YAŞAR UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

MASTER'S THESIS

CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY OF INTERIORS OF SIĞACIK (SEFERİHİSAR) INNER CASTLE HOUSES

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INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

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We certify that, as the jury, we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

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ABSTRACT

CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY OF INTERIORS OF SIĞACIK (SEFERİHİSAR) INNER CASTLE HOUSES

Sevimbige, Simay

Msc, Interior Architecture

Advisor: Assoc.Prof. Gülnur BALLİCE

April, 2018

Down the centuries human beings produced local architectural patterns in compatibility with their lifestyles by taking into account the socio-cultural structures, environmental factor (climate, vegetation, geographical position etc.) and local materials. Architecture is a trace of culture and history representing the past of the humanity. Local houses are the elements providing the possibility to sustain the local socio-economic structure and history. These houses are the buildings organized by public with original plan typologies and constructions systems on the basis of respect to nature and human being. That's why vernacular architecture plays the lodestar role towards the future. In the rural areas the local houses were built by owners in a modest way by using local materials in compatibility with cultural and socio-economic structures.

In the regions undergoing evolution and transformation, the local and regional housing entities are being diminished as time passes. The houses started to lose their original architectural values and their interior space elements. The local houses are being replaced with monotone buildings distant from the socio-cultural texture of the locality. In order to ensure the continuity of the common consciousness of the society the local elements should be documented, protected and sustained. Within the context of those problems a place under the threat of extinction of the local housing characteristics was chosen for the study. The subject of this study is the Inner Castle

Houses in the Quarter Sığacık of the Seferihisar District. In the Sığacık Inner Castle area a street facade sanitization project was applied after the Cittaslow title was granted to Seferihisar and activities to modify the functions of the houses were started. This thesis aims to review out those activities by revealing the sustainability of the social and cultural texture of the Inner Castle area and the compatibility with interior structures of the local houses. This study tries to determine the relation between the socio-cultural and local texture of Inner Castle settlement and the design of the interior spaces of the local houses. Another purpose of the thesis is to find out the local architecture features and the interior space elements of the houses of Sığacık Inner Castle area and to make contribution to the activities trying to ensure the cultural sustainability of the houses.

The analysis of the selected houses and evaluations of the findings enabled to understand the interior spaces of houses better. It is expected that obtained results provide some support to the sustainability of the cultural elements which making the buildings meaningful. Thus, it is targeted to make some contribution to the accumulation of the long past which is needed to shape the future.

Key Words: local houses, architectural and cultural heritage, cultural sustainability, interior space, Seferihisar - Sığacık Inner Castle

ÖZ

SIĞACIK (SEFERİHİSAR) KALEİÇİ KONUT İÇ MEKÂNLARININ KÜLTÜREL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİ

Sevimbige, Simay
Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İç Mimarlık
Tez Danışmanı: Assoc.Prof. Gülnur BALLİCE
Nisan, 2018

İnsanlar yüzyıllar boyunca, sosyal - kültürel yapıları, çevresel etmenleri (iklim, bitki örtüsü, coğrafi konum vb.) ve yerel malzemeleri göz önünde bulundurarak, kendi yaşam biçimlerine uygun yerel mimari örneklerini ortaya çıkarmışlardır. Mimarlık, kültürü ve tarihi temsil eden bir izdir. Yerel yapılar bölgenin kültürünün, sosyo-ekonomik yapısının ve tarihinin sürdürülmesini sağlayan unsurlardır. Yerel konutlar, halk tarafından organize edilen doğaya ve insana saygı temelinde özgün plan tipolojisi ile yapım sistemleri olan yapılardır. Bu nedenle yerel mimari geleceğe yol gösterici olma özelliğindedir. Kırsal bölgelerdeki yerel yapılar, konut sahipleri tarafından, bölgede bulunan malzemeler ile kültürel ve sosyo-ekonomik yapı ile uyum içerisinde en yalın şekilde inşa edilmişlerdir.

Değişim ve dönüşüm içerisinde olan bölgelerde, yerel ve yöresel yapı geleneği günden güne azalmaktadır; Konutlar özgün mimari değerlerini ve kültürel iç mekân ögelerini yitirmeye başlamışlardır. Yöresel konutların yerini, bölgenin sosyo-kültürel dokusundan uzak, tek düze mimariye sahip yapılar almaktadır. Toplumların ortak bilincinin devamlılığı için yerel unsurların belgelenmesi, korunması ve sürdürülmesi gerekmektedir. Bu problemler kapsamında, tez çalışmasının örnek alan çalışması olarak yerel konut özelliklerinin yok olması tehdidi ile karşı karşıya olan İzmir'in Seferihisar ilçesinin Sığacık mahallesindeki Kaleiçi Konutları seçilmiştir. Sığacık Kaleiçi bölgesinde Seferihisar'ın Cittaslow unvanını almasının ardından sokak-cephe sağlıklaştırma projesi yapılmış ve konutların işlevlerinde değişim başlamıştır. Bu

süreçte Kaleiçi bölgesinin bozulmaya başlayan sosyal ve kültürel dokusunun sürdürülmesi ve yerel konutların özgün biçimine uygun olarak yenilenmesi için konutların özgün mimari ve iç mimari özelliklerinin ortaya çıkarılması tezin en önemli amaçlarından biridir. Kaleiçi yerleşiminin sosyo-kültürel ve yerel dokusu ile konut iç mekânlarının kurgusu arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya çıkarılması da araştırmanın bir diğer amacıdır. Bu amaçlar doğrultusunda Sığacık Kaleiçi Bölgesi'nde bulunan yerel konutların özgün mimari ve iç mekân unsurları ortaya çıkarılarak bu konutların kültürel sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanması yönünde katkı sağlanacaktır.

Seçilen yapılar üzerinde yapılan analizler ve değerlendirmeler ile konut iç mekânlarının oluşumuna etki eden kültürel değerlerin daha iyi anlaşılacağı düşünülmektedir. Ortaya çıkan sonuçların yapılara anlam kazandıran kültürel unsurların sürdürülmesine hizmet etmesi beklenmektedir. Böylece geleceği şekillendirmek için gerekli olan geçmişe dönük birikime katkı sağlanması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: yerel konut, mimari ve kültürel miras, kültürel sürdürülebilirlik, iç mekân, Seferihisar-Sığacık Kaleiçi.

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Simay SEVİMBİGE

İzmir, 2018

TEXT OF OATH

I declare and honestly confirm that my study, titled **"CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY OF INTERIORS OF SIĞACIK (SEFERİHİSAR) INNER CASTLE HOUSES"** and presented as a Master's Thesis, has been written without applying to any assistance inconsistent with scientific ethics and traditions. I declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that all content and ideas drawn directly or indirectly from external sources are indicated in the text and listed in the list of references.

Simay SEVİMBİGE

Signature

April 13, 2018

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

While in general use the word “local” signifies language or dialect of persons it means the qualitative feature in the architecture (Oliver, 1978, p.4). From the architectural viewpoint the word “local” expresses the original common values which had assimilated the culture of a locality and the things integrated with the public. In the literature, different names such as “traditional architecture”, “local architecture”, rural architecture”, “spontaneous architecture”, “public architecture”, “architecture without architect”, “architecture of locality”, “anonymous architecture”, “common product of public with unknown creatures” are used for vernacular architecture (Kuban, 1995, p.12). Vernacular architecture means the construction of the house in a natural and organic way of the owner himself/herself with help of local craftsmanship sharing the common understanding.

Vernacular architecture, constituting culture bridges between generations, creates the harmonized texture of architectural/spatial solutions reflecting local identities and local construction traditions developed in connection with common wisdom of humanity by using local materials and techniques (Ovalı & Delibaş, 2016, sf.516). Local houses are dwellings constructed by using local materials in compatibility with the environment and social and economic structure of the region. But the big, prestigious and monumental buildings (temples, mosques, churches, palaces, government buildings etc.) are generally considered in the cultural protection scope whereas vernacular (rural/civil/local/regional) architecture works, which are effective to ensure the cultural sustainability are supposed less important (Rudofsky, 1965, p. 1-2).

Accordingly the destruction of local housing examples accelerated and the products of the civil architecture needed more and more protections as time passed. Today, to protect the vernacular architecture and transfer it to next generations created the cultural sustainability concept. In order to find the knowledge of the local construction cultures basing on experience created by public and to transfer construction/building methods, the examples of the vernacular architecture should be examined and understood (Ovalı&Delibaş, 2016, p.516).

In civil/public architecture constructions of houses are made either by the owner of the house or local masons. Local (rural) architecture products are modest and simple constructions compatible with the environment. Materials of the construction are provided by proprietors or masons from the nearest sources. Local houses are shaped in direction of the environmental, cultural, social and individual factors. That practice which shows similarities almost in all localities reflects a common culture and a lifestyle inherited from the past (Metin, 2012). The values system and collective life manners created within the framework of the unwritten morality, belief and etiquette dominate in the rural settlements as it is in all the local textures and that system influences the housing texture.

The chosen study area Sığacık Quarter of Seferihisar District of İzmir contains the urban sit area Inner Castle, the houses of which are the examples of the civil architecture. In order to sustain the environmental, cultural and socio-economic values of the Sığacık Inner Castle area and to ensure the continuity of historical and cultural values specific to the local housing it is important to determine the cultural factors influencing the architecture and interior space design and to submit them to the architectural platforms as well qualified information. One of the factors which makes the Inner Castle Houses worthier to be protected is their positioning within the fortification walls of the castle.

In Turkey the castles containing the settlements in them today are limited in number. In that context the castles of Ankara, Antalya, Alanya, Çorum and Sığacık can be referenced. Another factor increasing the value of Inner Castle area of Sığacık are the presence of the Mosque, Prayer Room, Bath and Fountain for Ablution (“Şadırvan”) (Daş, p.32). Construction of the houses with materials provided from sources near to the locality by the owners of the houses or masons employing local construction methods in compatibility with the cultural, social and economic structure is the most important factor which renders those houses worthy to be protected.

In 2009, Seferihisar obtained the Cittaslow title; after that the demand to the region increased and that gave way to renewals in the region, one of those renewals is the Inner Castle Houses Facade Sanitization Project. With support of the Cittaslow movement Inner Castle Settlement became more popular and developed rapidly, presence of the the registered buildings made Sığacık more valuable, the houses with different local characteristics and nearby Teos Antique Settlement made Sığacık more popular, consequently the spatial and constructional features of the houses started to attract more attention.After obtaining the Cittaslow title by adopting the "slow" philosophy the people living in the Inner Castle started to transform their houses to the enterprises (café, restaurant, pension, guest house etc.) with support of the Seferihisar Municipality. When the changes occurred in the last nine years are taken into account, popularization of Sığacık, increase of the interest in the locality, being increasingly more crowded contrary to the slowness of Cittaslow and continuing the local feature only through the food led to a rapid transformation in Sığacık Inner Castle settlement.

In accordance with the literature researches for determining the type of architecture in the traditional/local/rural building categories with which Inner Castle settlement is compatible the physical structures were determined according to the criteria. Seferihisar and Sığacık were examined from historical and geographical viewpoints. Whereas Inner Castle area is analyzed in details from the viewpoints of: the history of the castle, historical buildings and their architecture in the inner castle area, housing and street texture, parcel arrangement and house plan typologies. In the scope of the study the plan schemes, interior space features and materials were examined. The analysis were performed by being based on the Cittaslow and Inner Castle Street Sanitization Project which are the main factors of the transformations and modifications of the houses in Inner Castle area. 11 houses reflecting local architectural characteristics were documented with help of the photographs, maps, interior space drawings and interviews with the proprietors in accordance with traditional/local/rural architecture under the consideration of cultural and socio-economic structure of Inner Castle area. Those exemplary houses are studied in details, basing on the findings of the researches the plan typologies, floor-ceiling-wall materials, storey heights, courtyards and interior space elements (door, window etc.). In the context of this thesis examination of local houses, analysis of the plan

typologies, interior design features and cultural elements, and ensuring the sustainability became extremely important.

1.1. Aim of the Study

In the scope of this study, it is aimed to collect the data required by protection and sustainability of the local housing texture of Sığacık Inner Castle area in accordance with the socio-cultural values. To analyze the modifications in the Sığacık Inner Castle houses after the Cittaslow movement and the factors causing those modifications is included in the purpose of this study. The study is not limited with physical features of the vernacular architecture but also its relation with the locality and the persons using the houses is researched. The houses continue their relations with the environment not only when they are constructed but also during they are being used. The designs of local houses are not made by considering the material and structure features only also the socio-cultural values of the users are taken into account. In that context another particular purpose of this study is to support continuity of the cultural sustainability against the influence of the popular culture created after the Cittaslow title was granted.

After obtaining the Cittaslow title the functions of the houses in Inner Castle started to be changed their functions and transformed into business places accordingly their local characteristics are being increasingly lost as time passes. In order to ensure to protect and sustain the originality of Sığacık Inner Castle houses it is aimed to determine the actual conditions (plan typologies, interior space elements, storey heights, courtyard, stairs, and interior space materials) and to analyze the elements worthy to be protected. At the same time one of the targets of this study is to make contributions to the existing literature by submitting specific information about the interior spaces of Sığacık Inner Castle houses supported by drawings and photographs.

To ensure the sustainability of the local housing texture by analyzing socio-cultural structure according to the determined conditions and to produce solutions to meet the actual needs are also purposes of this study and the following research questions were prepared in direction of the purposes of the study:

- What are the local architectural and interior design characteristics of Sığacık Inner Castle area houses?
- Are the houses of Inner Castle area constitute an integrity in terms of architectural and interior design characteristics?

1.2. Literature Review

This section introduces the literature which is related to the terms of the study, covering local/traditional/regional/rural architectural concepts, vernacular architecture, Sığacık (Seferihisar), Cittaslow, culture, cultural and social sustainability, adaptive reuse and popular culture. Table 1.1 presents the references employed in each section of the study to provide an overview of prior research in these fields. Furthermore, some of the underlying references are also briefly described.

Local architectural concepts have been referred by many studies such as Özer (2013), Rudofsky (1965), Kastof (1985), Metin (2012), Güneş (2004), Cimşit (2001). There are mainly used to define local/traditional/regional/rural architectural characteristics. Özer (2013) in "Regional Development : Global of Local Newpoint" gives a better understanding of local architecture. He defines localness of houses; it covers local activities, events, habits and things inherited from the past but valid even actual for new. Metin (2012) in "Rural Architecture in Anatolia" gives a better understanding the difference between local, vernacular, traditional and rural. He wrote about forms of traditional and vernacular houses which reflect culture, daily life and social rules.Güneş (2004) in "Yerel Gündem21, Ulusal Kentlerden Kırsal Köylere" explained the political and social view points to sustainable development. Writer discussed the local architectural way of sustainable development. Cimşit (2001) in "Cultural of Ecologic Syncrony in Local Architecture : Case of Rize Fırtına Valley" discussed the notions of culture and local architecture relations in direction of adaptation to the physical conditions of structural environment.

Table 1.1. Literature review in related terms of the study

No.	Author(s)	Title of work and year of publication	Local, Traditional, Regional, Rural Architectural Concepts	Vernacular Architecture	Sığacık (Seferihisar)	Cittaslow	Culture	Cultural, Social Sustainability	Adaptive Reuse	Popular Culture
1.	Akgündüz, G.	(2013). Yerel Konut Mimarisinin Ekolojik Sürdürülebilirlik Bağlamında İncelenmesi : Bodrum Sandıma Köyü.	✓					✓		
2.	Özer, B. & Şeker, G.	(2013). Yerel Bölgesel Kalkınma: Küresel ve Yerel Bakış Açıları.	✓							
3.	Rudofsky, B.	(1965). Architecture Without Architects : A Short Story Introduction to Non-Pedigreed Architecture.	✓	✓						
4.	Kastof, S.	(1985). A History of Architecture, Settings and Rifual.	✓	✓						
5.	Metin, S.	(2012). Anadolu'da Kırsal Mimarlık.	✓	✓			✓	✓		
6.	Bektaş, C.	(2001). Halk Yapı Sanatı.	✓							
7.	Güneş, M.	(2004). Yerel Gündem 21, Ulusal Kentlerden Küresel Köylere.	✓	✓						
8.	Aydemir, E.	(2010) Yöresel Mimarinin ve Kırsal Dokunun Korunması : Artvin Şavşat Balıklı Mahallesi Örneği.	✓					✓		
9.	Biçer, Y.	(2008). Christopher Alexander's Concept of "Living Structure": Theories of "Wholeness" and "Centers" and Its Application to Traditional Kastamonu Houses.	✓	✓						
10.	Cimşit, F.	(2001). Yöresel Mimaride Ekolojik ve Kültürel Uyum: Rize - Fırtına Vadisi Örneği.	✓				✓			
11.	Taşdöğen, S.	(2006). Traditional Karacasu (Aydın) Dwellings: An Investigation into their Architectural and Social Characteristics.	✓	✓			✓			
12.	Deniz, A.	(2012). Upgrading the Old: The Adaptaion of Traditional Residental Buildings to the Contemporary Life.	✓						✓	
13.	Aktuna, M.	(2007). Geleneksel Mimaride Binaların Sürdürülebilir Tasarım Kriterleri Bağlamında Değerlendirilmesi Antalya Kaleiçi Evleri.	✓					✓		
14.	Alaca, M.	(2012). Amasya İli Sofular Mahallesi ve Yakın Çevresi Geleneksel Yerleşim Dokusu Analizi, Değerlendirilmesi ve Koruma Geliştirme Önerisi.		✓					✓	
15.	Avcı, D.	(2012). Upgrading The Old: The Adaptation of Traditional Residental Buildings to the Contemporary Life.		✓					✓	

Table 1.1 (cont'd). Literature review in related terms of the study

No.	Author(s)	Title of work and year of publication	Local, Traditional, Regional, Rural Architectural Concepts	Vernacular Architecture	Sığacık (Seferihisar)	Cittaslow	Culture	Cultural, Social Sustainability	Adaptive Reuse	Popular Culture
1.	Ekim, E.	(2012). Türk Evinde Yaşam Alanı: Avlu.		✓			✓			
2.	Kaynarca, A.	(2003). Geleneksel Yerleşimlerdeki Yeni Yapılaşmada Süreklilik Üzerine Bir Araştırma, Bodrum Örneği.		✓				✓		
3.	Ayık, C.	(2011). Sürdürülebilir Kentsel Tasarım Kriterleri Çerçevesinde Geleneksel ve Çağdaş Şehirlerde (Eko-Şehirler) Kamusal Mekanların Karşılaştırılması.		✓				✓		
4.	Çal, İ.	(2012). Yerel Verilerin Geleneksel Mimari Üzerindeki Etkilerinin Sürdürülebilirlik Bağlamında Karşılaştırmalı Olarak İncelenmesi : Akseki-İbradi ve Piemonte Val D'assola Örneği.		✓				✓		
5.	Oğuz, Ö. & Metin, E. & Mormenekşe, F.	(2007). Türkiye'de 2003 Yılında Yaşayan Geleneksel Mimari.		✓						
6.	Kuban, D.	Türkiye'de Malzeme Koşullarına Bağlı Geleneksel Konut Mimarisi Üzerinde Bazı Gözlemler.		✓						
7.	Perker, S.	Geleneksel Cumalıkızık Konutlarında Cephe Özellikleri ve Günümüzdeki Durum.		✓			✓			
8.	Oliver, P.	(1978). Why Study Vernacular Architecture?. Built to Meet Needs Cultural Issues in Vernacular Architecture.		✓			✓			
9.	Rapoport, A.	(2002). Geleneksel Çevreler, Kültür ve Koruma.		✓						
10.	Glassie, H.	(1990). Architects, Vernacular Traditions and Society.	✓	✓						
11.	Vellinga, H. & Oliver, P. & Bridge, A.	Atlas of Vernacular Architecture of the World.		✓						
12.	Dispasquale, L. & Kısaovalı, P. & Mecca, S. & Özel, B.	(2014). Resilince of Vernacular Architecture.		✓						
13.	Eyüce, A.	(2005). Geleneksel Yapılar ve Mekanlar.		✓						
14.	Atik,D. & Erdoğan, N.	(2007). Geleneksel Konut Mimarlığını Etkileyen Sosyo-Kültürel Faktörler : Edirne'de Şinasi Dörtok Evi.		✓			✓			
15.	Edwards, S.	(2011). Vernacular Architecture and the 21st Century.		✓						

Table 1.1 (cont'd). Literature review in related terms of the study

No.	Author(s)	Title of work and year of publication	Local, Traditional, Regional, Rural Architectural Concepts	Vernacular Architecture	Sığacık (Seferihisar)	Cittaslow	Culture	Cultural, Social Sustainability	Adaptive Reuse	Popular Culture
1.	Akkurt, H.	(2006). Bir Yok Oluşun Öyküsü; Paterson Konutu.		✓			✓			
2.	Öktem, G.	(2013). Türkiyede Turizm Mimarisi Olgusunun, Yerden Bağımsızlık, Kimliksizlik ve Yeniden İşlevlendirme Kavramları Açısından İrdelenmesi: Akdeniz Bölgesi, Antalya Örneği.							✓	
3.	Altınkeser, S.	(2007). Popüler Kültür Olarak Mimarlık.								✓
4.	Alpboğa, M.	(2004). Seferihisardaki Türk Devri Yapılar.		✓	✓					
5.	Daş, E.	(2007). Sığacıkta Türk Mimarisi.		✓	✓					
6.	Gödekmerdan, M. & Soykan, F. & Emekli, G.	(2004). Tüm Yönleriyle Seferihisar 2004.			✓					
7.	Küçükaltan, E. & Pirnar, İ.	(2016). Competitiveness Factors of a Tourism Destination and Impact on Residents' Quality of Life : The Case of Cittaslow - Seferihisar.			✓					
8.	Kılıç, S. & Aydoğan M.	(2015). Sustainable Tourism and Heritage in Sığacık / Seferihisar.			✓					
9.	Korkmaz, H. & Mercan, O. & Atay, L.	The Role of Cittaslow in Destination Branding : The Case of Seferihisar.			✓					
10.	Coşkun, H. & Çiğdem, N. & Hepcan, Ş.	Success and Failures of the Firts Slow City in Turkey : The Case of Seferihisar.			✓	✓				
11.	Gündüz, C. & Öner, A. & Knox, P.	(2016). Social Resilience in Aegean Slow Cities : Slow City Seferihisar.			✓	✓				
12.	Karatosun, M. & Çakar, D.	(2017). Effects of Cittaslow Movement on Conservation of Cultural Heritage : Case of Seferihisar & Halfeti, Turkey.			✓	✓				
13.	Tunçer, M. & Olgun, A.	(2017). Seferihisar'ın Ekonomik ve Mali Yapısı Üzerinden Sakin Şehir Uygulamalarına İlişkin bir İnceleme.			✓	✓				
14.	Gündüz, C.	(2012). Neoliberalizmin Gözetiminde Pragmatizm ve Ütopya : Seferihisar'dan bir Cittaslow Çıkarmak.			✓	✓				
15.	Muratdoğan, S.	(2010). Seferihisar Örneğinde Sakin Şehir Hareketi.			✓	✓				

Table 1.1 (cont'd). Literature review in related terms of the study

No.	Author(s)	Title of work and year of publication	Local, Traditional, Regional, Rural Architectural Concepts	Vernacular Architecture	Sığacik (Seferihisar)	Cittaslow	Culture	Cultural, Social Sustainability	Adaptive Reuse	Popular Culture
1.	Özgen, Ö.	(2012). Seferihisar : A Sustainable Place in a Fast World.			✓	✓				
2.	Şahinkaya, S.	(2010). Bir Yerel Kalkınma Modeli : Cittaslow ve Seferihisar Üzerine Değerlendirmeler.			✓	✓				
3.	Afacan, G.	(2017). Seferihisar'da Turizm Yapılarının Sürdürülebilir Tasarım İlkeleri Doğrultusunda İncelenmesi.			✓					
4.	Andarabi, F.	(2012). Cittaslow Markasına Sahip Şehirlerde Yerel Halkın Turizme Yaklaşımı Üzerine Bir Analiz : Seferihisar Örneği.			✓	✓				
5.	Doğutürk, G.	(2010). Mimari ve Yaşam Kalitesi Bağlamında Yavaş Şehir Hareketi ve Seferihisar Örneği.			✓	✓				
6.	Gökçan, E.	(2012). İzmir İli Yavaş Şehir Seferihisar Örneğinde Doğal ve Kültürel Yapı Üzerine Araştırmalar.			✓	✓	✓			
7.	Atalan, Ö.	(2014). Consolidation of Castle Gates; Case Study of Seferihisar Sığacik Castle Gates.			✓					
8.	Öztürk, S.	(2012). Small Towns Reshaping Theis Urban Planning Policies Joining in the Cittaslow International Network : The Case of Seferihisar in Turkey.			✓	✓			✓	
9.	Yenice, G.	(2015). Teos Liman Klisesi.			✓					
10.	True, E. & Kılıçaslan, Ç.	(2015). Space Experiences: Example of the Sığacık Settlement of the Citta Slow City Seferihisar, Turkey.			✓	✓				
11.	Atalan, Ö.	(2003). Seferihisar Sığacık Tarihi Çevre Araştırması.			✓					
12.	Özür, N.	(2016). Sakin Şehir Cittaslow Hareketi ve Yerleşme Coğrafyası, SDL.				✓				
13.	Yavuzçehre, P. & Donat, O.	(2017). Türkiye'de Sakin Kent (Cittaslow) Üyeliğinin Kamusal Mekanlara Etkisine Yönelik Bir İnceleme.				✓				
14.	Keskin, E.	(2010). Sustainable Urban Concept in a Different Perspective : Slow Cities (Cittaslow).				✓		✓		
15.	Özdemir, A.	(2011). Urban and Spatial Organization in the Context of Culture.					✓			
16.	Eagleton, T.	(2000). The Idea of Culture.					✓			
17.	Smith, P.	Kültürel Kuram.					✓			
18.	Rapoport, A.	(2010). Theory, Culture and Housing.					✓			
19.	Harmanda, Y.	(2010). Restoration Proposal of Turkan Olgunsoy Residence in the Extent of Protection of the Gerze Traditional Architecture.	✓						✓	
20.	Turan, G.	(2009). Yeni İşlev Verilen Geleneksel Urfa Evlerinde Koruma Sorunları.		✓				✓	✓	

Vernacular architecture has been referred by many authors such as Kaynarca (2003), Kuban (1966), Oliver (1978), Rapoport (2010&1983) and Eyüce (2005). Kaynarca's (2003) master thesis which is named "Continuity of New Buildings in Traditional Settlements : Case of Bodrum" clearly explaines cultural identity which constitutes past and future while shaping lifestyles and house types. He describes cultural effects by giving examples from Bodrum Houses. Kuban (1966) in his article "Some Observations on the use of Materials in Turkish Vernacular House Architecture" has explained characteristics and specialities of vernacular architecture.. He described

"what is vernacular" by making quotes from major sources. Oliver (1978) is the most important analyst about vernacular and traditional notions. Oliver's book has been one of the most important sources for basic knowledge of this research. He analyzed traditional, rural, vernacular, local phenomenons in his writing which is named "Why Study Vernacular Architecture? Built to Meet Needs Cultural Issues in Vernacular Architecture". Oliver (1978) considers that case as integration and described the integration as; neither vernacular architecture nor traditional building exists, only there are architectures which incorporate and reflect traditions. He explained symptoms of vernacular architecture on the basis of his experience and diagnosis. Rapoport's findings about culture and housing creates base of the study. He explained "What is culture?" and expresses a different opinion; claims that there is no direct relation between culture and housing. This information has helped the research to be more deepen, significant and pointed. Rapoport's (1997) "Science, Explanatory Theory and Environment-Behavior Studies" article relates the housing only to culture creates a superficial perspective. This indications helps to understand the effect on the built environment of the culture. Rapoport described the sub-components of culture and summarized their effects on the figuration of housing. Eyüce (2005) describes differences between local, traditional, vernacular architecture and socio-cultural relation between different housing types. In his book entitled "Geleneksel Yapılar ve Mekânlar" he combined important researcher’s analysis and determinations about traditional and vernacular notions in housing.

Within the scope of the study, many studies about *Sığacık (Seferihisar) and Cittaslow* has been referred such as Alpboğa (2004), Daş (2007), Doğutürk (2010), Atalan (2003), Özür (2016). Daş (2007) in his article entitled "Turkish Architecture in Sığacık", has explained historical places in Sığacık Castle with drawings. Analysis about Sığacık Inner Castle historical development and architectural context were reviewed. Atalan's (2003) masters' thesis entitled "Research on Sığacık (Seferihisar) Historical Environment" focuses on historical elements in Seferihisar-Sığacık from the point of restoration. Thesis summarizes Sığacık Inner Castle Houses' exteriors, plan typologies and structures. Atalan focused on protecting and sustaining architectural characteristics in of Sığacık Castle Houses. Her research allows comparison between 2003 and 2018. She made typology analysis about castle houses and documentary.

Culture has been referred by many studies such as Özdemir (2011), Smith (2005), Rapoport (2010) and Eagleton (2000). These thesis contribute to local relationship between local housing and culture, analysis of the cultural elements in the rural house types and how to sustain them. This thesis explain the relationship between socio-cultural conditions and housing, how culture can be influential in constructions at local and rural districts. Özdemir (2011) in "Urban and Spatial Organization in the Context of Culture" has explained the theory of culture, cultural influences and other researchers' perspectives about culture. He clarifies that houses are spaces where the human beings use as shelter, work, live, have fun or become socialized and housing is an organization formed as a result of cultural interactions. Smith (2005) in "Cultural Theory" worked about culture, lifestyle, activities, beliefs and traditions of human groups or societies. Eagleton (2000) in the "The Idea of Culture" analyzed that all the cultures are interlaced with each other, none of them is unique or pure. He emphasized that it is not possible to fit the culture concept into a stereotype and it has many components in it.

Adaptive Reuse and Popular Culture has been referred by many studies such as Öktem (2013), Altınkeser (2007). These studies are helpful for understanding and interpreting the Sığacık Inner Castle informatitons with external factors.

This thesis focus on unique interior elements of historical Sığacık Inner castle houses. There are many studies about Sığacık Castle district houses but most of them about restoration, historical buildings (castle, mosque, hammam etc.), tourism or urban structure. This research contributes to interior details and cultural references of Inner Castle houses. There is not any detailed research about Sığacık castle houses' historical and original interior components like doors, stairs, courtyards, floor-ceiling materials, special interior elements (trabazan, daban, niche, haney, door handles). This research which is about Sığacık Inner Castle houses' interior characteristics, make it more detailed by pointing at local and rural parts of houses. It is find out that unique construction techniques and materials were used by locals. Discovering cultural, social and economic structure of Inner Castle people and connecting these to building tradition is one of the important sights of the thesis. This research helps about culture and housing facts combining with traditional/vernacular housing types and culture; then figures out how to discover the unique cultural elements in Sığacık Inner Castle district. This work contains detailed drawings, photographes (old and

new), maps and tables about historical and original Sığacık Castle houses', this part of thesis contributes to literature. This research updates informations about Sığacık castle houses and make them more detailed. Another important thing is identification of interior elements to be protected. There wasn't found any research in literature scanning including this kind of an information about Sığacık castle houses unique and historical interior elements to be protected so this thesis has contributed literature to this way.

1.3. Methodology of the Study

Within the framework of the study, first of all the literature was scanned in relation to the conceptual and historical processes. In the literature scanning it was concentrated on: traditional architecture, vernacular architecture, rural architecture, culture concept, culture-human being–housing relation, sustainability concept, Cittaslow and its socio-cultural influences. General characteristics, historical and architectural structure of Seferihisar-Sığacık, the history of Sığacık Castle, history of Inner Castle settlements in Turkey and the world, influences of Cittaslow applications on the housing texture of the Inner Castle and the "Sığacık Inner Castle Facade Sanitization Project" were researched in the literature.

In order to obtain detailed information about Sığacık Quarter, a contact was established with Seferihisar Municipality. Documents and information related to the Sığacık Inner Castle Facade Sanitization Project were obtained from the construction control department. After collecting the written sources a field survey was made. During that survey all the streets of the Inner Castle were thoroughly examined and all the dwellings were sketched on the map. The tables were prepared to show the functions, ages, properties of the owners, subjection or non-subjection to the sanitization project of the houses. After the mapping and field survey it was focused on the multidirectional housing variety and the selected 11 houses were analyzed with help of interviews, measured drawings, detailed and scaled plan drawings, photographs, schemes and helpful maps about Sığacık Castle area.

1.4. Scope of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. In the first chapter the introduction and aim of the thesis, literature review, methodology and scope of the study are included.

In the second chapter, traditional housing and cultural sustainability concepts are examined. In that chapter; traditional, local and rural concepts, definition of culture, the sustainability concept, cittaslow and its cultural influences are examined.

In the third chapter, the study area is examined in details by explaining historical background and architectural texture of Seferihisar and Sığacık. Development of Inner Castle housing pattern, plan typologies and influences of the Cittaslow applications on the housing texture are analyzed.

In the fourth chapter of the study the actual conditions are determined. In that chapter selection criteria of the examined houses, their plans, typologies, floor and ceiling materials, storey heights, courtyards, stairs, interior space elements are analyzed in detail.

In the fifth chapter, the findings of the study and conclusions are included. In that chapter all the performed analysis of the houses of the Inner Castle area, rural/urban housing concepts and Cittaslow influences and the Inner Castle area are evaluated. After stating the conclusions and suggestions, limits of the study and future research are explained.

CHAPTER 2
LOCAL HOUSES AND CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

In this chapter, culture, which is an important factor shaping the local housing fabric is described. Then rural and local housing concepts are explained and their relation with culture is scrutinized and. In order to explain the components related to cultural sustainability; the sustainability concept and socio-cultural dimension are elaborated. At the end of the chapter the Cittaslow philosophy occurred as a reaction to the negative effects of popular culture phenomenon which causes a rapid transformation of the living quarters trying to continue their local/traditional fabric is discussed.

2.1. Culture and Its Role in the Formation of the Houses

According to Smith (2005), culture manifests the whole lifestyle, activities, beliefs and traditions of human groups or societies. Societies are affected by lifestyles, customs, traditions or behavioural patterns of the antecedent societies and they include those previous cultures and behavioural patterns in their cultures while they are being formed. Eagleton (2000) says that all the cultures are interlaced with each other, none of them is unique or pure, they are all hybrid, heterogeneous, extremely differentiated and none of them is one-piece, and he emphasizes that it is not possible to fit the culture concept into a stereotype and it has many components in it.

The rules systems in the cultures are reflected to the lifestyles of the societies and they also play a significant role in the formation of lifestyle. In that context, it is possible to say that the human being and housing relation is deeply linked with culture and cultural norms have some formative, alterative and determinative influence on housing.

On this subject Rapoport (2002) expresses a different opinion; he claims that there is no direct relation between the culture and housing. According to Rapoport; to relate the housing only to culture creates a superficial perspective. In order to understand the effect of culture on the built environment, it is needed to decompose the culture to its sub-components. Rapoport (2002) described the sub-components of culture and summarizes their effects on the formation of housing in the following table (Fig.2.1).

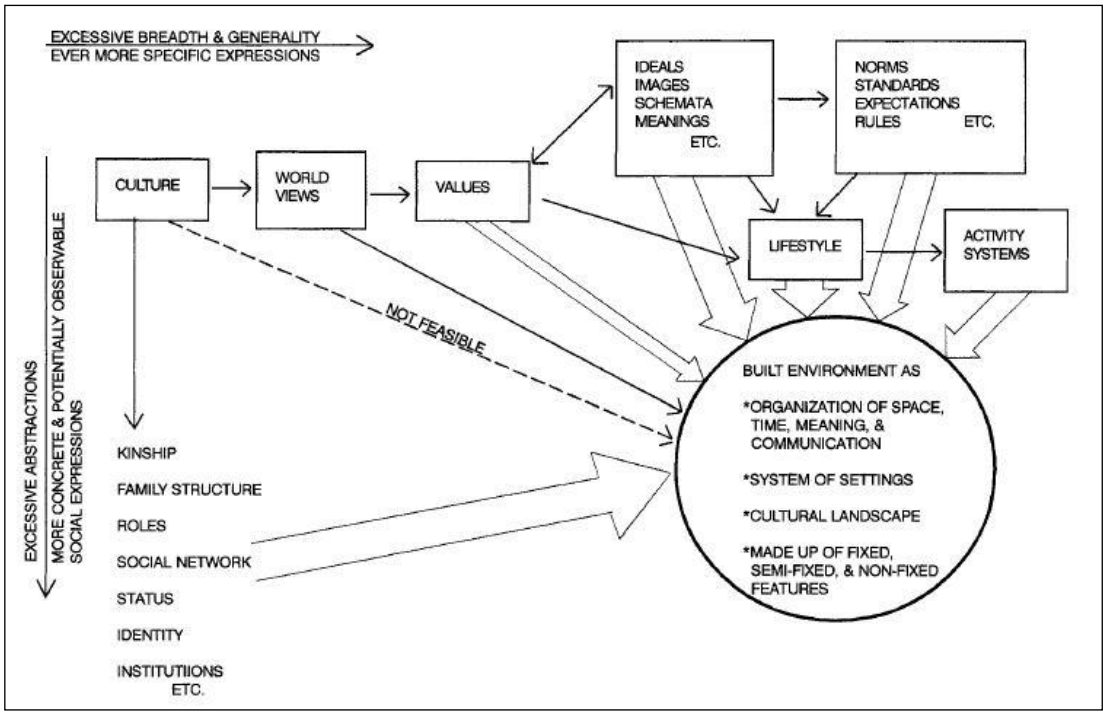


Figure 2.1. Dismantling of "culture" and relating its expressions to the built environment (the width of arrows corresponds approximately to the hypothetical feasibility and ease of relating the various elements). (Rapoport, 2010, pp. 149.)

According to Rapoport, there are 11 genuine cultural elements influencing local design or construction methods directly or indirectly (Rapoport, 1983):

- Ethnic, religious and linguistic characteristics,
- Family and Kinship structure and relations,
- Land sharing, proprietorship,
- Food habits,
- Religious and symbolic systems, manners and customs,
- Aspects of status and Social Identities,

- Behavioural, non-verbal communication systems,
- Cognitive scheme,
- Privacy, psycho-social domain,
- Domestic activities,
- Behavioural relations network.

"Our cultural identity" constitutes our past, illuminates our future and shapes our lifestyles (Kaynarca, 2003). Cultural identity can be defined as the synthesis of the elements constituting cultural core indicated above by Rapoport. Factors constituting the culture are effective in shaping human environment. Those factors are: beliefs, customs, behaviours, lifestyles, value judgments, activities and thoughts forming the social life. In the historical process human beings designated their environments, lives and futures in accordance with the cultural content of their eras and societies. Houses are spaces where the human beings use to shelter, work, live, have fun or become socialized. In this context housing is an organization formed as a result of cultural interactions (Özdemir, 2011).

Intellectual and actional effects of culture on human life is valid also for housing where human being continues his/her life and actions. In public architecture, the interior arrangements are determined according to human behavior, lifestyle, value judgments, art production and beliefs, whereas all those factors are determined by cultural values. In the course of time the housing concept is transformed together with the change and development of the culture.

While housing means a space used to be protected, sheltered, warmed, accommodated etc. for primitive human being, it stands for: socialization, status indicator or gaining identity in addition to the basic needs for a human being adopted modern lifestyle who lives in cities. Analysing the relation of culture with human being and housing is instructive for ensuring the cultural sustainability in houses and for determining the elements which need to be protected in them. The culture concept covering the human being's behaviours, thoughts, beliefs, in short all the acts and intellectual activities became a field of study for many disciplines of science[1] to understand better and analyse a particular human being, human groups or societies (Özdemir, 2011).

[1] Culture Science, Sociology, Anthropology, Archeology, Ethnography, Law, Chronology, Literature, Philosophy, Paleography, Epigraphy.

To be in collaboration with sociologist, art historian, archeologist and city planner while making studies about living spaces and traditional/local houses will help to obtain realistic results.

Cultures of societies influence social lives of individuals and play a major role in shaping living spaces. The person's worldview, religion, language, family-relative and society relations, socio-economical status influence his/her relation with housing. That phenomenon reveals that the cultural values also play a role in occurrence of different forms of buildings in different regions as important as climate, topography, natural setting and materials existing in the environment. In order to obtain information about cultural and socio-economical characteristics of the local houses, first it is needed to analyse the general aspects of the relation among human being-culture-housing.

In that context, socio-cultural dimension of the sustainability concept becomes important. The relation of culture with human being and housing helps us understand and identify traditional houses and to render them sustainable. Within that context; definition of culture and relation of culture with human being and housing will be studied within traditional housing concept.

2.2. Traditional, Rural and Local Housing

Vernacular Architecture: In the formation and evolution/devolution processes of vernacular architecture it is not possible to deny their influences on localities and influences of localities on them. The studies not denying the effects of locality/territory but giving prominence to culture and traditions, which are the most important element of culture, in formation of settlement, structure and space properties of vernacular architectures appear generally under the headings bringing together the words tradition and architecture; for example: "Vernacular Architecture".

In other words vernacular architecture is the products of traditional societies. The traditions which guide all the lifestyles of the societies, including primarily production and consumption relations, can be defined as information, skills, good manners and acquisitions passed down from generations to generations

(Eyüce, 2005). Other definitions of the word “traditional” contain the expressions like “those related to culture and inherited from predecessors” or “accumulated/gathered experience and its continuous utilization” (Eyüce, 2005). In that context the definition mostly related to the architectural researches was made by Paul-Alan Johnson. Johnson defines tradition as “it is the pass down of knowledge from generation to generation in forms of realities, beliefs, idioms, rules and customs” (Johnson, 1994, as cited by Eyüce, 2005). The most distinctive characteristic of tradition is its transfer from the past. Traditions which pass down from generation to generation are continuously renewed and spread around and they are admitted as irreplaceable things (Eyüce, 2005).

The first point to be noticed while telling about the characteristics of traditional products is also traditional characteristic of their production processes. It means that traditional product is produced through a traditional production process. Other properties can be summarized as follows: continuity/sustainability, repetitions and acceptance of the past, dependence on those in existence and resistance to change (Eyüce, 2005). Also the architecture produced by traditional societies is the products of architectural traditions. Paul Oliver (1978, as cited by Eyüce, 2005) describes integration as; neither vernacular architecture nor traditional building exists, only there are architectures which incorporate and reflect the traditions.

That approach suggests that architectural traditions are integrated with life. In the same context, Spiro Kostof’s maintains “the housing shaped by traditional living rules- in general under the influence of religious beliefs- does not perform its function only but also governs the function” (Kostof, 1985, as cited by Eyüce, 2005). There are two different views in definition of the concept “vernacular”.

The first one uses the name of the locality, region, territory or settlement in the heading. Thus, the role of local conditions on architectural configuration is emphasized, whereas the second definition gives prominence to influences of culture and traditions in configuration process of architecture. Within that context, different definitions are made for vernacular architecture. “Anonymous architecture, mixed architecture without architect, civil architecture, public architecture, public common architecture, spontaneous architecture, unexpected architecture, architecture from unknown origin” are some of those definitions (Eyüce, 2005).

Basic principles of vernacular architecture are defined by ICOMOS [2] as follows:

- Existence of a building tradition shared by the community
- Existence of a local or regional identity in conformity to the surroundings,
- Dependence on the consistency of style, shape and appearance or traditional building types,
- Existence of traditional masterships of conception and construction transmitted between generations anonymously
- Ability to cope with the functional, social and environmental restrictions adequately,
- Active application of traditional construction systems and crafts.

Rural Architecture: Architecture made by public, "public architecture" is also called "rural architecture". Those dwellings are not related to design methodology and they are constructed by builders brought up in daily life.

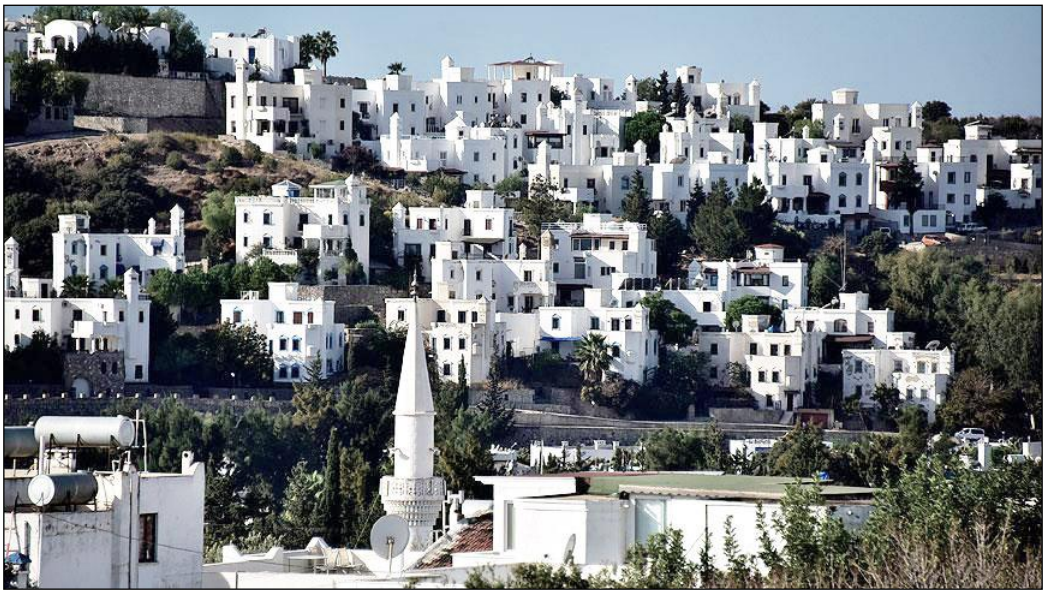


Figure 2.2. Bodrum Houses; Example for local houses (Sabah Gazetesi (2016) <https://www.sabah.com.tr/fotohaber/turizm/bodrum-evleri-neden-beyaz>)

[2] ICOMOS (international council on monuments and sites) is a non-governmental international organisation dedicated to the conservation of the world's monuments and sites (https://www.icomos.org/en/).

There are other names such as “public architecture, local architecture, regional architecture, vernacular architecture, spontaneous architecture, and architecture of agricultural era” for this term which signifies the buildings constructed by builders in preindustrial times (Metin, 2012).

Natural factors such as climate, land forms, soil, water, materials in the surroundings and life style are the principal factors in the formation of the rural architecture. Rural architecture is a kind of architecture based on local needs and local construction materials and reflecting local traditions. According to the definition of the World’s Vernacular Architecture Encyclopedia; rural architecture covers all houses and other buildings (hayloft, barn pinfold, village school, village coffee house, village prayer room, mills, dairies). (World’s Vernacular Architecture Encyclopedia, 1995, as cited by Metin, 2012).

Products of rural architecture are built by the owner of the building or local builders using traditional techniques and available materials and possibilities in the surrounding. All the forms of public (rural) architecture are designed to meet some needs such as sheltering, working, living, having fun, resting or socialization. All the needs are met under the influences of culture, lifestyle, economic activities and values. Those houses are in compliance with their environments and they have no negative effect on the environment. Climate conditions, geographical position, land forms, traditions and habits, social life, modes of production and consumption, beliefs, socio-cultural structures determine shaping process of rural buildings. Building types and names of rural architecture differ from locality tolocality. For exemple: Boğazköy Adobe Houses, Efes Slope Houses, Safranbolu Houses, Alacahöyük Houses, Büyük Güllücek Houses, Akçaabat Ortamahalle Houses, Kula Houses, Kaş Houses, Harran Houses and Mardin Houses.

Lifestyles, socio-cultural status and economic activities of the residents play an important role in forms of the houses. That’s why the functionality precedes shape and aesthetics. Buildings of public architecture are constructed by the owner of the building or local builders. That craft is based on the knowledge skills and experience transmitted from generation to generation through the master-apprentice relationship between father and son. Traditional texture constituted by rural buildings presents a structure widening from individual toward society.

In that structure, identities, traditions, beliefs and cultures are expressed. Products of rural architecture are modest, simple and compliant with the surroundings. Easy availability and conformity to climatic conditions of the materials are important. The basic principles of rural settlements are: inward oriented plan, not hindering the view of neighbor houses and protection of privacy (Fig.2.3).

Figure 2.3. Historical Safranbolu Houses; Example of Traditional Houses (Karabük) (2018) (http://tourokey.com/tr/tarihi-safranbolu-evleri-hakkinda-bilgi/)

Traditional house form reflects culture, worldview, daily life, values and social rules of the society. On the other hand, it reflects the privacy understanding of a society, determines the limits of the individual's private life and controls his/her interaction with others (Metin, 2012). In direction of these principles it is possible to tell about four factors affecting the form of rural buildings (Şengül, 2005):

1. Environmental Factors: climate, topography, natural texture, social texture, materials available in the surroundings.
2. Cultural Factors: worldview, cultural values and norms, religion, language, family, relatives and social relations, lifestyle, environment/space-house utilization and related norms, basic function and meaning of housing.
3. Social Factors: size of family, socio-economic status and social influence area of family, structure of family, lifestyle of family, housing experience of family.
4. Individual Factors: individual's benefit relation with the house, Individual's emotional relation with the house, individual's interpretation of cultural norms and education, life intensity of the individual, house experience and sense of self.

Rural architecture does not appear as a uniform building. Different distinctive characteristics are constituted by different conditions in different regions under the effects of the factors defined above. All factors may not produce the same effect in every region or some factors may become ineffective in some regions. Nevertheless, an original architectural integrity is formed in a region due to original cultural effects of the region. For example; Historical Odunpazarı Houses, Safranbolu Houses and Kula Houses (Fig.2.4) have different characteristics but they all have unity of architectural language. Basic principles of rural architecture can be stated as follows (ICOMOS, 1999, as cited by Bektaş, 2001):

- Compatibility with life, nature and environmental conditions,
- Realism and rationalism,
- Solution from inside out (exterior design is made in accordance with the interior space arrangements),
- Coherence of interior and exterior spaces,
- Savingness,
- Easiness,
- Dimensioning on the basis of human body,
- Conformity to climate,
- Choosing the materials from nearby places
- Flexibility.

Figure 2.4. Rize Çağlayan Village Houses; example of a rural house (İnanç, 2006)

When viewing from the points of those basic principles it is seen that rural architecture is modest, plain, in humanitarian dimensions and functional. Buildings of rural architecture have generally one or two floors. They are positioned on parcels of land in different dimensions and they have different plans and different frontal views. Parcels are limited by ways opened in accordance with the natural land formation. Therefore, spaces on the ground floors have different sizes and shapes. In contrast with the irregular spaces of ground floors, upper floors have designed in a distinctive geometric discipline. That order which presents a similarity at almost all localities reflects a common culture and lifestyle inherited from the past (Metin 2012).

The value system formed during centuries around unwritten good manners, morality and belief rules and coexistence habit are dominative in rural settlements and that system influences forms of the buildings. Respect is shown to neighbor houses and no house hinder the light, air or view of other houses (Hersek, 2000). As a consequence; although traditional-rural building examples were built in the framework of the conditions and possibilities of their eras, those houses represent a design concept the basic elements of which are "human being" and "culture (Hersek, 2000).

Local Architecture: Another example of the public architecture designed in accordance with local factors and based on "culture" and "human being" is that of local architecture concept. Local design is a design which provides cultural compatibility with local environment on the ecology-culture-architecture basis. As a result of that compatibility of culture occurs as the whole of the society's common choices in the settlement. In order to understand a culture and its stability, it is needed to review the network of all those relations in direction of adaptation and behavior modes in addition to the physical conditions of structural environment (Cimşit, 2001).

Local architecture means that the environments built according to the decisions of the inhabitants of a locality without being designed by designers. That is why traditional and local settlements are cognitively obvious and legible (Rapoport, 1983). Kaynarca (2003, pp.23), defines localness of house as "culturally remains respected by a society or community and transmitted from generation to generation because they are inherited from past".

Whereas Özer (2013) defines the localness of a house as; it covers local activities, events, habits and things inherited from past but valid even actual for now. Consequently; local architecture or local settlements are formed as the whole of the common choices of the community in those settlements. Foça Tower Houses can be sited as an example of local architecture (Fig.2.5).

Figure 2.5. A Tower House at Yeni Foça (İzmir) (Martin E.W, 1971)

To obtain information about human beings, region and physical characteristics of the environment is the most effective method for analyzing local housing architecture. Those characteristics can be described as follows:

- General view of daily activities of the inhabitants of the region (social, cultural and economic structures),
- Local properties of the region (geographical properties, historical texture),
- Physical environment (historical buildings, ancient settlements, houses and building materials, street texture) (Eyüce, 2001).

Local architecture represents adaptable and improvable properties as needs and conditions change (Vellinga, et. al., 2007). Establishing a balance between past and future in accordance with the change of conditions renders the architecture sustainable (Dipasquale, et. al., 2014). Within that context, general characteristics of local architecture can be described as follows (Ovalı & Delibaş, 2016):

- Houses are built by persons trained in the master-apprentice relationship (architecture without architect),
- Settlement plans are made in compatibility with the topography (compatibility with nature, rational use of sources),

- Establishment of a balance between nature and built environment (ecological housing)
- Use of materials in connection with geography and climate (recyclable healthy materials and savingness),
- Compatibility with nature and aesthetic values are obtained with help of colour and texture of natural materials,
- Materials are affected positively by sunlight and their insulation characteristics are used (efficient energy saving),
- Size of the building is determined according to the economic activities of the owner and the region (local specificity dependent on economy),
- Traditional appearance, public life, art and habits influence the formation of mass aesthetics (transmission of traditions-customs to building culture)
- Space organizations are developed in accordance with the cultures of the users (importance of demands of the user)
- Values of belief are reflected on local texture and space formation (local morphology and formation language),
- In the exterior space organization distances between the buildings are determined by neighborhood relations (social life),
- Buildings have the ability to be enlarged and improved (flexibility, adaptability to time).

In addition to other factors, culture also plays an important role in the formation of traditional houses. The relations between buildings, relations out of building, the organizations of behavior, space, time and sense are more important than the building itself, that is the factor which renders the traditional settlement local settlement. Reflection of system of rules in culture to lifestyles or formation of lifestyles by them influence the local design and construction methods directly (Eyüce, 2001).

The most important factor which shapes traditional, rural and local architecture is culture. It is not possible to make a distinction between those three definitions. All of them are used for defining the typical architecture of localities. Sustainability of that kind of architectural products is possible only by maintaining cultural codes. Building and living codes of local heritage obtained by experience of past centuries, validity of which is tested and verified in everyday life, constitute whole together with environmental, socio-cutural and socio-economic dimensions of sustainability (Ovalı & Delibaş, 2016). Societies leaving traces of their cultures helps to comprehend the characteristics of local architecture concretely. Yoder (2004), emphasized the importance of culture in constructing houses by saying "need to past" for explaining today "is less than nothing".

2.3. Sustainability and Its Socio-Cultural Dimension

Definition of Sustainability: The most famous definition of sustainability is included in the Brundtland Report[3] published in 1987. In the report, sustainable development is defined as follows: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (Karaaslan, 2011). This definition made in 1987 is being used actually and constitutes reference point of the sustainability concept.

After the Brundtland Report sustainability concept is accepted and applied in all domains of life throughout the world as values system (Karaaslan, 2011) (Fig.2.5). The most important detail emphasized in that report is the observation which says that all the countries on the world are the parts of a unity from economic, political and social viewpoints and sustainable development is possible only the acceptance of that truth by all the countries (Güneş, 2004). In the report of United Nations published in Stockholm[4] the sustainable development is defined as "to meet today's needs without compromising the future generations' ability to meet their needs". Goodland (1995), tells about three dimensions of sustainable development which are economic, social and environmental dimensions. By realization of those three dimensions sustainable development can be truly provided (Fig.2.6).

[3] United Nations; Documents Gathering a Body of Global Agreements, December, 2010.
[4] World Environment & Development Comission, "Our Common Future", 1987, Stockholm.

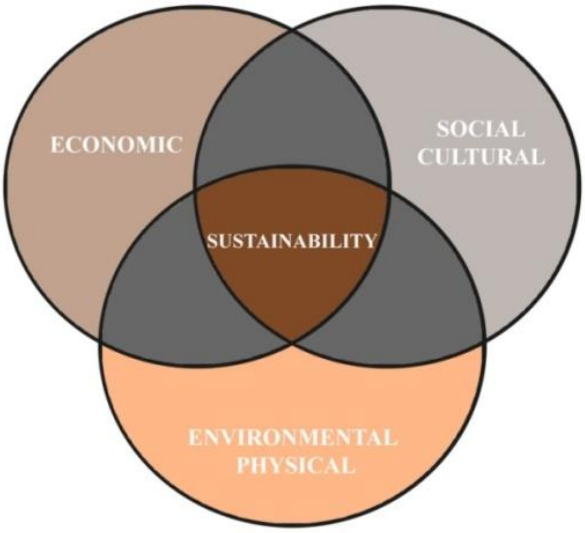


Figure 2.6. Interrelations of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development (Lounsbury, 2017) (redesigned by; S. Sevimbige, 2017).

The sustainability concept which is used in many domains covers all socio-cultural, secientific, natural and human based sources. Sustainable development is a process with a social viewpoint which ensures the use of those sources by thinking ahead and respects the human based sources (Gladwin, 1995). Sustainable development differs according to natural resources, economic structure and original social structure and a lot of similar conditions. Sustainable development strategies are applied in many domains indicated below:

- Urban design,
- Cultural and urban inheritance transmission, protection of buildings,
- Economic development,
- Ecosystem management,
- Ecological architecture,
- Energy saving,
- Prevention of environmental pollution.

Socio-cultural Sustainability: Socio-cultural dimension of sustainable development is people oriented. A socio-culturally sustainable system is compatible with culture, living and environmental conditions.

It aims to protect and continue local and traditional elements. Its purpose is to pass down all the human based local/regional sources and values to future generations. In the analysies of the socio-cultural dimension of sustainable development it was found that following factors affect sustainable development negatively:

- Urbanization and population increase,
- Loss of cultural inheritance or its change in negative direction,
- Degradation of architectural texture because of degradation of social structure,
- Start of destruction of public architecture, loss of its originality or its collapse,
- Start of haphazard settlements and degradation of local texture,
- Industrialisation and capitalism (popular culture),
- Decrease of local values because of modernization,
- Creation of monotone spaces exemplifying mass production and standardization,
- Problems in sense of belonging, degradation of the human being-space and urban area- urbanite relations.

Necessity of Cultural Sustainability: Not attributing sufficient importance to the local, results in unsustainability of local values and destruction of concrete cultural elements to be transmitted to future generations. It is necessary to create suitable methods and conditions in order to protect cultural values of societies without interruption, loss or decrease. Loss of many cultural and built values makes the protection of local elements and their transmission to next generations more important (Oliver, 2002). Especially processing the knowledge to be acquired from the local in accordance with actual conditions will enable us to reach a more accurate housing culture.

Conditions of Cultural Sustainability: In order to provide cultural sustainability, first the original cultural elements, which deserve to be protected and sustained, should be determined. It is not easy to describe the qualities of such elements because they differ considerably in different regions and communities.

But we can say that historical-local products made by public, the elements constituting the urban and social textures are the original values must be sustained to provide the continuity of the society. After determining those findings, it is necessary to analyse the factors harming them. Those factors are indicated as cultural, local and social factors related to the sustainable development. As a result, it is important to determine the original cultural elements to provide the cultural sustainability.

Those elements are genuine cultural elements indicated by Rapoport; ethnic characteristics, family relations, food habits, manners and customs, social identities, behavioural, privacy, psycho-social characteristics and domestic activities. Protection of the determined building characteristics and their transmission to future generations ensure the sustainability of the cultural texture, helps to protect the archaeological site areas and supports the sustainability of local architectural texture. Thus social, economic and physical characteristics become more comprehensible andtransmissible. Nowadays the built environment made by public locally/traditionally is started to be degraded and destroyed by the influence of popular culture. Cittaslow (Slow City) philosophy which upholds slow life movement is an attempt to protect local culture and its products. In the following chapter the Cittaslow approach and its socio-cultural aspects are examined.

2.4. Cittaslow Approach in Socio-Cultural Sustainability

This concept consists of two words; Citta (City in Italiana) and Slow (in English). It is translated into Turkish as “tranquil city” or “slow city”. Its logo is a snail which is a slow moving species (Fig.2.7). Start of the slow movement is the slow food. That movement was started in 1986 against an international fast food chain which opened in Rome, Italy. It aims to protect the local and regional elements against globalization and speed. The Slow Food Movement is designed as a cultural barricade to limit the expansion of the area captured by popular culture where fast world icons (McDonalds, Starbucks, Wal-Mart, Tesco etc.) are destroying the local and regional elements (Mayer & Knox, 2000).

The Cittaslow concept was started as a philosophy to protect slow food and local culture and became more meaningful as its supporters increased. Cittaslow philosophy upholds to live at speed which allows us to have joy from the life. The basis of that philosophy is the opinion of rendering the life sustainable and it is human being-culture-environment oriented, it aims to integrate those concepts with each other (Fig.2.8).

Figure 2.7. Siena/Italia Cittaslow Logo (S. Sevimbige archive, 2011)

Slow City movement constituted and international network and acquires new members everyday. 14 towns in Turkey received the Cittaslow title up to now (Towns received the Cittaslow title in Turkey and on the world http://cittaslowturkiye.org/#turkiye). With influence of globalization, cities became the places where the people lived fast and consumed more than they produced. They are not any more the places of living in confidence and safety they became spaces requiring faster moving and faster working.

The cities which had been designed to help people to produce more and arrive faster forced them to move away from nature, culture, traditions even from each other and made the consumption an exclusive alternative. As a result of the consumption oriented lifestyle people began a quest to find a different lifestyle and the Cittaslow movement occurred under such conditions.

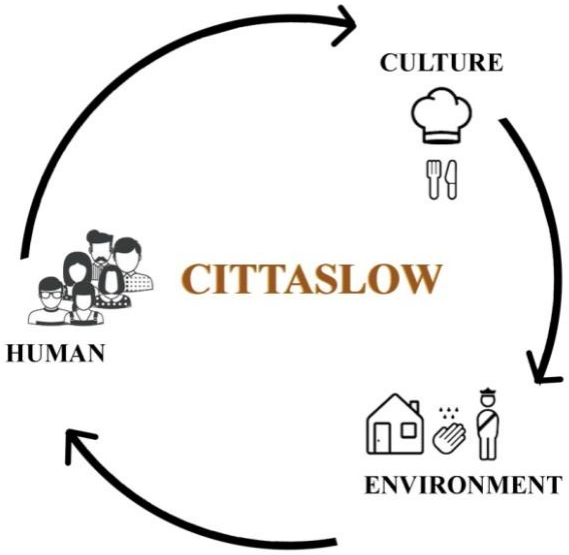


Figure 2.8. Cittaslow philosophy, human being- culture – environment cycle (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

Cittaslow movement is a philosophy designed to create towns (cities) opposing popular culture concept, where humanbeings find possibilities to communicate with each other, to be socialized, which are self-sufficient, sustainable, protecting local handcrafts, nature, customs and traditions, using renewable energy sources and not having the infrastructure problems. Although its effects and results are different in the towns bearing its title, the initial purpose and targets are all the same.

There are seven criteria for Cittaslow membership:

1. Environment policies,
2. Infrastructure policies,
3. Urban life quality policies,
4. Policies on agriculture, tourism, tradesmen and artisans,
5. Hospitality, awareness and education plans,
6. Social adaptation,
7. Partnerships.

The performance of towns are graded according to the criteria described above and the "cittaslow" title is given according to the result of that evaluation[5].

[5] Criteria and details for Cittaslow membership ; < http://cittaslowturkiye.org/uyelik-sureci-ve-kriterler/ >

As a consequence, Cittaslow is one of the solutions to be developed to provide cultural sustainability in a region. When the sub-criteria of Cittaslow union are reviewed, it is seen that ecological agriculture, sustainable city planning and protection of cultural inheritance are also covered. But Cittaslow is not a solution method to protect and sustain the architectural pattern. However its indirect effects influence historical heritage, local characteristics, street arrangements, and socio-cultural-economic structure positively. Cittaslow movement covers; slow food, slow life and products made by public. The Cittaslow's structure basing on tourism and economy includes sensitive elements in the adaptation process to urban areas. After the Cittaslow title is obtained by Seferihisar, some changes occurred in the housing texture of Sığacık Inner Castle quarter. The changes occurred in the housing texture of the quarter are explained under the title 3.1.2.) "Sığacık".

CHAPTER 3
CASE STUDY: SIĞACIK KALEİÇİ QUARTER, SEFERİHİSAR

In this chapter of the study, history of Sığacık Inner Castle quarter and Seferihisar are reviewed and the socio-cultural structure of Inner Castle quarter is analyzed. General features of the quarter, its physical-social-economic aspects, development of housing texture in the region and effect of Cittaslow applications on housing texture are explained and the socio-cultural structure of quarter, houses in Inner Castle and interior spaces of houses are described.

3.1. Seferihisar and Sığacık in Architectural and Historical Context

3.1.1. Seferihisar

Seferihisar is in western Turkey and one of the 30 districts of İzmir, located southwest of İzmir City, on the coast of Aegean Sea (Fig.3.1). Its area is 286 km^2. It has nine villages and twelve neighbourhoods (quarters) (Fig.3.2). Its closeness to the sea influences its climate considerably. Its vegetation consists of maquis and forests.

Figure 3.1. İzmir - Seferihisar (Google Maps, Seferihisar)

Figure 3.2. Seferihisar and its quarters (Seferihisar Municipality, 2017)

Seferihisar has important historical and cultural values. Among them we can mention the followings: Teos Ancient City, Sığacık Castle and Inner Castle quarter, mosques, baths, madrasahs, fountains-monuments-aqueducts, hot springs and tumuluses. Ancient Teos City founded by Cretans in about 2000 B.C., is within the borders of the district of Seferihisar (Fig.3.3). Teos which is one of the twelve Ionian Cities, was constructed by using stones extracted from the locality Taşdibi (Karagöl Stone Pit) situated on the side of Seferihisar-Sığacık road (Fig.3.4-3.5.). Teos was an important settlement area under the influences of Hellenistic and Roman eras. During the Christian Period, Teos became an episcopate center dependent on Ephesus metropolitan bishop. Archaleogical excavations has been continuing in the ancient city since 2010.

Figure 3.3. Panaroma de Teos (Teos Archeology Project, 1764-1765.)
(http://www.teosarkeoloji.com/arastirma-tarihi)

Figure 3.4. Teos Acient City
(S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 3.5. Taşdibi (Kadıoğlu, 2012)
(http://www.academia.edu/2053019/Teos_Rehber_Kitap__Teos_Guide_Book)

It is known that the name "Seferihisar" is originated from the Roman General Tysaferin (150-146 B.C.) and it had been called as Tysaferin or Tysaferinopolis until the Seljukians hegemony, and it is transformed to Tysaferinhisar during the Turkization of Anatolia. There are mosques remaining from Seljukians and Ottomans in the district center. One of them is Turabiye Mosque was constructes in 1197 by Seljukians. Güdük Minare Mosque was constructed in the Ottoman Period.

Hıdırlık Mosque (1768) and Ulu Mosque (1817) were constructed also in the Ottoman Period. There are ruins of two baths constructed in the Ottoman Period. Until 15th May 1919 ; 50% population of Seferihisar had been consisted of native Greeks and its 50% had been consisted of native Turks and Turks immigrated from Peloponnesus. Seferihisar was invaded by Greeks on 15th May 1919 and reconquered by Turks on 11th September 1922 (Seferihisar Belediyesi, http://seferihisar.bel.tr/seferihisar-hakkinda/). Today, Sığacık which is the harbor of Seferihisar, plays an important role in the commercial relations with the Aegean islands and Chios. In 2010 Teos Marina was opened in Seferihisar-Sığacık. The marina became effective in the activation and promotion of Sığacık (Fig.3.6). In addition to that, there are touristic beaches such as Akarca, Akkum and Ekmeksiz which make contribution to the tourism of the district.

Figure 3.6. Teos Marina (Seferihisar-Sığacık)
(http://bluestarmarina.org/en/marinas/4740/teosmarina)

Another factor influencing the development of Seferihisar is the "Cittaslow" title received in 2009. Seferihisar joined that movement by opposing the similarization of cities by globalization. It became the first Cittaslow town in Turkey after meeting the criteria defined by International Cittaslow Union. After receiving Cittaslow title, Seferihisar tried more to protect the local features and to increase the awareness of the people about them. Local means of living agriculture, animal breeding, viticulture, olive cultivation and cereals gained importance within those efforts. Citriculture which became one of the means of living since the mid 20th century is the sector producing one of the most important local products today (Fig.3.7). Besides that, fishery and milk products are also important means of living of the inhabitants of Seferihisar.

Figure 3.7. Sığacık Mandarin Contest, Beginning of 1970s ("Seferihisar'ın Çınarları [“Plane Trees” of Seferihisar] -1"), Seferihisar Municipality, 2013.

Sığacık which is one of the 12 neighbours of Seferihisar is an important center of attraction because of its historical texture Castle and Inner Castle houses. Moreover Marina, Teos Ancient City, Çamlık and beaches made Sığacık popular. In the following part of the chapter history of Sığacık and Inner Castle, features of Inner Castle houses, socio-cultural structure, physical end economical aspects of the region are explained.

3.1.2. Sığacık

Sığacık is at a distance of 5 km at the west of Seferihisar, and at a distance of 45 km at the southwest of İzmir (Fig.3.8). It spread from the interior of the Castle constructed in 16th century toward to places around the Castle. The known oldest history of Sığacık goes to 7th century B.C. From 7th century B.C on Lydians, Perses, Athenians, Spartans, Pergamon Kingdom, Macedonians, Romans and Byzantines captured the city and construction activities took place in every period. Because of long continuing wars Sığacık passed into many hands and entered under the hegemony of Aydinids (Principality of Aydın) in 1425. After Cüneyt Bey, who was the last governor of the principality, entered under the hegemony of Ottoman Empire. During the Beyazıt II period it became a center of pirates (Daş, 2007). It is known that 50 cavalrymen where employed to protect the Castle in Sığala Sanjak in 1579.

Figure 3.8. Location of Seferihisar and Sığacık (Google Maps, 2018)

Figure 3.9. Sığacık Castle Area (Seferihisar Municipality)

Sığacık was called as "Sığla" or "Sığala" in the Ottoman period. It became an important harbor for Seferihisar and its castle was a center of security. Piri Reis mentioned that Sığacık is the natural harbor of Seferihisar. It is known that cereals and dry fruit had been sent from that harbor in 16th century. It is also known that Inner Castle quarter had been obtained by amendment of a marshy land and attacked by pirates in the Ottoman Period (Interview with Mehmet Turnalı, 18.11.2017). Walled city settlements were found at many places in the Ottoman Period. Those

settlements at coasts mostly had shipyards and they are defenseless places open to seas. That's why the people consisting of soldiers, marines, fishers, keepers etc. settled into the Castle which is a safer place. In Turkey there are many castles which have remained standing up to the present[6]. In the Castles of Antalya, Alanya, Ankara, Edirne and Sığacık settlements are still existing today (Fig.3.10.). Also there are many examples of that kind of settlements in castle on the world (Fig.3.11).

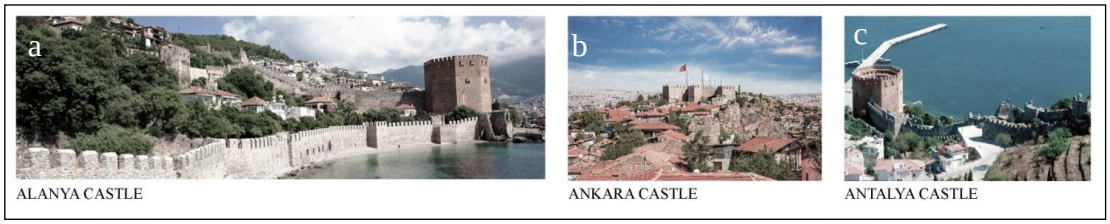


Figure 3.10. Examples of settlements in castles in Turkey. **a.** Alanya Castle (http://www.antiqueromanpalace.com/tr/alanya-kalesi) ; **b.** Ankara Castle (http://blog.biletbayi.com/ankara-kalesi.html) ; **c.** Antalya Castle (http://www.mekan360.com/360fx_antalyakalesi-antalya-merkez.html)

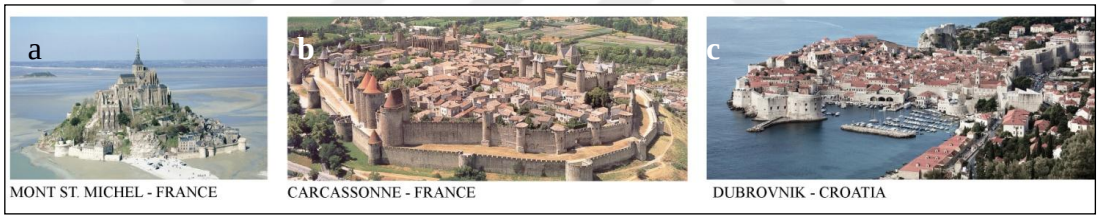


Figure 3.11. Examples of settlements in castles in the world **a.** Mont. St. Michel Castle (https://www.knowledge.ca/program/mont-saint-michel-resistance-through-ages); **b.** Carcassonne Castle (http://www.creme-de-languedoc.com/Languedoc/sightseeing/carcassonne-Castle.php.); **c.** Dubrovnik Castle (http://autocamp-boban.com/nova/attractions)

Historical Development of Sığacık Inner Castle: Sığacık Castle consists of an interior and and exterior (Fig.3.12.). There are different information and different documents about the construction of the castle but there is no epigraph about the construction[7]. Presumably Sığacık Castle was constructed in 1521-22 by the navy commander Parlak Mustafa Pasha according to the order of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificient

[6] ***Some Anatolian Castles are***; Alara., Alanya., Anavarza, Bodrum., Dumlu., Gaziantep., Hoşap., Kayseri., Kilitbahir., Kütahya, Malazgirt., Pertek., Seddülbahir., Silifke., Van., Yoros., Anadolu Hisarı, Rumeli Hisarı, Sığacık., Kadifekale, Çeşme, Bozcaada., Silvan., Tirebolu., Ankara., Antalya., Yılan., Kızkalesi, Selçuk., Sivas Castles etc.

[7] *Seferihisar*, İzmir Provincial Culture Directorate, Culture Inventory

(Daş, 2007). “Mühimme Defteri” (Register in the Ottoman Empire) indicates that the castle was existing in the mid 16th century[8].

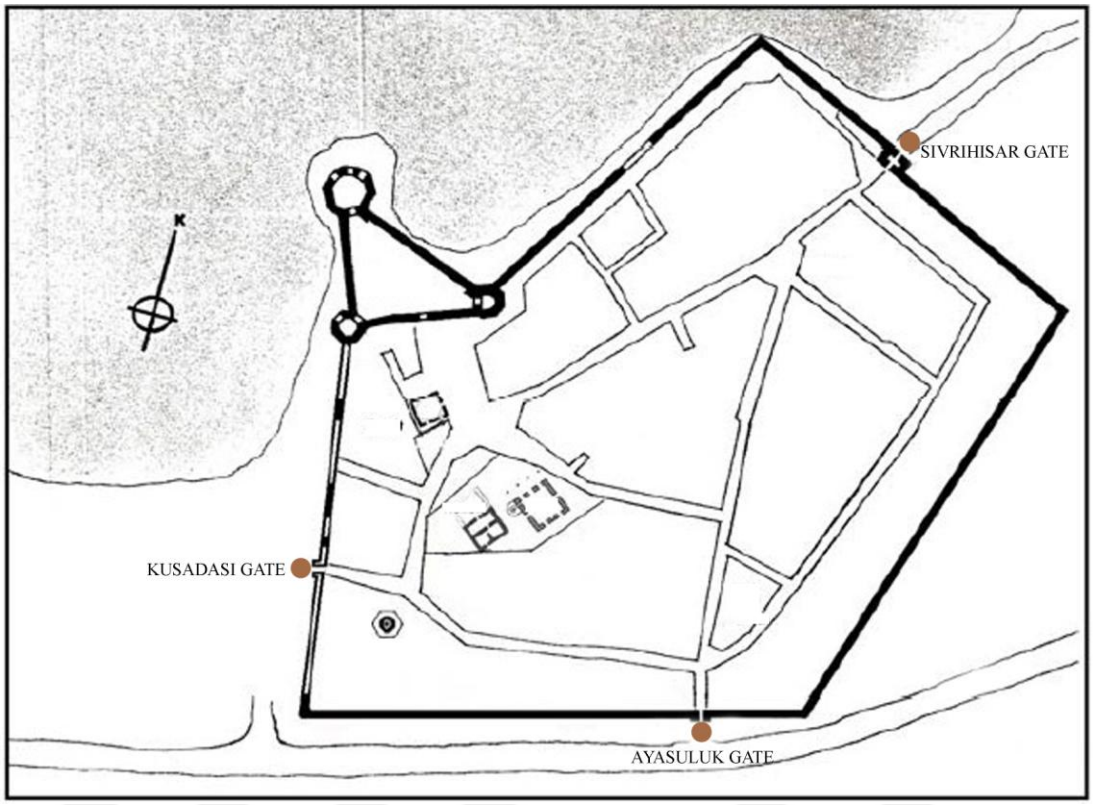


Figure 3.12. Sığacık Castle Map (W.Müller-Wiener, *a.g.e.*, s.97.s.100, plan 4, 1977) (redesigned by S. Sevimbige, 2018)

Castle walls have been constructed with gathered marble blocks and broken stones collected from nearby areas. A large part of the fortification walls survived until today after some repairs. The marble blocks used in the fortification walls had been taken from Teos Ancient City located near Sığacık (Fig.3.13.).

Repairs made on the walls and changes can be observed today. There are three gates of the castle, those are: Sivrihisar Gate (northeast), Ayasuluk Kapısı (south) ve Kuşadası Kapısı (west) (Fig.3.12). Interior castle called as “Dorm” or “Castle on Edge” by local people is located close to sea, at the western edge of the castle, is an independent building with four entrances” (Daş, 2007).

[8] *Mühimme Defteri: The register of the Ottoman Empire's central decision-making body, Divan-ı Hümayun, from which the ferman, berat and provisions were processed.*.

Figure 3.13. a.,b. Marble block in Sığacık Castle wall, taken from Teos Ancient City (S. Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

When the interior castle is examined a round-arched entrance is observed on the southern wall, it connects two layers of the castle structure that means the interior wall and facade (Wiener, 1962) (Fig. 3.14). In the castle there are historical buildings as important as the castle walls to provide the sustainability of historical texture.

Figure 3.14. a.,b. Sığacık Castle, Interior Castle - Bastions (S. Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Historical Buildings in Sığacık Castle; In Sığacık Inner Castle quarter which has rich historical texture elements such as mosque, prayer room, bathroom and water tank with fountain in the castle walls (Fig.3.15). Those buildings indicate that the quarter had been an important settlement since many years. Knowledge of the history and construction features of those buildings are important for analyzing socio-cultural fabric and housing tradition of the Inner Castle quarter.

Figure 3.15. Locations of the historical buildings in Sığacık Castle (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

Sığacık Mosque: It is registered in the Castle, Street 31, No. 2, city block 51, parcel 2. The mosque with a square plan was built with broken stones (Fig.3.16.,2.17.). Also gathered marble pieces were used in the walls. According to the evaluation of the construction materials and architecture it is estimated that it was constructed a short time after the construction of Sığacık Castle, in the second half of 16th century. It was repaired in 1981 (Daş, 2007)

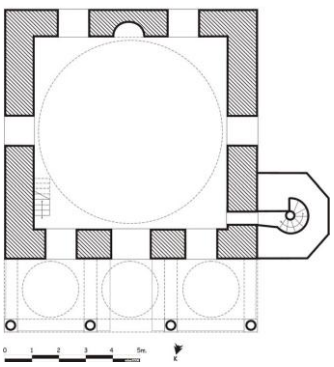


Figure 3.16. Mosque Plan Sığacık Inner Castle (Ertan Daş, 2007)

Figure 3.17. Exterior view of the mosque (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

Sığacık Prayer Room, It is at the northwest of the mosque and about 50 m away. Sığacık Prayer Room, is a private property, had undergone an important repair and today it has been used as a house (Fig. 3.18., 3.19).

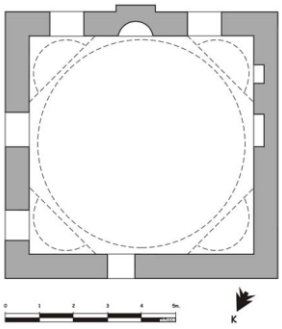


Figure 3.18. Prayer Room Plan Sığacık Inner Castle (Ertan Daş, 2007)

Figure 3.19. Exterior view of the prayer room (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

The building with a square plan is covered by a single dome, face stones are used in its corner walls and broken stones are used in other places. The main entrance of the building is at the northern side. It is probable that the prayer room had been built for worships of the workers working in the construction of the castle. In that case it is possible to say that the construction date of the castle is within the second quarter of the 16th century. *Bath*, is at the west of Sığacık Mosque and about 20 m. away. It was built with broken stones and gathered marbles. Changing rooms of the bath could not have come to today.

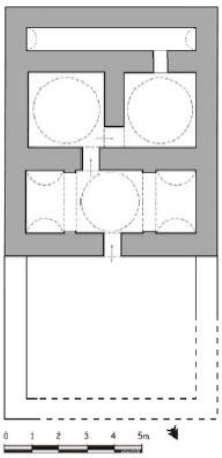


Figure 3.20. Bath Plan Sığacık Inner Castle (Ertan Daş, 2007)

Figure 3.21. Exterior view of the bath (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

Şadırvan (Fountain for Ablution): It is at south of the mosque and 50 m. away, the area in front of the fountain is called "Şadırvan Square". Marble şadırvan with an octagonal plan was covered by a wooden cover in recent times and its circumference was put under protection by a hexagonal cover supported by wooden beams. By inferring from ornaments representing the traces of the occidentalization period its date of construction is estimated as 19th century (Daş, 2007).

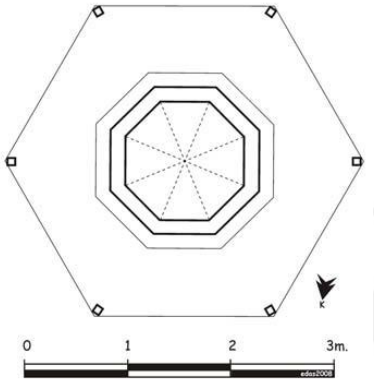


Figure 3.22. Şadırvan Plan (Fountain for Ablution) Plan, Sığacık Inner Castle (Ertan Daş, 2007)

Figure 3.23. View of Şadırvan, Sığacık Inner Castle (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

After Seferihisar obtained the Cittaslow title, socio-economic and physical structure of Sığacık Inner Castle quarter changed rapidly. In the following part of the study, first the changes in socio-economic structure has been examined after that the physical structure is reviewed.

3.2. Sığacık Inner Castle Quarter; Socio-Economic Aspect

When the socio-economic structure of Sığacık Inner Castle quarter is examined, it can be said that the income levels of the families working in fishery, agriculture and service sectors are middle and low (Interview with M. Turnalı and İ. Kozan, 2017). People living in Sığacık Inner Castle made additions and changes in their houses as the family increased and continued to live at the same house. Some children of those families are working also in fishery, agriculture, animal breeding and service sectors whereas some of them moved to big cities. Most of the moving families sold their houses in Inner Castle. Sığacık Castle houses are located at the seaside, fishing is one of the most important means of living. On the other hand, tobacco production and

animal breeding were completely terminated in the Inner Castle quarter between the years 1957-60. Citriculture became a significant means of living since the mid 20th century (Interview with M. Turnalı, 2017). Until 1980s an economic life limited with fishery, agriculture and service sectors is observed in Sığacık (Atalan, 2003). But the socio-economic structure of Sığacık Inner Castle quarter was started to change in 1980s. It is observed that there are families from out of Seferihisar and from Europe and United States to buy summer houses and settle in Sığacık Inner Castle quarter. Therefore in today's Sığacık Inner Castle Quarter the inhabitants can be classified as follows; native families at low and middle income levels, families residing at summer houses at high income level and a limited number of European and American families (Fig.3.24).

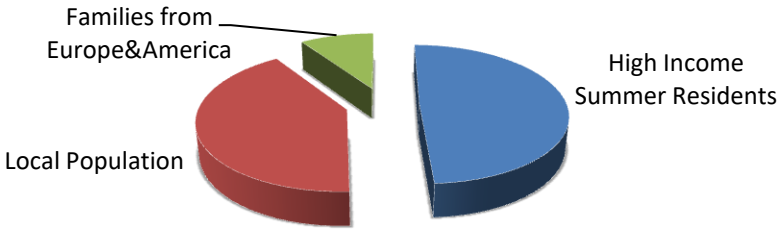


Figure 3.24. 2003 Sığacık Inner Castle Quarter Inhabitants Distribution (Atalan, 2003)

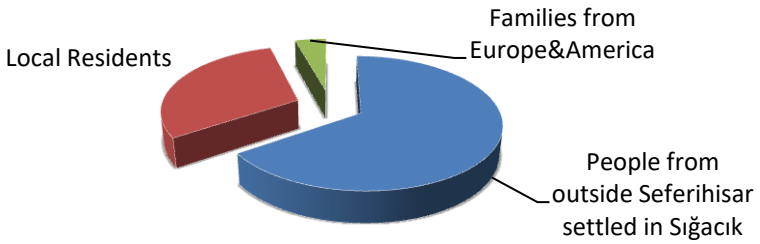


Figure 3.25. 2017-18 Sığacık Inner Castle Quarter Inhabitants Distribution [9] (S. Sevimbige archieve, 2017-18)

According to study made in 2003, 25% of the native families work in fishery sector, 40% work in agriculture, 15% work in commerce and 20% work in the other sectors. (Atalan, 2003) (Fig. 3.26).

[9] Analysis are based on the interviews made with inhabitant of Inner Castle Quarter.

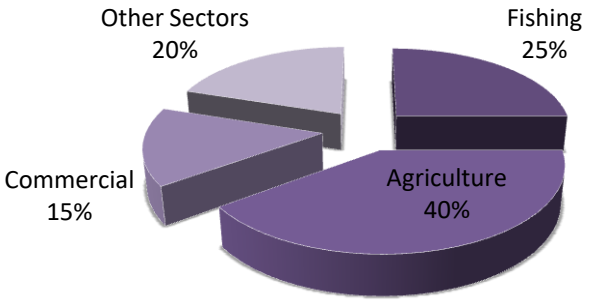


Figure 3.26. 2003 Socio-economic income level of Castle residents (Atalan, 2003)

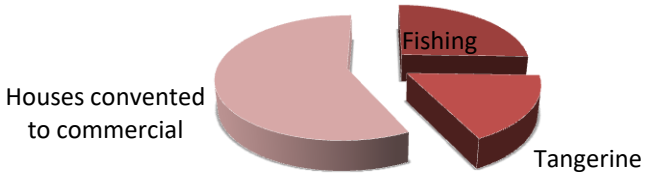


Figure 3.27. 2017-18 Occupations of Castle residents (S. Sevimbige archieve, 2017-18)

Today, most of the families in Sığacık Inner Castle earn their living by selling food which they prepare in their houses and transforming their houses to boarding houses, coffee houses or restaurants in addition to fishing and mandarin cultivation (Fig.3.27). Changes in social structure of Sığacık Inner Castle quarter led to changes its the economic structure. In turn changes in the socio-economic structure influenced the physical structure of Inner Castle. In 2003, there were four coffee houses, three grocery stores, two kiosks and one pita restaurant. On the other hand, the touristic potential was consisted of a hotel and a boarding house. In the interview made with Sığacık inhabitants it was found that they did not have a tendency for boarding house management. It was envisaged that the commercial structure of Sığacık would develop considerably after the completion of the construction of Sığacık Port (Atalan, 2003).After the developments including the receipt of Cittaslow title, opening of Teos Marina and start of archaeological excavations in Teos Ancient City in 2010 that the commercial structure of Sığacık developed. The most important effect to the touristic potential was made by the receipt of Cittaslow title. After the receipt of Cittaslow title Sığacık started to come into prominence by its local food. After 2010, a “Public Market” was opened where the Inner Castle

inhabitants started to sell food prepared by them in houses or their cultivated agricultural products. (Interview with M. Turnalı, 2017). Inner Castle houses which were used as house entered into a process of gaining new functions such as coffee houses, restaurants, boarding houses after the realization of the project "Sığacık Inner Castle Houses Street and Facades Rehabilitation Project" in 2012-2014. Today the socio-economic structure of Sığacık Inner Castle Quarter is very different from that of 2003. Animal breeding and agriculture decreased at a large scale, the inhabitants started to earn income by transforming their houses to business places. Thus most of the houses located in Inner Castle Quarter started to be used for commercial purposes.

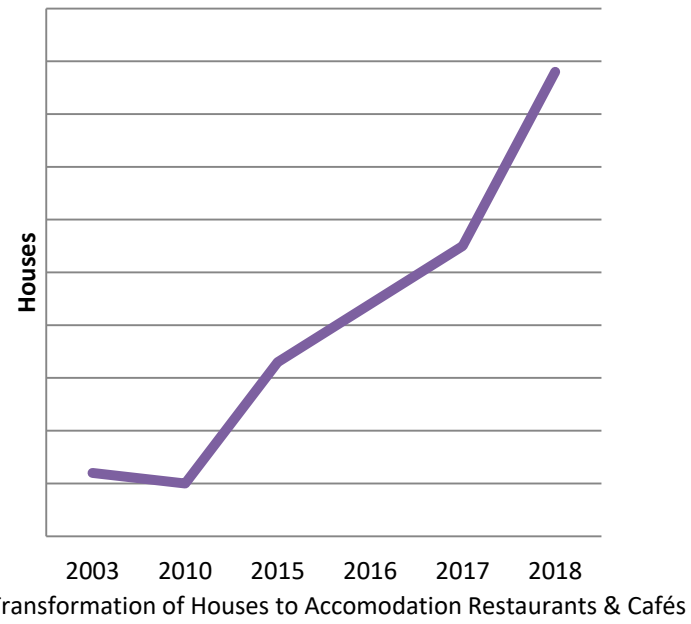


Figure 3.28. Transformation of Sığacık Inner Castle Houses to business places between 2003-2018 (S. Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

Sale of food and boarding house management surpassed the historical texture of Inner Castle, housing characteristics, local culture and a transition period was started. Sığacık which was famous for its fishing boats, castle, Inner Castle houses and other historical buildings passed to a new period based on "food". People in Sığacık Inner Castle quarter are trying to adapt themselves to the new socio-economic order. The visible change in the last eight years caused also the start of a new period for Inner Castle houses.

In the following section of the chapter the development of Inner Castle houses are influences of Cittaslow applications on Inner Castle houses pattern are analyzed.

3.3. Characteristics of Inner Castle Houses

Although it is thought that built at the same time of the construction of the castle, it is difficult to say that the buildings stock contains the wholly traditional houses in it according to today's language of the buildings. However some traditional designs (facade elements, plan scheme) have some similarities with traditional housing texture. Here a building culture was constituted that it is more appropriate to name it as local (rural) architecture. Mass forms are close to the habitual forms of rural and coastal settlements of Western Anatolia. It is thought that constructions of the houses started in the late Ottoman period and continued in the Republic period, but there is no precise information about the construction dates of the houses. In this section of the study general structure of Inner Castle settlement, street structure and pattern, building heights, building stock, plan and facade typologies are explained.

General Structure of Inner Castle Settlement; Sığacık Inner Castle is a harbor settlement surrounded with long fortification walls in forms of straight lines. Old texture of Inner Castle settlement was tried to be protected by inhabitants for long years. Sığacık Inner Castle housing texture consists of modest buildings containing local architectural features (Atalan, 2003). Castle and inner part of the castle take place in the site area[10] and 3rd degree Archaeological Site Area[11]. The borders of the area and the locations of the parcels are seen in details on "Sığacık Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet" which includes different protection orders for buildings and parcels " (Fig.3.29.).

[10] **Urban Conservation Cite;** architectural, historical and aesthetically important areas. These places, which are the products of various civilizations from the date before to today, reflect the socio-economic and architectural features of the periods they have lived. In these regions there are certain registered structures.

[11] **3rd Degree Archeological Site Areas** are the areas unwhich new arrangements can be permitted on them in direction with the utilization decision. Before the construction permit is given the necessary excavation should be made by the relevant museum directorate and the results of the excavation would be submitted to the Conservation Board, the application should be made after the consent of the board.

Figure 3.29. Sığacık Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet (Seferihisar Municipality, Mehmet Uğur, 2017) (redesigned by S. Sevimbige, 2018)

Majority of the houses of Inner Castle settlement has original function. In general, the buildings have two stories. The houses are constructed as attached houses. Main facades look onto street and rear ones look onto backyard. Houses in Inner Castle are the buildings constructed by the inhabitants themselves. It is stated that most of the houses were constructed by Malik Usta (Master Malik) and their roofs were made by Danış Usta (Master Danış). (Interview with the fisherman İrfan Kozan, 21 December 2017). Where some houses were built by Hüseyin Turnalı who is the father of Mehmet Turnalı (Interview with Mehmet Turnalı 6 October 2017). Both the owners and the builders of the houses are the inhabitants of Sığacık Inner Castle quarter.

Street Structure and Texture of the Settlement; There are 11 streets in Sığacık Inner Castle. Those streets' widths allow only one vehicle to pass through them. Names[12] of the streets were replaced with numbers afterwards. Streets create small squares at the joints (Fig.3.30). Because of low population density, pedesterian circulation is not heavy (especially in winter and on weekdays). The heaviest circulation is observed at the square containing the "şadırvan" (fountain for ablution).

Figure 3.30. Sığacık Inner Castle streets' joints forming squares (S.Sevimbige archive, 2018)

After Seferihisar became a member of Cittaslow Union various work make contribution to protect the existing inheritance of the local texture and housing. That work covering Sığacık Inner Castle quarter intended to rehabilitate the facades of the houses in the quarter. The rehabilitation work generally tried to protect the plan features and facade ratios (Atalan, 2003). But replacement of the original facade

[12] "Yağhane", "Dirik", "Kısa Geçit", "Zeki Bey"," Fırın", "Camii"," Çarşı"," Liman Geçidi", "Koğuş"," Koğuş Geçidi" and "Çıkmaz Sokak".

elements by the owners in the course of time and additions to the house plans impaired the quality of the houses and made them incompatible.

Figure 3.31. Sığacık Inner Castle Houses, before facade rehabilitation project St.134 (Atalan, 2003)

After the area was accepted as an urban site to be protected in 1976 and a series of conservation master plans at different scales were prepared (Çakar, 2016). But because the protection work is not systematic, housing pattern and the street silhouette could not be protected in its fullest sense. Sığacık facade/street rehabilitation project was started to be planned in 2011 and applied in the period 2012-14. In the project, the local texture consisting of civil buildings of the Ottoman period was handled as a whole and various rehabilitation works were realized. (Annexes, Pilot Project);

- Cables on the facades, the electricity and telephone installation in the street were placed under ground.
- White pvc windows and doors were replaced with wooden pvc,
- Flower pot holders were mounted under the windows,
- Plasters of facades were repaired and they were painted in white,
- Metallic garden doors were repaired,
- Metallic banisters were made for terraces,
- Lighting elements were mounted on facades of the houses.

All the repair projects were applied on 250 houses, where the total number of houses in Inner Castle is 328.

Figure 3.32. Sığacık Inner Castle Houses, after street rehabilitation project St.134 (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

Use of one type facade elements in streets and on houses during the rehabilitation work of Sığacık Inner Castle houses gives way to interrogate the contribution of the rehabilitation work to the conservation discipline. Impairing the original local languages of the houses built by the inhabitans of the quarter and creating a uniform view in all the streets signalize that protection aspect of the rehabilitation work is inadequate. An inexistent form was created in Inner Castle and the streets were redesigned. After the rehabilitation project the Inner Castle streets had a view consisting of white houses, flowers, illuminations and wooden windows.

Building Stories and Density in the Settlement: Houses have got one or two floors in Sığacık Inner Castle Area (Fig.3.33). But two storey houses are in the majority. Some of the traditional buildings are single floor houses (Atalan, 2003).

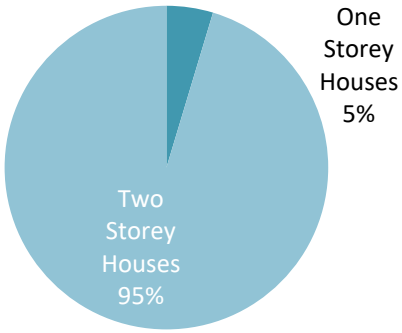


Figure 3.33. Sığacık Inner Castle Houses, distribution of numbers of floors (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

Most of the houses built near the fortification walls have two floors. Those houses used the fortification walls as their main outer wall and constructed first floors on it (Fig.3.34). There are two different types of buildings according to their positions in the parcels in Inner Castle. First type consists of attached houses and entrances of them are opened directly to street. That type can be considered as a reflection of the outgoing lifestyle to the architecture. In that type of houses the courtyard is at the backside. The housing pattern generally consists of regular attached houses. Facades of the buildings constitute the perimeters of the streets whereas the second type of houses are the single houses on their parcels and they are entered through a garden. The courtyards of those houses have the L shaped and are in the front and back of the house. As the new buildings were built on the existing parcels, they conserve the regular attached texture.

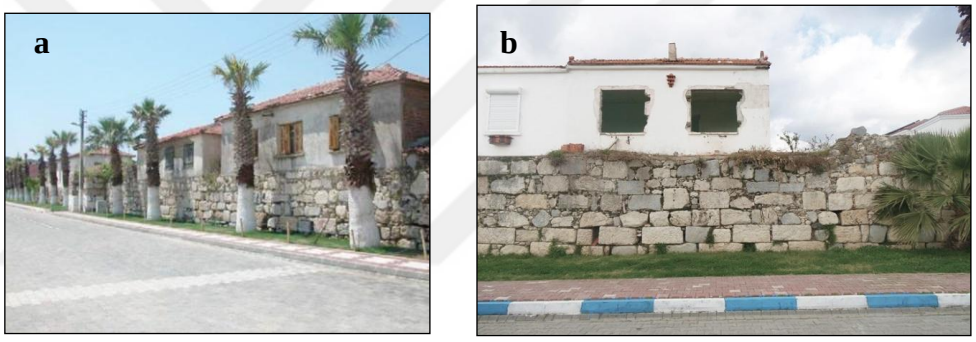


Figure 3.34. Houses built on Southeastern fortification wall **a.** 2003; **b.** 2017 (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017) (Atalan, 2003)

Plan Typologies of the Houses: Inner Castle houses were built as attached houses. Their front facades open to street and their rear facades open to a courtyard. On the ground floor, there are rooms, a kitchen, a hall (corridor/hall) and stairs. Toilet and bathroom are in the courtyard. In the original plan of the building the space under stairs had been used as bathroom (İ.Kozan, interview, 2017). Plan typologies of the houses differ according to the types of entrances. Entrances are located at two different positions on the facade, they are either at the middle or at the sides. While some houses are entered directly, some other houses are entered after passing through a courtyard. The plans and types of facades change also according to the number of floors. Halls (corridor/ entrance) on the first floors of some houses open to street (Fig.3.35). Plan scheme of the houses with or without bay windows are different from each other (Atalan, 2003). There are bay windows in two storey

houses with entrances at the middle of the facade. Distribution of the houses according to the plan typologies is shown below:

Figure 3.35. Sığacık Inner Castle Houses, example of the house with a bay window and entrance in the middle **a.** 2003 (Atalan, 2003) ; **b.** 2017 (S. Sevimbige archive, 2017)

- *A1 and A2 Plan Types: Two floor houses opening to the courtyard with side entrance*

In the houses of plan type A1 and A2 entrances are at the left side or right side of the facade (Fig.3.36). In most of the houses with side entrances, the entrances open to the courtyard. In that type of houses the kitchen and toilet are built in the courtyard. First reason for placing the main entrance in the courtyard is the animal breeding. In order to lead the animals towards the courtyard without entering the house the main entrance opens to the courtyard. Another reason is the privacy and psycho-social domain. Guests greeting and invitation them into the house are made in the courtyard. The houses having the courtyards in the L shaped use the parcel more efficiently than those with courtyards in the rectangular or square shapes and ensure to receive maximum sunlight (Ekim, pp.19).

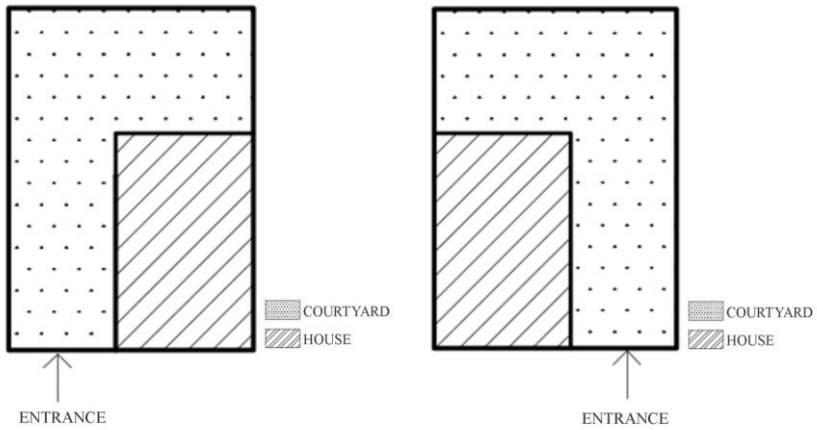


Figure 3.36. Plan types of two storey houses with entrances at left and/or right which open to the courtyard (A1 - A2 Plan Type) (S.Sevimbige, 2018)

The plan schemes of the houses with side entrances are different from those with the front entrances. In the housing typology; the rooms are aligned side by side without a corridor or a hall in most of the houses (Fig.3.37). Also the socio-economic factors influence the formation of the plan schemes of the houses. First the needed rooms are constructed, then new rooms are added and the house is enlarged according to the economic needs. Another reason for enlargement of the house is the addition of new rooms because of the increase of the number of the household.

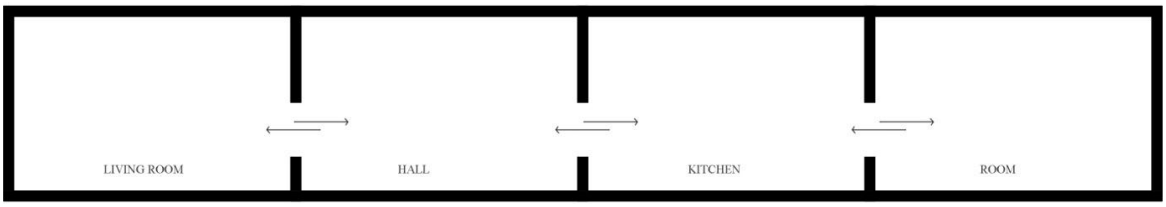


Figure 3.37. Plan types of the house with rooms aligned side by side (S.Sevimbige archive, 2018)

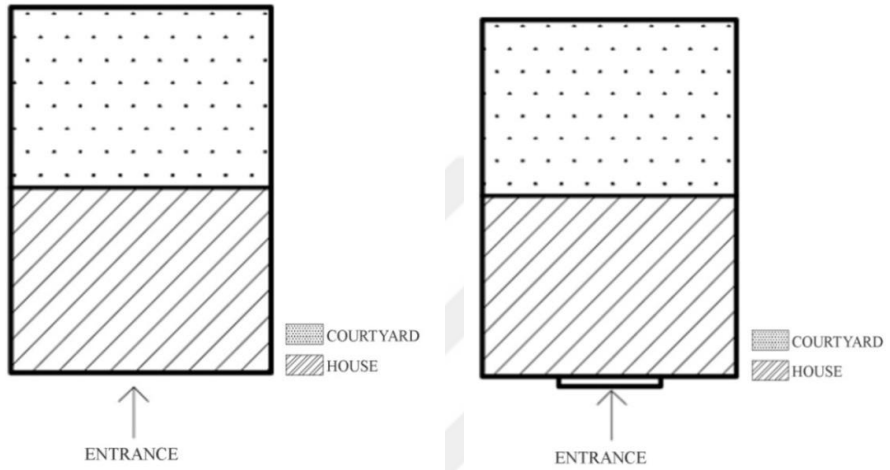
Space distribution of the houses with side entrances present similarity with the other types of Inner Castle houses. On the ground floor there are, a living room (salon) a hall, stairs and a kitchen. On the first floor, there are bedrooms and a corridor (entrance). In the configuration of the plans of the houses the inhabitans developed some systems according to their daily habits and lifestyles. One of those systems aims to benefit from the heat. The bedroom on the first floor is placed on top of the kitchen on the ground floor. Thus the heat diffused by oven in the kitchen is used for heating the room on the upper floor. Another system has been developed because of the lack of bathroom in the house. The space designed in a circular shape under the stairs is used as a shower room.

- *B1 and B2 Plan Types: With central entrance, two floor houses with or without bay windows*

Plan with central entrance and two floors is one of the most common plan types in Sığacık Inner Castle houses (Fig.3.38 - B1). In the houses without bay window, the plans of the ground floor and the first floor are the same. In that type the entrance is at the middle of the facade and opens directly to the house. That type of housing presents similarity with the plans of the native Greeks' houses[13]. The courtyards of

[13] For Greek Houses look at: Richard Clogg, A Concise History of Greece, 2nd edn. (Cambridge: Cambridge University, 2002)
Çelebi, Ç. Lara, Konut ve Göç : Greek Houses in Kayseri in the 19th Century (Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi, 2017)

the houses with central entrances are at the backside of the houses and the exit to the courtyard is made through a door located under the stairs. Where the stairs are opposite the entrance. There are two rooms at the both sides of the hallway. One of the rooms is used as kitchen and the other is used as living room. When the upper floor is reached by climbing up the wooden spiral stairs, two bedrooms are observed at both sides of the corridor (entrance). Bathroom and toilet are in the courtyard as it is in the other types of plan. But in some restored new buildings either the bathroom and toilet are taken into the house or moved to a nearer position.



B1 – without bay window B2 – with bay window

Figure 3.38. Plan typology of the house with middle entrance, with and without bay window (B1 - B2 Plan Type) (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

In the house with middle entrance and bay window (Fig.3.38-B2) there is a sitting space at the hall just above the entrance. Stairs are opposite the entrance as it is in the houses without bay window and the courtyard is at the backside of the house. On the ground floor there are two rooms on both sides of the hall, a kitchen and a living room whereas there are two bedrooms at the both sides of the corridor (Fig.3.39). Bathroom and toilet are in the courtyard. But they are taken into the house in some restored houses, or they are left in the courtyard in some houses. Today, the bathrooms and toilets of the most of the houses are in the courtyard.

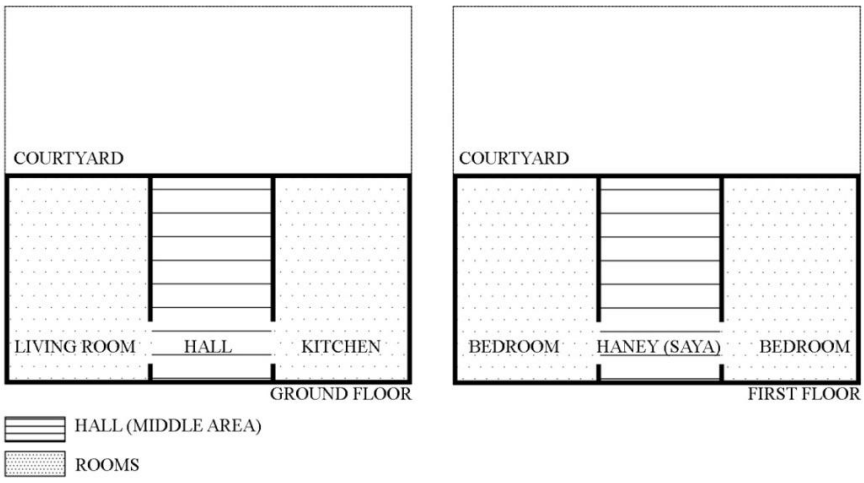


Figure 3.39. Plan layout of the house with central entrance without bay window (S.Sevimbige archive, 2018)

- *C Plan Type: two floor house with entrance through the courtyard*

This is not a frequent plan typology observed in Inner Castle, it is observed in some old houses. The plan scheme of the houses of that type are the same as the plan type (B1) of the houses with middle entrance without bay window. The only difference is the position of the courtyard in front of the building instead of the backside, the entrance is provided through the courtyard (Fig.3.40). The courtyards of some houses of that plan typlogy are interlaced with the courtyards of the neighbor parcels (Fig.3.40)

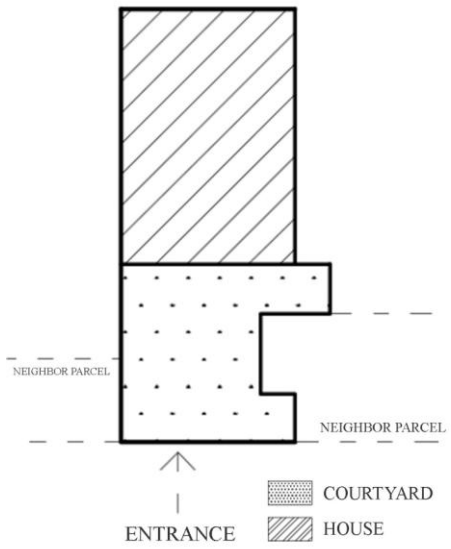


Figure 3.40. Plan of a house with an entrance through a courtyard (C Plan Type) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2018

CHAPTER 4
ANALYSIS OF THE INNER CASTLE HOUSES

In this chapter of the study an analysis of the existing state of the Inner Castle houses was made. 11 houses selected amongst from the Inner Castle according to the following criteria were analysed in details with support of the photographs, drawings, measured drawings, maps, literature review and interviews with the owners of the houses. Plans, floor-ceiling-wall materials, storey heights, courtyards, stairs and other interior spaces elements (doors, windows, fireplaces etc.) are analyzed. Sığacık Castle houses are evaluated within the context of socio-cultural factors, traditional and local elements, influences of Cittaslow philosophy on the housing texture. When the socio-cultural structures of the houses are examined the cultural specific elements determined by Rapoport (1983) are observed. Within that framework the inner spaces of the houses are examined under the taking into account the ethnical-religious characteristics, family and kinship structures, manners and customs, social identities, behavioral- non-verbal communication systems, privacy and psycho-social area habits, domestic activities of the owners of the houses. At the end of the analysis and evaluations the reflections of the regional and local structure of the inner spaces of the houses are revealed. The following criteria were observed in the selection of the sample houses:

- Easy communication with resident owners and access to interiors,
- Existence of the original cultural elements,
- Differences of the time intervals of their construction years (76% of the buildings are 90-100 years old and 24% are 30-60 years old) (Fig.4.5),
- Including different typologies (The selected dwellings have got 7 different plan schemes)
- The owners of the houses were born and raised in Seferihisar/Sığacık (Fig.4.8),
- They are in two different categories with regard to their construction places on and

in the fortification walls of the castle (Fig.4.7) (While four dwellings are constructed on the fortification walls and eight buildings are constructed in the fortification walls)

- Their different utilization purposes; they have got three different functions: place of business, place of business + house and house (Fig.4.4) (five houses, three places of business + houses, three places of business),
- Being in two different categories according to the application or non-application of the sanitization project (Fig.4.9) (While five of the selected houses were included in the sanitization project, six of them were not included.)

Table 4.1. Properties of the samples in Sığacık Inner Castle District (S. Sevimbige archieve)

PROPERTIES OF THE SAMPLE	COMMUNICATION WITH RESIDENT OWNERS AND ACCESS TO INTERIORS	EXISTENCE OF THE AUTHENTIC CULTURAL ELEMENTS	DIFFERENCES OF THE TIME OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION YEARS	DIFFERENT TYPOLOGIES	OWNERS OF THE HOUSES WERE BORN AND RAISED IN SIGACIK	TWO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES WITH REGARD TO THEIR CONSTRUCTION ON AND IN THE WALLS OF THE CASTLE
Case 1. Bahise Sakallıoğlu's House 130th Str. no.5	✓	✓	1920s	✓	✓	In the walls of the Castle
Case 2. Mustafa Orşahin 129th Str. Liman Avenue	✓	✓	1920s	✓	✓	On the walls of the Castle
Case 3. İrfan Kozan 129th Street No.19	✓	✓	1920s	✓	✓	In the walls of the Castle
Case 4. Mehmet Turnalı 128th Street No.2	✓	x	1940s	✓	✓	In the walls of the Castle
Case 5. Empty House 131st Street No: 13/1	✓	x	1970s	✓	x	On the walls of the Castle
Case 6. İnci Hanım "Gözleme" (Turkish Pancake) House 128th street no.6	✓	✓	1920s	✓	✓	In the walls of the Castle
Case 7. Fikri Öndeş Kapari Café 128th street no:25	✓	✓	1950s	✓	✓	In the walls of the Castle
Case 8. Şengül/Bülent Sülük's House (Kavak Yelleri Enterprise) 128th street no.1/1	x	x	1920s	✓	✓	On the walls of the Castle
Case 9. Dört Element Boutique Hotel 133rd street no.6/1	✓	✓	1920s	✓	✓	In the walls of the Castle
Case 10. Villa Teos Guest House (Melahat Yorulmaz) 128th street no.26	✓	✓	1920s	✓	x	In the walls of the Castle
Case 11. Antik Hotel – 129th street no.38	✓	x	1980s	✓	x	On the walls of the Castle

4.1. Assessment of the Existing Situation

In the Inner Castle area, the houses have been started to be transformed to places of businesses since 2012 because of the Cittaslow's influence. Thus the buildings in the Inner Castle area started to exhibit a large variety of functions, after the rehabilitation project the houses acquired some new functions such as, hotel – pension - guest house (39%), café-restaurant (37%) and different shops (Fig.4.1). But some part of the houses were not affected by that transformation and today there are also houses which continue to be used as houses (12%) (Atalan, 2003).

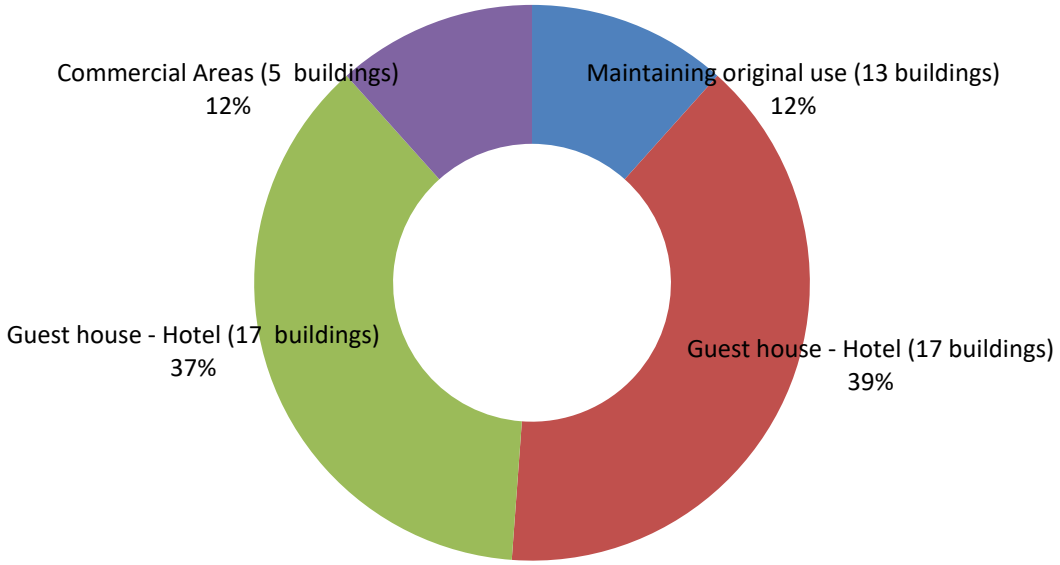


Figure 4.1. Sığacık Inner Castle area, distribution of dwelling functions (S.Sevimbige archive, 2018)

The houses are grouped on the Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Sığacık Inner Castle according to their functions (Fig.4.2). Despite their different functions dwellings in Inner Castle Area of Sığacık constitute the urban site texture as a whole. In order to reveal the variety the houses with different functions and different typologies were selected. 128th Str. – 129th Str. – 130th Str. – 133rd Str. spreading inwards from the Ayasuluk Gate of the Castle and Harbour Street constituted the basis for selection of the houses (Fig.4.3). By selecting the adjacent streets the variety of the plans were examined. The selected types of the dwellings are house, house+café, hotel/guest house (Fig.4.4.).

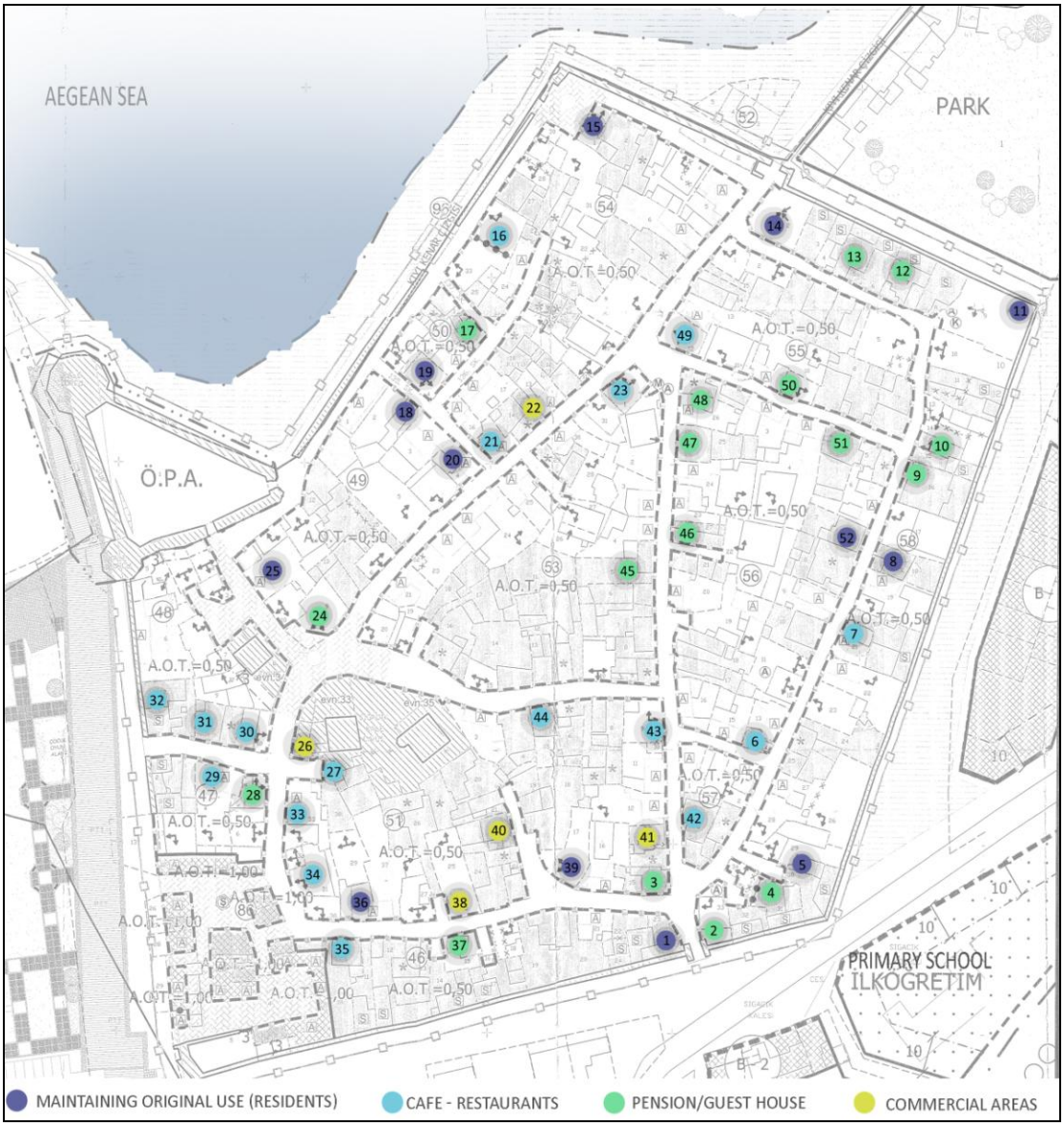


Figure 4.2. Classification of the dwellings in Inner Castle area according to their utilisation **(**Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2017) (Appendix, p:165-175)

Figure 4.3. Distribution of the analyzed houses, Sığacık Inner Castle area (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018).

In order to analyze cultural properties of the houses, the oldest and the least modified buildings were researched and found. On the other hand, the recently built houses and hotels were examined for understanding the difference between the old and the new and making an assessment to see whether the cultural sustainability is possible or not (Dwellings built in the period 1918 - 1988) (Fig.4.5).

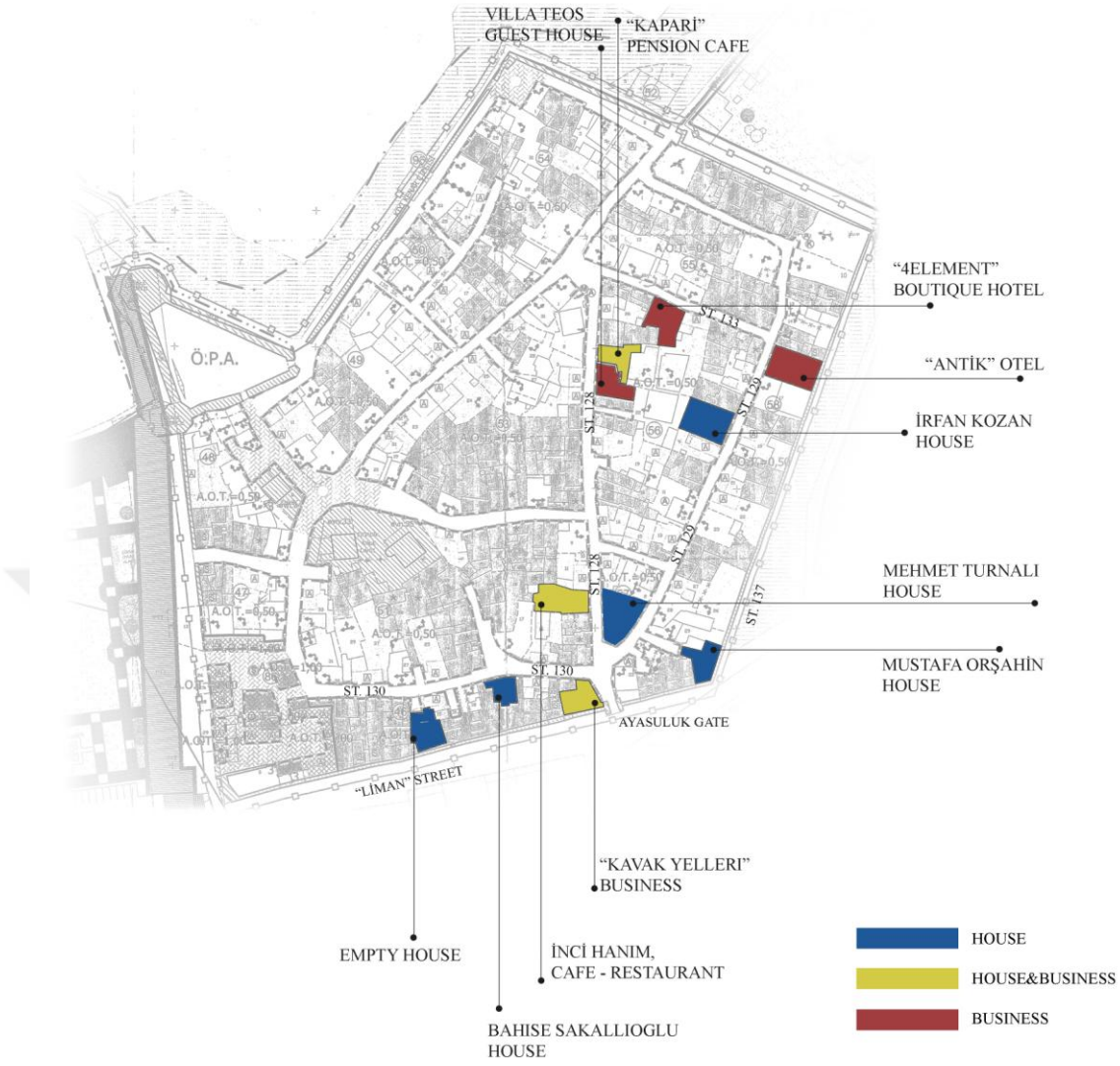


Figure 4.4. Utilisation purposes of the analyzed houses, Sığacık Inner Castle area (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018).

When the houses of the Inner Castle are analyzed according to their functions three groups are observed: house, house + business, place of business (Fig.4.4). After the Cittaslow title some of the houses were transformed into the places of business and their plans were modified. Some of the owners of the business places conserved the original structures of their houses whereas some others modified or renewed them. When the construction years of the houses in the Inner Castle area were researched it was found that they vary from 30 to 100 years (1918-1988)[1] (Fig.4.5). There are some houses conserving completely their states for 100 years in Inner Castle.

In addition to the houses conserving their original state also there are re-constructed and modifies houses. The houses conserving their original states reflect the local architectural and interior space features. Therefore when the inner spaces are examined the houses conserving their local characteristics are preferred in selection of the exemplary houses (Fig.4.6).

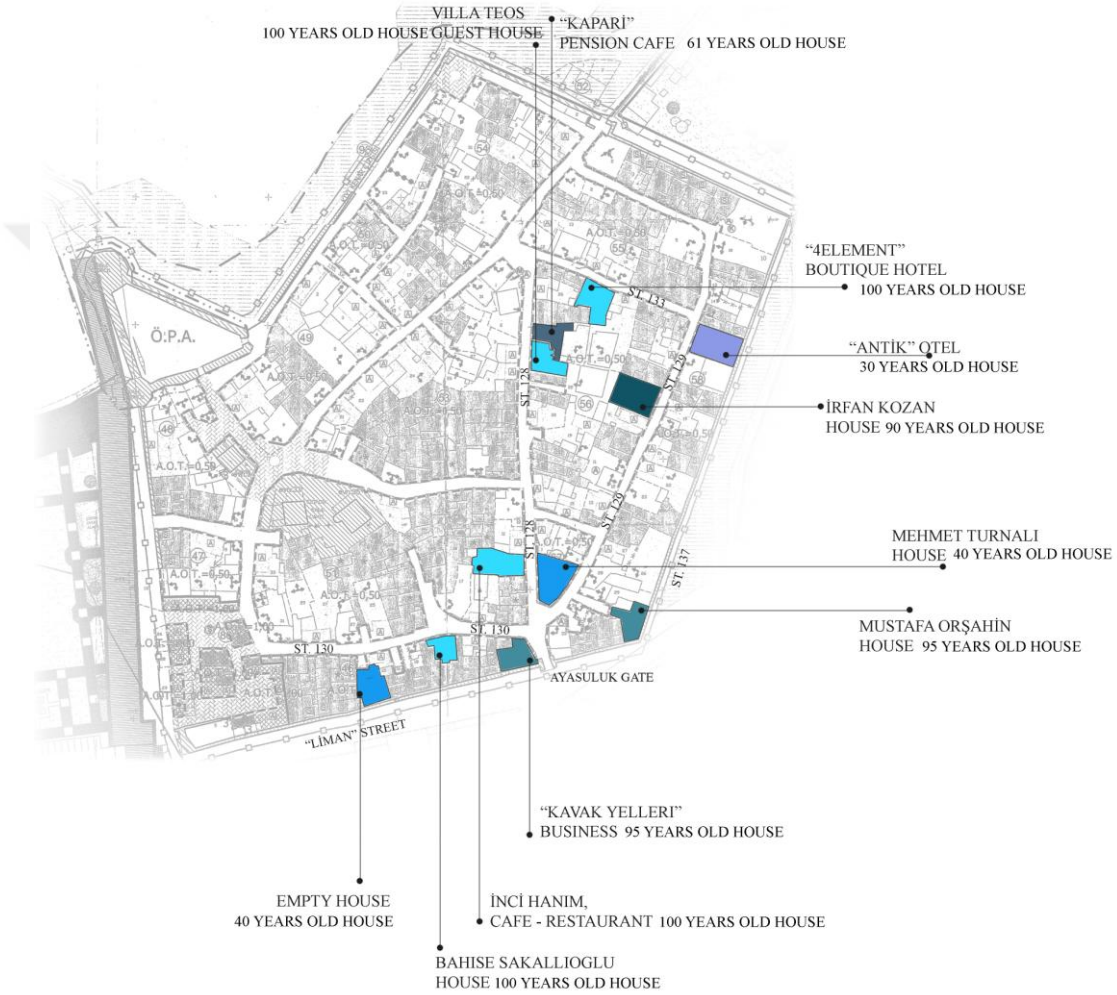


Figure 4.5. Analyzed houses according to the year of their construction (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018).

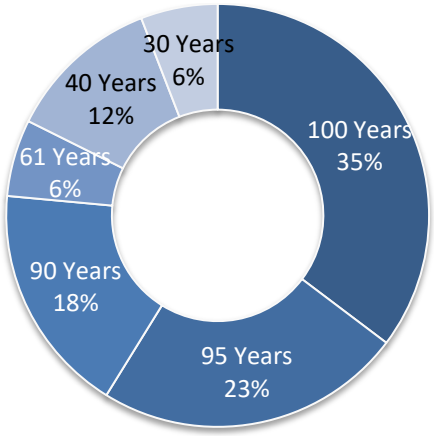


Figure 4.6. Distribution of the analyzed houses in Sığacık Inner Castle according to the year of construction (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017-18)

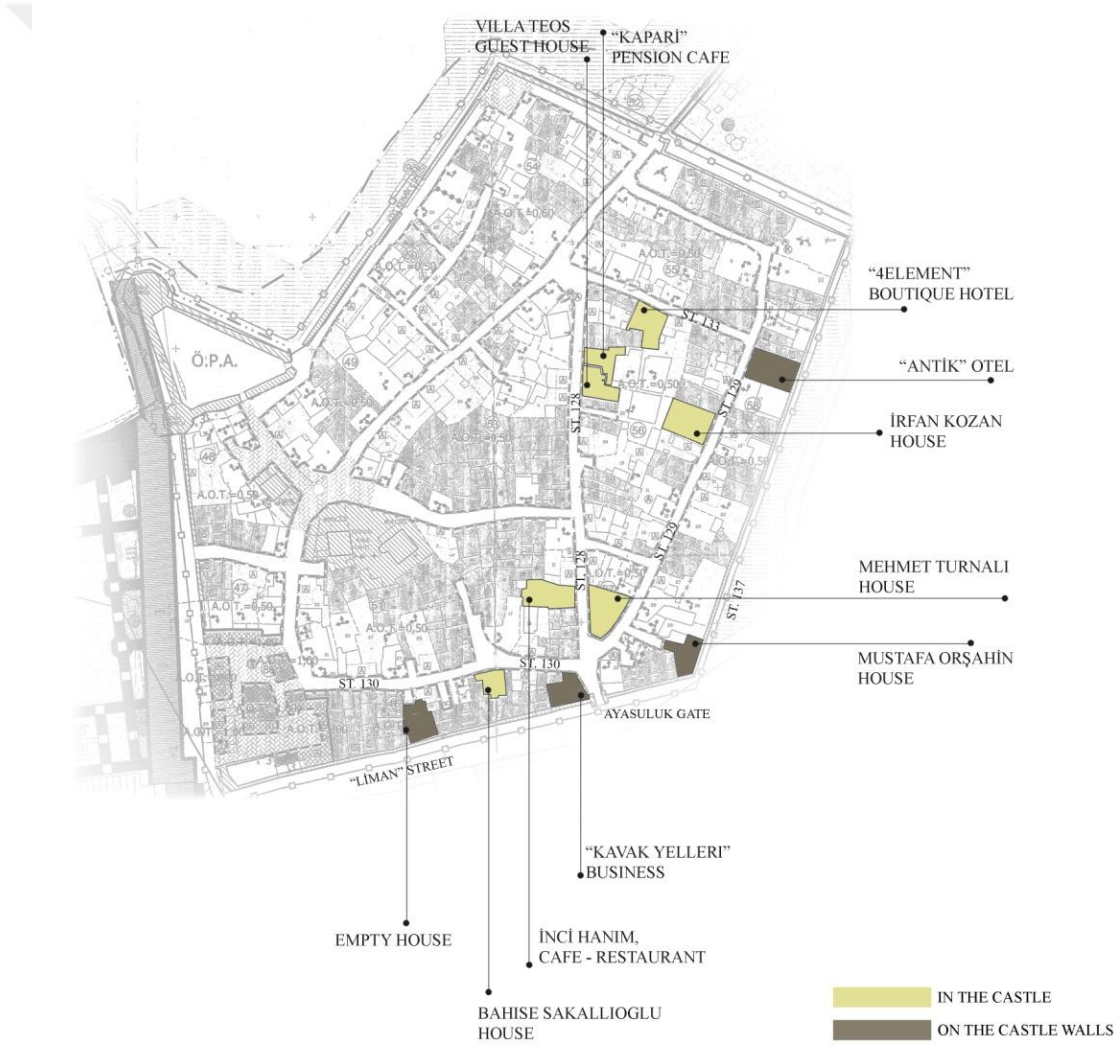


Figure 4.7. Locations of the analysed houses showing whether they are on or inside the fortification walls (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018).

Four of the selected houses are constructed on the fortification walls. When the plans of the houses built on and in the fortification walls, it is seen that they are not different. But courtyards and positioning of the houses on the fortification walls are different from those constructed in the fortification walls.

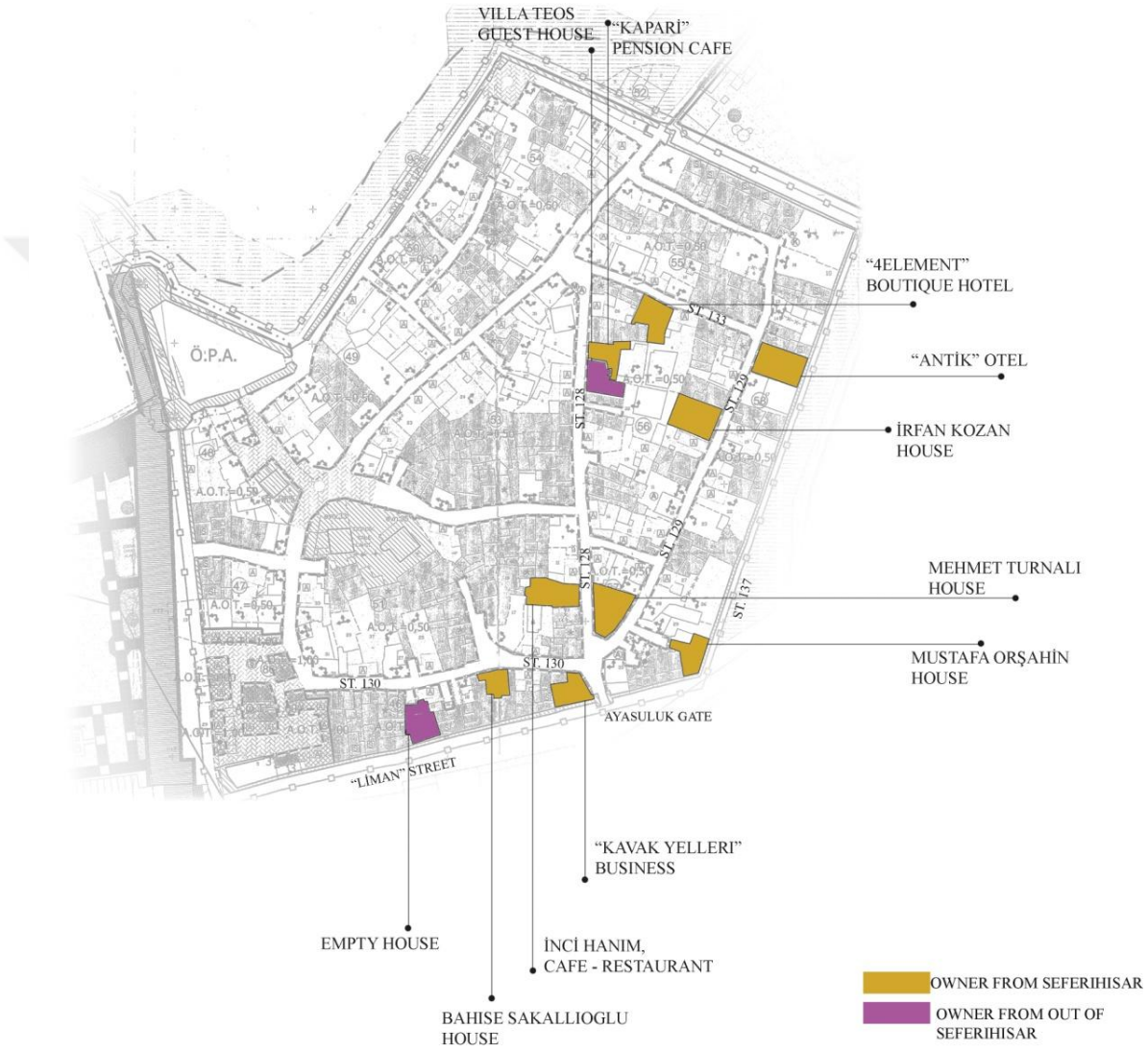


Figure 4.8. Ownerships of the analysed houses, Sığacık Inner Castle, (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018)

Rapoport (1983) describes ethnic structures, family-kinship structures, status, privacy concepts, domestic activities, food habits, behavioral-non-verbal communication methods and cultural structures in the direction of cultural specific elements. The understanding indigenous to the region in which the owners of the houses born and raised and adopted its cultures and traditions plays an important role in shaping the houses. The owners of houses born and raised in Sığacık have a different approach in mode of utilisation of the houses originating from the habits and family structures with respect to those coming from places other than İzmir who have adopted the cultures of other regions. The cultural origins of the owners of the houses which were modified for functional purposes have great importance in the analysis of the interior spaces of the houses.

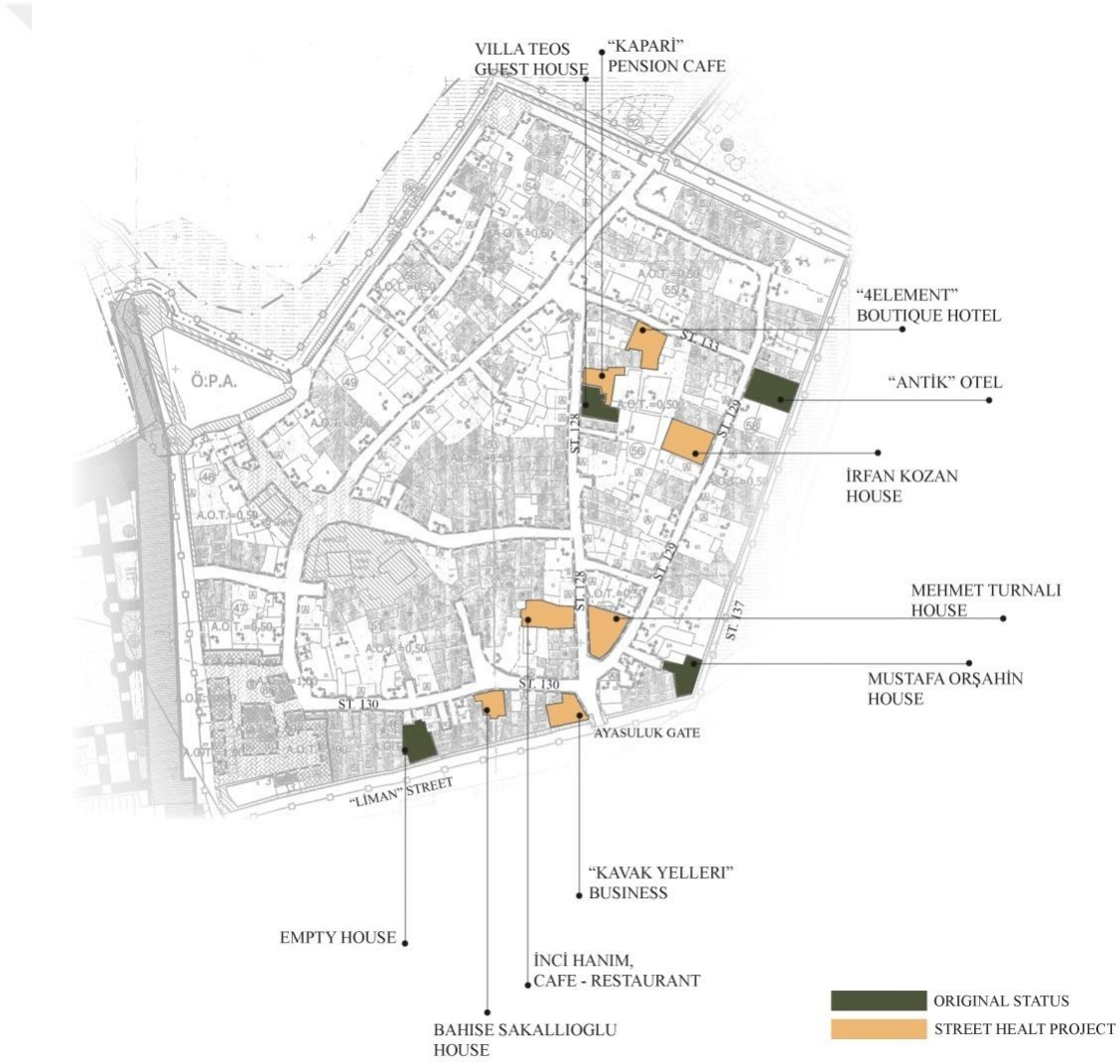


Figure 4.9. Classification of the analyzed houses according to the Rehabilitation Project (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018)

After implementation of the rehabilitation project in the Inner Castle area in 2012, facades of the houses became similar to each other. Some houses were not included in the sanitization project, their original facades were conserved, some other houses were re-constructed and different facade designs were developed. The sanitization project affected the general view of the Inner Castle Area but had no effect on the plan layouts. By taking into account factors causing to modifications in the houses of the inner castle area; the typologies, functions, materials, courtyards, stairs and interior space elements are examined in the following pages of the chapter.

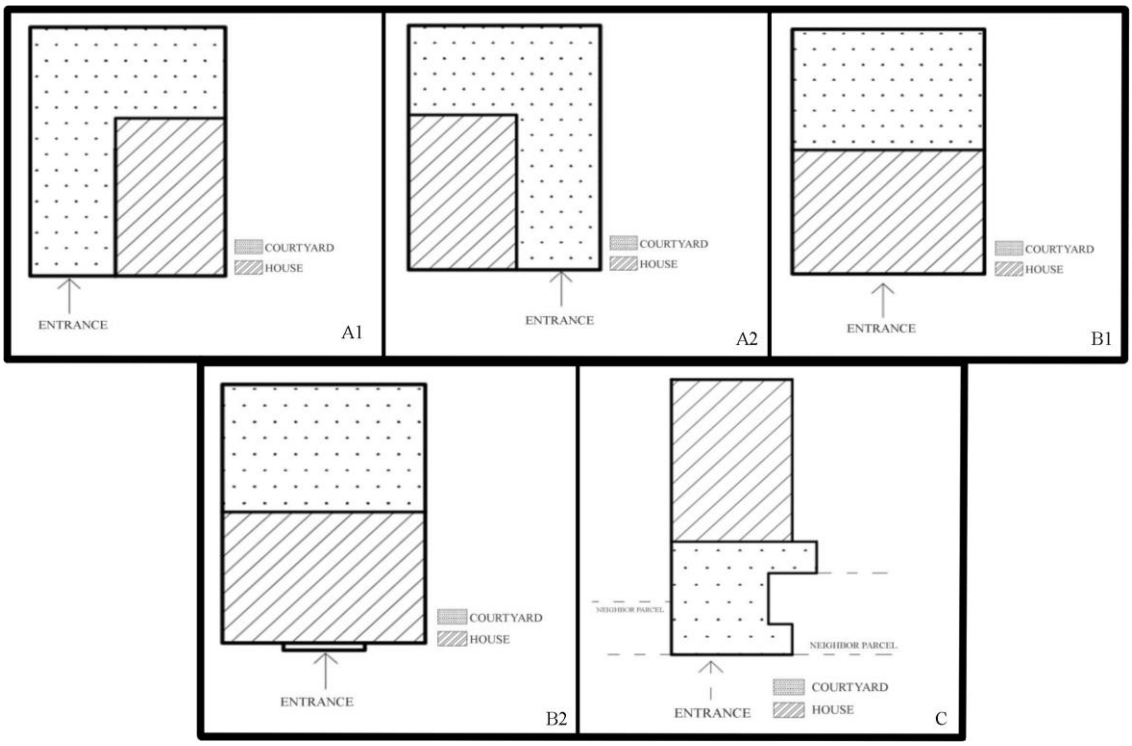


Figure 4.10. Housing typologies of Sığacık Inner Castle area (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

Analysis of the Houses in Inner Castle Area: The houses are analyzed in three categories as follows: the houses with the function of house (five houses), houses with the function of house and business place (three houses) and the houses with the function of business place (three houses).

4.1.1. The Cases Selected from Residential Use

Case 1. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House – 130th Street No.5

Case 2. Mustafa Orşahin House – 129th Street Liman Caddesi

Case 3. İrfan Kozan House – 129th Street No.19

Case 4. Mehmet Turnalı House – 128th Street

Case 5. Empty House – 131th Street No.13/1

Figure 4.11. Houses conserving the house function (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018)

4.1.1.1. Bahise Sakallıoğlu's House – 130th Street. No.5

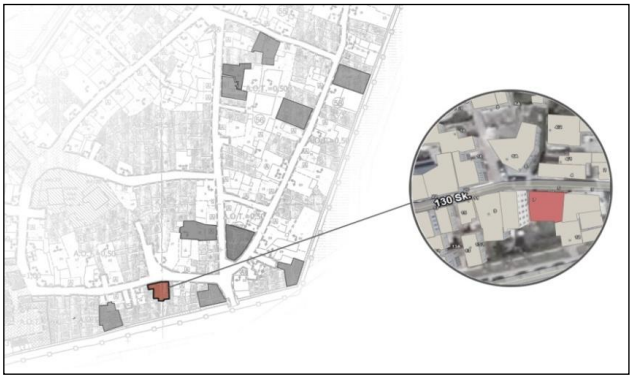


Figure 4.12. Location of Bahise Sakallıoğlu House in Sığacık Inner Castle (İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi 3 Boyutlu Kent Rehberi, 2018)

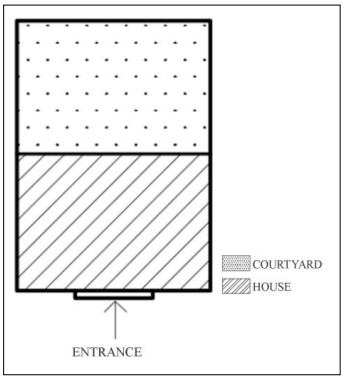


Figure 4.13. B2 house plan typology

Figure 4.14. a. Bahise Sakallioğlu House 130th Street Facade (View A); **b.,c.** Sakallıoğlu's House (2008-2013) (Citysurf Globe) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

The house positioned near the Ayasuluk Gate is on the 130th Street. (Fig.4.12). The two-storey house having the B2 plan typology is about 100 years old (1920s) (Fig.4.13). The masonry house is made of adobe bricks. Bahise Sakallıoğlu who is 90 years old has been living in that house for 65 years. (Interview with Bahise Sakallıoğlu, 18.11.2017). The bay window on the facade was added to the original building afterwards. The sanitization project was applied onto the facade. The house is protected in its original form. There are four rooms; two of them are on the ground floor and the other two are on the first floor. Stairs are located opposite the main door of the house with centered entrance (Fig.4.16.a). On the ground floor, the kitchen is on the right of the hall (Fig.4.17) and there is a living room on the left (Fig.4.18)

whereas the toilet is in the courtyard. The door to courtyard is opened from the living room (Fig.4.19.a). Also another room constructed afterwards take place in the courtyard (Fig.4.19.b).

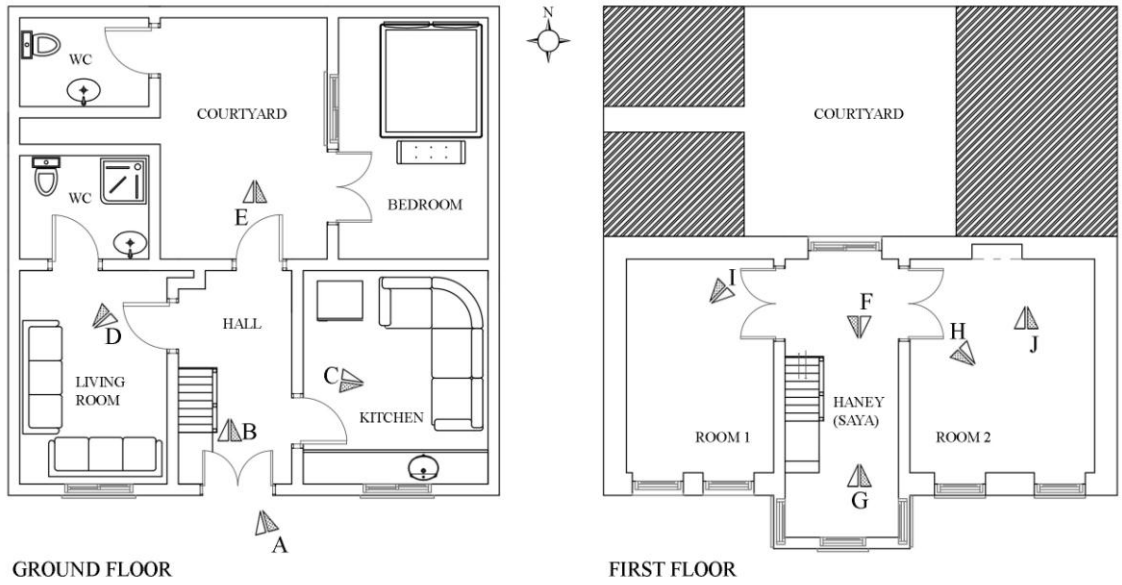


Figure 4.15. Ground and first floor plans of Bahise Sakallıoğlu House (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-1. *Stairs*: Stairs are opposite the main door. Instead of spiral stairs employed in most of the houses in Sığacık Inner Castle area the straight stairs with single banister are used in that house (Fig.4.16.a.b). Material of the stairs is solid wood and provides integrity with the materials used in the interior spaces. The house is protected in its original form since the construction.

Figure 4.16. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House ground floor **a.b.** Entrance hall, Stairs (View B); **c.d.** Fuse box and alcove on the wall of the entrance hall; **e.** Ceiling details of the entrance hall (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.17. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House ground floor **a.,b**. Kitchen (View C); **c.** Ceiling details of the kitchen (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.18. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House ground floor **a.,b.,c.** Living room (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017) (View D)

Case-1. Courtyard: The courtyard of the house constructed in B2 plan typology is at the backside. There is a toilet, a warehouse and a room, which have been constructed afterwards and used as a bedroom, in the courtyard.The courtyard is not used actively today. But in the past the activities such as livestocks breeding, drying vegetables, producing tomato paste/tarhana and hosting guests has been made in the courtyard Fig. 4.19).

Figure 4.19. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House ground floor **a.** Exit door to courtyard; **b.** Entrance of additional room in; **c.,d.** Warehouse and toilet in the courtyard (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.20. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House **e., f.** View of the upper floor wall containing "haney" from the courtyard and roof details (*haney: parts of the house between the floors, hall) (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.21. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House first floor **a.** Stairs; **b.,c.** Haney (saya), bay window; **d.** Haney (saya) and window details (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Case-1. Construction System and Materials : The house is a masonry house made of adobe bricks. Walls are built-up walls[1.] The bay window added to the first floor is made of concrete. The main doors (entrance door and exit door to courtyard) is made of iron, inner doors and windows are made of wood. (Fig.4.14.a, 4.19.a). The wooden windows on the facade were replaced with pvc windows during the rehabilitation project implementation in 2012 (Fig.4.14). That replacement deformed the original view of the house. The material used in the floor and in the ceiling is natural wood.

Figure 4.22. Bahise Sakallıoğlu House first floor: Room 1 **a.** Door details; **b.** Room (I); **c.,d, e.** Electric switch, door lock details and alcove (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Case-1. Interior Space Elements : Electricity switches continued to be used in houses for 85 years (Fig.4.22.c), iron handles and locks of wooden doors (Fig.4.22.d). Alcoves on the walls are used as storage areas (Fig.4.22.e). The wooden doors in the

interior spaces are made of solid wood and have got double wings (Fig.4.22, 4.23). The doors are equipped with old fashioned latchkey systems made of iron (Fig.4.22.d). The width of the doors with double shutters is 150 cm, their height is 196 cm. Where the height of the storey is 247cm. In windows, the double wing wooden shutters are used for security and privacy purposes (Fig.4.14. a).

Figure 4. 23. First Floor **a.** Room2; **b**. Room (H); **c.,d.,e.** Door with two wings, alcove and wooden floor details (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

4.1.1.2. Mustafa Orşahin House – 129th Street Liman Avenue

Figure 4.24. Location of Mustafa Orşahin House in Sığacık Kaleiçi

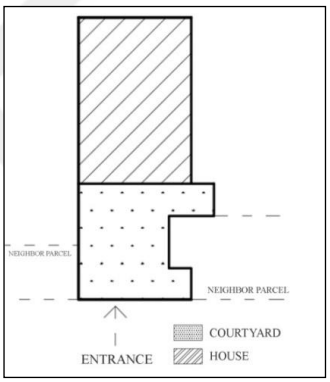


Figure 4.25. House Plan Typology C

Figure 4.26. Mustafa Orşahin's House, **a.** entrances from Sığacık Liman Avenue; **b.** 129th Street (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

It was constructed about 95 years ago (1920s). The house is made of adobe bricks and water carried from the sea (Interview with M.Turnalı, 12th November 2017). Sea shells are observed on the exterior walls of the house (Fig.4.28.e). The house is not constructed on the fortification walls but one of its entrances is opened on the castle wall. That entrance is on the Sığacık Port Avenue (Fig.4.26.a). The other entrance opens to the 129th Street (Fig.4.26.b).

The house has two floors and is positioned at the corner of the courtyard. Toilet and kitchen are in the courtyard. There are one room on the ground floor and two rooms on the first floor. Structure of its plan shows similarities to the houses with centered entrances. Stairs are opposite to the entrance door and the room on the ground floor is on the right of the entrance (Fig.4.32.e, g). The rooms on the first floor are at the both side of the hall and they are used as bedrooms. At the same time, a banister[1] is placed between the stairs and wall (Fig.4.33.a).

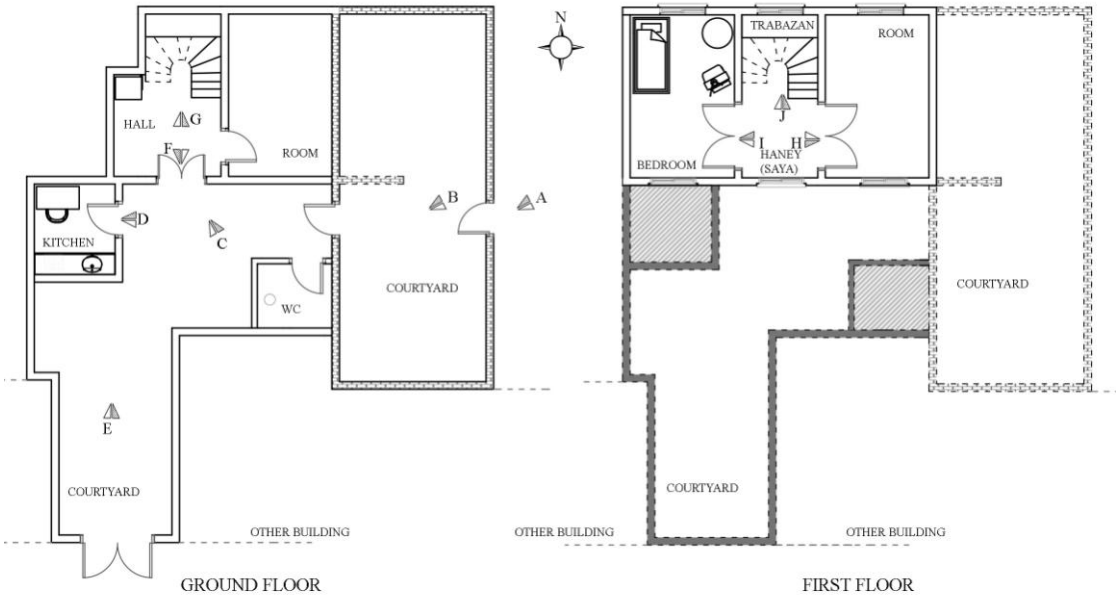


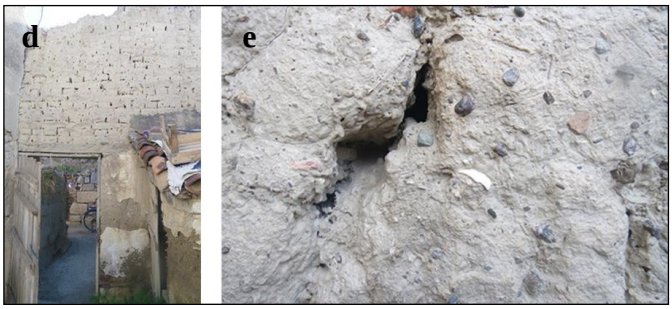
Figure 4.27. Mustafa Orşahin House, ground and first floor plans (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-2. Construction System and Materials: It was constructed by using adobes and bonding timber system. (Fig. 4.26.a., 4.28, 4.29). The entrance door is made of iron (Fig. 4.29.a), whereas the doors of the interior spaces are made of wood (4.34, 4.35). Floor and ceiling of the interior spaces are covered by wood (4.33. e).

Because it is not included in the house rehabilitation project its windows are still wooden windows and they are used in their original forms.

Case-2. Courtyard: The house in C plan typology was constructed at the corner of a large courtyard. The courtyard consists of two parts (Fig.4.28, 29). The door opened on the fortifications walls provides entrance to the first courtyard. Where the second courtyard is entered through the door on the wall of the first courtyard (Fig.4.28.b.,d). The second courtyard has got also a second door opening to the Inner Castle. The large courtyard implies that the proprietors had dealed with bovine breeding. Toilet and kitchen are in the courtyard. But the toilet stayed under quite primitive conditions (Fig.4.30.c, d).

Figure 4.28. Mustafa Orşahin's House **a.** Entrance of the house (Liman Aveue) (View A); **b.,c.** Courtyard (View B) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)



d. courtyard; **e.** exterior wall detail (S. Sevimbige archive, 2017

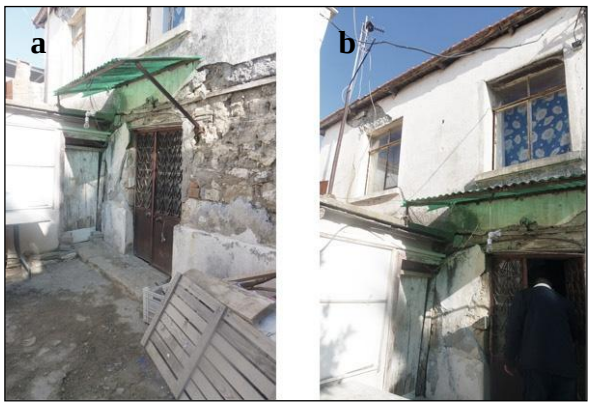


Figure 4.29. Mustafa Orşahin's House **a.,b.,** Courtyard (View C) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

d.,e., Courtyard (View E) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.30. Mustafa Orşahin's House **a.,b.** Kitchen entrance and kitchen (View D); **c.,d.,** Toilet entrance and toilet (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.31. Mustafa Orşahin's House **a., b**.courtyard door details; **c.,d.** adobe wall and bonding timber system (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.32. Mustafa Orşahin's House ground floor **a., b., c., d**.Entrance door and ceiling - wall details (View F) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

e. Ground floor room door; **f.,g.** Under-stairs and stairs (View G)
(S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Case-2. Stairs : Spiral stairs which is a common characterstics of Inner Castle houses are opposite to the entrance door (Fig.4.33.b). Its material is solid wood and provides integrity with the interior space materials. They have been protected in their original form since the construction date.

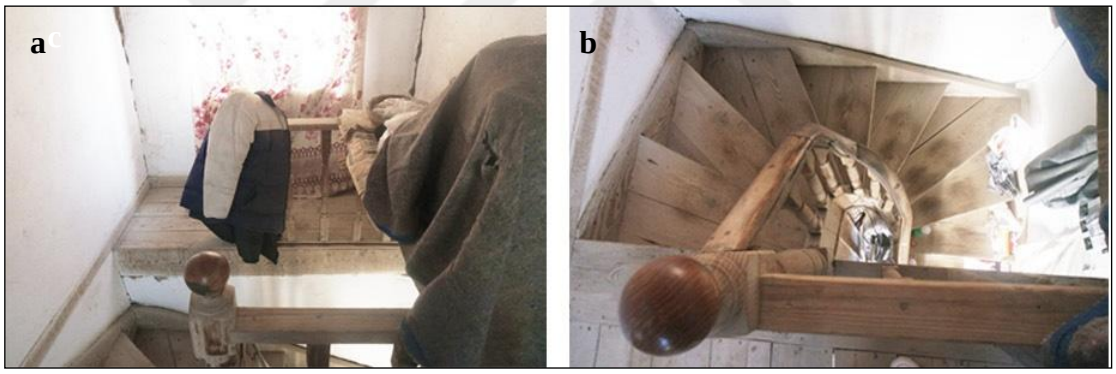
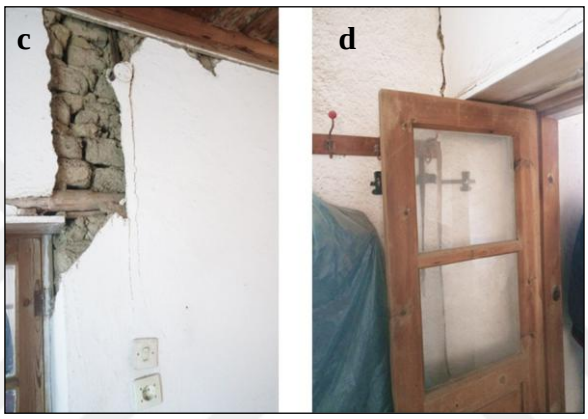


Figure 4.33. Mustafa Orşahin's House first floor **a.** Banister (trabazan / drabazan); **b.** Stairs (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

c. Stairs; **d., e.** Hall (haney/saya), first floor room (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.34. Mustafa Orşahin's House first floor **a.** Room entrance (H); **b.** Roof (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)



c.,d. Room wall and door details (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Case-2. Interior Space Elements: The wooden doors of the interior spaces remained unchanged until present. On the ground floor there is a door with single wing (Fig.4.32.e) whereas the doors on the first floor have two wings and windows (Fig.4.34.a,35.a). Curtains are used on the windows of those doors for privacy purposes. There is a banister on the first floor (Fig.4.33.a). Because the banister functions as a small balcony it is not used as a sitting space. Because no repair is made in the interior spaces all the elements are original.

Figure 4.35. Mustafa Orşahin's House first floor **a.** Room entrance (View I); **b.,c.,d.** Room (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

4.1.1.3. İrfan Kozan House – 129th Street No.19

Figure 4.36. Location of İrfan Kozan House in Sığacık Kaleiçi

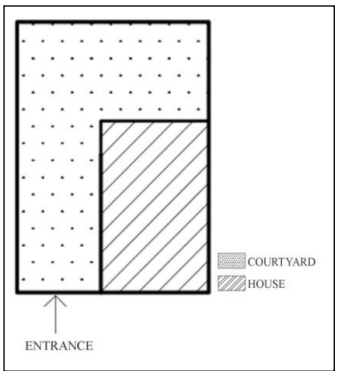


Figure 4.37. A1 House plan typology

The house on 129th Street was constructed about 90 years ago (1920s) (Fig.4.36). It has the plan typology (A1) which is the most common typology to the inner castel houses with entrances from the courtyard. Its facade was subjected to sanitization project. The wooden windows on the facade were replaced with wooden-like pvc windows (Fig.4.38). Other windows are original. The house was emptied to transform it into a pension on the day of interview (21st December 2017). Except the renewal of interior spaces materials and opening a door to toilet from the kitchen no modification was made in the house. The main entrance opens to the hall (Fig.4.41). There s a living room on the right of the hall and the kitchen is on the left (Fig.4.42).

Figure 4.38. İrfan Kozan House 129th Street no19 **a., b.** 2018; **c., d.** 2008-2013 (CitySurf Globe) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

A passage was provided from the kitchen to toilet/bathroom. That passage was constructed about 30 years ago (Interview with İ. Kozan, 21st December 2017). The

materials of the kitchen were renewed at the same date.The stairs ascending to the first floor are just opposite the entrance door. On the first floor there are two rooms used as bedrooms.

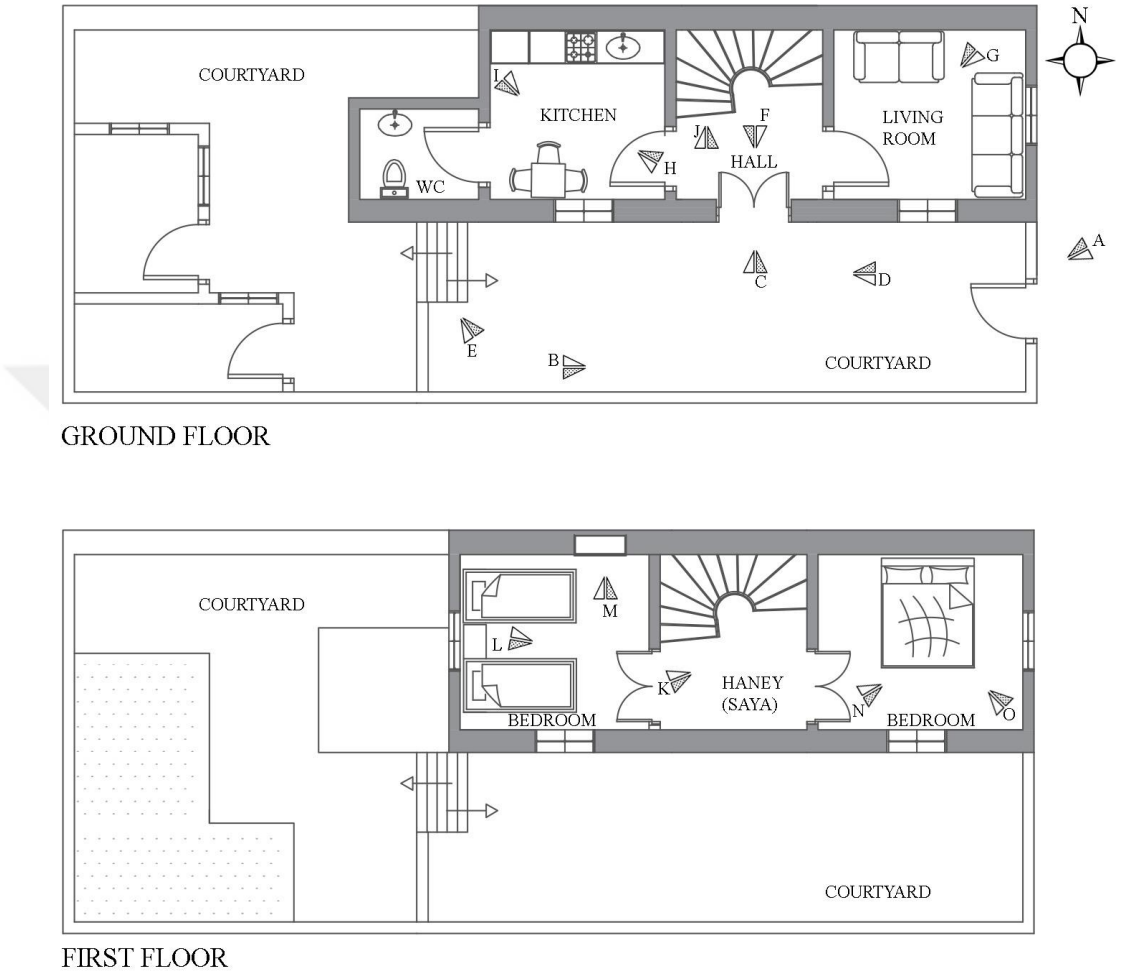


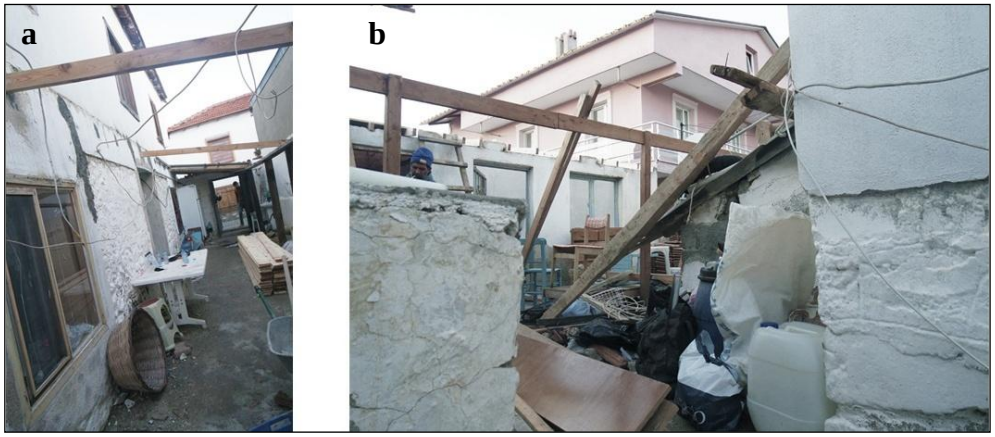
Figure 4.39. House (İrfan Kozan) Plans of ground floor and first floor (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-3. Construction System and Materials : It was constructed by using adobes and bonding timber system. The entrance door is made of iron (Fig.4.41.a), whereas the doors of the interior spaces are made of wood. The door of the single room on the ground floor is made of wood and has a single wing. (Fig.4.42.a). Whereas the doors on the first floor have got two wings and windows (Fig.4.44.a, 4.45.b,c). Curtains are used on the windows of those doors for privacy purposes. The house was subjected to the sanitization project.

The wooden windows on the facade were replaced with wooden-like pvc windows. Other windows are made of wood and continued to be used in the original forms. Floor and ceiling of the interior spaces are covered by wood (Fig.4.43, 4.44, 4.45). When it was renewed (about 30 years ago) the floor of the kitchen was covered with ceramic tiles, its walls covered with faience tiles and the ceiling is covered with white thin grooved pvc (Fig.4.42.d, e). The door of the kitchen opening to the toilet is a white pvc door. When the kitchen was renewed the ceiling of the room on the ground floor was covered with white pvc material and the floor of the hall was covered with ceramic tiles.

Case-3. Courtyard: The house in A1 plan typology has an entrance from the courtyard (Fig.4.40). The courtyard is in the L shape. The toilet is in the courtyard but by opening a door on the house the toiled is attached to the interior spaces. Two rooms are being constructed in the courtyard (8.11.2017) (Fig.4.40.d). Those rooms will be used as guest rooms after the house is transformed into a pension.

Figure 4.40 İrfan Kozan House **a.** 129th Street facade of the house (View a); **b.** courtyard (View B) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)



c., d. courtyard (View; d,e) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-3. Stairs: The spiral stairs which are common characteristics of Kaleiçi houses are employed also in İ. Kozan's house(Fig.4.41.c). Stairs are opposite to the entrance door. The circular space under the stairs had been used as bathroom until 60 years before today (Interview with İ. Kozan, 8.11.2017) (Fig.4.40.c).

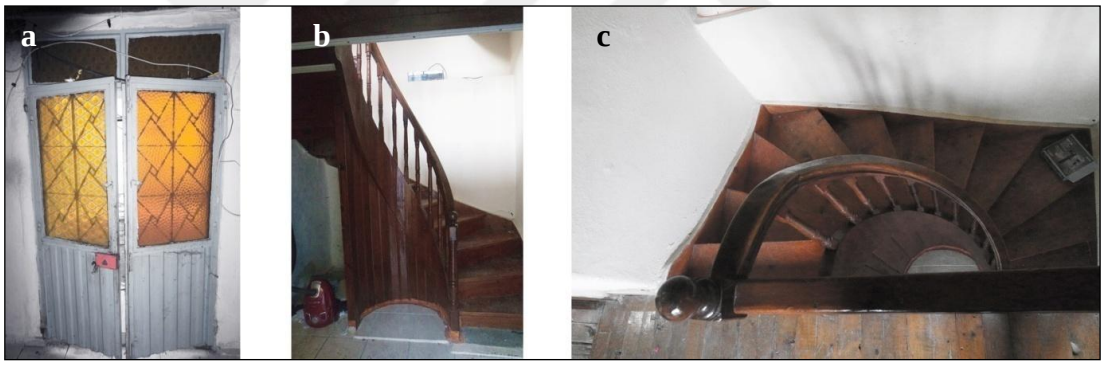


Figure 4.41. İrfan Kozan House ground floor **a.** House entrance door (View C); **b.,c.** Stairs (View J)(S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

d. stairs, banister details ; **e.** wooden floor details

Figure 4.42. İrfan Kozan House **a., b., c.** Ground floor room (View G) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

d.,e. Kitchen (View ; H,I) (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.43. İrfan Kozan House **a.** First floor stairs and banister (trabazan); **b.,c.** First floor, hall (haney/saya); **d.** First floor hall window details (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Case-3. Interior Space Elements : The windows other than those on the facade on the 129th Street are wooden windows and they are continued to be used in their original forms (Fig.4.44.f). The door of the room on the ground floor has a single wing whereas the door of the rooms on the first floor have two wings and windows on themselves. Those windows were closed by curtains for privacy purposes (Fig.4.45.b, c). The system “wardrobe in the wall” is not frequently observed in Inner

Castle houses but it is a local remedy and used in İ. Kozan's house (Fig.4.44. b, c). The wardrobe is closed by a cover composed of two wings and the same curtain system is used also on the cover of the wardrobe. In the house there are kitchen utensils from the 100 years past and the wardrobes from the past 55 years before today (Fig.4.42. c & Fig.4.44. d, e). On the first floor, a banister surrounds the stairs. The banister is made of the same wooden material as the stairs (Fig.4.43. a)

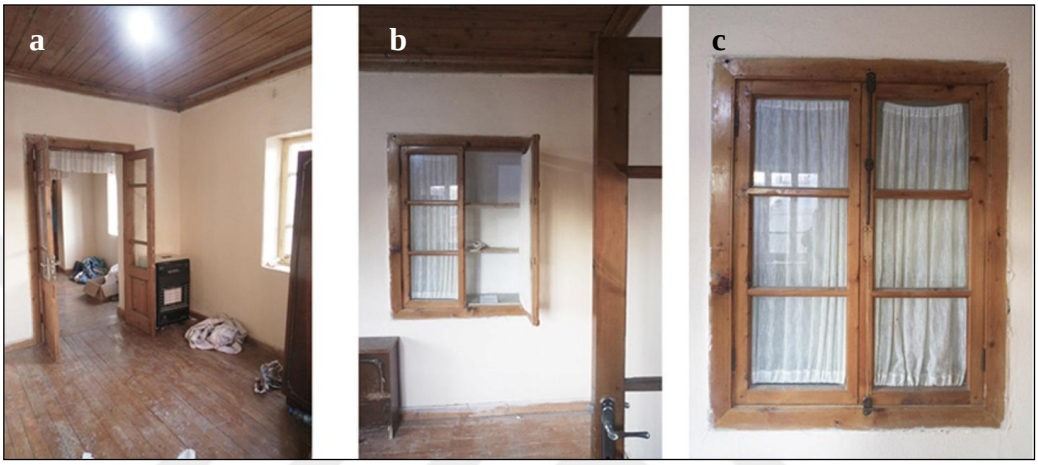


Figure 4.44 İrfan Kozan House **a.** first floor room (View L); **b. c.** Wardrobe in wall (View M) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

d, e. Interior space elements ; **f.** first floor room, two-wing window details (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.45 İrfan Kozan House **a, b.** first floor room 2; **c.** first floor room, two-wing door details
(S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

4.1.1.4. Mehmet Turnalı House– 128th Street No.2

Figure 4.46. Location of Mehmet Turnalı House in Sığacık Inner Castle

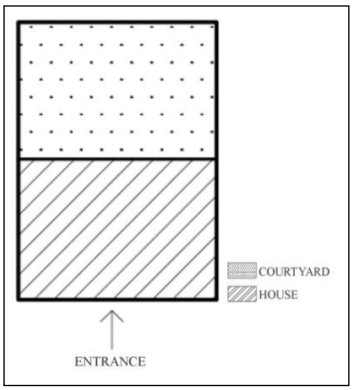


Figure 4.47. B1 house plan typology

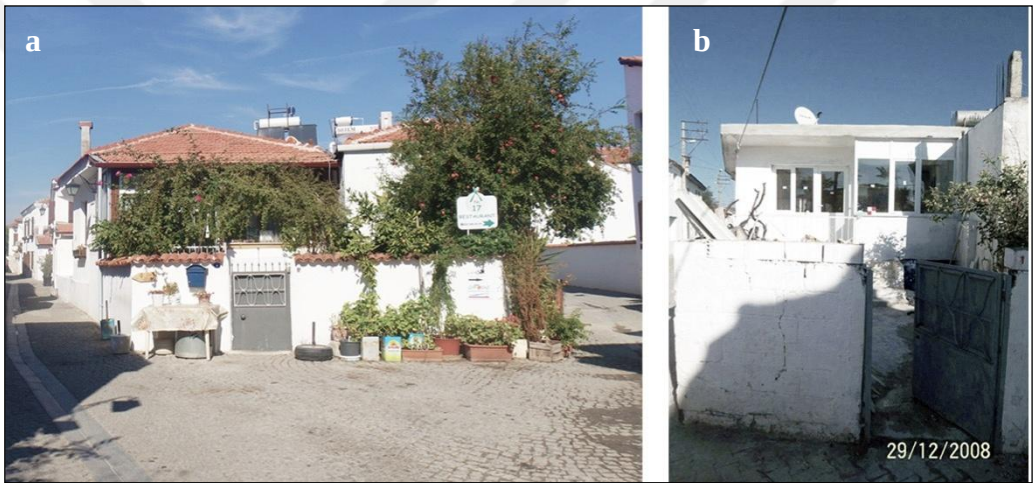


Figure 4.48. M. Turnalı's House 128th Street No: 2 **a.** 2017; **b.** 2008; **c.** 2008; **d.** 2013 (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018) (CitySurf Globe)

The house is on 128th Street in the Inner Castle and it is the opposite the Ayasuluk (Southern) (Fig.4.46). The construction year of the main building dates back to

1940s. The owner M. Turnalı was born in 1947 in that house. But the original house was pulled down in 1978 the new reinforced concrete building was constructed. The single storey house is 40 years old. Although M. Turnalı's house is one of the new houses in the Inner Castle, it was constructed in the direction of the specific element "privacy" because the owners were born and raised in Seferihisar and adopted its local culture. The house is in compliance with B1 plan typology - with centered entrance (Fig.4.47). Being a single storey house constitutes a different type with respect to other houses (Fig.4.49).

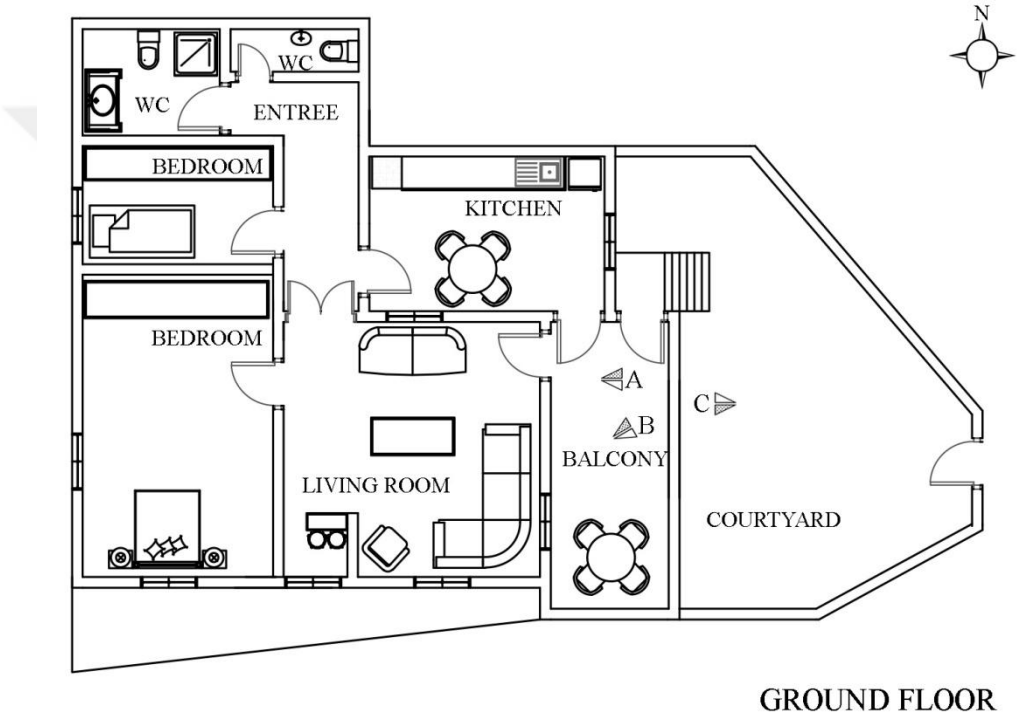


Figure 4.49. Mehmet Turnalı House ground floor plan (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

The house is entered through the courtyard. There is not a toilet or a kitchen in the courtyard but a counter and a sink were installed (Fig.4.50.c). After passing through the courtyard, there is a balcony to be reached by stairs and the house entrance is on that balcony (Fig.4.51.a). There are two different entrance doors. One of them opens to the living room and the other to the kitchen (Fig.4.51. b). In the house there are a kitchen, two bedrooms and two bathrooms. There is no entrance hall. There is an entrance at the center of the area connecting the rooms (Fig.4.49).

The house is made of reinforced concrete. The doors and windows are made of wooden-like pvc. The floor is covered by laminate flooring. There is not any material

to be regarded as a cultural symbol amongst the interior space elements (such as door, window, kitchen elements, floor-ceiling coverings etc.). When the facade is analysed it matches the general pattern of the Inner Castle (Fig. 4.50. a, b).

Figure 4.50. a. M.Turnalı's house view from Ayasuluk gate**; b.** M. Turnalı's house view from 128rh Street; **c.** Courtyard (View C) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.51. M. Turnalı's House **a., b. c.** Entrances of balcony and house (View A,B) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

4.1.1.5.. Empty House, 131st Street No: 13/1

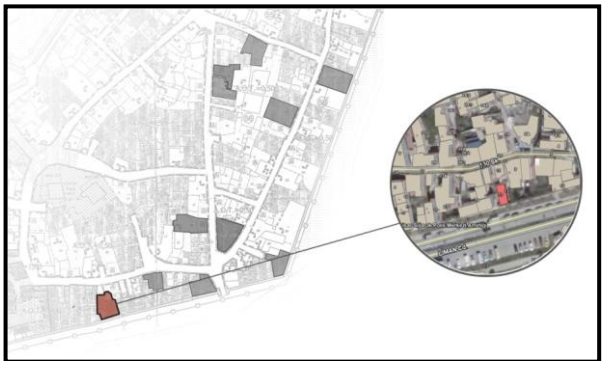


Figure 4.52. Location of Empty House in Sığacık Inner Castle

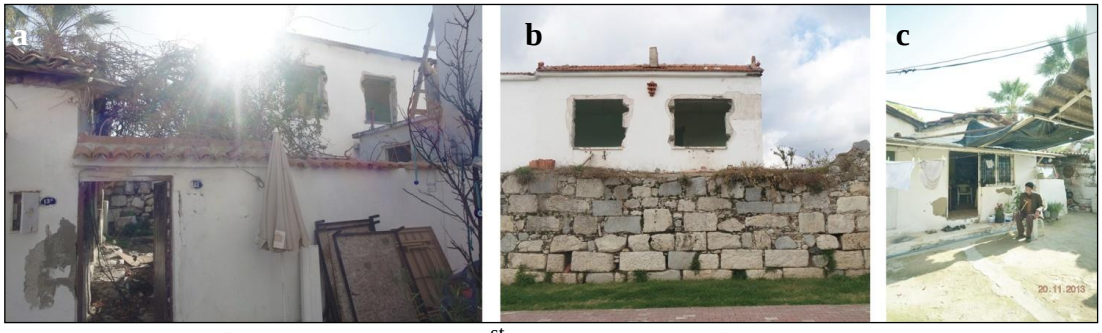


Figure 4.53. a, b. Empty House 131st Street No.19 and Liman Avenue; **c.** Empty House, 2013(CitySurf Globe) (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

The house was made of reinforced concrete, it is about 40 years old. Although it was built after the traditional Sığacık Inner Castle houses, its plan typology is similar. Today it is planned to transform it to a pension. One of the most important particularity of the house the fact that it was constructed onthe fortification walls of Sığacık Castle (Fig.4.53.b). The stones of the castle on which it was constructed arethe stones of Teos Antique City. The main entrance is opened to the courtyard. There are two different dwellings around the courtyard, the dwelling near the entrance had been used by the owner and the other one had been used by his (her) mother. The house of the owner has two floors and positioned on the right side of the entrance (Fig.4.55.a). Instead of the plan typology of Sığacık Inner Castle houses which have 2 rooms on the ground floor and 2 rooms on the first floor that house has 2 rooms, 1 kitchen and 1 bathroom on the ground floor, and straight stairs are used instead of spiral stairs (Fig.4.55.c, d, e). The house completely made of reinforced concrete does not contain any tradional element.

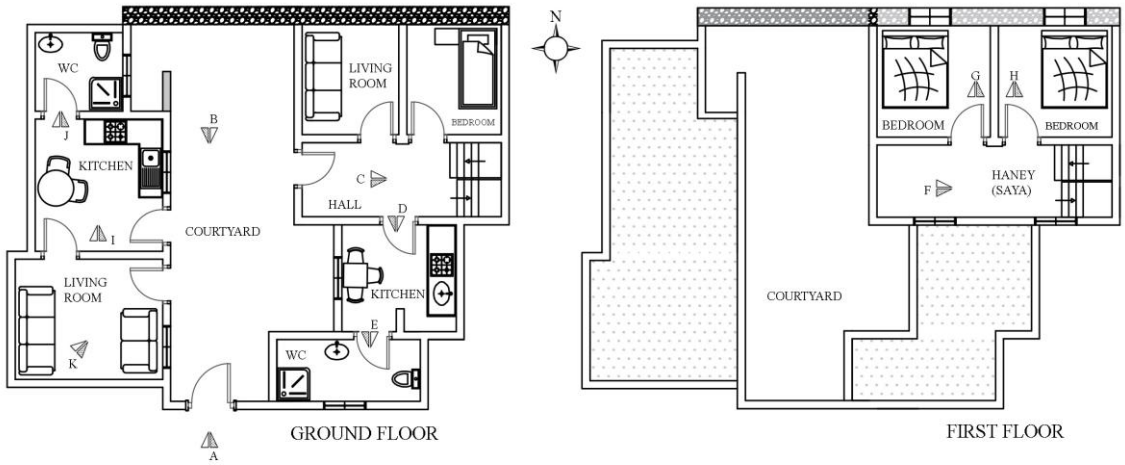


Figure 4.54. Empty house, ground and first floor plans (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.55. Empty House **a., b.** Courtyard (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

c. Ground floor stairs; **d, e.** Ground floor kitchen and toilet (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

On the first floor of the house there are two rooms and a hall (corridor) in conformity to the structures of Sığacık Kaleiçi houses (Fig.4.56a). The windows facing the street in front of the castle are positioned on the fortification walls. The courtyard is seen through two windows of the hall as it is in the other houses. Where the single storey house in the courtyard contains a room (Fig.4.57.c, d), a kitchen (Fig.4.57.b) and a bathroom (Fig.4.57.a). The entrance is reached by both from the living room and the kitchen. The reinforced concrete system was used in that house and does not contain any traditional element. But when the general view of the house is considered it is seen that there are some similarities with Sığacık Inner Castle houses as follows: entrance is from the courtyard, after that the interior spaces are reached, presence of some constructions (kitchen, bathroom etc.) other than the principal building and the layout plan.

Figure 4.56. Empty House **a.,b.** First floor hall and stairs; **c.,d.** First floor rooms; **e.** First floor window (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2017)

Figure 4.57. Empty House **a.** single storey house bathroom; **b.** single storey house kitchen; **c.,d.** single storey house living room (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.58. Empty House **a.** single storey house view from courtyard; **b.** fortification wall**; c.** single storey house toilet window (courtyard) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

4.1.2. Houses with functions of house and business place

Case 6. İnci Hanım Pastry House – 128th Street No.6

Case 7. Fikri Öndeş – Kapari Café - 128th Street No:25

Case 8. Şengül/Bülent Sülük's House (Kavak Yelleri Enterprise) – 128th Street No.1/1

Figure 4.59. Analyzed houses with house + commercial functions (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018)

4.1.2.1. İnci Hanım Pastry House – 128th Street No.7/1

Figure 4.60. Location of İnci Hanım Pastry House in Sığacık Kaleiçi

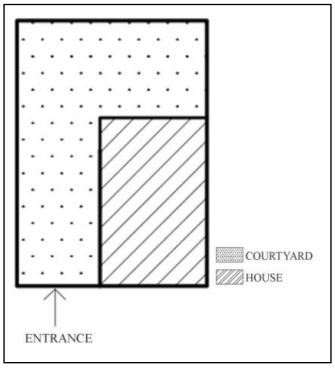


Figure 4.61. A1 House Plan Typology

Figure 4.62. a. İnci Hanım Pastry House; **b.** 2008; **c.** 2013 (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017) (CitySurf Globe)

100 years old two storey house has undergone almost no modifications. Its interior spaces represents the original state of the Sığacık Houses. It is in A1 plan typology with the courtyard entrance (Fig.4.61). It is an example of the most common type of houses in the Inner Castle. The house is continued to be used as a house where the courtyard is transformed to a restarutant & café. Toilet and kitchen are in the courtyard, but there is another kitchen on the ground floor of the house. The walls of the house were made of stone up to half the height and the upper half was made of adobe bricks whereas the outer walls are the masonry walls. There is a hall at the entrance from the courtyard. The hall is connected to the living room which is connected to the kitchen. The kitchen is opened to both the courtyard and toilet.

A door to toilet was opened on the house about six years ago (Interview with Mrs. İnci 6th October 2017) (Fig.4.66.b). The kitchen window was transformed into a door. After the courtyard is renewed to be used as a restaurant, a kitchen was added to the courtyard.

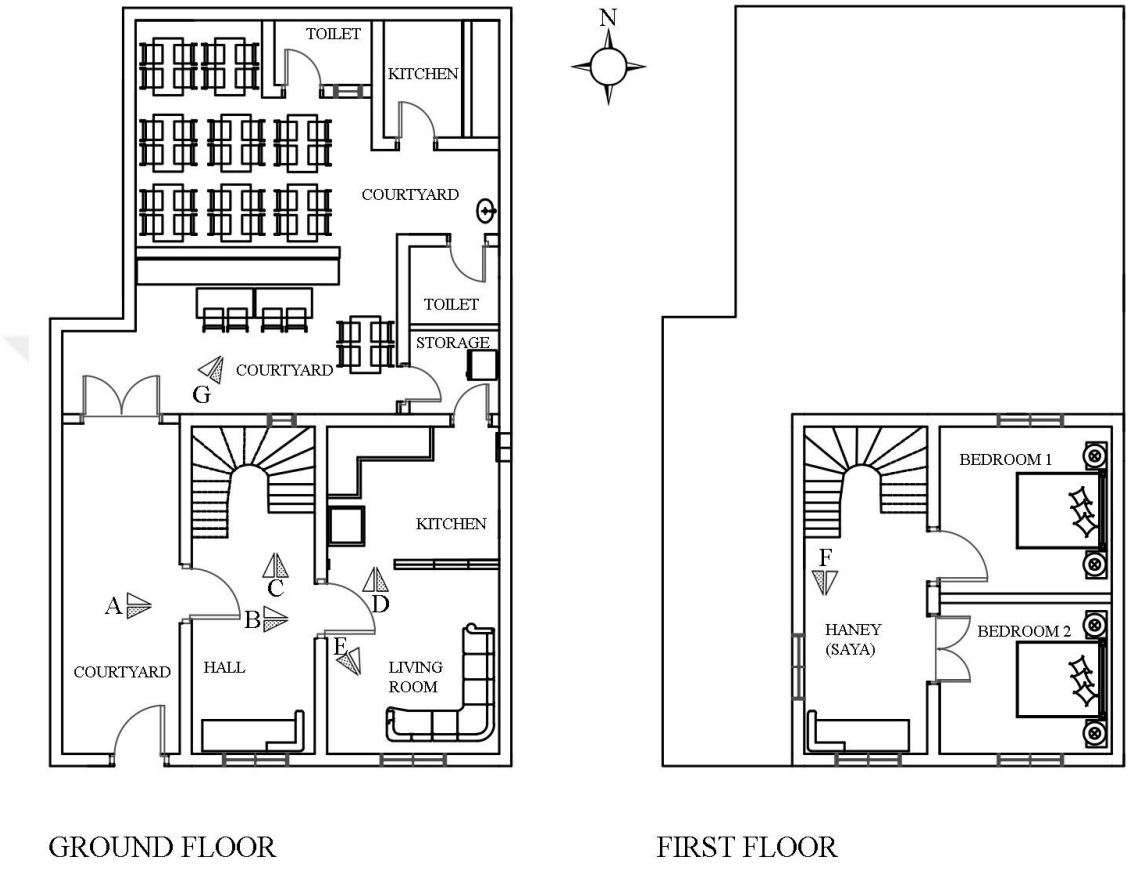


Figure 4.63. "İnci Hanım Pastry House" ground and first floor plans (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

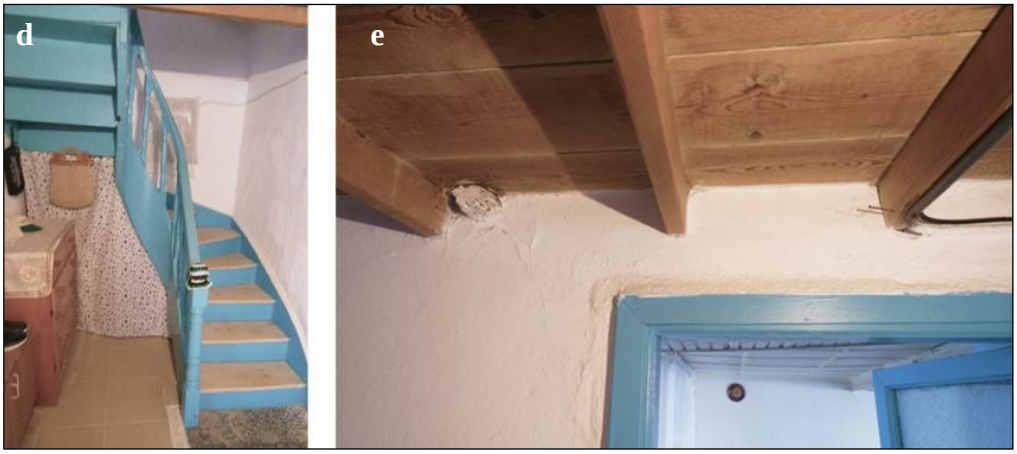
Stairs ascending to first floor are spiral stairs (Fig.4.64.d). At the entrance of the first floor there is an hall (Fig.4.66.c). That space is used as a lobby. The hall provides entrances to the two bedrooms (Fig.4.66.d, e). In the original building the hall had been constructed as an open space (like balcony) but it was transformed into a room 60 years ago by surrounding it with walls (Interviews with İnci Hanım and Mehmet Turnalı, 27th September 2017).

Case-6. Construction System and Materials : Mrs. İnci House was constructed with adobe bricks by using masonry method (Fig.4.62.a). Doors of interior spaces and courtyards are made of wood. The doors of the kitchen and toilet constructed afterwards are made of white coloured pvc materials. The wooden cover of the floor of the ground floor is replaced with ceramic tiles. The wooden covering of the ceiling is conserved in its original form. The floor and ceiling of the first floor are made of wood. On the ground floor, the entrance door of the house and the door of the living room are glazed wooden doors (Fig.4.64.b). The door for passing from the living room to the kitchen is made of white pvc. The doors on the first floor are wooden and glazed and they have two wings (Fig 4.66d, e). The wooden windows on the ground and first floor were replaced with the wooden-like pvc windows (Fig.4.62).

Case-6. Stairs : Spiral stairs frequently observed in Inner Castle area are used in Mrs. İnci house also (Fig.4.64.d). The free space under the stairs is used as a cellar. A window had been constructed on the wall near the stairs when the house was constructed for the first time but after the courtyard started to be used as a cafeteria that window was removed and its cavity was closed by putting up a wall. (Fig.4.64d).

Figure 4.64. "İnci Hanım Pastry House" Ground Floor **a.** Courtyard entrance door; **b.** House entrance door; **c.** Living room (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-6. Courtyard: The house in A1 plan typology has got the entrance through the courtyard. After entering the courtyard, two doors are seen. One of them gives access to the interior of the house (Fig.4.64.b), the other gives access to the backyard (Fig.4.64.a). There are a toilet and a kitchen in the courtyard. After it was transformed to a cafeteria, the ceiling of the courtyard was covered by white pvc material (Fig.4.65)where the floor is covered with ceramic tiles.



d. Stairs; **e.** Ceiling details (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.65. "İnci Hanım Pastry House" **a., b.** Courtyard (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-6. Interior Space Elements: The windows on the facade were replaced with wooden-like pvc windows during the sanitization project but other windows are original wooden windows. The entrance door of the house is made of iron and has a single wing glazed with frosted glass (Fig.4.64.b). Whereas the doors of interior spaces are wooden. The door of the living room has a single wing and window (Fig.4.64.c). On the first floor, one of the door of the bedroom has a single wing while the other has two wings and both of them have windows (Fig.4.66.d, e). All the swiches and sockets other than that switch were replaced with new ones.

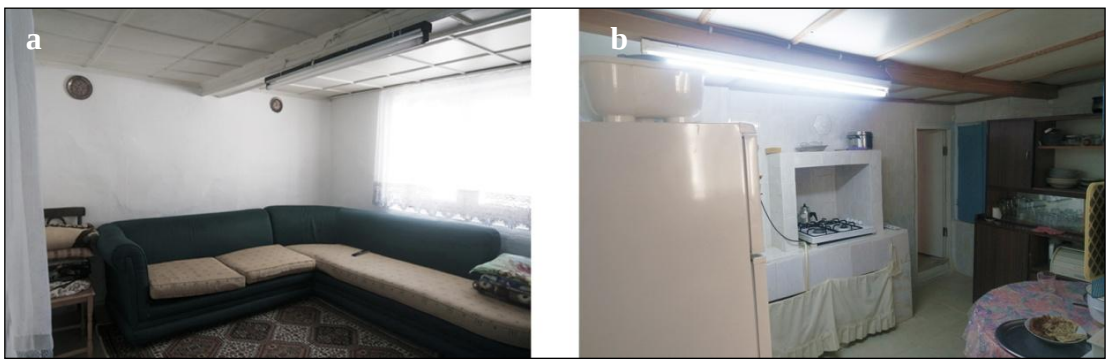


Figure 4.66. "İnci Hanım Pastry House" **a.** Living room; **b.** Kitchen (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

First floor **c.** hall; **d.,e.** bedroom doors and electric switch details (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

4.1.2.2. Fikri Öndeş – Kapari Café - 128th Street No:25

Figure 4.67. Location of Fikri Öndeş - Kapari Cafe in Sığacık Inner Castle

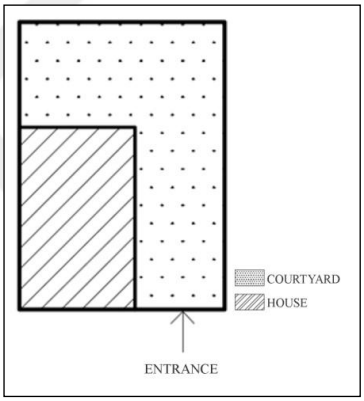


Figure 4.68 A2 House Plan Typology

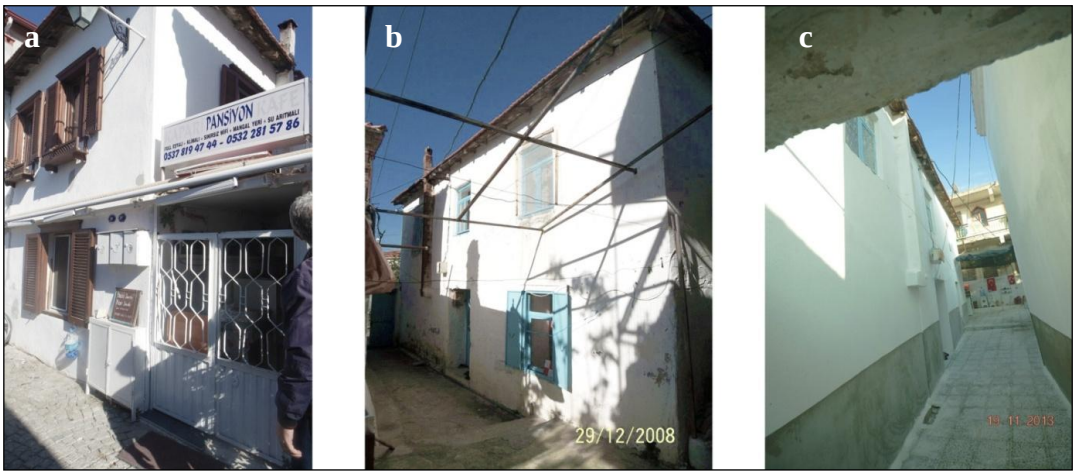


Figure 4.69. Kapari Café **a.** front facade detail; **b.** front facade from the street (2008); **c.** courtyard entrance (2013) (View A)

The house constructed in 1957 is in A2 plan typology (Fig.4.68). The house is entered through the courtyard entrance, the door opening to courtyard is not used today (Fig.4.72.e). The access to the house is provided through the door of the kitchen. In the courtyard, a corridor was constructed at the level of the house a former entrance door stayed in that corridor and it is not seen from the courtyard. The access to the toilet and the bathroom is given by the kitchen door (Fig.4.71.e). The courtyard has been used as a cafeteria since 2015 (Fig. 4.71). Afterwards, a kitchen was constructed in the courtyard (Fig.4.71.c, d, e) and the remaining part of the building is being used as a house. Except the kitchen, all the interior space elements and materials were conserved in their original forms. After the main entrance was transferred to the kitchen the structure of the house was changed. It seems that the rooms were constructed one after the other. In the original plan, the main entrance was opened to the hall. The stairs are opposite the hall (Fig.4.72.c). There are two rooms on the left and right of the hall. Afterwards a kitchen was added on the right of the hall. The place formerly used as a kitchen is used as a living room today like the other room on the left (Interview with F. Öndeş, 12th November 2017). The spiral staircase opposite the hall provides access to the first floor whereas there are a hall and two bedrooms on the first floor. No change was made in the plan of the first floor since the construction date.

Case-7. Construction System and Materials : Walls of the house are made by stucking the cut stones together with soil and chaff. The ceiling material and stairs of the ground floor conserved their original forms (Fig.4.72). But the floor covering was replaced with ceramic tiles. Except the windows all the materials on the first floor conserve their original condition (Fig.4.73). The windows were replaced with wooden-like pvc windows. The doors, ceiling and floor materials are made of natural wood. The main doors giving access to the house and the courtyard were made of iron. (Fig.4.69.a, Fig.4.72.e). The door of the kitchen was constructed afterwards was made of pvc materials.

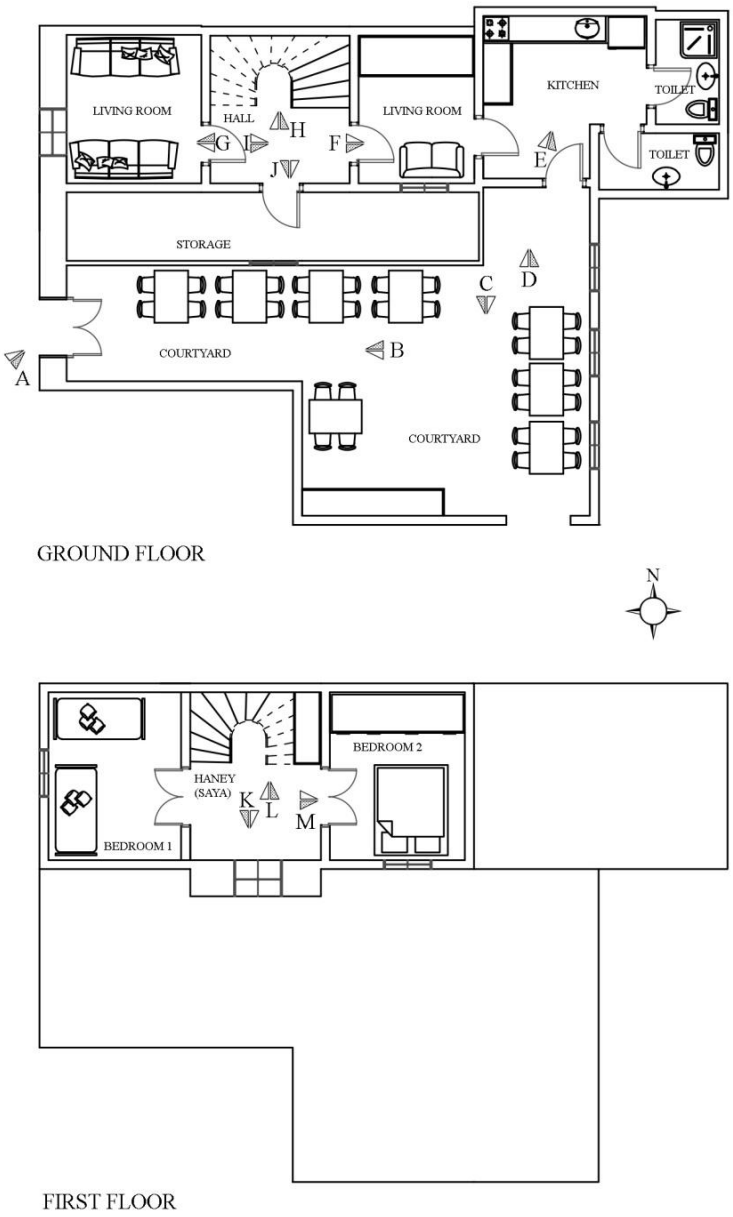


Figure 4.70. "Fikri Öndeş - Kapari Cafe" ground and first floor plans (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.71. Kapari Café **a. b. c.** Courtyard (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017

d. e. Ground floor, kitchen (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.72. Kapari Café **a.** ground floor room; **b.** hall; **c.** stairs (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

d. Ground floor living room; **e.** Ground floor former entrance door; **f.** ceiling (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-7. Stairs : Spiral stairs frequently observed in Inner Castle area are used also in F.Öndeş's house and they are conserved in their original forms (Fig.4.73.b). The free space under the stairs had been used as a bathroom, today it is not used for any purpose.

Figure 4.73. Kapari Café First floor **a.**banister; **b.** stairs; **c.** banister; **d.** floor details; **e.** ceiling details; **f.** window details (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-7. Courtyard : There is not any kitchen or toilet in the courtyard. The courtyard started to be used as a café since 2015. Its floor is covered with ceramic tiles and its ceiling is covered by white pvc material (Fig.4.71. a, b, c).

Figure 4.74. Kapari Café **a.b.c.** first floor rooms; **d.** first floor room door and ceiling details (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-7. Interior Space Elements: On the ground floor, the doors of interior spaces are wooden but they do not date back to the construction time. There is a banister around the upper part of the stairs (Fig.4.73. a,c). The banister was made of wood and has been used in its original form. The doors on the first floor have two wings and windows (Fig.4.74.a, c). The windows on the doors are closed by curtains for privacy purposes. Also the door handles have conserved their original forms (Fig.4.74.b).

4.1.2.3. Şengül/Bülent Sülük's House (Kavak Yelleri Enterprise) – 128th Street No.1/1

Figure 4.75. Location of Kavak Yelleri House in Sığacık Kaleiçi

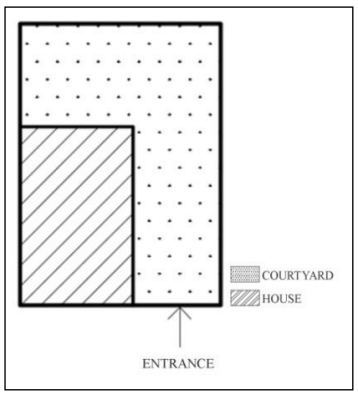


Figure 4.76 A2 House Plan Typology

Figure 4.77. Ş. Sülük's House (2018) Exterior view; **b.** Street view (2008); **c.** Courtyard (2008) (S. Sevimbige archive)(CitySurf Globe)

The two storey house is about 95 years old and locationed at the entrance of the "Ayasuluk Gate", it was constructed on the fortification walls (Fig.4.75). The house was used as the set of the soap opera named "Kavak Yelleri" (= Daydreams) during the period 31st May 2007 – 30th August 2011, today it is get used as an enterprise selling the home made food. The courtyard of the house is used by the owners of the house to produce food to be sold in the bazaar set up in Sığacık Inner Castle after the sanitization project and the cittaslow title and it is not open to the customers. Şengül Sülük has been living in the dwelling used as a storehouse in the courtyard, whereas her children have been residing in the principal house.

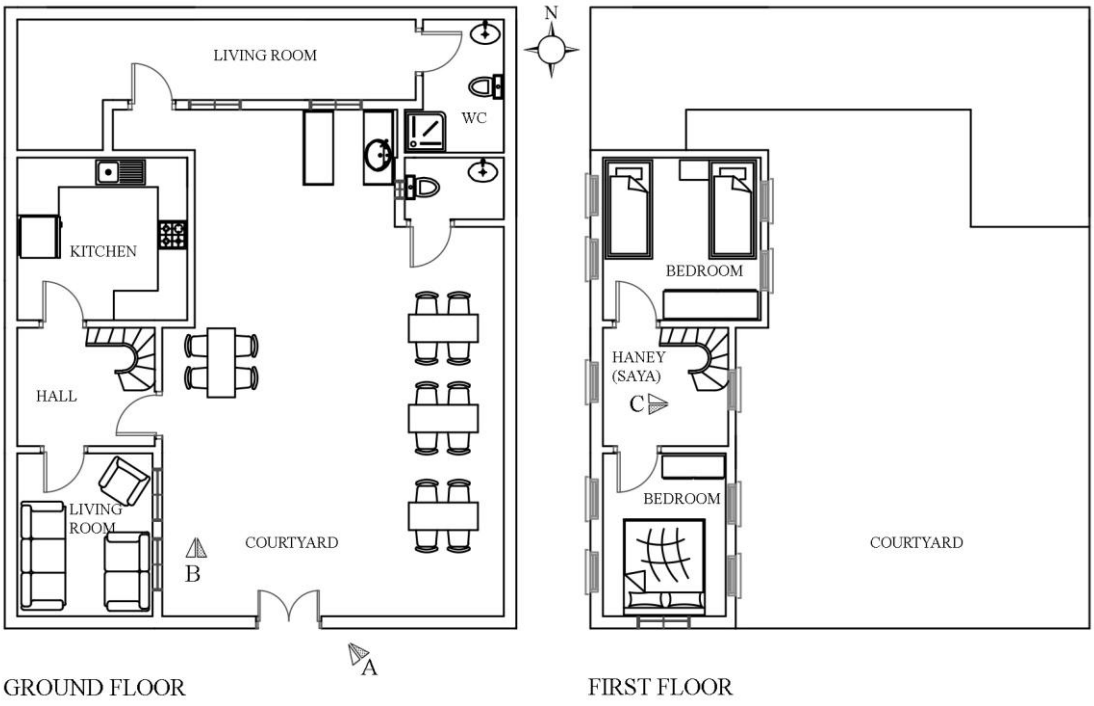


Figure 4.78. "Kavak Yelleri enterprise" Şengül/Bülent Sülük's house, ground and first floor plans (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

In the house in A2 plan typology with a courtyard entrance the renewals were made in all areas (doors, windows, floor and ceiling) except the stairs, it continues to be used without changing the plan layout (Fig.4.76). The house entrance is opened to the hall. In the hall, there are spiral stairs ascending to the first floor. The kitchen is on the right and the living room is on the left of the hall on the ground floor whereas there are two bedrooms and a hall on the first floor. In the courtyard, there is a one-storey dwelling unit which was constructed afterwards (Fig.4.77.c, 4.81.a). That dwelling consists of a living room and a bathroom. At the same time, there is another toilet entered through the courtyard.

Case-8. Construction System and Materials : The house was made of adobe material. The entrance door of the courtyard is made of iron and has got two wings (Fig.4.79.c). Half of the floor of the courtyard is concrete while the other half is covered with ceramic tiles and at a level higher by a step than the first half (Fig.4.81). The ceiling of the courtyard is covered with a metallic material afterwards. The floor of the house is covered with ceramic tiles. The windows were replaced with the wooden-like pvc windows during the santization project.

Figure 4.79. Ş. Sülük's House **a. b.** House (Liman Avenue); **c.** House entrance (View A) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-8. Stairs: Spiral stairs frequently observed in Inner Castle area are used also in Ş. Sülük's house and today they continue to be used in their original forms.

Case-8. Courtyard: The courtyard of Ş. Sülük's House has been used as a café since its transformation into the Kavak Yelleri Enterprise. A toilet and a kitchen counter were added to the courtyard.

Figure 4.80. Ş. Sülük's House **a. b.** Ground floor, stairs (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.81. Ş. Sülük's House **a. b.** Courtyard (View B) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

c. d. Courtyard (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

4.1.3. Houses with Business Place Function

Case 9. Dört Element Boutique Hotel – 133rd Street No.6/1

Case 10. Villa Teos Guest House (Melahat Yorulmaz) – 128th Street No.26

Case 11. Antik Hotel – 129th Street No.38

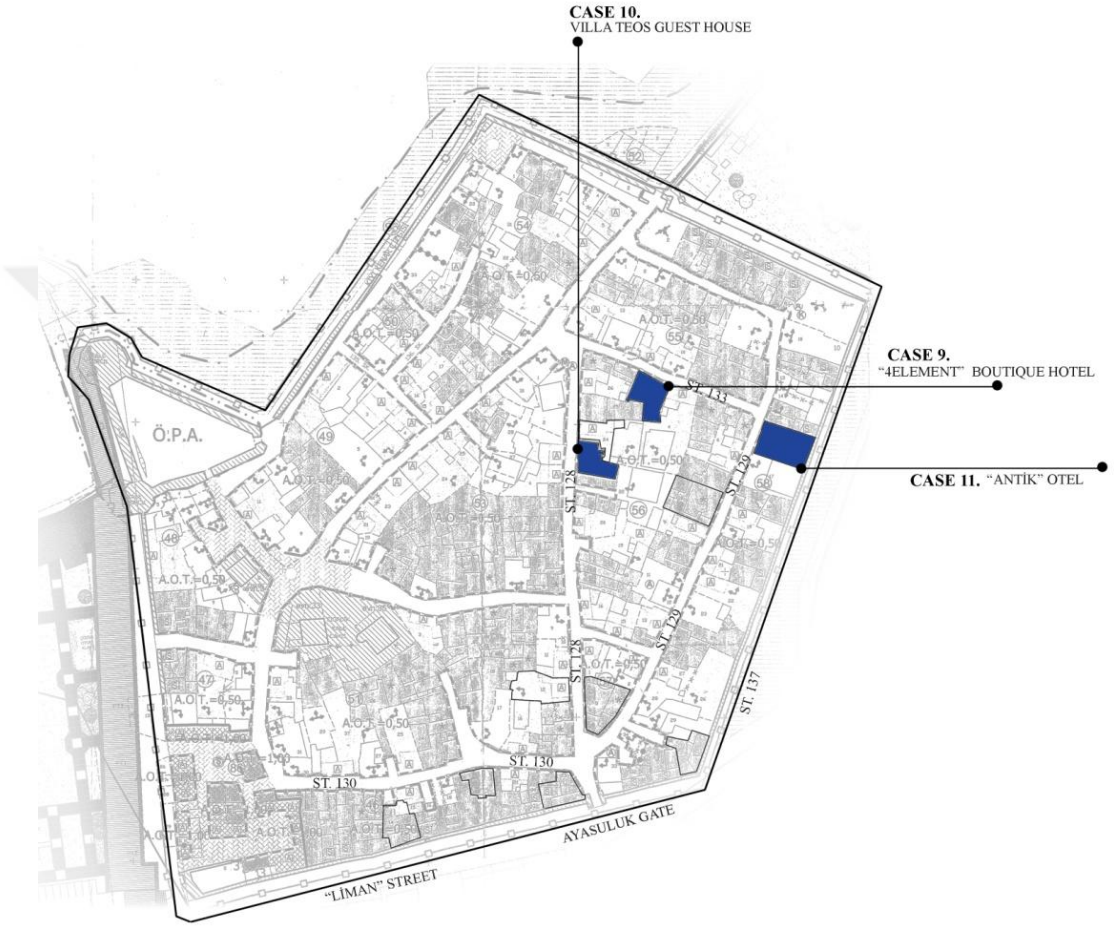


Figure 4.82. Analyzed houses with function of business place (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Plan Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2018)

4.1.3.1. Dört Element Boutique Hotel, Cehri Okyar- 133rd Street n No.6/1

Figure 4.83 Location of Dört Element Boutique Hotel in Sığacık Inner Castle

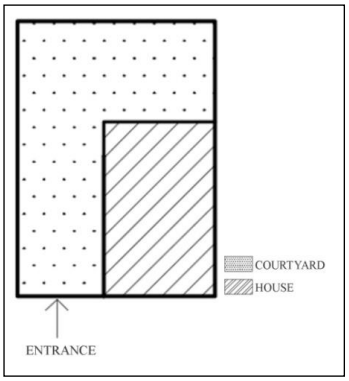


Figure 4.84 A1 house plan typology

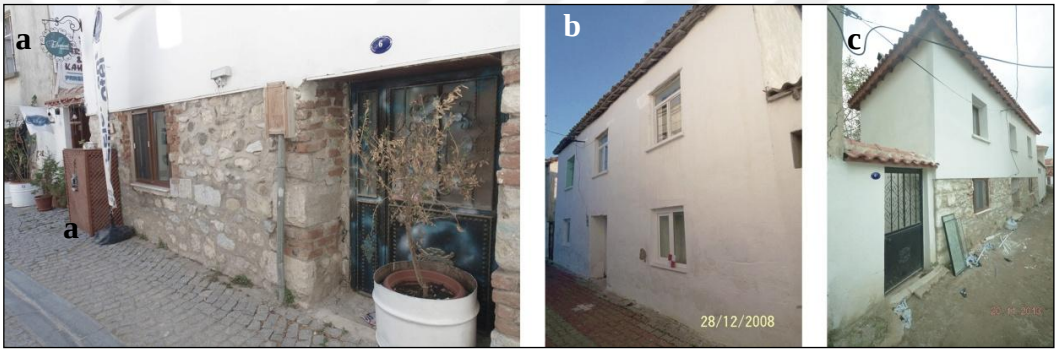


Figure 4.85. Dört Element Boutique Hotel (2018) **a.** View from the street; **b.** 2008; **c.** 2013 (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

The two-storey house is about 100 years old and is used as a boutique hotel today. After transforming it to a hotel bathrooms were added to the guest rooms. The iron door on the facade was cancelled and a new entrance door was opened in the courtyard (Fig.4.85a). No other modification was made in the plan of the house. While it had been originally in B1 typology its typology became A1 after the change of the house entrance (Fig.4.84). In the original plan, the access is given by the facade. The entrance is opened to the hall and the stairs ascending to the first floor are opposite the hall. There are two rooms on the right and on the left of the hall. (Fig.4.87c, e). Also there are two rooms on the first floor. Its plan layout is the same as the Sığacık Inner Castle houses. Whereas the new entrance of the door is opened to the hall and is opposite to the original entrance (Fig.4.87.b).

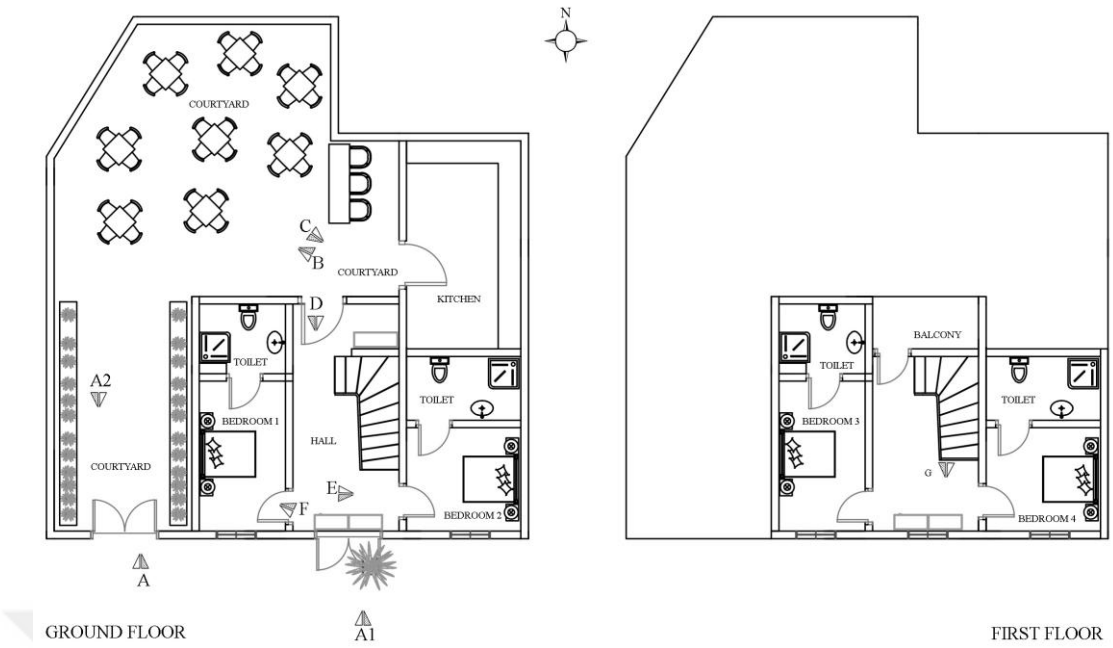


Figure 4.86. "Dört Element Boutique Hotel" Cehri Okyar, ground and first floors plans (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.87. a. House former entrance door; **b. c.** Courtyard (new) entrance door (View A) (S. Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-9. Construction System and Materials : It was constructed by masonry technique using the adobe bricks (Fig.4.85.a). The main entrance door is made of wrought iron but it was cancelled after the house was converted to a hotel. The new door opened in the courtyard is wooden, the original material texture of the house was not deformed. The floor was covered with ceramic tiles. The doors of the interior spaces were replaced with wooden-like pvc windows.

Figure 4.88. Dört Element Boutique Hotel **a.** Courtyard (View C); **b.** Hall (View D); **c. d.** Stairs (View E); **e.** Guest room (View F) (S. Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-9. Stairs: Spiral stairs which is a common characteristics of Sığacık Inner Castle houses are used also in 4 Element Boutique Hotel (Fig.4.88.a). They are renewed by covering with wooden laminates. The wooden banister was replaced with an iron one.

Case-9. Courtyard: The courtyard is in the L shape. After the house was converted to a hotel the access is given through the courtyard (Fig.4.89). Half the courtyard is covered with a transparent canvas extended on a wooden carcass and it is used as the sitting area of the hotel. The floor is covered with ceramic tiles and palladian materials. The kitchen is a single storey dwelling constructed in the courtyard (Fig.4.87.a, 4.89.c).

Figure 4.89. Dört Element Boutique Hotel First floor **a.** Stairs; **b.** Interior space element (shelf); **c.** hall (View G) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.90. Dört Element Boutique Hotel **a.,b.,c.** Courtyard (View A2, B) (S. Sevimbige archive, 2017)

4.1.3.2. Villa Teos Guest House (Melahat Yorulmaz) – 128th Street No.24/2

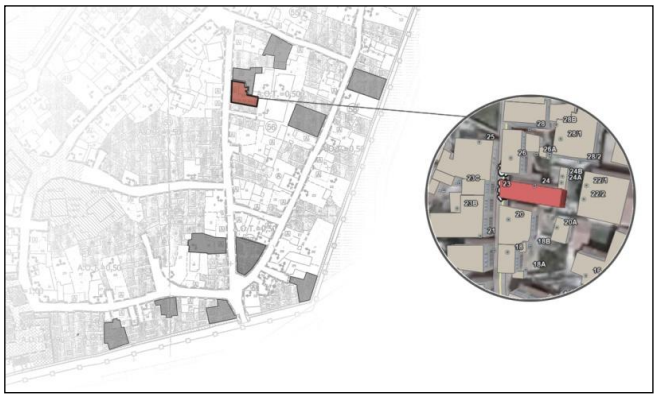


Figure 4.91. Location of Villa Teos Guest Housein Sığacık Inner Castle

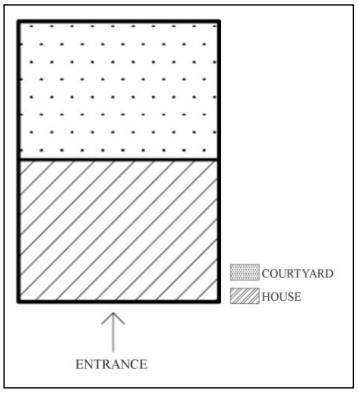


Figure 4.92. B1 house plan typology

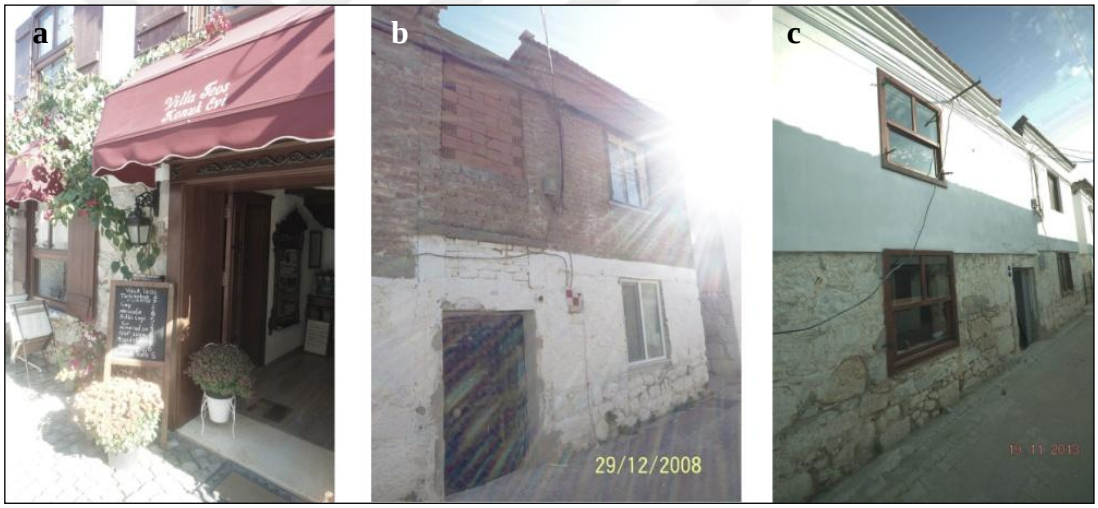


Figure 4.93. a. Villa Teos (2018) (View A) ; **b.** 2008 ; **c.** 2013

The house is about 100 years old and has been exploited as a guest house by the Melahat and Murat Yorulmaz Family since 2015. The house was built with antique stones taken from the Antique Teos City area (Interview with Melahat Yorulmaz, 12th November 2017). After the house was transformed to the guest house, bathrooms were added to the rooms on the ground and first floors. Toilet in the courtyard is being used as a storehouse whereas the kitchen continues to keep its function. The entrance door of the house in B1 plan typology is opened to the street and the courtyard is at the backside (Fig.4.91). The entrance is opened to a hall. There are two rooms on the right and on the left of the hall. Those rooms are used as the guest rooms. The stairs are opposite the entrance door and there is a door opening

to the courtyard on the wall under the stairs. On the first floor there are an hall and two rooms at the both sides of it. On the ground floor there are a fireplace and an alcove in their original forms in the guest room number 1. The alcoves built in the house were also constructed in the walls of the courtyard while it was arranged. The wall and ceiling materials of the house conserved their original forms. The bathroom area added was to the room number 2 on the ground floor.

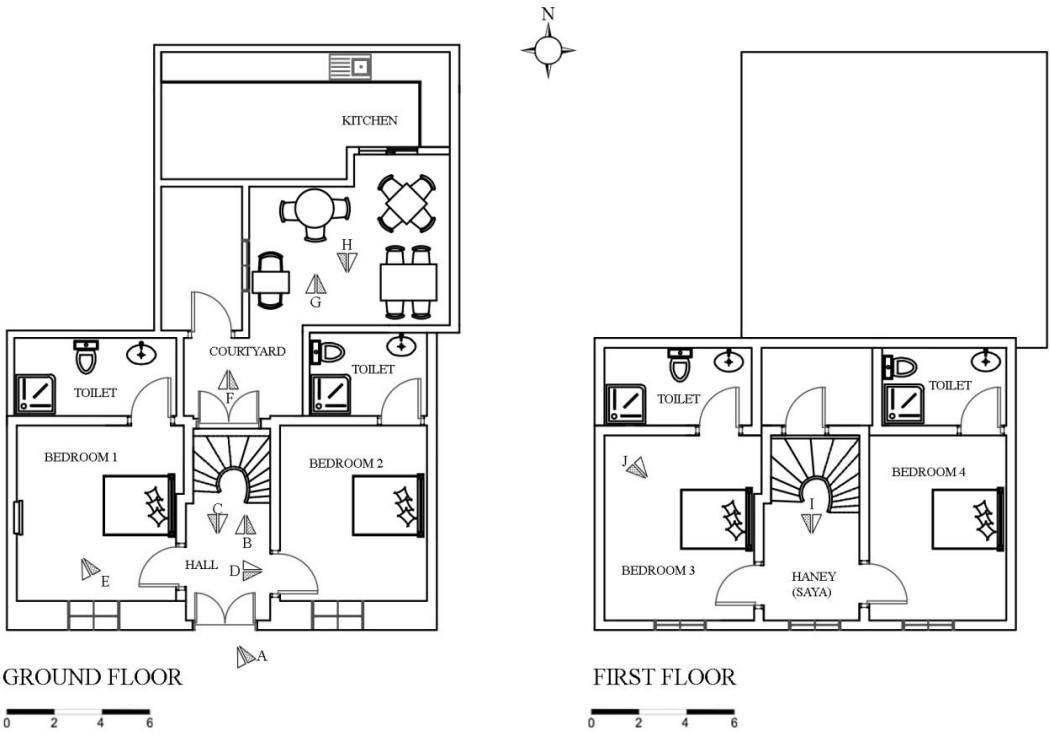


Figure 4.94. "Villa Teos Guest House" Melahat Yorulmaz, ground and first floor plans (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-10. Construction System and Materials : The house was constructed by using stones taken from the antique Teos City area and adobe bricks. The entrance door and the door of the interior space are renewed as wooden doors coated with lacquer (Fig.4.92.a). The doors of the store house and the kitchen in the courtyard are the new lacquered wooden doors like the door of the interior space (Fig.4.95.a,b). Also the windows are new wooden windows compatible with the originality of the house. (Fig.4.92.a). Floors of the ground and first floor were covered with hardwood (Fig.4.94, 4.96, 4.97). The floor of the courtyard is covered with ceramic tiles (Fig. 4.95). The ceiling and stairs are made of wooden materials and they are being used by cleaning and repairing in conformity to their original forms(Fig.4.94.a,b). The

courtyard is covered with a wainscot ceiling in a dull white color (Fig.4.95.d). Niches were constructed in the courtyard walls by using bricks.

Figure 4.95. Ground floor **a. b. c.** entrance hall (View B,C); **d. e.** stairs (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.96. Villa Teos Guest House **a.b.c.d.** courtyard (View F,G,H) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

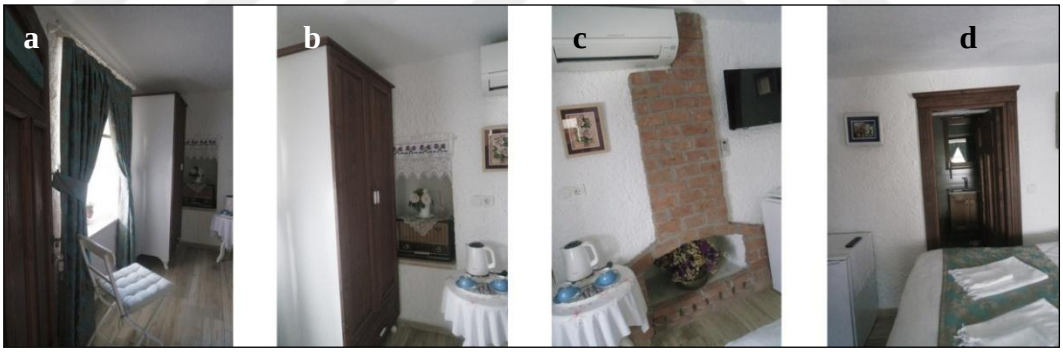


Figure 4.97. Villa Teos Guest House **a. b.,c.,d.** room 1 (View D,E) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-10. Stairs: Wooden spiral stairs were conserved until today (Fig.4.94.d,e). Yorulmaz Family repaired and polished the stairs when they started to use the house as a guest house (in 2015). It is observed in its original form.

Figure 4.98 Villa Teos Guest House First floor **a.** stairs; **b. c.** hall (View I); **d.** room 3 (View J) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-10. Courtyard: The courtyard is at the backside of the house (B1). It is renewed and used as restaurant of the guest house. The bathroom area added to the room number 2 on the ground floor was taken from the courtyard (Fig.4.95.b). The kitchen and the storehouse are in the courtyard. With reference to the niche built in the room1, niches were constructed in the walls of the courtyard. The courtyard is between the house and the kitchen and it is covered with a wainscot ceiling in a dull white color. It departed from the courtyard concept and became a semi-open space. (Fig.4.95).

Case-10. Interior Space Elements: The alcove and fireplace in the room number 1 on the ground floor were repaired and conserved in their original forms (Fig.4.96.b,c). The alcove was painted and a wooden plate was placed on its base where as the fireplace was painted and covered with bricks. A banister is added to the part of the stairs ascending to the first floor (2015). There is no other original interior space elements other than those described.

4.1.3.3. Antik Hotel – 129th Street No.38

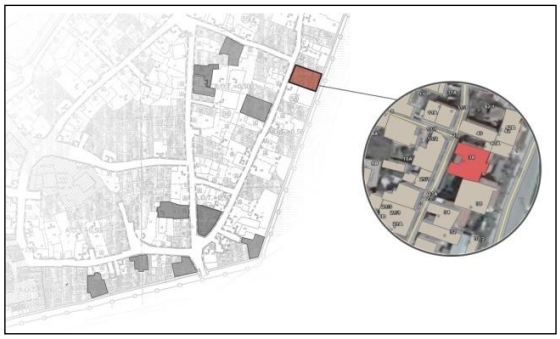


Figure 4.99. Antik Hotel, Location in Sığacık Inner Castle

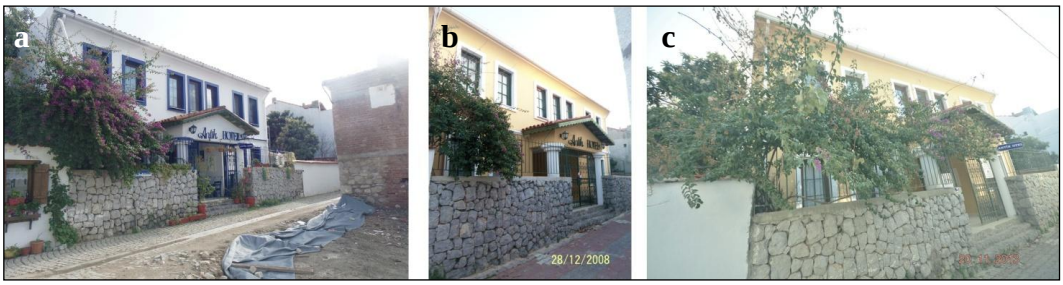


Figure 4.100. a. Antik Hotel exterior view; **b.** 2008 (CitySurf Globe); **c.** 2013 (CitySurf Globe) (S.Sevimbige archive,2018)

The former house was pulled down and the new house was built at the beginnig of 1980s. The two storey house is about 30 years old and it is exploited as a hotel. It does not have a plan typology similar to the Sığacık Inner Castle houses. Antik Hotel was constructed on the fortification walls of the Sığacık Castle. On the ground floor there are: a lavabo, a cellar, a kitchen and a personal room of the hotel owners. Whereas on the first floor there are: 4 guest rooms, 1 laundry and a cellar (Fig. 4.100). 3 of the guest rooms are two-person rooms and 1 of them is four-person room. There is a courtyard at the backside extending up to the fortification walls. The fortification walls constitute the exterior wall of the ground floor and the foundation of the courtyard at the first floor level (Fig.4.103.e). There is an additional floor added as a balcony to the first floor of the house and the stairs out of the fortification walls give access to that balcony (Fig. 4.104.e).

Case-11. Construction System and Materials : The house was made of reinforced concrete. The principal door of the hotel was made of wrought iron and has two wings (Fig.4.101.a, b). Whereas the doors of the interior spaces are made of lacquered wood (Fig.4.101 d., 4.102. b, c.). The ground and first floors are covered with ceramic tiles (Fig.4.101). Floors of the rooms on the first floor are covered with hardwood parkedir (Fig.4.102. d, e, f, g). Stairs are made of marble and the banister is made of wood. The courtyard floor is covered with stone with mosaic view (Fig.4.103). The balcony area in the courtyard is made of wood and placed onto the fortification walls (Fig.4.104). Two ladders in the courtyard are made of iron (Fig.4.104.d, e). All the doors on the ground floor, the tables, ladders and banister in the courtyard were painted in blue color.

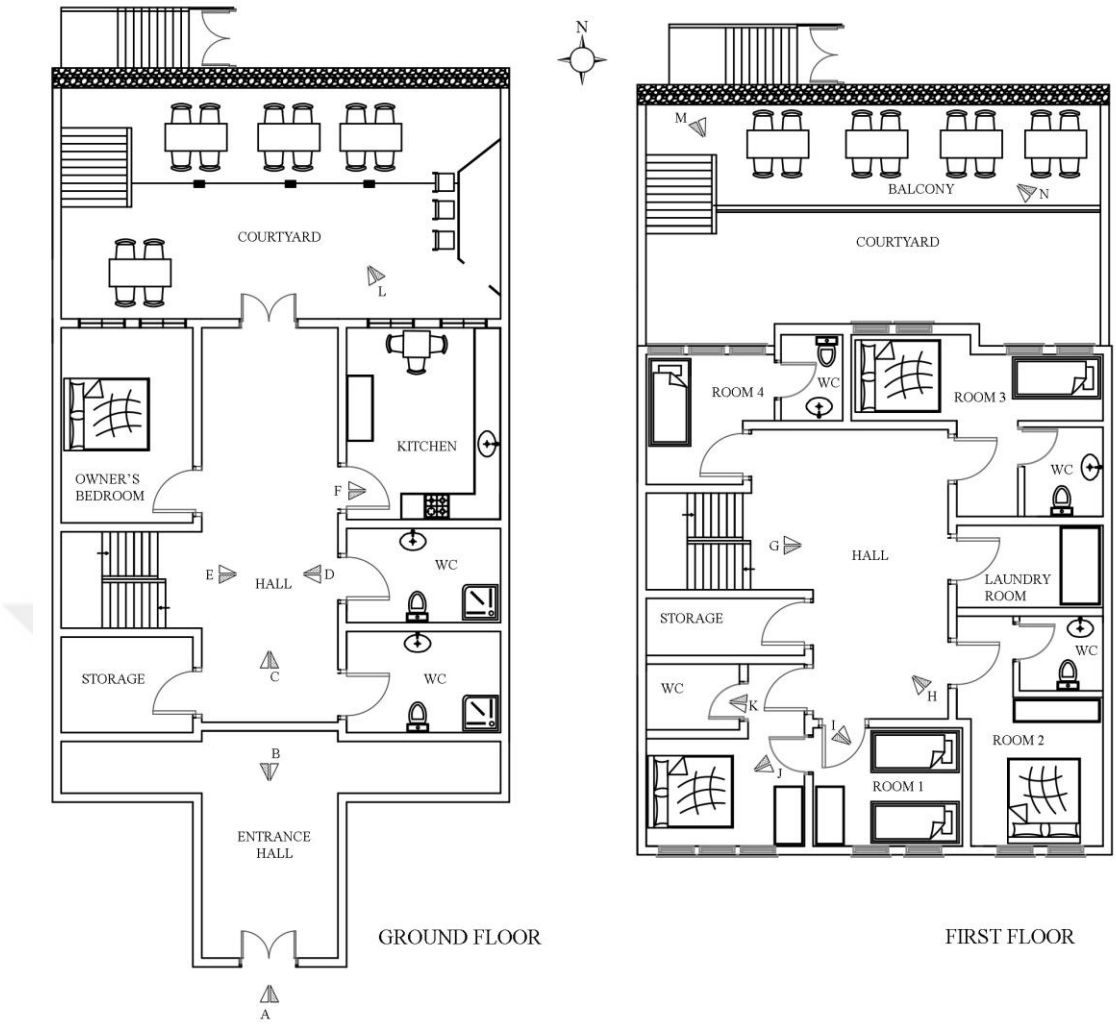


Figure 4.101. "Antik Otel", ground and first floor plans (S.Sevimbige arşivi, 2017)

Case-11. Stairs: Instead of the symbolic wooden spiral stairs of Inner Castle houses, straight marble stairs with a wooden banister were employed (Fig.4.101c, 4.102a).

Figure 4.102. Antik Hotel Ground floor **a., b.** Entrance (lobby) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

c. Stairs ; **d.** Stairs ascending to the kitchen ; **e.** Views of kitchen and toilets (lobby) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.103. Antik Hotel **a.** Stairs; **b.**, **c.** Hall; **d.** Guest room (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

e.,f.,g.,h. Guest room and bathroom (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Case-11. Courtyard: The courtyard is at the backside of the house. The fortification wall constitutes the wall of the courtyard facing the Street (Fig.4.101b,e). The upper floor balcony area in the courtyard was constructed on the fortification walls and gives exit through the stairs descending to the street (Fig.4.102). The courtyard is used as the restaurant-cafe section of the hotel. In that part there is a bistro made of a lacquered wooden material (Fig.4.101d).

Figure 4.104. a.,b.,c., Courtyard (Ground Floor) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

d.,e. Courtyard (Ground Floor) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 4.105. Antik Hotel **a, b.** Courtyard (upper floor, balcony area) (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

c.d.e. Courtyard (balcony), ground floor, stairs descending to the courtyard and stairs descending to outside of the castle. (S.Sevimbige archive, 2017)

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5. 1. Conclusions

A lot of societies are influenced by the lifestyles, habits, manners or behavior patterns of the preceeding societies and contain those ancient cultures and behavior patterns in the formation of their own cultures. The rules systems in the cultures are reflected to the lyfestyles of the societies and they also play a significant role in the formation of the lifestyle. In that context it is possible to say that the human being and housing relation is deeply linked with the culture and the cultural norms has some formative, alterative and determinative influence on housing.

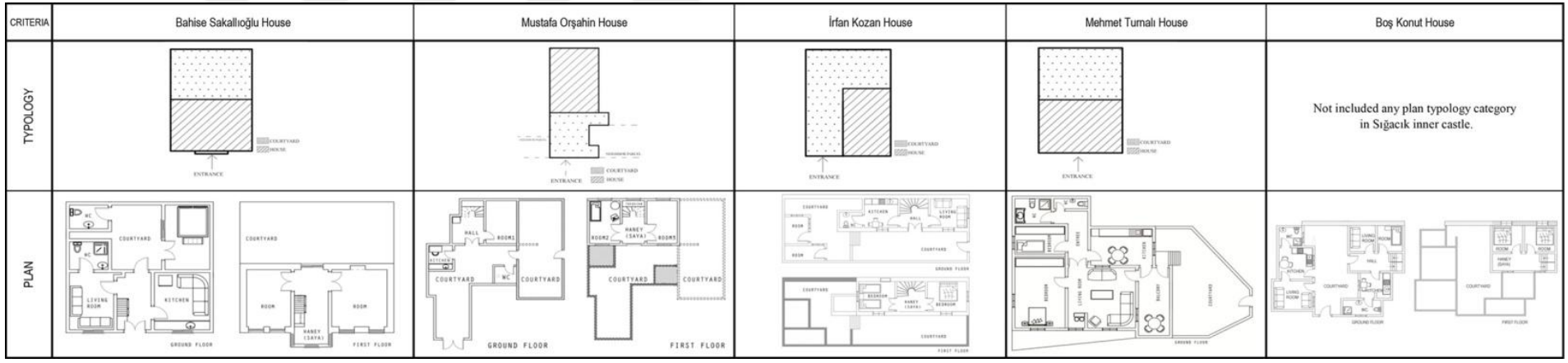
In the rural areas undergoing transformation and modification the local and rural building entities are being increasngly decreased as time passes. The houses started to lose their original architectural values and cultural interior space elements. Local houses are the buildings organized by public with original plan typologies and constructions systems on the basis of respect to nature and human being. That's why vernacular architecture plays the lodestar role towards the future. Therefore the local architecture should be examined and grasped in order to determine the informaation related to the public made local construction cultures and the actual constuction/building methods. In the scope of the study the interior spaces of the houses n the study area are analyzed from the 11 cultural specific elements stated by Rapoport namely ethnical-religious characteristics, family and kinship structure, traditions and manners, social identities, behavioral non-verbal communication systems, privacy, psycho-social fiels, habits and domestic activities. Reflections of the values constituting local, traditional and cultural structure of the locality on the interior spaces are revealed. As a result of the studies performed within the scope of this thesis the integrated existence of the cultural and architectural values were observed in the houses of Inner Castle area of Sığacık Quarter of Seferihisar.

In this study it is targeted to find out the local architectural elements instead of classifiyng the Inner Castle houses in the categories of traditional, local, vernacular or another historical (such as Ottoman Period etc.) architecture. It is known that settlement started to be constructed in the Inner Castle area simultaneously with the construction of the castle. Today it is difficult to say that the actual housing stock is in compliance with the traditional housing architecture. But the traditional motifs are partly conserved (courtyard, facade and plan typology, plan scheme). However its form of mass shows similarities with those of the other coastal/rural settlements of Anatolia. It is known that the construction of original houses of Inner Castle area started in the late Ottoman Period and continued in the Republic Period (until 1950s). The Inner Castle houses can be accepted as "products of the rural architecure" from the viewpoints of the traditional, local and rural architecture concepts examined in this study. Those houses were built by masons trained in the master-apprentice relationship without any design metodology by using the sources available in the locality. Qualifications such as "public architecture", "local/regional architecture" or "spontaneous architecture" can be used for Sığacık Inner Castle houses. The principal factors shaping the rural architecture of Sığacık Inner Castle are: climate, the soil conditions, local sources and life culture. In Inner Castle houses local materials and construction methods were uses and the lifestyle was refelected to the plan schemes and interior space elements. The houses in the Inner Castle area were constructed by the owners or local masons using local materials, means and traditional techniques. Climate conditions, geographical position, traditions and manners, social life, production and consumption modes, socio-cultural structure played a determinative role in shaping the Inner Castle houses. When they are examined from viewpoints of those basic principles it is possible to say that the Inner Castle house are modest, simple, functional and in humanitarian dimensions. Because the difficulty in the continutiy of the mentioned local values of the Inner Castle houses and decrease of the cultural tangible elements to be transferred to next generations to ensure the cultural sustainability becomes an urgent need. Inner Castle houses which are positioned in the Inner Castle area together with hstorical buildings constitute the local housing texture. That area named "natural site area" is an active settlement today. That archaeological and historical area consitutes the identity of Sığacık Quarter. The Sığacık Castle texture stayed in an area where the houses are being constructed in large numbers. The Sığacık Castle and Inner Castle Area is

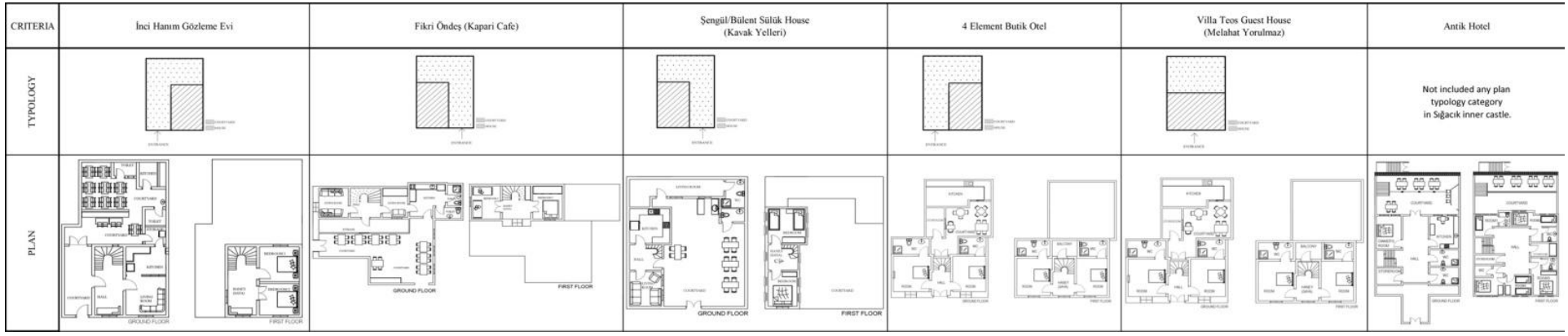
included in the 3rd degree archaelogical and urban site area its original texture is tried to be protected. Cittaslow, Facade Sanitization Project; After obtaning the Cittaslow title in 2009 the protection and sanitization projects were applied in Inner Castle area. One of the projects affecting the Inner Castle texture is “Sığacık Inner Castle Houses Streets and Facade Sanitization Project” applied in 2012-2014. But those project affected only the facades of the houses. Whereas the interiors of the houses are modified for commercial purposes. Especially in the last five years the interiors and functions of the houses were modified by the proprietors to exploit them as cafe, restaurant, guest house or hotel and most of the Inner Castle houses were started to be used for commercial purposes. As a result the original interior spaces were modified by the owners, additions were made to the original buildings, by doing so the houses were rendered characterless, complex and incompatible dwellings. But also some houses trying to conserve their original structures were observed. Deformation of the local language of the houses bearing the local architectural texture constructed by the public of the locality and creation of uniform views in all the streets, not conserving the original street texture indicates that the sanitization project was not sufficient in protection of local original characteristics. A new form unexisting in Inner Castle was created and the streets were re-designed. After the sanitization project the Inner CastleStreets lost their rural characteristics and gained a new view composed of white houses, flowers, illuminations and wooden-like pvc windows. Although the houses included in Sığacık Inner Castle texture were subjected to unfavorable conditions and improper repairs it is needed to ensure the sustainability of that texture and rehabilitate the results of the improper interventions. Rural housing texture covers a large area in Inner Castle. Although the houses in the local tecture are damaged they have still very important features worthy to be protected. Inner Castle houses have got common architectural characteristics and details. Plan Typologies; In the studies made within the framwork of the thesis the plan typologies of the Inner Castle houses were determined. In total there are 5 different house typlogies. In identfiying the typologies the features such as entrances, positions of courtyards, bay windows becamee determinative. Among the analyzed 11 houses the distribution of the typologies is as follows: 3 A1 (34%), 2 A2 (22%), 2 B1 (11%), 1 B2 (11%) and 1C (11%) (Fig. 5.1). The remaining two houses do not conform to any typology and because they did not conserve their original forms they do not create any original typology.

A1, A2 and C have the courtyard entrances, whereas B1 and B2 typologies havee entrances on facades their courtyards are at the backside. When the functions and plan typologies are examined it is seen that: 4 of the houses transformed from house to business place have A1 or A2 plan typologies. Because A1 and A2 plan typologies contain the courtyard entrances they are the most suitable typologies for transformation to business places. Because the courtyards are used by guests and the houses are used by the owners the houses with courtyard entrances are ideal buildings to be transformed into cafes or restaurants.

The privacy concept is primordial in the houses with courtyard entrances but the houses may be built with courtyard entrances because of socio-economic reasons. At the time houses were built the families dealing with livestock breeding preferred the typologies with courtyard entrances for leading their animals into the courtyard. At the same time the courtyards were being used as production and meeting areas. The courtyards were used also for drying vegetables, producing tomato paste, "tarhana" and other winter food. Also the meeting with neighbors, celebrations, weddings and similar activities were held in the courtyards. Out of their socio-economic roles, it is observed that the courtyards are built for privacy purposes (Interviews with the residents of Inner Castle area; M. Turnalı/6th October 2017, İ. Kozan/21st December 2017, İnci Hanım/6th October 2017). The courtyards were built to meet the guests before inviting them into the house.



Figıre 5.1. Typologies and plans of the analyzed Inner Castle houses keeping their house functions (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)



Figıre 5.2. Typologies and plans of the analyzed Inner Castle houses used for commercial purposes (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

Interior Space Plan Scheme; When the interior space plan schemes are examined the houses have a common interior space typology although they lost their originality because of the change of their functions. The rooms are positioned in the same way on both of the ground and first floors (Fig.5.2). The entrances are at the middle. There is a holl at the entrance. First floor is reached throgh the stairs on the hall. On the ground floor there are two rooms on both sides of the hall. On the first floor it is reached the hall ("haney") by stairs. There are two rooms on the right and left of the hall. But the plan scheme is modified and original structure is deformed in the new constructed houses or the houses transformed to cafes, restaurants or guest houses/hotels. When the space distribution is analyzed the functions of the rooms on the ground floor are: kitchens and living rooms whereas the rooms on the first floor are bedrooms. In Inner Castle houses constructed according to local architecture principles the toilet is not included in the interior spaces. Toilets are constructed in the courtyards. The reasons for that positioning of the toilet are: installation of the toilets on the ground, canalization problems, protection of hygienic conditions in the house.

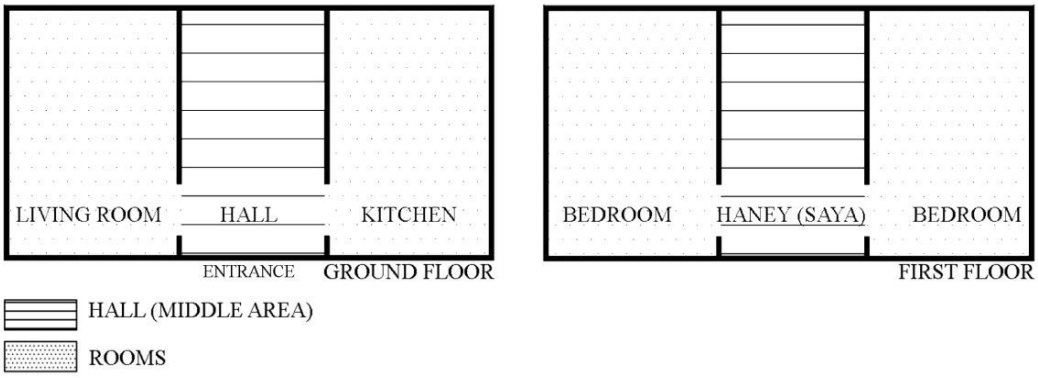


Figure 5.3. Common house plan scheme in Inner Castle area (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

Materials and Construction Methods; Inner Castle houses are constructed with adobe bricks or the stones taken from Antique Teos City. When the adobe is prepared the seawater is used. Today sea shells can be observed on the facades and courtyrard walls of the houses which did not undergo repairs or interventions. The houses were built with framing (frame in in colloquial language) technique. Because of that

technique repairs and modifications became easier in the houses. Sığacık houses constructed with natural and local materials are compatible with the rural architecture concept. The wood used in the framing system is frequently observed in the interior spaces of the houses. Because it is natural and abundant in the environment and it is easy to use; wood is the most used material in interior spaces of the houses.

Inner Castle Houses Interior Space Elements; Konut Floors, ceilings, doors, stairs / stair rail and banister are made of wood and that is a common feature of the Inner Castle houses. The houses older than 70 years are being used and conserved in their original forms. Another common elements of the interior spaces of the houses are the doors. On the ground floors the room doors have single wing whereas the bedroom doors have two wings on the first floors. The doors with two wings may have or have not windows. Curtains on the windows on the bedroom doors are used for privacy purposes. The houses of interior spaces are conserving their original forms in 5 of the 11 analyzed houses in Inner Castle (B. Sakallıoğlu House, M. Orşahin House, İ. Kozan House, İnci Hanım' Gözleme (Turkish Pancake) House Fikri Öndeş (Kapari Cafe) (Fig.5.3).

Another common characteristics of Inner Castle houses are the interior space stairs. Stairs of 6 houses out of the analyzed 11 houses are in their original forms (B. Sakallıoğlu House, M. Orşahin House, İ. Kozan House, İnci Hanım Gözleme (Turkish Pancake) House, Fikri Öndeş (Kapari Cafe), Villa Teos Guest House). Where 2 houses (Ş. Sülük House-Kavak Yelleri), 4 Element Boutique Hotel) continued to use the stairs after renewing and repairing them. Because the Antique Hotel was constructed in recent times a new type of stairs is construced and it does not show similarity to the original housing texture. In the Empty House the stairs with a single rail were constructed, because it is in the destruction process the material details are not available and they are not similar to wooden stairs in the Inner Castle area. The house of M. Tunalı is a single storey house and it does not have stairs.Wooden stairs which are common interior space elements of Inner Castle houses are of two types: spiral or straight. Wooden spiral stairs are more frequently observed. Original stairs are mostly conserved in the houses used as houses, in the houses transformed into business places stairs lost their original forms.

Figure. 5.4. Original stairs continue to be used in the analyzed houses in the Inner Castle area (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

In addition to giving access to the first floor the space under the spiral stairs are used as bath area. In the interviews it was stated that the space under the spiral stairs are used for taking baths in the bathtubs because the bath or toilet is not included in the house (Interview with İ. Kozan, 21st December 2017).

In their original constructions there are banisters at the end of the stairs on the first floor. In 4 out of analyzed 11 houses (B. Sakallıoğlu House, M. Orşahin House, İ. Kozan House, F. Öndeş (Kapari Cafe) banisters conserved their original forms. In 2 houses the banisters were repaired in conformity to the original form and they continue to be used. (4 Element Boutique Hotel, Villa Teos Guest House).

HOUSES	INTERIOR DOORS
BAHİSE SAKALLIOĞLU HOUSE	
MUSTAFA ORŞAHİN HOUSE	
İRFAN KOZAN HOUSE	
İNCİ HANIM PASTRY HOUSE	
FİKRİ ÖNDEŞ (KAPARİ CAFE)	

Figure 5.5. Inner doors originally preserved houses (S. Sevimbige archive, 2017)

Figure 5.6 . a. Stairs in the houses conserving their original functions ; **b.** Stairs in the houses transformed into business places (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

The most distinctive interior spaces of the analyzed Inner Castle houses are the wooden doors and windows. An other noticeable common feature is the wooden floor and ceiling material. . In 6 out of analyzed 11 houses (B. Sakallıoğlu House, M. Orşahin House, İ. Kozan House, İnci Hanım Gözleme (Turkish Pancake) House , F. Öndeş (Kapari Cafe), Villa Teos Guest House) the wooden floor and ceiling material conserved their original forms (Fig.5.5). The ceiling materials of the ground floor is the floor material of the first floor at the same time. That material is called as “daban” (base) by public of Sığacık. That’s why if the ceiling of the ground floor was conserved in the original form that means also the floor of the first floor stayed in original form. In 5 out of 11 houses the floor and ceiling materials keep their original forms. 3 of those 5 houses are used completely as houses (B. Sakallıoğlu, M. Orşahin, İ. Kozan), the courtyards of 2 houses are used as cafes and the houses are

used as houses (İnci Hanım Pastry House, F. Öndeş). Villa Teos Guest House is a house transformed into a hotel, in spite of many renewals in the interior spaces it is the most similar business place to Inner Castle houses from the viewpoints of materials and texture. The ceiling material keeps its original form in the Villa Teos Guest House. In the analysis of the Inner Castle houses the other observed interior space elements are: electricity buttons, door handles, wall wardrobes (alcove / alcove with cover), old furniture and kitchen utensils with sentimental values (Fig.5.6).

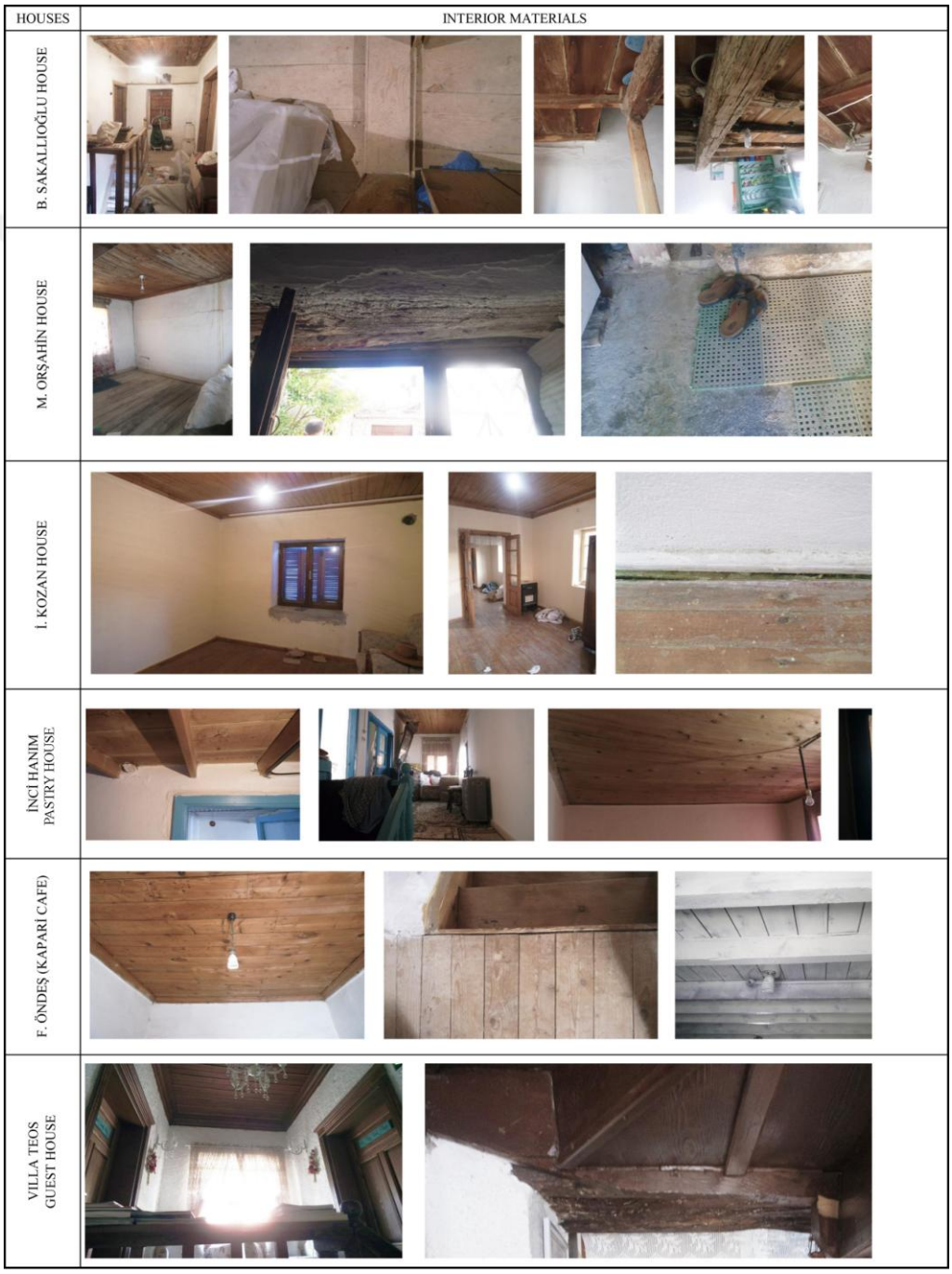


Figure 5.7. Wooden floor and ceiling details in the analyzed Inner Castle houses (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

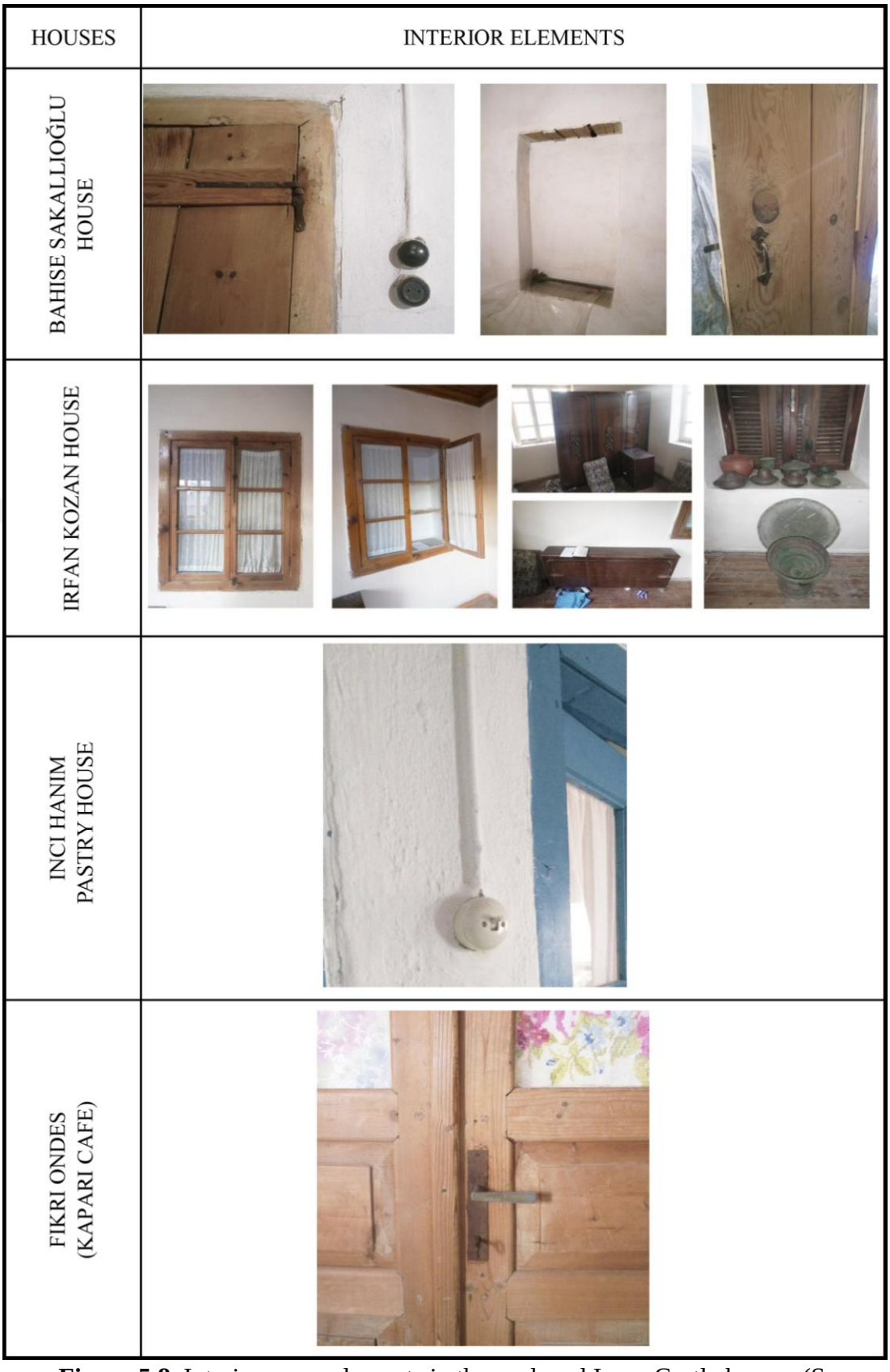


Figure 5.8. Interior space elements in the analyzed Inner Castle houses (S. Sevimbige archive, 2018)

The Sığacık Inner Castle Area containing the archaeological, historical and architectural values in an integrated manner involved heavily in tourism in the last 10 years after obtaining the Cittaslow title. Tourism is acting as a factor making contribution to protect the cultural inheritance. But Inner Castle area entered into a transformation and modification process influenced by short term trends and short sighted approaches where the original potential is not used efficiently. Inner Castle tended to quit its housing texture and to become a commercial center has a forcing influence on the people continuing to live in the area. It is not a noisy crowded commercial and entertainment place with continuous pedestrian circulation. The transformation causes a decrease in number of the houses. Within that context some part of the people of Sığacık are forced to offer their houses for commercial uses because the socio-economic activities started to become commerce and touristic business management where the agriculture, livestock breeding and fishery are being increasingly quit. When it is viewed from that point the Inner Castle area has a big touristic potential created by Cittaslow title. It is possible to make sustainable protection suggestions for continuity of the original function of the Inner Castle housing texture. Sustaining the natural, cultural, historical, architectural and economic values and accumulations will support the protection of the originality of the region. The objective of the cultural sustainability of Inner Castle houses is: to conserve the plan typologies, plan distributions and interior space elements, to sanitize, functionalize and improve the houses appropriately. The modification process of Inner Castle houses should be implemented by establishing a proper balance between the protection and utilization.Because the cultural sustainability in the local houses can be achieved only by conserving the original architecture and interior architectural elements the future applications should be made in a way not damaging the plan typologies, space designs, interior space elements (doors, windows, stairs), interior space floor and ceiling materials, courtyards, house-street relations. The houses which are not used in their original functions should be used for functions compatible with their original structures. The modifications made with the purpose of ensuring the cultural sustainability should provide the compatibility of the socio-economic and cultural changes with the local texture elements. The protective measures should be taken against the destructive influenceof commercial

transformation and Cittaslow approach when they become the aim of the persons instead of economic means. The factor causing the loss of the originality of the Inner Castle houses will probably be the transformations/modifications for touristic or commercial purposes.

The most efficient way of protection of the historical values is to sustain those living buildings by repairing and maintaining continuously. If the buildings are not able to continue their original functions; a method integrating them with today's settlements by making appropriate modifications compatible with their original architectures without damaging their original characteristics.

Protection of historical, cultural and natural values symbolizes the national consciousness levels of the countries. In order to achieve a national success it is crucial to protect the local values inherited from the historical past and to improve them by using contemporary methods.

5.2. Limitations and Future Research

Limitations: Because they are still used as houses and they contained living rooms it was difficult to examine the houses in Inner Castle Area. Entering the house, to make examinations or measurements, to take photographs are not easily accepted by the residents of the houses. The owners of the houses transformed into business places behaved more tolerably in those matters. But it was not possible to make measurements or to take photographs of all the rooms of hotels or guest rooms because some of them were occupied by customers. Therefore the most difficult part of the study was the field study.

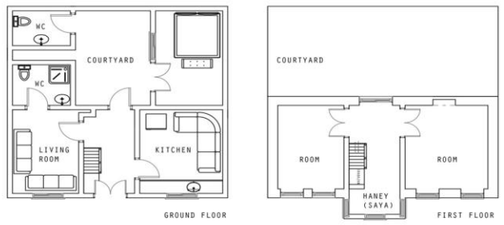
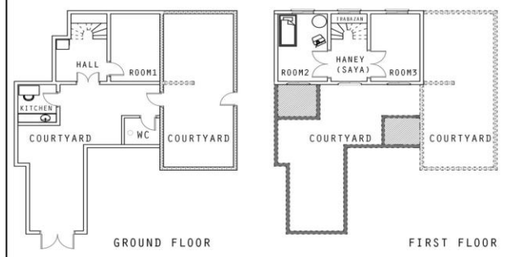
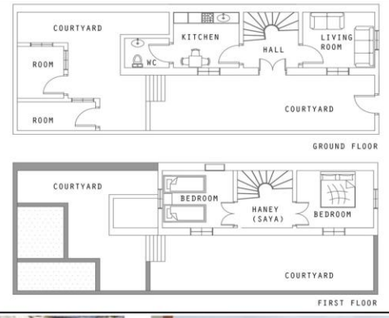
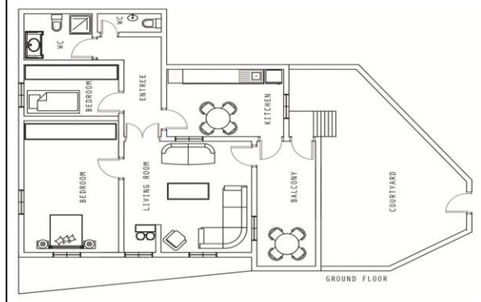
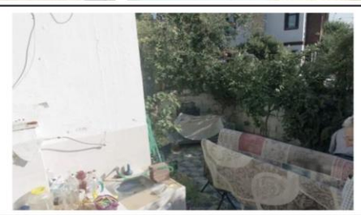
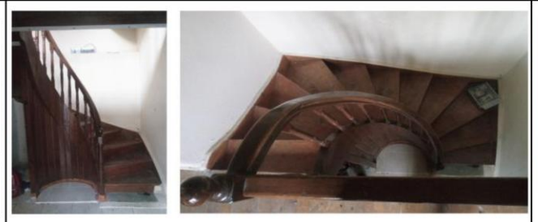
Absence of the drawings of the interior spaces of Inner Castle houses in İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and Seferihisar Municipality was a serious handicap for the study. Lack of the studies related to socio-cultural structure and texture of Inner Castle Area became a disadvantage limiting the boundaries of our study. In order to make a complete analysis of Inner Castle Area, it should be carried out a common study with participations of the specialists of the disciplines including cultures, sociology, anthropology, archaeology, art history and city planning.

Future Research: This study related to the cultural sustainability of the local houses examined 11 houses out of 284 houses / buildings existing in Sığacık Inner Castle Area. The houses are selected according to the approach aiming to examine the houses positioned on the 128St. 129St.,130St., 133St., Liman Avenue which are accesses through the Ayasuluk Gate.

It is possible to select different sections of the area for future researches and the building stock and variety of the area can be examined. Because Inner Castle Area is rapidly being transformed and modified the transformation process of the analyzed houses can be examined. The Sığacık Inner Castle Houses can be examined according to the criteria of the local architecture and can be compared with the houses in the similar settlements.

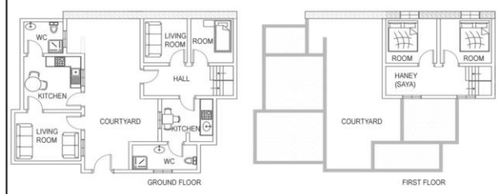
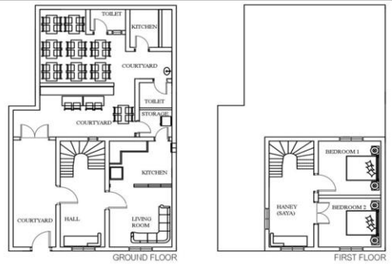
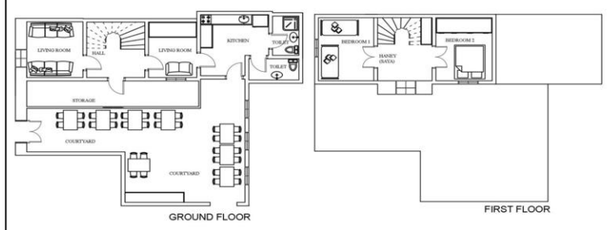
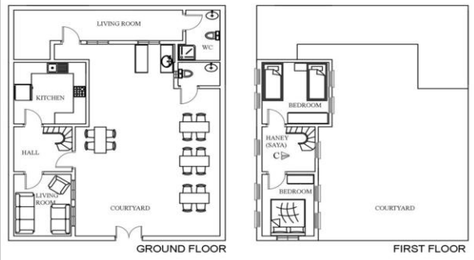
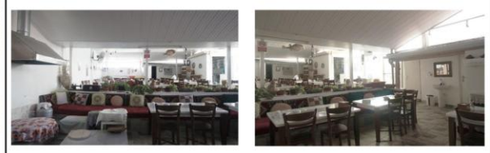
New designs or functions other than hotel, pension or café can be proposed for the houses in the Inner Castle area. New architectural designs and applications can be proposed for facades, construction methods or street plans. The Inner Castle Area is open to be studied from every point. It can be examined by many disciplines. It is expected that similar studies will continue in the future in the light of this study and they will be continued with a more improved understanding of Sığacık Inner Castle local architecture elements to be contributed by interior architects, architects and designers.

Table 5.1. Sığacık Inner Castle Houses- Analysis of floor plans, exterior views, stairs and interior elements (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

CRITERIA	**Case1.** Bahise Sakallıoğlu House 130th Str. no.5	**Case2.** Mustafa Orşahin House 129th Str. Liman Avenue	**Case3.** İrfan Kozan House 129th Street No.19	**Case4.** Mehmet Turnalı House 128th Street No.2
FLOOR PLANS				
EXTERIOR VIEWS				
COURTYARD VIEWS				
STAIRS				 *
INTERIOR ELEMENTS (WINDOWS, DOORS, MATERIALS, ETC.)				 *

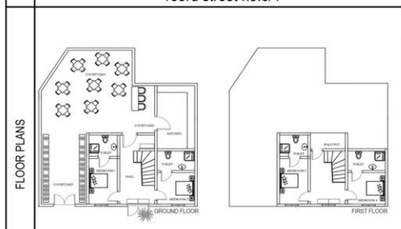
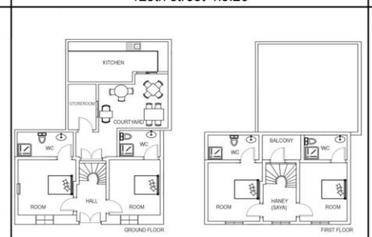
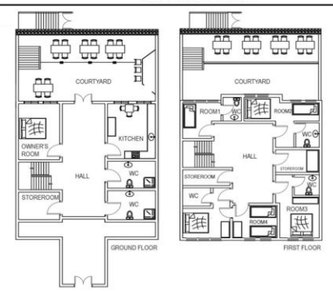
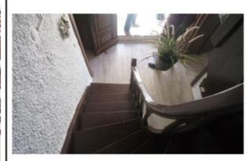
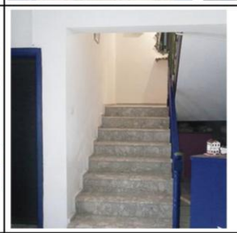
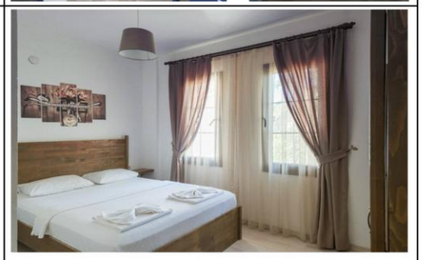
* There are not any photographes about stairs and interior elements. The photographes has been taken from a movie which called "Kardeşim Benim (2016)".

Table 5.2. Sığacık Inner Castle Houses- Analysis of floor plans, exterior views, stairs and interior elements (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

CRITERIA	**Case 5.** Empty House 131st Street No: 13/1	**Case 6.** İnci Hanım "Gözleme" (Turkish Pancake) House 128th Street No.7/1	**Case 7.** Fikri Öndeş – Kapari Café 128th Street No:25	**Case 8.** Şengül/Bülent Sülük's House Konutu (Kavak Yelleri Enterprise) 128th Street No.1/1
FLOOR PLANS				
EXTERIOR VIEWS				
COURTYARD VIEWS				
STAIRS				
INTERIOR ELEMENTS (WINDOWS, DOORS, MATERIALS, ETC.)	 *			 *

* There are not any interior elements which shows Sığacık inner castle house texture.

Table 5.3. Sığacık Inner Castle Houses-Analysis of floor plans, exterior views, stairs and interior elements (S.Sevimbige archieve, 2018)

CRITE	**Case 9.** Dört Element Boutique Hotel 133rd street no.6/1	**Case 10.**Villa Teos Guest House 128th street no.26	**Case 11.** Antik Hotel 129th street no.38
FLOOR PLANS			
EXTERIOR VIEWS			
COURTYARD VIEWS	 	 	 
STAIRS	 	 	 
INTERIOR ELEMENTS (WINDOWS, DOORS, MATERIALS, ETC.)		 	

* There are not any interior elements which shows Sığacık inner castle house texture.

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APPENDIX -1 Classification of the Dwellings in Inner Castle Area

Figure 4.2. Classification of the dwellings in Inner Castle Area according to their Utilisation (Redesigned by using the Urban Site Area Conservation Master Location Survey Map Sheet of Seferihisar Municipality, 2017)

There are 13 Maintaining Original Use Residents, 17 Cafe&Restaurant, 17 Pension/Guest House, 5 Commercial Areas in Sığacık Inner Castle Area.

Appendix1 Table 1.

	Function	Adress	Street View
1	House	128th Street No.1	
2	Pension	"La Casa Pension" 128th Street No.2	
3	Pension	"Mandalin Pension" 130th Street No.2	
4	Pension	"Mavi&Beyaz Pension" 128th Street No.6	
5	House	129th Street No.	

Appendix1 Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
6	Cafe	"Cafe Sıcacık" 132th Street No.6	
7	Cafe	"La Vie" 128th Street No.26	
8	House	128th Street No.32	
9	Hotel	"Antik Hotel" 128th Street No.38	
10	Pension	"Kaleiçi Pension" 129th Street No.42	

Appendix1 Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
11	House	128th Street	
12	Hotel	"Gülser Boutique Hotel" 129th Street No.2	
13	Hotel	"Deniz Boutique Hotel" 129th Street No.56	
14	Structure	129th Street	
15	House	126th Street	

Appendix1 Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
16	Hotel&Restaurant	"Teos Lodge Otel & Restaurant" 126th Street No.26	
17	Pension&Cafe	"Nar Pension Cafe" 136th Street No.5	
18	House	136th Street	
19	House	136th Street	 
20	House	136th Street	

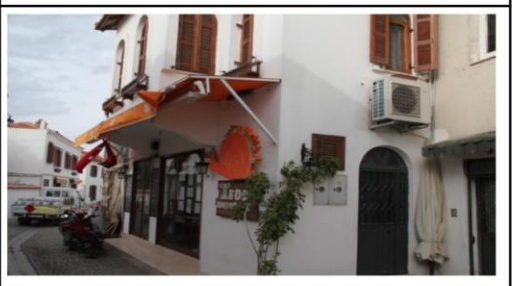
Appendix1 Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
21	Cafe	"Fehu Cafe" 133th Street No.1	
22	Commercial Area	"Boutique Anatolia" 133th Street	
23	Cafe	"Radika Cafe" 133th Street No.29	
24	Guest House	"Çakoz Guest House" 131th Street	
25	House	131th Street	

Appendix Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
26	Commercial Area	"Atölye Seferihisar" 127th Street No.15	
27	Cafe&Bar	"Apellikon Bar" 127th Street No.16	
28	Pension	"Zeytin Pension" 134th Street	
29	Cafe	"La'dude Art Cafe" 134th Street No.3	
30	Hotel	"Incitta Boutique Hotel" 126th Street No.2	

Appendix Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
31	Pension	"Zeytin Dalı Pension" 134th Street	
32	Cafe	"Çelebi Cafe" Liman Street	
33	Cafe	"Gül Cafe" 134th Street	
34	Cafe	"Teos Ambiance" 134th Street	
35	Restaurant	"Milos Restaurant" 130th Street No.9/11	

Appendix Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
36	House	130th Street	
37	Pension	"Rose Pension" 130th Street No.17	
38	Commercial Area	"Sönmezoğlu" 130th Street	
39	House	130th Street	
40	Commercial Area	"Old City Sailing" 130th Street	

Appendix Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
41	Commercial Area	"Nar Architecture" 128th Street	
42	Cafe	"Delice by Barbara" 128th Street	
43	Hotel	"Sığacık Gardenya" 128th Street No.11	
44	Hotel	"Deniz Yıldızı" 131th Street No.11	
45	Guest House	"Dantel Guest House" 128th Street No.19	

Appendix Table 1. (cont'd)

	Function	Adress	Street View
46	Hotel	"4 Element Boutique Hotel" 133th Street No.6/1	
47	Hotel	"Villa Teos Guest House" 128th Street No.26	
48	Pension	"Kapari Pension & Cafe" 128th Street No.25	
49	Cafe /Apart	"Göksü Apart Cafe" 133th Street	
50	Pension	"İki Ev" 133th Street No.7	
51-52	Old House / Cafe	133th Street