INTERVENTION PRINCIPLES IN WET SPACES FOR CONTEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL USE, IN ESKİ FoÇA TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

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INTERVENTION PRINCIPLES IN WET SPACES FOR CONTEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL USE, IN ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

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Elif, Erdem
ABSTRACT

INTERVENTION PRINCIPLES IN WET SPACES FOR CONTEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL USE, IN ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

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Traditional dwellings are one of the most important elements of Turkey’s cultural heritage, which constitute a large part of the total quantity of all our traditional buildings. These buildings also have an important economic value due to their forming a huge part of the housing stock of Turkey. However these buildings disappear rapidly, because of many reasons. Besides several external factors, which cause their loss indirectly, such as pressure of the urbanization, the lack or defects of the legal arrangements, shortage in the financial sources... etc, they also have internal problems such as, structural, functional and environmental ones which lead their users to abandon them, similarly resulting in their deterioration and loss in the long term.

Inadequacy of the service units in traditional dwellings are one of the most important problems belonging to the category of functional problems. They will be abandoned or physically altered by unconscious interventions as long as the needs related to the service functions are not met. Because the original service units of the traditional dwellings, especially the ones called ‘wet spaces’ in today’s contemporary houses do not respond to our needs, and are under the requested modern living standards. The change of the traditional way of life parallel to technological developments has resulted in
the change in uses within the house and changes in needs and habits of the people.

Therefore, the major objective of this study was to make the necessary rehabilitations related to the service needs in terms of adapting the traditional dwellings to contemporary residential use. It was assumed that this study would offer guidelines to eliminate similar types of problems related to the service needs of all the traditional dwellings in Foça.

In this direction, the architecture of the traditional Foça dwellings with special interest in their service spaces were researched in the site survey. Besides their original architectural characteristics, their physical alteration status regarding to their needs, their problems and desires of their users were determined both with physical analyses and social questionnaires. All the interventions were assessed by taking into consideration both their conservation and physical needs of their inhabitants.

In the proposal phase of the study, the spatial potentials and carrying capacities of the dwellings were determined while also considering the preservation of their values. The dwellings were grouped after this assessment according to their spatial potentials and problems. The appropriate types of interventions, aimed at meeting the minimum requirements, sometimes realized by rehabilitation of an existent space and in other cases by the addition of a new space were revealed according to the needs and problems of the dwellings. Finally, the principle decisions for the interventions were proposed by considering the necessary balance between usage and preservation in each proposal.

**Keywords:** Service spaces, Wet spaces, Rehabilitation, Preservation, Traditional Dwellings, Eski Foça.
ÖZ

ÇAĞDAŞ KONUT KULLANIMI İÇİN GELENEKSEL ESKİ FOÇA EVLERİNIN ISLAK HACIMLERİNE YÖNELİK MÜDAHALE PRENSİPLERİ

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Geleneksel konutların servis mekanlarının yetersizliği, bu yapıların işlevsel sorunların sınıflarına giren, en önemli sorunlarınındandır. Geleneksel konutların servis birimlerinden, özellikle bugünün çağdaş konutunda ‘islak hacimler’ olarak nitelendirilen mekanlar, bugünün

vi
beklenti ve ihtiyaçlarına cevap verememektedir. Bu sebeple, bu sorunlar bilinçli bir yaklaşımla çözümediği sürece, geleneksel konutlar terk edilmeye ya da bilinçsiz müdahalelere maruz kalmaya mahkumdur. Teknolojik gelişmelere bağlı olarak değişen geleneksel yaşam tarzı, beraberinde, konut içinde mekan kullanımlarının ve içinde yaşayanların alışkanlıklarının da değişmesini getirmiştir.

Bu sebeple, bu çalışmanın temel amacı, geleneksel konutları çağdaş konut kullanımına adapte edebilmek üzere, servis ihtiyacına yönelik sağlıklaştırmaların yapılmasıdır. Yapılan bu çalışmanın, Foça'da yer alan tüm geleneksel konutların, servis ihtiyacı ile ilgili benzer sorunlarının giderilmesine işık tutacağı düşünülmektedir.


Çalışmanın öneri kısmında öncelikle, yapıların mekansal potansiyelleri ve taşıma kapasiteleri, özgün değerlerinin korunması koşulu ile tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan mekansal potansiyellerine ve sorunlarına göre gruplandırılmıştır. Minimum gereklikleri karşılayabilmek üzere, kişi koşulu var olan özgün bir mekanın sağlıklaştırılması, kişi koşulu ise olmayan yeni bir mekanın eklenmesi ile, yapıının ihtiyaçlarını ve problemlerine uygun müdahale şekli belirlenmiştir. Önerilen müdahalelerin tümünde koruma-kullanım dengesini gözetilerek uygulamaya yönelik ilkesel kararlar konmuştur.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLAGIARISM ........................................................................................................... iii
ABSTRACT ............................................................................................................... iv
ÖZ ............................................................................................................................... vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ............................................................................................ viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS ............................................................................................ ix
LIST OF TABLES ..................................................................................................... xiii
LIST OF FIGURES ................................................................................................... xv

CHAPTER

1. INTRODUCTION
   1.1. Definition of the Problem and Aim of the Study .................................. 1
   1.2. Methodology .............................................................................................. 7
       1.2.1. The Limitations ............................................................................... 7
       1.2.2. Sources ........................................................................................... 9
       1.2.3. Context ........................................................................................... 11
   Notes ................................................................................................................. 15

2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ESKİ FOÇA AND ITS TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS
   2.1. General Information on Eski Foça ............................................................. 17
       2.1.1. History of Eski Foça ..................................................................... 17
       2.1.2. Location and Settings of Eski Foça ............................................ 21
       2.1.3. Social and Economic Character .................................................. 22
       2.1.4. Planning and Conservation Activities ........................................ 23
   2.2. General Architectural Characteristics of Traditional Dwellings of Eski Foça .................................................. 28
       2.2.1. Number and Dispersion of Traditional Dwellings in Eski Foça .. 28
       2.2.2. Date of Construction .................................................................. 28
3. STUDY OF THE SURVEYED SERVICE UNITS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

3. 1. Kitchens

3.1.1. General Information about the Survey

3.1.2. Original Kitchens

3.1.2.1. Location and Size-Geometry

3.1.2.2. Architectural Elements

3.1.3. New Kitchens

3.1.3.1. General Numerical Information

3.1.3.2. Methods Used For Making Kitchen Additions

3.1.3.3. The Existence Status of Original Kitchens in the Dwellings Having Additional Kitchens

3.2. Bathrooms

3.2.1. General Numerical Information

3.2.2. Methods Used For Making Bathroom Additions

3.3. Toilets

3.3.1. General Numerical Information

3.3.2. Architectural Characteristics of the Original Toilet Units

3.3.2.1. Location and Size

3.3.2.2. Construction Technique

3.3.2.3. Architectural Elements
3.3.3. General Information about the Additional Toilets...........76
3.3.4. Methods Used For Making Toilet Addition......................77
Notes.........................................................................................81

4. EVALUATION OF THE EXISTING SERVICE UNITS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS
4.1. Evaluation of the Current State of Original Service Spaces without Changes .........................................................82
4.1.1. Kitchens.............................................................................82
4.1.2. Toilets................................................................................84
4.1.3. Bathrooms...........................................................................84
4.2. Evaluation of the Interventions on Service Units.................84
4.2.1. Evaluation of the Interventions at the Kitchens.................84
4.2.1.1. Alterations Realized By Spontaneous Interventions.. 85
4.2.1.2. Evaluation of the Alterations Realized With Restoration Projects.................................................................91
4.2.2. Evaluation of the Interventions Directed toward the Bathroom Needs.................................................................98
4.2.2.1. Alterations Realized by Spontaneous Interventions...98
4.2.2.2. Alterations Realized by Restoration Projects.............102
4.2.3. Evaluation of the Interventions directed towards the Toilet Need.................................................................106
4.2.3.1. Alterations Realized by Spontaneous Interventions..106
4.2.3.2. Alterations Realized by Restoration Projects............108

Notes.........................................................................................110

5. INTERVENTION PRINCIPLES TOWARD SERVICE SPACES
5.1. Potentials of Traditional Dwellings.................................113
5.2. Intervention Principles for Kitchens.................................114
5.2.1. Conservation Principles of the Original Kitchens which will not be used with Kitchen Function Today......................119
5.2.2. Reuse of the Original Kitchens with Kitchen Function and General Principles of Rehabilitation.............................119
5.2.3. Principles in Making Additional Kitchens...........................128
5.2.4. Principles about the Existent Additional Kitchens.............137

5.3. Intervention Principles toward Bathroom Needs.........................139
5.3.1. Principles in Making Bathroom Additions.............................139
5.3.2. Principles for Existent Additional Bathrooms..................148

5.4. Intervention Principles toward Toilet Need.............................148

5.5. Proposed Rehabilitation Projects.............................................149
5.5.1. Aim of the Projects and Methodology of the Selection of the
        Studied Examples......................................................................149
5.5.2. Rehabilitation Proposals and the Reports of the Projects.150

Notes...........................................................................................................172

6. CONCLUSION.............................................................................................173

BIBLIOGRAPHY................................................................................................179

APPENDIX
A. Architectural Characteristics of the Original Service Units in Traditional
   Dwellings of Anatolia ...........................................................................184
B. Wet Space Standards Today In Spatial Meaning and Comfort
   Level......................................................................................................189
C. Boundries of the Sites in Eski Foça..................................................193
D. Surveyed Dwellings in the City Center of Eski Foça and Registered
   Buildings in Eski Foça........................................................................194
E. Inventory Form of the Original Architectural Elements Used in the Site
   Survey.....................................................................................................195
F. Inventory Tables of the Surveyed Dwellings .................................196
G. Inventory Forms of the Surveyed Dwellings.................................203
LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

2.1. Street–building–lot relation typology .................................................. 30
2.2. Courtyard typology showing the current state ...................................... 31
2.3. Storey height according to type of dwellings .......................................... 32
2.4. Plan typology ....................................................................................... 34
2.5. Façade typology .................................................................................. 40
3.1. Existing status of the original cooking space ........................................ 48
3.2. Location of the original kitchens within the dwellings .......................... 51
3.3. Fireplace typology ............................................................................. 53
3.4. Summary table of new kitchens ............................................................. 65
3.5. Existence of original bathing space and additional bathrooms .......... 72
3.6. Summary table of the intervention methods to obtain new bathrooms 74
3.7. Summary table of the original toilet units ............................................. 75
3.8. Place of the original toilet units ............................................................. 76
3.9. Existence of new toilet additions in traditional dwellings .................... 77
3.10. Summary table of intervention methods to have new toilets ............. 79
3.11. Types of mass additions done with spontaneous interventions .......... 80
3.12. Types of mass additions applied in the restoration projects ............... 80
4.1. Summary of the effects of kitchen additions to traditional dwellings both with spontaneous interventions and restoration projects .......... 96
4.2. Summary of the realized interventions on original kitchens both with spontaneous interventions and restoration projects, and the current sanitary level of original kitchens ......................................................... 97
4.3. Summary of the effects of bathroom additions to traditional dwellings both with spontaneous interventions and restoration projects .......... 106
4.4. Summary of the effects of toilet additions to traditional dwellings both with spontaneous interventions and restoration projects .......... 109
5.1. Combination of the architectural elements in the kitchen space according to lot type and kitchen’s place within the dwelling and potential areas within the original kitchen to adapt new uses .................................................. 116
5.2. Architectural floor detail for the spaces with original timber covering... 124
5.3. Architectural detail for isolation of original wall of any wet space which will be covered with new wall covering materials..................................................125
5.4. Situation proposal for addition mass within the lot...............................133
5.5. Location proposal for addition mass in accordance with the plan layout of the main traditional building.................................................................134
5.6. Intervention strategies for existing kitchens in traditional dwellings ....138
5.7. Floor detail for existent spaces with original timber covering which will be converted into wet space and covered with water resistant floor material .141
5.8. Intervention strategies for existent bathrooms and principles of new interventions to meet the bathroom need in traditional dwellings ..........147
5.9. Rehabilitation Proposals -Floor Plans-.................................................153
5.10. Rehabilitation Proposal -Perspective view of the rehabilitated original kitchen- .................................................................................................154
5.11. Rehabilitation Proposals -Ground Floor Plan- ...................................158
5.12. Rehabilitation Proposal -Perspective view of the rehabilitated original kitchen-................................................................................................159
5.13. Rehabilitation Proposal 1’st alternative -Floor Plans- .........................163
5.14. Rehabilitation Proposal 2’nd alternative -Floor Plans- ......................164
5.15 Rehabilitation Proposal -Perspective view of the additional kitchen, located at the hall space (1’st alternative)..................................................165
5.16 Rehabilitation proposal - Perspective view of the additional kitchen mass located at the courtyard (2’nd alternative).............................................166
5.17. Rehabilitation Proposals -Floor Plans-.................................................170
5.18. Rehabilitation proposal - Perspective view of the rehabilitated original kitchen...............................................................................................171
F.1 Inventory Table no:1 (General Information)........................................197
F.2 Inventory Table no:2 (Inventory about the Original Kitchens)..............198
F.3 Inventory Table no:3 (Inventory about the Additional Kitchens)...........199
F.4 Inventory Table no:4 (Inventory about the Original Bathing Spaces and Additional Bathrooms).................................................................200
F.5 Inventory Table no:5 (Inventory about the Original Toilet Units).......201
F.6 Inventory Table no:6 (Inventory about the Additional Toilets)............202
LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

2.1. View of original service units, situated in courtyards
   a: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140
   b: 128 Street, no: 4................................................................. 37

2.2. a: Fireplace and niche located at the courtyard wall in Küçük Deniz
   Sahili Street, no: 74.
   b: Fireplace located at the service unit’s wall in the courtyard in
   Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140................................................... 37

3.1. Fireplace examples without cupboard
   a: 177 street no:2
   b: Poyraz Street no: 39.............................................................. 54

3.2. Fireplace examples without cupboards from Aegean Island’s traditional
   dwellings
   a: the kitchen of a Crete dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture,
   Crete, 1985:54)
   b: the kitchen of a Kythera dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture,
   1984: 28).................................................................................. 54

3.3. Fireplace with a bench inside, 171 Street, no: 20A.......................54

3.4. Fireplace examples with cupboards
   a: 214 street no 6
   b: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no:140............................................. 55

3.5. Fireplace examples with cupboards and drawers
   a: kitchen of a Spetses dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture,
   1986:28)
   b: kitchen of a Kalymnos dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture,
   1984:19)...................................................................................... 55

3.6. Views of Some Original Marble Sinks
   a: 193 Street, no:24
   b: 214 Street, no:6....................................................................... 57

3.7. View of the sink found in Küçük Deniz Sahili street, no: 140...........57
3.8. Dirty water exit hole, water pipes and their traces found at the façade
   a: 193 Street, no:24
   b: 193 Street, no:24
   c: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no:74

3.9. Views of Some Water Storage Units Buried in the Wall
   a: 193 Street, no:24
   b: 218 Street, no:4

3.10. Zinc water tank found in 214 Street no:6

3.11. a: Kitchen of a Kastoria traditional dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, Kastoria, 1980 :46)
       b: Kitchen of a Santorini traditional dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, Santorini, 1987: 37)

3.12. Some timber shelves composed of 3 - 4 rows of timber plaques
       a: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no:140
       b: 193 street no :24
       c: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no:106

3.13. Niche examples from Eski Foça dwellings
       a: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no: 120
       b: 177 Street no:2
       c: 193 Street no:24

3.14. The counter of the dwelling Küçük Deniz Sahili street, no:140

3.15. Places for jars in built-in cupboards, Greek Traditional Architecture, Skyros, 1984: 36

3.16. Examples of timber shelves (sergen) from E. Foça dwellings
       a: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no: 140
       b: 193 Street, no: 24

3.17. Usage of the timber shelves
       a: Picture from Greek Traditional Architecture, Skyros, 1984: 35
       b: Picture from Greek Traditional Architecture, Rhodos, 1985: 32

3.18. a: additional new kitchen of the dwelling 10 street, no:81
       b: rehabilitated original kitchen of the dwelling 10 street, no:81

3.19. a: additional new kitchen of the dwelling 193 street, no:24
       b: original kitchen of the dwelling 193 street, no:24
4.1. Kitchen of the dwelling Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 118……………... 86
4.2. Kitchen of the dwelling Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 116……………… 87
4.3. Kitchen of the dwelling 163 Street, no: 7…………………………………… 87
4.4. Poyraz Street, No: 39, Main entrance façade & Courtyard façade……… 90
4.5. K. Deniz Sahili Street, no: 94……………………………………………… 90
4.6. Courtyard façade of the dwelling, Poyraz Street, no: 39, covered with
addition mass ............................................................................................ 91
4.7. Rehabilitated kitchen of the dwelling, K.Deniz Sahili Street no: 132….. 93
4.8. Addition kitchen of the dwelling, 10 street no: 81, opening to the sea
side. ........................................................................................................... 94
4.9. a: The mass addition of the dwelling 216 Street no: 40
b: The mass addition of the dwelling 222 Street no: 3....................... 95
4.10. View of the addition unit of the dwelling, 125 Street, no: 6, from exterior
and interior ................................................................................................. 96
4.11. Courtyard Façade of the dwelling, K. Deniz Sahili, no: 142 ………..... 99
4.12. Original service units refunctioned as bathrooms
    a: 193 Street, number 24
    b: 163 Street, number 7........................................................................100
4.13. Addition bathrooms found under the stairs
    a, b: 216 street number 38
    c: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, number 116.......................................101
4.14. Addition bathrooms inside the main buildings
    a: 218 Street no:4
    b,c: K. Deniz Sahili Street no:118....................................................102
4.15. Bathroom found in the ground floor under the stairs, in dwelling 216
      Street, no: 40.................................................................................. 103
4.16. Room refunctioned as bathroom, in dwelling 216 Street, no: 40.......104
4.17. Storage room refunctioned as bathroom, in dwelling K. Deniz Sahili
      Street, no: 132. ............................................................................104
4.18. New toilet of the dwelling, Kaleiçi, no: 27………………………………1 08
4.19. Toilet Additions of the dwelling K. Deniz Sahili Street, no: 122
    a: New toilet found at the ground floor under the stairs
    b: New toilet found over the stairwell at the first floor’s hall.........109
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Definition of the Problem and Aim of the Study

The provision of the sustainability of the traditional buildings by making the necessary rehabilitations is very important today, not only because traditional dwellings are a part of our cultural heritage, but also due to their high number, such structures also constitute an economic value. Traditional dwellings, one of the most important elements of Turkey's cultural heritage, constitute a large part of the total quantity of all our traditional buildings. These buildings also constitute an important part of the housing stock of Turkey (Madran, Özgünül, 2005:75). Reuse of traditional buildings, one of the most efficient and easiest conservation methods, will thus also provide an economic gain. The usage of the existing housing stock instead of making new construction will save a huge amount of money which would otherwise be spent on making new residential buildings.

Generally, the cost of rehabilitation of an existing building is only 50-80 % of the cost of new construction since many of the building elements are already constructed and also the infrastructural needs are already available, which results in considerable financial savings. (Highfield, D.1987: 1-8). Rehabilitation also has several other economic advantages (1). The availability of financial aid from several governmental sources in the form of material, money (i.e., in the form of credit or donations or technical aid), for the restoration and rehabilitation works of registered historic buildings, is another economic advantage which makes the rehabilitation of historic buildings more attractive for their owners (Madran, Özgünül, 2005:105-106).
Besides the economic advantages of rehabilitation, making traditional dwellings usable with residential functions will also decrease the pressure of the new construction tendencies on traditional settlements. This fact is especially true in the coastal Aegean region where there is an important demand to obtain a second house having seasonal use. In addition to the preservation of single buildings, using traditional dwellings as summer houses instead of making new constructions will also serve to protect the whole traditional pattern of the settlement. Furthermore, provision of continuity in the use of a traditional dwelling with its original function by only making the necessary interventions will be a more economic solution in terms of rehabilitation costs and will also ensure the conservation of the intangible heritage associated with these buildings.

Besides the necessity of the conservation of traditional dwellings and its advantages, making these buildings usable, functional and preferable for their users of today is another important focal point. Today, many users prefer not to live in these houses, but rather wish to live in modern, new houses which do not cause problems such as those encountered in traditional dwellings. Therefore, in some traditional urban tissues, especially in big cities, the inhabitants of these houses are from the lower socioeconomic level (Asatekin: 1994, 166-167).

Whether the result of age, neglect or decay, generally our traditional housing stocks are in poor condition today. Therefore, in traditional settlement, we see many empty traditional dwellings no longer in use, abandoned by their owners and without any maintenance. When we inquire about the reasons of their abandonment, we come across many different problems which force the users to leave these dwellings. If we categorise these problems, we come across mainly three types; structural, environmental and functional (Okçuoğlu and others, 1996: 3-7; Madran, Özgönül, 2005: 39-47). (2)

Structural problems, mainly related to building material deterioration and deformation of structural elements are the most important common problems seen in almost all traditional buildings which make their usage more difficult, especially economically, due to the huge amount of money
necessary for comprehensive restorations.

Environmental problems include those problems related to the physical and social conditions of the place where the traditional buildings are located. These problems mainly consist of those based on infrastructural services and several other problems related to transportation and parking in the streets. In addition, changes in the social profile and the loss of neighborly relations constitute the social aspect of environmental problems.

Problems categorized under functional problems, mainly include problems related to the existence of the necessary units for domestic use, the physical relations of these units with each other within the building, as well as the spatial properties of the spaces such as their size, material uses, architectural elements, ergonomy in the usage of the element... etc.

One of the most important functional problems of traditional dwellings is the inadequacy of their service unit; their location within the building, their spatial qualities (i.e, architectural elements, material uses…etc) and as well as their absence in the dwellings.

Traditional buildings are designed according to the life style of their time, in the light of the construction knowledge of that time, according to their building technologies, material availability, together with the limitations of the geographical-climatic conditions and in accordance with the socio-cultural determinants within interrelationship between culture and space (3). Naturally, this life style was different from today’s life style, so the necessary spaces of that time, including the service units, the physical relations of these spaces and their qualities were different from today due to their construction using other technologies and within the framework of different cultural inputs.

To understand better their architectural characteristics, spatial properties and comfort levels, we can generally see the usage of authentic toilets, bathing places and cooking places in traditional dwellings which are the equivalent of the wet spaces of today. (More detailed architectural survey of the original service unit examples from several regions of Anatolia may be seen in the Appendix A)

In traditional dwellings in Anatolia, we see that the toilets were found in the courtyard or in the garden, separate from the main building. But
beginning from the late examples of the 19th century, in some regions toilets were also originally found inside the main buildings (Asatekin: 1994: 65-88). Especially after the plan schemes with an inner hall such instances became widespread. In some examples, toilets were placed within one of the ‘eyvan’s, adjacent to the stairs (Kuban, 1995:155). But in the majority of the examples, toilets in the original design were located outside as a unit separate from the main building. These toilets did not have running water; this need was met with clean water carried with ‘ibrik’s.

Similarly, cooking activity in traditional houses, generally took place within the courtyard in a separate unit from the main building due to the risk of fire and different types of activities which took place in the open air (Kuban, 1995: 152-154). However, it was also common to find cooking places situated at the ground floors of traditional dwellings.

The bathing function took place in the ‘gusulhane’ which was a bathing place. In the large scale, rich houses, there were also special ‘hamam’ units (Kuban, 1995:154). Although many of the dwellings in Anatolia include a special bathing place, their common characteristic included their small size and location, found in the built-in cupboards without running water. The flow of the dirty water was also not connected to a sewer system.

In Anatolia, there were also many houses which did not have any specific bathing place; the users met their needs in the public ‘hamam’ buildings. Many of these hamams provided service to men at night time and to women in the day time. Double hamams (çifte hamam) for men and women composed of two masses attached to each other were also common in Anatolia (Önge, 1995:11).

But today, rapidly developing technology and changes in socio-economic structure and culture parallel to this development, as well as the important increase in the population of cities has formed another life style, very different than those of the era when our traditional dwellings were constructed. Contrary to the assumption of the rapidly changing physical environment, technological, economical and cultural changes causing social changes in the cities (Kongar, 1985), changes in life styles also occurred together with changes in the physical environment. Whatever the reason for
change, the change in our life style, in our habits and in our needs is clear; a phenomenon which can be seen simply by comparing the service spaces of old dwellings and today’s wet spaces. Developing technology gives us the opportunity to meet our domestic needs differently from the past, with much greater comfort. Although it is very difficult to make an objective definition of the adequacy of comfort levels which change according to socio-economic and cultural level, today each person or family from each group of society seeks a more comfortable house in relation with his/her/its own comfort standards. Today, among our expectations from a house, the importance given to the comfort level takes first place. And in today’s houses, ‘wet spaces’ are one of the main determinants of the comfort level within the house. After identification of the common architectural characteristics and usage habits of traditional service units and keeping in mind the importance given to comfort levels today, the difference between the service units of traditional dwellings and the wet spaces of today, both in comfort and functional level becomes evident. A general summary of these differences will help us to make a better comparison.

The most remarkable difference between the service spaces of the old dwellings and those of today may be seen in their placement within the house, as well as the difference between their material qualities and types of architectural elements. As may be observed in examples from Anatolia, in the majority of dwellings, the toilet and kitchen spaces were located in the courtyard or in the garden as a separate unit from the main building. But today, this type of situation has become something unacceptable in the light of the aimed comfort level; even the location of the unit within the house and its direction has become an important design input today (see Appendix C). In many dwellings, the bath unit either does not exist or is very small in size, as in the case of ‘gusülhane’s, and therefore inadequate for modern use. The traditional architectural elements, although resembling certain modern elements, do not respond completely to present needs. For instance, cupboards are not sufficient in number when compared with today’s kitchen utensils and instruments. There is also no any built-in furniture in the original cooking spaces such as a counter for preparing meals. Today we do not cook
our meal over a fireplace. We use running water in all wet spaces...etc. Also, surface covering materials in the original service units do not always provide a hygienic environment in wet spaces compared with today’s standards. The comparison of these differences explains better the reason for the abandonment of traditional dwellings and shows clearly the need for rehabilitation in these units. In their current state we see that, such units in traditional dwellings especially those called ‘wet spaces’ today, do not fulfill our demands and today’s users habits for residential usage.

Therefore, solving the functional problems including the rehabilitation of service units, is as important as solving the structural or environmental problems of traditional dwellings in provision of their usage with authentic functions today. The usage of traditional dwellings without making the necessary interventions will result in their use only by families having economic problems who cannot afford to maintain the buildings in which they live. Otherwise, they will be abandoned totally by their owners which will result once again in their continued deterioration in time. For this reason, making the necessary interventions at a functional level is necessary and indespensable both to preserve our cultural property and to offer more sanitary living conditions to their inhabitants. To provide sustainability in conservation, the service unit problems of traditional dwellings, both in terms of spatial characteristics and comfort level, should be solved.

The aim of this study therefore was to find solutions to rehabilitate service units in terms of adapting traditional dwellings to contemporary residential use, while conserving their original characteristics. The traditional pattern of Eski Foça was chosen as a case study to evaluate this problem. Today, the traditional dwellings in Eski Foça are in the process of being abandoned, on the one hand, due to their inability to meet modern living standards, but on the other hand, they are under the pressure for their use as summer houses, a fashion trend relevant to the whole coastal Aegean region since the beginning of the 90's. In addition, there is also another group of dwellings which are used as permenant homes, by the native inhabitants of Foça, majority came from the Limni Island by means of the population exchange. Their abandonment on the other hand, has caused increases in
material and structural deterioration due to lack of maintenance, whereas the use of these dwellings as summer houses in many cases has caused, important physical alterations in the spaces resulting in the loss of their original characteristics, due to the desires of their new users which sometimes exceed their physical capacity. Also some spontaneous, but unconscious interventions carried out by the original inhabitants with the aim of adapting their houses to modern standards, have harmed the original characteristics of the dwellings.

In places such as Eski Foça where there are many archaeological and historic sites in the city center, and therefore new constructions are prohibited, there is a rising demand for residential use of existing traditional dwellings. It was therefore decided that, Eski Foça would be a suitable place to discuss this subject.

The aim of this study was to reveal the problems of traditional dwellings related with their service needs and define suitable intervention methods for the service units without damaging the original architectural characteristics of the dwellings in accordance with the problem type and building category. In this respect, a development of a method for optimisation between the necessary interventions and preservation of the original characteristics was one of the major interests of the thesis. Therefore, a balance between usage and conservation, and between the tendencies for change and need for conservation, were established as far as possible in all stages of the rehabilitation proposals.

It was assumed that this study would offer guidelines to rehabilitate all of the traditional dwellings of Foça which have similar types of problems related to service needs according to their building type.

1.2. Methodology

1.2.1. The Limitations

The first limitation was in the settlement chosen for this thesis, which was the city center of Eski Foça. The reasons for selecting this site for this study were as follows;
• Many traditional dwellings in Eski Foça were already abandoned due to their inability to meet today’s living standards. Thus, their structural and material deteriorations increased, resulting in the loss of these buildings in time.

• Due to presence of registered urban, archaeological and natural sites in the city center and all around Foça, the prohibition of new constructions has caused pressure for the reuse of traditional dwellings as summer houses.

Besides their belonging to cultural heritage of Turkey and the necessity for their conservation and restorations, the above mentioned two reasons also strengthen the need for rehabilitation of the traditional dwellings in Foça. It was seen that there was also an obvious demand in that direction.

The second limitation was in the dwelling type selected as the subject of this research. Traditional dwellings having the characteristics listed below were selected for the survey:

• Built with traditional construction techniques and traditional building materials.
• Designed originally as a residential building
• Still in use with its residential function, or if abandoned, used as residence the last time the building was in use.
• Located in the historic settlement without considering the degree of the site registration.

The third limitation was about the concentration point of the thesis. It aimed solving the problems of the traditional dwellings related with their service units. But the units called as ‘wet spaces’ in today’s houses, was the only subject of this study which are also a part of the service spaces in a traditional dwelling. These spaces include mainly kitchen, bathroom and toilet units. Therefore within the scope of this thesis, ‘service units’ expression is used as the equivalent of the ‘wet spaces’ term of today.
The other service units such as; storage spaces, barn of the domestic animals….etc. were kept out of the study. In the scope of this thesis both the principles directed toward the rehabilitation of the original service units and principles toward meeting the need of a missing service unit were developed.

Within the framework of these limiting criteria, a maximum possible number of available traditional dwellings were surveyed at the site. The traditional dwellings except those abandoned and therefore locked and some dwellings to which entry was not permitted by their owners, were all surveyed as a part of this research. Also the dwellings which were in very poor structural condition were kept out of survey due to the loss in their interior spaces including their service spaces.

1.2.2. Sources

Mainly two types of sources were used in this thesis; the data obtained from the site survey and written sources.

During the site survey, the following information was collected:

- The general architectural characteristics of the dwellings (i.e, plan layout, façade arrangements, original space uses)
- The spatial properties of the service units (i.e, location, size, architectural elements, material uses…etc.)
- The problems related to the service units
- The user requirements for the service units (wet spaces)

To obtain general plan layout of the dwellings, sketches without measure and scale were drawn at the site. In some dwellings, only the original kitchen spaces conserving their original architectural characteristics as a whole were measured. Both the kitchen space itself and its original architectural elements were measured. In all dwellings, besides the sketches of the plan schemes, all of the spaces were photographed, especially those units related with service functions. The photographs of each original architectural element of the service units were also taken separately from the
In the preparation stage of the inventory forms after the site survey, while filling the ‘street-building-lot relation’ and ‘plan scheme’ parts of these forms, 1/1000 scaled digital map obtained from the Eski Foça Municipality was used as a base for these drawings. 1/200 scaled digital plans of the dwellings were formed by adapting the digitilised hand drawings of the plan layouts, to the periphery contours of each building seen at the Foça map at Autocad programme. Therefore, in the inventory sheets, the exterior measures of the plans are the real ones whereas, the drawings of the interior spaces are based on hand drawings without measure.

The written sources used may be classified as follows:

- Administrative sources obtained from governmental bodies such as conservation and development plans, reports with plans, maps, registration sheets, restoration projects of the selected restored traditional dwellings...etc. These sources were obtained mainly from the archives of the preservation councils, Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Municipality of Eski Foça.

- Researches by various experts on Eski Foça, including its history, development, and the socio-economic character of Foça, as well as the architectural features of traditional buildings in Foça. In this context published books and unpublished theses were used.

- Researches carried out by various experts on traditional dwellings in Anatolia to reveal their original architectural characteristics, space uses and also their problems. Especially the traditional dwellings in the coastal regions of the Mediterranean and in the Aegean islands were focused with special concern to the characteristics of their service spaces and problems related with service needs.

- Theoretical information and project applications carried out for preservation, renovation, reuse and rehabilitation of the traditional dwelling stock directed toward the provision of their reuse with residential functions in Turkey and some other countries.

- Several architectural guides and unpublished thesis including
information and proposals about the standards of modern wet spaces and their design principles.

- Catalogues of different firms related to modern architectural wet space elements for product information (i.e., model, dimensions, material qualities...etc.)

1.2.3. Context

The first chapter includes the definition of the problem, aim of the study and methodology of the study. In the problem definition part, the need for preservation and the importance of using traditional buildings with their authentic function together with its advantages were emphasized. In general, every sort of problem preventing the usage of the traditional buildings was given. Functional problems including the service units’ problems were explained in detail. The common architectural characteristics of the traditional service units were also determined. The requirements and needs of today’s users were discussed by making a comparison between the lifestyles of today and historic eras, in order to reveal the necessity of improving living standards in traditional dwellings. Finally, the main objectives of the thesis were explained. The methodology covers the limitations, sources and context of each chapter.

The second chapter of the thesis dealt with the general characteristics of Eski Foça, including two main titles; general information about the city and the general characteristics of traditional dwellings in Eski Foça. The first part covered the brief history of Foça, its location, its social and economic character and the chronological development of planning and conservation activities in Foça. The second part of the chapter covered the information about the architecture of the dwellings and general numerical information about the buildings such as the number of traditional buildings and registered traditional buildings in Foça, building orders, lot use, plan layout, building height, façade characteristics and types and properties of architectural elements, material use, their structural systems and construction techniques.
The third chapter dealt with the study of service units in the traditional dwellings composed of two main parts. In the first part, the inventory of the original kitchens surveyed, original bathing places and original toilet units were given. Their architectural characteristics, including their location within the dwelling, their size, the characteristics of their architectural elements, the authentic usage technology of these elements and types of elements were mentioned. The second part consisted of the survey of the new addition service spaces. The methods followed in making these service additions were also discussed. The location of the additional units, their architectural characteristics and their physical relation with the traditional building were given.

The fourth chapter comprised an evaluation of the research conducted, consisting two main parts: the evaluation of the original service units (i.e., only the ones equivalents to today's wet spaces) and evaluation of the interventions directed toward service needs. The first part aimed to reveal the original service units' adequacy according to modern standards in terms of size, situation within the dwelling and architectural elements contained therein. In addition, their spatial potentials in terms of their adaptability to modern usage were discussed in this evaluation. In the second part, an evaluation of all types of interventions carried out for service needs was made. First of all, the interventions were grouped according to their target subject whether they were directed toward the kitchen, bathroom or toilet need. Secondly, within every group, they were recategorized into two: (1) interventions realized according to restoration projects, and (2) spontaneous interventions realized by the users. In both cases, the positive or negative effects of the interventions, any harm or benefits they may cause or provide in a traditional building from conservation aspect and the interventions' adequacy in terms of provision of the required living conditions were evaluated. The advantages and disadvantages of the applications were also determined.
The fifth chapter covered the principles of interventions to solve the problems related to wet spaces in terms of improving living conditions in traditional dwellings while also conserving their architectural characteristics. First of all, the architectural potentials of each type of traditional dwelling in Foça were summarized. The conditions which necessitate either making a new service unit addition or not were determined first. Then the intervention principles were categorized according to the type of the service unit and type of the solution. Proposals mainly covered the necessary interventions for rehabilitation of existent original service spaces and their reusage with their authentic function and making service unit additions within the dwellings to meet the current requirements.

For the first rehabilitation alternative, principles for the conservation of the authentic architectural features in the original space, such as; its architectural elements, material uses…etc and the principles which must be carefully respected while making new element additions were given. In addition, the opportunities for the reuse of original elements were discussed.

For the second alternative, in the case of the necessity for an addition, different location proposals for new unit were maid according to spatial features of the dwellings and their architectural potentials. In addition, the size and direction of the new unit, the architectural characteristics of the new space or mass, its physical and visual relation with the original mass and several other topics were introduced. The general principles which should be followed were given for each proposal in order to provide ease in the application stage and at the same time the conservation of the original architectural characteristics. In some cases, alternative proposals were introduced for the same type of problem by discussing the advantages and disadvantages of both choices with the aim of providing a comparison between the two solutions. To be able to respond to every type of problem, even to those problems not encountered during the site survey, every possible condition was considered as far as possible and solutions created according to these alternatives. Fifth chapter lastly covers the rehabilitation projects directed toward the service needs of the selected examplar dwellings in Eski Foça and with the reports of these projects.
The sixth chapter included the conclusion; together with a summary of all the proposals and their benefits for traditional dwellings. The possibility of rehabilitating the dwellings in terms of meeting the basic needs of their inhabitants by means of simple interventions which do not harm the architectural features of the dwelling was emphasized. In addition, the high capacity of adaptability of the traditional Foça dwellings to these required interventions, in terms of their spatial potentials was established. The benefits of the intervention proposals given in the thesis, for the rehabilitation of other traditional dwellings in Foça which were not surveyed, were lastly mentioned in this chapter.
NOTES

(1) Another economic advantage of rehabilitation is that, rehabilitation of an old building takes a much shorter time. The physical work required to rehabilitate an existing building will normally take considerably less time than the alternative of demolition, site clearance and making a new construction unless of course extensive structural alterations or repairs are required during rehabilitation. In the case of mentioned buildings not having important structural problems, the needed time for rehabilitation is only the half to three quarters of the time necessary for the demolition and new construction. The availability of the existing infrastructure is another economic advantage. Retaining and reusing not only the existing houses themselves but also the housing infrastructure provide a substantial financial saving by the rehabilitation. (Highfield, D., 1987: 1-8)

(2) Problems of the traditional buildings in building scale were categorized as follows according to Madran and Özgönül;
- Material and construction technique problems
- Human based problems
- Problems based on comfort conditions
- Environmental based problems
- Development problems

(3) There are many researches on the subject of determinant factors of the architecture of Anatolian traditional houses realised in Turkey by many
CHAPTER 2

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ESKİ FOÇA AND ITS TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

2.1. General Information on Eski Foça

2.1.1. History of Eski Foça

Phokaia was a city of Aeolians during 1050 BC (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:21, Akurgal, 1989:33, Pausanias, 1979:205) just on the border between Aeolian and Ionian countries and having traces of both Phokaia was mostly Ionian (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:21, Bean, 1996:119); and one of the twelve Ionian cities in the eighteenth century BC. There are two different ideas for the foundation of Phokaia. Strabon, Herodotus and later Bean share the idea that Athenians from the city of Phocis in central Greece obtained a site for the city by agreement with the people of Cyme at the time.

Joseph Keil claims that the name of the city had been derived from the small island in the harbour, appearing like seals, coming from the Greek word ‘phoce’ (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:21; Bean, 1966:119). The second idea, mentioned by Pausanias was that the people of Teos and Eritrai founded the city and made the city prosper (Akurgal, 1967:19). However, archaeological findings dating to the period prove Ionian presence at the time.

Ionian Period:

Ionian citizens of the city were great mariners and had very durable and quick ships which enabled them to go both to the south of Egypt and to the western Mediterranean Sea. Phokaian people also founded colonies on
the coast of France (Massalia) to carry out commerce with Britain over Galya, and bought some metals in exchange for olive oil and wine to these countries. During the mentioned period, there was competition between the neighboring cities; Phokaia, Symrna (İzmir) and Ephesos (Efes) along the Royal Road. When Symrna was destroyed, trade in the Hermas valley was probably monopolised by Phokaia and after the power of Phokaia was broken by the Persians, Ephesos succeeded in its place (Hamamcioğlu, 1995:23). Today, there are some findings in the city dating to the Ionian period: a part of the city wall which was constructed against the coming danger of the Persians (about 560 BC) and the outdoor temple of the port dating to 580 BC. Another important feature of the Ionian period was the Temple of Athena which was partially destroyed during the Persian invasion.

**Persian Period:**

The Persian invasion took place in 544 BC. Subsequently, the Phoceans took all of their movable property and sailed away to Chios, leaving the Persians an empty city. They first went to Chios but then moved to Corsica and founded a new colony called ‘Alalia’ there. After some time, the Phoceans returned to their home and fought with the Persians and became a member of the Delian League. But due to the loss in population, they became weaker than their neighbors and not much was heard of them during the fourth and third centuries BC. In 334 BC., Phokaia was under the control of Alexander the Great.

**Hellenistic Period:**

In this period, Phokaia was governed by two different families. After the death of Attalos 3 (230 BC), Romans became the master of Asia and captured the Phocaea. In recent excavations, ceramic findings, water pipe lines, the foundation walls of a building and a theater which were thought to date to the early Hellenistic period were found.
Roman Period:
During the Roman period, Phokaia was twice at the war against the Romans. In the second war, their colony Massalia saved the city (Hamamcioğlu, 1995:27, Bean, 1996: 121). During this period, Phocaea lost its importance and their citizens began to leave the city (Hamamcioğlu, 1995:27, Sartiaux, 1952:12). However, Akurgal states that until the end of the sixth century AD, the city was inhabited uninterruptably. There are several remains dating to the Roman period found in excavations; a part of a stone pavement, mosaic pavement, various wall remains and a control pool covered by a stone cap.

Byzantine and Italian City States Period:
During the Byzantine period, Phokaia was a center of the bishopric attached to the metropolis of Symrna. The eleventh century was a time of change in the Byzantine Empire because of their weakness and the Seljuks’ power and dominance in the east of Anatolia (Hamamcioğlu, 1995:29, Heyd, 1975:130). From this time, until the sixteenth century, there were many confused relations and events in the history of Phokaia. Phokaia had been under the direction of Italian city states due to its rich alum quarries (Hamamcioğlu, 1995:29, Heyd, 1975:491). While Geneoa had power and control over Phokaia, Foça was invaded by different states and principalities over time; in 1296 by Venetians and in 1328 by Çaka Bey. Foça was also affected by the invasion of İzmir by Timur in 1402. Finally during the sixteenth century, Byzantine and Italian City States left the region completely. From this period, Sartiaux (1913) mentions the repair of the city walls, the construction of the 500 m long water channels and a tunnel with a dome and arched entrance by the Geneoese, the construction of Byzantine Churches and some fountains in the city.

Ottoman Period:
During the establishment period of the Ottoman Empire, Genoese governors of Foça maintained good relations with the Ottomans and obtained privileges in the commercial activity and alum mines of Foça. In 1455
Ottomans overcame the Genoese fleet and finally took Foça (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:30). After this, Foça was associated with the fleet activities of the Ottomans. During the seventeenth century, Foça was famous for giving mariners to the ships (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:30, Uzunçarşılı, IV -4). According to the contemporary tahrir registers (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:30, Faroqhi, 1984:75), during the second half of the sixteenth century, Foça was included in the category of small towns, having between 400 and 1000 tax paying inhabitants. In the seventeenth century, İzmir was an important commercial center and other small ports in the Aegean region could not compete with İzmir, even after the major earthquake in 1688.

The religious buildings seen today over the whole peninsula are all from the Ottoman period: 1455 Fatih Mosque and its services, 1457 Kapılar Mosque and the small mesjid on 115 sokak. Many repair works were also realized during the Ottoman period. Beşkapılar Castle and Castle on the Kale Mountain were repaired in this period. Faroqhi (1984:272) mentions the repair of the Kale Mountain Castle and the first migrations of Greek people from the islands to the Aegean coast in relation with this event. (Hamamcıoğlu, 1995:31)

Hamamcıoğlu writes: 'When during the early years of the seventeenth century, the castle of Foça needed extensive repair, workers from Midilli (Lesbos) were occasionally employed on the site. Construction workers from this island were also sent to İstanbul and to certain Anatolian towns to work on building projects sponsored by the Ottoman central administration. Thus emigration from the Aegean islands to Anatolia, which frequently occurred in the nineteenth century, may possibly have had antecedents as early as 1600.

In the nineteenth century İzmir was a developed metropolis and after the population exchange, Foça continued its life with its Greek minority becoming an important part of the commercial activity in Foça. During the 19th century, the population of Foça was around 10.000 with 70% Greek and
Twentieth Century

After the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, Foça continued to be a town attached to İzmir. In 1922, the exchange of the inhabitants of the city changed the social structure of Foça. Until 1952, Foça and its surrounding were designated as prohibited military service areas which affected seriously the production and commercial activities of Foça. The economical collapse increased the number of people leaving the town, and buildings began to fall into ruin (Hamamçioğlu, 1995:35). After the military prohibition was over in 1952, the city slowly began to change. In the 1980's, the ‘vacation house’ idea developed and with the growing tourism activity, the population of Foça and urbanisation activities increased rapidly.

In the twentieth century, several excavations were carried out in Foça, first in 1913 by a French archeologist named Felix Sartiaux who studied Foça and enriched its historical background with the findings of his excavations. 1953 was the start date of the second archaeological survey and excavations. Prof. Ekrem Akurgal began excavations and continued until 1974, focusing on the Temple of Athena and sondages on the peninsula-land connection. In 1989, the third part of archaeological excavations began with the support of the local municipality under the responsibility of Ömer Özyiğit. (Hamamçioğlu, 1995:35)

2.1.2. Location and Settings of Eski Foça

Foça is one of the eighteen districts of İzmir, situated around a peninsula along the edge of the Aegean Sea. It is surrounded by Menemen to the east, Çandarlı Bay to the north, the Aegean Sea to the west and the Bay of İzmir to the south. Foça is connected to İzmir by a 74 km. highway. The nearest railroad station is in Menemen 39 km. distant from Foça. The nearest military airport in İzmir, Çiğli, is 43 km distant, whereas the public airport in İzmir is 85 km. from Foça.

Foça peninsula as a whole consists of many different sized bays. Two of these bays are surrounded by a settlement called ‘Küçük Deniz’ and
‘Büyük Deniz’ by local people, forming the traditional city center. There are three islands just parallel to the bays. The rocky hills to the east are named Değirmenli Tepe, Altın mağarası and Çifte Kayalar Tepesi. These hills lying perpendicular to the sea limit the settlement to the east. The coast especially that between Eski Foça and Yeni Foça, is made up of steep precipices and small bays which are registered as natural sites today. The old volcano slopes are covered by red and black pine forest and olive trees. Foça settlement is situated on an earthquake band of the first degree. 329 earthquakes were recorded around İzmir and Foça between 1881 and 1986, between 4.2-7.0 on the Richter scale, however the majority of them were not destructive. In the earthquake of 19 January 1909, (5.8 on the Richter scale), about 1000 buildings were damaged in Gediz Deltası, Güzelhisar, Menemen and Foça (Erdik. M, 1997).

2.1.3. Social and Economic Character

The population of Foça has varied a lot from the first quarter of the twentieth century until today. In addition, the origin of the inhabitants changed after the 1920’s by the mübadele (exchange of Greek and Turkish populations). In 1913, there were 5500 Greeks and other ethnic groups and 1500 Turks making a total of 7000 in Foça. After the population exchange between Turkey and Greece, Foça lost a great number of its population until 1952 due to the military prohibition (Report of Kaba, 1993; Hamamcıoğlu, 1995: 18). After the 1960’s tourism activity gained importance and began to increase the population during the summers. The first vacation club was established in these years at Foça. Today, the local population increases naturally. In addition, retired people from İzmir settling in Foça increase this natural tendency (Aksu, 1985:11-13). Summer residents and the daily touristic population also affect the population of Foça seasonally. (1)

In an historical perspective, Foça has produced and sold agricultural products and construction materials. Also, fishing was an important income source. But after the 1960’s, tourism gained importance and other economic activities decreased in parallel to the developments in that sector. The change in the distribution of the income sources can be observed clearly with
the survey carried out in 1976 which shows 81% of the population as providing services, 11% employed in agriculture and 3% in production (Bilgin, 1986:82). Today, in Foça, tourism and services are the primary means of the economic structure. Even fishing has lost its importance.

2.1.4. Planning and Conservation Activities

The chronological development of the planning and conservation activities and their physical effects seen in Foça may be arranged as follows;

Archaeological Activities:

The first preservation events related with Foça were the archaeological excavations. According to their chronological development, these excavations can be arranged as follows;

- Excavations of Felix Sartiaux, a French Archaeologist. (1913)
- Excavations of Ord.Prof. Dr. Ekrem Akurgal, after the ending of the military prohibition at Foça (1953-1974)
- Excavations of Prof. Dr. Ömer Özyiğit (1989 - today) (2)

Conservation Activities of the Cultural Property of Eski Foça:

- The first conservation effort in Foça began with the registration of the cultural property of Eski Foça at 1977 according to the decision of Gayri Menkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu numbered A-348 and dated 12.2.1977. Within the scope of this study, 204 buildings were registered in Foça, 5 of them being monumental ones and the remaining 199 being under three different categories of traditional buildings (Report of KABA, 1993: 48) (3)
- The master plan preparations for Foça which also dealt with conservation issues began in 1977. This plan’s preperation was coordinated with the participatition of İller Bankası Planlama Dairesi Başkanlığı, Kültür Bakanlığı Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü and İzmir Nazım Plan Bürosu. With this plan the
boundaries of sites were determined for the first time. The plan was approved in 1980. But the preparation of the master plan also activated the demolition of the traditional buildings that were surveyed in the inventory of 1977. Among the 204 registered buildings, %30 were torn down before the approval of the master plan. Also, in the first and second degree urban and archaeological sites where new construction was prohibited, new building constructions continued rapidly until the approval of the plan in 1980. Thus, the urban pattern was damaged seriously during the preparation of the master plan with the demolition of traditional buildings and construction of three storey high new buildings.

- In 1983, in the 1/25000 scaled Nazım İmar Planı, certain changes were done by the Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu opening some natural sites to construction, especially in the natural sites found in the Eski and Yeni Foça coastal region.

- In 1984 the registration degree and quality of archaeological sites were changed and the registration degree of the archaeological sites was decreased to the third degree in order to build new constructions and single building registrations were decreased both in number and value, leaving 146 registered buildings by Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu.

- In 1985, ‘İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu’ was set up and registration decisions were checked again. Thus, an increase in new constructions at the urban and archaeological sites and cancelling of registrations occurred between 1985 -87.

- In 1988, a revision of the master plan of 1980 was approved. New revisions in planning decisions were indispensable due to Foça’s not meeting the increasing demands of secondary houses and accommodation needed for daily tourism activities occurring especially on weekends in Foça. Within the framework of this plan, new residential areas and new tourism areas, including accommodations for tourists and other touristic functions meeting the daily needs were
determined. The urban usage area which was 80 ha. in the 1980 plan was increased to 288 ha. Due to the changing decisions of Koruma Yüksek Kurulu, the limits of new construction heights within the urban sites were changed from the 6.50 m. to 9.50 m., and requirements for new construction rearranged again for Foça. In the sites which were reclassified as third degree archaeological and natural sites, additional residential development areas were formed. The densities in the new development residential areas were rearranged.

- In 1990, Foça was designated as an ‘Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi’. Following this decision, new buildings were rapidly constructed in Foça before the approval of the new decision.

- In 1991, a new revision master plan for Foça which was prepared by T.C. Başbakanlık Özel Çevre Koruma Kurumu Başkanlığı was approved. In the same year, the local municipality Chairman intervened and halted permissions for construction.

- This plan used mainly the basic provisions of the 1988’ revision plan which was still in use with several changes.

- The basic aim of the plan was the orientation of the urban development situated within the Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi with respect to the historical and natural environment and provision of continuity in balance among different urban uses.

- The objectives of the plan were determined under five main titles:
  
  1) The conservation of Foça’s natural structure which defines its natural boundaries and its silhouette.
  
  2) The provision of the continuity of the archeological and historical urban values.
  
  3) Orientation of the new urban development in relation with Foça’s silhouette and topography.
  
  4) Limitation of the second house phenomenon.
  
  5) Provision of a balance between touristic activities and forming a sort of tourism which would be compatible with the local characteristics of Foça.
According to these decisions, densities were rearranged. Areas reserved for public use were increased, whereas those reserved for secondary house development were decreased as far as possible. (Report of Kaba, 1993; Archives of the Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, 2006)

- In 1992, some of the citizens of Foça initiated a suit against the Özel Çevre Koruma İmar Planı and the application of the master plan was halted in the same year.
- In 1992, Foça also began to be surveyed and studied in depth by Kaba Company to provide the necessary foundation in the preparation of a master plan in an historic city center.
- In September 1993, as a result of the analysis and surveys of Kaba, new conservation decisions at the environmental scale were taken with new definitions for urban and archaeological areas. In November 1993, the definitions of sites discussed in the case of Foça, were validated as the principle decisions for Turkey (Law: 338).
- In 1994, the suit against the former master plan was lost so that the application of the plan continued only within the new sites. (Hamamcioglu, MS Thesis, METU, 1995)
- In the historic sites of Foça, the current applications are being carried out according to ‘Geçiş Dönemi Yapılanma Koşulları’ which was prepared by ‘İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu’ in 1993. This document included a report of decisions for historic sites and a 1/5000 scaled map showing the archaeological sites’ boundaries.

According to ‘Geçiş Dönemi Yapılanma Koşulları’, prepared by ‘İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu’ in 1993, four types of sites were determined in Foça; ‘1.derece arkeolojik sit alanı’, ‘kentsel-arkeolojik sit alanları’, ‘3. derece arkeolojik sit alanları’ and ‘1. derece arkeolojik sit +1. derece doğal sit alanları’. Different types of decisions were
developed according to these sites. The decisions taken for urban and archaeological sites which were considered more relevant to the subject of this thesis were as follows:

- Prohibition of new construction in empty lots until the preparation of a new conservation plan.
- Permission to build new constructions at a maximum of two storeys high, harmonious with traditional buildings over the foundations of the traditional buildings.
- At the excavation sites, the revealing of the archaeological values with scientific methods, providing their restoration and exhibition at the completed or uncompleted excavation areas.
- Not demolishing the current buildings at the site unless obligatory conditions exist. Making repairs only with the permission of the Conservation Committee under compulsory conditions.
- For the necessary infrastructure works, making the needed interventions under the guidance of Chairmanship of Foça Excavations, by consulting with museum specialists and only after the permission of the Conservation Committee with minimum use of land without causing any damage to the cultural property.
- Making the necessary repairs of the traditional buildings by the permission of the Conservation Committee.
- In the case of unlicensed construction, urgent solving of the problem with the municipality under the guidance of current laws.
- (Geçiş Dönemi Geçici Yapılaşma Koşulları, 1993, from Archives of the Eski Foça Municipality)

As may be seen clearly from the decisions of ‘Geçiş Dönemi Yapılaşma Koşulları’, these decisions deal generally with the case of traditional buildings in the urban site. No specific decision exists for the use of traditional dwellings or their rehabilitation due to adaptation to modern living conditions. The only restrictive decision was the necessity of special permission for the repair of traditional buildings situated within the
‘urban+archaeological site’ boundary. In addition, single restoration projects special to the case are necessary for the repair or restoration of registered buildings as required not only in Foça, but for all registered buildings in Turkey. No limiting or guiding legal arrangement exists, within the ‘Geçiş Dönemi Yapılaşma Koşulları’ for the service unit problems of traditional dwellings in Foça. This was an important factor for the rest of the thesis, especially for the proposal phase due to the absolute necessity of appropriateness of all the proposals to the legislative decisions.

2.2. General Architectural Characteristics of Traditional Dwellings of Eski Foça

2.2.1 Number and Dispersion of Traditional Dwellings in Eski Foça

In 1997, there were 197 buildings constructed with traditional techniques and more than 650 buildings constructed with new techniques. It can therefore be claimed that the ratio of traditional buildings to the new buildings was about 1/3 in 1997 (Zegerek, 1997: 67).

2.2.2. Date of Construction

The construction dates of the traditional buildings in the study area, were between 1866 -1932, or the second half of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century (Zegerek, 1997: 68). These definite dates could be obtained from the inscription panels of the buildings situated above the main entrance doors.

2.2.3. Building Order

A large majority of the traditional dwellings were attached at two sides except for the ones situated at the corner lots surrounded by streets on two or three sides. Dwellings out of this order such as dwellings situated at the middle of the lot were seen rarely. These examples were found especially at the ‘Büyük Deniz’ region of E.Foça and only in large scale rich dwellings.

2.2.4. Street-Lot and Building-Lot Relation
Two different ‘lot use’ types could be seen in Foça: (1) dwellings entered directly from the street, and (2) dwellings entered from the garden. In the first type, a street-building-courtyard relation following each other respectively could be seen.

In the first type where the buildings entered from the street, it could be seen two subgroups; in the first subgroup, observed in majority of the traditional dwellings in Foça, only the main buildings face the street, the courtyard is situated at the back side of the building. Only in the dwellings situated in the corner lots, courtyard walls face the side streets which are at the perpandicular of the main entrance façade of the building (see table 2.1). In this case there is also entrance to the courtyard from the street. In this group, dwellings were found in the attached order except for the buildings situated in corner lots.

In the second subgroup of the first category, both the main building and courtyard wall face the street which means the courtyard surrounds the building from two sides (see table 2.1). It is possible to see both the examples where the entrance is only from the main building and entrance from the street is provided both from the street and courtyard. This type of lot use seen less compared to the first subgroup mentioned above in Eski Foça.

In the second type, the dwelling was situated at the middle of the lot and the entrance was from the garden (see table 2.1). Although the plan scheme of this type had important resemblances with those of the attached ordered building; these were generally large scale ornamented dwellings. They were also all two storeys high.
Table 2.1 Street- building-lot relation typology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Entered from the Street (street - building - courtyard)</th>
<th>Building Entered from the Garden (street - courtyard - building)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Only the Building Faces the Street</strong></td>
<td><strong>Both the Building and Courtyard Face the Street</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Diagram of Interval Lot Version]</td>
<td>[Diagram of Corner Lot Version 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Diagram of Corner Lot Version 2]</td>
<td>[Diagram of Corner Lot Version 2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the majority of the dwellings, the sizes of the original lots were changed by their divisions, in order to construct new buildings within the newly obtained lots. Among the thirty eight surveyed dwellings, it was determined that, there was only five lots still conserving their original size today. The rest of the surveyed lots were divided into the smaller lots. It is seen that, among the lots conserving their original state, there are lots having more than 50 meters width behind the main building. But today it is common to see the dwellings with a few meters courtyard lengths in Foça. In addition, in some dwellings, the remaining entire open courtyard spaces were closed with additional service masses. Therefore, there are also dwellings without any courtyard space in their current state today (see courtyard typology, table 2.2).
### Courtyard Typology

**According to Situation of the Building Within the Lot**

- Courtyards found at the back side of the main building
- Courtyards found at the lateral and back sides of the main building
- Courtyards surrounding the main building from every sides (gardens)
- Dwellings without courtyard originally or in their current state

**Courtyard is larger at the back side of the main building than it is at the sides of the building**

**Courtyard is larger at the lateral side of the main building than it is at the back side of the building**

**There is a service unit attached to the main building**

**There is a service unit detached from the main building**

**There is no service unit in current state**

**Number of surveyed dwellings belonging to this category**

- 24
- 2
- 3
- 4

**According to Current Size of the Courtyard**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure of c/c (m)</th>
<th>2-2.5</th>
<th>4-4.5</th>
<th>5-8</th>
<th>8-14</th>
<th>16-22</th>
<th>47-55</th>
<th>11-19</th>
<th>5.7</th>
<th>7.9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of surveyed dwellings</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**According to Existence of Service Units at the Courtyard**

- There is a service unit attached to the main building: 5
- There is a service unit detached from the main building: 3
- There is no service unit in current state: 16

**Table 2.2 Courtyard typology showing the current state**
2.2.5. Number of Storey and Height of the Dwellings

Traditional dwellings in the study area were all one storeyed or two storeyed.

- **One Storeyed Buildings**: In the majority of the one storeyed examples, there were basement floors. No entrance existed to the basement from the street. The access to the ground floor was provided by a raised entrance with some stairs at the basement height. The height of the one storeyed buildings with basement changed between 4.50 and 5.50 meters (Zegerek, 1997: 69).

- **Two Storeyed Buildings**: The majority of the traditional dwellings were two storeyed. There were two storeyed buildings either with or without a basement. No access existed to the basement floor from the street. In two storeyed buildings with recessed and raised main entrances, there were direct entrances to the first floor from first floor level and another entrance to the ground floor from ground floor level. In two storeyed buildings which did not have a raised entrance to provide access to the first floor, the only entrance was from the ground floor level. Only in the buildings with a basement, the entrance to the ground floor was provided by a raised entrance with some stairs at basement height. Their height changed between 7.00-8.50 meters (Zegerek, 1997: 69).

**Table 2.3 Storey height according to type of dwellings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWO STOREYED DWELLINGS</th>
<th>ONE STOREYED DWELLINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WITH BASEMENT</td>
<td>WITH BASEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITHOUT BASEMENT</td>
<td>WITHOUT BASEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH GROUND FLOOR STOREY HEIGHT</td>
<td>LOW GROUND FLOOR STOREY HEIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITH BASEMENT</td>
<td>WITH BASEMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.6. Plan Layout and Use of Spaces

2.2.6.1. Plan Layout

Two different plan types were mainly observed in Foça’s traditional dwellings for the floor which was reached from the main entrance of the building. This floor which was used for the typology was the ground floor for the one storeyed buildings, the first floor for the two storeyed buildings having a raised entrance from the street level, and again the ground floor for the two storeyed buildings with or without basement not having a raised entrance. An important criterion which was used in the plan typology was the general type of building which was mainly determined according to the number of storeys of the building. The place of the hall within the plan layout was also one of the determinant factors of the typology. Finally, different alternatives of the same plan type were categorised according to the number of rooms at the floor.

These two main types are as follows:

- Dwellings having a hall at one side (sided hall)
- Dwellings having an inner hall (See table 2.4)

In both types, halls are perpendicular to the street. In the inner hall examples, rooms were found at two sides of the hall, and in side hall examples, the hall was situated at one side of the rooms, perpendicular to the street. (4)
### Table 2.4 Plan typology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ONE STOREYED BUILDING</th>
<th>TWO STOREYED BUILDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basement + Raised Ground Floor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Type 1: Ground + First Floors</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>(With recessed main entrance which is at first floor level)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIDE HALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>SIDE HALL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1S.Ha</td>
<td>15.9Ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INNER HALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>INNER HALL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1S.H</td>
<td>25.11.1H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C* the storey where the main entrance of the dwelling is located was used for this plan typology.

- **HALL**: HALL
- **R**: ROOM
- **K**: KITCHEN
- **S**: ORIGINAL SERVICE UNIT
- **C**: COURTYARD
2.2.6.2. Use of Spaces According to the Types of Dwellings

*Use of the Spaces at the Interior of the Main Buildings:*

In one storeyed dwellings, the kitchen and rooms were located at the ground floor. The kitchen was situated in the room facing the courtyard and rooms with living purposes were found at the street side. The basement which had a low ceiling height was used for storage, generally of dry food.

In two storeyed dwellings, with a raised entrance from the street level and without basement, the ground floor which had a low ceiling height (i.e., higher than the basement floors but lower than the first floor heights) was used for storage. Generally, the kitchen was found at this floor situated facing the courtyard. However, there were also examples found within this category of dwelling that had a kitchen found originally at the first floor. This floor was also used for living purposes. The room facing the street was always used for living purposes although with a low ceiling height. At the first floor, rooms were present, and in some examples the kitchen was situated within this floor.

In two storeyed dwellings without a basement, having the main entrance door from the ground floor level, or without a raised entrance at the ground floor, there were rooms and service spaces. There were both examples with kitchens situated at the ground floor and at the first floor. But examples with kitchens found at the ground floor were the majority among all the surveyed dwellings of this plan category. The first floor was used with living function and as mentioned above, sometimes as a kitchen as well.

In two storeyed dwellings with a basement floor in which the access to the main entrance was provided from a raised entrance from the ground floor level with some stairs at basement height, at the ground floor there were rooms and a kitchen. The kitchen was always found at this floor in the dwellings of this category. Only the rooms were situated at the first floor. The basement was used for storage. It is heard from some local inhabitants that, the basements of the dwellings situated near the sea, were also used to put the small boats. But this appeared unrealistic when the size of window openings and entrance opening of this floor were compared with the size of
the boats. The window openings of the basement facing the street must
have been used only for natural ventilation and lighting. Also there is iron
grid inside the window casing of these small openings.

Use of Open Spaces (Courtyards):

In all of the dwellings situated in attached order, there were
courtyards at the back of the main buildings. In the dwellings situated in
corner lots, courtyards were reached both from the street and from the
ground floor of the main building (see table 2.1). Generally, halls at the
ground floor were situated perpendicular to the street to provide a direct
relation between the street and the courtyard serving as a passage place to
the courtyard from the street.

The walls of the courtyards were constructed in stone masonry
technique with rubble stone and lime mortar. They are not plastered.
Horizontal lintels were used in each 40-50 cm. in height. The height of these
walls was about 1.50-2.00 m. (Zegerek, 1997: 107). Usually courtyards had
both stone paved parts and earth parts where there were plants and several
trees.

At the courtyard, there was always a well or a fountain to provide
water from underground. In some examples, pools were also present. A
closed single service unit near the main building or attached to the main
building was found in the courtyard in many examples without considering
the type of the building. It was usual to see these original service units both in
the one storeyed and two storeyed dwellings. There was a big fireplace in
this place. Some timber cupboards, shelves, a well, a water pump and a
marble sink located at the window opening in this service space were also
seen in some examples. These spaces were probably used for cooking in
good weathers when the living activity took place at the courtyards. In the
courtyards of some dwellings it was also observed fireplaces found in the
courtyard walls or at the exterior wall of the service unit as burried elements
into the walls, in addition to the original service units in the courtyards. There
were also niches at the vicinity of these fireplaces, to put the necessary thing
and equipment for the fire. These niches were similar to those seen in the kitchens in size and in form. Lastly, the w.c was found in the courtyard situated adjacent to the courtyard wall (see table 3.8).

Figure 2.1 View of original service units, situated in courtyards
a: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140, b: 128 Street, no: 4

Figure 2.2 a: Fireplace and niche located at the courtyard wall in Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 74. b: fireplace located at the service unit’s wall in the courtyard in Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140.

2.2.7. Façade Characteristics

Façades may be categorized in three main groups according to their number of storeys as follows:

- One storeyed with basement
- Two storeyed without basement
- Two storeyed with basement

Subgroups of these three groups were formed according to the level of the main entrance door with respect to the street level, such as entrances raised from the street level and entrances found at street level. Façades having raised entrances from the street had recessions and so had a three dimensional appearance, whereas façades with their main entrance at street level had a two dimensional, flat appearance. Alternatives of these façade arrangements were categorized according to the existence of any projection at the studied façade (i.e., a balcony or closed projection) and according to the place of the main entrance at the façade. Subgroups could also be formed according the organisation and the number of windows at the façade which differed according to the place of the hall within the plan layout and the scale of the dwelling. However, this input was not used in this typology due to the confusion that it may create (see table 2.5). (5)

2.2.8. Structural Systems and Construction Techniques

Traditional dwellings were constructed with the stone masonry technique. The walls were built with rough stone or cut stone using lime mortar as the binding material. The wall widths were about 70-80 cm. The corners of the walls were strengthened by using large cut stones forming a clear vertical row. The structural masonry walls continued along two floors. The walls constructed with cut stones were not plastered from the exterior whereas the rough stone walls were plastered. But it can be said that the majority of the dwellings in Foça are without plaster from exterior. The interior faces of the stone walls were always plastered. Interior separation walls were constructed with the timber frame system. Rough stone and sometimes brick and mortar were used as the infill material. In some examples, brick was also seen as the infill material. One may also come across the usage of wood lath as well. These walls were plastered on both two sides, had a width of about 15-20 cm. The floors were constructed with the timber beams both at ground level and at the first floor. The sections of the beams were in circular
or rectangular form. A floor covering was formed by nailing of the timber laths to the timber beams. Only the entrance hall at ground floor level and the floor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACADE TYPOLOGY</th>
<th>1. ONE STOREYED WITH BASEMENT</th>
<th>2. TWO STOREYED</th>
<th>3. TWO STOREYED WITH BASEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 2.5 Façade typology
of the courtyard were not covered with timber but paved with stone. The size of this stone pavement was about 100x100 cm. As for the construction technique of window and door openings, both arches and lintels over the openings may be seen. Arches were made of brick, whereas the profiled or flat lintels were made of cut stone.

2.2.9. Interior Architectural Elements

Interior spaces of the traditional houses were very simple and did not contain many ornamented architectural elements. Ornamented timber ceilings, cupboards and fireplaces were very rare.

Ceiling: Rough cut timber beams were covered with timber planks. Planks were placed side by side, and attached to each other by nailing each one from both sides of its short edge to the other. The junctions of the timber plates were covered with profiled timber fine laths. The width of the timber covering plank was about 25-30 cm. There was not much ornamentation. Zegerek mentions that, there were a few examples of ornamented timber ceilings or ceilings with oil painted still life drawings (Zegerek, 1997: 86).

Fireplace: Fireplaces may be seen in kitchens and service spaces found in the courtyards, generally having pure forms without ornamentation. These fireplaces were made of clearly cut stones and had special profiling details. Some were plastered, whereas in others constructive stones were left exposed without plaster. In a few houses with ornamented details, fireplaces were ornamented as well. They also had iron workmanship. For a more detailed definition of the fireplaces and their types, see chapter 3, part: 3.1.2.2.

Built-in Cupboard: Timber cupboards situated within the rooms were very simple and not common.

Gusulhane: Gusülhanes may be seen only in a few houses, and
were not a common characteristic in the traditional dwellings of Foça. Zegerek mentioned that she saw only one dwelling having original bathing space inside the built-in cupboard (gusülhane); dwelling situated in Kaleiçi District, 121 Street, number 6, within the scope of her site survey in Eski Foça.

**Doors and Windows:** Interior doors were usually one winged and made of timber without any ornamentation. In a few ornamented houses, two winged timber or timber-glass interior doors may be seen providing passage between rooms. Some ornamented one winged timber doors may also be seen but these are very rare. There were usually interior windows within the walls between the rooms and hall at both floors to provide natural light for the hall spaces.

### 2.2.10. Façade Elements

**Entrance Door:** There were different kinds of entrance doors in traditional dwellings of Foça, such as single winged, double winged, simple or ornamented ones. Double winged doors were usually used as the main entrance of the dwelling. One winged main entrance doors were rarely seen, found only in some small scaled dwellings. On the contrary, double winged doors very rare at the ground floor entrances which were not the main entrances of the dwelling. But in some large scaled and special examples, ground floor entrances were also double winged. In many double winged doors, there were windows above the door. These were generally arched windows and occured within the main arched niche of the entrance. Single winged doors were used at the entrance of ground floors which were not used as the living storey of the dwelling, but used mainly for service needs. Otherwise, one winged doors were used as shop entrances which were also found at ground floor level.

Doors were surrounded by lintel and casings or they were placed within the arched niches. In some linteled doors, some arch formed elements may be seen over the door; however, these were not true arches. Generally, linteled doors were those having one wing elements, whereas arched ones
were double winged.

There were both timber and iron examples of the double-winged and single winged doors. But the majority of the original single-winged doors were made of timber. However, iron and timber examples of the double-winged doors may often be seen. One of the panels of the iron doors found at the upper level was generally made of glass and had an iron, ornamented protection in front. Both the single and double winged timber examples were panelled.

**Windows:** Windows may be classified into two main groups: arched windows and rectangular windows. Usually, mouldings over the lintel of the rectangular windows may be found. In some examples, the continuity of the mouldings horizontally along the façade may be seen. In some linteled rectangular windows, false arches over the lintel or moulding may be seen. The height of the windows in living floor (i.e., the first storey in two storeyed dwellings), was higher than those of the basements. The proportion between the two long and short edges of the window was close to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Both timber and metal shutters were widespread. In the two storeyed buildings, there were generally metal shutters at ground floor windows and timber shutters at the first floor. It was also possible to see metal balustrades in some dwellings’ window openings found at ground floor level which also had shutters.

**Projection:** Projections did not constitute a part of the architectural tradition in Eski Foça. However, Zegerek mentioned that there are seven examples with projections in the traditional tissue of Foça. Some were open projections like balconies and the others were closed. The floors of the open or closed projections were made of timber beams, supported by ornamented metal brackets. In addition, the balustrades of the balconies were made of ornamented metal elements.

**Roofs:** Roof types of the traditional dwellings changed according to building-lot relation and the place of the lot. In the buildings situated in attached order,
the roofs were two way pitched roofs; the rain water flowed down towards the street and courtyards. Thus, neighboring buildings were not disturbed by each other. In the corner lots, a more complicated hipped roof solution was used. In the detached order, buildings having hipped roofs were the majority (Zegerek, 1997: 106-107).

**Façade Ornamentations:** Generally, buildings situated in attached order had narrow, moulded eaves. In some examples, especially in the large scaled, ornamented dwellings, there were pilaster capitals made of cut stones, situated at the corners of façades. In some examples, the corner cut stones projected very little from the façade forming a pilaster column. Together with the pilaster capital, this pilaster column constituted an ornamentation of the façade. Although not a common ornamentation tradition, in some dwellings, there were stone mouldings at the façade at the ceiling level of the ground floor. Generally the profiling detail of the moulding, the eave and those of the window and door lintels were the same in a dwelling façade providing visual integrity to the façade.
NOTES

(1) More detailed information about the population of Foça and rising in the population according to years until 1993 and dispersion of the population in the villages of Eski Foça and in its city center can be found in the report of KABA, 1993: 14-17.

(2) More detailed information about the archeological excavations in Foça; chronological flow of the excavations and the findings according to year and place can be seen in Report of KABA, 1993: 51-86.

(3) Existence and conservation Status of the 204 registered traditional buildings in 1993, which are registered in 1977, can be seen in the report of KABA, 1993:49.

(4) A plan typology for traditional dwellings of Foça was formed for the first time by Gülderen Zegerek (Zegerek, 1997: 71-81). In this typology, the dwellings were grouped according to the location of the hall space within the building and the number of storey of these dwellings. The typology study of Zegerek is mainly used as a theoretical base while making the plan typology. However, only the surveyed dwellings at the site were involved in this typology.

(5) A façade typology for traditional dwellings of Foça was formed for the first time by Gülderen Zegerek (Zegerek, 1997: 90-99). In this typology, the dwellings were mainly grouped into two as; plain façades and three dimensional façades. The subgroups of these two categories were formed according to the storey number of the dwellings and the type of the projection or recession seen at the façade.

While preparing the façade typology of the thesis, the façade typology of
Zegerek was seen and evaluated, however, the typology is not based on the same theoretical approach. While making the categorization for façade typology, the storey number of the dwellings was the first criterion taken into consideration. Then the main entrance door’s level at the façade and the existence of any recession at the façade were together the secondary criteria of the typology. Lastly the subgroups among the main categories were formed according to the existence of projections at the façades. In addition the typology only includes the type of dwellings which are surveyed at the site.
CHAPTER 3

STUDY OF THE SURVEYED SERVICE UNITS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

3.1. Kitchens

3.1.1. General Information about the Survey

Among the thirty eight studied traditional dwellings in Foça, four buildings were partially surveyed, no original cooking space or kitchen was seen within the surveyed parts of the buildings.

- Two of these buildings were in use by two different users at the time of the survey and parallel to this use, the buildings were physically divided into two. Because of a permission problem, one part of the building could not be seen during the field survey. These were, Poyraz Caddesi, no: 27 which was divided horizontally and 209 Sokak, no: 23A, which was divided vertically.
- Although two of the buildings were used by a single user, the users did not permit entrance into all parts of the house. These buildings were at 163 Sokak, no: 11 and 125 Sokak, no: 4.

Among the thirty eight studied traditional dwellings in Foça, it was seen after the survey that one building was excluded from the study due to its lack of similar architectural properties with the other studied traditional buildings. This building, situated at Büyük Deniz, 21. Sokak, no: 18, was not
constructed with the same living purposes, but was formed of one space at
the ground floor and one other space at the first floor. The dwelling did not
have any specialised space for cooking or any other function, and just had a
fireplace at the ground floor and a timber stair to reach the first floor. These
types of traditional houses are called as ‘tower houses’ and constitute one
group of traditional building types in Foça, which are especially seen in rural

Between the thirty eight studied traditional dwellings in Foça, in eight
of the buildings, no original cooking place was found. Seven of them were
restored according to restoration projects and it was therefore not possible to
read the original plan scheme any longer. In one building, although not
restored, no trace or original kitchen architectural element was found to
define a space as a cooking space. However, although many changes had
occured in the architectural elements and plan schemes of these buildings,
the kitchen space could still be defined by comparative studies, especially
with unrestored dwellings.

Among the thirty eight studied traditional dwelling in Foça, in twenty
four buildings, original cooking places exist today. Although some changes in
architectural elements have occured, the space could be read as a kitchen.
In nineteen of them, original cooking places were in use with the same
kitchen function today. Almost nine of these spaces showed changes in
architectural elements. The degree of interventions will be given and
explained in the survey forms.
Table 3.1 Existing Status of the Original Cooking Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHENS IN THE 36 SURVEYED TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS</th>
<th>USAGE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHENS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXISTANT</td>
<td>IN USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT EXISTANT</td>
<td>NOT IN USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN DUE TO PARTIAL SURVEY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/36</td>
<td>19/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/36</td>
<td>5/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2. Original Kitchens

3.1.2.1. Location and Size – Geometry

Kitchens were situated inside of the main building in all studied examples. All of them were at the courtyard side of the building, found in one of the rooms adjacent to the courtyard. In the majority of the studied examples, kitchens were found at the ground floors. But it was also possible to see dwellings whose kitchens were at the first floor. During the field survey, three dwellings were observed where the original kitchens were found at the first floor. Their common characteristic was that, whatever storey at which they were found, kitchens always faced toward the exterior. In dwellings found in the inner lots, kitchens were found at the courtyard side of the building and only faced the courtyard. In the corner lots, they generally faced both the street and the courtyard. In some rare examples, due to their situation within the city, they did not originally have courtyards. In this case, the kitchen faced one of the streets which surrounded the building such as in the dwelling, at 10. Street, no: 81 (see table 3.2).

The size of the kitchen space was similar to the size of a room of the traditional dwelling. This size was naturally defined by the structural system of the traditional building, which corresponded to the maximum dimensions allowed by the structural opportunities of the used system. One edge of an
average kitchen varied between two and four meters, rarely bigger or
smaller than these measurements. But generally the kitchen did not exceed
four meters. The size of the kitchen changed in accordance with the scale of
the dwelling itself. In large scaled dwellings, rooms as well as the kitchen
spaces were bigger than the rooms and kitchens of a middle scaled or small
scaled dwelling.

Although all the surveyed kitchens were not measured, some which
keep their original characteristics were measured in the field survey. The
measurements of some restored dwellings were also known due to the
approved restoration projects of these dwellings obtained from the archives
of the Foça Municipality (1).
### KITCHENS CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF THE LOT WHERE THE DWELLING IS FOUND and SITUATION OF THE KITCHEN WITHIN THE BUILDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ONE STOREYED</th>
<th>TWO STOREYED BUILDING</th>
<th>KITCHENS FOUND AT THE GROUND FLOOR</th>
<th>KITCHENS FOUND AT THE FIRST FLOOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 1: Ground floor with low ceiling height + first floor with rised entrance from the street</td>
<td>Type 2: Ground and first floors both with high ceiling heights</td>
<td>Type 3: Two storeyed with basement</td>
<td>Type 1: Ground floor with low ceiling height + first floor with rised entrance from the street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2: Ground and first floors both with high ceiling heights</td>
<td>Type 3: Two storeyed with basement</td>
<td>Type 1: Ground floor with low ceiling height + first floor with rised entrance from the street</td>
<td>Type 2: Ground and first floors both with high ceiling heights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- A: situated in the ground floor
- B: situated in the first floor
- 1: faces only the courtyard
- 2: faces both the courtyard and to the street
- 3: faces only the street
- x: situated at the floor reached from the dwelling's main entrance
- y: not situated at the floor reached from the dwelling's main entrance

**Table 3.2** Location of the original kitchens within the dwellings
According to these measurements it is possible to say that there were kitchens both having approximately a square form and a rectangular form. The square kitchens have dimensions of approximately 3 x 3 m. or 4 x 4 m. The dimensions of the rectangular kitchens varied according to the dwellings. There was not a clear range. However, it can be said that the short edge measurement of the rectangular kitchen changed between 2.60-2.75 m and long edges 4.00 and 4.80 m. in the surveyed dwellings. But it will be probably possible to come across other rectangular kitchens with different dimensions in the other not surveyed dwellings.

3.1.2.2. Architectural Elements

Floor Covering: The floor coverings are timber.

Ceiling Covering: Ceilings were covered with timber planks with the same technique mentioned above, in 2.2.9 part.

Wall Finishing: The walls were plastered with a kind of lime based plaster.

Door: The kitchen doors were one winged in all the studied examples and they were made of timber. The doors were generally ‘panelled’.

Windows: In the intermediary lots where the buildings were situated in attached order within the lot, kitchens only had window openings facing the courtyard. But in the buildings situated in a corner lot, kitchens could have window openings both facing the courtyard and the street and only facing the street or the courtyard. The windows were winged or sash windows. Their frames were made of timber. The number of partitions varied according to the specific example. There were windows with 6 or 8 partitions, and all with metal or timber shutters. In some windows at the ground floor, metal balustrades were found between the shutters and window wings.

Fireplace: These were the elements used for cooking function,
found in every studied cooking place without exception. These fireplaces were the primary and characteristic elements of the kitchen spaces, and were made of clearly cut stones and almost all of them were plastered. The fireplaces were recessed elements found in one of the kitchen’s stone masonry wall. Generally, they formed a small projection from the wall surface as well. This projection changed between 0-10 cm.

Two types of fireplaces were mainly observed in the kitchens of Foça dwellings: fireplaces starting approximately from the ground level and not having a bench inside the fireplace niche and fireplaces having a bench inside the fireplace niche, between the cut stone frames of the fireplace, at approximately 60 cm. height.

For the second group of fireplaces, two subgroups were determined, fireplaces where the empty space available under bench was left open and and fireplaces where this space was used as a cupboard. In the second subgroup, there was a plastered masonry column under the bench which divided the space into two. These spaces were closed with two timber or metal doors forming two cupboards.

**Table 3.3 Fireplace typology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIREPLACE TYPOLOGY</th>
<th>WITHOUT BENCH</th>
<th>WITH A BENCH WHICH RISES THE PLACE WHERE THE FIRE IS LIT FROM THE FLOOR LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WITHOUT CUPBOARDS</td>
<td>WITHOUT DRAWERS</td>
<td>WITH CUPBOARDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WITHOUT DRAWERS</td>
<td>WITH DRAWERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the fireplaces belonging to the first category, in other words fireplaces without cupboards, the fire was lit at the bottom of the fireplace, and pots were placed over the fire, on metal trivets.
Figure 3.1 Fireplace examples without cupboard, a: 177 street no:2, b: Poyraz Street no: 39

Figure 3.2 Fireplace examples without cupboards from Aegean Islands’ traditional dwellings. a: the kitchen of a Crete dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, Crete, 1985:54), b: the kitchen of a Kythera dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, 1984: 28)

In the fireplaces with a bench, the fire was lit over the bench, and pots and saucepans were placed over the fire with the help of metal trivet elements.

Figure 3.3 Fireplace with a bench inside, 171 Street, no: 20A
Unlike the other examples of this group, in a fireplace belonging to the category of fireplaces with cupboard, which was seen in Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no:140, the fire in ember form was put inside the metal drawers which were found over the cupboards in a row along the length of the fireplace. The pots were placed over the bench found on the drawers. Unlike the other examples belonging to the same group, in this example, additional movable metal elements to place pots over the fire are not necessary for cooking meals. This was a unique fireplace example observed only in one dwelling in the site survey (figure 3.4. b).

Figure 3.4 Fireplace examples with cupboards
a: 214 street no 6, b: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no:140

Figure 3.5 Fireplace examples with cupboards and drawers
a: kitchen of a Spetses dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, 1986:28)
b: kitchen of a Kalymnos dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, 1984:19)
Fireplaces made of cut stones were generally plastered and without much ornamentation, and had only special profiling details. In the first group without cupboards, fireplaces had a single finishing profile over the arch providing a passage from the fireplace to the wall which could also serve for the placement of some small ornamented objects or kitchen utensils. In the second group, fireplaces with cupboard, there were two profiles, one over the arch and another in front of the bench. In the interior surfaces of some studied fireplace examples, some colored, especially blue colored paintings over the ceramic coverings were observed.

The measurements of the fireplaces changed according to the type and scale of the dwelling itself. In large scaled dwellings, the fireplaces were larger as well. Secondly, the size of the fireplace depended on its type. For the first group of fireplaces which did not have cupboards at the bottom, so generally smaller in size compared with the second group with cupboards, the width was not smaller than 120 cm, and not bigger than 150-160 cm. The height of the fireplace was approximately 130 cm. in a fireplace having 120 cm width. In a fireplace with a width 150 cm., the height was equal to 180 cm.

In the fireplaces belonging to the second group which were a bit larger in size, in a fireplace with 172 cm width, the height was equal to 188 cm. (Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, number 140). In another example, 214 street, number 6, the size was equal to 155 cm in width and 186 cm in height. In this group of fireplaces, there were no small ones as in the first group, having 110-120 cm width.

Generally the width of the cut stone casings found at two sides of the fireplace, were equal to 19-20 cm for both two types of fireplaces. The depth of the fireplaces inside the wall was approximately 45-50 cm. This dimension depended on the width of the stone masonry wall as well. The top of fireplace was closed with a segmental arch.

Sink and Water Pipes: In almost all examples, sinks made of marble were found in the window openings. These windows may be the ones
facing the courtyard or the street according to the situation of the kitchen within the building. Also, the lot type where the dwelling was situated was another agent of this placement. Therefore, the lengths of the sinks were equal to the width of the window and the width of the sinks was proportional to the wall thickness. The sink was smaller than the wall width and equal to the width of the window casing, and was generally found at approximately 80 cm height from the ground level. The dimensions of the sinks were measured in three dwellings: in 214 street, number 6, the sink was equal to 110x45 cm. In 193 street number 24, the sink was 106x40 cm.

In one other example, another original place was seen for the sink other than the window opening. In the dwelling found in Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no 140, the marble sink was placed originally on the timber counter as in contemporary kitchen designs. The size of the sink was equal to 106x45 cm.

![Figure 3.6 Views of Some Original Marble Sinks](image)

**Figure 3.6** Views of Some Original Marble Sinks  
a: 193 Street, no:24  b: 214 Street, no:6

![Figure 3.7 View of the sink found in Küçük Deniz Sahili street, no: 140](image)

**Figure 3.7** View of the sink found in Küçük Deniz Sahili street, no: 140
In the sinks which were placed inside the window openings, the used water in the sink was thrown outside (to the courtyard or the street) by passing through a hole found at the underside of the bottom stone lintel of the window. The water reached the ground by passing through an earth based water pipe. The water pipe was constructed by using standard pipe units one inside the other.

![Figure 3.8](image1.png)  ![Figure 3.8](image2.png)  ![Figure 3.8](image3.png)

**Figure 3.8** Dirty water exit hole, water pipes and their traces found at the façade
a: 193 Street, no:24  b: 193 Street, no:24  c: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street no:74

**Water Storage Units:** In the dwelling found in 193 Street, number 24, a projecting part of the wall was observed found at right side of the window opening where the sink was placed. The size of the projecting plastered part of the wall was approximately 30 cm. in height and 45 cm in length, and projected approximately 5-10 cm from the normal plastered wall surface. The projection started from a 38 cm height from the sink level. Over the projected part, there was a fountain at 10 cm height from the bottom level of the projection. Over the sink, not inside the window opening, but at the surface of the wall looking to the inside of the room, there was a recessed part at the wall surface which started at 145 cm height. The form of the recession was an ellipse with a hole at the bottom of the recession. The dimension was approximately 20 cm in height and 13 cm in length. It was thought that this
projection was a part of a water storage element which was buried in the wall. The clean water was put within the storage unit by means of the hole found over the storage tank level in the wall and the flow of the clean water was controlled by means of the fountain which was placed approximately at the bottom level of the storage tank (figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9 Views of Some Water Storage Units Burried in the Wall
a: 193 Street no:24, b: 218 Street no:4

During the site survey, in some dwellings, projecting parts over the sinks were observed as well. However, no other fountain or hole was observed over these projections except for the dwelling mentioned above. These projections must have been water storage units which were closed due to lack of use.

In addition, during the site survey, the local inhabitants of Foça informed the author orally that, there were water storage tanks made of zinc which were mounted at the wall of the window opening where the sink was placed in the kitchen. After having this information, in the basement of the dwelling, 214 Street no: 6, a metal water storage tank was observed with a fountain at its bottom level (figure 3.10) which was not in use anylonger after the provision of running water in the dwelling. The usage of similar types of water tanks over the sinks were also seen in the traditional dwellings of Aegean Islands (figure 3.11).

This system of storing the clean water for the needs of the kitchen which was probably used in every kitchen was highly useful and
advantageous for the era when there was no running water in the dwellings. Today, these storage areas provide physical evidence of the technology and lifestyle of their time.

Figure 3.10  zinc water tank found in 214 Street no: 6

Figure 3.11  a: Kitchen of a Kastoria traditional dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, Kastoria, 1980:46)
   b: Kitchen of a Santorini traditional dwelling (Greek Traditional Architecture, Santorini, 1987: 37)

Shelf: These were elements found in almost every dwelling’s kitchen in Foça used to place the clean dishes. This type of shelf was composed of three or four timber plaques placed one over the other with approximately 20-25 cm distance between them. There was a timber lath in front of every division used as a shelf to obstruct from falling down dishes from the shelf. The depth of the shelf was about 14-15 cm, the height changing according to the number of horizontal shelf situated one over the other.
Niches: In some kitchens, there were niches with timber doors obtained by making recessions within the stone masonry wall. The depth of the niche depended on the thickness of the stone wall. Their height from ground level changed between 60-90 cm. Their height was about 70-80 cm and their width about 40-50 cm. There was generally one horizontal timber shelf inside the niche providing two partitions within the niche. They also usually had timber cupboard doors.

Counter: Among the thirty seven studied examples, one traditional dwelling had a timber counter in the kitchen space. Under the counter, there were drawers, cupboards and large holes. The skeleton and the cupboards as well as the counter were made of timber. Drawers were thought to exist just under the counter, due to existing rectangular holes within the cupboard. The
drawers did not survive. Under the drawers, there were specially formed holes. These holes began from the drawers’ bottom level and extended nearly to the floor. When its three edges (top and two vertical sides) were linear forming a rectangle, its bottom edge is elyptic. These holes are thought to be used for placing the clay jars in lying position inside the holes. The jars probably contained liquids such as olive oil, water… etc. This built-in counter element and built-in places for placing the jars were unique examples seen only in one dwelling among all the surveyed dwellings in Foça (see figure 3.14). Similar places made of timber for putting the jars in kitchens, were also seen in the traditional dwellings of Skyros Island (Greek Traditional Architecture, Skyros, 1984: 36). In the area, where the marble sink was found within the counter, the drawers and holes did not exist under the counter due to the size of the marble sink which occupied the space of the drawers. There were timber cupboard doors instead.

Figure 3.14 The counter of the dwelling Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140

Figure 3.15 Places for jars in built- in cupboards, Greek Traditional Architecture, Skyros, 1984: 36
After a comparison of the material, workmanship and profile types of the counter with those of the other kitchen elements, it was determined that the counter and other elements were contemporary. In spite of the uniqueness of this element among all the studied buildings, it may be observed that this counter was not an addition. In spite of the unknown construction date of the building, the marble sink situated within the counter rather than within the window opening as in other examples, indicated its construction date, corresponding to a period when the running water was in use inside the residential buildings. Another possibility was that this traditional dwelling (Küçükdeniz Sahili Street, number: 140) was a special example which cannot be compared with the others. The architectural properties of the building as well as verbal information confirm this argument.

**Linear Shelf (Sergen):** In some kitchens, linear shelves were found composed of one timber plaque continuing along the entire wall of the kitchen. In one dwelling, Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140, the height of the linear shelf was measured 190 cm from the ground level of the kitchen. Their width was approximately between 15-20 cm. They were supported by timber butresses. Ornamented, profiled butresses as well as the simple triangular ones were observed (see figure 3.16).

These elements were mainly used for placing the plates. Ceramic, porcelain or copper kitchen utensils, which were used daily, were placed in vertical direction on these shelves. Besides their functional role of carrying the kitchen utensils in daily use, these timber shelves also formed an exhibition place for the ornamented plates (see figure 3.17).
3.1.3. New Kitchens

3.1.3.1. General Numerical Information

Among the thirty six studied examples, in seventeen dwellings there were new kitchen additions.

Among all the studied buildings, those having a new kitchen space, may be categorized into two main groups: buildings where the new kitchen space was obtained by making a functional change in an original space, observed in three examples, and buildings where the new kitchen was obtained by making an addition seen in fourteen examples.
### Table 3.4 Summary Table of New Kitchens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of Addition Kitchens</th>
<th>19/36</th>
<th>17/36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is Kitchen Addition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is No New Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
<td>(original kitchen still in use)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.1.3.2. Methods Used For Making Kitchen Additions

**New Kitchens Obtained by Making Functional Changes in the Original Spaces**

In this group, the kitchen function was loaded to an existing space of the main building without making any spatial change in the original space. Only the necessary architectural elements for kitchen were added in the new kitchen space.

In one dwelling belonging to this group (10. Street no: 81), the hall at the ground floor was refunctioned as a kitchen together by keeping its entrance hall function. The hall was used as a kitchen as well as for circulation without making any division in the space. The kitchen’s counter...
and cupboards leaned against the long walls of the hall at both sides of the hall space. In this building, the original kitchen space situated at the first floor, facing the street, still conserved its kitchen function with its few original elements and newly added kitchen elements, even though now not in use.

![Figure 3.18](image)

**Figure 3.18**  
a: additional new kitchen of the dwelling 10 street, no: 81  
b: rehabilitated original kitchen of the dwelling 10 street, no:81

In another surveyed example, (193 Street, no: 24), a room of the ground floor adjacent to the courtyard was used as kitchen. A counter and cupboards which lean against the exterior wall of the building looking to the courtyard were added in the new kitchen space. The original kitchen space was also existent in this example which was found at the first floor, the room facing to the courtyard. Original kitchen characteristics were conserved despite the original kitchen's current use as a room.

![Figure 3.19](image)

**Figure 3.19**  
a: additional new kitchen of the dwelling 193 street, no: 24  
b: original kitchen of the dwelling 193 street, no:24
Architectural elements of the original kitchen, such as the fireplace, marble sink found in the window opening, shelves, niche ... etc. were still present.

In 216 Street, no: 10, the open hall situated at first floor facing the courtyard, was converted into a new kitchen. Three sides of this semi-open space were closed with timber framed glass walls and necessary modern kitchen equipments were added in this space. The floor coverings and finishings of the walls were changed as well. In this example, the original kitchen did not exist, and there was no remaining trace of the original place of the kitchen space. At the ground floor of this building, there was another new kitchen. There was no typical original kitchen element in this space. All the elements were new ones. Therefore, it could not be understood whether the new kitchen at the ground floor was situated in the original kitchen place. This kitchen may have been obtained by making functional change in an existing space with another function or certain alterations may have been occurred in this original kitchen space.

Although the number of examples in this category was not adequate to reach better a conclusion, it is possible to claim from these examples that the reason for such an intervention may be new functional needs. The reason for making a new kitchen addition at the ground floor, despite the presence of a kitchen having adequate space at the first floor, must be the new kitchen’s better response to modern living habits in accordance with its situation within the building. Its closeness to living areas as well as its easy accessibility from the street appeared advantageous causing the users’ preference of the new kitchen space.

In the last example, 216 Street no: 10, in the restoration project, following the desires of the user, both two floors were designed in a way that to responded to all the needs of a house. Therefore there were bathrooms, kitchens, rooms and living places both at the level ground and first floor. Despite the two floors being physically integrated, they could function as separate houses. Therefore, this example should be excluded from the comparison and does not change the idea of making new kitchens while
having original ones, to provide ease in function.

**Kitchens Obtained by Making an Addition:**

In the examples of this category, new kitchen spaces were added in the dwellings. The examples may be grouped under two main titles according to intervention types: (1) kitchens obtained by making a new mass addition and (2) new kitchens added inside the main building without making a mass addition.

**Kitchens Obtained by Making a Mass Addition:**

Between all newly added kitchens, when we look at those added by making a mass addition, we see that, this group included the majority of examples (i.e., 13/17). In all of the examples, addition masses were found at the courtyard attached to the main building. Most of the additions were situated at the back side of the main building, or in other words, attached to the courtyard façades of the main buildings. Some of the additions were situated at the lateral side of the main building, facing the street as in the main traditional dwelling.

Among the examples of this group, two subgroups may be formed. In the first group, single kitchen units may be seen added in the courtyard, adjacent to the main building from the courtyard façade. In this addition type, in the majority of the examples, addition units were composed only of a kitchen. In some examples, it is probable to see more than one function within the single unit addition. The other functions were generally the ones related once again to service needs. This type of addition will be called a ‘single unit addition’ in the scope the thesis. In the second group, a mass addition may be seen which contained more than one unit with different functions at the back side of the main building and with the kitchen constituting only one of the functions and one of the units inside the addition mass. This type of addition will be called ‘new building addition’ in the scope the thesis.
Single Kitchen Unit Addition:

In this group, addition units did not cover the whole courtyard façade to which were attached. Generally, they were smaller than the width of the main building's façade width and lower than the second floor ground level in the vertical direction. However, in some observed examples, kitchen unit addition covered the entire ground floor level of the courtyard façade.

There were five buildings within this group. In all examples, kitchens were found in the courtyards attached to the main buildings, as mentioned earlier. In three studied examples, there were other addition units found in the courtyard which were attached to the kitchen unit addition from the back side of this addition (see the table 3.11). In all the examples, it was remarked that they were bathrooms (161 street no: 6, 163 Street, no: 13, 216 Street, no: 6 and Büyükdeniz Sahili Street, no: 59). In the fifth example, 163 Street no: 11, no second addition attached to the first addition existed. But the single unit addition was composed of multiple functions; kitchen and bathroom. A small bathroom space was separated from the kitchen with a wall and curtain. Although this addition unit was composed of multiple functions, it was not called a 'building addition' due to its small size which equaled to the area of a small unit.

In all the single unit additions, the exterior wall between the main building and addition unit was conserved.

Kitchens Found within the New Mass Addition Including Multiple Functions (New Building Addition):

In this group of additions, the additions found at the courtyard in attached position to the main building generally covered the entire courtyard façade of the building, or covered horizontally the ground floor level of the courtyard façade. Briefly, it may be claimed that these types of additions naturally covered more of the original traditional building façade compared to
single unit additions.

There were seven buildings within the first group. Three of them covered only the first floor level of the main building from the courtyard side. (222 street no: 3, 125 street, no: 4, 125 street, no: 6) and four of them covered the entire courtyard façade of the main building (216 Street no: 28, Küçükdeniz Sahili Street, no: 94, Poyraz Street, no: 27, Poyraz Street, no: 39). In 216 Street, no: 28, the addition covers not only the entire courtyard façade, but the whole courtyard space.

Among all the examples with building additions, in two dwellings, the original wall of the main traditional building at the courtyard side, situated between the addition mass and main mass, was demolished completely, whereas in the rest of the examples, this wall was protected (see table 3.11 and 3.12). In these two examples (216 street, no: 28 and 125 street, no: 6), the original plan scheme has changed completely due to the addition of a new mass. In both examples, new additions were made for service space needs such as a kitchen and bathroom.

**Kitchen Additions Found Inside of the Main Building:**

In some dwellings, new kitchens were obtained inside the main traditional building, rather than by making functional changes to an existent space or by making a new addition to the courtyard. This type of addition, which often caused a loss in perception of the original plan scheme of the traditional dwelling, was only seen in two examples.

In the dwelling 173. Street, no: 10, a new kitchen was added to the ground floor. All the original interior walls of this floor were removed and a large living place was obtained at the ground floor including a place for cooking. No new space was constructed separate from the living area with a kitchen function, but a counter meeting all the minimum requirements, including all the necessary kitchen equipment was situated in front of one wall of this new living space. In addition, there were no remaining original kitchen elements in the dwelling.
3.1.3.3. The Existence Status of Original Kitchens in the Dwellings Having Additional Kitchens

A condition considered useful to understand better the intentions of the interventions, and thus the tendencies of the users before making any proposal, was the knowledge of the existence of original kitchen places in the buildings where there were new kitchen additions. As mentioned earlier in part 3.1.3.2, in two buildings where the new kitchens were obtained by making functional changes in the original spaces, original kitchens were existent as well (193 Street, no:24 and 10 Street, no:81)

Among the thirteen buildings having new kitchens obtained by mass additions, in three dwellings (161 Street, no: 6, 216 Street, no: 40 and Poyraz Street, no: 39) original kitchens exist today with some alterations in their architectural elements and were in use with room functions today. In 161 Street no: 6 and 216 Street, no: 40 original kitchens are at first floors of the dwellings. In seven of the buildings, the original kitchens did not exist or the place of the original kitchen was no longer understandable due to the loss in architectural elements (Küçükdeniz Sahili Street, no:94, 125 street, no:6, 216 street, no:6, 216 street, no:10, 216 street, no:28, 222 street, no:3 and Büyükdeniz Sahili Street, no:59). In four of the buildings the existent status of original kitchens was not known due to the partial survey of these buildings (125 street, no: 4, 163 street, no: 11, 163 street, no: 13 and Poyraz Street, no: 27).

To sum up, although no longer in use, in five dwellings, the original kitchens exist as well as the kitchen additions. However these original kitchens did not conserved totally their original characteristics due to the removal of their certain original architectural elements.

3.2. Bathrooms

3.2.1. General Numerical Information

Only one original bathing space was seen among the thirty six
studied traditional dwellings. In the remaining thirty five dwellings, there was no original space designed for bathing. In three of them, there was no intervention to meet the needs of a bathing space. There were no bathrooms in these dwellings. In thirty two dwellings, there were newly added bathrooms added with different methods. These addition types may be categorized as follows:

- By changing the function of an existent space into a bathroom
- By division of an existent space by making wall additions, in order to obtain a new bathroom space.
- By making new mass additions outside of the main building in the courtyard.

Table 3.5 Existence of original bathing space and additional bathrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of the Original Bathing Place in the 36 Surveyed Traditional Dwellings</th>
<th>Existence of Bathroom Additions in the 36 Surveyed Traditional Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exists</td>
<td>THERE IS BATHROOM ADDITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is No Original Bathing Place</td>
<td>THERE IS NO BATHROOM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2. Methods Used for Making Bathroom Additions

Bathrooms Obtained by Making Change of Function in Original Spaces:

The number of bathrooms obtained by making a function change in an existent space of the dwelling was twelve among thirty two buildings. In five of them, the space under the stairs in the main building which was empty or used as a cupboard space was converted into a bathroom. The surface covering materials were changed and bathroom elements were added.
In one dwelling (Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 122), the basement floor which had a low ceiling height and therefore no available space for a new use other than storage was converted into a bathroom complex with a restoration project. Special bathing rooms were constructed and the level of the flooring was reduced. In two examples, rooms, in one example a pantry and in another example built-in cupboard space, were converted into a bathroom. Among twelve examples having a function change, in ten examples, spaces which were converted to bathrooms were found inside the main building. In the remaining two examples (163 street, no: 7 and 193 street, no: 24), original service units situated at the courtyard which probably functioned as cooking places used in good weather in their original use, were converted into bathrooms. These units found in the courtyard were units attached to the main buildings.

**Bathroom Obtained By Division of an Original Space:**

The number of bathrooms obtained by division of an existent space was eight among the thirty-two dwellings having an intervention in that sense. In seven examples, the bathroom was obtained by division of the hall, in other words by a space addition into the hall space. In the other example of this category, the new bathroom was obtained by division of the original kitchen space.

In two examples, the division was realised with very simple construction techniques and with reversible materials. In these examples, their being additions was easily understandable. The additions did not hinder the perception of the original plan scheme although they did not create hygienic and comfortable bathroom spaces. In the other five examples, the division was made with irreversible construction techniques and therefore changed the perception of the original plan scheme.

**New Mass Addition Outside Of the Main Building:**

The number of bathrooms obtained by addition of a new mass into the courtyard attached to the main building was seventeen among the thirty
two dwellings, or approximately half of the examples. This type of addition appeared to be the most preferred common method. In six of these examples, a new bathroom space was found within a new mass attached to the main building at the courtyard which had also additional functions. In the other eleven examples, the new bathroom space was formed by a single unit which was again attached to the main building or attached to another addition unit which was itself attached to the main building. This mass addition only had a bathroom function, different from the other six examples having building mass additions. The definition of differences between the ‘single unit addition’ and ‘building addition’ is relevant for the bathroom additions too, in the same form mentioned above for the new kitchen additions. Therefore, the definition of two different types of mass addition may be used for the bathroom additions as well.

Table 3.6 Summary table of the intervention methods to obtain new bathrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVENTION TYPES CARRIED OUT TO HAVE NEW BATHROOMS</th>
<th>2/32</th>
<th>1/32</th>
<th>1/32</th>
<th>2/32</th>
<th>5/10</th>
<th>8/32</th>
<th>11/32</th>
<th>6/32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obtained by changing the function of an existing original space into the bathroom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtained by creating a new space inside the main traditional building by addition and/or removal of wall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added within the courtyard as a single unit attached to main building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New bathroom is inside the new construction which is at the courtyard in attached position to main building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The space under the stairs at the ground floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pantry situated at the first floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage spaces at the basement floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original service unit at the courtyard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3. Toilets

3.3.1. General Numerical Information

Original toilet units existed only in ten dwellings among thirty six studied dwellings. In one of them, an alteration was evident in architectural elements and in surface covering materials, whereas in the nine others there was no change. In four of these dwellings, there was no other new toilet alternative, the original toilets were still in use or they were in use before the dwellings’ abandonment. In the six other dwellings, despite the existence of
the original toilet, they were not in use any longer; toilet needs were met in the new alternative ones. In the other twenty five surveyed dwellings, the original toilet units did not exist. There were newly added w.c's which were currently in use in these dwellings. In one dwelling, the existence of the original toilet unit was not known due to the partial survey.

Table 3.7 Summary table of the original toilet units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF ORIGINAL TOILETS IN THE 36 SURVEYED TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS</th>
<th>USAGE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL TOILETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/36 EXISTS</td>
<td>3/10 ORIGINAL W.C. IN USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/36 DOES NOT EXIST</td>
<td>7/10 ORIGINAL W.C. NOT IN USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/36 UNKNOWN DUE TO PARTIAL SURVEY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2. Architectural Characteristics of the Original Toilet Units

3.3.2.1. Location and Size

The toilets were found within the courtyard as separate units from the main building; they did not have any physical connection with the main traditional building. These units were found in attached position to the courtyard wall. The toilets were either attached to the courtyard wall from one side when they were at the middle of the lot, or attached from two sides when they were found in the corner of the courtyard. These units were small in size, just large enough to house the closet.
Table 3.8 Place of the original toilet units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE OF THE ORIGINAL WC’S IN THE COURTYARDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Diagram of toilet units" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2.2. Construction Technique

The toilets were constructed with stone masonry with rough cut stones. They were generally plastered on two sides. The top was covered with a one way or two way pitched roof. The roof covering material was the over and under type tile.

3.3.2.3. Architectural Elements

There was no specific element in these units. There was only a stone w.c pan. In some examples, the toilet was composed only of a hole related to the depot underground. The toilet door was made of timber without any specific detail.

3.3.3. General Information about the Additional Toilets

In thirty two dwellings, among all the studied thirty six examples, there were newly added toilets. In twenty seven dwellings, new w.c’s were found within the addition bathroom as is common in today’s modern houses. There was no other new separate toilet unit. On the contrary, in nine other dwellings, there were single toilet units with only the toilet function, different from the newly added bathroom places. These new w.c’s were added in
different ways according to the type of building, its physical possibilities and to the culture and preferences of its users.

Table 3.9 Existence of new Toilet Additions in Traditional Dwellings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of New Toilets in Traditional Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THERE IS ADDITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO NEW ADDITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXISTENCE OF W.C. ADDITION UNKNOWN DUE TO PARTIAL SURVEY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.4. Methods Used For Making Toilet Addition

New Toilets Obtained by Making Additions inside the Main Traditional Building:

Within the examples of this group, there were two different methods applied mainly to obtain a new toilet space: (1) change of function of an existent space into the w.c and (2) division of an existent space in order to obtain two new spaces one of which was used as a w.c.

In the first group, there were four examples. Different places within the dwelling were chosen to change their function to a w.c according to the availibilities of the dwelling in these examples. Among four examples, in two dwellings, the empty space under the stairs found at the hall, reached by the first floor, was closed with a door and used as a w.c. In one dwelling, a closet was placed within the built-in cupboard found at the hall of the first floor and this space was used as a w.c. In the last example of this group, the service unit found in the courtyard, in attached position to the main traditional building was used as a w.c. A small area of this service space was separated
from the rest of the space with a curtain and a toilet bowl placed in this space. In the other group in which there were w.c's obtained by division of an original space, there were again four representative examples. In three dwellings, the hall space was divided to provide a new space by the new walls added and thus new toilets were added in the halls. In one dwelling, the service space found in the courtyard and used for cooking, was divided and a part of it used as a w.c.

**New Toilets Obtained by Making Mass Additions Outside of the Main Building:**

In this group, the additions were found in the courtyards. All of the surveyed examples constituting this group were found in attached position to the main building. Toilets were not the only functions found within the new mass. Additions were larger masses called ‘building additions’ within the scope of this thesis. In this group, there were three examples. In two of them, addition masses including the w.c space did not cover the entire courtyard façade of the building whereas in one building addition, the addition covered the entire courtyard façade.

Although mass additions made within the courtyards seem to be one of the most popular and easiest methods of making a new addition, the reason for their being just a few examples in this group is due to the w.c’s’ not being used as single units only with a toilet function today. They were found generally within the bathroom space in modern designs. Therefore, the quantity of newly added w.c units within the courtyard was few in number.

**New Toilets Found in the Newly Added Bathrooms:**

Due to the reasons mentioned above, it appeared that a few additional w.c’s were made in the traditional dwellings. But in reality, in twenty two dwellings among the thirty six surveyed, there were new w.c’s. Except for eleven examples where there were w.c. additions at the interior of the main buildings or single w.c. additions at the courtyards, in twenty one examples,
w.c.’s were found within the newly added bathrooms and no additional single w.c. unit separate from the bathroom space were constructed.

This solution appeared to be very reasonable and accurate when the problem of available space in the traditional dwelling was considered. Making one service space addition instead of two spaces was much more practical in application. The usage of the bathroom space together with the toilet function seemed like a very correct solution from an economical and functional point of view. It will be much more difficult to find a new place available to construct a new w.c and this will be more damaging for the traditional dwelling as well. In addition, this type of use is something which is valid in modern designs thus the usage habits are also similar to those of today.

**Table 3.10** Summary table of intervention methods to have new toilets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVENTION TYPES CARRIED OUT TO HAVE NEW TOILETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.11** Types of mass additions done with spontaneous interventions
Table 3.12 Types of mass additions applied in the restoration projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPES OF MASS ADDITIONS ACCORDING TO RESTORATION PROJECTS</th>
<th>PLAN</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDITIONS NOT COVERING A WHOLE FAÇADE</td>
<td>![Plan Diagram]</td>
<td>![Section Diagram]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDITIONS COVERING A WHOLE FAÇADE</td>
<td>![Plan Diagram]</td>
<td>![Section Diagram]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES

(1) The sizes of some kitchens with known measurements were as follows:
   - 4.06 x 3.64 m (Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 132)
   - 4.00 x 3.65 m (Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 122)
   - 4.80 x 2.60 m (10. Street, no:81)
   - 3.40 x 2.70 m (193 Street, no:24)
   - 4.20 x 2.75 m (214 Street, no:6)
   - 3.20 x 3.00 m (Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140)
   - 4.00 x 3.15 m (171 Street, no:20A)
CHAPTER 4

EVALUATION OF THE EXISTING SERVICE UNITS OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

4.1. Evaluation of the Current State of Original Service Spaces without Changes

4.1.1. Kitchens

As in all modern house designs, the kitchens of the surveyed traditional dwellings were also situated inside of the main buildings. Although in the majority of the studied examples, kitchens were situated at the ground floor, there were also some dwellings in which the kitchens were at the first floor in the original design. The kitchens found at the first floor created some disadvantages for their usage. This subject will be assessed in more detail in the following chapter. But in general, it may be claimed that the large majority of the original kitchens were appropriate to be used as kitchens today in terms of their situation within the dwelling.

The sizes of the original kitchen spaces were not different than the size of an average kitchen found in a modern house. Also, the majority of these kitchens had adequate space to include the required new kitchen instruments and furnitures (the study about the size of the original kitchens will be made in more detail in chapter five).

As architectural elements in the original kitchens, the author encountered fireplaces, sinks situated at the window openings, timber shelf rows situated one on the top of the other for plates, longitudinal horizontal
timber shelves (sergen), niches and cupboards. Only in one dwelling, a timber counter with cupboards and drawers could also be seen (see the architectural details of the original elements in the chapter 3, part 3.1.2.2, fig. 3.7).

First of all, cooking habits have changed today. Ovens have taken the place of the fireplaces in kitchens. In the traditional use, in the fireplaces beginning from the floor level, metal trivets were situated inside the fireplaces over the fire and clay pots were put on them (see figure 3.2). Unlike the above mentioned type of fireplaces, for the type of fireplaces with cupboards and metal drawers, fire was lit inside the metal drawers and pots were placed on the holes found at the top surface of the fireplaces (see figure 3.4.b, figure 3.5). For both types of fireplaces, it was necessary to light a fire for cooking the meal. But today, modern ovens run with propane or electricity. Original fireplaces, although authentic elements which are the witnesses of the lifestyle of a specific era and construction knowledge of their time, will not respond to our needs and habits today. Because their usage is not practical and quite difficult, authentic fireplaces cannot be functional in daily use.

Marble sinks found inside the window openings were large enough in size for their usage. They were even bigger than the average size of a modern sink. The marble material of the original sinks is a type of material which is strong and hygienic for use. Marble is still one of the most preferable (marble, granite, several sort of artificial stones, steel, syntetic materials…etc.) materials used in sink design today. Therefore, it may be claimed that these original sinks may meet the need of sinks today, considering their size and material. However, further studies will be made on this subject, in chapter five.

Original timber shelves which were the common elements seen in every kitchen, although providing a place for storage of the kitchen equipment and especially for the plates, did not have the capacity of carrying all the equipment of today’s kitchen. Also, as open shelves, they may be considered disadvantage from a hygienic stand point. There were also niches in the walls with generally two shelves in the kitchen spaces. But again, their sizes were not large enough to contain all the necessary kitchen equipment.
4.1.2. Toilets

Original toilet units were found within the courtyard as separate units from the main building, without any physical connection with the main traditional building. The toilet could be reached through the courtyard, by exposure to open air conditions. The reason for putting the toilets outside, at such a distance from the main building, was to avoid any negative effects caused by the lack of a sewer system. Today, as a result of the possibilities for running water in buildings and a sewer system in the cities, toilets are found inside the houses. Placing of the toilets in the courtyards cannot be accepted today due to their inadequacy with respect to today’s living standards and comfort conditions.

4.1.3. Bathrooms

Among the thirty eight surveyed traditional dwellings, an original bathroom was observed only in one dwelling which was a late period example compared to the other surveyed examples. There was a fireplace, a lavatory and a bathing space in this unit. Except for not having a toilet bowl, this space was not different from today’s bathrooms in its architectural elements. Also, its size was equal to an avarage bathroom of a modern house. Today, having a bathroom is a basic requirement in every house. The absence of bathrooms in traditional dwellings is a priority issue which must be solved in the rehabilitation stage in order to provide the minimum required living quality within a house.

4.2. Evaluation of the Interventions on Service Units

4.2.1. Evaluation of the Interventions at the Kitchens

4.2.1.1. Alterations Realized By Spontaneous Interventions
**Interventions Aimed at Rehabilitation of Original Kitchens:**

Among the thirty eight surveyed dwellings, twenty one had spontaneous interventions made by their users, and in all of these dwellings there were interventions aimed at the rehabilitation of the original kitchen or obtaining a new kitchen.

In ten dwellings, there were only alterations in the architectural elements of the kitchens without any change in the original spatial characteristics. But all of the dwellings belonging to this group cannot be considered within the same conservation status.

In seven dwellings of this group, there were both examples of the removal of the original elements and addition of new elements. But in all of them there was at least one conserved kitchen element besides the fireplaces which means that some of the original elements were conserved and the original kitchen still had the appearance of a traditional kitchen.

The additions and removals were made at minimum levels simply to meet the necessary needs without taking into consideration the improvement of the comfort conditions within this space. Also, many of these interventions did not take into consideration the spatial potentials and the cultural carrying capacity (1) (Özgönül, 1996:155) of the original spaces. In spite of the conservation of the original elements, the physical relation between the newly added elements and original elements was not established well by considering the original elements on display or actively in use (figure 4.1). New kitchen elements generally disturbed the perception of the original elements which were not in use. Also, because the original kitchen’s rehabilitation was not realized according to projects prepared by specialists, did not meet the needs in their current state.

These kitchens require further rehabilitation for the provision of a more hygienic and comfortable environment, and to establish a balance between the conservation and usage of these spaces.

However, although the original service spaces fell below the required living standards, after these spontaneous interventions, these types of interventions were generally found within the limits of acceptability from a
conservation point of view due to the conservation of the original elements’ within the original spaces, in addition, these interventions provided sustainability in the usage of these traditional dwellings.

Figure 4.1 Kitchen of the dwelling Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 118

In two dwellings, there were only fireplaces remaining as original elements of the kitchen spaces (Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 116 and 163 Street, no: 7). All of the other original elements were removed and new elements placed in the space under a modern design concept. With the removal of all other kitchen elements, only the existence of the fireplace indicated that this place was the original kitchen. Therefore, this was important evidence which showed the original space use within the dwelling. But from the stand point of their conservation, interventions should be realized according to more conservative intervention approaches which consider better the balance between their usage and conservation. This type of intervention was acceptable, due to the transfer of information of the original space use within the dwelling by keeping the original fireplace in its place.
In one other dwelling, although the original kitchen continued to be used with its original function, all its original elements were removed and new elements placed within the space (214 Street, no: 16). The presence of the new kitchen in its original place could be understood only by information provided orally by the users and from comparative studies.

Alteration of the architectural elements cannot be accepted if this results in the removal of all the original elements in the space. In this case, the original kitchen place cannot be differentiated from any other room within the dwelling. The important issue in rehabilitation should be the provision of required living conditions while conserving the historic information contained within the dwelling.
Interventions Aimed at Obtaining New Kitchens:

In the ten dwellings with spontaneous interventions, the original kitchens were not in use, but additional kitchens were constructed. In five of them, there were kitchen units additions, whereas in four dwellings there were additional masses composed of multiple functions including the kitchen. In both two groups, additions were found in the courtyards attached to the main buildings at their courtyard façades.

These additions disturbed the perception of the main building’s façade from the courtyard and also harmed the original building-lot relation. Also, they sometimes caused losses of the original façade elements. Besides causing changes in the façade arrangement, some of the additions changed the original plan layout of the traditional building as well, by not conserving the exterior wall of the main traditional building between the additional mass and main original mass.

The dwellings having a single kitchen unit addition are; 163 Street no: 11, 163 Street, no: 13, 216 Street, no: 6, 161 Street, no: 6 and Büyükdeniz Sahili Street, no: 59. In the dwellings, 163 Street no: 11 and 163 Street, no: 13 where there were single kitchen unit additions in the courtyards, the reason for making a kitchen addition could not be understood due to the partial survey. In 216 Street, no: 6, the original kitchen did not exist currently, and the kitchen addition was in use. Probably the space adjacent to the courtyard which was used as a living room today was the original kitchen. The reason for making a kitchen addition in the courtyard was therefore to increase the living areas and thus the physical carrying capacity of the dwelling itself. However, in this case this could not be the reason of such an intervention.

In Büyükdeniz Sahili Street, no:59, a new kitchen unit was added in the courtyard with the same reason mentioned above and all the original partition walls of the ground floor were removed to obtain a large living space at ground floor level. Neither the original kitchen nor the original plan layout existed.

In 161 Street, no: 6, differently from two examples evaluated above, the original kitchen exists, located at the first floor, in the space facing the
courtyard. The fireplace and timber shelf for placing the plates formed of three rows, are present within the original kitchen. The size of this space was approximately, 1.90x2.0 m. A new kitchen unit was found in the courtyard attached to the main building. Its size was approximately 2.0x5.0 m. It covered horizontally the entire courtyard façade of the main building at ground floor level. Although the existence of an addition kitchen, the refrigerator was found in the hall space near the kitchen due to a lack of space. The reason for making a new kitchen addition was the lack of space in the original kitchen to place the required standard new kitchen elements. Also, easy accessibility to the kitchen situated at the ground floor from the street provided facility in usage, another reason for making this required addition to the ground floor.

This intervention was found acceptable due to its being an inevitable application for the adaptation of the dwelling to the required living standards. But besides the aim of the intervention, the architectural proposals for making the addition were also important to decide about the achievement of the application. The addition covering the entire original façade of the main building at ground floor level and not meeting the needs in the interior of the new space by not using well the spatial potentials of the space, was proposed to be rebuilt considering the balance between the usage and conservation.

In five dwellings in which the additions were composed of multiple functions, additions were again situated in the courtyards attached to the main buildings at their courtyard façades. New kitchens were found within these new masses. In four dwellings (Poyraz Street, no: 27, Poyraz Street, no: 39, Küçükdeniz Sahili Street, no: 94, 216 Street no: 28), addition masses covered the entire façade of the main building in vertical and horizontal directions at the courtyard side. These additions gave more damage to traditional architectural characteristics by obstructing the courtyard façade of the main building and occupying more space within the original lot (see figure 4.4. and 4.5.). Except for the dwellings at Poyraz Street, no: 39, there were also rooms in the addition mass besides the new spaces with service functions. This type of addition cannot be accepted from a conservation
aspect. While providing the sustainability of the traditional dwellings with their original functions, they should be rehabilitated only for improving the living conditions, and not for increasing the carrying capacity of the dwellings.

In the dwelling Poyraz Street, no: 39, the addition mass included kitchen and bathroom functions. The original kitchen which was one of the rooms adjacent to the courtyard had the spatial capacity to include new kitchen machines and built-in furnitures but was currently in use as a bedroom. The new kitchen addition cannot be accepted due to the existence of an adequate original kitchen. First of all, the rehabilitation of the original service units should be attempted before making any other interventions. Also, each dwelling should be used in accordance with its physical capacity. In addition to this, newly added mass disturbs totally the perception of the original façade arrangement (see figure 4.6).

Figure 4.4 Poyraz Street, no: 39, Main entrance façade and Courtyard façade

Figure 4.5 K. Deniz Sahili Street, no: 94
In the dwelling at 125 street, no: 4, the addition mass once again only included the kitchen and bathroom functions. Due to not being totally surveyed, the addition’s functionality could not be determined. But the addition covering the entire courtyard façade at ground floor level was once again not a good architectural or acceptable solution from the standpoint of its conservation.

Making a mass addition with a kitchen function can be accepted only if the original kitchen does not exist, or has inadequate space to adapt the kitchen to modern usage. However, every Foça dwelling has a kitchen found at the interior of the main building and the majority of these kitchens have enough space for their reusage as kitchens after making the necessary rehabilitations. As a result, the construction of many of the observed mass additions was not considered necessary because they were not in the above mentioned two categories. Also, architectural characteristics of the additional units, their situation within the lot and their physical relation with the traditional buildings were important in terms of their acceptability. However, many of the additional units are not in harmony architecturally with the traditional buildings and also harmed the original characteristics of the dwellings.

4.2.1.2. Evaluation of the Alterations Realised With Restoration Projects

Interventions Aimed at Rehabilitation of Original Kitchens:

Among the eight surveyed examples restored according to
restoration projects, two dwellings had original kitchens still in use as kitchens, while the other six, had newly added kitchens, which were constructed either inside the main building or outside of the main building.

In the dwellings situated in Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, number 122 and number 132, original kitchens were rehabilitated by making necessary alterations in these spaces. In number 132, all the original kitchen elements except the fireplace were removed and new elements placed within the kitchen space. A new counter top oven and canopy were placed inside the original fireplace. The counter located along the three walls of the kitchen space continued along the original fireplace. On the other hand, placing the new counter top oven inside the fireplace, while providing continuity in the use of the chimney, damaged the original characteristics of the fireplace with the loss of the lower part of the fireplace with cupboards (See figure 4.7). Therefore, the selection of this place for a new counter top oven was considered a good idea which has a meaning from the usage point of view. On the other hand it should be payed attention while making the application in terms of architectural detail, for the conservation of the original kitchen elements. The removal of the other original kitchen elements and their replacement with modern ones were inacceptable interventions in the conservation of the original kitchen. The existence of traditional and modern elements together within the same space might be provided by considering the necessary balance between conservation and usage. In addition, original floor coverings have been altered; instead of timber floor boards; ceramics were used as a floor cover.

Figure 4.7 Rehabilitated kitchen of the dwelling, K.Deniz Sahili Street no: 132
Interventions Aimed at Obtaining New Kitchens:

In the dwelling at 10. Street, number 81, despite the existence of the original kitchen at the first floor, adequate to meet the required modern kitchen equipment, a new kitchen was added at the ground floor during the restoration project. By the addition of new kitchen elements, the hall at the ground floor gained a new function besides its use as a living area and a circulation place. Making a kitchen addition, despite the presence of an adequate original one inside the building, at first seemed like unnecessary. However, this addition may be considered reasonable due to the distance of the original kitchen from the living areas at the ground floor and the main entrance of the building. With this new design, the physical relation between kitchen and living areas, and between kitchen and outside was improved enhancing the living quality within the dwelling. The special situation of this dwelling, found at the sea side without a road between the dwelling and the sea, also played an important role in the refunctioning of the hall as kitchen space which opens directly to the exterior.

The intervention method used in restoration project while making an addition inside the main building, was considered a good solution due to the conservation of the original plan layout of the dwelling and the evaluation of the hall's spatial potential to meet the user's needs (See figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8 Addition kitchen of the dwelling, 10 street no: 81, opening to the sea side

In dwelling, number: 10 on 173 Street, the original plan layout of the
ground floor was changed completely by a restoration project. The interior walls of the ground floor were all removed and a large living space was obtained at the ground floor. The new kitchen was placed within this space by the addition of new kitchen elements in front of one wall. This kitchen space was not separated physically from the living room.

This type of alteration with the aim of adapting the traditional spaces to modern life cannot be accepted from the standpoint of their conservation. Rather, the original architectural characteristics of the space should be conserved as far as possible while carrying out the necessary interventions. With the aim of providing the required living standards, traditional dwellings cannot be transformed into a copy of a modern house with respect to their spatial characteristics. If these types of interventions, including the addition or removal of original walls are inevitable, the method of intervention gains importance. The interventions should be distinctive and in spite of the changes, the authentic planimetric characteristics should be perceptible. However, contrary to conservation theory, after this intervention, it was no longer possible to understand the original plan layout of the ground floor. This alteration has caused both the loss of the original plan layout and the original architectural elements of this floor.

In the remaining three restored dwellings, similar intervention methods were applied to obtain a new kitchen. There were mass additions in the courtyards which were attached to main buildings from their courtyard façades. These additions had the same width as the main building and their height was equal to ground floor height. Additions were not visible from the street, neither from the main façade nor from the side façades. These additions were constructed with the same stone masonry technique as those of the traditional buildings and the same types of stone were used in the construction.

In terms of mass proportion, façade arrangement and material use, these addition masses were in harmony architecturally with the traditional masses. No esthetic problems were encountered due to these additions. Nevertheless, these additions appeared similar to the original part of the traditional dwelling from the exterior due to the visual similarities between the
original parts and addition masses. If this intervention type becomes into a restoration habit applied in all projects, in the end, all the dwellings will have this type of addition in their courtyards, which will result in the creation of a new type of traditional dwelling in the future. Therefore, these additional units, constructed with the aim of meeting new service needs and visually a perfect copy of a traditional building in their material use, construction techniques…etc., are considered a potential risk due to the possibility of causing scientific misunderstandings in the future (See figures 4.9 and 4.10).

![Figure 4.9 a: The mass addition of the dwelling 216 Street no: 40](image1)
![Figure 4.9 b: The mass addition of the dwelling 222 Street no:3](image2)

Figure 4.9 a: The mass addition of the dwelling 216 Street no: 40  
b: The mass addition of the dwelling 222 Street no:3

Also, another issue more important than the first, in terms of the harm caused to the original dwelling includes the removal of the original exterior wall of the dwelling at ground floor level located between the addition mass and the main building. Thus, the interior space of the additional unit and the ground floor space of the original building may be perceived as a whole from the interior. This type of intervention is considered unacceptable due to the resulting changes to the original plan layout and the loss of the original façade arrangement, a situation only observed in the dwelling, at 125 street, number 6 (See figure 4.10).
**Figure 4.10** View of the addition unit of the dwelling, 125 Street, no: 6, from exterior and interior

**Table 4.1** Summary of the Effects of Kitchen Additions to traditional dwellings both with Spontaneous Interventions and Restoration Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harms of Kitchen Additions to the Traditional Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/17 2/17 11/17 2/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed the original plan layout and original building-lot relation, caused the loss of original exterior wall, damaged the original architectural elements and changed the original material use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed only the original material use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed the original plan layout and material use and damaged the original architectural elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbed the perception of the original courtyard façade arrangement and changed the original building-lot relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4.2** Summary of the Realized Interventions on Original Kitchens both with spontaneous Interventions and Restoration Projects, and the current Sanitary Level of Original Kitchens
### Intervention Categories in the Original Kitchens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Kitchen Is In Use</th>
<th>Original Kitchen Is Not In Use</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Alteration Status of the Original Kitchens (with or without restoration project)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Kitchen Is In Use</th>
<th>Original Kitchen Is Not In Use</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sanitary Condition and Living Standards in Original Kitchens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Kitchen Is In Use</th>
<th>Original Kitchen Is Not In Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2. Evaluation of the Interventions Directed toward the Bathroom Needs

#### 4.2.2.1. Alterations Realized by Spontaneous Interventions
Interventions Aimed at Obtaining New Bathrooms:

The provision of a necessary function which was not present in the original design naturally can be achieved only by making new addition. Therefore, in this part, the methodology of making an addition will be evaluated, rather than the rehabilitation of an existing space.

In ten dwellings, a new bathroom unit was added in the courtyard as a single unit which was attached to main building at its courtyard side. Additions did not cover the whole façade of the building at ground floor level. When the requirement for making a bathroom addition was considered in order to use the traditional dwelling today, this application was considered advantageous as compared to other methods of making additions due to its preservation of the original interior architectural characteristics of the main traditional building without causing any alteration in the original plan layout. The addition’s damage to the traditional building was attributable to its partial interference in the perception of the courtyard façade and alteration of the original building-lot relation. Although this intervention method to obtain a new bathroom was considered acceptable, the addition’s benefits for and harm to the traditional building could be adjusted for each building according to the size of the addition, its proportional relation with the main mass, construction technique, material use, material compatibilities….etc. In other words, the acceptability of new unit changes according to its architectural harmony with other buildings. In Foça, there were many dwellings with a single unit addition in their courtyards with bathroom function, which both disturbed the perception of the main building’s façade and was incompatible with the original material use of the main building (see figure 4.11). Therefore, besides the methodology applied in the new units’ addition, the success of the application, and applied architectural details in each addition should be evaluated with further analyses in the decision phase.

In five dwellings, bathroom additions were found in the mass additions which were composed of multiple functions. Addition masses were again situated in the courtyard attached to the main buildings at their courtyard façades. The disadvantages of this type of addition were already mentioned in part 4.2.1.1. with its reasons. The same reasons are also valid.
In two dwellings (193 Street, no: 24, 163 street, no: 7), instead of making a unit addition with bathroom function attached to the main building, the existing original service spaces found in the courtyards in attached position to the main buildings were used as bathrooms. These spaces were used for cooking in the original design which may be perceived by the existence of a fireplace in these spaces.

In the dwelling 193 Street, no: 24, a wall was added inside the service space to separate the bathing place from the rest of the bathroom space. This intervention altered the original plan layout of the service space. In addition, it harmed the original fireplace. All sorts of interventions should be aimed first of all at the conservation of the original service space, and should not harm the authentic elements of the space and its spatial organisation. Surface covering materials were changed as well. The entire floor and part of the walls were covered with ceramics. These changes in material use were considered inevitable, and therefore acceptable from the standpoint of their conservation. But the original service space although attached to main building may only be accessed by passing through the courtyard. There was no direct passage to the service space from the interior (see figure 4.12, a). This spatial relation between the living area and bathroom was not acceptable today due to its inadequacy in meeting the minimum required comfort level. Access to the bathroom space should be provided from a closed space, possible only by making small changes in the
original plan layout and façade arrangement by creating an opening between two masses on the exterior wall of the building.

In the dwelling, 163 street, number 7, the passage to the service space was from the original door opening of the main building without passing through the open air which created an acceptable solution (see figure 4.12, b).

![Image](image1.png)

**Figure 4.12** Original service units refunctioned as bathrooms  
  a: 193 Street, number 24  
  b: 163 Street, number 7

In many other dwellings, while having original service units in their courtyards, these spaces were not used as bathrooms due to the lack of an attached physical relation between the main mass and service unit.

These service spaces, constructed according to the life style and habits of their era, were not in use today with their original functions due to the changing life styles. These spaces were therefore either kept empty or used only as storage units today. Refunctioning of an existing space which was not in use currently, but at the same time available for usage with another function, was considered a good solution to meet new bathroom needs. With this intervention, both the need for a bathroom was met without any alteration in the original plan layout of the main building, and a space which was not providing service, began to be used actively. Both factors will result in the improved conservation of this space in the long term.

In the remaining four dwellings, new bathrooms were added inside the main traditional building. In two of the dwellings, new bathrooms were
placed under the stairs, at ground floor, which were available empty spaces in the original design. This selection of place may be considered a good solution to the problem due to its preservation of the original plan layout. Also, by placing the new bathroom under the stairs, a place which was not perfectly open to use by the inhabitants, increased in value with a new function providing service to its users. However, the size of the empty space under the stairs should be well evaluated with respect to convenience to modern living standards and usage ergonomics.

For instance, in the dwelling 216 street number 38, the space under the ‘I’ shaped stairs, was not adequate for use as a bathroom, whereas in Küçük Deniz Sahili street, number 116, the space under the ‘U’ shaped stairs, was large enough to meet bathroom needs.

![Figure 4.13](image)

**Figure 4.13** Addition bathrooms found under the stairs
a, b: 216 street number 38  c: Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, number 116

In the remaining two dwellings, bathrooms were added inside the halls. Division of the hall spaces were realized with very simple construction techniques which were reversible (218 street no:4, K. Deniz Sahili Street no:118). Due to their construction techniques, these additional spaces were distinctive and may be considered a correct solution compatible with the original dwelling. Although these additions damage original architectural characteristics by changing the original plan layout, the original plan scheme may be still perceived. Besides the positive aspects of these additions, they did not meet today’s aimed comfort levels due to inadequate space and lack of all of the required facilities. Also these additions offer places poor in
sanitary condition due to a lack of proper finishing materials for their new function. When all these aspects are evaluated, it may be claimed that, this choice of place for a new function provides an unacceptable solution which does not meet bathroom needs (see figure 4.14).

![Figure 4.14](image)

Figure 4.14 Addition bathrooms inside the main buildings
a: 218 Street no:4  
b,c: K. Deniz Sahili Street no:118

4.2.2.2. Alterations Realized by Restoration Projects

Interventions Aimed at Obtaining New Bathrooms:

In all of the eight surveyed restored dwellings, bathroom additions were made inside the main buildings. In five of these dwellings, two new bathrooms were added, one for each floor, whereas in the other only one bathroom was added.

In the three dwellings having two bathroom additions, the first bathrooms were situated at the empty space under the stairs at ground floor level. This intervention may be considered a positive solution to the problem, with reasons already mentioned in part 4.2.1.2, in evaluating spontaneous interventions carried out by the users to obtain a new bathroom.
Figure 4.15 Bathroom found in the ground floor under the stairs, in dwelling 216 Street, no: 40

In the dwelling at 125 Street, number 6, there were similarly two bathrooms. The ground floor bathroom was situated within the addition service mass found in the courtyard. If making a mass addition is unavoidable due to the lack of another convenient place inside the main building for placing new service units, then the location of the new bathroom at this addition mass is reasonable.

In the dwelling at 216 street, number 10, the new bathroom was placed at the ground floor by making additional walls which altered the original plan layout. The new space could not be distinguished architecturally as a new addition. Therefore this intervention and the methods used in its application cannot be considered as a good solution in solving the bathroom need.

In the three dwellings, 216 street, number 10 and number 40 and K. Deniz Sahili Street, number 132, the second bathrooms were obtained by changing the function of an existing space at the first floor level. In one of the dwellings, one of the rooms at the first floor, and in the two others long and narrow storage units were used as bathrooms. Material uses of these spaces were changed according to the needs of the new bathroom function. Waterproof floor covering materials were used in the ground and partially in walls. This selection of a location for a bathroom is considered to be correct due to its respect for the original plan layout and its improvement of living conditions in the close proximity of the bathroom addition to the bedrooms.
In four restored dwellings (10 Street, number 81, 173 Street, number 10, 222 Street, number 3 and 125 Street, number 6), bathrooms found at the first floor were added by creating new spaces at the first floor’s hall by additional walls. Once again the new unit could not be distinguished as a later addition. But rather appeared to be a refuncti oned original room of the dwelling. Therefore, although responding to this need, these interventions are not considered acceptable solutions due to their methodologies of intervention which cannot be approved for conservation reasons. In spite of this fact, in comparing the number of solutions, this intervention method for solving the bathroom need may be considered the most prefered solution applied n restoration projects.

In the last restored dwelling, K. Deniz Sahili Street, number 122, it
was observed that the new bathroom, in other words, the bathing complex was composed of turkish bath, jacuzzi room, were situated at the basement floor. The storey height of this floor was increased by excavation of the ground, thus the basement storey became appropriate for walking easily inside the space. Thus, the bathroom addition together with technical spaces was placed easily within this space without any difficulty in the size of the place. The descent to the basement floor was provided by the construction of new stairs in the original stairwell under the original stairs starting from the ground floor. Thus, a new access to the basement floor was provided from the interior of the building without altering the original plan layout.

This intervention method to obtain a new bathroom may be considered an appropriate and reasonable solution. In this case, the new functions did not cause any spatial change in the dwelling. In addition, a space constructed for the storage of food, not in use today due to developing technology and changing life style, once again gained a service function meeting an important current service need. However, in the dwellings situated over an archeological site, it is not possible to excavate the ground of the dwelling and in their current state, and therefore basements are not convenient for usage, especially due to their low ceiling heights.

**Table 4.3** Summary of the Effects of Bathroom Additions to traditional dwellings both with Spontaneous Interventions and Restoration Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HARMS OF BATHROOM ADDITIONS TO THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISTURBED THE PERCEPTION OF THE ORIGINAL COURTYARD FAÇADE ARRANGEMENT and CHANGED THE ORIGINAL BUILDING - LOT RELATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAMAGED THE PERCEPTION OF THE ORIGINAL COURTYARD FAÇADE ARRANGEMENT and ORIGINAL PLAN LAYOUT, also CHANGED THE ORIGINAL BUILDING - LOT RELATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL PLAN LAYOUT WAS NO LONGER PERCEPTIBLE AFTER ADDITION or ADDITION HARMS ITS PERCEPTION, CHANGED THE ORIGINAL MATERIAL USE and also HARMED ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL PLAN LAYOUT WAS NO LONGER PERCEPTIBLE AFTER ADDITION or ADDITION HARMS ITS PERCEPTION also IT CHANGED THE ORIGINAL MATERIAL USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAMAGED ONLY THE ORIGINAL BUILDING - LOT RELATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUSED ONLY THE LOSS OF CERTAIN ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS or PHYSICALLY HARMED THEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGED ONLY THE ORIGINAL MATERIAL USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO GIVEN HARM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

105
4.2.3. Evaluation of the Interventions directed towards the Toilet Need

4.2.3.1. Alterations Realized by Spontaneous Interventions

Among the dwellings with spontaneous interventions realized by their users, only seven dwellings had new w.c unit additions. In the remaining dwellings surveyed belonging to this group, all of the new w.c’s were found within the newly added bathrooms. In two dwellings, new w.c units were added inside the main building, by division of the ground floor hall with wall additions. In one other dwelling, a new w.c was added inside the original service unit found in the courtyard in attached position to main building. There was a direct passage to the service unit, and thus to the new w.c from the main building without passing through the courtyard.

All of the additions were made with irreversible techniques and could not be recognized as additions. Therefore, these additions which damage the original planimetric organisation of the traditional buildings may be considered unacceptable solutions to the problem from the standpoint of their conservation. However, this choice of place may be preferable when considering its functional aspects due to the w.c’s proximity to living areas and rooms. In addition to this, large circulation spaces such as halls, no longer in use with living purposes, were spatially suitable for division, thus obtaining new necessary spaces. Therefore, the hall spaces were the spaces most preferred by the users for making new additions in terms of function. However, from the conservation aspect, these additions found at the halls altered totally the original plan layout of the building and the circulation scheme, one of the most important characteristics of the dwelling.

In two dwellings, new toilet units were found inside the additional masses situated in the courtyards in attached position to the main building. As mentioned earlier, it is reasonable to have the toilet unit inside the addition mass, if the addition mass must inevitably exist. The harms and benefits of this type of addition were already mentioned in the part 4.2.1.1. with its reasons. The same reasons are also valid here.

In one dwelling, the new w.c was situated at the empty space under the stairs. Similarly to the reasons mentioned above in part 4.2.1.2, this
solution was considered one of the positive solutions due to its respect for the original architectural characteristics of the dwelling.

In the last example, the dwelling numbered 27 in Kaleiçi, the interior of the built-in cupboard found at the first floor’s hall was refurnished as a w.c by making a toilet bowl addition in this place. This choice of place in an addition does not harm the original planimetric organization. Therefore, this may be considered an applicable intervention method. However, in this dwelling there was an original bathroom, designed only for bathing. This bathroom may be seen as a more logical solution for this dwelling, placing the new toilet bowl within the bathroom space, adequate in size to respond to this new function. This solution will also be more appropriate for sanitary reasons.

However, original built-in cupboards were not common in Foça dwellings, seen only in two examples among the thirty eight surveyed dwellings, which could be used as bathroom or w.c spaces. Therefore, built-in cupboards were not considered potential areas for making bathroom or toilet additions in the proposal stage of the study.

![Figure 4.18](image.png)

**Figure 4.18** New toilet of the dwelling, Kaleiçi, no: 27

### 4.2.3.2. Alterations Realized by Restoration Projects

Among the eight surveyed restored dwellings, in six dwellings, there were no w.c unit additions separate from bathrooms. On the contrary, in two dwellings, there were also w.c unit additions besides the newly added bathrooms.
In the dwelling, K. Deniz Sahili Street, number 122, there were two w.c unit additions, the first at the ground floor, and the second at the first floor. Each of the additions was situated in the stairwell, at the ground floor, and the w.c was situated under the stair landing and at the first floor over the same stairwell. At the first floor, the w.c was raised from the ground level of the hall. Access to the new w.c unit was provided by some additional stairs. The raising of the new w.c’s was not only an architectural necessity, but at the same time emphised the new unit’s character as a later addition (See figure 4.19). Therefore, the addition method of these w.c units is found to be correct solutions due to the preservation of the original plan layout and the possibility of distinguishing the new units as later additions.

**Figure 4.19** Toilets Additions of the dwelling K. Deniz Sahili Street, no:122  
 a: New toilet found at the ground floor under the stairs  
 b: New toilet found over the stairwell in the first floor’s hall

In the dwelling, at 222 Street, number 3, the w.c addition was found at the ground floor within the addition mass found in the courtyard. The location of a new addition in the newly added mass appears reasonable, when compared with a new addition made by altering the plan of a traditional dwelling.
Table 4.4 Summary of the Effects of Toilet Additions to traditional dwellings both with Spontaneous Interventions and Restoration Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HARMS OF TOILET ADDITIONS TO THE TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDITION HARMS THE PERCEPTION OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN LAYOUT</strong> *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE TRADITIONAL DWELLING NOT EFFECTED FROM THE W.C. ITSELF BUT EFFECTED FROM THE ENTIRE ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION or THE BATHROOM UNIT ADDITION WHERE THE NEW W.C. IS SITUATED</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **NO GIVEN HARM** **  
  * original plan layout is no longer perceptable after addition due to the new addition unit is not visually distinctive from the original elements  
  ** addition do not change the original spatial architectural characteristics or not cause to any deterioration or structural deformation within the main building |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4/31</th>
<th>24/31</th>
<th>4/31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES

(1) “The cultural/physical carrying capacity of the traditional dwellings defines the spatial adaptability of them to fit new uses and requirements without losing their values”. The definition of the cultural/physical carrying capacity of Nimet Ö zgönül. (Ö zgönül, 1996:155)
CHAPTER 5

INTERVENTION PRINCIPLES TOWARD SERVICE SPACES

As studied in detail in the previous chapter, many of the interventions aimed at the improvement of living standards and comfort levels in traditional dwellings at Foça led to unfavorable results, considering both conservation and usage aspects. While creating solutions to existing problems, some of the interventions harmed the original architectural characteristics, and sometimes even caused their complete loss. On the other hand, although in certain structures these changes did not harm the traditional dwellings, they could not offer positive solutions to the problem, due to a lack of understanding well the spatial potentials of the existent spaces, and as a result of these, functional problems still present.

Therefore, it is indispensable to offer more scientific solutions to the problem, based on physical analyses, first hand observations and their evaluation. First of all, a balance between use and conservation should be considered, and the present needs assessed as a whole, considering the entire dwelling, by evaluating every spatial potential and opportunity, including both the open and closed usage areas.

The general principles of all interventions will be as follows regardless of the problem type or dwelling type;

- While making necessary interventions, the minimum possible
alterations in the original architectural characteristics should be provided (in plan scheme, façade arrangement, architectural elements, material uses, etc.)

- **In Plan Scheme:**
  The relation among the original spaces should be preserved. The circulation scheme of the dwelling should not be changed.

- **In Façade Arrangement:**
  The original façade arrangement should be preserved as far as possible. If any intervention to the original façade organisation becomes indispensable, this intervention should be distinguishable.

- **In Architectural Elements:**
  Original Architectural elements which are unique or a representative example of a common local characteristic should be preserved

- Interventions must not cause deterioration in traditional dwellings, either at a structural or material level.
- All of the changes and additions in the original buildings and spaces, realized with today's interventions should be distinctive from the original ones. The alterations should be recognizable in the future.
- All of the additions made in the scope of rehabilitation of the service units should be in harmony with the traditional architectural features (i.e., mass additions, space additions, element additions)
- Necessary living standards and comfort conditions should be provided in optimal scale in the service spaces after rehabilitations, including
  - Ease of access to service units,
  - Provision of the necessary sanitary conditions, such as running hot and cold water, electricity, ventilation, surface coverings with hygienically convenient materials and the necessary modern equipment, etc.

By taking into consideration these criteria, proposals in terms of
meeting the service needs are given in different sections according to the type of the original service unit which needs rehabilitation or a service unit absent in the dwelling. According to these criteria, proposals may be grouped under three titles:

- Intervention principles for rehabilitation of original kitchens or for the addition of new kitchens
- Intervention principles directed to bathroom needs
- Intervention principles directed to w.c needs

Besides theoretical intervention proposals for service units related to the above mentioned titles, in some dwellings selected according to building type and problem type, rehabilitation projects may be prepared by forming examples of solutions to existing problems. Before making any proposals, the spatial potentials of the dwellings and their ability to meet new needs and addition spaces were revised.

5.1. Potentials of Traditional Dwellings

One storeyed dwellings with basement floor:
- Existence of basement floors which were constructed mainly for the storage of dry food in the original design, and not effectively used today.
- Existence of a courtyard
- Many dwellings contain original service units in their courtyards constructed with cooking purposes in the original design but not in use today.

Two storeyed dwellings having low ceiling height at the ground floor:
- Existence of ground floors which were constructed with the aim of providing services in the original design, and not effectively used today.
- Existence of a courtyard
- Generally the number of rooms in most of dwellings was high when
compared with a standard modern apartment house (i.e., four or more rooms), except in the small scaled examples of this group.

- There are original service units in many of the dwellings in their courtyards.

Two storeyed dwellings having high ceiling height both at the ground and first floors:

- Existence of a courtyard
- Generally the number of rooms in most of dwellings was high when compared with a standard modern apartment house (i.e., four or more rooms), except in the small scaled examples of this group
- There are original service units in many of the dwellings in their courtyards.

Two storeyed Dwellings with basement floor:

- Existence of a basement floor
- Existence of a courtyard
- There are original service units in many of these dwellings in their courtyards.
- These are large scaled dwellings; the number of rooms in all the dwellings belonging to this group are generally more than the number of rooms in an average apartment house (i.e., more than four rooms).

5.2. Intervention Principles for Kitchens

First of all, all the original kitchens in the traditional dwellings having the required qualifications must be used with kitchen functions in the present residential use. In the case of dwellings without an original kitchen today or the original's kitchen not having the required conditions, a new kitchen may be added.

The criteria used for the assessment of the adequacy of the original kitchens according to today's standards are as follows:

1) Size
2) Situation within the dwelling
1) Evaluation of the spatial adequacy of the original kitchens

Except for one surveyed dwelling (161 Street, no: 6), it was remarked that the size of an original kitchen is approximately equal to that of an average sized modern kitchen. However, in addition to the analysis of kitchens sizes, a spatial analysis was conducted to understand better the spatial potential of original kitchens in terms of their adaptability to modern use and to determine their capacity for including new kitchen equipment and built-in furnitures, while conserving their original architectural elements. The potential areas of the kitchens appropriate for placing new equipment without disturbing the perception of the original elements were determined (see table 5.1).

According to the results of this study, among all the surveyed dwellings, the minimum appropriate place to add new elements was 1.20 m. in length, a situation seen in one dwelling, K. Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140. Although the kitchen’s size is approximately 3.2x3 m., the potential area for placing new elements is only 1.2 m. due to the existence of original elements within the space which must be conserved. Although this length is inadequate to place all the required new elements, an original timber counter and a marble sink situated on the counter already exist, both available for use after making the necessary rehabilitations which will make such an intervention unnecessary.

In another dwelling, 161 Street, no: 6, the approximate size of the original kitchen is equal to 1.9x2.1 m. and the potential usage area has a maximum length of 1.5 m. This dimension is not large enough to place all the necessary new kitchen equipment.

Except for these two dwellings, in all the other surveyed original kitchens, the available area for new usage is more than 3 meters in length, changing between 3.20 m and 6.40 m. This large area means that, these spaces are spatially adequate to include the necessary new kitchen equipment and built-in furniture, while maintaining their original spatial arrangement and the original elements within the space.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KITCHENS SITUATED AT THE GROUND FLOOR</th>
<th>KITCHENS SITUATED AT THE FIRST FLOOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACING THE COURTYARD</td>
<td>FACING BOTH THE COURTYARD and STREET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACING THE STREET</td>
<td>FACING THE COURTYARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACING THE STREET</td>
<td>FACING BOTH THE COURTYARD and STREET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: A1x at the main entrance floor</td>
<td>Type: B1y not at the main entrance floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: A2x at the main entrance floor</td>
<td>Type: B2x at the main entrance floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type: A2y not at the main entrance floor</td>
<td>Type: B3y at the main entrance floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- **COURTYARD SHELF:** 
- **SHELF FOR PLATES:** 
- **NICHE:** 
- **SINK:** 
- **FIREPLACE:** 
- **ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:** 
- **PLACE:** 
- **SCALE: 1/200**

**Table 5.1:** Combination of the architectural elements in the kitchen space according to lot type and kitchen's place within the dwelling and potential areas within the original kitchen to adapt new uses.
Therefore, it is possible to claim that a large majority of the original kitchens in Eski Foça have the capacity to function as kitchens today by only making the necessary rehabilitations within these spaces.

2) Evaluation of the situation of the original kitchens within the dwelling

All of the traditional Foça dwellings include kitchens at the interior of their main buildings (chapter 3, part 3.1.2.1). However, these kitchens may be seen both in ground and first floors.

It was remarked that, in the dwellings having two floors, belonging to the second group (see chapter 2, table 2.3) where the main entrance is from the ground floor level, the ground floors are used with living purposes, including the living room and kitchen, and the first floors are used as bedroom floors. Although in the majority of the dwellings belonging to this group, the original kitchens are situated at the ground floors (chapter 3, and part 3.1.2.1), in three of the surveyed dwellings of this group, the original kitchens are situated at the first floors and new kitchens exist at their ground floors added by the users.

Today, the close relationship between the kitchen and the living area within the house is very important. In order to strengthen this relationship and to provide easier service to living areas from the kitchen, open kitchens designed inside the living rooms could be commonly found. Therefore, having the kitchen and living area at different storeys presents a difficulty in usage.

In addition, the close relationship between the kitchen and the entrance to the house is another issue which must be considered for the provision of ease in usage. In order to carry easily all kinds of heavy kitchen materials such as propane, food, drinking water, etc., it is neccessary to situate the kitchens near the entrance hall today. Unlike today, in the era when these dwellings were constructed, it was not obligatory to carry such materials to the kitchen. Today, our shopping habits and our needs in the kitchen have changed. In all the traditional dwellings in Foça with their original kitchens at the first floor, it was observed that, an additional kitchen exists at their ground floors. This proves that current changes in the shopping...
habits and the kitchen needs are also valid for Foça’s inhabitants today. Therefore, it was considered that, for the dwellings belonging to the mentioned group with their original kitchens situated at the first floor, a new kitchen may be added at the ground floor according to the desires of the users by respecting the determined principles for making additions. Otherwise, if a prohibition exists for a new addition which will restrict the usage, there will always be the possibility of having an illegal addition which may cause further damages in the traditional dwelling.

In two storeyed dwellings, belonging to the first group, (see plan typology, chapter 2, and table 2.4) where the main entrance is raised from the ground floor level and provided from the first floor, the ground floors have low ceiling heights and are generally designed as service spaces. First floors are used with living purposes and the original kitchens situated both at the ground and first floors. However, in the majority of the examples, the kitchens are located at the first floor. In the dwellings of this group, having kitchens at the first floor, the living places exist on the same floor and generally the ground floors remain out of use, except for storage spaces. Therefore, the location of the original kitchen at the first floor, the only floor used for living, was not considered a problem in terms of function despite the difficulty of carrying the necessary kitchen materials due to the entrance to the dwelling being provided from this floor. In the dwellings belonging to first group of the two storeyed dwellings, the original kitchens should be used again with a kitchen function without making any additional kitchens due to the close relationship between the kitchen spaces and the living areas and also between the entrance hall and the kitchen.

Taking into consideration the results of the analysis of cultural/physical carrying capacity of the original kitchens, their size and situation within the dwelling, the main principle of the proposals is that the kitchens which have the required qualities must always be used as a kitchen today by making necessary rehabilitations within the space. The interventions within the original space should be carried out in the light of the determined principles.
5.2.1. Conservation Principles of the Original Kitchens Which Will Not Be Used With Kitchen Function Today

The important issue for the original kitchens not having required qualifications for kitchens use today, is their conservation, in order to not lose historic information. This space may be used with another function which will not damage the original spatial characteristics of the space or will conserve its current state without any intervention. In spite of the lack of a definition for this function, this new use must be a necessary function which will not harm the original space. The original architectural elements and material uses should also be conserved. Despite the new function, original built-in architectural elements must remain in their place and any new arrangements in the space must not disturb the perception of these elements. Otherwise, any movable original elements within the space may be moved by adjusting their locations according to the new design.

5.2.2. Reuse of the Original Kitchens with Kitchen Function and General Principles of Rehabilitation

Principles about the Conservation and Usage of the Original Elements:

The architectural elements of the kitchen space are the objects which give its function to the space. Without these elements, kitchens cannot be distinguished from any other room in the dwelling. Kitchens have the same size and the same material use as the other rooms. But their main characteristic element which accounts for their distinction is the existence of the fireplace in the space. Secondly, the sinks, timber shelves and niches follow the fireplace element as characteristic elements within the space (chapter 3, part 3.1.2.2). All together these elements give character to the space. In the majority of the dwellings, the fireplaces which help identify the space as a kitchen still exist today. The ratio of the number of vertical shelves for plates is lower than ratio of the fireplaces in the surveyed dwellings today. The original sinks constitute the smallest ratio among all the existent primary kitchen elements. The water storage tank burried within the wall of the window opening was only observed in one dwelling. Also, a timber counter
and marble sink situated on the counter was seen in one dwelling. Original kitchen elements continue to decrease in number in the original kitchens due to their inadequacy in meeting today’s needs and their users’ unconscious interventions.

Therefore,

- All of the original architectural elements within the kitchen should be conserved within the space by making necessary repairs and restorations. These elements should be displayed, either through their use or only by their tasteful exhibition (1).

- Original built-in elements (i.e., fireplace, sink, and niche) should be conserved in their original place. No new elements should be placed in front of the original elements which will disturb their perception. The original elements will be exhibited within the space along with the new elements of the kitchen.

- Contrary to built-in elements, movable architectural elements (i.e., timber shelves, sergen) may be moved within the space according to the new design.

**Usage Potentials of the Original Kitchen Elements for Today’s Needs:**

1) Fireplaces:

- In case of an original fireplace with cupboards in the original kitchen space,

  If the user so desires, a counter top oven which will meet the cooking needs in the original space may be placed on the surface found over the cupboards in the fireplace niche by fixing the oven to the bench. The width and the length of the interior of this type of fireplace are adequate in size to insert this new element. In addition, the fireplace counter’s original height from the ground level is appropriate for use in cooking according to modern standards. In Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140, the height of the fireplace counter is equal to 89 cm, whereas, those of the dwelling at 214 Street, no: 6 is equal to 80.5 cm. The standard counter height today in the
kitchens is equal to 85-86 cm. Cooking elements today usually work either with gas, electric or both. For the type of fireplace working with gas, propane can be placed in the original fireplace cupboard found under the counter. A canopy should also be placed within the fireplace, which must exist according to today’s standards. The height and the length of the fireplace are again suitable to place this new element within. Many different models exist both for counter top ovens and canopies whose sizes differ over a broad range.

The placement of the new cooking element inside the original fireplace without damaging the original character of the element will provide the continuity in the usage of an original element even though not with the original technique. Thus, the original fireplace will be adapted to the new needs of today.

Refunctioning of the original fireplace with today’s technical opportunities, by placing a new oven inside, should not be obligatory. Such an intervention approach must only be considered as a proposal. Other solutions exist which will also ensure the conservation of these elements.

If the users do not wish to place a new cooking element inside the fireplace, the original fireplace will be conserved in its place only by making necessary restorations. If not, the fireplace will only be maintained periodically.

• In case of an original fireplace without cupboards,

The fireplace starts at approximately 10 cm. from ground level and its opening reaches a height of approximately 1 m. This type of fireplace does not include a horizontal counter in the fireplace niche. Therefore, it is not possible to place the counter top oven within the niche. Also, the placement of a new oven within the fireplace is similarly not suitable for usage ergonomics due to the insufficient opening height of this type of fireplace. Moreover, when the visual aspects of the application are considered, such an intervention will disturb the appearance of the fireplace. Therefore, this element will only be on display within the space. The physical relation of the new kitchen elements with this original fireplace is important,
and the new design should not disturb its perception.

2) Sinks:

Original marble sinks found inside the window openings are large enough in size for their usage (approximately 40-45x100-110 cm, see chapter 3, part 3.1.2.2). These sinks are even bigger than the average size of a modern sink. The marble, the material of the original sinks, is a kind of material which is durable and hygienic, and still one of the most preferred materials used in sink design today (e.g., marble, granite, several types of artificial stones, steel, syntetic materials…etc.). Therefore, it may be claimed that these original sinks can still be used today. Also, their placement within the window openings which provides the opportunity of looking to the street or the courtyard while washing the dishes or preparing meals in front of the sink is another important feature of this element preferable for the users.

However, during the era of these dwellings' construction, no running water existed within the dwellings. Rather, clean water storage tanks mounted on the wall of the window opening over the sinks provided water for the users. Therefore, it is necessary to connect the plumbing installation in order to use these sinks. Also, dirty water flow in the original design which directed water to the courtyard or the street should be connected to a sewer system.

3) Timber shelves:

Both two types of the timber shelves have usage potential in today’s kitchens. These elements may be used for placing the plates, after only simple repairs. But these elements are not enough to meet today’s needs.

4) Niches:

These elements both with timber cupboard doors and without cupboard doors may be used to put the necessary kitchen utensils in the contemporary kitchen use. As in the case of shelves, the spaces inside these niches are not enough to include all the necessary equipment.
Conservation of the Original Material Use in Kitchens and Principles of Adaptation the Original Surface Covering Materials to the Needs of New Kitchen Use:

Original material use in the kitchen space should be conserved as far as possible. However, at the same time they should be adapted to the needs of new kitchen use. Timber floor and ceiling coverings of the kitchen space should be conserved by making the necessary restorations and also required interventions should be carried out to adapt them to the usage of the wet space. The plastered wall surfaces should be covered with water resistant covering materials in the necessary areas in order to provide hygiene.

Timber Floor Coverings:

A proposal to provide the protection of the original timber floor covering elements is as follow:

To protect the timber structural floor beams of the space, a protective water insulation coating may be used under the original timber floor covering. For this application, first the original timber covering elements should be removed. Then, timber beams will be covered with new timber planks to provide a suitable surface to spread the water insulation over it. The insulation coating will be applied as two layers and the insulation sheets should overlap at least 10 cm. at the joints. Over the insulation, original timber floor covering elements will be placed by respecting their originals. Also, to obstruct the infiltration of water through the original timber planks, the joints of the planks should be filled with a silicone based material (see table. 5.2). In addition, to protect the original floor covering from the effects of water, its surface will be varnished periodically.

Table 5.2 Architectural Floor Detail for the Spaces with Original Timber Covering
Timber Ceiling Coverings:

To protect the original timber ceiling covering from absorption of extra water vapour, it should be coated with a water resistant coating material as in the case of the timber floor covering.

Plastered Wall Surfaces:

To provide a hygienic environment in the kitchen space, the walls of the kitchen space, which are found in close proximity to the area where meals are prepared and cooked should be wiped clean often. Therefore, these surfaces, especially the wall surface over the counter, should be of a kind of material not affected by water and also not retain microorganisms. Because of this, the minimum required wall surface at the kitchen space should be covered with a kind of new material with the above mentioned properties. However, to ensure the reversibility of this application and to protect the original wall from deteriorating after this application, a construction detail was proposed (see table 5.3). A buffer zone is provided with this detail between the new surface and original wall by means of a steel construction, which prevents the two surfaces from attaching to each other.
Table 5.3 Architectural Detail for Isolation of Original Wall of any Wet Space which will be covered with new wall covering materials

Principles for the Additional Built-in and Movable Kitchen Elements:

Built-in Elements:

Except for one dwelling, no counters or built-in element available for the preparation of meals exist in the kitchen spaces. This situation indicates two alternatives: either the meal was prepared on movable furniture in the kitchens (e.g., tables) which no longer exist today, or meals were prepared outside the kitchens. In any case, as a consequence of this status, new counters are necessary in these spaces today for their reuse with a kitchen function. In case of absence of the original sinks in the kitchen space, the counter element will also include the sink element. Thus, the counter will meet another need besides its first function. Today, it is common to see many fixed mechanical equipment on the counters.

The number of original cupboards and shelves are also not adequate in number to meet today’s needs. Today, due to industrialization and rapid production methods, many more kitchen utensils exist in kitchens as
compared to earlier times. As a result, new built-in furniture has become indispensable in these kitchen spaces.

In addition, due to the original sink elements’ location inside the window openings, these sinks remain isolated from the other kitchen elements. No counter exists near the original sink for placing the dishes or anything else during meal preparation. But today, sinks are found on the counters. This placement is preferred to provide ease of use in the meal preparation phase. Therefore, a new shelf or counter near the original sink should be added to provide facility in usage while using the original sinks. Also, a small part of the sink, 35-40 cm. in length, may be covered with an additional timber plank by using reversible techniques, for the placement of the drainer in the window opening.

The principles given below should be considered while making the necessary furniture additions:

- Addition cupboards or any other kind of built-in element must be distinctive from the original ones (2), but at the same time these elements should be harmonious with the original elements and with the entire architectural character of the space.
- Material, form, size and color difference may be applied in the new design.
- New furniture must not be different only in color from the original elements due to the risk of color change in the future.
- The same form and construction techniques should not be repeated in the new elements by only changing the material.
- While making a new furniture design, it is recommended similar proportions with those of the original elements, or be used the basic reference lines of the original elements kept while designing the new elements with the purpose of obtaining complete harmony in the kitchen space.
- New elements must not have any ornamentation.

**Mechanical Equipment:**
Besides the need of built-in furnitures, there is also the need of necessary mechanical equipment in the kitchen space. An oven, canopy, refrigerator and dishwasher should be added within the space. Besides the oven, canopy and refrigerator which are the minimum required basic instruments of a modern kitchen, today, having a dishwasher in the kitchen, despite being a secondary element compared to other mentioned equipments, has almost become compulsory in the new design understanding of kitchens within the context of changing living standards. Also, in almost all of the surveyed dwellings in Foça, dishwashers were observed in the kitchen spaces.

While placing these new mechanical elements within the kitchen, the criteria given below should be considered:

- New elements which will be in physical relation with the original architectural elements due to their placement within the space, should not harm the original elements.
- If the space is not available for including all the modern equipment, only the elements which are absolutely necessary for its function as kitchen should exist within the space. There should also be a balance between the need and spatial potential of the space.
- If the original kitchen is a unique original example conserved as a whole with all its elements, where it is not recommended to make any additions, which could change the original perception of the space, in this case, additional elements may be situated in another place outside the kitchen, in close proximity to the kitchen space. The selection criteria of this place are: not damaging the original characteristics of the selected space by additions and providing usage facility by adding the new elements near the original kitchen space.
- In technical aspects, all the elements using the water and producing the dirty water, such as the sink, dishwasher, etc. must be placed near eachother and in front of a wall in the kitchen space near the street where the sewerage system and plumbing installations are
present. It is preferable to have all the elements related with water or electricity in front of the same wall due to the ease in connection of the installation systems.

- The dishwashers should be situated near the sink for provision of the required hygiene in the kitchen. Therefore, to be able to use the original sinks, the close physical relation of the dishwasher with the sink should be established. If no available space exists near the original sink, a niche may be opened in the rough stone wall of the space without any original elements for placing the dishwasher. However, this intervention will naturally change the original spatial perception of the kitchen. Also, the effect of this opening on the stone masonry wall should be investigated with further studies by engineers due to the risk of such an intervention of harming the structure of the dwelling. Therefore, in the case of inadequate space near the original sink for the dishwasher, if the original kitchen has adequate space, a new sink situated on the counter should be added instead of making several other unnecessary interventions. However, the installation system should also be connected to the original sink for its use as a secondary element.

5.2.3. Principles in Making Additional Kitchens

Among the thirty eight surveyed dwellings, in nine, the original kitchens do not exist. In other words, the place of the original kitchen is unknown due to the alterations in the original plan layout and/or due to the removal of all the original elements of the kitchen space. In this case, making a new kitchen addition either at the interior or outside the main building is indespensable. The criteria for the choice of a suitable place for the new kitchen are as follows:

**Giving Kitchen Function to an Original Space:**

*Refunctioning a Room as Kitchen:*
If the number of rooms at the ground floor is adequate to convert one of the rooms into a kitchen, the most preferable alternative which will be applied in the first stage is the refunctioning of an existent room at the ground floor as a kitchen. Selection criteria of this space are as follows:

This space,
- must not include any specific original architectural elements that the space’s original character can damage after adapting the space to its new function.
- adequate in size to meet the needs of the new function.
- near the living area in the dwelling.
- near the street or the courtyard for ease of accessibility in the installation systems.
- near the entrance hall of the dwelling, for provision of easy access to the kitchen from the street.

While adapting the mentioned space to its new function,
- all of the original architectural elements should be conserved, and
- original material uses of the selected room should be conserved as far as possible.

*Refunctioning the Ground Floor's Hall as Kitchen:*

Also, as a secondary alternative, if the number of rooms is not adequate at the ground floor, a kitchen function may be added in the hall space as a second function. This space is larger than the needed circulation area in width. In the smallest traditional dwellings, the width of the hall is equal to 1.90 m, whereas in large scaled dwellings, the width reaches up to 3.0 m. Therefore, these hall spaces have the potential to meet the spatial needs of a new kitchen without damaging the original characteristics of the dwellings where the original kitchens no longer exist. Also, from a functional point of view, the location of the kitchens in the hall space may be appropriate due to easy of access from the street.
The halls of the ground floors may be functioned as a kitchen under the conditions given below:

- Only the halls of the dwellings having sided halls according to plan typology may be functioned as a kitchen. At the dwellings with inner halls, halls have window and door openings at both sides of the hall space and therefore are not convenient for the placement of a kitchen counter. Whereas in the sided halls, one long edge of the hall space is a blind wall which is available for placement of new kitchen furniture and equipments.
- The sided hall which will be functioned as a kitchen should have min. 1.80-2.00 m. width (this dimension derives from the total of 120 cm. which is the minimum necessary distance for the passage of two people through a corridor and the width of a counter which equals to 60 cm ).
- No new wall must be added within the hall space for the needs of new kitchen which would divide the space and change its spatial perception.
- The counter and all the necessary kitchen equipment should only be placed in front of the blind wall of the hall space. All of the needs of the kitchen should be solved within a single longitudinal counter system.
- In the case of the presence an original element at the blind wall, such as a niche, where new elements will be added, this element will be displayed among the additional kitchen elements by a new design.
- Only the min. required wall surface should be covered with water resistant new covering materials (e.g., the wall at 60 cm. height in front of the new counter). The details seen in table 5.3 should be applied to the walls. The original material use of the wall finishings should be conserved in the rest of the hall space.
- The original stone pavement of the floor and timber ceiling covering of the hall space should be conserved.
Under the conditions mentioned above, the most convenient space for a kitchen, either a room or a hall, will be selected.

Making a mass addition at the courtyard:

If the existent spaces at the ground floor are not adequate to refunction one space as the kitchen, and if at the same time, the dwelling has an adequate courtyard space, then in this case, an addition mass will be constructed in the courtyard.

The criterion for making a mass addition at the courtyard is as follows:

- The courtyard should be spatially adequate for making a mass addition. It should have at least 4.5-5 m. width at the back side or at the lateral side of the main building (see table 5.4.).
- In the case of a courtyard smaller than the mentioned size, a mass addition cannot be added within the courtyard. Therefore, among the all surveyed dwellings, courtyards which are belonging to the first two categories according to courtyard typology, in other words having a courtyard width in 2-4.5 m. interval, must not have a new mass addition (see courtyard typology in table 2.2).

Construction principles and architectural characteristics of the addition mass should be as follows:

Situation in the lot:

- The new unit must not be attached to the courtyard façade of the main building. This application will be useful for not harming the original façade’s material by possible material incompatibilities between the addition and original masses. Also, due to its detachment, the original façade of the dwelling will not be affected by
the possible removal of the addition unit. In addition, by placing the new mass away from the main building, it will be possible to perceive the original courtyard façade arrangement of the dwelling.

- For dwellings having a courtyard size at the limit for making a mass addition, or 5 m. in width, the new mass should be separated at least 150 cm. from the main building. This is a dimension which will give the opportunity to walk easily between the main building and new mass and to see the original façade elements (see table 5.4).

- For the dwellings which had a courtyard at least 8 m. in width or larger, in order to provide a better perception of the original façade arrangement of the main building and a space which can be used for living purposes between the addition kitchen and main building, the new mass should be separated more from the main building than the first mentioned dimension, such as 3-4 m., according to desires of their users.

- The new mass should be situated at the entrance door side of the main building’s to the courtyard, for the provision of functional facility in the access to the new mass. Therefore, the plan scheme of the dwelling gains importance in the selection of a place for the new mass. Several schematic alternatives for situating the new mass are shown in table 5.5 according to different plan layouts.

- The new unit may be situated either at the back and lateral side of the main building in accordance with a convenient space at the courtyard for an addition. This space may be determined according to the form of the courtyard shaped according to the placement of the traditional building within the lot (see table 5.4).
Table 5.4 Situation Proposal for Addition Mass within the Lot
Table 5.5 Location Proposal for Addition Mass in accordance with the Plan Layout of the Main Traditional Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDINGS WITH INNER HALLS</th>
<th>COURTYARD AT THE BACK OF THE BUILDING</th>
<th>COURTYARD SURROUNDING THE TWO SIDES OF THE BUILDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMALL COURTYARDS</td>
<td>(≤ 4.5 m. width at the back of the building)</td>
<td>LARGE COURTYARDS (≥ 5 m. width at the back of the building)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARGE COURTYARDS</td>
<td>(≥ 8 m. width at the back of the building)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDINGS WITH SIDE HALLS</th>
<th>LARGE COURTYARDS</th>
<th>LARGE COURTYARDS (both two sides are spatially adequate for making an addition)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LARGE COURTYARDS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Size:** The new kitchen unit should meet the required functions in a minimum area, establishing a balance between the aimed comfort level and the size of the addition. Therefore, the addition should possess an optimal size considering the minimum change of the original open-close relation within the lot.

**Geometry and Direction:** To hinder minimally the perception of the main building’s façade, it will be advantageous to design a rectangular space
for a new kitchen whose short side will face the main building and long edge will face the courtyard wall within the lot (see table 5.4). The addition, a rectangular form, with its short edge length the minimum possible, will obstruct the main building’s façade less compared to a square form.

Access to new mass: It must be provided from a closed space which is protected from open air conditions. But at the same time, to prevent the disturbance of the perception of original courtyard façade arrangement of the main building due to the new passage zone, a transparent passage space is suggested constructed with glass elements both in its walls and roof. In the case of a new mass situated at 3-4 m. distant from the main building, a passage zone closed with glass elements can also be used as a living area, or as a winter garden. In summer time, the excessive heat in this space may be prevented by using sun breakers and antisun glass at the walls. It is also possible to design sliding glass walls which may stay open in summer time.

Physical Relation between the Addition Mass and Courtyard Wall: It should have a dilatation joint between the new wall and original courtyard wall at the places where the two walls are found in attached position to provide reversibility in the removal of addition mass. Also, an isolation material should exist within these joints. Otherwise, the rough stone courtyard wall which is also constructed with similar walling techniques with those of the traditional buildings (see figure 2.2.a) and also constituting a part of the visual integrity of the façade view has the risk of damaging by this addition.

Exterior Appearance: It should be different from that of the traditional one. The new unit’s addition should be distinctive in appearance. To provide this, it is necessary to use different materials, construction techniques, and façade arrangements, etc. in the addition unit. However, at the same time, to achieve harmony between the addition
mass and traditional dwelling, some of the architectural properties of the addition mass should be similar to those of the traditional one, whereas other properties should be different. For instance, if stone is used as a construction material in the addition unit, as well as a construction material in the exterior walls of the traditional dwelling, the type of stone should be different. Another type of stone, different in color, may be used. In addition, the walling technique of the masonry wall or the size of the stone pieces may be changed. Or, as another alternative, different construction materials and techniques can be used in the addition unit. In that case, harmony between the two masses may be provided, for instance, with use of similar proportions in the façade elements.

It is not possible to give an invariable prescription for the architecture of the addition unit. But the main criteria must be the addition’s being distinctive and in harmony with the traditional dwelling.

- **Interior Design:** If the original courtyard wall to which the addition mass is found attached will be used as one wall of the space, then the original stone masonry wall should not be plastered or covered with a new material from the interior. The kitchen furnitures and equipment should be similarly situated at the opposite side of the courtyard wall, in front of the new wall (see table 5.5.). If the addition mass has its own wall in front of the courtyard wall, parallel to it, then the interior design may be carried out without any restriction.

- It is suggested to construct the addition unit’s wall, facing the main building with glass material, or with a large opening at this edge in order to provide the perception of the original façade arrangement from the interior of the new unit (see table 5.5). Thanks to this application, even for the masses which are constructed at 150 cm. distant from the main building, with the new mass hindering the perception of traditional building’s façade, it will be possible to see the original façade arrangement from the interior of the new addition.
5.2.4. Principles about the Existent Additional Kitchens

In the case of the presence of an additional kitchen in the dwelling, and the absence of the original kitchen in the dwelling in its current state due to previous alterations;

- If the addition damages the original architectural characteristics of the dwelling, such as, by disturbing the perception of the original plan layout or the original façade arrangement, causing structural deterioration and/or material deterioration in the original building, etc, the addition unit will be removed. A new addition will be made, according to the architectural opportunities of the dwelling, by respecting the principles provided above.
- If the addition does not harm the dwelling and responds to current needs, with adequate space, its location in an appropriate place in accordance with its function, the addition may be conserved in its current space. If the interior qualities of the addition unit, (e.g., spaces with necessary facilities, proper finishings, etc.) are not sufficient to provide the required sanitary conditions within the space, the interior qualities of the addition space will be improved by making necessary interventions, within the framework of determined intervention principles.

(To decide about the state of the additional kitchens in the surveyed traditional dwellings whether they should be removed or not, see the evaluation chapter, parts 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.2, titles “Interventions Aimed at Obtaining New Kitchens”.)
INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FOR EXISTING ORIGINAL AND ADDITIONAL KITCHENS IN TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS

CURRENT PHYSICAL STATUS

DECISION & INTERVENTION PRINCIPLES

1. If there is an original kitchen exists
   - If original kitchen will be conserved and will continue to function as kitchen
   - If original kitchen will be conserved together with its elements but will not function as kitchen
   - If original kitchen will be conserved in its current place only by making necessary interventions in order to meet better the needs
   - A new kitchen will be added by conserving the original architectural characteristics of the dwelling as far as possible

2. If kitchen addition gives harm to traditional dwelling and is in harmony architecturally with other original buildings
   - A new kitchen will be added by refunctioning an existent space as kitchen
   - One of the rooms at ground floor which is suitable (e.g., situation, spatial characteristics, etc.) for kitchen function will be converted into kitchen by making necessary alterations within the space in accordance with the determined intervention principles
   - In case of having enough room to refunction one of them as kitchen a new annex will be constructed in the courtyard

3. If only there is an original kitchen
   - If there is also kitchen addition besides the original one
   - If original one has the capacity of meeting today's needs
   - If it does not give harm to traditional dwelling and is in harmony architecturally with other original buildings
   - A new kitchen will be added by refunctioning an existent space as kitchen
   - In case of having enough room to refunction one of them as kitchen a new annex will be constructed in the courtyard

ORIGINAL KITCHEN WILL BE CONSERVED TOGETHER WITH ITS ELEMENTS BUT WILL NOT FUNCTION AS KITCHEN

ORIGINAL KITCHEN WILL BE CONSERVED IN ITS CURRENT PLACE ONLY BY MAKING NECESSARY INTERVENTIONS IN ORDER TO MEET BETTER THE NEEDS

ADDITION KITCHEN WILL BE REMOVED

ADDITION KITCHEN WILL BE CONSERVED IN ITS CURRENT PLACE

THE NEW KITCHEN WILL BE ADDED BY CONSERVING THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DWELLING AS FAR AS POSSIBLE

1st ALTERNATIVE: REFUNCTIONING AN EXISTENT SPACE AS KITCHEN

- Only the halls of the dwellings having sided halls according to plan typology may be functioned as kitchen.
- Sided hall which will be functioned as kitchen should have min. 1.80-2.00 m. width
- It must not be added only one wall within the hall
- Original architectural element that can be damaged in adapting it to the new function.
- All the additional necessary interventions should only be placed in front of the blinded wall of the hall.
- Original material use of the hall should be conserved as far as possible

2nd ALTERNATIVE: IN CASE OF HAVING ENOUGH ROOM TO REFUNCTION ONE OF THEM AS KITCHEN A NEW ANEX W2ILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN THE COURTYARD

- The courtyard should be spatially adequate for a new addition.
- Should have at least 3.5 m. width at the base or corner walls of the main building
- Addition space should be distinguished from the main building in its appearance.
- It should be placed perpendicular to main building to hinder min. the perception of the façade
- Passage to service unit should be provided by a space protected open air conditions.
- The new unit addition should be constructed with glass elements both at walls and roof in order to not disturb the original façade arrangement
5.3. Intervention Principles toward Bathroom Needs

As already mentioned in recent chapters, except for one dwelling, no original bathing places exist in the traditional dwellings of Eski Foça. Therefore, new bathrooms must be added in all the dwellings. Additions will be made according to the spatial opportunities of the dwellings. In the case of more than one available place alternative within the dwelling for the new function, the selection will be made by respecting the order given below. The alternative places for the new bathroom are given according to the spatial potentials of the dwellings and by starting from the most preferable alternative toward the least preferable alternatives. Therefore, if the dwelling has the necessary spatial qualifications required for the mentioned proposal, the alternative which is given first will be applied first in the place selection.

5.3.1. Principles in Making Bathroom Additions

Giving a Bathroom Function to an Original Space:

If the number of spaces is adequate inside the main traditional building, the most convenient space appropriate for the bathroom will be refunctioned as a bathroom without making spatial alterations in the original space. An existing space which will be converted into a bathroom should be chosen by respecting the criteria given below:

- It should be a space not having any specific architectural element requiring conservation. The least authentic and simple room should be chosen for the new function.
- It should be easily accessible from the bedrooms and living areas in terms of functionality.
- It should be one of the spaces nearest to the street, found at the periphery of the main building, to provide ease in connection of the installation systems.
- It should have the needed spatial properties for the bathroom
function (i.e., adequate size to place bathroom equipment, with an opening facing the exterior for the provision of natural ventilation, etc.)

In the adaptation stage of the new function to the existing room, the criteria given below should be considered;

*Principles for Conservation of Original Material Use of the existent space which is converted to bathroom:*

- Original material use in the space should be conserved as far as possible. For instance, the conservation of the floor’s and ceiling’s original timber coverings will be preferable as well as the finishing coat of the wall surfaces.
- Special architectural details, different from those applied in modern houses, should be applied in these wet spaces to make possible the preservation of the original material uses (See proposed details, table 5.2 and 5.3). But the floor covering of any space in the dwelling, except for the hall space which is generally paved with stone, is the same; the same construction techniques and similar timber elements were used in the floor covering. On the contrary, special floor detailing for the conservation of the original material use in the bathroom space will increase the cost of the restoration work. In addition, it may cause further deteriorations in the dwelling related to dampness problems, due to the bathroom space’s constant exposure to water compared to other wet spaces such as kitchen. Also, in the bathrooms where the original timber floor coverings are conserved, the users should pay more attention when using their bathrooms especially during bathing. Therefore, another floor covering detail was also proposed to provide the reversibility of the new surface covering, in case of application of a new floor covering which is resistant to water (see detail, table 5.7).
- As a result, both the conservation of the original floor covering
material and its alteration has advantages and disadvantages from different points of view. The alteration of the original timber covering with new waterproof covering materials, or keeping the original timber floor coverings by making necessary interventions, are possible alternatives, which can be realized by the application of accurate construction techniques. In the scope of this thesis, neither solution is proposed as an obligatory alternative; the choice is to be made by the users.

Table 5.7 Floor Detail for existent spaces with original timber covering which will be converted into wet space and covered with water resistant floor material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLASTERED WALL SURFACE</th>
<th>ADHESIVE SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>NEW CERAMIC COVERING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WATER INSULATION LAYER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDITION PLASTIC BASED MEMBRANE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL TIMBER COVERING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL TIMBER BEAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONE MASONRY WALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principles for Making Addition of New Bathroom Elements and Connection of Installation Systems:**

- In the case of the conservation of the original timber floor covering, for the protection of the timber floor covering from mounting holes for the bathroom instruments, these elements should be mounted to the stone masonry wall, and not to the floor. Therefore, the types of elements which are designed to be mounted to the wall should be
prefered in the new bathroom design.

- All the elements using the water and producing dirty water, such as the lavatory, bathtub, toilet bowl, shower base, washing machine...etc. must be placed near each other and in front of a wall of the bathroom space nearest to the street and the sewerage system and plumbing installations. It is preferable to have all the elements having a relation with water or electricity in front of the same wall due to the ease in application of installation systems.

- The pipes of the installation system should be conveyed to the bathroom space by passing through the masonry walls of the dwelling. These pipes should be buried in the rough stone walls before reaching the bathroom space. Therefore, the situation which will provide the shortest distance between the sewerage system and bathroom should be chosen as a bathroom space within the building.

**Making a bathroom addition at the basement:**

If the number of spaces inside the main traditional building is not adequate for refunctioning one of the spaces as a bathroom, as the second alternative, in the case of a dwelling having a basement floor; the basement not actively in use today and without the necessary spatial features to be refunctioned as a bathroom in its current state will be converted into a bathroom by making the necessary spatial alterations within a small part of this space adequate for a bathroom function. The choice of place for the bathroom within the basement will be made according to its ease of accessibility from the other living spaces.

While adapting this space to the new function, the principles given below should be considered:

- **Access to the basement:** In the majority of the dwellings, in their original design, access to the basement floor was provided from the courtyard. There is not a direct passage to the basement floor from
the interior of the dwelling. But access to the bathroom space found in the basement must be provided from a nearby space which is protected from outdoor climatic conditions today. However, at the same time, the original plan layout of the traditional dwelling, and its original circulation scheme should be conserved as far as possible.

- If there is a suitable place in the main building to construct new stairs, new stairs will be added in the most suitable place. The original stairwell should be preferred for new stairs as the first alternative place, if this place is convenient for making this addition. The stairs, being additions, must be definitively distinctive by the difference in their construction techniques, in material use, colors, etc.

- In the case of the lack of a suitable place for the construction of new stairs, as the last alternative, access to the basement floor should be provided from the courtyard as in the original design. To provide a closed, protected space from open air conditions, the passage space to the basement from the courtyard should be closed with transparent glass walls which will not disturb the perception of the main building’s façade. However, this application has a disadvantage due to the lack of privacy provided while passing through the passage space to reach to the basement. Therefore, this application can only be applied if the buildings surrounding the mentioned dwelling are not facing the courtyard of the dwelling or if the users are not disturbed from this situation due to privacy concerns.

- If these above-mentioned two conditions are not valid for the dwelling, and the dwelling is not convenient for making additional stairs at the interior, in this case, the basement cannot be used for meeting bathroom needs.

**Spatial Alterations and Interior Material Use:** Due to the absence of any special architectural detail or element at the basement floor, all the necessary changes required for the new function may be carried out in this space.
• The basement space should be divided with the addition of new walls to obtain an adequate bathroom space. New walls must be constructed with a new technique different from the original one.

• The ceiling height of this space, not convenient for standing must be increased. Therefore, the ground of this floor which is covered with a type of mortar and earth should be excavated until the adequate storey height can be obtained.

• Finally, the interventions aimed at improving the surfaces’ sanitary conditions should be realized. The ceilings of these floors have exposed timber beams. These beams must be covered with a covering material from the underside to protect them from water vapor and also provide a better appearance and more hygienic environment in the bathroom space (e.g., the ceiling may closed with a suspended ceiling technique by using aluminum-based or plastic-based modular elements). The floor should be covered with a type of waterproof material. Lastly, the walls which are made of rough stones without plaster must be protected from the water. Water absorption from the bathroom floor should be prevented by covering the walls with waterproof materials up to height at least 100-120 cm from ground level.

Making a mass addition at the courtyard:

In the case of dwellings without a basement floor, an addition mass with bathroom function will be constructed in the courtyard. The above mentioned principles developed for making kitchen unit additions in the courtyards are also valid for the addition bathroom units with only one difference.

• Differently from the kitchen addition in the courtyard, the new bathroom addition cannot be placed at 100-150 cm distance from the main building, due to privacy needs. However, the prevention of the main traditional building from being negatively affected by the addition unit is still one of the most important issues among all the
intervention principles. At the same time, however, new designs must be functional and should meet present needs. Therefore, although the addition unit will disturb the perception of the original façade, it should be attached to the main building by covering a minimum area of the original façade.

- To provide reversibility (3), there should be a blank space between the addition unit and the main building where there will be a dilatation joint between the two masses. The new addition mass should have its own wall adjacent to the traditional dwelling and there should be a dilatation space between these two masses.

- Besides the restrictions in the location, geometry, size and direction of the addition mass, the interior of the new bathroom, including the location of the elements, their type... etc. may be designed without any specific rules.

Giving Bathroom Function to the Original Service Space at the Courtyard:

In the case of the courtyard’s being too small, not convenient for making a new addition, if an original service space exists in the courtyard situated adjacent to the main building, in this case, the original service space may be used with a bathroom function by considering the principles given below:

- The original spatial organisation of the unit should not be altered.
- The original architectural elements such as the fireplace or niches should be conserved within the space.

However, all of the original service units do not have a connection with the main building from the interior, although they are situated in attached position to the dwelling. The access to the service unit is provided by passing through the courtyard (See chapter 4, part 4.2.2.1, and fig. 4.12.a). But today, access to the bathroom must be necessarily provided from a closed space
within the building. It is possible to make an opening within the exterior wall of the dwelling to provide an internal connection between the two masses. But in this case, the original façade arrangement of the dwelling as perceived from the interior will be altered. Therefore, refunctioning of the original service space as a bathroom is only applicable in the case of dwellings originally having an internal connection between the main building and service unit.
**Table 5.8 Intervention strategies for the existent bathrooms and principles of new interventions to meet the bathroom need in traditional dwellings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Physical Status</th>
<th>Decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If There Is an Original Bathroom</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If the Original Space Has Adequate Space to Include the Min. Required New Bathroom Elements</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original Bathroom Will Be Conserved by Making Necessary Rehabilitations Within the Space and Will Continue to Function as Bathroom</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If the Original Space Has No Adequate Space</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addition Which Does Not Damage the Original Architectural Characteristics of the Traditional Dwelling</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addition Will Be Conserved by Making Necessary Rehabilitations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If There Is an Additional Bathroom</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addition Which Damages the Original Architectural Characteristics of the Dwelling</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addition Will Be Removed</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>An Addition Bathroom Will Be Added in the Best Suitable Place</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If There Is Lack of Bathroom</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selection Criteria of the New Space (p:138):**
- Not including any specific original architectural element that can be damaged after adapting it to the new function.
- Should be easily accessible from the bedrooms and living areas.
- Should be near other wet spaces.
- Should be one of the spaces which can be adjusted, in terms of provision ease in the connection of the installation systems.
- Should have the needed spatial properties for the bathroom function.

**Intervention Principle for Original Room (p:139):**
- Original use of the space should be converted as far as possible.
- All the elements using water should be placed near each other and in front of the wall closest to street in terms of provision ease in the connection of installation systems.

**2nd Alternative:**
- New bathroom will be added into the basement by making the necessary spatial changes in basement space, not including any specific original architectural element that can be damaged after adapting it to the new function.
- Access to the basement should be provided from a door space.
- Basement space may be altered spatially, according to needs of new function, with the addition of a dilatation joint between the addition mass and main building with insulation inside.

**3rd Alternative:**
- An additional unit will be constructed within the courtyard by respecting determined principles.
- Addition unit’s design should be placed perpendicular to main building to hinder min. the perception of the façade.
- New addition unit should be distinctive from the original mass in its appearance.
- Dilatation joint should exist between the addition mass and main building with insulation inside.

**Intervention Principle for Original Room (p:139):**
- Original use of the space should be converted as far as possible.
- All the elements using water should be placed near each other and in front of the wall closest to street in terms of provision ease in the connection of installation systems.

**Addition Unit’s Design (p:140-141):**
- Access to the basement should be provided from a door space.
- Basement space may be altered spatially, according to needs of new function, with the addition of a dilatation joint between the addition mass and main building with insulation inside.

**Intervention Principle for Original Room (p:138):**
- Original use of the space should be converted as far as possible.
- All the elements using water should be placed near each other and in front of the wall closest to street in terms of provision ease in the connection of installation systems.

**Addition Unit’s Design (p:140-141):**
- Access to the basement should be provided from a door space.
- Basement space may be altered spatially, according to needs of new function, with the addition of a dilatation joint between the addition mass and main building with insulation inside.
5.3.2. Principles for Existent Additional Bathrooms

- If the addition harms to the original architectural characteristics of the dwelling, such as, disturbing the perception of the original plan layout or the original façade arrangement, causing structural deterioration and/or material deterioration, etc, the addition unit will be removed. A new addition will be constructed, with respect to the criteria given above, including the selection of a place for new addition, its physical relation with the original building, detailing for new construction, etc.
- If the addition does not damage the original dwelling and responds to present needs (i.e., provides adequate space, situated in a good place suitable to the function) in this case, the addition will be conserved in its current space.
- In the case of addition bathroom unit not harming the original building, if its interior qualities, such as, having necessary facilities, proper finishings, etc. are not sufficient to provide the required sanitary conditions within the space, in this case, the interior qualities of the addition space will be improved by making necessary interventions, within the framework of determined intervention principles provided above.

(To decide about the state of the additional bathrooms in the surveyed traditional dwellings whether they should be removed or not, see the evaluation chapter, parts 4.2.2.1 and 4.2.2.2, titles “Interventions Aimed at Obtaining New Bathrooms”.)

5.4. Intervention Principles toward Toilet Need

Today, it is obligatory to access toilet units from closed spaces. In addition, they should be near the bedrooms and living areas of the dwelling. Therefore, new toilets must be added inside the main buildings. The original toilets situated at the courtyards cannot meet the needs of today. These toilets can only function as secondary w.c’s which may give service to the
courtyards when they are in use in good weather.

- New toilet needs inside of the main building should be solved preferably by the addition of this function inside of the newly added bathroom space.
- In case of the presence of convenient empty spaces inside of the main building, not effectively in use today, without the need to use these empty spaces for other functions, these spaces may also be refunctioned as toilets (e.g., as small spaces found under the stairs, … etc).
- Even if toilet unit additions exist, it is recommended to place toilet bowls inside of the bathrooms as well.

5.5. Proposed Rehabilitation Projects

5.5.1. Aim of the Projects and Methodology of the Selection of the Studied Examples

Besides the theoretical proposals directed toward service needs, for some dwellings selected according to building type and problem type, rehabilitation projects were prepared in order to present examples of solution to current problems.

The traditional dwellings were categorized under groups according to their architectural characteristics. Their plan schemes and number of storeys were the main factors taken into consideration while making this classification. Therefore, the plan typology formed in the light of several criteria played an important role in this categorization (see table 2.4).

Consequently, with reference to plan typology, four different building types were found to provide different proposals for each group. In two groups, it was observed that different scaled buildings possessed the same plan layout characteristics. However, perfectly identical proposals cannot always be valid in both large scaled and small scaled dwellings. Therefore, for these groups, two different proposals were made both for a large scaled dwelling and a small scaled dwelling belonging to the same group. At the
end, it is decided to select six dwellings to prepare a project.

In the scope of this thesis, rehabilitation projects for all the surveyed dwellings were not preferred due to the similarities between their properties and problems. Also, the aim of this study was not to form individual restoration projects according to the needs of each dwelling. Instead, the theoretical proposals introduced according to the types of dwellings and their spatial opportunities were intended to be useful to all dwellings belonging to the same group of buildings. For the dwellings which have similar conditions, it will be possible to use similar restoration approaches especially in terms of selection of places for new additions. It is assumed that the decisions and proposals, as well as the realized rehabilitation projects will constitute guidelines for further rehabilitations of other dwellings in Eski Foça in meeting their current service needs.

5.5.2. Rehabilitation Proposals and the Reports of the Projects

- First Group of Dwelling: One storeyed with basement

Among the surveyed examples at the site, there were only two dwellings belonging to this category. These were the dwellings found in 214 street no: 14 and Poyraz Street no: 39.

The dwelling at 214 street no: 14 could only be surveyed partially. It could not be entered to its basement which constitutes one of the important potential spaces of the dwelling. Therefore this dwelling was not a proper example for a rehabilitation proposal unless having a well understanding of its spatial opportunities.

The other dwelling, found in Poyraz Street no: 39, is not a common example which is widespread in Foça. It requires a special restoration project in order to solve its service problems.

Therefore, although it was intended to propose a project for every different type of dwelling in Foça, any rehabilitation project was prepared for this group of building within the limits of the surveyed dwellings at the site.
Second Group of Dwelling: Two storeyed (small scaled)

177 Street no: 2:

In this dwelling, within the scope of rehabilitation works which are directed toward service needs, interventions are made mainly under two titles; first, the existing original kitchen space is rehabilitated, and secondly, the bathroom need is met in accordance with modern living standards.

This dwelling is a part of the second group of dwellings small in scale. It has a ground floor having a lower ceiling height than its first floor and a first floor. The original kitchen of the dwelling is found at the ground floor facing both the courtyard and street. The size of the kitchen is approximately 3x2.40 m. (see Appendix H, inventory sheet, no: 8). Both in terms of its situation within the dwelling and its size, it is appropriate to be used again as kitchen today. Also, no other available space exists in the dwelling which can be refurnished as a kitchen due to the small size of the building.

In the kitchen, there is a sink situated inside the window opening facing the street, a fireplace without a cupboard and a niche with a timber door as original elements. As the first principle, all the existing original elements are rehabilitated and conserved within the space in the scope of the rehabilitation proposal. Installation systems are connected to the original sink to be able to reuse the sink in the kitchen. But the original fireplace does not have a cupboard, which gives an opportunity to place the new counter top oven there. Also, its opening height is not high enough, and therefore not convenient for placing the oven element there as a whole. Therefore, the original fireplace will be conserved in the space, but will not function for any cooking purposes. The new oven element is placed at the right side of the fireplace where there is a potential empty place in front of the wall approximately 1.3 m. in length. Also, the refrigerator is placed in this area, beside the new oven.

To meet the counter need in the kitchen, a new counter is added in front of the empty wall which is found at the opposite side of the fireplace. The dishwasher is placed under this counter next to the sink. Thus, the close physical relation between the sink and dishwasher is established in this
example. To be able to obtain a place for a table, for eating meals in the
kitchen space, the counter is extended perpendicularly towards the fireplace
side 1.2 m. in length.

To meet the bathing needs and toilet needs inside the main building,
the other room found at the ground floor facing the street is selected for
reuse as a bathroom. This space has an adequate size to meet the bathroom
function and as well as a window opening which can provide natural
ventilation for the bathroom. In addition to this, it is adjacent to the original
kitchen space which will provide ease in connection of the installation
systems. All the bathroom elements; the shower base, toilet bowl, lavatory
and washing machine situated under the lavatory with a cabinet, are placed
in front of the same wall, which corresponds to the exterior stone masonry
wall of the dwelling, providing facility in the connection of installation systems.
The plastered wall surface where the bathroom elements are found attached,
is covered with ceramic tiles. Same detail mentioned above is used to
provide isolation between the original masonry wall and new surface covering
(see table 5.3). In the other walls the plasters are conserved. In the ceiling of
the ground floor, there are exposed timber beams. To protect them from
dampness and deterioration, a suspended ceiling application is realized in
this space. But a minimum distance is left between the new ceiling covering
elements and original timber beams, in order to maintain the floor height in
the bathroom space.
Table 5.9 Rehabilitation Proposals - Floor Plans

153
Table 5.10 Rehabilitation Proposal - Perspective view of the rehabilitated original kitchen-
Second Group of Dwelling: Two storeyed (large scaled)

Küçük Deniz Sahili Street, no: 140:

In this dwelling, within the scope of rehabilitation works directed toward service needs, interventions are made mainly under two titles; first, the existing original kitchen space is rehabilitated, and secondly, the bathroom need is met in accordance with modern living standards.

The original kitchen of the dwelling is found at the ground floor facing both the courtyard and street. The size of the kitchen is approximately 3x3.20 m. Both in terms of its situation within the dwelling and size, it is appropriate to function again as a kitchen today (see Appendix H, inventory sheet no: 28). Differently than many other examples, all the elements of this space were conserved and are in good condition today. There is a fireplace with a cupboard, a vertical timber shelf composed of three timber plaques situated one on the top of the other, timber longitudinal shelves (sergen), cupboards and lastly a timber counter only seen in this dwelling. The original marble sink is also found on this counter as can often be seen in modern designs.

Although many of the necessary elements for today’s kitchen use exist in the original design, there is the need for some new kitchen tools. To meet cooking needs, a modern oven should be added. The interior size of the original fireplace is 50 x130 cm. This area is adequate to place a counter top oven on the bench of the fireplace without damaging the original element. Also, the height of the fireplace bench from ground level is convenient for placing an oven. Therefore, the new oven is placed inside the fireplace and thus, the original fireplace will regain its cooking function in a modern way. A canopy is also placed inside the fireplace which is connected to the original chimney of the fireplace. Another necessary tool for the kitchen today is the dishwasher. Usually, dishwashers are situated under the counter in kitchens. However, the original counter is not available for this placement without increasing the level of the counter from the ground. Also, three holes seen under the counter provide special places designed for placing clay jars, unique examples seen only in this dwelling. Due to these elements’ giving important information about the original way of life, culture and habits of their
time, it is decided that, the counter and the cupboards underneath, should be conserved as a whole, without any alteration. Therefore, although the area found under the counter was the most convenient place in terms of function in its proximity to the original sink, the new dishwasher was placed in another place. For placing new elements, only the side where the entrance door is located constitutes a spatial potential in the kitchen space without any original elements (see table 5.1). Only the longitudinal timber shelf is found at this wall, 1.90 cm high from the ground level. Therefore required machinal equipment; a dishwasher, a microwave oven over the dishwasher and a refrigerator are placed under this longitudinal shelf. Besides the addition of a counter top oven inside the original fireplace, this part of the kitchen is the only place where all the required new kitchen tools are found. There is not any other addition element in the kitchen. The plumbing installation and sewer system are both connected to the original sink and to the dishwasher. A new armature is placed on the counter over the sink.

To meet the bathing and toilet needs inside the main building, due to the presence of an adequate number of rooms as in the first alternative according to intervention principles (see chapter 5, part 5.4 and table 5.8), an existing room in the dwelling most suitable for this function is refunctioned as a bathroom.

In the dwellings with two floors and the main entrance from the first floor level raised from the ground (see plan typology, table 2.4), ground floors have lower ceiling heights than the first floors and the first floors are used for living. Whereas the ground floors are used to meet the service needs. Therefore, as a primary decision, it was decided to give the bathroom function to a room situated at the ground floor. In this dwelling, there are five rooms at the ground floor, except for the kitchen. In three of these rooms, there are original cupboards. In the fifth chapter, part 5.4, as an intervention principle, it was already decided not to give a new function to any space which has special architectural characteristics. Among the remaining two rooms at the ground floor, one of the rooms is too big for a bathroom function and also has three openings facing the street. While the other remaining room has an average size and does not have a window opening facing either
the street or the courtyard, and consequently does not have natural lighting. Therefore, the bathroom function is convenient for this space where it is not necessary to have natural lighting, unlike in rooms with other functions. Considering all these reasons, the space found at the right side of the ground floor hall, not having an opening or any other special element is selected for refunctioning as a bathroom. All the bathroom elements; bathtub, toilet bowl, lavatory and washing machine are placed in front of the same exterior wall of the dwelling constructed with stone masonry technique in order to provide facility in the connection of installation systems. Also, due to the large size of this space which exceeds the required size for bathroom functions, cupboards are added to increase its usage potential.

The plastered wall surface where the bathroom elements are found attached, is covered with ceramic tiles. Same detail seen in table 5.3 is used to provide isolation between the original masonry wall and new surface covering. In the other walls of the space the plastered surfaces were conserved. The ground of the space which was originally covered with timber elements was covered with ceramic tiles to provide a waterproof surface for the ground in order to protect the structural timber beams from getting wet and deteriorating. The detail seen in table 5.7 is used to provide the reversibility after intervention.
Table 5.11 Rehabilitation Proposals -Ground Floor Plan-
**Table 5.12** Rehabilitation Proposal - Perspective view of the rehabilitated original kitchen
Third Group of Dwelling: Two storeyed (small scaled)

161 Street no: 6:

In this dwelling, within the scope of rehabilitation works directed toward service needs, interventions are made under three main titles; the existing original kitchen which was not in use was restored, a new kitchen and a new bathroom were added within the dwelling in accordance with modern living standards, by considering the conservation of the original characteristics of the dwelling.

In this dwelling, the original kitchen is situated at the first floor, over the ground floor’s hall. The approximate size of the original kitchen is 1.9x2.1 m. As already mentioned in chapter 5, page 113, this kitchen does not have a direct relation with the entrance of the dwelling and also does not have adequate space to include all the necessary kitchen elements of today. It can only include a mini type refrigerator placed under the counter and a mini counter top oven. It is not possible to place a dishwasher in this space, when the other primarily necessary tools are considered. The users of this dwelling who are the local people of Foça, used their dwelling as a permanent house and a new kitchen was added within the courtyard. This new addition is attached to the main building and covers the entire façade of the main building at ground floor level (see Appendix H, inventory sheet no: 3). Therefore, it disturbs the perception of the original façade arrangement from the courtyard. In addition to this, it was observed that, the new addition does not respond completely to current needs in terms of its spatial features due to the existence of the refrigeretor and an additional counter in the ground floor’s hall, but not in the newly added space.

Taking into consideration all these aspects (i.e., evaluation of the cultural/physical carrying potential of the original kitchen and spatial alterations in the dwelling in accordance with current needs), it was decided to add a new kitchen within the dwelling which will not give harm to the building’s original characteristics and at the same time will respond to the needs and new living standards in the dwelling from functional point of view. The studied dwelling has only one room and a large cupboard space at the
The space for meeting living activities within the dwelling should preferably be situated at the ground floor. Therefore, in spite of the availability of the room at the ground floor facing the street for kitchen functions, this space is left for living activity. The hall of the ground floor, which is used for circulation and for the storage of extra belongings, is refunctioned as a kitchen, in addition to its circulation function. The width of this space is approximately 1.90 m. and the length is 5.60 m. The refunctioning of this space as a kitchen will not alter any original characteristics of the dwelling plan. Also, because this space is also the entrance space of the dwelling, it will provide facility in usage. The direct relation of the kitchen, both with the street and courtyard, is a preferable solution for an Eski Foça dwelling where the living activity takes place mostly in open air spaces due to the available climatic conditions during most of the year. Owing to this reason, the removal of the kitchen addition found in the courtyard will also serve to enlarge the living area in the courtyard.

For the new kitchen, a counter and a series of cupboards are added in front of the long side of the hall space which are all found on the same axis. A suction fan which functions without a chimney is placed in the space over the counter top oven. Also, the natural ventilation which is provided by the doors found in cross position will help remove bad smells from the space.

Only the wall surface over the counter, in 60 cm height, is covered with a waterproof covering material to provide hygiene in the kitchen. The detail seen in table 5.3 will be applied to provide the isolation between the original finishing material of the wall and additional surface covering material. The original stone pavement of the hall is conserved.

As a secondary choice, it is also possible to make a new unit addition with kitchen function at the courtyard, as did the owners of the dwelling. New mass addition should not cover the original façade of the building and disturb its perception from the courtyard as did the preceding addition. Therefore, a rectangular unit in plan, which lies perpendicularly towards the main traditional mass which begins at 1 m. distance from the building and ends with the courtyard wall of the dwelling at the opposite side, was proposed inside the courtyard. To provide the passage to the new
kitchen from a closed space, the space in 1 m. length at the courtyard between the addition and traditional building was closed with glass elements both in walls and roof. Thus the perception of the original courtyard façade of the main building was not hindered by the addition mass. Kitchen furnitures and machinal equipments were placed in front of the new long edge of the space, but not in front of the original masonry courtyard wall. At two places where new walls are in touch with the courtyard wall, there are dilatation joints between the walls and isolation materials inside these joints. Although this application will change the building-lot relation within the dwelling, it will meet the kitchen need in accordance with the modern standards and will also serve to preserve the original plan scheme and façade arrangement. Therefore this proposal was given as a secondary alternative solution to the problem in addition to the first proposal (see table 5.6). Seeing the two alternatives together give also opportunity of comparison between two solutions in terms of their advantages and disadvantages.

In the dwelling, there is already a bathroom addition. This is a single unit situated in the courtyard as an attached unit to the newly added kitchen. The access to the bathroom is provided by passing through the courtyard from open air (see inventory sheet no: 3). This placement is not acceptable when today’s living standards are considered. Therefore, the existent bathroom is removed from the courtyard and bathroom need is met within the main building in the scope of the interventions. The large cupboard space at the ground floor, equal in size to the first floor’s hall, is refunctioned as a bathroom. A lavatory with a cabinet, a shower base and a toilet bowl is added within this space. Also, the washing machine is placed under the lavatory. The ground and walls are covered with ceramic tile to protect the space from dampness.

With this rehabilitation project, the additions which disturb the perception of the original façade arrangement in courtyard side are removed. Thus, the courtyard façade of the main building has regained its original appearance. The original open-close relation is also reobtained in the lot with the first proposal and parallel to this, the courtyard became a part of the daily life in the dwelling. Also, from a functional point of view, today’s required
living standards are achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REHABILITATION PROPOSALS</th>
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<tr>
<td>THIRD GROUP OF DWELLINGS</td>
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<tr>
<td>- SMALL SCALED -</td>
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</table>

161 STREET, NO: 6

**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**
SCALE: 1/100

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**
SCALE: 1/100

*Table 5.13 Rehabilitation Proposal 1’st alternative -Floor Plans-*

163
Table 5.14 Rehabilitation Proposal 2'nd alternative -Floor Plans-
Table 5.15 Rehabilitation Proposal - Perspective view of the additional kitchen, located at the hall space (1’st alternative)-
Table 5.16 Rehabilitation Proposal - Perspective view of the additional kitchen mass located at the courtyard (2'nd alternative)-
**Fourth Group of Dwellings: Two storeyed with basement**

Rehabilitation of the K. Deniz Sahili Street no: 74

In this dwelling, within the scope of rehabilitation works directed toward service needs, interventions were made mainly under two titles: first, the existing original kitchen space was rehabilitated, and secondly, the bathroom need was met in accordance with modern living standards.

The original kitchen situated at the ground floor both facing the street and courtyard was divided by the addition of a wall in order to obtain a bathroom space within the dwelling. But this division, although providing ease in the connection of installation systems by placing two wet space adjacent to each other, also changed the original plan layout and damaged the original architectural elements of the kitchen (see inventory sheet no: 20). In addition to this, the newly obtained kitchen space did not have adequate space to meet the required uses after intervention. Therefore, first of all, the addition wall was removed and original spatial character reobtained in the kitchen space. In front of the wall facing the street, there was a new counter constructed with brick masonry in the kitchen. This counter began from the short edge of the space and reached the original sink, covering a part of the sink element by turning towards the window opening where the original sink was located. This addition element, although constructed to meet the need for a counter in the kitchen space, disturbed the perception of the original marble sink. Also, as the counter surface was made of a concrete covering, the counter has no proper, hygienic finishing. In addition, the length of this element was not adequate to meet today’s needs. Considering these reasons, this element was removed from the space. Due to their authenticity, original elements of the space; the fireplace and marble sink were cleaned and restored.

New kitchen elements and instruments are necessarily added in the space in order to meet today’s needs in the kitchen. To provide a place for preparation of meals, new counters should be added in the space. The long
edge opposite the fireplace and sink and short edge of the space facing the courtyard were the available potential areas in the kitchen for making new additions without disturbing the perception of the original elements (see table 5.1). Therefore, the new counter was added along the entire long edge of the kitchen. The wall surface adjacent to the new counter was covered with a waterproof wall covering material 60 cm. high, over the counter, to provide hygiene in the wall surfaces. Detail given at the table 5.3 is used to provide isolation between the original and additional materials. To meet cooking needs, a modern oven should be added. The interior size of the original fireplace was 50x 125 cm. This area was adequate to place a counter top model oven on the bench of the fireplace without damaging the original element (see chapter 5, part 5.2.2, About the Conservation and Usage of the Original Elements). There were many models of this element in different sizes. A model having 50 cm width, 57 cm length and 5.5 cm depth was chosen to place a new counter top oven inside the fireplace. Also, new suction fan was placed within the fireplace. Due to the height of the fireplace opening, approximately 100 cm, a burried model was selected. The size of the selected model was, 38x 53 cm, requiring 25.5 cm in depth.

Another modern need in the kitchen was a refrigerator. This element could be placed on the same axis as the service counter, or as a separate unit in a suitable place within the kitchen. But in the case of locating within the counter system, the refrigerator should be placed preferably adjacent to one of the ends of the counter. Considering the spatial potentials of the space, in this example, the refrigerator was placed in front of the short edge of the kitchen space as a separate element.

The original sink possessing the required qualifications (see chapter 4, part 4.11), was rehabilitated and installation systems connected there to continue using this element in the reusage of the kitchen. The dishwasher, need in today’s kitchens, should be placed near the sink for functional purposes. One of the possible places for the dishwasher was the right side of the sink, with the dishwasher’s door facing the sink. In this arrangement, a timber counter was also placed on the top of the dishwasher to provide additional counter top space near the sink. In the original design, there was
no element such as a counter or a shelf near the sink for placing the necessary utensils while using the sink. Another possible place for situating the dishwasher was under the newly added counter at the opposite side of the sink. Although this arrangement would provide a better appearance from an aesthetic standpoint, it would also create difficulties in use, due to the distance between the sink and dishwasher.

To provide the bathing and toilet needs within the dwelling, a new bathroom was added. Due to the adequate space within the dwelling to reuse one room as a bathroom, an existing space was converted into a bathroom, the first alternative according to the principle decisions (see chapter 5, part 5.4). In the provision of ease in the connection of installation systems, the room found at the first floor over the original kitchen was selected for reuse as a bathroom.

The floor of the room was covered with ceramic tiles to provide a waterproof surface for the ground in order to protect the structural timber beams from getting wet and deteriorating. However, to ensure the reversibility of the application, the original timber floor covering was covered first with a plastic based membrane before the application of a fine concrete levelling and adhesive substance for ceramic tiles. Also, two layers of asphalt-coated pasteboard were spreaded over the plastic membrane to provide water insulation in the ground (see detail at the table 5.7).

All the elements using the water (i.e., bathtub, toilet bowl, washing machine and lavatory) were placed in front of the same wall facing the street. The washing machine was placed under the lavatory with cabinet. Only the wall of the space where the new bathroom elements were attached and the short edge of the space at the entrance side, adjacent to the lavatory, were covered with waterproof surface covering elements up to 120 cm. from ground level to protect the wall from dampness. Other walls, plastered in the original design, were left in their original state without any covering due to their distance from the water sources. The original timber ceiling was conserved in the space. Only a protective coating was applied to protect the timber ceiling from dampness.
Table 5.17 Rehabilitation Proposals -Floor Plans-
Table 5.18 Rehabilitation Proposal
-Perspective view of the rehabilitated original kitchen-
NOTES

(1) ‘The value of architectural heritage is not only in its appearance, but also in the integrity of all its components as a unique product of the specific building technology of its time. In particular the removal of the inner structures maintaining only the façades does not fit the conservation criteria.’

‘The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided whenever possible.’

(2) ‘Each intervention should, as far as possible, respect the concept, techniques and historical value of the original or earlier states of the structure and leave evidence that can be recognized in the future.’

(3) ‘Where possible, any measures adopted should be “reversible” so that they can be removed and replaced with more suitable measures when new knowledge is acquired. Where they are not completely reversible, interventions should not limit further interventions.’

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The change of the traditional way of life and new service requirements parallel to these changes, as well as the desires of the users for improving living and comfort conditions in their houses, have resulted in functional and physical alterations in many of the traditional dwellings in Foça. A group of dwellings have been altered with unconscious interventions by their users aimed simply to meet their current needs. These are generally the dwellings used as permanent homes by the native inhabitants of Foça. Another group consists of newly bought dwellings with the aim of using them as summer houses. The desires of their users which exceed the physical limits of the traditional dwellings, in some cases, give more harm to traditional dwellings than unconscious interventions, although altered by so-called conscious interventions, based on the restoration projects. And finally the last group of traditional dwellings in Foça, were abandoned due to poor living conditions in the dwellings; these dwellings, not altered spatially are in poor structural condition today.

In the preparation phase of this thesis, the physical architectural features of the dwellings such as their plan types, space uses, spatial potentials and physical/cultural carrying capacities were determined at the end of the site survey and the comprehensive analyses of their current status following the site survey. Besides these, their needs, problems and inadequacies in services as well as their users' expectations and desires
were determined both by observing the physical and functional changes in the dwellings and asking the opinions of their users. Also, their user profiles were indicated with respect to their socio-economic levels and their usage types (i.e., used seasonally or permanently, users are the owners or the tenants...etc).

It was found that one of the most important reason for the above mentioned alterations in the dwellings as well as the reason for their abandonment was the insufficiency in their service units.

Therefore, this study aimed to increase the living quality in the traditional dwellings by solving their problems related to service needs in order to meet today’s modern requirements. After making these necessary interventions, it was assumed that the traditional dwellings would continue to be used with residential purposes which would result in their continued maintenance for their preservation in the long term.

The primary service needs of today were limited only by the needs for kitchens and bathrooms different from those of the past. For this reason, only the interventions concerned with these units were studied within the scope of this thesis.

In Foça’s traditional dwellings, the kitchens were found inside the main buildings at the ground floor or first floor level facing the courtyard. After evaluation of the data obtained from the site survey, it was found that the majority of these kitchens have the necessary spatial qualifications in terms of size to meet today’s needs. But to understand better their functionality in the contemporary use, also the location of the original kitchens, either they were located at the ground or first floors was evaluated as a secondary criterion. For the kitchens meeting the size and location criteria, the studies aimed at first the preservation and the usage of the original kitchens in the thesis. In this context, the preservation and the rehabilitation of the existing architectural elements in the kitchen and if possible their reuse today in accordance with their authentic function were aimed in this study. Also, the thesis attempted to improve the usage potential and functionality of the kitchen spaces with new additions. In all of the intervention proposals, the conservation and usage balance was taken into consideration.
For the original kitchens which can not provided the aimed living quality due to their invariable architectural characteristics such as; their sizes or locations, alternative places were proposed for a new kitchen by considering the conservation of the original architectural features of the dwellings. In addition, several principles were also determined for preservation of the original kitchens which will not be used as kitchen anymore.

For obtaining a new kitchen, refunctioning an original space as kitchen which is available considering its spatial qualities and location was proposed as the first and most recommended alternative. This space may be either a room or the hall of the dwelling according to the spatial potential of the building. The conditions necessitating the selection of any original space for kitchen use, either a room or the hall were defined. In addition, the limits of the alterations within the original space and the design principles for the new use were determined. Also, certain architectural details were proposed for the conservation of material use in the original space directed towards the application.

As the second alternative, in the case of not having enough space to convert one of them to the kitchen, which is especially valid for the case of small scaled dwellings, the alternative of making a new construction at the courtyard was proposed. For this choice, mainly the principles about the location of the new mass within the lot, the physical relation of the new construction with traditional building and with the original architectural elements, its size, geometry, direction and exterior appearance were given.

In this way, proposals both for rehabilitating the original kitchen and for having a new kitchen were completed in theoretical base.

As previously mentioned, the bathroom constitutes another primary current service need in these dwellings. However, except for one dwelling, no original bathing place was seen among all the surveyed dwellings in Foça. Therefore, in the context of this study, the bathroom space was placed as an additional function to meet bathing needs in the dwellings. The aim was to preserve the original architectural characteristics of the dwelling, while meeting this basic need by making an addition. To realize this aim, different
intervention proposals were developed according to different types of buildings in accordance with their spatial potentials and architectural features.

The first proposed alternative was the refunctioning an existing space which fits best to bathroom function as bathroom, without making any spatial alteration within the original space. The selection criteria of an available space for this function and the conservation principles of the original material use within the space were all determined.

The second location proposal for the new bathroom was given as the basement floor for the dwellings with a basement and also without enough room to convert one of them into the bathroom space. The principles of the interventions within the basement space and the available methodologies for provision the connection between the basement and living floors were given in the thesis as the main principles to be respected while constructing a new bathroom at the basement floor.

For the dwellings with small and limited internal spaces and without a basement, the alternative of making a new construction at the courtyard was proposed as the last solution to the problem. Similarly to the criteria developed for the additional kitchens found at the courtyards, the principles about the location of the new mass at the courtyard, its physical relation with the traditional building…etc were determined again for the bathroom unit addition.

Within the scope of the proposals, the most important issue taken into consideration was the comprehensive assessment of the spatial potential of the dwelling. In this direction, the proposals were aimed at providing spaces without an important function today with a new function in accordance with their spatial potentials. During this process, the physical/cultural carrying capacity of the spaces should not be exceeded. Providing a functional usage in the dwelling by means of this addition was naturally another important criterion in making the additions. In the framework of these basic decisions, required new wet spaces were added in convenient places in the dwellings by considering the proper application details while ensuring minimum harm to the original characteristics of the dwellings.
In conclusion, it was established that, in large majority of traditional Foça dwellings, original kitchens may respond to today’s kitchen needs easily by making basic physical and functional rehabilitations within the original space. Middle and large scaled traditional dwellings also contain many potential spaces for additional bathrooms provided the possibility of preserving their original architectural features. Therefore, the required interventions for improving the living standards and meeting today’s needs in these traditional dwellings were not interventions which force the dwellings to physical alterations, or present an important economical burden to their users in terms of rehabilitation costs.

However, besides these dwellings, there is also a group of dwellings constituted from small scaled, very modest buildings in Foça. It is remarked that, especially for the buildings of this group, interventions should be carried out very carefully, by respecting the physical carrying capacity of these dwellings. Also very limited potential spaces for new additions should be well evaluated. Today it was remarked that, to sustain the residential usage of these buildings by meeting their contemporary service needs in optimal level, and also by respecting to their original architectural character, they should only be used by a limited number of users. Otherwise they risk changing and losing their authentic architectural characteristics, or moreover, being used for several commercial functions due to their inability in meeting the residential needs, which probably will cause more alterations in the original space.

In addition, it was also seen that, besides the middle scaled typical examples and small scaled dwellings, there were some traditional dwellings at the site requiring specific projects directed toward their particular problems and building types for meeting their service needs. The general intervention proposals are not sufficient to produce solutions for the needs of these dwellings.

In general, the sustainability of the residential usage of these dwellings may be realized by making simple interventions based on proper principles and approaches without harming the authentic features of the
dwellings. At this point, an important fact was that, any expectations in comfort level for any modern house cannot be expected in these traditional dwellings. In the case of these traditional dwellings, the determinant factors of the interventions should only be the architectural potentials of the dwellings and the basic needs regarding functionality, rather than the desires of the users.

Each traditional building has its own potentials and problems, and therefore requires specific intervention approaches directed toward that particular building. However, it was assumed that this study would lighted on eliminating service problems related to wet space needs in similar, unsurveyed dwellings in Foça having similar type of problems and also in other dwellings in different towns and regions which were constructed with similar stone masonry technique and having similar plan organization. In addition, this thesis, especially its fifth chapter which covers ‘the intervention principles toward service spaces’ may be used in the future conservation and development plan of Eski Foça by making the necessary format arrangements, as a supplement of the plan which will serve in arranging the interventions toward service needs in traditional dwellings of Eski Foça. Or, the proposals of this thesis may be used by Foça Municipality in preparing a guidebook which will define and arrange any interventions toward service needs in traditional dwellings of Eski Foça. It was assumed that, this study may be form a theoretical base for such a guidebook. But the surveyed dwellings should be increased in number and such a guidebook should include all types of traditional dwellings having different architectural features in order to be able to respond to all sorts of problems of these dwellings.


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Toilets:

In traditional dwellings in Anatolia, the w.c.’s were located in the courtyard or garden separate from the main building. But beginning from the late 19’th century, in certain regions, w.c.’s were originally situated inside the main buildings (Asatekin: 1994: 65-88). Especially after the plan scheme with an inner hall became widespread, in some examples, w.c.’s were placed within one of the ‘eyvan’s, beside the stairs (Kuban, 1995:155).

Many traditional dwellings exist in different regions of Anatolia which have a similar w.c use. For instance in Diyarbakır, w.c.’s were located in the courtyard, at the nearest place to the street, beside the entrance door to the courtyard due to the sanitary reasons. The aim was to minimize the length of the sewer pipe and keep the dirty water away from the well in the courtyard. Also the w.c was often located under the stairs found in the courtyard in Diyarbakır houses (Tuncer, 1999: 30-32). In Muğla houses (Aladağ, 1991:62) and Kütahya houses w.c.’s were situated in the courtyard beside the courtyard wall. Also, in some traditional houses in Kütahya, w.c.’s were found situated inside the courtyard wall by profitting from the width of the large courtyard walls (Eser, 1955:74-75). In Bitlis, w.c.’s were known to be constructed both in the courtyards and inside of the main buildings. W.c.’s found at the outside of the building were situated at one edge of the courtyard called as ‘hayat’ as a separate single unit. The w.c.’s found inside the main building, although not found a specific place within the house, were situated in attached position to the ‘hamam’ or the kitchen. In the case where
the w.c.’s were situated at different stories, they had a vertical relation with other wet spaces (Sayan, 2001: 31-32). In the examples in Edirne, w.c.’s were found as specific units called ‘abdesthane’ where the w.c was situated at one edge of this space. The dimensions of this unit were 1.20-2.50 m (Osman, 1983:27). In Safranbolu, washrooms and toilets were two units adjacent to each other, usually projecting from the middle or top floors. In the washroom, there was a wooden sink with a carved oval hole at the middle. Dirty water ran directly out into the garden by a wood gutter, not gathered in the cesspool. The toilet was separated from the washroom with a door. The flooring was of wood. There was generally a triangular hole connected through a vertical wooden shaft to the cesspool, or the excreta fell directly into the cesspool (Günay, 1983: 242-244). In Alaçatı, toilets were either located in the courtyards or in the gardens and were therefore ventilated efficiently (Özgönül, 1996: 140).

These examples could be multiplied for all regions in Anatolia. The general conclusion derived from the studied examples was that the w.c.’s were generally found at the outside as a separate unit and rarely inside the main building. In addition, the w.c. did not have running water; this need was met with clean water carried with ‘ibrik’s.

Cooking Place:

In traditional houses, cooking activities generally took place at the courtyard in a separate unit from the main building due to the risk of fire and other activities which required open air conditions (Kuban, 1995: 152-154). It was also common for cooking places to exist at the ground floors of traditional buildings in Anatolia. Although the design of these spaces differed from one region to another, examples situated at the edge of the courtyard wall may be considered open spaces, semi open spaces or as close units. In dwellings having a ‘harem’ and a ‘selamlık’, the cooking space was generally found at the ‘harem’ side. But in large scaled, rich examples, with a male cook, two cooking places could be in the dwelling situated one in the ‘selamlık’ and the other in the ‘harem’ sections (Kuban, 1995:154; Osman,
In Edirne houses, the kitchen was located in the courtyard attached to the main building, or separate from the main building, at a short distance from the dwelling. The floor was paved with brick. Examples with marble or lead sheet floor pavement may also be seen. In the cooking space, there were large and high arched fireplaces and a timber shelf to place vessels. In some kitchens, large marble sinks for washing the dishes and marble counters could be seen (Osman, 1983: 27-28). In Bitlis houses, kitchens did not have a specific place within the plan scheme; instead, kitchens were found both at ground level and at the first floor. The basic property of the kitchen which distinguished this space from the other spaces of the dwelling was the existence of an arched stone fireplace. Also, in some kitchens, the marble elements semi-buried into the wall were used as sinks (Sayan, 2001: 30). In Diyarbakır houses, the kitchen space was located at the ground floor. These spaces were semi-open spaces similar to ‘eyvan’s with one side open to the courtyard. This space was reached directly from the courtyard. In some examples, this façade was arched and opened to the courtyard, covered with a timber lattice with the aim of protecting the kitchen from harsh environmental conditions. Due to the lack of comfort conditions in these spaces (e.g., cold, moisture...etc.) the preparation of meals before cooking took place within the the dwelling; kitchens were used only for cooking in the winter time (Tuncer, 1999: 29-30). In Muğla houses, kitchens were found as a separate closed unit in the courtyard. These kitchens were also used for living purposes (Aladağ, 1991: 62). In Safranbolu houses, kitchens were found generally at the middle floor, organized as a day-time living area where in the winter time women preferred to work, sit and warm-up. The only difference between the kitchen and other rooms was that the fireplace was slightly larger than those of other rooms, and cupboards and niches greater in number and sergen’s wider. A sink where the dishes and vegetable could be washed was absent; washing was rather carried out in the garden or in the kitchen, inside a large copper bowl by pouring water (Günay, 1998). In Alaçatı, kitchens were either located at the first floor of the building or at one of the corners of the terraces. Kitchens were generally rectangular in plan and equipped with cupboards, shelves and always with a fireplace. The floors
were generally covered with timber and a few with tiles (Özgonül, 1996: 140).

Bathing Place:

The bathing function took place in the ‘gusulhane’ which was a bathing place. In the large scaled, rich houses, there were special ‘hamam’ units (Kuban, 1995:154). Aside from many examples where the hamam was found in the courtyard as a separate unit from the main building, in some other late period examples, hamams were located inside the main building, generally at the ground floor in relation with kitchen unit. Its physical relation with the kitchen indicated a technical ease of use which indicated the usage of the same fireplace both in the kitchen and hamam units with different functions. ‘Gusülhanes’ were generally situated inside the cupboards found within the rooms, and the cupboards containing the gusülhanes were found generally in front of the exterior walls of the houses due to ease of throwing out the dirty water. Gusülhanes may also be seen in Cappadocia and Kayseri regions which are obtained by making a level difference between the room’s ground level and gusülhane’s ground level. Also, the floor material of the gusülhane differed from those of the room. In some regions, the floor of the gusülhane was covered with brick, whereas in some others they were covered by zinc sheets (Kuban, 1995:154; Berk, a.g.e.: 14).

In Kütahya there were gusülhanes. But in some large scaled houses, gusülhanes were also found as separate units from the main building used with bathing functions, situated in the courtyard together with another unit attached to this hamam unit used for dressing. The hot water was supplied from the fireplace attached to the hamam (Eser, 1995: 74-75). In Bitlis houses, there were bathing units which made projections from the main building in a quarter-circular or semi-circular form. Their plan form was polygonal with 6 or 7 corners, square, rectangle or elliptic. The top of the single unit called ‘sicaklik’ was covered with a dome or vault. These bathing places did not have a specific place within the plan, but were situated in a place close to the other units such as the kitchen or toilet (Sayan, 2001: 29-30). Differently from other regions in Anatolia, in Diyarbakır’s traditional
houses, there were no gusülhane's. However, there were hamam units, which composed of more than one unit which functioned as a ‘soğukluk’ and ‘sıcaklık’ in large scaled houses. These heated bathing spaces (hamams) were found generally at the ground floor in the Diyarbakır houses (Tuncer, 1999: 33). In Safranbolu, there were bathing places within the closets (gusulhane) in each room including the kitchen. It was necessary to step over a wall 60 cm high, in order to enter inside the bathing place in the closet. The necessary water was heated in a vessel over the fire. The floor of the bathing place was made of wood. The used water was directed into the garden through a wooden gutter. In some houses of the rich, built in the first half of the 19th century, bath units heated from beneath (hamam) may also be seen. One of these units was found in the garden, as a separate unit from the main building, the other at the top floor of the building (Günay, 1998: 244-245). In Alaçatı, most of the dwellings did not include any kind of original bath unit. There were only five examples including original bath units or gusülhanes in cupboards (Özgünül, 1996:141).
Kitchen:

The ideal positioning of the kitchen within the house corresponds to the north-west or north-east part of the house. The kitchen should also be close to the entrance hall and dining room. The minimum size of a kitchen and equipment which will be used in the kitchen may be defined according to the sizes of the necessary tools and machines required in a kitchen today. However, the size of the machines and their ability to fit into the space must not be the only criteria in defining the size of a kitchen. Ease of use must also be considered. Therefore, the other criterion will be functionality.

As a result, first of all one should know the necessary machines in a kitchen. Today, the minimum tools include a refrigerator, an oven and a canopy. According to the aimed comfort level, a dishwasher may be also added to this list. Besides these machines, cupboards for placing the necessary vessels, eating utensils and storing dry foods, a counter for meal preparation, especially for chopping the vegetables, meat...etc and a sink together with a draining board are necessary. The length of the counter and the space between the counter and the wall is very important for functional reasons. The minimum kitchen width should be 1.70-1.80 m. But according to some town-planning codes this minimum dimension is 2.30 m. Neufert provides different kitchen types according to the situation of the counter within the space: the counter at one side, the counter at two sides parallel to each other, counters two perpendicular to each other, ‘L’ shaped benches, and counters at three sides of the space or ‘U’ shaped kitchens. In the first type, the kitchen with counter situated at one side or the smallest alternative, the minimum width should be 1.70 -1.80 m. and the length 3.00 m. In the
second type, or counters at two sides, the minimum width must be 2.40 m. and the minimum length 3.00 m. In the third alternative or ‘U’ shaped kitchen, the minimum width is 2.40 m, and the minimum length 3.95 m. In the fourth alternative or ‘L’ shaped kitchens, minimum dimensions are 3.65-3.65 m. It may thus be claimed that, a kitchen space which includes the necessary contemporary equipment should be 5.4 m² at the limit. The minimum distance between two parallel benches should be 1.20 m., the minimum necessary distance for the passage of two people through a corridor (Neufert, 1983:200). The minimum dimensions for the first three kitchen alternatives are relevant only when the eating activity does not take place in the kitchen space, and thus the kitchen is used only for meal preparation and cooking activities. But in the fourth alternative, the ‘L’ shaped kitchen, the dining table may be found in the kitchen space as well, a condition often necessary in a contemporary life style.

Besides the size of the kitchen itself and the size of the elements of the kitchen, another issue which defines the comfort level and also the sanitary condition of the kitchen space is the finishing materials used both at the floor and walls. These materials should not be affected by dampness and water. The floor should also be suitable for washing when required.

**Bathroom:**

The ideal positioning of the bathroom according to the daylight is at the north-east and south-east direction within the house (Neufert, 1983: 223). But according to heat isolation principles, the bathroom should be situated at the north part of the house to protect the other living units from the cold by forming a buffer zone within the house. Also, this space should be close to the other wet spaces with water installations for technical ease in application. The relation of bathroom with the bedrooms and proximity to these units is also important to provide the necessary comfort for its users.

The size of bathroom is similarly defined according to the furnishing elements. The furnishing elements of the bathroom change according to the life style, cultural aspects including religion and the culture of the region.
Even the habits of the users may define their bathing style (e.g., a preference for using the bathtub or shower base when bathing). Also another aspect which differs according to the culture is the type of activities taking place in the bathroom. For instance, in the past, for toilet and bathing activities, different units were needed and preferred, whereas, today they are found in the same place. However even today, some people prefer to carry out these two functions in separate units. Therefore, the existence of a toilet within the bathroom, the types of elements chosen for bathing and their dimensions are important in defining the size of the bathroom. In this study, unless taking into consideration these cultural differences, in order to find a minimum size sufficient to meet the necessary needs, bathroom design having the minimum area by using the smallest versions of elements were generally selected.

According to the studies of Neufert the minimum size of a bathroom, including a wash-out closet, a shower base (90-90 cm.) and a lavatory is 1.60-1.60 m. (Neufert, 1983: 221, fig 15). These dimensions may also be decreased to 1.50-1.50 m. by using a shower base of 80 x 80cm. In that case, the surface area of the bathroom equals to 2.25 m$^2$. On the contrary, in a bathroom with a bathtub instead of a shower base, the minimum size may be 1.72-1.53 m. or 1.95-1.35 m. These differences in dimensions originate from the location of the necessary elements within the space and the types of elements used. However, in both designs, the bathroom area equals 2.63 m$^2$ (Neufert, 1983: 221, fig.6, 20). It can be said that, the minimum necessary adequate space for a bathroom including both a bathing space and a toilet, the minimum requirement in contemporary use or modern life style, equals to 2.25 m$^2$. These dimensions do not include the area for washing machine. In this type of design, the washing machine should be situated in another available place.

Another issue concerns the material standards which should meet the needs of the bathing place. These materials must be resistant to water and water vapor. Also, the bathroom space should be ventilated to remove the water vapor and noxious smells.
WC:

In today’s lifestyle, as mentioned above, w.c.’s are found in the bathroom. But according to the preference of the users, w.c.’s may also be in a separate unit from the bathroom. Today, especially in the contemporary houses, different toilet units often exist beside the bathroom designed for the use of the guests in Turkey.

The minimum size of a toilet unit, including a lavatory and a wash-out closet may be 1.60-0.90 m. in the case where the toilet door opens towards the interior (Neufert, 1983:221, fig.5). In the case where the door must open towards the exterior, this dimension diminishes to 1.20-0.90 m. As in other wet spaces, the surface covering materials should be resistant to water and the space should be ventilated.
APPENDIX C

BOUNDARIES OF THE SITES IN ESKİ FOÇA

K+A1: URBAN & 1ST DEGREE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
K+A3: URBAN & 3RD DEGREE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
A1: 1ST DEGREE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
A3: 3RD DEGREE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
D1: 1ST DEGREE NATURAL SITE
D2: 2ND DEGREE NATURAL SITE
A1+D1: 1ST DEGREE ARCHEOLOGICAL & NATURAL SITE
K+A3: URBAN & 3RD DEGREE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

(The boundaries of the sites are drawn according to the maps obtained from Foça Municipality.)
APPENDIX E

THE SURVEYED DWELLINGS IN THE CITY CENTER OF ESKİ FOÇA and REGISTERED BUILDINGS IN ESKİ FOÇA

LEGEND:

- Surveyed Dwellings:
  - Surveyed Dwellings Which Are Not Restored
  - Surveyed Dwellings Which Are Restored
  - Registered Surveyed Dwellings
  - Not Registered Surveyed Dwellings

- Registered Residential Buildings
- Registered Commercial Buildings
- Registered Public Buildings

(Scales: 1/1000)

The boundaries of the sites are drawn according to the maps obtained from Foça Municipality.

194
APPENDIX F

INVENTORY FORM OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS
USED IN THE SITE SURVEY

ÖZGÜN ÖĞELER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adres:</th>
<th>MUTFAK fot.no</th>
<th>WC fot.no</th>
<th>YIKANMA fot.no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ocak</td>
<td>hela taşi</td>
<td>gusulhane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>duvar</td>
<td>duvar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Genel fot.no:
APPENDIX F

INVENTORY TABLES OF THE SURVEYED DWELLINGS
Table F.1 Inventory Table of the Surveyed Dwellings no: 1 (General Information)
Table F.2: Inventory Table of the Surveyed Dwellings no. 2 (Inventory about the Original Kitchens)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>EXISTENCE STATUS</th>
<th>USE STATUS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>REAL DIMENSIONS</th>
<th>SANITARY CONDITION</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>IN ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS</th>
<th>IN THE RESIDING MATERIALS</th>
<th>SPATIAL ORIENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 20      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 74 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | 5.6 x 1.9 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● |...
| 21      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 94 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | unknown | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● | (comme... of a wall)...
| 22      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 105 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | unknown | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...|
| 23      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 116 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | unknown | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 24      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 118 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | unknown | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 25      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 130 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | unknown | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 26      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 132 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | unknown | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 27      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 140 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | 4.3 x 4.7 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 28      | St. of K. Deniz Sahli, no: 142 | ● | ● | at the ground floor facing the courtyard | 3.2 x 3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 1       | 125 St. no: 4 | ● | ● | ● | 2.2 x 1.8 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 2       | 125 St. no: 6 | ● | ● | ● | 3.0 x 4 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 3       | 161 St. no: 6 | ● | ● | ● | 3.4 x 3.9 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 4       | 163 St. no: 7 | ● | ● | ● | 2.7 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 5       | 163 St. no: 11 | ● | ● | ● | 4.9 x 3.4 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 6       | 171 St. no: 26A | ● | ● | ● | 3.0 x 4 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 7       | 171 St. no: 26B | ● | ● | ● | 3.0 x 4 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 8       | 177 St. no: 2 | ● | ● | ● | 4.0 x 3.9 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 9       | 193 St. no: 24 | ● | ● | ● | 3.0 x 4 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 10      | 203 St. no: 2 | ● | ● | ● | 3.3 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 11      | 214 St. no: 6 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 12      | 214 St. no: 14 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 13      | 216 St. no: 6 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 14      | 216 St. no: 10 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 15      | 216 St. no: 28 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 16      | 216 St. no: 38 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 17      | 216 St. no: 40 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 18      | 218 St. no: 4 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 19      | 222 St. no: 3 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 20      | 222 St. no: 28 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 21      | 222 St. no: 30 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 22      | 222 St. no: 39 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 23      | 223 St. no: 27 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...
| 24      | 223 St. no: 27 | ● | ● | ● | 3.6 x 4.3 | ● | ● | ● | better covering | better covering | better covering | ● | ● | ● |...


adequate*: have potential areas within the original space to adapt new equipments to meet the essential needs. In order to respond to today’s living conditions, it is necessary.
not adequate**: not have originally the required equipment for today’s kitchen use and also the necessary potential areas to adapt new uses.
Table F.3 Inventory Table of the Surveyed Dwellings no: 3
(Inventory about the Additional Kitchens)
Table F.4 Inventory Table of the Surveyed Dwellings no: 4
(Inventory about the Original Bathing Spaces and Additional Bathrooms)
Table F.5 Inventory Table of the Surveyed Dwellings no: 5
(Inventory about the Original Toilet Units)
Table F.6 Inventory Table of the Surveyed Dwellings no: 6
(Inventory about the Additional Toilets)
APPENDIX G

INVENTORY FORMS OF THE SURVEYED DWELLINGS
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

(Exterior measures are the real ones. The rest are from sketches obtained from hand made drawings at the site.)
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKI FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:2

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
COURTYARD FAÇADE
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:3

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

206
1. PLACE: AT THE FIRST FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: not in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 220 x 180 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: not adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of the Necessary Facilities</th>
<th>Types of Finishing Materials</th>
<th>Condition of the Finishing Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>electricity</td>
<td>ventilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- - -</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + shelf for plates

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: there is no additional element

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE
10. ORIGINAL KITCHEN'S INVENTORY SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR</th>
<th>PLAN SCHEME:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GROUND FLOOR PLAN</td>
<td>SCALE: 1/100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 300x 380 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>electricity</td>
<td>ventilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

![PHOTO OF ORIGINAL FIREPLACE]

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboards + sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: removal of a part the wall facing the living room
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:5

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram]

2. PLAN SCHEME

![Ground Floor Plan]

3. FAÇADE

![Main Entrance Façade]

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/2000

STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING
NEW ADDITION UNIT
SCALE: 1/500

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKI FOÇA TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS no:6

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN LAYOUT

3. FAÇADE

SCALE: 1/500

STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING
NEW ADDITION

SCALE: 1/200

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

2005/09/12
1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/100

2. PLAN SCHEME:

PLACE OF
THE SINK

SCALE: 1/100

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: was in use when the last time the dwelling was in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: 315 x 400 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
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<tr>
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7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace

PHOTOS and MEASURED DRAWINGS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:7

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
10. VIEWS OF THE NEW WET SPACES

PHOTOS OF THE NEW KITCHEN and NEW BATHROOM
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:8

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram](image1)

2. PLAN SCHEME

- **GROUND FLOOR PLAN**
  - Scale: 1/200

- **FIRST FLOOR PLAN**
  - Scale: 1/200

3. FAÇADE

- **MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE**
- **PERSPECTIVE DRAWING OF THE ENTRANCE FAÇADE**
### 10. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

#### 1. PLACE AT THE GROUND FLOOR

![Ground Floor Plan](image)

**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**

Scale: 1:200

#### 2. PLAN SCHEME:

![Plan Scheme](image)

**SCALE:** 1:100

#### 3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN:

was in use when the dwelling was used

#### 4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN:

approximately 310x 250 cm.

#### 5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS:

adequate

#### 6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existence of the Necessary Facilities</th>
<th>Types of Finishing Materials</th>
<th>Condition of the Finishing Materials</th>
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</tr>
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<td>...</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

fireplace + niche + sink

**PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:**

![Fireplace](image)

2005/08/10

![Niche](image)

2005/08/10

![Sink](image)

2005/08/10

#### 8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

no additional element

#### 9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE:

no alteration
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram]

2. PLAN SCHEME

![Plan Scheme Diagrams]

3. FAÇADE

![Facade Image]
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE FIRST FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: not in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 340 x 270 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
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PERSPECTIVE DRAWING OF THE KITCHEN
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + niche + shelf for plates + sergen + sink + water pipe + water storage unit

PHOTOS and MEASURED DRAWINGS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

- **FIREPLACE**
- **MARBLE SINK**
- **BAKED EARTH WATER PIPE**
- **SHELF FOR PLATES**

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: no additional element

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:10

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

SCALE: 1/500

- ORIGINAL SERVICE UNITS
- STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING
2. PLAN SCHEME

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

SIDE FAÇADE
1. PLACE: AT THE FIRST FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 275x 420 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

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<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
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</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + shelf for plates + marble sink

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboard

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

PHOTOS and MEASURED DRAWINGS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

FIREPLACE

MARBLE SINK

SHELF FOR PLATES

CLEAN WATER TANK WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY ASSEMBLED IN WALL OVER THE MARBLE SINK
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram]

2. PLAN SCHEME

![Plan Scheme Diagram]

3. FAÇADE

![Main Entrance Façade]

![Side Façade]

SCALE: 1/500
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:13

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

BACK SIDE FAÇADE
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:14

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

(This is a measured drawing. The measures come from the restoration project of the traditional dwelling. The project obtained from the Foça Municipality.)
### INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKI FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:14

#### 3. FAÇADE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entrance Façade</th>
<th>Side Façade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Main Entrance Façade" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Side Façade" /></td>
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#### 4. VIEWS OF THE ADDITIONAL WET SPACES

**Photos of the New Kitchens**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interior of the First Floor Kitchen (No1)</th>
<th>Interior of the Ground Floor Kitchen (No1)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Interior of the First Floor Kitchen" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Interior of the Ground Floor Kitchen" /></td>
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</table>

**Photos of the New Bathrooms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interior View of the Bathroom Found at the First Floor Hall</th>
<th>Entrance of the Ground Floor Bathroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Interior View of the Bathroom" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Entrance of the Ground Floor Bathroom" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram]

- STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING
- ORIGINAL SERVICE UNITS

SCALE: 1/500

2. PLAN SCHEME

![Ground Floor Plan Diagram]

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

3. FAÇADE

![Main Entrance Façade Image]

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
10. ORIGINAL KITCHEN'S INVENTORY

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 340 X 270 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + shelf for plates

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: there is alteration
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

(THE MEASURES COME FROM THE RESTORATION PROJECT OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLING. THE PROJECT IS OBTAINED FROM THE FOÇA MUNICIPALITY.)
3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

COURTYARD FAÇADE
(VIEW OF THE ADDITIONAL MASS)

SIDE & COURTYARD FAÇADES

4. VIEWS OF THE ADDITIONAL WET SPACES

PHOTOS OF THE NEW KITCHEN

DINING ROOM & KITCHEN

INTERIOR OF THE KITCHEN

PHOTOS OF THE NEW BATHROOMS

INTERIOR OF THE BATHROOM FOUND AT THE FIRST FLOOR

THE BATHROOM OF THE GROUND FLOOR UNDER THE STAIRS
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE
1. PLACE: AT THE FIRST FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 220 x 470 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
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<td>floor ceiling walls floor ceiling walls</td>
<td>Timber covering exposed timber beams plastered medium medium medium</td>
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</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + niche + sink + shelf for plates

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboard

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

GROUND FLOOR PLAN -a-
SCALE: 1/200

GROUND FLOOR PLAN -b-
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

(This is a measured drawing. The measures come from the restoration project of the traditional dwelling. The project is obtained from the Foça Municipality.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. FAÇADE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Main Entrance Façade" /></td>
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MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE  
COURTYARD FAÇADE
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

KÜÇÜK DENİZ SAHİL CAD.

STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING
SCALE: 1/500

2. PLAN SCHEME

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:20

3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

SIDE FAÇADE

BACK FAÇADE
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

![Plan Scheme Image]

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: was in use when the dwelling was used

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 560 x 190 cm. (before intervention) / 360 x 190 cm. (after division)

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
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<tr>
<td>black dot</td>
<td>black dot</td>
<td>black dot</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + sink

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

![Fireplace Image]

![Marble Sink Image]

![Trace of the Baked Earth Image]

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: divided into two by an additional wall
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/500

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/500

HOSPITAL

167. SOKAK

STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING

NEW ADDITION UNIT

SCALE: 1/500

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

SIDE FAÇADE
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 350 x 325 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

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<tr>
<td>ventilation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mosaic tile covering</td>
<td>good</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>expos. timber beams</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ceramic cov. +plaster</td>
<td>good</td>
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7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + shelf for plates

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboards + sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration

243
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. Façade

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1:200

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 550 x 360 cm. (current dimensions)

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

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<td>ventilation</td>
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<td>•</td>
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</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboards + sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: removal of a wall of the kitchen
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:24
## 4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR</th>
<th>2. PLAN SCHEME:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Ground Floor Plan" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Addition Counter" /></td>
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### 3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN:
- in use

### 4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN:
- approximately 310x325 cm.

### 5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS:
- adequate

### 6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

### 7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:
- fireplace + shelf for plates + sergen

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

- [Fireplace](image)
- [Shelf for Plates and Linear Shelf](image)
- [New Sink](image)

### 8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:
- counter + cupboards + sink

### 9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE:
- no alteration
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:25

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

![Ground Floor Plan](image)

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: was in use when the dwelling was used

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 330 x 280 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plastered</td>
<td>bad</td>
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7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + niche + sergen + sink

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

![FIREPLACE FOUND AT THE SERVICE UNIT SITUATED AT THE COURTYARD](image)

![LINEAR SHELF (SERGEN) and NICHE](image)

![ORIGINAL SINK](image)

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: cupboards

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:26

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram]

2. PLAN SCHEME

![Plan Scheme Diagrams]

(THE MEASURES COME FROM THE RESTORATION PROJECT OF THE TRADITIONAL DWELLING, THE PROJECT IS OBTAINED FROM THE FOÇA MUNICIPALITY.)
3. FAÇADE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE</th>
<th>SIDE FAÇADE</th>
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INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:26
1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram]

2. PLAN SCHEME

- **BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN**
  - Scale: 1:200
- **GROUND FLOOR PLAN**
  - Scale: 1:200
- **FIRST FLOOR PLAN**
  - Scale: 1:200

*(This is a measured drawing. The measures come from the restoration project of the traditional dwelling. The project is obtained from the Foça Municipality.)*
### INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:27

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**Main Entrance Façade**

**Courtyard Façade**

253
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 370 x 400 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

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<td>✔️</td>
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7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + shelf for plates

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboards + sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
INVENTORY SHEET ON ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:28

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

SCALE: 1/500

- STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING
- ORIGINAL SERVICE UNITS
- NEW ADDITION UNIT
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:28

2. PLAN SCHEME

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

(Exterior measures are the real ones. The rest are from sketches obtained by hand made drawings at the site.)
### 3. Façade

| MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE | SIDE FAÇADE |
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place: AT THE GROUND FLOOR</th>
<th>Plan Scheme:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Ground Floor Plan**

Scale: 1:200

**Perspective View of the Kitchen**

- Timber Shelf (large)
- Cupboards
- Fireplace
- Marble Sink
- Timber Counter
- Holes to place the jars

**Measured Drawing of the Kitchen**

Scale: 1:100
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: not in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 340 x 270 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>running water</td>
<td>electricity</td>
<td>ventilation</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + counter + shelf for plates + cupboards + sink + sergen

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: no additional element

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

TIMBER COUNTER and SPECIAL PLACES TO PLACE THE JARS UNDER THE COUNTER

MARBLE SINK SITUATED ON THE COUNTER

LONGITUDINAL SHELVES (SERGEN)

CUPBOARDS
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

PHOTOS and MEASURED DRAWINGS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

FIREPLACE SCALE: 1:20

METAL DRAWERS FOR THE FIERY RED OF THE FIREPLACE

SHELF FOR PLATES SCALE: 1:20
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:29

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

SIDE and COURTYARD FAÇADES
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE FIRST FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 420 x 275 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
<th>TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
<th>CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS</th>
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<td>ventilation</td>
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7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + shelf for plates

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboards + sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration

262
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:30

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Relation Diagram]

**SCALE:** 1/500

2. PLAN SCHEME

**GROUND FLOOR PLAN**

**SCALE:** 1/200

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

**SCALE:** 1/200

(This is a measured drawing. The measures come from the restoration project of the traditional dwelling. The project is obtained from the Foça Municipality.)

263
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:30

3. FAÇADE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE</th>
<th>SIDE FAÇADE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Main Entrance Façade" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Side Façade" /></td>
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</table>

2002/08/10 2005/08/10
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE FIRST FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: not in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 490 x 265 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
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<td>ventilation</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + cupboards + sink

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
5. VIEWS OF THE NEW WET SPACES

PHOTOS OF THE NEW KITCHEN

PHOTOS OF THE NEW BATHROOMS

THE ENTRANCE OF THE BATHROOM FOUND AT THE GROUND FLOOR UNDER THE STAIRS

INTERIOR OF THE GROUND FLOOR BATHROOM

ENTRANCE OF THE BATHROOM FOUND AT THE FIRST FLOOR HALL

INTERIOR OF THE FIRST FLOOR BATHROOM
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:31

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

![Street-Building-Lot Diagram]

2. PLAN SCHEME

![Ground Floor Plan]

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

![First Floor Plan]

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. FAÇADE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Main Entrance Façade" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main Entrance Façade**

**Side Façade**

**Street Façade**
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 300 x 345 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

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<th>EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES</th>
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7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace + shelf for plates

PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: counter + sink + cupboard

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:32

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

2. PLAN SCHEME

3. FAÇADE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/200

MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE

VIEW FROM COURTYARD SIDE
INVENTORY SHEET FOR ESKİ FOÇA TRADITIONAL HOUSES no:33

1. STREET-BUILDING-LOT RELATION

- NEW ADDITION UNIT
- ORIGINAL SERVICE UNITS
- STUDIED TRADITIONAL BUILDING

SCALE: 1/500

2. PLAN SCHEME

- ORIGINAL WC
- STORAGE UNIT
- COURTYARD

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/200

(Exterior measures are the real ones; the rest are from sketches obtained by hand-made drawings at the site.)
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAIN ENTRANCE FAÇADE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COURTYARD FAÇADE</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
4. ORIGINAL KITCHEN INVENTORY SHEET

1. PLACE: AT THE GROUND FLOOR

2. PLAN SCHEME:

3. USE STATUS OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: not in use

4. SIZE OF THE ORIGINAL KITCHEN: approximately 290 x 350 cm.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE SPACE ACCORDING TO MODERN STANDARDS: adequate

6. SANITARY CONDITION:

   EXISTENCE OF THE NECESSARY FACILITIES
   running water  electricity  ventilation

   TYPES OF FINISHING MATERIALS
   floor        ceiling        walls
   timber       timber         plastered

   CONDITION OF THE FINISHING MATERIALS
   floor        ceiling        walls
   good         good           good

7. EXISTENT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: fireplace

   PHOTOS OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS:

   FIREPLACE

8. EXISTENT ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS: no additional element

9. SPATIAL ALTERATION IN THE ORIGINAL SPACE: no alteration