



**ADAPTIVE RE-USE OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS:
ASSESSMENT OF FOUR HAMAMÖNÜ HOUSES
AND MORE EMPHASIS ON INTERIORS**

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ABSTRACT

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Today's valuable works are the "values", namely the "cultural heritage" connecting the past and the present. A building contains important information about its form and its place in the urban fabric as well as about how interior elements are shaped and associated. In our country, there are historical buildings whose construction dates back thousands of years. Turkish houses and neighborhoods are one of them. However, during a renovation of heritage buildings, renovation of the interior of these buildings in terms of a historical period and cultural values are generally ignored. Regarding to this point of view, the restoration area in Hamamönü, Ankara is chosen as a sample area.

The study aims to make a comparison between the adapted re-use samples of the buildings in the Hamamönü neighborhood and the studies done on this subject. The buildings which are selected at Hamamönü area within the scope of this study are examined considering interior and exterior renovation criterion. Moreover, they are compared in terms of their conditions according to the previous heritage classification documents and their current conditions. In the comparison, interior elements and their details are used as a criterion. The study indicates that while some buildings partly reflect the authentic spirits of the interior and the determined spaces, some others don't reflect at all.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Conservation, Adaptive Re-Use, Reconsruction, Interior Elements, Hamamönü Houses

ÖZ

TARİHİ MİRAS YAPILARININ YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRİLMESİ: HAMAMÖNÜNDE DÖRT EVİN İÇ MEKANA AĞIRLIK VEREREK ANALİZİ

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Günümüzde değer taşıyan yapıtlar geçmişle günümüzü bağlayan “değerler” yani “kültürel miraslarıdır”. Bir yapı, yapının formu, kent dokusu içindeki yeri kadar iç mekân elemanlarının nasıl şekillendiği, biçimlendiği ve ilişkilendiği hakkında da önemli bilgiler içerir. Ülkemizde yapımları binlerce yıl geriye dayanan tarihi binalar mevcuttur. Türk evleri ve mahalleleri de bunlardan biridir. Ancak miras yapılarının yenilenmesi sırasında iç mekânların tarihi dönem ve kültürel değerler açısından değerlendirilmesi genellikle göz ardı edilmektedir. Bu bakış açısıyla örnek alan olarak Ankara Hamamönü’ndeki yenileme alanı seçildi.

Çalışma, Hamamönü mahallesindeki yapıların yeniden işlevlendirilmiş (adaptive re-use) örneklerini ve bu konuda yapılmış çalışmaları karşılaştırmayı hedeflemiştir. Bu kapsam dahilinde Hamamönü’de dışı ve içi yenilenmiş bazı kriterler dikkate alınarak örnekler seçilmeye çalışıldı. Bunlarla beraber eldeki eski eser sınıflandırma belgelerine göre ile bugün ki durumları karşılaştırıldı. Karşılaştırmada iç mekân elemanları ve detayları kriter olarak kullanıldı. Yapılan çalışmadaki örneklerde, belirlenen binaların iç mekânları dikkate alındığında orijinal ruhlarını kısmen yansıttığı, bazılarının ise hiç yansıtmadığı anlaşıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültürel Miras, Koruma, Uyarlanabilir Yeniden Kullanım, Yeniden Yapım, İç Mimari Unsurlar, Hamamönü Evleri

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ABBREVIATIONS

E.C.C.O : European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organizations

ICOMOS : International Council on Monuments and Sites

UNESCO :United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

TUIK : Turkish Statistical Institut

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Historical buildings and artifacts are primarily works best depicting the history of a culture. Historical buildings convey concrete and abstract information experienced in foregoing ages. The reasons as to why and means of how historical buildings were erected, how culture was shaped and came to be conveys its way of life and spirit; further expresses the relation of society and the works with religion. It is as important to preserve history as its permanence. Today, works of value are assets that connect the past with the present. These values are precious treasures that reflect the culture of the society and serve as a bridge to its past. Historical artifacts and buildings are cultural heritage bequeathed to us from the past. Heritage is a broad concept that encompasses both the natural and cultural settings. The fundamental objective in protection of cultural and historic heritage is to endow them upon future generations while preserving their integrity.

The appearance of historical buildings and materials might endure even as time progresses, but may need to be renovated as far as their function goes. As time passes by, people's living standards, conditions and plans change. Therefore, the initial functions of historical buildings begin to be inefficient and inadequate. Towards the end of a building's life, structures that fail to fulfill their functions and are deemed inadequate by the residents come to being. These buildings would be abandoned or destroyed by the user profile. Buildings that preserve their structure yet lose their function can be saved from demolition by introducing new functions. Thus, by preserving our cultural heritage, its permanence is handed down to future generations. Re-functioning extends the life of a building.

The thesis work progressed in six parts. In the first part, studies on the purpose, objectives, research questions, scope and methods of the research were carried out. The second chapter includes literature studies and explains the term

cultural heritage and adaptive re-use by referring to international and Turkish regulations in conservation and cultural environmental history. The third chapter features an extensive literature study on traditional Turkish house terminology and in particular traditional Ankara houses. The fourth part comprises of the research on historical houses of Ankara and Hamamönü and the transformation of the Hamamönü region. The fifth chapter outlines the purpose, method, area, boundaries, scope, and research studies, analysis and survey studies of the research. In the final chapter, conclusion, discussion and suggestions are presented.

Renovation works have been carried out in many parts of the city of Ankara, some of which are Ulus, Kale, Ulucanlar, Altındağ neighborhoods. Renovation works are ongoing in areas in scope of this study. The reason why Hamamönü region was specifically selected is that the area is part of the Street Rehabilitation Project. Besides, there are a number of studies carried out in the said region.

Hamamönü, one of the first settlements in Ankara, witnessed many historical events. The houses assessed in scope of the research are examples of late 19th century Ottoman civil architecture style. The Hamamönü region is significant in having witnessed the period of the Early Republican Era (1923-1950) and reshaping it to match contemporary living conditions in accordance with various needs.

Hamamönü region in Ankara city was identified by authorities as a cultural heritage site, and the area which has the oldest historical and traditional texture features was put forward as a study subject due to such properties. Located in the Altındağ district of Ankara, the Hamamönü region has facilities of a typical Turkish settlement, traditional Turkish houses, an organic pattern and the presence of a “Hamamönü” i.e. Turkish bath courtyard, which gives the neighborhood its name.

Altındağ Municipality in cooperation with Ankara Metropolitan Municipality performed a comprehensive renovation and restoration work throughout the neighborhood. This study will find universal criteria for adaptive re-use and evaluate the work done in Hamamönü and suggest some ideal criteria to protect the values and buildings of the area.

Since the Hamamönü area is a very extensive area for the study of the thesis, it will focus on specific buildings as the best and worst examples of adaptive reuse of Hamamönü for the purposes of this study.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the adaptive re-use examples of the buildings in the Hamamönü area, which is the study area, as well as to compare the

studies on this subject and to improve the study by supporting the analysis with working methods and proposing suggestions.

Moreover, to elaborate on necessary information by carrying out literature studies for the preservation of historical buildings and artifacts and to advance the research by making certain comparisons with a critical approach.

Subsequently, since the thesis is an original work, it is programmed to be published in one of the scientific journals.

One goal of the study is to draw attention to some issues by focusing on the interior architecture, interior design, and interior elements of historical buildings i.e. buildings that need to be preserved. The thesis study is to compare and improve the interior architectural elements in the best and the worst adaptive use buildings of the Hamamönü neighborhood by leaning on literature studies in historical buildings and artifacts in the evaluation of Hamamönü, and to propose implications. The study aims to analyze the work carried out in professional approaches and to examine the care taken by the civil society and the approach, to complete the deficiencies with a critical perspective and to present new suggestions; by which means, the conclusion, which is the main goal of the study, will be achieved by revealing to what extent, if at all, the traditional texture of the buildings of the Hamamönü region is reflected.

Another goal of the study is to investigate the harmony of architectural and interior architectural values attributed to the area without disturbing the spirit and integrity of the neighborhood in question. It is projected that the research will be an important study for future developments in the Ankara Hamamönü region. Even further renovation work of heritage buildings.

Research questions have been determined to attain these aims and deliver the study to the targeted level. The questions are;

- Why Hamamönü in Ankara? / What is the significance of the region?
- Why do people favor Hamamönü region?
- Although the Hamamönü region is a cultural heritage site, how well is the region known?
- After the regional transformation, are the religious values and the spirit of the region sufficient motive for people to visit the region?
- Does the “Street Rehabilitation Project”, carried out by Altındağ Municipality, meet the expectations of the public?

- How much does the transformation of the region offer and reflect the traditional spirit to people?
- What the conservation works have been carried out in Hamamönü?
- How well interior and architectural values have been preserved in the current situation after the street Rehabilitation project?
- Problems arising after the transformation of the Hamamönü region?
- Features of the building before and after the restoration of Hamamönü?
- Is the traditional texture reflected in the interior architectural elements of the buildings in the Hamamönü region?
- Did the transformation of the interior architectural elements of the buildings occur correctly?
- What problems have the lack of intervention for invaluable buildings in the region caused in terms of the integrity of the region and the condition of the buildings within the scope of the street rehabilitation project?
- For the life of the buildings and in terms of the integrity of the region; how sturdy and appropriate is the fact that the fate of certain buildings that remained untouched conceded to the disposal of general public?
- Are buildings with a traditional texture preserved in the spiritual integrity of the street and neighborhood?
- What are the differences between the current function of the Hamamönü and its functions before the restoration?
- What is the cultural and potential value of the region?
- What is the current user profile of the region?
- Is there a difference between day and nightlife?
- How many hours do people spend there on average?

1.1 SCOPE OF THE STUDY AND STUDY METHOD

Since the field of study is quite extensive, the study has progressed by focusing on selected buildings in accordance with pre-determined criteria. As part of the dissertation, the reasons that require the re-function of buildings, their advantages and interventions possibly be made to buildings were laid out.

Another feature of the study area is the application of the "Street Rehabilitation Project" and traditional Turkish houses, which constitute an important group of heritage buildings located in this area. A point was made to check whether the street

rehabilitation project was thoroughly carried out in accordance with its spirit. Adaptive reuse is a method of preserving heritage sites by furnishing architectural buildings with a new function.

The methods and data followed for the realization of the study form the basis of the research. In terms of the purpose and scope of the research, certain data related to the subject carried out in Ankara Hamamönü district constitute the method part of the research.

These methods;

- Literature reviews play an important role in understanding the research and method. For instance, a Chapter (Chapter 3), which is part of the ‘Traditional Turkish Houses’ section is included. In order to analyze the characteristic lives of Ankara houses and the architectural properties of buildings in the study region, the characteristic lives of traditional Turkish houses were studied in the literature. Concurrently, for the architectural features of the traditional Turkish House, plan types, spatial elements, interior elements and building materials were studied. In the traditional texture, integrity has been achieved in the research method with the analysis of the concept of streets and neighborhoods.

- Qualitative and quantitative observations made in the field of study provided support for its purpose. The work area was examined and photo shoots were taken in buildings, building facades, spaces, spatial elements, streets and street elements. In order to compare the data in literature with the current situation, measurement process was utilized.

- Data collected from official boards and archives for architectural analysis of the working area is as follows:

a. Altindag Municipality / Department of Reconstruction and Urban Planning-Historic District Protection Branch

b. Ankara Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Assets of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, No. 2

c. General Directorate of Maps

d. Muhtar (local headman) of Hacettepe District

For the field study, computer software was used to adapt and use data collected from the official board and archive to the work, as well as to present personal work in the desired format.

A survey study was conducted to contribute to the thesis with concrete data, especially for the final part of the study purpose, as well as to determine the importance of the user profile and the opinions of users in the region.

The survey study was prepared for 4 different groups.

In order to get detailed information about the target subjects, questionnaires and surveys were carried out. Q&A sessions were arranged with official council employees, Muhtar (local headman), regional people or owners / employees of commercial workplaces.

At the same time, in the context of topics, the analysis of the study section as a purpose, scope and method is detailed in Chapter 4 in 4.1.



CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL SITES HERITAGE ASSETS CONSERVATION AND RELATED LEGAL ASPECTS

2.1 SOME IMPORTANT TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

People don't want their houses to be destroyed, they would like to keep what they have. They want to prolong their lives and prolong the process to benefit more. The situation isn't provided only for a material purpose. It also supports this notion in cultural, touristic and heritage uses.

One of the oldest occupations and trade sources of people is building production. The progress of this occupation and progression into art is called Architecture. Architectural buildings are among the most productive examples of immovable cultural assets.

“The concept of protecting and exhibiting the shelter where ordinary people live as cultural assets first emerged during the Industrial Revolution at the end of the 18th century”. (Eres, Z) In this context, firstly, the Swiss Karl Viktor von Bonstetten introduced the idea that the farmhouses were gathered in a park as concrete data of the past culture in 1790.

2 1.1 Urban Scale

The concept of urban planning offers solutions to the settlement-transportation-environmental problems created by the industrial revolution in the West. The actions of planning and urban design are important tools in the formation of livable urban environments.

There are different explanations about the scale of urban design. For example, according to Spreiregen; “on a national and regional scale with a focus on recreational and rural areas” (Cömertler, 2003).

2.1.2 Site

The reason why the main element in architecture is space is that it contains people. Spatial organizations created for the needs of people are created to live in.

According to Le Corbusier (1993), They are spaces where human actions take place.

The space is determined by the wall, floor and ceiling. These surfaces have various tasks in the formation of space.

2.1.3 Building

Buildings were formed by surrounding a certain physical space with some materials, depending on the construction technique of the era in order to respond to a certain need of the society.

The building is a component of the environment and maintains relationships with the environment on a local or global scale in the life process. (Çelebi & Harputlugil & Gültekin)

2.1.4 Social and Cultural Assets

In an article included in the conservation law numbered 2863, which was created in 1983 according to the law on the protection of cultural and natural assets;

"Cultural assets; It is all movable and immovable assets above ground, underground or underwater, which are related to science, culture, religion and fine arts belonging to prehistoric and historical periods, or which have been the subject of social life in prehistoric or historical periods, which have scientific and cultural original value."

Cultural assets are divided into two as movable and immovable.

2.1.5 Immovable Cultural Assets

According to the Law No. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage;

"All immovable properties above ground, underground or underwater, which are related to science, culture, religion and fine arts belonging to prehistoric and historical periods, or have a scientific and cultural value that has been the subject of social life in prehistoric or historical periods."

As can be seen from the word immovable, they are large-scale assets that contain groups of buildings or are single buildings. It is the fact that differences in space and function shape the measure of space, in order to meet the needs of different types of people, at the same time, people go to the place where there are architectural elements that, fascinating even after generations, and add value to immovable assets. As buildings, the concept of monuments of building groups that spread wider than a single buildings has grown to the size of monument-city, monument-country and monument-continent. For example, Edirne is a monument-city with many monumental and traditional buildings located inside the city and its qualifying features. Among the cities listed in Turkey with such architectural features are Istanbul and Safranbolu. Natural monuments have emerged as a result of different geological formations. “Fairy chimneys”, which make the city of Cappadocia geographically important in Turkey, are important examples of our natural monuments. Fairy chimneys are protected today because, apart from being a natural monument, people who lived during the time when the monument was used carved the inside of fairy chimneys and spatially shaped them, creating living spaces and religious spaces. Canyons, waterfalls, crater lakes and water elements are among the main examples of natural monuments with unusual and spatial richness added to the environment.

When we consider different monuments and urban textures in the dimension of the concept of “monument”, this concept changes its place to’ site " and symbolizes a larger-scale content. Areas with historical and natural beauty at which has its own distinctive architecture, intact natural beauties, untouched by human hands and places under protection are called “archeological site”.

According to their characteristics and functions, sites are classified as historical, urban, rural, archaeological, natural and complex.

2.1.6 Movable Cultural Assets

According to the Law No. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage;

“Movable natural assets”; geological epochs and, due to their rarity, they have extraordinary properties above ground, underground or in water.”
(2863 No.)

These are movable natural values that need to be protected.

Portable cultural assets are characterized by the fact that a phenomenon isn't connected to a place, it is carried to the desired place at the desired time and is light. There are many types of examples, for example; sculptures, paintings, ceramics, glass, metal, tiles, weaves, jewelry, furniture are portable works of art, such as manuscripts, books and coins. In some special cases, artifacts known as immovable cultural assets may also be included in movable Cultural Assets. For example, even if the door and window of a historic house are protected as an immovable cultural asset, they are sometimes taken from their function and stored in museums for better protection.

2.2 HERITAGE

Heritage term; It is defined as the natural, cultural and built environments of an area, as well as places, assets and events of superior value to be protected in terms of historical, artistic, ethnological, sociological, anthropological and language. (Bandara & Doğaner, 2003)

According to Icomos Turkey architectural heritage conservation declaration (2013);

Cultural Heritage Term; It is the symbol and proof of the existence, identity and continuity of human beings, societies and cultural groups that make up society.

Architectural Heritage term; It is one of the most important components of the term cultural heritage. Integration of architectural heritage with contemporary life is important for the cultural continuity of societies.

2.2.1 Heritage Assets

In Cultural Heritage, the tangible (tangible) type is called cultural property. Cultural heritage assets are those that are related to science, culture, religion and fine arts belonging to prehistoric and historical periods, or that have been the subject of social life in prehistoric or historical periods, with scientific and cultural value. Cultural heritage assets are all movable and immovable assets above ground, underground or underwater. Cultural assets are divided into movable and immovable.

2.2.2 Historical Sites

Ministry of culture and tourism historical sites, conservation and conditions of use in the policy decisions contained in the statement, (2014);

“Historical site: These are areas where important historical events take place in terms of our national history and the history of military warfare and need to be protected together with its natural buildings.”

According to Icomos Turkey architectural heritage conservation declaration (2013);

Sites are urban, rural, archaeological, historical, natural and mixed sites.

2.2.3 From General to Focal Area of Development of Conservation in Historic and Heritage Sites

Heritage means property. They are the beings passed on to us from previous generations. The word culture comes from the Latin word Lat “Cultura” or “Colere”. The meaning of these words means "look" and "place".

The first meaning of the words is mentioned in the term agriculture ve and means "sow" and "mow". For the first time, Cultura gained meaning as a human experience and its way of life, In Germany, after 1750, developments occurred after. The concept was first used (at the end of the 18th century) as a value created by human mental capacity. In 1843, by Gustav Klemm, in his book "The History of Humanity's General Culture", the word "culture" is clearly defined as the total lifestyle of a human community as talents and skills, arts and traditions. (Usal and Kuşluvan, 2002: 105106)

Scientists, who say that culture is a whole consisting of material and spiritual values of a society, also argue that culture as a whole with all kinds of knowledge, interest, habits, value judgments, general attitudes, views, thoughts and behaviors. (Turhan, 1994: 45)

Cultural heritage, on the other hand, has been created by previous generations and has universal values. When we say cultural heritage, we tell about cultural values or traditions. It is a bridge that connects our history and identities to past and present.

Culture or cultural heritage; It is defined as the sum of all patterns of knowledge, attitude and behavior shared and shared by members of a particular society. (Tümertekin & Özgüç, 2006:79-80) Similar to this definition, (Tekeli, 2009: 26) defines culture as “the knowledge, beliefs, values, ideologies and attitudes that individuals create while living in society”.

Cultural heritage brings the past of different societies to the present day and allows us to examine the richness and variety of buildings designed by people in the

past. Every society has its own culture, and these differences make it unique and special. Cultural heritage includes all the characteristics of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and spaces over. (ICOMOS, 2013: 2)

Cultural heritage conveys the identity, culture and history of society to the present day, and it also gives us information about past societies. This information gives us information about how the past society lived, where they lived, under what conditions they lived, their population, food, production, livelihoods and life expectancy. The most prominent feature of the buildings is religious emphasis. We see different architectural features in different buildings related to the religious beliefs of people of the past. These may be structural elements of the buildings, or the exterior of the buildings, height, width. In terms of interior architecture, it offers us many types of plans and examples. These types of plan, the size of the spatial distinction in size, smallness, interior ceiling height, ceiling decorations, paintings, architectural vaults, arch works, window openings, hollow out ceiling decorations, arched or flat open door works, stairs, railing designs, scales, material differences, painting on construction materials, writing, painting works give us a lot of information about past experiences.

2.2.4 Development of Heritage Sites in Turkey

Turkey is a country rich in historical and cultural assets. Turkey has been home to many civilizations for centuries. Due to the rapid and distorted urban settlements experienced recently, cultural assets began to disappear before they could be preserved. Due to the extinction of historical buildings, work has begun in the area of conservation.

The initiative to protect cultural heritage buildings is a responsibility to hold future generations to account. (Ortaylı, 2002)

Protecting Cultural Assets in our country has started in the 19. century. It is known that it began in the century. Modernism and the Industrial Revolution in Europe also influenced the Ottoman State in the 1840s.

2.2.5 Classification of Historical Environmental and Buildings to Be Conserved

In the process from the date of human existence to the present day, the study of the spaces and their surroundings formed by buildings is called the concept of the historical environment. The concept of the environment is a cultural concept that forms the consciousness of societies in a historical process.

From the State Planning Organization of the Prime Ministry of the Republic of Turkey in 1976; according to the information in the report of the Subcommittee on the protection of the Historical Environment;

Article V.3) contained in the report;

“ Determination and inverter of ancient artifacts in our country and determination of what values to protect is one of the first and most important conditions of the protection rule. Making these determinations in advance is important for them to be data for various planning and implementation studies.”

The preservation of historical-cultural environments and their acceptance by the society are listed for different reasons. These items are; (Tekeli, 1988)

1. Local, regional, national, religious, etc. protection as a means of creating an identity
2. Protection due to its aesthetic-artistic values
3. Conservation due to tourism income and transferring heritage from generation to generation

Historical places are classified according to their scale; (Mazi, 2009)

“ Historical environment; They are textures consisting of one or more streets that show integrity with their historical, architectural, archaeological and monumental values. The historical city; They are urban settlements formed by textures that show integrity with their historical, architectural, archaeological and monumental values. Historical district; They are regions that show integrity with historical, architectural, archaeological and monumental values that include several cities.”

2.3 TYPES OF CONSERVATION

Freezing the current state of the buildings and preserving the existing state is consolidation work. This work is divided into two as the strengthening of the structural materials and the structural buildings.

Conservation types of open-air museums are available in foreign countries. They are not able to preserve the buildings in place and are moved and re-established inside these museums and are protected by their original state as well as their belongings.

In some cases, the term “*anastylosis*” is used to reassemble existing but separated parts for a reason. Another conservation area is the excavation works. The only purpose of the excavation work isn't just to unearth the remains of their ancient civilization. At the same time, the preservation of their finds and to know even to ancient civilizations in later times and to keep the living in people up to date. Cultural

assets that need to be preserved in place are also found in the archaeological sites where these studies are carried out and special protection measures are taken for them.

Another type of conservationism is the work done at the urban level. Large-scale renovation works in cities are called “*rehabilitation*”. The buildings are either repaired or renovated and made healthier. At the same time the roads are reorganized. In general, city-level work may be directed at repairing or renovating certain parts of the city after natural disasters. It can also be carried out to restore the entire city from the beginning.

To see the terms in detail, see part the Appendices 1.

2.3.1 Values to Conservation

When values are said to be protected, the first thought is what to protect. It is also necessary to consider whether a phenomenon is worth conservating when the perception of conservation is considered. These values are actually the most important elements in creating the historical phenomenon of a country's history. The best examples for the values to be preserved are in fact many different types of religious buildings that have come from ancient times to the present day. These religious works aren't only architectural elements, but also provide information about many issues related to the history of a society. Among the values to be preserved, the most known and most important values are religious buildings. Religious buildings are buildings that carry and transfer many different elements and meanings architecturally to the present day. These buildings are protected by “Parthenon, Pantheon or “pyramids, “Selçuk tomb”. “churches”, “mosque”, tombstones and many other types of artifacts. The functional works, which are used in daily life as different types, continue the old life of the spirit that they give to people today. The buildings that are the best examples of these are the “ Roman baths and Colosseum” from around the world.

The main purpose of the protection process is to determine the “value”, “cultural assets” and to protect them within the rules. Cultural Values that need to be protected are subject to the law numbered 2863 in our country in 1983. It operates under the supervision and review of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and under the protection department in accordance with the laws. In Ankara, the Department of conservation functions under the name of the General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums as responsible for the conservation and also for the management of museums.

There are various concepts about cultural assets.

- The Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Turkey uses the concept of “cultural assets” as the general word for the concepts of regulations, laws and rules.
- TURKEV (Turkish Association for the Protection of Historic Houses) uses the concept of “cultural values”.
- Western countries preferred the concept of “Cultural Heritage”.

Cultural assets have arrived from prehistory to the present day and give information about past cultures. Cultural assets are divided into two parts, “movable” and “immovable” according to their physical characteristics.

The word, which contains the general and broad meaning of these assets today, is referred to as “Cultural Heritage”.

2.3.2 Conservation Criteria

The most basic criteria for conservation is that the status of the buildings to be protected indicates that it is related to a long history. A long history as a process symbolizes the status acquired over time but also qualifies the robustness of the buildings. Because it shows that the buildings are based on natural disasters that occur over time and long use. It isn't possible to completely transfer the traces of the buildings left over from the past to the next generation. Nowadays, the problem of urbanization is lack of maintenance, natural disasters, wear and tear of materials, which constantly reduces the number of historical buildings.

Conservation decision is the study and execution of buildings and building groups depending on the characteristics of the historical document nature, antiquity property, and aesthetic value sections. A decision on registration can be made when buildings or settlement groups have one or more of these sections.

2.3.3 Conservation Status

Features that determine the conservation status of historic buildings and the status of its location are perceived in two different concepts.

The cultural document formed by the achievements of the status in the history of architecture and art and the aesthetic characteristics it determines constitute the concept of “architectural dimension”.

A building is an identifier or complement to an environment. The concept of the city consists not only of streets, gardens and spaces but also of buildings that give

spatial value to spaces. Therefore, the phenomenon of urban and architectural conservation is inseparable. Therefore, in the process of intervening in a single building, the urban location of the buildings should also be considered. These rules and basic principles constitute the concept of “urban dimension”.

2.3.4 Disruptions That Cause Conservation

Environmental conditions affect buildings, making them indistinguishable from the environment in which they are located. In fact, buildings or beings wear out over time, are destroyed and deteriorated, and then lose their existence and value in a way that doesn't attract attention in a way that does not mix with the environment in which they are located. These negative effects can be taken against measures and the parts that need to be repaired must also be repaired.

It is necessary to know what distorts ancient and historical artifacts that are considered cultural assets. Situations and factors that damage, destroy and wear out buildings, deteriorate, and destroy and make it not to be used again can be reported in this way.

Interior Causes and External Causes ;

- Daily Life

- LifeStyle

- Need additions in technology

- Factors related to weather conditions

(Temperature-coldness differences, Sun, humidity, rain, wind, etc.)

- Physical factors

(Fire, thaw, distortion, explosions, cracks, overheating, etc.)

- Chemical factors

(Acids, bases, gases, rust, salts disrupt buildings or elements, etc.)

- Factors related to climatic and ground scientific conditions

(Frost, flood, landslide, lightning fall, ground shaking)

- Factors depending on the buildings and where the buildings is located

(InsectivORIZATION, grass germination, rodents, fungi, seeds, roots, etc.)

- Human-related factors

(Speculation, conscious destruction, misuse, improper workmanship, etc.)

Deterioration caused by factors that damage the buildings is divided into two according to the shape and duration of the impact.

Long-term distortions

2. Sudden distortions

The first state of deterioration is the damage to the buildings caused by constant factors such as moisture from the ground, climatic conditions and poor use. The second state of deterioration is the sudden deterioration such as fire, ground shaking, lightning strikes.

2.3.5 Restoration (Restorasyon)

There are many definitions related to restoration. The most accepted is to repair an asset without disturbing it. Celal Esat ARSEVEN, who is a Turkish painter, writer, deputy, that is who gives products in a wide area ranging from architecture and urbanism to art history, refers to the definition of restoration as “art repair”. In this way, the difference between repair work and restoration is stated. Restoration; cultural, social, architectural, etc. it is the work that is carried out in order to repair and renovate historical buildings that reflect many features, which have an original value for the preservation and transfer of our cultural heritage to the future.

The word Restoration first began to be used for the literary movement that developed in England with the revival of the monarchy after the Cromwell Republic. (Dr. Genim, S) There is also the use of the word restoration as the phrase “the re-enthronement of a dynasty whose kingdom has ended”. It was used for the time when the Bourbons living in France ascended the throne again. In architecture, this expression is evaluated in the sense that the work is revived, continues its function and comes to life.

In the English language, restoration is used as a synonym for reconstruction. (Eyüpgiller, 2018)

In other words, the concept of restoration is to preserve the historical identity and aesthetic value of a culturally approved buildings. But a buildings doesn't have to maintain the same function after restoration. Because the same function may have no place at the time it was restored.

a. Historic Restoration

The history of restoration in the world and in Turkey is quite ancient. It is our practice to protect valuable buildings made manually as a document in content that

covers all aspects of the past. In fact, every relic of the distant or recent past is a historical value.

Between 1880 and 1890, two new forms of approach emerged, with stylistic recomposition as the dominant concept and romantic opinion remaining passive. These are “Historical Restoration” and “Contemporary Restoratio” theories. (Ahunbay, 2017 & Kuban, 1970)

The theory of historical restoration was put forward and put into practice in Italy by Luca BELTRAMI (1854-1933), who proposed that monuments be restored based on concrete data taken from historical documents. It is impossible to study and preserve everything of historical value. It can be called ‘absurdity’ as an expression, which means limiting the concept of historical value, since it is practically impossible from an economic point of view. Conditions of this protection;

a.) The historical document value of the work is to preserve its historical identity as much as possible.

b.) Time Condition

c.) Aesthetic Value

All these conditions show up with practical necessity, and these are subjective limitations.

A buildings considered as a historical document makes sense in two ways;

In connection with a historical event

2. As a date indicating as long as

In the first case, the disappearance of the buildings doesn’t remove the historical event and doesn’t change the nature of this buildings.

A limitation cannot be placed on the time criteria. A record of the time criterion is recognized that belonging to a changed social, aesthetic or technical environment gives the buildings a historical identity.

Aesthetic value in conservation is one of the most common conservation criteria.

Awork to be conservation or restored is a work of aesthetic value. The concept of aesthetic value is actually far from scientific and objective terms. Aesthetic value doesn’t give aesthetic value to the work as a result of a person or communities saying it is beautiful. In order for it to have aesthetic value, the work must be evaluated over a long period of time and accepted as a result of a common thought in general, that is, it must be objective.

b. Towards Contemporary Restoration

Italian Camillo BOITO (1836-1914) combined the theories of romantic views and historical reconstruction in the concept of contemporary restoration, which had been put forward earlier on the subject of restoration and brought together different perspectives in stylistic unity.

These principles, which Boito explained in 1883 and are considered contemporary restoration theories, are listed as follows;

Monuments document the history of all humanity, so they must be treated with respect.

Interference with architectural monuments may be mandatory. Renovation and attachments should be avoided.

If an addition to the buildings must be made for safety reasons as a result of structural failures, we must support them with concrete data; it must be performed in different materials and properties, taking into account the visual integrity and shape of the buildings. And a sign and a number should be used to encode these states.

Additional designs made to the buildings in different periods should be considered part of the buildings, and attachments in the buildings should be protected if they do not have harmful effects, such as ruining or closing another element.

Finally, the process of restoration should be documented with drawings, reports and photographs.

The principles established by Boito were the support of Gustavo GIOVANNONI. It was in the year of acceptance and dissemination of principles internationally (1873-1947).

Giovannoni emphasized that restoration practices should be done in a more scientific way and that the concept of the environment should be protected. The progress of these stages was discussed and adopted by experts at the “First International Conference of Architects and technicians on the protection of historical monuments” convened in Athens in 1931. (Ahunbay, 2017)

Some of these principles include;

It is recommended that buildings be used to make their lives alive, but historical identity and aesthetic respect should always be carefully preserved.

Attention should be paid not only to historical monuments, but also to the surroundings of historical monuments, even some buildings and picturesque formations should be preserved.

- Measures should be taken to replace the specific part in archaeological sites.

1932 in Italy, Giovannoni's thoughts and views were accepted in principle, and the "*Carta del Restauro*" (restoration Charter) gained a legal identity. The concept of this charter provided for the practice of "anastylosis" for buildings that couldn't be used for "consolidation" for living monuments.

The "second International Congress of Architects and technicians of historical monuments", convened in Venice between 25-31 May 1964, took the decisions referred to as the *Venice Charter* because its principles related to the repair and protection of old buildings constitute an international concept. (Erder, p.289-293)

Many definitions exist about the content of the Venice Charter (1964). The concept of a historical monument includes only an urban or rural settlement that witnesses an event. This concept covers not only great works of art, but also simpler works that have gained cultural meaning over time. (Erder ç – Icomos) The purpose of preserving and repairing monuments is to preserve them as a work of art as well as as a historical document. In all conservation, repair and excavation works, final documents should always be prepared in the form of critical reports that are clear with drawings and photographs and bring solutions. (Icomos) The Venice Charter has been implemented on five continents of the world.

As a result, modern restoration theory has developed over the years, in fact, restoration isn't new or additional designs, that is, it is out of the question for architects to bring new interpretations to the buildings, what needs to be emphasized is repairs and consolidations to try to keep the first state of the buildings alive, to achieve the first integrity. Another aspect of conservation is that cultural and social values are highlighted.

c. Work to be done Before Restoration

A comprehensive study and research process is required before the restoration application work of historical buildings. First, historical document records are created using photographs, videos, scale drawing techniques to record and document the current state of the historical buildings. In the research to be carried out in the historical buildings, permits are first obtained from official institutions and then observations and research to be carried out in the area of the historical buildings are carried out. In other words, preliminary investigation of the historical buildings is carried out in detail; (Ahunbay, 2004)

History

Aesthetic Properties and Value

Technical Specifications

Legal Status

The works carried out with the relief cause a thorough recognition and understanding of the monument. As a result of various research and steps, basic steps for restoration are provided. As much as possible, the adopted concept is to find the method that will provide the best protection with the least intervention.

d. Preparation of Restoration Project

After investigating and determining why historical buildings were damaged, interventions should be made to stop and improve the deterioration. Since a buildings to be preserved will be worked on, the restoration must be applied in a way that does not disrupt the original shape of the buildings and with minimal intervention. Similar and compatible repairs should be made to a degree that will keep the original historical buildings alive. In the buildings, it is necessary not to break the internal arrangement as much as possible, to maintain the integrity of the space and to maintain the spirit of the buildings. This is one of the most basic principles. Then the project preparation stages are started. These stages should be applied in the right order and with the most correct technique. Methods and techniques in the preparation stages of the project to be implemented; (Erim, 2007)

Relief

Drawing Techniques

Documenting with Photos

Analysis Study

Restitution

Restoration Project

“In order for the application to be executed correctly, the intervention format selected for each element must be clearly specified on the die plate (plan-cross-section-views). 1/50 scale project and 1/20 system details and necessary point details prepared in accordance with the group conditions are presented to the board together with a report stating the materials and techniques to be used in the application. The dates of the work and the names of the architects and other specialties who contributed to the 74 formation of the project should be included in the sheets. The proposed interventions are treated with a legant to the restoration die plate.”

e. Restoration Techniques

The main stages in the preservation of historical buildings are to ensure continuous repair and maintenance and to keep the buildings in mind. Constant checks have a number of benefits. In this case, there isn't need for expensive interventions. In many countries, historic buildings are maintained under a specific process in the context of annual and five-year programs. (Seles) But if there is an external intervention in the buildings, comprehensive interventions should be made in disasters such as fire and earthquake.

Groups of old buildings are divided into three main groups. Those who fall into the first group are the ones who are too valuable to make any changes to them. Only repair can be provided for this group of buildings. Buildings groups that fall into the second group can be changed, provided that their appearance is protected. This buildings can only be seen in the group. The last main group of buildings are buildings that do not need to be preserved, but are to be renovated. In this group, buildings provide renewal function provided that they comply with environmental conditions such as height, roof slope. There are also subdivisions of these three main groups. In addition, special protection measures may be taken for a buildings deemed necessary by the high council for the conservation of cultural and natural assets.

Research and documentation work before starting the restoration practice allows you to recognize the buildings. After this preliminary research, choosing conservation techniques that will eliminate the causes of damage and problems or reduce their impact is the basis for restoration practice. (Ahunbay, 2014)

Traditional techniques and contemporary technology are crucial for repairs. Today, the main stage in the preservation of monuments is to monitor and ensure their continuous maintenance.

“With little intervention in the scientific restoration of its registered immovable, preserving its historical document and aesthetic value is the main goal. Interventions during repairs can gradually range from consolidation to reconstruction (Dr. Fatma Sedef) As the degree of attrition and degradation increases, the size of the intervention grows; the application of techniques that restore the texture of the historical buildings may be mandatory.” (Kuban)

Techniques used to repair monuments; (Dinçer, 2009)

- Maintenance
- Simple Repair (Rehabilitation)

- Major Repair – Restoration
- Consolidation
- Reintegration
- Renovation
- Cleaning
- Reconstruction
- Anastylosis
- Moving

Generally, a few of these techniques are applied together for the restoration of a buildings. The order of techniques applied during restoration repair usually moves from consolidation to reconstruction. (Ahunbay, 2014) The most appropriate technique is consolidation when considering the concept of conservation in a buildings that will be applied to restoration in historical buildings. Thus, different techniques are applied to the buildings, and with consolidation, the original mold of the buildings only allows the buildings to live and stay afloat for longer. (Ahunbay, 2019)

f. The Restoration in Turkey

Restoration; It is the compulsory practices and interventions that must be done in order not to damage the originality of a work of artistic value or archaeological value, or to extend its life without deteriorating, in order to transfer it to future generations.

“Restoration is defined as the repair works carried out with the principle of preserving their original buildings, in order to ensure that the ancient buildings that were uncovered as a result of excavations or that are still standing are transferred to future generations.” (Ahunbay, 1996: 8, Erim, 2007)

Erim explains the development stages of the restoration as follows;

“In the early periods when the concept of restoration developed, it was aimed only to keep the monumental buildings alive in the past. When the ancient buildings that were unearthed as a result of the excavations or that survived by resisting all destruction are examined, it is observed that they have been kept alive with additions and repairs, and partially renewed over time. Although there are very few monuments that have survived in their original form, the history of restoration can be taken back to the beginning of building art. However, the understanding of conservation as a discipline started in Europe in the 19th century. After the War of Independence, the country started to heal its wounds

and the efforts to repair the economy destroyed by the war accelerated.” (Erim, 2007)

With the understanding of the place and importance of cultural assets in the world, the importance and interest in restoration increases. Turkey is very rich in terms of cultural assets in the world. Turkey is very rich in terms of cultural assets in the world. The history of the restoration of antiquities in Turkey dates back to the past. There are many historical artifacts that are not understood and preserved or used by the people living in Turkey. These are fountains, pools, pieces from ancient times, columns, pillars, mosques, materials, cavities, ceiling decorations, etc. are the details.

“Restoration in Turkey is an application that can never reach the level of scientific research and recognition, and is more of a destructive repair.” (Kuban, 1964)

In Turkey, except for the only protection of buildings, the protection of the city is not taken into account and is ignored. (Kuban, 1964) Sufficient number of specialists are needed to cure these deteriorating formations. Inspections and inspections should become widespread and should be repeated and checked frequently. Correct direction should be given to rehabilitation projects and regular checks. Otherwise, indifference, neglect, economic problems, political and traditional reasons will continue to damage the buildings.

g. The Importance of Interior Architects in Restoration Projects

Restoration projects; It is provided and carried out by a team of architects, interior architects, engineers and technical staff. The responsibility and authority of the interior architect within the work team is very important.

Interior architects use the detailed information they receive in education in the restoration applications integrally and appropriately. Architectural elements and structural elements in the interior, floor-wall-ceiling relationship, materials, material types, styles and architectural details in the past and present, interior decorations, cavities, openings, decorations, writings, shapes, ventilation-installation information, They have the knowledge to apply lighting, furniture selection, style, color, ergonomic dimensions, the interrelationship of all these architectural elements and their detailed applications, with minimal intervention, without causing extraneous damage to the buildings. All these practices must be carried out in the most correct way, because

restoration projects require a level of expertise as they connect historical buildings, cultural assets and the past to the present.

Interior architects and architects should be fully aware of the concept of restoration in the applications they provide and should avoid original designs. They should perform restoration techniques by considering the time and identity of historical buildings. In order to best preserve and restore these detailed interior items, a well-trained interior designer is needed in this field.

“Repairing the architectural heritage and changing its function is a job that requires skill and therefore it is a branch that requires expertise that not every architect can do easily.” (Pekol, 2010)

2.3.6 Adaptive Re-Use Idea and Methods

The concept of reuse in historical buildings has started to develop.

In today's historical environment, it is difficult to design new buildings as a historical value. Despite this, there are buildings that have a traditional spirit in today's modern life. It is a very difficult situation to expect these buildings to adapt to today's conditions in terms of function and to reflect the traditional spirit and traditional architectural and interior architectural elements at the same time by providing transformation in today's conditions.

The term adaptive re-use in architecture refers to adaptation to reuse.

The term adaptation is defined as “Maintenance-repair work to change the capacity, function or performance of a building “; in other words “ interventions to reuse or ameliorate a building to meet new requirements defines as. (Douglas, 2006)

Adaptive reuse is the process of taking an old building or site and reusing it for a purpose other than it was designed. Typically, it is closely related to historic preservation or conservation around cities with a rich history.

Not all historic or old buildings may be suitable for reuse.

Intervention methods used in applications of re-adaptation to buildings;

- Historic Conservation
- Renovation
- Facades
- Integration
- Infrabuildings Reuse

a. Principles and Assessment Criteria of Adaptive Re-Use in Interiors

In the case of Brownfield in 1994, "Adaptive Re-use" became a concept that was described as a method of urban rehabilitation. (Taştan & Manisa, 2019)

In order for historical buildings to be reused places, transformation practices in functions have become very important along with preservation and renewal methods in buildings.

A successful example of adaptive re-use is by reflecting the area where the buildings are located physically, culturally and socially as a whole.

In order for buildings to reflect the concept of adaptive re-use successfully, it is necessary to establish a good balance and relationship between the old state of the building and its new state. At the same time, it is necessary to protect the construction techniques, materials and interior architectural elements of the buildings.

Certain examinations and evaluations should be made for historical buildings where the concept of reuse will be applied. (Celadyn, 2019)

These items are;

- Analysis of the land situation of the building
- Determination of the original architectural and interior architectural values of the building
- Comparison of the current state of the building and the substances determined for reuse
- Adding to the new building without destroying the interior architectural characteristic elements that reflect the spirit of the building

The concept of integrity and harmony is very important in the interior elements of traditional buildings.

The term adaptive re-use is generally described as a design problem in the field of interior architecture.

b. Adaptive Re-Use Methods and Some Examples from The World

Buildings begin to lose their original construction functions due to the problems brought by time and changing user profiles. In order to be able to transform and use these historical buildings again, it is necessary to adapt them to current functions.

The adaptation process of the transformations of the buildings for re-use ensures sustainability in historical buildings and appears as a whole of preserving the cultural property. (Kuban, 2000)

There are many examples of adaptive re-use applied in the world.

Some of these examples are;

1. The Apple Store Buildings;

Architects: Foster + Partners

Year: 2021

The Apple Store project, in which historical features are preserved, also brings contemporary combinations of building materials to the present.

The design seeks to reinvigorate one of LA's most historic movie theaters by giving the building a new purpose and restoring its lost glory. The unveiling of Apple Tower Theatre is a significant part of the larger urban regeneration of downtown LA that will strengthen urban retail and community life in this part of the city.





Figure 1. The Apple Store Buildings
Facade View (Url, 1)

Designed in 1927 by prolific motion picture theater designer, S Charles Lee, Tower Theatre was the first movie theater in Los Angeles built to show talking movies. The design restores the distinctive clock tower and exterior terracotta facades, enhances historic interiors and improves the marquees and the Broadway Street elevation, while upgrading accessibility to ensure the building will survive and serve the community long into the future.



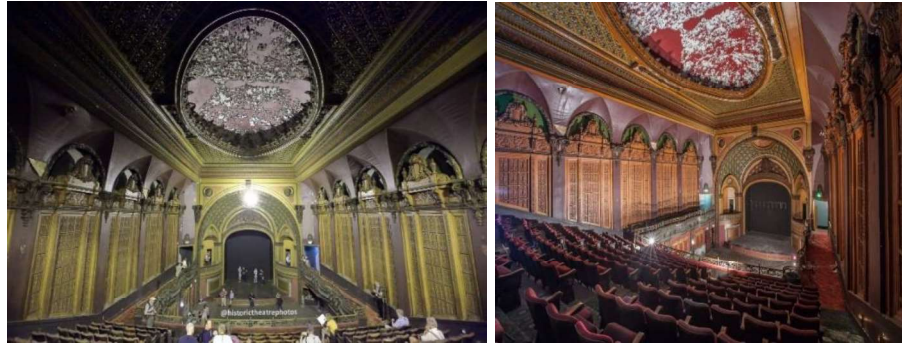


Figure 2. The Apple Store Buildings
Interior Design Transformation (Url, 1)

Modern functional furniture is used in the building. The original interior of the building was not interfered with and the interior spirit was preserved.

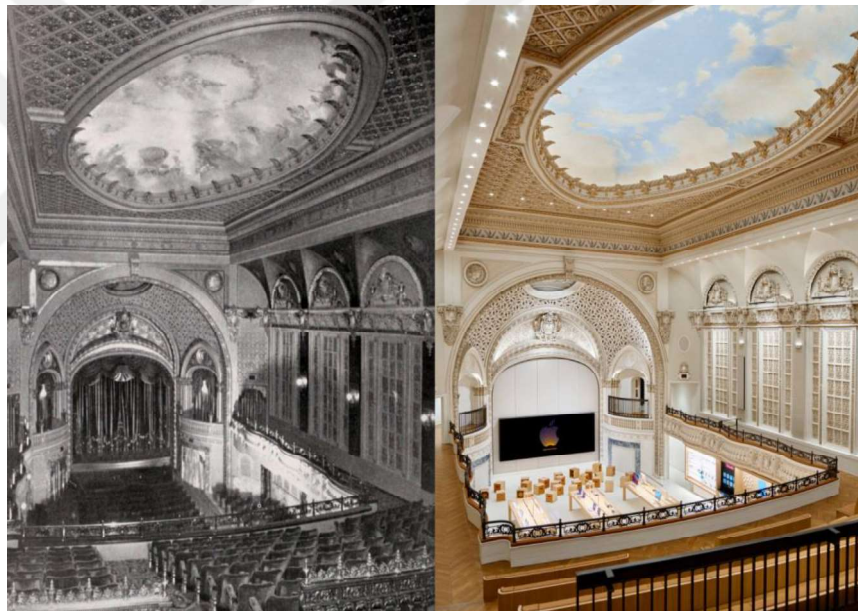


Figure 3. Interior Transformation (Url 1)

The design looks to create an active presence on Broadway. Visitors enter a generous lobby at street level. An immaculately restored grand staircase takes visitors to the upper levels, while the lobby opens up to the soaring volume of the main theatre hall at ground level, which has been completely transformed into a majestic display area. The intricate historic plaster detailing on the walls and ceiling, dating back to the 1920s, has been carefully restored and enhanced. The central dome of the theater's ceiling has been reinterpreted with a fresco of the calming golden sunshine of the southern Californian sky, adding dynamism and color to space.

At the top of the balcony is the Genius Level. Located just beneath the theater's projectionist windows, it offers a complete snapshot of the theater in all its restored glory.



Figure 4. The Apple Store Buildings
Interior Design (Url 1)

2. Church Conversion into a Residence;

Once a church in Chicago, Illinois, this seven-bedroom home retained original details like stained glass windows, exposed brickwork, ceiling turnbuckles, and a bell tower, all the while integrating modern conveniences and styles.

Architects; Linc Thelen Design, Scrafano Architects

Location; Chicago, United States

Area; 5500.0 ft²

Project Year; 2015



Figure 5. Facade Views of the Building (Url 2)



Figure 6. Interior Images of the Building (Url 2)

3. Blenheim Palace

Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, was designed by John Vanbrugh.

Blenheim Palace is an immortal country house, one of the largest cottages in England.

Blenheim Palace, the main building consists of two wings on the main building and courtyards. The exterior mixed with Collins-style colonnades and tower with Baroque style.



Figure 7. Blenheim Palace Oxfordshire England / Unesco

4. Healy Project:

Combining New And Old: A New Vision For The Orth House

The Healy Project is a nonprofit dedicated to preserving the architectural legacy of T. P. Healy and other Minneapolis master builders.

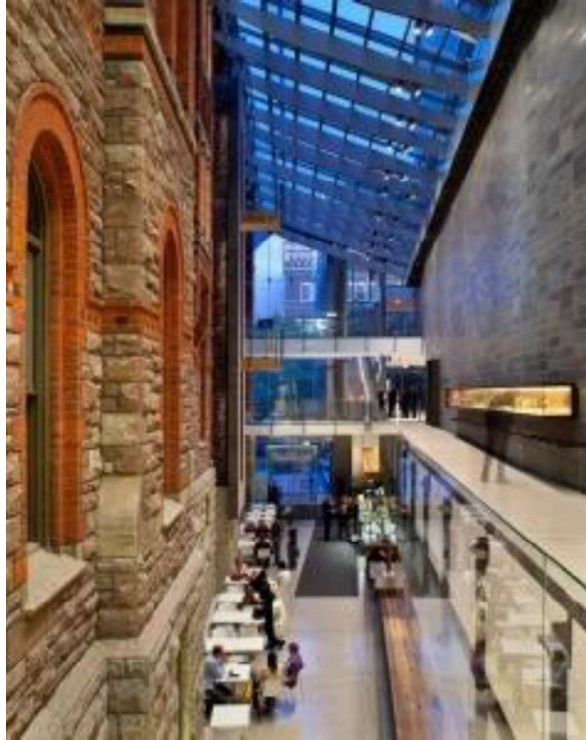


Figure 8. Ireland: Adaptive reuse A New Purpose For Old Buildings

2.4 LEGAL ASPECT INTERNATIONAL AND TURKISH LEGAL ASPECTS ABOUT CONSERVATION

2.4.1 World's Conservation Organization-ICOMOS

In general, the countries of the world have a common stance on natural and cultural values. Efforts to act together in this direction began in the 1930s. "Carta Del Restauro", which was prepared by the High Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts in Italy in 1931, is known as the first document in this context. On 16 November 1945, with the unification of 37 countries, the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established.

Icomos: International Council on Monuments and Sites ICOMOS National Committee of Turkey. Icomos is a global non-governmental organization associated with UNESCO. It is founded in 1964 in Warsaw and has its headquarters in Paris.

It is founded in 1964 in Warsaw and has its headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS works for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage places. It is the only global non-government organization of this kind, which is dedicated to promoting the application of theory, methodology, and scientific techniques to the conservation of the architectural and archaeological heritage.

Icomos aims: Establishing a forum for professional dialogue and exchange of ideas by bringing together protection experts from around the world,

Contributing to the organization of training programs for conservation experts all over the world,

Today, ICOMOS has more than 7500 national committees and more than 110 members.

b. Docomomo: It is an international initiative created in 1990 in order to draw the attention of the Km to the prominent Modernism in the 20th century and to document and protect the products of modern architecture, design and urban planning.

Docomomo International's missions are to::

Act as a watchdog when important modern movement buildings anywhere are under threat

Exchange ideas relating to conservation technology, history and education

Foster interest in the ideas and heritage of the modern movement

Elicit responsibility towards this recent architectural inheritance.

2.4.2 Development Of Conservation Understanding On Earth

The concept of conservation dates back to the beginning of human history. Since the early ages, people have tried to preserve their past. In the early ages, the concept of protection developed mainly due to religious influences. In the Middle Ages, the concept of protection depended on political and functional situations. The concept of protection, which emerged as a reaction to the devastations of the French Revolution in the 18th century, began to spread all over Europe in a fast time. The first laws of the concept of protection were prepared for the protection of architectural works in the half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. The "Historical Monument" idea, known as the first law, has begun to take shape and develop.

The concept of conservation began to spread rapidly and officially developed in the middle of the 19th century. After the 20th century, the protection of architectural and cultural values began to gain importance. In this way, more detailed laws have begun to be enacted within the scope of protecting monumental buildings. The powers of the existing commissions have begun to be increased in order to oversee these laws.

In the development of the concept of protection, the regulations that have been cultivated have emerged. The statute that was formed as the first initiative for the concept of protection in 1931 is the Athens Charter.

After the congress held in Venice after the Athens charter, the Venice charter was accepted as the second charter in 1964. One year after the Venice charter was published, ICOMOS was established. With ICOMOS, which was established in 1965, international awareness of conservation began to spread. ICOMOS has been adopted by countries as the most basic council on world heritage. The council, which is another important one in the protection of historical sites, has qualified the international conservation awareness by publishing the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1972. (ICOMOS, 1972)

2.4.3 Development Of Conservation Understanding In Turkey

Thanks to Turkey's geography and natural beauties, it has hosted the oldest civilizations and different cultures for centuries. In this way, Turkey has a wide heritage list.

The beginning of the concept of conservation in Turkey was limited to movable historical artifacts. The foundation of the Museum-i Hümâyun, which started with the establishment of a museum in the Ottoman Empire and was established in 1869, is known as the beginning of protection.

After 1869, efforts to protect Turkish cultural value and heritage started in Turkey. Later, the "Asar-ı Atika Regulation", known as the statute of ancient works, was created. This regulation has been an important step to protect historical artifacts in Turkey. In 1874, the first important statute was written to maintain the concept of protection in Turkey. There are 36 articles, an introduction, four chapters and conclusion in this regulation. (Taş, 2012)

Within the scope of the protection concept of Turkey, the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets is at the forefront.

These practices must be supported and protected by the law in order to preserve historical buildings and transfer them to future generations.

2.4.5 some laws and by laws to be considered for the buildings selected for the dissertation work and regional buildings;

a. ICOMOS Traditional Architectural Heritage Charter, 1999;

According to Article Two of the traditional architectural heritage Charter;

“Contemporary interventions in traditional buildings, building groups and settlements should respect their cultural values and traditional characters.”

According to Article Five of the traditional architectural heritage Charter;

"Traditional heritage does not consist only of concrete forms, masses, buildings and spaces, but also includes the forms of their use and perception, traditions and the relationships associated with them that cannot be touched."

According to Article one of the principles of application of the traditional architectural heritage Charter;

Caution should be exercised in any intervention to a traditional buildings; Before starting work, the form and buildings of the building should be examined in detail. The reports and documents to be prepared at the end of this study should be kept in an archive where the public can easily access.

The “Architectural Heritage Intervention Principles” included in the Icomos Turkey Architectural Heritage Protection Declaration is the winner. according to the article;

“It is essential to preserve the originality of the building with all its dimensions in interventions for the protection of the architectural heritage.”, second. According to the article, “Interventions should not damage the buildings; Care should be taken not to destroy or alter traces of historical documents; The integrity of the buildings must be preserved.” and third. According to the article, “Interventions should not mislead future research and studies, and should be made with removable and/or renewable techniques without damaging the original buildings as much as possible.” (ICOMOS Declaration of Conservation of the Architectural Heritage of Turkey, 2013).

According to Article 4 of the Icomos Vienna Regulation (1964);

“The basic attitude in the protection of monuments is to ensure that the protection is permanent, to ensure its continuity.”

According to the Tenth Article of the Vienna Statutes;

"Where traditional techniques are insufficient, the monument can be strengthened by using any contemporary technique for conservation and construction, validated by scientific data and experimentation."

According to the Twelfth Article of the Vienna Statute;

“While the missing parts are completed, they must be harmoniously combined with the whole; but this restoration must also be done in a way that can be distinguished from the original so that it does not misrepresent the artistic and historical testimony.” (Venice Charter, 1964)

According to the Thirteenth Article of the Vienna Statutes;

“Additions are permissible only if they do not harm the interesting parts of the building, its traditional location, composition, balance and relation to its surroundings.” (Venice Charter, 1964)

Icomos Nara Certificate of Authenticity Proceedings;

According to the fifth article of the Nara Declaration;

“The diversity of culture and cultural heritage creates an irreplaceable richness of emotion and thought for all humanity. This diversity, which should be accepted as a fundamental feature, is of great importance for the development of humanity, not only its preservation but also its development.”

According to the ninth article of the Nara Declaration;

“The preservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and all historical periods is facilitated to the extent that values are attributed to this heritage. Our ability to perceive these values as accurately as possible depends on the credibility and correct understanding of the sources of information about these values. Recognizing and understanding these values and interpreting these values depending on the initial design and later features, historical existence and meaning of the cultural heritage forms the basis of the judgment to be made about the originality of the work in question and is related to both form and material.”

According to the thirteenth article of the Nara Declaration;

“Depending on the nature and cultural context of a monument or site; The judgment of authenticity depends on a wide variety of sources of information. These resources are; It includes design and form, material and object, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and placement, spirit and expression, initial design and historical evolution. Information sources can be inside the work or outside it. The use of these resources allows cultural heritage to be defined in its artistic, technical, historical and social dimensions.”

According to the fifth Article of the Icomos Washington Charter;

“The conservation plan should aim to ensure a harmonious relationship between historic urban areas.”

According to Article 8 of the Icomos Washington Charter;

“New functions and events should be in harmony with the character of historic cities or urban areas. “

According to the Icomos Valletta Principles Contemporary Architecture Article;

“When it is necessary to construct new buildings or adapt old ones, contemporary architecture must be in harmony with the entire urban environment and the existing spatial formation of the historic city. Contemporary architecture should respect the scale of the field; establish a clear relationship with current architecture and surrounding development trends.”

According to the first article of the Carta Del Restauro (1931);

“First of all, it is necessary to attach importance to the continuous maintenance and consolidation efforts to regain the strength and resistance to time lost due to collapse and abrasions.”

According to the fourth Article of the Carta Del Restauro (1931);

“It is acceptable to give living, i.e. standing monuments, new uses only which are not far from their original function and where necessary adaptations can be made to the building without causing significant damage.”

b. Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets

Law No. 2863;

Table 1. Some Articles Selected in the Protection Law No. 2863

1.	<i>"Cultural assets" are all movable and immovable assets above ground, underground or under water that are of scientific and cultural value related to science, culture, religion and Fine Arts belonging to prehistoric and historical periods or have been the subject of social life in prehistoric or historical periods</i>
2.	<i>"Sit"; from prehistoric times up to the present day from various eras and civilizations is a product of their social, economic, and similar characteristics that reflect the architectural ruins of the city and its cultural assets are concentrated where social life was the subject of, or places where important historical events to take place, and the determination made by natural features are the areas which are to be protected.</i>
3.	<i>"Protection" and "protection"; and preserve cultural and natural assets, maintenance, repair, restoration, the process of changing function; the Movable Cultural Assets preservation, maintenance, repair and restoration work.</i>
4.	<i>"Conservation area" is an area that must be protected, which is active in the preservation of immovable cultural and natural assets in their enclosures or in the historical environment.</i>
5.	<i>" Street rehabilitation projects and applications " is a survey, restitution, restoration, urban design projects and all kinds of projects and their applications in urban sites and conservation areas for the preservation and documentation of immovable cultural assets and other buildings on the street together with all the elements that define the original fabric of the street.</i>
6.	<i>"Parcels of immovable cultural property that need to be protected cannot be separated and combined in a form and form that will affect the nature of immovable cultural assets."</i>
7.	<i>"Procedures and principles related to street improving projects and practices are determined by the regulation prepared by the Ministry."</i>

c. Principles of Intervention to The Architectural Heritage

According To Icomos Turkey,

Declaration on The Conservation of The Architectural Heritage “2013”;

“1. In interventions for the protection of architectural heritage, it is essential to preserve the originality of the building in all its dimensions.

2. Interventions should not damage the buildings; Care should be taken not to destroy or alter traces of historical documents; The integrity of the buildings must be preserved.

3. Data from one culture (or period) should not be removed to reveal data of another culture unless absolutely necessary. Actions to be taken in this regard should be carried out with the joint agreement of the experts.

4. Interventions shouldn't mislead future research and studies, and should be done with removable and/or renewable techniques without damaging the original buildings as much as possible.

5. New materials and techniques, which must be used together with original materials and techniques, should not be used without testing to be defined for the specific project and demonstrating their compatibility with scientific data.

6. Measuring and regular monitoring mechanisms should be defined to determine the effectiveness of interventions during and after implementation.

7. Project preparation, implementation and supervision process regarding the protection of architectural heritage should be handled within the scope of the legal framework (tender rules-conditions and pricing system) to be developed specific to this system.

8. Every stage of the implementation should be documented and these documents should be kept in archives with other documents to be prepared at the beginning of the process. These archives should be kept open to the review and use of all experts, without prejudice to the conditions required by copyright.

9. Considering that each cultural property has its own unique problems and potentials, different types of projects and implementations are considered, provided that universal and national approaches are followed. It should be recognized that evaluation and solutions may be required. As a natural consequence of this acceptance, generalizations should be avoided in the documentation and evaluation of this very rich and diverse cultural heritage and in the determination of practical interventions.”

The laws, regulations and policy decisions to be added to the legislation section are examined, it has been observed that no obvious definition and method has been used as interior architecture and interior elements.

d. Grouping, maintenance and repair of immovable cultural property;

(660 No. Principle Decision)

The most important problem in the protection of immovable cultural assets is the nature of the intervention.

Unless grouping is made, the repair and construction principles are not determined.

Building Groups;

Buildings are divided into two groups as they carry a historical and aesthetic value on their own or as elements of urban sites, streets and silhouettes that form the historical identity of cities.

1. Group Buildings;

They are buildings that must be protected with their historical, symbolic, memory and aesthetic qualities within the cultural data that constitute the material history of the society.

2. Group Buildings;

They are buildings that reflect the local lifestyle, which is a cultural asset that contributes to the identity of the city and its environment.

		Level of constrain of listed buildings			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Definitions		Heritage building with exceptional historic-artistic, cultural and architectonic values	Heritage building with unique features and high historic, cultural or architectonic values	Building with special architectural and environmental significance	Union of architectonic, ethnographic and cultural values that show the features of traditional architecture
Possible interventions		Restore	Restore Conservation Rehabilitation	Conservation Rehabilitation	Conservation Rehabilitation Partial o global restructuration
		Typology of not listed buildings			
		Type 1		Type 2	
Definitions		Building aesthetically compatible with other buildings located in the urban area		Buildings without orders and dissimilar from local rules	
Possible interventions		Conservation Retrofit Environmental integration		Demolition Substitution Adjustment	

Figure 9. “Classification of the historical buildings in the heritage regulation”

CHAPTER 3

STUDIES MADE ABOUT SUBJECT RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF HAMAMÖNÜ REGION

3.1 PREVIOUS STUDIES ON HAMAMÖNÜ

It has been observed that the thesis studies prepared for the Hamamönü region belong to different institutes and different faculties.

As the interior architecture department of the faculty of architecture, there is no study on interior spaces and interior elements.

Examples from the Studies;

1. Atılım University, Institute of Social Sciences - Department of Business Administration;
“Cultural Tourism and International Recognition: Ankara Hamamönü Region”
2013

2. Ankara University, Institute of Social Sciences - Department of Geography;
“Urban Cultural Heritage Management and Its Relationship with Recreation:
Ankara Hamamönü Region” 2012

3. Ankara University, Institute of Social Sciences - Department of Social Environmental Sciences;
“The Role of Civil Society in the Protection of the Historical and Cultural Environment: Hamamönü Region” 2007

4. Ankara University, Institute of Science and Technology – Department of Landscape Architecture;
“Conservation of Historical Urban Landscapes: The Example of Hamamönü”
2011

3.2 WHAT IS TRADITIONAL TURKISH HOUSES

The word meaning of the house concept is a place that shelterer people, family and even animal rather than an architectural buildings. According to another definition the word home; “The house is always reflecting social life the most important cultural product.” (Kuban, 2015)

The word *home* in Turkish is equivalent the *domus* in Latin, that is, with the term shelter of the family. (Kuban, 1995)

When looked at as a term, researchers, preferred to use the term ‘Ottoman house’ instead of ‘Turkish House’. (Arel 1982) D. Kuban used the term “Hayatlı House” in his papers and associated it with the “Turkish House”.

According to Sedad Hakkı Eldem; The Turkish house consisted in Anatolia and Rumeli regions within the limits of the old Ottoman empire, the Turkish house has been described as a house type with its characteristics. (Eldem, 1954)

According to Kuban; The Turkish family has reflected the culture of life and traditional lifestyle and suitable with its traditions to plan properties in traditional Turkish houses. (Kuban, 1976)

The Turkish house reflected the tradition of nomadic culture in Anatolia and became evident using the wooden skeleton construction technique. (Cansever, 2002)

Located within the borders of the Ottoman Empire;

He stated that the house type was widely applied in this wide geographical area because the construction material suitable for the Turkish house was easily available within the borders of the Ottoman Empire, covering the Caucasus, the Caspian region, the Balkans and the Crimea. (Cansever, 2002)

Definitions related to the Turkish house, it states that each region has its own type of buildings, because of the spread of the house type in Anatolia and the importance of the nature factors.

The plan details and spaces in the Turkish house were formed according to the way of life and took shape according to geographical and climatic features.

The traditional Turkish House has a character that has emerged in various typologies, with its interior furnishing and form, and with its place and unique features belonging to a culture, which still find value today. (Arat, 2011)

The Traditional Turkish houses differed in terms of the region, climate and culture in which they spread over time, and different types of houses were created in

different regions by showing developments in this time. The Traditional houses were made adhering to certain cultural values.

When the architectural design, interior design and details of traditional Turkish houses are analysed, it is seen that the designs and practices serve a purpose or reflect cultural life. The concept of privacy, especially with the acceptance of Islam, is very important in shaping traditional Turkish houses.

3.2.1 Architectural Features of Traditional Turkish Houses

In the traditional Turkish House of Anatolian heritage, there are many different aspects of the identity of the place developed over the centuries. The most basic feature in the formation of the Turkish house is ‘the formation of a certain fact of life and the connected interior space.’ (Küçükerman, 1995) The Traditional Turkish house developed “from the inside out”. All the details in the house design are arranged according to human dimensions.

According to Bektas, Turkish House formation is classified as ‘realism and rationality, inside-out solution, internal-external harmony, conformity to life-nature and environmental conditions, flexibility, thriftiness’.

The most interesting and continuous feature in the designs of Anatolian – Turkish age houses is the existence of a common plan scheme of different regional housing traditions. (Erdem, 1954)

According to Kuban; The life house of formation is “climate” mainly involved. The climate, which has an important place in the natural conditions, significantly influences the architectural shaping. (Eyüce,2005)

Turkish houses have developed over time in different geographies and all houses have the same characteristics. In the case that is said and seen, not only did Turks live in Turkish houses, but they lived in communities of different nationalities.

When we look at Kuban (1982) with a superficial review;

- a. “Stone dwelling architecture” as an expression of the common culture of South East Anatolia with Northern Syria
- b. Beyond Erzurum, North East Anatolia is related to the South Caucasus and Dagestan " stone architecture with wooden beams’
- c. Characteristic of the eastern Black Sea region is the ‘wooden skeleton " house architecture.

d. “Flat-rooftop” cubic " stone architecture of Aegean region and Mediterranean region

e. The “stone architecture”of Central Anatolia, especially in Niğde and Kayseri, that is, the old Cappadocia region, meets with Northern Syria again.

f. The “mudbrick architecture”, which dates back to the old New Stone Age, remains in the mostly rural and small urban environment of Central Anatolia’

g. The residential architecture, which is built in the ‘heymis’ construction technique, which extends from Sivas to the west and from the inner Aegean to the northern slopes of the Taurus Mountains and is seen in other regions as well as in the Balkans, is ‘tree bearing system, Adobe filled’ and the ground floor is a lot of stone.

See appendix two for a look at Eldem's classification order.

3.2.2 Interior Architectural and Spatial Elements of Traditional Turkish Houses

The house types in which Turks lived throughout history are traditional Turkish houses bearing the traces of Turkish culture. Traditional houses with a historical background convey the accumulation of centuries and periods, where people came from, how they lived, how they experienced changes, as well as information about the social life and economic development of the period to the present day. Therefore, traditional houses are of great importance for history, humanity and later periods.

The descriptive and distinctive elements in traditional houses are the construction of each building depending on its geography and climate. At the same time, each building exhibits an architectural understanding according to its own culture.

The role of the interior is very important in the construction and establishment of traditional houses.

According to Bektaş (1996), traditional houses have a “solution from The Inside Out” and “Inner Outer Harmony”.

One of the most important features of traditional houses is that their design starts from the inside and reaches the outside, that is, there is a development from the inside out as a stage. In this case, the priority element was “function”.

In addition, traditional houses have external to internal reading. When the houses are viewed from the outside, the house can be read as a plan. This is a very important description in Ottoman architecture. (Bektaş,1996)

According to Bektaş; The sincerity and simplicity of the house, that is, the appearance of the house as it is ensures that the inner and outer dimensions are in full harmony.

Inside out solution the interior space and the interior features it brings with it have created many elements in traditional houses.

According to Kuban (2017), it is necessary to emphasize the conceptual independence of the elements that make up the Turkish house in general. The most important elements in the evolution and changes of typological development that lasted for centuries were “Room and life-İwan”. These two elements have been creative in the formation of the interior of the Turkish House.

At the same time, the cultural environment and members of the living family also play an important role in the formation of the House. Privacy and a sense of confidentiality play an important role in the term.

Typological places in Turkish House formation;

- Room
- Sofa
- Service Spaces
- Courtyard
- Staircases
- Roof

In Turkish house interior elements, the room is the core concept for the house. (Kuban, 1982) The existence of a single room can create a home. The rooms, which are immutable elements of the Turkish house, form the plans by shaping the way of life of the House. Every element has a function in Turkish houses. The room is a functionally rich space and shows changes according to the cultural life character of the period, according to the user's request. The room has many functions in its function, such as “sitting, dining, working, hosting guests, lying down”. In the Turkish house, there is a service area, a service area that reflects the cultural traces of the period next to or around the rooms. The locations of the rooms are determined according to the geography of the building, the view and the function, and also as summer and winter

rooms. Apart from the room in the plan, it is available in private rooms that live the culture of the period and are needed during the period. According to the size of the Turkish house and the wealth of the living household, the functions and numbers of the rooms increase. There are rooms with different functions such as haremlik, selamlık, headroom (for guests), divan room, divan house, quince room, daily room, bedroom, a prayer room in large residences called mansions. (Eldem, 1987; Küçükerman, 1988; Kuban, 1995; Bektaş, 2007).

In the Turkish house, the building elements that make up the spaces as interior architect features play an important role in the accessories.

These buildings elements are doors and windows used in the interior, ceiling, wall, floor with finishing elements. At the same time, lighting elements, decorations and Wall characteristics (entrance wall, transition wall to room, window wall, Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) wall, cooker wall, walls of cabinets) are important features that complement the spirit of the house and convey the traces of the period.

a. Plan Types

During the Ottoman period, the traditional Turkish house became prominent in Anatolia and Rumeli regions with its distinctive architectural features. Many different types of houses have been formed and developed in Turkish houses in different traditions, climates and geographies in Turkey. Even if there are different variations, the characteristics common in all Turkish houses are present in the process and today. The most important element of these common features are the plan types of Turkish houses.

These houses were built under different conditions, even if there were different geographies, climatic conditions and distances between the Turkish houses, and the main scheme and layout of the plan, which is common feature, are the same. Plan features of traditional Turkish houses, number of floors in houses, usage, sofas, rooms (haremlik, selamlık) windows, who came windows, cabinets (revolving, recessed) doors, door knockers etc. many interior accessories and accessories are design elements shaped by the living culture of a house.(Yıldırım, 2009)

There is a similarity between the smallest and simplest house type and the largest-rich house type, which shows the plan diagram of the Turkish House. (Eldem, 1987)

According to Eldem (1954), the main elements that make up the plan are;

1. Rooms
2. Sofas and Annex (Müştemilâtı)
3. Gate and Staircases

The elements of the other Turkish House have little or no effect on the type of plan. In these elements, they are cleaning places and service places. For example, kitchens, cooker, laundry, cellar are on the lower floor when they are inside the house, or these elements have no effect on the plan. The baths are separated within the House plan. Latrines, on the other hand, are mostly out of the house in the oldest house types. (Eldem, 1954)

Sedad Hakkı ELDEM, who did the most comprehensive study in the plan types of the Turkish House, typologically and classified the plan layout, the layout of the sofa and rooms, as the first in the scientific sense. (Eldem, 1954; Eldem, 1968; Eldem, 1984)

According to Eldem (1954), the Turkish house is divided into 4 based types as a plan;

- a. Plan Type Without Sofa
- b. Plan Type With Outer Sofa
- c. Plan Type With Inner Sofa
- d. Plan Type With Central Sofa

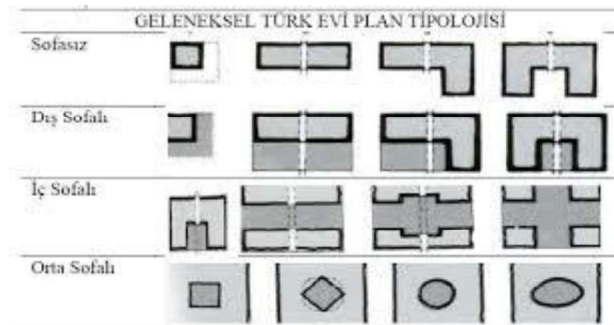


Figure 10. The Traditional Turkish Plan Types Typology
(Eldem 1972, Eldem 1986)

Eldem classified the plan analysis according to the location, location and form of the house type sofas. There are plan types that don't fit this classification as a household type. There wasn't apart classification study for these plan types. Generally these types of plans are caused by the unfavorability of the plot, or in very large houses these types of plans may also be combined. (Eldem, 1984)

b. Façade Features

With the acceptance of Islam by the Turks, the established consciousness of life was more firmly established. The Turkish house is a whole that continues from floor to roof across. Vertical and horizontal elements were used in the buildings and structural integrity was provided for the spaces and occupancy.

In Islam, privacy was at an important point in your life. Therefore, the separation of men and women has shaped the external life and the home life. This case, started with the perception of introversion of the house, especially in the facade arrangement of the House. The concept of introversion of the House has shaped the plan in traditional Turkish houses. The functionalities of the plans were reflected in the formation of the home facade.

The culture, history, socio-economic and materials and techniques used during the period of construction of the regions formed in different parts of Anatolia, all these elements have been reflected in the traditional Turkish houses facades and have helped researchers today.

Maveraün-nehir is the gate of Turkistan and is the region where most traders commute. (el- Mukaddesi, 2015) The ruins of the Turkish house found in the region were also built with the concept of the traditional Turkish house in Turkey and there were houses of this type in the region. Turkish houses in the area have an introversion and the windows of this house haven't been opened to the outside. The rooms of the house have their lights taken from the courtyard. The plan of the Turkish house in region were similar to today's mid sofa plan type.

Changes in facade arrangement were observed as time progressed. The concept of symmetry used in facade arrangement is very applied in Turkish house.

In traditional Turkish house, descriptive elements were used to establish the identity of the facade.

The elements;

1. Construction Technique / Material Used
2. Number of Floors / Functionally of Floors in Plan
3. Door / Windows
2. Cumba (Bay Window) / Çıkma (Projections)
3. Saçak / Payanda
4. Bezeme

5. Süsleme
6. Coatings
7. Extensions of the sofa
8. Pavilion Eyvanları

These elements were surveyed in different severity and order according to the researchers.

However, as time progressed and according to the needs, the number of floors increased to two and movements were seen on the facade.

Sedad Hakkı Eldem (1995) explained the number of floors in traditional Turkish house research as follows.

“ The number of floors in traditional Turkish houses is generally one floor. However, over time the number of floors has increased. However, the number of floors is always unique and this floor is always the top floor in traditional Turkish houses.”

The condition of the land where the house is located is important, the floor has been raised to allow the main floor to receive more air, light, sun and to widen the viewpoint according to the condition of the land. In two-floor buildings, the ground floor isn't used to sit. The ground floor is used for service areas in which case the reflection of the floor to the facade is quite plain. This floor has pylons that carry the building and consist of garden walls.

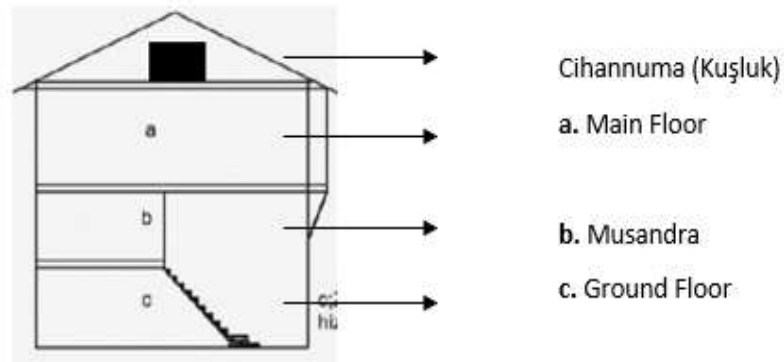


Figure 11. Section plan Typical Ankara House
(Author's Archive, 2021)

The doors and windows on the facade of the House are the elements that ensure the relationship of the house to the outside. The conditions of life, temperature, coldness, wind, light and smell in the outside life were perceived by the door and window element of the House.

c. Room Types and Features

The most basic space of the concept of home is the room. The number and shapes of rooms are very important in forming the type of plan. The room has different functions at different times of the day. At the same time, the room has a private bear. Rooms haven't function limitation. All functions can be performed in the room. People can spend their time in this place at different functions day and night.

In the rooms of traditional Turkish houses, dimensions, heights and decorations are created in an order. The rooms aren't designed too large for the room to hold heat, and the heights aren't made too high for the room to hold heat. At the same time, there are 3 sections in the organization of the room in the horizontal direction in the Turkish House. (Küçükerman, 1988)

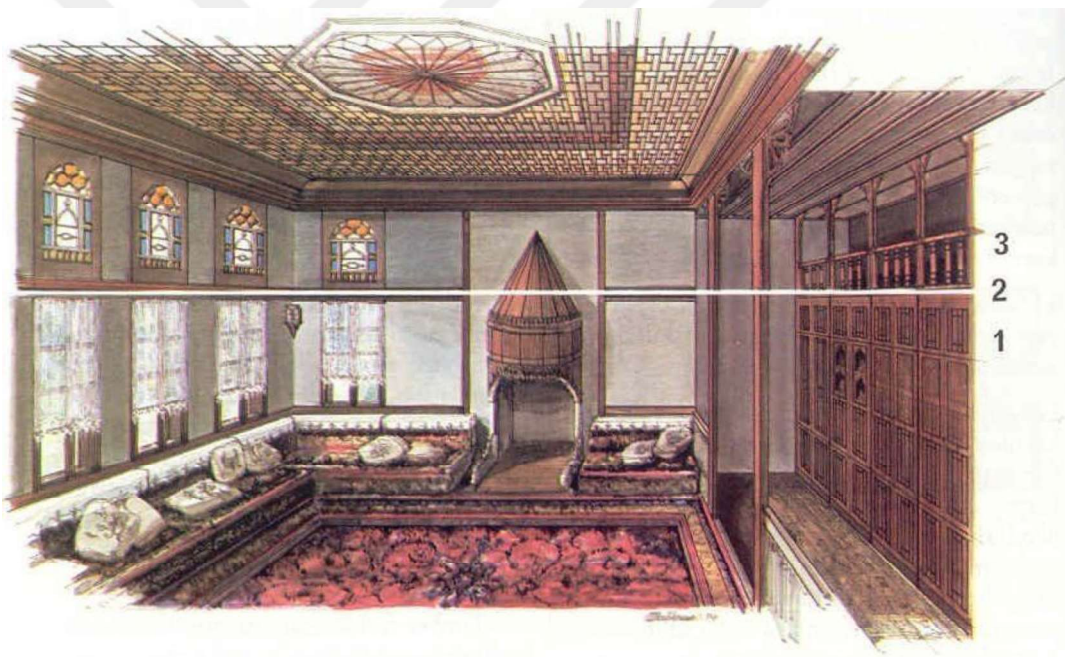


Figure 12. “Beneficial space” limit of Turkish house room (Küçükerman, 1988)

Elements of the room in the Turkish House; (Kuban, 1995)

- Sedir (Settle Type of Siting)
- Loaders (Press) and other cabinets
- Flooring and ceiling
- Windows and lighting

- Door
- Cooker / Fireplace
- Cupboard
- Sergen

d. Floor, Wall and Ceiling Features

In a traditional Turkish house, the flooring of the room is considered the basic element compared to other elements. The floor is surrounded by Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) and January. In the house, it is the surface that comes on top of the beams made between the walls to form the floor of each floor and walks on it. (Küçükerman, 1988)

In traditional houses, due to geography, the types of buildings of houses may be different, and room sizes may also vary. But the position of the Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) in the room and on the floor doesn't change. Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) hasn't relation to the type of buildings. Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) was applied as a principle in Turkish houses. In the lower floor, the floor continues uninterrupted so that the Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) continues uninterrupted. That is why Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) weaves are carefully selected. Therefore, Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) is generally considered a raised / elaborate flooring. (Küçükerman, 1988)

Because of houses built in different geographies, building materials are applied in accordance with geography and the environment. Home flooring is made with different materials according to the buildings. Stone, wood, soil and terracotta are used as materials in floor coverings. It is made in masonry and wood in the floor in masonry and wooden houses. Since the main building material in central and Southern Anatolia is usually stone, the material common in slab construction is soil. In traditional wooden houses, the wooden material is coated with zinc, as the bathic cubicle section is a wet area.

According to the Kuban'a (1955); The floor in the room doesn't matter because the floor is covered with carpets and doesn't appear. Because of this, the floors were formed by striking the boards on the beams. Since insulation isn't considered, carpets and rugs on the floor also serve as the purpose of heating.

Traditional Turkish house rooms have walls, functions and special equipment elements of the wall. Equipment located on the wall load characteristically different meanings into the room. (Küçükerman, 1988) In the room, vertical elements similar to wall buttresses weren't used. (Kuban, 1955)

18. in the century, wall painting began. Ordinary houses don't have wall painting. It is usually available in rich mansions in Istanbul and the province. (Kuban, 1955)

The task of the wall is to separate the spaces in the House plan, creating different spaces. It also forms the front of the house and borders the garden courtyard entrances and exits of the House. According to the equipment characteristics of the walls in the rooms, different characteristics were formed.

These;

- Entrance Wall
- Cooker Wall
- Sedir Wall (Settle Type of Siting)
- Window Wall
- Cabinet and Load Wall

The wall material of the buildings is used by looking at the integrity of the buildings with the environment and the materials in nature. Stone, masonry, wood and soil walls are built in a vertical direction.

In Anatolian Turkish houses, ceilings are one of the most important environmental elements. (Küçükerman, 1988) As opposed to reflecting the simplicity of Turkish houses, the interior of the house should be decorated. The ceilings of the Turkish House are usually the most ornate element of the House.

e. Door and Window Types and Features

Door;

Traditional Turkish house doors are divided into three. The interior is divided into exterior and Crown doors.

Interior doors are doors that open to each other between rooms inside houses. The doors of the rooms are the doors of the service spaces and, most importantly, the doors to the sofa. Decorations were made on the doors of the room. In general, the outside side of the room door is decorated, the inside side of the room is designed simply.

Privacy has been an important factor in traditional Turkish family life. For this reason, the House has two outer doors for the harem and selamlık areas. There are also multiple outside doors in the house to provide animal, car or human entrances. External doors open from street to House, Street to garden, or garden to house, depending on

the location of the House. Dimensions of external doors, materials, number of door wings and symbols on the door may differ due to different situations in houses. For example, doors that animals and cars will enter can have two wings, and there will be a small-scale second door in the middle of the door wing so that people can enter and exit. Usually, the outer doors have several locks and two mallets. In a traditional Turkish house, two mallets were made for women and men to use, and in two, their voice is different. Thanks to this sound, it is clear that the person who comes to the house is a man or a woman.



a. Cappadocia Mustafapaşa

b. Different Mallets

Figure 13. External door and Mallet example

Windows;

Windows in homes; lighting, sunbathing, ventilation, as well as climatic factors, allows it to take precautions against noise. The window establishes a relationship between the interior and the exterior. The number of windows in the rooms varies according to the geographies in which the houses are located. In places where winter is heavy, there are few windows due to the problem of heating in homes. In general, traditional home rooms have between 2 and 8 Windows.

At the same time, peak windows are available in traditional houses. This window type has other names, such as parent window, Revzen, head window, etc. There aren't sashes in the skylights because they are above human height. Another feature of the skylight was not found in all rooms of the House. It is found in important rooms and important houses in the House. Skylights can be of different geometric shapes and different glass in different decorative. Usually, colorless or white glass was

used on the outer surface. In this way, colored glass on the inner surface would be used more healthily.

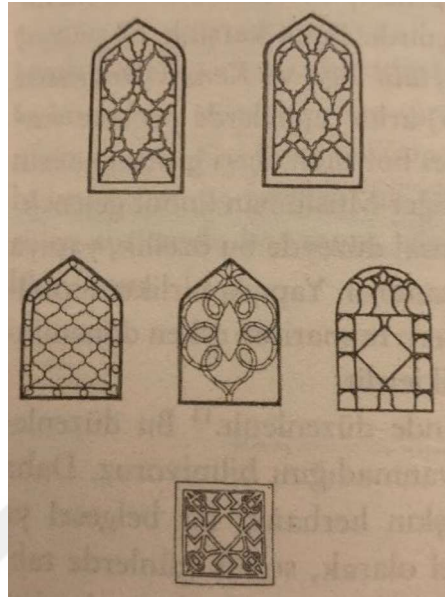


Figure 14. Examples Of Peak Windows, Examples Of Colored Glass-L.Tomsu (Kuban, 2018)

According to Kuban (1955), rooms of traditional Turkish houses have more than one window facing the street. In early houses, the windows only opened to the living part of the house. 17.th century houses, windows were located on the rear facades. The large number of windows and the size of the windows would allow the sun to enter more.

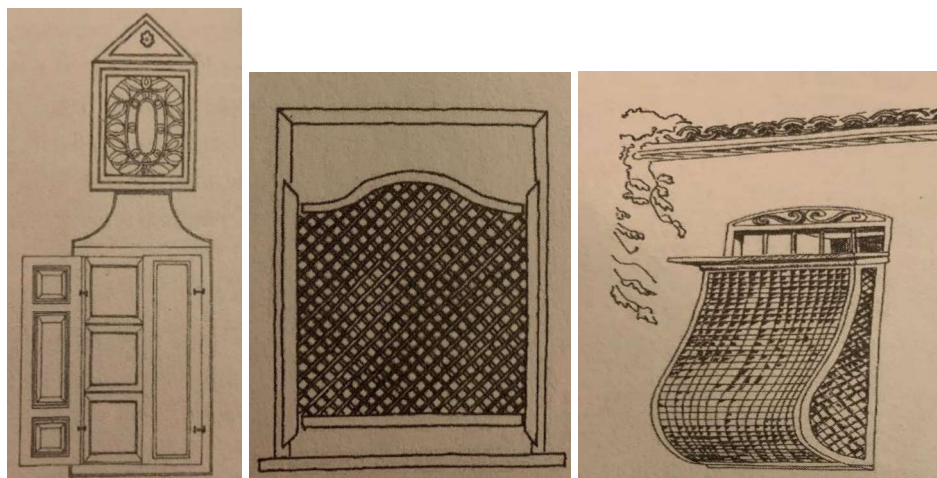


Figure 15. Windows, interior shutters, bay window and Lattice - M.Akok (Kuban, 2018)

f. Staircase, Railing Features

In traditional Turkish houses, there was a need for stairs in houses with a number of floors, and stairs were used to connect the floors together. On plans, the stairs is the part that occupies the least space.

The materials for applying the ladder are usually chosen according to the area where the house is located, and the first few steps of stone, wood, or stair are stone, and the later steps continue as wood. In general, due to climatic conditions, stone stairs were applied in the courtyards of houses. Stairs of Turkish houses usually have a maximum width of 1 meter. The step width of the stairs is usually between 15 and 30 centim. In some areas, stair step widths vary.

Stairs were generally applied with straight arms. At some times, the stairs are designed in the form of two arms with a pitch or “L” with a corner pitch. In some traditional houses, three-armed houses were built. Some of the traditional houses didn't use railing on the stairs because there are wooden curtains on one side of the staircase and on the other side of the wall. The materials of the railing in the houses are designed in stone, wood or iron. (Altun, 2008)

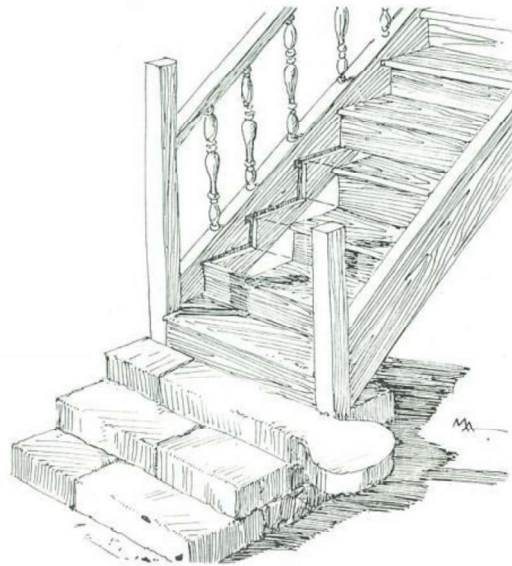


Figure 16. Stairs Detail (Kuban, 1954)

g. Sofa Types and Features

The Sofa element in the interior is the common area that provides the relationship between the rooms. The rooms of the house open to the hall which is

defined as the common area. Due to this situation, which belongs only to the Turkish house, the Sofa is known as the most important element of the Turkish house.

Other names for the Sofa element are known as “ Sergah, Sergi, Seyvan, pergola and Divanhane”. This area is also used as a “gathering” area within the House. The parts outside the circulation area in the hall were used for sitting. Over time, these seating parts became specialized and created concepts such as "Iwan, Throne, Pavilion, Seki". (Küçükerman, 1988)

The throne is sometimes used as summer seating, with raised flooring in a ledge on the exterior of the sofa, with its surroundings open and covered.



Figure 17. Sofa View in Traditional Turkish House
(Küçükerman, 1988)

Sofa is an important structural element in shaping the Turkish house. The sofa also serves as the connection point of the other elements of the house, such as the staircase, cellar, toilet and ablution sections.

h. Cumba (Bay Window) / Types and Features

In the traditional Turkish house, the interior and exterior of the house are adopted as two different environments. The exterior of the house has been accepted as an area that cannot be controlled and is outside the Turkish house life characteristics. The “*introverted lifestyle*”, which is the most prominent characteristic of the Turkish

House, has felt the need to establish a relationship with the outdoor space over time. Because of this situation, changes were needed in the facade design.

On the facade, the element that provided the first connection of the house with the exterior was the “window”. As the relationship established with the exterior from the lower floor windows was insufficient, the upper floor of the house was made cantilever and the number of upper floor windows was increased.

The most important of the factors that shape the appearance of the facade in the traditional Turkish house is the element of “*bay window / projection*”. At the same time, it is known as the elements that reflect the characteristic feature of the Turkish house and qualify the architectural traditional feature of the house. Thanks to these elements, the interior-exterior relationship of the house has been provided in a controlled shape.

The Turkish house emphasized the cantilever element more over time. In the earliest periods of the Turkish house, the projection / bay window element isn't very visible. 18th and 19th In the centuries, a new era of the design was formed with the upper floors overflowing to the outside through the ground floor of the House, which forms the Turkish house and street physiognomy. (Kuban, 1995)

Bay Window; It is a part of the room with windows, which is formed from the room or hall on the upper floors of the house towards the street facade. In Anatolia, “*Çıkıntı, Şahnis, köşk, saraylarda ise Şahnîşin / Şehnişin / Cihannüma*” also took these names. (Evren, 1959)

1. “Hayat” / Courtyard and Garden

The meaning of the word Hayat comes from the first "Hyatt" in Arabic. The word meaning, surrounded the place, surrounded open space (courtyard) has been used in many regions. The word “arbour” also means life. In Ankara, the word “Hayat” ‘was used for “Sergah” courtyard. (Kuban, 1995)

It is important that life in homes is transformed into an inner hole, although it is suitable for climate and life challenges, until recently, the element of life has existed. (Kuban, 1995)

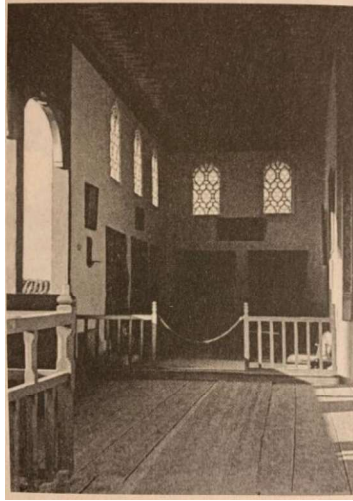


Figure 18. 18th Century from the House of Bursa, Hayat
(Bektaş, 2020)

According to Kuban (Kuban, 1995); the rib of the Turkish house is an element of “Hayat”.

There is a hand washing place, a coffee maker, an ocak, and Seki in life. Some of the open lives have cages, and there are windows that stick out according to the seasons. The closed state of life is often called the Sofa. In areas where life is suitable, at least one side is open to the garden.

According to Bektaş (Bektaş, 2020) Life; It is a common use and living space.



Figure 19. Diyarbakir, Closed Hayat (Bektaş, 2020)

Garden;

In a traditional Turkish house, the garden is designed as carefully as the interior of the House. (Bektaş, 1996)

A fountain, a pool or a well are necessarily found in the garden. At the same time, equipment such as grape crushing trough, molasses stove, laundry stove, laundry stone, tandoor, mortar, warehouses, storages, woodshed, barn, poultry and sink are found in the garden. Sometimes the soup kitchen (kitchen) or the bathhouse is located in the garden part.

According to Kuban (1995), gardens and courtyards are unplanned parts of traditional Turkish houses.



Figure 20. Pavilion and Garden, Edirne-Rıfat Osman (Kuban, 2018)

i. Structural Materials

Building materials common in all regions in the development of the traditional Turkish house; (Kuban, 1995)

- Stone
- Wood
- Adobe

In all regions, the use of rubble stone on the ground floor of a Turkish house is a common method. Wood was used for horizontal and vertical load bearing elements in the upper floors of the house. In the wall, a wooden stretcher was widely used. Adobe has always been used in the filling material. All trees such as pine, oak, chestnut, hornbeam, juniper, Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) and poplar were used in house construction. In richer houses, oak, chestnut and Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) materials were used as trees. Especially poplar was used as material on the roofs of Central and Central South Anatolia. (Kuban, 1995)



Figure 21. Osmaneli (Kuban, 2018)

j. Fireplace Features

In the traditional Turkish house, the Fireplace is solved to meet the needs in a simple way. Houses with two or three rooms only have an Fireplace element in the main room.

In case of fire danger, Fireplace materials are usually made into a wall built of stone. Fireplaces are sometimes located in the middle parts of the windows and walls.

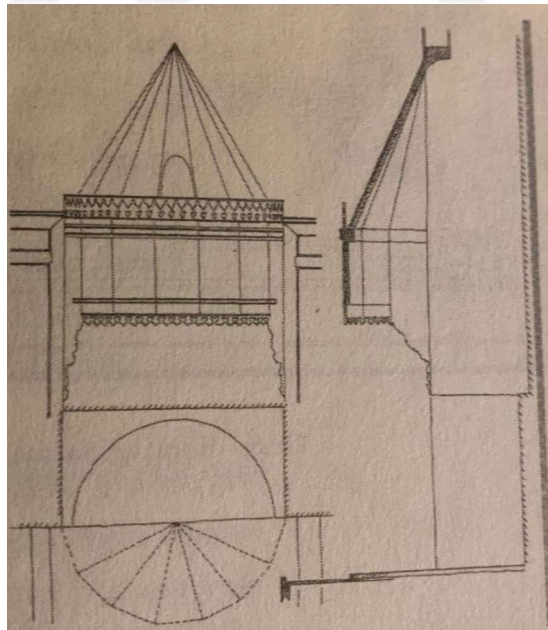


Figure 22. Fireplace Appearances (Kuban, 2018)

3.2.3 Sustainability of Traditional Turkish House

In the 1970s, there were a changeover in people's lives with the realization of the Industrial Revolution. With the industrial revolution that began, machines replaced people and provided convenience to people. The well-managed Machine era has achieved the reality of bringing prosperity to people. (Hasol,1965) At the same time, the industrial revolution brought many issues, debates, criticism and problems. Technological developments, the use of fossil energy sources, rapid and irregular buildings made with the need for increasing population growth, damage to green areas and modern forms of settlement and environmental problems have been formed. For these reasons, ecological balance in nature has suffered permanent damage. The ecological problems that began with the Industrial Revolution have been an important turning point.

In the industrial revolution, with the development of technology, people's desire for a more comfortable life led to increases in energy consumption. The other part where energy consumed is important is buildings.

As a solution to environmental problems, the concept of ecological architecture was formed in the 20th century.

Another name for ecological architecture is sustainable architecture. These terms are described in different titles as the process progresses. (Arslan, 2008)

- 1970; Environmental Design
- 1980; Green Design
- 1980 Late / 1990; Ecological Design
- From mid-1990 to the present; Sustainable Design

Ecological architecture is to minimize energy consumption in the designs of buildings and selected materials. The energy factor consumed in building design and applications has become an important part of today. The concept of ecological architecture and the perception of edible energy sources were formed in humans and people turned to this use. The aim of renewable energy is to minimize the energy consumption used in buildings.

*"Ecological architecture isn't a style, it's a way of thinking."
(Heger, 1997)*

Traditional architecture is a lifestyle suitable for nature and the geography of the building. In Turkish house designs, natural environment, geographical and sociological factors have a lot of influence on architectural design. For centuries, people have uncovered traditional architectural examples, taking into account the factors of the natural environment and geographical situation in which they live. Traditional houses are examples that exist today in terms of an ecological approach. The uniqueness, spirit, locality and sense of space of the building are important concepts for sustainable buildings.

3.3 TRADITIONAL ANKARA HOUSES

After the proclamation of the Republic in 1923 in Ankara, the urban identity of the city began to develop at the same time, social consciousness increased over time. The Capital Ankara has entered a new period and began to reshape, planning and enlargement. Reconstruction has begun in the city. In terms of the sustainability of the city, historical textures must be conservation and renovated.



Figure 23. Ankara Castle Region, Ankara House Timber Framed- Brick Infill in Herring Bone Pattern (Author's Archive, 2020)



Figure 24. Hamamarkası Region, New and Old Buildings Side By Side
 Bay Window, Eaves, Stone Floor, Tile Cover, Window Iron Railing
 (Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 25. Hamamarkası Region, Views of the Old Building
 Bay Window, Court, Stairs, Wood Pole, Eaves, Gutter (Buildings In Upper Photo)
 (Author's Archive, 2021)

In the city of Ankara, which is expanding and changing according to the needs of the day, it isn't possible to preserve the historical artifacts. However, historical examples that have available until today are available in various parts of Ankara.

Especially during the Republic period, the first developments are known to have taken place in the Castle, Castle environment, Hamamönü, Hamamarkası, Sıhhiye, Ulus, Kızılay regions.

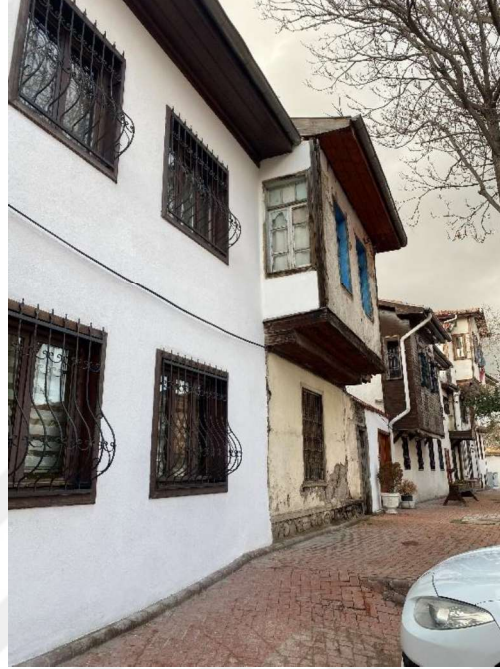


Figure 26. A House in the Hamamarkası Region (Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 27. A House in the Hamamönü Region (Author's Archive, 2021)

The old houses of Ankara are reflections of XVII, XVIII, XIV years. Ankara houses are examples that reflect traditional Turkish house features.

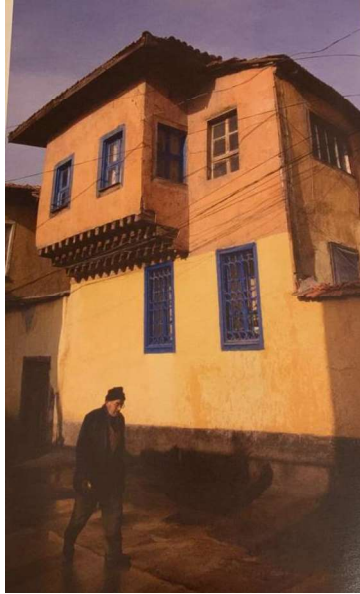


Figure 28. Ankara Houses (Sargin, 2006)

According to Tuncer (2002); the historical accumulation in 3 stages qualifies all the features of the Ankara house type.

These titles:

- Commitment to nature, topography
- Value and proportion of human existence
- Conforming to the urban identity



Figure 29. Ankara Houses (Sargin, 2006)

3.3.1 Spatial Elements of Traditional Ankara House

The concept of a 2-storey house, which is a characteristic of traditional Turkish houses, is one of the most prominent features of Ankara houses. In Ankara houses, the mezzanine floors aren't used much. In recent examples, the mezzanine floor is also seen more. The mezzanine floor is usually known as the Winter section. (Tuncer, 2002)

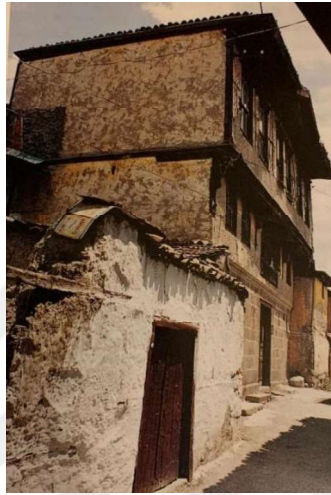


Figure 30. An Example of a Mezzanine Floor in Ankara House and Projection Along The Façade (Tuncer, 2002)



Figure 31. Hamamarkası Region, Old Ankara House)
Ankara House and Mezzanine Floor and From End to End Cantilever
(Author's Archive, 2021)

The spatial elements and rank determined for Ankara house;

Table 2. “Ankara houses” Table Work (Author’s Archive, 2021)

Street Door	Upper Floor	RoomLightening
Courtyard	Hayat	Wall Picture
Basement	Sofa	Ceiling
Kitchen	Room	Cumba (Bay Window)
Helâ	Cabinets	Railings, Lattice
Ground Floor	Seki Beneath	Cihannuma (Kuşluk)
Mezzanine Floor	Flooring	Selâmlık
Stairs	Window	Ornamentation
Sedir	Minder	Güsülhane
Kibritlik	Tepe Penceresi	Serrender
Tekne Ceiling	Ceiling Decoration	Geçme
Carpet	Rug (Kilim)	Pillow (Yastık)

Although there are buildings in Ankara from the Seljuk period, that is, religious architecture, it isn’t possible to find old buildings in civil architecture examples. The materials of the old place of residences of Ankara houses were made of wood or adobe. Because of the low life span of these materials, these buildings weren’t found. (Akok, 1946)

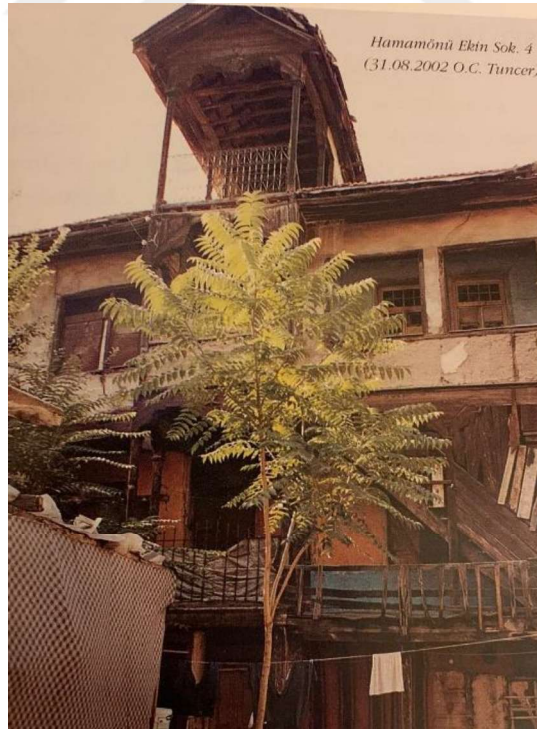


Figure 32. Example of Cihannuma In Ankara House (Tuncer, 2002)



Figure 33. Hamamönü Region, Example of Cihannuma In Ankara House
(Author's Archive, 2021)

3.3.2 The Architectural Features of Traditional Ankara House

The plans of the old Ankara houses were resolved quite differently from each other. (Akok, 1951)

Ankara houses are always designed with two floors. The upper floor of the House has a place of residential sections, the ground floors are designed for small rooms, service places, stables and storage. In these houses, hanging wooden stairs are used to climb up to the upper floor. The stairs are made of stone up to a certain level. The stairs have an ornate railing and text work. In this way, an architectural ornament appears on the front of the House facing the courtyard. (Akok, 1951)

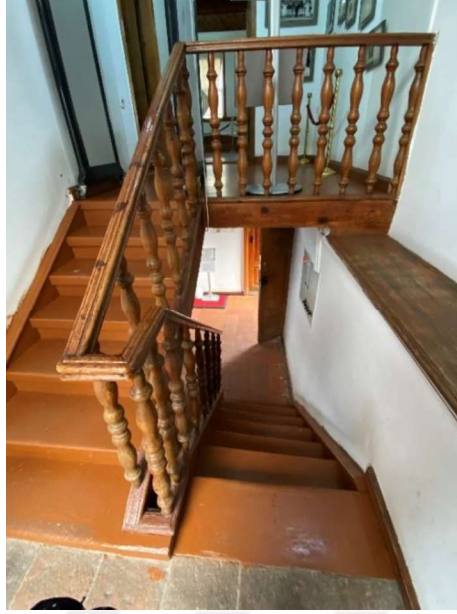


Figure 34. Hamamönü Region, Mehmet Akif Ersoy House Museum Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation Buildings Railing
(Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 35. Hamamönü Region, Türk Kızılay Youth Center Building Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation Buildings Wood Staircase, Railing
(Author's Archive, 2021)

Hanging stairs lead to a large covered terrace or to a sofa / Divanhane or terrace located between the rooms of the upper floor. The sofa of the House provides the function of seeing the large courtyard of the house or the wide view of the district. Inside the sofa or terrace, there are parts called Seyregah (Zigâh) that are built high in the form of a balcony. For houses that don't see the landscape well, balconies called

Seyregah can also be placed in different parts of the House. The front of the sofa is sometimes surrounded by wooden railings on both sides in a condition suitable for stair railings, and summer, winter is always open. The slightly arched posts that carry the roof cover have fine workmanship ornamentations on the front parts of these sofas. (Akok, 1951)

Some large rooms of the house have entrance sections separated by arched posts and railings called “*Safnail*”. The entrances of some rooms are separated by wooden curtain walls, the interior faces of which are decorated according to the decor of the room.

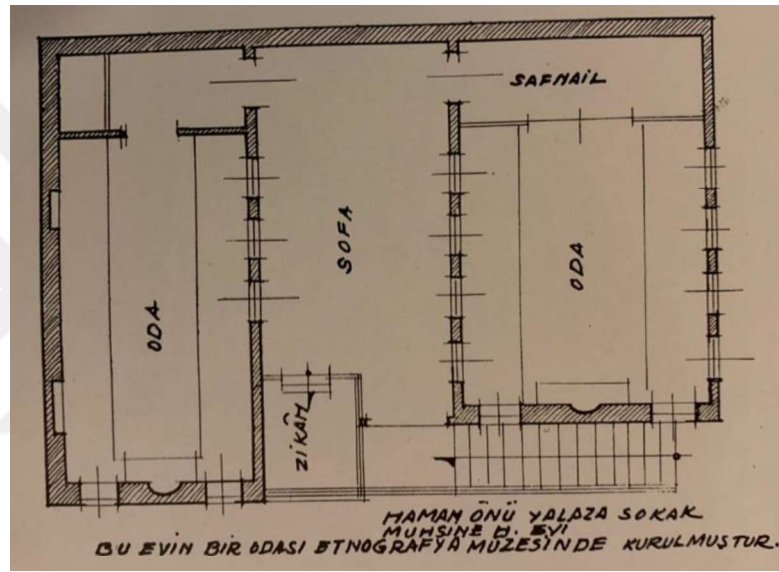


Figure 36. Ankara's Old House Plans / Interior Sofa – Karniyarık Plan Type (Tuncer, 2002)

On the wall where the cookers are located in the rooms, there is *sedir sekil* called “*İnşai*” and installed on both sides of the cookers. Inside the rooms are cabinets and cells built into thick walls.

Most Ankara houses had a courtyard element. But not all houses had a garden element, it was only seen in some houses. In some houses that had a garden, there would be pools in the back garden parts. Fountains could be seen in some courtyards. This situation is related to the size and wealth of the House. At the same time, houses with *dibek* and *binek* Stone were found in the courtyards.

In some buildings, the well element is found. But in most of the houses that have this well today, the wells have been covered with the purpose of using the land.

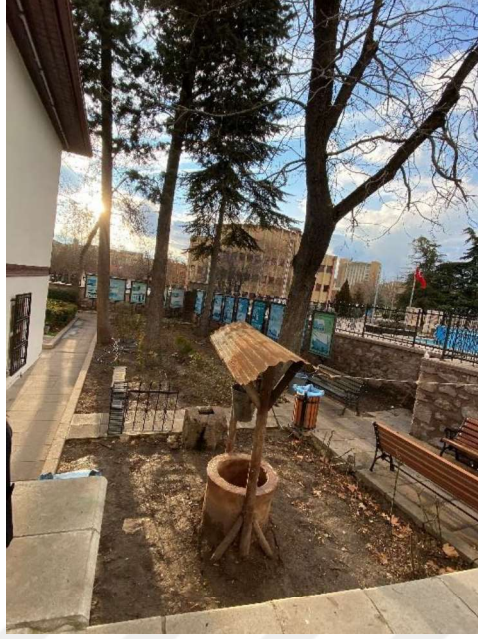


Figure 37. Hamamönü Region, Mehmet Akif Ersoy House Museum
Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation The Well Found In The Garden
(Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 38. Hamamönü Region, Türk Kızılay Youth Center Building
Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation Buildings A Well Located In a
Buildings For Decor Purposes (Author's Archive, 2021)

As in Anatolia, material selections in Ankara houses were selected according to seasonal conditions. In Central Anatolia and Ankara, where rainfall and forest cutting are low as a climate, the most basic building materials are stone and soil.



Figure 39. Hamamönü Region, Ankara House Stone Material, Simple Console Projection, Windows, Eaves, Entrance Door and Top Window
(Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 40. Hamamönü Region, Ankara House Stone Material, Railing, Projection, Eaves, Street Buildings
(Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 41. Hamamönü Region, Ankara House In Ruins
Stone Material, Courtyard Door, Street Buildings
(Author's Archive, 2021)

When looking at the building material and workmanship of the old Ankara houses, the foundation walls of the House are widely braided with stone. In some Ankara houses, the height level of these stone walls is up to the height level of the first floor. In some houses, this material was applied as adobe instead of stone. Parts of the walls, which are wide stone and adobe, are sometimes çatk1 with trees and hat1ls. The upper floor walls of the house were covered with thick adobe in some houses and in some houses with tree çatk1 nogging. Thick adobe walls on the upper floors are connected by tree belts. In some houses, between the nogging çatk1, they were built with thin and flat bricks. In some buildings, it can be seen that nogging braids are made with adobe. (Akok, 1951)



Figure 42. Hamamönü Region, Ankara House /

Application of Westernization period of the 19th and 20th centuries
 Stone Ground, Mezzanine Floor, Simple Console Cumba (Bay Window), Eaves, Iron
 Railing Window, Street Door, Door Top Elliptical Window, Floor Wiping, Gutter
 (Author's Archive, 2021)

The most common material used in old Ankara houses was Adobe. (Kuban, 1966)

The process of using the “*Andesite*” stone, which is a durable building material used in Ankara houses, dates back to the middle of the XIX century.



Figure 43. Bay Window Types

Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation Applied Buildings And Street
 Hamamarkası House / (Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 44. Traditional Ankara Houses, 3-Step Corbelling Projection Examples
Hamamarkası Houses (Author's Archive, 2021)

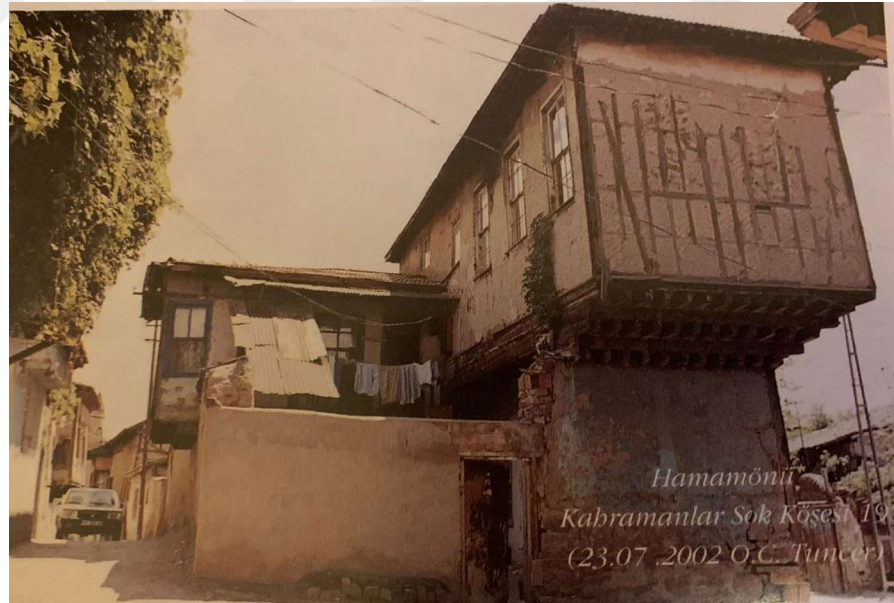


Figure 45. Ankara Hamamarkası Region, 3-Step Corbelling Bay Window
(Tuncer, 2002)



Figure 46. Ankara Hamamarkası Region, 3-Step Corbelling Bay Window
(Buildings Photographed By Tuncer, Figure x.y)
(Author's Archive, 2021)

The old Ankara houses, the roofs are made of wood and the tops are covered with tiles. In many buildings, the eaves were not flat and the eaves ceilings weren't made by covering the wood on the top and bottom of the rafters. The eaves of the old buildings were made quite wide.

3.3.3 The Architectural in Interior Features of Traditional Ankara House

Ankara House plan types; Traditional Turkish House has the same plan types only plan type without Sofa is a type of plan that isn't very common in Ankara houses. The most common type of plan is the Interior sofa Plan type.

Ankara houses plan types; (Akok, 1951 & Tuncer,2002)

- Plan Type With Outer Sofa
- Plan Type With Interior Sofa
- Plan Type With Central Sofa

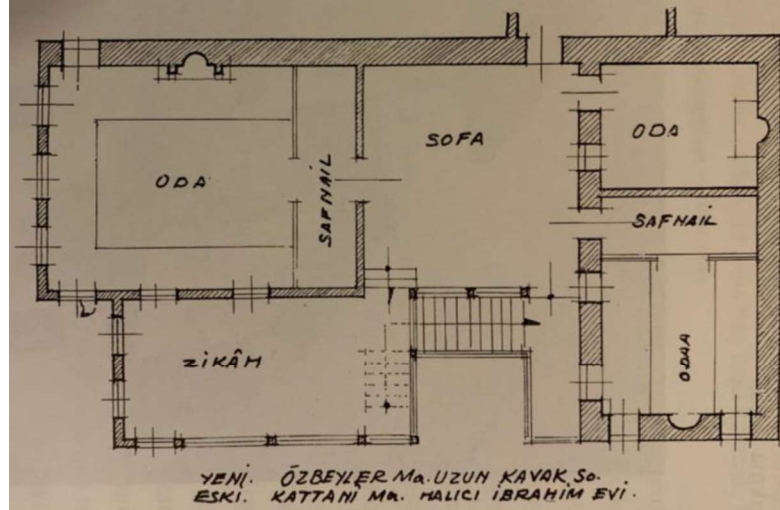


Figure 47. Ankara's Traditional House Plans / Interior Sofa – Karnıyarık Plan Type
(Tuncer, 2002)

Interior and spatial elements specified by Akok (1966) for Old Ankara houses;

Table 3. Akok (1966), “*Traditional Ankara Houses*” Table work From The Source Content
(Author’s Archive)

1. Seyregah / Balcony	11. Sofa
2. Mahfel (Tribün) / Lattice	12. Wooden Cover / Lattice
3. Saffi-Nall	13. Terek (Shelf) – Cornice
4. Flooring	14. Geometric Ornament
5. Taraça	15. Flöral Ornament
6. Teracce	16. writing Ornament
7. Cooker	17. Small Windows
8. Tembel Deliği	18. Painting - Embroidery
9. Cells (Large, Small)	19. Oil Painting
10. Window	20. Fixed Cabinets (Gustülhane- Bed Cabinet)



Figure 48. Hamamönü Region, Mehmet Akif Ersoy House Museum
Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation
Wood Lattice, (Author's Archive, 2021)



a.

b.

Figure 49. a. Hamamönü Windows / Iron Bar Railing
b. Hamamarkası Windows / Iron Bar Railing
Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation
Hamamönü Region Car Park Road
(Author's Archive, 2021)



a.

b.

Figure 50. a. Decorations of Iron Grating on The Windows of Ankara House Hamamarkası, Figure 27 Window of The Building
b.Hamamönü Windows / Iron Bar Railing, Shutters of Example
 (Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 51. Hamamönü Region, Mehmet Akif Ersoy House Museum
 Fireplace, Terek Elements (Author's Archive, 2021)

In the land settlement of Ankara houses, the view and the position of the sun are prioritized. Plans were designed taking these into consideration. For these reasons,

“*Hayat-ı*” open sofa was placed instead of the most beautiful and scenic part of the house. The Hayat element is an important element for Ankara houses and is connected with the courtyard.



Figure 52. “Hayat” in Ankara House (Tuncer, 2002)



Figure 53. Hamamönü Region, Ankara House Courtyard
(Author’s Archive, 2021)

Looking at the functions and visuals of the rooms in Ankara houses, the walls, ceilings and floors, which are other parts of the rooms, provide integrity. The bay window of the House also enriches this visual. (Tuncer, 2002) The ceilings of the house differ in each room. Ankara ceilings are made of wood material and the image is enriched with shapes called “*Ankara ceiling rose*” in the middle. Geometric shapes, decorations, and paintings were widely used in Ankara ceilings.

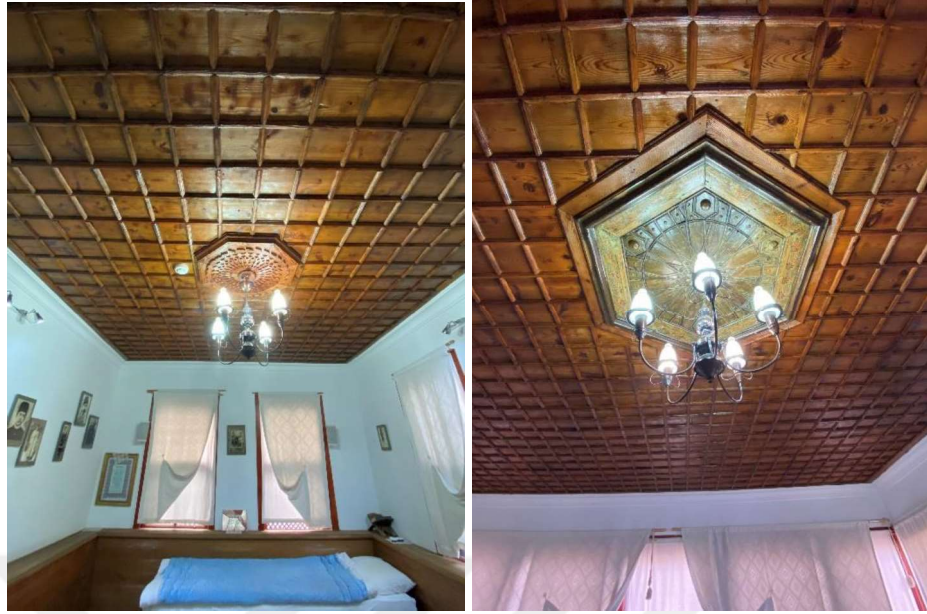


Figure 54. Hamamönü Region, Mehmet Akif Ersoy House Museum
Ankara Ceilings (Author’s Archive, 2021)

3.3.4 Street and Neighborhood Concepts

Street,

The concept of the street reflects the formal character of the traditional Turkish city and the strong traditions of the buildings of society. One of the important elements that enable the city to gain identity is the street. (Kuban, 1995)

The traditional Turkish street, formed as a result of the relationship between the urban fabric and the social content of the urban fabric, surprises people with its organic form and visuals.

“Traditional street, man-made environment document a historical period in which human life continues at an organic pace.” (Kuban, 1995)

Although the houses were very close to the street, the socio-psychological concept was far from them. The windows of the house were like eyes watching the street. The street isn’t a suitable place for social relations in the Muslim community. (Kuban, 1995)

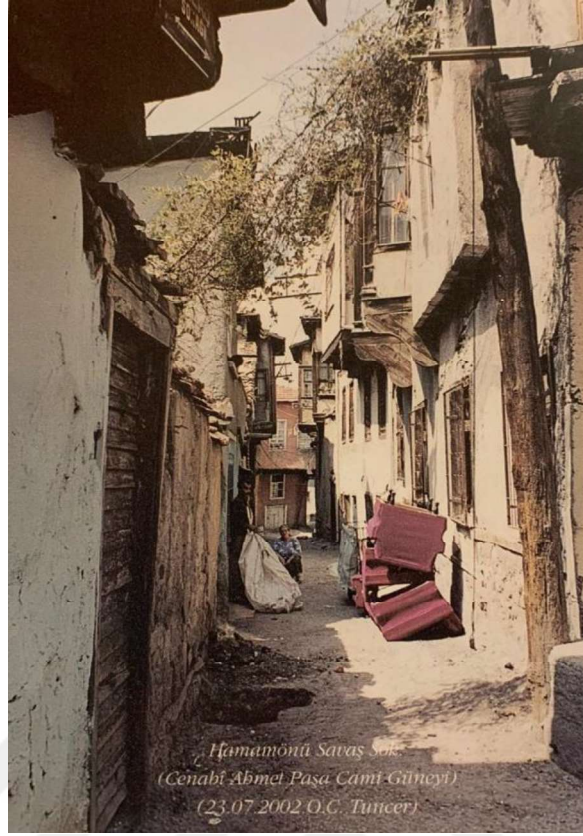


Figure 55. Narrow streets of Ankara, The Bay Window serve as a cover Hamamönü Savaş Street. (Tuncer, 2002)

According to Kuban (Kuban, 1995), the main purposes of the Streets are; They provide a place to enter homes.

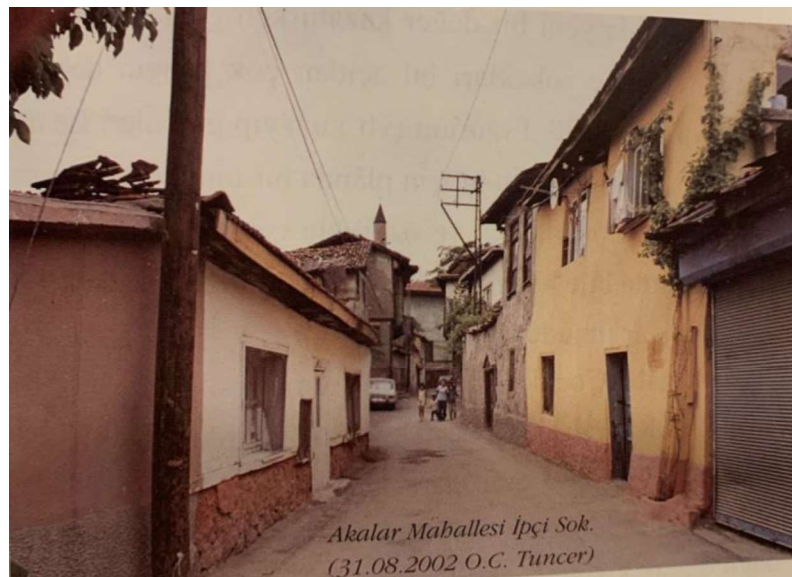


Figure 56. Narrow streets of Ankara (Tuncer, 2002)

The width of the streets can be different. The streets are narrow in urban centers and wider out of the city. Even narrow streets didn't create a suffocating feeling due to the small number of floors of houses. Traditional streets are irregular, pleasant and change direction at small intervals.

The street we are talking about is a street that isn't designed, unadorned, noncontinuous, sometimes not going anywhere. These negative features gave him his original character. (Kuban, 1995)

Neighborhood,

The concept of a neighborhood consists of the addition of settlement units to each other. This settlement unit is the “neighborhood”, which later 20th century Europe called the “neighborhood unit”. (Kuban, 1995)

In the neighborhood, there are at least one mosque, butcher, grocery store, barber, shoe repair shop, bakery, coffee house, and several different shops. According to the size of the neighborhood, the functions within it increase. In big neighborhoods; It includes elements such as a school (madrasa), health house (hospital), tabhane (guest house), imarethane (public kitchen), Turkish bath, fountain. (Kuban, 1995)



Figure 57. Hacettepe Neighborhood / 1967

According to Tuncer (2002); The small unit of the city is called the neighborhood.

3.3.4.1 Street and Neighborhood in Ankara

a. Old Ankara Streets

When looking at the streets of Ankara, the width of the streets doesn't exceed 5 – 6 meters. Some streets can even be 2 meters. The streets of Ankara are covered with hard and black stones. In some streets, rain channels are obvious. In some streets, there are medium-sized stones in front of the doors, where they can rest for the elderly and children. At the same time, these stones are used as binek stone in order to meet the need for merkep in the streets. Sewers run through the middle of roads. (Tuncer, 2002)

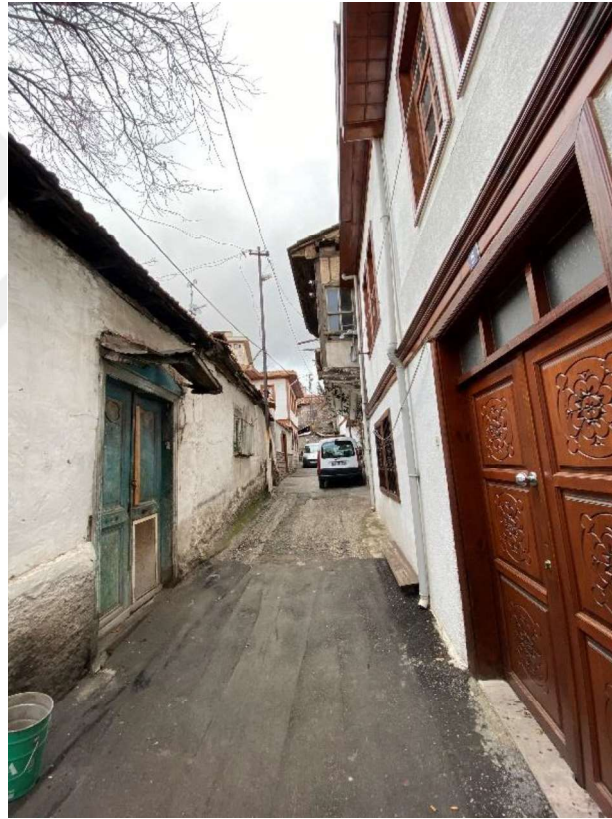


Figure 58. Hamamarkası Region, Street with Traditional and Authentic Buildings
(Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 59. Hamamönü Region, Street With Traditional Buildings
(Author's Archive, 2021)

When looking back 70-80 years ago, it seems that the lighting of the streets was provided by gas lamps. The street lights, surrounded by glass, were lit with gauze at the ends by long rods, and then closed the doors of the lamps. In later times, gas lamps found on the street were replaced by lamps suspended on electric poles placed at the corners of the streets. (Tuncer, 2002)



Figure 60. Hamamarkası ve Hamamönü Region
Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation
(Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 61. Hamamönü Region, Fırın Street
Street Rehabilitation Project Implementation
(Author's Archive, 2021)

The streets of Ankara are without trees and greenery.

“ The streets of Ankara were like a pile of construction materials in summer and winter” (Tuncer, 2002)



Figure 62. Streets in Ruins in the Hamamarkası Region (Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 63. Hamamönü Region, Street of Traditional and Authentic Buildings, Street Rehabilitation Project Implemented
(Author's Archive, 2021)

b. Old Ankara Neighborhoods

In the Ottoman period, Ankara neighborhoods were formed by people coming together for different reasons. (Yapıcı, 2020)

In Ankara, condensation are observed around the mosque, which is known by its name.

As everywhere in Ankara, a teacher, Muderris or Sheikh lives in a neighborhood. The neighborhood can come and grow as time progresses. Sometimes a section is separated from the neighborhood to form a second neighborhood. (Tuncer, 2002)

Fountain elements are seen in the neighborhood.



Figure 64. Hamamönü Region, Tanış Sreet Sarı Kadı Fountain
(Author's Archive, 2021)

Old neighborhood names in Ankara were mostly changed. There are neighborhood names that bear the names of important places or professional groups in Ankara. For example; Ankara neighborhoods are sometimes named after important places or occupational groups. It is known that the name of the Hacettepe neighborhood, which is the neighborhood of the study area, was the Gündoğdu neighborhood before. However, after the settlement of Hacettepe University, the name of the neighborhood changed to Hacettepe neighborhood. In the answers received in the question-answer conversations with the people of the region; It is said that the university got its name from the neighborhood.

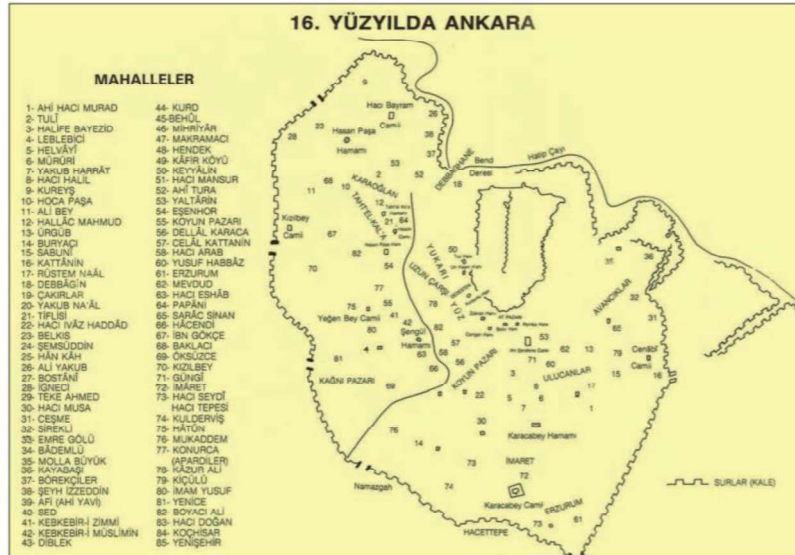


Figure 65. Map of Ankara Neighborhoods in the 16th Century
(Ergenç, 1990)

3.4 ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY AREA : HAMAMÖNÜ NEIGHBORHOOD IN ANKARA -HISTORY OF THE HAMAMÖNÜ REGION ATTRIBUTES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HAMAÖNÜ REGION

The Hamamönü district, one of the oldest settlements of Ankara, is also called “Old Ankara” by the people of the city.

Hamamönü district reflects the history and cultural identity of this city, which has a long history. It has been home to many civilizations in the historical process, and the settlements have been the castle and its surroundings, which are the first settlements of Ankara. The castle and the walls surrounding the castle are known today as the symbol of old Ankara. There isn't an exact date for the founding date of the city, but prehistoric trails have been found in surveys conducted in the area. Therefore, it is known that the history of Ankara dates back to the Paleolithic age. (Özcan,2013)

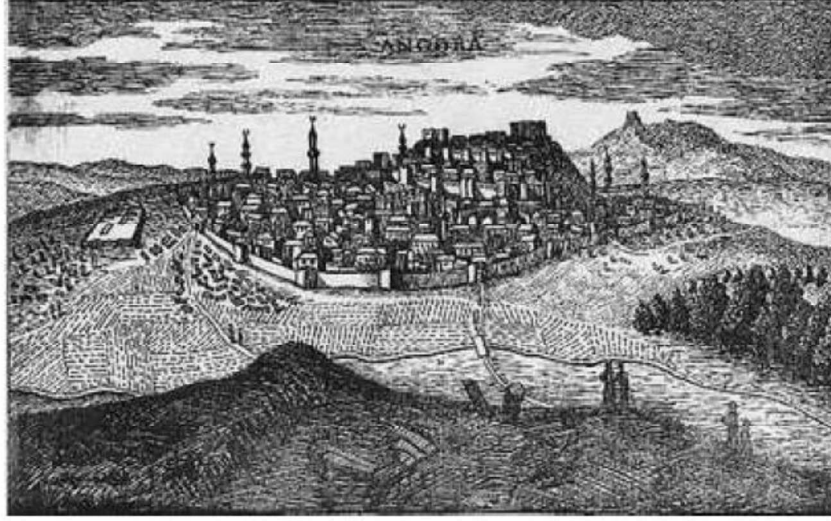


Figure 66. Ankara gravure, 1711-Tournefort (Anonim 2011m)

In 1953, The Altındağ district was accepted as the central district of Ankara province. (Altındağ Kaymakamlığı, 2018) The Hamamönü area is connected to the Altındağ district of Ankara province.

Evliya Çelebi, who visited Ankara in 1640, about Ankara;

“In Ankara Castle, there are 360 neighborhoods, 600 houses without gardens. 76 mosques, 200 baths, 170 fountains, 9 madrasas with scholarships for all students, 3 Dar’ul-Hadith, 180 sibyan School, 18 dergah, 2000 shops, high art bedesteni, and bazaars are available.”

He used his expressions. (Kale, 2011)



Figure 67. Apartment building after a fire in 1930 (Url 3)

Because of the riots in the city, the people built the third wall of the city in this area to protect the borders of the Hamamönü region. (Ergenç, 2008) The gate to the south of the city, which coincides with this region, and is called Erzurum gate, coincides with the Hamamönü region. (Tuncer, 2011) At this time, the name of the region was known as the Erzurum neighborhood, and today it is called the Hacettepe neighborhood. (Poyraz & Gündoğan, 2014)



Figure 68. Hacettepe Neighborhood / Undated (Url 3)
(Belko / Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, Cumhuriyet and Ankara, 2007)

According to another source, the Hamamönü region was once known as Hacitepesi. The buildings built in the Hacitepesi region led to the development and growth of the city in the southern direction. (Erdoğan, Günel & Kılıcı, 2008) For this reason, in the 16th century, the castle and its surroundings were called “Yukarıyüz”, the area where the Karacebey complex is located, the area under Anafartalar Street, was called “Aşağıyüz”. (Ergenç, 2000)

"Although Hamamönü maintained its neighborhood identity until the 1950s, city plans were insufficient and irregular urbanization took place with the negative impact of the migration that began to Ankara after the 1960s. This situation most affected the city center. Since Altındag was the center of the city at that time, migration was towards this area and spread from here to all of Ankara." (Tiryaki,2011)



a



b.

Figure 69. a. Hamamönü and Hacettepe neighborhoods in 1960
b. Hamamönü, Hacettepe Quarter, Erzurum Neighborhood (Undated)

In the third castle walls built by the people after the raids in the city, the Hamamönü area was reconstructed between 1604-1606. (Gültekin, 2014)

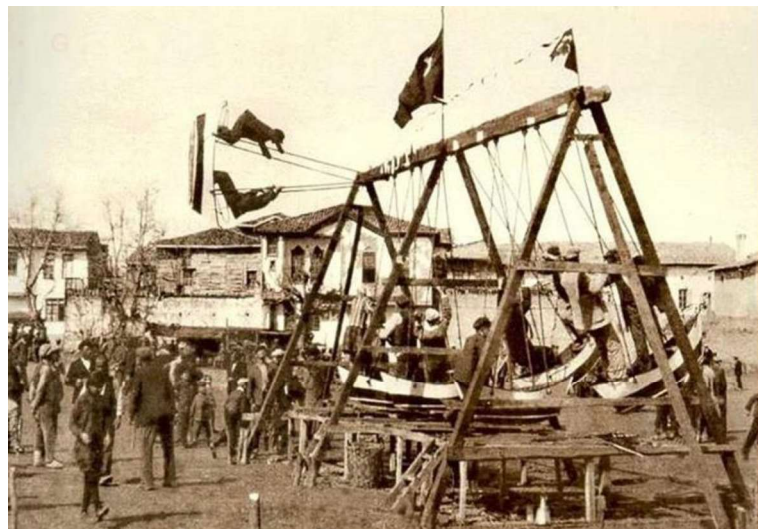


Figure 70. Hamamönü Fairground / A-Müderrisoğlu (Undated)(Url 3)

The Hamamönü region was also affected by this migration, and the people living in the region began to migrate to new living areas of the city. Therefore, users of historical buildings in the district and region have left the area. The region has been unplanned for many years, losing its living people and remaining meaningless. In the process, the old Ankara houses were abandoned and then destroyed. After the establishment of the Republic, there was migration from rural areas to the region by low-income people. (Aşut & Bayer, 2016) The area has lost its neighborhood spirit and security. In the evening, it has been a region where women cannot go out.

According to former Altındağ Mayor Tiryaki (2011), about the value of historical places;

" The most precious places in all countries of the world are the old parts of the cities. Although Ankara is a city that emerged with the Republic, its history dates back to very old times. Cultural assets that need to be protected in the capital of the Republic have unfortunately been neglected not only in Ankara but also in many parts of Turkey. Under Modern life, people have moved into apartments, gone to other neighborhoods, neighborhoods, and the values that need to be protected have been abandoned to their fate. Historical sites have become places of freak, places of depression. For fifty years, no one has looked back here, many people have demolished it, built a parking lot, turned it into reinforced concrete"



a.



b.

Figure 71. a. Hamamönü Birthplace Festival Place

b. Hamamönü Kamil Pasha Mansion in Front of The Holiday Place and Tacettin Mosque in The Background (Url 3)

In other words, the historical process of Hamamönü can be examined in 3 stages; prehistoric period, Ottoman period, and Republican period. After periodic differences, the region has transferred many cultural heritage values to the present day. The Hamamönü region, which is the subject of study, has many valuable buildings built especially between the 15th and 18th centuries. Some buildings in the region (Traditional Turkish House, Mosque, Caravanserai) transfer the life and characteristic features of the Ottoman period to the present day. In the census records of 1786 and 1830, it is known that only the Muslim population lived in the neighborhood of Ahi Haji Murat. In the two censuses conducted in this neighborhood, it was recorded that there were 400 and 482 people. (Arslan, 2009) For this reason, the Hamamönü region for Ankara is a region that has an urban identity and includes cultural heritage values.





Figure 72. Hamamönü Houses (Undated)

The region is an area known for its cultural heritage values, which reflect the spirit of the past to the present, serve to recognize the past, and are now curious as a tourist zone for Ankara.

At the same time, another historically specific feature of the Hamamönü region is the commercial situation of Ankara. The production and trade of sof, a type of fabric produced from Angora goat, which is unique to Ankara, has benefited the city both socially and economically. In the 16th century, sof production increased and the Hamamönü region developed commercially. For a certain period of time, Ankara was the only place of production of sof trade. (Tunçer, 2011)

3.4.1 Geographical Location and Transportation of The Region

Hamamönü region is located within the borders of the Altındağ district of Ankara province.

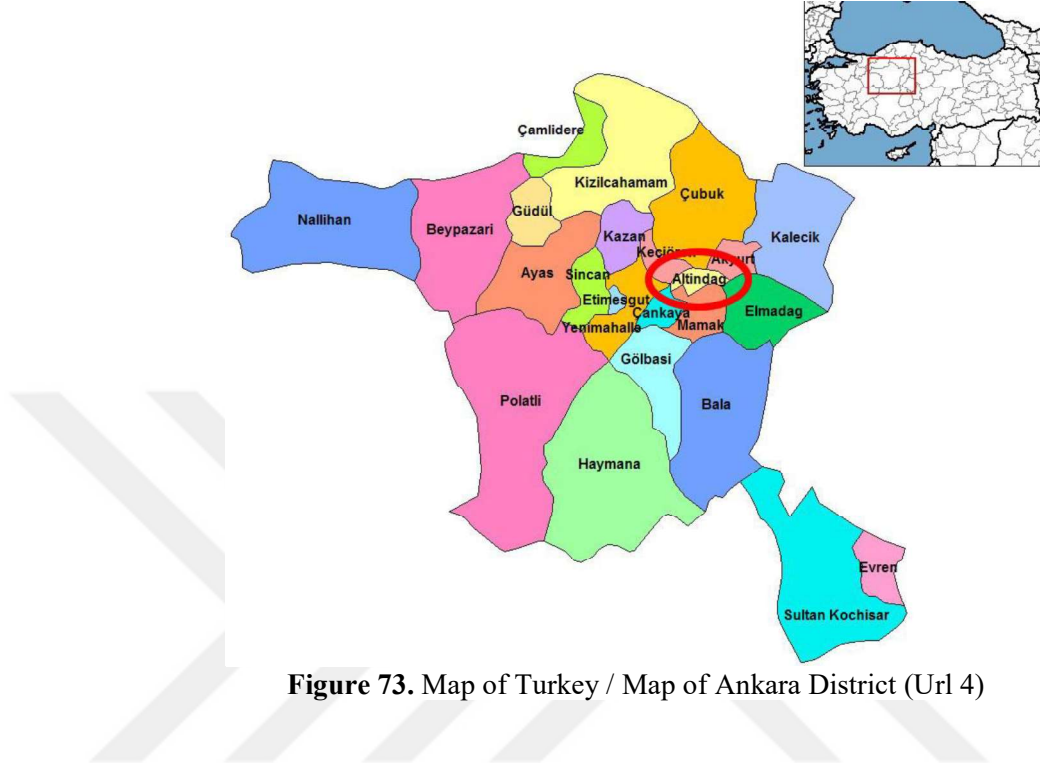


Figure 73. Map of Turkey / Map of Ankara District (Url 4)

Altındağ district is the historical center of the city. Altındağ district was established in 1953. Altındağ district is the area with the acreage of Ankara. The acreage of the Altındağ district is 174 km². Karapürçek neighborhood, which is one of the 10 largest neighborhoods in Turkey, is located in this district. Altındağ district, according to 2004 data, consists of 118 neighborhoods. In time, the number of neighborhoods in the district decreased to 56. Later, the number of neighborhoods decreased to 38. (TUIK, 2018) Currently, there are 26 neighborhoods. According to TUIK data, the population of the Altındağ district is 390,510 as of 31.12.2019. (TUIK, Altındağ Municipality, Altındağ District Governorship)

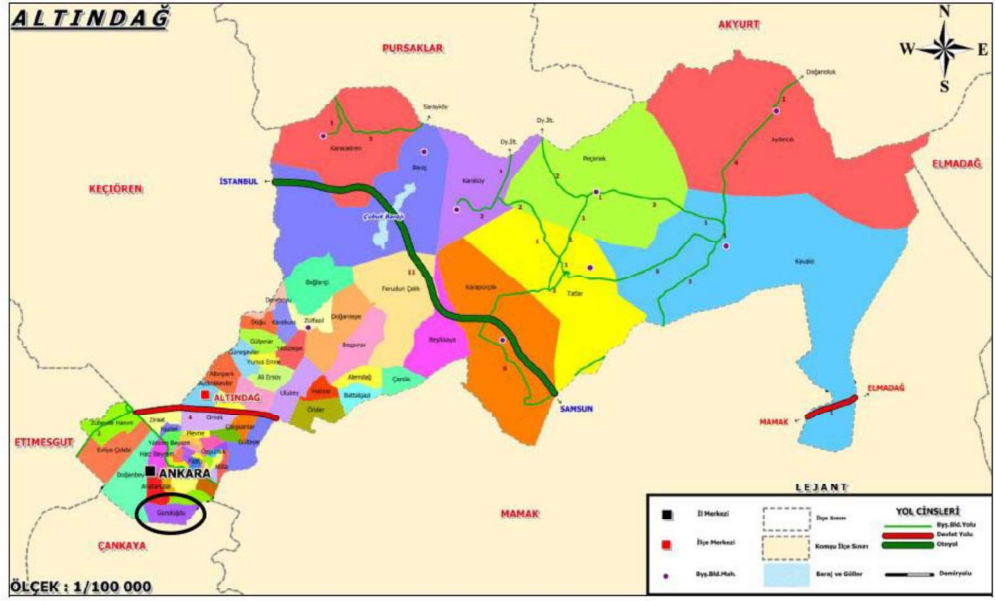


Figure 74. Altındağ District Map (Url 5)

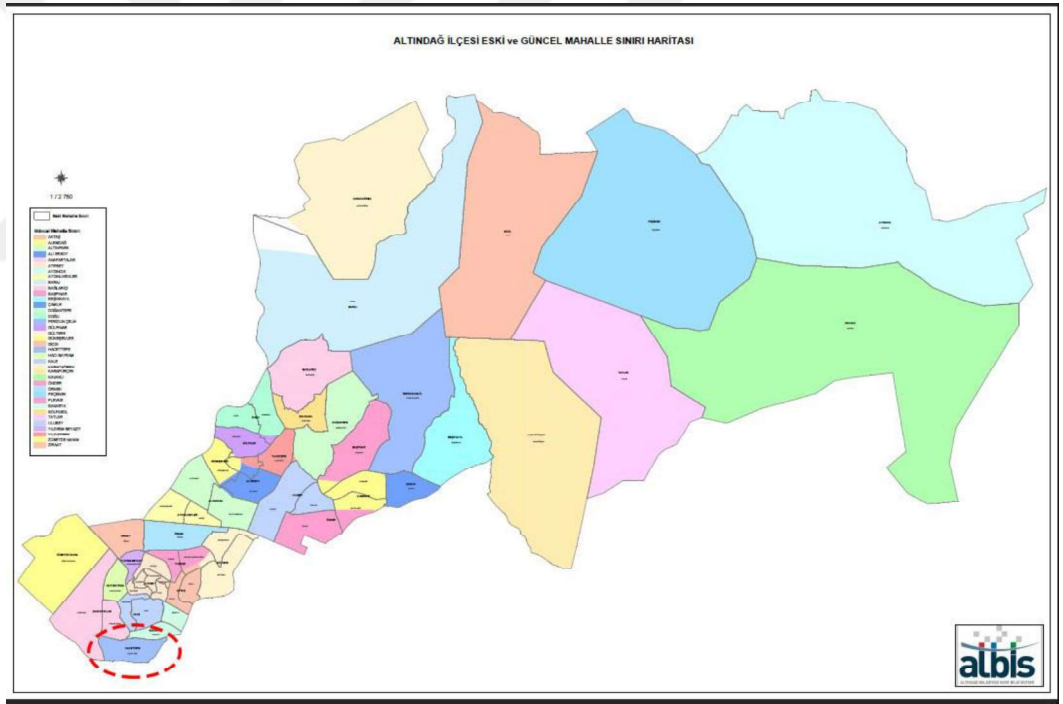


Figure 75. Altındağ District old and Current Neighborhood Boundary Map (Url 6)

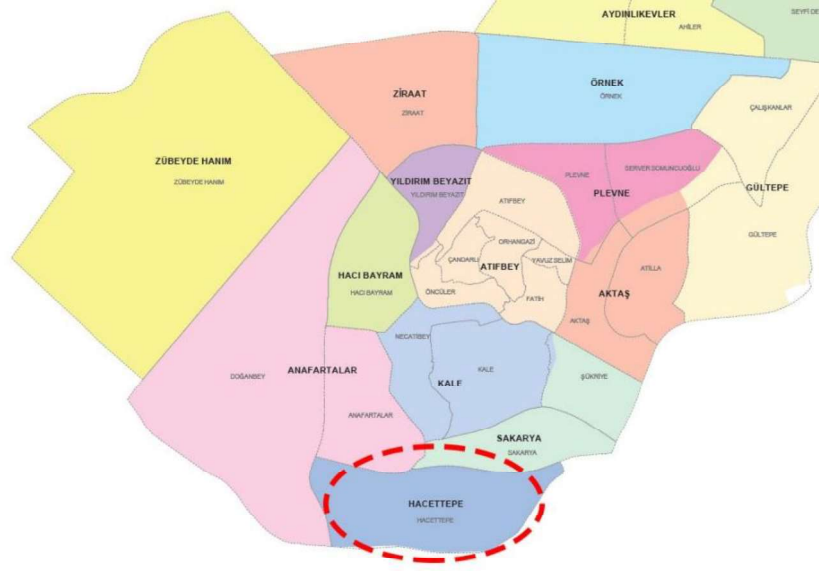


Figure 76. Altındağ District Hacetetepe Neighborhood Border (Url 4)

It is surrounded by Ankara Castle to the north of Hamamönü district, Cebeci district to the East, Kurtuluş district to the South, and Sıhhiye district to the west. Hamamönü district is located within the boundaries of the Hacetetepe neighborhood.

The Talatpaşa Boulevard, which is the important transportation route of the region, is the axis that divides the Hamamönü district in two that is, connects the front of the Hamam and the back of the Hamam. Talatpaşa Boulevard, located to the south of the castle, has an important transportation potential for the Hamamönü region today due to its location and its location on an axis where the road route is actively used.

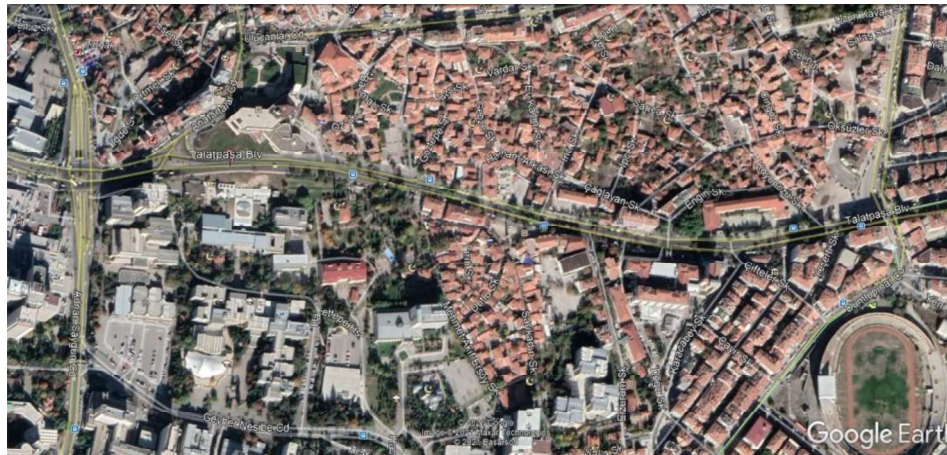


Figure 77. Talatpaşa Boulevard (Google Earth Pro, 2021)

Access to the Hamamönü area is provided by Mehmet Akif Ersoy Street, Mehmet Akif Ersoy Park, SarıKadı Street, which connects to Talatpaşa Boulevard in the north direction, from the exits of Hacettepe University in the east direction, Erzurum Street, which borders Zekai Tahir Burak Hospital in the west direction, and from the Kurtuluş Square and subway station in the south direction, the intersection that is the entrance gate of Hacettepe University. (Kale, 2011)

Talatpaşa Boulevard is an important route road used by municipal buses and coaches to provide public transportation.



Figure 78. Talatpaşa Boulevard (Author's Archive, 2021)



Figure 79. Talatpaşa Boulevard (Author's Archive, 2021)

After the street rehabilitation project, many streets in the area, some narrow and wiggling streets were closed to vehicular traffic to preserve the historical street shape and its natural state. So, there aren't sidewalks and Road afforestation in the streets.

3.4.2 Architectural and Cultural Importance of Hamamönü Region

Hamamönü region is one of the old settlements of the city but has cultural heritage value for the city of Ankara. Therefore, the conservation and sustainability of this area are important. Hamamönü region is one of the regions where traditional housing texture is dense within Altındağ district. At the same time, among the reasons why urban identity is important, there are many examples of civil architecture and monumental buildings in the Hamamönü region.

The Hamamönü region is an area that takes its name from the double baths built by Karacabey, one of the beys of Bayındır, a Turkish tribe. The historical Karacabey Bath, which was built by Ibn-i Abdullah, who was the Kadı soldier of the II. Murat, which started in 1427 and was completed in 1440 as a date that continued construction for 13 years, is one of the oldest works of Ankara. (Ergenç, 1995) Hamamönü district takes its name from the historical Karacabey Hamam built-in 1440. Restoration work of the historic Karacabey bath, which is in danger of extinction, was started in 1988 and the work was completed in 2000.

15th-century and 18th-century Important buildings were built in the Hamamönü area between the centuries. The district also reflects 19th-century examples of civil architecture. In the region, which reflects the Ottoman city buildings and characteristics, there are mosques, caravanserais, baths, bazaars, fountains, dervish lodges, squares, inns, soup kitchens, and so on and forms a part of the area as the Karacabey almshouse in the past. (Ergenç, 1995) In this region, there are important buildings belonging to the XVth-century and XVIIIth- century periods. Along with these historical buildings, there are buildings belonging to the Republic period in the region.

Traditional Turkish neighborhood traces can be seen in the settlement characteristics of the region. There are buildings built with periodic differences. These buildings; mosques, mansions built during the Republican period after inns, and Turkish houses in Ankara. Houses in the Hamamönü region are generally surrounded by walls. Among the distinctive features of Ankara Turkish houses, all the houses

reflected in the spirit of the neighborhood are one or two floors. The building materials of houses are usually wooden buildings on a stone floor. The houses in the area have elements indicating the traditional Turkish House. Elements such as wide eaves, courtyards, bay windows, sofas, and Hill windows are seen in the houses. The lower floors of Turkish houses were made with thick walls and small windows, thinking about wintertime. The upper floors, on the other hand, were made with thinner walls and more windows, thinking about the summer months. The upper floor windows are also designed inside to look at the view of the House. Geometric works were carried out on the ceilings of the House.



Figure 80. Firin Street, 2021 (Author's Archive)

Hamamönü region has been the most visited area by tourists nowadays. There are many historical buildings, 19th-century civil architecture examples, old Ankara houses, Karacabey Bath, Taceddin Dergahı, Taceddin Sultan Mosque, museums, foundations, cultural houses, crafts market, Inn and Culture-Museum houses in the region. Many poets and writers have recently resided in the region. The house where Mehmet Akif Ersoy wrote our national anthem, the Turkish National Anthem, is located in this region.

The area known as "*fairground / festival place*" in the history of the region is known as the place where the clock monument, which is the square of Hamamönü today, is located. This area has been accepted as the area's square by the locals and as a meeting point for tourists.



Figure 81. Hamamönü Square (Author's Archive)

At the same time, Mehmet Akif Ersoy park, which qualifies as a central area of the region in Hamamönü Square and is an area where the density in the region will stop and rest, is located in this region.



Figure 82. Mehmet Akif Ersoy Park

3.4.3 Houses of Hamaönü

The Houses of the Hamamönü region, which is important for Ankara's urban history, also have the character of a tourist zone for the city with their historical identity

and architectural features. The Houses of the Hamamönü region are examples of traditional Turkish houses and Ankara Houses.

Hamamönü houses are known to date to the 15th century, but mostly reflect the examples of the 17th century, 18th century, and 19th century to the present day. Especially the Buildings built in the 19th century are also common in the Hamamönü region and the surrounding areas of Castle and Hacı Bayram.

The most distinctive feature of the historical buildings of the Hamamönü region is that it reflects the characteristic life of the Ottoman state, the architectural features of its buildings, and the history of the buildings that testify to the Republican period of the region to the present day.

Features such as land use of historical Hamamönü houses, the house facade arrangements, and planning according to the life fiction of the users bring the Turkish House reflections of the 17th century to the present day.

The historical Hamamönü houses design, which carries the characteristics of the old Ankara houses to the present day, has been applied in two different ways as summer and winter areas. The area known as the summer part of the house is the sofa and the parts around the sofa, which are located on the second floor of the House. The viewing angle of this area is generally facing the street.

Hamamönü houses are two-floor and simple buildings. The houses were wooden on stone foundations. It was applied by filling Adobe or brick as a material between the wooden capstones.

The entrances to the Hamamönü houses, which reflect the characteristics of the traditional Turkish house and Ankara House, are provided from the courtyard between the street and the entrance gate. The outer door of the house, which is connected to the street, usually opens to the courtyard of the House.

In Ankara houses, the architectural layout was developed around the courtyard of the House. In Hamamönü houses, courtyards were used in different functions according to the financial situation of the user. Stone and earth were used as materials in the courtyards of the houses. Today, the courtyards of some houses that live on certain streets of the area (For example; Fırın Street) are used as areas where users perform their work for their financial gain. In the functions of the courtyards, the elements of storehouse warehouses, coal sheds, fountains, and well are still visible in some houses or mansions living in the area. Most of the wells and fountains found in old houses have been closed today. But nowadays, there are symbolic wells and

fountains in the courtyards of some houses to keep the historical spirit of the region alive.

In region houses, the use of the interior sofa plan type is more common than the use of the outer sofa plan type. In the base floors of the historic Hamamönü houses, there are usually living rooms, toilets, kitchens, and warehouses of housekeepers or domestic servants. On the second floor, there are rooms where the landlord usually stays. In these houses, wooden suspended stairs are used to climb to the upper floor. The stairs are placed on steps made of stone up to a certain level. The railings of the stairs are decorated. Stairs are designed to be free on both sides in some houses, and in some houses, they are placed on the side of a wall. (Akok, 1951)

In Ankara houses, one can climb to a covered terrace with columns called "Seyregah" or "Sergah", which is usually open on one side outside the house. The upper floor rooms of the House are located next to the sofa in some houses and next to the sergah in some houses. Bedrooms, guest rooms, meeting rooms are usually located on the second floor of the House. In some rooms of the houses, there are trellises so that women can also watch meetings. (URL 2 & Gürson.P, Undated)

In Ankara houses, floors are generally furnished in square shape or wood as a material. The ceilings have square trusses and lintels with bars. Wooden lintels were used in the doors and windows throughout the Houses of Hamamönü. Ceiling decorations were tried to be applied to every room in Hamamönü houses, especially in foundation and mansion buildings. On the ceilings of the buildings, different ceiling rose decorations are seen. Ceiling embroideries and ceiling belly decorations used in rooms have different meanings. On the front of the house and usually in the interior of the house, there are niches made with plaster reliefs that protrude on the wall, usually next to the hearths. These niches are called "*Lazy hole*", and items such as the Koran, paintings, knickknacks, etc. are placed in them.

Some houses have trellises, in front of the windows. In Ankara houses, ornamentation is an important element. Geometric decorations were applied on the ceilings, ceiling roses, doors, and other areas of the House. (URL 2 & Gürson.P, Undated)



Figure 83. House of Hamamönü / Sarıkadı Street No.19 House, 2021
(Author's Archive)



Figure 84. House of Hamamönü / Fırın & İlhan Cavcav Street No.19 House, 2021
(Author's Archive)



Figure 85. House of Hamamönü / Sanat Street No.5, 2021

(Author's Archive)



Figure 86. House of Hamamönü / SarıKadı Street No.4, 2021

(Author's Archive)



Figure 87. Traditional Buildings of Hamamönü, 2021 (Author's Archive)



Figure 88. Traditional Buildings of Hamamönü, 2021 (Author's Archive)



Figure 89. The Ruined Houses of Hamamönü, 2021 (Author's Archive)

3.4.4 Transformation and Renovation of Hamamönü District

The Hamamönü region is a valuable region as a historical and regional texture for the city of Ankara. But, until the restoration work began, the culture, historical importance, and traditional spirit of the Hamamönü region were forgotten.

In the formation of urban texture, Cadastral order is one of the most basic subjects. Hamamönü region has organic urban buildings and cadastral texture. When the urban buildings of the Hamamönü area in the city were investigated and the comparison of the years 2006, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2018, 2019, 2020, it was determined that the urban buildings didn't change at all and the transformation stages are also seen on the maps. At the same time, some buildings that have been destroyed and rebuilt, as well as additions and changes to these buildings, appear on the maps.



Table 4. Transformation Table of Hamamönü Region by Years (General Directorate of Mapping, 2021& Google Earth Pro, 2020)



- 2002 Year

- There are buildings in the place of the Clock Monument / Square.
- The roof of Karacabey mosque is previously covered with tile.



- 2004 Year

- Environmental regulations have started at the Hacettepe University and in the region.



- 2005 Year

- The Karacabey Mosque and its roof have begun to be repaired, and the surrounding of the mosque has begun to be renewed.



- 2006 Year

- A street Rehabilitation Project has started to be applying in the region. First of all, project work has started on Dutlu Street and İnci Street.



- 2007 Year

- The "Square Area" has been organized.



- 2008 Year

- The spirit of the Square was renewed with the settlement of the Clock Monument.
- Environmental organization has been provided in the University, Park and area.

Table 5. Transformation Table of Hamamönü Region by Years (General Directorate of Mapping, 2021& Google Earth Pro, 2020



- 2009 Year
- Environmental organized were made in the region.
- Greening works have been done.



- 2010 Year
- New structures were built on the destroyed buildings in Hamamönü.
- Additions were made to Mehmet Akif Ersoy Park.



- 2012 Year
- The Karacabey bath is covered with a tile roof.
- Restoration work started in Hamamarkasi.



- 2013 Year
- Roofs of the structures were repaired.



- 2014 Year
- Consolidations were made in the buildings.
- The Hamamarkasi region work was continuing.



- 2015 Year
- Streets and roads were reorganized and renewed.

Table 6. Transformation Table of Hamamönü Region by Years and Important Developments (General Directorate of Mapping, 2021& Google Earth Pro)

	<p>- 2016 Year</p> <p>- Hamamarkası restoration project work has started.</p>		<p>- 2017 Year</p> <p>- Due to its restoration work, the region was awarded the World Tourism Oscar.</p>		<p>- 2018 Year</p> <p>- That's why the region was awarded the "Golden Apple Aware".</p>
	<p>- 2019 Year</p> <p>- The region has been declared "a Second-Degree Urban Site" with the decision to protect cultural and natural assets.</p> <p>- According to the information received from Altındag Municipality; "The region has been an" Urban Site Area "since</p>		<p>- 2020 Year</p> <p>- The region received "the European Outstanding Tourist Destination" award in 2011.</p>		<p>- 2021 Year</p> <p>- The theme of this destination is "improved physical locations".</p>

Although many years have passed after the region was declared a protected area, there is no zoning plan to be applied for the region. It is known that the historical center of Ankara is in ruins due to the lack of this plan. According to the law numbered 5366, the Hamamönü region in the city is within the "Renovation Area". With the cancellation of the last plan in 2006, the planning studies of the region continue by the Altındağ Metropolitan Municipality. In the protection implementation work of Hamamönü, the former canceled plan was realized by taking into consideration.

The process in which the concept of urban transformation was discussed in Turkey has been in the 2000s. Thanks to special legal regulations in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2012, an urban transformation has turned into a policy area that accepts both local and central administration as authorized and responsible. (Keleş & Mengi, 2014)

The Hamamönü region was examined by the Ministry of Culture in the early 2000s. By the Ministry of culture and tourism, it was decided to “implement the project planning, improvement, and protection of the old urban texture of Ankara”. The work of this project was carried out by Altındağ Municipality.

Before Altındağ Municipality began its work in the region, the history and importance of the region were unknown. The region continued to become depreciated and disappear.

In the Hamamönü area, before the transformation and renovation work started, some of the houses were rented and some were occupied by random people. Nowadays, there are still households living in this shape in the region. In many places within the region, which were left unrelated, wooden elements of historic houses were dismantled and stolen, and these elements were sold for financial gain. Before the transformation and renovation projects began in the 2000s, there were occupants, junkies, parking mafia and various public security events in the area. (Tiryaki & Sadioğlu & Korkmaz, 2016)

At the same time, the city has become an unsafe area. Due to the insecurity of the region, the people of the region started to leave their homes and neighborhoods, so the population of the region decreased.

As the people left their homes in the region and because of the lack of building maintenance and repairs, the region faced the danger of demolition and turned into a demolished neighborhood.

Founded in the region in 1967, Hacettepe University started to destroy traditional buildings in the region in the 1970s. With the change of ownership in the

region, Hacettepe University started to construct in the region. With the presence of Hacettepe University and Ankara University in the region, the population in the region has gradually increased and thus the region has begun to revive. Due to the important areas around the region, the density of the people in the region has started to occur and at the same time, the region has become an important transportation zone in the city. (Map 1)

Hacettepe University has been an important step in the transformation and renewal of the Hamamönü area.

With the revival of the region, the needs of the people increased in this process and the Hamamönü region was insufficient for the needs of the people. Therefore, the transformation of the Hamamönü region was needed.

The most important reason for the implementation of Altındağ Municipality's urban transformation and regeneration project in Hamamönü, which is the Ankara Castle and its surroundings, is the aim of preserving the historical importance of these areas and keeping them alive today.

When the Altındağ Municipality started implementing conservation projects in the area, the buildings were in ruins and ruins. In the context of the municipality's implementation decision, the renovation, reconstruction, or repair of the area and buildings is the main basis. After the implementation of the municipality, interest in the area increased within the city. Therefore, the population and mobility rate of the region has increased by the residents, commercial users, university staff, students and visitors.



Figure 90. A Section Belonging to the Hamamönü Region in 2008 (Altındağ Municipality, 2014)



Figure 91. A Section of Hamamönü Region in 2012
(Altındağ Municipality, 2014)

Altındağ municipality has started to operate commercial places specific to the public in the Hamamönü region for the economic development of the people of the region and the women of the region are also benefiting from this situation.

Another main aim of Altındağ Municipality is that the region is a tourism region in the city. For this reason, many buildings in the region have been regulated by the municipality in the transformation and renewal project. It has been achieved by targeting the concept of "*re-functioning*", which is a conservation principle for most of the old and historical buildings in the region. In this process, many buildings began to function as cafes and restaurants in the region due to the surrounding universities.

With the transformation and renewal of the Hamamönü area, the region has many potential values. The most important elements for the people of the region and visitors to the region have started to be provided. These elements; increasing economic developments in the region, improving and ensuring regional security, as well as making the region one of the central regions in the city.

Due to the historical and traditional texture of the region, the months of Ramadan have become an important potential value for the region. Especially during Ramadan, the region continues to be the meeting point in the city as it keeps visitors alive with the traditional culture and neighborhood spirit.



Figure 92. Hamamönü Region During Ramadan
(Altındağ Municipality, 2018)

Positive and negative results have emerged in the evaluation of the transformation and renewal project in the Hamamönü region.

Positive results for the region;

- The project is managed and implemented by the municipality to which the Hamamönü region is connected.
- Re-gaining the region to the city
- Bringing potential and cultural value to the region
- Keeping alive the history of the region
- Strengthening urban identity
- Keeping the neighborhood identity alive
- Landscaping to be done
- Increase of green areas
- Becoming a safe zone (Evening hours especially for local people)
- Providing density, vitality and economic benefit to the region by becoming a tourism region
- Increase of commercial areas
- Providing job opportunities for the people of the region

- Reflecting the history and spirit of the region to the user profile and visitors
- Hacettepe University and nearby hospitals, user profile and incoming patients/visitors to provide a space where they can relax
- Providing a safe and lively space for Hacettepe University dormitory students
- Presentation of Mehmet Akif Ersoy Park in the foreground
- Ramadan months become an extra potential and cultural region for the city
- Before the transformation of the region, the square area called " In front of the Festival / Fairground / Hamid Field" is still the meeting point for the region today and the "Square" element is once again claimed to reflect the traditional texture spirit.

Negative consequences for the region;

- Lack of zoning plan
- Lack of planning work before restoration and in the process of apply restoration
- Loss of old traditional texture
- Material differences applied to historical buildings after transformation and renovation
- Interior architecture problems in the transformation of historical buildings
- Application of only facade work in residences
- Public problems in living households aren't brought to the agenda
- The fact that a certain part of the region is still in ruins as slums and the problems caused by this situation; (Collapse and dangerous situation of buildings, failure to ensure regional security, abandonment of historical buildings to wear and tear)
- Uniformity in regional buildings

As a result of all these factors, Altındağ Municipality has started a new transformation and renewal project in the area known as Hamamarkası, that is Sakarya neighborhood, / Hacettepe neighborhood, with the motivation and support received due to the positive returns received as a result of the works it has done in Hamamönü, that is the Hacettepe neighborhood.

3.4.4.1 Before Restoration Hamamönü District

Hamamonu as defined in the Cultural Heritage field to Turkey, changes to the present, conversion and renovation projects have been implemented.

Historical buildings in the region, registered buildings and examples of civil architecture submitted for registration have remained irreparable and maintenance for many years due to these reasons. For these reasons, the area wasn't known before the restoration, and it was called a collapse neighborhood.

Before the restoration work started on the site, the regional problems and the dynamics of the region were examined. (Arslan, 2009)

The number of floors common in the region before restoration are 1-storey and 2-storey buildings reflecting traditional Turkish architecture. However, in the case of after-restoration regions, the number of floors of the buildings are seen as 1 floor, 2 floors, 3 floors and 4 floors and above. (List of Presentation Sheet Number 12) Because, with the increase in illegal construction, the number of floors in the buildings increased. This situation started to spoil the traditional texture of the region.

Before the restoration, residential buildings were in majority in the region. Some of these residences were in ruins and were in a state to be demolished.

3.4.4.2 Restoration Works Applied in the Region

In order to protect the historical buildings and rich texture of Ankara, the Ministry of Culture has taken the decision of the site and registered the area of the region. On 12.04.1980 of the High Council of Real Estate Antiquities and monuments of the Ministry of culture and Tourism and together with the decision A-2167, the boundaries of urban and archaeological sites were determined. With the same decision, immovable cultural assets that need to be protected in many buildings have been registered and taken under protection. (Arslan, 2009)

With this decision, the boundaries of the still-valid site area were drawn. In this area, 435 pieces were registered, including the remains of public buildings, housing, workplace, mosque, fountain. (Arslan, 2009)

Until today, the number of registered buildings has been 1150 with the decision of many conservation boards. (Arslan, 2009)

The buildings in the Ulus-Kale and Hamamönü regions, which lost their importance from the 1980s when the registrations began, and in the 2000s, began to remain empty and therefore the buildings were left to their own state, and over time, the buildings were destroyed and destroyed.

For these reasons, restoration was needed to avoid losing the history of the region. Restoration work in the region was started in 2007 by the Altındağ

Municipality with the approval of the conservation board. (Altındağ Municipality Historic Areas Conservation Branch, 2019)

Restoration implementations were first started in the Hacettepe neighborhood in the region. The first restoration works in the neighborhood started in İnci Street and Dutlu (İlhan Cavcav) Street. Later, it continued in Fırın Street, Hamamönü Street, İnanlı Street and in the neighborhood.

While the restoration works were being carried out in these streets, there was also reconstruction (reconstruction) application among the buildings that needed to be demolished. Similar buildings have been built in the area to resemble those destroyed.

In the restoration works carried out in the hamamonu, more facades were studied. When the streets of the region that exist today are analyzed, especially when the Fırın street is examined, only exterior works have been done in the buildings, but no interior works have been observed.

In the area, both the exterior and interior facade are available in renovated buildings. But these buildings belong to Hacettepe University or Altındağ Municipality. Repairs to the interior of private property buildings were left to the decision of the owners of the property. Since the restoration works in the region have only been carried out on the façade, the solution has not been fully provided in the region and this situation is reacted by the people of the region and the visitors coming to the region. (Survey 1)

In the protection of buildings, there are different intervention decisions according to the variety of building elements.

In the carrier systems of zone buildings, if static problems affecting the entire buildings are observed, the solutions in the static report are applied to the buildings as a solution to the buildings. As a solution, if intervention is required in the interior spaces of the buildings and the entire carrier system, the element that should be based First should be intervened in the buildings on the scale of the facade. (Arslan, 2009)

If there isn't a static problem in the buildings, the original plaster of the facade is preserved. If there is no static problem in the buildings, the original plaster of the facade is preserved. If there is a deteriorated or destroyed part in the walls of the building, it is completed with the original material details of the building. (Arslan, 2009)

If there is a deteriorated tile material on the roof cover of the building, this tile is replaced. Wooden beams or coating materials that have deteriorated in the buildings

or have finished bearing properties are replaced with wooden elements of the same cross-section and dimensions with pre-protected. The rain gutters in the buildings are renewed with different materials and different details. (Arslan, 2009)

When the wooden architectural elements of the buildings are repaired for protection, they are first examined, cleaned and the wooden elements are painted after the pre-protection is applied. Instead of the elements that are worn, deformed, or unused in the buildings, the elements are renewed in accordance with the original material or form and details. (Arslan, 2009)

During the restoration process, new chimneys were built outside the buildings to minimize the damage caused to the area by the stovepipes on the street.

3.4.4.3 After Restoration Hamamönü District

The main objectives of urban transformation, restoration and rehabilitation projects are to preserve and keep the history and traditional identity of the area alive.

The restoration work that started in the region in 2007 caused an important transformation in the region. The region has gained a new look and spirit thanks to the restoration works that started on Dutlu (İlhan Cavcav) and İnci Street, as well as the ongoing works on other streets of the region.

In today's neighborhood analysis, it is observed that the grouping of the following buildings can be concluded.

- Restored Buildings
- Buildings Who are Reconstruction
- Repaired Buildings
- Expropeted Buildings
- Renovated Buildings
- Ruined Buildings
- Building Which are Needer Renovated all Restoreded

Restoration and reconstruction studies have been carried out in registered or unregistered buildings that have cultural assets that need to be protected in certain parts of the region as a result of the analysis studies applied together with their surroundings in "building scale restoration works applied in Hamamönü region and which is the second working method for the region. (Altındağ Belediyesi İmar ve Şehircilik, 2010 & Kurtar, 2012)

There are more reconstruction applications than restoration applications in the region. A part of Mehmet Akif Ersoy street, Sanat street and Hamamönü street were all reconstructed with reconstruction technique.

When the regional analysis is provided, it is seen that restoration techniques have been provided in the buildings in some streets, and in some streets, it is seen that only exterior work has been provided in the buildings. The buildings where facade work is provided are mostly seen in residential buildings Houses with door numbers (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19) and houses with door numbers (17) on İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street are examples of this situation.

Restoration work of the historical mosques in the region has been continuing recently, but work has been completed today. At the same time these historic mosques were registered as cultural heritage after restoration application. (Shakouri & Uslu, 2012)

After the restoration, the most distinctive feature of the area was the transformation of the area into a commercial area. The buildings that were used as residences for many years during and after the historical period of the region have become commercial areas today. Most of the residences in the region have turned into different functions such as cafes, souvenirs, restaurants, patisseries, kebab salons and hotels.

After the restoration project, the area has a large park (Mehmet Akif Ersoy park) and two squares (Clock monument square, Sanat street square).

Before the restoration works in the region, documentation studies of the buildings were carried out, the original plan scheme, building facade features and material use were documented, but these features were changed after these applications were realized.

When the Hamamönü buildings are examined after the restoration application, it is seen that the traditional architectural texture of the city, the construction technique of the buildings, the use of materials and building elements used in the buildings in a different way than the original ones reflect the buildings in the region differently. It is known that the reinforced concrete technique, which is not suitable for the original buildings, is used in the application phase of the buildings.

When the original conditions of the buildings are compared with the conditions after the restoration, it is seen that the proportion of windows in the façade movements of the buildings are different in the number of windows.

The buildings that aren't true to their originals have created a different character in the region and it is seen that they reflect the traditional architectural texture of the city different from the original.

As a result of the restoration process, it is seen that the main user profile is visitors and the people living in the region are in the second place, as the region is prioritized as a tourism region. (Gündoğan & Poyraz, 2014)

3.4.5 Street Rehabilitation Project Applied in The Region

The Hamamönü area was abandoned by its people, was considered a dangerous and ruined area.

As a result of the analyzes made in the region, the restoration and relieve projects were prepared in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets numbered 2863 and presented to the Ankara Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board. As a result of the approval of the submitted projects by the board, Street Rehabilitation Studies have started. (Tiryaki, 2014)

For the Hamamönü region located in Altındağ district of Ankara, Altındağ municipality decided to protect urban cultural heritage in 2004. The application of "Planning, Conservation and Rehabilitation of Ankara Old City Texture" was initiated by Altındağ Municipality in 2007.

For a street rehabilitation Project;

- The date stated by Veysel Tiryaki in his statements and reports is the year 2007.

- In the question and answer reportage made with the Zoning and Urban Planning department of the Altındağ Municipality, it was stated as "*The project topic was started to be discussed and prepared in 2006, the starting date of the project is 2008*".

The aim of the street rehabilitation project; to revive the old city texture and traditional culture and to make the region a lively living area. The aim of the street rehabilitation project was to revive the traditional houses, historical mosques and cultural elements in the Hamamönü region and to revive the neighborhood spirit. At the same time, to increase commercial activities by developing tourism activities in the city, and most importantly, to describe the region as a historical region within the city. In this way, the abandonment and negative aspects of the region will disappear.

It is known as a region that has been revived and whose destiny has changed with the street rehabilitation project that started in 2006.

Writing in Tiryaki's report "The characteristics of Street Rehabilitation works are summarized below". (Tiryaki, 2014)

" • It has been acted with a project approach that emphasizes the natural, cultural, architectural, historical, economic, aesthetic, visual values and original identity of the environment and the region.

• Open spaces, squares, gardens, courtyards, walker paths, etc. While the traditional, local, historical, cultural and natural qualities of the areas and their functional integrity with the surrounding areas are preserved, contemporary uses and landscaping are enabled, while the traditional architectural texture has been developed.

• Optimum conditions are provided in indoor and outdoor spaces in terms of required natural and artificial light level and adaptation to climate.

• Clean water, sewage, waste, garbage, etc. The adequacy and efficiency of infrabuildings systems have been revised again according to the needs."

Especially in the region where examples of Selçuk and Ottoman architecture, which reflect the 19th-century civil architecture examples, are located.

Restoration and reconstruction methods were applied to the buildings in the region for the rehabilitation project. Altındağ Municipality Directorate of Zoning and Urbanization has decided to expropriate the buildings that are in ruins in the region by the municipality. The reconstruction technique has been applied to these buildings. (Tiryaki, 2014)

In the regional analysis, it is seen that only the facade is studied in residential buildings. It was observed that no intervention was made to the interiors of the current households. Due to the fact that the landholders were a large number of people, many problems arose. Therefore, it was understood that the intervention situation was left to the request of the user living at home, and the landholders were asked to be encouraged to do so.

In some buildings, it was determined that the building was completely demolished and rebuilt instead of repairing the old building. The municipality as an explanation for this situation; It is known that "all the buildings in the area were demolished in order to resemble each other and provide integrity".

The street rehabilitation project, which started in İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) and İnci Street in 2006 and 2007, includes the rehabilitation of the facade of 36 buildings in infrabuildings and ground rehabilitation. Number of residences undergoing rehabilitation projects in Tiryaki's report; (Tiryaki, 2014)

“According to the results of the study, 33 on Pirinç Street and Karakaş Street, 26 on Sarıca Street, 45 on Gebze Street, 38 on Filiz and Kurnaz Streets, 38 on Sarıkadın Street, 57 on Koyunpazarı Street, 84 buildings in Can and Atpazarı streets, 56 buildings in Dutlu Street and İnci Street, and 339 buildings in total were rehabilitated.”

The work street that starts in Hacettepe neighborhood as a location is primarily; Following the work that continued as Dutlu (İlhan Cavcav), İnanlı, Fırın, İnci, Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Hamamönü and Sarıkadı, the Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council recorded the building stocks in this area.



HAMAMÖNÜ SOKAK GÖRÜNÜŞÜ Ö: 1/200



MEHMET AKİF ERSOY SOKAĞI SİLÜETİ Ö: 1/200



FIRIN SOKAĞI SİLÜETİ Ö: 1/200



İNANLI SOKAĞI SİLÜETİ Ö: 1/200

Figure 93. Street Silhouettes Applied in the Street Rehabilitation Project

(Ministry of Culture and Tourism Regional Board for the Conservation of Cultural Property, Number 2)



a.

b.

Figure 94. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Dutlu Street

b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Dutlu Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 95. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, İnci Street

b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, İnci Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 96. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Mehmet Akif Street

b. After Reconstruction New Hamamönü House, Mehmet Akif Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 97. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, İnanlı Street

b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, İnanlı Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 98. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Sarıkadı Street
b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Sarıkadı Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 99. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Sarıkadı Street
b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Sarıkadı Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 100. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Fırın Street
b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Fırın Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 101. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, İnci Street

b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, İnci Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 102. a. Before Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Mehmet Ersoy Park

b. After Reconstruction Hamamönü House, Mehmet Ersoy Park

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)



a.

b.

Figure 103. a. Before Reconstruction Street

b. After Reconstruction Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)

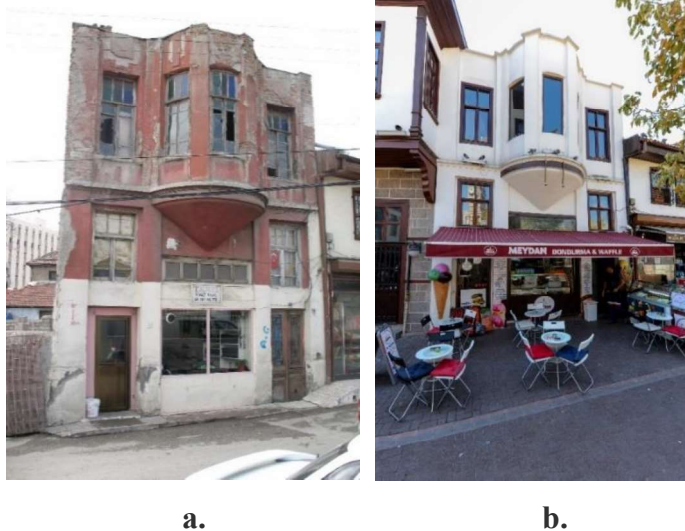


Figure 104. a. Before Reconstruction Street

b. After Reconstruction Street

(Altındağ Municipality, 2019)

In the Street Rehabilitation Project, It was interested in street-facing facades of registered and unregistered assets, buildings, courtyard walls, and these elements, at the same time the street atmosphere. (Tiryaki, 2014)

The relieve, restitution, restoration and urban design projects were prepared and implemented at the same time in order to conservation and document all the elements that define the fabric of the street. (Tiryaki, 2014) Elements near to the original have been placed in the region to keep the spirit of the era alive. For example, street lamps, fountains, courtyard telephone booths, benches, mobile vending trolleys, wheelbarrows, trash cans, wall decorations, street signs. At the same time, the street ground stones were rearranged.



Figure 105. Sarı Kadı Fountain / Mehmet Akif Ersoy Street, 2021
(Author's Archive)



Figure 106. Street Signboard / Mehmet Akif Ersoy Street, 2021
(Author's Archive)

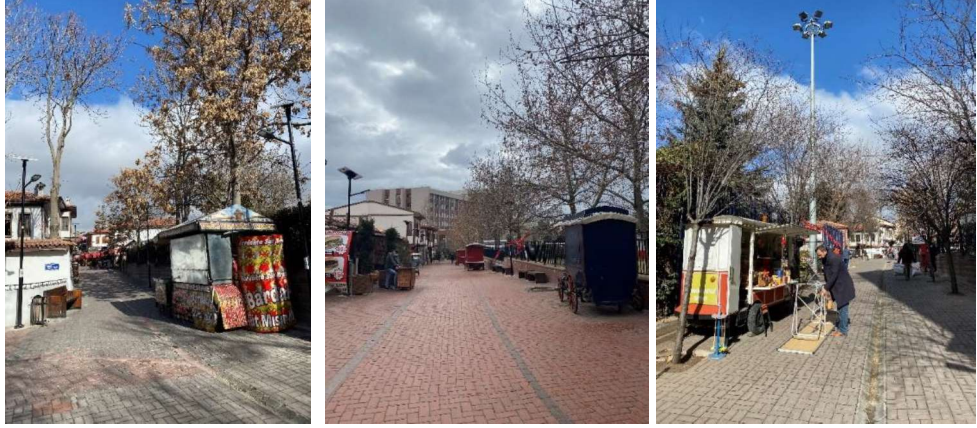


Figure 107. Street Portable Cars, 2021
(Author's Archive)



Figure 108. Street Wall Decorations, 2021
(Author's Archive)



Figure 109. Façade Pipes, 2021
(Author's Archive)



Figure 110. Street Accessories, 2021(Author's Archive)



Figure 111. Street Lightening, 2021(Author's Archive)



Figure 112. Stairs & Floor, 2021(Author's Archive)

At the same time, Mehmet Akif Ersoy Park has been added to the region as a central quality. The perception of the square, which reflects the spirit of the neighborhood and describes it as the meeting point of the people, is located in two places in the region.





Figure 113. Hamamönü Square & Clock Monument, 2021 (Author's Archive)



Figure 114. Art Street Square, 2021 (Author's Archive)



Figure 115. Mehmet Akif Ersoy Park, 2021 (Author's Archive)

After the street rehabilitation project, the region gained its cultural and commercial potential value, especially during Ramadan, and made its place in the city important and different. The fact that the month of Ramadan is integrated with the region as it reflects 19th-century architectural examples, historical culture and street ambiance has been an attractive reason for visitors.

After the renewal of the region, job opportunities were created for the women in the region and around the region. In the handicrafts market of Altındağ Municipality

and Altındağ Art Street, women display their labor and contribute to their financial gain.

Different functions began to take place in the mansions in the region. For example; In the historical Kabakçı Mansion, different Culture and Art conversations are made every month with certain arrangements. In the Political Foundation, located on the street, classes are given to students and teachers outside the foundation. Artists have had the opportunity to showcase their talents in Ankara houses located in Altındağ Art Street.

Ankara houses, historical mansions, foundations, historical mosques, dergâh, museums, bookstores, institutions, squares, cafes, restaurants and patisseries increase the potential value of this region. At the same time, the mobility in the region has increased thanks to the hospitals that caused the region to be concentrated. With the hospital user profile and patients coming to the region, a commercial and vitality circulation has been formed. The fact that the student dormitory of Hacettepe hospital is located in the region makes the region safe and lively.

As a result, regarding the rehabilitation project in Tiryaki's report; (Tiryaki, 2014)

"Considering that the street rehabilitation works in 339 houses in 12 streets in total didn't give the expected results, restoration, reconstruction and new building projects suitable for the texture and conservation and revitalization applications were continued."

As a result, the words used by Tiryaki, who was the Mayor of Altındağ during the project process, after the "Street Rehabilitation Project";

"In a year or two, this will become a center of attraction. Perhaps people will be able to breathe in the social life of 150 years ago. A touristic activity will also begin. We need some time to make this place worthy of Ankara. But I am sure everyone will be satisfied with the result."

After the street rehabilitation project, the area known as the collapse neighborhood has become a safe and livable area.

3.5 IMPORTANCE OF INTERIOR SPIRIT

The biggest drawback of the work carried out and continuing to be done internationally and in Turkey has been the completion of the work without taking into account the spirit of the interior. Because the spirit of the interior was not included in the criteria, the spirit of the buildings remained decidedly attached to the objects

placed. However, if the elements of the interior are preserved, even if the function changes within the buildings or the objects change, the buildings always retains the spirit of the interior.

It gains value by integrating not only with the building, but also with the inside of the building, that is, with the interior of the building.

According to Nurberg Shulz;

“It stretches the concept of genius loci, which it begins to study in nature, into building units and settlements designed inspired by the spirit of natural environments that surround themselves.”

For example; DolmaBahçe Palace

If we completely removed the items from the Dolmabahce palace, which is an important value for Turkey, would the buildings be of the same value if changes were made to the interior, or would it reflect the same spirit?





Figure 116. Facade and interior images of Dolmabahçe Palace

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH AREA; HAMAMÖNÜ DISTRICT

4.1 RESEARCH METHOD FOR ASSESSING HAMAMÖNÜ RENOVATION EXAMPLES

The Hamamönü region determined as the research area is connected to the Hacettepe neighborhood in the Altındağ district of Ankara county. The most distinguished feature of the study area is that it has the oldest traditional and urban texture features in Ankara. At the same time, the study region is within the boundaries of the National Historic Urban site. The area has become the 1 number revitalization area within the Ankara old urban texture Conservation Plan. (Tarsuslugil, 2013) For these reasons, the region today has a definite quality within the city, both with its historical and traditional texture and with its attempt to reflect the past life-experience to the present.

4.1.1 Aim of The Research

In order to achieve the purpose of the study subject; First of all, researches were carried out on specific subjects about the region, district and city.

a. In terms of Environment, Cityscape-City fabric;

In order to analyze the urban fabric of Ankara, Ankara and the environment of the study area primarily from a historical perspective, researches were provided from books, various written sources and online. In the history of Turkey's capital city Ankara, which is known to date back to the Paleolithic and building in speed and so can be seen in different parts of the traditional fabric. The city has a historical background, as a cultural accumulation and a rich accumulation in terms of traditional texture. The reason why the Hamamönü district was chosen in the city of Ankara is because it is the oldest settlement representing a period of Ankara. It is necessary to protect historical areas and historical buildings where incorrect

interventions haven't yet been made.

b. In Terms of Architecture of The Buildings;

Another feature of the working area, the "Street Rehabilitation Project", was implemented in the Hamamönü district, which was chosen as the working area, to revive the historical texture and turn the area back into habitable. Traditional Turkish houses, which constitute an important group of heritage buildings, are located in the area where the project is implemented. By dividing these historical and valuable buildings in the area into groups, it is aimed to evaluate and analyze the existing renovated buildings.

c. In Terms of Interiors of The Buildings;

In order to preserve the traditional texture in the work area and to keep the texture spirit alive, the interior spaces and space elements are the main elements of conservation and historical buildings. As part of the study of this dissertation, research will be conducted on selected buildings by studying and evaluating the interior architectural features of Ankara houses, which are examples of traditional Turkish houses and traditional Turkish houses. The aim of these studies is to assess how much the transformations applied in traditional tissue and adaptive re-use comparisons reflect the rates of application in case studies.

4.1.2 Research Methodology

The stages of the thesis content studied are descriptive field research. The scope of descriptive research for the Hamamönü region is the aim of describing the current situation through research methods by evaluating the architectural and interior architectural features of the region, which has a historical past and has been renovated and transformed.

a. Decisions As preliminary Work For The Research;

For the researchers, the decisions that will lead the thesis for the research studies were researched and continued. Within the boundaries of the study area, firstly the subject of the research "*Interior architecture problems in cultural heritage transformation*" has been determined and preliminary decisions have been made in line with the analyzes and evaluations of this concept. In this concept, the data that

will explain and evaluate the thesis subject for the field of study and reach the result in line with the purpose of the research were determined and analyzed.

I. Deciding on Selection Criteria of The District and Buildings;

The purpose of choosing the Altındağ district of Ankara is that the city district accommodates the old settlements and the study area is a historical conservation zone. The methods for determining the selection criteria of the buildings selected in the region were made after all qualitative and quantitative analysis methods were made about the region in detail. The selection criteria of the buildings have been detailed in line with the architectural and interior architecture analysis studies carried out in the area. See chapter 4. Chapter 4.4.1 for content details.

b. Investigation Layout;

The researches for the thesis study continued in a certain order. In line with the decisions taken and thanks to the methods that will progress, first of all; the literature that will be scanned and the literature studies performed, documents that will be obtained from government departments, and the contents of the archive, at the same time the zoning plans of the study area and restoration drawings for buildings, aerial photographs to be taken from the general directorate of mapping, making oral interviews with people and groups of people who are decided for question-answer interviews about the region, conducting a survey application to achieve concrete data with the determined criteria, finally, the observations, analyses, evaluations and plan studies of the researcher and the layout of the research were be fictionalized.

I. Data obtained from government departments;

The architectural determination analysis of the study has been obtained from the archives of the official board.

a. Altındag Municipality / Department of Zoning and Urban Planning-Historic District Conservation Branch, (2020, 2021):

- Hamamönü district present plan for 1995s or 1998s

- Hamamönü district site plan for 2013s or 2014s

- Street Rehabilitation Project archive; Sokakların (Hamamönü, Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Fırın, İnanlı, İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu), SarıKadı) Figures showing the old & new status of the streets

- Archive of Kamil Paşa Mansion buildings; history, reconstruction & restitution drawings, construction stage figures, building figures,

(Due to copyright, I wasn't allowed to receive current zoning plan drawings of the area.)

b. Regional Council for the conservation of cultural assets of the Ministry of culture and Tourism, No. 2, (2020, 2021):

- Altindag cultural inventory

- Report archives

- Silhouette drawings of streets (Hamamönü, Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Fırın, İnanlı, İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu), SarıKadı)

- Street Rehabilitation conservation drawings of streets (Hamamönü, Mehmet Akif Ersoy, Fırın, İnanlı, İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu), SarıKadı)

- Buildings analysis studies drawings

- Traditional Ankara houses tissue analysis study

- Restoration & reconstruction & restitution drawings of buildings that can be reached within the buildings selected as Case Studies

(I wasn't allowed to take some case study drawings because of copyright.)

c. General Directorate Of Maps, (2021):

- Aerial photographs of 2006s, 2008s, 2012s, 2013s, 2015s, 2018s, 2019s and 2020s within the boundaries of the study area

II. Observation Analysis Made by the Researcher;

Observations were made by the researcher throughout the region, around the work area and at the boundaries of the work area. In accordance with the decisions and criteria given as observation methods, methods of visiting buildings on-site, observing, examining, photographing, taking video recordings and measuring indoor elements were applied for research analysis and studies. At the same time, the regional plan for 2013s / 2014s, obtained from the municipality of Altindag, was adapted by the researcher to the plan that received the current state of the working area boundaries. For the analysis evaluation studies determined on the plan adopted by the researcher, presentation sheep studies were conducted for the spatial properties of traditional tissue with the plan coloring technique.

For the work presentation sheep, AutoCAD 2020 program and Adobe Photoshop CS6 computer programs were used.

III. Interviews With Users, Owners And Environmental Contacts;

It was requested to conduct verbal interviews with user profiles selected by the researcher within the scope of the study area. Ranking of user-profiles determined by the researcher;

- First of all, people born and raised in the Hamamönü region
- Working area members of households living in Fırın Street
- Area people
- Workplace employees
- Headman of Hacettepe Neighborhood

In verbal interviews in general, Fırın sokak household members and the people of the region were met with negative responses because they didn't want to do interviews. Workplaces and neighborhood headman tried to conduct question-and-answer interviews. In order to add more concrete results to the interview / question-and-answer stages, survey studies were also applied to the identified target groups.

c. Evaluation of Findings;

I. Observation and evaluation method of post-study findings; The research findings of this chapter are included in the titles within the fifth chapter.

III. Qualitative Evaluation Method;

1. (10.02.2021) Content of the interview with the architect of the department of zoning and urban planning of Altındag municipality;

Question: How many years was the Street Rehabilitation Project started and how many years was it completed?

Answer: “The street rehabilitation project was implemented in 2008s and completed in 2012s. But the project may be ongoing in the region. Even in the Hamamarkasi region, work continues”

Question: Is there a zoning plan for the Hamamönü region, that is, the Hacettepe neighborhood?

Answer: “There is a plan that takes place during the restoration phase. The zoning plan of the area wasn't adopted”

Question: How many registered buildings are located in the Hamamönü area / within the boundaries of the Hacettepe neighborhood? In the analysis of the region, there are buildings that I see have registered building signs, but these buildings aren't

included in the report sources, why? For example: Behind the Hamamönü parking lot is a historical building with twin entrances belonging to Hacettepe University?

Answer: “For registered buildings, you must use the No. 2 Conservation Board.
“

Note: This information couldn't be reached in the content of the cultural inventory archive obtained from the Directorate of the Conservation Board No. 2.

Question: In what year was the Hamamönü region declared as “a Second Degree Urban Site?”

Answer: “The area isn't a second-order urban site.”

At the same time, information about traditional houses in the area, drawings and histories of buildings were not answered because they couldn't be shared for copyright reasons.

2. (27.01.2021)Altindag Municipality Department of Urban Development, Deputy Director interview content;

The aim of the meeting with the deputy director was to ask for permission to enter the historical Kamil Paşa Mansion within the working area. During the meeting, it was learned that the Kamil Pasha Mansion was no longer owned by the municipality and was sold to individuals. It was learned that the newly sold mansion is in the repair phase.

3. (27.01.2021) The content of the meeting with the employees of Kamil Paşa Mansion during the repair phase;

It was learned that the mansion will either be operated as a restaurant/cafe or function as a foundation after the repair period is over.

4. (25.02.2021) Question and answer meeting with Hacettepe Neighborhood Headman;

Question: How many years have you been a headman?

Answer: “I decamped to headman for 5 years in 1999s and started headman again in 2004s.”

Question: Previously, the name of the Hacettepe neighborhood was the Gündoğdu neighborhood, do you know about this issue?

Answer: “For 8-10 years, the name of the neighborhood was Hacettepe neighborhood. Gündoğdu used to be in the neighborhood. “

Question: Is there currently a study conducted by the municipality in the Hamamönü region?

Answer: “Currently, there isn't work in the Hamamönü area, but new construction has begun by the municipality on Kestane Street, Üstünler Street and different streets next to the tomb in the Hamamarkası area.”

Question: What is the property status of households living in Fırın Street in Hamamönü district? Their own house? Do you rent?

Answer: “There are those who have their own house, but most of them stay as guests, they don't live here, so we don't have a record of most of them.”

Question: What do you think about the transformation of the Hamamönü region and about the current situation?

Answer: "Veysel Tiryaki served 3 terms as president, I think about 15 years. Hamamönü region work was done by Veysel Tiryaki. After the construction of the hamamönü region has changed a lot, in the summer there are a lot of people in this region. It became a tourist area. During Ramadan, Entertainment is organized by the municipalit. Visitors to the castle area also visit the Hamamönü area. But the old Hamamönü was so bad, people didn't come here. The area was very miserable. Ankara had its first houses here. But now those houses have collapsed, they are in ruins.”

Question: Can I get the current number of residences and workplaces in the Hamamönü district?

Answer: “Workplaces aren't registered to us, that is, to mukhtars anymore. The municipality took the registration from us, nobody registers with us anymore. We used to always take the recordings, but now we don't know what's going on in the neighborhood.”

5. During a meeting with a gentleman at a workplace in Hamamönü Street:

It was asked that the street name SarıKadın is known as SarıKadı but currently it is SarıKadı and the explanation of this situation. As Answer: “There is a fountain in SarıKadı Mosque, which is on SarıKadı street. It is known that the water flowing through this fountain at the time was good for jaundice (*Sarılık*) and that a woman recovered thanks to this water. But we heard that a beautiful blonde woman, known to the public at the time, lived on this street and that is why the street name was SarıKadın.”

6. (07.01.2020) The meeting held with the official of the “Siyasalılar Foundation”, which is a working case within the boundaries of the study area;

“This foundation started to be built in 2013s. The foundation was opened in 2014s. There are built-in wardrobes in the building. Curtain windows are available. There is an oriental room. There was a rooted tree in the garden part, I had to remove that tree. At the same time, there was a well here, I built a fountain to reflect the atmosphere. The old houses here are 100 years old Ankara houses. At first, the buildings were made of wood, then the materials of the buildings changed over time. These houses have caused renewal in the buildings with the change of a function. The houses on the Fırın street usually don't let them in, the people of this place are a little more”.

4.1.3 The Combination of These Three Research Methods and How They Will Be Compared and Assessed

This area, which has the oldest historical and traditional texture features, was chosen as a cultural heritage area of the Hamamönü region in Ankara city for these reasons. The analysis and studies made in this subject content will be carried out in the field of study in a whole, by making comparisons with the plan coloring studies, tables, and at the same time, the progress of the thesis will be provided with the results of the surveys and the oral interviews.

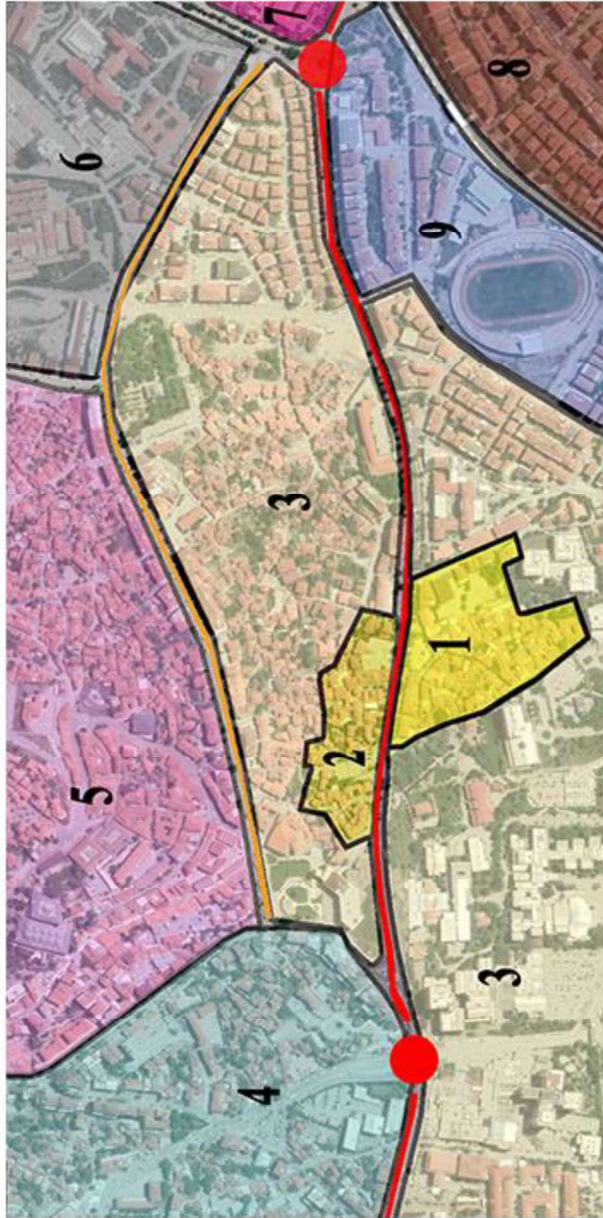
4.2 LIMITS AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE STUDIED AREA

The limits of the area studied are the Hamamönü region of the Hacettepe neighborhood. The neighborhood of Hacettepe is surrounded by busy and active areas with density. There are historical and important location within these areas. (Sheet Number 1 & Sheet Number 2)

Study Area and Near Environment, Neighborhood Analysis



- Talatpaşa Boulevard
- Ulucanlar Street
- 1. Hamamönü Region
- 2. Hamamarkası Region
- 3. Hacettepe Neighborhood
- 4. Anafartalar Neighborhood
- 5. Kale Region
- 6. Ulucanlar Region
- 7. Mamak Region
- 8. Cebeci Region
- 9. Erzurum Neighborhood



Prepared by: Gülistan PIŞKIN
Advisor: Çiğdem BERDİ



Presentation Sheet Number: 1

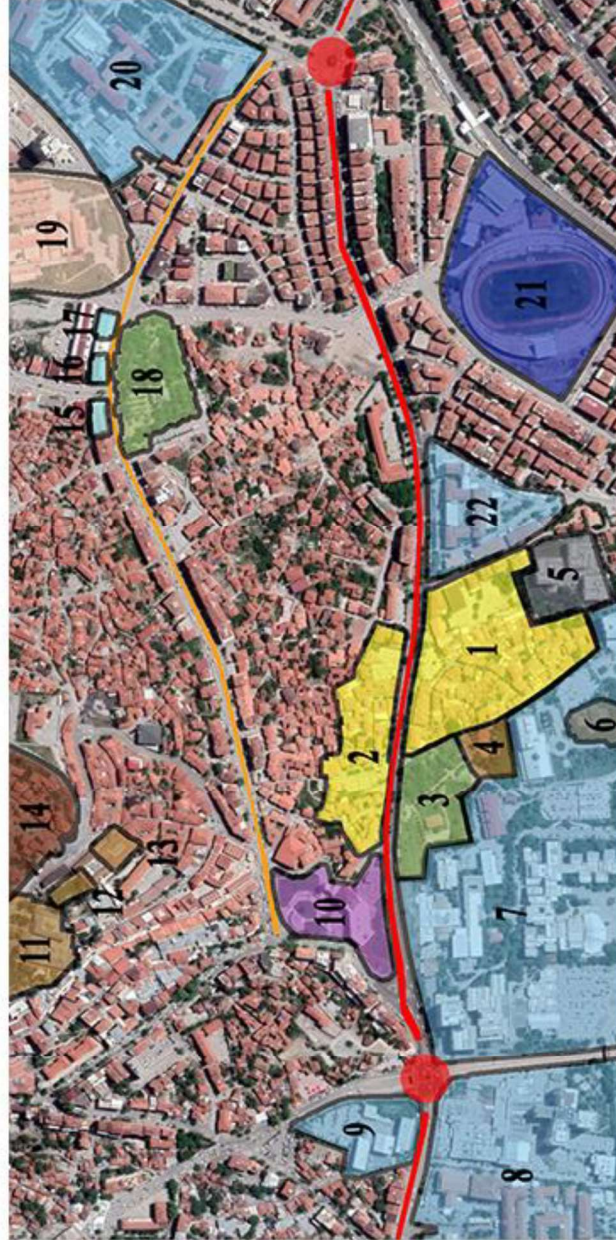
Source: Author Analysis, 2021

List Of Presentation Sheet 1

Study Area and Near Environment Analysis, Important Location



ÇANKAYA UNIVERSITY
Graduate School of Natural
and Institute Sciences
Department of Interior
Architecture



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Tarpapa Boulevard | 13. Eriman Archaeology and Arts Museum |
| 2. Uluçcağlar Street | 14. Ankara Castle |
| 3. Hamamönü Region | 15. Uluçcağlar Eye Education Researcher Hospital |
| 4. Hamamarkas Region | 16. Uluçcağlar Eye Education Researcher Hospital |
| 5. Mehmet Akif Ersoy Park | 17. Uluçcağlar District Polytechnic |
| 6. Taceddin House & Dergah | 18. Uluçcağlar Park |
| 7. Hacettepe Dormitories | 19. Uluçcağlar Prison Museum |
| 8. Karacabey Mosque | 20. Ankara Education and Researcher Hospital |
| 9. Hacettepe University Faculties and Hospital | 21. Çebasi İnönü Stadium |
| 10. Ankara University İbni Sina Hospital | 22. Dr. Zekai Taşlıoğlu Burak Wound's Health Education and Research Hospital |
| 11. Ankara University Faculty of Medicine | |
| 12. Altındağ Municipality | |
| 13. Museum of Anatolian Civilizations | |
| 14. Museum of Rahmi M. Koç | |

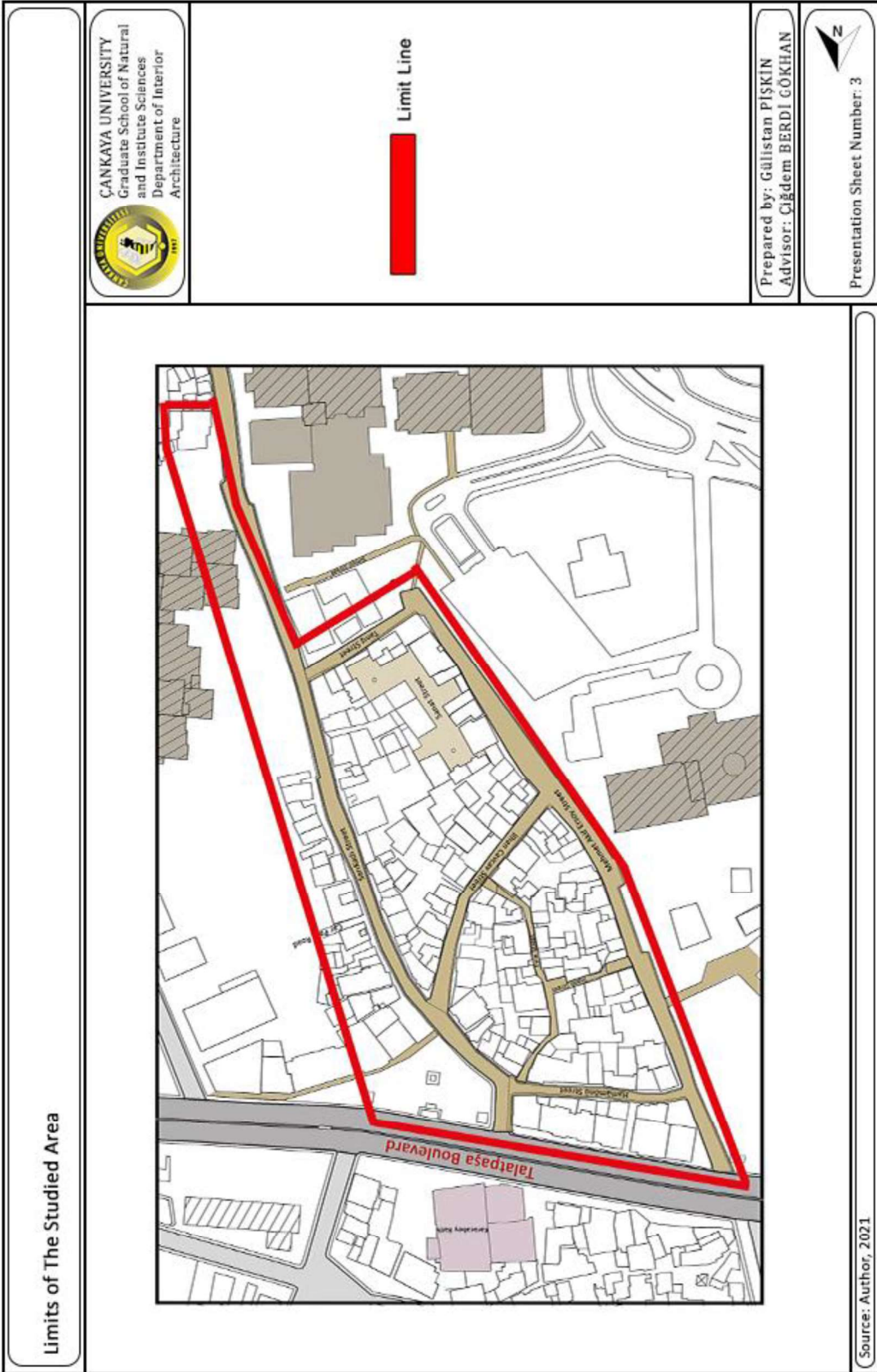
Prepared by: Gülistan PIŞKIN
Advisor: Çiğdem BERDİ



Presentation Sheet Number: 2

Source: Author's Analysis, 2021

List Of Presentation Sheet 2



List Of Presentation Sheet 3

Within the limits of the area studied is the area where the traditional texture is most reflected and harbors many historical values. At the same time, the street rehabilitation project was applied to all streets within the limits of the area being studied. The area is the most visited by the public and visitors, the streets where cultural and potential values are the most intense, and the Square element that characterizes the culture of the neighborhood are within the limits of this study area.

Streets within the limits of the study area;

- Hamamönü Street
- Mehmet Akif Ersoy Street
- İnanlı Street
- Fırın Street
- İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street
- SarıKadı Street
- Sanat Street
- Tanış Street

Another feature of the area is that there are traditional Ankara houses inside. The Fırın Street, which is located within the study limits, is the most common part of traditional houses. There are still living households in this street.

As a result of the analysis conducted within the studied limit, there are an estimated total of 14 housing total, except for the inner parts of the parcels, that is, the parts that cannot be reached.

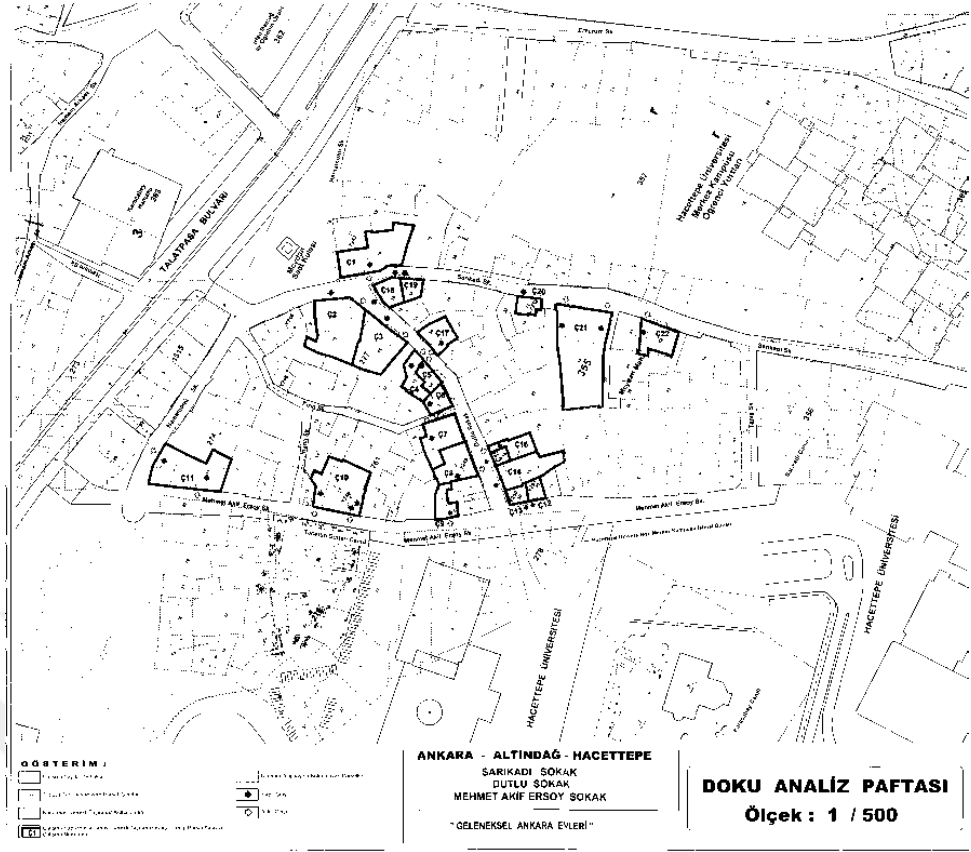


Figure 117. Traditional Ankara Houses Within The Limits of The Study Area

4.3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY - QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

For detailed research methods, profile types and survey questions for the survey study, see the 4.5 heading.

The qualitative research method was used for the study subject. After the study hypothesis was determined, the study was completed by following the steps below.

Table 7. Research Design Table Prepared For Survey Study of Chapter Four (Author, 2021)

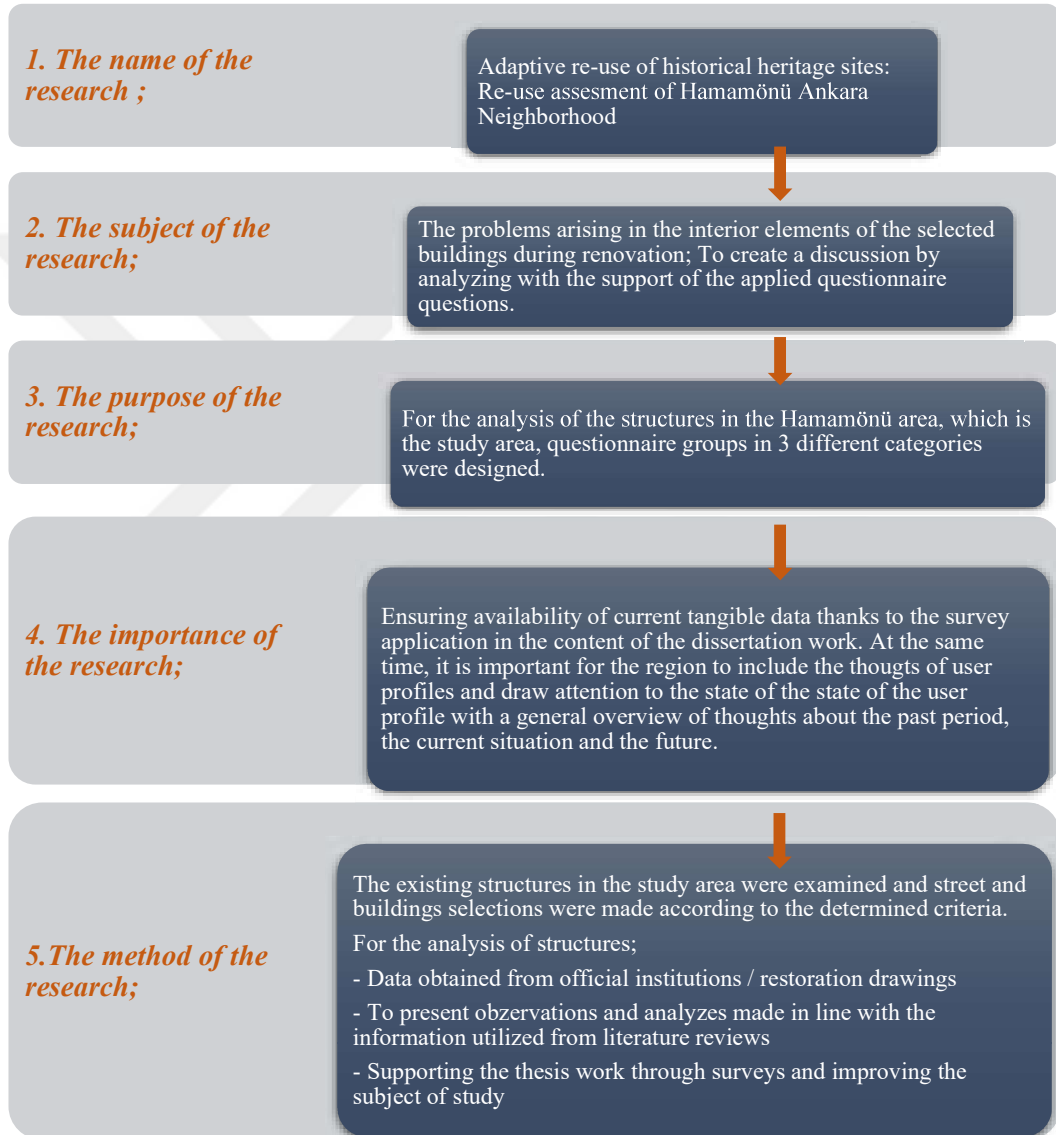
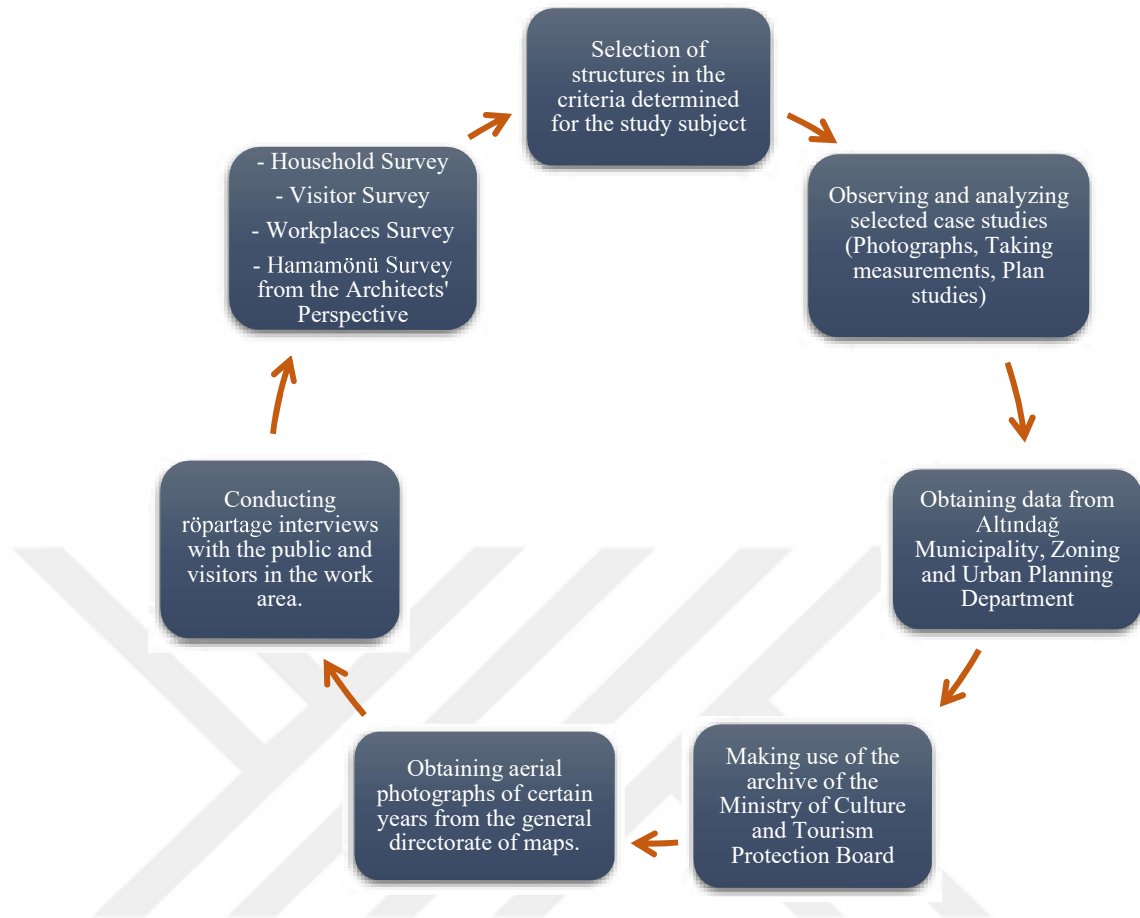


Table 8. “After The Literature Study and Investigation in The Site”

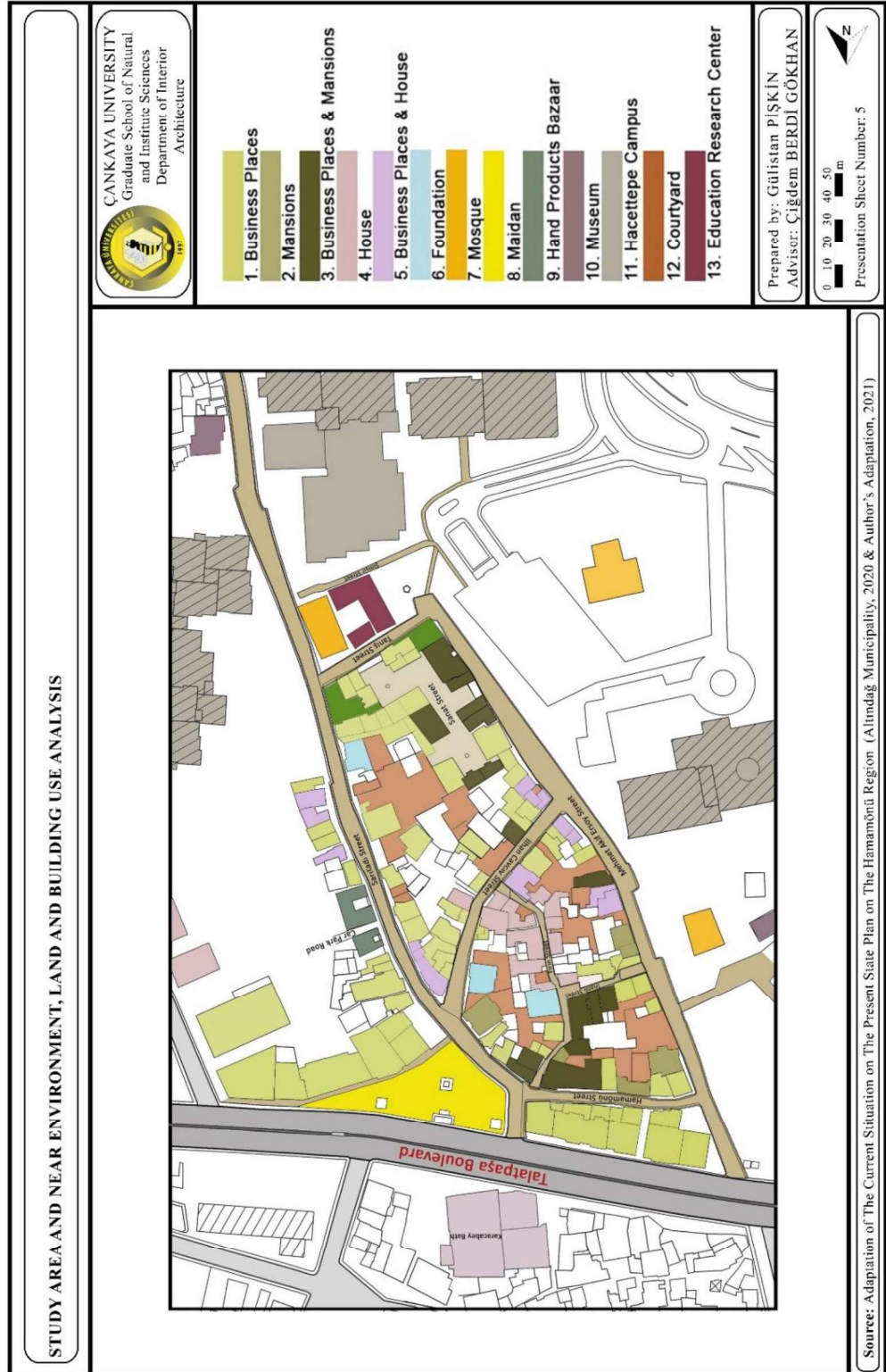


4.3.1 Selection of Buildings

For this section, first of all, a detailed research and investigation was carried out in the study area / Hamamönü. The research was designed and made in the context of certain rankings. (Chapter 3) After the completed researches, a plan study was carried out within the scope of the use type and land conditions of the existing buildings within the determined working boundaries.



Figure 118. Hamamönü District Site Plan, 2013-2014 & 1/700
(Altındağ Municipality Historical, Areas Conservation Branch, 2020)



List Of Presentation Sheet 4

In addition to building uses and land situations, cultural and potential values within the study area were taken into account together with the analysis study. (Presentation Sheet Number 4) As a result of the research and analysis studies carried

out, certain selection criteria groups for the buildings have been determined. In the selected buildings, especially interior space examinations and interior elements analysis were provided and approved. (Pişkin & Gökhan, 2020)

A total of 4 building / case studies have been selected within the boundaries of the study area.

These buildings were determined and selected according to the criteria groups specified below.

- Group 1, According to the usage and land conditions of the buildings;

a. From the content of the plan study on building usage and land types, buildings were determined as building types and taking into account the architectural and interior architectural features of the buildings.

Table 9. Selected Buildings Type (Author, 2021)



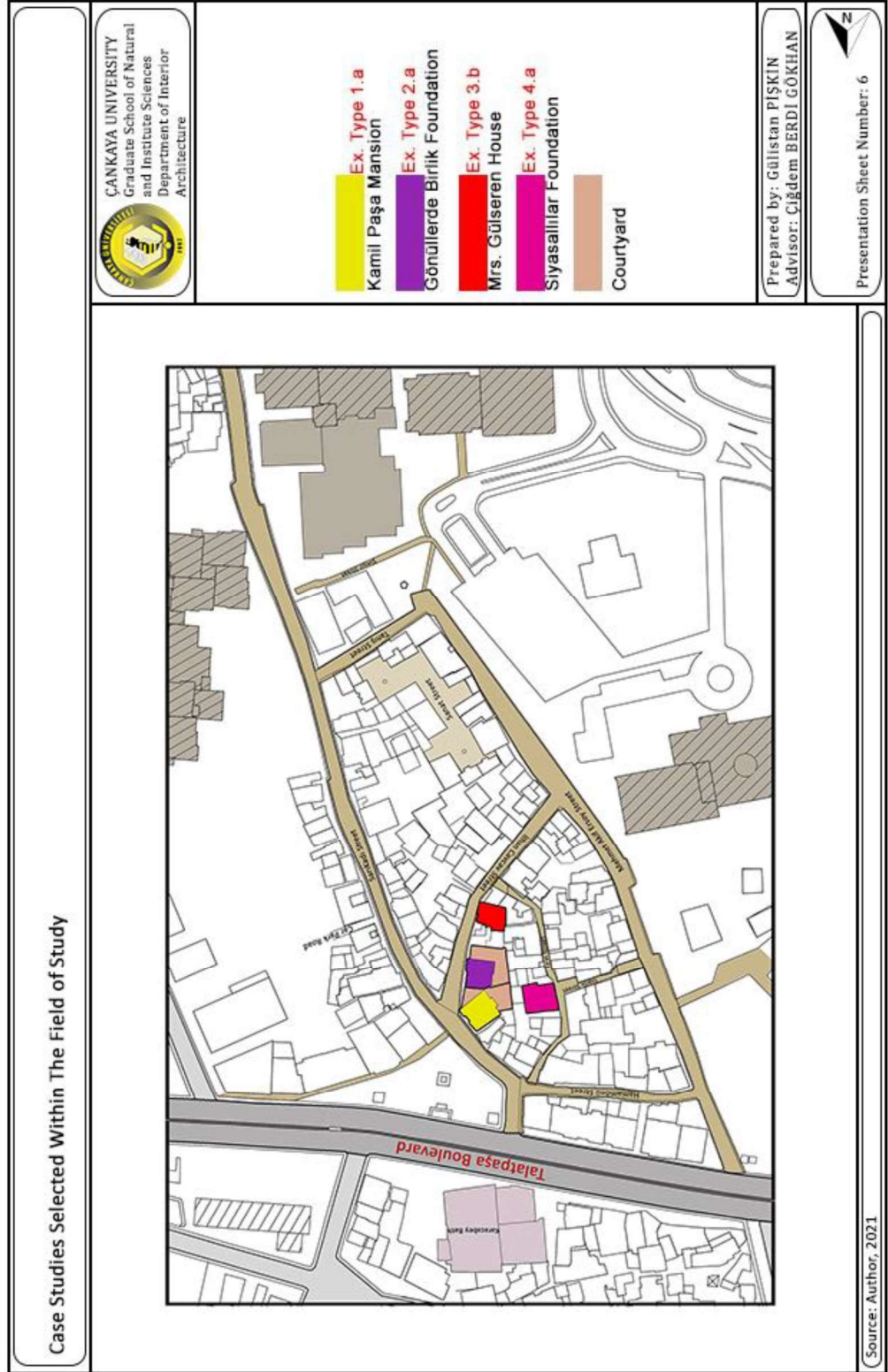
- Group 2, According to the application rates of the restoration works carried

out within the working boundaries; (Pişkin & Gökhan, 2020)

a. Reconstruction, Re-Function

b. Building facades have been renovated only in accordance with the texture and no changes have been made to the interior and other areas

The streets where the buildings are chosen in the region;



List Of Presentation Sheet 5

Table 10. Street Names of Selected Buildings (Author, 2021)

	Buildings	Streets
Ex. Type 1.a	Kamil Paşa Mansion	Hamamönü İlhan Cavcav
Ex. Type 2.a	Gönüllerde Birlik Foundation	İlhan Cavcav
Ex. Type 3.a	Siyasalılar Foundation	Fırın
Ex. Type 4.b	Mrs. Gülseren House	İlhan Cavcav

4.3.2 Comparison of Traditional Turkish House in Selected Buildings

In this section, the analyzes of the buildings chosen for the thesis study are presented in a comparative manner supported by table presentations.

Table 11. Analysis of Selected Case Studies (Author, 2021)

	Ex. Type 1.a KamilPaşa Mansion	Ex. Type 2.a Gönüllerde Birlik Foundation	Ex. Type 3.a Siyasalılar Foundation	Ex. Type 4.b Mrs.Gülseren Housing
Island No.	10	11	4	13 /14
Parcel No.	277	277	277	277 / 112
Neighborhood	Hacettepe	Hacettepe	Hacettepe	Hacettepe
Street	Hamamönü- İlhan Cavcav	İlhan Cavcav	Fırın	İlhan Cavcav
Door No.	20	25	3-5	17
Traditional Turkish House	-	-	-	+

4.3.2.1 Street Settlement Configurations

Properties of the streets where the buildings were chosen;

The street-facing Hamamönü Square and Talatpaşa Boulevard is Hamamönü Street. İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) street is one of the first streets implemented in the region in the street rehabilitation project. Kamil Paşa mansion is located at the junction of this street and İlhan Cavcav formerly known as Dutlu Street. The street-facing Hamamönü Square and Talatpaşa Boulevard is Hamamönü Street. Kamil Pasha mansion is a building located on the corner facing both streets. The characteristic of this street is that the street has lost its traditional texture and historical buildings and has turned into a street where most of the functions are commercialized. There are only two living Turkish houses on the street. The only street where the households living in the region dominate is Fırın Street. It contains examples of traditional Turkish house types.

4.3.2.2 Plan Types

Example Type 1.a: Kamil Paşa Konağı

Kamil Paşa Mansion was built towards the end of the 19th century. Detailed information about the mansion is included in the thesis study.

The building is in a better condition compared to other buildings by being considered as an interior space in the street rehabilitation project compared to other selected buildings. Wooden ceilings and cores are designed differently in each room according to their importance. However, the buildings complete fits the traditional building design details and there are new additions to the buildings.

Kâmil Paşa mansion was built by Mavağa (Mavi Ağa) in the late 19th-century. It was later sold to Ankara Central Commander Kâmil Pasha. Kamil Pasha lived in this mansion with his family for a while.

After the death of Kamil Pasha, Major Hüseyin Rüştü Bey, The Commander of the Halep Redif Taburu, who was Kamil Pasha's younger brother, settled in this house and lived in this house. Later, the mansion was allocated to Osman Zeki Öğretmenoğlu, the eldest son of Rüştü Bey in 1920, and Osman Zeki Öğretmenoğlu lived with his family until 1969 in this mansion.

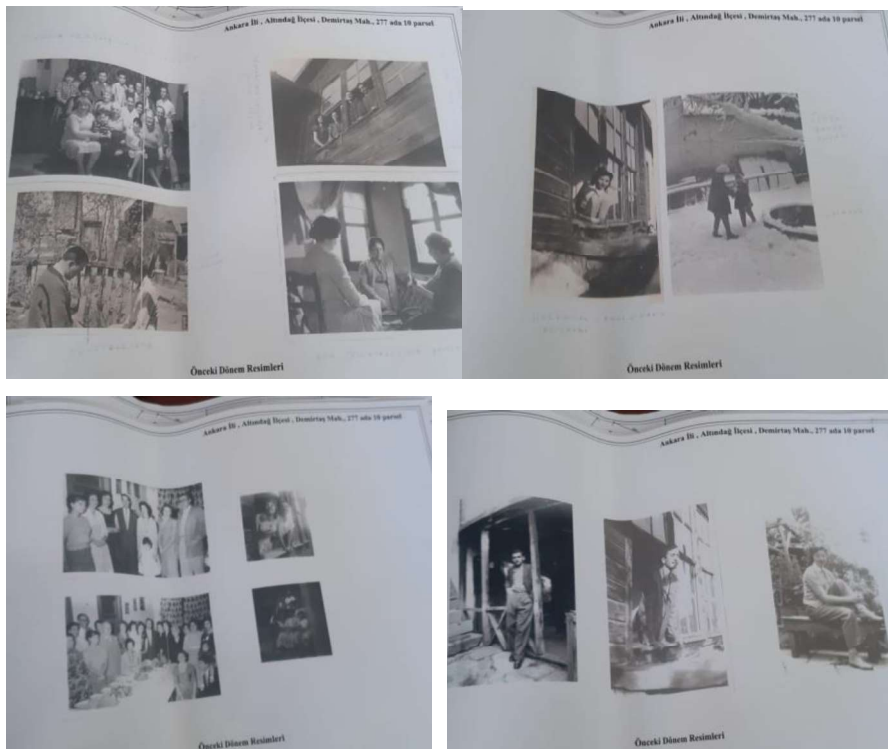
While Osman Zeki Öğretmenoğlu was working as a geography teacher in Ankara High School, the Turkish Grand National Assembly was opened and Osman Zeki Öğretmenoğlu changed her job and started to work as the minute's manager in the Council. Mr. Zeki lived in this mansion with his family until his death, and in the process, his children married. Zeki Öğretmenoğlu died in 1969 after serving in the Council for many years. After Zeki Bey's death, Rabia Hanım left the mansion. (Altındağ Municipality Kamil Pasha Mansion, 2011)



Figure 119. Osman Zeki and his family, who last lived in Kamil Pasha Mansion
(Altındağ Municipality Zoning and Urban Planning Directorate Archive)

In 1980, the mansion collapsed due to neglect, and then the mansion was demolished. By the Altındağ Municipality, the mansion was rebuilt in the same place in accordance with the original in the conservation works.

Some photos from the history of the registered building;



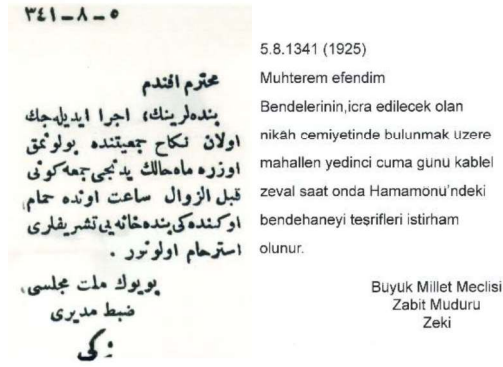


Figure 120. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2
Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Report Archive

As an example of this situation, a news published in 2009 reported that a major scandal was experienced. (URL 3)

“A major scandal emerged in the restoration work that started in the historical Hamamönü region of the Altındağ Municipality. AKP City Councilman Ali Gökşin, who is also the chairman of Altındağ Municipality Zoning Commission, bought the historic house for 68 thousand TL is known as the scandalous House. It turned out that the 200-year-old Ankara house hadn't undergone restoration and was demolished and rebuilt. This historic house is located at 21 Dutlu Street and was demolished and rebuilt within a few days in May 2007.”

Due to this situation, interviews were held with the people living around the building on this issue. In the verbal interview, a property owner living in the region gave the same information as the written news.

An interview was made with the people of the street, formerly known as Dutlu Sokak, with the current name İlhan Cavcav Street, in order to get information about this subject. In the interview, information about the street and the destroyed house was reached with the gentleman in the commercial residence number 21 on İlhan Cavcav street.

“ The gentleman said that the commercial residence he was in was the house where he previously lived with his family. He said that he started using this residence about 10 years ago as a business place for commercial purposes. He said that the name of this street was Dutlu Street before and the door numbers have changed nowadays. In the past, the house number of the house where the gentleman is located was 17, today the door number is 21. About the demolished building; he said that the old house number 21 run into with the building on the corner in the past. “



Figure 121. The End of the 1880s / Old Version of Kamil Pasha Mansion
(Altındağ Municipality Zoning and Urban Planning Directorate Archive)



Figure 122. The Destroyed State of Kâmil Paşa Mansion,
(Culture and Tourism Ministry, 2020)



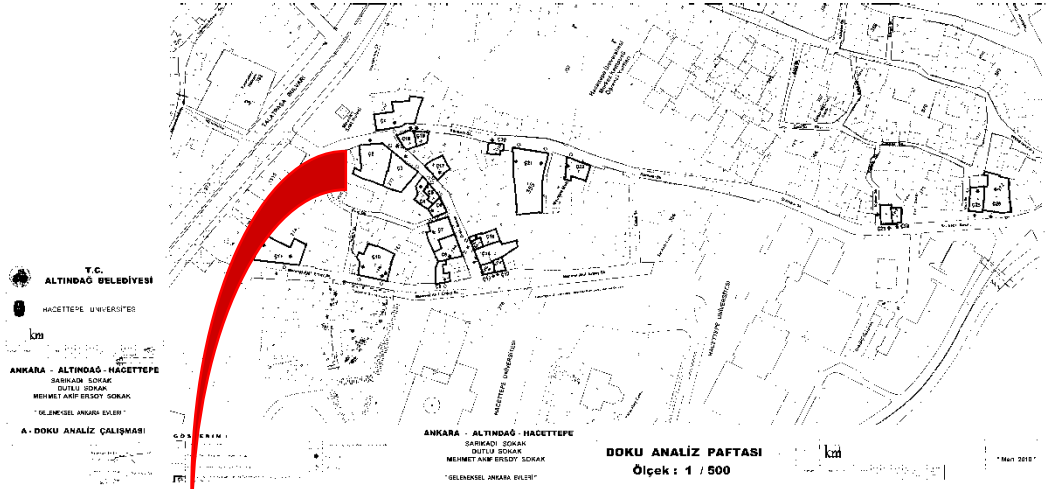
Figure 123. Kâmil Paşa Mansion, 2020

(Author's Archive)

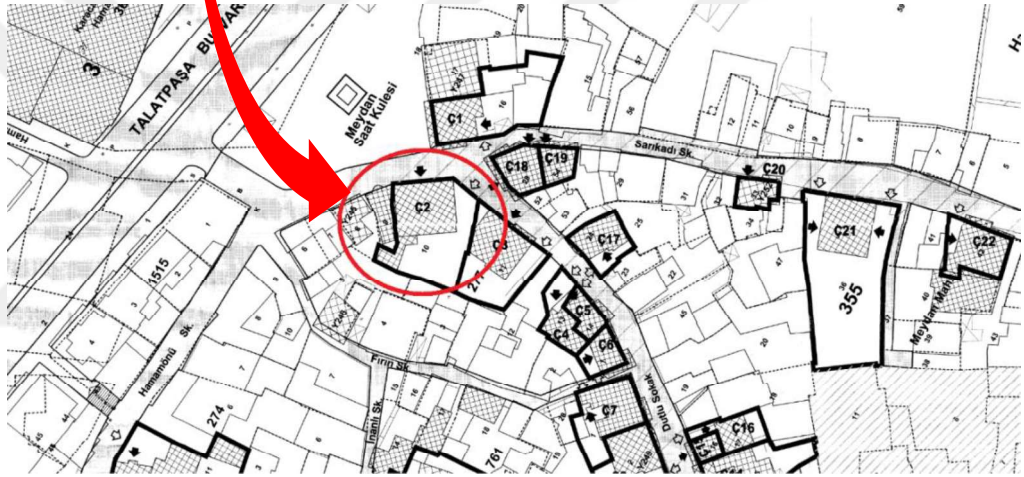
According to the information received, the house with the old door number 21 is the Kâmil Paşa Mansion, which has the door number 25 today.

Kamil Paşa Mansion was built towards the end of the 19th century. Detailed information about the mansion is included in the thesis study.

The building is in a better condition compared to other buildings by being considered as an interior space in the street rehabilitation project compared to other selected buildings. Wooden ceilings and cores are designed differently in each room according to their importance. However, the buildings completely fits the traditional building design details and there are new additions to the buildings.



Ankara Altındağ Hacettepe
Texture Analysis Sheet 1 / 500



GÖSTERİM :

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | Çalışma Yapılan Sokaklar | | Üzerinde Yapılaşma Bulunmayan Parseller |
| | Tapuya Tescilli Kadastro Parsel Sınırları | | Yapı Girişi |
| | Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı | | Avlu Girişi |
| | Çalışma Yapılan Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı Parsel Sınırı ve Çalışma Numarası | | |

Figure 124. Ankara Altındağ Hacettepe-Texture Analysis Chart 1 / 500

Kamil Pasha Mansion

Original Usage:	House
Buildings Status:	Rekonstrüksiyon

Kamil Pasha mansion Altındağ municipality as the content of the demonstration‘the parcel limit and the work number of the immovable cultural property required to protect the work done’ is shown.

Kamil Pasha mansion is one of the registered buildings of the region. Information about the selected buildings found in the archive records was obtained by the Conservation Board, which previously functioned as the No. 1 board, and today it is No. 2.

In these reports, it is seen that the name of the building in the records is “Altındağ Municipality Culture House”. According to the information in the report, the building was demolished due to the *mail-i inhidam* (Possibility of Collapse) of the building belonging to the person. The ownership of the building, registered by the municipality, was taken from the individual in 2008 during the conservation works carried out in the region. Afterwards, conservation works for the reconstruction were started.

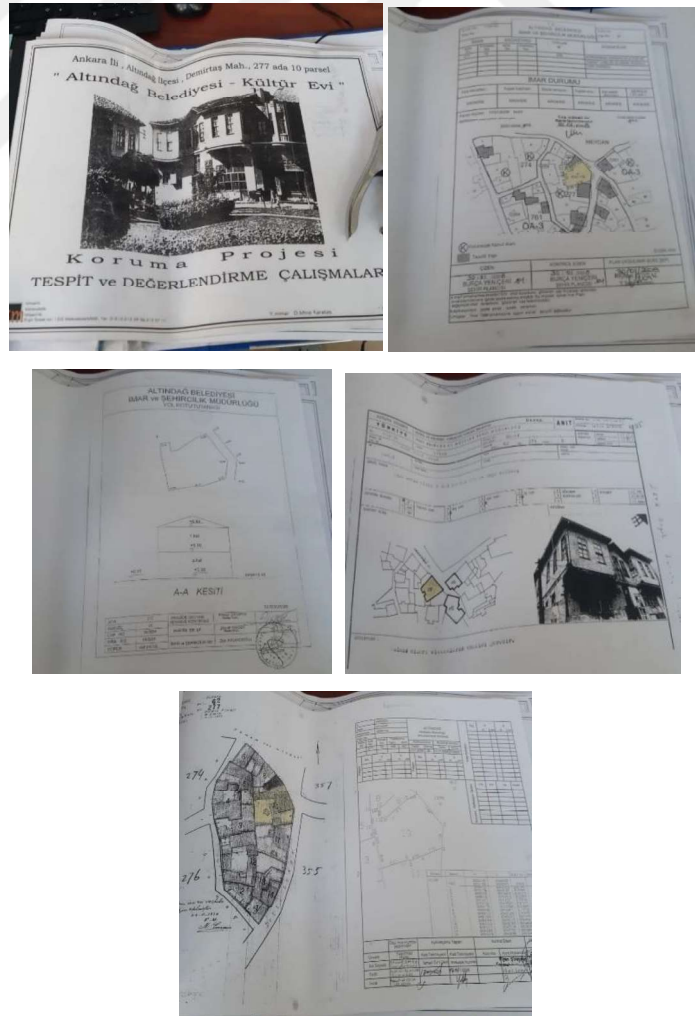


Figure 125. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Report Archive

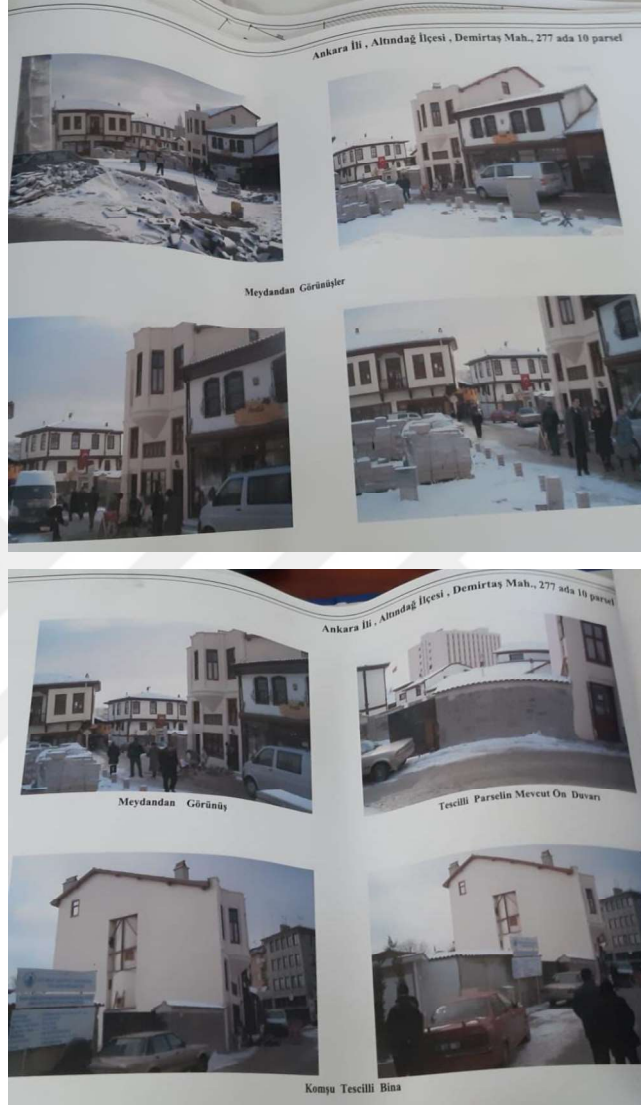


Figure 126. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Report Archive

- The building, which needed intervention for restoration purposes in May 2007, was demolished within a few days with the decision to demolish it.
- The building was demolished in 2008.

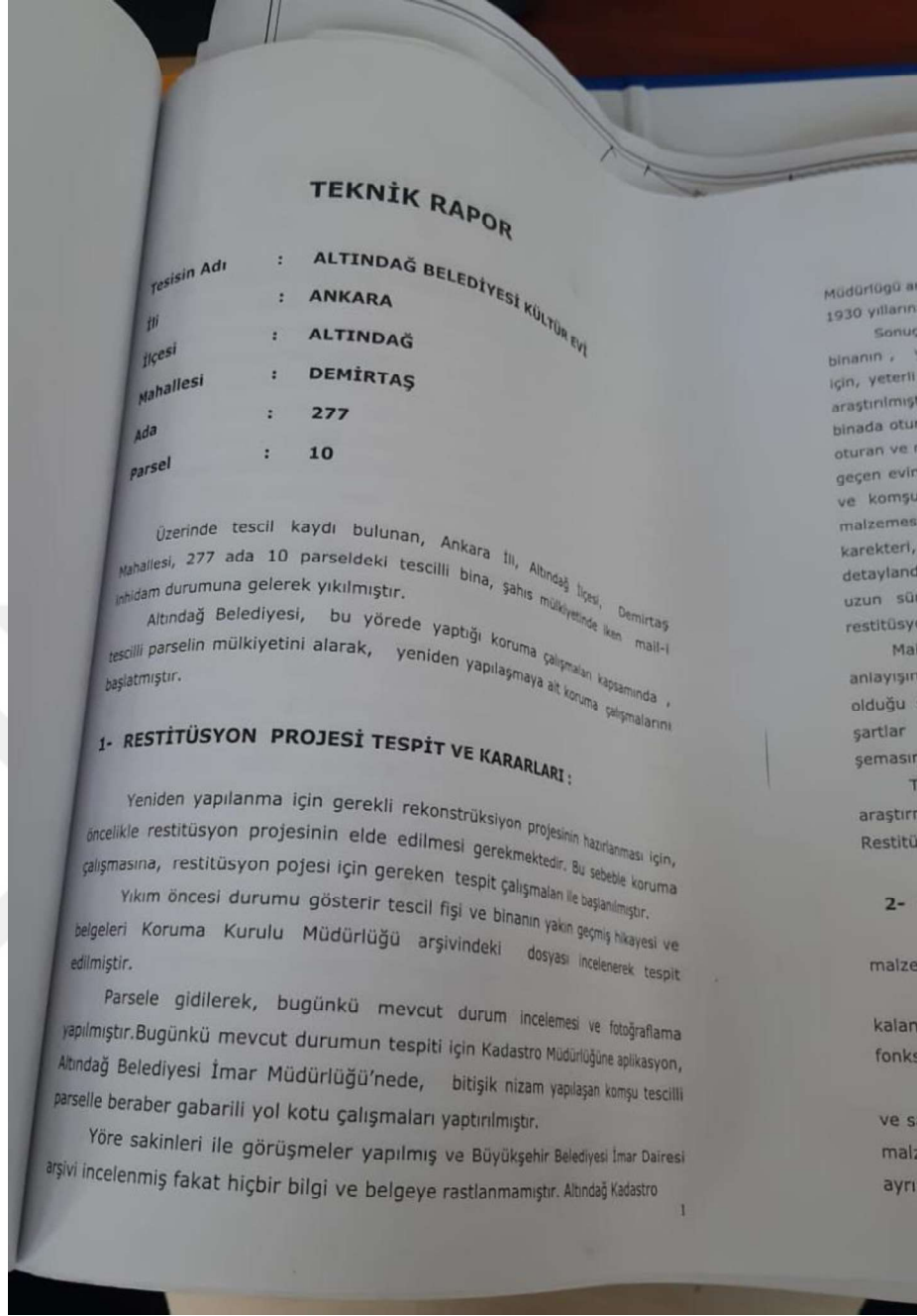


Figure 127. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets Conservation Regional Board No. 2 – Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Report Archive

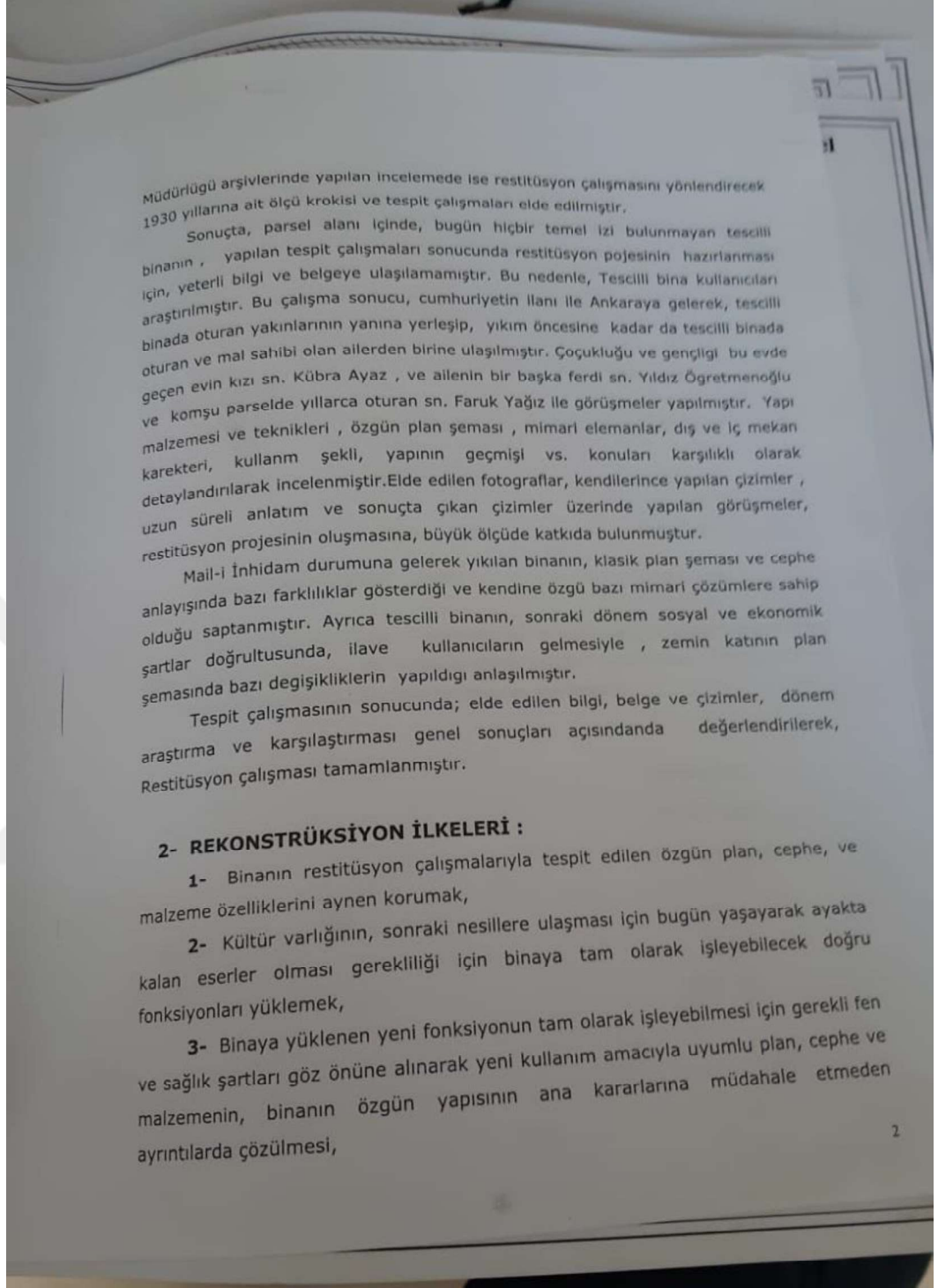


Figure 128. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Report Archive

-In the preliminary studies to draw the restitution project of Kamil Pasha Mansion, sufficient information and resources could not be reached.

-For this reason, as a second step, family members living in the registered building and people living around the building were interviewed.

-The interviews with the people reached about the building were very useful for the restitution drawing to be prepared.

The content of these talks;

- Construction Material / Technique

- Original Plan Chart

- Architectural Elements

- Outdoor and Indoor Character

- Usage

- History of the Building

-There are some differences in the classical plan scheme and facade work of the destroyed building. At the same time, it has been seen that the building has some unique architectural solutions.

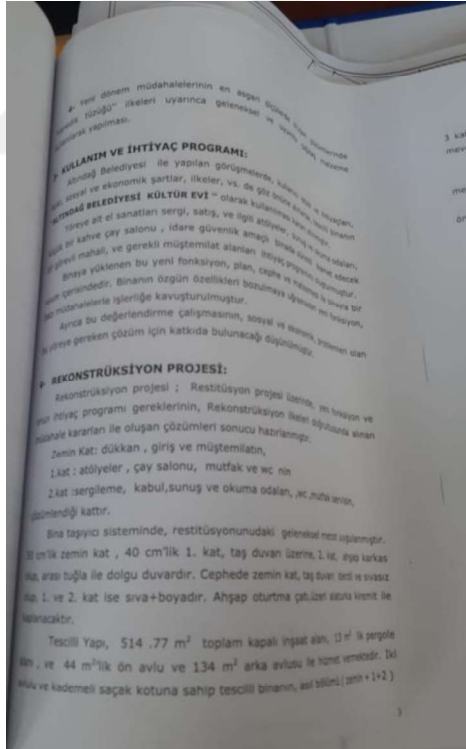


Figure 129. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Report Archive

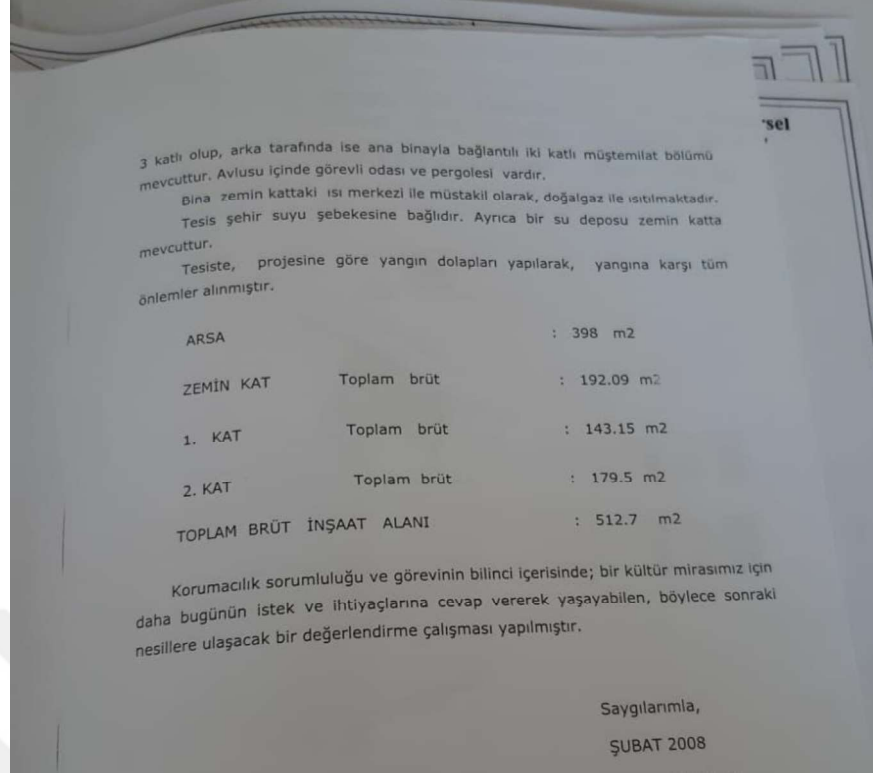


Figure 130. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets Conservation Regional Board No. 2 – Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Report Archive



a.

b.

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Figure 131. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
Registered buildings / Kamil Paşa Mansion Construction Stages

Table 12. Kamil Paşa Mansion Construction Stages Description

a.	Pre-Paint Facade	i.	Sofa Ceiling
b.	Roof Construction	j.	Flooring
c.	Roof Construction	k.	Flooring
d.	Façade Arrangement	l.	Roof Tiling
e.	Facade Arrangement	m.	Interior Wall
f.	Facade Arrangement	n.	Courtyard Facade Wall
g.	Stairs Study	o.	Courtyard Facade
h.	Stairs Study	ö.	Interior Wall
i.	Stairs Study	p.	Courtyard Facade

Restitution drawings prepared for the registered buildings;

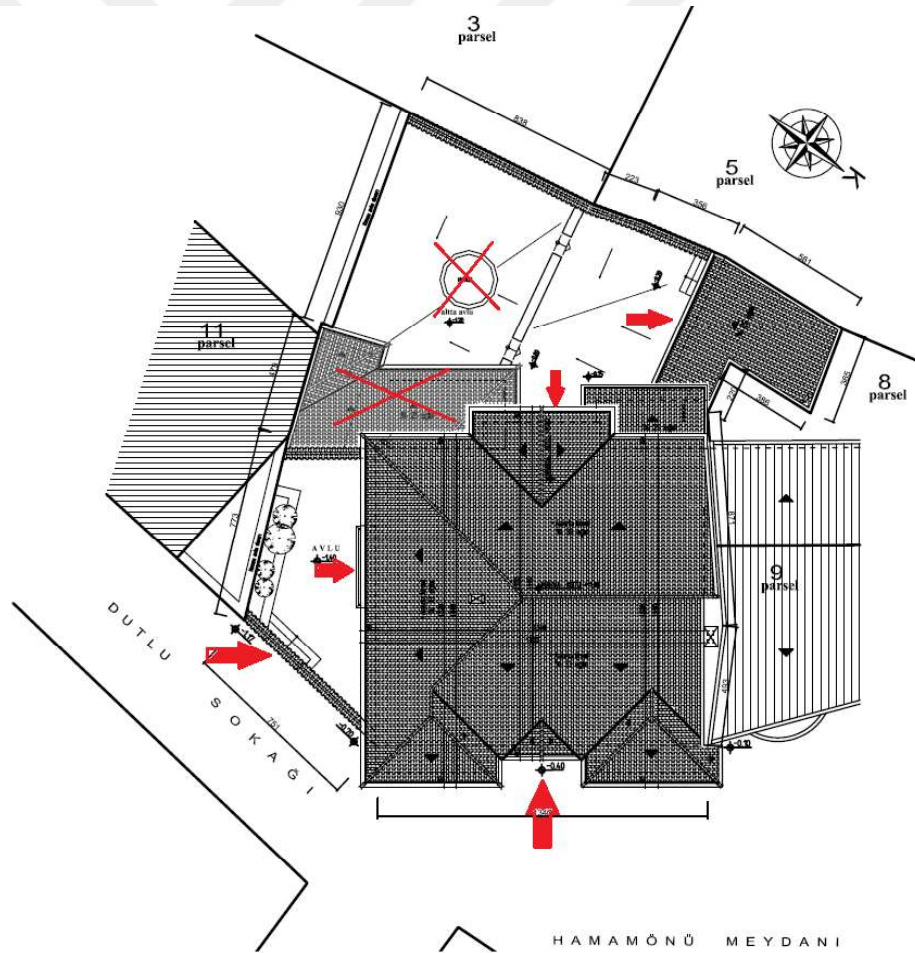


Figure 132. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –

Registered buildings / Site Plan:1/100

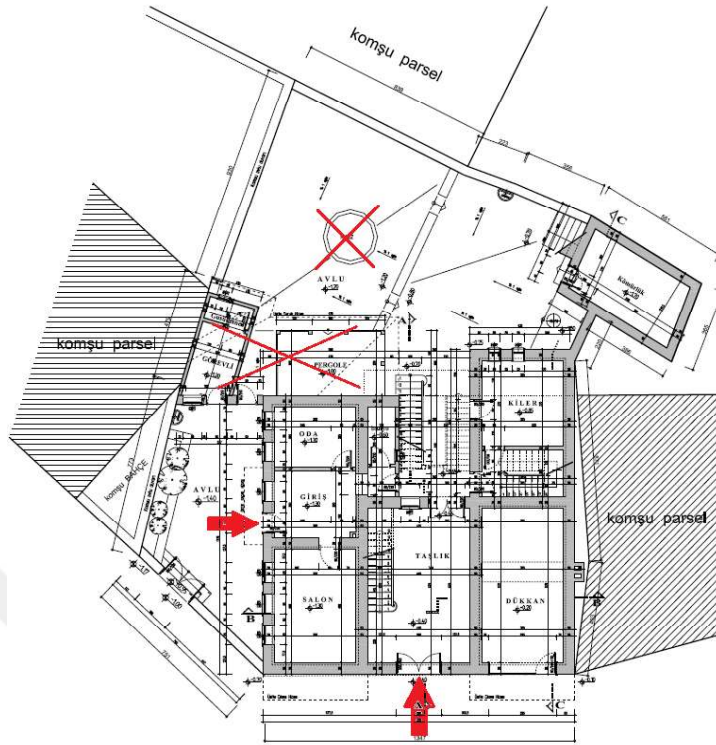


Figure 133. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2 – Registered buildings /
Ground Floor Plan:1/50

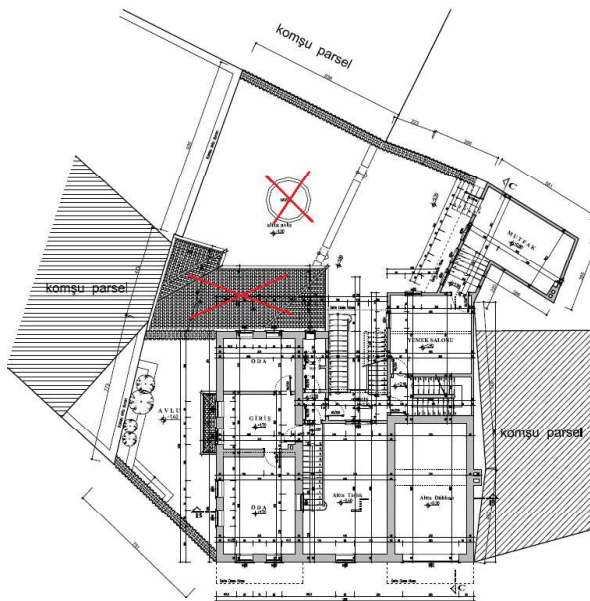


Figure 134. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
Registered buildings / First Floor Plan:1/50

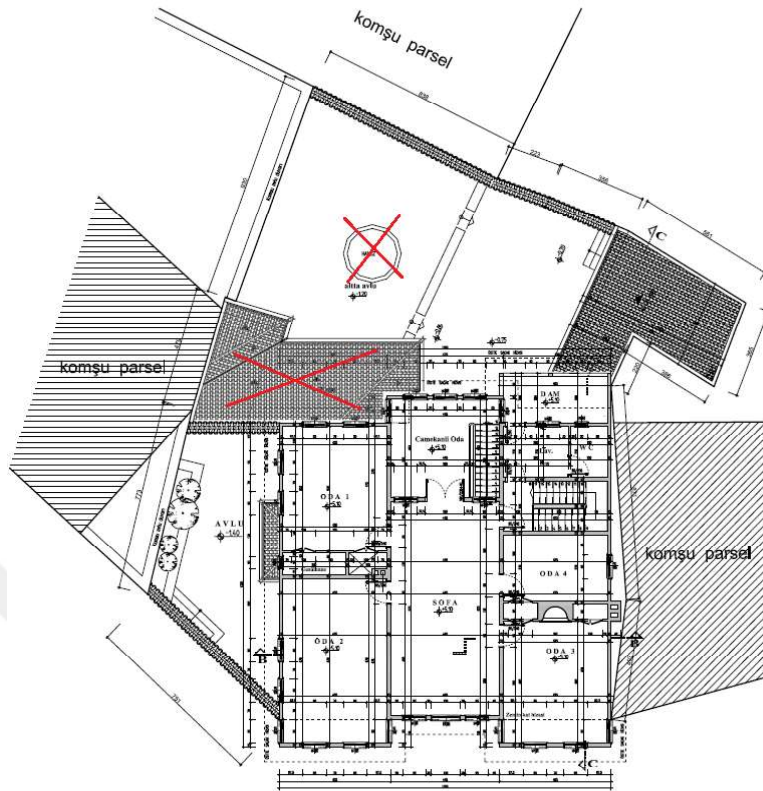


Figure 135. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
 Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
 Registered buildings / Second Floor Plan:1/50

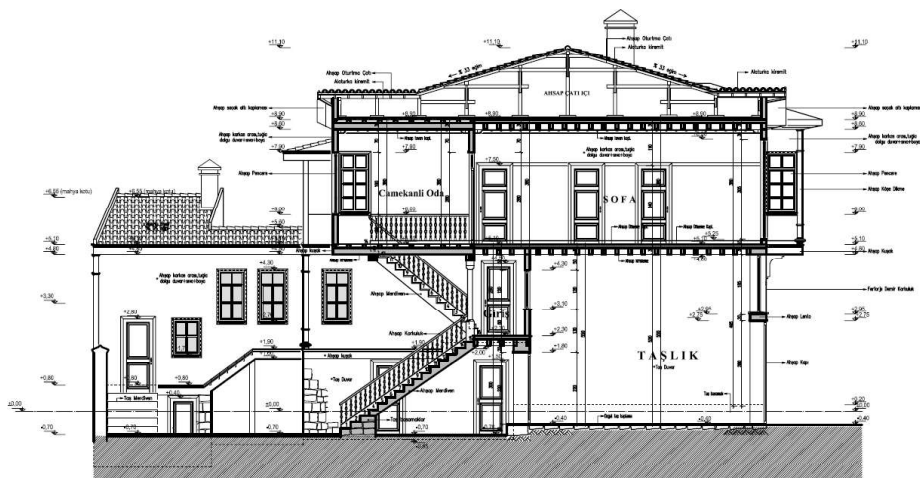


Figure 136. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
 Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
 Registered buildings / A-A Section: 1/50

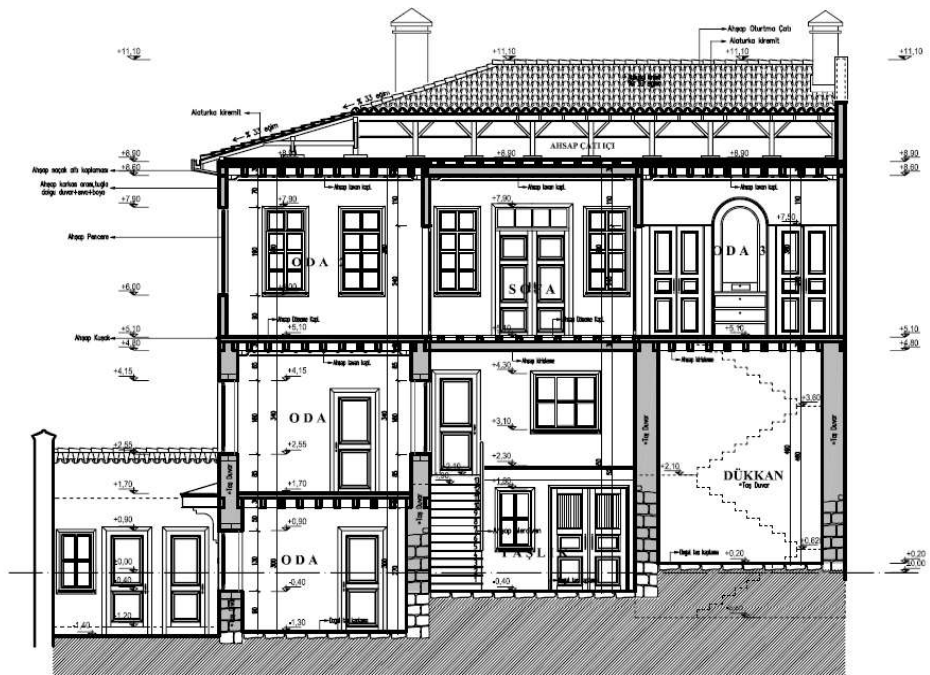


Figure 137. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
 Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
 Registered buildings / B-B Section: 1/50

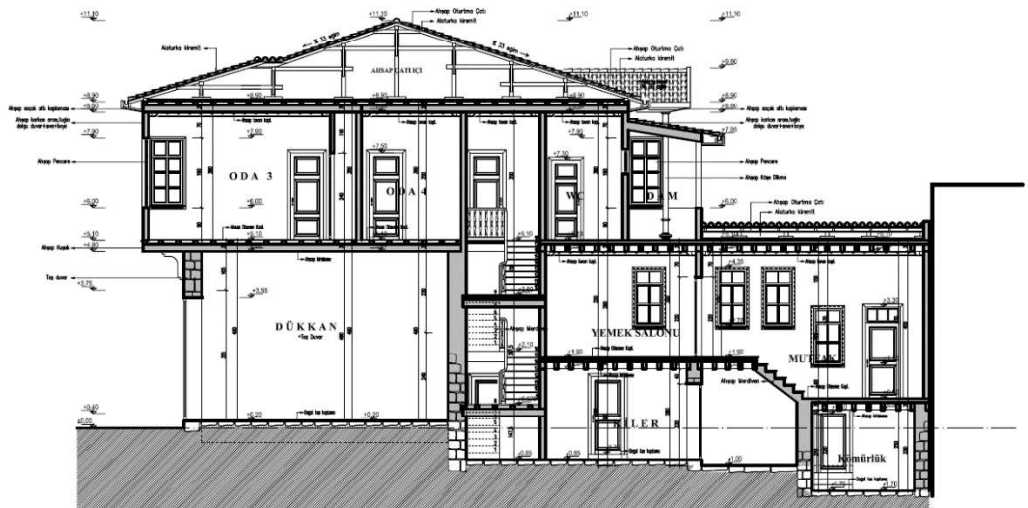


Figure 138. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
 Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
 Registered buildings / C-C Section 1/50

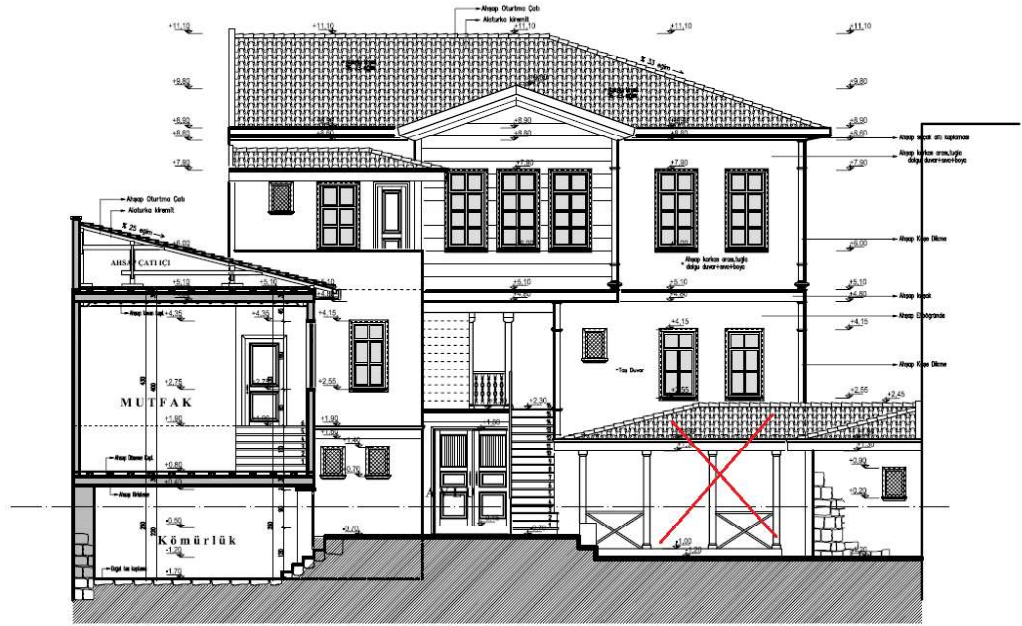


Figure 139. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
 Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
 Registered buildings / Background 1/50



Figure 140. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
 Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
 Registered buildings / Front View 1/50



Figure 141. Ministry of Culture and Tourism Cultural Conservation Assets
Conservation Regional Board No. 2 –
Registered buildings / Left Side View 1/50

Rekonstrüksiyon drawings prepared for the registered buildings;

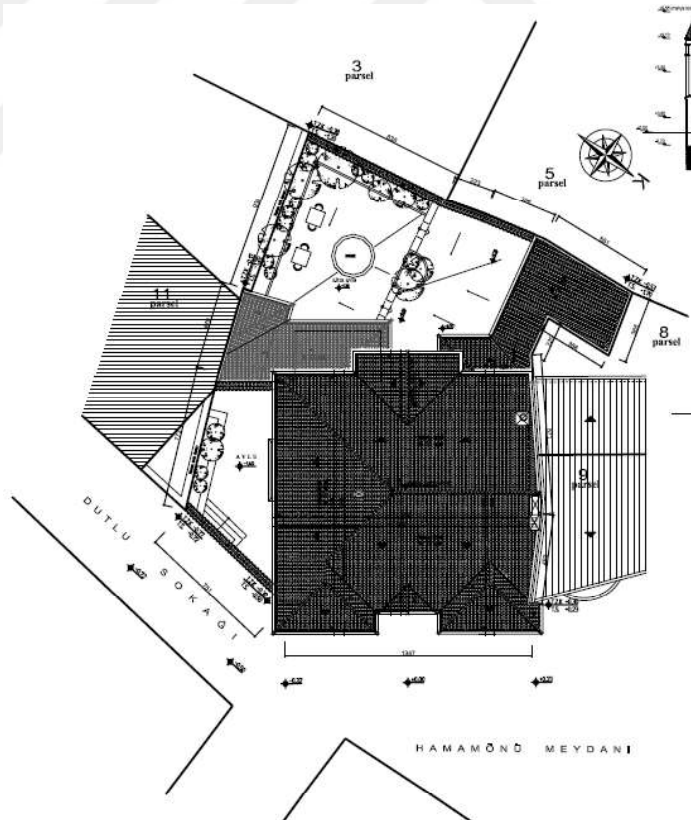


Figure 142. Registered buildings / Site Plan:1/100

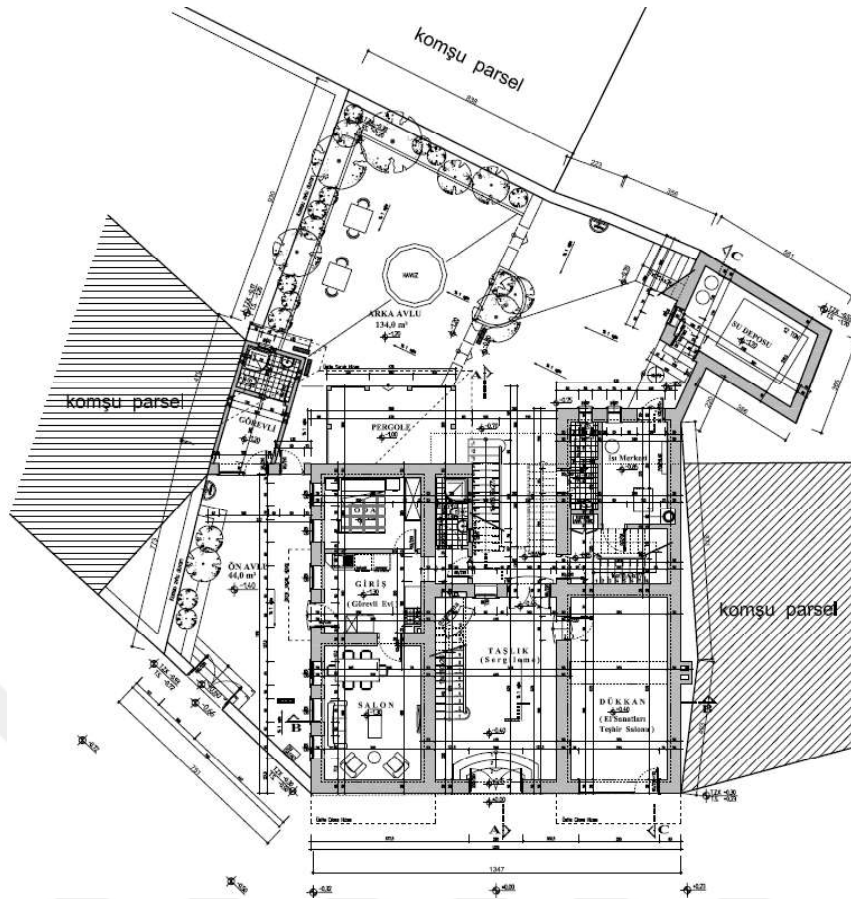


Figure 143. Registered buildings / Ground Floor Plan:1/50

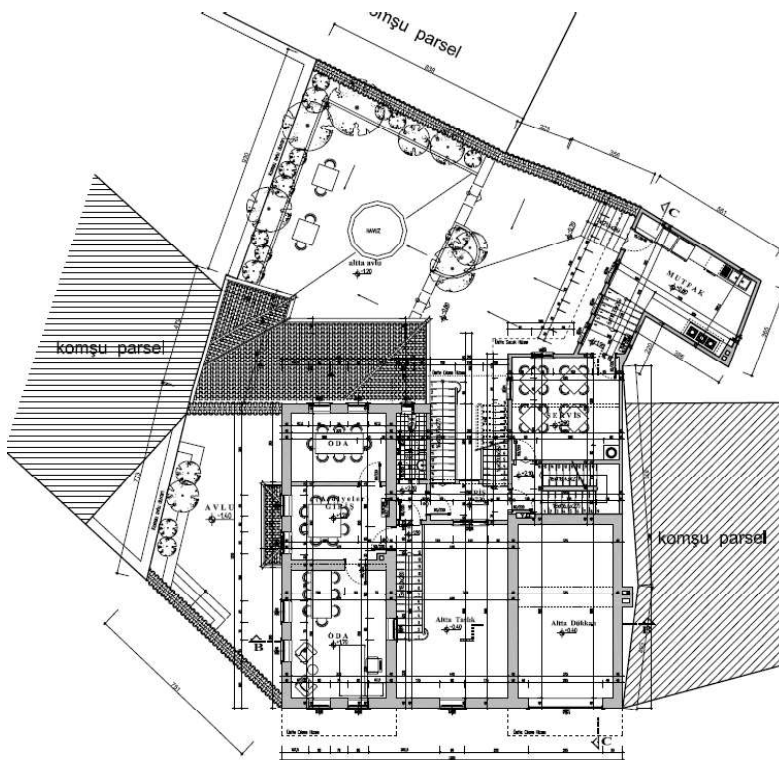


Figure 144. Registered buildings / First Floor Plan:1/50

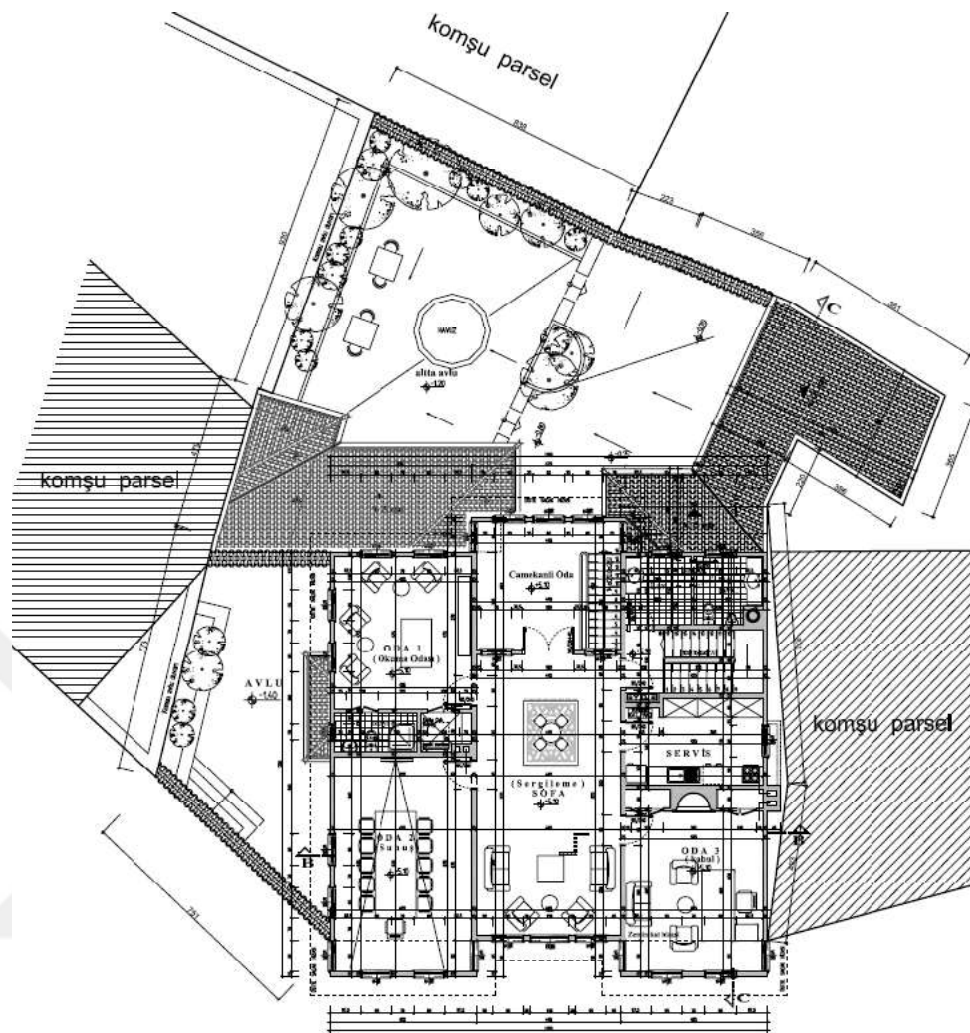


Figure 145. Registered buildings / Second Floor Plan:1/50

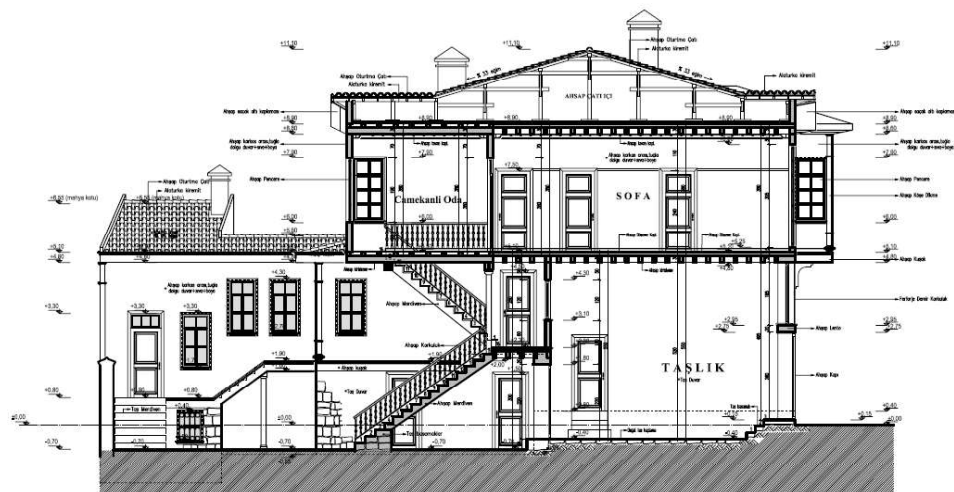


Figure 146. Registered buildings / A-A Section: 1/50



Figure 147. Registered buildings / B-B Section: 1/50



Figure 148. Registered buildings / Background 1/50



Figure 149. Registered buildings - Left Side View

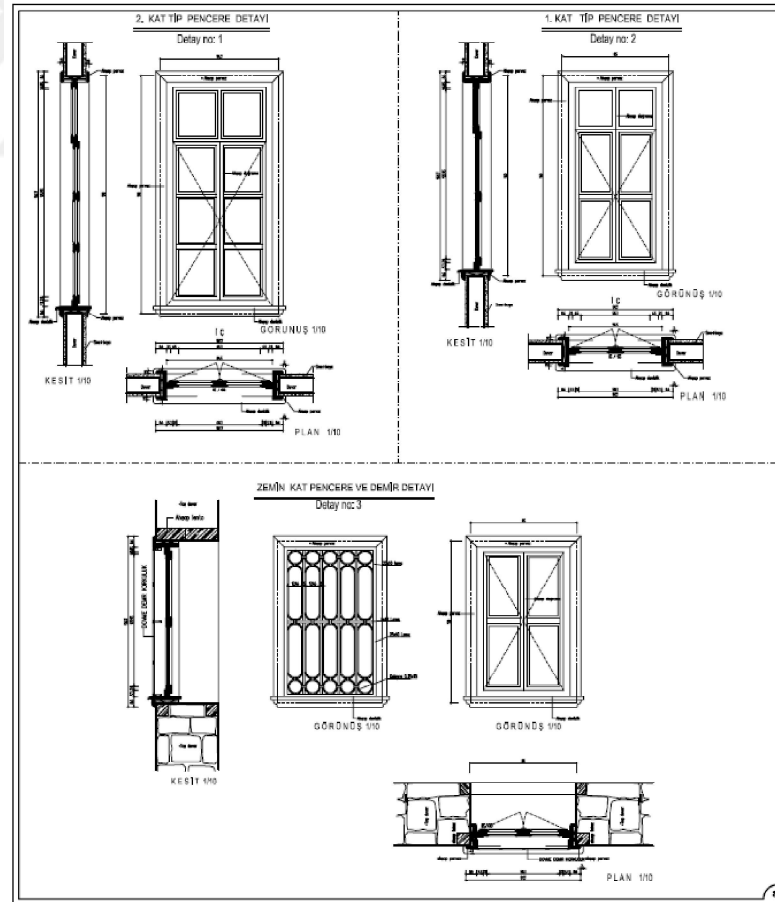


Figure 150. Registered buildings – Detail 1

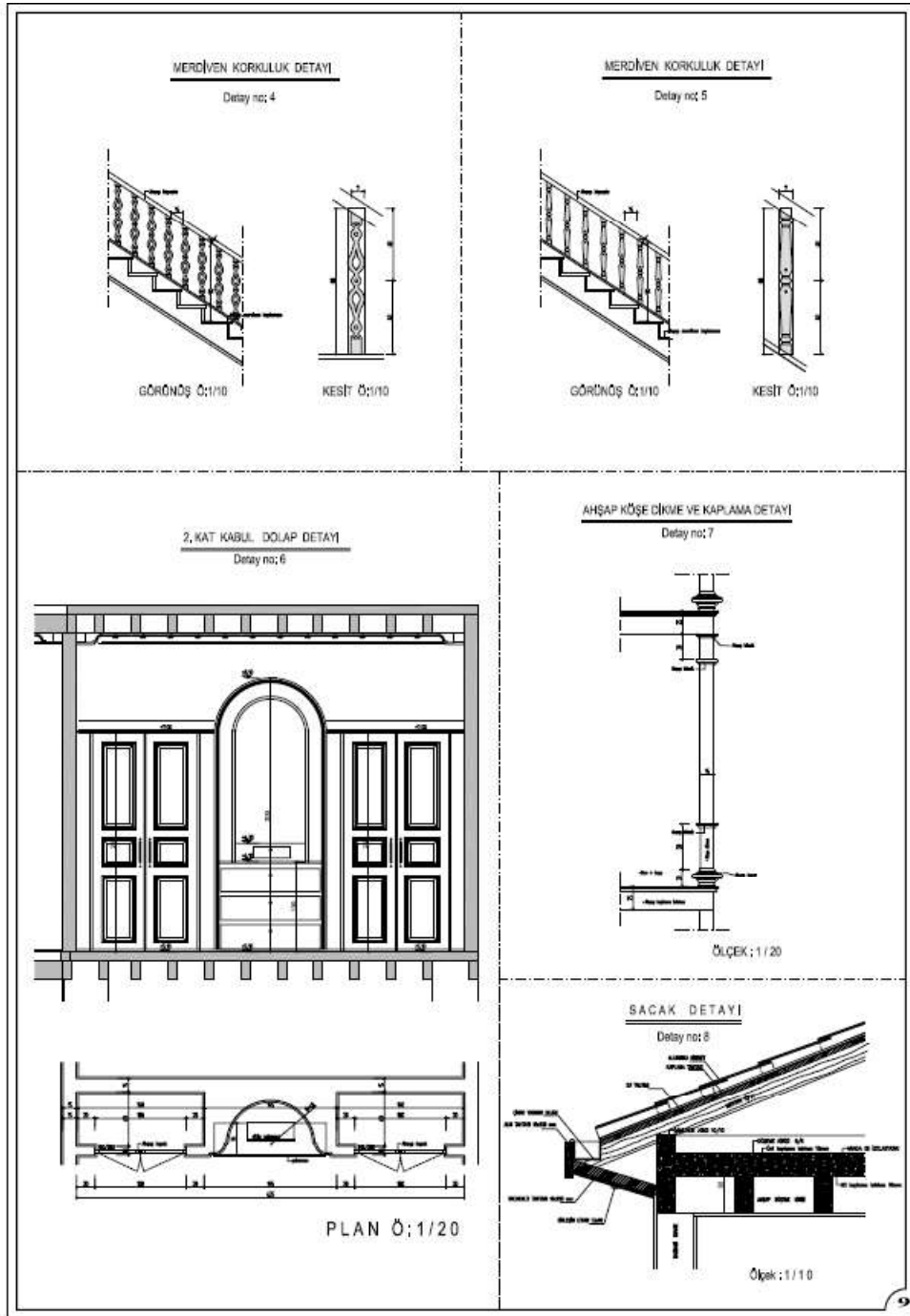


Figure 151. Registered buildings – Detail 2

Kamil Paşa Mansion is in a better condition than other buildings when examined as interior space in the street rehabilitation project compared to other selected buildings. Wooden ceilings and ceiling hubs in the buildings are designed differently according to the importance of each room. However, the building doesn't fully comply with traditional building design details and there are new additions to the buildings. (Pişkin & Gökhan, 2021)



Figure 152. ‘Building View from Hamamönü Square (Author’s Archive, 2021)

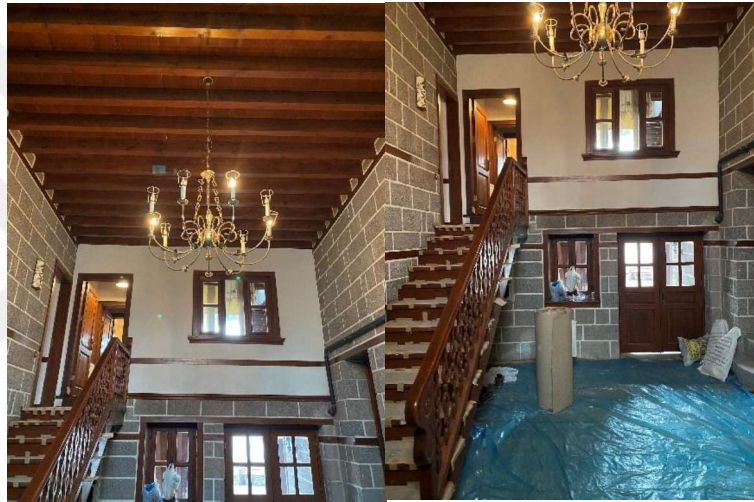


Figure 153. ‘Kamil Pasha Mansion Entrance Door (Author’s Archive, 2021)



Figure 154. ‘Kamil Pasha Mansion Courtyard (Author’s Archive, 2021)

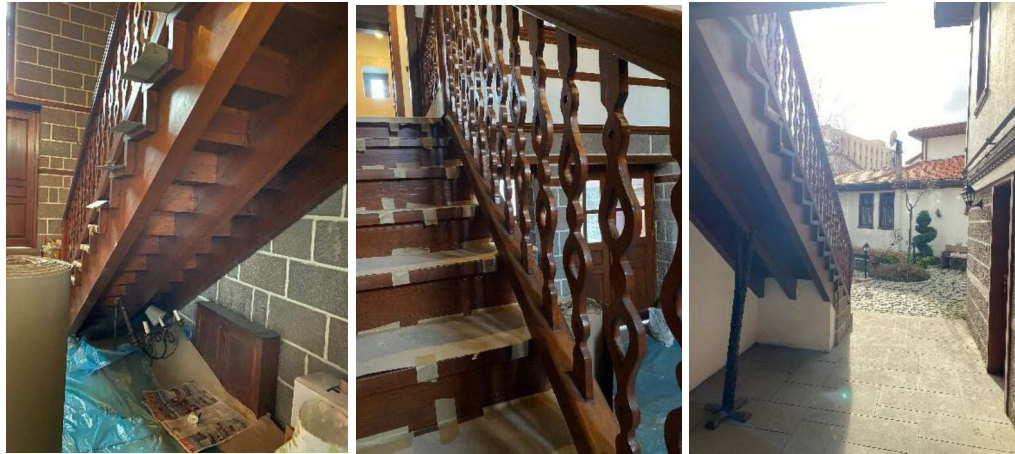


Figure 155. 'Kamil Pasha Mansion Stairs (Author's Archive, 2021)



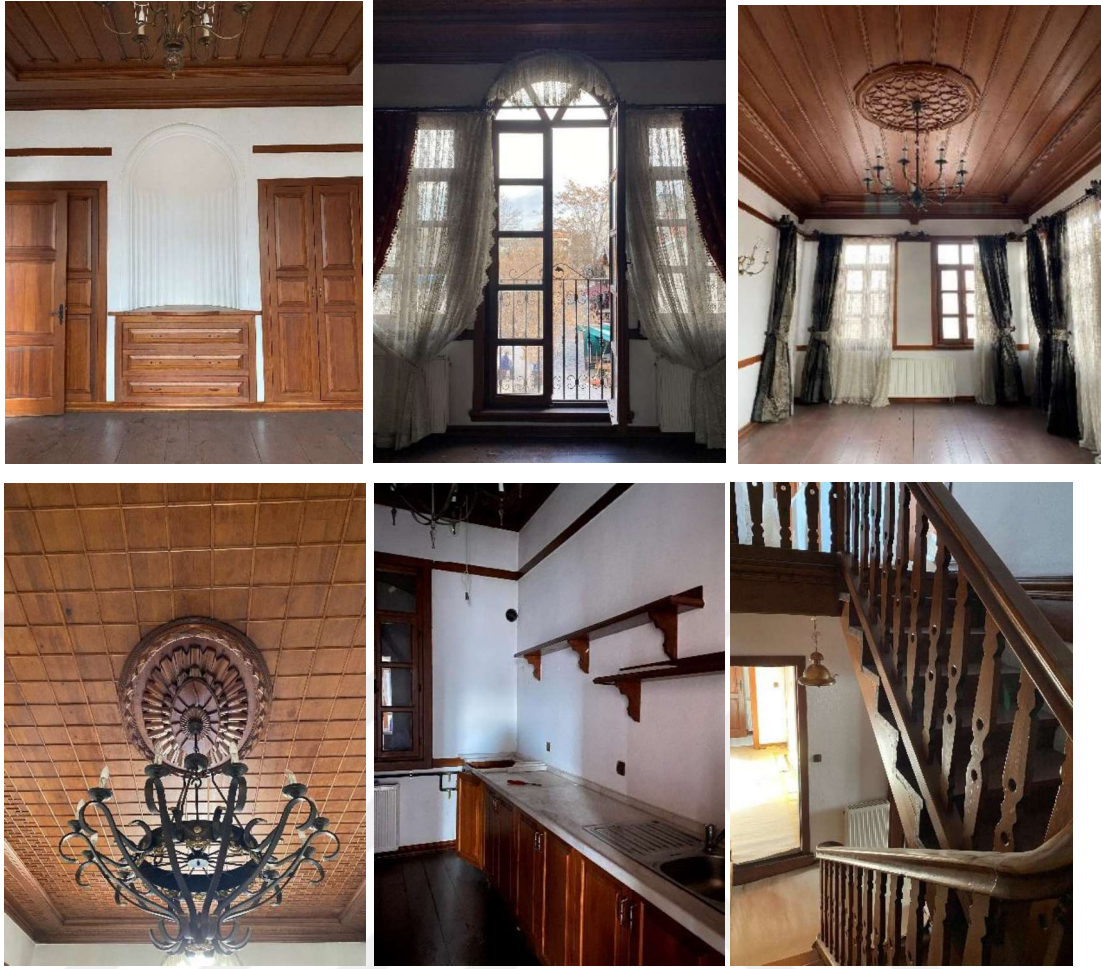


Figure 156. Kamil Pasha Mansion Interior Elements (Author's Archive, 2021)

All detailed analyzes regarding the buildings are available in table 5, table 6, table 7, table 8, table 9, numbered tables.

Example Type 2.a: *Gönüllerde Birlik Foundataion*

Gönüllülerde Birlik Foundation was opened in 2009. Purpose of foundation; It was established by his friends to commemorate and keep Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu alive.

The building has been rebuilt. Previously, there was a residence in place of the building as a function. There are differences in the content of the plan between the project made during the restoration and the current implementation project.

Gönüller Birlik foundation is in a better condition than other buildings that are included in the street rehabilitation project. The building doesn't belong to the Altındağ municipality, it is a private building. In the courtyard of the building there is a fountain, which is one of the features of the traditional Turkish House. Wooden ceilings and ceiling hubs in the buildings are designed differently according to the

function and importance of each room. But because of the buildings-function, the traditional buildings doesn't fully match the design details.

Original Usage:	House
Buildings Status:	Rekonstrüksiyon



Figure 157. Gönüllerde Birlik Foundation Facade and Courtyard (Author's Archive, 2021)





Figure 158. Gönüllerde Birlik Foundation Facade and Courtyard (Author's Archive, 2021)





Figure 159. Gönüllerde Birlik Foundation Interior Images

(Author's Archive, 2021)

In the interior of the building, unlike other buildings, the ramp function is provided by using small slopes in the ground transition places of the spaces and corridors. This situation wasn't encountered in any building in the region. The building was tried to be resolved within the universal design rules, but this was applied only on the ground floor. In the buildings, one of the features of the traditional Turkish House shelf, terek applications are seen. The building has wooden ceilings and ceiling cores.

However, there is LED lighting around the wooden ceiling that disrupts this traditional texture.

All detailed analyzes regarding the buildings are available in in table 5, table 6, table 7, table 8, table 9, numbered tables.

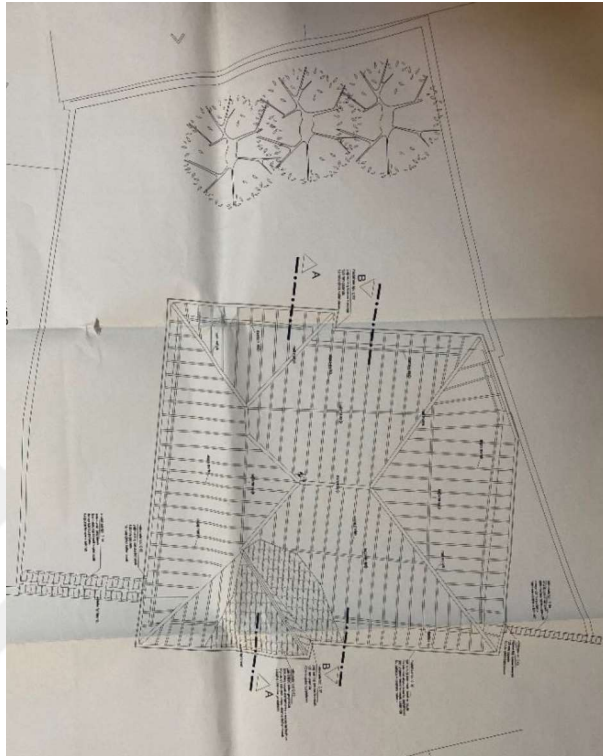


Figure 160. Registered buildings – Roof Plan

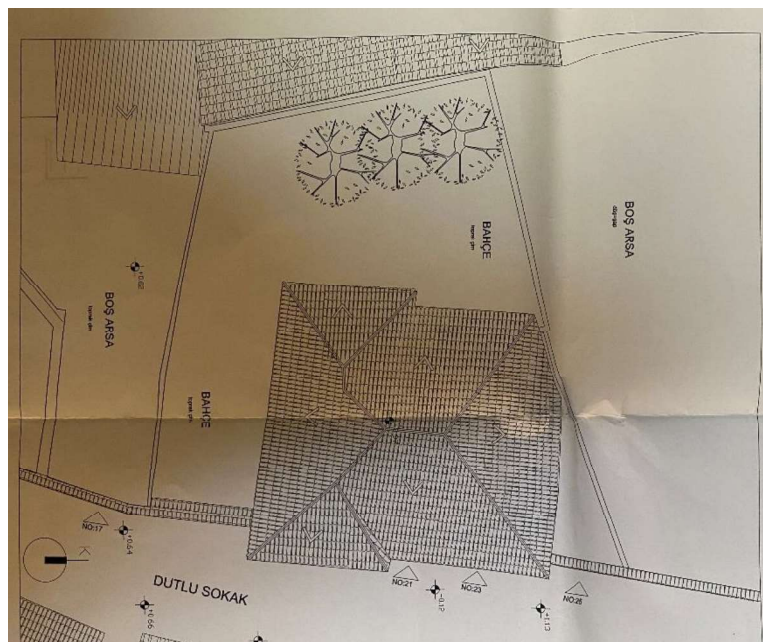


Figure 161. Registered buildings – Site Plan

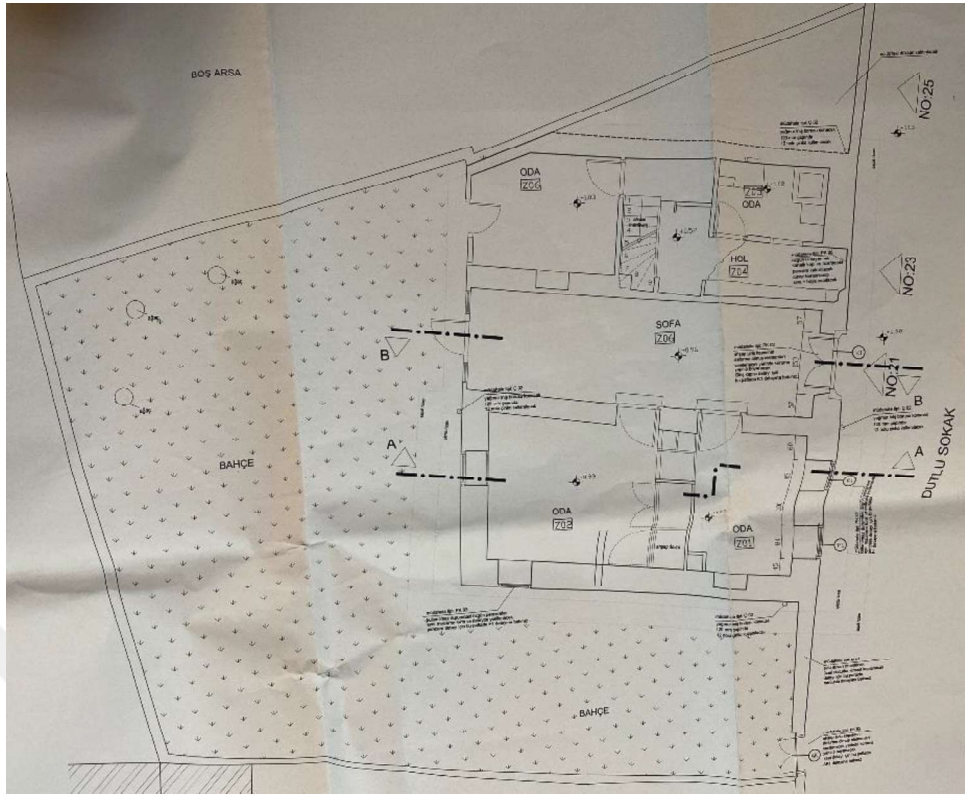


Figure 162. Registered buildings – Ground Floor Plan: 1/50

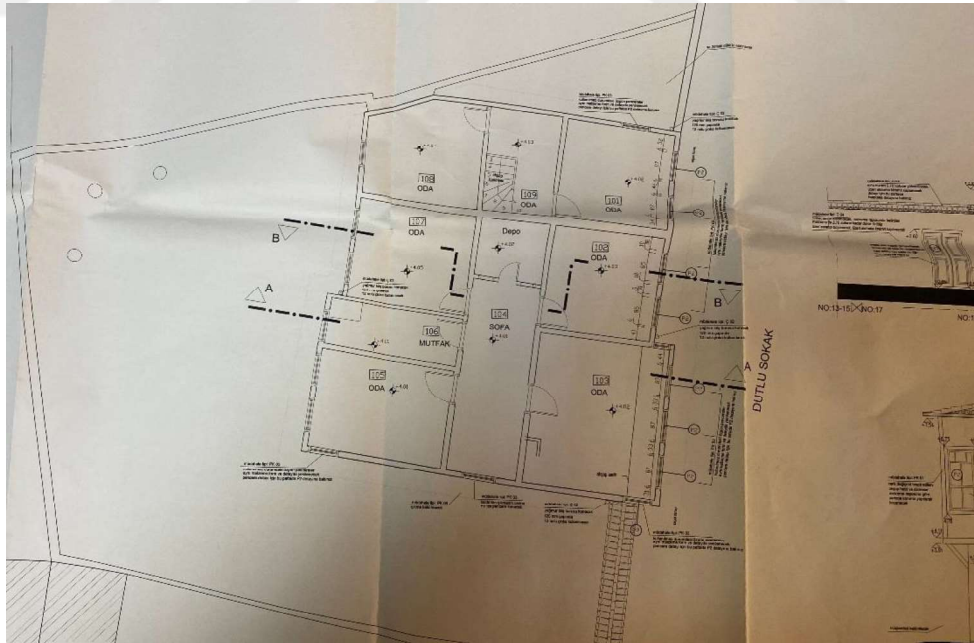


Figure 163. Registered buildings – First Floor Plan: 1/50

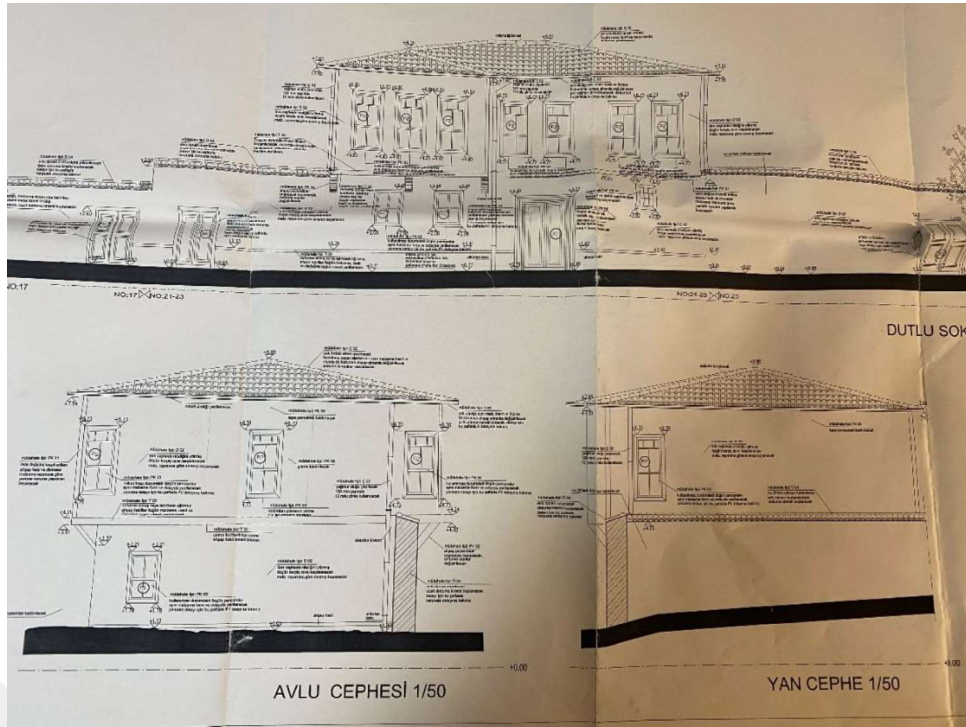


Figure 164. Registered buildings

Example Type 3.a : *Siyasallılar Foundaiaion*

The Siyasallılar foundation was first established in 1991. The foundation was established to help students and graduates of Ankara University Faculty of Political Sciences.

Due to copyright, the project drawing and details of the buildings couldn't be reached.

Original Usage:	House
Buildings Status:	Rekonstrüksiyon



Figure 165. Siyasallılar Foundataion (Author's Archive, 2021)

The building contains multi-purpose halls within itself. It also has an oriental room and library. Interior architectural details bear significant reflections on the building from the past. However, some details (such as ceiling decorations) that can be seen in typical Turkish houses, some details have been evaluated as new interpretations. It loses its courtyard feature and functions as a warehouse. The ceiling embroidery in the largest room of the building draws attention. The courtyard, which existed before the restoration in the building, has been closed in the current building. It is designed in a modern way and closed with glass. It is used as a warehouse by making a cabinet inside. (Pişkin & Gökhan, 2021)



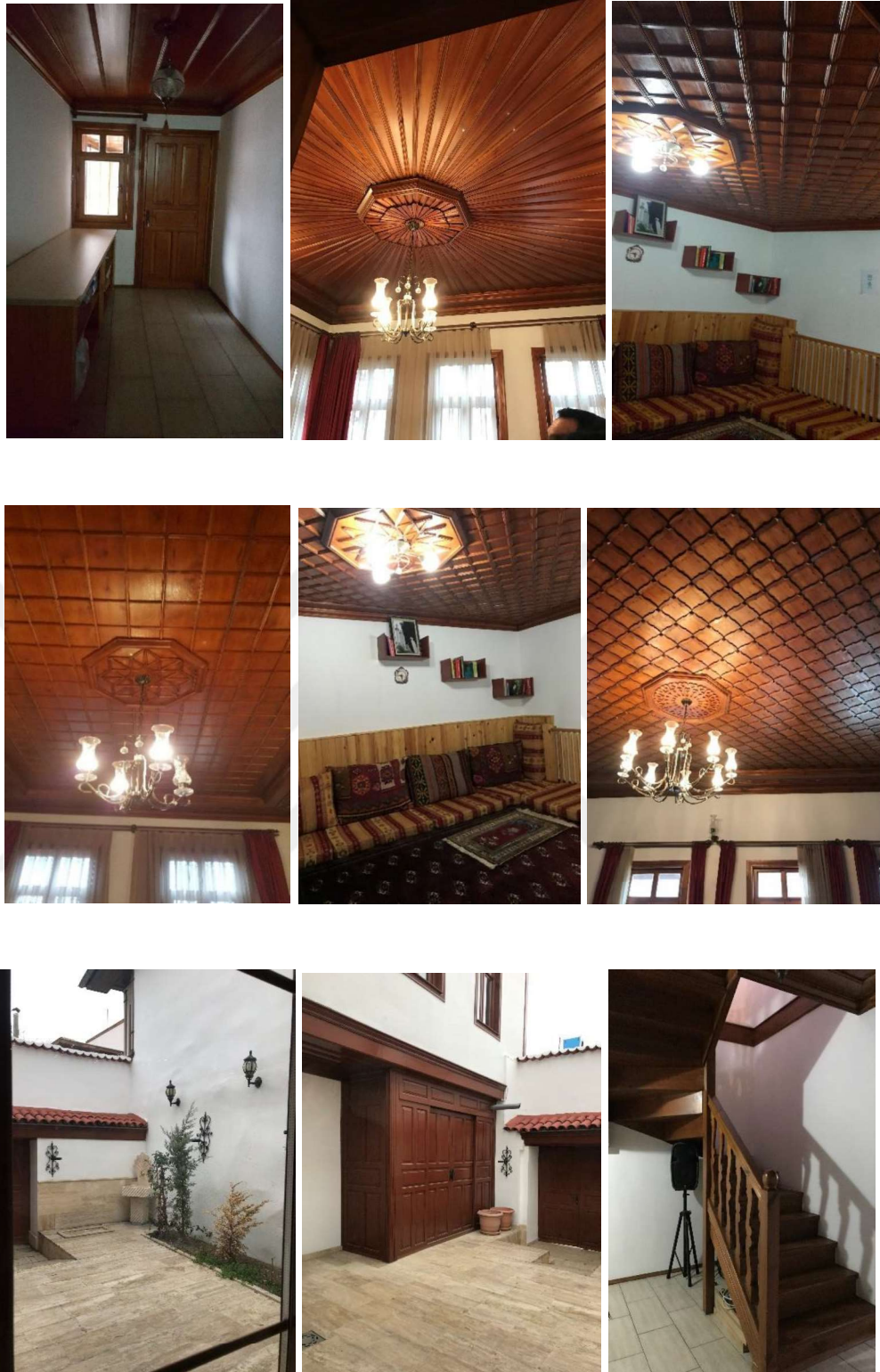


Figure 166. Siyasallılar Foundation Outdoor and Interior Images
(Author's Archive, 2021)

Especially wooden ceiling works draw attention in the building. Special masters for ceiling and ceiling cores worked in the building. The ceilings were

handcrafted and there are very few ceilings in the area that have been applied in this way. In the old courtyard of the building, there was a well and a rooted tree in old-time. Today, there is a fountain element in the courtyard. Traditional and modern additions in the building created a complex spirit for the building and caused a negative situation.

All detailed analyzes regarding the buildings are available in in table 5, table 6, table 7, table 8, table 9, numbered tables.

Example Type 4.b: Mrs. Gülseren House

The residence is an Ankara house with a mezzanine floor. As a person, the owner of the house currently lives on the upper floor of the House. The ground floor of the house is rented by Ney'hane culture and art-house and is used as a warehouse.

Applications that took part in the construction Street Rehabilitation Project were provided, but there was no intervention in the buildings. Interior details are available in the buildings. Although there are households living in the buildings, the buildings has enough adverse conditions as use. It houses a cabinet/load rack inside the buildings. It is a buildings with under stair loads. Stove is used as heating. (Pişkin & Gökhan, 2021)

Original Usage:	Maintains its function
Buildings Status:	Restoration

This buildings indicates the identity of the Turkish House. It conservation its identity as it hasn't been renewed much.







Figure 167. Mrs. Gülseren House Outdoor and Interior Images
(Author's Archive, 2021)

All detailed analyzes regarding the buildings are available in in table 5, table 6, table 7, table 8, table 9, numbered tables.

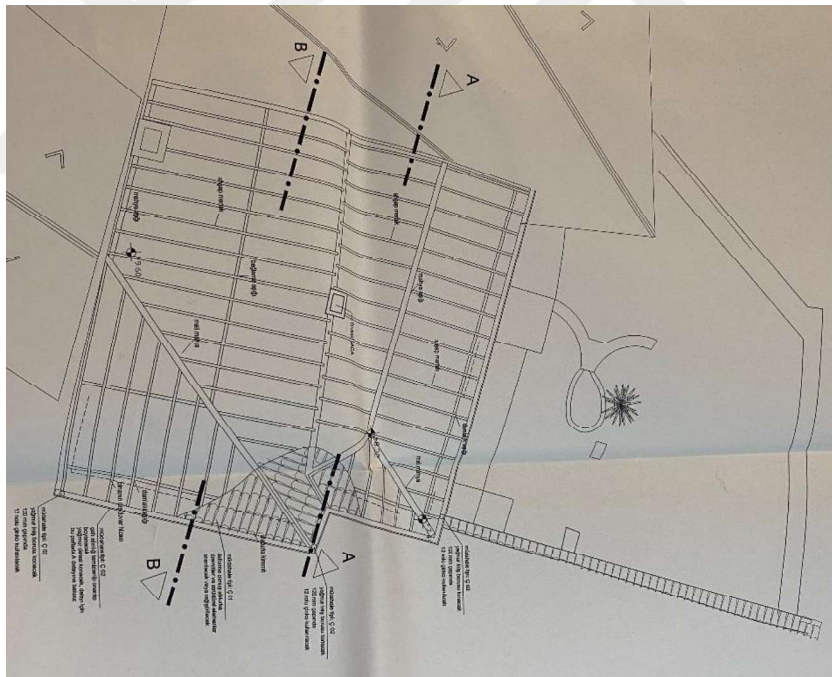


Figure 168. Registered buildings – Roof Plan



Figure 169. Registered buildings – Site Plan

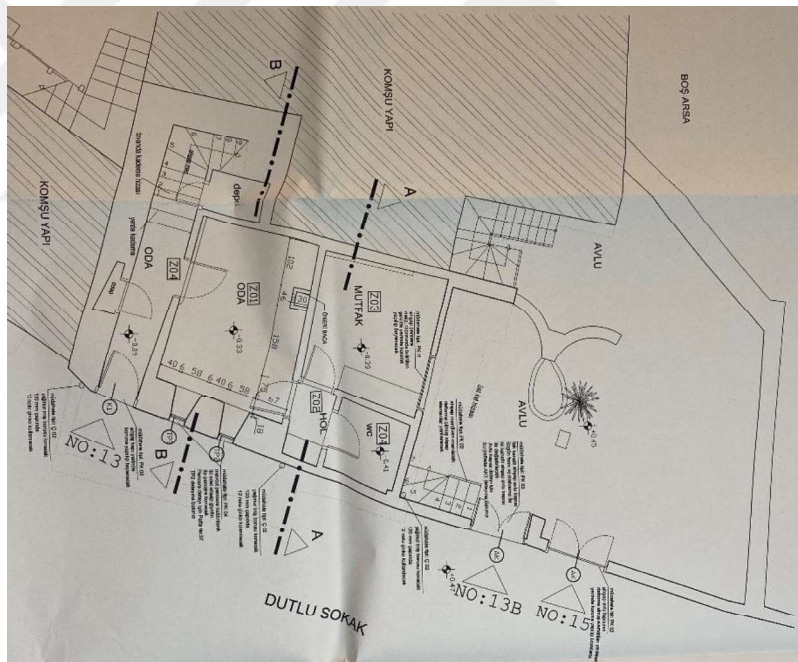


Figure 170. Registered buildings – Ground Floor: 1/50

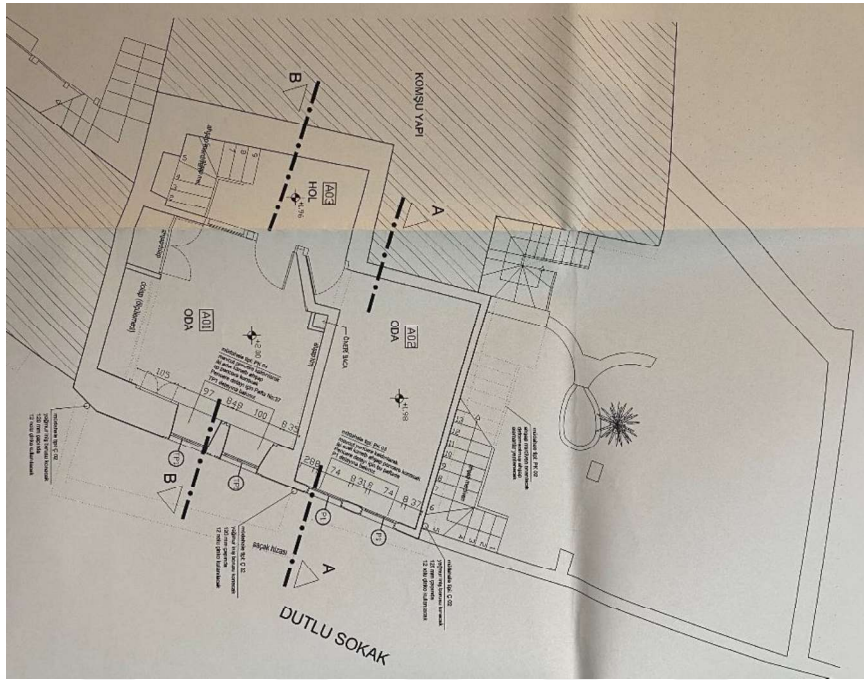


Figure 171. Registered buildings – Mezzanine Floor: 1/50

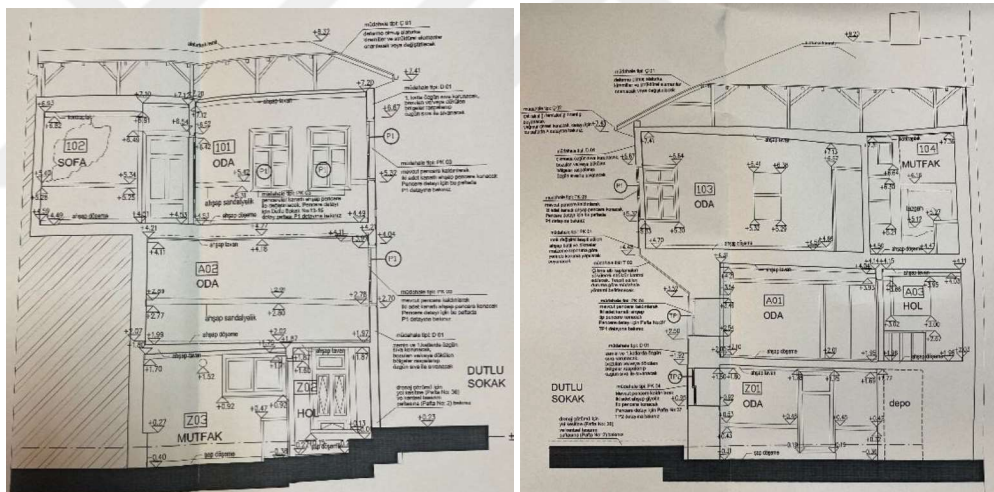


Figure 172. Registered buildings – Section A-A / B-B: 1/50

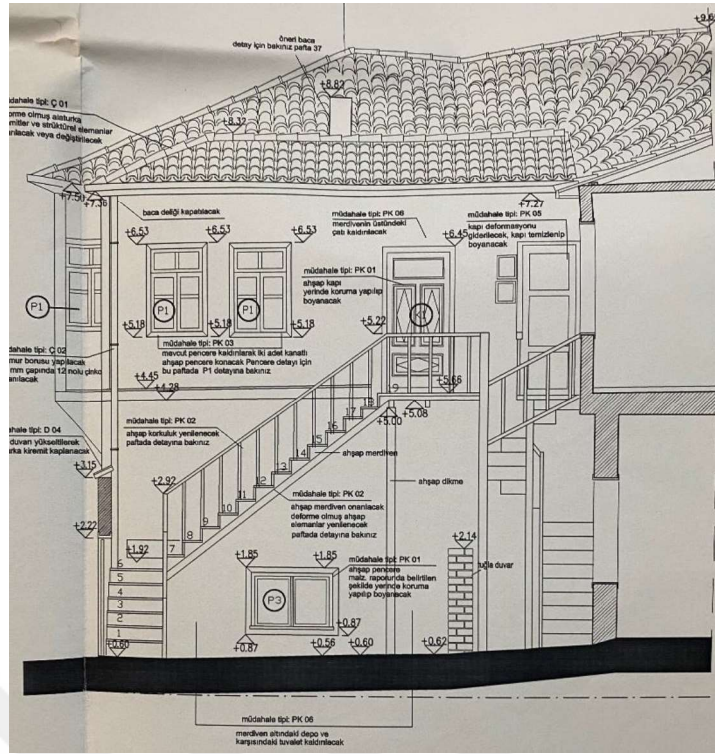


Figure 173. Registered buildings – Side Façade 1:50

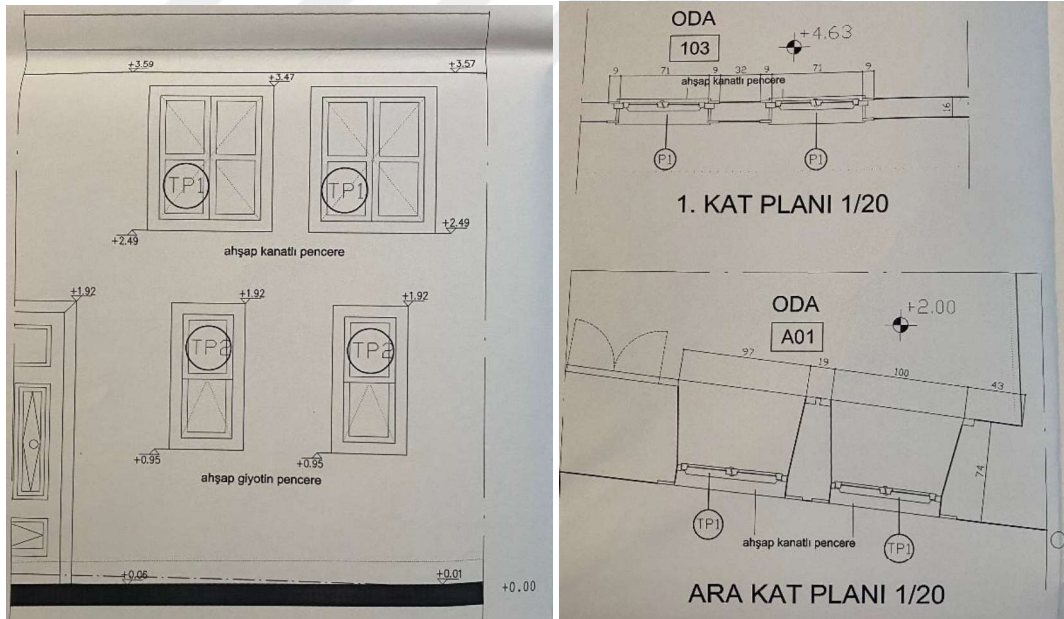
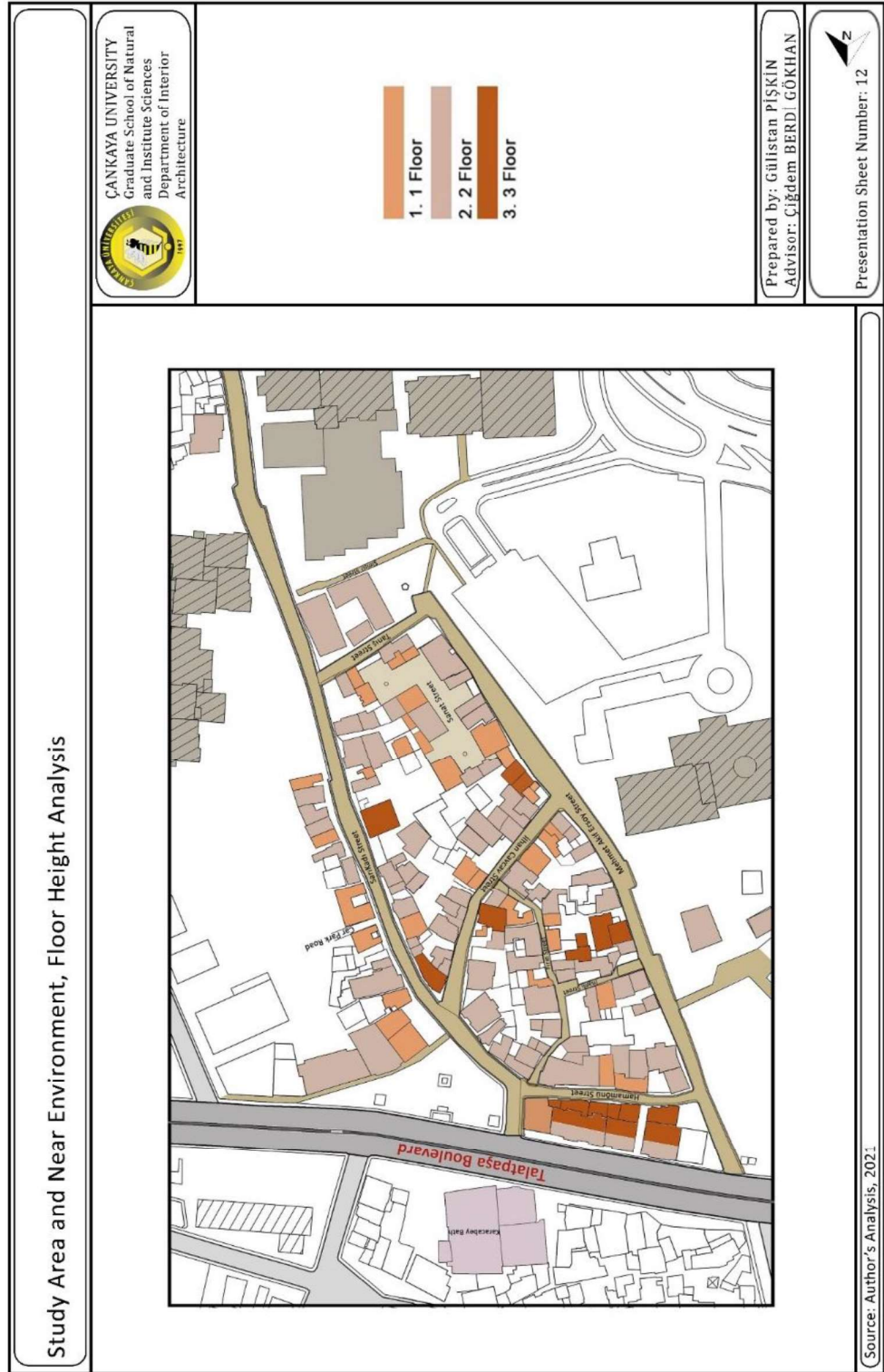


Figure 174. Registered buildings – Detail

4.3.2.3 Outdoor and Interior Area Features

Firstly, the outdoor features and the effects of the buildings on the Street texture were examined in the region where is designated as the study area and in the buildings selected in these regions.

This examination has been completed with the analysis of the number of floors in the buildings, which are characteristic of the traditional Turkish house.



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4.3.2.4 Analysis of Adaptive Reuse in Selected Case Studies

Evaluations and examinations were made in accordance with the concept of adaptive re-use in the buildings determined for the study subject. The architectural and interior architectural values of the original states of the buildings were investigated.

In each of these buildings, detailed analyzes of the concepts of function change, renovation, restoration and traditional Turkish house were made.

Table 13. Analysis of Selected Case Studies (Author, 2021)

	<i>Ex. Type 1.a</i>	<i>Ex. Type 2.a</i>	<i>Ex. Type 3.a</i>	<i>Ex. Type 4.b</i>
	Kamil Paşa Mansion	Gönüllerde Birli Foundation	Siyasalılar Foundation	Mrs. Gülseren Housing
Function Change	+	+	+	+
Renovation	+	+	+	-
Restoration	+	+	+	+
Traditional Turkish House	-	-	-	+

4.4 QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH: SURVEY

Survey studies are also included in the research directions for thesis research. For the design of the survey research, the research was carried out primarily by following the outline titles of the dissertation work. Research methods applied with information obtained from literature studies were supported. The survey was conducted by interviewing the users identified for the groups one by one, walking around the places, and the question and answer study was completed.

The users selected for the survey groups were interviewed one by one, applied by visiting the places, and the question-answer study was completed. The result of the study, which was completed with concrete data and determined user profiles, contributed to the result of the thesis study.

3 different survey groups were prepared for the thesis study. In these groups, the priority has been to separate user profiles and thus give them all a special place.

Interior architecture problem in cultural heritage Transformation: Survey groups prepared by targeting the subject are as follows;

1. Household Survey
2. Visitor Survey
3. Work Places / Commercial Survey

3 questions that were common in the content of the Group survey first; gender, age, education of the respondents and the answers received as partners in the Hamamönü region had an impact on the results of the survey.

4.4.1 Opinions of The People of The Region and Survey Results

The survey study was prepared to be applied to three different groups.

A total of 21 questions were prepared in the Household Survey prepared as the first survey. 5 multiple-choice questions are available in these questions, 16 questions prepared in the short answer form are available.

A total of 21 questions were prepared in the visitor survey prepared as the second survey. 4 multiple-choice questions are available in these questions, 16 questions prepared in the short answer form are available.

A total of 13 questions were prepared in the visitor survey prepared as the third survey. 5 multiple choice questions are available in these questions, 8 questions prepared in short answer form are available.

Result analysis details of survey groups;

Table 14. Gender and Number of People Analysis Table of Surveys

	<i>Survey 1</i>	<i>Survey 2</i>	<i>Survey 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Household Survey	Visitor Survey	Work Places/ Commercial Survey	
Gender	5 Woman	41 Woman	6 Woman	52 Woman
	2 Man	32 Man	16 Man	50 Man
Total Number Of Individuals	7	73	22	102 Individual

At the implementation stage of the Household Survey, there weren't many answers. In particular, the survey was fully implemented in Fırın Street. The two residences that were in the case studies determined for the thesis study were also interviewed. Responses to the survey form were broadly similar by household members.

Questions asked to household members;

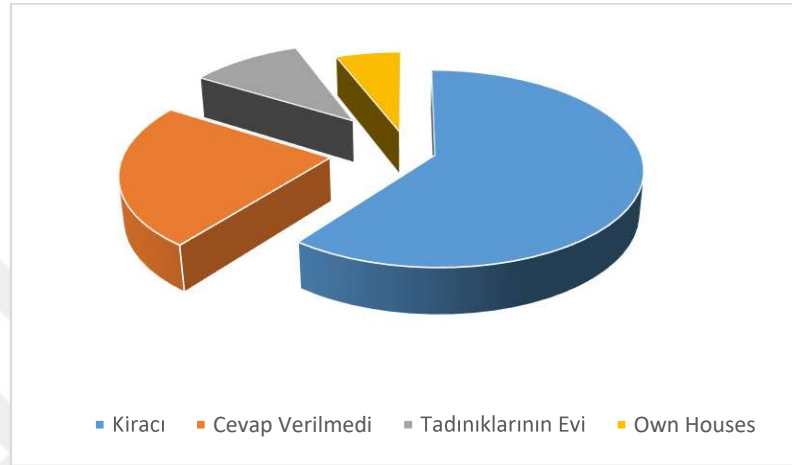


Figure 175. Landed Property Status

In the answers to the household survey, it was learned that the majority of the living people are not from Ankara and come from the surrounding provinces. The majority of households came to Ankara many years ago because of their wives for financial purposes. Some households have lived in the Hamamönü area for 9 years and some households have lived in the Hamamönü area for 16 years.

In general, the same answers have come to the question of situations and problems experienced after the street Rehabilitation project. Only households with both their own homes and commercial businesses in the area did not answer this question. Answers received; it is stated that there is the most livelihood shortage in the troubles experienced. The women of the household contribute to the house by working as dishwashers or cleaners in nearby areas. After the project, it was learned that there are still problems; heating problems and they provide heating with a stove. Households stated that they could not renovate the houses due to the financial situation. For example, in the House of Ayşe Hanım, a case study, there is no glass in the facade windows facing the courtyard, and he noted that he experienced difficulties in cold weather. At the same time, households, positively, said that after the transformation of

the region, they lived more comfortably, the region was more reliable, they could go out in the evening, and business opportunities increased due to the increase in the number of visitors to the region.

Visitor Survey Result Details;

In the visitor survey, “Why are you in the Hamamönü area right now?” the answers to the most basic question of the survey are in the chart below.

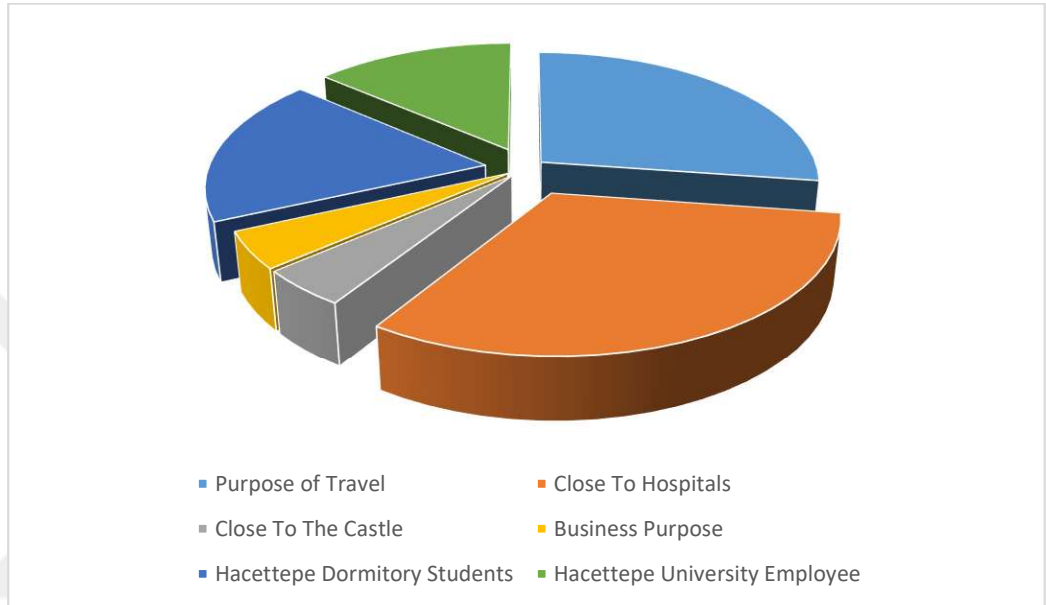


Figure 176. Reason for Being in Hamamönü

In the questions asked in the visitor survey; In general, all answer choices to the question of educational status were found. As the majority of the visitors, it was answered that they didn't come to the region much during the year. The visitors mostly prefer the region during Ramadan. In general, visitors who prefer it because of its historical texture use the region as a meeting place. Among the general answers, the average length of stay in the area is between 2 and 4 hours.

Workplace / Commercial Survey Result Details;

The answers to the question “What is the customer profile like?” In the Workplace / Commercial survey are in the chart below.

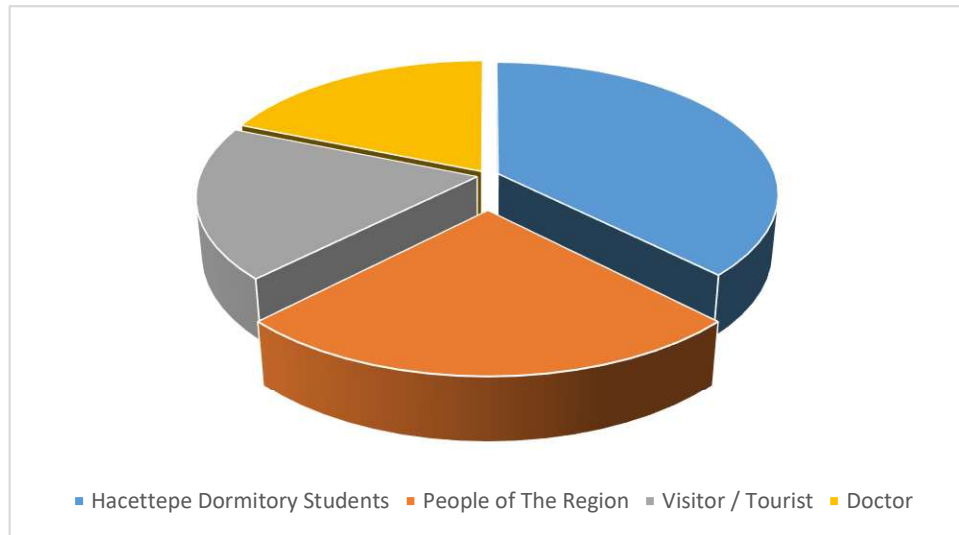


Figure 177. Customer Profile Ranking

In the survey questions and answers made to the workplaces of the study area, it was especially said that The Hacettepe dormitory students were especially shopping. The potential value that the dormitory brings to the region is an especially important source of livelihood for businesses.

Most of the workplaces in the region are tenants. Some former homeowners change the function of their homes and use them as businesses, but very few businesses are found as property owners in this way.

The survey question is “What is the day when the most customers come?” most of the answers to the question were given on weekends and usually on afternoons. When asked to the workplaces, “Are you satisfied with the regional situation after the street rehabilitation project”, the answer was yes again, as the majority. “In general, the region has come to life and has been very good compared to the old security of the region and thus people come and travel to the region without fear, shopping from work-places,” the answer was taken. Asked about this question in some workplaces, he said: “according to the Old situation, the current situation is good, yes, but not enough for workplaces. It is necessary to promote the region, perhaps festivals should be held in the region. Maybe that way people will come to this area and our jobs will improve. There are irregularities in the workplace. A lot of workplaces are available in the same function.”

4.5 RESEARCH RESULTS AND COMPARISON

Comparison of the research; It was observed that only some structures were renovated, where interior architectural elements were not taken into account. It has been observed that there is a change in function across buildings.

The aim of the surveys is to understand the current state of the Hamamönü region. Based on the observed results, recommendations for the region were determined. At the same time, the current thoughts of the people of the region were learned.

Thanks to the literature researches, the deficiencies of the houses in the region were determined. The analyzes made to show the current situation by comparing the selected structures are presented with table studies.

Table 15. The work carried out within the scope of the thesis for Hamamönü
(Author's Archive, 2021)

	Literature Research	Observation	Survey
Hamamönü	<i>Traditional Turkish Houses</i>	<i>Taking Photo</i>	<i>Household</i>
	<i>Ankara Houses</i>	<i>Measurement</i>	<i>Commercial – Work Place</i>
	<i>Interior Elements</i>	<i>Qualitative</i>	<i>Visitor</i>
	<i>Terminology</i>	<i>Study of Plans</i>	
	<i>Document Analysis</i>	<i>Analysis Tables</i>	
	<i>Icomos</i>		

Thanks to the observations, the table and plan studies were completed. It was carried out in three groups in certain stages in an interdependent manner.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

5.1 BUILDINGS OF CULTURAL AND POTENTIAL VALUE IN THE AREA OF STUDY;

Following the implementation of street rehabilitation project in the study area, the identity of the region in the city has undergone a significant transformation whereby the region was revived by gaining a brand new identity. The city has become an area where people and visitors can feel the historical texture of Ankara and it has become a frequented area of the city.

Thanks to the historical heritage and traditional neighborhood texture of the study area, cultural values have been kept alive and attracted public attention.

The area of study develops in terms of tourism and provides a significant increase in potential value. However, functional changes took place in many historical buildings and number of workplaces increased after restoration. This resulted in adverse effects in the historical texture of the region.

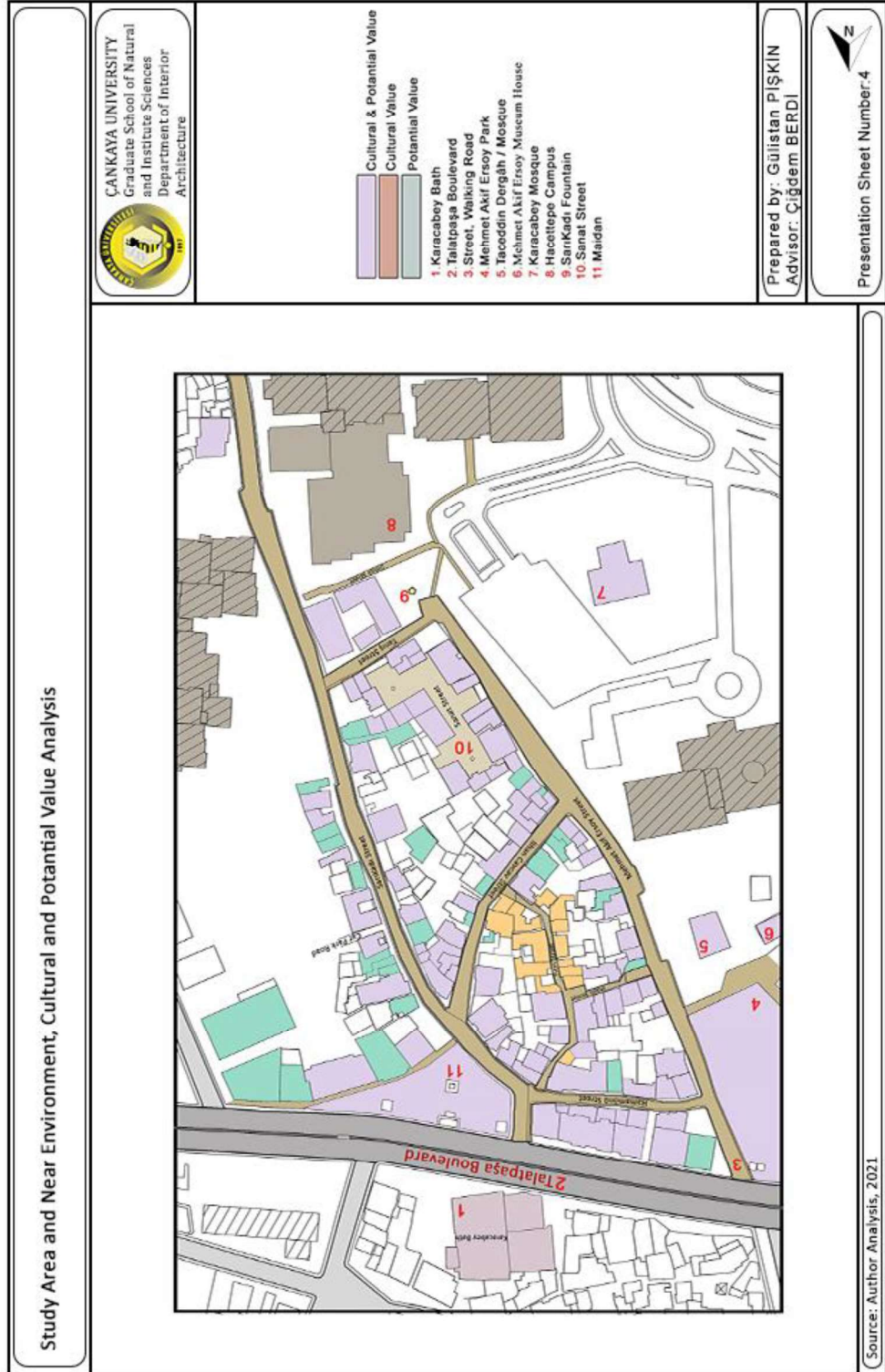
The area between the Kale region i.e. Citadel of Ankara and the Hamamönü area, which is the working area, is the Hamamarkası area. Talatpaşa Boulevard, which separates the Hamamönü region from the Hamamarkası region, has a potential value as it provides both a cultural and a central transportation axis for the region. But the split of the historical fabric into two prompts issues despite potential value it creates.

The fact that the Hamamönü area keeps the Square element alive and thus qualifies the neighborhood spirit and offers a meeting place for visitors and the public adds cultural and potential value to the region.

One of the important concepts that shape the settlement culture of buildings is the concept of the street. The Ramadan months, one of the most distinctive features of the region in the city, are celebrated with different activities, where traditional activities take place and the spirit of Ramadan starts from the streets. In the region,

streets are used, evaluated, decorated, and in order to provide both commercial and visual feasts, the region provides full cultural and potential value during Ramadan. The most basic feature of the street element depicted in the traditional texture is that it offers entry space to houses. The narrowness of the streets in traditional Turkish houses is also seen in the streets within the study area thus brings cultural value to the region. The streets in the study area are closed to traffic and serve as pedestrians only. Therefore, pedestrian ways add potential value to this area. However, the use of wooden materials in the buildings, the adjacent buildings and the widespread use of stoves as heating in the region increase the risk of fire in the region. In case of fire or natural disasters that may occur in the region, the possibility that large vehicles such as fire brigades cannot enter the narrow streets is prone to serious problems.

The study area is generally a region with high cultural and potential values with its land use and buildings.



List Of Presentation Sheet 7

5.2 ANALYSIS RESULT

One of the best ways to preserve historic buildings is through re-use and adaptive re-use practices. However, it is a known fact that there will be intervention in

the original buildings while making these applications. Since it is thought that the interventions to the original buildings may be contemporary and the original identity is distanced, the samples examined within the scope of the study were selected with utmost attention. At the same time, it was understood that while the buildings were re-functionalized, not only the façade but also interiors should be re-functionalized as housing, in a way that would meet contemporary needs, and that this renewal could be done with a special financing model. The interior features of four buildings in the Hamamönü region were examined in detail. Reconstructions have begun to lose their souls. Mrs. Gülseren house, which is a traditional house, was doomed to grow older.

As can be seen in some of the exemplary buildings in the study, the survey drawings of the Conservation Board also cover the interior spaces. Although the buildings in which the houses are located are registered, the survey drawing (showing the current situation) has not been made. However, the exterior of the buildings has been renewed and adapted to the environment. For example, buildings located within the workspace; despite the renovation of the Ney'Hane buildings, which is the Altındağ Art House, the renovation project was not presented due to copyright infringement considerations. Therefore, it was not possible to determine how much intervention was made to the interior space.

In the analysis made, besides the changes in fine building materials, furniture and accessories were evaluated, contradictory situations were encountered. Lamps, some carpet samples, cabinets, curtains, hanging wall frames were observed as completely new and incompatible in buildings outside of households.

In the analysis, it was observed that the "Street Rehabilitation" Project was carried out, but no interference was made inside the buildings. There are many deficiencies in the interior architecture. There has been no intervention in the buildings in the Fırın Street, where there are especially living households in the buildings, and 6 houses out of 9 houses are still resident. Some households operate commercial businesses under their buildings or in the immediate vicinity as a living. Other households, on the other hand, live in quite poor financial conditions. In the buildings located on this street and selected for work, when observing the internal condition of the buildings, there were many open, broken and irreparable windows. At the same time, some houses suffer from wet volume outside. There are houses with a single bathroom and toilet combined. One of the biggest problems is heating. What users

expressed most during interviews is their desire to move into to a building with better heating.

The results of the analysis studies carried out on the selected structures are indicated through tables.

Environmental analysis for four buildings and facade analyzes for buildings were made.

Table 16. Environmental and Facade Analysis of Selected Buildings (Author, 2021)

	<i>Ex. Type 1.a</i> Kamil Paşa Mansion	<i>Ex. Type 2.a</i> Gönüllerde Birlik Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 3.a</i> Siyasallılar Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 4.b</i> Mrs. Gülseren Housing
<i>Way</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Walk Way</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Narrow Street</i>	-	+	+	+
<i>Door</i>	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Old Wooden
<i>Number of Entrance Doors</i>	2	2	1	1
<i>Door Knocker</i>	+	+	-	+
<i>Door Top Window</i>	+	+	+	-
<i>Hill Window</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Lattice Window</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Window Ralling</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Window Shutters</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Number of Floors</i>	2, Mezzanine	2	2	2, Mezzanine
<i>Buildings Function</i>	Mansion	Foundation	Foundati on	House
<i>Courtyard / Hayat</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Garden</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>Fountain</i>	-	+	+	-
<i>Well</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Ceiling Height</i>	4.80, 2.00 / 3.50	3.00 / 3.40		1.80 / 2.70 / 2.20
<i>Eaves</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Cihannuma</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Cumba (Bay Window)</i>	-	-	-	+
<i>Çıkma (Projections)</i>	+	+	-	-
<i>Seyregâh - Balcony</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sundurma</i>	+	-	+	-

Plan types and in-plan analyzes were completed in the selected buildings. As a result of the analysis, it is seen that the buildings reflect the traditional spirit and traditional interior elements incompletely.

Table 17. Plan Analysis Of Selected Buildings (Authors, 2021)

	<i>Ex. Type 1.a</i> Kamil Paşa Mansion	<i>Ex. Type 2.a</i> Gönüllerde Birli Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 3.a</i> Siyasallılar Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 4.b</i> Mrs. Gülseren Housing
<i>Proximity To Plan Type</i>	Inner Sofa	Without Sofa	Without Sofa	Inner Sofa
<i>Sofa / Hayat</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Head Room</i>	+	+	-	-
<i>Oriental Room</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Cellar</i>	+	-	+	+
<i>Seki</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Wc</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Helâ (Wc)</i>	-	-	-	+
<i>Güsülhane</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>Stairs</i>	+	+	+	+
<i>Coalbunker</i>	+	-	+	+
<i>Gizzard</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>Basement</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Barn</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Balcony / Seyregâh</i>	-	-	-	-

In the analysis results for the four structures, it was observed that the interior elements gave different results in each structure.

Table 18. In-Room Analysis of Selected Buildings (Author, 2021)

	<i>Ex. Type 1.a</i> Kamil Paşa Mansion	<i>Ex. Type 2.a</i> Gönüllerde Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 3.a</i> Siyasallılar Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 4.b</i> Mrs. Gülseren Housing
<i>Güsülhane</i>	+	-	-	+
<i>Seki Beneath</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Divan</i>	+	-	-	-
<i>Yüklük</i>	+	-	-	+
<i>Cabinets / Hücre</i>	+	+	-	+
<i>Ocak</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Kibritlik</i>				
<i>Safnail</i>	-	+	-	-
<i>İnşai</i>	-	-	+	-
<i>Stable Sedir (Settle Type of Siting)</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Sedir (Settle Type of Siting) Seki</i>	+	+	-	-
<i>Terek</i>	+	+	+	-
<i>Niche</i>	+	-	-	+
<i>Heating</i>	Calorifere	Calorifere	Calorifere	Stove
<i>Coloring / Couch</i>	-	-	-	-

Material comparisons were made in the analysis results for the four structures. In the analysis results, it was seen that the material properties of the traditional Turkish house were not reflected.

Some materials that should actually be in the traditional Turkish house;

Table 19. Materials used as architecture and Interior Architecture (Author, 2021)

	<i>Ex. Type 1.a</i> Kamil Paşa Mansion	<i>Ex. Type 2.a</i> Gönüllerde Birli Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 3.a</i> Siyasalılar Foundation	<i>Ex. Type 4.b</i> Mrs. Gülseren Housing
Door	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden
Window	Wooden & Wrought Iron Railing	Wooden & Wrought Iron Railing	Wooden & Wrought Iron Railing	Wooden & Wrought Iron Railing
Stairs	Wooden & Wooden Handrail	Wooden & Wooden Handrail	Wooden & Wooden Handrail	Wood & Wood Handrail
Room Floor Covering	Wooden & Stone Plating	Wooden & Ceramic	Wooden & Ceramic	Wooden
Courtyard Floor Covering	Andezit Stone	Red Keystone & Stone	Traverten	Andezit Stone
Wall	Wood Carcass Brick Between Brick Filling & Stone	Plaster + Color & Wall Paper	Plaster + Color	Plaster + Color
Hatıl	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden
Ceiling	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Wood
Kiriş	Wooden Flooring	Wooden Flooring	Wooden Flooring	Wooden Flooring
Lintel	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	
Kuşak	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden
Balcony	-	-	-	-
Roof	Wooden Set	Wooden Set	Wooden Set	Wooden Set
Eaves	Alaturka Tile	Alaturka Tile	Alaturka Tile	Alaturka Tile
Dikme&Pillar	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden
Eliböğünde	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden
Eaves Gutter	Zinc	Zinc	Zinc	Zinc
Corner Post	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden	Wooden

Restoration applications in the work area mostly focused on facade renewal. When we look at the traditional typical Turkish house analysis, there are many deficiencies and mistakes even in renovated buildings. For example, the courtyards in the buildings remain functionless like warehouses. Stair handrails were applied differently from the original. Handcrafted decoration that should be seen on lighting ceilings was attempted, but different results have emerged.

Adaptive re-use studies were also taken into account in the region and case studies selected within the scope of the thesis study. The transformation of the

Hamamönü region offers positive outcomes as well as negative ones and results that are incomplete, as studies indicate and present. But did the adaptations made at the buildings remain faithful to the old, original buildings? Did it protect the old spirit? If it was attempted to restore the buildings in their old state, then outdated and unsuitable buildings would appear. If works were done in the buildings, emphasizing their contemporary context, the buildings would have lost their former Spirit. The most common problem in Hamamönü, especially for homes; interior spaces are left to wear out without taking into account and attaching importance to interior elements, but the architectural features of the buildings and renovation work on the facades are seen. Are the renovation decisions implemented to ensure the functions of the building by renewing only the external appearance of the buildings without regarding its original and spirituality to protect the cultural heritage buildings? In this regard, are cultural heritage buildings preserved or not? These considerations and consequences entail many more questions with them. What are the main purposes of these applications? What should be the main purpose in these applications? The basic principles that provide the formation of traditional Turkish house buildings are interior elements and fictions. When will the reflection of traditional Turkish house life characteristics on the shaping of the house, the role of interior elements in the formation of the house and the fact that these foundations are interior architectural features be taken into account? In this way, when will the user profile and people embrace the fact that repurposed places don't just support the idea of recycling?

In conclusion, the necessary interventions to the buildings didn't exist and many valuable traditional Turkish houses were left to wear out. Repairs and rehabilitations should be made.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1.

1. Conservation (Koruma)

The concept of conservation began to develop in Europe in the 19th century. Conservation is explained as taking the necessary precautions regarding the preservation, repair and maintenance of buildings with artistic or historical value in order to survive. (Eyüpgiller, 2018) The dictionary meaning of conservation is to someone or something keep apart external influences at the same time, it is explained by the word “conservation” in preventing something from getting old, wear or frazzle the existing situation.

There are also synonyms of the word conservation. “Muhafaza etmek / Protect” is one of the most common conservation meanings used today, and the word comes from old Turkish. Another synonym is the word, “*Muhafazakar / Conservative*”, meaning depend on the past. The foreign language agains of this word is “*Konservatif / Conservative*”. The word canning derives from the “conservatio” of latin origin and has entered our language from French. In German, the word “*landes*” means “*Konservatuar / Conservatorie*” refers to the state official responsible for the protection of ancient artefacts, cultural and artistic assects in museums and palaces. (Eyüpgiller, 2018)

Conservation begins with understanding and knowing the purpose, shape, history and significance of a cultural entity. Conservation, review, preventative protection, preservation, intervention, restoration and documentation all these include reconstruction activities. Protection is to keep an object or phenomenon in its current state as much as possible. Architectural preservation is the process that extends the historical, material and design durability of the cultural assets of the people and keeps them permanently in general. For architecture, the most important perception is that the original should be kept alive, not the distorted or copy of the work.

Conservation deals with the past state of a buildings, its current state, and its

future state. “It is in the form of care and interventions to prevent the deterioration, demolition, abuse or disrepair of a buildings, and in this approach the maintenance part of Conservation has been highlighted. “ (Burden, 2004) Conservation includes review, preventive conservation, preservation, containment, intervention, restoration, and documentation reconstruction activities. It defines the concept of conservation as ‘any attempt to secure a cultural asset for the future. (Earl John ,2003)

Renowned Italian conservation experts Piero Gazzola;

“If an architectural monument can no longer serve its purpose, its protection is no longer a practical necessity, it becomes a cultural mission. The importance given to this issue will be based on the cultural maturity and the urgency of future generations to protect their cultural heritage.”

In the early stages of protection awareness, the idea of extending the functional life of the object or buildings was effective. The idea and application of architectural protection has a long historical background. However, it has become a constantly growing area after the 19th century. The 19th century is a period in which the architectural values are determined and defined and the understanding of the meaning of valuable buildings for the society and criticism emerges. The concept of conservation began to develop primarily in Europe in the 19th century. In this process, the concepts of integrity provided by the environment of the buildings became important. “In the first phase of this development, which had its intellectual origin in Europe, the haphazard repairs made in France, England, and Italy with the concern of arrival to stylistic unity “sparked controversy; in response, the romantic view suggested that no restoration should be carried out. (Ahunbay,1996)

“It describes the act of conservation as taking the necessary measures for the conservation, repair and maintenance of buildings of historical or artistic value, natural values or parts of the city so that they can survive. “(Hasol ,1976-2010)

In addition, it is seen that the people with influence and power in society have tried to protect the works of more religious importance from the antiquity to the present day. In ancient times the Romans systematically and for the purpose of preserving the old buildings to other places. (Erder 1971: 24)

In the past, the concept of conservation was known as monumental single buildings and thus recorded. Today, this situation has also taken under the name of the concept of preserving the buildings that create and enrich the fabric of the historic city.

Protected building situations and forms have gradually expanded. Today it is a historic street and neighborhood, designated as a value to be preserved and supported by public funds.

2. Restitution (Restitüsyon)

The concept of a narrative with a plan, cross-section, appearance or axonometric drawings or model of the buildings, using the original state or state of the buildings or settlements at a certain date, records in the archive or traces on the buildings, photographs and documents belonging to the buildings and its surroundings, is called restitution. (Ahunbay, 2017)

This type of work is scientific and compulsory. Although it is not possible to reassemble the parts of the buildings, restitution studies are carried out to examine and explain the historical process of the buildings.

By enumerating the stages of restitution, it is made more clear and easy to study. If the historical artifact has undergone multiple repair processes, these stages 1. Period restitution, 2. The term is encoded by numbering in the form of restitution. If the history of the buildings undergoing restitution is known, it is expressed as follows; if the first period is the 1850s, the first restitution is indicated as the “situation in 1850s” restitution. (Ahunbay, 2017)

3. Renovation (Renovasyon)

Today, most of the historical buildings cannot maintain their original function due to the changing lifestyle and the changing conditions depending on it. These historical buildings are used for different functions.

“The preservation of monuments can always be facilitated by using them for any useful social purpose. This kind of use is desirable for this purpose, but therefore the layout of the building or its decorations should not be altered. Only within these limits can the changes required by the new function be designed and allowed.” (Venice Charter / 5.)

Thoughts on the reuse of Cultural Heritage were communicated to the European Capital of Culture (Netherlands) in 2018;

“Although they lose their functions, historical buildings maintain their cultural, historical, spatial and economic values. Reuse is the strategy of preserving items with these values and adapting them for a new use. Therefore, new functions enter into an active and meaningful dialogue with the values of the cultural property.” (Leeuwarden)

The new functions given to historical buildings should be considered in accordance with the aesthetic values of the building. Few changes should be made to the buildings. Spatial additions to the building for the new function should not harm the exterior, aesthetic and historical value of the building.

'Additions are permissible only if they do not harm the interesting parts of the building, its traditional location, composition, balance and connection with its surroundings.' (Venice Charter / 13.)

4. Reconstruction (Yeniden Yapım)

In order to preserve the authenticity of historical works in architectural preservation, we should definitely keep the concepts of repair and reconstruction separate. In restoration practices, sometimes during the reconstruction intervention, attention should be paid to the understanding of protection and this understanding should not be exceeded. (Eyüpgiller, 2018)

Reconstruction; The correct form in the building is to rebuild the lost buildings by the new construction using original materials and applying and following the details. (Burden) (Ahunbay 2019:163-Ahunbay 2017:99 – Eyüpgiller 2018:41)

Fires, natural disasters, wars, long periods of neglect can cause serious losses in historical buildings. (Ahunbay, 2019) Reconstruction technique is an undesirable application technique in contemporary conservation understanding.

Photograph and surveying technical data are required for the reconstruction application. The use of original parts such as doors, windows, ceilings and moldings found in the lost buildings in the buildings undergoing reconstruction intervention strengthens the bond between the lost buildings.

Rebuilding the same historical building does not have any historical value, it is important in terms of maintaining the tradition in the old building and keeping the construction techniques alive.

5. Anastilosis (Anastylosis)

It ensures the protection of archaeological sites and applications are made in this area. When looking at archaeological sites and examining them, it is the general goal to expect them to fully explain themselves.

The concept of anastylosis; to reassemble the original parts with partially or completely destroyed parts in archaeological sites and to provide restoration. (Dinçer, 2009)

The attachments used for the restoration application should be few and distinguishable. (Venice Charter) Restoration should not be applied in the case where very few pieces of the original buildings remain. Otherwise, if the application is continued and anastylosis application is provided, the restoration application provided will be “reconstruction”.

*“It is the compilation of the original parts of the ancient buildings, the destroyed parts of which are scattered, and bringing them back to their feet.”
(Venice Charter / 5.)*

6. Moving (Taşıma)

Cultural assets that cannot be preserved in situ are removed from their original location and surroundings and transported to a different area. (Eyüpgiller 2018:42-Ahunbay2019:172) While this migration is taking place, it must be done correctly, documentation, good planning and quality workmanship are essential. (Eyüpgiller, 2018)

Transportation operations can be applied in different ways according to the dimensions, construction techniques and materials of historical buildings. The generally used method of application is to give numbers to the parts of the buildings and disassemble them and re-install the parts in the new area. (Eyüpgiller 2018:142) This technique is especially preferred for wooden buildings.

“Transferring the buildings to the new space is also a kind of reconstruction.” (Orbaşlı, 2008)

“A monument is an integral part of the history it witnesses and the environment in which it is found. The relocation of all or part of the monument should not be permitted, except when the preservation of the monument requires it, or where it is of paramount national or international interest.” (Venice Charter / 7.)

7. Maintenance (Bakım)

Maintenance is the main factor that ensures that the buildings to be conservation in a historical buildings is sustainable and long-term. If continuous maintenance is provided to the buildings, this will minimize the wear and tear of the architectural work and slow down the damage to the buildings, quickly intervening

and increasing the impact of the deterioration. (Eyüpgiller, 2018) These are interventions that have been made for the buildings to survive.

Thanks to the concept of maintenance, it is indicated which interventions will be made or cannot be made in the historical buildings.

“In Burra Charter (1999), care is expressed as the constant protective attitude applied to the buildings and texture of a place. Highlight the difference between maintenance and repair, it is noted that the repair involves restoration and re-construction.” (Earl, 2003)

The other discourse of the concept of care is “preventive conservation”. A restoration application doesn’t take place in the preventive protection application either. (Orbaşlı, 2009)

The two most basic features of the concept of care; (Dinçer, 2009)

- Design of the building-no changes in its buildings and material

As an example; roof transfer, paint and whitewash.

8. Simple Care (Rehabilitation)

The concept of care, which is the most basic element of restoration, has an important place in architectural conservation. In fact, the concept of care includes the general techniques of architectural restoration and completely perpetuates the unique identity of the buildings. (Eyüpgiller, 2018)

Many definitions exist about the concept of simple repair. (Eyüpgiller,2009-Madran, Özgönül) There are interventions that aren’t covered by care. These are interventions that willn’t disrupt the originality of the buildings.

These substances; (Madran, 2004)

1. The specific materials used willn’t change.
2. The layout of the buildings and the facade will not change.
3. Any addition to the buildings willn’t be made, willn’t be removed.

The basic element in the content of simple repair is the function materials. The buildings are made of wood, soil, terracotta, etc. it is applied to decaying materials. (Dinçer, 2009)

There are two different application techniques in simple repair: (Dinçer, 2009)

1. Repair and reuse original material
2. Using today's material compatible with the old.
3. Major Repair (Restoration)

Tarihi yapının rölövesine bağlı olarak malzeme ve strüktür üzerinde yapılan esaslı onarım müdahaleleridir. (Dinçer, 2009)

“Reinforcement is a type of repair in which the original construction detail is changed, which, unlike reinforcement, results in a broken building component, element or system being made stronger than the initial design.”(Ceylan, 2013)

The high Council for the conservation of cultural and natural assets has principles that must be followed in decision 660 on the implementation of repair projects. (Özgönül, 2004)

Some principles;

The formal, structural features of the buildings, which constitute the socio-cultural and historical identity, and its original position in the environment will be preserved.

The most important goal should be to protect buildings from destruction.

The most basic features of Major Repair; (Dinçer, 2009)

Conducting historical research for the building and preparing a survey.

Repairing the buildings without demolition, prolonging its life

Different intervention methods for different problems

9. Consolidation (Sağlamlaştırma)

Consolidation practices are the reinforcement of the materials of the original building, its buildings and the ground on which the building is located.

The first step to be applied in historical buildings is consolidation, thus allowing the buildings to survive for a longer time. After the researches and examinations of the building are made, the damages and problems are determined and in this direction, the necessary consolidation is carried out with the most correct intervention.

Consolidation techniques;

- Consolidation of the material used

- Consolidation of the buildings

- Reinforcement of the ground where the buildings is located

a. Consolidation of the Material Used

In the settled life in Anatolia, which continued until 7000 BC, the buildings were built with natural materials such as adobe, wood, brick and stone, depending on

the traditions and possibilities of the region. The materials used wear out and deteriorate with natural effects and over time. (Sedef,2012-Ahunbay,2017)

“The exposed adobe melts away in the face of rain, the brick wears away, cracks and splits; beams and posts made of wood, roofs rot. Stones, which are considered noble and durable, also lose their smooth surfaces, exhibit a bad appearance, full of cavities and cracks.” (Ahunbay, 2017)

There are three main types of traditional materials;

- Protection of the Adobe
- Care and Protection of Wood
- Protection of Stone Items

b. Consolidation of the Buildings

In addition to wearing down the buildings of their time, earthquake, ground, fire and movements in the environment cause damage to the carrier systems. (Ahunbay, 2017) The structural system of the building should be examined and reviewed, damaged points should be determined and appropriate solutions should be applied. In wooden framed buildings, it should be examined whether the connections are solid or not.

Today, with the techniques provided by technology, structural reinforcement processes are easily applied with methods such as anchorage, pile foundations descending to solid ground, foundation expansion, injection.

Techniques used in accordance with the condition of the buildings; (Ahunbay, 2017)

- Section widening/ Jacketing
- Bracing / Bracing (Payandalama)
- Strapping
- Tie and Tension rods

10. Konservasyon

Conservation; objects to their original state, adhering to the technological characteristics of material and protection, the deterioration of objects and determine the reasons that cause these distortions in the most appropriate way to detect and stop, repair, retain the original physical and aesthetic and the Artifact Exhibition or storage is the concept of integrity.

Duties of the conservator E.C.C.O.(European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' organizations). (National Portable C.V.K. v. R.K 1999: 24)

The main goal of conservation is to ensure that cultural assets can remain healthy against deterioration and destruction over time, and the necessary measures taken to protect them.

11. Integration (Reintegration)

Integration; Bringing historical buildings and urban textures, some of which have been damaged, damaged, partially broken, lost or destroyed by fire, earthquake, neglect, war damage, to the integrity of the original design, and ensuring their structural security, traditional or contemporary The process of completing using materials is called. (Ahunbay 2019:129-Ahunbay 2017:96)

In order for the integration to be made, the data for the initial design is required. Integration is only accepted when it is based on documentation or real buildingsd data.

Different applications appear in the integrations made in the past. In the past, applications have been made based on available material resources and quality of workmanship. The differentiation of the newly made annexes in the newly made integration studies can distinguish the affixes and repairs of different periods.

“While the missing parts are being completed, they must be harmoniously reconciled with the whole; but this repair must be done in a way that can be distinguished from the original, so as not to misrepresent the artistic and historical testimony at the same time.” (Venice Charter)

In the ornamental integration, they reflect the artistic understanding and taste of the period in which they were made. It is necessary not to integrate the missing parts in the decorations. This situation needs to be rectified. In the repairs, the details of the decorations should not be entered into, only the integration should be provided in a way to give a general impression.

ICOMOS on the preservation and restoration of murals;

“The aim of the restoration is to increase the legibility of its form and content, while respecting the original design and history of the required mural. Aesthetic integration contributes to reducing the visibility of damage and should be done on non-original material.” (ICOMOS)

It is difficult to find the necessary materials in the procurement of materials for reintegration. Old quarries are explored and reworked to procure the necessary

material. In the integration of wooden buildings, attention is paid to the presence of similar types of trees.

12. Cleaning (Temizleme)

It is the process of cleaning from the functions and additions made later that spoil the original state of the building. It is the removal and cleaning of dust, soot, rust layers, plaster, paint, lichen and similar formations or layers formed on the interior and exterior of the building.

The decisions taken regarding the cleaning and removal of the annexes made in the buildings are subject to the rules of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets. (Sedef, 2012)

“The valid contributions of the different epochs attributed to the monument must be respected; because the aim of restoration is not unity of style. If a monument bears traces of several periods in a row, it may be justified to reveal the lowest situation only if the material destroyed is of minor importance in some particular cases, if the material unearthed is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic value, and if the preservation status is good enough to make such behavior colorful. Judgment regarding the assessment of the importance of the elements involved and deciding what to destroy is not left to the person in charge alone..”
(Venice Charter / 11)

Photo documentation should be made before and during the cleaning application. The concept of cleaning is applied as urban and building scale cleaning. (Ahunbay, 2017)

Cleanliness applied to the urban scale includes public spaces and private properties. First of all, detailed determinations should be made in the areas to be treated, and urban analyzes should be continued at the same time. Temizleme işlemindeki uygulamalar;

- Cleaning of Stone Surfaces
- Cleaning of Iron Items
- Cleaning of Wooden Surfaces

APPENDIX 2.

1. Origins of The Concepts of The Turkish House

Origin of the concept of the Turkish house date back to the nomadic period. The Turks were observed that all the features of nomadism in their order before coming to Anatolia.

The Turks adopted the religion of İslam and after came to Anatolia. Later they started to move to the settlement order.

According to Cansever (1994), the house is an independent of a place. At the same time, it mean that the rooms are known to be derived from Otağ come together. The Otağ and rooms have functionally similar features and multi-purpose use being for designed. (Figure 1) On the other hand, tents are shaped and living as “ form of life”. Life inside the tent, has developed in the direction of with multi-purpose use features. Therefore, even today there are coordinated when the rooms arranged in this way can meet human needs. (Eruzun, 1989)

1. Chimney opening (closed) / Tünlük
2. Main top cover / Turluk
3. Ridge / Tödöge
4. Kapı Keçesi
5. Side cover / İzgeyikiz
6. Chest
7. Iron stake for hanging clothes and weapons
8. Hearth
9. Raised seating platform / Kerevit
10. Rush matting screen
11. Mare's milk containers / Saka
12. Frames for saddles and harness
13. Threshold

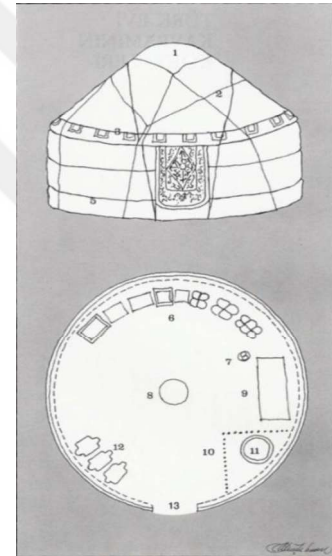


Figure 178. “General view of the interior of a Central Asian dwelling tent ‘ (Küçükerman, 2007)

2. History of Traditional Turkish Houses

Throughout history, people have needed shelters to survive and to be protected from the conditions of nature. (Vitruvius ,1990)

According Vitruvius; The discovery of fire has been an important step for humankind because this situation, people came together for the first time and collective dialogue and their social relations increased.

After this situation, people understand that their naturel abilities were outclass to those of animals and began to shelters for their habitats.

The first ages, shelters were people's only protected areas, and they usually used them only to sleep. As a shelter, they used tree troughs and caves. As people began to discovery nature and farm the land, the desire to live settled life increased. At the same time, people began to build houses for themselves using materials from nature as a result of the advancement of their experience and knowledge of construction.

A section of the nomadic Turkish, settled in the areas where the old settlements were located. People used the soil parts. Because of the proliferation of people within themselves, groupings began and neighborhoods were formed. However, houses were usually be formed around the religions center. (Küçükerman, 1996)

The stone age started production and then started Agriculture. People have learned to build houses out of baked brick adobe.

In Anatolia land, a house architecture developed and changed from the Neolithic period onwards. "Çatalhöyük, a Neolithic city" is on the world Heritage List as the eleventh cultural asset. The Çatalhöyük (M.Ö. 7000) region, where the oldest houses have been discovered in Anatloia, has a very important place in Turkish houses. The Çatalhöyük district is in adjacent order in the form of honeycomb. There isn't concept of streets as the houses are completely closed to the outside and the house walls are adjacent. Small houses with rectangular plan were construction.

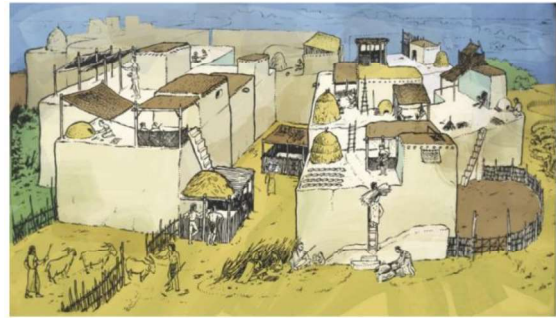
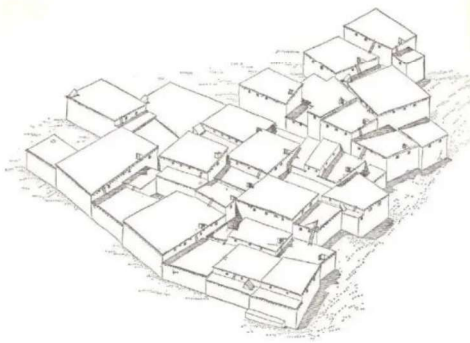


Figure 2. Çatalhöyük settlement plan / Çatalhöyük Rouse
(İllüstrasyon: John Swogger)

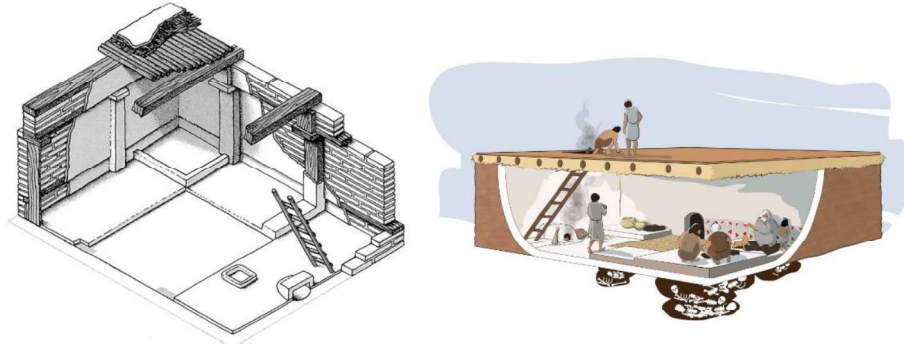


Figure 179. Çatalhöyük Section Material Use / Çatalhöyük Section Rouse
(İllüstrasyon: John Swogger)

The Turkish house first manifested itself in Anatolia and then continued from the Ottoman Empire and took root in various parts of Europe. In these places, 15. and 16. century it has existed at the site of different types present from the century. (Eldem, 1954)

Eldem's compilation of sorting Turkish houses into dates;

- The first period is 16th century and 17th century, it covers centuries, mostly from Western and northwestern Anatolia as an example region.
- Second term 17th century and 18th century covers centuries, the example region is Istanbul and the Marmara region.
- The third and final period is the period when the Europeanized form of urban housing completely erased the traditional form of home.

The Turkish house, has shown great developments in 5 centuries and various types have been formed and developed in different and distant countries in terms of climate, nature and folklore. Even in houses built at a distance from each other and very different conditions, the outlines of the plan are always the same. The main element that is determined in the Turkish house is the plan.

The oldest example of the type of Turkish house is formed by the side by side of two rooms. The concept of room is a continuation of Otağ, which is a nomadic tent both as a word origin and as a quality.

Turkish houses are generally two-fold houses and it is known that the lower floor is constructed as a service area for purposes such as woodshed, haystack, storage oven, and the second floor is used as a living space. (Eldem, 1996) The sofa, which is the living floor of the Turkish house, is defined according to the presence, location and climate of the place. According to the climates, the plan typology of the traditional

Turkish house was evaluated in 4 different main groups. (Eldem 1972, Eldem 1986, Kuban 1982)

The characteristic of the Turkish family life is reflected in the traditional Turkish Houses.

When you look at the family buildings and life of the Turkish house, the people of the family fall into in the house of different importance. The roles of man and woman of the house are particularly important for home life. (Küçükerman, 1996) The man was the most important person in the house because it was the man's world out there. Because of, the most important room and attentive room is the man's. These rooms are given names such as "Selâmlık and headroom". These rooms were formed as a result of the arrangement of a master, guest and servant relations. The headroom has spent changes in time. For example, it was used as a sitting and meeting room. After a while, it became the equivalent of a sofa.

The home was the world of a woman in fact, the concept of a Turkish house is for a woman. In the daily life of the house, the responsibility of the woman is very much. Woman's duties; look at the children, cooking, washing dishes, making bread, washing clothes, sewing, fruit drying in villages and provincial towns, animal care and cutting wood, and all these required extensive spaces. (Phillips, E.D, 1969)

Since the family members who spend the most time in the houses are women, the houses are mostly in the form of women being able to work, listen and build social relationships. (Küçükerman 1996, Kuban 1995)

"The house-made for women is not included in the Islamic literature but its social status is emphasized." (Kuban, 1995)

In the times of traditional Turkish houses, the number of trees in the neighborhoods is almost small or not. Usually, there are trees near the mosque and fountain Squares. But, in the gardens of the house are various plants and trees. The reason is that the woman is home all day. Since there are women in the house and she spends all day in the house, the ground floor walls of the houses definitely separate the inside and outside of the house. In some cases, these walls are like a castle. Because of the rules of society and the understanding of privacy, life is maintained in a closed environment and therefore nature takes place in the House. (Küçükerman, 1996) If there were 'harem' and 'Selâmlık' sections in extensive and large houses, the woman would spend her day in the harem. According to value judgments of the society, the rooms in the harem section aren't very important because of, the rooms interior layout

of the rooms remained in accordance with the principles of changeability. In this section, food was eaten, slept and sat. The interior order is more simple than the Selâmlık section. The forms of flooring and ceilings are often fictionalized to meet actions.

Classification according to Eldem (1984);

- a. Black Sea Beach House / Rize Houses
- b. North Anatolian House
- c. Ankara House
- d. Istanbul and Marmara region House
- e. Aegean and western Anatolia region House
- f. Aegean coast and Islands House
- g. Mediterranean House
- h. House of Rhodes
- i. Alanya House
- j. Central Anatolia Adobe House
- k. Kayseri House
- l. Eastern Anatolia House
- m. South East Anatolia House
- n. Diyarbakır House

APPENDIX 3.

1. Altındağ district contains historical and important areas of Ankara.

These;

- I. Grand National Assembly of Turkey / TBMM
(The War of Independence Museum)
- II. Grand National Assembly of Turkey / TBMM
(Republic Museum)
- Ankara Railway Station
- Mosque

(Taceddin Sultan Mosque, Hacı Bayram-ı Veli Mosque, Sultan Alaeddin Mosque, Arslanhane (Ahi Şerafeddin) Mosque, Mimarzade (Sarıkadı) Mosque, Karacabey Mosque, Zincirli Mosque, Hacı Musa Mosque)

- Taceddin İslamic Monastery
- Madrasa
(Azize Tereza Madrasa)
- Inn
(Kurşunlu Inn, Pirinç Inn)
- Bath
(Tarihi Karacabey Bath, Roma Bath, Şengül Bath)
- Bazaar (Suluhan)
- Bedesten (Mahmut Paşa Bedesten)
- Museum (Mehmet Akif Ersoy Literatüre Museum House, Museum of Turkish Aeronautical Association, Intangible Cultural Heritage Museum, Ulucanlar Prison Museum, Ethnography Museum, Altinköy Open Air Museum, Erimtan Archaeology and Arts Museum, Ankara State Art and sculpture Museum, Old Ankara Houses, Gökyay Association Chess Museum, Çengelhan Rahmi M. Koç Museum, Ziraat Bank Museum, Foundation Works Museum, Telecommunication Museum, Ankara PTT Museum)
 - Altındağ Municipality House of Poets and Writers
 - Presidential Symphony Orchestra Concert Hall
 - Ulus Atatürk Statue / Ulus Victory Monument
 - Temple of Augustus
 - Old Ankara Houses
 - Julien Column
 - Roma Theater
 - Roma Road

2. Development of Ankara and Hamamönü Region in Terms of Planning

Until today, the city of Ankara has developed with important and original plans.

Sof production in Ankara is important for trade and the environmental development of the city. Before the Republic, the places where this commercial environment was located were inns. It is known that the planning of the city developed around inns, commercial places, and bazaars within the city. (Taş, 2006)

Since Ankara is the capital, the zoning plan works carried out until this time; (Arkitera, 2009)

1. 1924-1927 Lörcher Plan
2. 1932-1957 Jansen Plan
3. 1957-1970 Uybadin Plan
4. 1970-2006 Ankara Zoning Plan

Carl C. Lörcher was the first architect to design Ankara's zoning plan. Lörcher has two plans. Old Ankara dated 1924 and New Ankara in 1925 are the plans he designed. (Cengizkan, 2004)

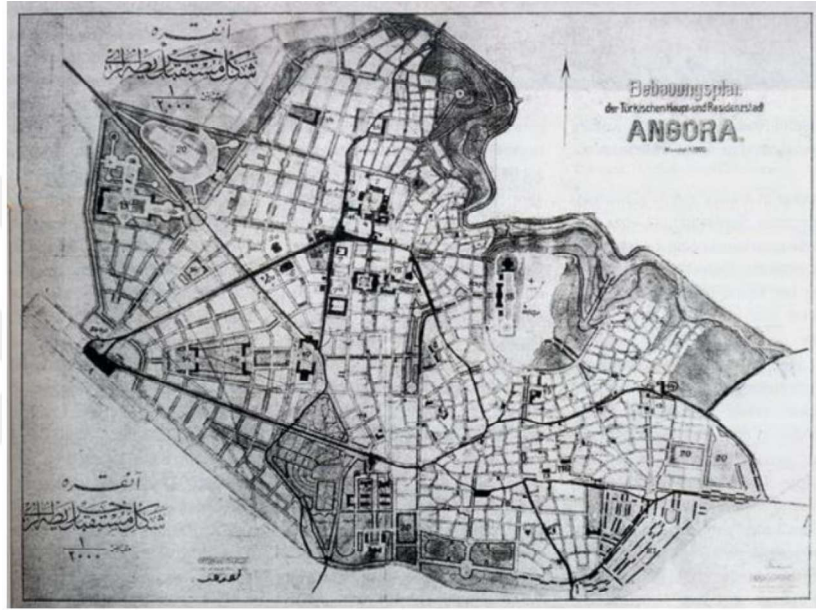


Figure 180. Lörcher Ankara Plan, 1924 (Url 7)

Ankara City Zoning Directorate (AŞİM) was established in 1928 by the law numbered 1351. With the proclamation of the Republic, the city of Ankara became the capital and Ankara became different from other cities. To return Ankara to a civilized capital, work on a zoning plan has been initiated to strengthen its weak infrabuildings. (Öztürk, 2007)

According to Tuğrul Akçura (1971), the lack of urban infrabuildings of the capital;

“The Burnt City of Ankara, dating back to the Ottomans, has suddenly been obliged to a function it never expected. The roads are covered in dust in summer and mud in winter. Part of the city is in “Marsh and malaria”. The official buildings available consist of provincial and school buildings. Members of parliament and the officers are housed in old Ankara houses and inns.”
(Akçura, 1971)

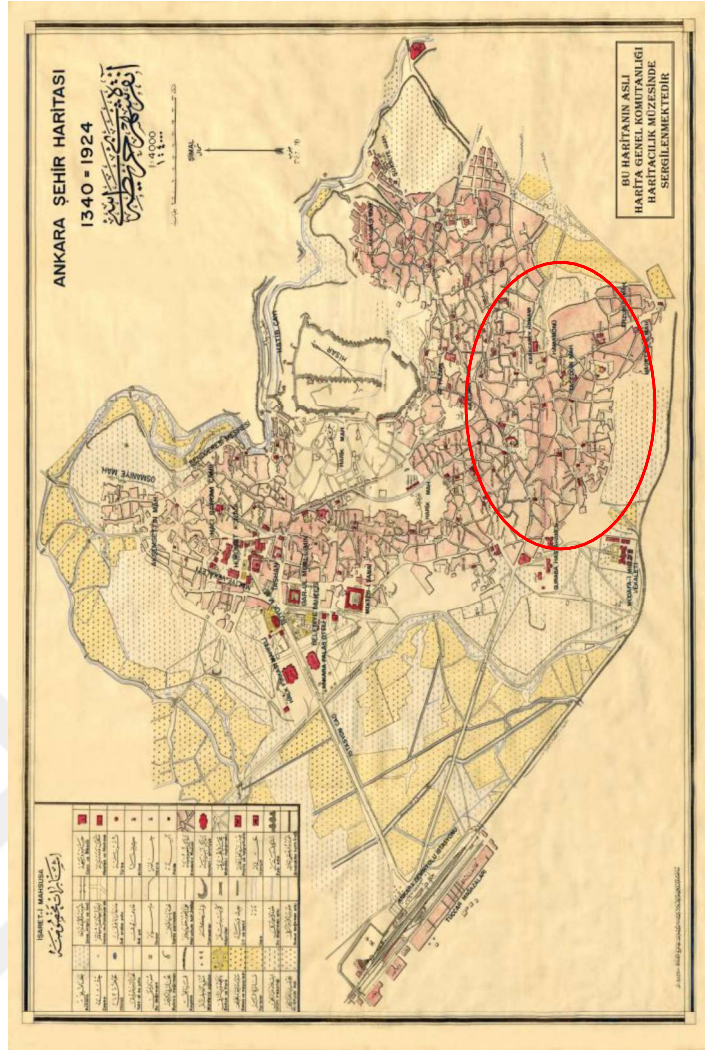


Figure 181. Ankara City Map, 1924 – Hamamönü Region

(Belediyesi, A. (1987). *Ankara Kalesi koruma ve geliştirme imar planı projesi*.
Altındağ Belediyesi)

Some laws started to be implemented 4 months after Ankara became the capital city in 1923. First of all, Ankara Şehremaneti was established with Law No. 417. After that, the Law The Low No. 583 was passed specifically for the capital Ankara. The content of the law includes the decision that "Old Ankara will not be touched too much in 1925, that is, a new city will be built next to the city, not above the old Ankara". In 1927, Heussler prepared two plans for the old and new ones, but at the request of a single plan instead of two plans, a zoning plan competition was initiated between Jausseley, Brix, and Jansen. (Altındağ Municipality, 1987 & Öztürk, 2007)

For Ankara, Law No. 583 actually helped to preserve the traditional fabric of the city, but with practices such as renovation and change of function, it changed the buildings and led to the destruction of the buildings. (Tunçer, 1999)

The first zoning plan of the capital Ankara is the ‘Ankara Nazim Zoning Plan’ Competition made by Ankara Şehremaneti and as a result of this competition, Prof. Herman Jansen won first place in the competition. “Ankara city zoning plan” was formed by Jansen in 1928. (Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Department of Zoning, 1986)

“The Ankara City Zoning Plan” prepared by Jansen was approved on July 23, 1932.

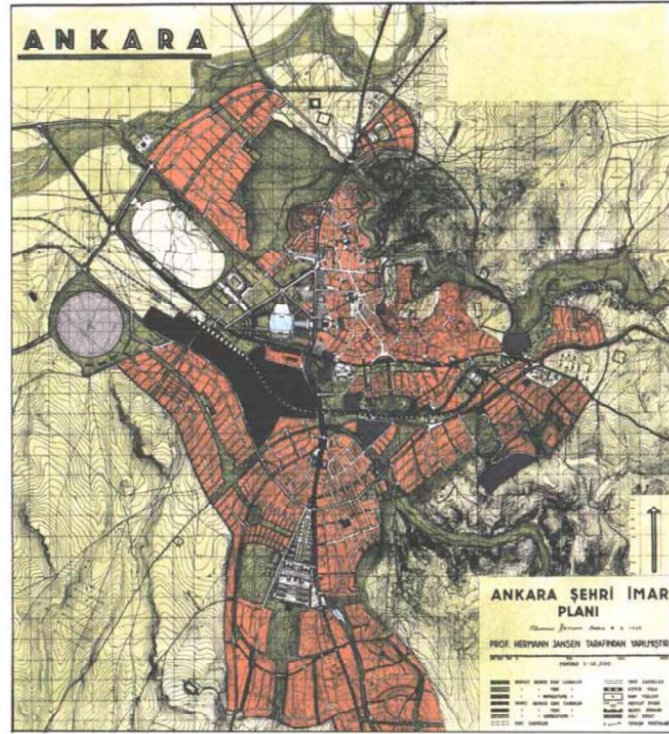


Figure 182. Jansen, Ankara City Zoning Plan, 1932 (Url 7)

Between 1932 and 1937, when the Jansen plan was in effect, some practices were carried out in Ankara within the traditional fabric. (Altındağ Municipality, 1987)

Between 1930 and 1950, the place known as “*new Ankara* ” was established next to Old Ankara, and this led to the desire to renovate the fabric of the region in and around the nation, which is the only center of the city as a whole. (Tunçer,1999)

Due to the large population growth in the city, squatters began in the city, and this situation reached the appearance that the city was developing unplanned in 1950. (Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Department of Zoning, 1986)

As a result of this situation, a competition was held again in 1955, and the Yucal Uybadin plan was approved and put into effect in 1957. According to Uybadin's

plan, Ankara's population was estimated at 750,000 in 2006 and it was planned as the new central red the Kızılay region of Ankara.

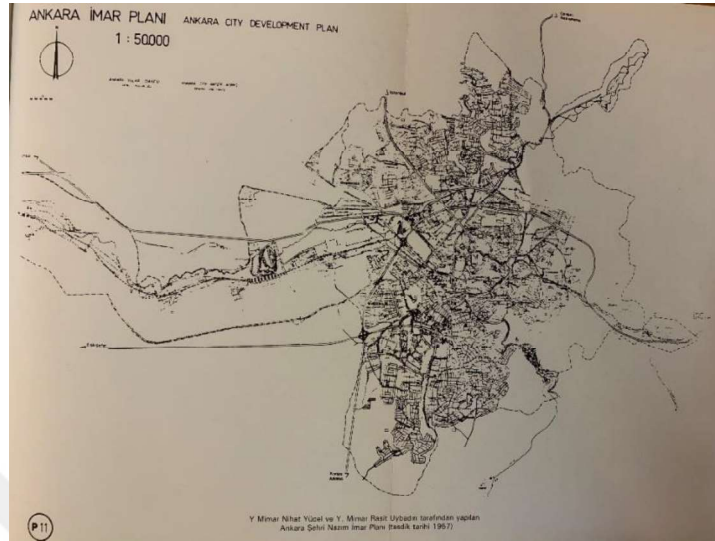


Figure 183. Uybadin, Ankara City Zoning Plan, 1957
(Ankara Castle Conservation Development Zoning Plan Project, 1987)

The Ankara Nazım plan was started to be prepared by the Ankara Nazım Plan office in 1973. New development areas of the city have been determined and public housing areas have been planned and implemented. In this process, no new decisions have been made for the historical urban spirit. Construction of zoning plans for conservation purposes was given to municipalities and in 1986 a competition was organized by Ankara Metropolitan for the conservation plan of the Ulus region. Metu project group won this competition. “A very small part of the plan has been implemented, although the” Ulus historic city center conservation reclamation zoning plan’ is among the most advanced examples. (Arkitera, 2009)

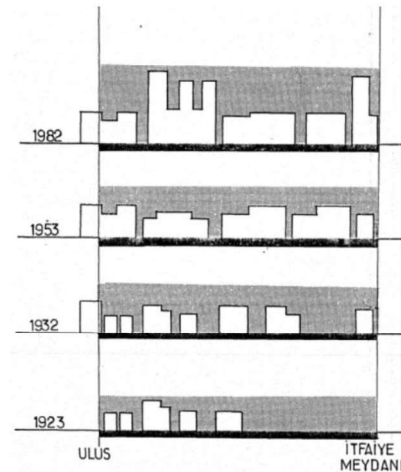


Figure 184. Ulus Çankaya-Silhouette Distribution Of Fire Department Square Axle (Url 8)

The zoning and conservation plan studies for Ankara couldn't protect the Hamamönü region. The Ankara master plan in 1990 and the plan Studies in 2015 didn't make new decisions for the Hamamönü region. In 2023, the Ankara capital Nazım Development Plan prepared by the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality aims to realize rehabilitation projects with the historical, traditional commercial buildings, cultural texture of the Ulus historical city center, including Hamamönü, and to evaluate the tourism potential in the city. (2023 Capital Ankara Master Zoning Plan, 2007)

The Sites and registration decisions are taken by the Ministry of Culture for Ankara have become important for the protection of historical buildings today.

“The Ministry of culture and tourism of the High Council of real estate antiquities and monuments day and 12.04.1980-A2167 boundaries have been defined by the decision of the urban and archaeological sites; a cultural and natural heritage to be protected the same decision as many tescillener sites is protected by the buildings.”. (Arslan, 2009)

In 1980, registered buildings began to be selected, and therefore the buildings in Hamamönü remained to stay empty and began to wear out.

The first obtained plan for the Hamamönü region belongs to the year 1986. In this year, it was the competition of the project “Ulus of the historic city center of rehabilitation, preservation, health, and renovation ”.

The first plan obtained for the Hamamönü region was approved in 1986 by the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Zoning Department in the project ‘rehabilitation, protection, health and renovation of the Ulus historic city center’ thanks to the competition in 1986, but the project wasn't implemented. (Hazır, 2019)



Figure 185. Canceled Ulus historic city center Conservation – Reclamation Zoning Plan (Ankara Castle Conservation Development Zoning Plan Project, 1987)

The Hamamönü region was designated as "No.1 revitalization zone" in the zoning plan for the protection of "Ankara Old City Texture and Conservation and Rehabilitation" approved in 2004. (Gültekin ve Aslan, 2016)

Altındag Municipality has worked on and developed projects, and then started to apply them after the approval of the Conservation Council. In the applications that started in 2006, these projects began to be applied on different streets, of which 61 registered buildings totaled 204 buildings. (Arslan,2009)

3. Historical Buildings in Hamamönü District

Due to, the fact that hamamönü is a cultural heritage area and a historical region, there are registered buildings and unregistered buildings in the region. Registered immovable cultural assets found in the region are examined in two groups as examples of monumental and civil architecture.

- Number of registered monumental buildings in the area; 8
- Examples of registered monumental civil architecture found in the region are;

The immovable buildings registered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Hamamönü region with the decision of the Immovable Culture and Nature High

Council dated 12.04.1980 and numbered 2167 are as follows; (Çay & Aşılıoğlu, 20212)

- Karacabey Mosque
- Karacabey Tomb
- Sarıkadı Mosque
- Hacı Musa Mosque
- Hacı İlyas Mosque
- Hacı Poyraz Mosque
- Hacı Seyit Mosque
- Hacettepe Mosque
- Çelebi Mehmet Mosque
- Galibaba Tomb

By the Ministry of culture and tourism, it was decided to continue the registration of buildings by the decision of the High Council of immovable culture and nature in the Hamamönü region 2458 in 10.07.1986. (Kale, 2011)

3.1 Monumental Buildings

a. Karacabey Bath;

Karacabey bath is located on Talatpaşa Boulevard. It is the mosque from which the Hamamönü region takes its name. Historical Karacabey bath is one of the oldest historical artifacts of Ankara. II. The construction of the mosque was started in 1427 by Celalettin Karacabey Ibn-i Abdullah, Kadı soldier of Murat, and it took 13 years and was completed in 1440. The restoration work of the bath started in 1988 and the work was completed in 2000. The bath, which is still in operation today, is one of the first baths in Ankara. (Acar, 2016)



a.



b.

Figure 186. a. Karacabey Mosque, 1440 / b. Karacabey Mosque, 2006 (Url 9)



Figure 11. Karacabey Mosque, 2020 (Author's Archive)



Figure 187. Karacabey Mosque, 2020 (Author's Archive)

Karacabey bath is on a closed area of approximately 2 thousand square meters. Marbles brought from the cities of Elazig, Sivrihisar, and Afyon were used as materials in the base parts of the bath. Onyx marble was used in some parts of the bath.

3.2 Civil Architectural Buildings

The mansions that existed in the Republic period and used by important people in the period are important buildings for the historical nature of the Hamamönü region.

In civil architecture examples, there are many registered houses, especially in the Hamamönü region / Hacettepe neighborhood. (Ministry of Culture and Tourism Board of Preservation of Cultural Heritage – II.No Board Directorate, 2021)

- Sarı Kadı Street; Parcel /355, Block / 42
- Sarı Kadı Street; Pacesel /355, Block / 36
- Sarı Kadı Street; Pacesel /355, Block / 28-54
- Sarı Kadı Street; Pacesel /357, Block /16
- Sarı Kadı Street; Pacesel /357, Block /12
- İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street; Pacesel /277, Block / 13-14
- İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street; Pacesel /355, Block / 15
- İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street; Pacesel /355, Block / 16
- İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street; Pacesel /355, Block / 24
- İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street; Pacesel /761, Block / 1
- İlhan Cavcav (Dutlu) Street; Pacesel /277, Block / 11
- Fırın Street; Pacesel /761, Block / 16-17
- Hamamönü Street; Pacesel /277, Block /10
- Hamamönü Street; Pacesel /277, Block /9
- Fırın Street; Pacesel /277, Block / 1
- Fırın Street; Pacesel /761, Block / 1
- İnanlı Street; Pacesel /276, Block / 14
- Mehmet Akif Street; Pacesel /276, Block / 6
- Mehmet Akif Street; Pacesel /274, Block / 6

APPENDIX 4.

Survey 1: *HOUSEHOLD SURVEY*

Interior Architecture Problem In Cultural Heritage Transformation / Ankara Hamamönü District;

Çankaya University is a survey prepared within the scope of the thesis work of the Master's program in Interior Architecture. In Ankara, Hamamönü is a region that forms the history and culture of the city identity and is revived by selecting a renewal area. Hamamönü district, which has been protected by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and conservation and has realized a street Health and restoration project, reflects the elements of civil architecture of the 19th century to the present day but contains many cultural values.

Purpose of the survey; In these groups, the priority has been to separate the user profiles and thus give them a special place.

Thank you for your contribution to the Survey Research.

1.) Your Gender?

Woman () Man ()

2.) Your Age?

18-24 () 25-31 () 32-38 () 39-45 () 46 ve Üstü ()

3.) Education Status?

Primary School () High School () University () Master () PhD ()

4.) Where are you from ? Which district is Ankara?

.....

5.) Why do you live in Hamamönü?

.....

6.) How many years have you been living in Hamamönü? Which street?

.....

7.) Is your workplace in this district?

.....

8.) Were you in this area during the Street Rehabilitation project carried out by
altindag Municipality?

.....
9.) What changes did you experience after the street Rehabilitation project?

And what problems have you had, if any?

.....
10.) Has Your Home been repaired or repaired within the scope of the project?

.....
11.) How are they wear as materials of the House?

.....
12.) How do you provide heating at home? Are you having a problem?

.....
13.) What is the type of housing?

Stone Buildings () Wooden Buildings () Masonry Buildings () Brick
Walled ()

**14.) How many floors and how many rooms is your house? Is there a cantilever
(Cumba (Bay Window)) or balcony?**

.....
**15.) Do you have a Courtyard (Hayat) in your house? What function do you
use?**

.....
16.) Which interior design elements are available at home?

Sofa / Iwan() Niche () Ocak () Cabinet / Cupboard () Gsulhane ()
Wooden Ceiling () Ceiling Core ()

**17.) Have you applied a change of function in your residence type after the
restoration? If so why?**

.....
**18.) Have you applied a change of function in your residence type after the
restoration? If so why?**

.....
**19.) Has the visitor capacity increased in your opinion as a result of your
observations? If it has increased, has it been good or bad for you?**

.....
20.) How late can you wander outside in the evening?

21.) Do you know about the historical buildings in this region? Have you traveled and seen before?

.....



Survey 1: VISITOR SURVEY
Interior Architecture Problem In Cultural Heritage Transformation /
Ankara Hamamönü District;

Çankaya University is a survey prepared within the scope of the thesis work of the Master's program in Interior Architecture. In Ankara, Hamamönü is a region that forms the history and culture of the city identity and is revived by selecting a renewal area. Hamamönü district, which has been protected by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and conservation and has realized a street Health and restoration project, reflects the elements of civil architecture of the 19th century to the present day but contains many cultural values.

Purpose of the survey; It is to include the views of the user profile that comes to the region for visiting purposes. In this way, it is to contribute to the potential and cultural value of the region.

Thank you for your contribution to the Survey Research.

1.) Your Gender?

Woman () Man ()

2.) Your Age?

18-24 () 25-31 () 32-38 () 39-45 () 46 ve Üstü ()

3.) Education Status?

Primary School () High School () University () Master () PhD ()

4.) Why Hamamönü in the city of Ankara?

- () University and Hospitals are there
- () Close to Ulus and Hacıbayram
- () Close to Ankara Castle
- () Its Traditional and Cultural Spirit During Ramadan
- () Among the Historical Regions of Ankara
- () Spirit of the Historic District
- () Traditional Ankara Houses Available

5.) Can you provide easy access to Hamamönü? Did you come by public transport or your private vehicle?

-
- 6.) What do you usually come to this area for?
-
- 7.) Why are you now at Hamamönü?
-
- 8.) Who did you come with? How many people do you usually come in?
-
- 9.) How often do you come? How many hours would you stay on average?
-
- 10.) In what season do you come to the most?
-
- 11.) Would you come during Ramadan? If you come, why would you prefer it? What is your preference frequency?
-
- 12.) Do you shop in commercial areas? Do you prefer it just to pass the time?
-
- 13.) What types of spaces do you usually use? (Cafe, restaurant, patisserie, multi-purpose Mansions, Hotel, Museum, art centers or commercial purposes?)
-
- 14.) Can you bring your guests for a walk in the bath? Why do you think of Hamamönü in such a situation?
-
- 15.) How many minutes do you stand in the square on average? Do you use the Square as a meeting point?
-
- 16.) Do you use hamamönü's Park?
-
- 17.) Do you know the historical buildings in this area?
-
- 18.) As for using the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dentistry located in and around Hamamönü, do you travel to Hamamönü and evaluate this situation?
-
- 19.) How often did you go before the street rehabilitation and restoration project? How often do you go now?

.....
20.) Are you happy with the way it was after the restoration, do you think it could have been different? Do you have any suggestions?
.....



SURVEY 3: *Work Place & Commercial Survey*

Interior Architecture Problem In Cultural Heritage Transformation / Ankara Hamamönü District;

Çankaya University is a survey prepared within the scope of the thesis work of the Master's program in Interior Architecture. In Ankara, Hamamönü is a region that forms the history and culture of the city identity and is revived by selecting a renewal area. Hamamönü district, which has been protected by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and conservation and has realized a street Health and restoration project, reflects the elements of civil architecture of the 19th century to the present day but contains many cultural values.

Purposes of the Survey; It is to include the views of the user profile of the region for potential visiting purposes. In this way, it contributes to the potential and cultural value of the region.

Thank you for your contribution to the Survey Research.

1.) Your Gender?

Woman () Man ()

2.) Your Age?

18-24 () 25-31 () 32-38 () 39-45 () 46 ve Üstü ()

3.) Education Status?

Primary School () High School () University () Master () PhD ()

4.) What is the function of your workplace?

.....

5.) Is the workplace yours or a tenant? Has the function of your home changed after the restoration?

.....

6.) How did you determine your workplace function?

() My Old Job

() According to the Preferences and Categories of Visitors to the Region

7.) What is the day the most customers arrive? What time is it in?

.....

8.) Does your workplace provide efficiency for you? Are you satisfied with the number of customers?

.....

9.) What time is your place of work open?

.....

10.) Are you satisfied with the condition of the neighborhood after the restoration?

.....

11.) How is your customer profile?

Incoming Visitor

Student

Doctor

Residents

12.) Are you aware of historical buildings in the area? Go and have you seen him before?

.....

13.) Do you live in this area? If you don't live, how do you provide transportation and why do you run a business in this area?

.....