOOR	 WC 	 
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	ENTRANCE	COURTYARD
				

Table 1.4 User Characteristics and The Use of the Building No:50

BUILDING NO:50 USER CHARACTERISTICS AND THE USE OF THE BUILDING 1.4										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
RENT	WOMAN	45	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	DAVASA VILLAGE 30 MIN. TO TOWN	10	UPPER STRUCTURE IS REPAIRED WINDOWS ARE REPAIRED	UPPER FLOOR UPPER STRUCTURE STAIRCASE NEEDS TO BE REPAIRED KITCHEN IS NEEDED	5	4/5: 0.8
	HUSBAND	50	PRIMARY SCHOOL	KALORIFERCI						
	SON	16	HIGH SCHOOL	-						
	SON	22	UNIVERSITY	-						
SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS. 0 1m 2 3 4 5										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES				
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	HEALTH	EVAL.
1 ENTRANCE	1 STORAGE	-	+	-	-					D
2 STORAGE	2 NOT USED	COULD NOT BE ENTERED								A
3 STORAGE	3 NOT USED	COULD NOT BE ENTERED								A
4 COMMON SPACE	4 KITCHEN+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		B
5 ROOM	5 STORAGE+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-					B
6 ROOM	6 LIVING ROOM	+	-	+	-					B
7 ABDESTLIK +WC	7 KITCHEN + WC	+	+	-	+	+	+	-		D+E
8 BATHROOM	8 BATHROOM	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		C
9 COMMON SPACE	9 HALL	+	+	NOT USED						A
10 COMMON SPACE	10 NOT USED	+	+	NOT USED						A
11 ROOM	11 OWNER'S STORAGE	-	COULD NOT BE ENTERED							B
12 ROOM	12 OWNER'S STORAGE	-	COULD NOT BE ENTERED							B
13 ABDESTLIK + WC	13 NOT USED	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		A+E
<p>THE USE OF THE GARDEN AND COURTYARD</p> <p>PARTIALLY STONE COVERED COURTYARD IS LOCATED AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE BUILDING . IT IS USED FOR HANGING CLOTHS AS WELL AS CIRCULATION. IT IS PLANTED NEAR COURTYARD WALL.</p> <p>THE GARDEN COULD NOT BE PLANTED AS THE BASE UNDER THE GROUND IS 'KAYPAK' STONE. THERE ARE LOCUST AND PLUM TREES.</p> <p>THE SERVICE SPACE 'AMBAR', WHICH WAS USED FOR LAYING OUT THE CORNS, IS NOT BEING USED TODAY.</p>										

Table 1.5: Physical Problems of the Building No:50

BUILDING NO:50 THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		1.5
	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED SETTLEMENT PROBLEM: AND DAMPNESS THE UPPER STRUCTURE THE FLOORS OF THE UPPER FLOOR STAIRCASE THE WC OF THE SECOND FLOOR	TIMBER INSECT ATTACK DISCOLORISATION FIBERISATION
	CRACKS : AT THE WALLS OF THE UPPER FLOOR REDUCING SECTION: AT THE WALLS OF THE UPPER FLOOR SAGGING : AT THE CEILING OF THE WC SPACES	PLASTER LOSS OF MATERIAL AT THE FACADES DISCOLORISATION NEARER TO ROOF AND BASEMENT DETACHMENT
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND MATERIAL LOSS THE FIREPLACE AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS OF THE UPPER FLOOR "AMBAR" IN THE GARDEN	STONE RISING DAMP DETACHMENT
		TILES AND GUTTER MATERIAL LOSS
EVALUATION OF THE DEFORMATION AND DETERIORATIONS	THE MAIN PHYSICAL PROBLEM OF THE BUILDING IS THE SEVERE DEFORMATIONS AND DETERIORATIONS AT THE UPPER FLOOR AND THE UPPER STRUCTURE. THERE ARE ALSO AN IMPORTANT INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM ON THE TIMBER ELEMENTS AND RISING DAMP PROBLEM. THERE IS ALSO PLASTER LOSS ON THE ENTRANCE FACADE.	
CHANGES	SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DIVISION ○ VERTICALLY ○ HORIZONTALLY ● PARTIALLY COLLAPSED ● REMOVED ● REPLACED ● ADDITION ● NOT USED 	<p>ENTRANCE FLOOR</p>	<p>FIRST FLOOR</p>
		<p>SECOND FLOOR</p>
<p>SOUTH ELEVATION</p>	<p>NORTH ELEVATION</p>	<p>WEST ELEVATION</p>
		<p>EAST ELEVATION</p>
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS	THE CEILING OF THE ENTRANCE FLOOR AND THE CEILING OF THE COMMON SPACE AT THE FIRST FLOOR ARE CHIPBOARD. THE FLOOR COVERING OF THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS SCREED. OTHER SPACES CEILING AND FLOOR COVERINGS ARE ORIGINAL.	
EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES	THE BUILDING IS NOT DIVIDED . THERE IS AN ANNEX ADDITION OF WET SPACE TO THE BUILDING AT THE FIRST FLOOR AND AN ADDITIONAL TIMBER WALL IN THE COMMON SPACE OF THE SECOND FLOOR. ALTHOUGH IT IS ALSO SEEN FROM THE TRACES THAT SOME ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ARE REMOVED, THE PLAN SCHEME HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND CAN EASILY BE READ. THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS AND ELEMENTS ARE ALSO MOSTLY PRESERVED.	
THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS ARE GIVEN DEPENDING ON VISUAL INSPECTIONS		

Table 1.6: The Restitution Scheme of the Building No:50

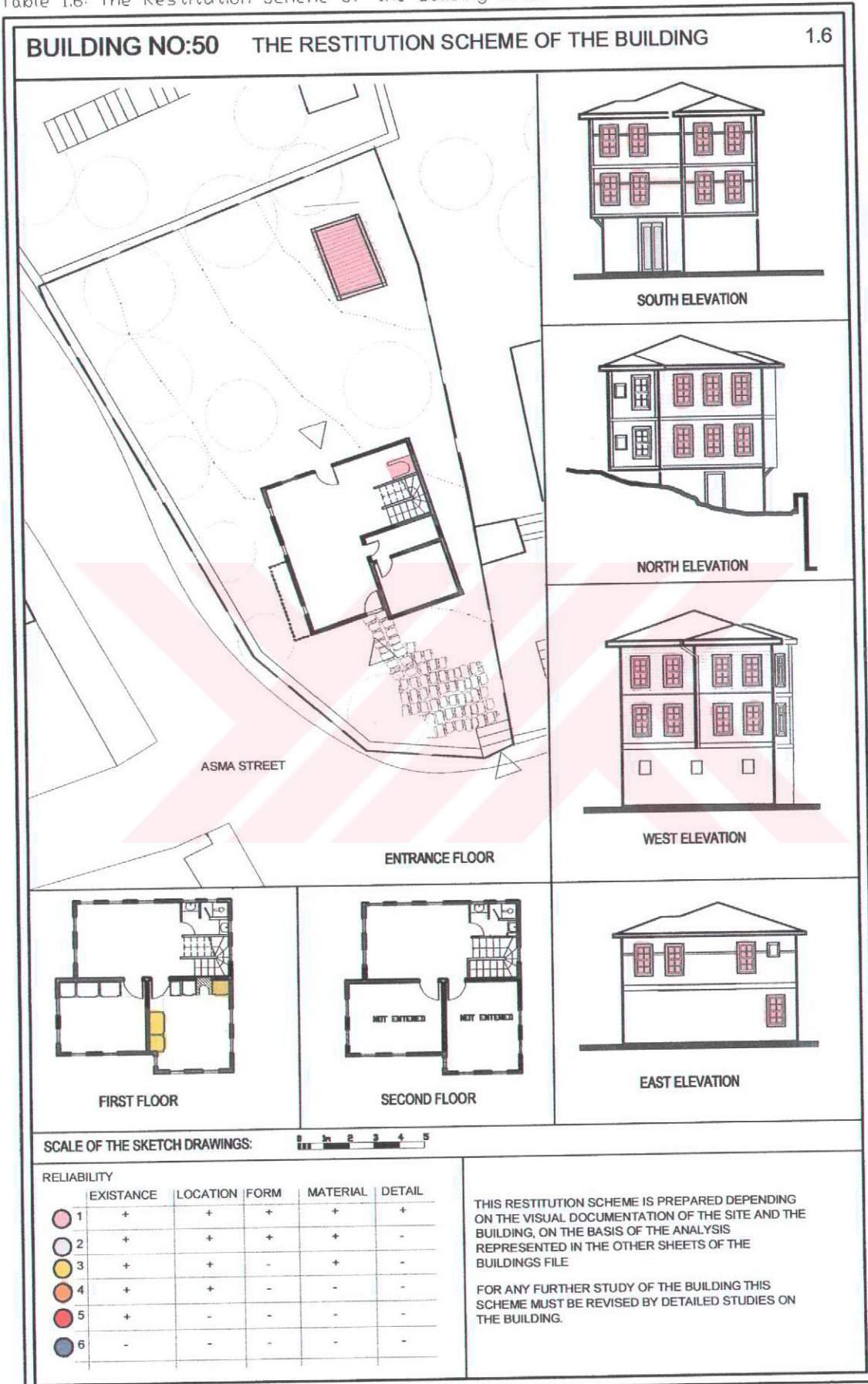


Table 1.7: The Evaluations of the Values and the Problems of the Building No:50

BUILDING NO:50	EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING	1.7
VALUES OF THE BUILDING		
<p>THE BUILDING IS LOCATED AT A VERY IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF THE ASMA STREET. IT IS PLACED IN A GARDEN WITH COURTYARD AT THE ENTRANCE .IT IS A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE TRADITIONAL BARTIN HOUSE WITH ITS ARCHITECTURAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. A THREE STOREY TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTED ON THE STONE MASONRY BASE BUILDING HAS WOOD INFILL IN THE FIRST FLOOR AND 'BAGDADI' TECHNIQUE AT THE SECOND FLOOR, WHICH IS A RARITY VALUE IN THE STUDY AREA.</p> <p>BEING A TRADITIONAL DWELLING IT HAS DOCUMENTARY, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES. IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL VALUES. MOREOVER, AS IT HAS NOT DIVIDED AND PRESERVED MOST OF ITS PLAN AND FACADE CHARACTERISTICS AND ELEMENTS, (IT CAN BE SEEN IN TABLE II.8 AND FROM THE DRAWING SET OF C1,C2 AND C3: IT HAS PLAN VALUE OF 7 OUT OF 8; FACADE VALUE OF 4 OUT OF 7.) IT IS ONE OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLING IN THE STUDY AREA WHICH PRESERVED MOST OF ITS VALUES. WHAT IS MORE IT HAS A RARITY PLAN SCHEME VALUE FOR BARTIN WITH NO BASEMENT FLOOR BUT A GROUND FLOOR, WHERE AN ENTRANCE TO THE GARDEN AND A FIREPLACE IS LOCATED.</p> <p>IT HAS ALSO PRESERVED ITS BUILDING LOT CHARACTERISTICS AND TRADITIONAL SERVICE SPACE 'AMBAR' IN THE GARDEN WHICH IS ALSO A RARITY VALUE IN BARTIN. IT IS THE ONLY TRADITIONAL DWELLING IN THE SITE WHICH COULD HAVE PRESERVED ITS COURTYARD STONE COVERING IN THE SITE.</p> <p>AS THE ALL SPACES OF THE DWELLING COULD NOT BE ENTERED, THE EVALUATIONS COULD NOT BE COMPLETED. IN THE ANALYSIS ONLY TWO ROOMS OF THE DWELLING COULD BE ENTERED. IT IS SEEN THAT IT HAD LOST SOME OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS (CUPBOARDS AND 'GUSULHANE') IN ROOM 6 ; BUT IN WET SPACES ORIGINAL CUPBOARDS AND SHELVES ARE SEEN AT THE SECOND FLOOR MOSTLY. THE COMMON SPACE AT THE SECOND FLOOR IS SEEN TO HAVE DIVIDED BY AN ADDITIONAL TIMBER WALL WHICH CAN EASILY BE TAKEN OUT ; BUT IN ROOM 6 THE ADDITIONAL WET SPACE OF BATHROOM ANNEX TO THE BUILDING CHANGES THE SPACE QUALITY OF ROOM 6.</p>		
PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		
<p>THE BUILDING HAS IMPORTANT PHYSICAL PROBLEMS. THE UPPER FLOOR AND THE UPPER STRUCTURE NEEDS URGENT INTERVENTIONS. THEY HAVE PARTIALLY COLLAPSED, SO THERE IS A SERIOUS RAIN PENETRATION PROBLEM AND DEFORMATION AND DETERIORATION PROBLEMS AT THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE SECOND FLOOR. WHAT IS MORE IS THAT, THERE IS A SETTLEMENT PROBLEM ON THE STAIRCASE AND RISING DAMP PROBLEM AT THE FIRST FLOOR. THERE IS A SEVERE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM IN THE TIMBER ELEMETS. AT THE FACADES THE LOSS OF PLASTER AND THE USE OF CEMENT PLASTER ARE THE OTHER IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.</p> <p>THERE ARE REMOVED ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. THE FIREPLACES ARE NOT IN GOOD CONDITION. THE ONE IN THE ENTRANCE FLOOR IS PARTIALLY COLLAPSED. THE OTHER ONE IS CLOSED AND NOT HAVING BEEN USED.</p> <p>A FAMILY OF 4 MEMBERS WITH LOW INCOME IS LIVING IN RENT IN THIS BUILDING. SO AS THEY CAN AFFORT MAINTENANCE AND THE LIVING CONDITIONS ARE NOT GOOD. THE SECOND FLOOR IS NOT USED MAINLY BECAUSE OF THE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS. ALTHOUGH THEY CAME FROM ONE OF THE BARTIN VILLAGES, THEY ARE NOT USING THE GARDEN. THE ENTRANCE FLOOR IS ALSO NOT IN FULLY USE. THEY ARE ONLY USING THE FIRST FLOOR. THERE ARE TWO ROOMS AND A COMMON SPACE IN THE FIRST FLOOR. ALL THE THREE SPACES ARE BEING USED AS BEDROOMS WHERE THE OTHER FUNCTIONS ARE ATTACHED IN THEM LIKE: KITCHEN + BEDROOM, LIVING ROOM + BEDROOM + BATHROOM, FOOD STORAGE + BEDROOM. BOTH THE PLAN ORGANIZATION AND THE USAGE OF THE SPACES ARE NOT SUITABLE TO BOTH THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS.</p> <p>THE NEED FOR BATHROOM SPACE IS SOLVED BY ADDITION OF AN ANNEX SPACE TO THE BUILDING WITH THE DEMOLITION OF 'GUSULHANE'. THIS IS NOT ONLY CHANGES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROOM 6 BUT ALSO IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR THE PLAN ORGANIZATION OF THE DWELLING. SO A BETTER SOLUTION FOR THE BATHROOM SPACE IS NEEDED. KITCHEN SPACE IN HEALTHY CONDITIONS IS STILL NEEDED. BESIDES, MOST OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ESPECIALLY CUPBOARDS ARE NOT IN USE ALTHOUGH THEY ARE IN USABLE CONDITIONS.</p>		
GENERAL EVALUATION		
<p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUES. BESIDES IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES; BOTH IN PLAN AND FACADE ARRANGEMENT AND IN MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. BUT IT HAS SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS THAT NEED TO BE SOLVED URGENTLY. THE LOW INCOME TENANTS COULD NOT AFFORT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR. THEY ARE PARTIALLY USING THE BUILDING BECAUSE OF ITS STRUCTURAL AND HEATING PROBLEMS. THIS USAGES CAUSES THE UNUSED PARTS COLLAPSE IN TIME. BESIDES THE USED PARTS DO NOT REQUIRE THE 'RESIDENCE' FUNCTION, NEITHER IN HARMONY WITH THE SPACE ORGANISATION AND QUALITIES OF THE BUILDING, NOR IN GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS.</p>		

Table 1.8: Proposals of Interventions for the Building NO:50

BUILDING NO:50	PROPOSALS OF INTERVENTIONS	1.8
MAIN DECISIONS		
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE GUIDELINES THAT ARE DECIDED IN THE PART 'GENERAL APPROACHES TO RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS IN SITE'</p> <p>THE BUILDING HAS POTENTIAL TO CONTINUE ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION 'RESIDENCE' FOR A FAMILY OF 3 - 5 MEMBERS. TENANTS BE CHANGE IN TIME. FOR THIS REASON THE SPATIAL ORGANISATION WILL BE DONE FOR ANY NUCLEUS FAMILY OF 4 MEMBERS THIS REFUNCTIONING WILL BE IN HARMONY WITH THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND SPACE QUALITIES OF THE BUILDING THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION OF THE BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS</p>		
GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, STRUCTURAL SYSTEM AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING SHOULD BE PROTECTED, AS THEY ARE THE IDENTITY AS A DOCUMENT AND CULTURAL VALUE 2. CAUSES OF PHYSICAL DETERIORATIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF THE DWELLING MAJOR DEFORMATIONS IN ITS STRUCTURE SHOULD BE CORRECTED. 3. THE ADDITIONS WHICH DESTROY THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLAN SCHEME AND THE SPACE QUALITY SHOULD BE REMOVED. 4. THE REMOVAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IF THE MATERIAL, DIMENSION, FORM, LOCATION AND DETAIL ARE KNOWN. 5. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED. 6. IF THERE IS NO INFORMATION ABOUT DIMENSION, FORM, DETAIL OF THE REMOVED ELEMENTS, THE ORIGINAL TRACES WILL BE PRESERVED. 7. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION. 		
CORRECTIONS		
<p>DEFORMATIONS IN BOTH THE BUILDING AND THE AMBAR LOCATED IN THE COURTYARD , DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE CORRECTED. ESPECIALLY IN THE SECOND FLOOR'S FLOOR, WALLS, CEILING AND UPPER STRUCTURE SHOULD BE DONE IN FIRST STAGES.</p> <p>THE SAGGING OF THE CEILING OF THE WC IN THE FIRST FLOOR, THE SETTLEMENT PROBLEM IN THE STAIRCASE SHOULD BE CORRECTED THE COURTYARD WALL SHOULD BE CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE DECISIONS AFTER REMOVING THE PLASTER ON IT.</p> <p>THE FULLY DETERIORATED TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE REMOVED. THE NEW TIMBER ELEMENTS, THE SOUND PARTS OF TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE RESERVATIVES WHICH THE EXPERTS SHOULD DECIDE;AGAINST THE DETERIORATION EFFECT OF SUN, WATER, INSECT AND FUNGI ATTACK.</p> <p>IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE APPROACHES 1 AND 3 THE ADDITIONAL WALL IN THE SECOND FLOORS SOFA AND THE ADDITIONAL BATHROOM IN THE ROOM 6 AND THE CONCRETE FLOORING IN THE BASEMENT FLOOR SHOULD BE REMOVED.</p>		
COMPLETIONS		
<p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 4: THE BROKEN AND COLLAPSED BALUSTRATE OF STAIRCASE, THE MISSING WINDOW ELEMENTS AND THE MISSING ELEMENTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE.</p> <p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 5: THE ROOF SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED AND THE EXISTING TILES SHOULD BE USED FOR COVERING</p> <p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 6: THE TRACES OF REMOVED CUPBOARD AND 'GUSULHANE' IN ROOM 6 SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION.</p>		
FUNCTIONING		
<p>THE DWELLING SHOULD CONTINUE ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION AS A 'RESIDENCE'</p> <p>AS THE TENANTS CAN CHANGE IN TIME, THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION FOR LIVING IN GOOD STANDARTS WILL BE DONE FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR MEMBERS. AS IT IS MENTIONED BEFORE THE OWNER OF THE DWELLING IS LIVING IN A NEW APARTMENT FLAT IN THE CITY. IT IS SEEN FROM THE SOCIAL SURVEYS THAT THE OWNERS WANT TO LIVE IN THEIR OWN HOUSE AS IT IS MORE HEALTHY TO LIVE IN AND AS THEIR CHILDHOOD HAD PASSED IN IT. SO THE OWNERS CAN AGREE ON LIVING HERE AND FINANSE THE RESTORATION PROJECT. SO THE FUNCTIONING WILL BE DONE FOR A HIGHER INCOME FAMILY.</p> <p>TO PROVIDE THE REQUIREMENTS OF GOOD LIVING STANDARTS FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR MEMBERS TO LIVE IN, THE SPACE ORGANIZATION WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO CRITERIAS:</p> <p>THE FUNCTIONS IN THE SPACES AND THE FURNISHING OF THE FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE DECIDED ACCORDING TO THE EVALUATION OF THE NEEDS OF THE FUNCTION AND THE QUALITIES OF THE SPACES</p> <p>THE NEEDED BEDROOMS WILL BE PROVIDED IN THE ROOMS, THE SOFAS SHOULD BE USED AS A COMMAN AREA LIKE THE ORIGINAL FUNCTION THE 'ABDESTLIK' AND THE WC SHOULD BE USED FOR THE SAME PURPOSE BY INTRODUCING NEW INSTALLATIONS.</p> <p>AS IT IS MENTIONED BEFORE FROM THE SOCIAL SURVEY IT IS SEEN THAT THE FAMILIES NEED BOTH SALON AND LIVING ROOM. THESE SPACES SHOULD BE DECIDED. A KICHEN AND BATHROOM SPACES SHOULD ALSO BE DECIDED WITH THE NEEDED NEW INSTALLATIONS.</p> <p>THE FURNITURE SHOULD BE ORGANISED IN HARMONY WITH THE SPACE QUALITIES. FOR EXAMPLE THE BEDS AND THE ARMCACHIRS SHOULD NOT BE TO HIGH TO CLOSE THE WINDOW'S OPENINGS.</p>		

Table 1.9 Proposals for Usage of Spaces and Space Organization of Building No:50

BUILDING NO:50 PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE OF THE SPACES AND SPACE ORGANIZATION									
THE SPACE NO	THE ORIGINAL USAGE	LOCATION	RELATION WITH	APPROXIMATE AREA	LIGHT AND VENTILATION	ORIENTATION	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	THE PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE	THE REORGANISATION OF THE SPACE
1		AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	GARDEN COURTYARD SPACE 2	36 metersquare	LITTLE LIGHT FROM SMALL OPENINGS	TO ALL SIDES	FIREPLACE FOUNTAIN	IT IS AN ENTERANCE SPACE. CONSIDERING THE BIGNESS AND THE DARKNESS OF THE SPACE A SUITABLE DESIGNED STORAGE FOR SHOES AND MONTS AND ETC CAN BE PLACED. THE FOUNTAIN AND FIREPLACE SHOULD BE THOUGHT IN DESIGN	ENTRANCE AND STORAGE (IN CUPBOARD)
2	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 1 SPACE 3	4,5 metersquare	DARK SPACE WITH NO VENTILATION	EAST		IT IS A PASSAGE SPACE FOR ROOM 3	PASSAGE WAY
3	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	INSIDE SPACE 2	12 metersquare	COULD NOT BE ENTERED AN OPENNING IS SEEN AT FACADE	EAST	COULD NOT BE ENTERED	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL USAGE: STORAGE IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS A SPACE FOR FUEL-TANK FOR THE HEATING SYSTEM OF THE DWELLING	FUEL TANK SPACE FOR HEATING SYSTEM
4	COMMON SPACE	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR SPACE 5, 6, 7 SECOND FLOOR	20 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN AND STREET NORTH-WEST		IT HAS THE QUALITY OF BEING A COMMON SPACE LIKE LIVING ROOM OR SALOON. AS IT IS LOCATED IN THE FIRST FLOOR IT IS TO BE USED AS A SALON.	LIVING ROOM OR SALON
5	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 4	16 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET SOUTH-EAST	"YUKLUK" "GUSULHANE" CUPBOARDS	THE SPACE HAS THE QUALITY TO BE USED AS A ROOM. THE CUPBOARDS HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED FOR STORAGE OF QUILT, DRESSINGS AND ETC. IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS A SITTING ROOM. AS IT IS LOCATED IN THE FIRST FLOOR IT CAN BE USED AS A BEDROOM FOR VISITORS.	SALON OR BEDROOM FOR VISITORS
6	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 4	18 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET NEIGHBOUR	CUPBOARDS FIREPLACE SHELVES	THE ROOM CAN BE USED AS A KITCHEN AS IT HAS A FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY, AS IT IS CLOSER TO THE WET SPACES. THE SHELVES AND CUPBOARDS CAN BE STORE OF CUPS. THE REMOVED CUPBOARD'S SPACE CAN BE USED FOR REFRIGERATOR AND THE SINK THE TABLE AND SITTING CAN BE PLACED NEAR THE WINDOWS	KITCHEN
7	ABDESTLIK	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 4 WC	2,5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN NORTH-WEST	CUPBOARDS SHELVES	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION.	ABDESTLIK
WC	WC	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	INSIDE THE SPACE 7	1,5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOW	GARDEN NORTH-WEST	"HELA TASI"	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION.	WC
9	COMMON SPACE	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	FIRST FLOOR SPACE 11, 12, 13	20 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN AND STREET NORTH-WEST		IT HAS THE QUALITY OF BEING A COMMON SPACE LIKE LIVING ROOM OR SALON. AS IT IS LOCATED IN THE SECOND FLOOR IT IS TO BE USED AS A LIVING ROOM	LIVING ROOM OR STUDY ROOM
11	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 9	16 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET SOUTH-EAST	COULD NOT BE ENTERED	THE DECISIONS CAN NOT BE MADE BEFORE ENTERING THE SPACE BUT AS IT IS LOCATED AT THE UPPER FLOOR IT CAN BE USED AS A BEDROOM	BEDROOM
12	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 9	18 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET NEIGHBOUR	COULD NOT BE ENTERED	THE DECISIONS CAN NOT BE MADE BEFORE ENTERING THE SPACE BUT AS IT IS LOCATED AT THE UPPER FLOOR IT CAN BE USED AS A BEDROOM	BEDROOM
13	ABDESTLIK	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 9 WC	2,5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN NORTH-WEST	CUPBOARDS SHELVES	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION	ABDESTLIK
WC	WC	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	INSIDE THE SPACE 13	1,5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOW	GARDEN NORTH-WEST		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS A BATHROOM. AS IT IS LOCATED IN THE SECOND FLOOR AND NEARER TO BEDROOMS BESIDES BEING A WET SPACE THE DIMENSION IS ENOUGH FOR BEING A BATHROOM	BATHROOM



REORGANISATION OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS IN BARTIN ASMA STREET ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS

Asma Street Façades

0 1m 2 3 4 5

SCALE:1/400 D/A.3

METU FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN RESTORATION
PROJECT SUPERVISOR: FUAT GÖKÇE
THESIS STUDENT: BUKET TOSUN

These are not measured drawings. They have been produced by using the base map, photographs and simple measurements

Figure II.8 Facade Drawings of Asma Street

Table 1.10a.1: The Reorganisation of the Building No:50

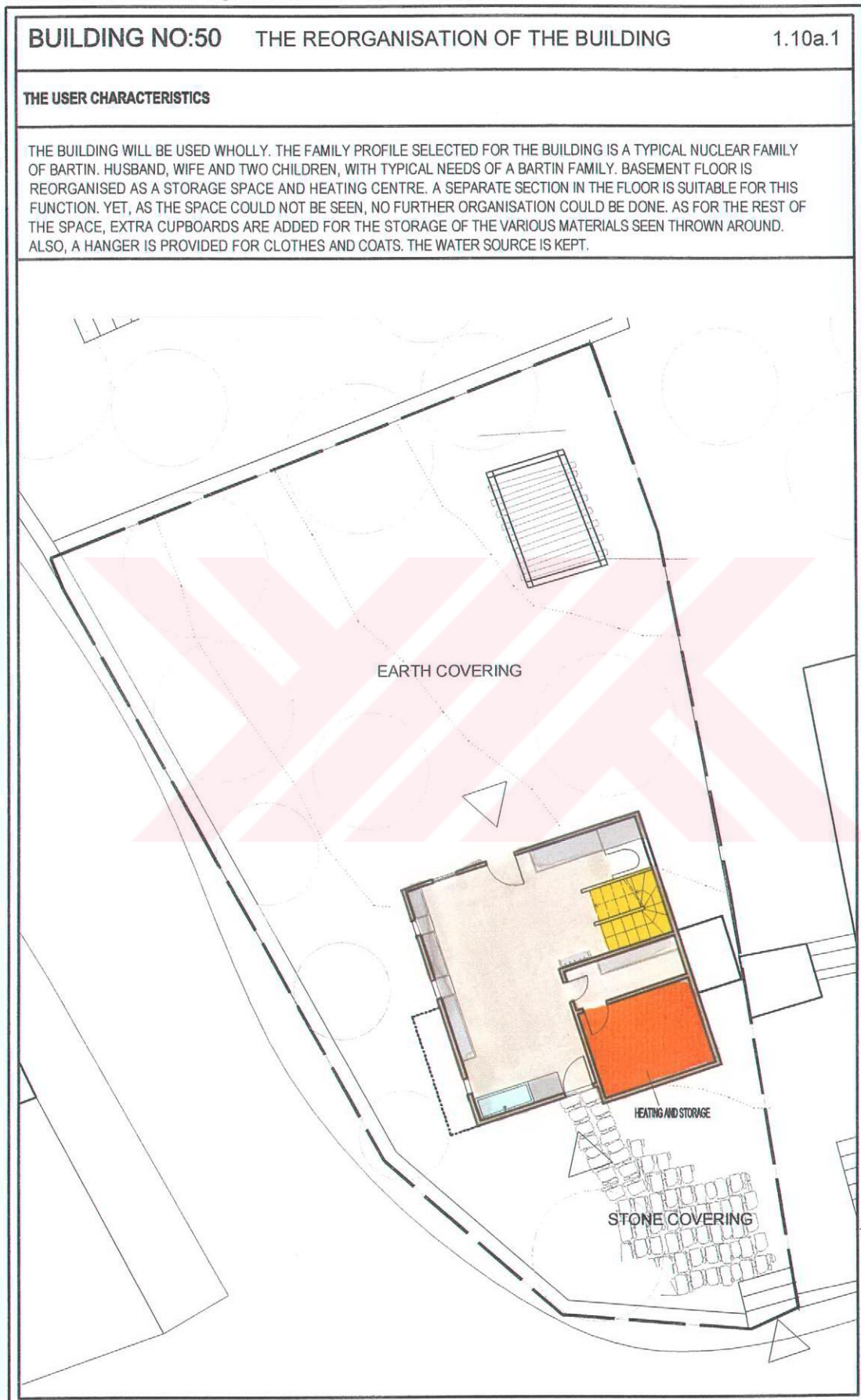


Table 1.10a.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:50


BUILDING NO:50	THE REORGANISATION OF THE BUILDING	1.10a.2
		
<p>THE BUILDING WILL BE USED WHOLLY. THE FAMILY PROFILE SELECTED FOR THE BUILDING IS A TYPICAL NUCLEAR FAMILY OF BARTIN. HUSBAND, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN, WITH TYPICAL NEEDS OF A BARTIN FAMILY. THE FAMILY LIVING IN THE HOUSE RIGHT NOW AS TENANTS IS SUITABLE FOR THE HOUSE. THE FAMILY HAS MOVED TO BARTIN FROM A NEARBY VILLAGE SO AS TO PROVIDE FURTHER EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN. THEY CANNOT USE SOME OF THE SPACES RIGHT NOW. THE OWNER SHOULD MAKE NECESSARY REPAIRS AND EMTY SOME SPACES FOR THIS PROPOSED REORGANISATION.</p> <p>WATER SOURCE IN THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS KEPT AS THE FAMILY IS USING IT FOR CLEANING AND WASHING PURPOSES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM IS INSTALLED FOR THE HEALTH OF THE HOUSE AND ITS DWELLERS.</p> <p>FAMILIES IN BARTIN REQUIRE A LIVING SPACE FOR EVERYDAY USE, AND A GUEST ROOM, WHICH IS MORE PRIVATE. THIS SPACE SHOULD NOT BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE AS IT IS USED WHEN THERE ARE GUESTS ONLY. THE FURNISHING OF THIS SPACE SHOULD BE MORE ELEGANT, AND IT SHOULD NEVER BE CONSIDERED AS A SPACE WHICH IS OF USE FOR THE FAMILY'S EVERYDAY LIFE. FAMILIES EVEN SACRIFICE THEIR CHILDRENS BEDROOMS TO BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE SUCH A SPACE, WHICH IS ALSO REFERRED TO AS SALOON.</p> <p>IN THE FIRST FLOOR, COMMON SPACE HAS BEEN ARRANGED AS AN EVERYDAY LIVING SPACE FOR THE FAMILY. ONE ROOM IN THIS FLOOR HAS BEEN FURNISHED AS A GUEST ROOM. THE OTHER ROOM HAS BEEN REORGANISED AS A KITCHEN. THE BATHROOM ADDITION FROM THIS SPACE HAS BEEN REMOVED. THE WATER INSTALLATION HAS BEEN RENEWED AND PUT INTO USE FOR THE KITCHEN. AS THE SPACE IS CONVENIENT, IT HAS ALSO BEEN ARRANGED AS A DINING AREA. THE "ABDESTLIK" AND WC HAVE BEEN KEPT AS THEY ARE BUT THE HEALTH CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN IMPROVED BY RENEWING FITTINGS.</p> <p>THE COMMON SPACE OF THE SECOND FLOOR HAS BEEN ARRANGED AS A MORE PRIVATE SITTING AREA. IN THIS STOREY, TWO ROOMS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED AS THE MASTER BEDROOM AND THE BEDROOM OF TWO CHILDREN. IN THE LATTER, ADEQUATE STUDY CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED. AS THESE SPACES COULD NOT BE INSPECTED, THE POSSIBILITY THAT THERE ARE CUPBOARDS IN THE SAME LOCATION THAT THEY WERE DOWNSTAIRS IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHILE DESIGNING. THE WC AND "ABDESTLIK" IN THIS STOREY HAVE BEEN REORGANISED AS WC AND BATHROOM.</p> <p>BASEMENT FLOOR IS REORGANISED AS A STORAGE SPACE AND HEATING CENTRE. A SEPARATE SECTION IN THE FLOOR IS SUITABLE FOR THIS FUNCTION. YET, AS THE SPACE COULD NOT BE SEEN, NO FURTHER ORGANISATION COULD BE DONE. AS FOR THE REST OF THE SPACE, EXTRA CUPBOARDS ARE ADDED FOR THE STORAGE OF THE VARIOUS MATERIALS SEEN THROWN AROUND. ALSO, A HANGER IS PROVIDED FOR CLOTHES AND COATS. THE WATER SOURCE IS KEPT.</p>		

Table 2.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:67





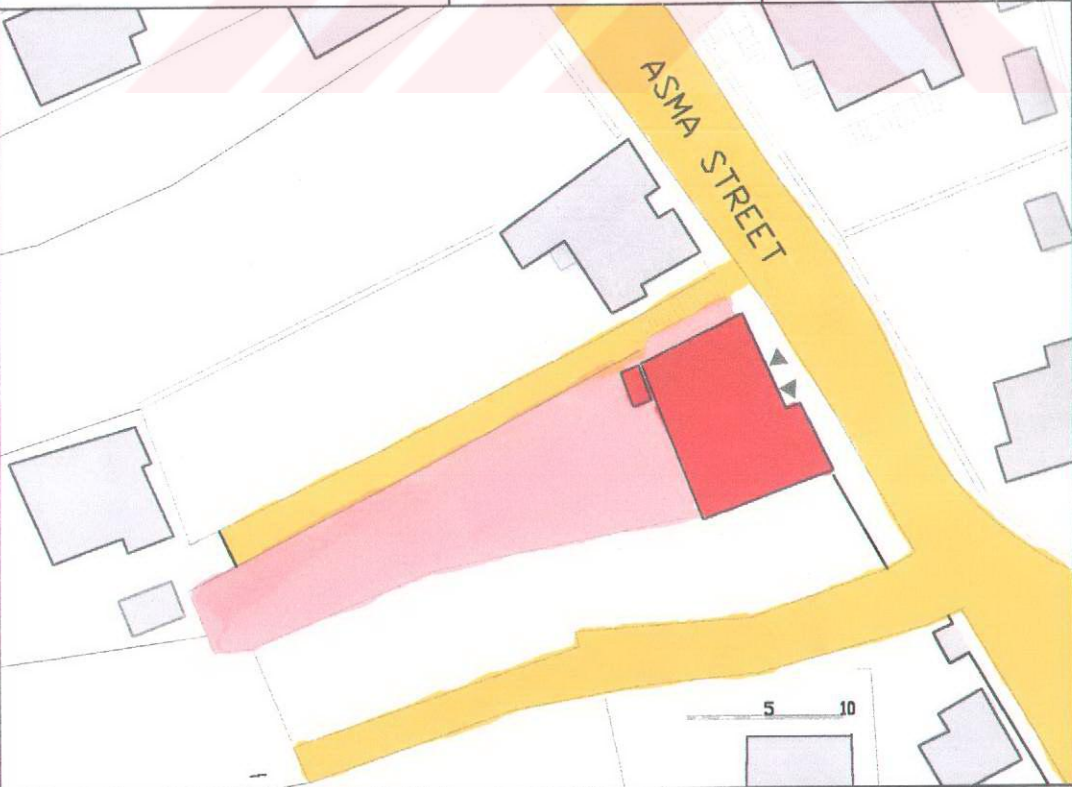

BUILDING NO:67 ANALYSIS: IDENTITY CARD		2.1		
BUILDING LOT NO:164/13				
BUILDING HEIGHT: 3 STOREY: BASEMENT FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, SECOND FLOOR				
CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM: STONE MASONRY BASE+TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION, INFILL COULD NOT BE SEEN				
REGISTRATION: NOT REGISTERED				
LOT CHARACTERISTIC: C1 STREET-BUILDING-COURTYARD GARDEN RELATIONSHIP				
PLAN TYPE: A1 COMMON SPACE WITH TWO ROOMS				
FACADE TYPE: A1 FACADE WITH BOTH PROJECTION AND BALKONY				
USE OF THE BUILDING: A1b NOT DIVIDED-OWNER-UNUSED SPACES			 <p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM ASMA STREET</p>	 <p>THE RIVER FACADE</p>
USE OF THE SERVICE SPACES: B DO NOT HAVE ANY SERVICE SPACE				
HOUSE UNITS: 1				
FAMILY TYPE: A1a 1 MEMBERED FAMILY				

Figure 2.1: Photographs of No:67



THE STREET FACADE

THE COURTYARD FACADE



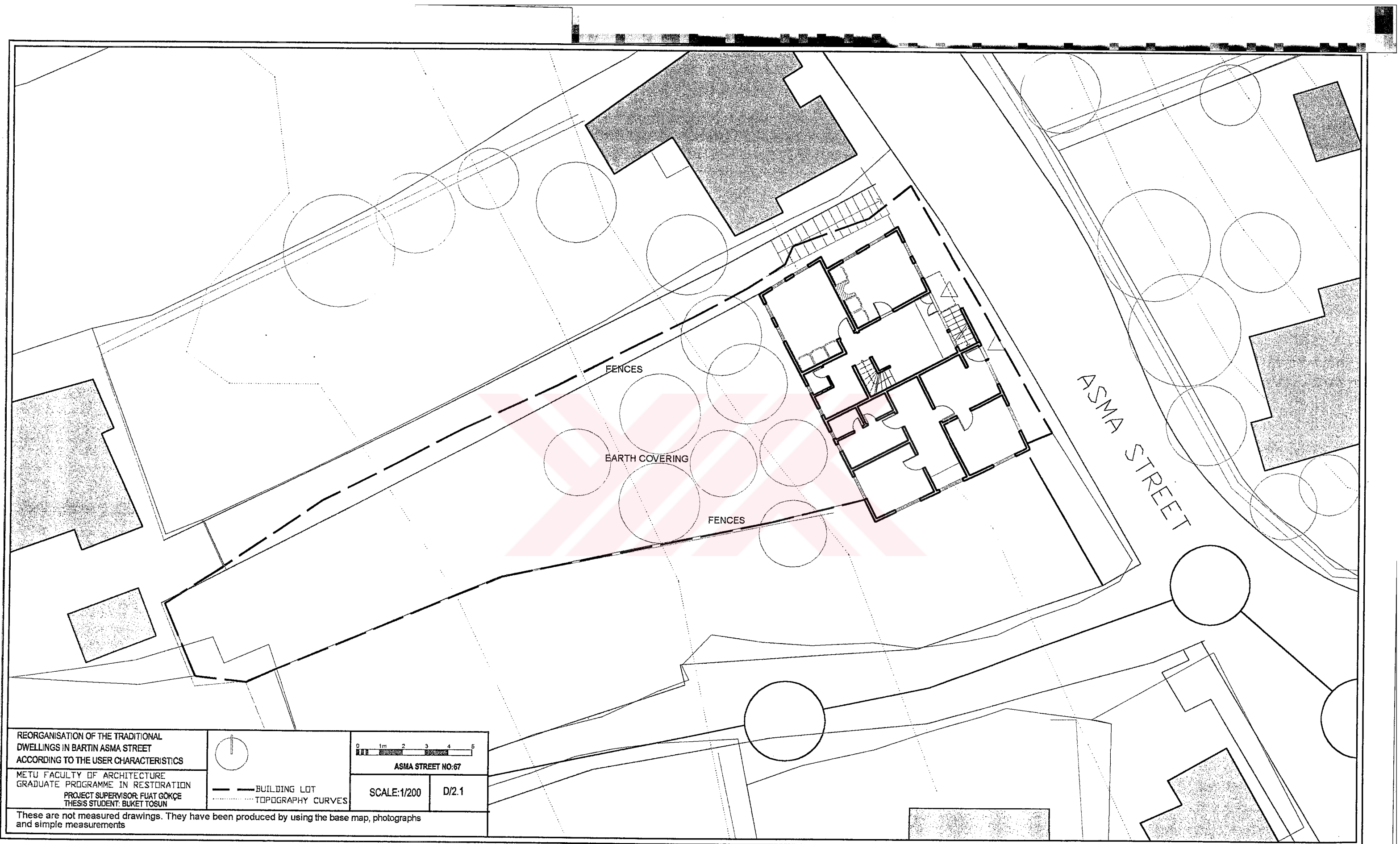


Figure 2.2 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No.67



Figure 2.3 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:67

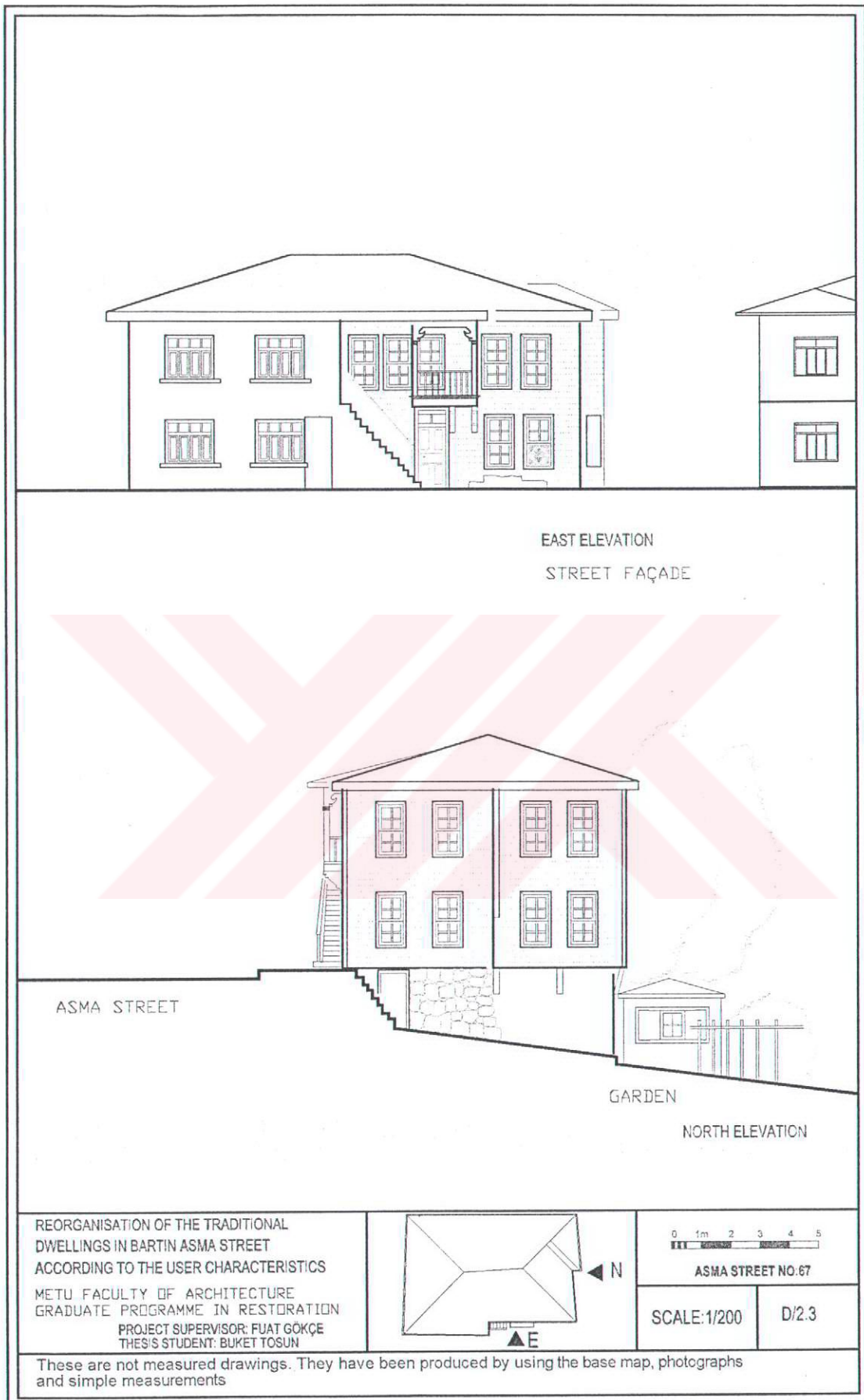


Figure 2.4 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No.67

Table 2.2: The Space Characteristics of the Building No:67

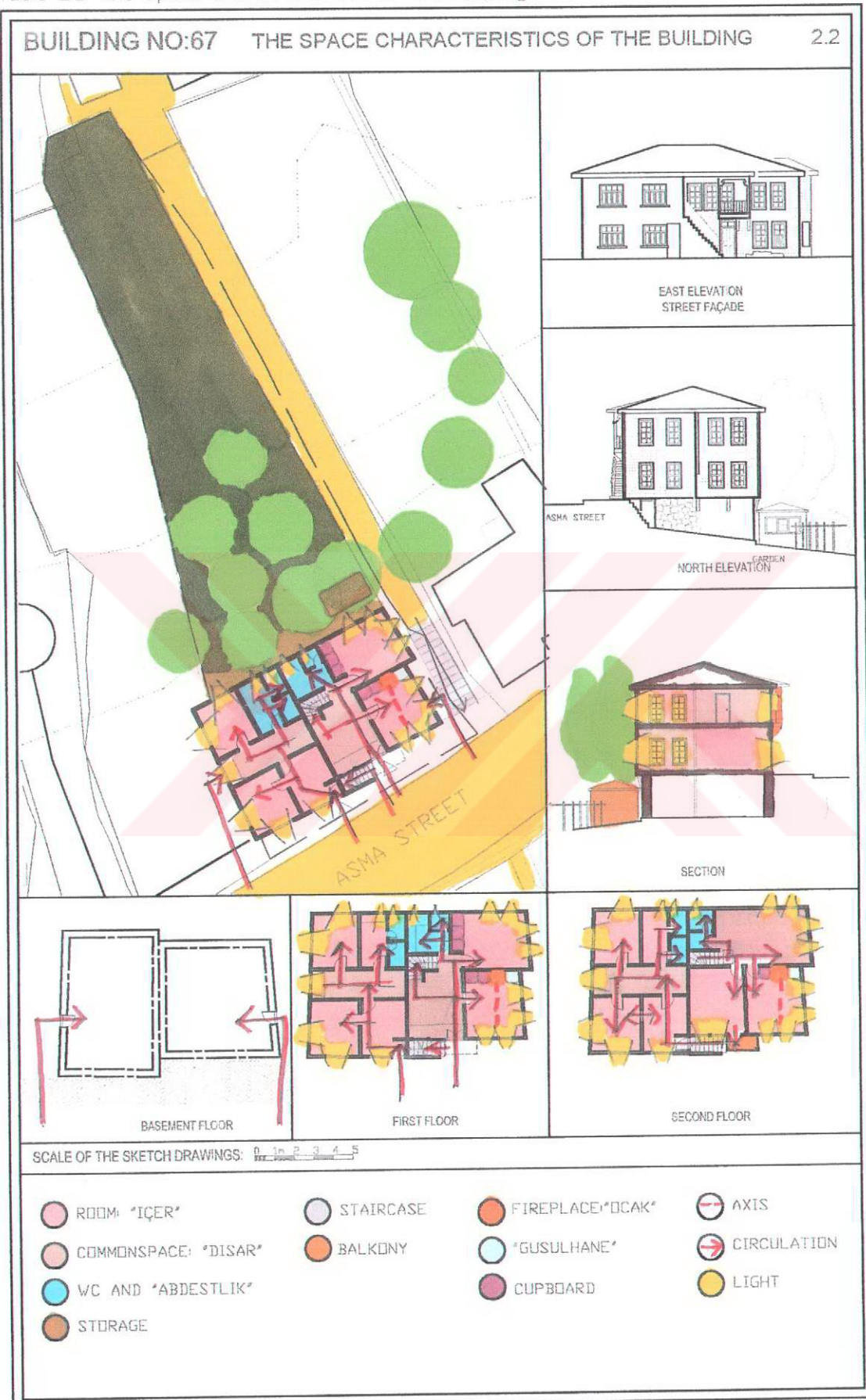


Table 2.3: The Facade Characteristics of Building No:67

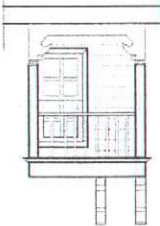


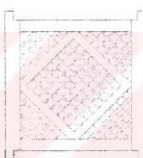

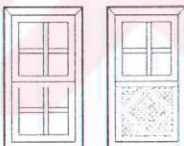
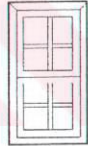
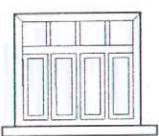
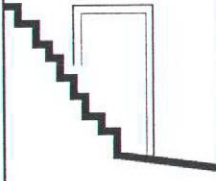
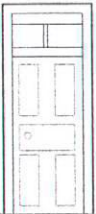
BUILDING NO:67		THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING		2.3
PROJECTIONS		BALCONIES		
DO NOT HAVE				
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
		 <p>TIMBER ORNAMANTATION AT THE BALCONY POSTS</p>  <p>TIMBER WINDOW FENCE</p>		
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALCONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
			 <p>WC</p>	 
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	ENTRANCE	COURTYARD
				

Table 2.4a User Characteristics and the Use of the Building No:67

BUILDING NO:67 USER CHARACTERISTICS AND THE USE OF THE BUILDING 2.4a										
NO:67A										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
OWNER	WOMAN	68	PRIMARY SCHOOL	BAGKUR AYLIGI	BARTIN	52	WINDOWS CHANGED	NEEDS BATHROOM	4	1/4 0.25
NO:67B										
FIRST SOCIAL UNIT : AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
OWNER	WOMAN	67	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	BARTIN	10	-	BIGGER KITCHEN	3	2/3 0.6
	HUSBAND	70	PRIMARY SCHOOL	DRIVER						
SECOND SOCIAL UNIT : AT THE FIRST FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
OWNER	WOMAN	44	PRIMARY SCHOOL	EMEKLI MAASI	BARTIN	46	PLASTER	-	3	4/3 1.3
	DAUGHTER	23	UNIVERSITY	SELLING HANDWORK						
	SON	19	HIGH SCHOOL	-						
	SON	23	HIGH SCHOOL	-						
THE USE OF THE BUILDING										
THE TRADITIONAL DWELLING NO :67 IS BEING USED BYE AN OLD WOMAN, NO:67B IS A NEW CONSTRUCTION ADDED ADJACENTLY NEAR THE NO:67. THE OWNERS ARE SISTERS THAT HAVE NO CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH OTHER. THEY HAD CHOSEN TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF THE SHARENESS OF THE OWNERSHIP OF NO:67 BY THIS WAY; AN ADDITIONAL NEW BUILDING.										
THE USE OF THE COURTYARD AND GARDEN										
THE GARDEN IS USED BY NO 67A AND NO 67B THE SOCIAL UNIT AT THE FIRST FLOOR. THE GARDEN IS PLANTED WITH: LETTUCE, APPLE, PLUM TREES AND SPINACH, ONION PARSLEY PLANTED.										

Table 2.4b The Use of the Spaces in Building No:67

BUILDING NO:67 THE USE OF SPACES OF THE BUILDING										2.4b
NO:67A										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES				
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	EVAL	
1 BASEMENT	1 NOT USED	NOT USED AND COULD NOT BE ENTERED								A
2 COMMON SPACE	2 ENTRANCE	+	+	+	+					A
3 ROOM	3 SALON	+	+	+	-					F
4 ROOM	4 SITTING+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-					B+C
5 ABDESTLIK	5 KITCHEN	+	-	-	-	+	+	-		B+E
6 WC	6 WC	+	-	+	-	+	+	-		E
7 COMMON SPACE	7 NOT USED	+	NOT USED							A
8 ROOM	8 NOT USED	+	NOT USED							A
9 ROOM	9 VISITORS BEDROOM	+	+	-	+					A+D
10 ABDESTLIK+WC	10 ABDESTLIK+WC	+	NOT USED			-	+	-		A

ASMA STREET

SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS: 0 1 2 3 4 5

<p>BASEMENT FLOOR</p>	<p>FIRST FLOOR</p>	
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Table 2.4c The Use of the Spaces in Building No:67

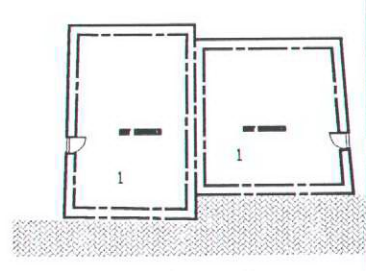


BUILDING NO:67 THE USE OF SPACES OF THE BUILDING										2.4c
NO:67B THE FIRST FLOOR										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES				
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	EVAL.	
1 ENTRANCE	1 STORAGE	+	+	N/A	N/A					F
11	11 BEDROOM+ENTRANCE	-	-	-	-					B
12	12 AISLE	+	+	+	+					D
13	13 BEDROOM+SITTINGROOM	-	-	-	-					B
14	14 MASTER BEDROOM	+	-	+	-					B
15	15 KITCHEN	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		B
16	16 WC	+	+	-	-	+	-	-		D+E
16	17 BATHROOM	+	+	-	+	+	-	-		D+E
NO:67B THESECOND FLOOR										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES				
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	EVAL.	
18	18 ENTRANCE+SITTINGROOM	-	+	-	-					D
19	19 AISLE	-	-	-	-					D
20	20 SITTING AND DININGROOM	-	-	-	-					B
21	21 MASTER BEDROOM	-	-	-	-					F
22	22 KITCHEN	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		B
23	23 WC	+	+	-	-	+	-	-		D+E
24	24 BATHROOM	+	+	-	+	+	-	-		D+E
SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS: 0 1m 2 3 4 5										
 <p style="text-align: center;">BASEMENT FLOOR</p>			 <p style="text-align: center;">FIRST FLOOR</p>							

Table 2.5: Physical Problems of the Building No:67

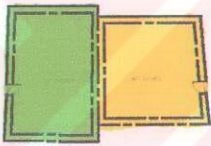




BUILDING NO:67 THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		2.5	
	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS	
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED THE UPPER STRUCTURE SETTLEMENT PROBLEM: THE FLOORS OF THE UPPER AND DAMPNESS FLOOR STAIRCASE THE WC OF THE SECOND FLOOR	TIMBER SERIOUS INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM	
	CRACKS : AT THE WALLS OF SPACE 7	STONE RISING DAMP DETACHMENT	
		TILES AND MATERIAL LOSS GUTTER	
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND : THE STAIRCASE MATERIAL LOSS	TIMBER SERIOUS INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM	
EVALUATION OF THE DEFORMATION AND DETERIORATIONS	THE MAIN PHYSICAL PROBLEM OF THE BUILDING IS THE DEFORMATIONS AND DETERIORATIONS AT THE UPPER FLOOR AND THE UPPER STRUCTURE. THERE ARE ALSO A VERY SERIOUS SCALE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM ON THE TIMBER ELEMENTS AND RISING DAMP PROBLEM AT THE STONE MASONRY.		
CHANGES	SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> DIVISION <input type="radio"/> VERTICALLY <input type="radio"/> HORIZONTALLY <input type="radio"/> PARTIALLY COLLAPSED <input type="radio"/> REMOVED <input type="radio"/> REPLACED <input type="radio"/> ADDITION <input type="radio"/> NOT USED 	 <p>BASEMENT FLOOR</p>	 <p>FIRST FLOOR</p>	 <p>SECOND FLOOR</p>
 <p>EAST ELEVATION STREET FAÇADE</p>	 <p>NORTH ELEVATION</p>		
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS	ALL THE CEILING AND FLOOR COVERINGS OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO 67 ARE CHIPBOARD ALL THE ONES AT THE SECOND FLOOR ARE ORIGINAL		
EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES	THE BUILDING IS NOT DIVIDED . THERE IS AN ANNEX ADDITION OF NEW BUILDING TO THE BUILDING THE USAGE OF THE UPPER STRUCTURE TOGETHER WITH THE NEW BUILDING CAUSED STRUCTURALLY DEFORMATIONS ON THEM. EVEN THE SECOND FLOOR AND THE STAIRCASE HAS SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS. THE PLAN SCHEME HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND THE FAÇADE CHARACTERISTICS AND ELEMENTS ARE ALSO PRESERVED.		
THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS ARE GIVEN DEPENDING ON VISUAL INSPECTIONS			

Table 2.6: The Restitution Scheme of the Building No:67

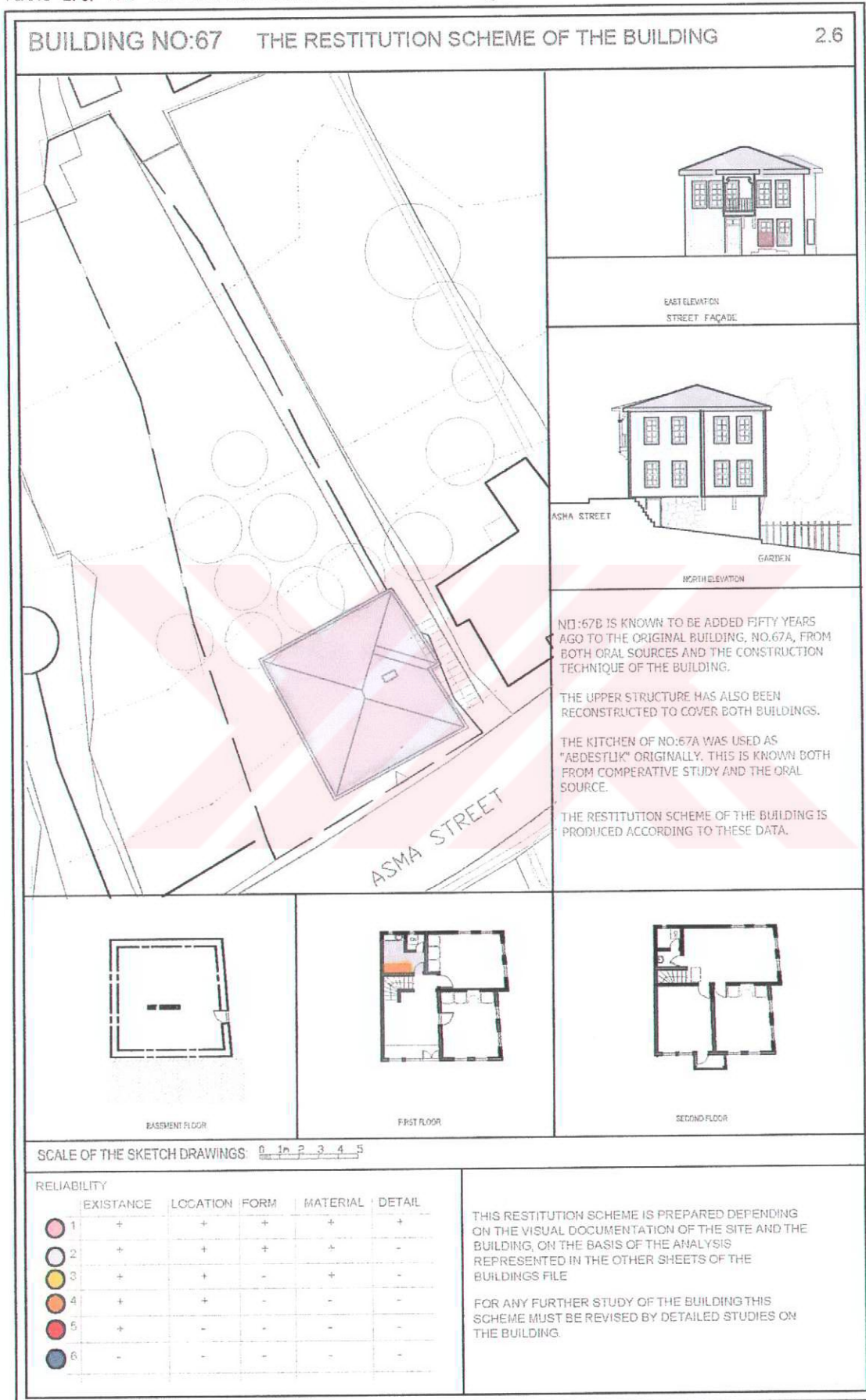


Table 2.7: The Evaluations of the Values and the Problems of the Building No:67A

BUILDING NO:67A EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING	2.7
VALUES OF THE BUILDING	
<p>THE BUILDING IS LOCATED AT ONE END OF THE ASMA STREET, IN A LARGE BUILDING LOT, WHERE THE GARDEN IS SITUATED AT THE BACK OF THE HOUSE. IT HAS TIMBER SKELETON TWO STORIES CONSTRUCTED UPON A STONE MASONRY BASEMENT FLOOR. THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS UNDER THE STREET LEVEL. IT IS A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE TRADITIONAL BARTIN HOUSE, HAVING A SQUARE SHAPED COMMON SPACE AND TWO ROOMS. IT HAS NOT BEEN DIVIDED NOR CHANGED.</p> <p>IT IS THE MOST PRESERVED BUILDING ON SITE. (FAÇADE VALUE 777, PLAN VALUE 777). THE ONLY WOODEN LATTICE ELEMENT IN THE SITE IS IN THIS BUILDING. AND IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EXAMPLES, WHERE WITH THE FAÇADE ELEMENTS AND ITS BALCONY IT HAS LATE 19TH CENTURY INFLUENCE WHILE WITH ITS SPACE CHARACTERISTICS IT HAS TRADITIONAL ANATOLIAN VALUES.</p>	
PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING	
<p>BECAUSE OF THE OWNERSHIP PROBLEM, AN ANNEX BUILDING HAS BEEN ADDED ADJACENT TO THE BUILDING, WITH COMMON UPPER STRUCTURE BUILT. THIS CAUSES STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY AT THE UPPER FLOOR. THERE ARE SOME SETTLEMENTS OBSERVED IN THIS FLOOR. MOREOVER, BECAUSE OF THE JOINTING OF THESE TWO BUILDINGS, NO.67 IS NOT REGISTERED IN SPITE OF ITS VALUES. THERE IS ALSO A SEVERE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM OBSERVED IN THE BUILDING.</p> <p>BEING AT THE RIVER SIDE, IT HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY THE RECENT FLOOD, IN 1997. THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS UNUSABLE DUE TO RESIDUE COLLECTION ON THE FLOOR TILL HIGH LEVELS.</p>	
USER CHARACTERISTICS AND USAGE OF THE BUILDING.	
<p>AN OLD WOMAN FROM BARTIN, THE OWNER HAD BEEN HIRING THE HOUSE FOR 50 YEARS. AS SHE IS LIVING ALONE, SHE HAS DIFFICULTY IN CLEANING AND HEATING THE DWELLING. BECAUSE OF THE STRUCTURAL PROBLEM AT THE SECOND FLOOR, SHE IS USING ONLY THE ENTRANCE FLOOR. SHE USES ONE ROOM AS A SALOON AND THE OTHER ROOM AS A LIVING ROOM. AS SHE IS OLD, SHE HARDLY USES THE UPPER FLOOR. SO THE BUILDING IS PARTIALLY EMPTY. THERE IS LACK OF MAINTENANCE. SHE GOES TO HER DAUGHTER'S HOUSE TO TAKE A BATH AS HER HOUSE HAS NO BATHROOM. BESIDES THE USAGE OF THE KITCHEN, IS NOT HEALTHY AS WC ENTRANCE IS FROM HERE. THE BASEMENT IS NOT USED BECAUSE OF RESIDUE COLLECTION.</p>	
GENERAL EVALUATION	
<p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS A DOCUMENTARY, CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL VALUES. BESIDES, IT HAS TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL VALUE BEING PRESERVED. MOSTLY, THE SEVERE DAMPNES PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED URGENTLY. IT CAUSES DEFORMATION AND MATERIAL LOSS IN TIMBER.</p> <p>THE DWELLING NEEDS A REORGANISATION. DURING THIS PROCESS, THESE SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. THE BUILDING SHOULD NEVER BE DIVIDED. 2. A FAMILY WHO CAN PROVIDE ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE TO THE BUILDING SHOULD USE THE HOUSE. 3. AN ORGANISATION TO PROVIDE THE USAGE OF EMPTY SPACES IS NEEDED. 4. KITCHEN AND BATHROOM SHOULD BE PROVIDED. 5. THE BUILDING SHOULD PRESERVE ITS VALUES AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. <p>CONSIDERING THESE, THE DWELLING COULD BE REORGANISED EITHER ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT TENANT TO LIVE WITH PENSIONERS OR ACCORDING TO THE USE OF A FAMILY OF THREE, EDUCATED AND WITH HIGH INCOME. THIS USER CAN BE A YOUNG COUPLE FROM BARTIN.</p>	

Table 2.7: The Evaluations of the Values and the Problems of the Building No:67B

BUILDING NO:67B EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING	2.7
VALUES OF THE BUILDING	
<p>THIS BUILDING IS GIVING HARM TO THE STRUCTURE OF BUILDING NO:67A. ALSO, THE APPEARANCE OF THE ENTRANCE FAÇADE OF THE BUILDING IS EFFECTED NEGATIVELY BY THIS ANNEX. FURTHERMORE, ONE OF THE FAÇADES OF THE BUILDING HAS COMPLETELY BEEN COVERED BY IT. THIS DOES NOT CAUSE ANY LOSS OF QUALITY OF THE SPACES OF NO:67A, EXCEPT THAT, THE TRACES OF THE WINDOWS ON THE ENTRANCE FAÇADE HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY LOST. THE PLAN OF BUILDING NO:67A IS ADEQUATE TO THIS ANNEX. ANOTHER THING IS THAT, THE ANNEX IS CONSTRUCTED UPON STONE MASONRY BASEMENT FLOOR, WITH CONCRETE BLOCKS. THE FACT THAT THE BASEMENT FLOOR MIGHT BE OF TRADITIONAL SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED AND FURTHER STUDIES ON THE AREA MUST BE DONE.</p>	
PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING	
<p>THERE IS A DAMPNES PROBLEM AT THE SONE WALL OF THE BASEMENT FLOOR. THE UPPER STRUCTURE TOO HAS SOME STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS.</p>	
USER CHARACTERISTICS AND USAGE OF THE BUILDING.	
<p>THE BUILDING HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO TWO SOCIAL UNITS. THE USERS OF THE DWELLINGS ARE OWNERS. THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS NOT IN USE.</p> <p>ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE A KITCHEN, BATH AND A WC, THE QUALITY OF THESE SPACES ARE QUITE INADEQUATE FOR A FAMILY TO LIVE IN THESE UNITS.</p>	
GENERAL EVALUATION	
<p>THE BUILDING HAS NO VALUES EXCEPT THE FUNCTIONAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE. YET, THIS PLAN SCHEME IS INAPPROPRIATE TO LIVE IN. AS THE OWNERSHIP HAS BEEN DIVIDE TOO, A NEW BUILDING WITH HAS BETTER QUALITIES COULDBE CONSTRUCTED, WITHOUT OBSTRUCTING THE TRADITIONAL DWELLING NEXT TO IT.</p>	

Table 2.8 Proposals of Interventions for the Building No:67

BUILDING NO:67 PROPOSALS FOR INTERVENTIONS	2.8
MAIN DECISIONS	
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED. THE BUILDING HAS POTENTIAL TO CONTINUE ITS "DWELLING" FUNCTION. THE REORGANISATION COULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE OWNERS, THE USER CHARACTERISTICS. THE REORGANISATION SHOULD BE ADEQUATE TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE INTERVENTIONS OF THE BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS</p>	
GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, STRUCTURAL SYSTEM AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING SHOULD BE PROTECTED AS THEY ARE THE IDENTITY AS A DOCUMENT AND CULTURAL VALUE 2. THE ADDITIONS WHICH REFLECT THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, TECNOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ITS PERIOD SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 3. CAUSES OF PHYSICAL DETERIORATIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF THE DWELLING. MAJOR DEFORMATIONS IN ITS STRUCTURE SHOULD BE CORRECTED. 4. THE ADDITIONS WHICH DESTROY THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLAN SCHEME AND THE SPACE SHARACTERISTICS SHOULD BE REMOVED. 5. THE REMOVAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IF THE MATERIAL, DIMENSION, FORM, LOCATION AND THE DETAILS ARE KNOWN. 6. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED. 7. IF THERE IS NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIMENSION, FORM, DETAIL OF THE REMOVED ELEMENTS, THE ORIGINAL TRACES SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 8. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION. 	
CORRECTIONS	
<p>THE RESTITUTION SCHEME SHOULD BE STUDIED MORE DETAIL ESPECIALLY THE ADJACENTLY ADDED BUILDING SHOULD BE EVALUATED AFTER THE PLASTERS ARE TAKEN OUT AND THE TRACES ARE SEEN. THE CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE DECIDED AFETR THIS RESEARCH.</p> <p>DEFORMATIONS IN THE BUILDING, DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE CORRECTED. THE FULLY DETERIORATED TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE REMOVED. THE NEW TIMBER ELEMENTS, THE SOUND PARTS OF TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE PRESERVATIVES WHICH THE EXPERTS SHOULD DECIDE; AGAINST THE DETERIORATION EFFECT OF SUN, WATER, INSECT, AND FUNGI ATTACK.</p> <p>THE CLOSED WINDOWS SHOULD BE OPPENED ACCORDING TO APPROACH 4</p>	
COMPLETIONS	
<p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 5: THE MISSING WINDOW ELEMENTS AND THE M?SS?NG ELEMENTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE</p>	
FUNCTIONING	
<p>THE DWELLING SHOULD CONTINUE ITS "DWELLING" FUNCTION IN ITS CURRENT PLAN ARRANGEMENT</p> <p>THE STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS SHOULD BE SOLVED AND CORRECTED FIRSTLY. THE LOW DENSITY PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED FOR THE WHOLLY USAGE OF THE BUILDING. THE NEW REORGANISATION COULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT USER CHARACTERISTICS, THE OWNER, OR NEWLY DECIDED TENANTS CHARACTERISTICS WHICH WILL BE ADEQUATE TO THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS.</p>	

Table 2.9 Proposals for Usage of Spaces and Space Organisation of Building No:67

BUILDING NO:67		PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE OF THE SPACES AND SPACE ORGANIZATION							2.9
THE SPACE NO	THE ORIGINAL USAGE	LOCATION	RELATION WITH	APPROXIMATE AREA	LIGHT AND VENTILATION	ORIENTATION	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	THE PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE	THE REORGANISATION OF THE SPACE
1	STORAGE	AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR	SIDE ROAD	unknown	DARK SPACE WITH NO VENTILATION	ENTERED FROM NORTH, FROM THE STREET	COULD NOT BE ENTERED	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL USAGE: STORAGE IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS A SPACE FOR FUEL-TANK FOR THE HEATING SYSTEM OF THE DWELLING	FUEL TANK SPACE FOR HEATING SYSTEM
2	COMMON SPACE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 3,4,5 FIRST FLOOR,SPACE 7	17,5 metersquare	DARK SPACE WITH NO VENTILATION	EAST STREET		IT IS AN ENTERANCE SPACE. CONSIDERING THE BIGNESS AND THE DARKNESS OF THE SPACE A SUITABLE DESIGNED STORAGE FOR SHOES AND MONTS AND ETC CAN BE PLACED. TELEPHONE WITH SITTING CAN BE PLACED ALSO	ENTRANCE AND STORAGE (IN CUPBOARDS)
3	ROOM	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	COMMON SPACE	18 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST STREET	FIREPLACE "GUSULHANE" CUPBOARDS	IT HAS THE QUALITY OF BEING A COMMON SPACE LIKE LIVING ROOM OR SALON. AS IT IS LOCATED IN THE FIRST FLOOR IT IS TO BE USED AS A SALON.	LIVING ROOM OR SALON
4	ROOM	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	COMMON SPACE	20 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN WEST	"YOKLOK" CUPBOARDS	THE ROOM CAN BE USED AS A KITCHEN AS IT IS CLOSER TO THE WET SPACES. THE SHELVES AND CUPBOARDS CAN BE STORE OF CUPS. THE WINDOWLESS WALL CAN BE USED FOR REFRIGERATOR AND THE SINK. THE TABLE AND SITTING CAN BE PLACED NEAR THE WINDOWS	KITCHEN AND SITTING ROOM
5	KITCHEN	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 6 COMMON SPACE	3 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A SMALL WINDOW	GARDEN SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST		IN THESE SPACES, THE ORIGINAL WC AND ABDESTLIK USAGE HAS BEEN CHANGED FOR THE KITCHEN USAGE. BUT AS IT IS MENTIONED IN TABLE 2.4b THE KITCHEN USAGE IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS SPACE. INSTEAD, THE SPACES HAVE QUALITY TO BE USED FOR THE NEEDED BATHROOM AND WC USAGES	WC AND BATHROOM
6	WC	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 5	15 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOW	GARDEN SOUTH-WEST			
7	COMMON SPACE	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 8, 9 WC ENTRANCE FLOOR	24 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN AND PASSAGE WAY NORTH-WEST		IT HAS THE QUALITY OF BEING A COMMON SPACE LIKE LIVING ROOM CONSIDERING ITS BIGNESS. AS IT IS HAS WATER INSTALLATION IN IT, IT ALSO CAN HAVE USAGE OF A SMALL KITCHEN IN IT.	LIVING ROOM LIVING ROOM WITH OPEN KITCHEN
8	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	COMMON SPACE	18 metersquare	LIGHTED FROM ONE WALL	STREET EAST		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION A ROOM. IT HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS BEDROOM OR STUDY ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO PEOPLE	BEDROOM AND/OR STUDY ROOM
9	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	COMMON SPACE	17 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST STREET	FIREPLACE "GUSULHANE" CUPBOARDS	THE SPACE HAS THE QUALITY TO BE USED AS A ROOM. THE CUPBOARDS HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED FOR STORAGE OF QUILT, DRESSINGS AND ETC. CONSIDERING THE BIGNESS OF THE ROOM, IT CAN BE ALSO BE USED AS PARENTS BEDROOM	BEDROOM AND/OR STUDY ROOM
10	WC	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	COMMON SPACE	6 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOW	GARDEN SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST	"HELA TASI"	THE DECISIONS CAN NOT BE MADE BEFORE ENTERING THE SPACE BUT AS IT IS LOCATED AT THE UPPER FLOOR IT CAN BE USED AS A BEDROOM	WC AND BATHROOM

THE ADJACENTLY LOCATED NEW BUILDING NO:67B IS NOT STUDIED IN THIS TABLE. THE REASONS ARE MENTIONED IN THE EVALUATION PART.

Table 2.10a.1: The Reorganisation of the Building No:67



Table 2.10a.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:67

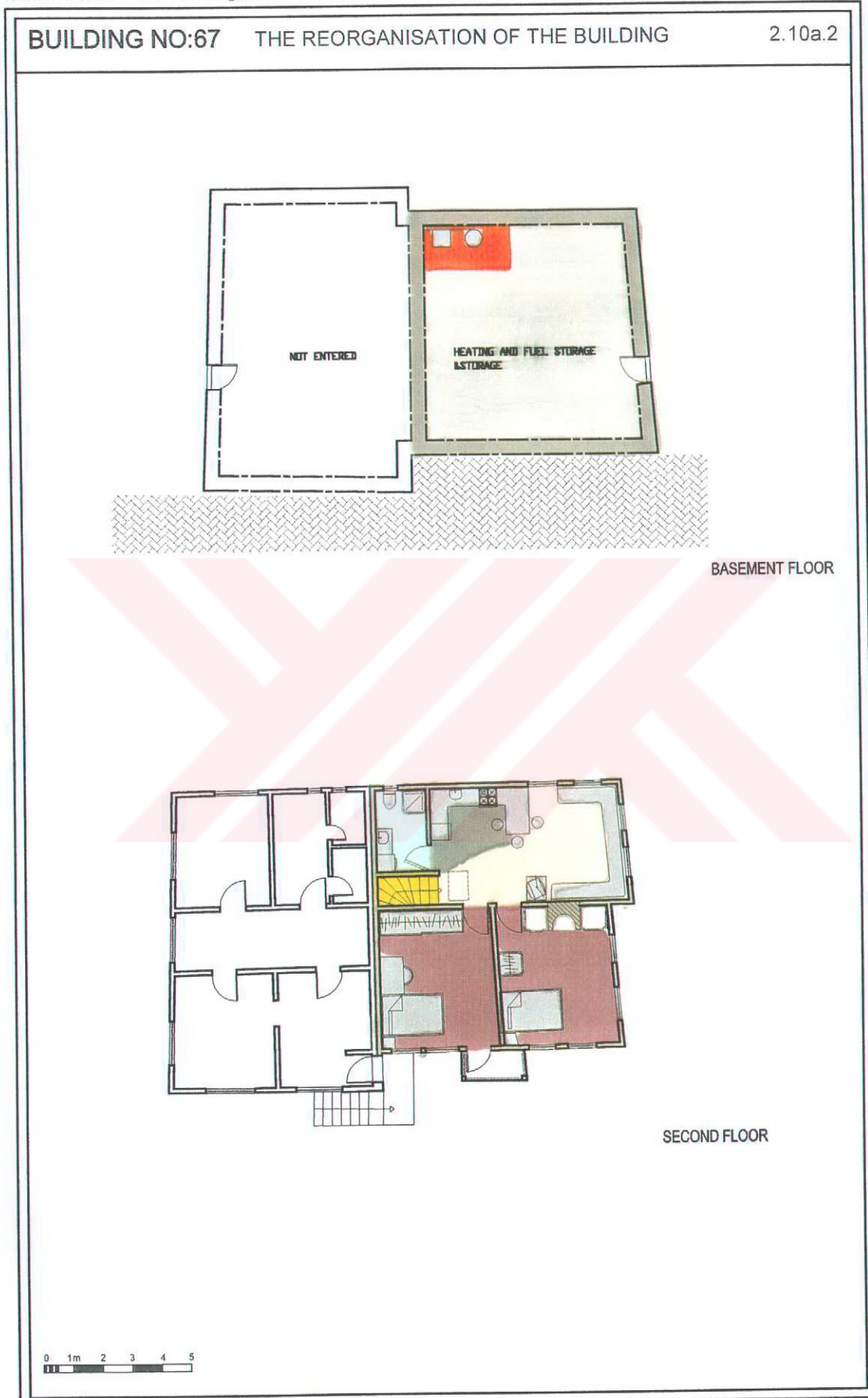


Table 2.10: The Reorganisation of the Building No:67

BUILDING NO:67 THE REORGANISATION OF THE BUILDING	2.10a.2
<p>THE OWNER OF THIS HOUSE IS AN OLD LADY. SHE IS LIVING IN THE HOUSE HERSELF. SHE DOES NOT USE THE UPPER STOREY AS SHE LIVES ALONE. SO THE UPPER STOREY IS NOT IN USE. THE UPPER FLOOR AND THE STAIRCASE HAVE DEFORMATIONS THERE IS SETTLEMENT PROBLEM IN BOTH. THESE SECTIONS ARE NOT REPAIRED BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT USED. SO ONLY THE ENTRNCE FLOOR IS IN GOOD CONDITON.</p>	
<p>HEATING IS ANOTHER PROBLEM IN THE HOUSE. SHE USES ONLY ONE ROOM AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR TO LIVE BECAUSE IT IS VERY DIFFICULT AND COSTLY TO HEAT THE WHOLE HOUSE. SHE USES THIS SPACE FOR SLEEPING, SITTING, DINING, AND FOR OTHER DAILY ACTIVITIES. BUT THE SPACE IS NOT ADEQUATE TO ANSWER THE NEEDS OF ALL THESE FUNCTIONS. THE SECOND ROOM IS USED AS A SALON FOR THE GUESTS. IT HAS BETTER FURNISHING. MOST OF THE BARTIN PEOPLE HAVE A SPACE AS SUCH. THIS ROOM HAS ITS ORIGINAL CUPBOARDS AND FIREPLACE, IN FRONT OF WHICH NEW FURNITURES ARE PLACED. THE FURNITURES ARE NOT PLACED ADEQUATELY FOR THE FUNCTIONAL USE OF THE SPACE. SO, A REORGANISATION OF THE SPACE IS REQUIRED.</p>	
<p>SHE HAS CHANGED THE ORIGINAL "ABDESTLIK" SPACE INTO A KITCHEN, AND THE WC IS ACCESSED THROUGH IT. THIS IS AN UNHEALTHY USE. ALSO, THE SIZE OF THE SPACE IS NOT ENOUGH FOR A KITCHEN.</p>	
<p>IN THE SECOND FLOOR, SOME VEGETABLES ARE LAID TO DRY ON A TABLE AND ON THE FLOOR OF THE COMMON SPACE IN THIS STOREY. ONE ROOM IS UNUSED, THE OTHER ROOM IS USED AS A GUEST ROOM. THERE IS NO BATHROOM IN THE HOUSE. THE WOMAN GOES TO HER DAUGHTER'S HOUSE TO TAKE A BATH. HER DAUGHTER LIVES IN A NEW FLAT AND SHE HAS A FAMILY OF FOUR MEMBERS. SHE IS THE ONLY CHILD OF THE WOMAN.</p>	
<p>BASEMENT FLOOR IS NOT IN USE. THE BUILDING IS CLOSE TO THE RIVER, AND AFTER THE FLOOD, IT WAS FILLED UP WITH MUD.</p>	
<p>REORGANISATION</p>	
<p>SCENARIO 1: THE OLD LADY LIVES IN THE HOUSE. FOR THE UPPER FLOOR, SHE HAS TAKEN A UNIVERSITY STUDENT AS A PENSIONER. THIS WILL PROVIDE RENT FOR THE OWNER AND A MORE CAREFUL MAINTENANCE FOR THE HOUSE.</p>	
<p>THE BASEMENT WILL BE USED FOR HEATING AFTER THE MUD IS REMOVED. IN THIS WAY, THE LADY WILL BE ABLE TO HEAT THE ROOMS THAT SHE WANTS TO USE EFFICIENTLY. THE RENT INCOME WOULD HELP TO SOLVE THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY OF HEATING EXPENDITURE. FOR THIS, ALSO THE WINDOWS AND DOORS WILL BE REPAIRED AND NECESSARY WINDBREAKES WILL BE ADDED.</p>	
<p>IN THE COMMON SPACE OF THE ENTRANCE FLOOR, A SHOE RACK IS ADDED. A TELEPONE TABLE AN A CHAIR ARE PLACED JUST NEXT TO IT AS A CONVENIANCE FOR THE OLD LADY. THE KITCHEN WILL BE ALTERED, AGAIN AND BE ARRANGED AS A BATHROOM AND A WC. THE ROOM NEXT TO IT WILL BE ARRANGED AS A KITCEN AN DINING AREA. THERE WILL BE A SOFA HERE FOR THE LADY TO LAY DOWN AND REST COMFORTABLY. THE GUESTROOM NEXT TO THE ENTRANCE WILL BE REORGANISED FOR THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE SPACE.</p>	
<p>THE STAIRS LEAD INTO THE EX COMMON SPACE, WHICH IS REORGANISED AS A LIVING, DINING AREA, WITH THE ADDITION OF A KITCHENETTE. THIS AREA IS DESIGNED FOR THE PENSIONER MOSTLY, TO GIVE MORE PRIVACY. NEXT TO THE STAIRS THERE IS A BATHROOM, WHICH WILL BE ARRANGED LIKE THE ONE DOWNSTAIRS. FIRST ROOM IS REORGANISED FOR THE PENSIONER. THIS SPACE CONTAINS A BED, A CUPBOARD, A BOOKSHELF AND A STUDY TABLE. THE OTHER ROOM, WHERE THERE ARE THE ORIGINAL CUPBOARD AND A FIREPLACE WILL BE A BEDROOM FOR THE OWNER. IN THIS AREA THERE ARE ONLY A BED AND TWO LITTLE TABLES ADDED FOR THE LADY.</p>	
<p>THE STAIRS OUTSIDE, FOR THE NEXT ADDITION HOUSE WILL BE MOVED, TO PROVIDE LIGHTING FOR THE ENTRANCE HALL IN THE ENTRANCE FLOOR.</p>	

Table 2.10a.1: The Reorganisation of the Building No:67

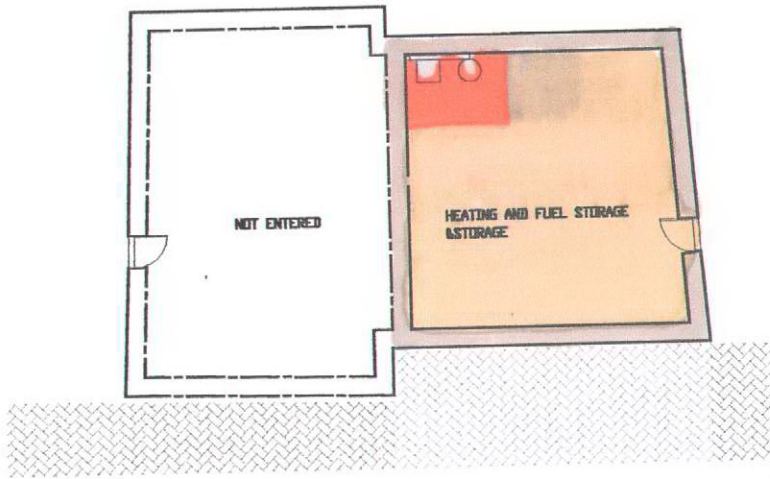


Table 2.10b.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:67

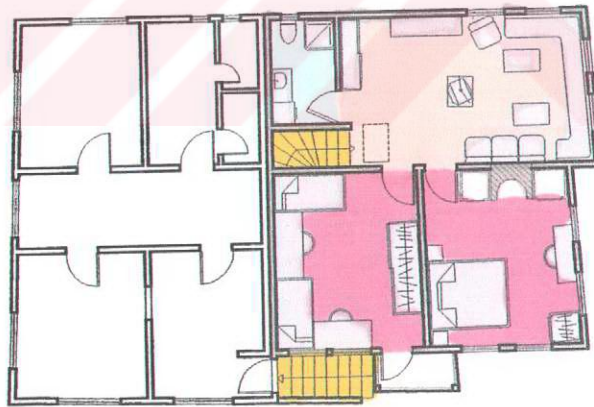
BUILDING NO:67

THE REORGANISATION OF THE BUILDING

2.10a.2



BASEMENT FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

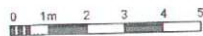


Table 2.10b.3: The Reorganisation of the Building No:67

BUILDING NO:67	THE REORGANISATION OF THE BUILDING	2.10a.2
<p>THE OWNER OF THIS HOUSE IS AN OLD LADY. SHE IS LIVING IN THE HOUSE HERSELF. SHE DOES NOT USE THE UPPER STOREY AS SHE LIVES ALONE. SO THE UPPER STOREY IS NOT IN USE. THE UPPER FLOOR AND THE STAIRCASE HAVE DEFORMATIONS THERE IS SETTLEMENT PROBLEM IN BOTH. THESE SECTIONS ARE NOT REPAIRED BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT USED. SO ONLY THE ENTRANCE FLOOR IS IN GOOD CONDITON.</p>		
<p>HEATING IS ANOTHER PROBLEM IN THE HOUSE. SHE USES ONLY ONE ROOM AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR TO LIVE BECAUSE IT IS VERY DIFFICULT AND COSTLY TO HEAT THE WHOLE HOUSE. SHE USES THIS SPACE FOR SLEEPING, SITTING, DINING, AND FOR OTHER DAILY ACTIVITIES. BUT THE SPACE IS NOT ADEQUATE TO ANSWER THE NEEDS OF ALL THESE FUNCTIONS. THE SECOND ROOM IS USED AS A SALON FOR THE GUESTS. IT HAS BETTER FURNISHING. MOST OF THE BARTIN PEOPLE HAVE A SPACE AS SUCH. THIS ROOM HAS ITS ORIGINAL CUPBOARDS AND FIREPLACE, IN FRONT OF WHICH NEW FURNITURES ARE PLACED. THE FURNITURES ARE NOT PLACED ADEQUATELY FOR THE FUNCTIONAL USE OF THE SPACE. SO, A REORGANISATION OF THE SPACE IS REQUIRED.</p>		
<p>SHE HAS CHANGED THE ORIGINAL "ABDESTLIK" SPACE INTO A KITCHEN, AND THE WC IS ACCESSED THROUGH IT. THIS IS AN UNHEALTHY USE. ALSO, THE SIZE OF THE SPACE IS NOT ENOUGH FOR A KITCHEN.</p>		
<p>IN THE SECOND FLOOR, SOME VEGETABLES ARE LAID TO DRY ON A TABLE AND ON THE FLOOR OF THE COMMON SPACE IN THIS STOREY. ONE ROOM IS UNUSED, THE OTHER ROOM IS USED AS A GUEST ROOM. THERE IS NO BATHROOM IN THE HOUSE. THE WOMAN GOES TO HER DAUGHTER'S HOUSE TO TAKE A BATH. HER DAUGHTER LIVES IN A NEW FLAT AND SHE HAS A FAMILY OF FOUR MEMBERS. SHE IS THE ONLY CHILD OF THE WOMAN.</p>		
<p>BASEMENT FLOOR IS NOT IN USE. THE BUILDING IS CLOSE TO THE RIVER, AND AFTER THE FLOOD, IT WAS FILLED UP WITH MUD.</p>		
<p>SCENARIO 2:</p>		
<p>REORGANISATION FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR. THE HOUSE MAY BE GIVEN FOR RENT TO SUCH A FAMILY OR THE OLD LADY'S DAUGHTER MAY START TO LIVE HERE WITH HER FAMILY, IN TIME.</p>		
<p>THE PARENTS ARE WORKING. THE CHILDREN ARE OF A YOUNG AGE.</p>		
<p>THE BASEMENT WILL BE USED FOR HEATING AFTER THE MUD IS REMOVED. IN THIS WAY, THE WHOLE HOUSE WILL BE HEATED EFFICIENTLY. FOR THIS, ALSO THE WINDOWS AND DOORS WILL BE REPAIRED AND NECESSARY WINDBREAKES WILL BE ADDED.</p>		
<p>IN THE COMMON SPACE OF THE ENTRANCE FLOOR, A SHOE RACK IS ADDED. A TELEPHONE TABLE AN A CHAIR ARE PLACED JUST NEXT TO IT . THE KITCHEN WILL BE ALTERED, AGAIN AND BE ARRANGED AS A BATHROOM AND A WC. THE ROOM NEXT TO IT WILL BE ARRANGED AS A KITCEN AND DINING AREA. THIS PLACE MAY ALSO BE USED AS A SITTING AREA. THERE ARE ENOUGH SITTING AREA PROVIDED. THE PARENTS AND CHILDREN MAY LAY DOWN AND STRETCH THEIR LEGS IN THE SOFAS. THE GUESTROOM NEXT TO THE ENTRANCE WILL BE REORGANISED FOR THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE SPACE.</p>		
<p>THE STAIRS LEAD INTO THE EX COMMON SPACE, WHICH IS REORGANISED AS A LIVINGROOM. THIS AREA IS SPARED FOR THE DAILY USE OF THE FAMILY, UNLIKE THE SALON SONSTARS. NEXT TO THE STAIRS THERE IS A BATHROOM, WHICH WILL BE ARRANGED LIKE THE ONE DOWNSTAIRS. FIRST ROOM IS REORGANISED FOR THE TWO CHILDREN. THIS SPACE CONTAINS TWO BEDS, A CUPBOARD, AND TWO STUDY TABLES. THE OTHER ROOM, WHERE THERE ARE THE ORIGINAL CUPBOARD AND A FIREPLACE WILL BE THE MASTER BEDROOM FOR THE PARENTS. IN THIS AREA THERE ARE ONLY A BED AND TWO LITTLE TABLES, AND A DRESSING TABLE FOR THE MOTHER.</p>		
<p>THE STAIRS OUTSIDE, FOR THE NEXT ADDITION HOUSE WILL BE MOVED, TO PROVIDE LIGHTING FOR THE ENTRANCE HALL IN THE ENTRANCE FLOOR.</p>		

Table 3.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:83

BUILDING NO:83		ANALYSIS: IDENTITY CARD		3.1
BUILDING LOT NO:				
BUILDING HEIGHT: 2 STOREY; BASEMENT FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR				
CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM: LOAD BEARING SYSTEM; STONE MASONRY AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR AND BRICK MASONRY AT THE FIRST FLOOR				
REGISTRATION: NOT REGISTERED				
LOT CHARACTERISTIC: B2 STREET-BUILDING-GARDEN RELATIONSHIP				
PLAN TYPE:				
FACADE TYPE: D1 FACADE WITH NEITHER PROJECTION NOR BALKONY				
USE OF THE BUILDING: A1a NOT DIVIDED-OWNER				
USE OF THE SERVICE SPACES: A2 HAVE A STORAGE SPACE WHICH IS A NEW ADDITION				
HOUSE UNITS: 1				
FAMILY TYPE: Co 3 MEMBERED FAMILY		<p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE BACK FACADE</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE BACK FACADE</p>	



Figure 3.1: Photograph of Noi83

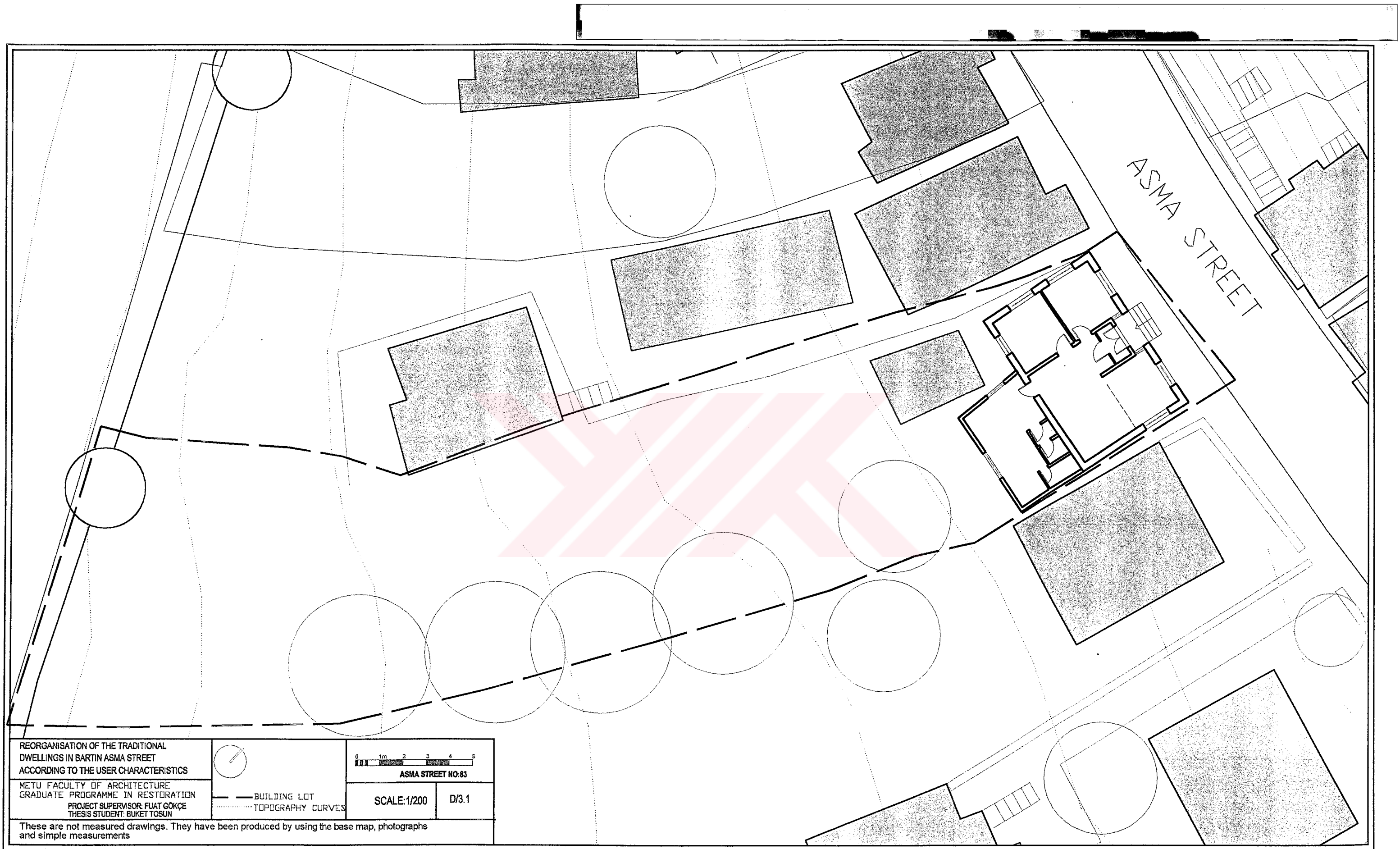


Figure 3.2 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No:83

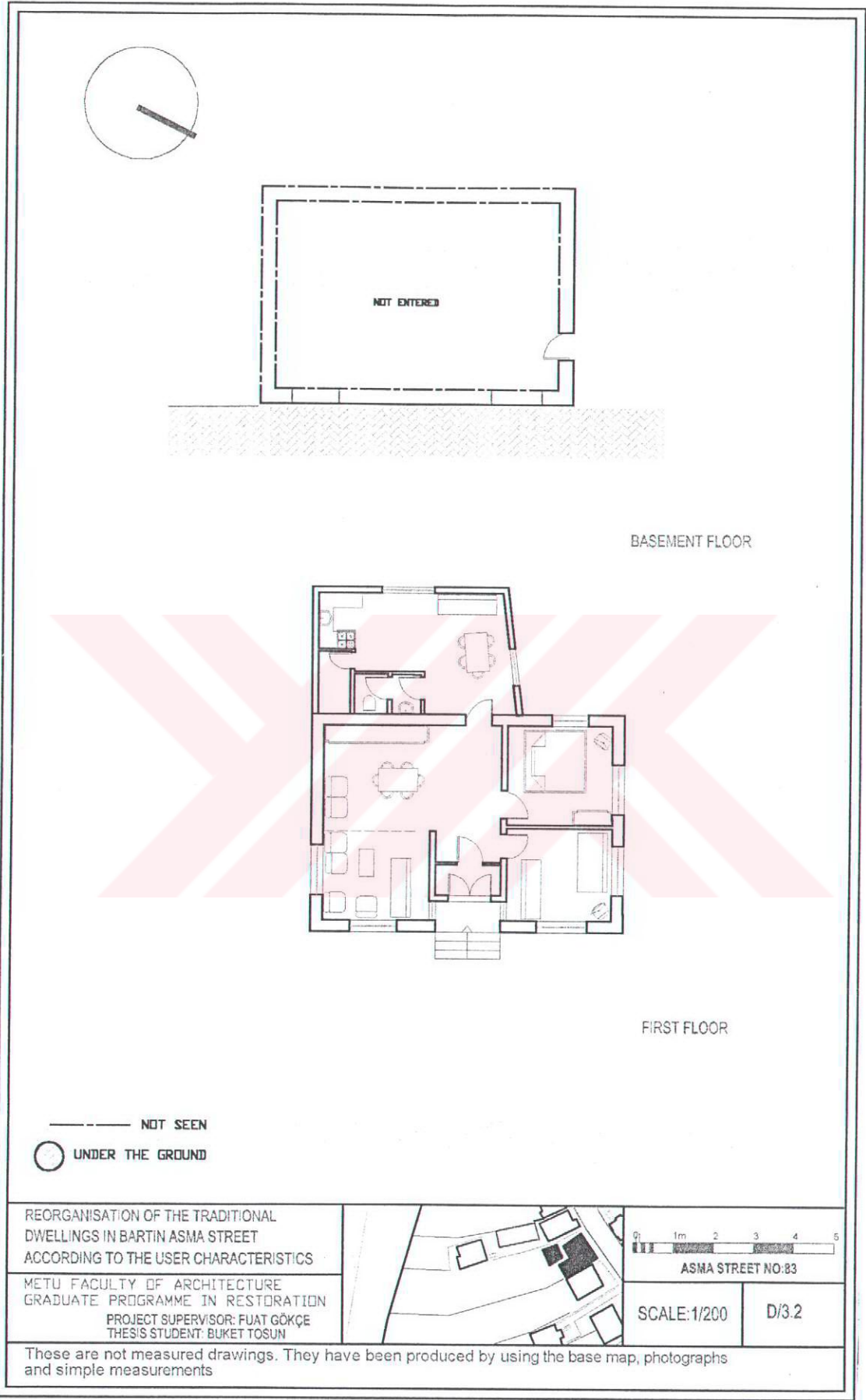


Figure 3.3 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:83

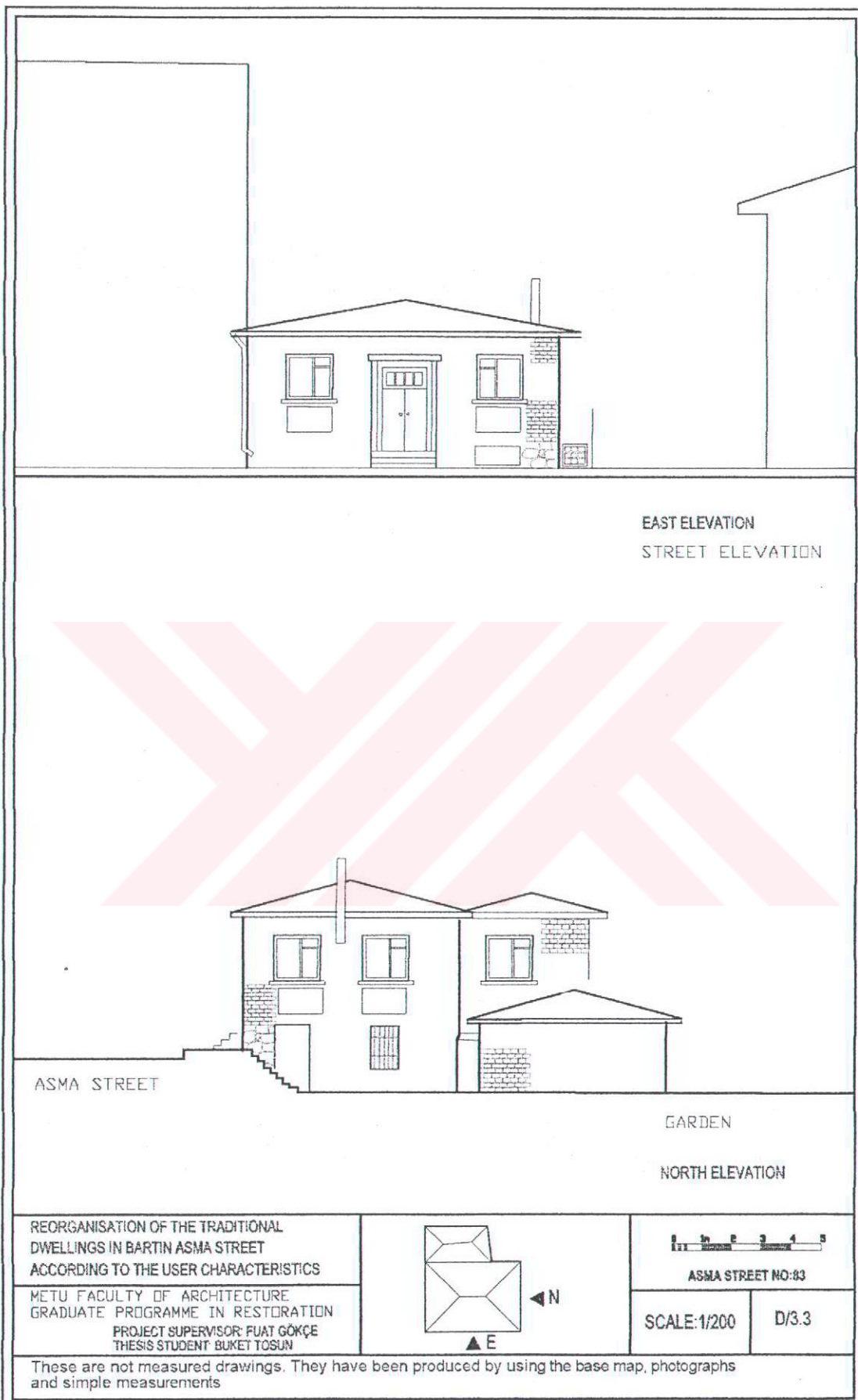


Figure 3.4 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:83

Table 3.2: The Space Characteristics of the Building No:83



Table 3.3: The Facade Characteristics of Building No:83


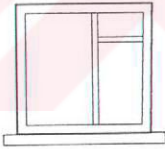

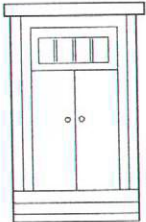
BUILDING NO:83		THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING		3.3
PROJECTIONS		BALKONIES		
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
			 WC	
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	ENTRANCE	COURTYARD
				

Table 3.4 User Characteristics and the Use of the Building No:83


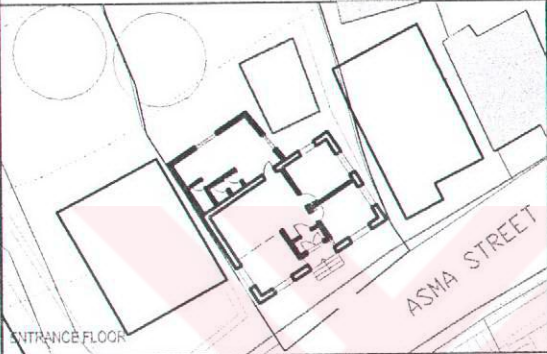
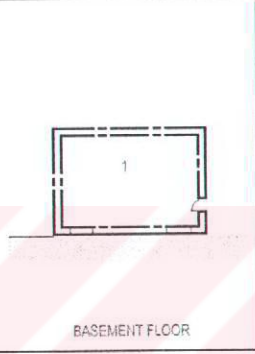

BUILDING NO:83 USER CHARACTERISTICS AND THE USE OF THE BUILDING 3.4										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
OWNER	WOMAN	60	PRIMARY SCHOOL	BAGKUR AYLIGI	BARTIN	35	WALL REMOVAL TO ENLARGE LIVINGROOM		3	3/3.1
	HUSBAND	54	HIGH SCHOOL	MEMUR						
	DAUGHTER	24	SECONDARY SCHOOL	CLERK						
SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS 										
										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS			RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	EVAL.	
1	1 NOT USED	COULD NOT BE ENTERED							A	
2	2 ENTRANCE	+	+	+	+				F	
3	3 LIVING+DININGROOM	+	-	-	-				B	
4	4 LIVINGROOM	+	-	-	-				B	
5	5 SITTING-BEDROOM	-	-	-	-				B	
6	6 MASTERBEDROOM	-	-	-	-				B	
7	7 KITCHEN	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	C+E	
8	8 BATHROOM	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	B	
9	9 WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F	
<p>THE USE OF THE GARDEN AND COURTYARD</p> <p>THE BUILDING HAS NO COURTYARD</p> <p>THE GARDEN IS PLANTED WITH SPINACH, ONION, BEANS, LETTUCE, TOMATO, CUCUMBER AND PLUM TREES</p>										

Table 3.5: Physical Problems of the Building No:83



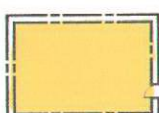

BUILDING NO:83 THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		3.5
	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	DAMPNESS AT THE BASEMENT AND THE FIRST FLOOR	STONE RISING DAMP DETACHMENT BRICK RISING DAMP DETACHMENT
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		STONE MATERIAL LOSS AND DETACHMENT DISCOLOURATION BRICK MATERIAL LOSS AND DETACHMENT DISCOLOURATION
EVALUATION OF THE DEFORMATION AND DETERIORATIONS	THE BUILDING IS STRUCTURALLY IN GOOD CONDITION. DAMPNES IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN THE BUILDING THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS NOT IN USE. AFTER THE BIG FLOOD IN 1997, THIS STOREY HAS BEEN FILLED UP WITH MUD. DUE TO ITS CLOSENESS TO THE RIVER, THE DAMPNES PROBLEM OF THE BUILDING IS CONSISTENT AND NEEDS AN EMERCENT SOLUTION. LIKE MOST OTHER BUILDINGS AT THE RIVERSIDE. ALSO, THERE ARE MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS AND DISCOLOURATION IN STONE AND BRICK.	
CHANGES	SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> DIVISION <input type="radio"/> VERTICALLY <input type="radio"/> HORIZONTALLY <input checked="" type="radio"/> PARTIALLY COLLAPSED <input type="radio"/> REMOVED <input type="radio"/> REPLACED <input type="radio"/> ADDITION <input type="radio"/> NOT USED 	 <p>EAST ELEVATION</p>	 <p>NORTH ELEVATION</p>
 <p>BASEMENT FLOOR</p>	 <p>FIRST FLOOR</p>	
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS	ALL THE CEILINGS ARE COVERED WITH CHIPBOARD. THE FLOOR COVERINGS ARE LINOLECUM	
EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES	THE BUILDING IS NOT DIVIDED. THERE IS AN ANNEX ADDITION OF WET SPACE TO THE BUILDING AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR AND AN ADDITIONAL STORAGE SPACE IN THE GARDEN. THE COMMON SPACE WAS ENLARGED BY REMOVING THE WALL BETWEEN THE COMMON SPACE AND A ROOM. IN THIS WAY, THE NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE BUILDING HAVE DECREASED TO TWO FROM THREE, BUT THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME CAN BE READ TODAY. IT DOES NOT HAVE ANY ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, EVEN ALL THE WINDOWS AND DOORS HAVE BEEN REPLACED WITH THE NEW ONES, LEAVING NO TRACE OF THE ORIGINALS.	
THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS ARE GIVEN DEPENDING ON VISUAL INSPECTIONS		

Table 3.6: The Restitution Scheme of the Building No:83

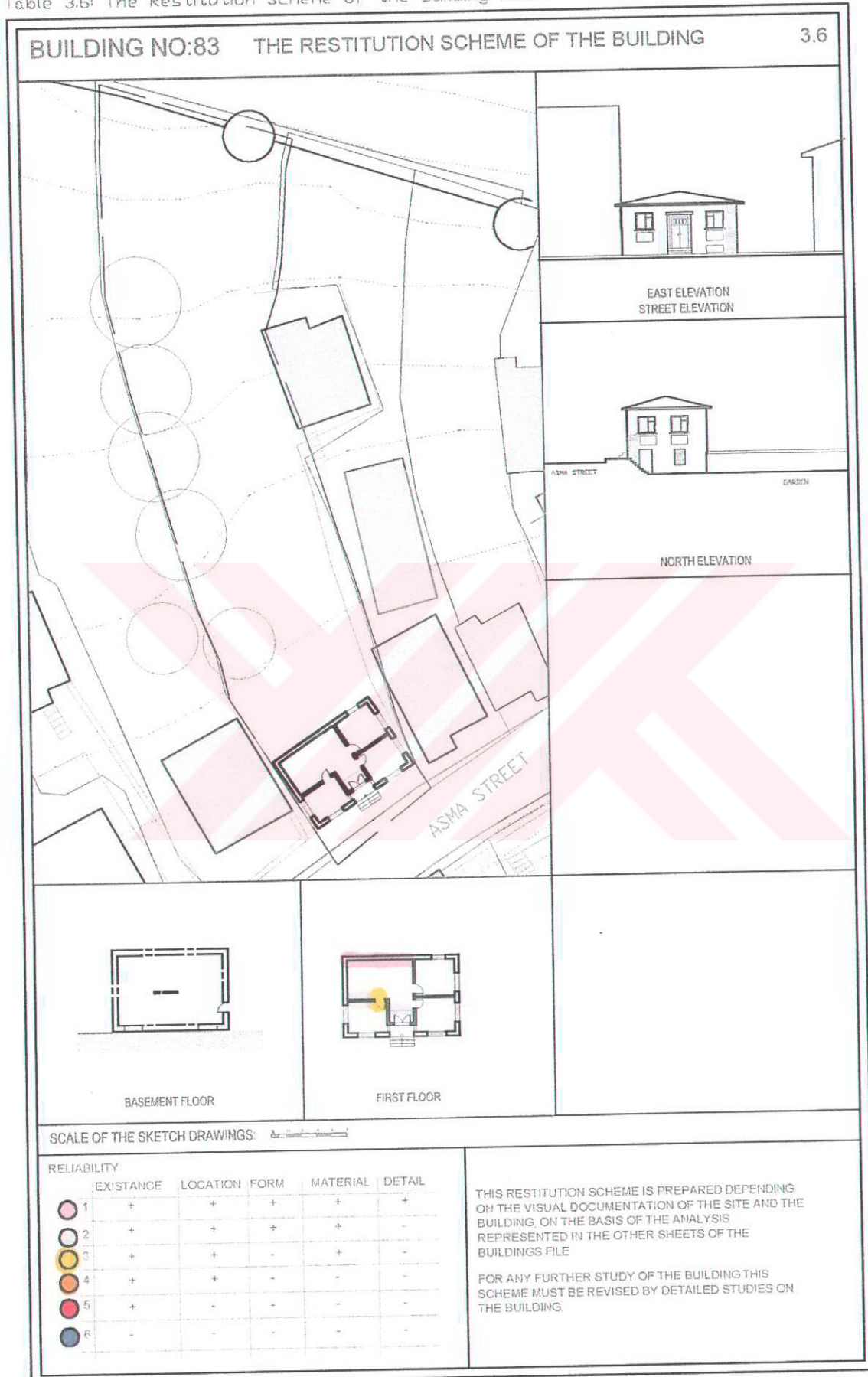
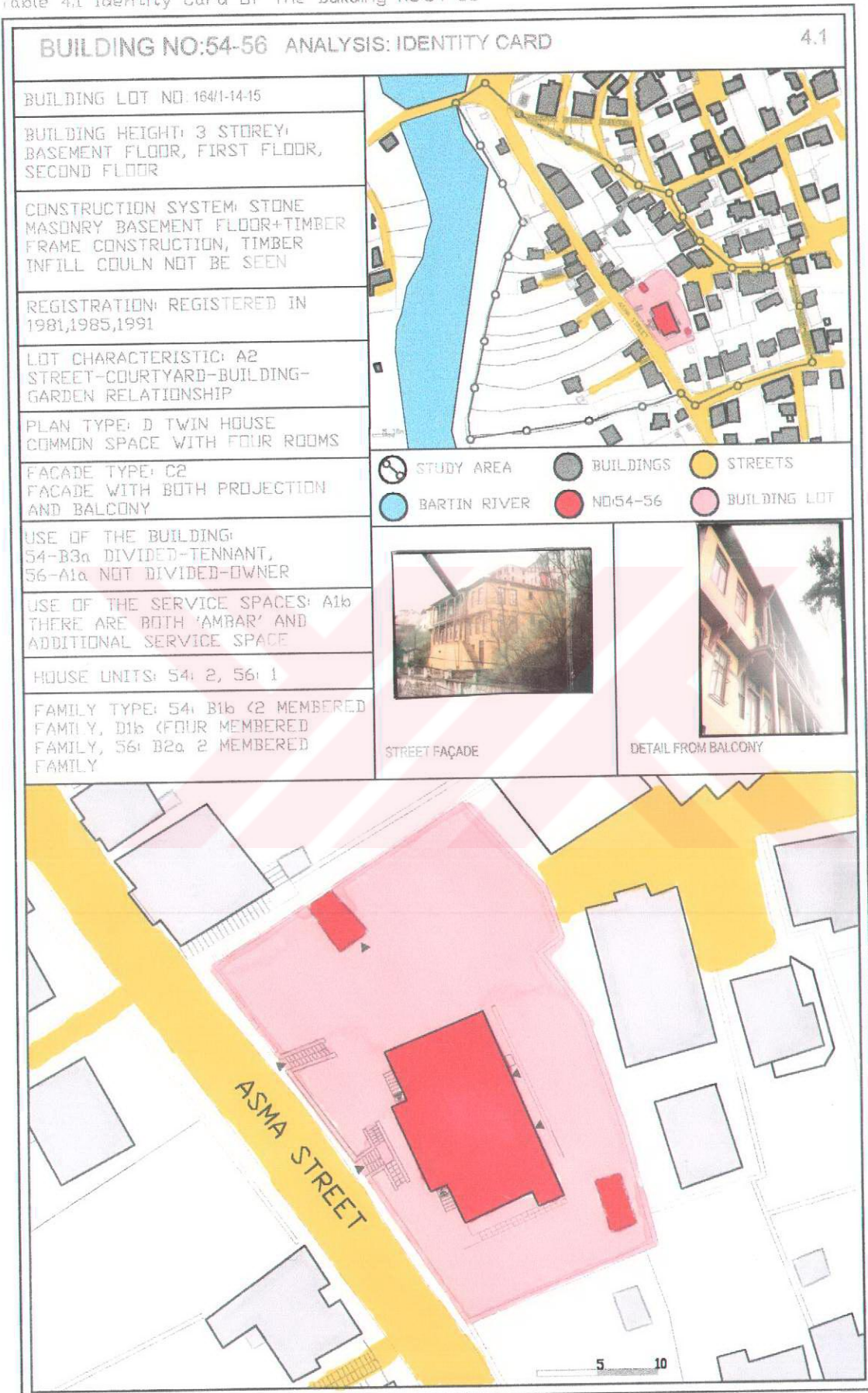


Table 3.7: The Evaluations of the Values and the Problems of the Building No:83

BUILDING NO:50	EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING	1.7
VALUES OF THE BUILDING		
<p>THE BUILDING IS LOCATED AT THE RIVER SIDE OF THE ASMA STREET. IT HAS A SIDE TO THE ROAD WITH A GARDEN AT THE BACK. THE TWO STOREY BRICK MASONRY ON STONE MASONRY BASEMENT FLOOR HAS NO PLAN SCHEME (1/7) OR FAÇADE SCHEME (1/6) VALUES. IT HAS NO TRADITIONAL, HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, DOCUMENT VALUES</p>		
USAGE AND USER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING		
<p>A FAMILY OF THREE MEMBERS FROM BARTIN ARE LIVING IN THIS DWELLING FOR 35 YEARS. THE BUILDING HAS AN ANNEX ALONG THE BACK FAÇADE. IT IS USED AS KITCHEN, WC AND BATHROOM. BESIDES, THE COMMON SPACE HAS BEEN ENLARGED BY INCLUDING ONE OF THE ROOMS IN IT, BY REMOVING THEIR COMMON WALL. ONE OF THE OTHER ROOMS IS USED AS A SALOON, AND THE OTHER AS A BEROOM. INSPITE OF THE ADDITIONS, THE BUILDING STILL IS INSUFFICIENT FOR A FAMILY TO LIVE IN. AND ITS SPACE CHARACTERISTICS ARE QUITE LOW.</p>		
GENERAL EVALUATION		
<p>THE BUILDING HAS N TRADITIONAL, ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORIVAL, CULTURAL OR DOCUMENT VALUES. THE INSPECTIONS FROM THE BUILDING AND FROM THE OTHER BUILDINGS NO THE SIDE CREATES A SUSPICION THAT THIS BUILDING HAD BEEN A SERVICE SPACE OF AN HOUSE. THE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND THE TINYNESS OF THE SPACE SUPPORT THIS IDEA. THE BUILDING IS INUPPROPRIATE TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF ANY USER PROFILE. INSPITE OF THE MANY ADDITIONS MADE, SUFFICIENT USAGE CHARACTERISTICS COULD NOT BE ACHIEVED. BECAUSE OF THESE REASON, IT WOULD BE APPROPRIATE TO CONSTRUCT A NEW BUILDING IN ITS PLACE, WHICH WOULD SATISFY THE CONTEMPORARY NEEDS IN THIS AREA.</p>		

Table 4.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:54-56



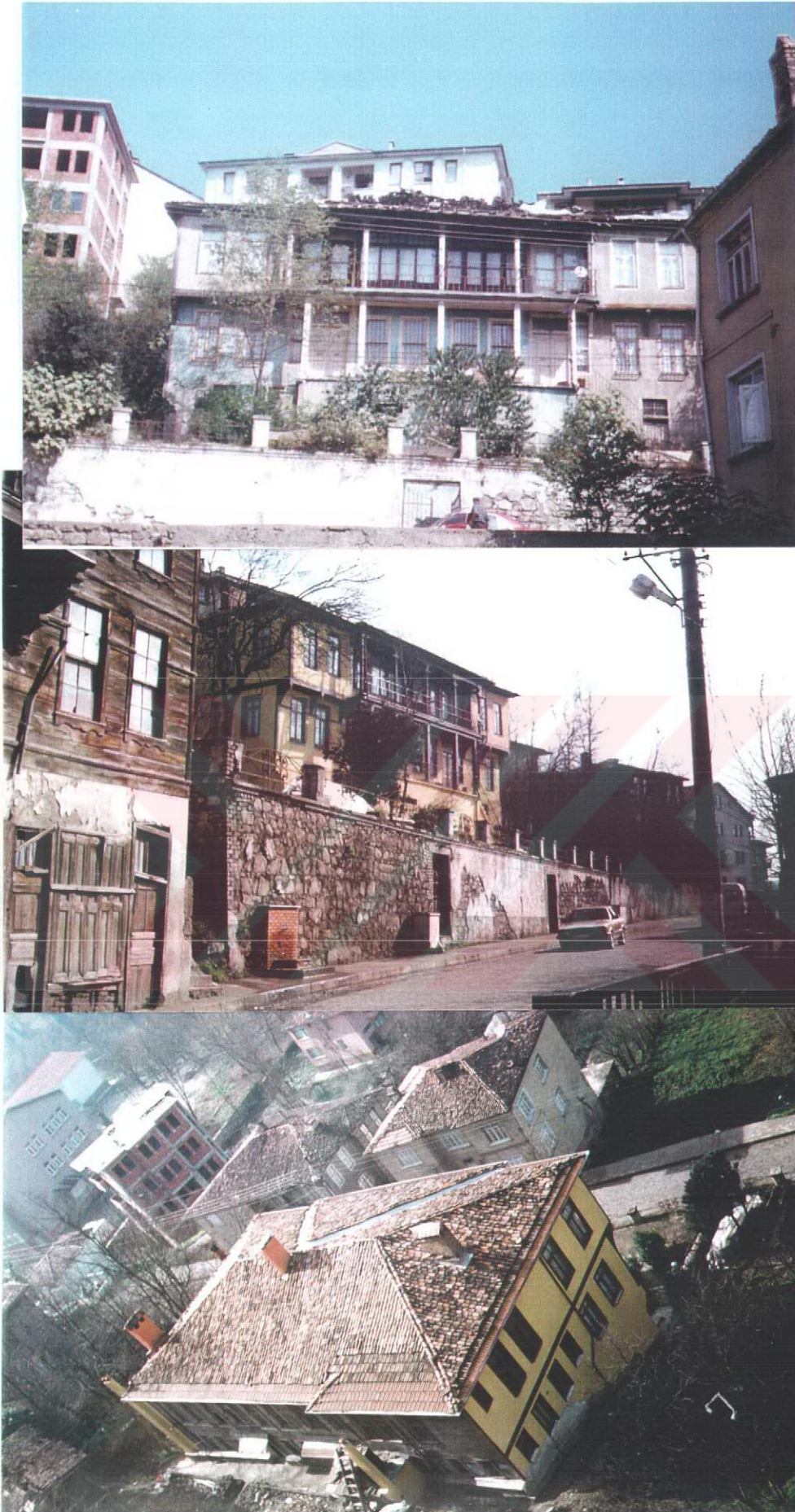


Figure 4.1: Photographs of No:54-56



AMBAR
IN THE
GARDEN



DETAIL
FROM THE
COURTYARD
WALL



DRAWINGS
ON THE WALL
OF SPACE 100

Figure 4.2: Photographs of No:54-56

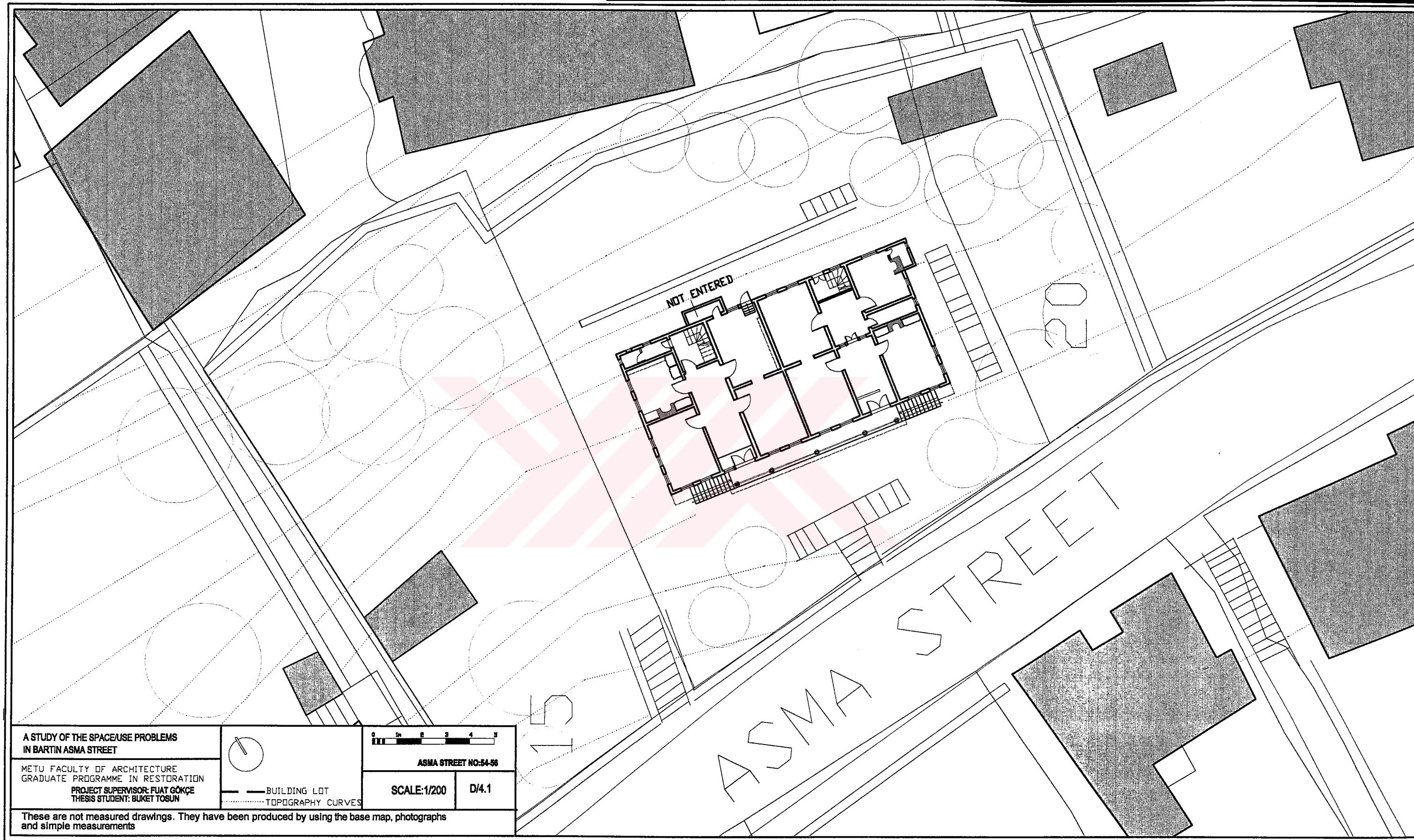


Figure 4.3 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No:54-56

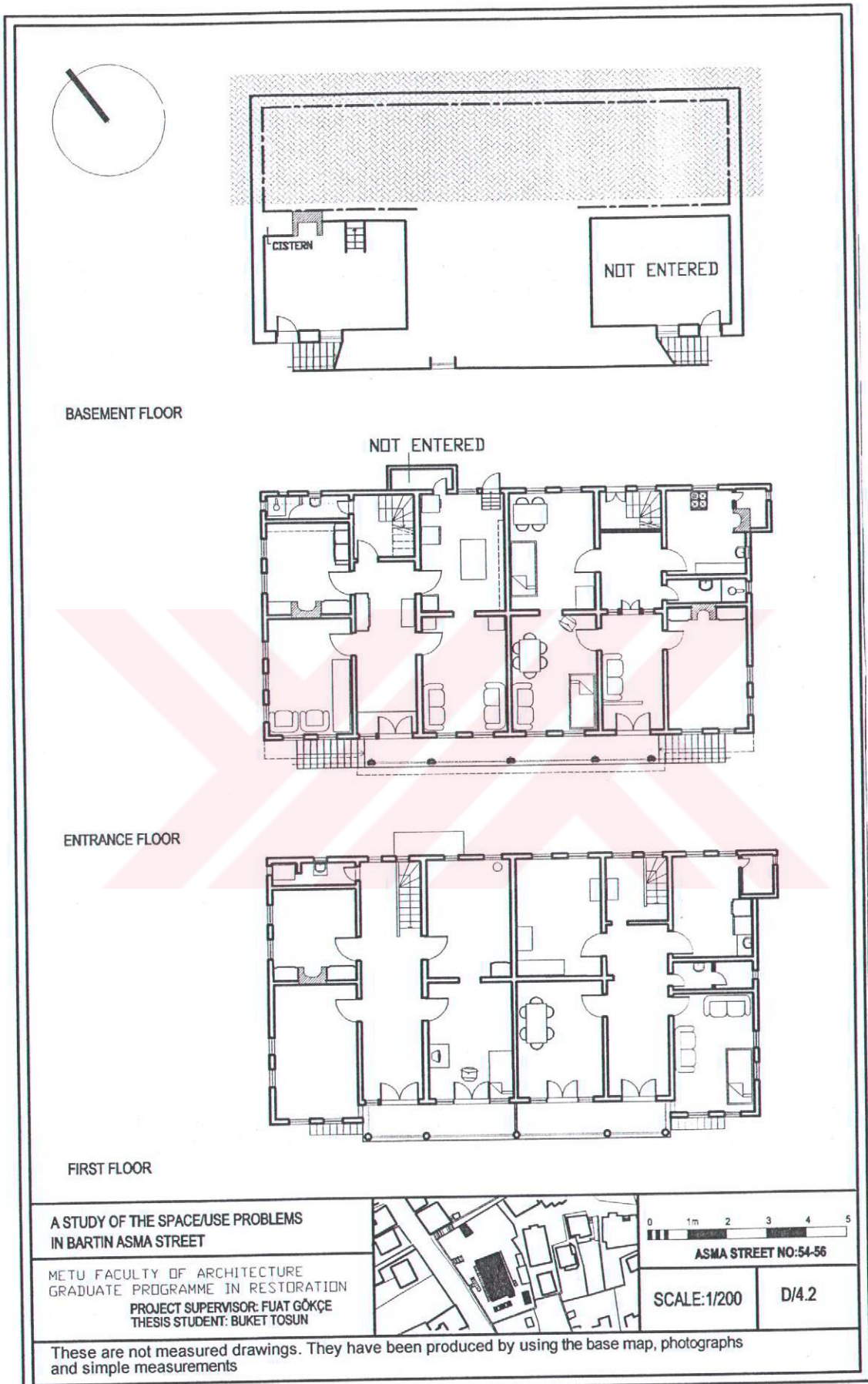


Figure 4.4 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:54-56

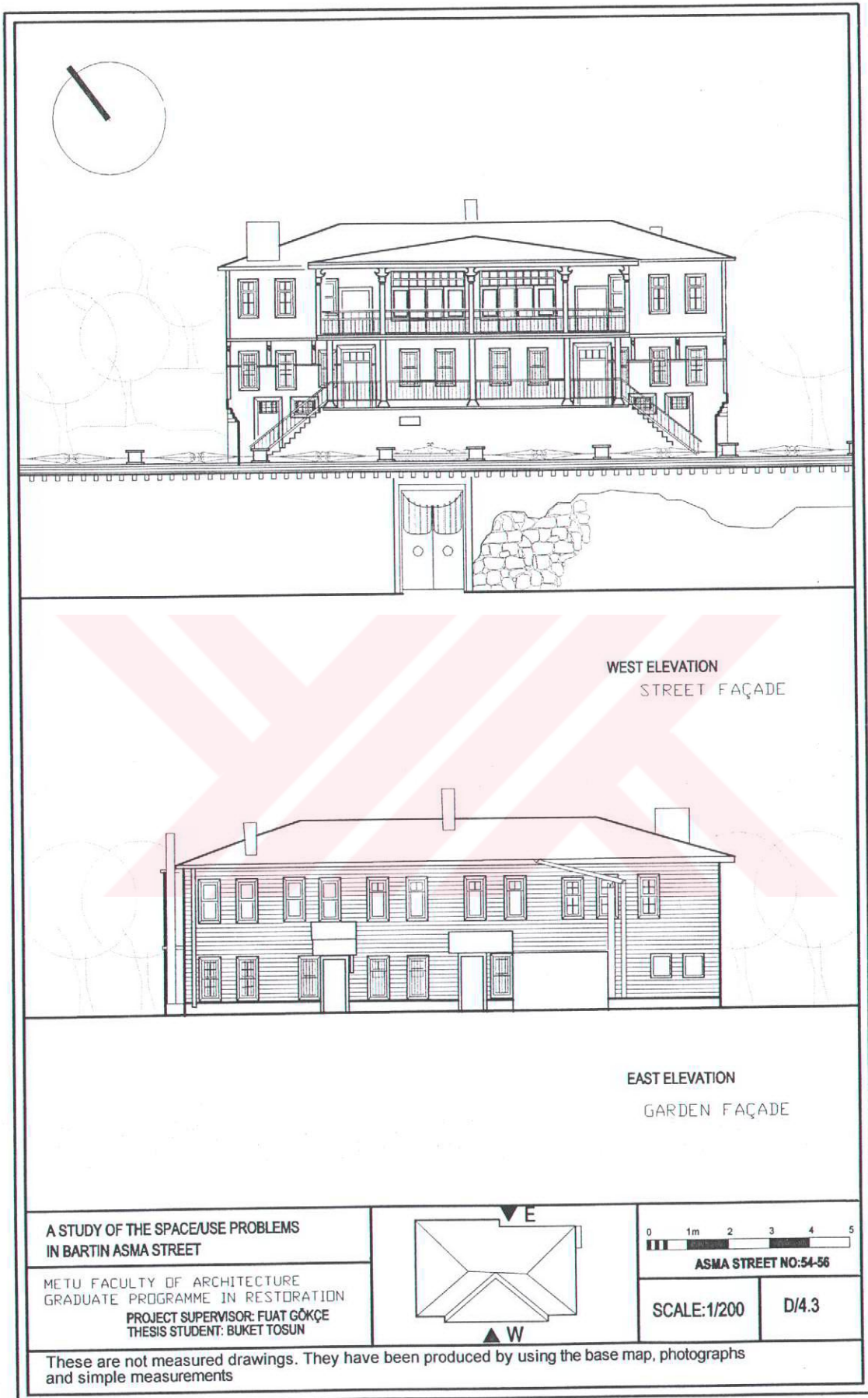


Figure 4.5 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:54-56

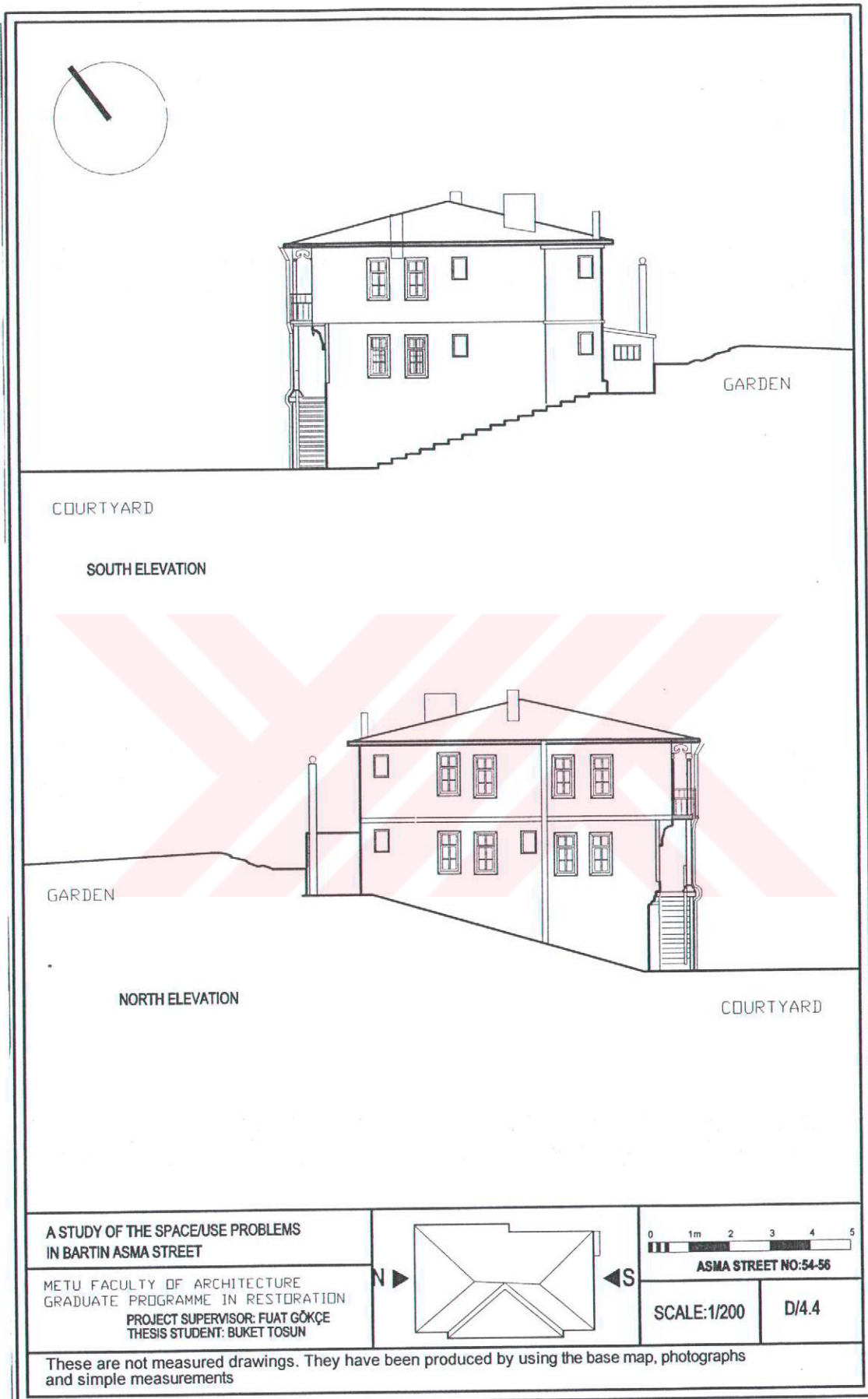


Figure 4.6 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:54-56

Table 4.2 : The Space Quality Of The Building ND:54-56

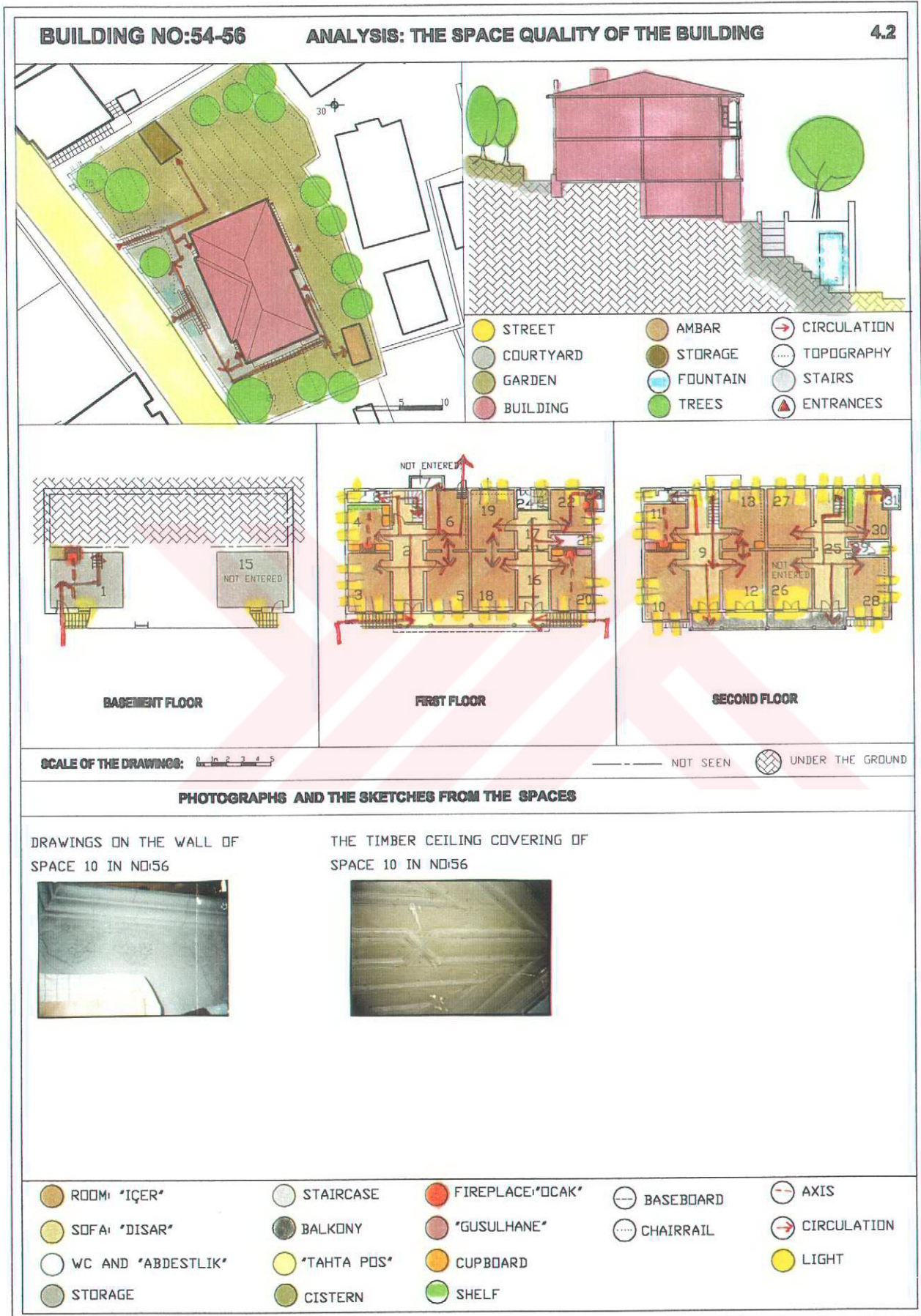


Table 4.3: The Facade Characteristics of Building No:54-56

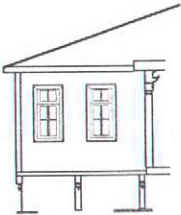
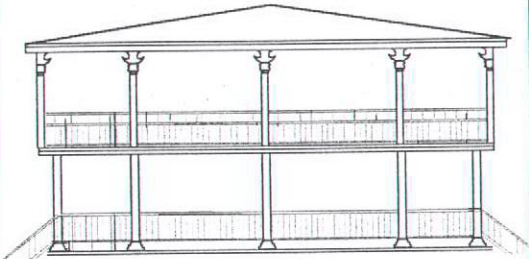
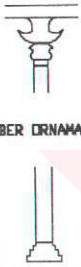
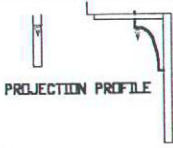
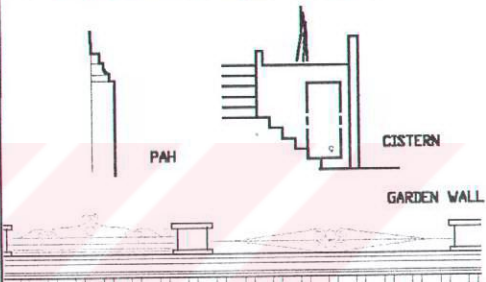
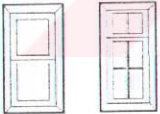


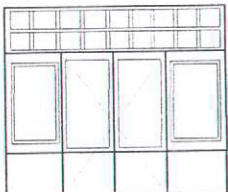
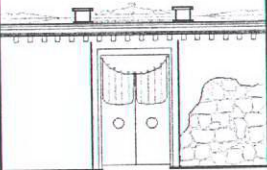
BUILDING NO:54-56 THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING 4.3			
PROJECTIONS		BALCONIES	
			
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS	
 <p>TIMBER ORNAMANTATION AT THE BALCONY POSTS</p>  <p>PROJECTION PROFILE</p>		<p>ROOM 28 HAS GEOMETRICALLY DECORATED WOODEN CEILING ROOM 10 HAS ORIGINAL PAINTINGS ON THE WALL</p>  <p>PAH CISTERN GARDEN WALL</p>	
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALCONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR
			 WC 
DOORS	DOOR+WINDOW	BASEMENT	COURTYARD
			

Table 4.4a User Characteristics and the Use of the Building No:54-56

BUILDING NO:54-56 USER CHARACTERISTICS AND THE USE OF BUILDING 4.4a										
THE USE OF THE BUILDING										
THE OWNER OF THE TWIN HOUSE IS LIVING AT NO:56 AND NO:54 IS DIVIDED AT ONE OF THEM INTO TWO STORIES IN PHYSICALLY AND USAGE. TENANTS ARE LIVING IN THESE TWO SOCIAL UNITS.										
NO:56										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
OWNER	WOMAN	73	-	RENT	BARTIN	50	UPPER STRUCTURE IS REPAIRED PLASTER WC AND BATH ADDED SOME TIMBER ELEMENTS ARE REPLACED	-	2	2/8: 0.25
	SON	43	HIGH SCHOOL	ACCOUNTANT	BARTIN					
				-						
				-						
NO:54 FIRST FLOOR										
FIRST SOCIAL UNIT : AT THE FIRST FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
RENT	WOMAN	50	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	ISTANBUL	20	PLASTER SEPARATIONS WALL TO COMMON SPACE AT THE FIRST FLOOR	-	4	2/4: 0.5
	HUSBAND	50	PRIMARY SCHOOL	FACTORY WORKER						
SECOND SOCIAL UNIT : AT THE SECOND FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
RENT	WOMAN	40	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	BARTIN	3	UPPER STRUCTURE IS REPAIRED PLASTER	BEDROOM	4	4/4: 1
	HUSBAND	42	PRIMARY SCHOOL	FACTORY WORKER						
	DAUGHTER	20	HIGH SCHOOL	-						
	DAUGHTER	19	UNIVERSITY	-						
THE USE OF THE COURTYARD AND GARDEN										
THE GARDEN IS USED BY NO:56.AS THERE IS "KAYRAK" STONE UNDER THE GROUND IT COULD NOT BE PLANTED. THERE ARE: LOCUST, MULBERRY AND PLUM TREES IN THE GARDEN. THE COURTYARD IS USED BOTH BY NO:56 AND THE SOCIAL UNIT AT THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO:54. THERE IS TWO FOUNTAINS FOR EACH HOUSE LOCATED AT THE TWO SIDES OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE COURTYARD.										

Table 4.4b The Use of the Spaces in Building No:54-56

BUILDING NO:54-56 THE USE OF SPACES OF THE BUILDING										4.4b
NO: 56										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES				
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	EVAL.	
1 KITCHEN	1 NOT USED									A
2 COMMON SPACE	2 COMMON SPACE	+	+	+	+					F
3 ROOM	3 LIVINGROOM	+	+	-	-					D
4 KITCHEN	4 KITCHEN	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		F
5 ROOM	5 LIVINGROOM	+	+	-	+					D
6 STORAGE	6 STORAGE	+	+	+	+					F
7	7 WC	COULD NOT BE ENTERED								
8 ABDESTLIK+WC	8 ABDESTLIK+WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		F
9 COMMON SPACE	9 CIRCULATION	+	+	+	+					F
10 COMMON SPACE	10 NOT USED									A
11 ROOM	11 BEDROOM	+	+	+	+					F
7 ROOM	7 BEDROOM+STUDY	+	+	-	+					D
13 ROOM	13 BEDROOM	+	+	+	+					F
14 ABDESTLIK+WC	14 ABDESTLIK+WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		F
SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS: 0 1 2 3 4 5										

Table 4.4c The Use of the Spaces in Building No:54-56


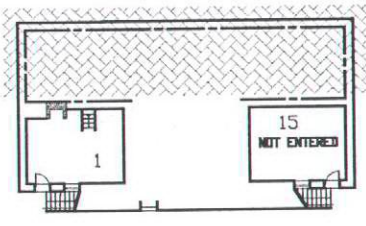
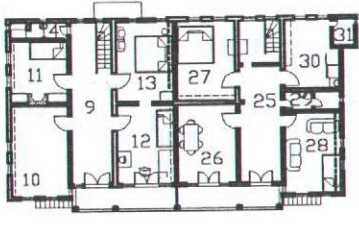
BUILDING NO:54-56 THE USE OF SPACES OF THE BUILDING										4.4c
SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS: 										
 <p style="text-align: center;">BASEMENT FLOOR</p>					 <p style="text-align: center;">SECOND FLOOR</p>					
NO:54 FIRST FLOOR										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			EVAL.	
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH		
15 KITCHEN	15 NOT USED								A	
16 COMMON SPACE	16 CIRCULATION	-	-	-	-				B	
17 COMMON SPACE	17 STORAGE	-	-	-	-				B	
18 ROOM	18 LIVING+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-				B	
19 ROOM	19 SITTING+DININGROOM	-	-	-	-				B	
20 ROOM	20 LIVING +BEDROOM	+	-	+	-				B	
21 ABDESTLIK +WC	21 WC	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	D+E	
22 KITCHEN	22 KITCHEN	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	D+E	
23	23 BATH+WC	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	D+E	
24	24 ENTRANCE	-								
NO:56 SECOND FLOOR										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			EVAL.	
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH		
25 ENTRANCE	25 ENTRANCE	+	+	-	-				D	
26 ROOM	26 DININGROOM	-	-	-	-				A	
27 ROOM	27 MASTERBEDROOM	+	+	-	+				D	
28 ROOM	4 SITTING+BEDROOM	+	-	-	-				B	
29 ABDESTLIK+WC	29 ABDESTLIK+WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	F	
30 ROOM	30 KITCHEN	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	D+E	
31	31 WC+BATH	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	D+E	

Table 4.5b: The Changes in the Building No:54-56

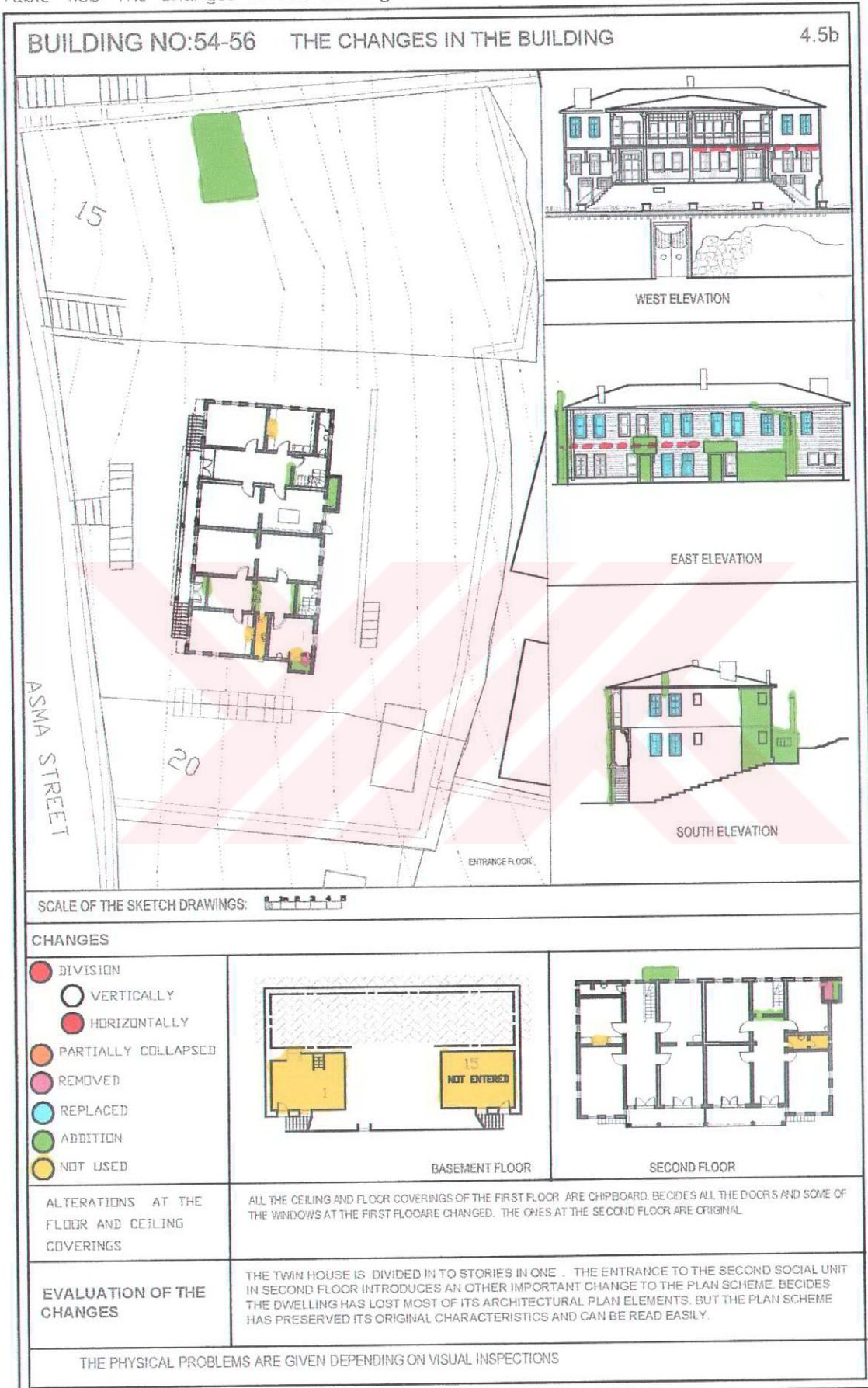


Table 4.6: The Restitution Scheme of the Building No:54-56



Table 4.7: The Evaluations of the Values and the Problems of the Building No:54-56

BUILDING NO:54-56	EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING	4.7
VALUES OF THE BUILDING		
<p>THE BUILDING HAS BEEN LOCATED THREE METRE ABOVE THE STREET LEVEL. IT HAS A COURTYARD IN THE FRONT AND A GARDEN AT THE BACK AND ON BOTH SIDES. THE BUILDING IS A TWIN HOUSE.</p>		
<p>THE BUILDING HAS TWO STORIES ABOVE THE BASEMENT FLOOR. APART FROM ITS BEING A TWIN HOUSE, IT HAS VERY SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES. IT HAS DECORATIVE ELEMENTS ON THE COURTYARD WALL. IT HAS A DECORATIVE COURTYARD ENTRANCE AND DOOR. THERE IS ONE CISTERN FOR EACH BUILDING, WHERE THE RAINWATER IS COLLECTED. THERE IS A WALL PAINTING IN ONE OF THE ROOMS. THIS FEATURE IS UNIQUE WHEN COMPARED TO OTHER BARTIN HOUSES. APART FROM THESE, ALTHOUGH THE BUILDING HAS BEEN DIVIDED, IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS PLAN VALUES (6/8) AND FAÇADE VALUES (7/8).</p>		
<p>IT HAS HIGH ARCHITECTURAL, CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND DOCUMENT VALUES. AS WELL AS THESE, IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, ESPECIALLY THE FAÇADE ELEMENTS.</p>		
PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		
<p>THE BUILDING HAS NO CONSIDERABLE PROBLEMS. IT IS MAINTAINED REGULARLY BY ITS OWNER.</p>		
USER CHARACTERISTICS AND USAGE		
<p>THE OWNER OF THE TWIN HOUSE IS LIVING IN ONE OF THE HOUSES. THE OTHER HOUSE HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO TWO AND GIVEN FOR RENT.</p>		
<p>THE OWNER HAS A FAMILY OF TWO. THERE IS A MOTHER AND A SON. AS THERE ARE EIGHT ROOMS, MOST OF THE SPACES ARE NOT USED.</p>		
<p>NEITHER OF THE HOUSES USE THE BASEMENT FLOOR. IN THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE SECON HOUSE, A TWO MEMBERED FAMILY HAS BEEN LIVING FOR TWENTY YEARS AS TENNANTS. ALTHOUGH THE DWELLING UNIT IS ADEQUATE FOR THIS FAMILY TO LIVE ACCORDING TO THE CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARDS, THEY ARE NOT USING THE SPACES SUFFICIENTLY. ONLY THE WETSPACES ARE IN POOR CONDITION. BATHROOM IS ENTERED FROM KITCHEN.</p>		
<p>IN THE OTHER DWELLIN, A FAMILY OF FOUR MEMBERS IS LIVING AS TENNANTS. ALTHOUGH THE DWELLING UNIT IS ADEQUATE FOR THIS FAMILY TO LIVE ACCORDING TO THE CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARDS, THEY ARE NOT USING THE SPACES SUFFICIENTLY. THE BATHROOM IS IN POOR CONDITION.</p>		
GENERAL EVALUATION		
<p>THE BUILDING HAS IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, DOCUMENTATION VALUES TO BE PRESERVED. IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS VALUES. IT HAS NO SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS. THE FAMILIES LIVING IN THE DWELLING UNITS ARE SUFFICIENT AND APPROPRIATE FOR THE BUILDINGS. ONLY A REORGANISATION IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO PLAN THE USAGE OF THE SPACES IN AN APPROPRIATE WAY.</p>		
<p>THE OWNER'S HOUSE CAN BE REORGANISED ACCORDING TO MOTHER-SON-WIFE-CHILD PROFILE, WHEN THE SON OF THE FAMILY IS CONSIDERED TO BE OF AN AGE TO GET MARRIED. THE BATHROOM SPACES SHOULD BE REDESIGNED IN THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY.</p>		

Table 4.8 Proposals of Interventions for the Building No:54-56

BUILDING NO:54-56	PROPOSALS FOR INTERVENTIONS	4.8
MAIN DECISIONS		
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED. THE BUILDING HAS POTENTIAL TO CONTINUE ITS 'DWELLING' FUNCTION. THE REORGANISATION COULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE OWNERS, THE USER CHARACTERISTICS. THE REORGANISATION SHOULD BE ADEQUATE TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE INTERVENTIONS OF THE BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS</p>		
GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, STRUCTURAL SYSTEM AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING SHOULD BE PROTECTED AS THEY ARE THE IDENTITY AS A DOCUMENT AND CULTURAL VALUE 2. THE ADDITIONS WHICH REFLECT THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, TECNOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ITS PERIOD SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 3. CAUSES OF PHYSICAL DETERIORATIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF THE DWELLING. MAJOR DEFORMATIONS IN ITS STRUCTURE SHOULD BE CORRECTED. 4. THE ADDITIONS WHICH DESTROY THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLAN SCHEME AND THE SPACE SHARACTERISTICS SHOULD BE REMOVED. 5. THE REMOVAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IF THE MATERIAL, DIMENSION, FORM, LOCATION AND THE DETAILS ARE KNOWN. 6. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED. 7. IF THERE IS NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIMENSION, FORM, DETAIL OF THE REMOVED ELEMENTS, THE ORIGINAL TRACES SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 8. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION. 		
CORRECTIONS		
<p>DEFORMATIONS IN THE BUILDING, DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE CORRECTED. THE FULLY DETERIORATED TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE REMOVED. THE NEW TIMBER ELEMENTS, THE SOUND PARTS OF TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE PRESERVATIVES WHICH THE EXPERTS SHOULD DECIDE; AGAINST THE DETERIORATION EFFECT OF SUN, WATER, INSECT, AND FUNGI ATTACK.</p> <p>THE ADDITION OF WET SPACES AND ADDITIONAL WALLS IN THE COMMON SPACE 16 SHOULD BE REMOVED ACCORDING TO APPROACH 4</p>		
COMPLETIONS		
<p>THE BATHROOM SPACES SHOULD BE ADDED IN DETAIL WHICH THEY DO NOT DAMAGE THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, FACADE SCHEME AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING.</p>		
FUNCTIONING		
<p>THE DWELLING SHOULD CONTINUE ITS 'DWELLING' FUNCTION IN ITS CURRENT PLAN ARRANGEMENT</p> <p>THE LOW DENSITY PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED IN NO:56 FOR THE WHOLLY USAGE OF THE BUILDING. THE NEW REORGANISATION COULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT USER CHARACTERISTICS, THE OWNER AND HIS NEW FAMILY. THE REORGANISATION IN NO:54 SHOULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO NEWLY DECIDED TENANTS CHARACTERISTICS WHICH WILL BE ADEQUATE TO THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS.</p>		

Table 4.9 Proposals for Usage of Spaces and Space Organisation of Building No:54-56

BUILDING NO:54-56 PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE OF THE SPACES AND SPACE ORGANIZATION										4.9
THE SPACE NO	THE ORIGINAL USAGE	LOCATION	RELATION WITH	APPROXIMATE AREA	LIGHT AND VENTILATION	ORIENTATION	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	THE PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE	THE REORGANISATION OF THE SPACE	
1a	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	COURTYARD	18 metersquare	DARK SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	CISTERN, FIREPLACE	STORAGE	STORAGE, HEATING	
1b	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	COURTYARD	COULD NOT BE ENTERED	DARK SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	COULD NOT BE ENTERED	STORAGE	STORAGE, HEATING	
2	COMMON SPACE	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	COURTYARD, SPACE 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	16 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	STAIRCASE	COMMON SPACE	COMMON SPACE	
3	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 2, 6	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	SHELF, CUPBOARD, FIREPLACE	ROOM	SALDOON	
4	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 2	12 metersquare	MOST LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD WEST		ROOM	LIVING ROOM	
5	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 2	9 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	NORTH		ROOM	BEDROOM	
6	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	GARDEN, SPACE 2, 3, WC	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	GARDEN NORTH-EAST	SHELF	ROOM	KITCHEN	
7	'ABDESTLIK', WC	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 2	3 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	GARDEN, NORTH		BATHROOM, WC	BATHROOM, WC	
8	COMMON SPACE	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	BALCONY, SPACE 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	STAIRCASE	COMMON SPACE	COMMON SPACE	
9	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 12, 8	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST		ROOM	STUDY ROOM	
10	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 8	12.5 metersquare	MOST LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD WEST		ROOM	BEDROOM	
11	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 8	9 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	NORTH	CUPBOARD, FIREPLACE	ROOM	BEDROOM	
12	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 9, 8	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	GARDEN NORTH-EAST	CUPBOARD, WALL PAINTING	ROOM	BEDROOM	
13	'ABDESTLIK', WC	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 8	3 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	GARDEN, NORTH		BATHROOM, WC	BATHROOM, WC	
14	COMMON SPACE	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	COURTYARD SPACE 15,16,17,18,19	16 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	STAIRCASE	COMMON SPACE	COMMON SPACE	
15	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 14	12 metersquare	MOST LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	'GUSULHANE', CUPBOARD, FIREPLACE	ROOM	SALDOON	
16	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 14,17	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD WEST		ROOM	LIVINGROOM	
17	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 14,16	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	NORTH		ROOM	BEDROOM	
18	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 14, WC	9 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	GARDEN NORTH-EAST	FIREPLACE	ROOM	KITCHEN	
19	'ABDESTLIK', WC	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 14	3 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	SOUTH-EAST		BATHROOM, WC	BATHROOM, WC	
20	COMMON SPACE	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	BALCONY, SPACE 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	STAIRCASE	COMMON SPACE	COMMON SPACE	
21	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 20	12.5 metersquare	MOST LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST		ROOM	SALDOON	
22	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 20	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	COURTYARD WEST		ROOM	LIVINGROOM	
23	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 20, WC	9 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	NORTH		ROOM	KITCHEN	
24	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 20	12 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	GARDEN NORTH-EAST		ROOM	BEDROOM	
25	'ABDESTLIK', WC	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 20	3 metersquare	LIGHTED SPACE	SOUTH-EAST		BATHROOM, WC	BATHROOM, WC	

Table 4.10a: The Reorganisation of the Building No:54-56



Table 4.10a.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:54-56

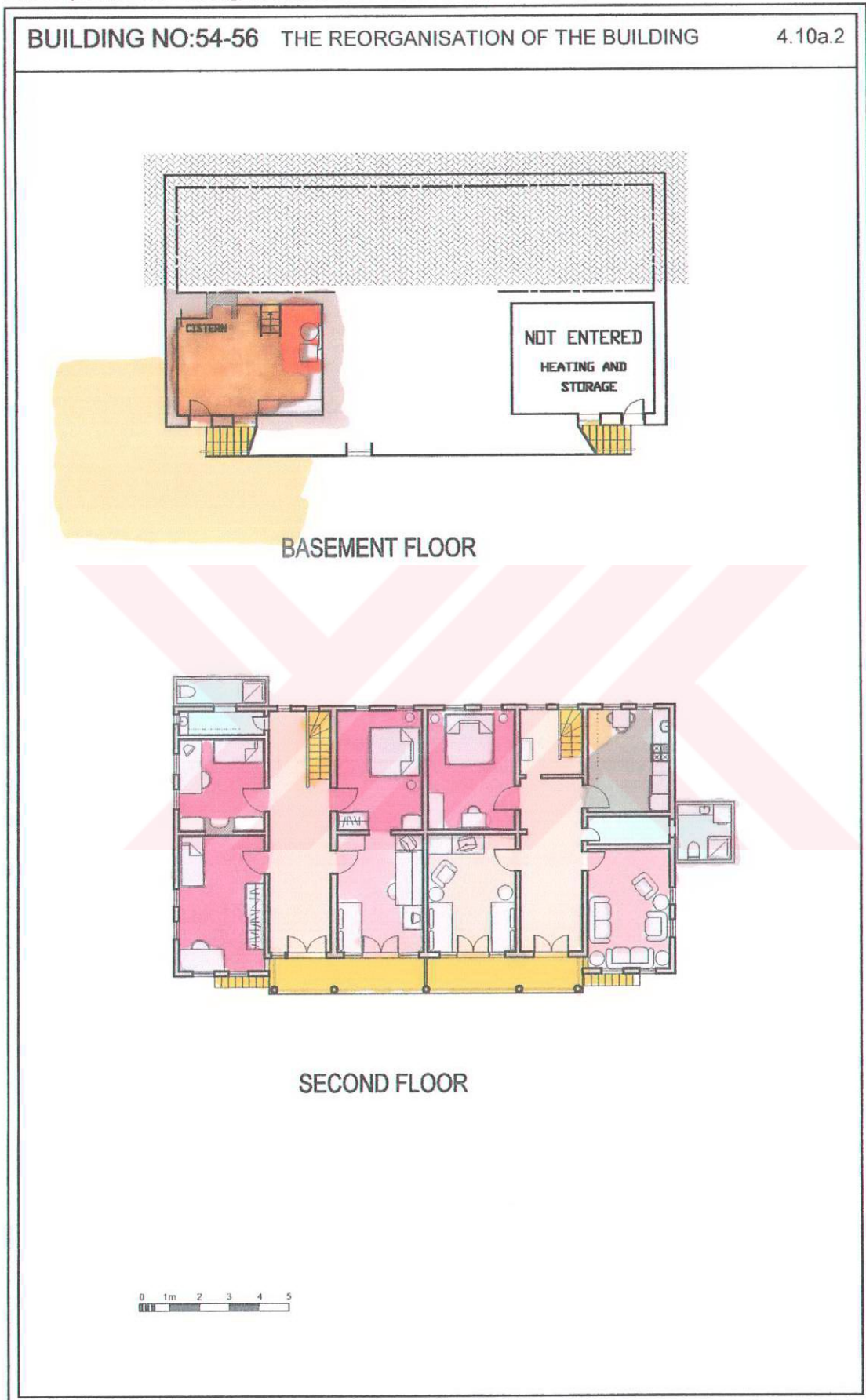


Table 4.10a.3: The Reorganisation of the Building No:54-56

BUILDING NO:54-56 THE REORGANISATION OF THE BUILDING	4.10a.3
NO:56	
<p>BUILDING NO 56 HAS BEEN REORGANISED FOR THE OLD LADY AND HIS SON AND HIS FAMILY OF FOUR. AS THE LADY IS TOO OLD, SHE CANNOT USE THE STAIRS SO EASILY AND SHE PREFERS TO SIT AND SLEEP AT THE FIRST FLOOR. THE ROOM AT THE LEFT BACK SIDE OF THE HOUSE IN THE FIRST FLOOR HAS BEEN REORGANISED AS A BEDROOM FOR HER. THIS ROOM ORIGINALLY HAS A FIREPLACE AND CUPBOARDS. OPPOSITE SPACE HAD BEEN A CELLAR AND IT HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A KITCHEN, WHERE ALL THE KITCHEN EQUIPMENTS ARE PLACED. THIS AREA WILL BE CONTINUED TO BE USED AS A DINING AREA AS WELL. THERE IS AN ENTRANCE FROM THE GARDEN TO THIS SPACE. THIS WILL PROVIDE AN EASY ACCESS TO THE GARDEN. SO IT WILL BE USED AS A SITTING AND DINING AREA IN GOOD WEATHER. THE WASHING MACHINE, TOO IS KEPT IN THIS SPACE DUE TO THE FACT THAT THEY PREFER TO HANG THEIR CLOTHES OUTSIDE AND THEY PREFER THIS EASY ACCESS. THE ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE HAD BEEN USED AS A SITTING ROOM AND WITH A REORGANISATION, IT CONTINUES THIS FUNCTION. THE SAME SITUATION IS VALID FOR THE ROOM OPPOSITE, WHICH HAD BEEN REORGANISED AS A SALON. THERE WAS A WC AND AN "ABDESTLIK" AT THE BACK OF THE HOUSE. THIS SPACE HAD BEEN USED FOR BATHING AS WELL. BUT THIS IS QUITE AN INCONVENIENCY FOR THE FAMILY. SO, INSTEAD OF ALTERING A ROOM FOR A BATHROOM AN CAUSING CHANGE IN THIS ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, A SMALL ADDITION TO THE BACK OF THE HOUSE HAS BEEN PROPOSED. THIS IS ONE METRES TO TWO METRES IN SIZE. IN THIS MODULE, A SHOWER TUB AND A WC HAS BEEN ADDED. IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE, THERE IS A SINK WITH CUPBOARDS, AND A SHELF HAS BEEN SUGGESTED. THIS MODULE WILL CONTINUE FOR THE FAÇADE HEIGHT, TWO STORIES AND ON THE UPPER STOREY, THE SAME SCHEME HAS BEEN DESIGNED. THIS ADDED MODULE HAS ITS SEPARATE WALLS OF A SKELETON SYSTEM; TIMBER OR STEEL. IT WILL SUPPORT ITSELF THUS CAUSING NO CHANGE OR PROBLEMS IN THE WALLS OR STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSE.</p>	
<p>IN THE SECOND FLOOR, ONE MASTER BEDROOM, TWO BEDROOMS FOR EACH CHILD AND A STUDY ROOM FOR THE MAN HAS BEEN CONSIDERED AND ROOMS HAVE BEEN REORGANISED, PROVIDING SUFFICIENT CUPBOARDS AND STUDY TABLES FOR THE CHILDREN. TODAY, THE MAN USES HIS BEDROOM AS A STUDY TOO, THIS SCHEME HAS BEEN PROPOSED FOR THIS REASON. AS HE IS AN ACCOUNTANT, HE NEEDS TO WORK AT NIGHTS AND NEEDS A PRIVATE SPACE FOR THIS.</p>	
<p>IN THE BASEMENT, THERE IS A FIREPLACE. THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE WILL USE THIS AS A BARBECUE AREA, AND THUS THE COURTYARD WILL BE USED FOR DINING AS EALL, AT TIMES. THERE IS ALSO A HEATING SYSTEM PLACED HERE, WITH ITS SMALL BOILER, WATER TANK AND FUEL TANK.</p>	
<p>NO 54 HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO TO AND GIVEN FOR RENT.</p>	
<p>IN THE FIRST DWELLING UNIT IN THE FIRST FLOOR, AN OLD COUPLE LIVE. THE BEDROOM HAS BEEN REORGANISED BY CHANGING THE LOCATION OF THE BED TO PROVIDE SPACE FOR A CUPBOARD AND A CHEST. ALSO, IN THIS WAY, WINDOWS CAN BE ACCESSED MORE EASILY. FOR THE KITCHEN, A NEW COUNTER ORGANISATION HAS BEEN PROPOSED. THE BATHROOM, WC ADDITION OPENING TO THE KITCHEN HAS BEEN REMOVED BECAUSE OF THE UNHEALTHY SITUATION CAUSED BY IT. A NEW MODULE HAS BEEN PROPOSED FOR THE BATHROOM ON THE "ABDESTLIK" SIDE OF THE HOUSE. THIS MODULE IS TWO METRES BY TWO METRES. IT IS OF TIMBER OR STEEL CONSTRUCTION, JUST LIKE THE ONE IN THE NEXT HOUSE. IT CONTAINS A BATH TUB, A WASHING MACHINE, A WC AND A SINK WITH CUBBOARDS. THE SITTING ROOM AND THE SALON HAVE BEEN REORGANISED IN A WAY TO MAKE THE EXISTING CUPBOARDS USEFUL.</p>	
<p>IN THE SECOND DWELLING UNIT IN THE SECOND FLOOR, AN YOUNG COUPLE LIVE. THE BEDROOM HAS BEEN REORGANISED BY CHANGING THE LOCATION OF THE BED TO PROVIDE SPACE FOR A CUPBOARD AND A CHEST. ALSO, IN THIS WAY, WINDOWS CAN BE ACCESSED MORE EASILY. FOR THE KITCHEN, A NEW COUNTER ORGANISATION HAS BEEN PROPOSED. THE BATHROOM, WC ADDITION OPENING TO THE KITCHEN HAS BEEN REMOVED BECAUSE OF THE UNHEALTHY SITUATION CAUSED BY IT. A NEW MODULE HAS BEEN PROPOSED FOR THE BATHROOM ON THE "ABDESTLIK" SIDE OF THE HOUSE. THIS MODULE IS TWO METRES BY TWO METRES. IT IS OF TIMBER OR STEEL CONSTRUCTION, JUST LIKE THE ONE IN THE NEXT HOUSE. IT CONTAINS A BATH TUB, A WASHING MACHINE, A WC AND A SINK WITH CUBBOARDS. THE SITTING ROOM AND THE SALON HAVE BEEN REORGANISED FOR THE LIKES OF A YOUNG COUPLE AND FOR CONTEMPORARY USE.</p>	

Table 51 Identity Card Of The Building No:95A-B

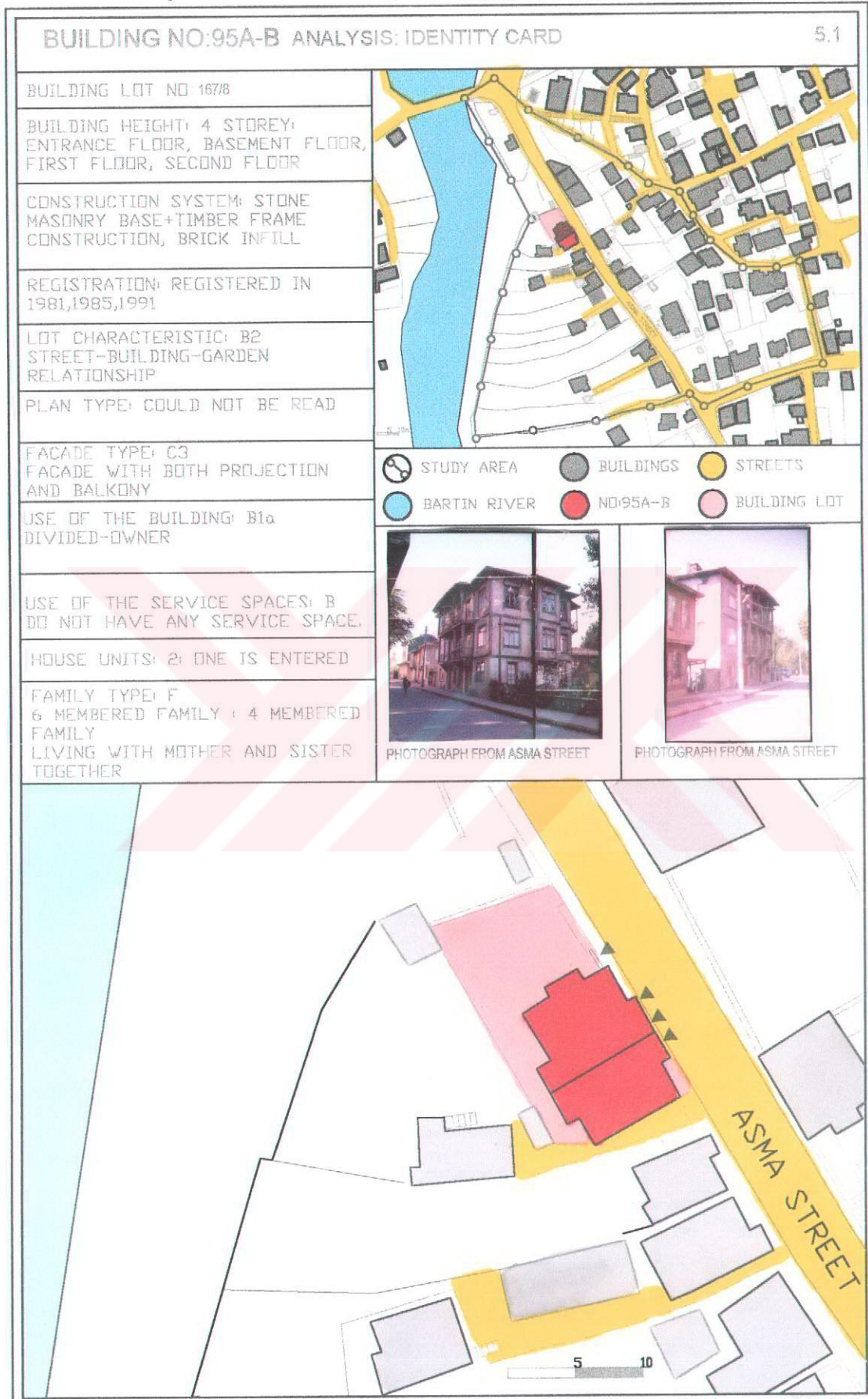


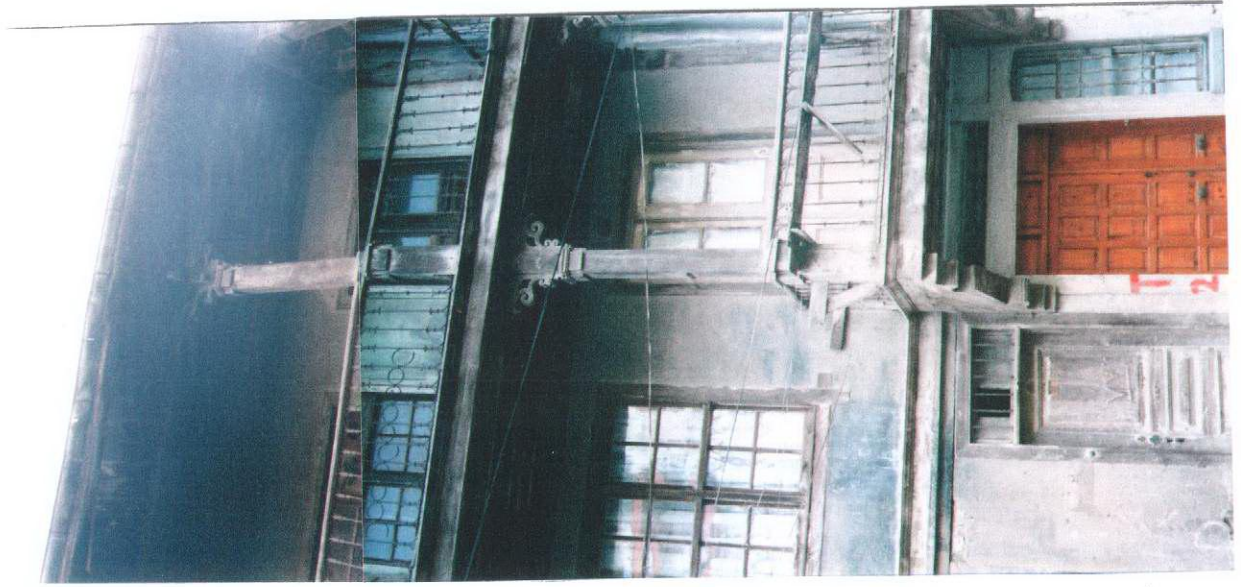
Figure 5.1: Photographs of No:95A-95B



STREET
FACADE



COURTYARD
FACADE



DETAIL

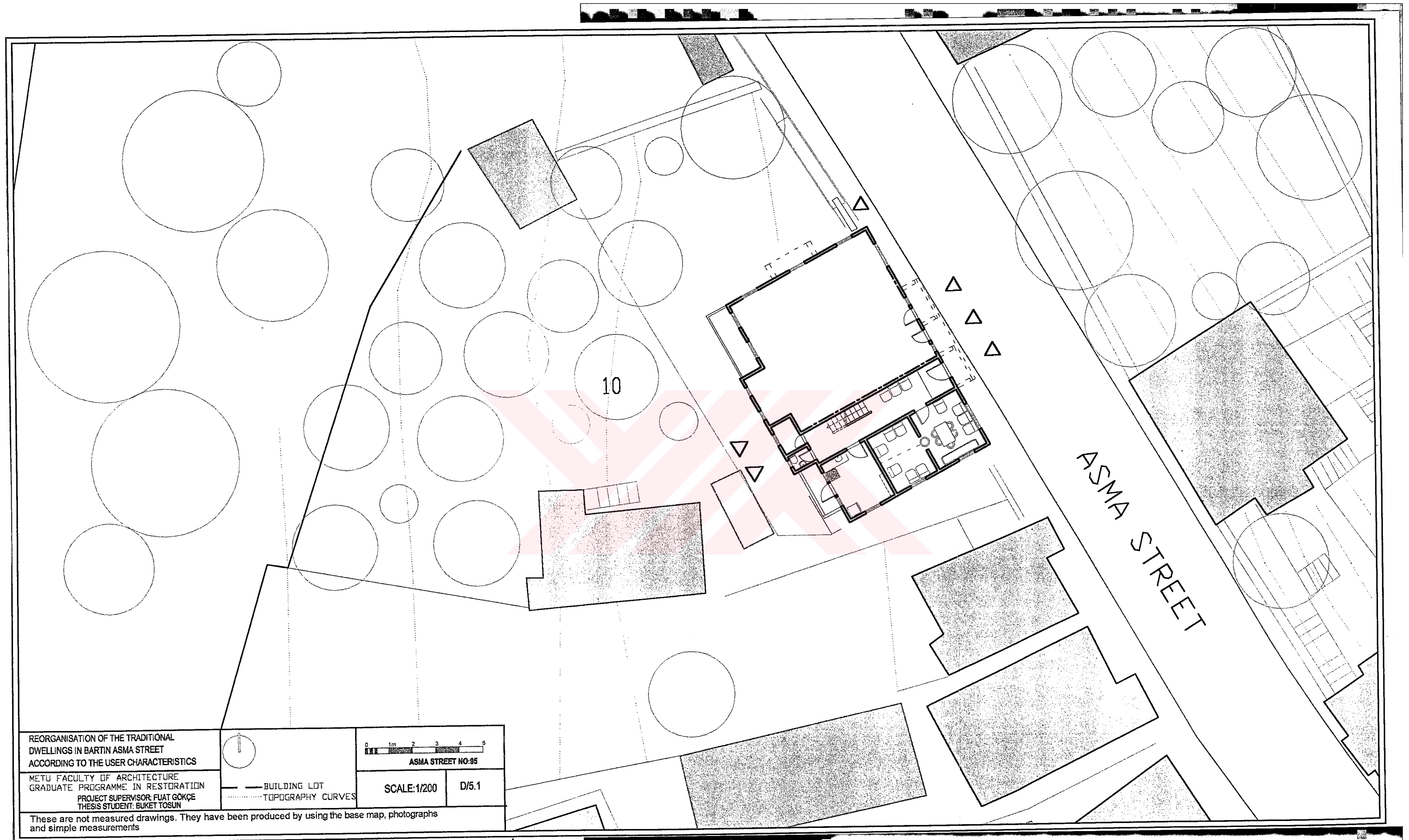


Figure 5.2 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No.95AB

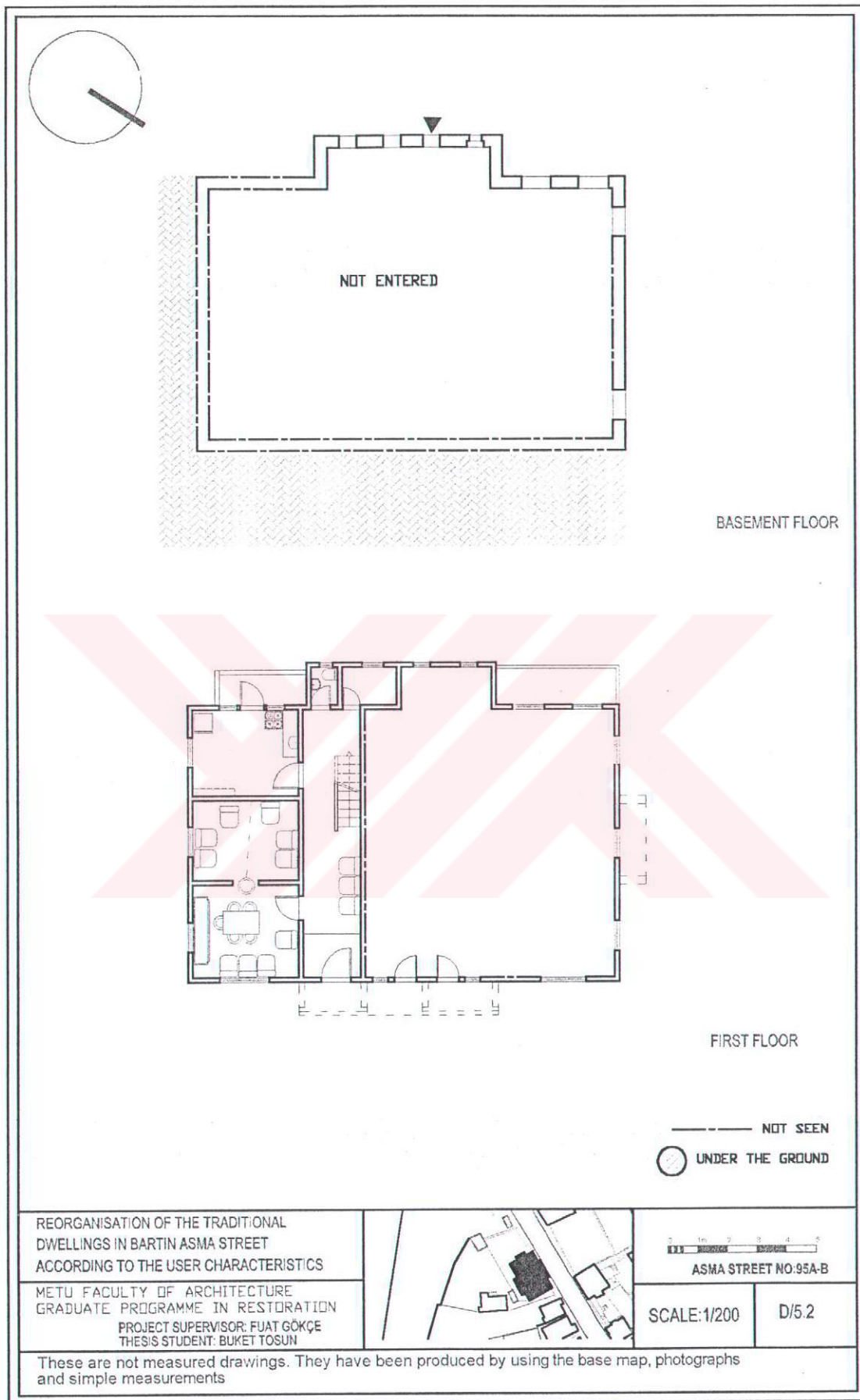


Figure 5.3 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:95AB

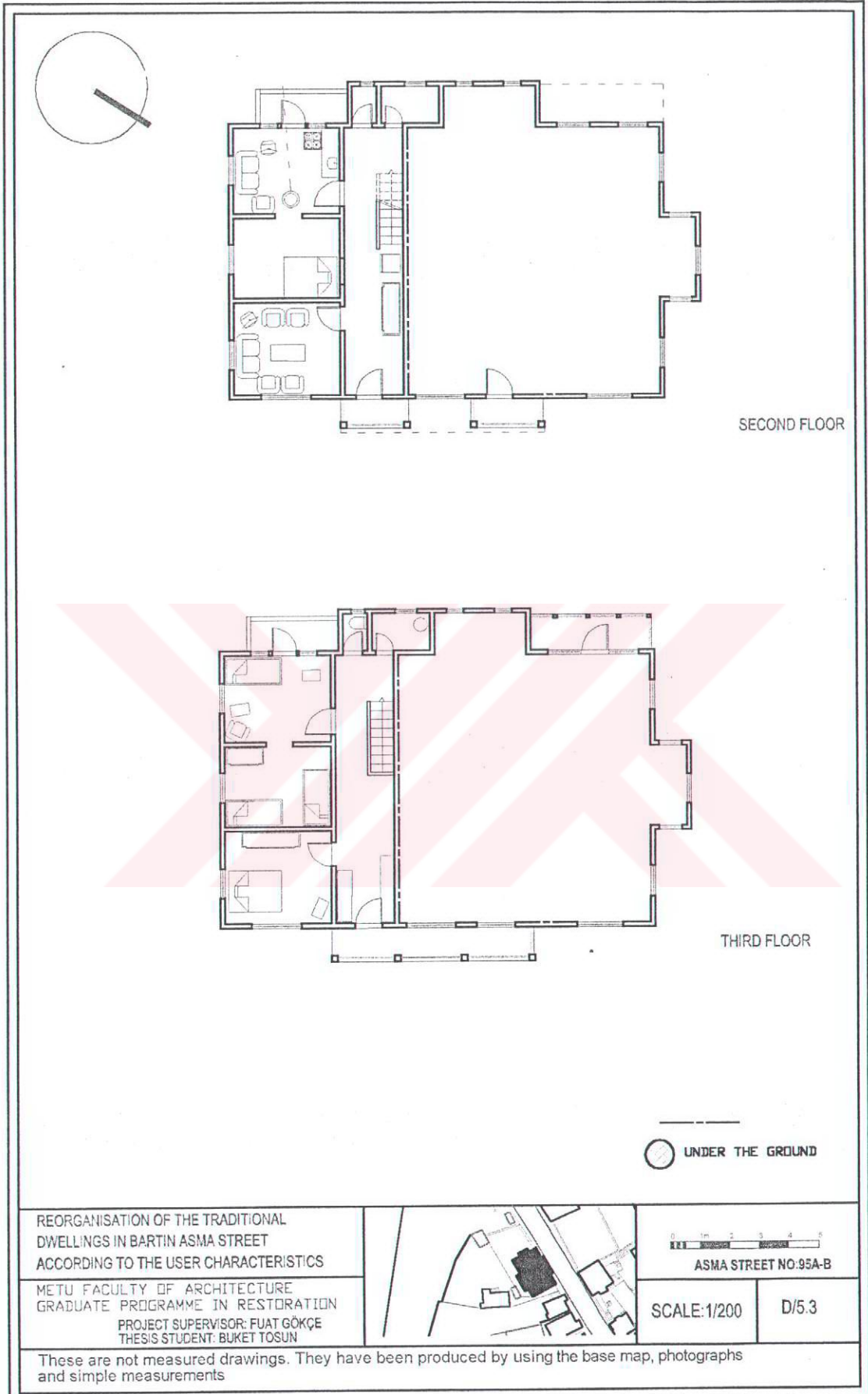


Figure 5.4 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:95AB



Figure 5.5 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:95AB



Figure 5.6 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:95AB

Table 5.2 : The Space Quality Of The Building NO:95A

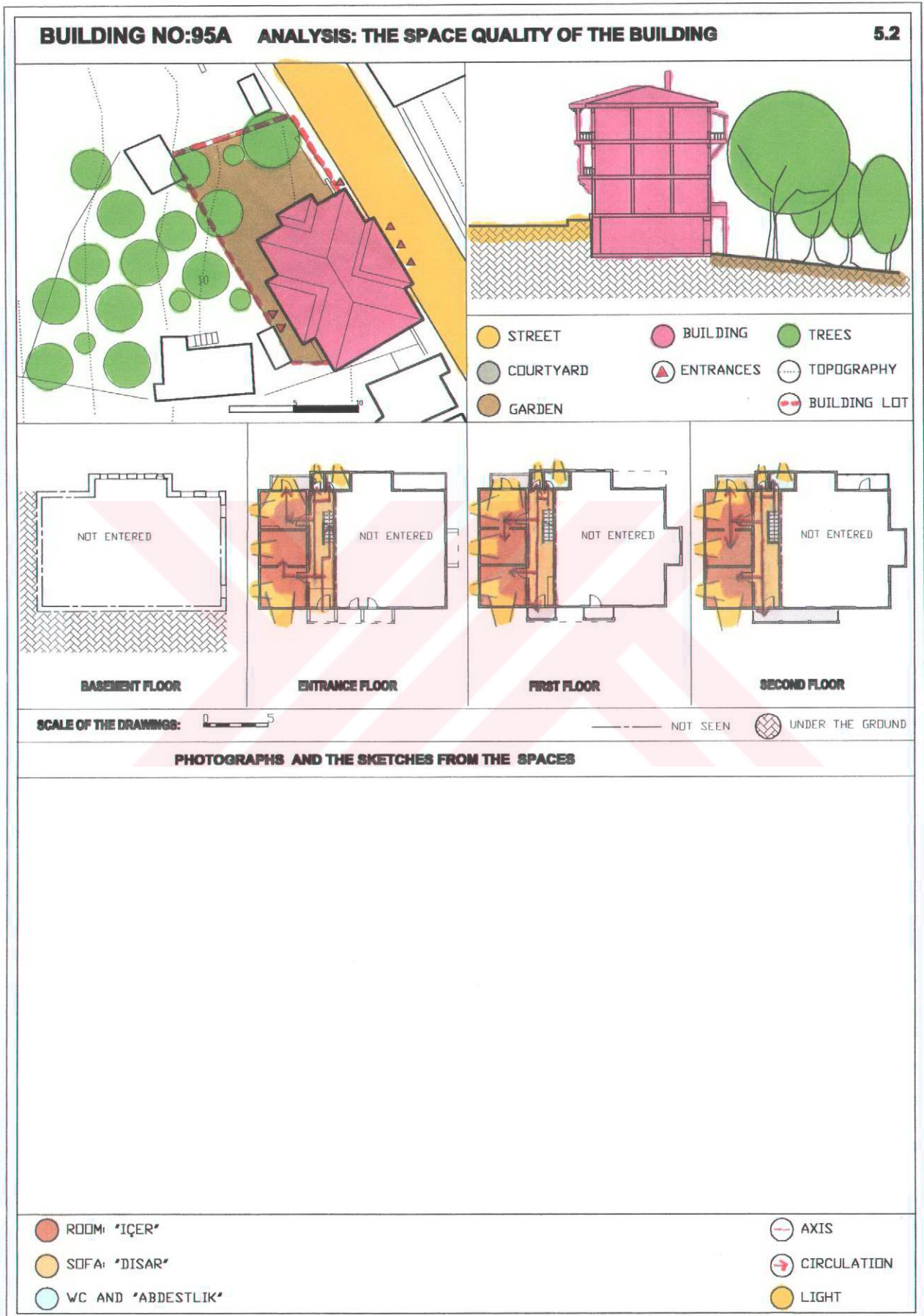


Table 5.3 : The Facade Quality Of The Building NO:95

BUILDING NO:95		ANALYSIS:THE FACADE QUALITY OF THE BUILDING		5.3
PROJECTIONS		BALKONIES		
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
<p>THE TIMBER POSTS OF THE BALKONY</p> <p>THE ELEMENTS UNDER THE PROJECTION AND BALKONIES</p>		<p>THE ELEMENTS UNDER THE EAVES</p>		
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
		<p>WC</p>		
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	ENTRANCE	GARDEN

Table 5.4 : The Use Of The Building NO:95

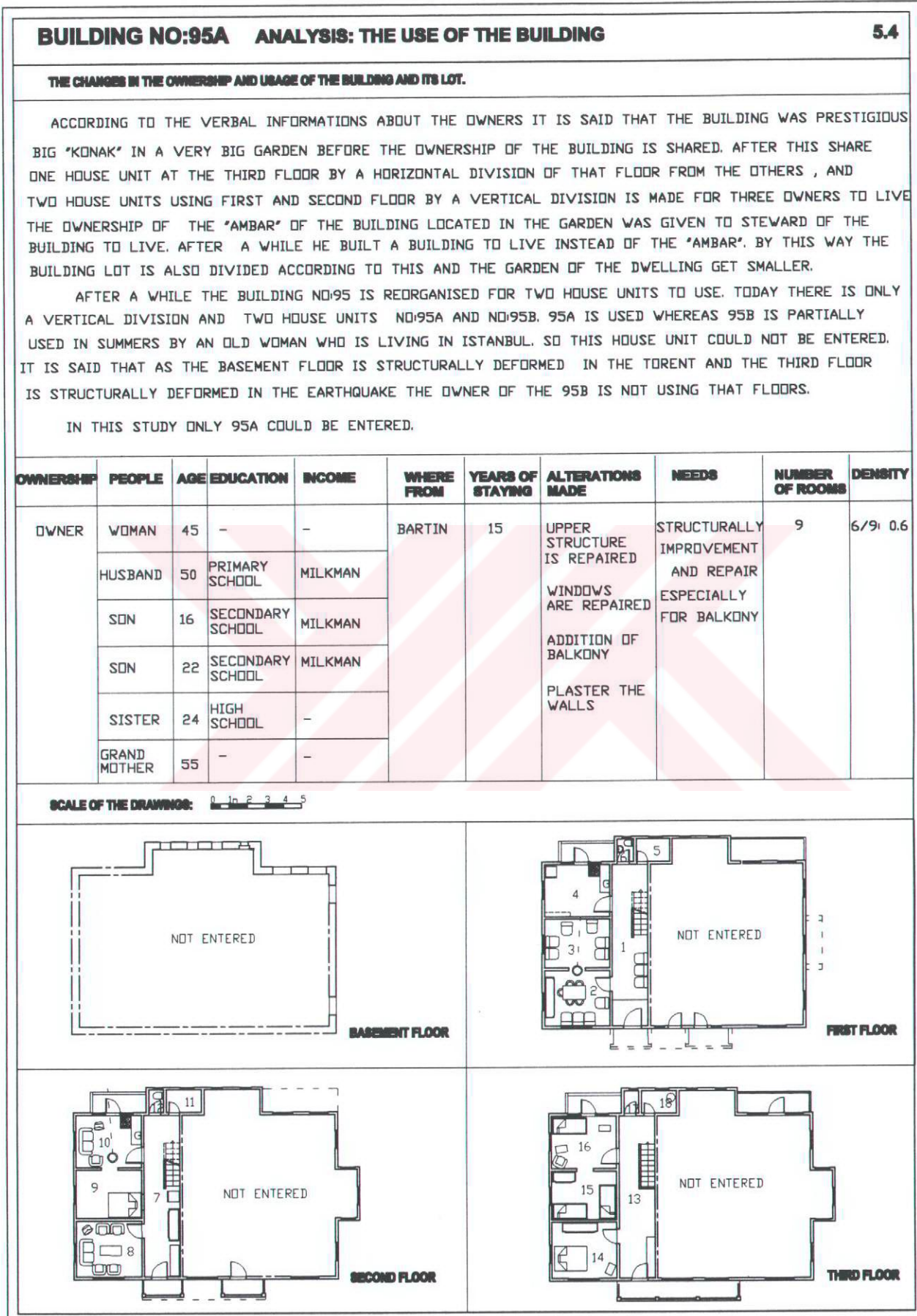


Table 5.4b: The Use Of The Building NO:95

BUILDING NO:95A ANALYSIS: THE USE OF THE BUILDING										5.4b
THE USAGE OF THE NO:95A										
<p>WITHOUT ANY PHYSICAL DIVISION THERE ARE 3 SOCIAL UNITS LIVING IN THE SAME HOUSE UNIT. THEY SHARED THE STORIES IN EACH OTHER . GRANDMOTHER IS USING THE ENTRANCE FLOOR; HER DAUGHTER AND HER FAMILY OF 4 ARE USING THE SECOND FLOOR SHARING THE FIRST FLOOR TOGETHER WITH HER SISTER.</p>										
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			FEEDBACK	QUALITY
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	FEEDBACK	QUALITY
1	CORRIDOR	+	+	+	+					F
2	LIVING ROOM +BEDROOM	-	-	-	-					A
3	SALON	+	+	-	+					D
4	KITCHEN	+	+	-	-	+	+	+		D
5	BATHROOM	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		F
6	WC	+	-	+	-	+	+	+		F
7	CORRIDOR	+	+	+	+					F
8	SALON	-	+	+	+					C
9	BEDROOM OF SISTER	-	-	-	-					C
10	KITCHEN + LIVING ROOM	+	-	-	-	+	+	+		B
11	LAUNDRY ROOM	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		F
12	WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		F
13	CORRIDOR	+	+	+	+					F
14	BEDROOM	+	+	+	+					F
15	BEDROOM	+	+	+	-					D
16	BEDROOM	+	+	+	-					D
17	WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		F
18	BATHROOM	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		F
THE USAGE OF THE BASEMENT FLOOR										
<p>THE BASEMENT FLOOR COULD NOT ENTERED. IT IS SAID THAT IT IS ALSO DIVIDED VERTICALLY INTO TWO THE HOUSE UNITS WERE USING THEM AS STORAGE SPACES BUT AFTER THE TORENT THEY HAD LOCKED THE BASEMENT FLOOR.</p>										
THE USAGE OF THE GARDEN										
<p>IT IS NOT USED ONLY FEW TREES ARE PRESENT.</p>										

Table 5.5 : The Physical Changes In The Building NO:95

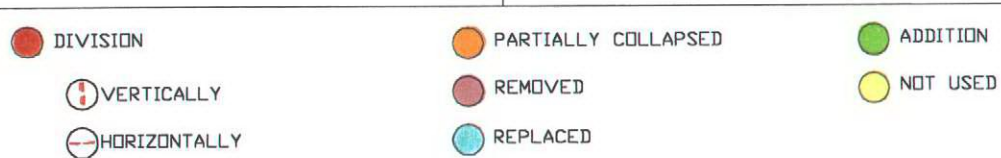

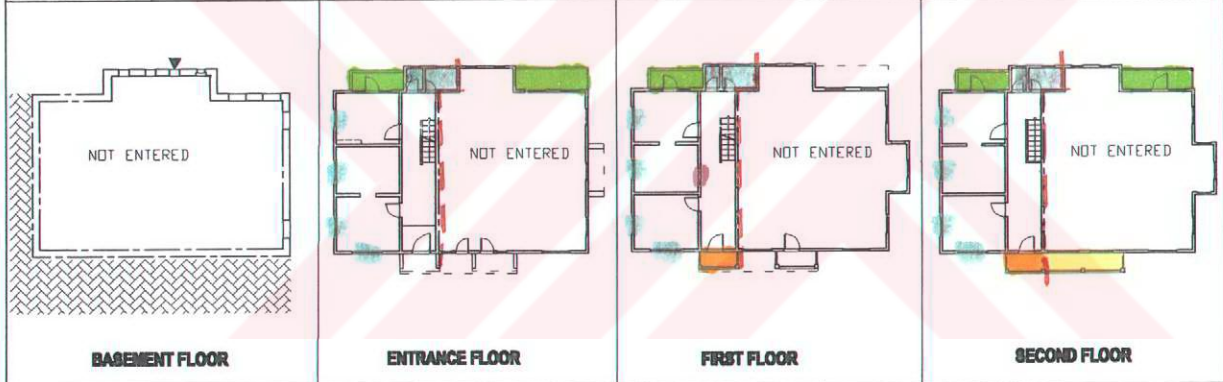
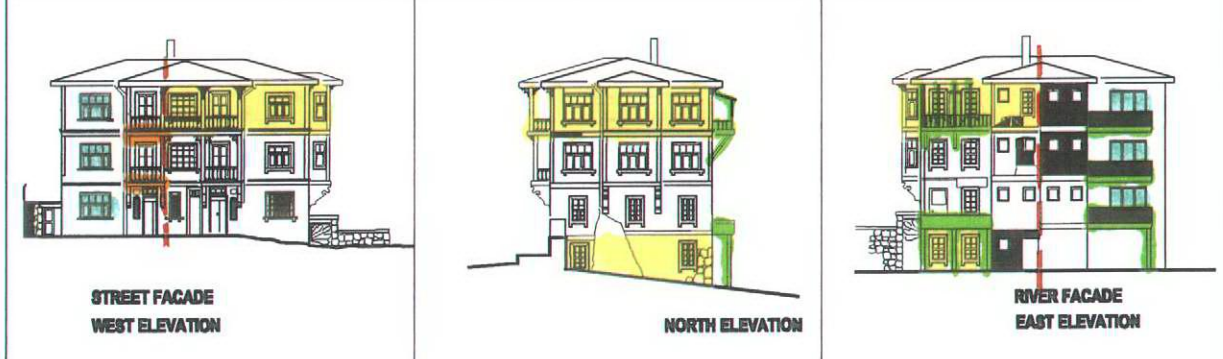
BUILDING NO:95		THE PHYSICAL CHANGES IN THE BUILDING		5.5
	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	SETTLEMENT PROBLEM : THE UPPER STRUCTURE ESPECIALLY ON THE BALKONY OF THE SECOND FLOOR AND DAMPNESS RISING DAMP AT THE EAST FACADE MOST	TIMBER PLASTER STONE	INSECT ATTACK DISCOLORISATION FIBERISATION LOSS OF MATERIAL AT THE BACK FACADE DISCOLORISATION NEARER TO ROOF AND BASEMENT RISING DAMP DETACHMENT	
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND MATERIAL LOSS : BALUSTRATES OF THE STAIRCASE TILES AND GUTTER	TIMBER CEMENT	INSECT ATTACK USAGE AT THE FACADES OF NO:95A	
ALTERATIONS				
ALTERATIONS SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 				
				
				
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS		ALL THE CEILING COVERINGS EXCEPT THE ONES AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR ARE CHIPBOARD IN THE NO-95A THE FLOORS OF THE ROOMS ARE COVERED WITH OILCLOTH, THE WC AND BATHROOMS ARE CERAMICS AS COVERINGS.		
EVALUATION OF THE ALTERATIONS		THE BUILDING IS CHANGED A LOT IN ITS PLAN ARRANGEMENT BY THE DIVISIONS, SO THE ORIGINAL PLAN CAN NOT BE READ, AND IT LOST MOST OF ITS PLAN ELEMENTS BY THE CHANGES. ON THE OTHER HAND THE FACADE PRESERVED MOST OF ITS VALUES AND ORIGINAL SCHEME. FACADE HAS UNIQUE ELEMENTS THAT HAS BOTH HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES. SO IT MUST BE PRESERVED. ALTHOUGH THE TIMBER ELEMENTS IN THE BUILDING IS CHANGED THEY HAVE A SERIOUS DETERIORATION PROBLEM ESPECIALLY INSECT ATTACK.		

Table 5.6 : Evaluation Of The Building NO:95

BUILDING NO:95		EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING		5.6
RESTITUTION SCHEME				
<p>AS MOST OF THE PARTS OF THE BUILDING COULD NOT BE ENTERED A RELIABLE RESTITUTION SCHEME CAN NOT BE DONE IT IS ANALYSED FROM THE ENTERED PARTS THAT THE BUILDING IS ALTERED IN PLAN ORGANISATION A LOT BY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DIVISIONS MADE IN TIME. SO THAT THE ORIGINAL CAN NOT BE UNDESTOOD., BUT FROM THE FACADE ARRANGEMENT AND THE BIGNESS OF THE BUILDING IT CAN BE SAID THAT IT COULD HAVE CENTRAL "KARNIYARIK" PLAN TYPE IN ITS ORIGINAL. IT COULD ALSO BE TWIN HOUSE LIKE NO:54-56 BUT THE CENTRAL SPACE IN 95A HAS NO VALUE OF A SOFA BUT A CORRIDOR. SO THIS COULD BE ANALYSED ONLY BY ENTERING 95B BUT AS THE BUILDING IS NOT ENTERED AT ALL, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THESE INFORMATIONS FROM THE COMPERATIVE STUDIES AND THE ANALYSED PARTS OF THE BUILDING ARE NOT RELIABLE. ITS RELIABILITY IS 6.</p> <p>SINCE A RESTORATION PROJECT IS NOT AIMED IN THIS STUDY, A RESTITUTION SCHEME WITH A VERY POOR RELIABILITY IS NOT CONCLUDED HERE BUT IN ORDER TO MAKE A RESTITUTION SCHEME 95B MUST BE ENTERED AND ANALYSED. THEN THE TRACES COULD BE EVALUATED FOR A RESTITUTION SCHEME.</p>				
THE VALUES OF THE BUILDING		THE PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		
PHYSICAL QUALITY		THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS		
<p>THE FOUR STOREY TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTED TRADITIONAL DWELLING IS LOCATED ON THE STREET NEARER TO RIVER HAVING GARDEN AT THE BACK AND BASEMENT FLOOR UNDER THE STREET LEVEL.</p> <p>IT IS SIGNIFICANT AND HUGE. THE FACADE SCHEME IS EFFECTIVE AND ATTRACTIVE WITH ITS FACADE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. IT IS PRESERVED HIS FACADE SHEME MOSTLY EXCEPT THE ADDITION OF THE BALKONY AT BACK AND REMOVAL OF THE WINDOWS OF 95 A BUT IT COULD NOT HAVE PRESERVED ITS PLAN SCHEME AND ORIGINAL PLAN ELEMENTS BECAUSE OF THE DIVISIONS MADE IN TIME ACCORDING TO THE CHANGES IN USAGE</p> <p>BESIDES THE BUILDING LOT AND GARDEN USAGE OF THE BUILDING IS CHANGED AND ALTERED BECAUSE OF THE SAME REASON.</p>		<p>THE BUILDING IS SEEM NOT TO HAVE SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS EXCEPT THE SETTLEMENT PROBLEM ON THE UPPER STRUCTURE AND BALKONY OF THE SECOND FLOOR. BUT ON THE OTHER HAND AS IT IS DIVIDED AND HAVE ADDITIONS THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM SHOULD BE CONTROLLED. ALSO THE HARM EFFECTS OF TORENT AND EARTHQUAKE MUST BE ANALYSED.</p> <p>DAMPNESS; CAUSED BY THE RAIN PENETRATION FROM THE STRUCTURALLY BAD CONDITIONED UPPER STRUCTURE AND RISING DAMP IS THE OTHER MAIN PROBLEM OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>ALSO THERE ARE SERIOUS MATERIAL DEFORMATIONS ESPECIALLY IN TIMBER STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS THE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM IS IN SERIOUS SCALE.</p>		
SPACE QUALITY		THE USAGE PROBLEMS		
<p>ONLY ONE HOUSE UNIT OF THE BUILDING, 95A COULD BE ENTERED. THE FOUR STOREY BUILDING HAS BASEMENT FLOOR PLACED UNDER THE STREET LEVEL USED AS A STORAGE SPACE. IT IS ENTERED FROM THE GARDEN LOCATED AT THE BACK. OF THE BUILDING. THE LIVING STORIES ARE ENTERED FROM THE STREET WITH A CORRIDOR SPACE WHERE THE STAIRCASE IS PLACED. THERE ARE THREE ROOMS PLACED AT ONE SIDE OF THE CORRIDOR AT EACH FLOOR. INBETWEEN THESE THREE ROOMS TWO OF THEM ARE ENTERED FROM EACH OTHER BALKONIES ARE PLACED AT THE UPPER FLOORS AT THE TWO ENDS OF THIS CORRIDOR WHERE THE WC AND BATHROOM SPACES ARE ALSO LOCATED AT THE RIVER SIDE.</p> <p>AS THE CORRIDOR SPACE HAS NO QUALITY OF A SOFA SPACE THE DWELLING CAN BE SAID TO HAVE LOST THE MOST IMPORTANT SPACE OF IT BY THE DIVISIONS. IT COULD NOT PRESERVED ITS SPACE QUALITIES EITHER IN THE ROOMS AS THERE IS NO ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS PRESENT IN THE SPACES.</p>		<p>THERE ARE THREE SOCIAL UNITS LIVING IN THE HOUSE UNIT, NO:95A THE OWNERS ARE A FAMILY OF 6 WHERE ALL FLOORS HAVE DIFFERENT USERS. THE ENTRANCE FLOOR IS USED BY GRAND MOTHER SHE NEEDS A BEDROOM. THE KITCHEN AND THE LIVING ROOM IN SECOND FLOOR IS USED BY 5 PEOPLE. THE SISTER WHO HAS A BEDROOM AT THIS FLOOR NEEDS A BETTER SPACE ORGANISED FOR HER AS BEDROOM. THE THIRD FLOOR IS USED AS THE BEDROOMS OF A FAMILY OF 4. THEIR BEDROOM SPACES NEED NEW SPATIAL ORGANISATION IN THIS USAGE.</p>		
GENERAL EVALUATION				
<p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS A DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUE. IT HAD PRESERVED ITS FACADE ARRANGEMENT MOSTLY BUT THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DIVISIONS IN UNITS DO NOT ONLY CAUSE TO CHANGE ITS PLAN SHEME, THE RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS; BUT ALSO THE SPACES QUALITIES AND RELATIONS. THE BUILDING COULD NOT HAVE PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL VALUES. BECIDES AS THE LIVING SOCIAL UNIT HAS 6 MEMBERS THEIR NEEDS OF BEDROOM SPACES IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN LIVING CONDITIONS. AND IT HAS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS THAT SHOULD BE CORRECTED ALSO.</p> <p>ANOTHER IMPORTANT THING IS THAT, HERE ONLY THE ANALYSIS OF THE ENTERED PARTS OF THE BUILDINGS ARE EVALUATED. AFTER THE BUILDING IS ENTERED AT ALL AND ANALYSED, MORE RELIABLE EVALUATIONS CAN BE DONE.</p>				
MAIN DECISIONS				
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE GUIDLINES THAT ARE DECIDED IN THE PART "GENERAL APPROACHES TO RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS IN SITE" ESPECIALLY FOR THE RESTITUTION SCHEME THE WHOLE BUILDING MUST BE ENTERED AND A DETAILED STUDY MUST BE DONE BY EXPERTS IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE PHYSICAL CONDITION, ALTERATIONS AND THE VALUES OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>AS IT IS ENTERED 95A COULD BE ORGANISED FOR THEIR OWNERS TO LIVE IN THE PRESENT SPACES.</p>				

Table 6.1 Identity Card Of The Building No42

BUILDING NO:42		ANALYSIS: IDENTITY CARD		6.1
BUILDING LOT NO: 164/9				
BUILDING HEIGHT: 3 STOREY; BASEMENT FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, SECOND FLOOR				
CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM: STONE MASONRY BASE+TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION, WITH WOODLATH 'BAGDADI TECHNIQUE'				
REGISTRATION: REGISTERED IN 1981,1985,1991				
LOT CHARACTERISTIC: A2 STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING- GARDEN RELATIONSHIP				
PLAN TYPE: A2 THREE ROOMS LOCATED AT TWO SIDES OF THE COMMON SPACE	<p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE UPPER STRUCTURE</p>	<p>DETAIL</p>		
FACADE TYPE: B2 FACADE WITH BALKONY				
USE OF THE BUILDING: B2a DIVIDED, OWNER + RENTER				
USE OF THE SERVICE SPACES: A4 SITTING SPACES				
HOUSE UNITS: 2				
FAMILY TYPE: B1a (2 MEMBERS) AT THE SECOND FLOOR AND D1b (4 MEMBERS) AT THE FIRST FLOOR				
<p>ASMA STREET</p> <p>5 10</p>				



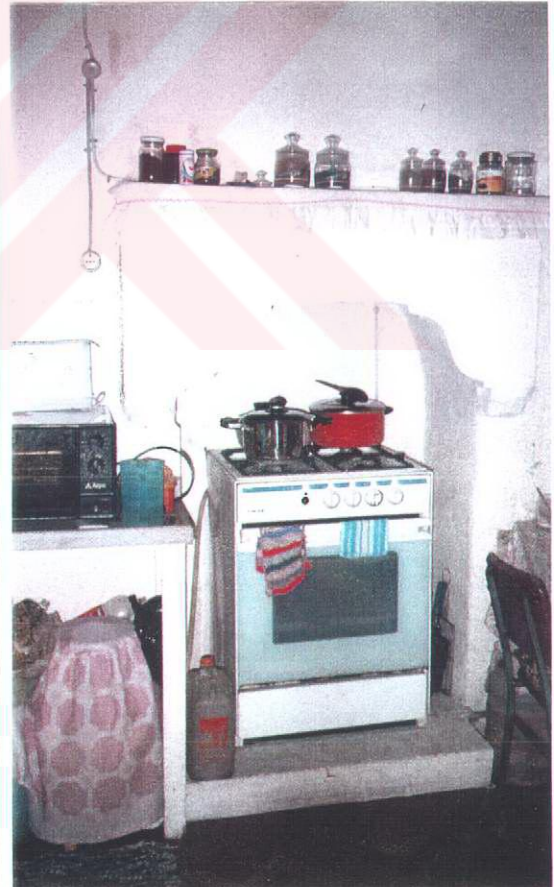
Figure 6.1: Photographs of Building No:42



GARDEN



DETAIL FROM THE BALKONY



FIREPLACE IN THE
SPACE 11

Figure 6.2: Photographs of of Building No:42

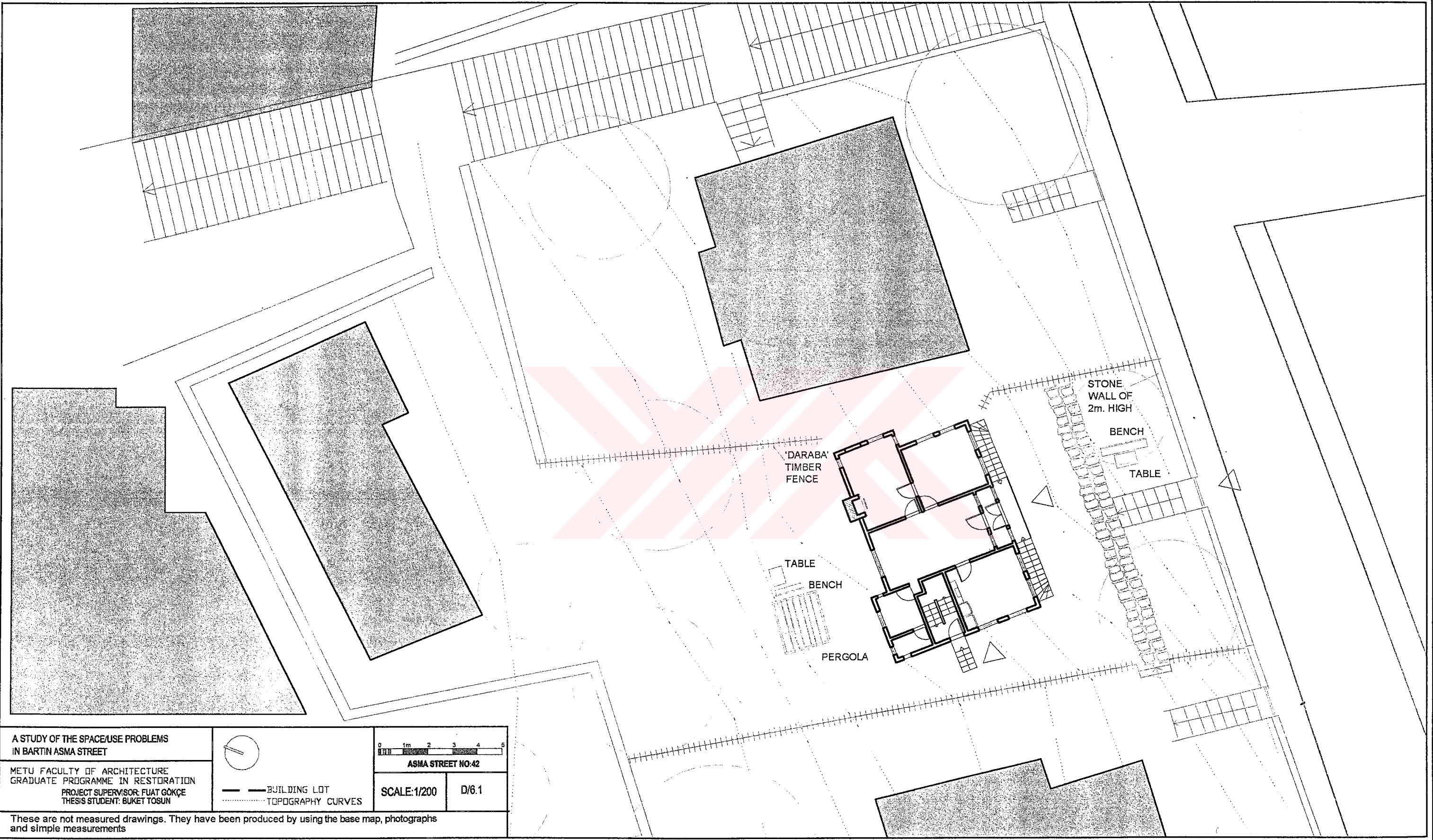


Figure 6.3 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No.42

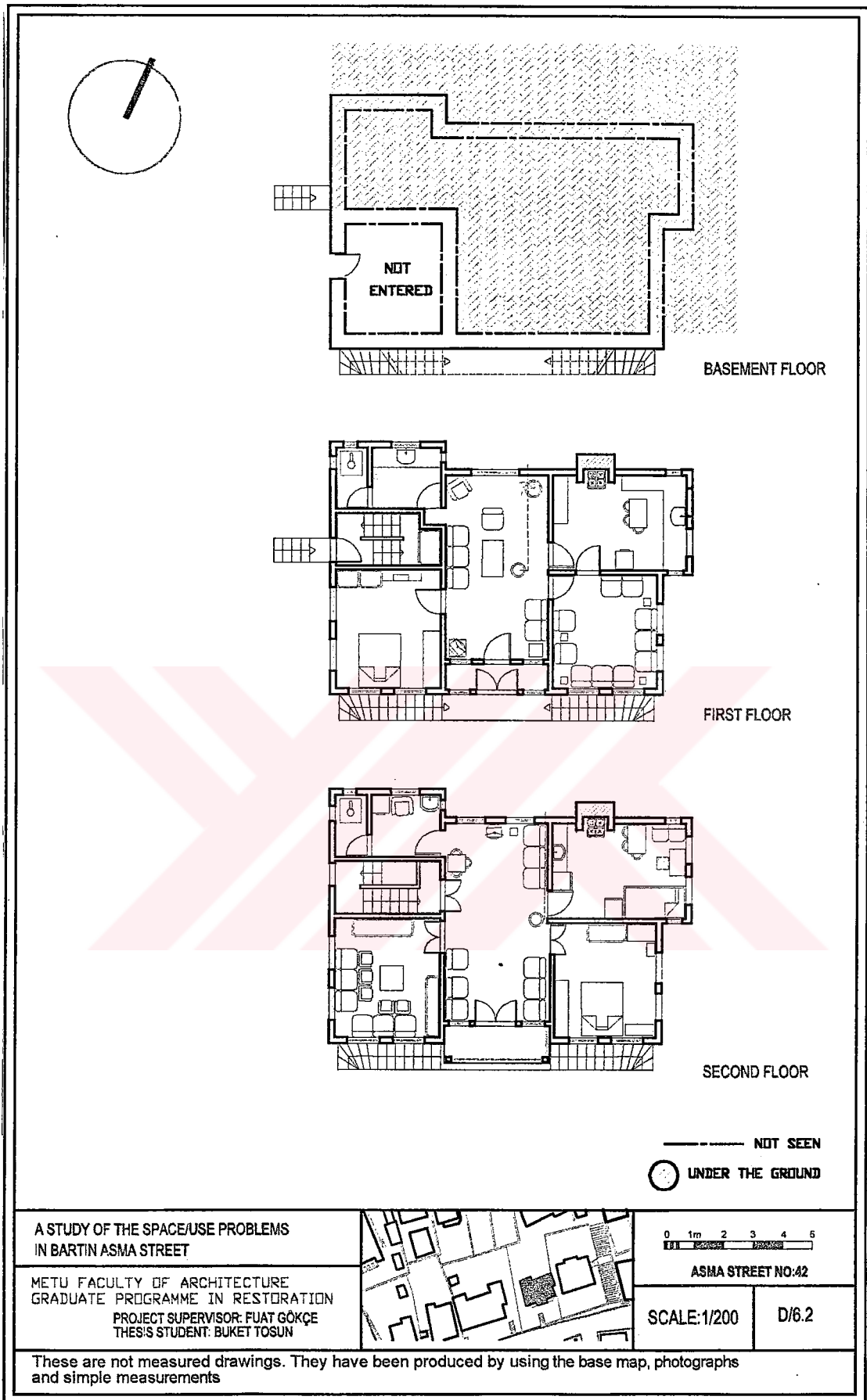


Figure 6.4 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:42

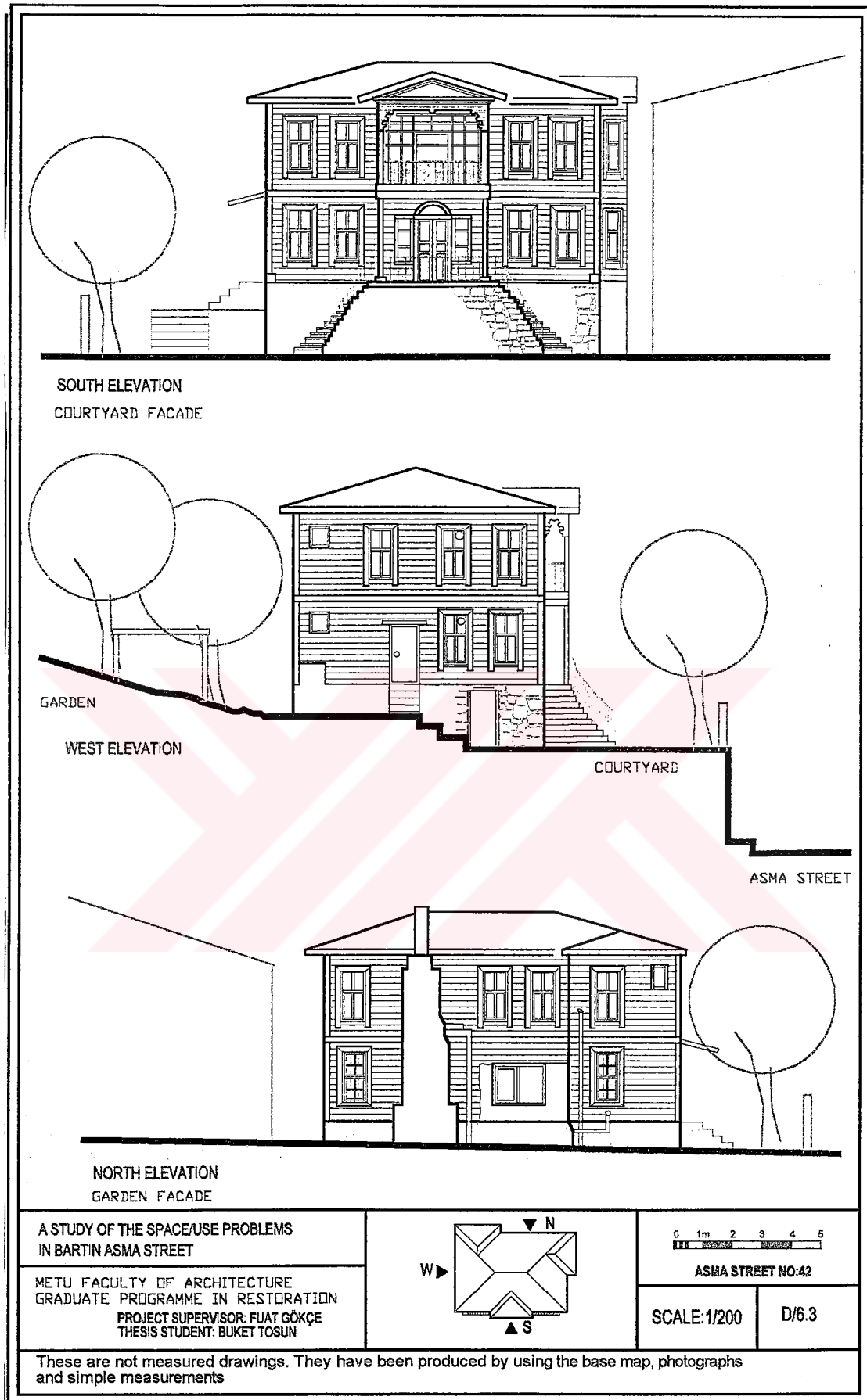


Figure 6.5 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:42

Table 6.2 : The Space Quality Of The Building NO:42

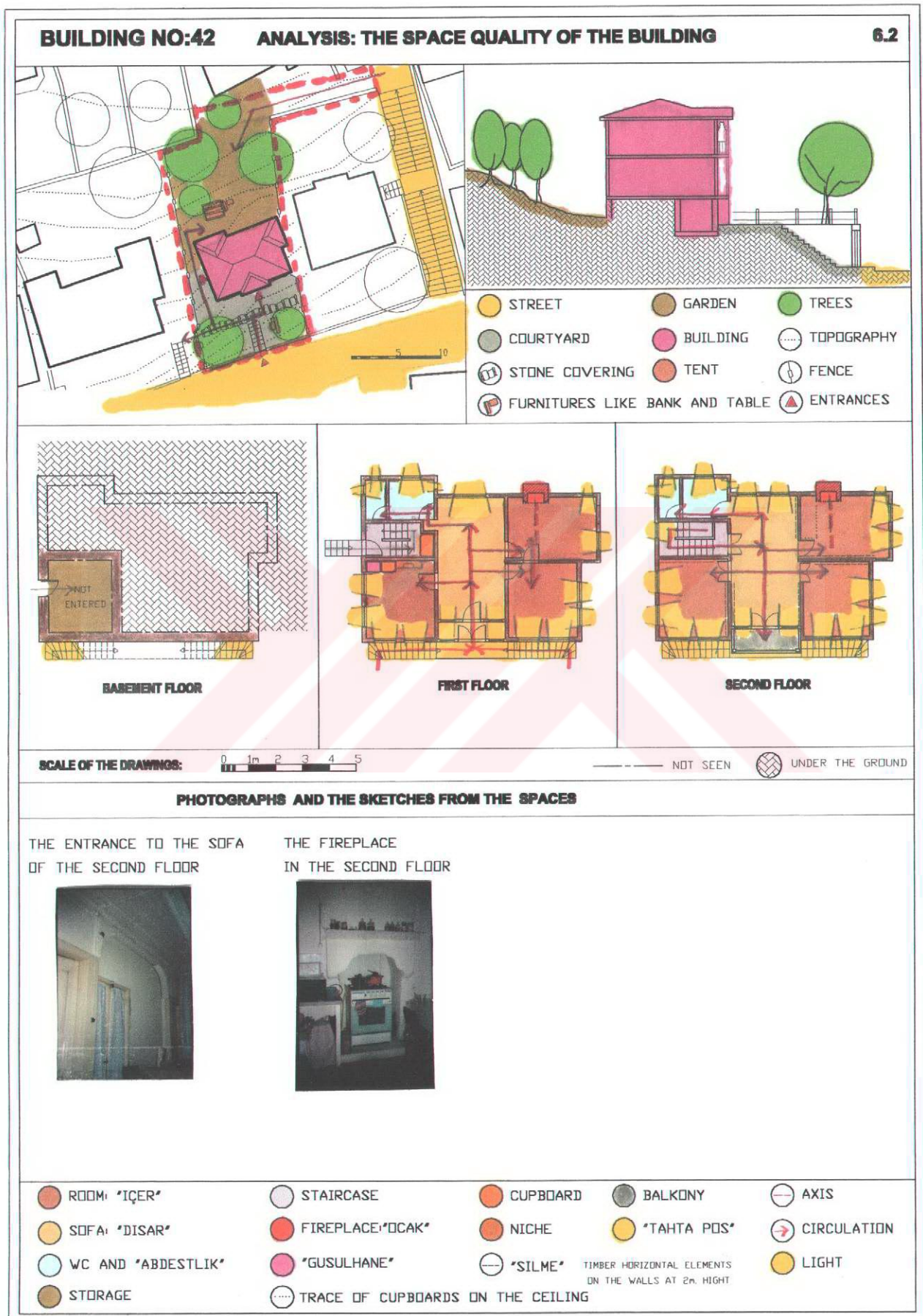


Table 6.3 : The Facade Quality Of The Building NO:50

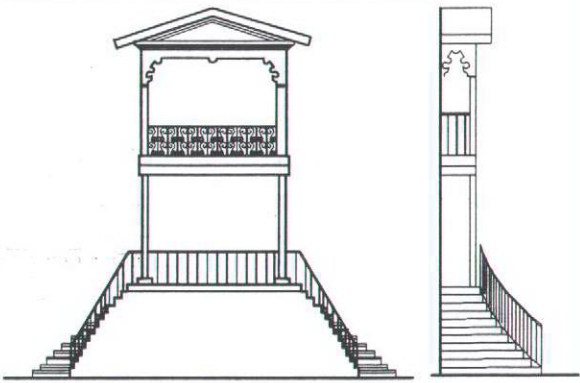
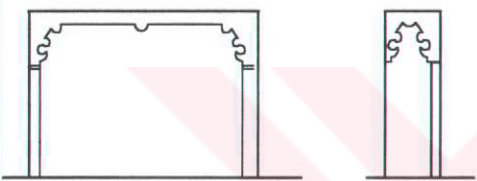


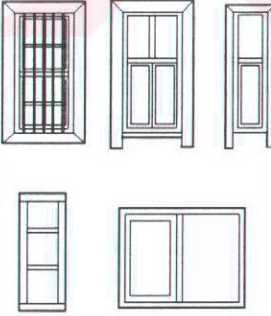
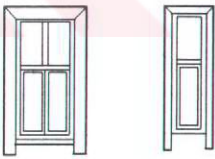
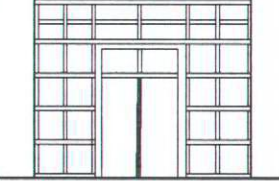
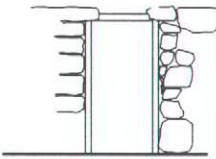
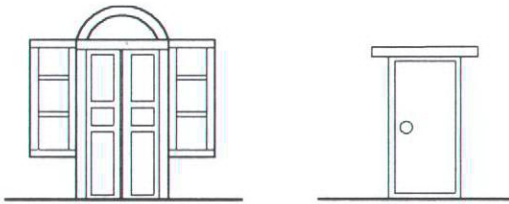
BUILDING NO:42		ANALYSIS:THE FACADE QUALITY OF THE BUILDING		6.3
PROJECTIONS		BALKONES		
HAVE NO PROJECTIONS				
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF THE BALKONY		THE BALUSTRATES OF THE BALKONY		
				
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
		WC 		
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	ENTRANCE	
				

Table 6.4 a: The Use Of The Building NO:42

BUILDING NO:42 ANALYSIS: THE USE OF THE BUILDING 6.4a											
SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 1m 2 3 4 5											
THE USAGE OF THE BUILDING						ON THE SECTION OF THE BUILDING					
<p>THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED HORIZANTALLY INTO STORIES INTO TWO FOR TO USED BY TWO HOUSE UNITS. THE OWNER IS LIVING IN THE SECOND FLOOR WITH A FAMILY OF TWO MEMBERS AND USING THE BASEMENT OF THE DWELLING AS A STORAGE SPACE. THEIR TENANTS ARE LIVING IN THE FIRST FLOOR, A FAMILY OF FOUR MEMBERS.</p>											
THE USAGE OF THE GARDEN											
<p>THE COURTYARD AND THE GARDEN IS USED TOGETHER. AS THE GROUND OF GARDEN IS "KAYRAK" STONE IT IS NOT PRODUCTIVE. THERE ARE PINE, LINDEN, PLUM, FIG AND PEAR TREES IN THE GARDEN THERE ARE TIMBER BANKS BOTH IN THE COURTYARD AND SOME WHEEL AND SOME OTHER THINGS STORED AT THE BACK OF THE GARDEN.</p>											
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY	
RENT	WOMAN	35	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	CAKRAZ VILLAGE 30 MIN. FROM TOWN	9	-	DAMPNESS PROBLEM BATHROOM BEDROOM	2	4/2: 2	
	HUSBAND	40	PRIMARY SCHOOL	DRIVER							
	SON	11	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-							
	DAUGHTER	17	HIGH SCHOOL	-							
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS				RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			EVALUATION OF USAGE OF SPACES
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION			LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	
1	ENTRANCE			+	+	-	-				F
2	LIVING ROOM + BEDROOM			-	-	-	-				B+C
3	SALON			+	+	-	+				F
4	KITCHEN			+	+	+	-	+	+	+	D
5	BEDROOM			+	+	+	+				F
6	"ABDESTLIK" + BATHROOM			+	-	-	-	+	+	-	B
7	WC			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F

Table 6.4 b: The Use Of The Building NO:42

BUILDING NO:42										ANALYSIS: THE USE OF THE BUILDING										6.4b	
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY											
OWNER	WOMAN	43	PRIMARY SCHOOL	TAILOR	BARTIN	40	REPAIR OF UPPER STRUCTURE	PIMAPEN WINDOWS	2	4/2 : 2											
	HUSBAND	54	PRIMARY SCHOOL	RETIRED FROM INSURANCE			REPLACING WINDOW AND TIMBER ELEMENTS	BATHROOM													
				RENT INCOME			PLASTER IN INSIDE WALLS														
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS				RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN						FOR WET SPACES			EVALUATION OF USAGE OF SPACES								
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION			LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH											
8	ENTRANCE			-	+	+	+				C										
9	ENTRANCE			+	+	+	+				F										
10	LIVING ROOM			+	+	+	-				D										
11	BEDROOM			+	+	+	-				D										
12	KITCHEN + BEDROOM			+	-	-	-	+	+	+	B										
13	SALON			+	+	+	-				D										
14	'ABDESTLIK' + BATHROOM			+	-	-	-	+	+	-	B										
15	WC			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F										
16	STORAGE			+	+						A										

Table 6.5 : The Physical Changes In The Building NO:42










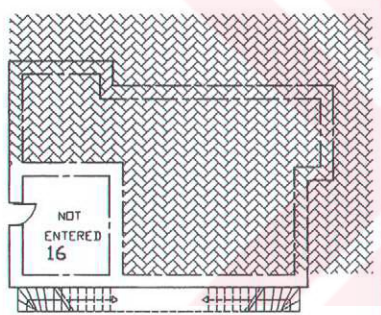
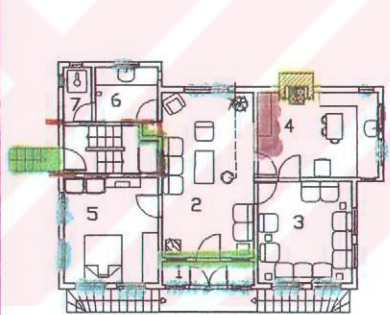




BUILDING NO:42		THE PHYSICAL CHANGES IN THE BUILDING		6.5
STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS		MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	DAMPNESS	ON THE BASEMENT STONE WALLS, RISING DAMP AND ALSO RAIN PENETRATION AT THE CEILING OF SPACE 4	TIMBER	INSECT ATTACK DISCOLORISATION FIBERISATION
	CRACKS	: AT THE WALL OF THE SPACE 12	PLASTER	LOSS OF MATERIAL AND FLAKING AT THE WEST WALL OF SPACE 5
			TILES AND GUTTER	MATERIAL LOSS
			CEMENT	USAGE AT THE BACK FACADE
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS			TIMBER	INSECT ATTACK AT THE DOORS
			CEMENT	USAGE AT THE EXTERIOR OF THE FIREPLACES AT THE BACK FACADE
ALTERATIONS	 DIVISION	 PARTIALLY COLLAPSED	 ADDITION	
	 VERTICALLY	 REMOVED	 NOT USED	
	 HORIZONTALLY	 REPLACED		
SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 1m 2 3 4 5		--- NOT SEEN  UNDER THE GROUND		
				
BASEMENT FLOOR	FIRST FLOOR	SECOND FLOOR		
				
SOUTH ELEVATION	NORTH ELEVATION	WEST ELEVATION		
ALTERATIONS OF FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS	THE CEILINGS OF THE SPACES 2, 4, 7 IN THE FIRST FLOOR ARE CHIPBOARD THE FLOOR COVERING OF THE SPACE 6 IS SCREED AND OTHERS ARE OILCLOTH WHERE AS SPACE 7 IS COVERED WITH CERAMICS IN THE FIRST FLOOR. CARPETS ARE PRESENT ON ALL OF THE FIRST FLOOR COVERINGS.			
EVALUATION OF THE ALTERATIONS	THE BUILDING HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ORIGINAL VALUES. ALTHOUGH IT IS DIVIDED HORIZONTALLY. THE PLAN SCHEME CAN EASILY BE SEEN. WITH DIVISION ONLY THE USAGE OF STAIRCASE IS CHANGED AND AN ENTERENCE TO IT IS LOCATED. BESIDES IT HAS SOME OF ITS PLAN ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS REMOVED. MOST OF THE WINDOWS ARE REPLACED WHERE THE DOORS ARE ORIGINAL. CONSEQUENTLY THE CEILING COVERINGS ARE REPLACED IN THE FIRST FLOOR ONLY. THE BUILDING IS STUCTURALLY IN GOOD CONDITIONS EXCEPT THE RASING DAMP AND RAIN PENETRATION PROBLEMS BESIDES THERE IS AN INSECT PROBLEM ON THE TIMBER ELEMENTS			

Table 6.6 : Evaluation Of The Building NO:42

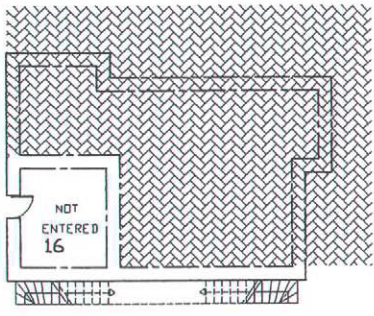
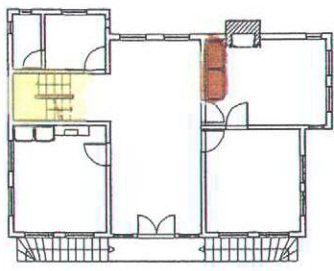
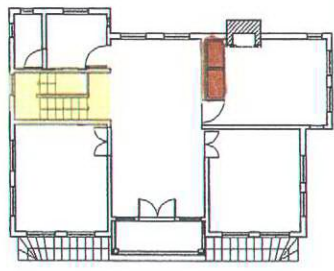



BUILDING NO:42		EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING		6.6																																																							
RESTITUTION SCHEME		SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 1m 2 3 4 5																																																									
RELIABILITY																																																											
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THE VALUES OF THE BUILDING			THE PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING																																																								
<p>PHYSICAL QUALITY</p> <p>THE BUILDING IS LOCATED ON A UPPER LEVEL FROM THE STREET WHERE IT IS ENTERED BY A STAIRCASE FROM COURTYARD. THE 3 STOREY TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTED WITH WOOD LATH ON A STONE MASONRY BUILDING HAS A STORAGE SPACE AT THE BASEMENT. IT HAS A GARDEN AT THE BACK. THE DWELLING IS DIVIDED INTO STORIES HAVING ENTRANCE IN BOTH. BY THIS DIVISION THE STAIRCASE OF THE BUILDING IS USED AS THE ENTRANCE SPACE OF THE SECOND FLOOR WITH AN ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE. IN THIS DIVISION IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS INNER PLAN SCHEME AND FACADE SCHEME. BUT MOST OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ARE NOT PRESERVED. BECIDES THE ADDITION OF THE WATER INSTALLATION AT THE BACK FACADE ARE NOT SUITABLE TO THE PHYSICAL QUALITY OF THE BUILDING.</p>			<p>THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS</p> <p>THE DWELLING IS IN GOOD CONDITION FROM THE STAND POINT OF STRUCTURE. THE MAIN PHYSICAL PROBLEMS ARE THE RISING DAMP AND THE DETERIORATIONS IN THE TIMBER ELEMENTS. PROBLEM. THERE ARE RAIN PENETRATION AND RISING DAMP PROBLEMS.</p>																																																								
<p>SPACE QUALITY</p> <p>THE 3 STOREY BUILDING HAS A BASEMENT FLOOR THAT IS ENTERED FROM THE COURTYARD. THE UPPER TWO STORIES ARE ENTERED FROM THEIR SOFAS. THREE ROOM AND ABDESTLIK SPACE WITH WC IN IT IS PLACED AT THE TWO SIDES OF THE SOFAS. AT THE SECOND FLOOR A BALKONY IS PLACED AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE FIRST FLOOR. AT EACH FLOOR ONE ROOM HAS A FIREPLACE.</p>			<p>THE USAGE PROBLEMS</p> <p>THE BUILDING IS USED BY TWO HOUSE UNITS. THE OWNER IS USING THE BASEMENT AND SECOND FLOORS AND THE TENANTS ARE USING THE FIRST FLOOR.</p> <p>THE PLAN ARRANGEMENT IN THE OWNERS UNIT IS GOOD FOR THEIR FAMILY OF TWO EXCEPT THE NEED FOR A BATHROOM SPACE. ALSO THEY NEED A VISITORS BEDROOM WHICH IS PLACED IN THE KITCHEN AT PRESENT. FOR THIS REASON AN ORGANISATION OF THE SPACES WITH ITS FURNISHING IS NEEDED IN THE SPACES.</p> <p>AT THE FIRST FLOOR THE DENSITY IS TOO HIGH. THE SPACE CAPACITY IS NOT ENOUGH FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR TO LIVE LIKE THIS TENANTS. BEDROOM ALSO NEEDED EXCEPT THE NEED FOR A BATHROOM. AS THEY WANT BOTH LIVINGROOM AND SALON, THE CHILDREN ARE SLEEPING IN THESE SPACES. THIS EXPECTATION OF LIVING STANDART CAN BE SUITABLE ONLY FOR A FAMILY OF TWO TO LIVE.</p>																																																								
GENERAL EVALUATION																																																											
<p>BEING STRUCTURALLY IN GOOD CONDITION THE DWELLING HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS VALUES. THE CHANGE IN USAGE AND THE PHYSICAL DIVISION OF THE DWELLING IS CONCLUDED IN NEED FOR BATHROOM AND BEDROOM SPACES. THE UNITS NEEDS A NEW SPACE ARRANGEMENT AND TO LIVE IN GOOD STANDARTS. THE SOCIAL UNIT OF TENANTS CAN BE CHANGED SO FUNCTIONING IS NEEDED BOTH FOR BOTH AND FOR A FAMILY OF TWO WHICH IS MOST SUITABLE FOR THE PHYSICAL AND SPACE QUALITIES OF THE BUILDING.</p>																																																											

Table 6.8 Proposals of Interventions for the Building No:42

BUILDING NO:42	PROPOSALS FOR INTERVENTIONS	6.8
MAIN DECISIONS		
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED. THE BUILDING HAS POTENTIAL TO CONTINUE ITS "DWELLING" FUNCTION. THE REORGANISATION COULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE OWNERS, THE USER CHARACTERISTICS. THE REORGANISATION SHOULD BE ADEQUATE TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE INTERVENTIONS OF THE BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS</p>		
GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, STRUCTURAL SYSTEM AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING SHOULD BE PROTECTED AS THEY ARE THE IDENTITY AS A DOCUMENT AND CULTURAL VALUE 2. THE ADDITIONS WHICH REFLECT THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, TECNOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ITS PERIOD SHOULD BE PRESERVED 3. CAUSES OF PHYSICAL DETERIORATIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF THE DWELLING. MAJOR DEFORMATIONS IN ITS STRUCTURE SHOULD BE CORRECTED. 4. THE ADDITIONS WHICH DESTROY THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLAN SCHEME AND THE SPACE SHARACTERISTICS SHOULD BE REMOVED. 5. THE REMOVAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IF THE MATERIAL, DIMENSION, FORM, LOCATION AND THE DETAILS ARE KNOWN. 6. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED. 7. IF THERE IS NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIMENSION, FORM, DETAIL OF THE REMOVED ELEMENTS, THE ORIGINAL TRACES SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 8. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION. 		
CORRECTIONS		
<p>DEFORMATIONS IN THE BUILDING, DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE CORRECTED. THE FULLY DETERIORATED TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE REMOVED. THE NEW TIMBER ELEMENTS, THE SOUND PARTS OF TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE PRESERVATIVES WHICH THE EXPERTS SHOULD DECIDE, AGAINST THE DETERIORATION EFFECT OF SUN, WATER, INSECT, AND FUNGI ATTACK.</p>		
COMPLETIONS		
<p>THE BATHROOM SPACES SHOULD BE ADDED INSIDE ABDESTLIK SPACES IN DETAIL WHICH THEY DO NOT DAMAGE THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, FACADE SCHEME AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING.</p>		
FUNCTIONING		
<p>THE DWELLING SHOULD CONTINUE ITS "DWELLING" FUNCTION IN ITS CURRENT PLAN ARRANGEMENT</p> <p>THE REORGANISATION COULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT USER CHARACTERISTICS, THE OWNER AT THE SECOND FLOOR. THE REORGANISATION AT THE FIRST FLOOR SHOULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO NEWLY DECIDED TENANTS CHARACTERISTICS A FAMILY OF TWO MEMBERS; WHICH WILL BE ADEQUATE TO THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS.</p>		

Table 6.9 Proposals for Usage of Spaces and Space Organisation of Building No:42

BUILDING NO:42		PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE OF THE SPACES AND SPACE ORGANIZATION							6.9
THE SPACE NO	THE ORIGINAL USAGE	LOCATION	RELATION WITH	APPROXIMATE AREA	LIGHT AND VENTILATION	ORIENTATION	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	THE PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE	THE REORGANISATION OF THE SPACE
1	ENTRANCE SPACE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 2 AND COURTYARD	3 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED	COURTYARD SOUTH-EAST		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION	ENTRANCE SPACE
2	COMMON SPACE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 3,4,5,6,1 AND UPPER FLOOR WITH SPACE 8	21 metersquare	LIGHTED FROM THE TWO SIDE WALLS	GARDEN SOUTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST		THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS A COMMON SPACE	LIVING ROOM
3	ROOM	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 2 AND SPACE 4	12 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	COURTYARD EAST		THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS SALOON AS A TYPICAL USAGE FOR BARTIN PEOPLE	SALOON
4	KITCHEN	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 2 AND SPACE 3	15 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED	GARDEN NORTH	FIREPLACE	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS A KITCHEN AS IT HAS A FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY. CONSIDERING THE BIGNESS OF THE SPACE A SITTING ARRANGEMENT CAN ALSO BE MADE.	KITCHEN AND SITTING SPACE
5	ROOM	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 2	12 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	COURTYARD WEST	"GUSULHANE" NICHE CUPBOARD	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION BEDROOM. THE CUPBOARDS HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED FOR STORAGE OF QUILT, DRESSING AND ETC.	BEDROOM
6	"ABDESTLIK"	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 2 AND SPACE 7	7 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN WEST		THE SPACES CAN BE REORGANISED FOR THE USAGE OF WC AND THE NEEDED BATHROOM SPACE. THE WC SPACE CAN BE USED FOR BATHROOM AND A HEALTHY CONDITIONS FOR WC CAN BE INTRODUCED IN.	WC AND BATHROOM
7	WC	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 6	2 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN WEST			
8	STAIRCASE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE SPACE 9 AND 10 (UPPER FLOOR) AND GARDEN	6 metersquare	HAS NO WINDOW AT THIS STOREY	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	STAIRCASE CUPBOARD	AS THE CURRENT USAGE OF THE DWELLING WITH TWO DWELLING UNITS LOCATED IN EACH STOREY IS EVALUATED NOT TO BE CHANGED IN THE PURPOSES OF THE THESIS, THE CURRENT USAGE ORGANISATION OF THE STAIRCASE CAN BE USED.	ENTRANCE TO THE UPPER FLOOR WHERE THE SECOND DWELLING UNIT IS ORGANISED.
9	STAIRCASE	AT THE UPPER FLOOR	SPACE 8 AND 10	6.5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST	STAIRCASE		
10	COMMON SPACE	AT THE UPPER FLOOR	SPACE 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	23 metersquare	LIGHTED FROM THE TWO SIDE WALLS	GARDEN SOUTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST	"SILME"	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS A COMMON SPACE	LIVING ROOM
11	ROOM	AT THE UPPER FLOOR	SPACE 9	12 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	COURTYARD EAST	"SILME"	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION BEDROOM. THE CUPBOARDS HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED FOR STORAGE OF QUILT, DRESSING AND ETC.	BEDROOM
12	ROOM	AT THE UPPER FLOOR	SPACE 9	15 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED	GARDEN NORTH	FIREPLACE "SILME" TRACE OF CUPBOARDS ON THE CEILING	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS A KITCHEN AS IT HAS A FIREPLACE AND CHIMNEY. CONSIDERING THE BIGNESS OF THE SPACE A SITTING ARRANGEMENT CAN ALSO BE MADE.	KITCHEN AND SITTING SPACE
13	ROOM	AT THE UPPER FLOOR	SPACE 9	12 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	COURTYARD WEST	"SILME"	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS SALOON AS A TYPICAL USAGE FOR BARTIN PEOPLE	SALOON
14	"ABDESTLIK"	AT THE UPPER FLOOR	SPACE 9, 15	7 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN WEST		THE SPACES CAN BE REORGANISED FOR THE USAGE OF WC AND THE NEEDED BATHROOM SPACE. THE WC SPACE CAN BE USED FOR BATHROOM AND A HEALTHY CONDITIONS FOR WC CAN BE INTRODUCED IN.	WC AND BATHROOM
15	WC	AT THE UPPER FLOOR	SPACE 14	2 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN WEST			
16	STORAGE	AT THE BASEMENT (GROUND) FLOOR	GARDEN	COULD NOT BE ENTERED	DARK SPACE WITH NO VENTILATION	COURTYARD SOUTH-EAST		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL USAGE: STORAGE. IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS A SPACE FOR FUEL-TANK FOR THE HEATING SYSTEM OF THE DWELLING.	A HEATING AND STORAGE SPACE

Table 6.10a.1: The Reorganisation of the Building No:42

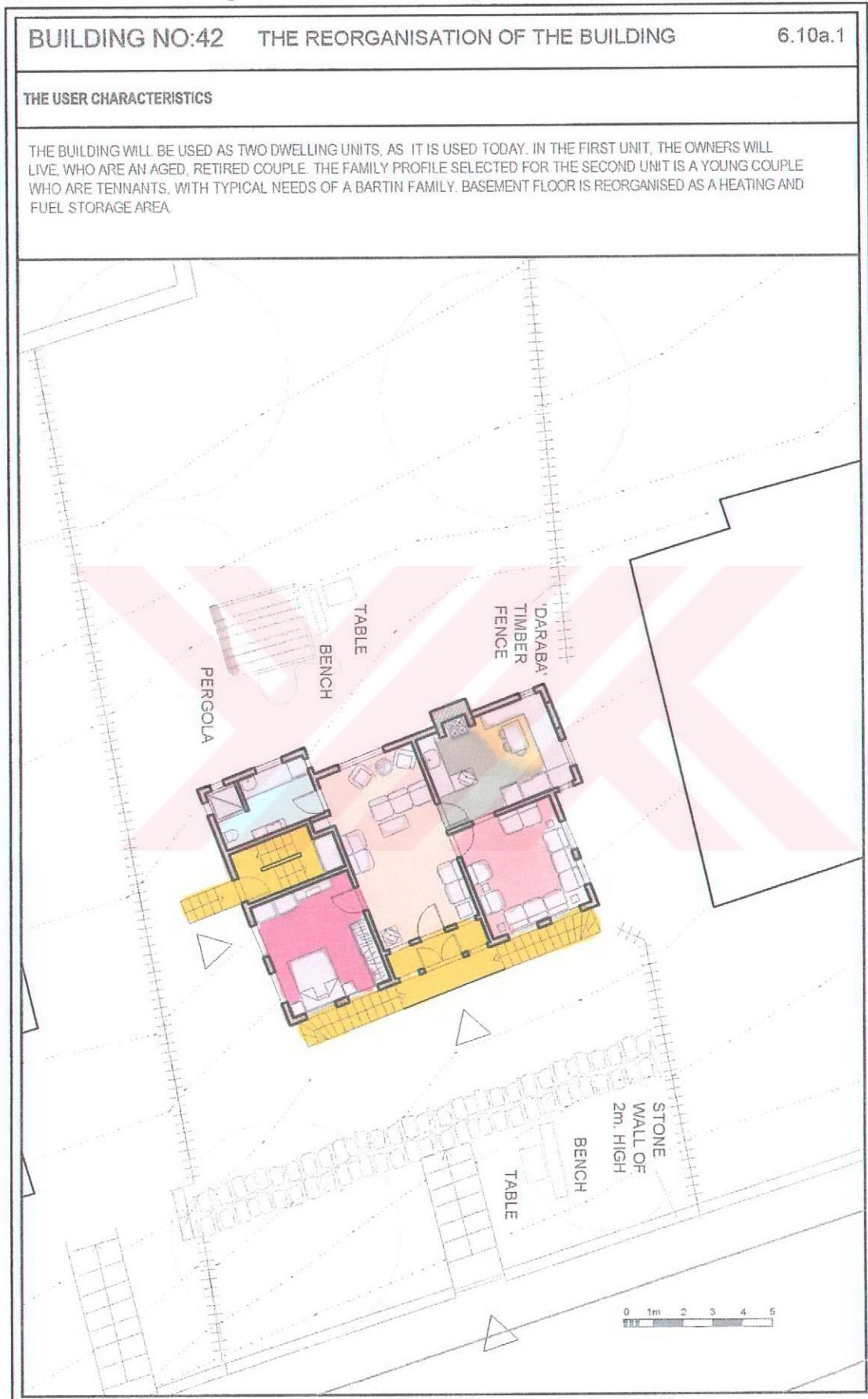


Table 6.10a.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:42

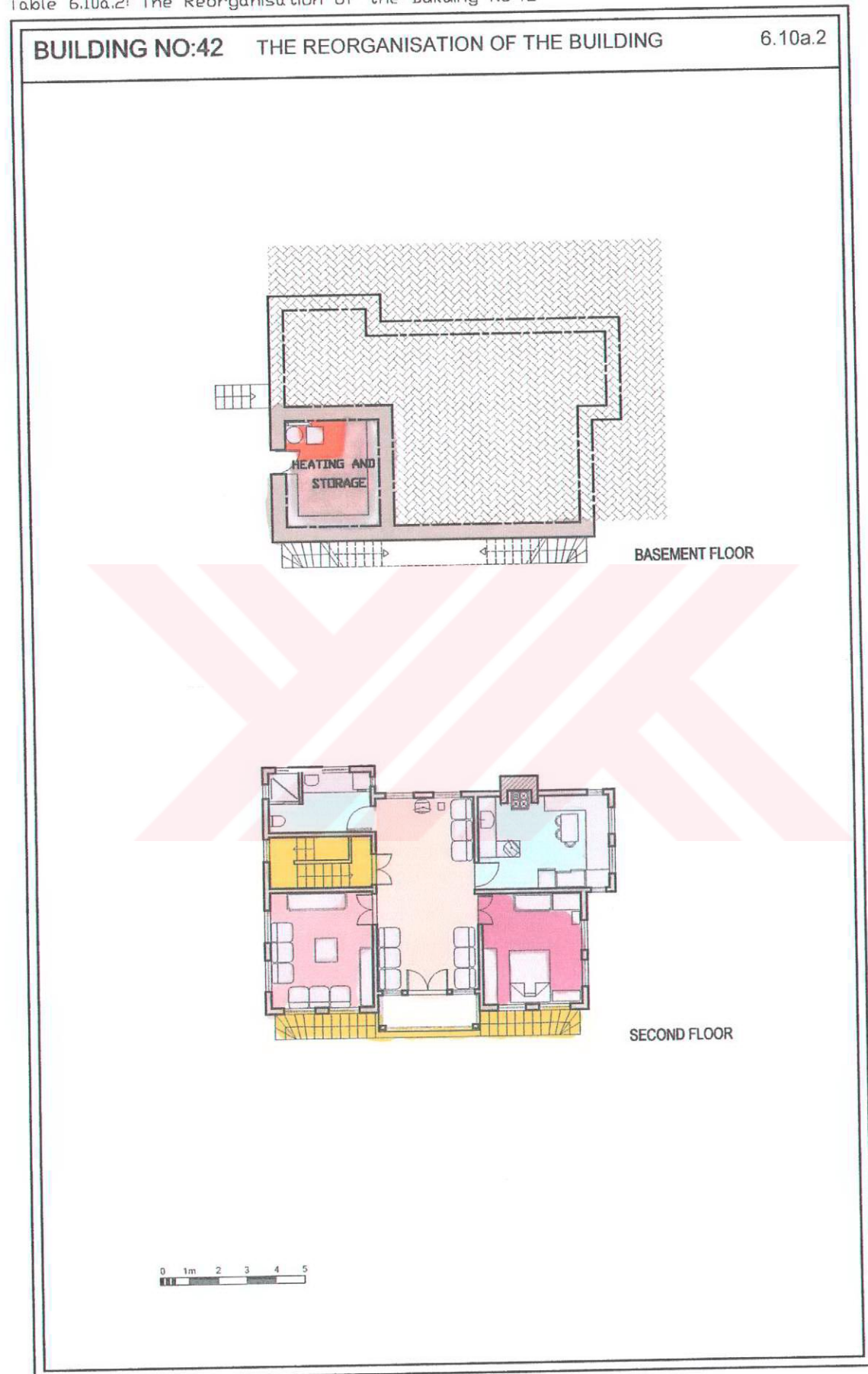


Table 6.10a.3: The Reorganisation of the Building No:42

BUILDING NO:42	THE REORGANISATION OF THE BUILDING	6.10a.3
<p>THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE IS LIVING AT THE SECOND FLOOR AND IS USING THE BASEMENT FLOOR AS A STORAGE. THE FAMILY IS OF TWO. THERE IS A HUSBAND AND A WIFE. THEY ARE RETIRED AND THEIR ONLY INCOME IS THE MAN'S WAGE AND THE RENT FROM THE FIRST FLOOR.</p>		
<p>IN THE HOLLYDAYS THEIR CHILDREN COME FROM ISTANBUL TO STAY WITH THEM. THEY SLEEP IN THE COMMON SPACE . BESIDES, THERE IS A BEDROOM IN THE KITCHEN, TOO. TWO OPPOSING FUNCTIONS ARE NOT ADEQUATE FOR THIS SPACE. ONE ROOM HAS BEEN RESERVED AS A SALON FOR THE GUESTS. THIS ROOM IS NOT FUNCTIONAL AS THERE ARE MUCH TOO FURNITURE. IT NEEDS TO BE REORGANISED AND SOME FURNITURE SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. THE OTHER ROOM IS THEIR BEDROOM. THERE IS A NEED FOR A BATHROOM.</p>		
<p>IN THE FIRST FLOOR, THEIR TENNANTS LIVE. IT IS A FAMILY OF FOUR. ONE ROOM IS USED AS THE MASTER BEDROOM, ONE ROOM IS USED AS A KITCHEN AND THE OTHER IS ARRANGED AS THE SALON. THEIR USAGE AND ARRANGEMENT ARE APPROPRIATE FOR THE SPACES. THE COMMON SPACE IS USED AS A LIVINGROOM, FOR THE DAILY USE. THEY DINE HERE TOO. CHILDREN ARE TOO YOUNG AND THEY SLEEP IN THE COMMON SPACE AT NIGHTS. THE BARTIN PEOPLE HAVE TO HAVE A SALON WHICH IS ARRANGED WITH EXPENSIVE FURNITURE, ACCORDING TO THEIR ECONOMIC POWER, AND USED FOR THE GUESTS ONLY. THEY DO NOT GIVE UP ON IT, WHATEVER THE CONDITIONS ARE. AND IN THIS CASE THE CHILDREN DO NOT HAVE A BEDROOM JUST TO BE ABLE TO HAVE A SALON. WHEN THIS SOCIAL DATA IS EVALUATED, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE HOUSE IS NOT CONVENIENT FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR. A REORGANISATION FOR NEW TENNANTS MAY BE DONE.</p>		
<hr/> <p>THE LIVING UNIT IN THE SECOND FLOOR: THE OWNER AND HIS WIFE ARE LIVING IN THE HOUSE. THE SPACE IN THE BASEMENT WILL BE REARRANGED AS A HEATING PLACE. HERE, THE HEATER, THE WATER TANK AND THE FUEL STORAGE WILL BE PLACED. THE SALON IS LEFT AS IT. THE KITCHEN HAS BEEN REORGANISED. THE CUPBOARDS HAVE BEEN RENEWED AND THE OTHER EQUIPMENTS HAVE BEEN REARRANGED TO PROVIDE A DINING AND SITTING AREA IN THE KITCHEN. THE MASTERBEDROOM IS ARRANGED WELL. "ABDESTLIK" AND WC WILL BE REORGANISED AS A BATHROOM. THERE WILL BE A SHOWER TUB AND A PLACE FOR THE WASHING PALCE IN THE BATHROOM. THE COMMON SPACE WILL BE REORGANISED AS ITS CURRENT FUNCTION, SITTING ROOM FOR A MORE EFFICIENT USAGE.</p>		
<p>THE LIVING UNIT IN THE FIRST FLOOR: A YOUNG COUPLE IS GOING TO LIVE IN THIS FLOOR AS TENNANTS. THE KITCHEN IS GOING TO BE REORGANISED AS KITCHEN, DINING AND SITTING ROOM. THE BEDROOM WILL BE ARRANGED AS THE BEROOM FOR THE COUPLE. "ABDESTLIK" AND WC WILL BE REORGANISED AS A WC AND A BATHROOM. ONE ROOM WILL BE ARRANGED AS A SALON FOR THE GUESTS.</p>		

Table 7.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:64

BUILDING NO:64		ANALYSIS: IDENTITY CARD		7.1
BUILDING LOT NO:169/4				
BUILDING HEIGHT: 3 STOREY: BASEMENT FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, SECOND FLOOR				
CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM: STONE MASONRY BASE+TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION, INFILL COULD NOT BE SEEN				
REGISTRATION: REGISTERED IN 1981				
LOT CHARACTERISTIC: D STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING OR GARDEN RELATIONSHIP				
PLAN TYPE: A1 COMMON SPACE WITH TWO ROOMS				
FACADE TYPE: A2 FACADE WITH PROJECTION				
USE OF THE BUILDING: B4 DIVIDED, NOT BEING USED				
USE OF THE SERVICE SPACES: B DO NOT HAVE SERVICE ANY SPACE	<p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM ASMA STREET</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM ASMA STREET</p>			
HOUSE UNITS: 2				
FAMILY TYPE: NOT USED				

Figure 7.1: Photographs of No:64



THE STREET FACADE

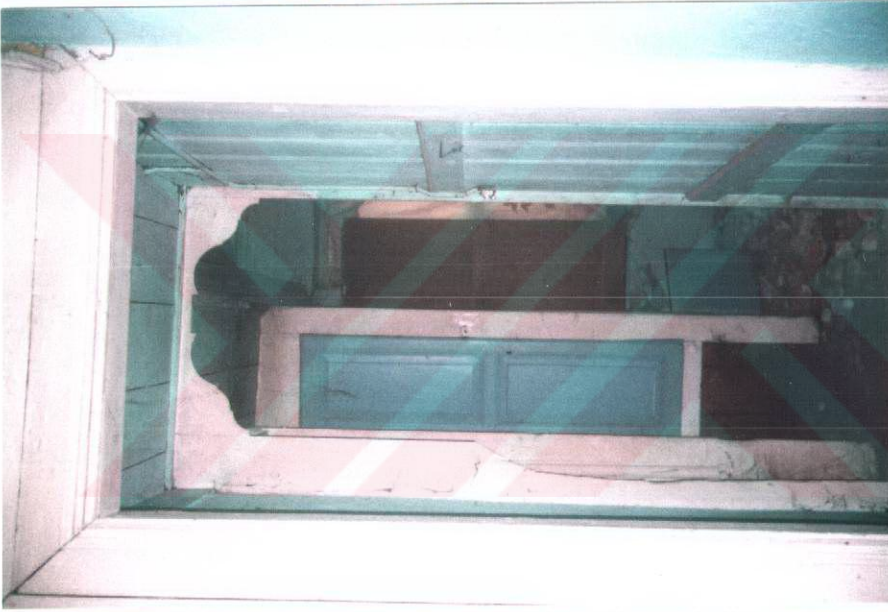


THE COURTYARD FACADE

Figure 7.2: Photographs of No:64



FIREPLACE AND "GUSULHANE"
IN SPACE 2



ENTRANCE TO SPACE 3



CUPBOARDS AND ENTRANCE
IN SPACE 10

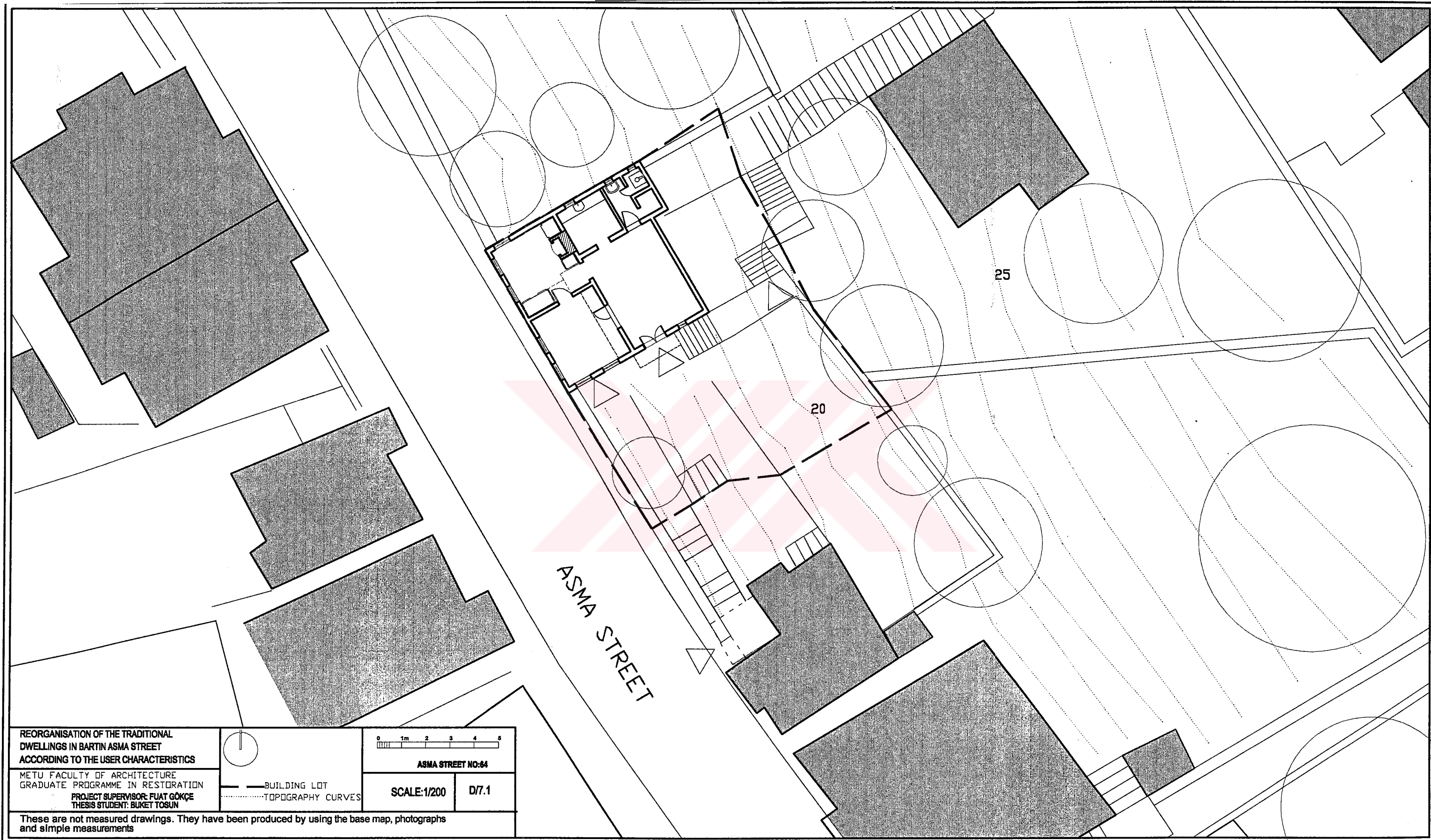


Figure 7.4 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No64

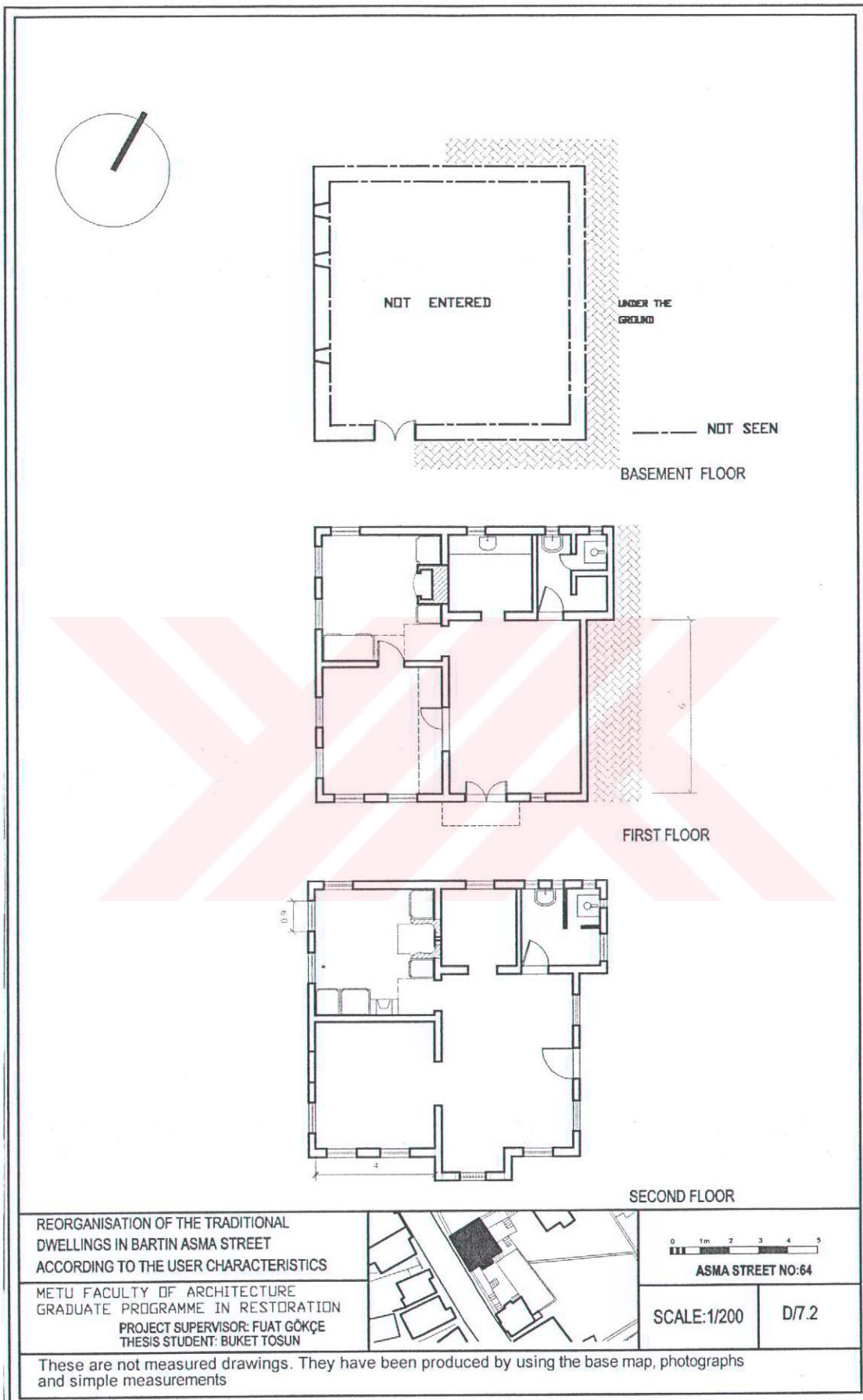


Figure 7.5 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:64



Figure 7.6 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:64

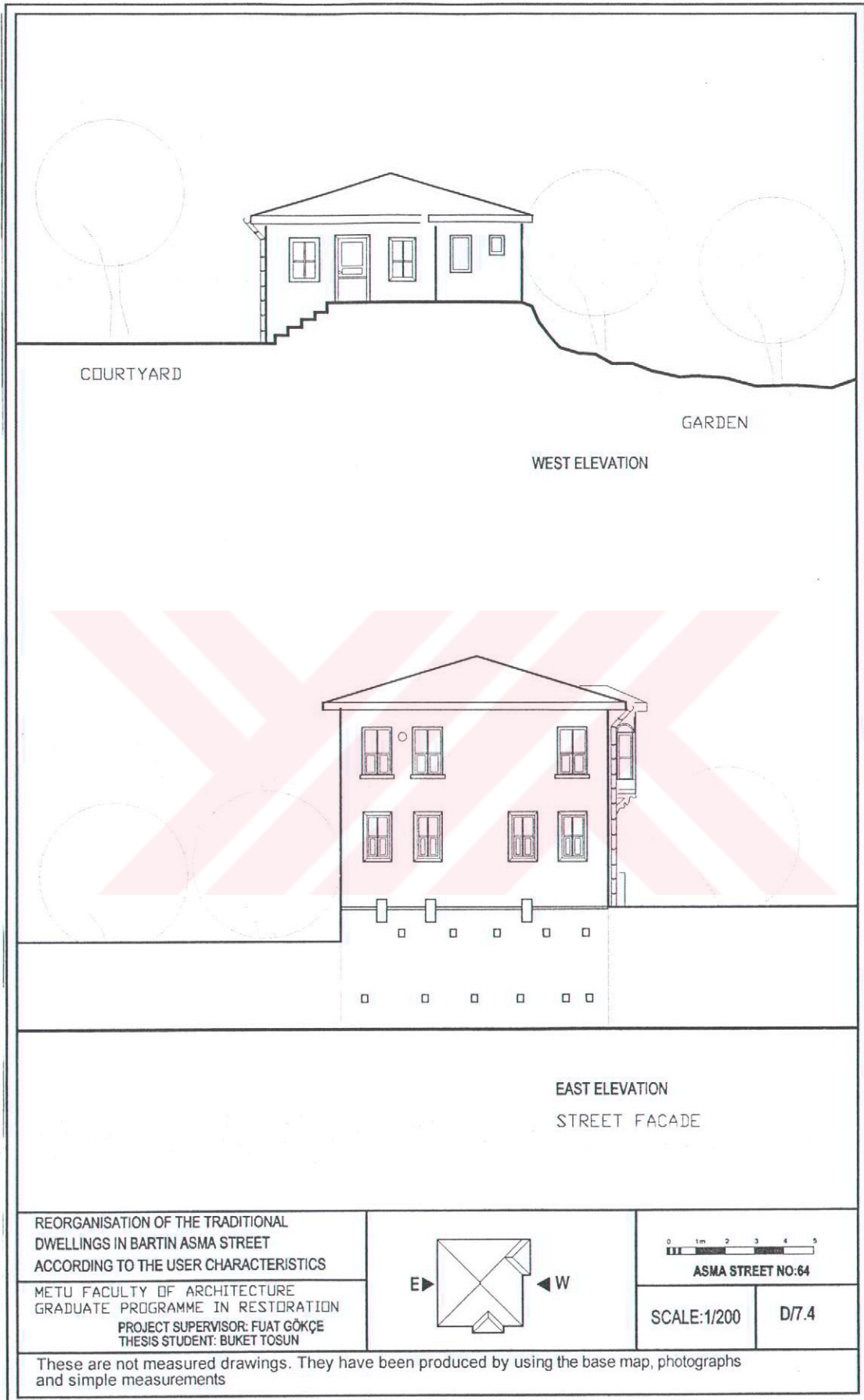


Figure 7.7 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:64

Table 7.2 : The Space Quality Of The Building NO:64

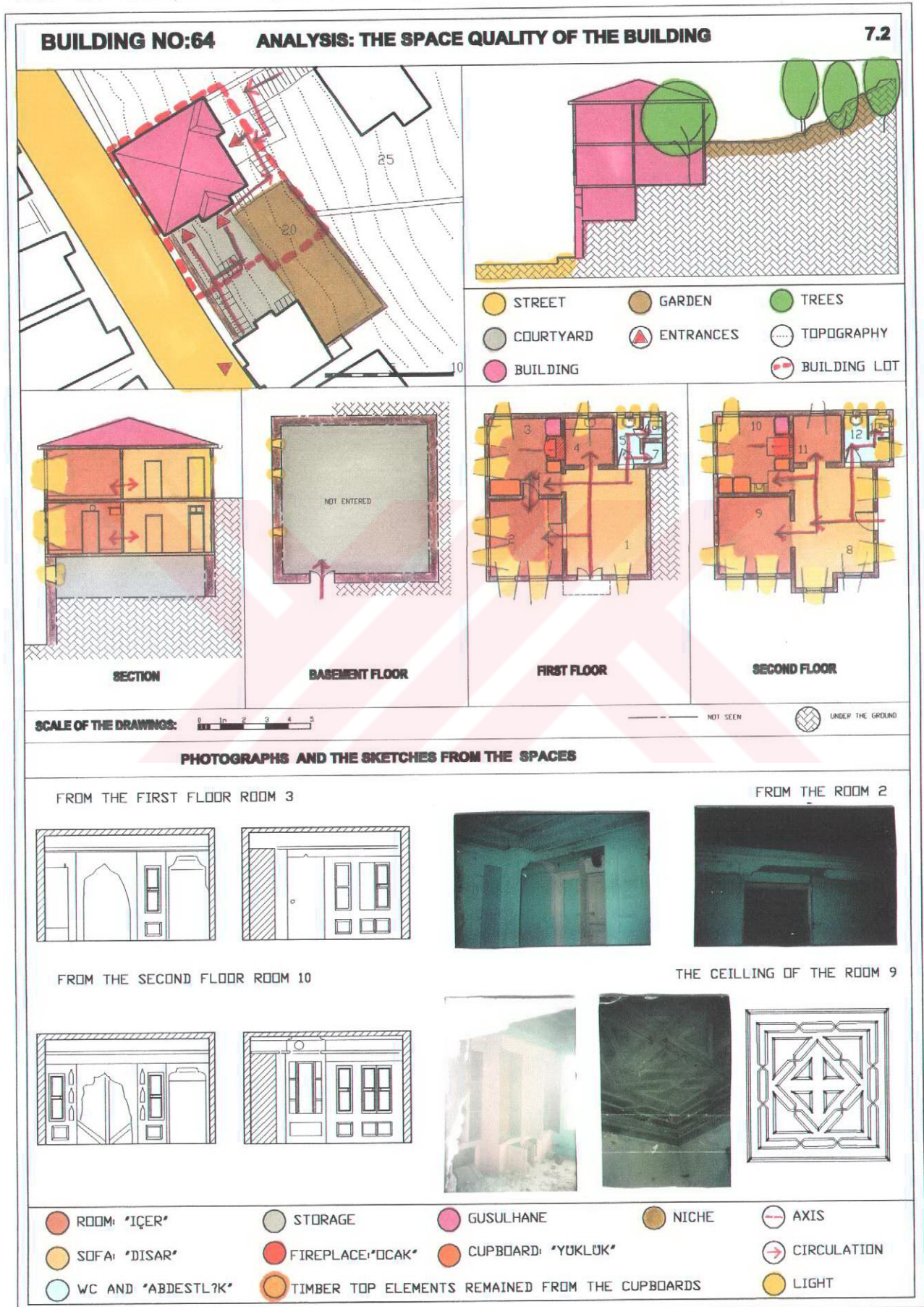


Table 7.3 | The Facade Quality Of The Building NO:64

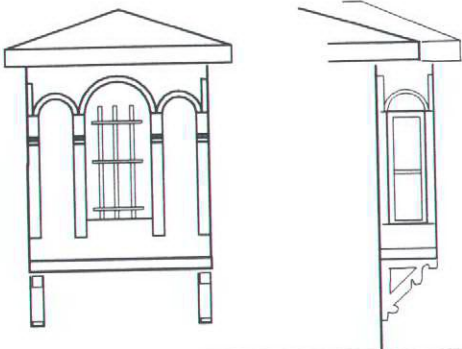
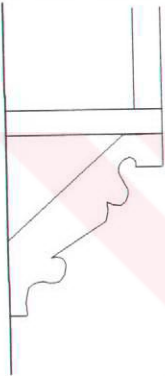
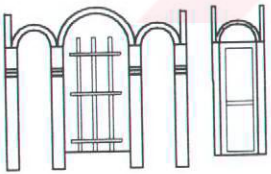

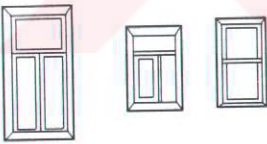
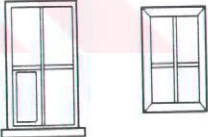

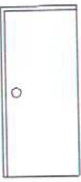
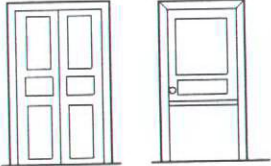
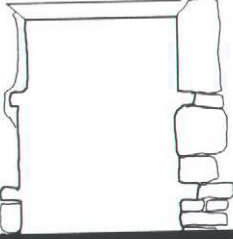
BUILDING NO:64		ANALYSIS:THE FACADE QUALITY OF THE BUILDING		7.3
PROJECTIONS		BALKONIES		
		DO NOT HAVE		
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
				
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
				
			WC	
				
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	ENTRANCE	COURTYARD
				

Table 7.4 : The Use Of The Building ND:64

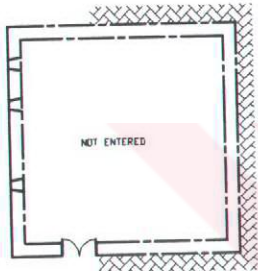
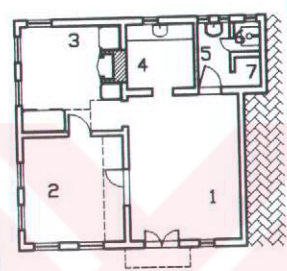

BUILDING NO:64 ANALYSIS: THE USE OF THE BUILDING										7.4	
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY	
THE DWELLING HAS BEEN EMPTY FOR 8 YEARS. THE LAST TENANTS WERE FOREIGNERS. THE OWNERSHIP HAD CHANGED IN TIME. TODAYS OWNER WHO IS A MERCHANT IS FROM BARTIN AND LIVING IN THE CITY.									4	0	
SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 10 20 30 40 50 NOT SEEN UNDER THE GROUND								THE USE OF THE GARDEN AND THE COURTYARD NOT USED THERE ARE SOME TREES			
 BASEMENT FLOOR		 FIRST FLOOR			 SECOND FLOOR						
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS			RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			EVAL.	
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH			
HOUSE UNIT: 1 - FIRST FLOOR	1 SOFA	1 ENTRANCE AND SOFA	+	+	NO FURNITURE				A		
	2 ROOM	2 EMPTY ROOM	+	+	NO FURNITURE				A		
	3 ROOM	3 EMPTY ROOM	+	+	NO FURNITURE				A		
	4 STAIRCASE	4 EMPTY KITCHEN	+	+	NO FURNITURE	+	+	-	A + E		
	5 "ABDESTLIK"	5 "ABDESTLIK"	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	A + E	
	6 WC	6 WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	A + E	
	7 "ABDESTLIK"	7 BATHROOM	+	+	NO FURNITURE		+	-	-	A + E	
HOUSE UNIT: 2-SECOND FLOOR	8 SOFA	8 ENTRANCE AND SOFA	+	+	NO FURNITURE				A		
	9 ROOM	9 EMPTY ROOM	+	+	NO FURNITURE				A		
	10 ROOM	10 EMPTY ROOM	+	+	NO FURNITURE				A		
	11 STAIRCASE	11 EMPTY KITCHEN	+	+	NO FURNITURE	-	+	-	A + E		
	12 "ABDESTLIK"	12 "ABDESTLIK"	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	A + E	
	13 WC	13 WC	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	A + E	
BASEMENT FLOOR		NOT USED	COULD NOT BE ENTERED							A	

Table 7.5 : The Physical Changes In The Building NDi64

BUILDING NO:64		THE PHYSICAL CHANGES IN THE BUILDING		7.5
		STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS	
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED	THE WALL OF THE SPACE 10 WHERE THE FIREPLACE WAS PLACED THE FLOOR OF THE SPACE 10	TIMBER	INSECT ATTACK DISCOLORISATION (MOSTLY AT WATER SPACES) FIBERISATION MATERIAL LOSS
	SETTLEMENT PROBLEM	AT THE FLOORS OF THE SOFAS	PLASTER	AT FACADE DISCOLORISATION AT BASE OF THE FLOORS AND UNDER THE WINDOWS IN INSIDE MATERIAL LOSS AND DISCOLORISATION AT WATER SPACES
	DAMPNESS	AT THE WALLS OF THE WATER SPACES AND SPACE 2	STONE (THE COURTYARD WALL)	DISCOLORISATION DETACHMENT MATERIAL LOSS
	REDUCING SECTION	AT THE WALL OF THE SPACE 10	CEMENT	USAGE AT THE WALLS OF THE WATER SPACES
	SAGGING	AT THE CEILING OF THE SPACE 1, 3 AND 10		
	MATERIAL LOSS	AT THE GUTTERS		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND MATERIAL LOSS	DOORS OF THE CUPBOARDS AND "GUSULHANE" AT SPACE 3 FIREPLACES AT SPACES 3 AND 10 WINDOWS AND DOORS STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS UNDER THE PROJECTION	TIMBER	INSECT ATTACK
			GLASS	MATERIAL LOSS AT MOST OF THE WINDOWS
			BRICK	MATERIAL LOSS AT THE FIREPLACES
ALTERATIONS		SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 1m 2 3 4 5		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DIVISION ○ VERTICALLY ◓ HORIZONTALLY ● PARTIALLY COLLAPSED ● REMOVED ● REPLACED ● ADDITION ● NOT USED 				
	BASEMENT FLOOR	FIRST FLOOR	SECOND FLOOR	
SOUTH ELEVATION	NORTH ELEVATION	WEST ELEVATION	EAST ELEVATION	
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS	THE CEILING OF THE ENTRANCE FLOOR AND THE CEILING OF THE SPACE 4 WHERE THE STAIRCASE PLACE IS CHANGED INTO KITCHEN SPACE IS CHIPBOARD THE FLOOR COVERING OF THE KITCHEN IN THE FIRST FLOOR (SPACE 4) IS SCREED.			
EVALUATION OF THE ALTERATIONS	AS IT IS SEEN FROM THE ANALYSIS IN THE BUILDING AND THE OLD PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BUILDING (PICTURE 7.4) THE BUILDING IS ALTERED IN PLAN SCHEME, FACADE SCHEME AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. BUT STILL IT HAS ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL VALUES IT HAD PRESERVED. MOST OF THE CHANGES CAN BE READ FROM THE TRACES THAT ARE PRESENT. THE BALKONY AT THE EAST ELEVATION WAS REMOVED AND THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED HORIZONTALLY. FOR THIS REASON AN ENTRANCE FROM THE SECOND FLOOR IS PLACED. THE STAIRCASE IS REMOVED AND SPACES OF IT IS USED AS KITCHEN. A BATHROOM IS ADDED IN THE ABDDESTLIK. ALTHOUGH THE PLASTERS, WINDOWS AND ROOF ARE CHANGED THE BUILDING HAS SERIOUS MATERIAL DETERIORATION PROBLEMS AS WELL AS STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS.			

Table 7.6 : Evaluation Of The Building NO:64

BUILDING NO:64		EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING		7.6																																										
RESTITUTION SCHEME RELIABILITY <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>EXISTENCE</th> <th>LOCATION</th> <th>FORM</th> <th>MATERIAL</th> <th>DETAIL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>+</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>+</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			EXISTENCE	LOCATION	FORM	MATERIAL	DETAIL	1	+	+	+	+	+	2	+	+	+	+	-	3	+	+	-	+	-	4	+	+	-	-	-	5	+	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 1m 2 3 4 5 NOT SEEN UNDER THE GROUND		
	EXISTENCE	LOCATION	FORM	MATERIAL	DETAIL																																									
1	+	+	+	+	+																																									
2	+	+	+	+	-																																									
3	+	+	-	+	-																																									
4	+	+	-	-	-																																									
5	+	-	-	-	-																																									
6	-	-	-	-	-																																									
<p>BASEMENT FLOOR</p>		<p>FIRST FLOOR</p>		<p>SECOND FLOOR</p>																																										
<p>SOUTH ELEVATION</p>		<p>NORTH ELEVATION</p>		<p>WEST ELEVATION</p>																																										
<p>THE VALUES OF THE BUILDING</p> <p>PHYSICAL QUALITY</p> <p>THE BUILDING IS ENTERED FROM THE SHARING STREET WALL OF THE NO:62 BY THE COURTYARD THEY USED TOGETHER THAT IS LOCATED ON A RISING TOPOGRAPHY. LOCATION OF EACH STOREY ON A DIFFERENT LEVEL CAUSES A UNIQUE PHYSICAL QUALITY IN SITE</p> <p>THE BUILDING HAS ALTERED A LOT IN TIME AND COULD NOT PRESERVED MOST OF ITS VALUES. THE ADVANTAGE OF TOPOGRAPHY GIVES A POTENTIAL OF DIVISION OF THE BUILDING IN STORIES. THESE CHANGES OF THE DIVISION CAUSES THE BUILDING TO REFLECT THAT PERIOD MOSTLY ESPECIALLY IN FACADE ARRANGEMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. WHEREAS THE OUTER PLAN SCHEME AND ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS MOSTLY PRESERVED OR CAN BE READ FROM THE TRACES.</p>		<p>THE PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING</p> <p>THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS</p> <p>THE BUILDING SEEMS NOT TO HAVE SERIOUS PHYSICAL PROBLEMS DAMPNESS IN WET SPACES IS IN SERIOUS SCALE. THERE ARE SAGGING PROBLEMS ON THE FLOOR AND CEILINGS.</p> <p>THERE ARE REMOVED ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. FIREPLACES ARE NOT IN GOOD CONDITION. BOTH ARE PARTIALLY COLLAPSED. THE CUPBOARDS AND THE CEILING AND FLOOR COVERINGS HAVE MATERIAL LOSS</p> <p>THE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM IN TIMBER ELEMENTS IS IN SERIOUS SCALE. AT THE FACADES THE PLASTER USED CAN BE IN HARMFULL COMPOSITION.</p>																																												
<p>SPACE QUALITY</p> <p>THE THREE STOREY BUILDING HAS A BASEMENT FLOOR THAT COULD NOT BE ENTERED AND TWO STOREIES EACH ONE IS ENTERED FROM AN OUTER SOFA WITH WET SPACES PLACED AT ONE EDGE WHERE AS THE TWO ROOMS ARE LOCATED AT THE STREET SIDE.</p> <p>THE SOFA IN THE FIRST FLOOR IS A DARKER SPACE IN A WAY THAT IS NOT SEEN IN COMPERATIVE STUDIES. THE ADDITION OF ENTRANCE IN THE SOFA OF THE SECOND FLOOR CHANGED THE CIRCULATION AND THE USAGE OF THE SPACE. THE USAGE OF STAIRCASE SPACES AS A KITCHEN, REMOVED THE ORIGINAL UPWARD CIRCULATION. THE SPACE QUALITY OF SPACE 2 AND 9 WAS CHANGED BY THE REMOVAL OF BALKONY AND ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. THE SPACE 3 & 10 ARE RICH IN ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS HAVING A CENTRAL SPACE ON THE AXIS OF THE FIREPLACE. THE ABDESTLIK AND WC SPACES PRESERVED MOST OF THEIR SPACE QUALITIES DESPITE THE ADDITION OF BATHROOM SPACE IN ABDESTLIK. BUT THE BATHROOM SPACE IS A DARK SPACE</p>		<p>THE USAGE PROBLEMS</p> <p>THE BUILDING IS NOT IN USE. IT HAS BEEN EMPTY FOR ABOUT 10 YEARS. THIS IS INCREASING THE RATE OF DETERIORATIONS AND DEFORMATIONS IN THE BUILDING.</p> <p>IT WAS USED BY TWO HOUSE UNITS AFTER THE DIVISION OF THE STOREIES IN ABOUT 1960. SINCE THEN IT HAS CHANGED A LOT IN THE REQUIREMENTS OF DIVISION AND MAINTENANCE.</p> <p>FOR THE HOUSE UNITS IN EACH FLOOR A CENTRAL SPACE, SOFA; A KITCHEN IN STAIRCASE SPACE; 2 ROOMS AND NEEDED WET ROOMS ARE REQUIRED. IN THE FIRST FLOOR A BATHROOM SPACE IS ALSO REQUIRED. THE USAGE OF ROOMS ARE NOT KNOWN. BUT IT SEEMS THE ONLY PROBLEM IN THE DIVIDED USAGE IS THE DARKNESS OF THE SOFA IN THE FIRST FLOOR DO NOT HAVE QUALITY TO BE A COMMON SPACE THE OTHER PROBLEMS ARE THE SANITERY CONDITIONS OF THE WET SPACES. MOST OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS EXCEPT THE FIREPLACES ARE AVAILABLE FOR USE.</p>																																												
<p>GENERAL EVALUATION</p> <p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS A DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUE. ALTHOUGH IT HAD NOT PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ORIGINAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES ; MOST OF THE ALTERATIONS REFLECT THEIR PERIOD'S SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES. SO THESE CHANGES ALSO HAVE VALUES TO BE PRESERVED. NOT BEING USED IS THE SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE BUILDING BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF MAINTENANCE. BUT THE PRESENT SPACE ARRANGEMENT AND QUALITIES HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION 'RESIDENCE' WITH A SUITABLE DESIGN DECISIONS FOR GOOD LIVING STANDARTS.</p>																																														

Table 7.8 : Proposals of Interventions for the Building NO:64

BUILDING NO:64	PROPOSALS OF INTERVENTIONS	7.8
MAIN DECISIONS		
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE GUIDELINES THAT ARE DECIDED IN THE PART 'GENERAL APPROACHES TO RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS IN SITE' ESPECIALLY FOR THE RESTITUTION SCHEME A DETAILED STUDY IS NEEDED.</p> <p>THE BUILDING HAS POTENTIAL TO CONTINUE ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION 'RESIDENCE', AS THE DIVISION OF THE BUILDING INTO STORIES HAS VALUES TO BE PRESERVED THE STORIES CAN BE USED AS A RESIDENCE UNIT FOR STUDENTS' OF FACULTY OF FOREST TO RENT. THE STORIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR TWO OR THREE STUDENTS TO LIVE.</p> <p>THIS REFUNCTIONING WILL BE IN HARMONY WITH THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND SPACE QUALITIES OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION OF THE BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS</p>		
GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, STRUCTURAL SYSTEM AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING SHOULD BE PROTECTED, AS THEY ARE THE IDENTITY AS A DOCUMENT AND CULTURAL VALUE 2. THE ADDITIONS WHICH REFLECT THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ITS PERIOD SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 3. CAUSES OF PHYSICAL DETERIORATIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF THE DWELLING MAJOR DEFORMATIONS IN ITS STRUCTURE SHOULD BE CORRECTED. 4. THE ADDITIONS WHICH DESTROY THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLAN SCHEME AND THE SPACE QUALITY SHOULD BE REMOVED. 5. THE REMOVAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IF THE MATERIAL, DIMENSION, FORM, LOCATION AND DETAIL ARE KNOWN. 6. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED. 7. IF THERE IS NO INFORMATION ABOUT DIMENSION, FORM, DETAIL OF THE REMOVED ELEMENTS, THE ORIGINAL TRACES WILL BE PRESERVED. 8. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION. 		
CORRECTIONS		
<p>THE RESTITUTION SCHEME SHOULD BE DECIDED AFTER THE PLASTERS ARE TAKEN OUT AND THE TRACES ARE SEEN AND THE CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE DECIDED AFTER THIS RESEARCH.</p> <p>DEFORMATIONS IN THE BUILDING DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE CORRECTED.</p> <p>THE FULLY DETERIORATED TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE REMOVED. THE NEW TIMBER ELEMENTS, THE SOUND PARTS OF TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE RESERVATIVES WHICH THE EXPERTS SHOULD DECIDE;AGAINST THE DETERIORATION EFFECT OF SUN, WATER, INSECT AND FUNGI ATTACK.</p> <p>THE SAGGING OF THE CEILING OF THE SPACES 1, 3 AND 10 SHOULD BE CORRECTED</p> <p>IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE APPROACHES 4, THE ADDITIONAL FILLINGS ON THE WALL OF THE PROJECTION MUST BE REMOVED. ROOM 6 AND THE CONCRETE FLOORING IN THE BASEMENT FLOOR SHOULD BE REMOVED.</p> <p>IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE APPROACHES 2 THE ENTRANCE FROM THE SECOND FLOOR, THE WINDOWS AND DOORS SHOULD BE PRESERVED.</p>		
COMPLETIONS		
<p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 5:</p> <p>THE MISSING WINDOW AND DOOR ELEMENTS AND THE MISSING ELEMENTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE.</p> <p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 7:</p> <p>THE TRACES OF REMOVED CUPBOARDS IN SPACE 2, THE TRACES OF STAIRCASE SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION.</p>		
FUNCTIONING		
<p>THE DWELLING SHOULD CONTINUE ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION AS A 'RESIDENCE' IN ITS PRESENT PLAN ARRANGEMENT</p> <p>THE DIVISION OF THE STORIES DO NOT GIVE A POTENTIAL OF A NUCLEUS FAMILY WITH A SINGLE CHILD OR TWO CHILDREN TO LIVE WITH ITS TWO ROOMS. THE SECOND FLOOR CAN BE REORGANISED FOR SINGLE PERSON OR A COUPLE TO LIVE BY REQUIRING A BEDROOM, A SALON, A LIVING ROOM , A KITCHEN , A WC AND A BATHROOM. BUT THE DARKNESS OF THE SOFA IN FIRST FLOOR CAN NOT PROVIDE A GOOD LIVING CONDITION FOR A FAMILY.</p> <p>WHEN THE ANALYSIS OF THE CITY IS CONCERNED IT IS SEEN THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR DORMITORY FOR THE STUDENTS WHO ARE WILLING TO RENT HOUSE FOR 2 OR 3 PEOPLE TO LIVE TOGETHER. THIS POTENTIAL CAN BE USED FOR THIS NO:64 AND NO: 62 AND MAYBE FOR NO: 58-60 TO BE RENTED BY THESE USERS FOR THE BUILDING TO CONTINUE ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION. ESPECIALLY THE USAGE OF THE SAME COURTYARD AND ENTRANCE OF THE NO:62 AND NO:64 HAS POTENTIAL FOR THIS FUNCTIONING.</p> <p>THE FUNCTIONS IN THE SPACES AND THE FURNISHING OF THE FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE DECIDED ACCORDING TO THE EVALUATION OF THE NEEDS OF THE FUNCTION AND THE QUALITIES OF THE SPACES</p> <p>THE NEEDED BEDROOMS WILL BE PROVIDED IN THE ROOMS, THE SOFAS SHOULD BE USED AS A COMMON AREA LIKE THE ORIGINAL FUNCTION</p> <p>THE 'ABDESTLIK' THE WC THE BATHROOM AND THE KITCHEN SHOULD BE USED FOR THE SAME PURPOSE BY INTRODUCING NEW INSTALLATIONS</p> <p>THE FURNITURES SHOULD BE ORGANISED IN HARMONY WITH THE SPACE QUALITIES. FOR EXAMPLÉ THE BEDS AND THE ARMAHIRS SHOULD NOT BE TOO HIGH TO CLOSE THE WINDOW'S OPENINGS.</p>		

Table 7.9 Proposals for Usage of Spaces and Space Organization for the Building N0i64

BUILDING NO:64							PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE OF THE SPACES AND SPACE ORGANIZATION		7.8
THE SPACE NO	THE ORIGINAL USAGE	LOCATION	RELATION WITH	APPROXIMATE AREA	LIGHT AND VENTILATION	ORIENTATION	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	THE POSSIBLE USAGE	
1	SOF A	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	COURTYARD SPACE 2, 3, 4, 5	24metersquare	DARK SPACE LIGHTED WITH A SMALL WINDOW	GARDEN COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST		IT IS AN ENTRANCE AND A COMMON SPACE. CONSIDERING THE THE BIGNESS OF THE SPACE A COMMON USAGE CAN BE DESIGNED BUT THE DARKNESS PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED. IT CAN BE LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM	
2	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 1, 3	16 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET EAST	TRACE OF CUPBOARDS	CONSIDERING THE LIGHTNESS, THE BIGNESS AND THE LOCATION OF THE ROOM BEING NEARER TO ENTRANCE THE SPACE CAN BE SALLOON, WORKING ROOM. IT CAN ALSO BE BEDROOM FOR 2 PERSON	
3	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 1, 2	16 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET EAST	FIREPLACE 'GUSULHANE' CUPBOARDS	THE SPACE HAS THE QUALITY TO BE USED AS A ROOM. THE CUPBOARDS HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED AS STORAGE OF OUILT, DRESSINGS AND ETC. IT CAN BE USED AS A BEDROOM FOR 1 PERSON OR IT CAN BE USED AS A SITTING OR DINING ROOM	
4	STAIRCASE KITCHEN	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 1	4,5 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	NEIGHBOUR GARDEN NORTH		CONSIDERING THE BIGNESS AND THE LOCATION THAT IS NEAR TO WET SPACES, THE SPACE CAN BE USED ONLY AS A KITCHEN THE SHELVES AND CUPBOARDS AND SINK CAN BE DESIGNED. THERE IS NEED OF INSTALLATION	
5	'ABDESTLIK'	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 1, 6, 7	3 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOWS	NEIGHBOUR GARDEN NORTH		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION	
6	WC	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 5	1 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOW	NEIGHBOUR GARDEN NORTH	'HELA TASI'	THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION : WC	
7	ABDESTLIK BATHROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 5	1 metersquare	DARK SPACE WITH NO VENTILATION	NORTH		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION : BATHROOM	
8	SOF A	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	COURTYARD SPACE 9, 10, 11, 12	25 metersquare	THE MOST LIGHTED SPACE	GARDEN COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST		IT IS AN ENTRANCE SPACE BESIDES IT HAS THE QUALITY OF BEING A COMMON SPACE LIKE LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM OR WORKING ROOM CONSIDERING THE LIGHTNESS AND BIGNESS OF SPACE	
9	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 8	16 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET EAST	DECORATED TIMBER CEILING COVER	CONSIDERING THE LIGHTNESS, THE BIGNESS AND THE DECORATED CEILING OF THESPACE IT CAN BE SALOON, WORKING ROOM. IT CAN ALSO BE BEDROOM FOR 2 PERSON	
10	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 8	16 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	STREET EAST	FIREPLACE, NICHE 'GUSULHANE' CUPBOARDS	THE SPACE HAS THE QUALITY TO BE USED AS A ROOM. THE CUPBOARDS HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED AS STORAGE OF OUILT, DRESSINGS AND ETC. IT CAN BE USED AS A BEDROOM FOR 1 PERSON OR IT CAN BE USED AS A SITTING OR DINING ROOM	
11	STAIRCASE KITCHEN	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 8	4,5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	NEIGHBOUR GARDEN NORTH		CONSIDERING THE BIGNESS AND THE LOCATION THAT IS NEAR TO WET SPACES, THE SPACE CAN BE USED ONLY AS A KITCHEN THE SHELVES AND CUPBOARDS AND SINK CAN BE DESIGNED. THERE IS NEED OF INSTALLATION	
12	ABDESTLIK	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 8, 13	2,5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOWS	NEIGHBOUR GARDEN NORTH		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION A BATHROOM SPACE CAN BE ADDED HERE JUST LIKE IN THE FIRST FLOOR	
13	WC	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	INSIDE THE SPACE 12	1 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH UPPER WINDOW	NEIGHBOUR GARDEN NORTH		THE SPACE CAN BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION	

Table 7.10a.1: The Reorganisation of the Building No:64 (SCENARIO 1)



Table 7.10a.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:64 (SCENARIO 1)



Table 7.10b.1: The Reorganisation of the Building No:64 (SCENARIO 2)

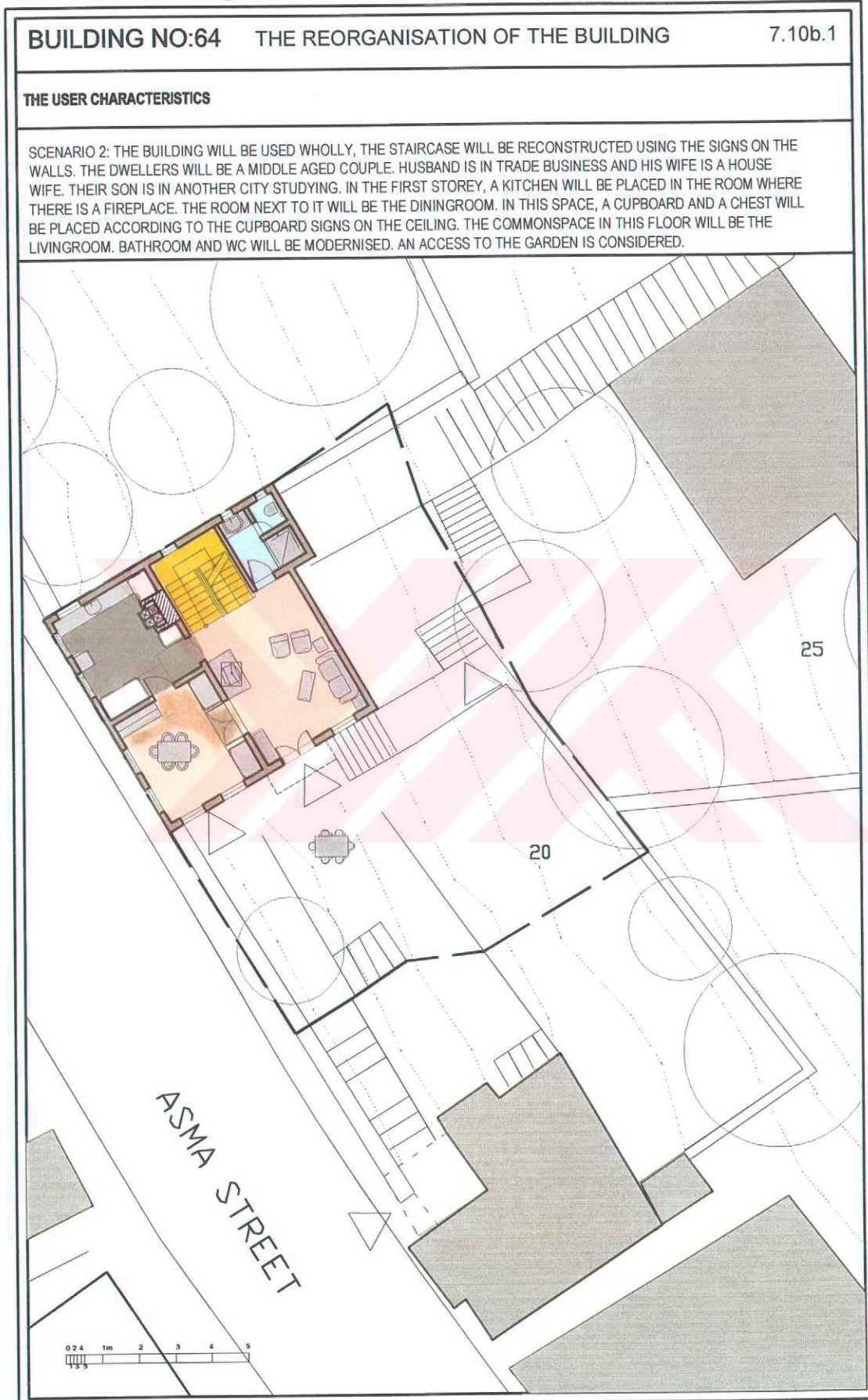


Table 1.10b.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:64 (SCENARIO 2)

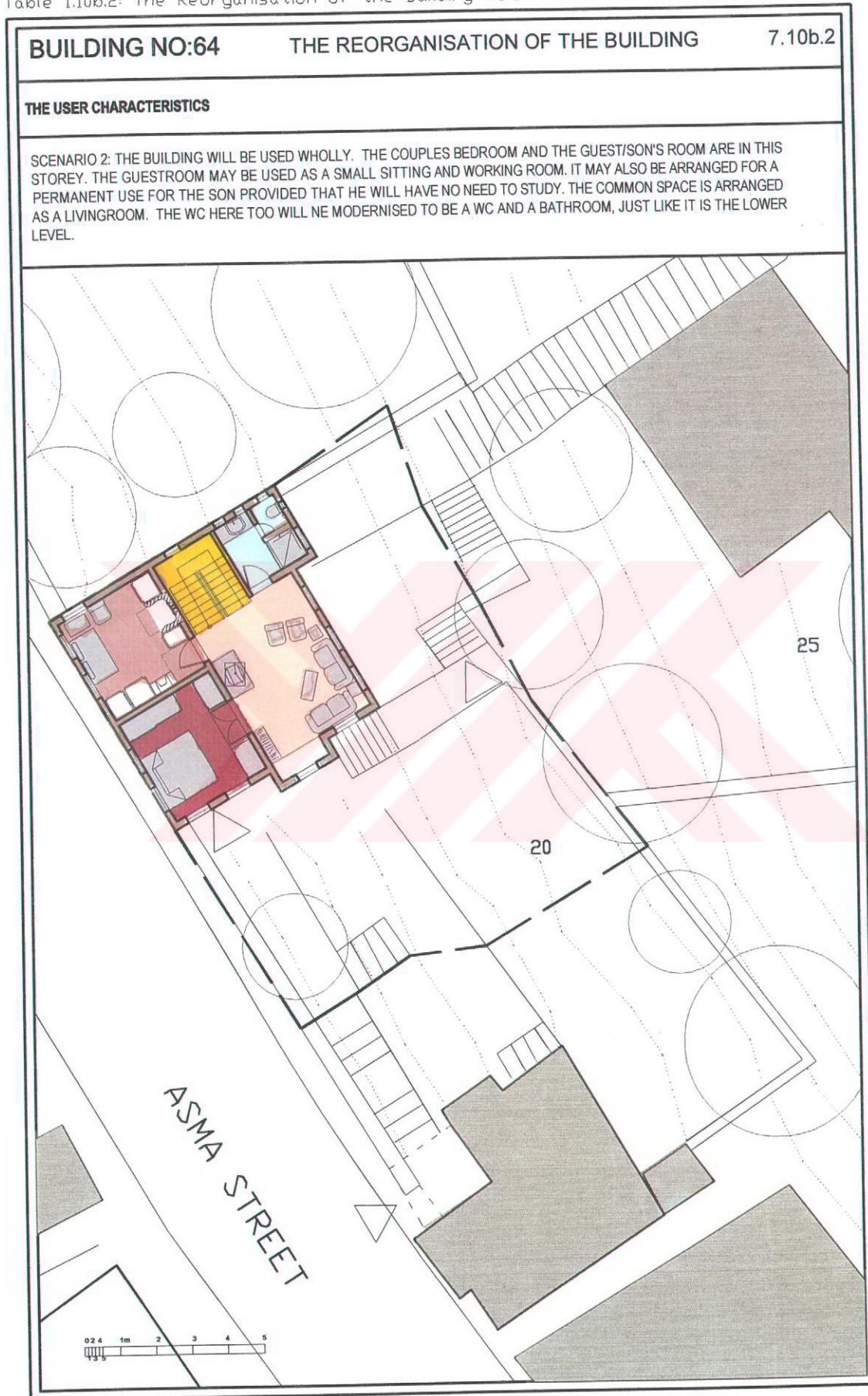


Table 1.10b.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:64 (SCENARIO 2)



Table 1.10c: The Reorganisation of the Building No:64

BUILDING NO:64	THE REORGANISATION OF THE BUILDING	1.10c.1
<p>SCENARIO 1: THIS BUILDING HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO TWO DWELLINGS. NEITHER OF THE DWELLINGS PROVIDE ADEQUATE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR A NUCLEOUS FAMILY. ESPECIALLY IN THE FIRST STOREY, THE LIGHTING QUALITY OF THE COMMON SPACE IS POOR AND THERE IS NO SPACE FOR A LIVINGROOM.</p> <p>IN BARTIN, THERE IS A UNIVERSITY, BUT IT CANNOT PROVIDE DORMS FOR MOST OF ITS STUDENTS. MORE WELL-OFF STUDENTS CAN RENT BIGGER HOUSES, AND THE HOUSES IN THE NEW CONSTRUCTED AREAS. YET, OTHERS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN FINDING SUITABLE DWELLINGS.</p> <p>THERE ARE MANY HOUSES IN BARTIN THAT HAVE BEEN DIVIDED INTO SMALL SOCIAL UNITS. TO GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF ARRANGEMENT, THE FIRST FLOOR HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR TWO STUDENTS TO SHARE. NECESSARY HEALTH AND COMFORT CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED. THEY EACH HAVE AN APPROPRIATE SPACE FOR SLEEPING AND STUDYING IN THEIR PRIVATE ROOMS. THE COMMON SPACE HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR COMMON USE. TODAY, THE KITCHEN IS PLACED WHERE THE STAIRCASE THAT WAS JOINING THE TWO STORIES HAD BEEN PLACED. IT HAS BEEN REORGANISED PROVIDING ENOUGH SPACE FOR KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, CUPBOARDS AND BANKS. THE WALLS SEPARATING THE KITCHEN AND THE COMMON SPACE HAVE BEEN REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BETTER CIRCULATION. A DINING TABLE HAS BEEN PLACED IN BETWEEN THE KITCHEN AND THE COMMON SPACE. THE WC AND THE "ABDESTLIK" HAVE BEEN REORGANISED TO PROVIDE A SHOWER TUB AND OTHER EQUIPMENT MORE SUITABLE FOR THE CONTEMPORARY USE.</p> <p>THE FIRST ROOM HAS ORIGINAL CUPBOARDS AND A FIREPLACE. THE CUPBOARDS MAY BE USED AS WARDROBE. ONE OF THE CUPBOARDS HAVE NO WINGS AND THIS MAY BE USED AS A BOOKSHELF WITH THE ADDITION OF MORE SHELVES. THERE IS A STUDY TABLE IN THE ROOM.</p> <p>THE SECOND ROOM HAS WARDRABE PROVIDED BAY USING THE SIGNS ON THE CEILING. ALSO THERE IS A STUDY TABLE AND A BOOKSHELF NEXT TO IT.</p> <hr/> <p>THE UPPER STOREY HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR A SINGLE DWELLER. THIS PARTICULAR PROFILE CONSISTS OF SINGLE PEOPLE WHO CAME TO WORK IN A PARTICULAR INDUSTRY OR ESTABLISHMENT IN BARTIN. LIKE ASSISTANTS IN THE UNIVERSITY, YOUNG DOCTORS, INDUSTRY WORKERS, GOVERNMENTAL OFFICERS, AND THE LIKE. THE SCENARIO HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS COME TO WORK IN A HOSPITAL IN BARTIN, FOR HER OBLIGATORY SERVICE. ONE ROOM HAS BEEN RESERVED AS A BEDROOM. THE ORIGINAL CUPBOARD WILL SERVE AS WARDROBE. THE NEXT ROOM HAS BEEN ARRANGED AS A GUESTROOM. HERE, AGAIN A WARDROBE AND A CHEST HAS BEEN PROVIDED THAT FOLLOW THE SIGNS OF THE ORIGINAL CUPBOARD. THERE ARE TWO CONVERTIBLE SOFAS IN THIS AREA. THE KITCHEN WALLS HAVE BEEN REMOVED, KITCHEN HAS BEEN MODERNISED AND A DINING TABLE HAS BEEN ADDED TO COMPLETE THE DESIGN. IN THE COMMON SPACE, A WORKING AREA HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR HER IN THE NICHE WHICH IS WELL LIGHTED. THE REST OF THE COMMON SPACE HAS BEEN DESIGNED AS A LIVING AREA.</p> <hr/> <p>THE BASEMENT FLOOR COULD NOT BE INSPECTED. AS THERE ARE NO DATA OF THIS SPACE, NO ARRANGEMENT COULD BE DONE. YET, FROM ITS SIZE IT CAN BE DEDUCED THAT THE AREA IS SUITABLE FOR A HEATING ARRANGEMENT AND STORAGE.</p>		

Table 8.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:62

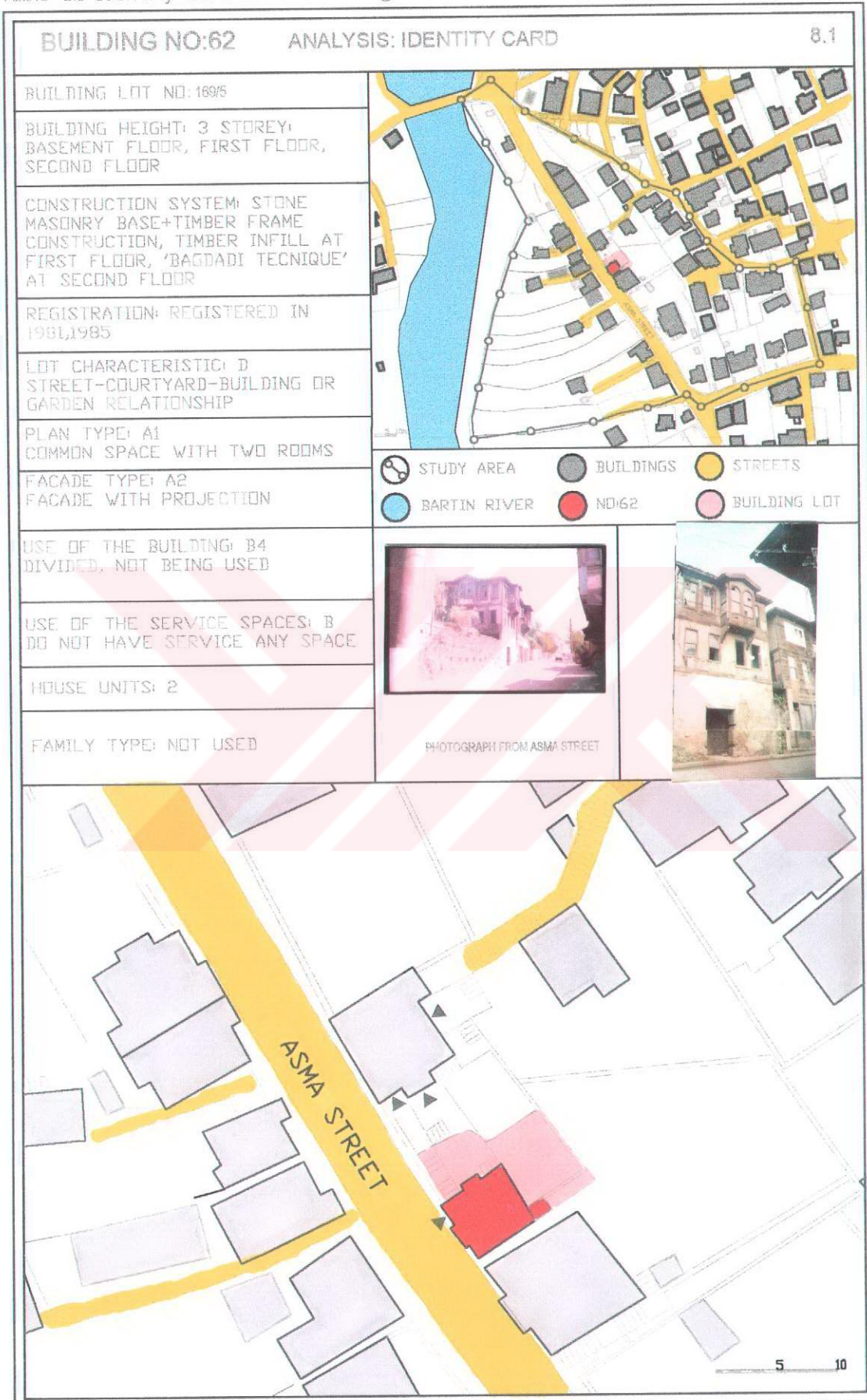


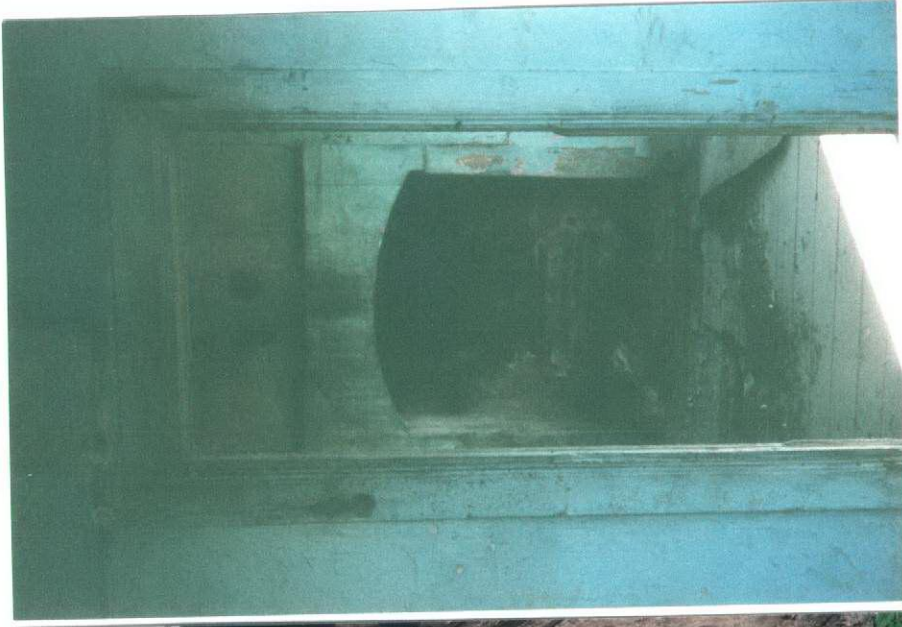
Figure 8.1: Photographs of No:62



COURTYARD FACADE



STREET FACADE



FIREPLACE
IN SPACE 3

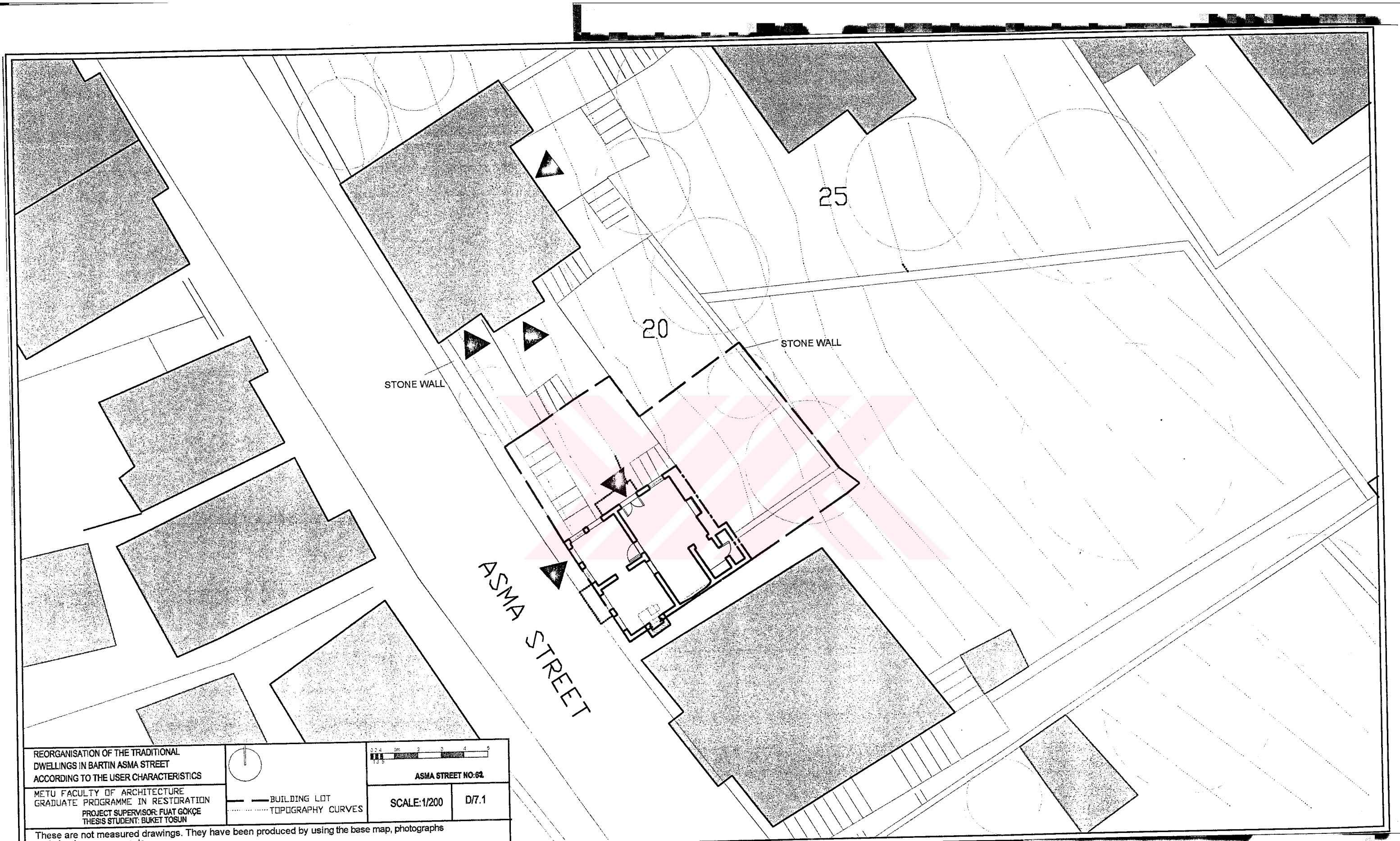


Figure 8.2 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No.62

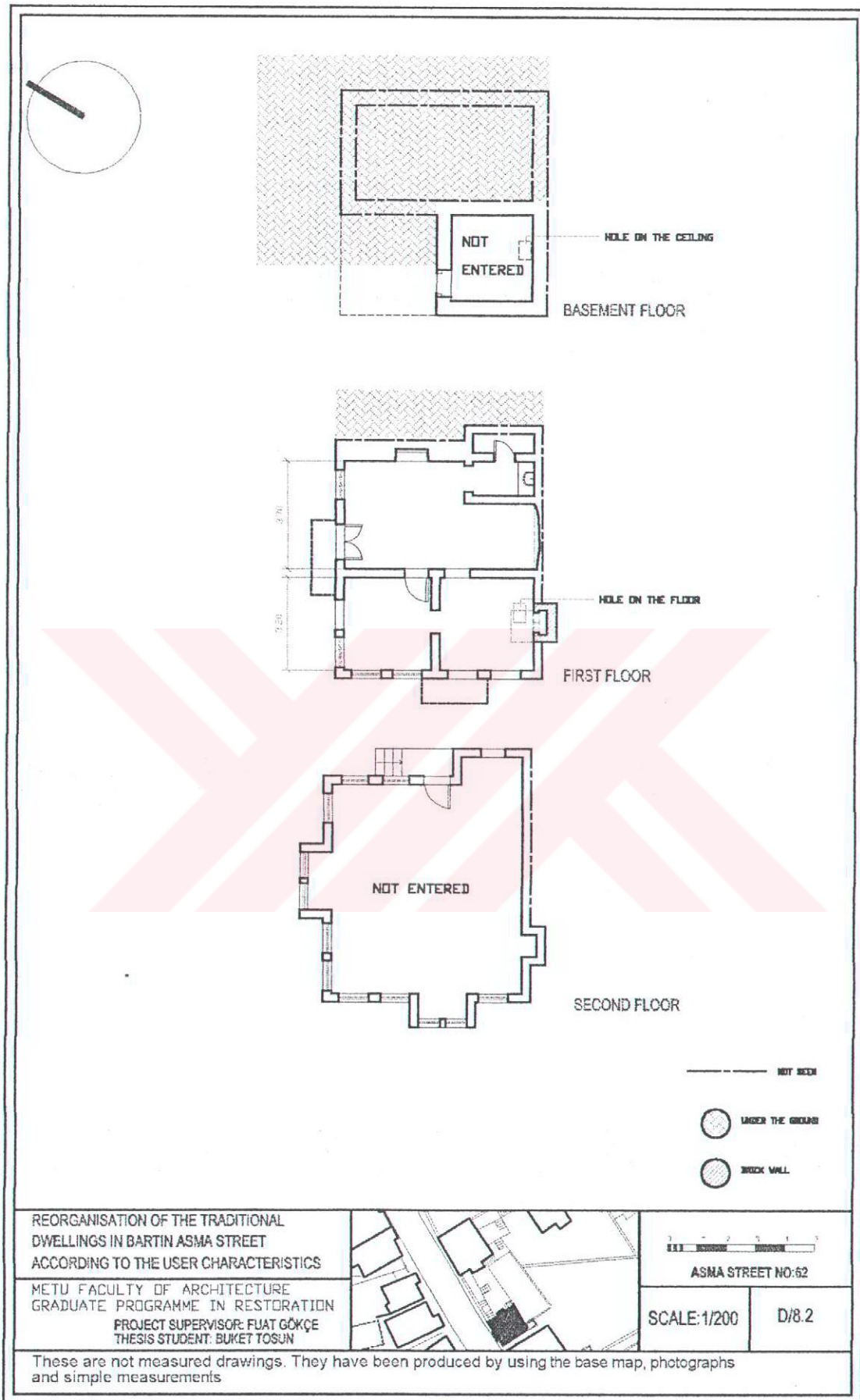


Figure 8.3 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:62

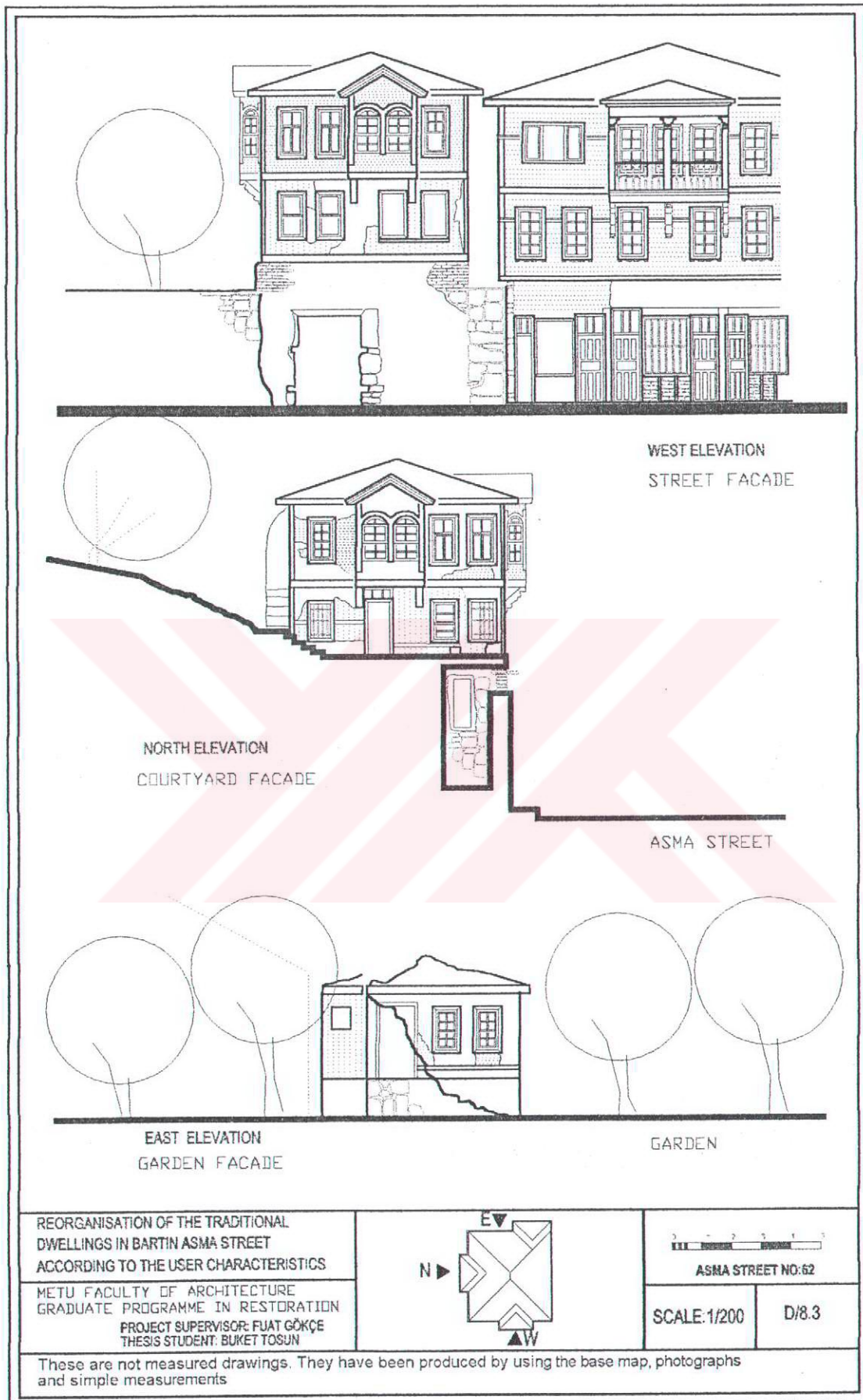


Figure 8.4 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:62

Table 8.2 : The Space Quality Of The Building NO:62

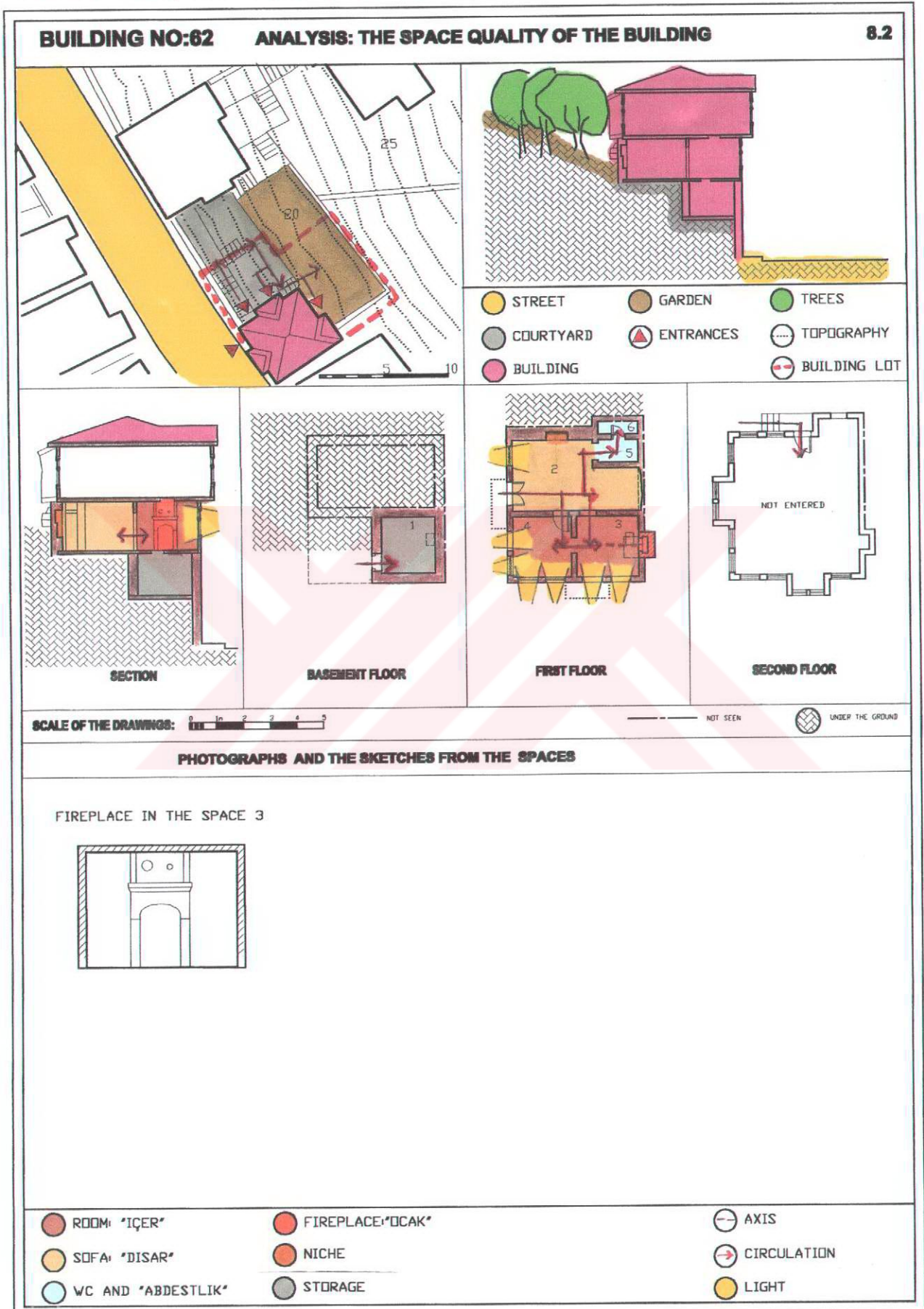


Table 8.3 : The Facade Quality Of The Building NO:62

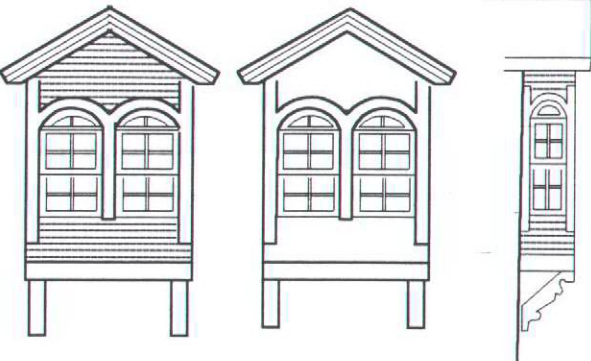
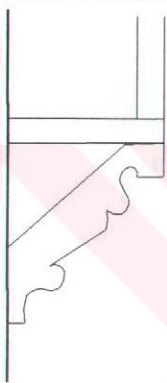
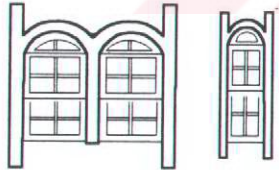
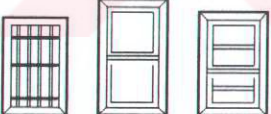

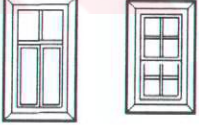

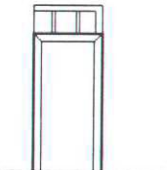
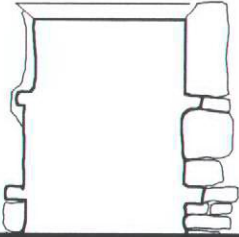
BUILDING NO:62		ANALYSIS:THE FACADE QUALITY OF THE BUILDING		8.3
PROJECTIONS		BALKONIES		
		DO NOT HAVE		
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
				
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
			 WC 	
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	ENTRANCE	COURTYARD
				

Table 8.5 : The Physical Changes In The Building ND:62

BUILDING NO:62		THE PHYSICAL CHANGES IN THE BUILDING		8.5
	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS		
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED THE UPPER STRUCTURE THE BACK WALL OF THE SECOND FLOOR THE FLOOR AND CEILING OF SPACE 3	TIMBER	VERY SERIOUS INSECT ATTACK AND FUNGI DISCOLORISATION (MOSTLY AT WATER SPACES) FIBERISATION MATERIAL LOSS	
	REDUCING SECTION : AT THE WALL OF THE SPACE 2	PLASTER	AT FACADE DISCOLORISATION AND MATERIAL LOSS FLOORS AND UNDER THE WINDOWS IN INSIDE A SERIOUS DISCOLORISATION AND MATERIAL LOSS AT SPACE 2 AND 5	
	DAMPNESS : AT THE WALLS OF THE WATER SPACES AND SPACE 1 AND 2 AT THE CEILING OF THE SPACE 2 AND 3	STONE (THE COURTYARD AND THE BASEMENT WALL)	DISCOLORISATION DETACHMENT MATERIAL LOSS	
	SETTLEMENT PROBLEM : IN SPACE 4 IN THE SPACE 3 - COUTYARD AXIS			
	SAGGING : AT THE CEILING OF THE SPACE 1 ,3 AND 4 CRACK : IN SPACE 4			
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND MATERIAL LOSS WINDOWS AND DOORS STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS UNDER THE PROJECTION	TIMBER	INSECT ATTACK FIBERISATION MATERIAL LOSS	
		GLASS	MATERIAL LOSS AT MOST OF THE WINDOWS	
		BRICK	DISCOLORISATION IN THE FIREPLACE	
ALTERATIONS	SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 1 2 3 4 5 NOT SEEN UNDER THE GROUND			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DIVISION VERTICALLY - HORIZONTALLY PARTIALLY COLLAPSED REMOVED REPLACED ADDITION NOT USED 	BASEMENT FLOOR 	FIRST FLOOR 	SECOND FLOOR 	
WEST ELEVATION 	NORTH ELEVATION 	EAST ELEVATION 		
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS	ALL THE SPACES CEILING COVERINGS ARE CHIPBOARD. THE FLOOR COVERING OF THE SPACE 2, 5 AND 6 ARE SCREED.			
EVALUATION OF THE ALTERATIONS	THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED IN STORIES. AS THE SECOND FLOOR COULD NOT BE ENTERED A GENERAL EVALUATION OF ALTERATIONS OF THE BUILDING COULD NOT BE DONE. BUT CONSIDERING THE FIRST FLOOR IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE BUILDING HAS SERIOUS STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS AND MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS ESPECIALLY INSECT AND FUNGI ATTACK. WITH DIVISION IN USAGE THE STAIRCASE IS REMOVED FROM THE SOFA AND ENTRANCE TO THE SECOND FLOOR IS REQUIRED. SOME OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ; FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS, SOME OF THE DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE ALTERED. BUT ACCORDING TO ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST FLOOR AND THE FACADES OF THE BUILDING IT CAN BE SAID THAT IT HAD PRESERVED ITS FACADE AND PLAN ARRANGEMENT, CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE, MATERIALS AND MOST OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS.			

Table 8.6 | Evaluation Of The Building ND:62

BUILDING NO:62 EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING		8.6
RESTITUTION SCHEME		
<p>AS THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE BUILDING COULD NOT BE ENTERED, A RELIABLE RESTITUTION SCHEME CAN NOT BE DONE. ACCORDING TO THE ANALYSIS, IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME CAN BE READ, THERE IS NO TRACE, BUT ACCORDING TO THE ARCHITECTURAL NEEDS AND COMPERATIVE STUDIES THERE SHOULD BE A STAIRCASE IN THE SOFA NEAR THE SPACE 6 BEFORE THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED. IN THE CONSIDERATION OF ARCHITECTURAL NEEDS, CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM AND COMPERATIVE STUDY THE SECOND FLOOR CAN BE THOUGHT AS HAVING THE SAME PLAN SCHEME WITH THE FIRST FLOOR. BUT THIS IS NOT A RELIABLE INFORMATION. ITS RELIABILITY WILL BE 6. BESIDES AS A RESTORATION PROJECT IS NOT AIMED IN THIS STUDY A RESTITUTION SCHEME WITH A VERY LESS RELIABILITY IS NOT CONCLUDED HERE. BUT IN ORDER TO MAKE A RESTITUTION SCHEME THE SECOND FLOOR AND THE BASEMENT FLOOR MUST BE ENTERED AND ANALYSED. THEN THE TRACES COULD BE EVALUATED FOR A RESTITUTION SCHEME.</p>		
THE VALUES OF THE BUILDING		THE PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING
PHYSICAL QUALITY		THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS
<p>THE BUILDING IS ENTERED FROM ITS STREET FACADE BY A PASSAGE TO THE COURTYARD WHICH IS TOGETHER IN USE WITH ND:64. IT IS LOCATED ON A RISING TOPOGRAPHY IN A WAY EACH STOREY STATED ON DIFFERENT LEVELS ENTERED FROM THE COURTYARD. NOT ONLY THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE BUILDING WITH ND:64 BUT ALSO THE CONSTRUCTION TECNIQUE AND THE LOCATION OF THE BASEMENT FLOOR ARE UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE SITE.</p> <p>AS THE WHOLE OF THE BUILDING COULD NOT BE ANALYSED RELIABLE THINGS CAN NOT BE SAID. IT IS SEEN THAT THE ADVANTAGE OF TOPOGRAPHY HAD GIVEN A POTENTIAL OF DIVISION OF THE BUILDING IN STORIES. ALTHOUGH THIS PHYSICAL CHANGE IN USAGE THE BUILDING HAS SEEN TO PRESERVE ITS PLAN AND FACADE ARRANGEMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS MOSTLY.</p> <p>SO AS BEING A TRADITIONAL DWELLING AND HAVING HISTORICAL , DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUES THE BUILDING AND ITS UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS MUST BE CONSERVED AND PRESERVED</p>		<p>THE BUILDING SEEMS TO HAVE SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS. RISING DAMP AT THE BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR , RAIN PENETRATION FROM THE PARTIALLY COLLAPSED UPPER STRUCTURE ARE IN SERIOUS SCALE. IT HAS SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS ESPECIALLY IN THE SECOND FLOOR. AS THE SECOND FLOOR COULD NOT BE ENTERED THE PROBLEMS COULD NOT BE ANALYSED BUT FROM THE ANALYSIS AT THE FIRST FLOOR IT IS SEEN THAT THE BUILDING HAS BOTH VERTICALLY SETTLEMENT PROBLEM AND REDUCING SECTIONS AND PARTIALLY COLLAPSED PARTS. WHAT IS MORE OF THE MATERIAL LOSS OF THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS, THERE IS A SERIOUS MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS ESPECIALLY INSECT AND FUNGI ATTACK IN THESE ELEMENTS. THE PLASTERS OF THE FACADE AND INTERIOR ARE ALSO LOST IN GREAT SCALE.</p>
SPACE QUALITY		THE USAGE PROBLEMS
<p>THE BUILDING IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE STREET HAVING A COURTYARD USED TOGETHER WITH ND:64 LOCATED NEAR THE BUILDING AND STREET AND A SMALL GARDEN LOCATED AT BACK OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>THE THREE STOREY BUILDING HAS A BASEMENT FLOOR OF APPROXIMATELY 2.10 M ENTERED BY A HIGHLY LOCATED DOOR FROM THE GROUND. IT COULD NOT BE ENTERED BUT A CONNECTION IS SEEN WITH THE SPACE 3 THAT IS PLACED AT THE FIRST FLOOR WHICH COULD BE A KITCHEN IN ITS ORIGINAL USAGE AS IT HAS A FIREPLACE. THE FIRST FLOOR IS ENTERED FROM AN UPPER LEVEL AT THE COURTYARD BY SPACE 2. SPACE 2 IS A COMMON SPACE THAT GIVES ENTRANCE TO THE WET SPACES:SPACE 5 WHICH IS LOCATED AT THE EAST SIDE AND TWO ROOMS:SPACE 3 AND 4 WHICH ARE LOCATED AT THE STREET SIDE. THE SQUARE SHAPED SPACES SPACE 3 AND 4 HAVE CONNECTING OPENING AT THE JOINTING WALL ON THE AXIS OF THE FIREPLACE WHICH IS LOCATED AT THE MIDDLE OF THE SOUTH WALL OF THE SPACE 3.</p> <p>THE SPACE 2 IS A DARK SPACE. THE ROOMS ARE FULLY LIGHTED. THE SPACE 6 (WC) IS ENTERED FROM A PASSAGE SHAPED SPACE. SPACE 5 BOTH HAVE NO LIGHT AND VENTILATION. THE SECOND FLOOR IS ENTERED FROM THE BACK(EAST) FACADE BUT IT COULD NOT BE ENTERED.</p>		<p>THE BUILDING IS NOT IN USE. IT HAS BEEN EMPTY FOR ABOUT 10 YEARS. THIS IS INCREASING THE RATE OF DETERIORATIONS AND DEFORMATIONS IN THE BUILDING.</p> <p>IT HAD BEEN USED BY TWO HOUSE UNITS AFTER THE DIVISION OF THE STORIES IN ABOUT 1960. AT THE FIRST FLOOR IT IS SEEN THAT THERE ARE TWO ROOMS AND A COMMON DARK SPACE AND A WC SPACE WHICH IS IN BAD SANITERY CONDITIONS. THESE SPACES ARE NOT ENOUGH FOR A SPACE ORGANISATION OF A HOUSE UNIT TO HAVE A GOOD LIVING STANDARTS THAT ARE MENTIONED BEFORE. IT NEEDS TO HAVE BEDROOMS AS WELL AS BATHROOM AND KITCHEN SPACE WHICH ARE NOT PRESENT AND A LIVING ROOM. BEING A SMALL, DARK ENTRANCE SPACE ; SPACE 2 HAS NO SUITABLE QUALITIES TO BE ONE OF THEM AND THE TWO ROOMS ARE NOT ENOUGH FOR THESE FUNCTIONS. AS A RESULT NOT BEING USED IS THE MOST IMPORTANT USAGE PROBLEM OF THE DWELLING BUT ALSO THE USAGE THAT IS DESIGNED WITH THE DIVISION SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN PROBLEMATIC IN THAT TIMES IN THE FIRST FLOOR.</p> <p>AS THE SECOND FLOOR COULD NOT BE ENTERED AN EVALUATION OF THE USAGE OF THE SECOND FLOOR IN DIVISION COULD NOT BE DONE.</p>
GENERAL EVALUATION		
<p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS A DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUE. ALTHOUGH IT IS ALTERED WITH THE HORIZANTALLY DIVISION INTO STORIES IT HAD PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ORIGINAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES. EVEN IF THE SECOND FLOOR COULD NOT BE ENTERED IT IS SEEN THAT THE BUILDING HAS PRESERVED ITS PLAN AND FACADE ARRANGEMENT MOSTLY.</p> <p>NOT BEING USED IS NOT ONLY A USAGE BUT ALSO A PHYSICAL SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE BUILDING BECAUSE OF LACK OF REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE. ALSO THE STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS AND THE MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS OF THE BUILDING IS IN SERIOUS SCALE.</p> <p>IN ORDER TO MAKE A RELIABLE EVALUATION THE SECOND FLOOR MUST BE ENTERED AND ANALYSED AT FIRST. THEN A RESTORATION PROJECT</p>		
MAIN DECISIONS		
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE GUIDLINES THAT ARE DECIDED IN THE PART 'GENERAL APPROACHES TO RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS IN SITE' ESPECIALLY FOR THE RESTITUTION SCHEME THE SECOND FLOOR MUST BE ENTERED AND A DETAILED STUDY MUST BE DONE BY EXPERTS IN ORDER TO DECIDE THE RESTORATION APPROACHES AND EVALUATE WHETHER THE PRESENT SPACE ARRANGEMENT AND QUALITIES HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION 'RESIDENCE' WITH A SUITABLE DESIGN DECISIONS FOR GOOD LIVING STANDARTS OR NOT.</p> <p>THIS REFUNCTIONING SHOULD BE IN HARMONY WITH THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND SPACE QUALITIES OF THE BUILDING</p> <p>IN THE PROGRAM OF FUNCTIONING CONSIDERING THE USAGE OF SHARING COURTYARD WITH ND:64 THE RESIDENCE FUNTION CAN BE THOUGHT FOR STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF FOREST TO BE RENTED.</p>		

Table 9.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:71

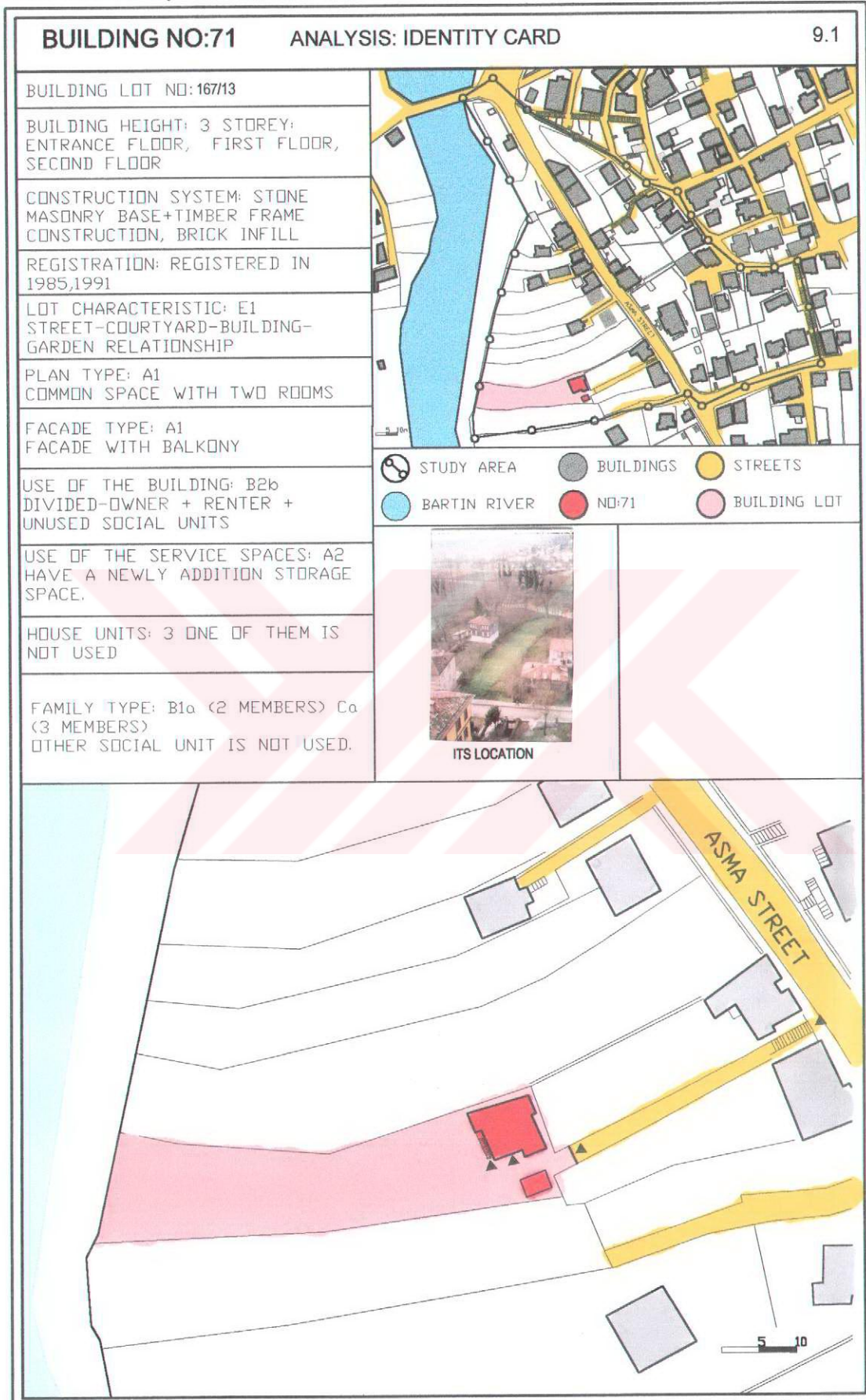


Figure 9.1: Photographs of No:71



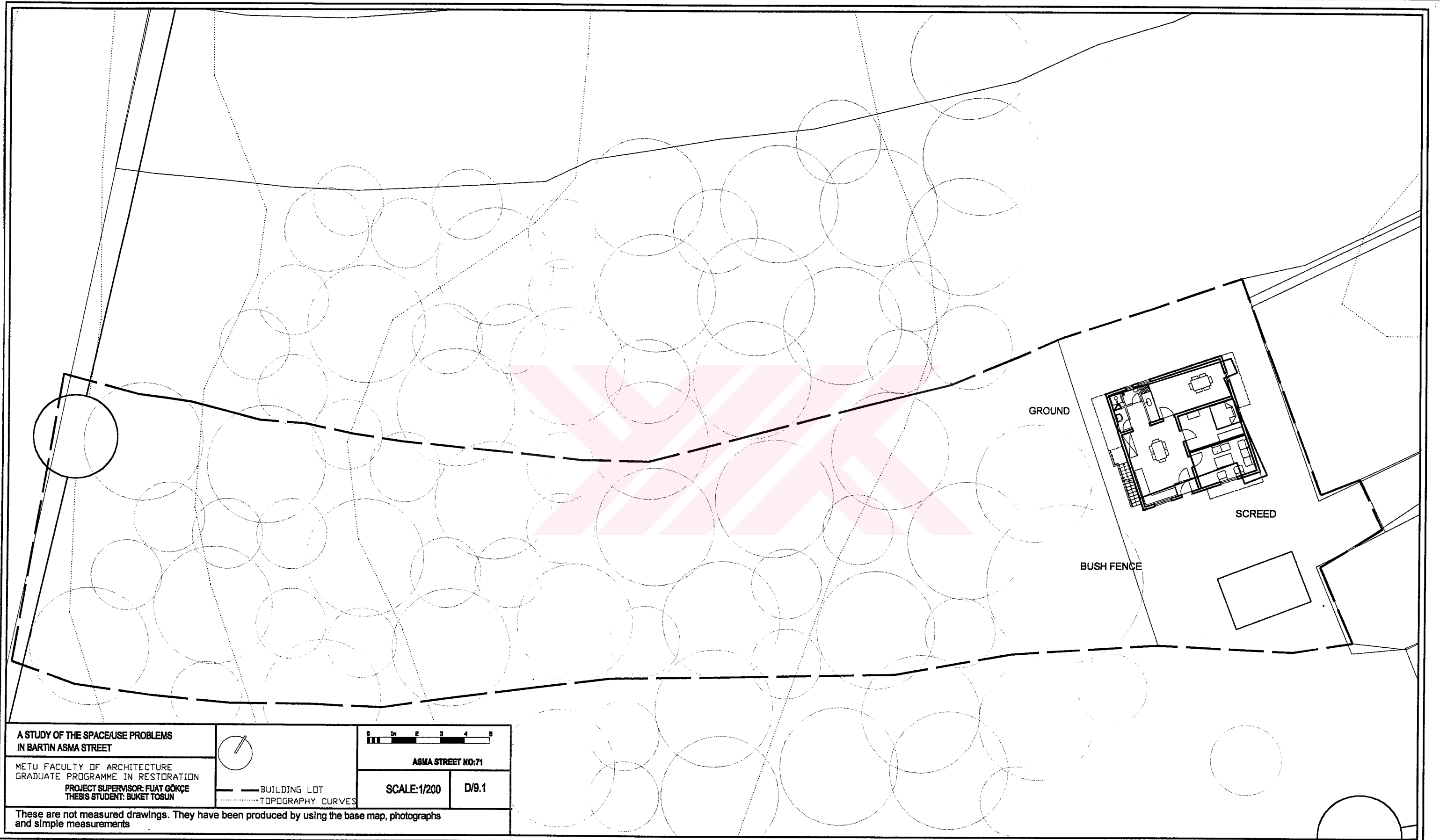


Figure 9.2 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No:71

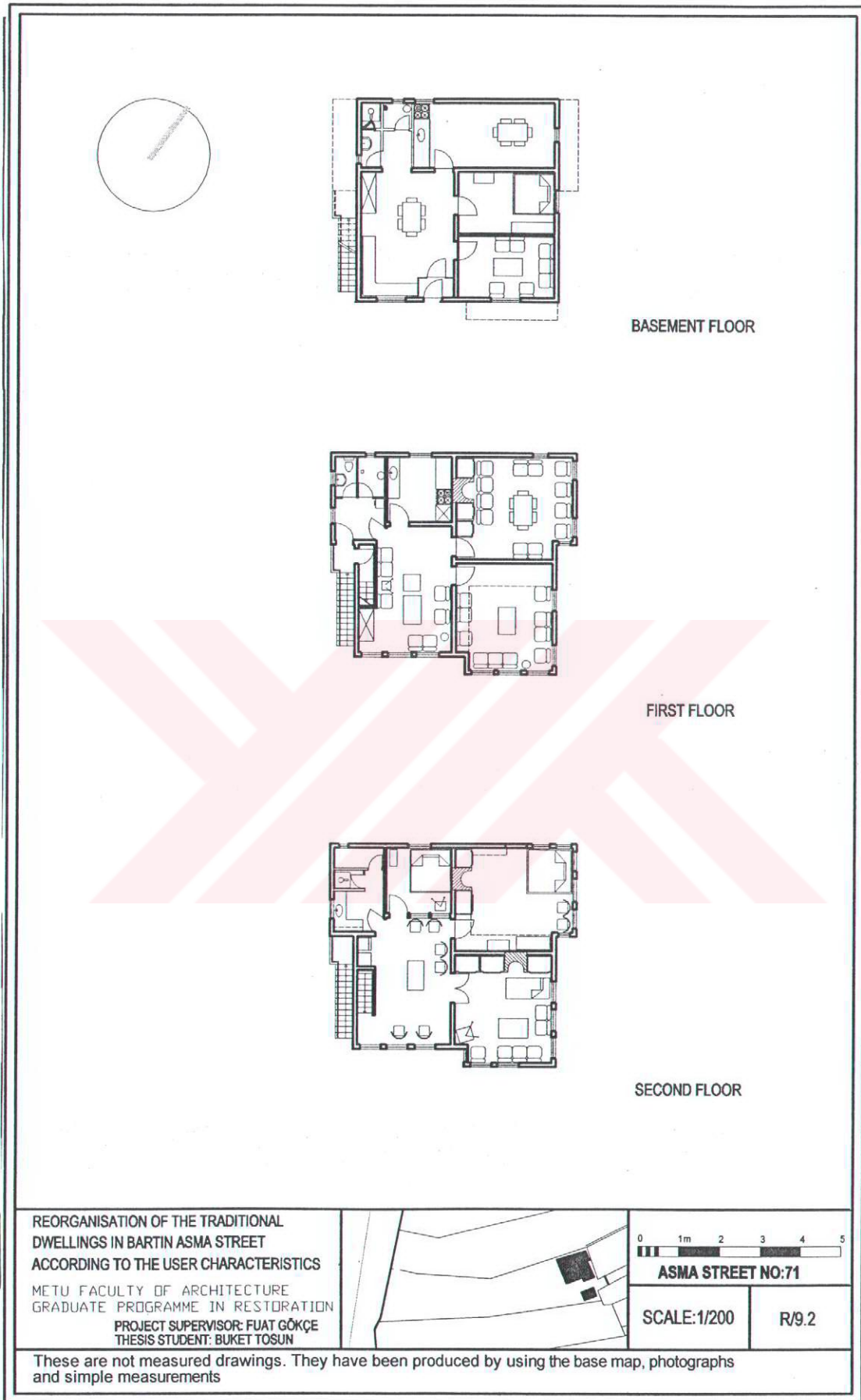


Figure 9.3 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:71

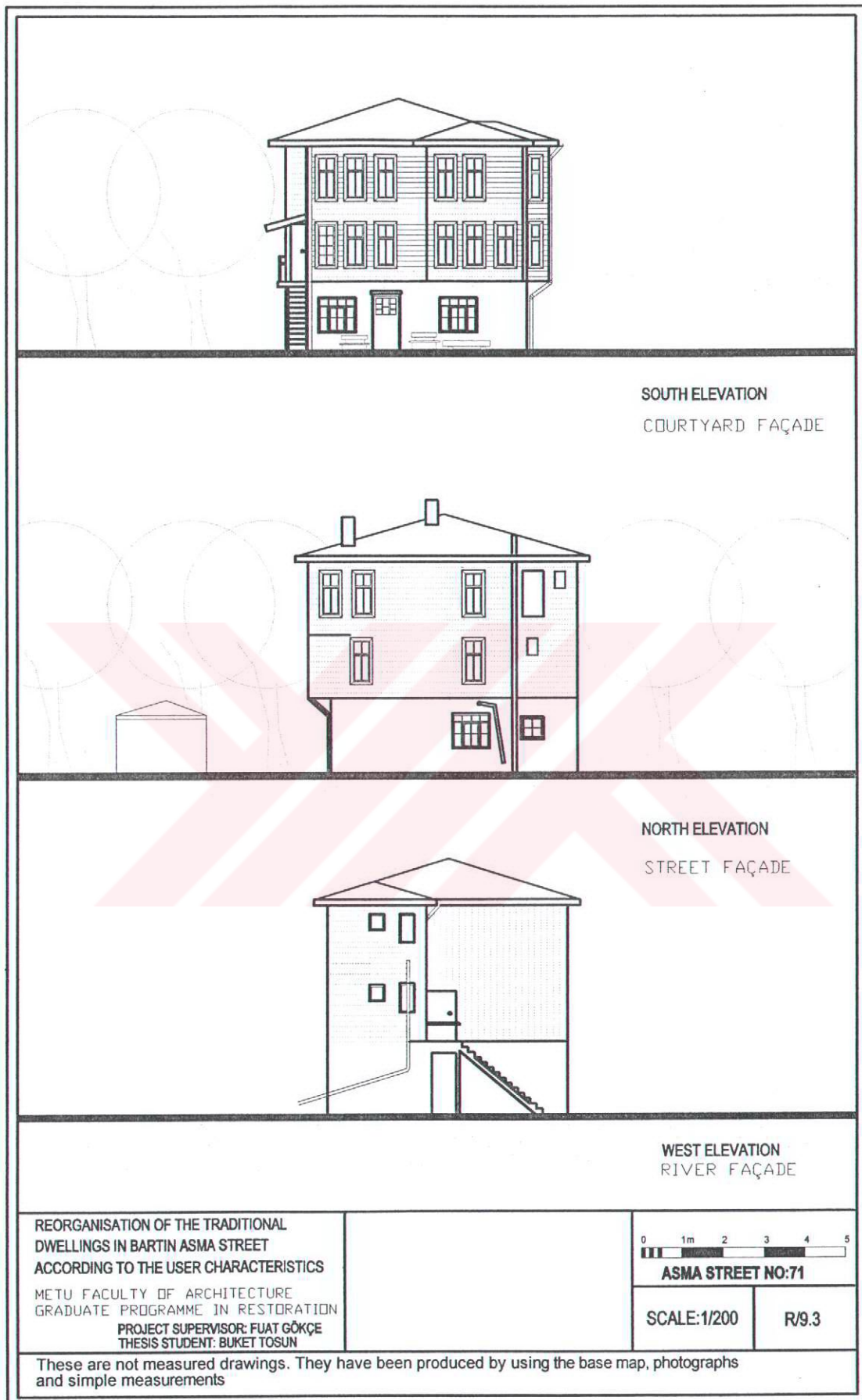


Figure 9.4 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:71

Table 9.2: The Space Characteristics of the Building No:71

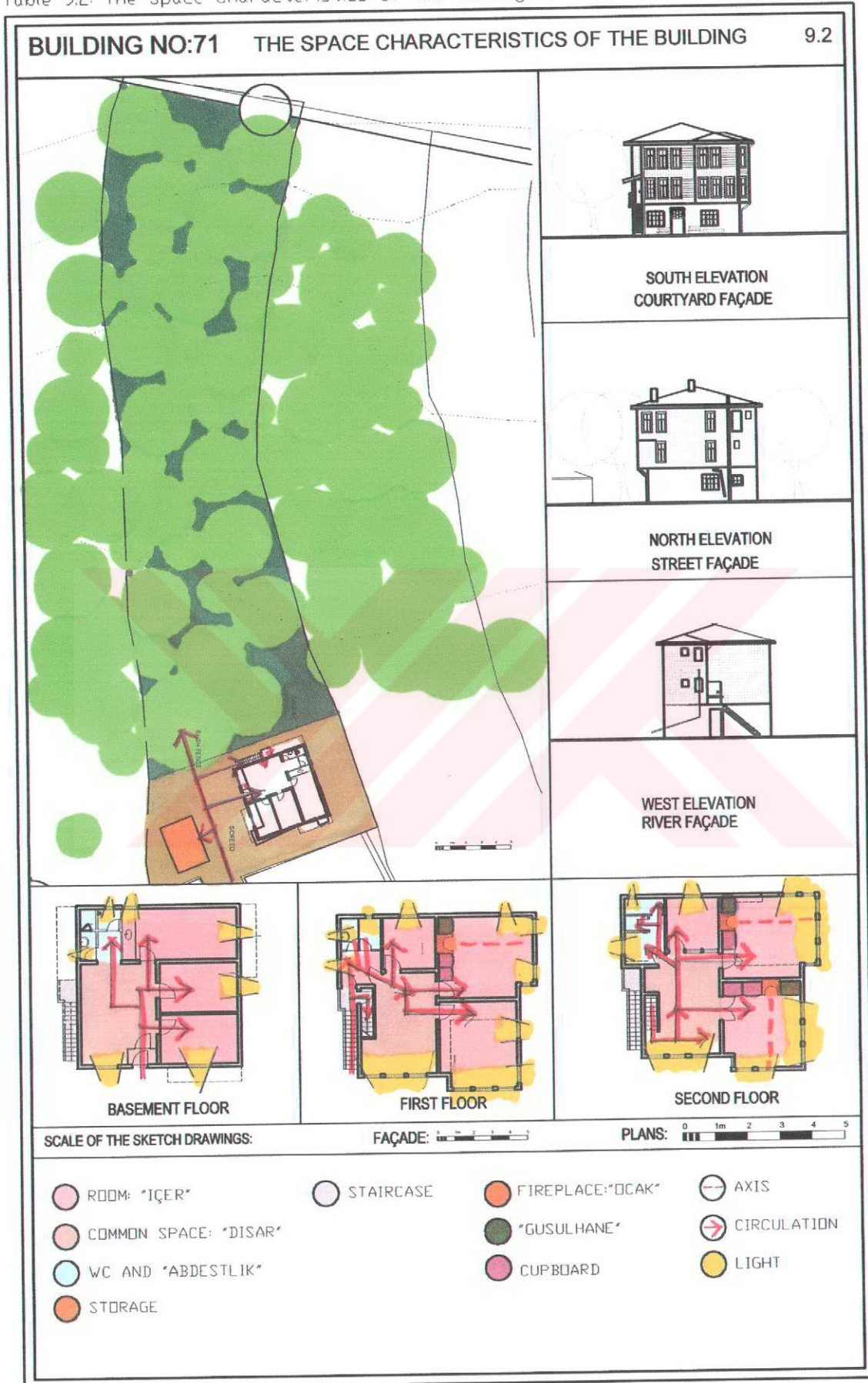


Table 9.2: The Facade Characteristics of Building No:71




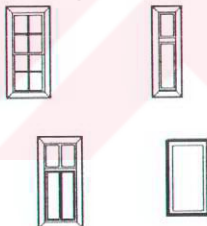

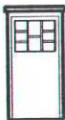


BUILDING NO:71 THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING 9.2			
PROJECTIONS		BALKONIES	
		DO NOT HAVE	
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS	
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	ENTRANCE FLOOR
		 	 WC 
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	COURTYARD
		 	

Table 9.4a User Characteristics and the Use of the Building No:71

BUILDING NO:71 USER CHARACTERISTICS AND THE USE OF BUILDING 9.4a										
USE OF THE BUILDING										
THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED INTO STORIES. THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED INTO THREE SOCIAL UNITS. THE OWNER IS LIVING AT THE SECOND FLOOR. THE OWNER HAS ARRANGED THE FIRST FLOOR FOR HIS SON BUT IT IS NOT IN USE AT THE MOMENT. TENNANTS ARE LIVING AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR.										
THE USE OF THE COURTYARD AND GARDEN										
THE GARDEN IS USED BY BOTH SOCIAL UNITS. THE GARDEN IS PLANTED WITH; SPINACH, BEANS, CORN, CUCUMBER AND FIGS TREE. IN THE COURTYARD, THERE IS A STORAGE SPACE PLACED IN THE COURTYARD WHICH IS A NEW ADDITION.										
FIRST SOCIAL UNIT AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
RENT	WOMAN	32	-	-	BARTIN	11	ARRANGED AS A SOCIAL UNIT/ FUNCTION HAS CHANGED	-	3	2/3: 0.6
	HUSBAND	35	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SHIPMAN						
SECOND SOCIAL UNIT AT THE FIRST FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
NOT IN USE TODAY							ADDITION OF WC AT THE ENTRANCE STAIRCASE REMOVED AND A KITCHEN IS PLACED INSTEAD ADDITION OF AN ENTRANCE LEADING TO THE SECOND FLOOR		3	0
THIRD SOCIAL UNIT : AT THE SECOND FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
OWNER	WOMAN	70	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	BARTIN	50	WINDOWS ARE REPLACED/ PLASTER/ REPAIR OF UPPER STRUCTURE/ ADDITION OF STAIRCASE/ ORIGINAL STAIRCASE REMOVED AND BEDROOM IS PLACED INSTEAD/ ADDITION OF KITCHEN TO "ABDESTLIK"	BEDROOM AND A BIGGER AND MORE ADEQUATE KITCHEN	3	3/3: 1
	HUSBAND	70	SECONDARY SCHOOL	ELECTRICIAN						
	SON	48	PRIMARY SCHOOL	FACTORY WORKER						
				RENT INCOME						
				-						

Table 9.4b The Use of the Spaces in Building No:71

BUILDING NO:71 THE USE OF SPACES OF THE BUILDING							9.4b		
NO:67A									
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	EVAL.
1 ENTRANCE	1 STORAGE	-	+	-	-				D
2 STORAGE	2 NOT USED	COULD NOT BE ENTERED							A
3 STORAGE	3 NOT USED	COULD NOT BE ENTERED							A
4 COMMON SPACE	4 KITCHEN+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	B
5 ROOM	5 STORAGE+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-			-	B
6 ROOM	6 LIVING ROOM	+	-	+	-				B
7 ABDESTLIK +WC	7 KITCHEN + WC	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	D+E
8 BATHROOM	8 BATHROOM	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	C
9 COMMON SPACE	9 HALL	+	+	NOT USED					A
10 COMMON SPACE	10 NOT USED	+	+	NOT USED					A

SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS:

Table 9.4c The Use of the Spaces in Building No:71

BUILDING NO:71 THE USE OF SPACES OF THE BUILDING										9.4c		
NO:67B THE FIRST FLOOR												
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES						
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	HEALTH	EVAL.		
1 ENTRANCE	1 STORAGE	NOT IN USE								A		
2 STORAGE	2 NOT USED											A
3 STORAGE	3 NOT USED											A
4 COMMON SPACE	4 KITCHEN+BEDROOM											A
5 ROOM	5 STORAGE+BEDROOM											A
6 ROOM	6 LIVING ROOM											A
7 ABDESTLIK +WC	7 KITCHEN + WC											A
NO:67B THESECOND FLOOR												
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS		RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES						
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION	LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	HEALTH	EVAL.		
1 ENTRANCE	1 STORAGE	-	+	-	-					D		
2 STORAGE	2 NOT USED		COULD NOT BE ENTERED							A		
3 STORAGE	3 NOT USED		COULD NOT BE ENTERED							A		
4 COMMON SPACE	4 KITCHEN+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		B		
5 ROOM	5 STORAGE+BEDROOM	-	-	-	-					B		
6 ROOM	6 LIVING ROOM	+	-	+	-					B		
7 ABDESTLIK +WC	7 KITCHEN + WC	+	+	-	+	+	+	-		D+E		

Table 9.5: Physical Problems of the Building No:71

BUILDING NO:71 THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		9.5
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS
		<p>TIMBER INSECT ATTACK DISCOLORISATION FIBERISATION</p> <p>PLASTER</p> <p>TILES AND GUTTER MATERIAL LOSS</p>
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS		TIMBER INSECT ATTACK
EVALUATION OF THE DEFORMATION AND DETERIORATIONS		THE BUILDING IS STRUCTURALLY IN GOOD CONDITION. THERE IS ONLY INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM ON TIMBER ELEMENTS. THE FACADE COVER OF NEW MATERIAL AND ADDITION OF CONCRETE STAIRCASE CAN BE HARMFULL.
CHANGES		SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DIVISION ○ VERTICALLY ● HORIZONTAL ● PARTIALLY COLLAPSED ● REMOVED ● REPLACED ● ADDITION ● NOT USED 		
		<p style="text-align: center;">SOUTH ELEVATION COURTYARD FACADE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NORTH ELEVATION STREET FACADE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WEST ELEVATION RIVER FACADE</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">BASEMENT FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIRST FLOOR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECOND FLOOR</p>
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS		THE CEILINGS ARE CHIPBOARD, AND THE FLOOR COVERINGS ARE OILCLOTH. BECIDES MOST OF THE DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE NOT ORIGINAL.
EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES		THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED IN TO STORIES. THE ORIGINAL STAIRCASE IS REMOVED, ITS SPACE IS REORGINISED TO BE USED AS KITCHEN AT THE FIRST FLOOR AND BEDROOM AT THE SECOND FLOOR. THERE IS AN ANNEX ADDITION OF STAIRCASE TO THE BUILDING AT THE FIRST FLOOR. THIS INTRODUCES AND AN ADDITIONAL TIMBER WALL IN THE COMMON SPACE OF THE SECOND FLOOR, AND WITH A NEW MATERIAL THE WINDOWS OF THE COMMON SPACE ARE CLOSED. ALTHOUGH IT IS ALSO SEEN FROM THE TRACES THAT SOME ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ARE REMOVED, THE PLAN SCHEME CAN EASILY BE READ, AND IT HAD PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS AND ELEMENTS ARE ALSO MOSTLY PRESERVED.
THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS ARE GIVEN DEPENDING ON VISUAL INSPECTIONS		

Table 9.6: The Restitution Scheme of the Building No:71

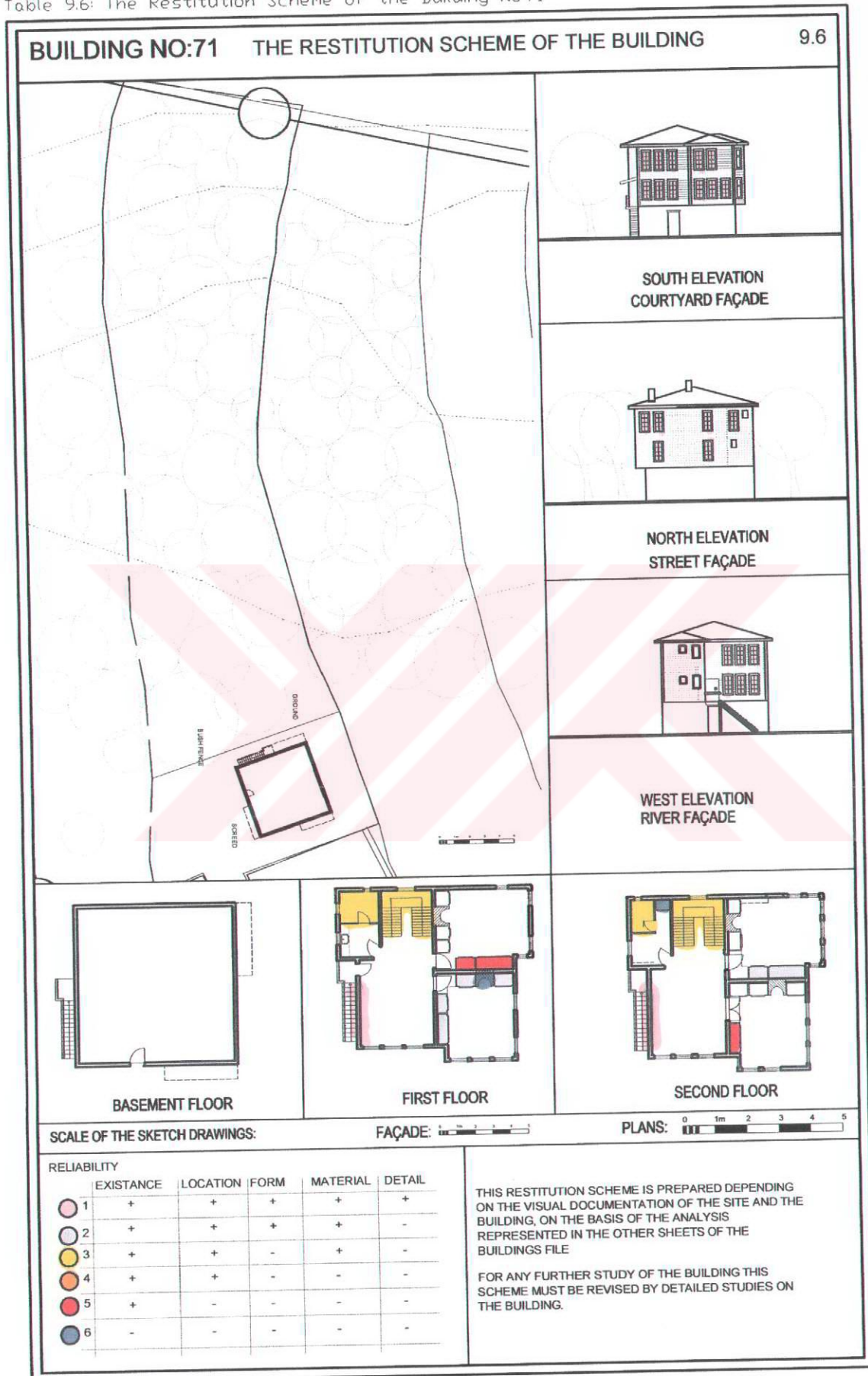


Table 9.7 The Evaluations of the Values and the Problems of the Building No:71

BUILDING NO:71	EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING	9.7
VALUES OF THE BUILDING		
<p>THE BUILDING IS LOCATED AT THE RIVER SIDE OF THE ASMA STREET NEARER TO THE RIVER WHERE IT IS REACHED BY A PATHWAY FROM A COURTYARD. IT HAS GARDEN AT THE BACK.IT IS A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE TRADITIONAL BARTIN HOUSE WITH ITS ARCHITECTURAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS BEING A THREE STOREY TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTED ON THE STONE MASONRY BASE BUILDING.</p> <p>BEING A TRADITIONAL DWELLING IT HAS DOCUMENTARY, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES. ALTHOUGH IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE INTO STORIES IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL VALUES. MOREOVER, IT HAD PRESERVED MOST OF ITS PLAN AND FACADE CHARACTERISTICS AND ELEMENTS. IT HAS ALSO PRESERVED ITS BUILDING LOT CHARACTERISTICS BUT HAD AN ADDITIONAL SERVICE SPACE IN THE COURTYARD.</p> <p>IT IS SEEN THAT IT HAD LOST SOME OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS AND HAS ADDITIONALS BECAUSE OF THE DIVISION. THE IMPORTANT CHANGE IS IN THE BASEMENT FLOOR. AS IT IS DESIGNED FOR USAGE OF A DWELLING UNIT, WALLS FOR ROOMS AND A WET SPACE ARE INTRODUCED INSIDE. MOREOVER, THE ORIGINAL STAIRCASE IS REMOVED AND THE SPACES ARE USED AS KITCHEN AT THE FIRST FLOOR AND BEDROOM AT THE SECOND FLOOR. AN ADDITIONAL STAIRCASE IS DESIGNED FOR THE ENTRANCE OF THE FLOORS TO THE DWELLING UNITS. THIS ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE STAIRCASE HAS CHANGED THE BACK FACADE A LOT IN A WAY WHERE THE FACADE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE BUILDING IS DAMAGED WITH THE MATERIAL THAT COVERS ALL THE FACADE EVEN THE WINDOWS. ALSO THE ENTRANCE IS DESIGNED FROM THE ORIGINAL ABDESTLIK SPACE WHICH IS NOT ADEQUATE FOR THE SPACE USAGE.</p>		
PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		
<p>THE BUILDING IS STRUCTURALLY IN GOOD CONDITION. THE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM AT THE TIMBER ELEMENTS IS THE MOST SEVERE PROBLEM IN THE BUILDING. AND IT HAS DISCOLORISATION AND FIBERISATION ON THE TIMBER COVERINGS OF THE FACADE. THERE ARE MATERIAL LOSS AT THE TILES AND GUTTER OF THE BUILDING. THERE IS A CEMENT USAGE AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR.</p> <p>A FAMILY OF 3 MEMBERS WITH LOW INCOME IS LIVING IN RENT AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR. THE SPACE USAGE ARE NOT ENOUGH FOR THEM FOR A CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS. THE OWNERS, A FAMILY OF TWO, ARE LIVING AT THE SECOND FLOOR. BUT THE SPACE ORGANISATION IS NOT GOOD AS ALL THE SPACES ARE THOUGHT TO BE USED AS BEDROOM. THE KITCHEN IS NOT HEALTHY AND ENOUGH. THE FIRST FLOOR IS NOT USED MAINLY BECAUSE IT IS USED AS A STORAGE OF FURNITURE WHICH AR FOR THE SON OF THE OWNERS. THEY WANT THEIR CHILD LIVE THERE WHEN HE IS MARRIED.</p> <p>THERE ARE TWO ROOMS, A COMMON SPACE SPACE OF THE STAIRCASE AND ABDESTLIK SPACE AT THE STORIES. BOTH THE PLAN ORGANIZATION AND THE USAGE OF THE SPACES ARE NOT SUITABLE TO BOTH THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS.</p> <p>THE NEED FOR BATHROOM SPACE IS SOLVED BY ADDITION OF A BATHROOM SPACE IN THE ABDESTLIK SPACE. SO A BETTER SOLUTION FOR SPACE ORGANISATION IS NEEDED. AN ENOUGH KITCHEN SPACE IN HEALTHY CONDITIONS IS STILL NEEDED. BESIDES, MOST OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ESPECIALLY CUPBOARDS ARE NOT IN USE ALTHOUGH THEY ARE IN USABLE CONDITIONS.</p>		
GENERAL EVALUATION		
<p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUES. BESIDES IT HAS PRESERVED MOST OF ITS HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES; BOTH IN PLAN AND FACADE ARRANGEMENT AND IN MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. IT IS STRUCTURALLY IN GOOD CONDITON, BUT IT HAS SERIOUS CHANGES BECAUSE OF THE USAGE OF THREE DWELLING UNITS IN THE STORIES. THE BUILDING SHOULD BE REORGANISED FOR WHOLLY USAGE ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS. BESIDES THE USED PARTS DO NOT REQUIRE THE 'DWELLING' FUNCTION, NEITHER IN HARMONY WITH THE SPACE ORGANISATION AND QUALITIES OF THE BUILDING, NOR IN GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS. SO THE SPACE ORGANISATION AND USAGES SHOULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS.</p>		

Table 9.8 Proposals of Interventions for the Building No:71

BUILDING NO:71 PROPOSALS FOR INTERVENTIONS	9.8
MAIN DECISIONS	
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED. THE BUILDING HAS POTENTIAL TO CONTINUE ITS "DWELLING" FUNCTION. THE DIVISIONS IN THE BUILDING INTO STORIES COULD BE EVALUATED FOR THE REORGANISATION. THE REORGANISATION COULD BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE OWNERS, THE USER CHARACTERISTICS. THE REORGANISATION SHOULD BE ADEQUATE TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND SPACE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING.</p> <p>THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE INTERVENTIONS OF THE BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS</p>	
GENERAL APPROACH TO THE RESTORATION	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME, ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, STRUCTURAL SYSTEM AND MATERIAL OF THE DWELLING SHOULD BE PROTECTED AS THEY ARE THE IDENTITY AS A DOCUMENT AND CULTURAL VALUE 2. THE ADDITIONS WHICH REFLECT THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, TECNOLOGICAL CHANGES OF ITS PERIOD SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 3. CAUSES OF PHYSICAL DETERIORATIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED IN ORDER TO EXTEND THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF THE DWELLING. MAJOR DEFORMATIONS IN ITS STRUCTURE SHOULD BE CORRECTED. 4. THE ADDITIONS WHICH DESTROY THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE PLAN SCHEME AND THE SPACE SHARACTERISTICS SHOULD BE REMOVED. 5. THE REMOVAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IF THE MATERIAL, DIMENSION, FORM, LOCATION AND THE DETAILS ARE KNOWN. 6. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE RECONSTRUCTED. 7. IF THERE IS NO INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIMENSION, FORM, DETAIL OF THE REMOVED ELEMENTS, THE ORIGINAL TRACES SHOULD BE PRESERVED. 8. THE ALTERED ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY. IF THERE IS RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL ONES, THEY SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION. 	
CORRECTIONS	
<p>THE RESTITUTION SCHEME SHOULD BE STUDIED MORE DETAIL AFTER THE PLASTERS AND THE FACADE COVERING AT THE BACK FACADE IS TAKEN OUT AND THE TRACES ARE SEEN. THE CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE DECIDED AFETR THIS RESEARCH.</p> <p>DEFORMATIONS IN THE BUILDING, DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE CORRECTED. THE FULLY IETERIORATED TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE REMOVED. THE NEW TIMBER ELEMENTS, THE SOUND PARTS OF TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND NON-STRUCTURAL TIMBER ELEMENTS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THE PRESERVATIVES WHICH THE EXPERTS SHOULD DECIDE; AGAINST THE DETERIORATION EFFECT OF SUN, WATER, INSECT, AND FUNGI ATTACK.</p> <p>THE NEW FACADE COVERING AT THE BACK FACADE SHOULD BE TAKEN OUT ACCORDING TO APPROACH 4</p> <p>THE WINDOWS SHOULD BE OPEENED ACCORDING TO APPROACH 4</p>	
COMPLETIONS	
<p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 7: THE TRACES OF REMOVED CUPBOARDS, THE TRACES OF STAIRCASE SHOULD BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY INTERVENTION.</p> <p>ACCORDING TO APPROACH 5: THE MISSING WINDOW ELEMENTS AND THE M?SS?NG ELEMENTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE</p>	
FUNCTIONING	
<p>THE DWELLING SHOULD CONTINUE ITS "DWELLING" FUNCTION IN ITS CURRENT PLAN ARRANGEMENT</p> <p>THE DIVISION INTO THREE INTO STORIES IS NOT AN ADEQUATE USAGE OF THE BUILDING. THE DWELLING UNIT USAGE AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS NOT ADEQUATE TO THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS.</p> <p>THE BUILDING COULD BE REORGANISED ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT USERS , THE OWNERS. THE SECOND FLOOR COULD BE REORGANISED FOR THE OWNERS AND THE BASEMENT AND THE FIRST FLOOR COULD BE REORGANISED FOR THE FAMILY OF THEIR SONS'. IN THIS REORGANISATION THE NEEDED KITCHEN, BEDROOM, SITTING ROOMS SHOULD BE PROVIDED.</p>	

Table 9.9 Proposals for Usage of Spaces and Space Organisation of Building No:71

BUILDING NO:71		PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE OF THE SPACES AND SPACE ORGANIZATION							9.9
THE SPACE NO	THE ORIGINAL USAGE	LOCATION	RELATION WITH	APPROXIMATE AREA	LIGHT AND VENTILATION	ORIENTATION	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	THE PROPOSALS FOR THE USAGE	THE REORGANISATION OF THE SPACE
1	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	COURTYARD SPACE 2, 3, 4, 5	12 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH ONE WINDOW	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST		THE BASEMENT FLOOR HAS BEEN CHANGED IN ITS USAGE AND ADDITIONAL WALLS ARE ADDED FOR REORGANISATION FOR A DWELLING UNIT, AS IT IS SEEN IN THE EVALUATION, THE SPACES INTRODUCED HAVE NO QUALITY TO BE A ROOM WHICH COULD HAVE A FUNCTION OF A DWELLING FOR ANY USER TO LIVE IN GOOD LIVING CONDITIONS. A NEW REORGANISATION IS NEEDED. BY THIS WAY, THE WALLS CAN BE REORGANISED IN SPACES THAT HAVE QUALITY TO CONTINUE THE DWELLING FUNCTION.	HAVING ENTERED TO THE DWELING UNIT, AS THE CURRENT THREE SPACES ARE TOO SMAL TO HAVE A FUNCTION OF A DWELLING, TWO ROOMS CAN BE ARRANGED INSTEAD. BY THIS WAY THEY CAN HAVE SALOON, LIVING ROOM AND KITCHEN FUNCTIONS AS THEY ARE LOCATED AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR. BECIDES AT THE SOUTH PART, WHERE WATER INSTALLATION IS LOCATED, A BATHROOM SPACE WITH WC CAN BE ARRANGED.
2	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 1	7 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH ONE WINDOW	GARDEN AND NORTH-EAST			
3	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 1	7 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH ONE WINDOW	GARDEN AND NORTH-EAST			
4	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 1	11 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH ONE WINDOW	GARDEN AND NORTH			
5	STORAGE	AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR	SPACE 1	4 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH ONE WINDOW	GARDEN WEST			
6	COMMON SPACE	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 2 AND SPACE 7	13 metersquare	LIGHTED FROM A WALL	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST		THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS A COMMON SPACE	LIVING ROOM OR SALOON
7	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 6	10 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN EAST	TRACE OF CUPBOARDS ON THE CEILING	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION A ROOM USED FOR BEDROOM OR SALOON	BEDROOM
8	ROOM	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE SPACE 9 AND 10 (UPPER FLOOR) AND GARDEN	10 metersquare	LIGHTED FROM THE PROJECTION	GARDEN NORTH	"GUSULHANE" FIREPLACE CUPBOARD	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION A ROOM USED FOR BEDROOM OR SALOON. IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS KITCHEN AS IT HAS FIREPLACE AND VENTILATION IN IT.	LIVING ROOM OR SALOON
9	STAIRCASE	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 8 AND 10	4 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN NORTH-WEST		IT CAN BE USED AS A ROOM FOR GUESTS OR A STORAGE ROOM	GUESTS ROOM
10	"ABDESTLIK" AND WC	AT THE FIRST FLOOR	SPACE 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	5.5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN WEST		THE SPACE IS NOT AVAILABLE TO BE USED AS AN ENTRANCE SPACE. IT CAN BE REORGANISED AS A BATHROOM WITH WC AS IT HAS WATER INSTALLATION	BATHROOM AND WC
11	COMMON SPACE	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 9	12 metersquare	LIGHTED FROM ONE WALL	COURTYARD SOUTH-WEST		THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS A COMMON SPACE	LIVING ROOM OR SALOON
12	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 9	10 metersquare	FULLY LIGHTED FROM THE TWO WALLS	GARDEN EAST	"GUSULHANE" FIREPLACE CUPBOARD	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION A ROOM USED FOR BEDROOM OR SALOON	SALOON
13	ROOM	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 9	10 metersquare	LIGHTED FROM THE PROJECTION	GARDEN NORTH	"GUSULHANE" FIREPLACE CUPBOARD	THE SPACE HAS QUALITY TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION A ROOM USED FOR BEDROOM OR SALOON. IT CAN ALSO BE USED AS KITCHEN AS IT HAS FIREPLACE AND VENTILATION IN IT.	BEDROOM
14	STAIRCASE SPACE	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 9, 15	4 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN NORTH-WEST		BEING NEARER TO THE WETSPACES, AN CONSIDERING ITS BIGNESS IT CAN BE USED AS A KITCHEN SPACE	KITCHEN
15	"ABDSTLIK"	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	SPACE 14	2.5 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN WEST	NICHE	THE SPACE CAN BE REORGANISED AS A BATHROOM WITH WC AS IT HAS WATER INSTALLATION	BATHROOM AND WC
16	WC	AT THE SECOND FLOOR	GARDEN	3 metersquare	LIGHTED WITH A WINDOW	GARDEN WEST			

Table 9.10a.1: The Reorganisation of the Building No:71

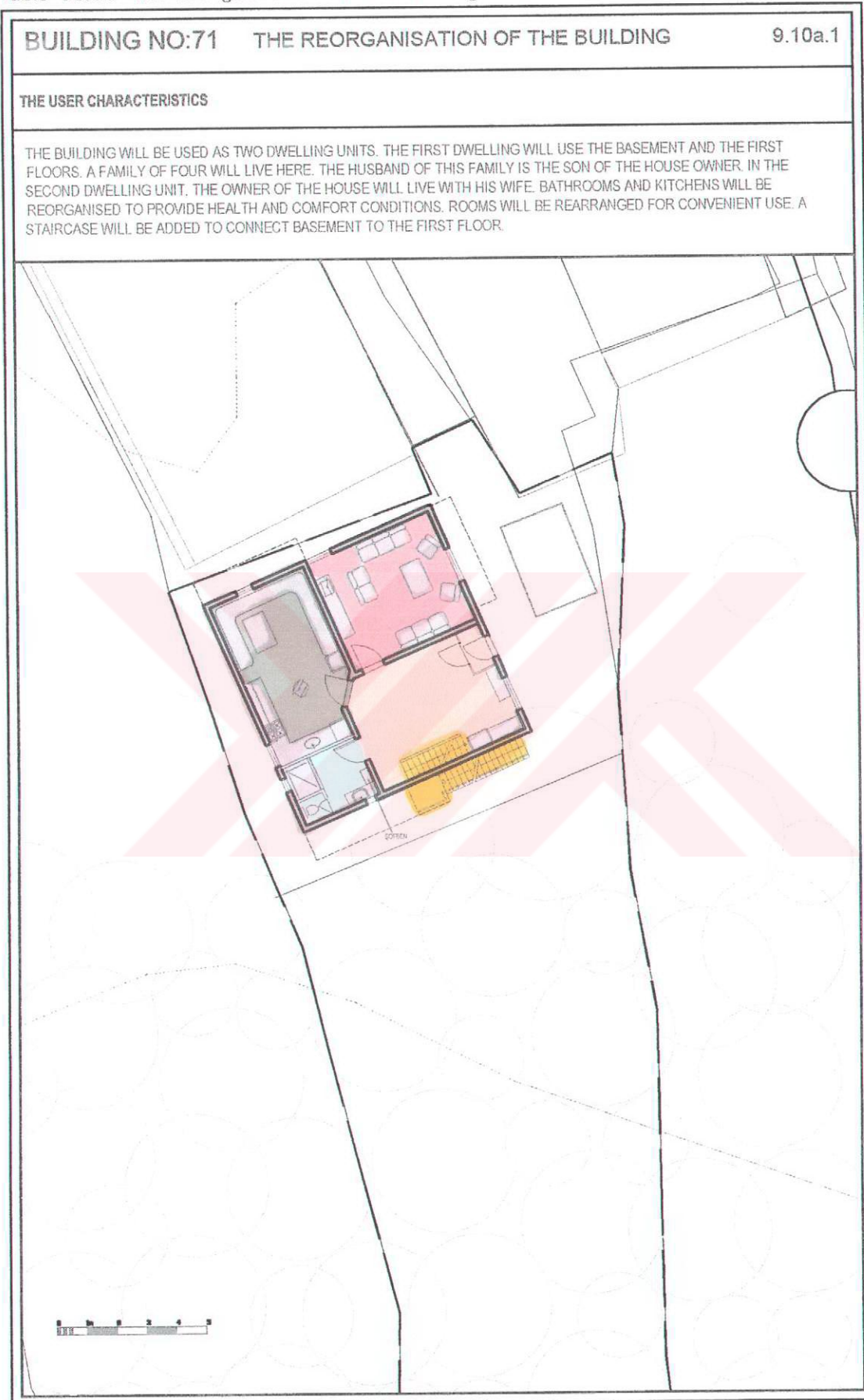


Table 9.10a.2: The Reorganisation of the Building No:71

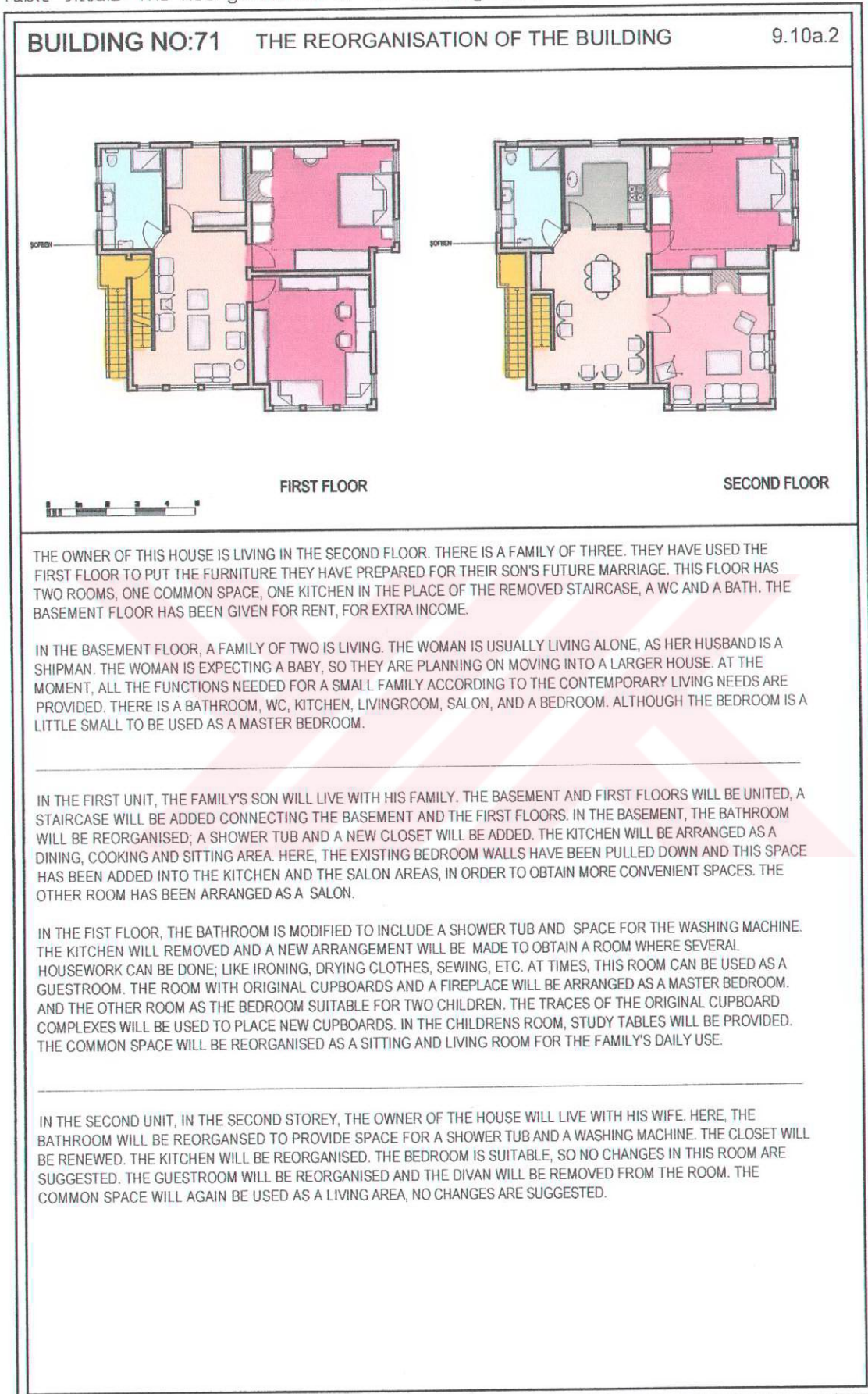


Table 10.1 Identity Card Of The Building No:73

BUILDING NO:73 ANALYSIS: IDENTITY CARD		10.1
BUILDING LOT NO:167/11		
BUILDING HEIGHT: 3 STOREY: BASEMENT FLOOR, ENTRANCE FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR		
CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM: STONE MASONRY BASE+TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION, INFILL COULD NOT BE SEEN		
REGISTRATION: NOT REGISTERED		
LOT CHARACTERISTIC:D BUILDING LOT CONNECTED TO THE STREET WITH A PATH STREET-COURTYARD-BUILDING- GARDEN RELATIONSHIP		
PLAN TYPE: B THREE ROOMS LOCATED AT THE TWO SIDES OF THE COMMON SPACE		
FACADE TYPE: D2 HAS BALKONY AT THE BACK FACADE		
USE OF THE BUILDING: B2b DIVIDED-RENTER		
USE OF THE SERVICE SPACES: A3 FIREPLACE, POULTRY, COAL CELLAR		
HOUSE UNITS: 3		
FAMILY TYPE: D1b 4 MEMBERED FAMILY, D2b 4 MEMBERED FAMILY, E6 5 MEMBERED FAMILY	<p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM ASMA STREET</p>	<p>PHOTOGRAPH FROM ASMA STREET</p>

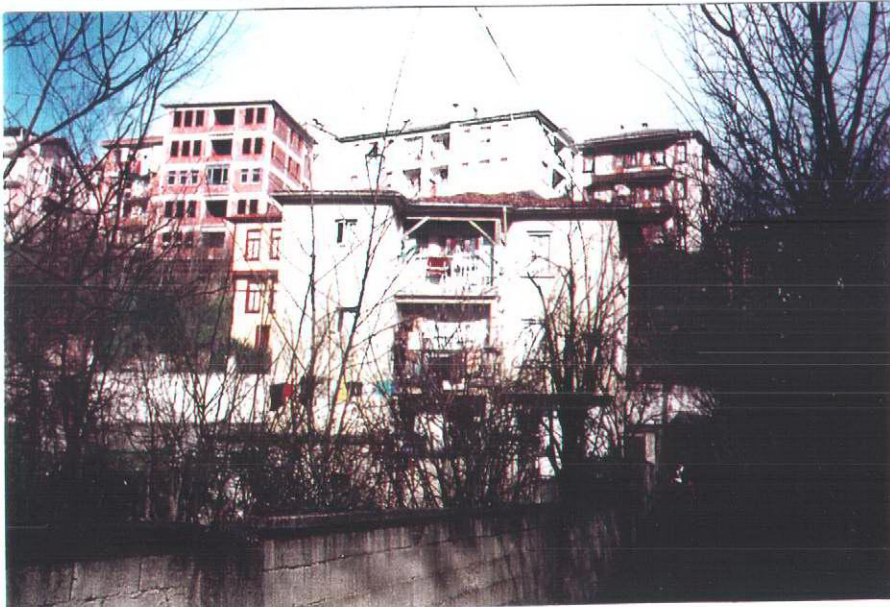


Figure 10.1: Photographs of Building No:73

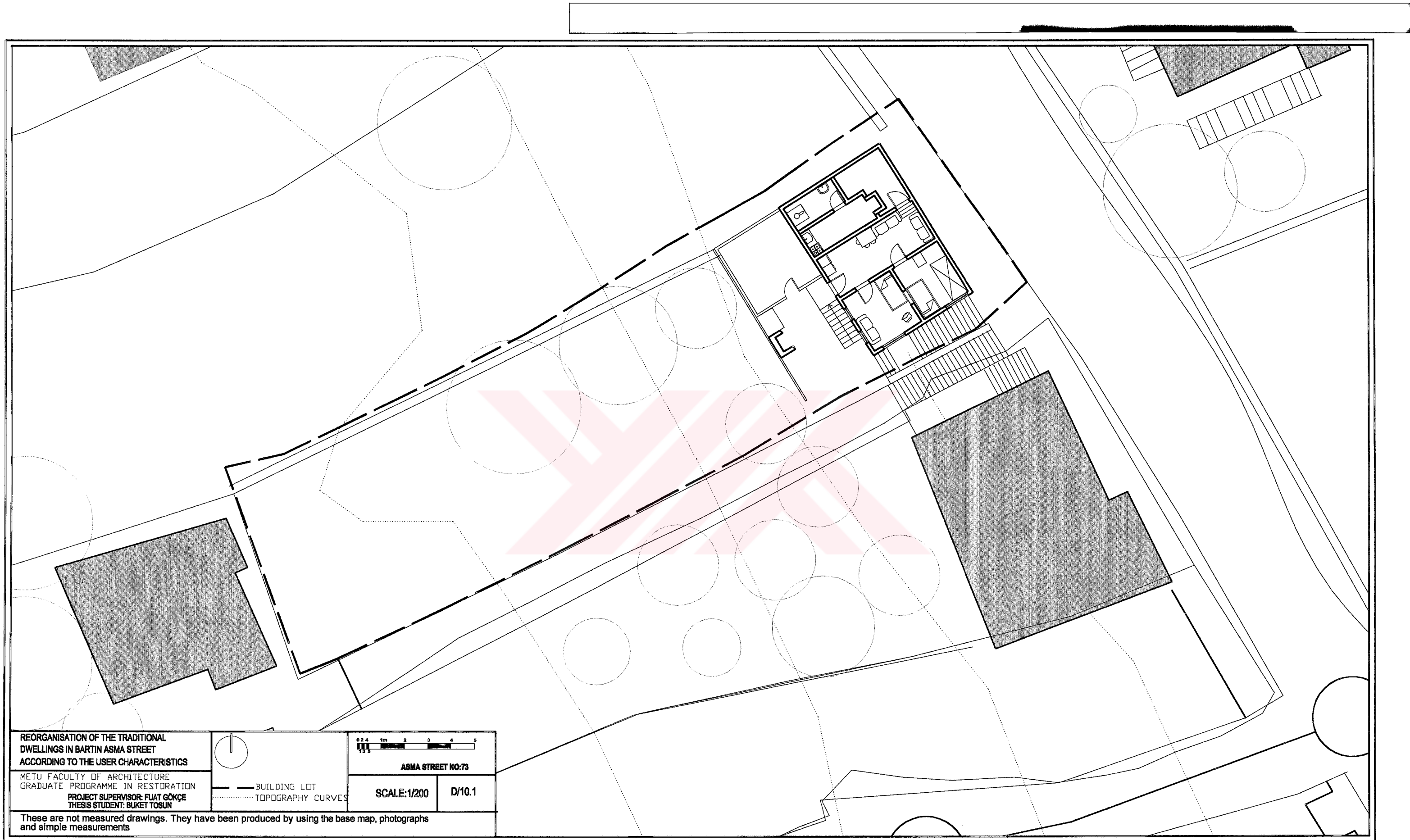


Figure 10.2 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No.73

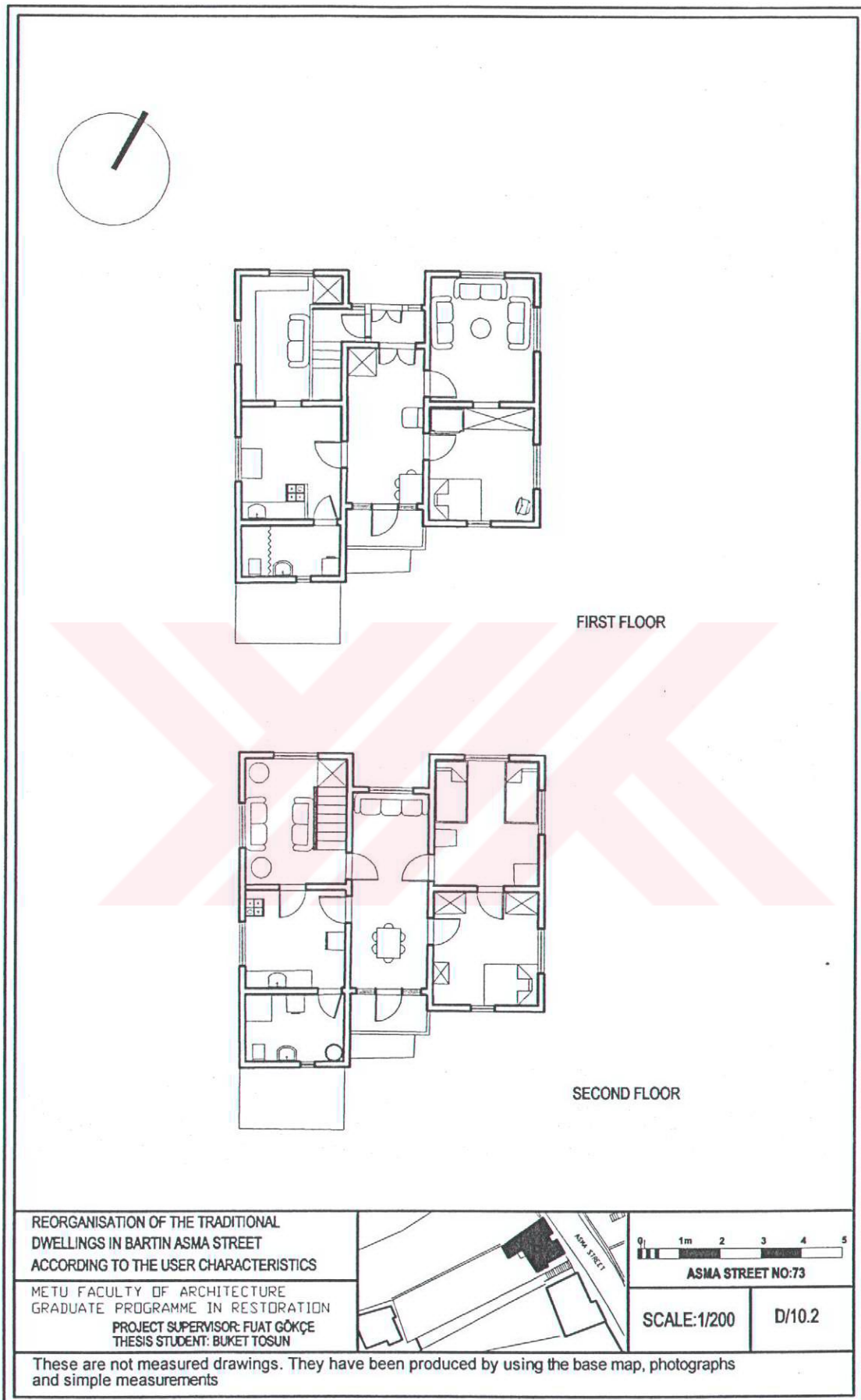


Figure 9.3 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:71

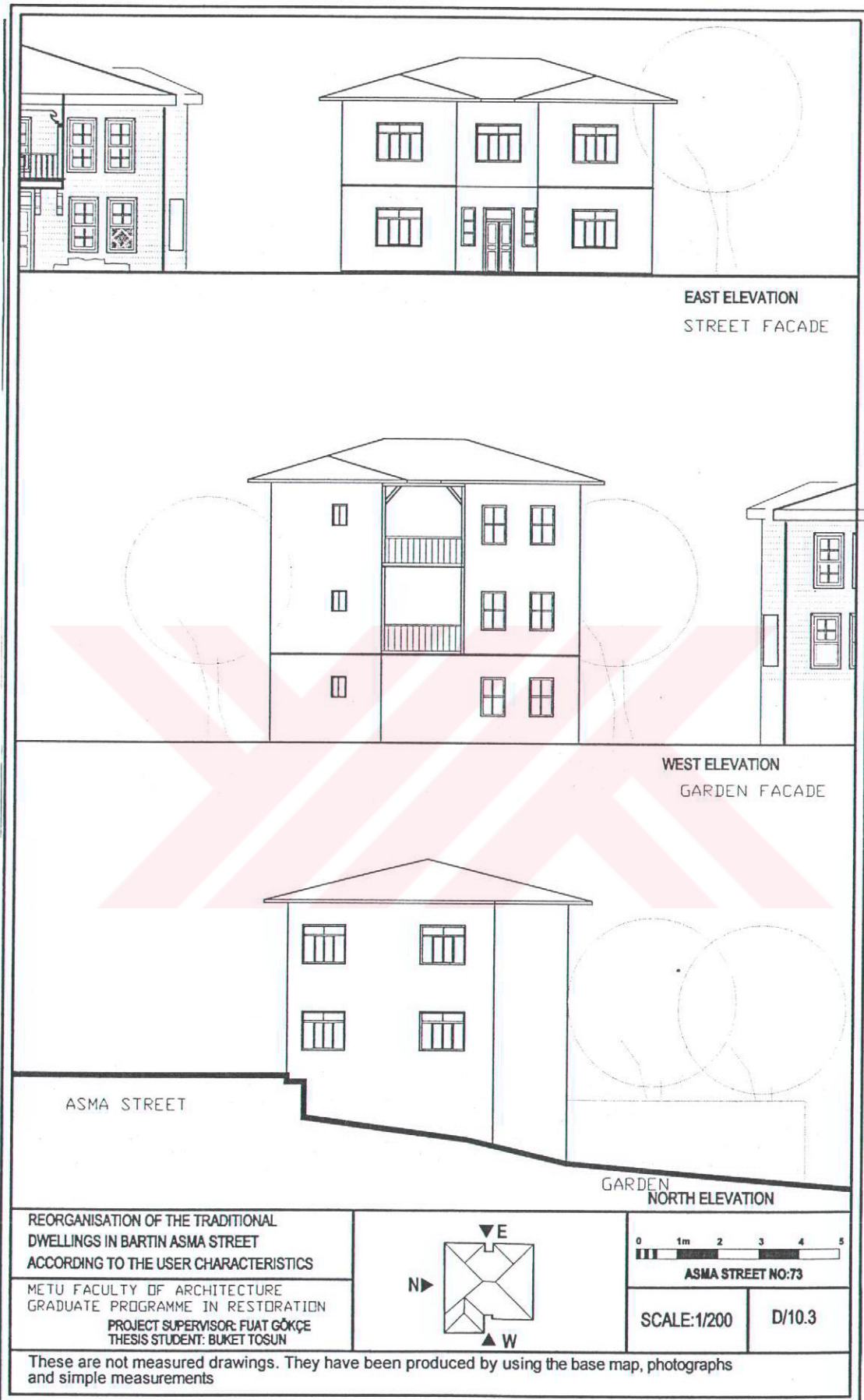


Figure 9.4 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:71

Table 10.2: The Space Characteristics of the Building No:73



Table 10.3: The Facade Characteristics of Building No:73

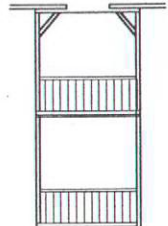
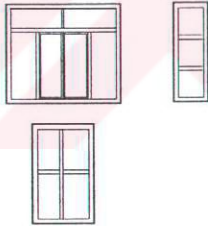
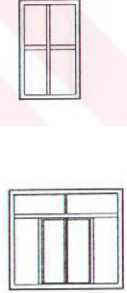

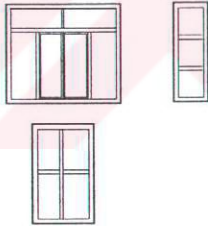
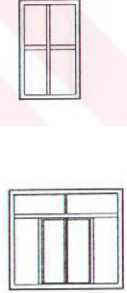

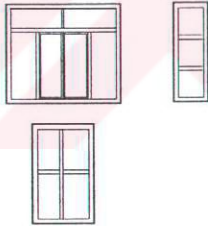
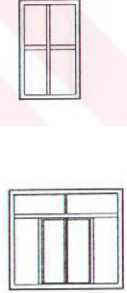

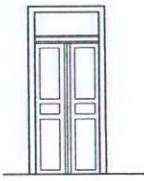
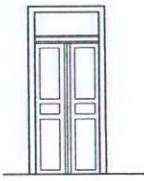
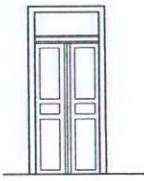
BUILDING NO:73 THE FACADE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUILDING 10.3											
PROJECTIONS		BALCONIES									
DO NOT HAVE		 <p>THE BALCONY IS AT THE BACK FAÇADE</p>									
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS									
DO NOT HAVE		DO NOT HAVE									
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT FLOOR	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ENTRANCE FLOOR</th> <th>UPPER FLOORS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>  </td> <td>  </td> </tr> <tr> <td>WC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  </td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS			WC			
	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS									
											
WC											
											
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	BASEMENT	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ENTRANCE</th> <th>COURTYARD</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>  </td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ENTRANCE	COURTYARD						
ENTRANCE	COURTYARD										
											

Table 10.4a User Characteristics and the Use of the Building No:73

BUILDING NO:73 USER CHARACTERISTICS AND THE USE OF BUILDING 10.4a										
THE USE OF THE BUILDING										
THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED INTO STORIES. THE OWNER IS LIVING IN THE CITY. THERE ARE THREE SOCIAL UNITS AT EACH STOREY. ALL ARE TENANTS.										
THE USE OF THE COURTYARD AND GARDEN										
THE GARDEN AND THE COURTYARD ARE USED BY THE SOCIAL UNIT IN BASEMENT FLOOR. IT IS PLANTED WITH: BEAN, ONION, SPINACH AND THERE IS A PLUM TREE. THERE IS TRACES OF A FIREPLACE. IT IS PARTIALLY COLLAPSED. THERE IS HEATING STORAGE AND A POULTRY IN THE COURTYARD.										
FIRST SOCIAL UNIT AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
RENT	WOMAN	27	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	VILLAGE OF BARTIN	2	-	BATHROOM BEDROOM LIVINGROOM NEED SOLUTION FOR THE EXCESS HUMIDITY PROBLEM	3	4/3: 1.3
	HUSBAND	32	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SALESMAN						
	SON	9	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-						
	DAUGHTER	15	-	-						
SECOND SOCIAL UNIT AT THE FIRST FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
RENT	WOMAN	23	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	BARTIN	1	-	-	4	4/4: 1
	HUSBAND	24	PRIMARY SCHOOL	ELECTRICIAN						
	MOTHER	42	-	-						
	FATHER	44	HIGH SCHOOL	-						
THIRD SOCIAL UNIT : AT THE SECOND FLOOR										
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY
RENT	WOMAN	48	-	-	ZONGULDAK	17	-	BEDROOM	3	3/5: 0.6
	HUSBAND	52	PRIMARY SCHOOL	PAINTER						
	SON	29	HIGH SCHOOL	SELLER						
	SON	22	HIGH SCHOOL	SELLER						
	DAUGHTER	17	HIGH SCHOOL	-						

Table 10.4b The Use of the Spaces in Building No:73

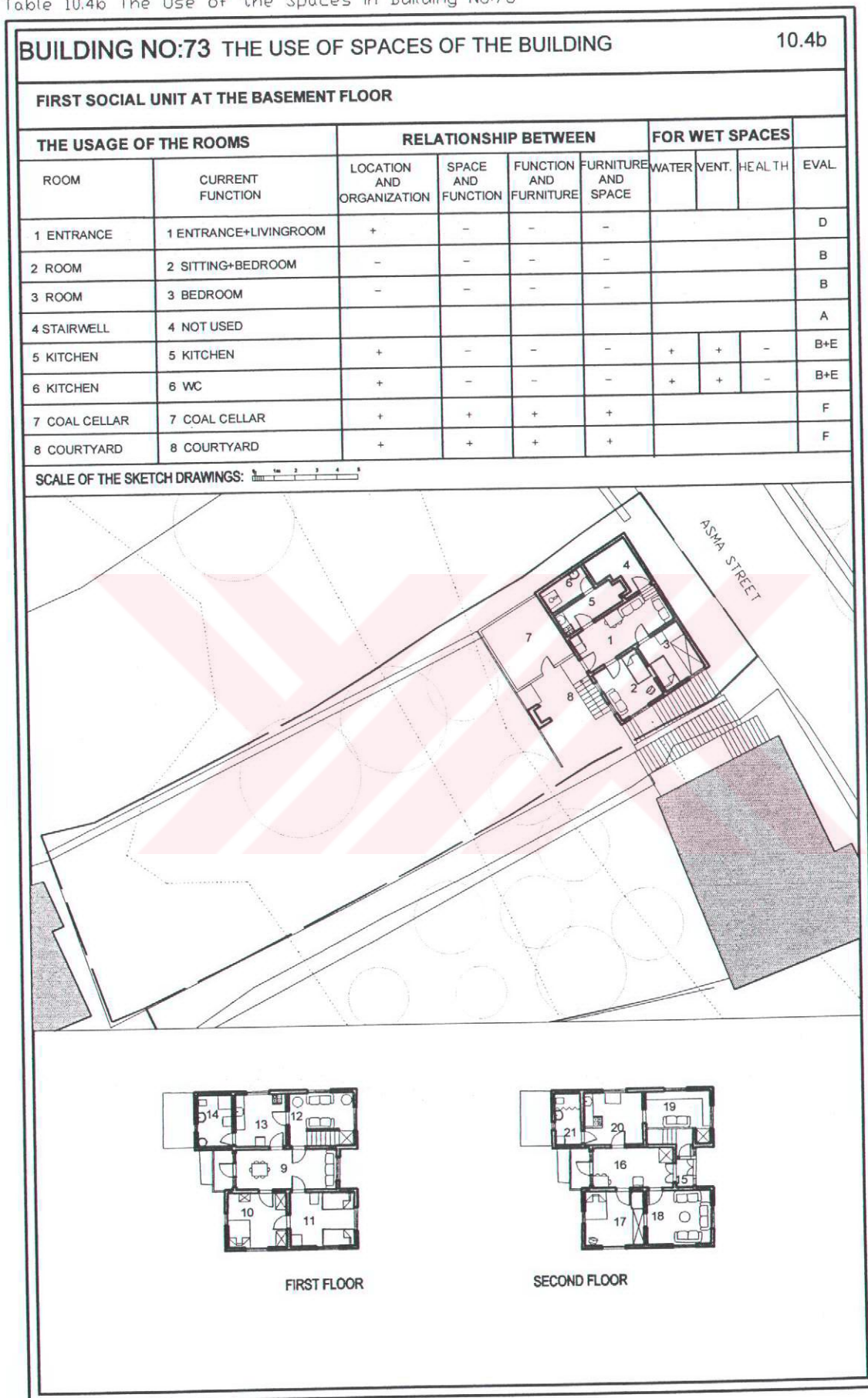


Table 10.5: Physical Problems of the Building No:73

BUILDING NO:73 THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		10.5
	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS	MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	DAMPNESS SEVERE PROBLEM AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR; ON ITS WALLS, FLOOR AND EVEN ITS CEILING	TIMBER INSECT ATTACK DISCOLOURISATION FIBERISATION
	SETTLEMENT DETTLEMENT AT THE SECOND FLOORS BALCONY	STONE RISING DAMP DETACHMENT
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND MATERIAL LOSS THE FIREPLACES AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR AND THE COURTYARD	TIMBER STONE INSECT ATTACK DISCOLOURATION
EVALUATION OF THE DEFORMATION AND DETERIORATIONS		DAMPNESS IS THE MOST EMERGENT PROBLEM IN THE BUILDING. THE SEVERE DAMPNES IN THE BASEMENT FLOOR IS BECAUSE OF THE FLOOD THAT HAD HAPPENED IN 1997. OTHER PROBLEMS ARE CAUSED BY DAMPNES. THE FIREPLACES ARE PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND ARE NOT USED TODAY.
CHANGES		SCALE OF THE SKETCH DRAWINGS:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DIVISION ○ VERTICALLY ● HORIZONTALLY ● PARTIALLY COLLAPSED ● REMOVED ● REPLACED ● ADDITION ● NOT USED 		
	<p>BASEMENT FLOOR</p> <p>FIRST FLOOR</p> <p>SECOND FLOOR</p>	
ALTERATIONS AT THE FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS	ALL THE CEILINGS ARE CHIPBOARD. THE FLOOR COVERINGS ARE TIMBER AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR. WC AT THE UPPER FLOORS HAVE CERAMIC COVERING. THE TOP OF THE COAL CELLAR IS COVERED WITH SCREED, WHICH HAS HARMFUL EFFECTS ON THE STRUCTURE AND MATERIAL. THE COURTYARD IS COVERED WITH EARTH.	
EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES	THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED INTO THREE, INTO STORIES. THE ORIGINAL STAIRCASE HAS BEEN REMOVED AND REPLACED IN A DIFFERENT LOCATION, TO PROVIDE SEPARATE ENTRANCES TO THREE DIFFERENT UNITS. THE ORIGINAL WET SPACE HAS BEEN REMOVED AND A NEW ONE IS ADDED AS AN ANNEX TO THE BUILDING AT THE BACK FAÇADE. THE BASEMENT FLOOR HAD BEEN REORGANISED AS A DWELLING UNIT, BY THE ADDITION OF WALLS. THE BUILDINGS PLAN SCHEME HAS BEEN CHANGED AND CANNOT BE READ FROM THE EXISTING BUILDING. WHATSMORE, THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS ARE NOT IN USE.	
THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS ARE GIVEN DEPENDING ON VISUAL INSPECTIONS		

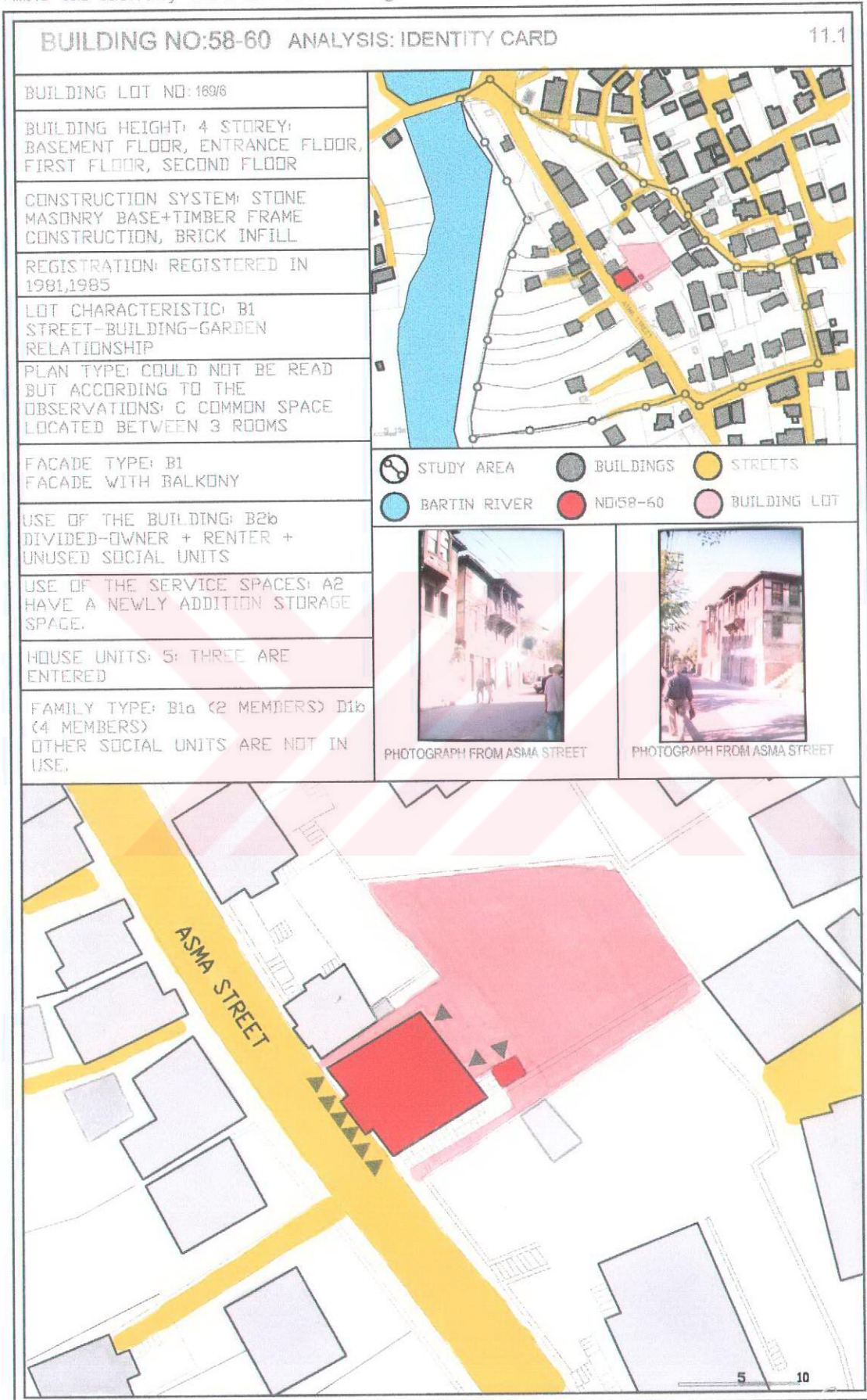
Table 10.6: The Restitution Scheme of the Building No:73



Table 10.7 The Evaluations of the Values and the Problems of the Building No:73

BUILDING NO:73 EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING	10.7
VALUES OF THE BUILDING	
<p>THE BUILDING IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE ASMA STREET, HAVING COURTYARD AND GARDEN AT THE BACK. AS IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE INTO STORIES IT IS CHANGED A LOT AND LOST MOST OF ITS PLAN ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME COULD NOT BE READ. THE ADDITION OF STAIRCASE IN THE BUILDING HAD CHANGED THE PLAN SCHEME ALOT. THERE IS NO TRACE OF THE ORIGINAL STAIRCASE AND ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME.</p> <p>THE ONLY ORIGINAL ELEMENTS ARE AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR. THE DWELLING HAS UNIQUE COURTYARD USAGE AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS IN THE STUDY AREA , HAVING FIREPLACE BOTH IN THE BASEMENT FLOOR AND THE COURTYARD. IT ALSO HAS A PAULTRY IN THE COURTYARD WHICH NO OTHER DWELLING HAS IN THE STUDY AREA.</p> <p>EVALUATION OF THE FACADE AND PLAN SCHEME AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS SHOWS THAT THE BUILDING IS BUILT UP LATER THAN THE OTHER STUDIED TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS. BEING A TRADITIONAL DWELLING IT HAS DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUES. BUT IT HAD LOST MOST OF ITS HISTORICAL VALUES.</p>	
PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING	
<p>THE BUILDING IS HAVE SEVERE DAMPNES PROBLEM AT THE BASEMENT FLOOR. THE SETTLEMENT PROBLEM AT THE BALCONIES IS IMPORTANT AS WELL AS THE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM AT THE TIMBER ELEMENTS. MOREOVER, THE ONLY ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMETS; THE FIREPLACES HAVE PARTIALLY COLLAPSED AND MISSING PARTS.</p> <p>A FAMILY OF 4 MEMBERS AT THE BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOORS AND A FAMILY OF 5 MEMBERS AT THE SECOND FLOOR WITH LOW INCOME ARE LIVING IN RENT. THE SPACE USAGE ARE NOT ENOUGH FOR THEM FOR A CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS.</p>	
GENERAL EVALUATION	
<p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUES. IT HAS LOST MOST OF ITS HISTORICAL VALUES. IT HAS LOST THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME AND MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. IT HAS SERIOUS CHANGES BECAUSE OF THE USAGE OF THREE DWELLING UNITS IN THE STORIES. THE BUILDING SHOULD BE REORGANISED AFTER A DETAILED STUDY FOR THE RESTTTUTION SCHEME IS DONE. IT HAS FUNCTIONAL VALUE TO BE USED IN ITS ORIGINAL "WELLING" FUNCTION. BUT A NEW REORGANISATION ACCORDING TO DECIDED NEW USER CHARACTERISTICS SHOULD BE DONE. WHICH THE CONTEMPORARY LIVING STANDARTS IS REQUIRED ACCORDING TO THE SPACE CHARACTERISTICS.</p>	

Table 11.1 Identity Card of The Building No:58-60



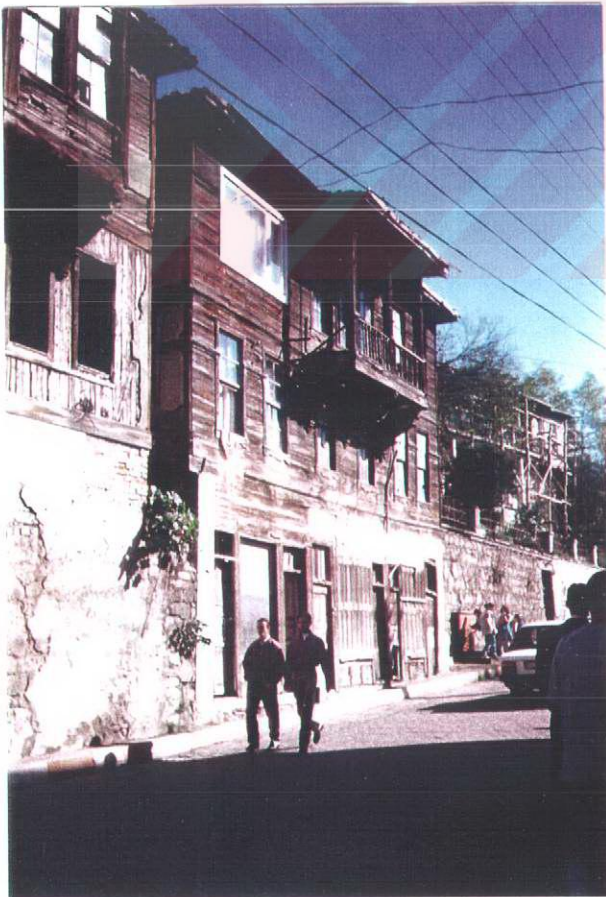
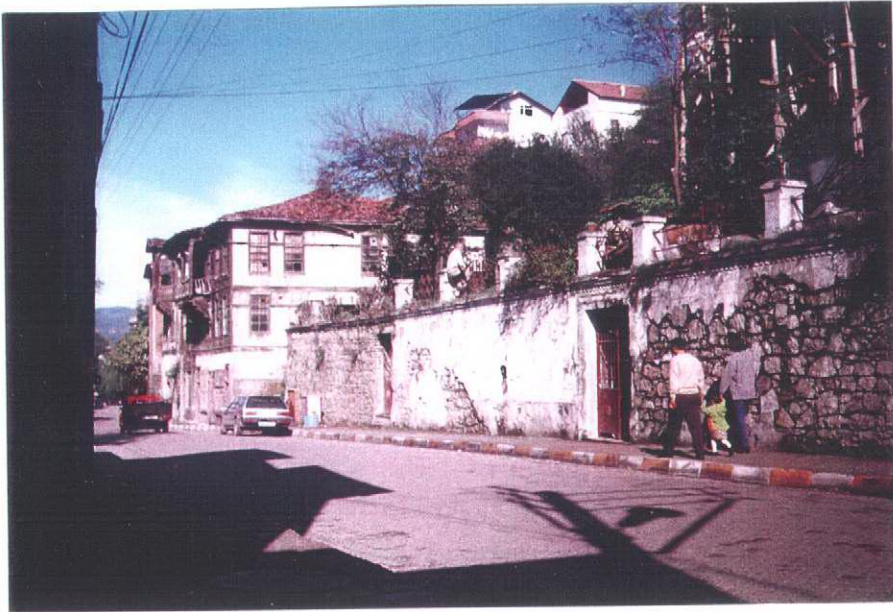


Figure 11.1: Photographs of No:58-60

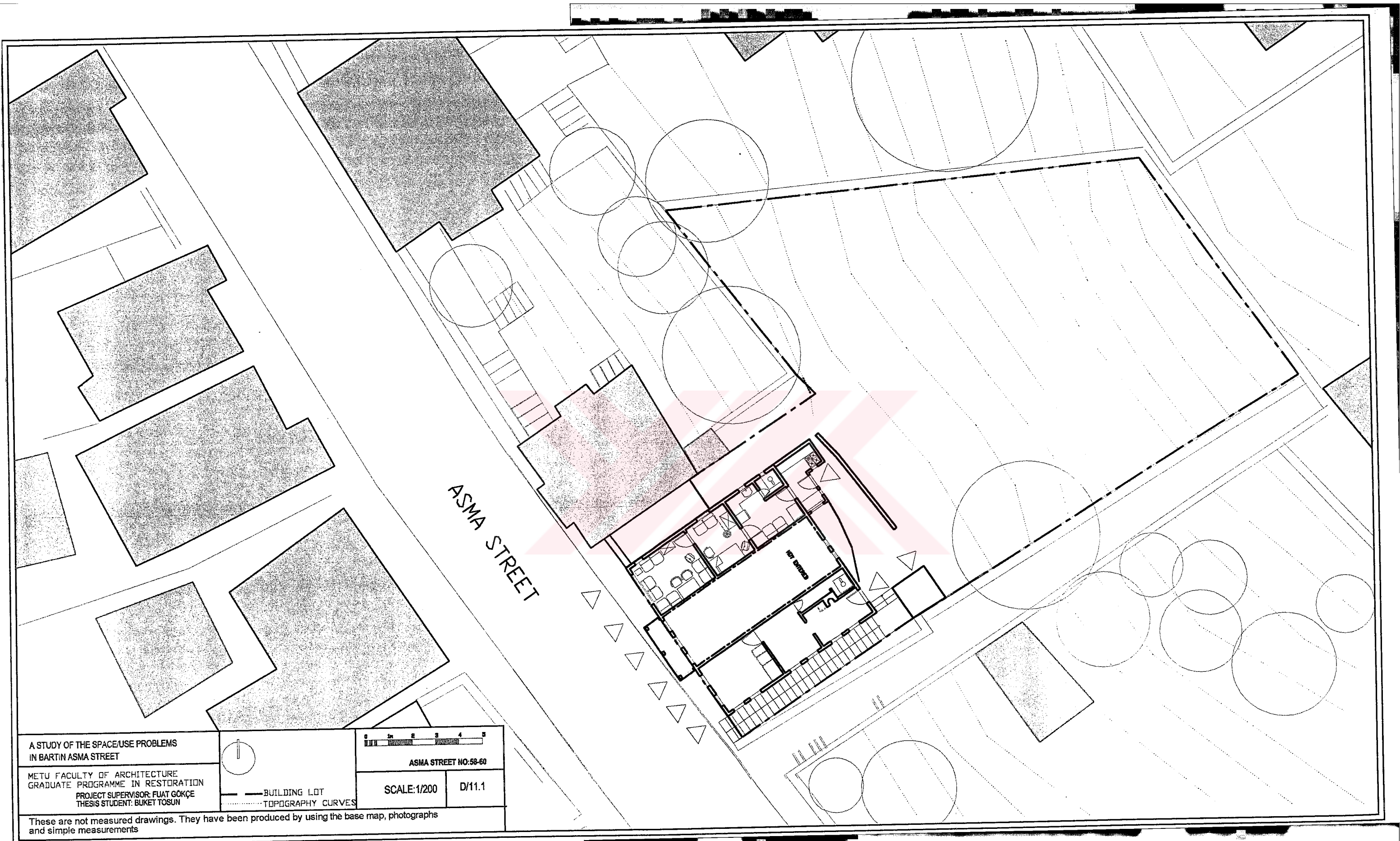


Figure 11.2 Sketch Drawings of the Building Lot of Building No:58-60



Figure 11.3 Sketch Drawings of Plans of The Building No:58-60

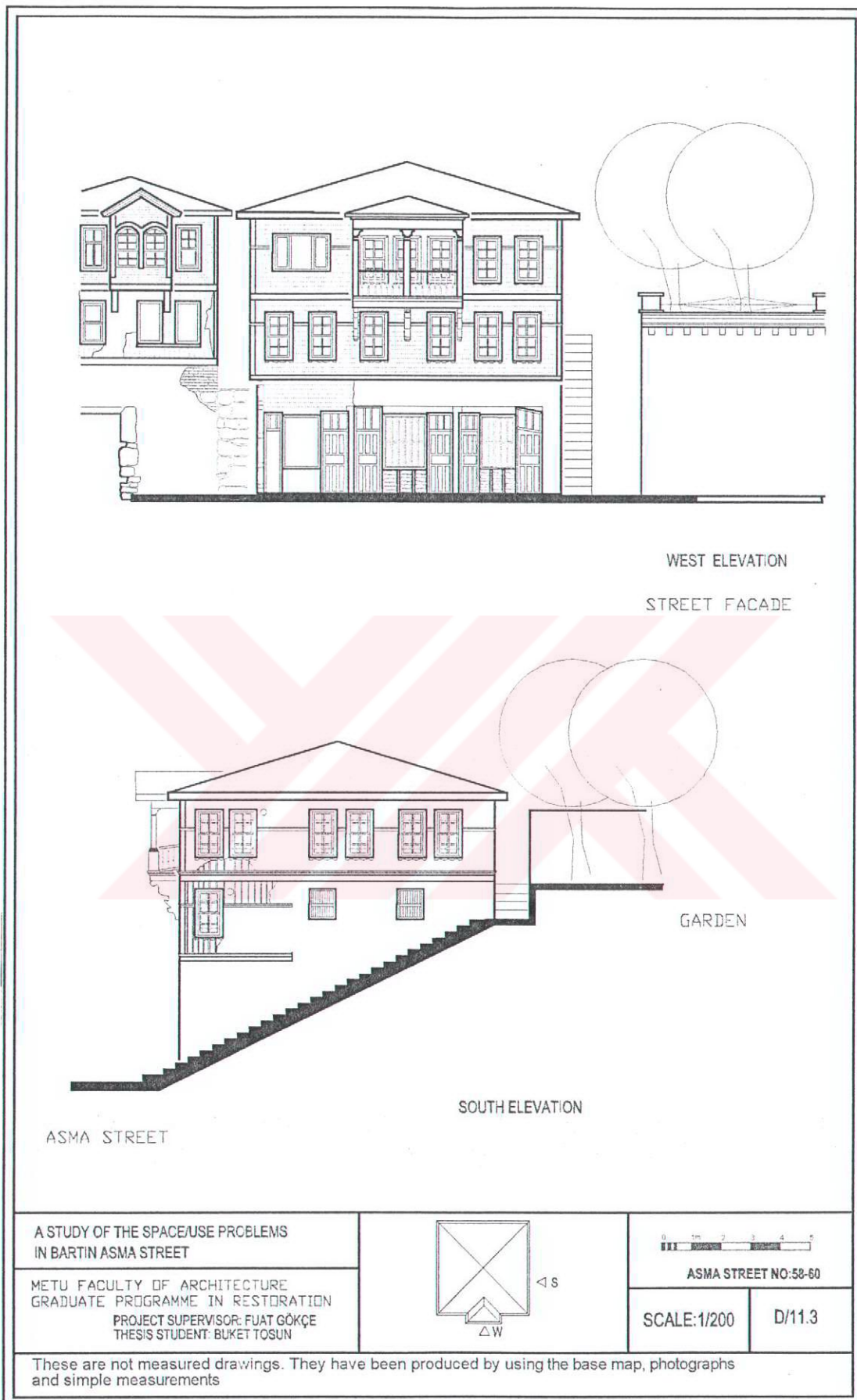


Figure 11.4 Sketch Drawings of Facades of the Building No:58-60

Table 11.2 | The Space Quality Of The Building NO:58-60

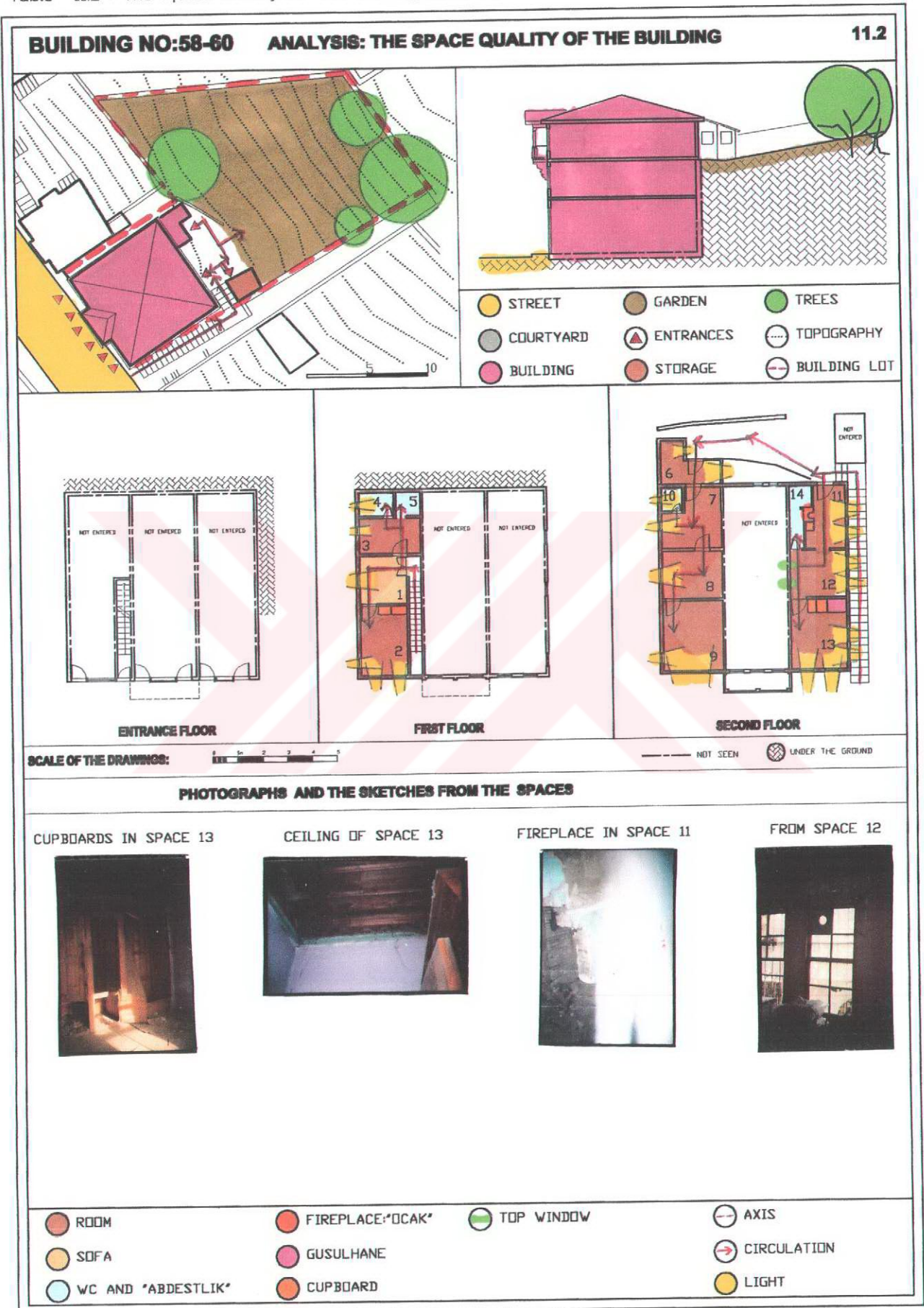


Table 11.3 : The Facade Quality Of The Building NO:58-60

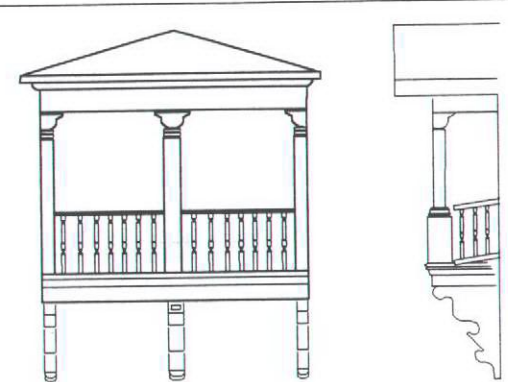
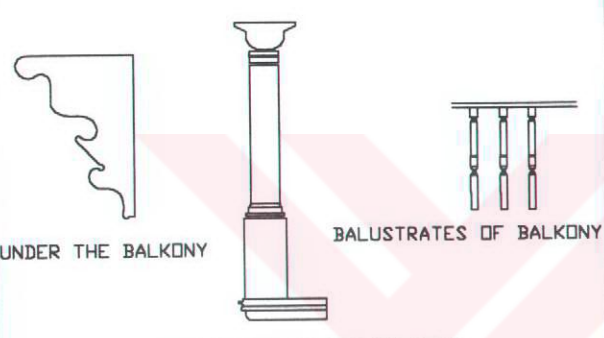
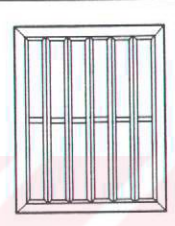

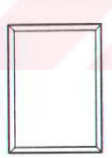

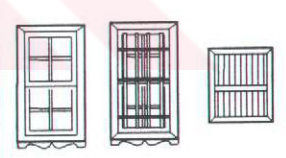
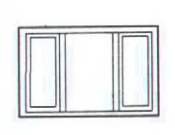
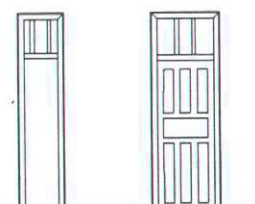
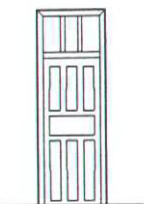
BUILDING NO:58-60		ANALYSIS:THE FACADE QUALITY OF THE BUILDING		11.3
PROJECTIONS		BALKONIES		
DO NOT HAVE				
TIMBER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS		OTHER DETAILS		
 <p>UNDER THE BALKONY</p> <p>THE POSTS ON THE BALKONY</p> <p>BALUSTRATES OF BALKONY</p>		 <p>TIMBER SHELTERS OF THE SHOP FRONTS</p>		
WINDOWS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	SHOPS	ENTRANCE FLOOR	UPPER FLOORS
			<p>WC</p> 	 
DOORS	PROJECTIONS & BALKONY	SHOPS	ENTRANCE	COURTYARD
				

Table 11.4 a) The Use Of The Building ND:58-60

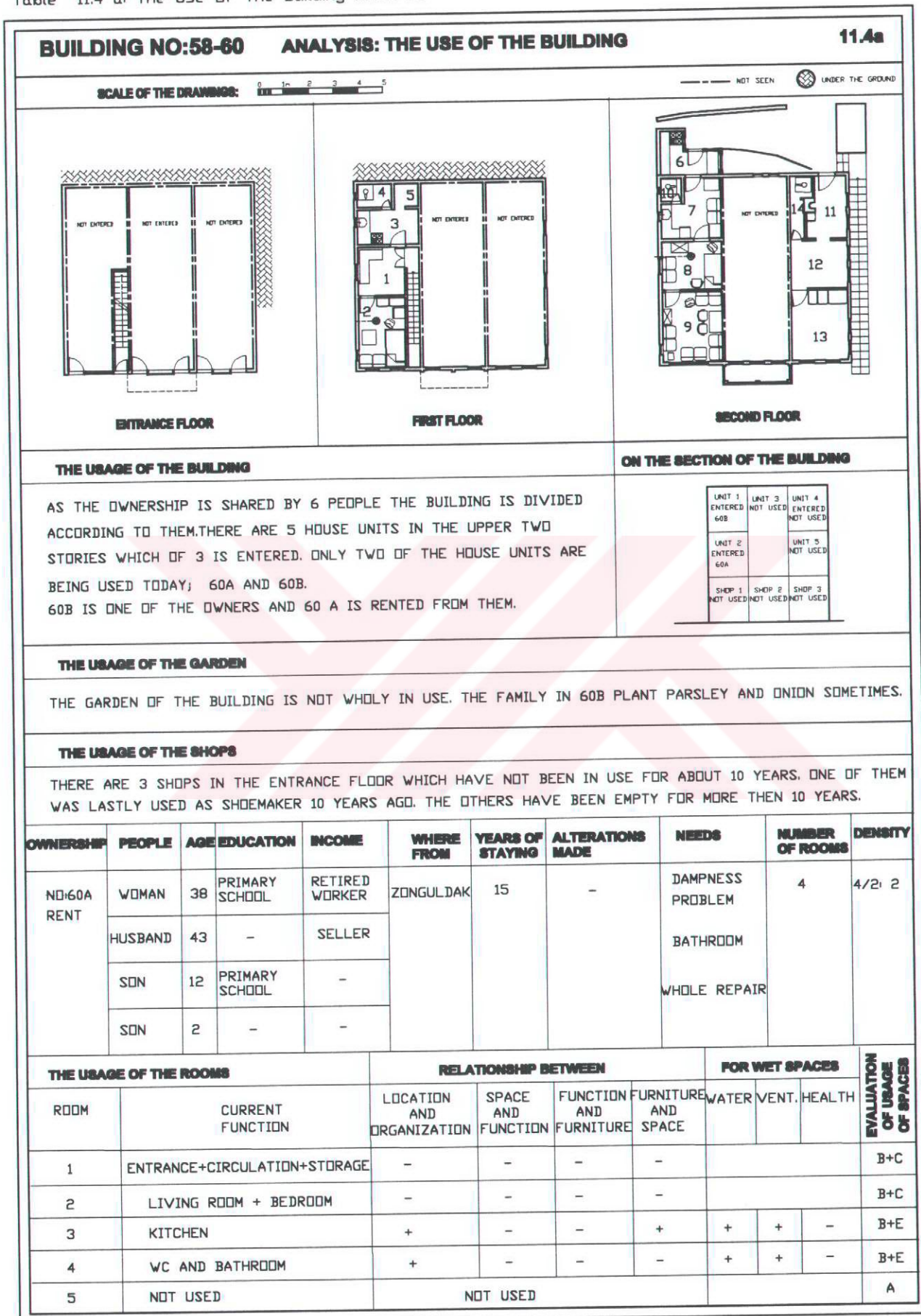


Table 11.4 b: The Use Of The Building NO:58-60

BUILDING NO:58-60 ANALYSIS: THE USE OF THE BUILDING											11.4b
OWNERSHIP	PEOPLE	AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	WHERE FROM	YEARS OF STAYING	ALTERATIONS MADE	NEEDS	NUMBER OF ROOMS	DENSITY	
60B OWNER OWNER OF THE 1/6 OF THE BUILDING	WOMAN	26	PRIMARY SCHOOL	SELLING HANDWORKS	BARTIN	8	ADDITION OF ENTRANCE SPACE REPLACING WINDOW	REPAIR FOR UPPER STRUCTURE	3	3/3: 1	
	HUSBAND	29	PRIMARY SCHOOL	-							
	SON	3		-							
				RENT INCOME							
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS				RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			EVALUATION OF USAGE OF SPACES
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION			LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	
6	ENTRANCE+KITCHEN			-	-	-	-				B+C
7	KITCHEN + BEDROOM			-	-	-	-	+	+	-	B+C+E
8	LIVING ROOM + BEDROOM			-	-	-	-				B+C
9	SALOON			-	-	+	-				C
10	WC + BATHROOM			-	-	-	-	+	+	-	B+E
NOT IN USE. NO:60B IS USING ONE OF ITS SPACE AS A STORAGE SPACE									3	0	
THE USAGE OF THE ROOMS				RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN				FOR WET SPACES			EVALUATION OF USAGE OF SPACES
ROOM	CURRENT FUNCTION			LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION	SPACE AND FUNCTION	FUNCTION AND FURNITURE	FURNITURE AND SPACE	WATER	VENT.	HEALTH	
11	ENTRANCE + NOT USED			+	+	NOT USED					A
12	STORAGE OF 60B			-	-	-	-				B
13	NOT USED			NOT USED							A
14	WC NOT USED			+	+	NOT USED		-	-	-	A + E

Table 11.5 : The Physical Changes In The Building NO:58-60

BUILDING NO:58-60		THE PHYSICAL CHANGES IN THE BUILDING		11.5
	STRUCTURAL DEFORMATIONS		MATERIAL DETERIORATIONS	
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED	THE UPPER STRUCTURE, SPACE 11 AND 14 THE STAIRCASE IN UNIT 3, THE BALKONY BALUSTRATES	TIMBER	SERIOUS INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM DISCOLORISATION FIBERISATION
	SETTLEMENT PROBLEM	THE FLOORS OF THE UPPER FLOOR AT THE BALKONY	PLASTER	LOSS OF MATERIAL AT THE SOUTH FACADE DISCOLORISATION AT THE WALLS OF THE SPACE 3, 4, 5
	DAMPNESS	ON THE NORTH WALLS OF NO:60A SERIOUS IN SPACE 3, 4 AND 5 AT THE CEILING OF SPACE 7	TILES AND GUTTER	MATERIAL LOSS
	CRACKS	AT THE WALL OF THE SPACE 7, 13		
	REDUCING SECTION	AT THE WALLS OF THE UPPER FLOOR		
	SAGGING	AT THE FLOORS OF THE SPACE 3, 14 AND 11		
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS	PARTIALLY COLLAPSED	THE FIREPLACE AT SPACE 11	TIMBER	INSECT ATTACK
	MATERIAL LOSS	CUPBOARDS OF SPACE 13 FACADE COVERINGS	GLASS	MATERIAL LOSS AT THE WINDOWS
			CEMENT	USAGE AT THE ENTRANCE FLOOR AT THE ENTRANCE FACADE
ALTERATIONS		SCALE OF THE DRAWINGS: 0 1 2 3 4 5 --- NOT SEEN ⊗ UNDER THE GROUND		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DIVISION ⊖ VERTICALLY ⊘ HORIZONTALLY ● PARTIALLY COLLAPSED ● REMOVED ● REPLACED ● ADDITION ● NOT USED 				
ENTRANCE FLOOR		FIRST FLOOR		SECOND FLOOR
ALTERATIONS OF FLOOR AND CEILING COVERINGS		THE CEILINGS OF THE SPACES OF THE NO:60B IN THE SECOND FLOOR ARE CHIPBOARD THE FLOOR COVERING OF THE SPACE 3, 4, AND 5 IS SCREED.		
EVALUATION OF THE ALTERATIONS		THE BUILDING IS DIVIDED IN A WAY THAT THE ORIGINAL PLAN SCHEME CAN NOT BE READ AND MOST OF THE PLAN ELEMENTS ARE NOT PRESENT. IT HAS ONLY PRESERVED MOST OF ITS FACADE ARRANGEMENT AND ELEMENTS. THIS DIVISION CAUSED A LOT OF PROBLEMS IN THE BUILDING NOT ONLY PHYSICALLY BUT IN USAGE. AFTER THIS DIVISION AS THE UNITS DO NOT HAVE QUALITY OF GOOD LIVING. MOST OF THE UNITS ARE NOT USED SO THE DWELLING IS STRUCTURALLY DEFORMATED AND DETERIORATED. IN USED ONES SOME OTHER ALTERATIONS ARE MADE TO PROVIDE THE NEEDS OF LIVING LIKE ADDITION OF SPACES AND REMOVAL OF ELEMENTS.		

Table 11.6 : Evaluation Of The Building NO:58-60

BUILDING NO:58-60		EVALUATION OF THE BUILDING		11.6
RESTITUTION SCHEME				
<p>AS MOST OF THE PARTS OF THE BUILDING COULD NOT BE ENTERED A RELIABLE RESTITUTION SCHEME CAN NOT BE DONE ALSO THE BUILDING IS ALTERED IN PLAN ORGANISATION BY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DIVISIONS INTO PARTS SO THAT THE ORIGINAL CAN NOT BE UNDESTOOD.. BUT FROM THE ANALYSIS IT COULD BE DERIVED THAT IT COULD HAVE A 'KARNIYARIK ' PLAN SHEME. THE TRACE OF THE STAIRCASE IN SPACE 1; THE DIMENSION AND QUALITIES OF SPACES 1,8,12 AND THE LOCATION AND DIMENTION OF THE BALKONY GIVE US THIS PLAN SHEME. THE SPACE 2, 11, 13 COULD BE THE ROOMS; THE SPACE 3,4,5,7 AND 10 COULD BE THE WET SPACES IN THIS RESTITUTION OF PLAN SHEME. SO THE BUILDING COULD BE A TWO STOREY WITH 6 ROOMS INNER SOFA PLAN TYPE BUILDING IN THE RESTITUTION. BUT AS THE BUILDING IS NOT ENTERED AT ALL, THESE INFORMATIONS FROM THE COMPERATIVE STUDIES AND THE ANALYSED PARTS OF THE BUILDING ARE NOT RELIABLE. ITS RELIABILITY IS LESS THAN 6. SINCE A RESTORATION PROJECT IS NOT AIMED IN THIS STUDY, A RESTITUTION SCHEME WITH A VERY POOR RELIABILITY IS NOT CONCLUDED HERE. BUT IN ORDER TO MAKE A RESTITUTION SCHEME THE SECOND FLOOR AND THE BASEMENT FLOOR MUST BE ENTERED AND ANALYSED. THEN THE TRACES COULD BE EVALUATED FOR A RESTITUTION SCHEME.</p>				
THE VALUES OF THE BUILDING		THE PROBLEMS OF THE BUILDING		
PHYSICAL QUALITY		THE PHYSICAL PROBLEMS		
<p>THE THREE STOREY TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTED TRADITIONAL DWELLING IS LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE STREET HAVING GARDEN AT THE BACK. IT IS DIVIDED VERTICALLY INTO 3 AND THE TWO SIDE PARTS ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO STORIES HORIZONTALLY INTO 2. THE TWO STOREY BUILDING ON THE ENTRANCE FLOOR; WHERE THE SHOPS THAT GIVE A DIFFERENT VALUE TO THE BUILDING IN SITE ARE PLACED, BECOME HAVING 5 HOUSE UNITS IN IT. THE UNITS AT THE FIRST FLOORS ARE ENTERED FROM THE STREET BETWEEN THE SHOPS, WHEREAS THE UNITS AT THE UPPER FLOOR ARE ENTERED BY USING THE STAIRS THAT HAD BEEN JOINING ASMA STREET TO YOSUNOGLU STREET IN ITS ORIGINAL USE. BY THIS STAIRS THE GARDEN AT THE SECOND FLOORS LEVEL IS REACHED TO ENTER THE UNITS AT THE SECOND FLOOR FROM THE BACK FACADE OF THE BUILDING. AS THE WHOLE OF THE BUILDING COULD NOT BE ENTERED A RELIABLE INFORMATION CAN NOT BE SAID BUT IT IS SEEN THAT THE DIVISION OF THE BUILDING HAS CHANGED AND ALTERED NOT ONLY THE RELATION OF THE BUILDING WITH THE SITE BUT ALSO ITS PLAN SHEME CAUSING LOSS OF MOST OF ITS HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES.</p>		<p>THE BUILDING IS SEEM TO HAVE SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS BECAUSE OF BOTH BEING DIVIDED AND NOT USED. THERE ARE SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE NOT USED UNITS OF THE BUILDING ESPECIALLY THE SPACES 11 AND 14 ARE PARTIALLY COLLAPSED WITH THEIR ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS. DAMPNESS; CAUSED BY THE RAIN PENETRATION FROM THE STRUCTURALLY BAD CONDITIONED UPPER STRUCTURE AND RISING DAMP IS THE OTHER MAIN PROBLEM OF THE BUILDING. ALSO THERE ARE SERIOUS MATERIAL DEFORMATIONS ESPECIALLY IN TIMBER STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS THE INSECT ATTACK PROBLEM IS IN SERIOUS SCALE.</p>		
SPACE QUALITY		THE USAGE PROBLEMS		
<p>ONLY THE 3 HOUSE UNITS OF THE BUILDING COULD BE ENTERED. AND THE SHOPS ARE ALSO COULD NOT BE ENTERED. WHAT IS SEEN AND ANALYSED IN THESE UNITS ARE THE SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF SPACE ORGANISATIONS CAUSED BY THE CHANGES IN THE SPACE QUALITIES. IN THE UNITS AT THE SECOND FLOOR THE SPACES ARE LOCATED IN A LINE UP STRUCTURE WHICH ARE ENTERED FROM ONE ANOTHER. THIS CIRCULATION SHEME MAKES THE DIAMENTIONALLY SMALL SPACES TO BE UNUSEFUL FOR THE FUNCTIONS, EXCEPT THE SPACES 2, 9 AND 13 WHICH ARE LOCATED AT THE END OF THE CIRCULATION. AT THE FIRST FLOOR (NO:60A) ALTHOUGH THE CIRCULATION SHEME DIFFERS AND THE SPACES HAVE MORE QUALITIES TO BE USED FOR A FUNCTION; THE DIAMENTIONS OF THE SPACES ARE NOT ENOUGH FOR A FUNCTION TO BE WELL ORGANISED WITH ITS NEEDED ACTIVITIES AND FURNITURES.</p>		<p>THE BUILDING HAS IMPORTANT USAGE PROBLEMS FOR BOTH BEING PARTIALLY EMPTY AND THE USAGE OF THE USED UNITS. THE SHARING OF OWNERSHIP BETWEEN 6 PEOPLE IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE DIVISION INTO LITTLE UNITS THAT HAVE NO QUALITY OF A WELL ORGANISED SPATIAL ORGANISATION. THE UNITS HAVE NO ENOUGH SPACE FOR A FAMILY TO LIVE IN GOOD CONDITIONS. THEY HAVE NO COMMON SPACE MOREOVER HAVE ONLY ONE SPACE IN THE QUALITY OF ROOM. SO THE USAGE IS NO HEALTHY IN NOT ONLY WET SPACES BUT ALSO COMMON FUNCTIONS LIKE BEDROOM AND LIVING ROOM. BESIDES THEM THE BATHROOM SPACES REQUIRED IN WC SPACES WITH A VERY BAD SANITERY CONDITIONS. AS THE USAGE IN THESE UNITS ARE PROBLEMATIC, MOST OF THE UNITS ARE NOT IN USE. ALSO THE GARDEN AND THE SHOPS ARE NOT IN USE</p>		
GENERAL EVALUATION				
<p>AS A TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE BUILDING HAS A DOCUMENTARY AND CULTURAL VALUE. IT HAD PRESERVED ITS FACADE ARRANGEMENT MOSTLY BUT THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DIVISIONS IN UNITS DO NOT ONLY CAUSE TO CHANGE ITS PLAN SHEME, THE RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS; BUT ALSO THE SPACES QUALITIES AND RELATIONS. THE BUILDING COULD NOT HAVE PRESERVED MOST OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL VALUES. ALSO THE DIVISIONS CHANGED THE USAGE IN A WAY THAT THEY ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO LIVE IN. MOST OF THEM ARE NOT IN USE. THIS ALSO ACCELERATES THE PRESENT PHISICAL SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN THE BUILDING. THE USED ONES DO NOT HAVE POTENTIAL OF SPATIAL ORGANISATION FOR A FAMILY TO LIVE IN GOOD LIVING STANDARTS. ANOTHER IMPORTANT THING IS THAT, HERE ONLY THE ANALYSIS OF THE ENTERED PARTS OF THE BUILDINGS ARE EVALUATED. AFTER THE BUILDING IS ENTERED AT ALL AND ANALYSED, MORE RELIABLE EVALUATIONS CAN BE DONE.</p>				
MAIN DECISIONS				
<p>A RESTORATION PROJECT MUST BE PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE GUIDLINES THAT ARE DECIDED IN THE PART 'GENERAL APPROACHES TO RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS IN SITE' ESPECIALLY FOR THE RESTITUTION SCHEME THE WHOLE BUILDING MUST BE ENTERED AND A DETAILED STUDY MUST BE DONE BY EXPERTS IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE PHYSICAL CONDITION, ALTERATIONS AND THE VALUES OF THE BUILDING. AFTER THAT THE RESTORATION APPROACHES COULD BE DECIDED THAT WILL CONSERVE ITS ORIGINAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES TO BE USED AS ITS ORIGINAL FUNCTION 'RESIDENCE' WITH A SUITABLE DESIGN DECISIONS FOR GOOD LIVING STANDARTS</p>				

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This thesis study is based on reorganisation of traditional dwellings according to contemporary way of life in their original dwelling function, aiming conservation of them as a cultural property with their characteristics and values.

The focus of the concern of the study is the original architectural characteristics of the building as a historical and cultural heritage. The preservation of the cultural property is the first aim. The continuation of the dwelling function is used as a tool for revitalization of these buildings as a living document and continue their conservation /preservation in time. It is aimed to put the potentialities of traditional dwellings to be used as housing stock.

Reorganisation of traditional dwellings in dwelling function according to contemporary way of life; the buildings are studied with analysis of both their architectural characteristics and user characteristics considering the dwelling units to evaluate their both physical problems and use of the buildings.

Within this aim, a methodology, in which each of the traditional dwelling is taken as a special case, is based on systematic study of traditional dwellings in 1/200 scaled sketch drawings with a set of analysis of characteristics and problems; evaluations of potentialities and values; decisions considering the interventions and proposals for reorganisation of them according to user characteristics.

In this approach, not only the building itself but the built environment of the building; its open areas and service spaces in its building lot, its location in the city with realtions to the social, economical, architectural characteristics of that environment; is taken as the object of the study for their influences both on shaping the traditional dwellings and on the further decisions.

In this study, the main framework and methodology is based only within the limit of a restorer architect. But it is obvious that such a study is an interdisciplinary work, which should be studied by sociologist, economist, engineers, material conservationalists, etc..The specialists of these disciplines should have taken roles in definition of the problem, analysis and evaluations as well. Thus, the decisions and proposals, which are based on a more comprehensive study, would be taken.

Traditional dwellings have functional values as well as their cultural, historical, architectural and documentary values as a cultural property. They should be considered as building stock. The traditional housing stock should be used initially, before any proposals are decided for new buildings construction. New building zones could be proposed only after the reorganisation of the traditional housing stock is prepared.

It must be stated that not only the aesthetical and documentary values but also the user characteristics of the traditional dwellings should

be considered. From this point of view, the traditional dwellings should be studied as a whole with the changes that the users made in order to continue their life. Only after these evaluations; a comprehensive decision in building scale for their conservation/preservation in time can be taken.

During the preparations of the Conservation Plans, the analyses and the documentation files prepared are mostly insufficient. As a result of this, the proposals are usually on a very general basis. For efficient results, analyses should be made in the proposed scale and method. In this way, more detailed and reliable decisions can be taken.

In the study, the reorganisation proposals could be prepared only for the traditional dwellings where all analyses in the determined method are completed. Thus, no effective evaluations could be made unless the traditional dwelling has been entered in and inspected thoroughly. Where the space analyses are not completed, the evaluations and proposals for these spaces would be hypothetical.

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THE BUILDING LOT SURVEY FORMS

MİMARLIK FAK. ... REKTÖRÜ	BARTIN / KIZILIRMAK MAH / ASMA KÖYÜ	P
YÜKSEK İŞLER BAKANLIĞI	SUBAT 1999	
O D T Ü	HAZIRLAYAN GİLER BUKET TOSUN DANIŞMAN FUAT GÖRGE	PARSELİSİ

KÖK NO:	KAPI NO:	HANE NO:
---------	----------	----------

M	MALZEME	KÖRÜNLÜ	Y	YAPISAL SORUN	D	YAPISAL DURUM	İ	DEĞİŞİKLİK
1	AHŞAP-YÜZESEL	6 TAŞ-YÜZESEL	1	AYRILMA GATLAK	1	İYİ	1	DEĞİŞİM
2	-BECEK	7 -MLZ.YAP	2	DEFORMASYON	2	MLZ.BÖZ.YAR	2	MLZ. BİTİRİLMİŞ
3	-YAPISAL	8 -NEM	3	GÖKME	3	MLZ.BÖZ.A KUMİSTR.B	3	ELEMAN *
4	-MLZ.YAPISI		4	KAPILAR STR. ELEMAN	4	İLEZİM.B.T STR. BÖZ.	4	İZLENİMLİ
5	-NEM	9 SIVA-YÜZESEL	5	KISMI YIKILMA	5	KISMI YIKILMA	5	İZLENİMLİ
		10 -NEM	6	OKUNAMIYOR			6	KISMI YIKILMA
		11 OKUNAMIYOR					7	İZLENİMLİ

AĞIR ALANLAR										
SERVİS MEKANLARI:		DEPO	KÜTÜP				duvar	çöşeme		KAPI
GÜÇLÜK:							YAP.SOR.			MAZETE
AĞIR ELEMAN:		KÜTÜP	MAZETE	YAPISAL	BAKIM		MAZETE			MAZ.SOR.
MALZEME:							MAZ.SOR.			
MALZEME BOZULMASI:							DEĞİŞİM			DEĞİŞİM
YAPISAL SORUN:							BAKIMLA KULLANILAN BİTİRİLMİŞ			
DEĞİŞİKLİK:							TÖZELERİ			

NOTLAR
KULLANIM:

BAKIM:

SERVİS MEKANLARI									
mekan no	kullanım	özgün işi	SAPİ SİSTEMİ	duvar	çöşeme	tavan	kapi	p1	p2
				yapıs. boz.			malzeme		
				kaplama			malz. boz.		
				malz. boz.					
				değişme			değişme		
elek hav.		mim. elem.	çelap	ccak	sedir				
		malzeme							
	değişimlik	süsleme							
		bozulma							
		değişmişl.							

NOTLAR

NOTLAR

NOTLAR

NOTLAR

THE INTERNAL SURVEY FORMS

MİMARLIK FAK. YÜKSEL LİDANS TEZİ	RESİDANSİYON BSL. ŞUBAT 1999	BARTIN / KIRTEPE MAH./ASMA YOL.	i
ODTÜ		HAZIRLAYAN: GİLER BUKET TOSUN DANIŞMAN: FUAT GÖKÇE	İFTİŞ

SOKAK	KAPI NO:	HANE NO:	KAT:
-------	----------	----------	------

M	MALZEME	SORUNU	Y	YAPISAL SORUN	D	YAPISAL DURUM	Ö	DEĞİŞİKLİK
1	AŞAĞI-YÜZESEL	6 TAŞ-YÜZESEL	1	AYRILMA KATLAK	1	İYİ	1	ÖZGÜN
2	-BÖCEK	7 -MALZEMELER	2	DEFORMASYON	2	MALZ.BÖZ.VAR	2	MALZ.BAZINDA
3	-YAPISAL	8 -NEM	3	GÖKME	3	MALZ.BÖZ+STR.BÖZ	3	ELEMAN "
4	-MALZEMELER		4	KAPILAR STR.ELEMAN	4	KÖZİ " +TİLEZİ "	4	ÖZGÜN OLANLAR
5	-NEM	9 SIVA -YÜZESEL	5	KISMI YIKILMA	5	KISMI YIKILMA	5	ÖZGÜN OLANLAR
		10 -NEM	6	OKUNAMİYOR			6	KISMI YIKILMA
							7	İŞLESEL
		11 OKUNAMİYOR						

										NOTLAR			
mekan no	kullanım	özgün işi	konusu	duvar	döşeme	tavan	kapı	p1	p2	p3			
			yapıs. boz.				malzeme						
			kaplama				malz. boz.						
			malz. boz				değişme						
			değişme				değişme						
su	elek	hav.	mim. elem.	dolap	ocak	sedir	sergen	seki	gusülh.	merd.			
			malzeme										
durum			süsleme										
			bozulma										
			değişmişl.										
mekan no	kullanım	özgün işi	konusu	duvar	döşeme	tavan	kapı	p1	p2	p3	NOTLAR		
			yapıs. boz.				malzeme						
			kaplama				malz. boz.						
			malz. boz				değişme						
			değişme				değişme						
su	elek	hav.	mim. elem.	dolap	ocak	sedir	sergen	seki	gusülh.	merd.			
			malzeme										
durum			süsleme										
			bozulma										
			değişmişl.										
mekan no	kullanım	özgün işi	konusu	duvar	döşeme	tavan	kapı	p1	p2	p3	NOTLAR		
			yapıs. boz.				malzeme						
			kaplama				malz. boz.						
			malz. boz				değişme						
			değişme				değişme						
su	elek	hav.	mim. elem.	dolap	ocak	sedir	sergen	seki	gusülh.	merd.			
			malzeme										
durum			süsleme										
			bozulma										
			değişmişl.										
mekan no	kullanım	özgün işi	konusu	duvar	döşeme	tavan	kapı	p1	p2	p3	NOTLAR		
			yapıs. boz.				malzeme						
			kaplama				malz. boz.						
			malz. boz				değişme						
			değişme				değişme						
su	elek	hav.	mim. elem.	dolap	ocak	sedir	sergen	seki	gusülh.	merd.			
			malzeme										
durum			süsleme										
			bozulma										
			değişmişl.										

THE SOCIAL SURVEY FORMS

MİMARLIK FAK. RESTORASYON BÖL. YÜKSEK ÜSANS TEZİ	BARTIN / KIRTEPE MAH./ ASMA YOK.	S
SUBAT 1999	HAZIRLAYAN GİLER BUKET TESLİN DANIŞMANI FUAT GÖRGE	
O D T Ü	Seyahat Anketi FKİ	
SOKAK :	TOPLAM HANE SAYISI :	KULLANIM :
KAPI NO :	HANE NO :	MÜLKİYET :
YAPIM TARİHİ :	ANKETİ CEVAPLAYAN :	FERT/ODA N :

FERT	YAŞ	EĞİTİM	MESLEK	GELİR	Evl.d.kz	BARTINLI MİSİNİZ? NERELESİNİZ? SEHİRE NEZAMAN? NEREDEDEN? NEDEN GELDİNİZ?
		İLK SOKAL LİSANS LİSANS D				
						TAŞINMA İSTEDİĞİNİZ VAR MI? NEREYE? NEDEN?
						SERVİS
						SU
						ELEKTRİK
						KANAL.
						TELEFON
						SABİT
						KONFER
						4. MAK
						VIDEO
						D. MAK
						B. MAK

SEHRİN İSİ YANI SEHRİN SORUNU KENT MERKEZİNE İLİŞKİNİZ: .KAFE .SİNEMA .ALISVERİŞ .SAZLİK .PTT BARTIN GEZRESİNDE GİTTİĞİNİZ YERLER: .ATASEA .İNİKLÜ .ZENSİKLİKAY KENTTE YAŞAYAN AKRABALARINIZ HANGİ MAH. SİZİ EN ÇOK İZLENİMİNİZİ VEREN ENDE Mİ KALDIĞINIZ?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td colspan="5">YETERLİLİK</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">KULLARI</td> <td style="width: 10%;">YARAR</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">B</td> <td style="width: 10%;">S</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SU</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EL</td> <td style="width: 10%;">İHT.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">MİTFAZ</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">B</td> <td style="width: 10%;">S</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SU</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EL</td> <td style="width: 10%;">İHT.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">B</td> <td style="width: 10%;">S</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SU</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EL</td> <td style="width: 10%;">İHT.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">KONFER</td> <td style="width: 10%;">B</td> <td style="width: 10%;">S</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SU</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EL</td> <td style="width: 10%;">İHT.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">D</td> </tr> </table>	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	YETERLİLİK					KULLARI	YARAR	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D	MİTFAZ	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D
KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	YETERLİLİK																																																		
KULLARI	YARAR	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D																																													
MİTFAZ	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D																																													
KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D																																													
KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	KONFER	B	S	SU	EL	İHT.	D																																													

MAHALLEYİ TERZİH NEDENİNİZ? .UCUZ KİRA .İLİŞİM .MİZAS .AKRABALAR MAHALLENİN İSİ YANLIZI? MAHALLENİN SORUNU/İSTİYACI? .FAK .CUMHURİYETİ .YERİ .YOL .BAKIM .ATP	HANGİ HANELER KULLANIYORSUNUZ? NE ANAGLA KULLANIYORSUNUZ? YAPILAN DEĞİŞİKLİK? İSTENEN DEĞİŞİKLİK? ÇEVRE ELEMANI EK ELEMAN?
--	---




EY SAHİBİ BAĞLIK YILI: BAĞLIK EY YAKINLI: VARSA NEREDE: KENDİ EVİNİZ YAKIN NEREDE?	KİRA: KAG. UZUN KÖMÜR EY SAH. SAĞINLIK EY SAH. NEREDE KENDİ EVİNİZ YAKIN NEREDE?
--	--

BU ENDE YAŞAMAK İÇER Mİ? NEDEN? EVİN EN İYİ YANI? EVİN EKSİKLİĞİ? SÜREKLİ KALANLAR? KALMAYA GEREK VAR MI? NASIL İSİNİYORDUNUZ? HANGİ ODALAR İSİNİYOR? YAZLIK-KIŞLIK KULLANIMI VAR MI? NASIL? EVİN BAKIMI ZOR MU? NEDEN? YAPITINIZ DEĞİŞİKLİKLER? YAPMAK İSTEDİĞİNİZ DEĞİŞİKLİKLER? KARŞILAŞTIRIĞINIZ TORLUKLAR .MADDİ .İŞGİ .YAZIL BOŞ YAPILAR HAKKINDA NE DÜŞÜNÜYÖR. SÖNÜR?	KİMİN? ÇEVRE KULLANIMI: ŞİMDİKİ KULLANIMI: BOŞ NEDEN BOŞ? NEZAMANDIR BOŞ? İSTENEN KULLANIMI:
---	---

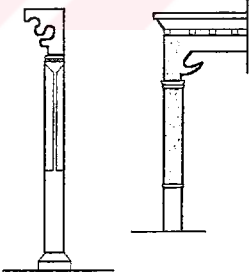
NOTLAR: TARIM? EL SANATLARI? BAKIMIN KULLANIMI? KOMŞULARLA İLİŞKİ?	NOTLAR: TARIM? EL SANATLARI? BAKIMIN KULLANIMI? KOMŞULARLA İLİŞKİ?
--	--

APPENDIX B

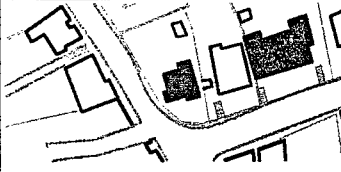
SKETCH DRAWINGS OF NO:44



SOUTH ELEVATION



REORGANISATION OF THE TRADITIONAL
DWELLINGS IN BARTIN ASMA STREET
ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS
METU FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN RESTORATION
PROJECT SUPERVISOR: FUAT GÖKÇE
THESIS STUDENT: BUĞE TOSUN



0 1m 2m 3m 4m 5m

ASMA STREET NO:44

SCALE:1/200

D/12.1

These are not measured drawings. They have been produced by using the base map, photographs and simple measurements



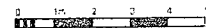
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

REORGANISATION OF THE TRADITIONAL
DWELLINGS IN BARTIN ASMA STREET
ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS

METU FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN RESTORATION
PROJECT SUPERVISOR: FUAT GÖKÇE
THESIS STUDENT: BUKET TOSUN



ASMA STREET NO:44

SCALE:1/200

D/12.2

These are not measured drawings. They have been produced by using the base map, photographs and simple measurements

SKETCH DRAWINGS OF NO:86 AND NO:87



REORGANISATION OF THE TRADITIONAL
DWELLINGS IN BARTIN ASMA STREET
ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS

METU FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN RESTORATION
PROJECT SUPERVISOR: FUAT GÖKÇE
THESIS STUDENT: BUKET TOSUN

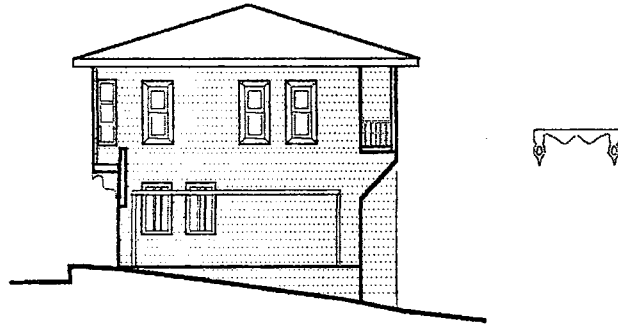
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
METRE

ASMA STREET NO:86-87

SCALE:1/200

D/13.1

These are not measured drawings. They have been produced by using the base map, photographs and simple measurements



REORGANISATION OF THE TRADITIONAL
DWELLINGS IN BARTIN ASMA STREET
ACCORDING TO THE USER CHARACTERISTICS

METU FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN RESTORATION
PROJECT SUPERVISOR: FUAT GÖKÇE
THESIS STUDENT: BUKET TOSUN

0 1m 2 3 4 5
ASMA STREET NO:86-87

SCALE:1/200

D/13.2

These are not measured drawings. They have been produced by using the base map, photographs and simple measurements

APPENDIX C

NO:64

AVRUPA KONSEYİ TÜRKİYE	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ ESKİ ESERLER VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	D.K.V.K.E.	ANIT	ENVANTER NO.: 67.01.0/13/10
İLİ : Zonguldak	İLÇESİ : Bartın	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEYDANI : Kırtepe Mahallesi	KORUMA DERECESİ :	HARİTA NO.: 20M-IVa/1/100
BOKAK VE KAPI NO : Annaköprü Caddesi No:44	KADASTRO PAPTA : 16	ADA : 169	PARSEL : 4	AMTSAL ÇEVRESEL ÇEVREYE AYKIRI
ADI : KONUT	YAPITIRAN :	YAPAN :	NİSANI, ÇABI (ÖSLUP) :	
	YAPIM TARİHİ :	KİTAPTE :	VAKİTTE :	

GENEL TANIM :

Taş bodrum üzerine iki katlı, bağdadi olarak inşa edilmiş bir yapıdır.

KORUMA DURUMU	A B C	İYİ ORTA FENA	TAŞIYICI YAPI	A B C	DIŞ YAPI	A B C	ÜST YAPI	A B C	İÇ YAPI	A B C	SÜSLEME ELEMENLARI	A B C	RUTUBET	A B C	YOK İZİ VAR ÖNEMLİ

VAZİYET PLANI

FOTOĞRAF



BUGÜNKÜ SAHİBİ :

Sami Berberoğlu

BAKIMINDAN SORUMLU OLMASI GEREKEN KURULUŞ :

Mal sahibi

YAPILAN ÖZARIMLAR :

AYRINTILI TAYİM :

Yapıya giriş yan cepheden üstü kemerli, çift kanatlı bir kapıdan sağlanır. Kapının üstünde, ikinci katta, profilli ahşap desteklerle taşınan ön yüzünde üç, yan yüzlerinde birer yuvarlak kemerli dar penceresi olan üçgen alınlıklı bir çıkma yer almaktadır. Yan cephede üçgen alınlıklı bir balkon vardır. Pencere ve kapıların üst kısmında, yapının köşelerinde ahşap bağlama öğeleri bulunmaktadır.

Yapının üzeri geniş saçaklı bir çatıyla örtülmüştür.

TEKNİK BİLGİLER	SU	ELEKTRİK	ISITMA	KARALIZASYON
	X	X		X

ORJİNAL KULLANIMI :

KONUT

BUGÜNKÜ KULLANIMI :

KONUT

ÖNEPİLEN KULLANIMI :

HAZIRLAYANLAR : / / 19

Zeynep Eren/Arkeolog

Tevfik Göktürk/Arkeolog

Müberra Atay/Arkeolog

Önder Batkan/Şehir Plancısı

KONTROL EDEN : / / 19

G. M. E. E. A. Y. K. KARARLARI

NO : / / 19

/ / 19

/ / 19

YAYIN DİZİNİ :

EKLER :

RAPOR	X
FOTOĞRAF	X
REKÖVE PROJESİ	
RESTORASYON PROJESİ	
NARİTA	X