

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF CHANGES ON VALUES DURING THE
TRANSFORMATION OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES INTO HOTELS: THE
CASE OF TARAKLI

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CASE OF TARAKLI**

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ABSTRACT

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF CHANGES ON VALUES DURING THE TRANSFORMATION OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES INTO HOTELS: THE CASE OF TARAKLI

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Traditional houses play a significant role in Turkey's cultural heritage stock. Nevertheless, social and cultural developments affect the living conditions of individuals and their expectations of living spaces. This circumstance causes issues for traditional houses such as facing random alterations, ignorance of values, abandonment, and in fact demolition. As a precaution to these potential problems, transforming traditional houses to another use can be accepted by considering their values and creating an impact assessment.

The town of Taraklı in Sakarya is a traditional settlement with its traditional houses and historic tissue. In Taraklı, many traditional houses have been adapted to contemporary conditions. In this regard, some traditional houses in Taraklı are transformed into hotels. As a result of the rising interest in cultural tourism in Taraklı, more traditional houses are expected to be transformed into hotels soon. However,

these interventions for transforming traditional houses into hotels may negatively impact the values of traditional houses.

This study aims to assess the impact of changes on the values of traditional Taraklı houses during their transformation into hotels. The scope of the study is the traditional Taraklı houses that were transformed into hotels. The main focus is to understand changes in their architectural layout and their effect on values during the transformation processes.

Keywords: Taraklı, Traditional Taraklı Houses, Values of Cultural Heritage, Heritage Impact Assessment, Hotel Transformation

ÖZ

GELENEKSEL KONUTLARIN OTELE DÖNÜŞÜMÜNDE GEÇİRDİĞİ DEĞİŞİMLERİN DEĞERLER ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: TARAKLI ÖRNEĞİ

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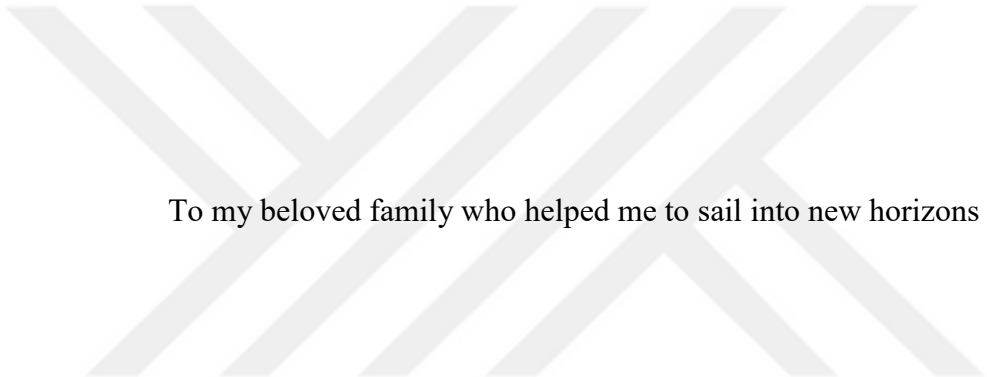
Geleneksel evler Türkiye'nin kültürel miras stoğunda önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bununla birlikte sosyal ve kültürel gelişmeler bireylerin yaşam koşullarını ve yaşam alanlarına ilişkin beklentilerini etkilemektedir. Bu durum geleneksel konutlarda gelişigüzel değişikliklere maruz kalma, değerlerin bilinmemesi, terk edilme ve hatta yıkılma gibi sorunlara yol açmaktadır. Bu olası sorunlara önlem olarak, geleneksel konutların değerleri dikkate alınarak ve etki değerlendirmesi oluşturularak başka bir kullanıma dönüştürülmesi kabul edilebilir çözümlerdir.

Sakarya'nın Taraklı ilçesi geleneksel evleri ve tarihi dokusuyla geleneksel bir yerleşim yeridir. Taraklı'da pek çok geleneksel ev çağdaş ihtiyaçlar doğrultusunda uyarlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda Taraklı'daki bazı geleneksel evler otele dönüştürülmüştür. Ancak geleneksel evlerin otele dönüştürülmesine yönelik müdahaleler geleneksel evlerin değerlerini olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Taraklı'da kültür turizmine olan ilginin artmasıyla birlikte yakın zamanda daha fazla

geleneksel evin otele d n şt r lmesi beklenmektedir. Bu nedenle bu  alıřma, geleneksel Taraklı evlerinin otel d n ř m  ge irirken uęradıęı fiziksel deęiřikliklerin, m dahale  ncesi ve sonrası niteliklerine odaklanarak yapıların sahip olduęu deęerleri  zerindeki etkilerini deęerlendirmeyi ama lamaktadır.

Bu  alıřma, geleneksel Taraklı evlerinin otele d n şt r lme s recinde ge irdięi deęiřimlerin deęerlerine etkisini deęerlendirmeyi ama lamaktadır.  alıřmanın kapsamını otele d n şt r len geleneksel evler oluřturmaktadır. Ana odak noktası, otel d n ř m  sırasında mimari d zende meydana gelen deęiřiklikler ve bunların deęerlere etkisidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taraklı, Geleneksel Taraklı Evleri, K lt rel Miras Deęerleri, Miras Etki Deęerlendirmesi, Otel D n ř m 



To my beloved family who helped me to sail into new horizons

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The evolution in the lifestyle of individuals is perhaps the most crucial and comprehensive effect on traditional houses. Social and cultural changes reconstructed the place that people lived in so that most of the traditional houses were abandoned and became useless or altered. This circumstance brings the issue of transformation of traditional houses into new uses to avoid the mentioned issues and to keep historic buildings alive. In some cases, traditional houses were transformed into hotels because there is an increasing interest in cultural tourism. By transforming traditional houses into hotels, it is planned to prevent their abandonment and destruction. As a result, the transformation of historic houses into hotels acquires currency.

Traditional houses which have many heritage values, face with push on either sustain & complete their life as a house or they face a need for change in the function. In both cases, they were affected by interventions during the change.

Preservation of traditional housing stock is one of the significant points in the conservation of cultural heritage. There are some different approaches for the conservation process. 'Heritage Value Assessment' is one of these approaches which focuses on the values of the heritage and tries to emphasize and preserve these values. 'Heritage Impact Assessment' is one of the other approach. It is a kind of precaution, decision-making mechanism or action to minimize the effects of the decisions or interventions on the heritage in case of any transformation. Both of the approaches

can be used as a tool to minimize the effects of interventions during the transformation of traditional houses into hotels.

Taraklı is a town which attracts the attention with its cultural heritage. It includes several traditional houses and some of them were abandoned or altered. Taraklı municipality has started the ‘restoration and urban development project’ during the last few years, In the scope of the project, some abandoned and registered houses were transformed into the hotel so changes took place in the traditional houses during their transformation process. These changes affected the values of the traditional houses of Taraklı. Changes that are applied by not considering the values of traditional houses affect the values of the heritage in a negative way. It is significant to assess the impacts of changes on values during the hotel transformation of traditional Taraklı houses.

1.1 Definition of the Problem

Traditional houses are one of the important cultural heritage stock that reflects the architectural style of the related history, region and lifestyle of the owners.

Over time, developments and changes have occurred. This circumstance brings along the need for a change in lifestyle. so that traditional houses face with danger of abandonment, demolition, and alterations. To protect traditional houses from any of these results, transforming them into new uses becomes a current issue. In addition to this, value and impact assessment become significant attitudes for the conservation of cultural heritage.

As Avrami, Mason and De La Torre underlined “in the field of cultural heritage conservation, values are critical to deciding what to conserve- what material goods will represent us and our past to future generations-as well as to determining how to conserve” (2000, p.1).

Taraklı is a town which is located in the Sakarya region and consists of several traditional houses. Some of the traditional houses of Taraklı were damaged, abandoned, or altered in time and some of them were transformed to another use. Nowadays, Taraklı is a place that attracts attention to itself in terms of cultural tourism. It is the region where the transformation of historical houses into tourism facilities can be realized. These tourism facilities are generally hotels and a few cafes & restaurants. In the scope of this thesis, hotels transformed from traditional houses were studied.

During the hotel transformation process, some physical changes occur in the architectural layout of the traditional houses and these physical changes affect the values of the related houses. To minimize the effects of physical changes on values, it is important to make an impact assessment of values during the transformation and to create a framework (Figure 1.1).

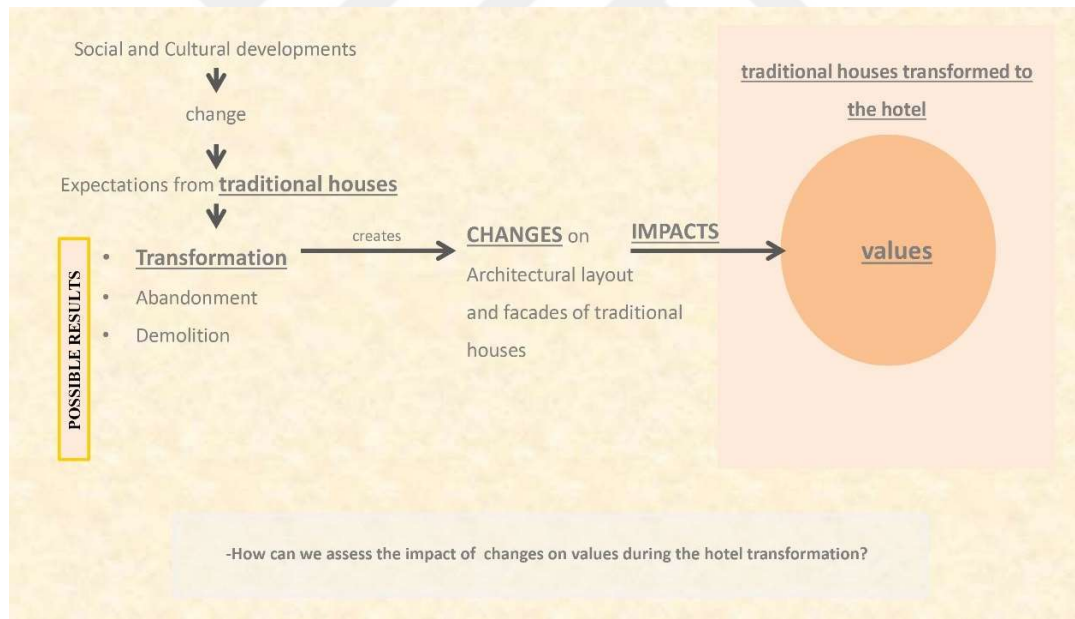


Figure 1.1. Definition of the problem (Author, 2023)

1.2 Aim and Scope of the Study

This study aims to understand the change, and the effect of changes on values and create an impact assessment of the changes in values during the hotel transformation of traditional houses in Taraklı.

For this purpose, field studies were completed in Taraklı. Field studies were implemented on October, 2013 and June, 2016. This study is based on data from 2013 and 2016. Further studies can be completed to analyze the recent status of the town. The town of Taraklı in Sakarya is a traditional settlement with its traditional houses and historic tissue. In Taraklı, many traditional houses have been adapted to contemporary conditions as hotel, restaurant, shop and etc. There are totally six transformed hotels in Taraklı. One of them was reconstructed and another one was not available (not be able to enter) during the study. In this regard, four traditional houses which were transformed into hotels were chosen for the study. Their names are Kadirler house, Abdi İbrahim house, Çakırlar house and hacı Rıfatlar House (Figure 1.2).

The main focus of the study is changes in their architectural layout and facades and the effects of changes on heritage values.

1.3 Introducing the Cases

Kadirler House: The Kadirler house locates in the Ulucamii quarter, Santral street, Number: 3. It is located on the northwest side of Kurşunlu Mosque and the south side of Hacı Hatun Han. It is also close to Yunuspaşa bazaar and hisar tepe. It locates at the end of Mimar Sinan street when walking towards hisar tepe. It was constructed in 1905. Its original function was a house but nowadays, it is used as a boutique hotel. It has three floors (ground floor and two floors).

Abdi İbrahim House: The Abdi İbrahim house locates in Ulucamii quarter, Rüştîye Street, Number: 5. It is located on the southeast side of Kurşunlu mosque and near Fenerli house, the symbolic house of Taraklı. It is also close to Yunuspaşa bazaar and a branch of göynük stream. It is located in the middle of Rüştîye Street when walking towards the branch of the Göynük stream. It was constructed in 1910. It was also named as ‘Sabahat Akın House’. Its original function was a house at upper floors and work shop, storage at ground floor but it was transformed to hotel. It has two floors.

Hacı Rıfatlar House: Hacı Rıfatlar house locates in Ulucamii quarter, Santral street. It locates very close to traditional houses such as fenerli house, Abdi İbrahim house and other traditional houses and it also locates close to Göynük stream. Its original function was house but it was transformed and it is used as a guest house & hotel. It has three floors and a mezzanine floor (ground floor and two floors).

Çakırlar House: Çakırlar house locates on sloped topography. The building was constructed with three floors. It has main entrance on north facade. Ground floor has its entrance on west facade. It has no any garden. Its roof type is hipped. It has three floors (ground floor and two floors).



1.Kadirler house



2.Abdi İbrahim house



3.Hacı Rifatlar house



4. Çakırlar house

Figure 1.2. Location of studied traditional houses which were transformed to hotels
(Author, 2023)

1.4 Methodology and a Framework for Understanding the Impact of Changes on Values

Within the context of this study, the methodology (Figure 1.4) consists of three main parts. The first one is creating a theoretical framework. The second one is understanding the cases in Taraklı. The third one is understanding the transformation of the cases, evaluating the changes and their impact of changes on values.

In the first chapter, general information about the thesis was provided.

In the second chapter, a theoretical framework was created about three main topics such as value-based conservation approaches, heritage impact assessment, and traditional Taraklı houses. To complete this part, a literature survey was completed.

In the third chapter, the understanding was created to analyze the transformation of cases in Taraklı. The cases were studied by dividing each case into two parts as pre intervention and post intervention phases. For this part, the site-survey and archive survey were completed by the author. During the site survey, photographs of the houses were taken, drawings were prepared, measurements were taken from the cases. During the archive survey, Taraklı Municipality archives and library archives were scanned. Plan and facade drawings were prepared by the author with the help of graphical software tools.

In the fourth chapter, to analyze the effects of changes on values, a literature survey, site survey in Taraklı, archive research in Taraklı Municipality, and architectural survey were completed. Plan and facade drawings were completed and changes were mapped on these drawings by the author. These drawings were coded and colored to understand and map the changes. Related changes were shown by taking and archiving pictures. To assess the effects of changes on values, the framework was provided and the assessment on value shifts was completed for four studied cases. At the end of this part, a general assessment of the studied houses was provided.

In the creating a framework part, the studies of each case in the previous chapters were evaluated by the created framework. The methodology of the framework was summarised in this part (Figure 1.3).

1. UNDERSTANDING THE CHANGE DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE			2. ASSESSMENT OF THE CHANGE THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
Drawings	Analysis Parameters	Type of Change	Values Affected by the Intervention	Post Intervention Value Shift (Value shifts were coded with colors)	Description
PLAN AND FACADE	Lot Mass Plan Features Facade Features Plan Elements Facade Elements Construction Mat. & Tech. Function of Space	Addition Alteration Removal	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	Value is increased Value is unchanged Value is transformed New value is emerged Value is destroyed	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
INFORMATION SOURCE: Chapter 2 and Chapter 3					

Figure 1.3. Methodology of framework chart (Author, 2023)

The framework was formed by dividing it into two main parts. The first part is understanding the change and the second part is the assessment of the change.

The main aim of the understanding the change part is the definition of the changes. To define the changes, pre-intervention and post-intervention plans and facade drawings were analyzed by coding the type of changes on these drawings (type of changes: addition, alteration, and removal) During the analysis process, the main parameters were lot, mass, plan and facade features, plan and facade elements, construction material and technique and function of the space. All of this data was obtained from chapter 2 and chapter 3. This information was created the first part of the framework. With the help of this part, physical changes were defined (Alpüren, 2022)

The main purpose of the assessment of the change part is to understand the effects of physical changes on values. Firstly, values affected by the intervention during the transformation process were listed. Secondly, value shifts were coded with colors and this shift was defined in the description part by considering pre-intervention and post-intervention situations of the transformed houses. All of this data was obtained

from chapter 2 and chapter 3. At the end of this framework, we have been enabled to see the impact of the physical changes that the buildings undergo during their transformation from traditional houses to hotels on the value of the buildings. The main source used while creating this framework study is the doctoral thesis of entitled ‘In Between Preservation and Economics: Establishing Common Ground Between Socio-cultural and Economic Values for the Sustainability of Urban Heritage Places in Turkey’ (Özçakır, 2018).

The last part of this thesis is a conclusion. In the conclusion part, the importance of the study was explained.



Figure 1.4. Methodology chart (Author, 2023)



CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND TARAKLI AS A STUDY AREA: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VALUES AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In this chapter, a theoretical framework was created about three main topics as discussions in values of cultural heritage in conservation, heritage impact assessment, and traditional Taraklı houses. To complete this part, a literature survey was completed. This part supports all other parts of the study.

2.1 Discussion on Values in Cultural Heritage Conservation

There are many approaches and dilemmas for conserving cultural heritage (how to conserve, degree of intervention, and main objectives). This conflict pushes professionals to find new tools to guide us during the conservation process. As a result of this situation, the analytical tool, ‘a lingua franca’ as defined by Mason and Avrami (2000) which we can call a discussion of values appears. There might not be one right answer for value assessment but at least, we have an analytical tool and it is the first step of conservation. (Mason and Avrami, 2000).

“In the realm of cultural heritage conservation, values are crucial in defining what to conserve, what material objects will show our past identity to future generations, as well as how to conserve” (Avrami et al, 2000, p. 1).

As it was indicated above, the value-based approach is one of the main objects in modern conservation theories to be used as an analytical tool for conservation.

Because of this, the related institutions and pioneers in this area have been studying and contributing to this approach.

Cambridge Dictionary¹ defines ‘value’ word as *‘how useful or important something is’* and Oxford Dictionary² defines it as *‘the relative worth, usefulness, or importance of a thing or (occasionally) a person; the estimation in which a thing is held according to its real or...’* but the definition of the value changes regarding the area of activity. The main focus for the value for us is now on conservation. In the field of conservation of cultural monuments, value was defined by many other professionals.

In *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, Ruskin (1849), identified the values and created a base for modern conservation theory.

In his study, the art historian Alois Riegl (1903), completed a systematic approach to heritage values and a theory of restoration and he defines ‘historical, age, deliberate commemorative as commemorative value’ and ‘use and artistic values as present-day values’ This last category is divided into ‘newness value and relative artistic value’.

The Athens Charter (1931) includes ‘spiritual, cultural and economic, political values’ The Venice Charter (1964) refers to ‘aesthetic and historic values’ The UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) handles heritage sites with an ‘outstanding universal value’ The term ‘value’ continues to have new approaches by Nara Document of Authenticity (1994), Vienna Memorandum (2005), Faro

¹ Cambridge Dictionary, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-turkish/value>, last visited on April 2024.

² Oxford Dictionary, https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/value_1?q=value, last visited on April 2024.

Convention (2005), New Zealand Charter (2010), ICOMOS Paris Declaration (2011), The Burra Charter (2013), ICOMOS and Florence Declaration (2014).

In his article which is titled 'Seven Questions in the Economics of Cultural Heritage' Throsby analyzes values into three groups as 'option value', 'bequest value' and 'existence value'. He explains 'option value' as resulting from people's wish to hold the possibility of using the heritage for their advantage in the future, either on their own or on behalf of others. He describes 'bequest value' to describe the asset's perceived worth as a gift to the next generations. In addition, He summarizes 'existence value' as an advantage that people get from just knowing an asset exists (Throsby, 1997).

Feilden and Jokilehto (1998) define value as assigning some qualities to things but defined values can adjust depending on a society. In the field of cultural heritage, we need to be careful about what is perceived as cultural significance and economic manner should be considered. Some of the values can be linked with intrinsic aspects of the monument or site (within its design, material, and workmanship) At the same time, values can be related to its location and its relationship with the setting. According to their idea, cultural heritage has been faced with degradation caused by nature and functional use and they encountered many modifications. All of these adjustments become an integral part of the heritage. Heritage can survive with its cultural values and changes both in the past and in the present. They also grouped value types into two main groups as cultural (identity, relative artistic or technical, rarity values) and contemporary socio-economic value (economic, functional, educational, social, and political values).

The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) (1998) published a meeting report, called as 'Economics and Heritage Conservation'. This report summarized the meeting which aims to create a bridge between economics and conservation fields. Arjo Klammer, Daniel Bluestone, David Throsby, and Randall Mason were among the academics

who attended the related meeting and represented the different points of view of both preservationists and economists as cited in Özçakır (2018).

Mason (1998) states that “the participants worked to bridge this gap, discussing ways to improve the ability of economic thinking to understand, inform, and support conservation” (p. 2).

In his article ‘Very Special Spaces’ Serageldin focuses on historic cities mainly and sees economics as a key factor to justify the matters. He claims that cultural heritage faces with same issues with the conservation of environmental assets. Serageldin refers to ‘extractive (or consumptive) use value, non-extractive use value, and non-use value’ (Serageldin, 1999).

Mason and Avrami describe value as ...“value refers to the characteristics of things or objects. In this sense, one can speak of values as the qualities of the places (sites, buildings, artifacts, and landscapes) we refer to as heritage. As detailed below, these characteristics range widely from the economic to the aesthetic or the symbolic” (Mason and Avrami, 2000, p.15) They also suggest creating value typology for each project or site because they emphasized that there is no definite typology to define values of each heritage. They classified values as ‘historical and artistic, social and civic, spiritual and religious, symbolic or identity, research, natural and economic values’ (Mason and Avrami, 2000).

The Faro Convention highlights that everyone has the right to benefit from the cultural heritage and to contribute to its enrichment, whether alone or collectively (The Faro Convention, 2005).

The Council of Europe indicates the significance and potential of cultural heritage as a source for sustainable development and improving quality of life in a changing society. The council states that every person has a right to interact with cultural heritage and has an obligation to conserve it (The Faro Convention, 2005).

The Burra Charter which is published by ICOMOS in 1998 and revised in 2013, defines ‘cultural significance’ as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (The Burra Charter, 2013). It states that culturally significant locations enhance people's lives by frequently offering a profound and energizing sense of connection to community and landscape, to history, and to lived experiences. They are vital expressions of the identity of related cultures and experience because they are historical records. The diversity of our communities is reflected in places of cultural value, which also provide information about our identity, the history that has shaped us, and the cultures’ landscape. They are priceless and unique (The Burra Charter, 2013).

As heritage conservation has faced with variety of places, conditions, and challenges, values become a key point. La Torre also refers to some points about values in her article. Firstly, values are not inherent, they are attributed later. In addition, the significance of a place cannot be based on a single value. Generally, professionals attribute multiple values. Also, attached values can evolve and change over time. On the other hand, economic value is well understood by especially political authorities but it creates challenges in heritage conservation (Torre, 2013, pp. 155-166).

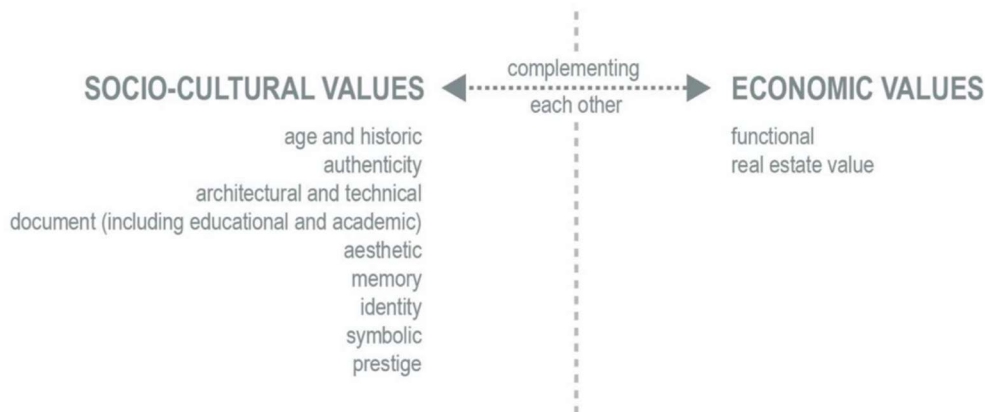
In his PhD. thesis which is titled ‘In-Between Preservation and Economics: Establishing Common Ground Between Socio-Cultural and Economic Values for the Sustainability of Urban Heritage Places in Turkey’ Özçakır states that during the conservation of cultural heritage, instead of preferring to establish a link between social, cultural and economic values, one value is preferred over the other. He both studies economist and preservationist points of view and advocates the incorporation of them during the interventions on heritage values. In addition, the purpose of his study is to comprehend how urban historic sites are changing and to provide an evaluation instrument for these changes. He concludes his studies by defining eleven types of values. These eleven sub-headings are divided into two main headings as ‘economic and socio-cultural values’. Socio-cultural values are shown as age and

historical, authenticity, architectural and technical, document, aesthetic, memory, identity, symbolic, and prestige value. Economic values are indicated as functional and real estate values (Özçakır, 2018).

As it is seen above, definitions, approaches, and assessments of values can change and overlap according to different points of view.

Özçakır collects the whole data to indicate a complete picture of values in his study. As a result of studies on the discussions of values from the perspectives of professionals, charters, and international policies, it is decided to use the value classification of Özçakır in his study of ‘In-Between Preservation and Economics: Establishing Common Ground Between Socio-Cultural and Economic Values for the Sustainability of Urban Heritage Places in Turkey’ (Özçakır, 2018). He explains values and his related value definitions are shown below (Table 2.1);

Table 2.1 The Value System Developed by Özçakır in his PhD Thesis (2018, p.90)



Özçakır (2018) described values as indicated below,

Socio-cultural values are Age value, historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, document value, aesthetic value, symbolic value, identity value, memory value and prestige value.

-**Age value** means the monument's aged appearance, whereas historical value belongs to the heritage's relation to a particular historical event or time.

-Because it is authentic and not a replica, as well as being uncommon and distinctive, the heritage site can be kept alive for its own sake. Maintaining the physical integrity of the heritage site in its "original" state are important points linked to the **authenticity value**.

- **Architectural and technical value** is about the sustainability of architectural and technical components of heritage buildings which is related with their architectural or technical worth. It is based on the significance of the heritage buildings' craftsmanship as its technical, structural, and functional features.

- **Document value** is related with the physical appearance of heritage places as being a source of data and records on the historical era to which it belongs.

- **Aesthetic value** is subject to the sensory experimentation, which covers the senses of shape, size, color, texture, and fabric in addition to the local noises and scents.

- **Symbolic value** is defined by the meanings which are attached to the heritage place by the community. It can be shaped by either physical or social characteristics.

- **Identity value** is about the social and physical environments. The physical features of the buildings create area's identity, as does its architecture. Identity value occurs by society's attachment to historical sites.

- **Memory value** occurs and continues with the inhabitants' memories and feelings which were created and attached to the heritage spaces.

- The term **Prestige Value** defined the status and prestige which an individual or group meets from residing in a historic site or owning a specific cultural item.

Economic values are functional value and real-estate value.

-The conservation of a heritages' original function is referred to functional value, that is attached to economic worth. With its values and carrying capacity, it also refers to the adaptive reuse of historic buildings.

- **Economic value** means the worth of real estate, such as the cost of a lot of land or a physical property in heritage area.

These values were used to attach the values and assess the impact of interventions to heritage values in this study in chapter 4.

While the study was conducted by Özçakır (2022) He was concentrated on three main components (physical setting, social environment and economic content). This thesis employs a physical setting in order to show how interventions affect this particular characteristic. As such, the thesis aims at understanding the impact of physical interventions on the architectural elements, plan and facade of traditional houses.

In the time, the concept of cultural heritage has been changed and extended. In the past, cultural heritage was seen as a few amount of places that survived in the past and have historic and aesthetic values. The main conservation idea was only to prevent the decay on physical features that contain these values (De La Torre, 2013).

Today, cultural heritage involves architecture (monumental and vernacular), gardens, industrial places, cities, and landscapes. In recent years, conservation has been handled as a complicated and continuing process of work that involves identification, valorization, and determination of usefulness, cared for, interpretation and by whom and for whom (Avrami et al, 2000).

The underlying motivation of heritage conservation has generally been a value. It is strongly appropriate to say that there is no society that tries to conserve something which has no value. (De La Torre and Mason, 2002). As a result of the enlargement of the value concept which has cultural importance, the concept of heritage is

expanded. The existing, new values are the component of conservation decisions of related places. However, as values gained more recognition, it clearly indicated that these values include specific qualities that generally went on the opposite side of common conservation theories and changed how conservation is thought of (De La Torre, 2013).

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present and future generations. *Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places, and related objects.* It is also emphasized that different groups or people may attribute a wide range of values to places. In its 2nd article, there are items indicating the importance of the cultural significance for the conservation. The terminology of cultural significance is used as a synonym for cultural heritage value. It is also added that cultural significance and understanding of it can change in time and according to new data. The Burra Charter suggests the Burra Charter Process for planning and management of a place with cultural value (ICOMOS Australia, 1998).

At any given moment, a heritage site or object has several values which are associated with it heritage is multivalent. Moreover, many types of value might be recognized with the different perspectives of various stakeholders or professional observers. This multivalence is a main characteristic of heritage and rationally calls for a pluralistic, eclectic method of assessing values (Mason, 2002). Different value types are attached to heritage places for a variety of reasons and generally heritage places have more than one stakeholder so the value of a place has never adhered on only one value type, even it is considered for World Heritage Sites Which have Outstanding Universal Value (De La Torre, 2013).

As it has long been hypothesized in the conservation field, heritage values are not 'found' permanent and unchanging (for instance; the concept of being intrinsic of

heritage values) (Mason, 2002). The most significant characteristic of heritage values is generally being attributed as not being inherent (De La Torre, 2013).

In his article, Mason asks two important questions during the identification and characterization of values. One of them is finding a way to inform policies and planning decisions and the other one is providing its relevancy to all disciplines and stakeholders who are included in the process. He also added two types of treatment methods have been used for the values of heritage conservation. The first one is if one type of value dominates and prevents the consideration of other values. The second one is a kind of approach (black box). It distracts and reduces the various forms of value to a single declaration of significance, leaving the others (Mason, 2002).

As outlined in the previous part, many value types are described by professionals, charters, and articles.

Creating a *typology of heritage values* is important to provide a guide by forming characterization and *lingua franca* so that values can be assessed and discussed in a common way (Mason, 2002).

In his article, Mason (2002) mentions the challenges during the description of values conceptually and practically. The expression or verbalization of heritage value (in terms of historical association, artistic merit, or dollars) may differ according to the variety of professions and their way of expression from different viewpoints. There is no ready method to translate and complete units and tools of art historians, sociologists, and economics. In addition to having a variety of expressions among the participants, assessed values may differ in between stakeholders. The other challenge is the definition of values is that they are generally evolving in some way. And we also should be aware that this is a fundamental, social character of the heritage. Because of the related reasons, it is not possible to measure heritage values like in chemistry for instance.

Since heritage includes a wide range of places, maintaining the protection of values for each new kind of heritage has its own set of conservation difficulties (De La Torre, 2013). Heritage values are diverse by nature and they are also frequently in conflict (Mason, 2002).

The evaluation of values for heritage is a crucial part of any conservation work since values influence decision-making in a strong way. Nevertheless, despite the general idea which says values are essential for understanding and making an organization for heritage conservation, there are a few things about how heritage values may be evaluated in the context of planning and decision-making (Mason, 2002).

It is also clear that cultural contexts, societal trends, political, and economic forces which are always evolving, take an important part in defining decisions about what to and how to conserve (Avrami et al, 2000). Making an assessment of heritage values is hard and with methodological challenges. The hardness arises from a lot of factors such as containing the diversity of heritage values (which can overlap or compete with one another), shaping by contextual factors (such as social forces, economic opportunities, and cultural trends), and changing over time, so these values can conflict, and a lot of methods and instruments used to evaluate the values (as applied by a wide range of disciplines and professions) (Mason, 2002).

In her article, 'Values and Heritage Conservation' De La Torre states that when heritage values become the main object in conservation, understanding the nature of heritage values is important for a new conservation approach and she created a table (Table 2.2) identifying the nature of values as indicated below (De La Torre, 2013).

Table 2.2. Identification the nature of values (De La Torre, 2013, p.159)

Characteristics of heritage values	
Always attributed.....	Never intrinsic
Always multiple.....	Never just one
Always mutable.....	Never static
Incommensurable.....	Not comparable
Often in conflict.....	Sometimes incompatible

Traditional tools of determining ‘value’ are generally completed through multidisciplinary methods and rely on professional ideas in the areas of history, art history, and archaeology. Considering economic values have a significant influence on heritage conservation and it is beyond the traditional purview of conservationists, their integration with cultural values is particularly difficult (Mason, 2002). It is an inclusive approach to bring diverse disciplines and points of view of insiders and outsiders conservation management and planning process (Mason, 2002).

There are three components that comprise the assessment process such as identification, elicitation, elaboration (compromising exploring links and overlaps), and prioritizing and rating. There is no single value assessment methodology that creates precise conservation decisions. Secondly, it can be reasonable to assume that no single value assessment technique can provide the most comprehensive and sufficient information to guide conservation decisions in practice. Because cultural values have diverse natures, creating knowledge on them can be provided by attaching a variety of perspectives and methodologies. There are a variety of methodologies to assess heritage values, they can be quantitative and qualitative, economic or anthropological. There might be another issue occurs when finding related approaches that correspond with each value (Mason, 2002). Fourthly, some reactions might be caused by people- they are ideas. Values become relevant when they are stated and supported by relevant parties (Mason, 2002).

Lastly, this part of the thesis was supported by the help of the thesis study of the Yıldız on her study of ‘Values, Value-Based Approach and Value Assessment in Heritage Conservation’ (2023).

2.2 Heritage Impact Assessment

There is a growing interest in heritage areas especially by political actors and public especially because of their economic and political benefits. As a result of this, heritage sites are faced with transformation projects and correspondingly, interventions which will create a shift (loss, decrease or increase) in values of the heritage (Akça, 2022).

During the transformation process, professionals need a tool for decision-making and control the whole process.

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) examines the possible events and outcomes systematically with the combination of overview. The tool combines heritage values and authenticity by using engineering projects, development visions, and stakeholder feedback to interact with the larger picture and offer a useful tool for decision-making (Rodgers, 2012).

HIA is a methodical way which determines the likely effects on a location's and its communities' cultural heritage of a proposed policy or action. It is a decision-making tool that offers suggestions for minimizing or eliminating negative consequences through mitigation and enhancing positive benefits during the planning, construction, and operation phases (Rodgers, 2012).

“An effective tool to understand how interventions affect historic sites is the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). It also helps policy- and decision-makers protect the authenticity, integrity, and values of historic sites” (Özçakır et al, 2021, p.22).

In their article, Özçakır Özçakır, et al, (2021) states that ‘‘HIA was initially adapted from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the adaptation of which into cultural heritage has been investigated since the beginning of 2000’’ (p.22)

In 2005, ICOMOS published the Xi’an declaration and mentioned about Heritage Impact Assessment in its 8th article. It emphasizes that every new construction that has an effect on the significance of heritage buildings, sites, and places, like their surroundings, need to be subject to a heritage impact assessment. Development in the mean of historically significant buildings, locations, and landscapes should improve and add to their value and unique character (Xi’an declaration, 2005).

To create a guideline for HIA, ICOMOS created and published a guideline under the name of ‘Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties’ in 2011.

The aim of this guideline is to create a methodology for HAI when the heritage place needs intervention (Özçakır, Altınöz and Mignosa, 2022).

For the guideline of ICOMOS that was published in 2011, the main focus was on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of heritage places by considering the level of changes and value assessment.

The aim of this section (ICOMOS Guideline, 2011, Article 2) is to help states Parties, heritage managers, decision-makers, and other relevant parties during the management of their World Heritage (WH) assets where there is a possibility of changes that might affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of related locations. Change can be positive or negative, but it must be handled objectively using the declared OUV.

The guideline of ICOMOS which was published in 2011 was revised and published by the cooperation between UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN in 2022, titled as ‘Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in a World Heritage Concept’

The new guide provided a wider perspective on HIA by considering other values of heritage places in addition to OUV (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3. Overview of impact assessment process (Court, Jo, Mackay, Murai, and Therivel, 2022, p.18)

Prompt questions for generic impact assessment (in italics, additional prompt questions when considering impacts on World Heritage)	
Throughout the impact assessment	
A. Participation	- Who are the rights-holders and other relevant stakeholders? - How should rights-holders and other stakeholders be engaged? - Are there consent issues to be considered (e.g. free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples and possibly others)? - What engagement methods should be used for different groups, including those who have traditionally been disenfranchised?
B. Proactive problem solving	- Is the proposed action necessary? Is it preferable to 'do nothing'? - What are the alternatives to the proposed action? - What would be the preferred or most environmentally benign option for achieving the proposal's objectives? - How can any negative impacts of the proposed action be avoided or minimized? <i>How can these impacts be avoided/minimized for OUV and its attributes?</i> - Are there opportunities to provide or enhance any positive impacts of the proposed action? <i>To enhance the management of OUV?</i>
Steps of impact assessment	
1. Screening	- Is an impact assessment needed? <i>What are the property's OUV and other heritage/conservation values?</i> <i>What are the property's attributes?</i> <i>Is the proposed action compatible with the OUV of a World Heritage property?</i> <i>Could the proposed action have an impact on OUV regardless of its location?</i>
2. Scoping	- What data, impacts, geographical area and time period should the impact assessment cover? - What should be the terms of reference for the impact assessment? - What essential information is needed, and is it available? If not, is a valid assessment feasible based on existing information sources? (See also 'A. Participation' above)

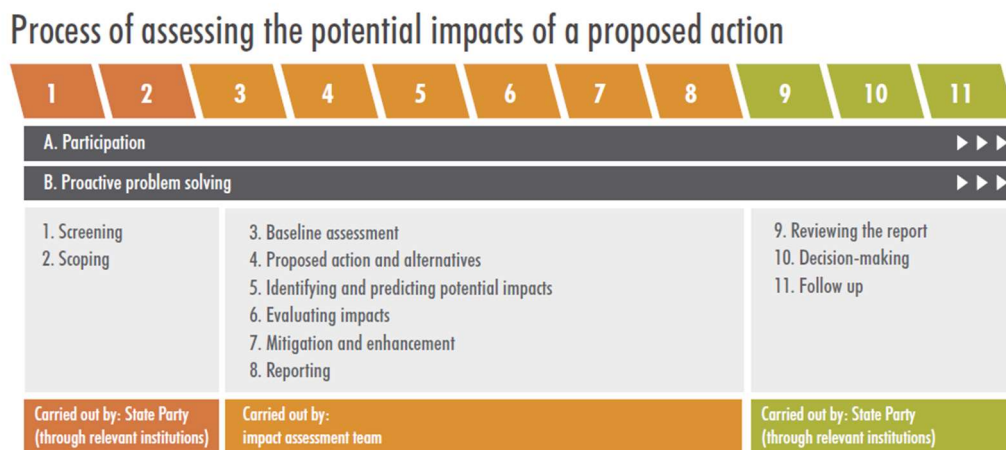
Table 2.3. (continued)

Prompt questions for generic impact assessment (in italics, additional prompt questions when considering impacts on World Heritage)	
Steps of impact assessment	
3. Baseline	- What are the current conditions? - How would the baseline change in the future in the absence of the proposed action? <i>What are the current conditions of the World Heritage property and the attributes that support its OUV and other heritage/conservation values?</i> <i>How is the property managed?</i> <i>What was the property's state of conservation at the time of inscription?</i>
4. The proposed action and alternatives	- What is being proposed (plans, description, visualizations etc.)? - How would it be implemented? - Is there enough information to assess the proposed action? - What are reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that would avoid or reduce any negative impacts and still achieve the objectives of the proposed action? (See also 'A. Participation' and 'B. Proactive problem solving' above)
5. Identifying and predicting impacts	- What environmental, social and other related impacts would result from the proposed action and any alternatives? <i>What changes to OUV and other heritage/conservation values would occur as a result of the proposed action, both positive and negative?</i>
6. Evaluating impacts	- How significant are the impacts of the proposed action and any alternatives? <i>How significant are the impacts to the OUV and other heritage/conservation values, given the international importance of World Heritage?</i>
7. Mitigation and enhancement	- What are reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that avoid or reduce any negative impacts and achieve the objectives of the proposed action? - What mitigation measures are necessary to avoid or minimize any predicted negative impacts? - What are the positive impacts? Can they be enhanced? <i>Can negative impacts on the OUV and other heritage/conservation values be avoided? If negative impacts cannot be fully avoided, how can they be minimized to a level that they are no longer of concern?</i> - How significant are the residual (post-mitigation) impacts? (See also 'A. Participation' and 'B. Proactive problem solving' above)
8. Reporting	How should the process and conclusions of the impact assessment be communicated?
9. Reviewing the report	- Does the report meet its terms of reference? - Is it 'fit for purpose' for decision-making? (See also 'A. Participation' above)
10. Decision-making	- Is the proposed action the best possible, given identified alternatives? - Should the proposed action be given approval? - If so, under what terms or conditions (mitigation measures)? (See also 'B. Proactive problem solving' above)
11. Follow-up	- How should the mitigation measures be implemented? - What should be done to monitor and manage the proposed action and by whom?

The World Heritage Committee has been requesting impact assessment guide for a long time to detect the effects of planned changes in or near world heritage assets, a professional knowledge and advice is available in this area. But concerns have been raised about how through these evaluations of properties Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) are. Creating an impact assessment for world heritage requires a deep comprehension of OUV and other heritage/conservation values, and the characteristics that communicate OUV.

This chart (Table 2.4) shows how a wider impact assessment should handle world heritage in order to comply with the World Heritage Convention, using the procedure described in overview of impact assessment process (Court, Jo, Mackay, Murai, and Therivel, 2022).

Table 2.4. The process of an impact assessment conducted for World Heritage (Court, Jo, Mackay, Murai, and Therivel, 2022, p.24)



The guidelines of the ICOMOS and other authorities create a new perspectives for professionals in heritage conservation and they try to create new approaches for HIA.

The focus of Reher and Büyükkılıç Koşun & Hamamcıoğlu Turan is creating new approaches for evaluation on the effects of interventions on cultural heritage. Although there is a risk of variation in the standards and approaches to the

application of HIA, Rogers states that the improvement of various methods and approaches to HIA has enhanced the theory and practice behind the efforts to understand the impact of interventions in heritage places (as cited in Özçakır et al, 2022).

In his study, Özçakır tried to develop new tool (Heritage Value Circle) (Table 2.1) for heritage impact assessment and answer this question, when evaluating the effects of interventions on heritage places, how may post-intervention value shifts be recognized? (Özçakır et al, 2022)

HVC is introduced as an evaluation tool to help public decision-makers, heritage professionals, and researchers in comprehending and tracking the effect of interventions on the values of heritage sites. This is based on the link that exists between interventions, values, and pillars. The related tool also search to evaluate and show post-intervention value changes based on the following sets of relations: pillars, values, and intervention approaches. Values are put mainly at the hearth of the HVC, located as they are at the intersection point of the pillars and interventions as it is indicated in the chart below (Özçakır et al, 2022).

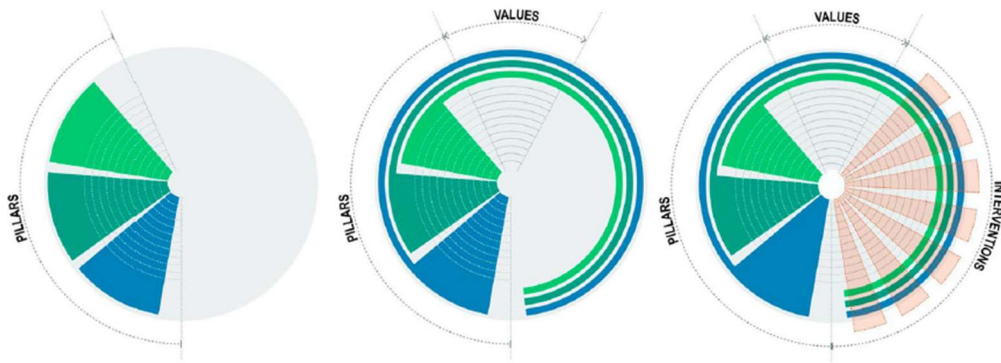


Figure 2.1. Schematic development of the HVC: pillars (left), pillars & values (middle), pillars, values & interventions (right) (Özçakır et al, 2022, p.32)

In this study, HVC is used as a tool to make an impact assessment of changes in values in traditional Taraklı houses during their transformation into hotels.

In the second chapter, a theoretical framework was created about three main topics such as value-based conservation approaches, heritage impact assessment, and traditional Taraklı houses. In the third chapter, the understanding was created to analyze the transformation of cases in Taraklı. In the fourth chapter, the assessment was completed on the effects of changes in values, plan and facade drawings were completed and changes were mapped on these drawings by the author. To assess the effects of changes on values, the framework was provided and the assessment on value shifts was completed for four studied cases. At the end of this part, a general assessment of the studied houses was provided.

In the creating a framework part, the studies of each case in the previous chapters were evaluated by the created framework. The attached values (age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, document value, functional value and real estate value) were put at the heart of the assessment as it is in the HVC. All of the data which came from analysis parameters mainly from plan and facade drawings, were analyzed according to the type of changes (addition, alteration, removal). With the help of these studies, value shifts were analyzed, coded and described. With the help of this framework, we have been enabled to analyze the impact of the physical changes on values that the traditional buildings face during their transformation from traditional houses to hotels. In addition, a new roadmap or analytical tool was provided to understand the effect of interventions on the values of cultural heritage. In this study, the framework was tested on traditional houses but the same methodology can be used for similar cases or other types of heritage places.

2.3 General Information about Taraklı and Traditional Taraklı Houses

2.3.1 Brief Information about Taraklı

In the travel book called *Seyahatname*, it was indicated that; the local people of Taraklı was generally producing comb that means ‘Tarak’ in Turkish and a spoon so Taraklı gains its name by the help of these handicrafts. The well-known past name of it is ‘Yenice Tarakçı’ (Çelebi, 1975).

In ancient times, Taraklı was located in the area of ‘Bytinia’ and it is called ‘Dablais, Deblis, Dabla’ It is predicted that ‘Bytinia’ lands were under control of ‘Lydia’ empire because ‘Bytinia’ name was not mentioned in the books of Homeros (İliad and Odysseia) in 7 B.C. Bytinia was governed by persians in 6 B.C. (Özkan, 2008). The emperor, Alexander the great passed through Bytinia and went his east military expedition. It is known that the crusades figured in Bytinia, Geyve lowland but there is not enough information about conditions of Taraklı during the crusades. During 74 B.C. Bytinia ruled by Roman Empire (Özkan, 2008). In 330 A.D. Byzantine period started for Taraklı with the declaration of Constantinapolis as metropol of Byzantine (İşsever, 1994).

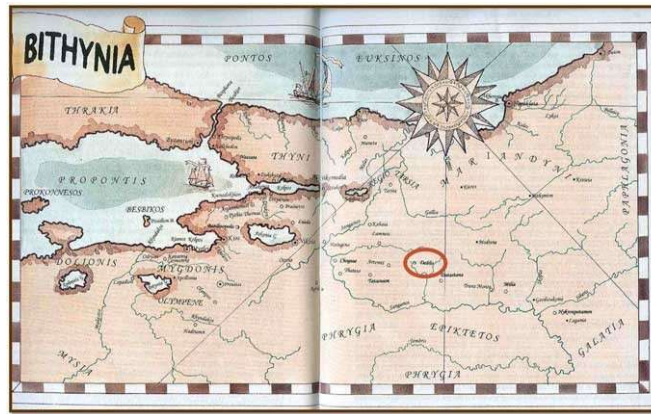


Figure 2.2. Location of Dablais in Bytinia map (Özkan, 2008, p.13)

Taraklı was taken from the Byzantine Empire when it was a small castle town that was connected to a Bursa feudal landlord. The conquest of Taraklı dates back to between the years of 1289 and 1293 by Samsa sergeant who was a fellow soldier of Osman Gazi. During the involvement date, Osmanlı seigniory was semi-dependent on the Anatolian Seljuk empire. In 1337, Authority was completely established by Süleyman Pasha and the region became Turkish and Muslim quickly. In 1333, Arabian voyager, İbn Batuta visited Taraklı. Yavuz Sultan Selim stayed during his expedition to Egypt and Syria. During his stay, he gave instructions to build a mosque in Taraklı. The mosque is still standing. Detailed information can be found in the book of 'Seyahatname' which was written by Evliya Çelebi, the famous voyager. He briefly describes Taraklı as; owning a big forest that is surrounded by four flags (Bursa, İzmit, Bolu, Kocaeli). Its surroundings can be walked in one month. Taraklı is the conquest of Osman Gazi. It was the town with a damaged castle, 500 dwellings, and roofing tile. Taraklı has 11 mihrabs and 7 districts, 1 bath, 5 inns, 6 schools and 200 shops. Residents labor with the making of spoons and combs. It has a stream that is connected to the Sakarya river with the help of another stream. In 1831, Taraklı connected to Kocaeli flag. In 1846, It was located in the Kastamonu province of the Kocaeli flag. In 1867, It was located in the Hüdavendigâr province of the Kocaeli flag. Until 1918, Taraklı kept its connection to the Kocaeli flag. While the war of independence days started in Bolu, Düzce, and Hendek rebellions, they jumped to Taraklı, and rebellions were suppressed by Çolak İbrahim Bey, squadron leader. In 1922, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk passed in Taraklı during his travel to Geyve and he stayed in Taraklı for a short time. In 1987, It became a town (Özkan, 2008). Today, Taraklı is an administrative district of Sakarya province.



Figure 2.3. Taraklı in 1950 (as cited in Özkan, 2008, p.19)

Taraklı positioned northwest side of Turkey and southern side of Sakarya (Figure 2.4). Taraklı locates in Southern east side of Marmara region and in between Ankara and İstanbul.



Figure 2.4. Map that shows the location of Taraklı in Sakarya borders (Google, 2023-a)

Taraklı was established on sloping land. Properties located their land by respecting geographical conditions. Taraklı has a small stream which is called as Göynük stream. It divides Taraklı into two parts naturally. It goes in between the northern side of the Yusufbey district and the southern side of the Ulucamii district. Ankara Road forms the main axis of the town. It lies down in between the Ulu Camii district

and Hacımurat district along east to west side. Taraklı has a richness of historical houses. It also includes important monuments (mosque, bath) , archeological sites, historic trade centers, fountains, and centenary plane trees (Figure 2.6). There are a few streets that provide access for cars. Generally, streets are narrow, sloped, and appropriate only for pedestrian access. In some cases, streets open to small squares. The pavement of old streets was made out of cobblestone but renewed street pavements are generally made out of keystone. New constructions can be seen partly. It can be observed that outside of structured spaces generally belong to green areas. Located on the old trade center was converted Taraklı into an important town so that Taraklı has a rich history and a variety of historical properties. On the other hand, With the effects of developments over the years and staying away from the main road and economic center provide Taraklı to keep its originality in some parts of the town so that the small town stayed untouched with a variety of historic values. Taraklı has three districts such as; Hacı Murat District, Ulu Camii District, and Yusuf Bey District.

Taraklı has a panoramic view point which is located higher than the city center. Hisartepe can be defined as an important viewpoint for Taraklı (Figure 2.5).

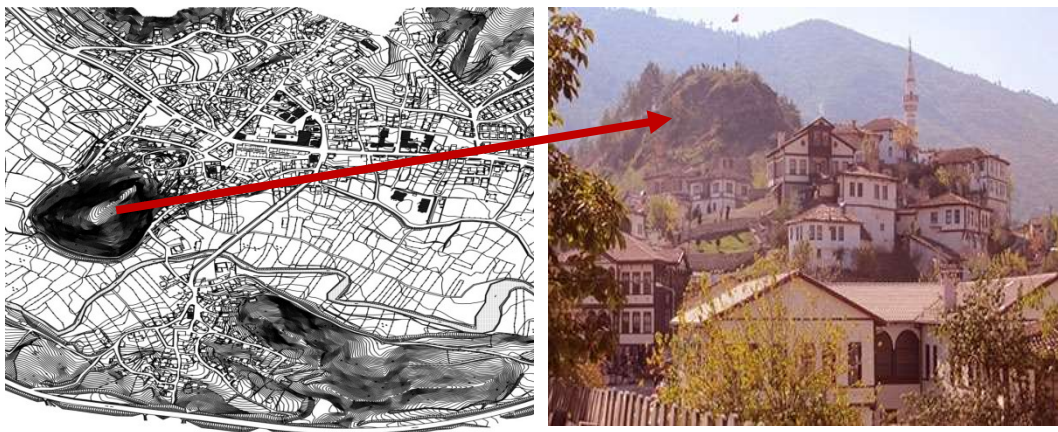


Figure 2.5. Partial map and photograph to show the panoramic viewpoint of Taraklı, (as cited in Kan, 2009 (left) and Author, 2016 (right))

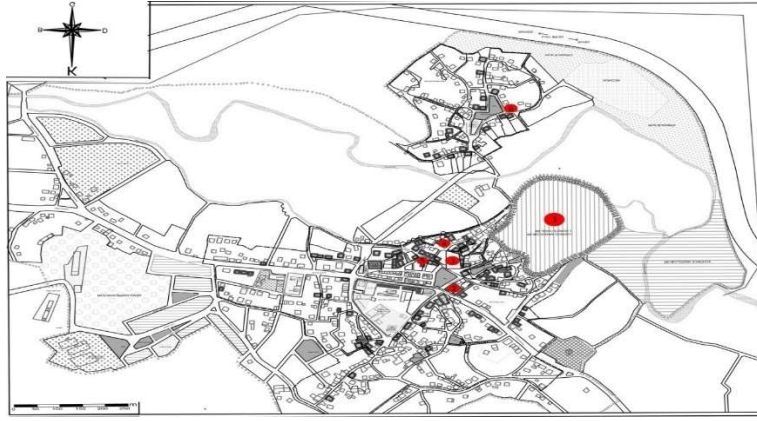


Figure 2.6. Taraklı town map that shows distribution of landmarks (as cited in Kan, 2009 and colored by Author, 2016)



Figure 2.7. Hacı Hatun Han after its restoration (Author, 2013)



Figure 2.8. Yunus Paşa (Kurşunlu) Mosque (Author, 2013)



Figure 2.9. Old Bath (Author, 2013)



Figure 2.10. Centenary Plane tree and old fountain (Author, 2013)

2.3.2 Traditional Taraklı Houses

Historic Taraklı houses generally indicate characteristics of 19th century residential architecture. Taraklı differs from other historic towns by opening itself to urban space. Compromising large families, climate, and richness of culture played a role in shaping its architecture (Kan, 2009). Historic houses mostly can be found in the Ulucami district but they can also be seen in the Hacı Murat district and Yusuf Bey district partly. Houses are generally similar to each other in terms of architecture, size, material, and open areas but historic houses in the Ulu Cami district differ from

others because dwellings are larger and have more personal space rather than others so it is appropriate to say that wealthy people might stay in Ulu Cami district (Özkan, 2008). For determining the architectural scheme of Taraklı houses, the concept of *haremlik and selamlık* was not considered. It is solved by sitting in different places as men and women groups (Çetin, 2006). It is normal to meet with a free, architectural plan scheme in between floors (Çetin, 2006).

Houses were generally constructed as two or three floors. One-storeyed examples can be seen rarely (Çetin, 2006). Traditional Taraklı houses locate their land by respecting nature and floor numbers occur with the help of topography. The ground floor is used for production purposes and its plan elements are *hayat or taşlık, barn, hayloft, woodhouse, warehouse, cellar*, and sometimes *fırın evi* but in case of not including *barn or hayloft*, kitchen or bathroom can be seen in the ground floor. The entrance door appears mostly on that floor but it is also located on other floors. When it appears on other floors, the dwelling has one more door on the garden floor (Özkan, 2008). If the pavement of the ground floor is stone then it is possible to call the place as *Taşlık*. When the ground floor is used for storage or barn purposes, there is no opening but to provide drying conditions for storage materials, there are *giliste* and *muşabak*. On the other hand, If it is used for kitchen purposes, small openings for providing lighting can be obtained (Kan, 2009).

The first floor has architectural plan elements such as a hayat, sofa, rooms, staircase, restroom, and sometimes a kitchen. Daily life passes on the first floor. If dwellings have an upper floor, they belong to guests and married children but if there is no upper floor, the first floor takes the role of both first and upper floors (Özkan, 2008). Upper floors provide the design ability to create a plan typology of the dwelling. Other floors are significant to carry upper floors (Çetin, 2006). Rooms and restrooms can be found. Each room has its windows, fireplace, cupboard, and *gusülhane* into the cupboard (Kan, 2009). Architectural plan scheme is specified by the upper floors of traditional dwellings and they have balconies or cantilevers (Kan, 2009).

Traditional dwellings also have *müştemilat* on their courtyards (Kan, 2009). The mezzanine floor is located between the ground and the first floor if it exists.

2.3.2.1 Construction Techniques and Materials

Construction materials are wood, stone, mudbrick, clayey earth, earth mixed with lime.

Wood: The climate and geographical conditions of the Taraklı region make wood the most common construction material. During the construction of timber-framed houses, wood was used for post and lintel systems, wooden frames of windows, and doors, and covering of ceiling, floor, cupboard and roof (Figure 2.11). The dimension of timber was 10-12 cm for structural purposes. To provide a better base for plastering, the thickness of timber might be varied. Three types of wood were used such as oak, pine and fir and their main characteristics are being hard and long life, resisting moisture and heat changes. Oak was chosen for constructing load-bearing columns, for load-bearing beams and pine for braces and secondary posts (Özyer, 2008).



Figure 2.11. Wooden structure of the roof of Abdi İbrahim house before hotel transformation (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)

Stone: Stone was used as a second material for Taraklı houses. It was generally chosen for constructing the foundation and ground floors because stone prevents dampness on the ground of the building (Figure 2.12). In addition, it is an appropriate material for transition through timber and mudbrick but stone was not a popular construction material as timber in this region because it was hard to find stone in nearby areas. Furthermore, quarrying and transporting stone expenses were hard to overcome (Özyer, 2008). Rubblestone for the foundation, and Kayran for garden walls and pavements were chosen as construction material. Ground floor walls were raised through 80-120 cm height. On the other hand, if the house is located on a sloped topography, a stone wall can be constructed at one-floor height to provide resistance against dampness and other issues of ground. (Özyer, 2008).



Figure 2.12. Stone foundation of Ezancılar house (Author, 2016)

Mudbrick: It had significance in the Taraklı region as a construction material. Especially for the houses that were constructed on plain topography. Lots of houses were designed as timber-framed structures and their structures were infilled with mudbrick (Figure 2.13). Ingredients of mudbrick were water, clayey earth, and straw. Although the dimension of mudbrick change, the most common sizes was 10x12x20 cm, and 10x15x20 cm but for masonry walls, it changed to 10x15x30 cm or 10x20x30 cm according to a cross section of timber posts (Özyer, 2008).



Figure 2.13. Mudbrick detail as a construction material from unnamed house in Taraklı (Author, 2016)

Clayey earth: It was used to prepare mudbrick and rough plaster (Özyer, 2008).

Earth mixed with lime: It was used to prepare plaster for the finishing surface. When the earth mixed with lime and hemp plant was added to it as an ingredient, it became a powerful binding material so it prevented cracks on plaster. The plaster had a pink color so that the walls looked like they were painted (Özyer, 2008).

Construction techniques are timber skeleton system with mudbrick infill, timber skeleton system with mudbrick and stone infill, timber skeleton system with timber infill, Bağdadi system (timber skeleton without infill material), and masonry construction system.

Timber skeleton system with mudbrick infill: The most popular technique for Taraklı houses because it was easy to produce mudbrick. After constructing a stone wall that achieved 80-90 cm height from the ground level, main and secondary timber elements were placed (Figure 2.14). Finally, gaps between timber elements are filled with mudbrick. (Özyer, 2008).



Figure 2.14. Timber skeleton system with mudbrick infill from unnamed house in Taraklı (Author, 2016)

Timber skeleton system with mudbrick and stone infill: It is applied for a few houses. The skeleton of the house constructed as timber frame but its infill type differed according to floors. On ground floor, stone was used as infill material to create resistance against dampness and durability. It was applied on the walls of service spaces and it did not carry any load. On the other hand mudbrick were applied as infill material for living units on upper floors (Özyer, 2008).

Timber skeleton system with timber infill: Timber were applied as infill material between post and braces and did not carry any load. In addition, they can be seen around the entrance door, window and door openings to make lighter the structure of the house. As a finishing material, mud plaster was used (Özyer, 2008).

Bağdadi system (timber skeleton without infill material): Laths were applied both inside and outside of wall surfaces horizontally (Figure 2.15). Empty spaces filled with little brick and stone pieces or left empty. After filling application, finishing plaster was implemented. Exterior side of walls were filled but interior walls were left empty (Özyer, 2008).



Figure 2.15. Bağdadi system in unnamed house in taraklı (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)

Masonry construction system: The technique was used for houses with stone ground level that rises to 80-90 cm height. To use mudbrick for masonry wall, the thickness of mudbricks were increased. This technique divided into two groups as masonry mudbrick system with corner posts and masonry mudbrick system without corner posts (Özyer, 2008).

2.3.2.2 Relationship Between Street, Lot and House

Relationship between street, lot, and house was divided into different groups such as;

- Dwelling opens to the street and it hides its garden at its back.
- Garden opens to the street. By passing through the small wall of the garden, it is reached to the entrance door of the dwelling.
- Both of house and garden are opens to the street and their entrances are different from each other.
- House keeps all of the building lots without any garden.

-The dwelling has two entrance doors that open to different streets at the back and front sides because of having a sloped road. Garden places next to the dwelling (Kan, 2009).

2.3.2.3 Architectural Plan Typology

Özkan analyzed architectural plan typology according to the position of the sofa into three groups (Figure 2.16).

Plan type with exterior sofa: It is formed by rooms and a sofa in front of room entrances. Room windows open to the street and sofa windows open to the courtyard. The sofa contains a staircase. In later examples, one part of the sofa was used for the kitchen unit (Özkan, 2008). Çetin states ‘During our research, we found only one house that suits mentioned typology. It is in Taraklı and called ‘Hisar house’ (Çetin, 2006). On the other hand, after the restoration of Hisar House, the plan scheme of the house was changed so it is hard to identify its original plan scheme.

Plan type with interior sofa: The Sofa has rooms on the right and left sides. It also contains elements such as eyvan and staircase. In some examples, the sofa was indicated by using different types of windows (Özkan, 2008).

Plan type with sofa in middle: The sofa is located in the middle of the planning scheme and it has rooms on the right and left sides. In addition, the staircase and wet spaces like Hela and kitchen open to the sofa. The ceiling height of the sofa is higher than the ceiling of other rooms and eyvan. Because of the level difference between ceiling of sofa and other units, connection detail occurred and it is hidden by decoration works on joint points of ceilings. If floor plan has four eyvan, the planning scheme is designed as octagonal. Accordingly, the room entrance became chamfered (45 degrees). The sofa was emphasized by help of varied windows or projections (Özkan, 2008).

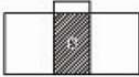
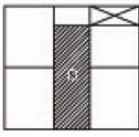
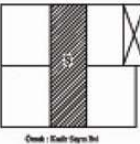
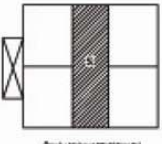
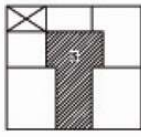
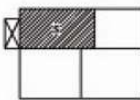
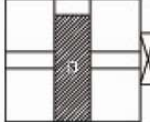
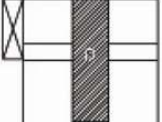
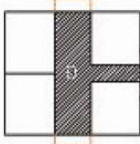
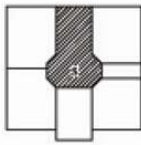
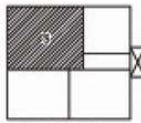
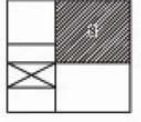
	İÇ SOFALI		ORTA SOFALI	DIŞ SOFALI
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TEK SIRA ODALI		 Örnek : İsmail Özalp (1)		
İKİ SIRA ODA YANYANA	 Örnek : İsmail Özalp (2)	 Örnek : İsmail Özalp (3)  Örnek : İsmail Özalp (4)		
İKİ SIRA ODA+ODALAR, BAYIR, MEBURİYEN, TUVALET, KILER v.b. MAHALLER GERMİŞ	    Örnek : İsmail Özalp (5)	  	  Örnek : Çelebi Kızı  Örnek : İsmail Özalp (6)	 Örnek : İsmail Özalp (7) 

Figure 2.16. Plan typology of Taraklı houses (as cited in Özkan, 2008, p.51)

2.3.2.4 Architectural Plan Elements

Courtyard and Garden: Courtyards and garden keep their importance even in the closely spaced urban fabric. The courtyard or garden separated itself from the outside by the help of stone or mud-brick walls. Another possibility for creating an exterior wall is daraba which means a wooden fence. The exterior wall has an entrance door with two wings. Daily and Winter preparation activities are usually passed in the courtyard. It also keeps other spaces such as a warehouse, samanlık, furnace, and poultry-house (Davulcu, 2009).

Müştemilat (Auxiliary Buildings): It is located in the courtyard of traditional houses with the first storey. It is constructed as adjacent to or separated from the main house (Kan, 2009).

Ground Floor

The ground floor was designed to meet the need for service, storage, production, and animal husbandry (Davulcu, 2009).

Entrance: Front facades generally open to streets with entrance doors but when the land is sloped, the dwelling has one more door and staircase to reach the ground floor. Some of the entrances of houses are backed into and raised with basements of 60-80 cm height to provide more front space. For some of the houses, cantilevers provide space on entrances. Entrances have stone-covered ayak terkisi and Taraklı houses do not have entrance canopy (Özkan, 2008).

Hayat & Taşlık: It provides circulation on the ground floor (Davulcu, 2009). When the flooring is covered with stone, it is called taşlık (Figure 2.17) Hayat or taşlık can be divided into different spaces like storage, dam, barn, and garage and it can also called işlik to provide production area (Çetin, 2006). Hayat includes a big fireplace for the preparation of food for the winter seasons. It is also lightened by small, loopholed openings (Çetin, 2006).



Figure 2.17. Taşlık of Hacı Rıfatlar konağı before its transformation (Özkan, 2008, p.103)

Dam: barn which provides a shelter for animals. The flooring is covered with wood and it contains a wooden feedbox for animals which is named as afur. Ventilation, light, and service need is solved with wall opening. It is called as temek (Davulcu, 2009).

Warehouse, Storage, and Food Storage: All of these spaces are designed to keep food. The flooring of the warehouse is covered with soil and the floor of storage and dryfoods storage are covered with wood (Kan, 2009).

Kitchen: On the ground floors, If there is no barn or hayloft then it is possible to say that there are spaces like a kitchen (Figure 2.18) and bathroom (Özkan, 2008). The kitchen might be located on the first floor (Özkan, 2008).



Figure 2.18. Kitchen of Ezancılar konağı (Author, 2016)

First and Second Floors

It is generally designed for the summer season (Davulcu, 2009).

Sofa: In addition to being everyday places, sofas (Figure 2.19), which are common areas when they are opened, serve as circulation zones. It's an important location for daily life routines. The sofa has to be considered in the plan typology while developing the layout (Özkan, 2008).



Figure 2.19. Partial view of sofa which belongs to Ezancılar house (Author, 2016)

Room: Room entrances can be divided into two one of them is 45 degrees sloped or plain. It can be said that rooms have 4m. width and 4m. depth and they own also a fireplace, cupboards, and sedir, too (Figure 2.20). The walls are covered with bağdadi plaster in pastel colors. A few examples of wall decoration can be found. Room doors have a single wing (Özkan, 2008).



Figure 2.20. Gusülhane (at left side of fireplace) , fireplace and closet (at right side of fireplace) view of the room, Haşmet Doğru house (Author, 2016)

Başoda: It is designed for guests so it is the room with the most decoration elements and most beautiful view (Figure 2.21). If the house has a cantilever, başoda owns the cantilever and it opens outside with windows on two sides becoming a corner room. Another important advantage is staying close to the basement (Kan, 2009).



Figure 2.21. Başoda of Çakırlar konağı after its transformation (Author, 2013)

Sedir: called *seki* too and it serves as a seating and sleeping unit (Davulcu, 2009). Generally, Sedir is located on the window side and used with pillows (Kan, 2009). The height of Sedir is 45-50 cm and the width is 60 cm. (Özkan, 2008).

Cabinet & Yüklük: It is located in every room on fire place wall. Each room needs a unit to keep clothes, beds, and wood so cabinet & yüklük fullfills these tasks. They have 60-60 cm height from floor level and have two doors. It also contains gusülhane (Kan, 2009). Cabinets have a module system with a fireplace in the middle but in a few examples, modules in the middle consist of mirrors and are used as show cabinets and the interior side of cabinets have shelves (Özkan, 2008).

Sergen: Shelf unit that is mounted on a wall, above the window line to keep the lighting units or kitchen equipment (Davulcu, 2009).

Ocak: Each room has a fireplace with semi-circular plans and without yağmak. It has a guillotine covering to close itself when it is unused. Woods are kept in parts that are located under closets. In fireplace hook or trivet can be found to carry the load of cooking (Özkan, 2008).

Door: Interior doors are formed by single wing. They were designed as 3,5 cm thickness, their wing length is 85 to 95 cm and door height is 210 to 230 according to floor height (Özkan, 2008).

Window: To provide better lighting conditions, lots of windows were opened during construction. Windows are divided into different groups such as flat and vaulted lintels. The most known flat lintel has two stable partitions at the top and middle and is openable below. Newer dwellings have flat lintel with two partitions and it is formed by two guillotine covers. Windows with arched lintels are used to emphasize significant places such as the eyvan and sofa. The design of the arched lintel is close to a window with three partitions but it has both two and three partitions (Özkan, 2008).



Figure 2.22. Eyvan window of Kadirler konağı after its transformation (Author, 2013)

Ceiling: Although wooden ornament was not used on interior door wings, yüklük and closet doors, it was used for ceiling of traditional houses with ‘çitakari technique’ by closing holes between woods on ceiling with laths. Besides, ceiling woods can be nailed to ceiling as parallel or cross to wall and different geometric forms were applied (Çetin, 2006). Ceiling panels were not applied on corridors and service areas but ceiling panels with ornamentation and paint can be seen in living units generally (Özyer, 2008).



Figure 2.23. Ceiling ornament of 2.nd floor sofa, Ezancılar house (Author, 2016)

Walls: Walls are usually ordinary and colored. Kalemîşi ornament (Figure 2.24) can be rarely seen in Sakarya houses but in two different forms on plaster and wood material (Çetin, 2006).



Figure 2.24. Kalemîşi ornamentation on wall of 2.nd floor sofa of Kadirler house after its transformation (Author, 2013)

Flooring: Timber and stone

Hela: On one side of the Sofa, there is an ablution space for washing hands or dishes. Hela locates at back of it (Davulcu, 2009).



Figure 2.25. Hela of Ezancılar house in Taraklı (Author, 2016)

Staircase: It locates on left or right side of entrance door and provide a connection for upper floors (Kan, 2009).

2.3.2.5 Facade Elements

Projection: They were designed either in triangular or rectangular form with 55-60 cm width (Kan, 2009). Projections were divided into groups as a single projection in the middle, single projection on the right or left side, double projections, projection with cihannüma, single projection in saw form, projection in saw form, all floor as projection and without projection (Kan, 2009). Support is provided by wooden flying buttresses or wooden columns for projections (Özkan, 2008).



Figure 2.26. Single projection at the middle (Kan, 2009, pp.138-140)



Figure 2.27. Projection at the whole facade (Kan, 2009, pp.138-140)



Figure 2.28. Single projection at one side (Kan, 2009, pp.138-140)



Figure 2.29. Double projection (Kan, 2009)



Figure 2.30. Projection that shapes like a saw (Kan, 2009, pp.138-140)



Figure 2.31. Projections with Cihannüma (Kan, 2009, pp.138-140)

Balcony: It is supported by wooden flying buttresses and covered with roofing. Balcony generally has metal balustrades. The upper floors have doors that open to the balcony (Özkan, 2008).

Door (Exterior): The entrance door is generally located on the ground floor but if it is not located on the ground floor then there are two doors both on the ground and first floor. (Özkan, 2008). Beams were generally designed as flat and doors are simple. Entrance doors of traditional houses open through the interior side (Özkan, 2008).

Roofing & Eaves: Roofing types change according to plan types and the location of the Sofa. If the Sofa is located in the middle, the roof is shaped as a hipped roof but if the Sofa is located interior or exterior side of the dwelling, the roof is shaped as a gable roof. The middle structure of the roof is shaped by the plan type of dwelling. The roof was covered with Turkish style roof tile and roof gutters were added in later periods. In addition, eaves are overhanged 40-80 cm long and their bottom sides are plain covering without ornamentation (Özkan, 2008).

CHAPTER 3

TRANSFORMATION OF TRADITIONAL TARAKLI HOUSES INTO HOTELS

To understand the pre-intervention and post-intervention plans and to understand the changes in traditional Taraklı houses during the hotel transformation, two site surveys were conducted on October 10, 2013, and June 03, 2016. Four traditional houses that were transformed into the hotel were chosen for a site survey. Photographs were taken, and their architectural drawings were completed by considering the buildings' location, relationship with the lot and their surroundings, plan schemes, architectural elements, layout changes, and facades by taking measurements. Related documents were retrieved from Taraklı Municipality and literature survey was completed for the chosen houses.



1.Kadirler house



2.Abdi İbrahim house



3.Hacı Rıfatlar house



4. Çakırlar house

Figure 3.1. Location of studied traditional houses which were transformed to hotels (Author, 2023)

3.1 Case I: Kadirler House

The building locates in the Ulucamii quarter, Santral Street, Number: 3. It is located on the northwest side of Kurşunlu Mosque and the south side of Hacı Hatun Han. It is also close to Yunuspaşa bazaar and Hisar Tepe. It is located at the end of Mimar Sinan Street when walking towards Hisar tepe (Figure 3.2). It was constructed in 1905. Its original function was housing but nowadays, it is used as a boutique hotel.



Figure 3.2. Map view that shows location of Kadirler house (Google, 2023-b)

3.1.1 Pre-intervention Architectural Layout

The measured survey and drawings were prepared by Izzet Selim from Zonguldak Karaelmas University, Safranbolu High School, Restoration Department (2005). The survey report was retrieved from Taraklı Municipality archives. To constitute the pre-intervention analysis of the Kadirler house, the report of Selim was used as a main source. The drawings were revised and redrawn by the author. During the revision, the sketches, measurements, photographs, and site survey of the author were used. They were collected to examine the situation of the Kadirler house before its transformation. Before its hotel transformation, Kadirler house was used as a house on the upper floors and a shop on the ground floor.

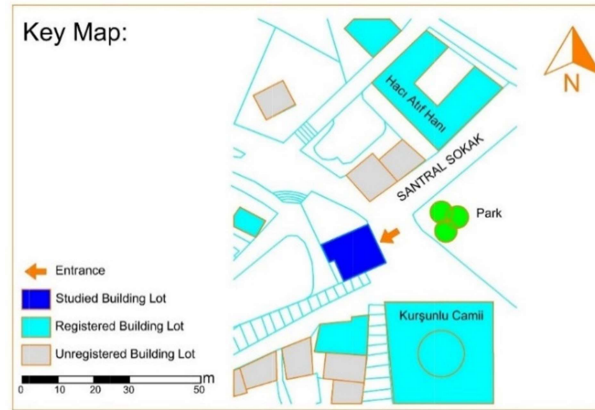


Figure 3.3. Street view of Kadirler house (redrawn by the Author, 2023)



Figure 3.4. Pre-intervention view of Kadirler house, east facade (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 3.5. Pre-intervention view of Kadirler house, south facade (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 3.6. Pre-intervention view of Kadirler house, north facade (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)

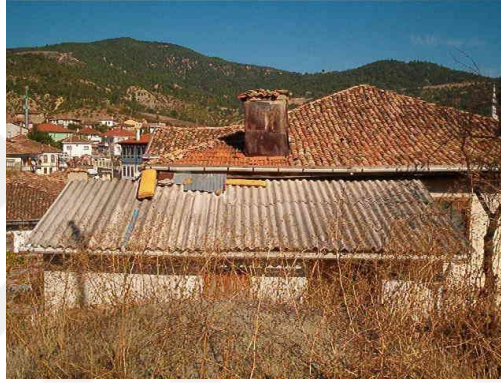


Figure 3.7. Pre-intervention view of Kadirler house, west facade (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)

The east facade of the Kadirler house (Figure 3.4) has a staircase that is reached by a one-way concrete staircase with iron railings. There are shop entrances with wooden glass windows and single-winged doors at the right and left sides of the staircase. Door and window frames are painted with oil paint. Swelling and cracks are visible on the paint. The ground floor was plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected on plaster. The first floor has eight rectangular, wooden framed, and painted windows and one arched window on top of the entrance. Arched, timber decorations emphasized the main entrance.

Deteriorations were inspected on doors and windows. The first floor was plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected on plaster. On the first floor, there are a total of 9 original, 6 rectangular, and 3 arched wooden windows. It is emphasized by a cantilever. The second floor was plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected on plaster.

The south facade of the Kadirler house (Figure 3.5) has an original double-winged wooden door that provides the entrance on this floor. On the second floor, It has two rectangular, wooden framed windows and an arched window on top of it. It also has five, rectangular, wooden framed windows. On the first floor, it has five rectangular windows and two arched windows. Floors were plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster.

The north facade of the Kadirler house (Figure 3.6) had an additional structure on the ground floor which covered a large part of the ground floor. On this floor, one wooden door was detected. The walls of the additional building were plaster and painted. Cracking, insect infestation, discoloration, etc. on windows, door frames, and distortions have been detected. On the first floor, there were four original wooden windows, two wooden toilet windows, and one original single-winged wooden door. Two of the windows are half covered with bricks. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, insect infestation, discoloration, etc. on windows, door frames, and distortions have been detected. On the second floor, there are a total of five original wooden windows, three rectangular and two arched, one wooden toilet window, and one original double-winged wooden balcony door. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, insect infestation, discoloration, etc. on windows, door frames, and distortions have been detected on this floor, too.

The west facade of the Kadirler house (Figure 3.7) was plastered and painted on the first floor. On the second floor, it has two wooden framed windows and a door. It was plastered and painted.

The roof of a Kadirler house was hipped and covered with alaturca roof tile.



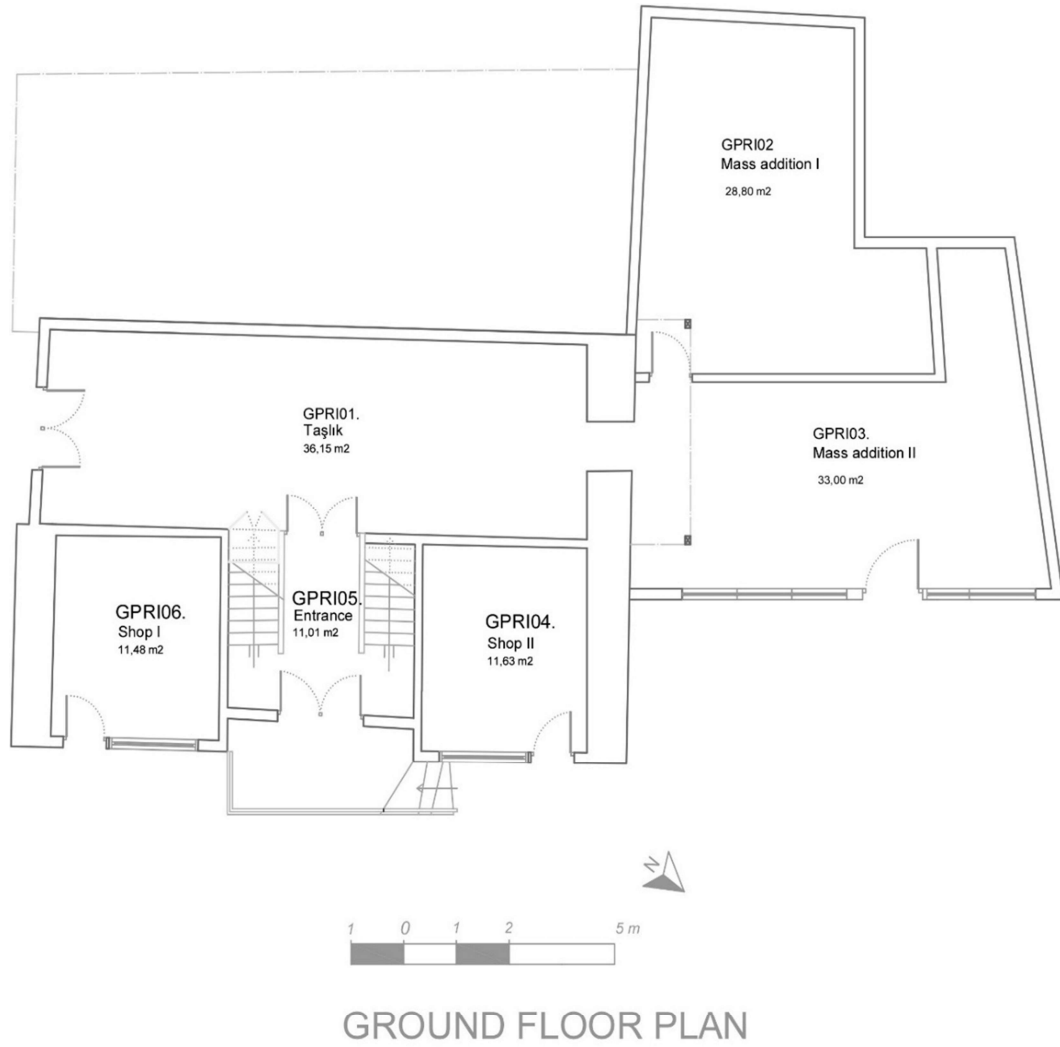


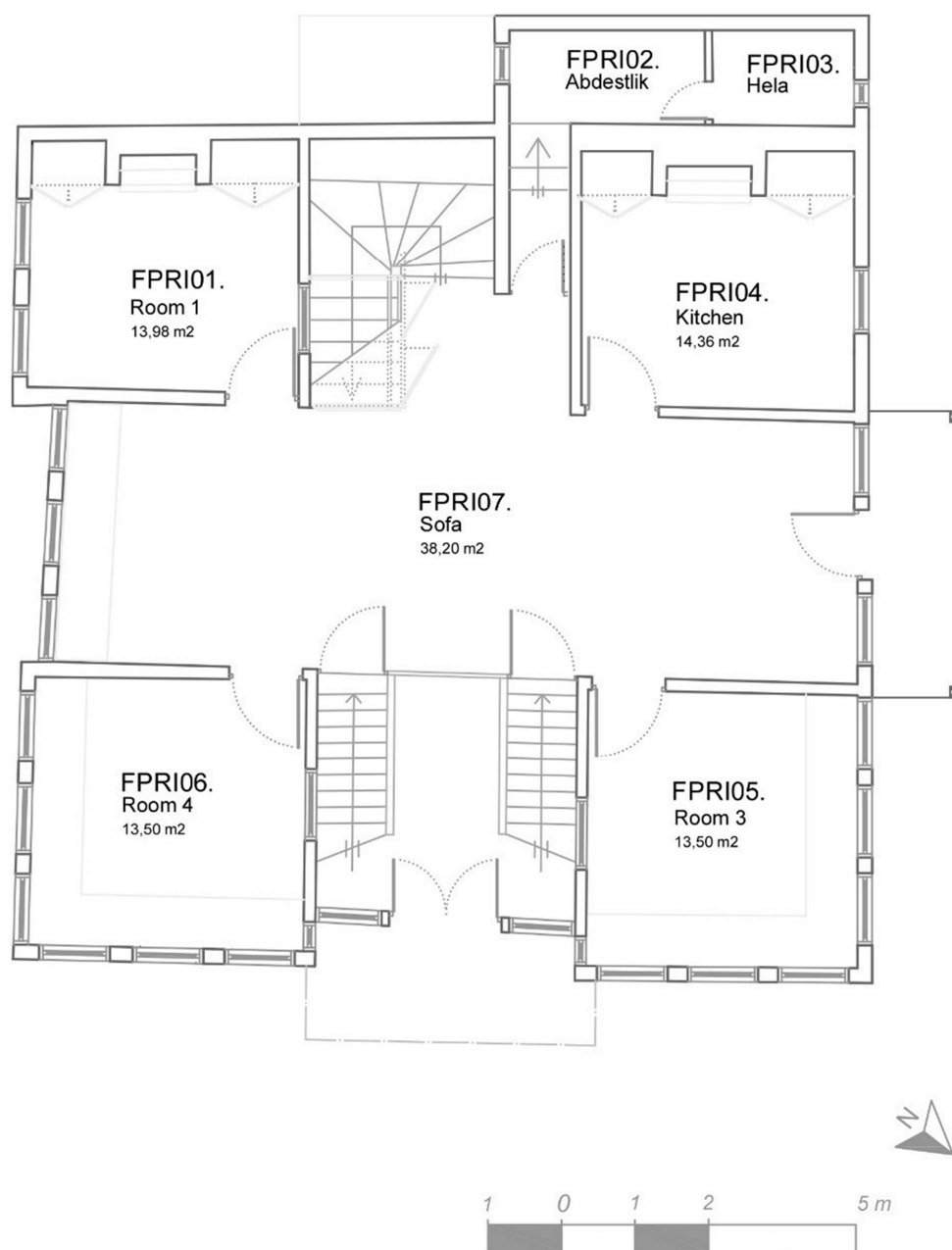
Figure 3.8. Pre-intervention ground floor plan of Kadirler house (Prepared by Selim, 2005 and redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre-intervention ground floor (Figure 3.8) had an entrance space GPRIO5. It had two wooden staircases. The flooring was wooden, and the walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. The ceiling was also wooden. There was an erosion on the wooden floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The GPRI04 and GPRI06 were used as a shop. They both had a wooden door and large wooden framed windows. The floor was stone, and the walls were with timber framed stone, plastered and painted. The ceiling was wooden. There was an erosion on the floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The GPRI01 was a Taşlık space. The floor was stone, and the walls were timber framed stone, plastered and painted. It had doors that were opening to east and West facades and to GPRI05. The ceiling was wooden. There was erosion on the floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The GPRI02 and GPRI03 spaces were mass additions to the main building. They had doors that opened through the street. It is predicted that they were used as storage. The floor was concrete and had erosion. The walls were brick with plaster and white colored paint. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. The ceiling is also concrete plaster and white colored paint. Leakage is visible on the ceiling. Non-original iron material was used for the doors and windows.



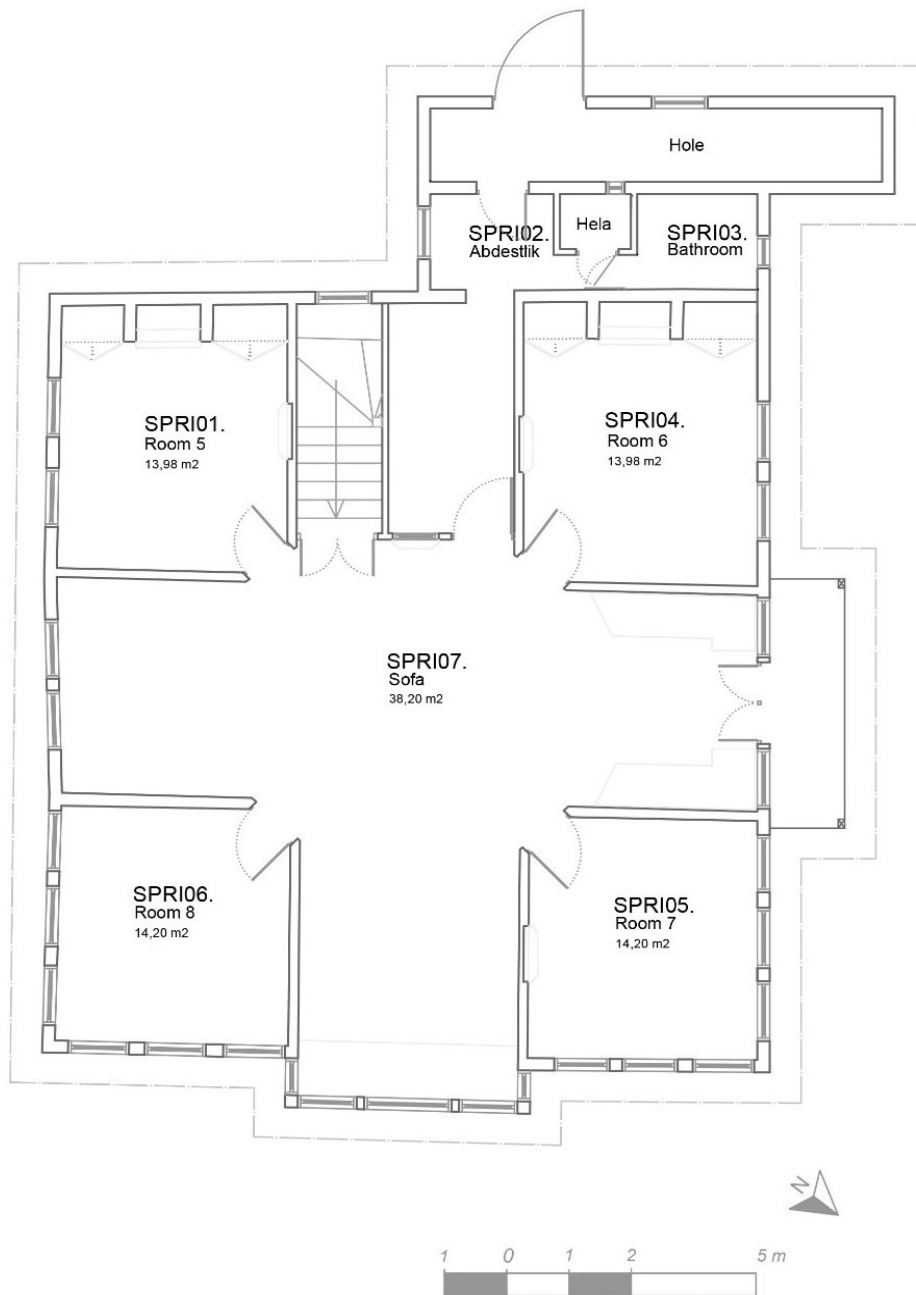
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.9. Pre-intervention first floor plan of Kadirler house (Prepared by Selim, 2005 and redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre-intervention plan of the first floor (Figure 3.9) had a sofa, space FPRI07 and It was accessed by three wooden staircases. It had wooden doors that opened to FPRI01, FPRI04, FPRI05, FPRI06. It had a balcony on the east side and a sedir on the west side. It had a narrow corridor for wet spaces. The walls of a sofa were covered with kalemişi. The floor was wooden, and the walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. The ceiling was also wooden. There was an erosion on the wooden floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The rooms FPRI05 and FPRI06 had wooden doors, timber framed windows, and Sedir as a seating unit. The floor was wooden, and the walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. The ceiling was also wooden. There was an erosion on the wooden floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The room FPRI01 and FPRI04 had wooden doors, timber framed windows. They had fireplaces and wooden closets. The room FPRI04 was used as a kitchen. The floor was wooden, and the walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. The ceiling was also wooden. There was an erosion on the wooden floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.10. Pre-intervention second floor layout of Kadirler House (Prepared by Selim, 2005 and redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre-intervention plan of the second floor (Figure 3.10) had a sofa, space SPRI07 and It was accessed by wooden staircases. It had wooden doors that opened to SPRI01, SPRI04, SPRI05, SPRI06. It had a balcony on the east side and a sedir on both east and west sides. It had a corridor for wet spaces. The walls of a sofa were covered with kalemişi. The floor was wooden, and the walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. The ceiling was also wooden. There was an erosion on the wooden floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The rooms SPRI05 and SPRI06 had wooden doors, timber framed windows, and Sedir as a seating unit. The floor was wooden, and the walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. The ceiling was also wooden. There was an erosion on the wooden floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The room SPRI01 and SPRI04 had wooden doors, timber framed windows. They had fireplaces and wooden closets. The floor was wooden, and the walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. The ceiling was also wooden. There was an erosion on the wooden floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

The SPRI02 and SPRI03 were used as wet spaces such as abdestlik and hela. The floor was concrete and there was an erosion on the concrete floor. The walls were timber framed, plastered, and painted. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

3.1.2 Post-intervention Architectural Layout

Kadirler house is located on sloped topography. The building was constructed with three floors. It has two-storeyed gardens from its north facade and faces the street on its east, west, and south facades. It has a main entrance on its east facade, a secondary entrance on its south facade, a garden entrance on its north facade, and a rear entrance on its west facade so it has a connection with the outside on each facade. The east facade includes two shops with independent entrances. The garden connects with the ground floor and has another door that directly opens to the street. Its roof type is hipped and eaves have ornamentation and ornamented, wooden supports.



Figure 3.11. Post-intervention view of Kadirler house, east facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.12. Post-intervention view of Kadirler house, south facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.13. Post-intervention view of Kadirler house, west facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.14. Post-intervention view of Kadirler house, north facade (Author, 2013)

The east facade (Figure 3.11) was emphasized by the cantilever. The main entrance door was also emphasized by a cantilever and raised by a staircase which has two directions. The main entrance has an arched window on top of it. The cantilever also has an arched windows. Other windows of the front facade are rectangular. The east facade has a main entrance and it has also two other entrances that open through the shop areas. The second floor was ornamented by ceramic tiles that were located below the windows and on top of the triangular face of the cantilever. The ending points of floors were defined with horizontal and wooden lines on the front facade.

The finishing of the east facade is plaster. Doors and windows were made out of timber. In addition, the east facade includes a kitchen addition in the garden which stays behind stone-surfaced garden walls. The kitchen addition is one-storeyed and has two windows and one door. It was made out of stone masonry. The garden was designed as two floors and covered by exterior walls.

The south facade (Figure 3.12) opens to the street by a door with a double wing. It was defined with an arched window on its top and two rectangular windows with colored glasses on its right and left sides. The entrance was pulled away to the interior. The ground floor has two, little windows on the left side of the entrance. The first floor includes five windows that are positioned on the right and left sides of the entrance. The second floor contains five rectangular and two arched windows with colored glasses on their top. Two arched windows were positioned on top of the entrance. The second floor was ornamented by ceramic tiles that were located below the windows. The ending points of floors were defined with horizontal and wooden lines on the front facade. The finishing of the north facade is plaster. The door and windows were made out of timber. On the left side of the mentioned facade, it has a volume addition. The added space has a small window on its first floor. The ending points of floors were defined with horizontal and wooden lines.

The north facade (Figure 3.14) has a vertical axis at the middle of the facade which contains door openings on each floor. The ground floor opens to a garden with a wooden door. The door is the only opening on the ground floor on the right side of the house. The surface of the ground floor is stone. The first floor has a balcony entrance and one window on each side of the balcony entrance. The floor has five windows with colored glass on their tops. Three of them are located on the left side of the balcony, and two of them are located right side of the balcony. The second floor has a balcony with a door and two windows on each side of the door. The balcony of the second floor was emphasized by arched windows and doors with colored glasses on their tops. It also has an arched and triangular roof on it. The

second floor has five windows in the same location as the first floor. The second and first floors were covered with timber.

The west facade (Figure 3.13) has an addition with a door that opens to the street by a stone staircase at the back side and three little windows on top of it. The first floor also has a single, rectangular window with colored glass on its top. The finishing of the second floor is plaster but the first floor was made out of plaster. The ending point of the floor was defined with horizontal and wooden lines.

Its ground floor was made out of stone masonry and upper floors were made out of timber structure with mudbrick infill. Wall thickness is 75 cm for the outer walls of the ground floor and 16 to 19 cm for the inner and upper floor walls.

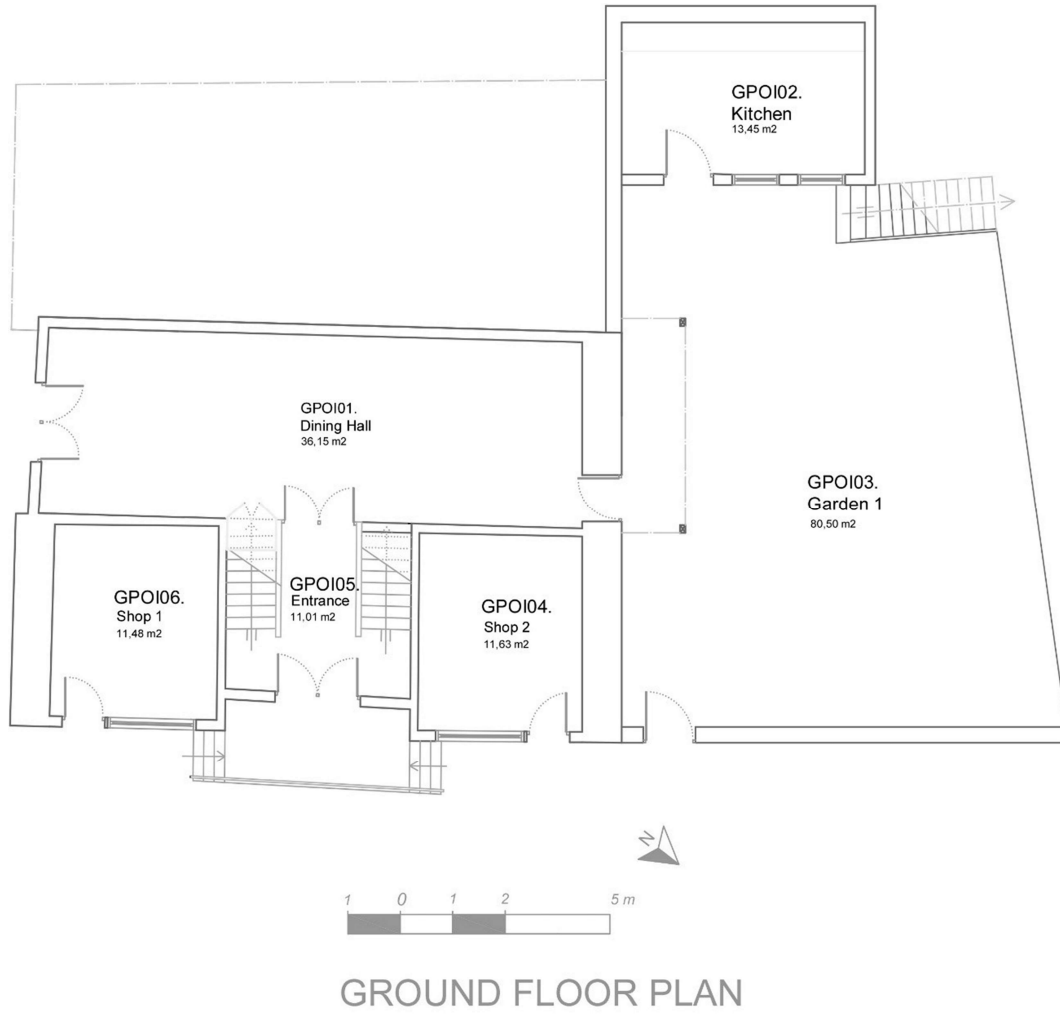


Figure 3.15. Post-intervention ground floor of Kadirler house (Author, 2023)

The ground floor (Figure 3.15) has three entrances from the east, south, and north facades. The main entrance is provided from the east facade.

The room GPOI05 is an entrance area (Figure 3.16) and it has two wooden staircases both at the right and left sides. In between the staircases, there is a double-sided door that opens through room GPOI01. In space GPOI05, the floor is covered with ceramic tiles. Its ceiling material is wood. The walls are covered with kalemîşi works

of art (Figure 3.17). The entrance area is illuminated by two colored windows on the upper right and left side and windows which were decorated and colored with figures on the upper side of the entrance door.

Room GPOI04 and room GPOI06 are used as souvenir shops. They have wooden doors and windows which open directly to the street. They do not have any entrance into the main building. Floors are covered with ceramic tiles. The walls are white colored paint. The ceiling is wooden.

Room GPOI01 has a wooden double-sided door that has an entrance from the north facade and opens to the street directly. It also has a wooden door that opens through the garden in the south facade. Its ground and walls are covered with stone. The ceiling is wooden.

The room GPOI02 is used as a kitchen. It has a wooden door and two wooden windows that face the garden. Its ground and walls are covered with stone. It has its own roof.

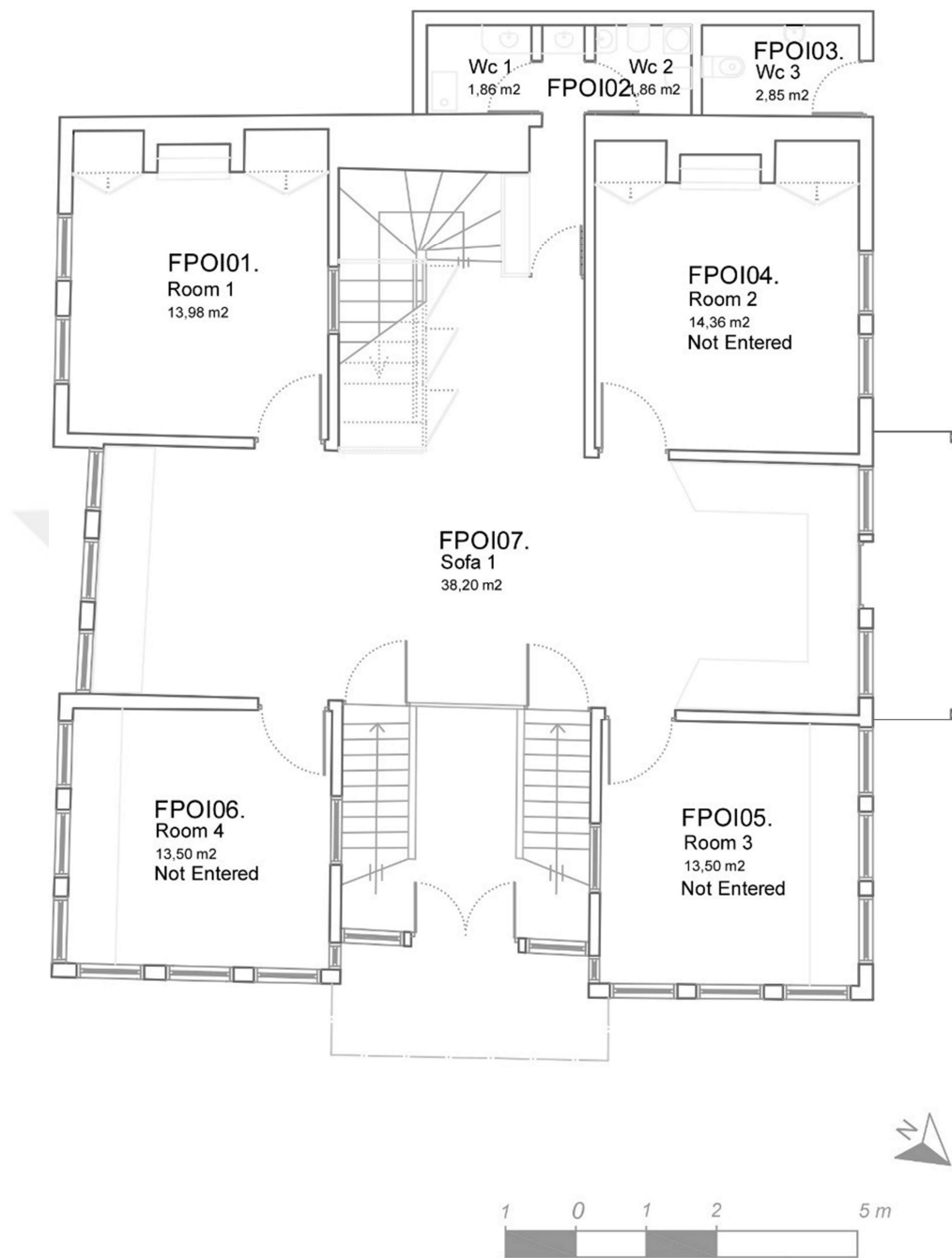
The GPOI03 is a space that is used as a garden. Its floor material is stone. It has a stone staircase which goes up to the upper floor.



Figure 3.16. Entrance space of Kadirler house, GPOI05 (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.17. Interior entrance of Kadirler house, GPOI05 (Author, 2013)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.18. Post-intervention first floor plan of Kadirler house (Author, 2023)

The first floor (Figure 3.18) has a main space, called FPOI07. It is a sofa (Figure 3.19). The sofa space opens to FPOI01, FPOI04, FPOI05 and FPOI06 rooms. It also opens to wet spaces which are numbered as FPOI02 and FPOI03. Rooms have eyvan (Figure 3.20) spaces in between them. The sofa has a balcony on the south facade. Two staircases that come from the ground floor open to the sofa on the first floor on the eastern side. A staircase that rises from the first floor to the ground floor is located on the western side of the sofa. The sofa was pulled in and emphasized on the northern and eastern sides. It also has built-in seating units that are called sedir. The floor and the ceiling are wooden. The walls are covered with kalemişi.

The room FPOI01 is a bedroom. It has a wooden door and windows. It has wooden closets and a fireplace. It has a wooden floor and ceiling. Its walls are white painted.

The rooms FPOI04, FPOI05, and FPOI06 were not studied during the site study because they were locked.

The space FPOI02 is used as a bathroom. The floor and walls are covered with marble.

The space FPOI03 is used as a WC which has an entrance from the garden. The FPOI08 is a garden space.



Figure 3.19. Sofa of Kadirler house at first floor, FPOI07 (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.20. Eyvan of Kadirler house at first floor (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.21. Built-in closet under staircase at first floor (Author, 2013)

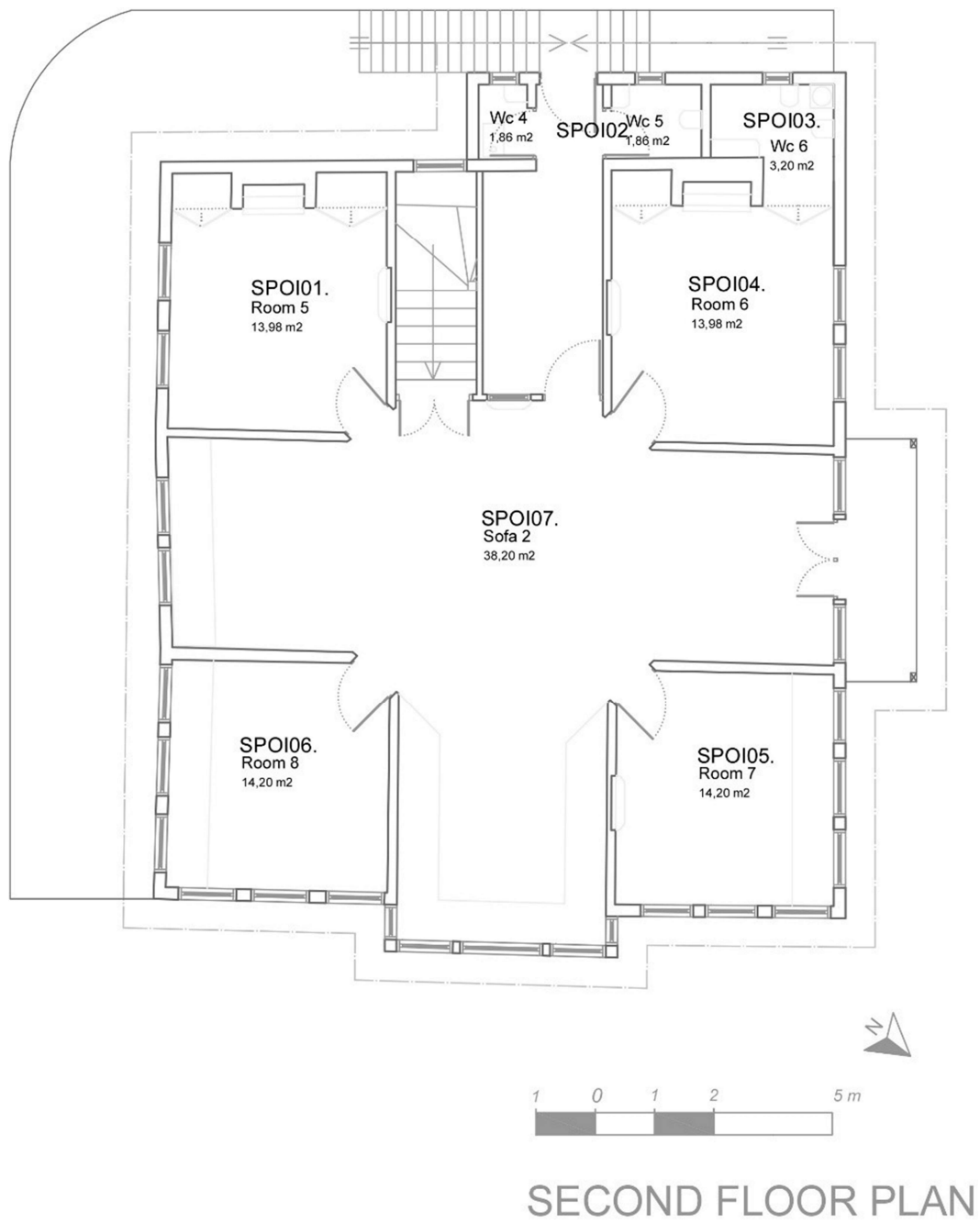


Figure 3.22. Post-intervention second floor plan of Kadirler house (Author, 2023)

The second floor (Figure 3.22) has a space that is numbered as SPOI07. The SPOI07 opens to rooms SPOI01, SPOI04, SPOI05 and SPOI06. The sofa (Figure 3.23) was emphasized by the cantilever on the eastern facade. The sofa has a staircase and wet spaces on the western facade. The floor and ceiling are wooden. The walls are painted white color.

The rooms SPOI05 and SPOI06 have a sedir and wooden windows. The flooring and ceiling are wooden. The walls are decorated with Kalemîşi.

The room SPOI01 has wooden closets, a fireplace, and a niche. It has a wooden door and windows.

Room SPOI04 has a wooden closet, a fireplace, a niche, and a bathroom. It has a wooden door and windows. The flooring and ceiling are wooden. The walls are decorated with Kalemîşi.

The space SPOI02 has a door that opens directly to the street. The SPOI02 is designed as a bathroom.



Figure 3.23. Second floor sofa of Kadirler house (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.24. Closet, fireplace and gusülhanes' current condition (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.25. Current view of gusülhane and wet space addition (Author, 2013)

3.2 Case II. Abdi İbrahim House

The building is located in Ulucamii quarter, Rüştüye Street, Number: 5. It is located on the southeast side of Kurşunlu mosque and near Fenerli house, the symbolic dwelling of Taraklı. It is also close to Yunuspaşa bazaar and a branch of göynük stream. It is located in the middle of Rüştüye Street when walking towards the branch of the göynük stream (Figure 3.26). It was constructed in 1910. It was also named ‘Sabahat Akın House’. Its original function was a house on the upper floors and a work shop & storage on the ground floor but it was transformed into a hotel.



Figure 3.26. Map that shows the location of Abdi İbrahim house (Google, 2023-c)

3.2.1 Pre-intervention Architectural Layout

The pre intervention survey was prepared according to literature research results about Abdi İbrahim house and photos which were retrieved from Taraklı Municipality archives. It is used to examine the situation of the Abdi İbrahim house before its transformation. The pre-intervention drawings were prepared by Sakarya 3M architecture office by Çetin Öztürk. It was taken from Taraklı Municipality. The drawings were revised and redrawn by the author. During the revision, the sketches,

measurements, photographs, and site survey of the author were used. Abdi İbrahim House was used as a house before its hotel transformation.

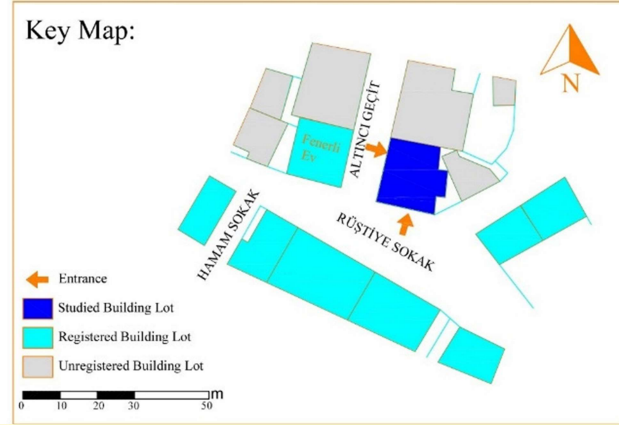


Figure 3.27. Street view of Abdi İbrahim house (redrawn by the Author, 2023)



Figure 3.28. Pre intervention south facade view of Abdi İbrahim house (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 3.29. Pre intervention east facade view of Abdi İbrahim house (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



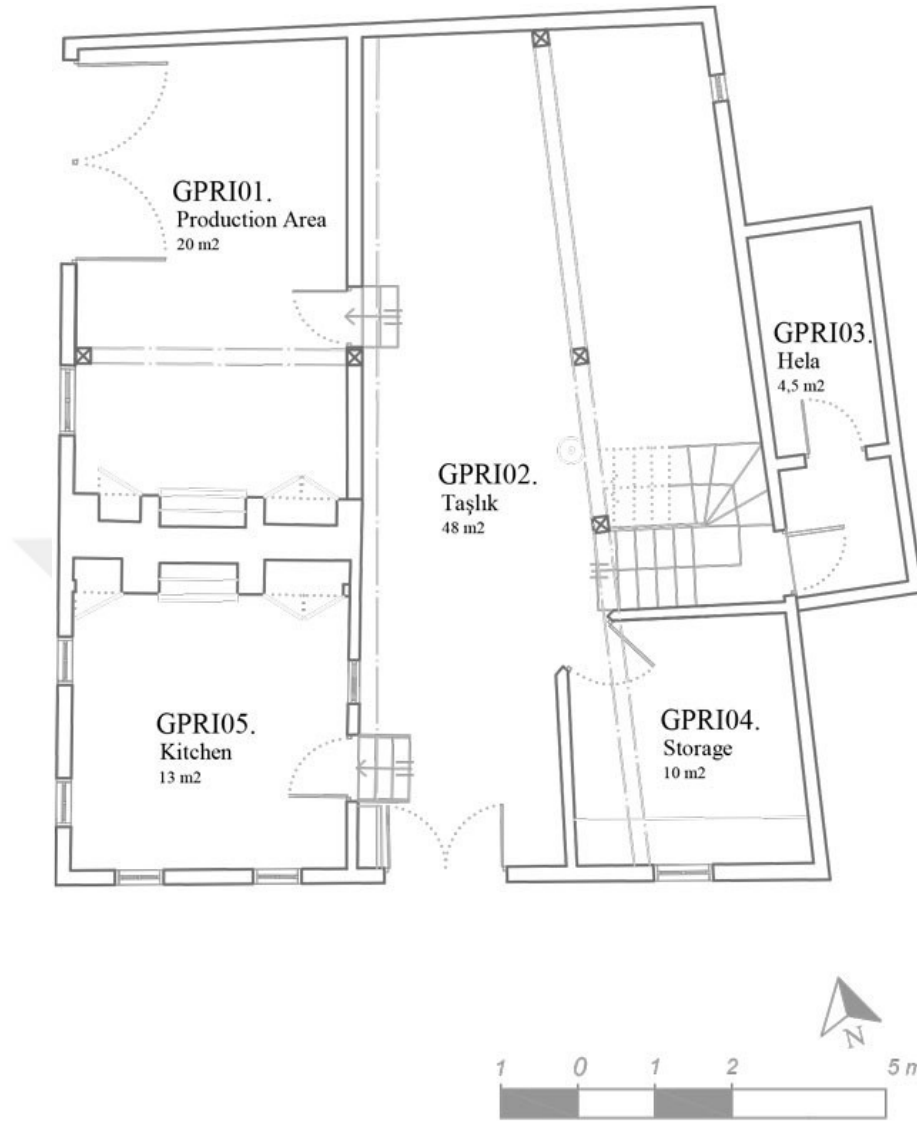
Figure 3.30. Pre intervention west facade view of Abdi İbrahim house (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)

The south facade of the Abdi İbrahim house (Figure 3.28), has a double-winged, rectangular-shaped, wooden entrance door with a little, five rectangular glasses on top of it. The main door has two rectangular windows on its left side and one rectangular window on the right side on the ground floor. The first floor has a cantilever and a balcony. The balcony has a door with little glass frames. There are also five rectangular windows. On this facade, all of the window and door frames are wooden. The balcony has a wooden covering, too. Its balustrade is also wooden. The construction style of this facade is timber-framed mudbrick. The wall is plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks and lots of materials on the wall. Most of the windows on the ground floor were broken. Wooden parts were also damaged.

The east facade (Figure 3.29) of the Abdi İbrahim house has a large double-winged, wooden door. It has a rectangular, window with a wooden covering and two rectangular windows on its right side on the ground floor. There are five rectangular windows on the first floor. The construction style of this facade is timber-framed mudbrick. The wall is plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks and loss of materials on the wall. Most of the windows on the ground floor were broken. Wooden parts were also damaged.

The west facade (Figure 3.30) of the Abdi İbrahim house has a small window on the ground floor which serves to the taşlık. It has four windows. Two of them serve to the wet spaces. One of them serves to the Sofa. The other one serves to the room FPRI04 on the first floor. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. Most part of this facade was harmed. GPRI03 and FPRI03 were demolished. Some part of the FPRI02 was also demolished.

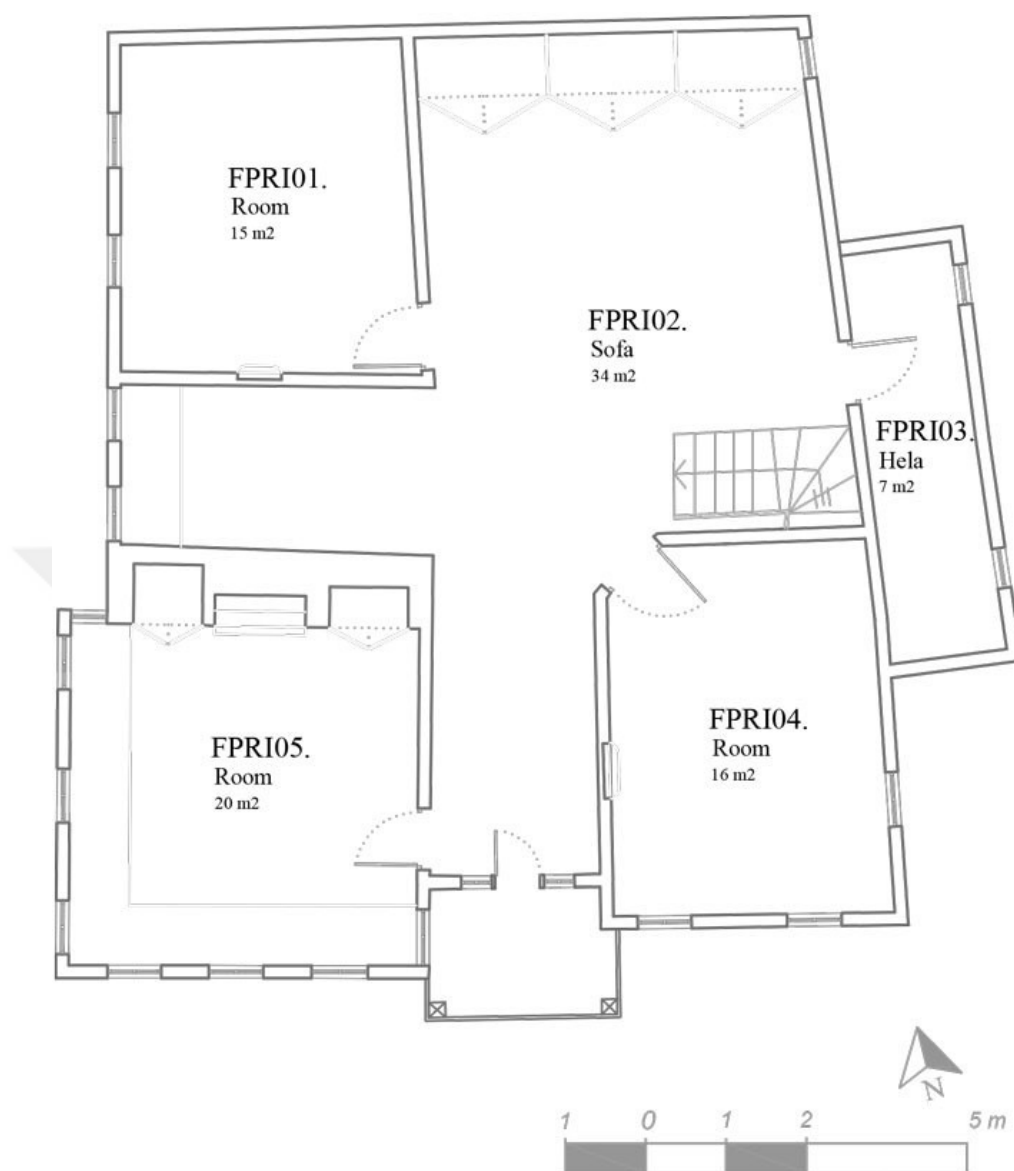
The roof of a Abdi İbrahim house was hipped and covered with alaturca roof tile.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.31. Pre-intervention ground floor layout of Abdi İbrahim house (redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre-intervention plan of the ground floor (Figure 3.31) had a main entrance from the South Facade with a double winged, wooden door. It opens to the GPRI02. It was used as a Storage. Its walls and floors were covered with cut stone. Its ceiling was covered with wood. There is a wooden staircase and behind the staircase, there is a room GPRI03. It was used as a Hela (wc). Most part of the Hela was demolished. GPRI04 was a storage area for the kitchen. It has a wooden door and a window. Its walls were stone masonry. Most part of the east wall of GPRI04 was demolished. GPRI05 was used as a kitchen. It was raised by the floor by two steps wooden staircase. It had an interior window that looked through the Taşlık and four windows and a door. It had a fireplace and storage. GPRI01 was used as a Production area. It was raised from Taşlık space by two steps wooden staircase. It had a large, double-winged, wooden door and a window. GPRI01 had a fireplace and storage. The ground floor was damaged mostly. Some part of it was demolished. There was no plaster or paint on the walls. The wooden ceiling and stone flooring were damaged. There was significant deterioration on wooden materials.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.32. Pre-intervention first floor layout of Abdi Ibrahim house (redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre-intervention plan (Figure 3.32) of the first floor had a sofa, FPRI02. It had a closet on the north side wall and eyvan with sedir on the east side. This part had two, rectangular wooden windows. There was an FPRI03 as a wet space on the west side of the Sofa and a wooden staircase. FPRI02 had a balcony on the south side. Three rooms surrounded the FPRI02. FPRI01 had a wooden door, two windows, and a niche. FPRI04 had a door, three windows, and a niche. FPRI05 had a door, seven windows, a sedir, a fireplace, and a closet on the right and left sides of the fireplace. The walls were timber-framed mudbrick. They were plastered and painted. Floors and Ceiling were covered with wood. Color change on the wall, deterioration due to moisture and spills were observed. Insect infestation and color change on wooden elements and moisture was visible.

Plan typology of ground and first floor is plan type with sofa in middle in Abdi İbrahim House.

3.2.2 Post-intervention Architectural Layout

Abdi İbrahim house is located on non-sloped topography. The house was constructed as two floors. It has a main entrance on the south facade and another entrance on the east facade. Its roof type is hipped.



Figure 3.33. South facade of Abdi İbrahim house (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2016)



Figure 3.34. West facade of Abdi İbrahim house (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2016)



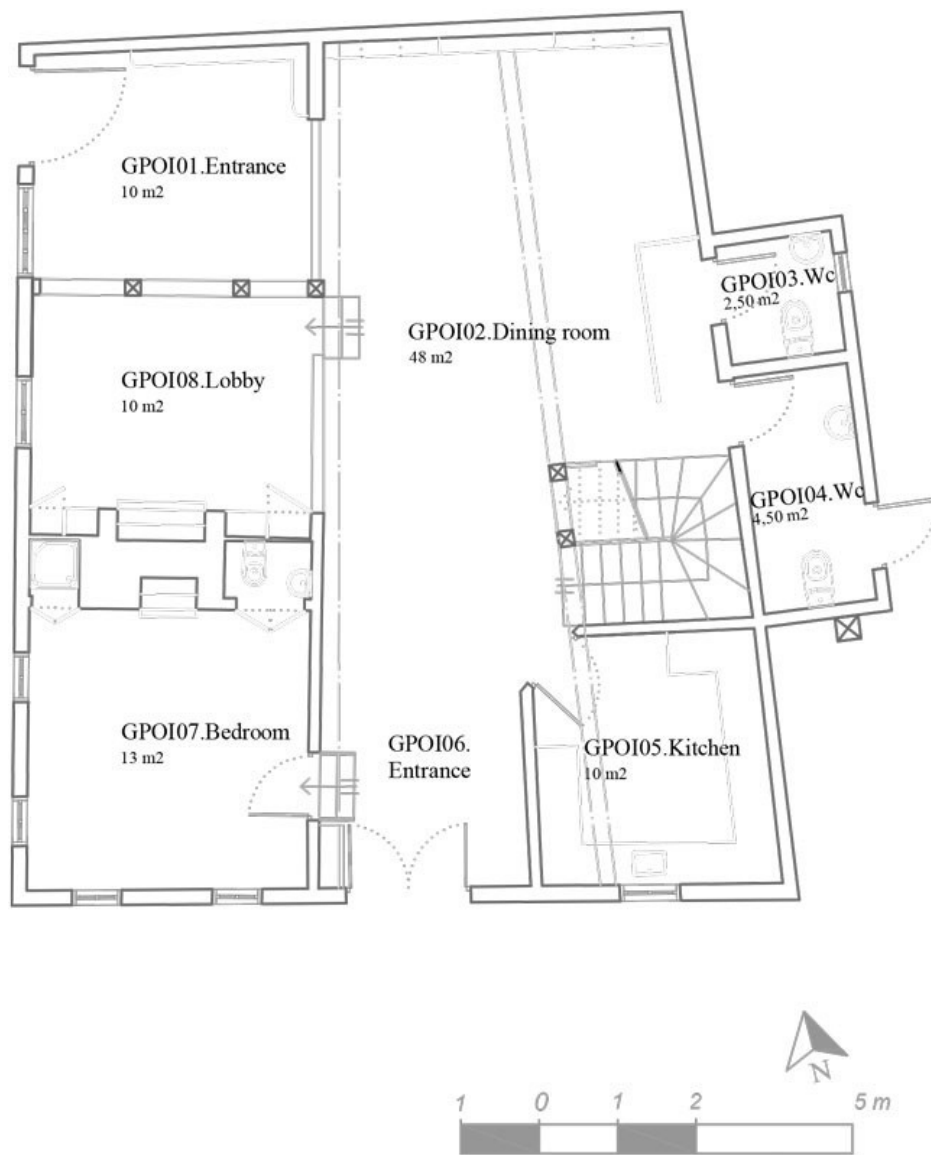
Figure 3.35. : South and east facades of Abdi İbrahim house (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2016)

The south facade of the Abdi İbrahim house (Figure 3.33) includes the main entrance door. The door is wooden and has small glasses on top of it. The entrance door has three, rectangular windows with a wooden frame on the ground floor. The main entrance was emphasized by a balcony with a gable roof on the first floor. The balcony was covered with wooden material. The balcony has a door and four windows on the right and left sides of it. There are also five rectangular windows on the first floor. The South west part of the first floor was cantilevered towards the street with three windows. The walls are plastered and painted to the white color. Floor and opening finishings were defined by vertical, timber lines.

The west facade of the Abdi İbrahim house (Figure 3.34) includes a secondary entrance and a large window on its right side. The facade has three rectangular, windows on the ground floor. There are seven rectangular windows on the first floor. The construction material of window frames is wood. The Southwest part of the first floor was cantilevered towards the street with three windows. The walls are plastered and painted to the white color. Floor and opening finishings were defined by vertical, timber lines.

East facade of the Abdi Ibrahim house (Figure 3.35) has rectangular, guillotine window for corner room at first floor. It also includes small openings for the purpose of ventilating wet spaces. Wet spaces were cantilevered towards small garden as mass addition.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.36. Post-intervention ground floor layout of Abdi İbrahim house. (Author, 2023)

The post intervention ground floor plan of Abdi Ibrahim house (Figure 3.36) has main entrances from the south and east facades. The room GPOI01 is an entrance space with a door and a window on the right side of it. GPOI08 is a lobby area (Figure 3.41). It has a fireplace and storage on the right and left sides of the fireplace. It has a window and a wooden staircase with two steps. The GPOI07 is a bedroom (Figure 3.38), (Figure 3.39) and (Figure 3.40) that has a door, four windows, wooden staircase with two steps. It also has a fireplace and bath on the left side of the fireplace and wc on the right side of the same fireplace. GPOI06 is an entrance space that opens through the GPOI02. It is used as a dining room (Figure 3.42). GPOI02 has a wooden staircase and two WC areas behind the staircase. GPOI04 has an exit door which opens to the street. GPOI05 is a kitchen. The rooms GPOI01, GPOI02, GPOI06, GPOI07, and GPOI08 have wooden flooring and ceiling. The room GPOI02 has a stone flooring and wood ceiling. Their walls are covered with plaster and painted to the white color. Floor and wall covering materials of the GPOI03, GPOI04, and GPOI05 spaces were changed with new materials (ceramic tiles). New types of fixtures were added to these spaces. GPOI03 has a door and a small window. GPOI04 has two doors. GPOI05 has a door and a window.



Figure 3.37. Post-intervention view of the kitchen, GPOI05 (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.38. Post-intervention view of bedroom at ground floor, GPOI07 (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.39. Closets of bathroom and wc in a bedroom of ground floor, GPOI07 (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.40. WC solution in a bedroom of ground floor, GPOI07 (Author, 2016)



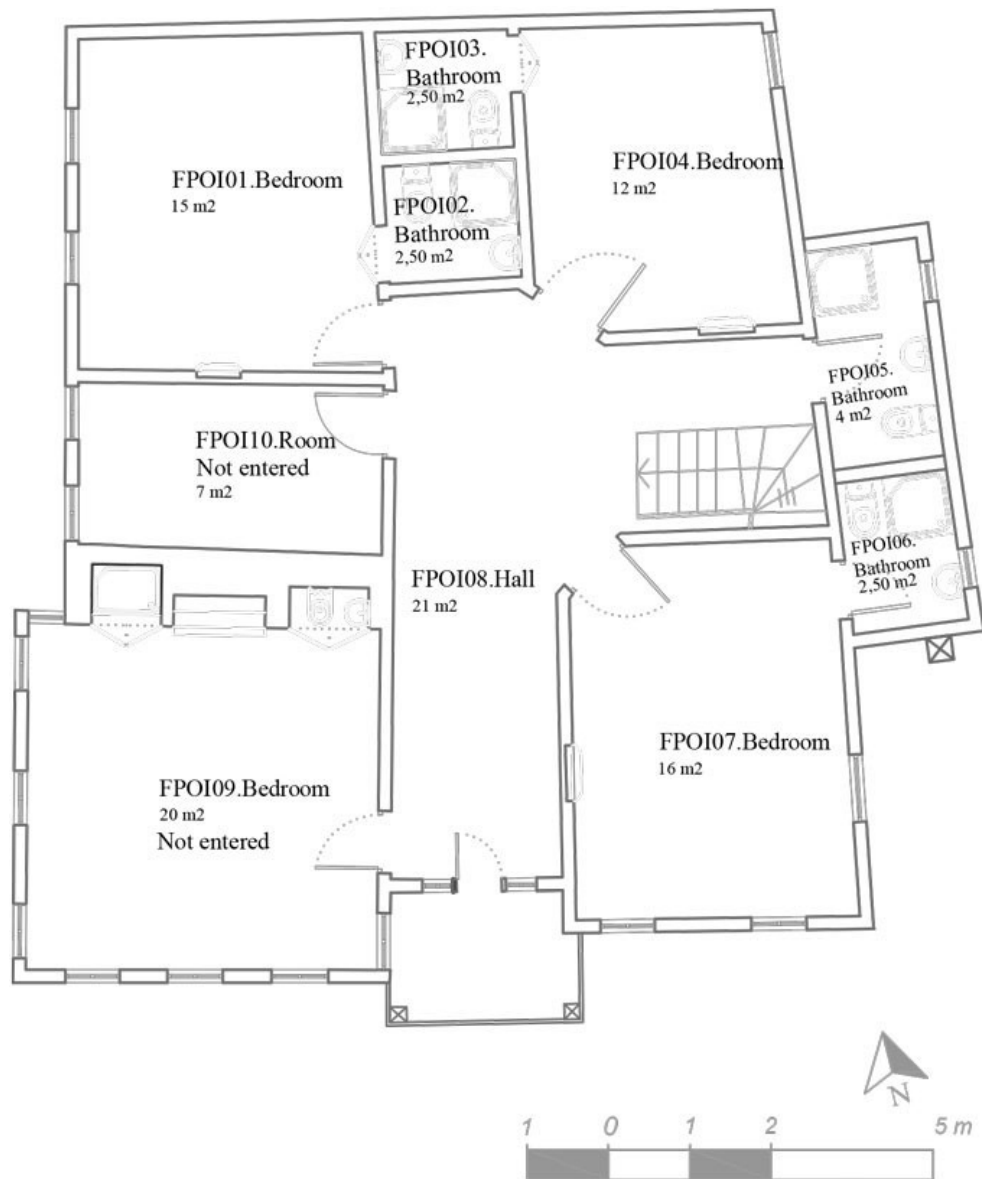
Figure 3.41. Fireplace and closets on lobby, GPOI08 (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.42. Dining room and information desk under staircase, GPOI08 (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2016)



Figure 3.43. View of dining area and entrance of kitchen, GPOI08 (Author, 2016)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.44. Post-intervention first floor layout of Abdi Ibrahim house. (Author, 2023)

The post intervention first floor plan of Abdi Ibrahim House (Figure 3.44) has a hall named FPOI08 (Figure 3.47). It has a wooden staircase. The ceiling and flooring were covered with wood material. FPOI08 opens to the FPOI01, FPOI04 (Figure 3.45), FPOI07, FPOI09 and FPOI10. They are used as a bedroom for the guests. FPOI01 has a door, two windows, and a niche. It also has a bathroom. Its door, window frames, ceiling, and flooring are wooden. FPOI02 is covered with ceramic tile. Brand new materials were used as a fixture (Figure 3.46). FPOI04 has a door, window, and a niche. It also has a bathroom. Its door, window frames, ceiling, and flooring are wooden. FPOI03 is covered with ceramic tile. Brand new materials were used as a fixture. FPOI07 has a door, three windows, and a niche. It also has a bathroom. Its door, window frames, ceiling, and flooring are wooden. FPOI06 is covered with ceramic tile. FPOI09 has a door and eight windows. During the study, it cannot be entered into FPOI09 because it was locked. It was drawn according to the description of the owners. It cannot be entered into FPOI10, too. FPOI05 is a bathroom. It is covered with ceramic tile. Brand new materials were used as a fixture. All of the walls were plastered and painted white color.



Figure 3.45. Post intervention view of the room in first floor, FPOI04 (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.46. Post-intervention view of FPOI03 (bathroom) (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.47. Post-intervention view of hall, FPOI08 (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.48. Post-intervention view of staircase, FPOI08 (Author, 2016)



Figure 3.49. Post intervention view of room FPOI09 (unstudied room) (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)

3.3 Case III. Hacı Rıfatlar House

Hacı Rıfatlar house locates in Ulucamii quarter, Santral street. It locates very close to traditional houses such as Fenerli house, Abdi İbrahim house and other traditional houses and it also locates close to Göynük stream (Figure 3.50). Its original function was house but it was restored and it is used as a guest house & hotel.



Figure 3.50. Location of Hacı Rıfatlar house (Google, 2023-d)

3.3.1 Pre-intervention Architectural Layout

The pre-intervention drawings and information were prepared with the help of the works completed in the master thesis of Architect Sadık Selçuk Özkan (2008). The master thesis was retrieved from the Taraklı Municipality archives. The drawings were revised and redrawn by the author. During the revision, the new sketches, measurements, photographs, and site surveys of the author were used. They were collected to examine the situation of the Hacı Rıfatlar house before its transformation.

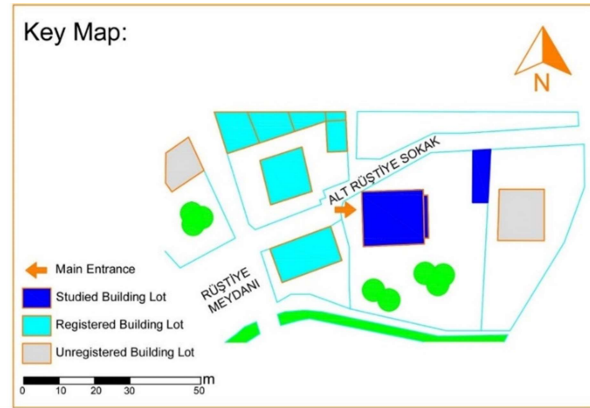


Figure 3.51. Street view of Kadirler house (redrawn by Author, 2023)



Figure 3.52. Pre intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, south facade (Özkan, 2008, p.121)



Figure 3.53. Pre-intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, north facade (Özkan, 2008, p.187)



Figure 3.54. Pre-intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, east facade (Özkan, 2008, p.123)



Figure 3.55. Pre-intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, west facade (Özkan, 2008, p.125)

The south facade of the Hacı Rıfatlar house (Figure 3.52), has a wooden door which opens to the garden and four wooden framed rectangular windows on the ground floor. It has also two wooden framed, small windows which belong to the basement floor. The construction style of this part is timber-framed mudbrick. This part is plastered and painted. The first floor has a balcony which emphasizes the entrance of the facade. The balcony has a double winged wooden door and a two wooden windows. It has a triangular roof with an arched decorations and wooden balustrade. The floor also has six wooden framed rectangular windows. At the right side of the facade, there is a wet space mass. It has wet space windows for ventilation. The walls of the first floor is covered with timber. There are cracks and lots of materials on the walls. Wooden parts were also damaged.

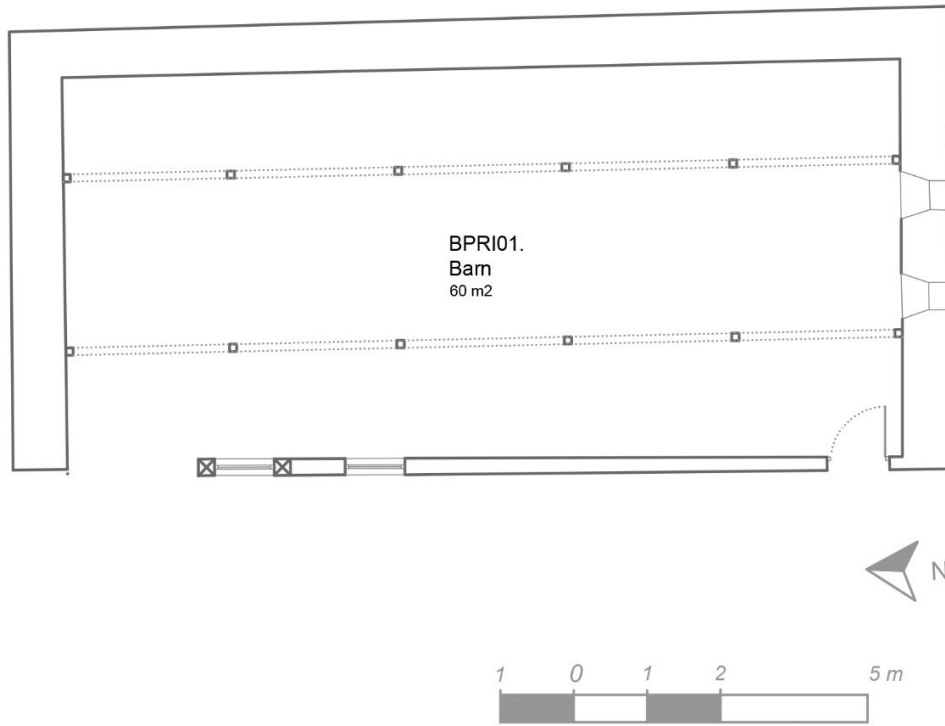
The north facade of the Hacı Rıfatlar house (Figure 3.53), has a window with wooden frame on ground floor. There is no any other openings on this floor. The first floor has two arched and wooden framed windows in the middle and six rectangular-wooden framed windows. This floor is cantilevered. The construction style of this facade is timber-framed mudbrick. The wall is plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks on the walls and loss of materials. The roofing tile is alaturca and damaged.

The east facade of the Hacı Rıfatlar house (Figure 3.54), has a wet space mass. There are small wooden windows but this facade was damaged. The construction style of this facade is timber-framed mudbrick. The wall is plastered and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks and loss of materials on the walls. Wooden parts are also damaged. Some part of the wet space mass is about to collapse.

The west facade of the Hacı Rıfatlar House (Figure 3.55), has a wooden framed entrance door with a two wings. The door has a glass window on top of it. The first floor has four rectangular wooden framed windows. This facade has a timber

covering on ground and first floors. Timber coverings and frames are damaged. Window glasses are broken. On this facade, there is a mass addition.

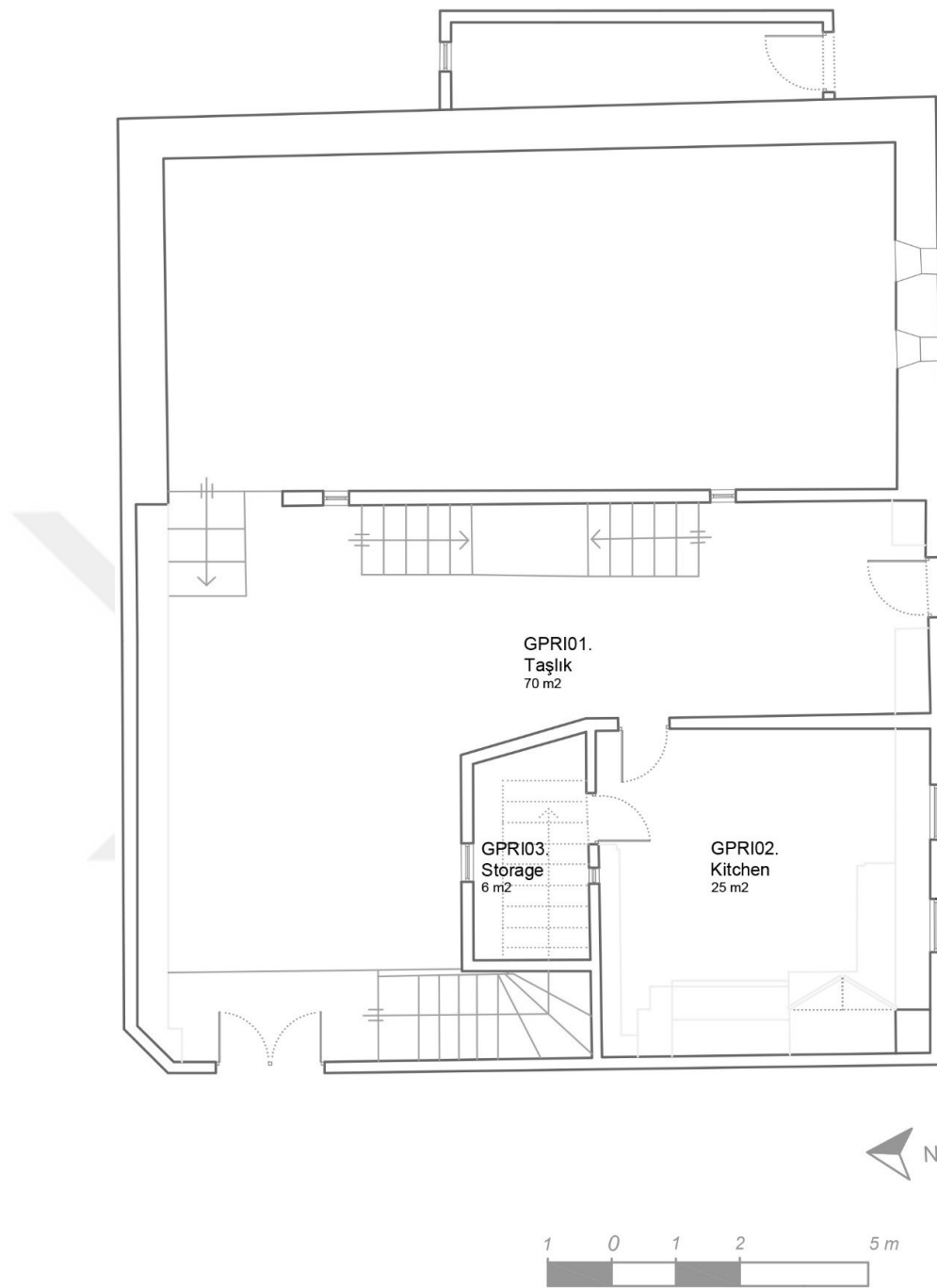




BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.56. Pre-intervention basement floor layout of Hacı Rıfatlar House. (redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre-intervention plan of the basement floor (Figure 3.56) had a room which was used as a barn. It had a door and two windows. The flooring and walls were cut stone. The columns were wooden. The wooden materials were damaged.



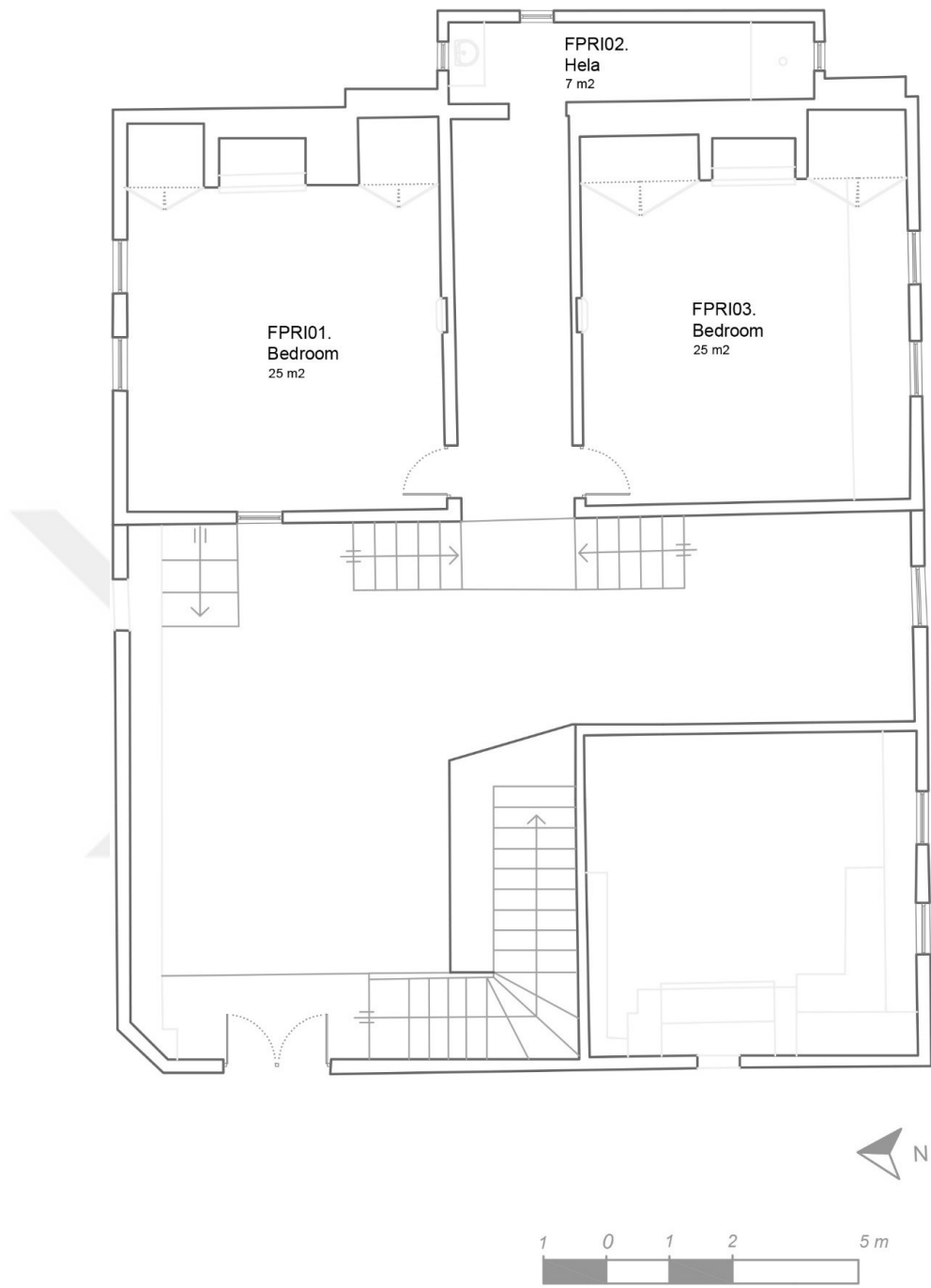
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.57. Pre-intervention ground floor layout of Hacı Rıfatlar house. (redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre-intervention plan of the ground floor (Figure 3.57) had a taşlık space, GPRI01. It had a main entrance on the west facade and another service entrance on the South facade. It had three wooden staircases. One of them had a connection with the upper floor, other one had a connection with the basement floor. The other staircase provides a connection with the first floor. The floor material of GPRI01 was cut stone. The walls of the GPRI01 were covered with plaster and painted. The ceiling material of the Taşlık is wooden. There was an erosion on the floor. There was cracking and flaking on the walls. There was no significant deterioration in the wooden material of the ceiling.

GPRI02 was used as a kitchen. There was a fireplace, closets, and shelves. The kitchen had two doors. One of the doors was the main entrance. The other one opened through the GPRI03. The GPRI02 had two rectangular shaped windows. The flooring material was cut stone. The walls were plastered and painted. There was an erosion on the floor. There was no significant deterioration on the ceiling and walls. The fireplace was out of use. There was deterioration in the wooden materials of the shelves and closets.

GPRI03 was used as a storage area which served to the kitchen. It had a window and a door. It was located under the main staircase.

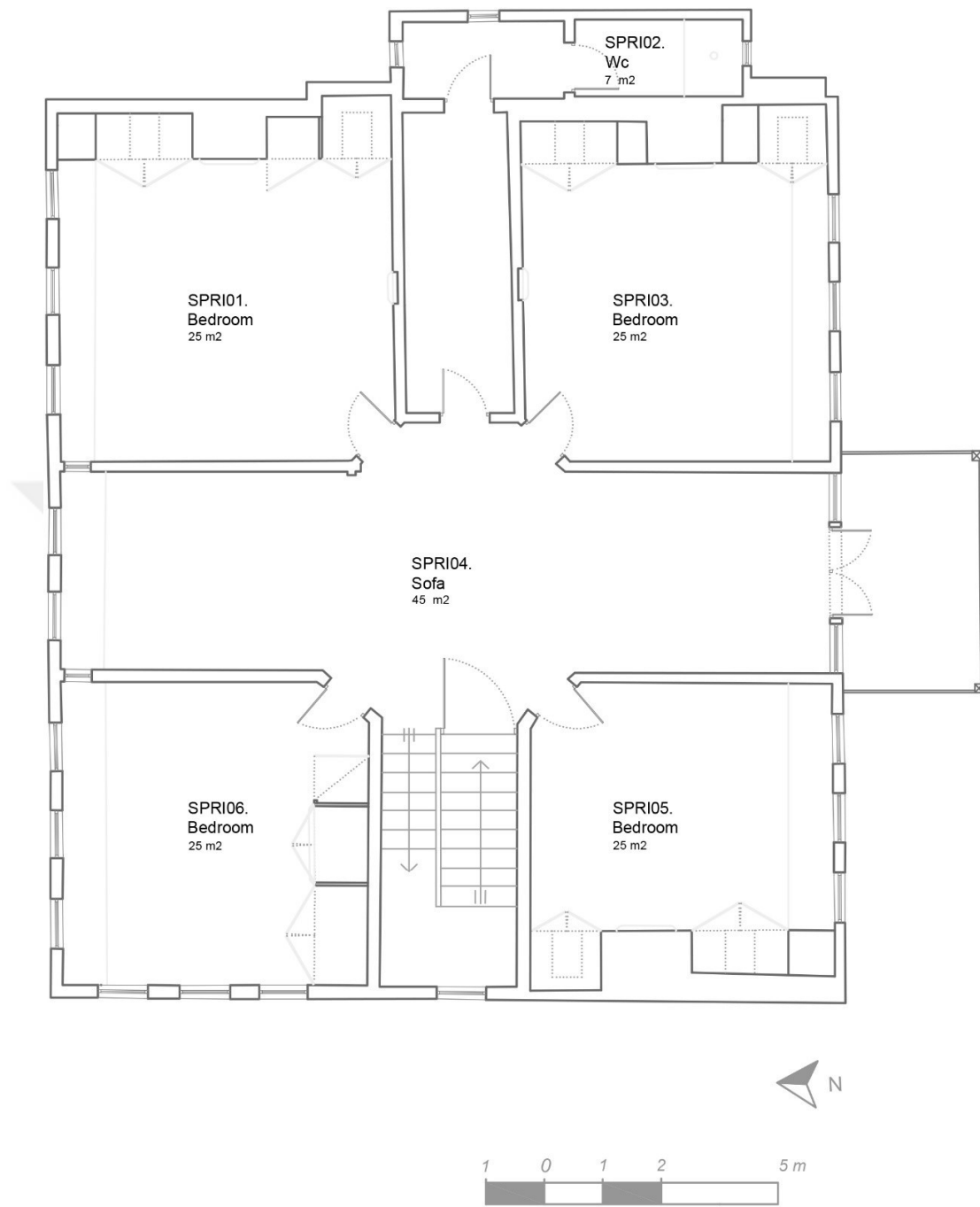


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.58. Pre-intervention first floor layout of Hacı Rıfatlar House. (redrawn by the Author, 2023)

The pre intervention plan of the first floor (Figure 3.58) had a wooden staircase, two bedrooms named as FPRI01 and FPRI03 and a FPRI02 called as a hela. The rooms FPRI01 and FPRI03 had a door, two rectangular, wooden framed windows, a niche, fireplace and two closets. FPRI03 had a sedir as a seating unit. The floor and ceiling material were timber. Walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks on the walls and loss of materials. There were deterioration on timber materials. Fireplaces were out of use.

FPRIO2 was called as a hela and used as a wc. It has a door and three windows with a wooden frame. The floor and ceiling material were timber. Walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks on the walls and loss of materials. There were deterioration on timber materials.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.59. Pre-intervention second floor layout of Hacı Rıfatlar house (redrawn by the author, 2023)

The pre-intervention plan of the second floor (Figure 3.59) had a sofa numbered SPRI04 at the middle of the plan layout and it was surrounded by four rooms, a timber staircase, and a WC.

SPRI01 was used as a bedroom. It had a fireplace, wooden closets, four wooden framed windows, and a door. It had a sedir as a seating unit. The floor and ceiling material were timber. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks in the walls and loss of materials. There was deterioration in timber materials. The fireplace was out of use.

SPRI02 was used as a wc. It has two windows, and three wooden framed windows. The floor and ceiling material were timber. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks in the walls and loss of materials. There was deterioration in timber materials.

SPRI03 was used as a bedroom. It had a fireplace, wooden closets, three framed windows, and a door. It had a sedir as a seating unit. The floor and ceiling material were timber. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks in the walls and loss of materials. There was deterioration on timber materials. The fireplace was out of use.

SPRI03 was a Sofa. It has four wooden framed windows and a timber door that opens through the balcony. The floor and ceiling material were timber. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks in the walls and loss of materials. There was deterioration in timber materials. The main material of the balcony was timber.

SPRI05 was used as a bedroom. It had a fireplace, wooden closets, three framed windows and a door. It had a sedir as a seating unit. The floor and ceiling material were timber. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling,

and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks in the walls and loss of materials. There was deterioration in timber materials. The fireplace was out of use.

SPRI06 was used as a bedroom. It had a fireplace, wooden closets, seven wooden framed windows and a door. It had a sedir as a seating unit. The floor and ceiling material were timber. The walls were covered with plaster and painted. Cracking, swelling, and flaking have been detected in plaster. There are cracks in the walls and loss of materials. There was deterioration in timber materials. The fireplace was out of use.

3.3.2 Post-intervention Architectural Layout

The building was constructed with three floors. Hacı Rıfatlar house has a mezzanine (first floor) because of that ground and the first floor has a large volume. It has a garden. It has a main entrance on its west facade and a secondary entrance on its south facade. The building opens through the garden on its south facade. Its roof type is hipped.



Figure 3.60. Post-intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, south facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.61. Post-intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, north facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.62. Post-intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, east facade (Author, 2013)



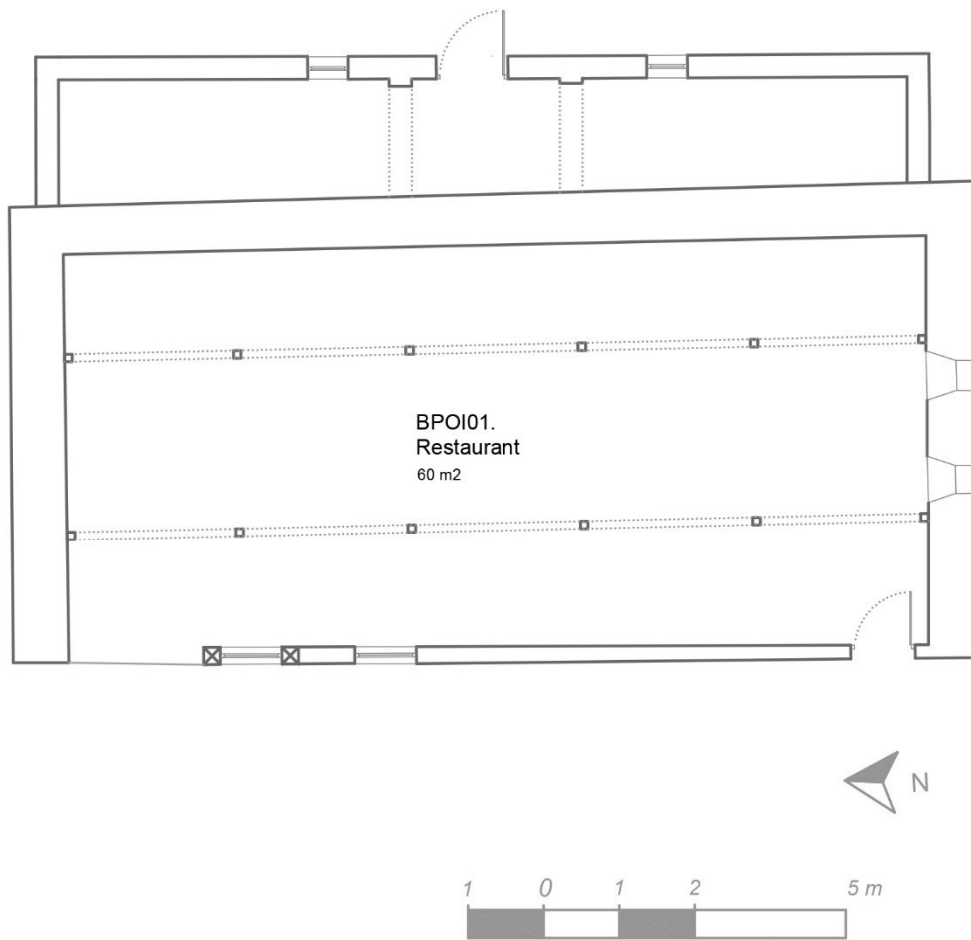
Figure 3.63. Post-intervention view of Hacı Rıfatlar house, west facade (Author, 2013)

The south facade (Figure 3.60) has a door which opens to the garden. It has two windows with a wooden frame on first floor and four wooden framed windows on ground floor. The basement, ground and first floor were covered with plastered and painted. The entrance door was emphasized by the balcony on second floor. The balcony has an arched door and eight wooden framed windows. Main construction material of the balcony is timber. The covering material of the second floor is timber.

The north facade (Figure 3.61) has no door. It has three wooden framed, rectangular windows and a wooden framed, small window for the wet spaces on first floor. The facade has two cantilevers with six wooden framed, rectangular windows. At the middle of the cantilevers, there are two arched, wooden framed windows on second floor. It also has a small, wooden framed window for the ventilation of wet space. The ground, first and second floor of the facade is plastered and painted. Cantilevers are covered with timber.

The east facade (Figure 3.62) has wet space mass. There are four small, wooden framed windows and two rectangular, wooden framed windows on first and second floors and two small, wooden framed windows on ground floor. The ground, first and second floor of the facade is plastered and painted.

The west facade (Figure 3.63) has a main entrance door on ground floor. It has a double wing and wooden frame. The main entrance door has a glass window on top of it. The first and second floor has a three, wooden framed windows. The ground floor is covered with plaster and painted. The second floor was covered with timber.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.64. Post-intervention basement floor plan of Hacı Rıfatlar house (Author, 2023)

The basement floor (Figure 3.64) has a door and two windows. The basement floor has a linear storage area which has a door and four windows. BPOI01 is designed as a Restaurant area for the guests. Its floor is cut stone and its ceiling material is timber.

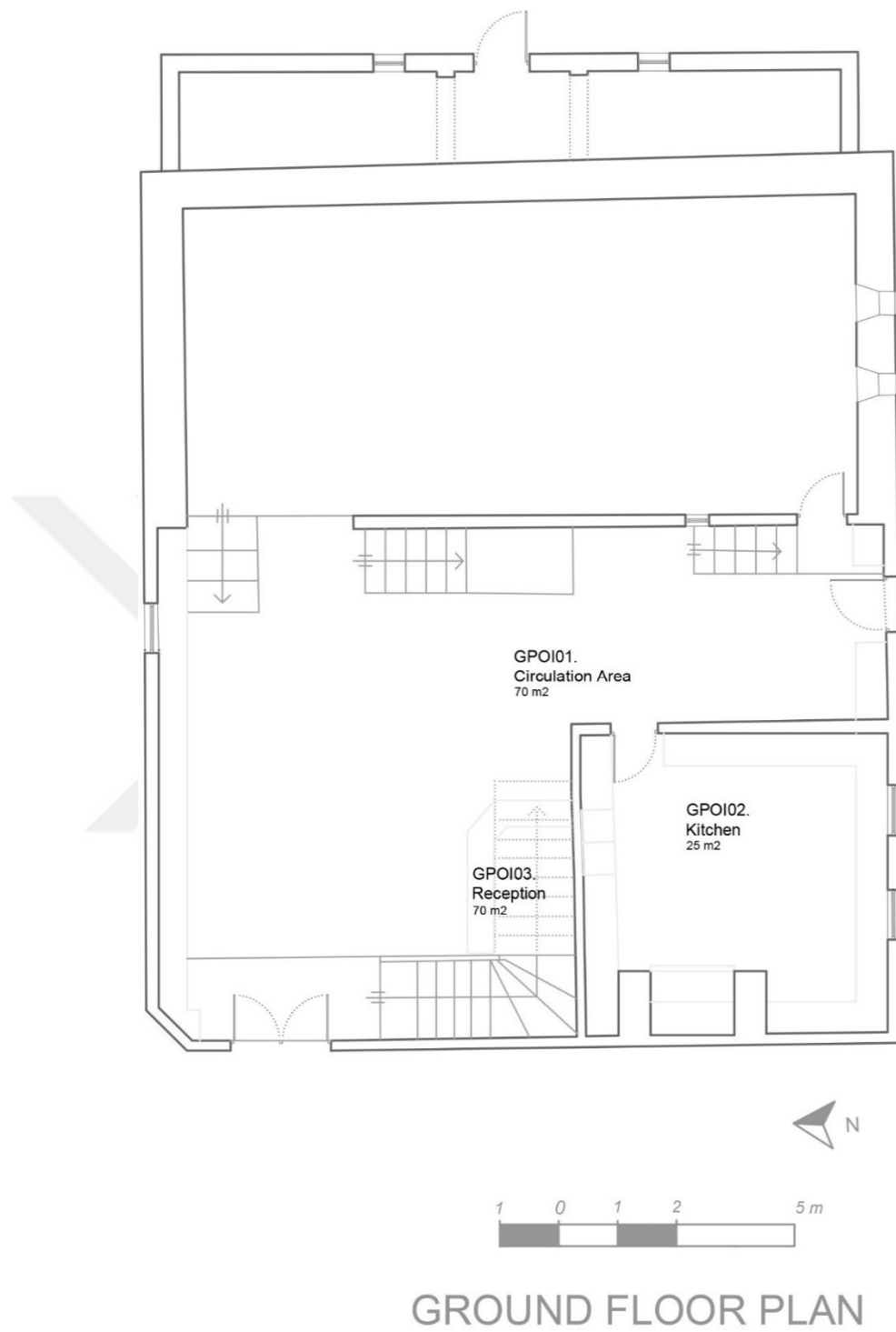


Figure 3.65. Post-intervention ground floor plan of Hac1 Rifatlar house (Author, 2023)

Ground floor has large circulation area (GPOI01) (Figure 3.66), reception area (GPOI03) under the staircase and a kitchen (GPOI02) Circulation area spreads the floor as *L shape*. Circulation area has two wooden staircases. One of them provides access to first (mezzanine) floor. The other one rises towards second floor. GPOI01 has another two staircases which provide an access to basement floor. The GPOI01 has two doors. One of them is on front facade and opens to street, secondary entrance is on right side and opens to garden. The floor material of GPOI01 is cut stone and its ceiling material is timber. Its walls are covered with plaster and painted. GPOI02 (Figure 3.67) keeps its fireplace and counter. Flooring was made out of stone and its ceiling material is timber. Its walls are covered with plaster and painted. Ground floor has high volume because of owning a mezzanine (first) floor. The floor has no ornamentation.



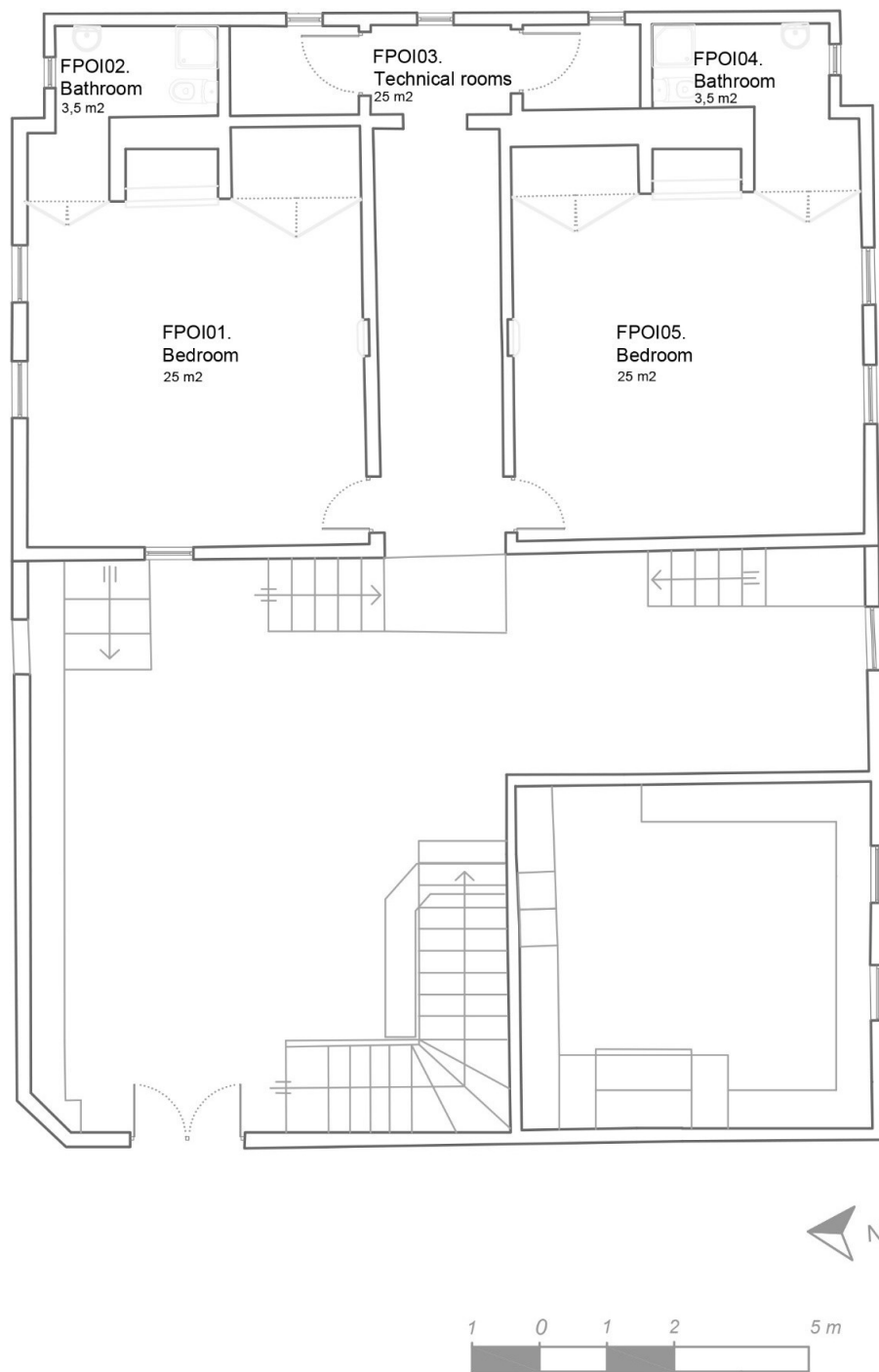
Figure 3.66. Current interior view of circulation Area (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.67. Current view of Kitchen and fireplace (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.68. View of basement floor and mezzanine (first) floor from the main entrance (Author, 2013)



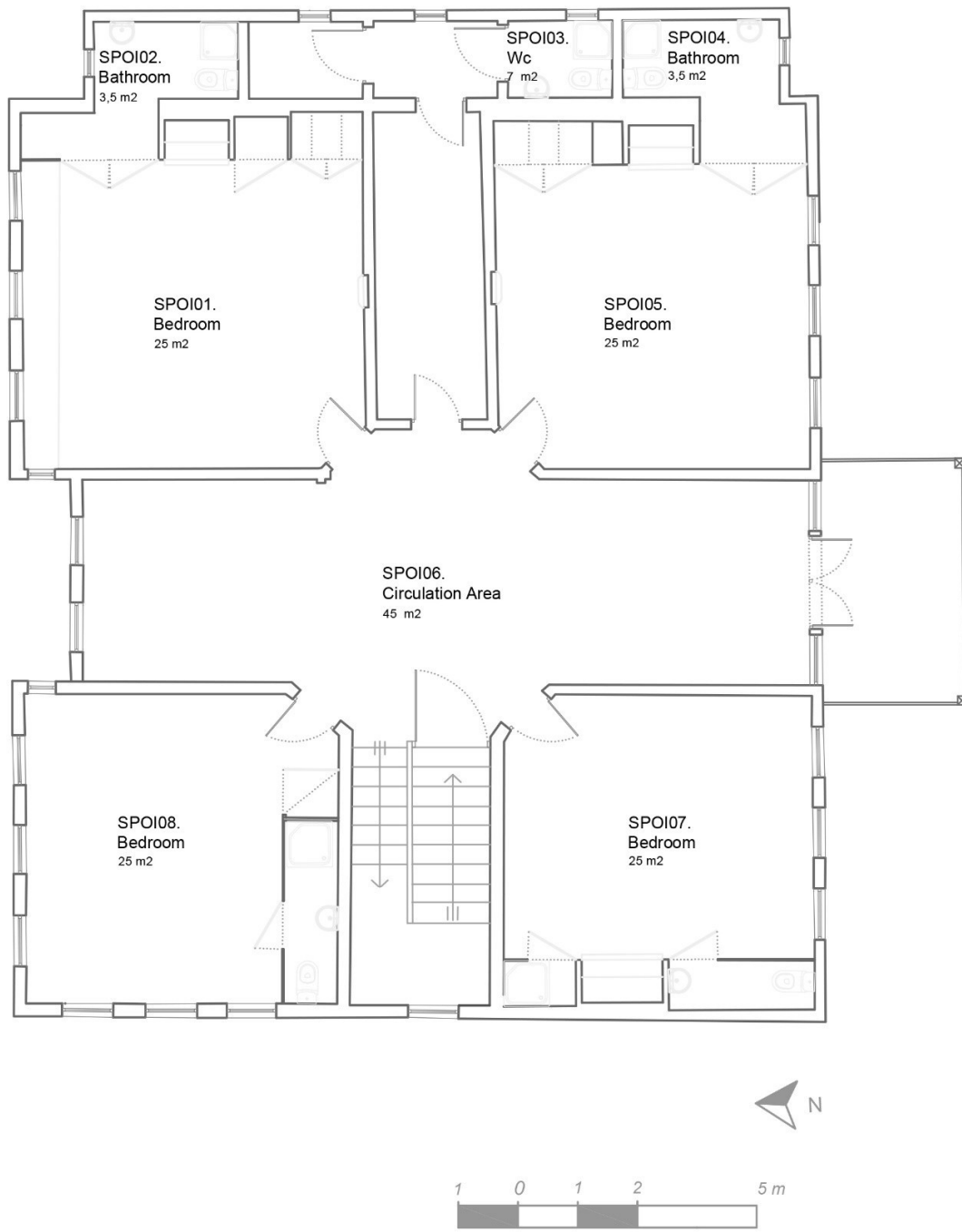
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.69. Post-intervention first floor plan of Hacı Rıfatlar house (Author, 2023)

The mezzanine (first) floor (Figure 3.69) has a connection with the ground floor with the help of a wooden staircase. The floor was designed with a rectangular hall that opens towards rooms on both left (FPOI01) and right side (FPOI05) and two technical rooms (FPOI03) at the end of it. There is a connection towards to bathroom from the inside of closets (FPOI02 and FPOI04) Windows provide lighting and ventilation for rooms.



Figure 3.70. Wet space addition inside the closets at rooms of mezzanine floor (Author, 2013)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.71. Post-intervention second floor plan of Hacı Rifatlar house (Author, 2023)

The second floor plan (Figure 3.71) has a large circulation area (SPOI06). It has two rectangular-shaped, wooden-framed windows on the north facade and a balcony on the south facade. The balcony has a door and two windows. The material of the balcony is timber. SPOI06 (Figure 3.72) has a wooden staircase and four doors that open to the rooms and two other doors that open through the staircase and wet areas. Its flooring and ceiling material is timber. The walls are plastered and painted.

SPOI01 is a bedroom that has a door four windows and a niche. The bedroom also has closets and a bathroom (SPOI02). Its flooring and ceiling material is timber. The walls are plastered and painted.

SPOI05 is a bedroom that has a door three windows and a niche. The bedroom also has closets and a bathroom (SPOI04). Its flooring and ceiling material is timber. The walls are plastered and painted.

SPOI07 is a bedroom which has a door and three windows. The bedroom also has closets and a bathroom area in the closet. Its flooring and ceiling material is timber. The walls are plastered and painted.

SPOI08 is a bedroom which has a door and seven windows. The bedroom also has closets and a bathroom area in the closet. Its flooring and ceiling material is timber. The walls are plastered and painted.



Figure 3.72. Post-intervention of sofa on second floor after its transformation
(Author, 2013)



Figure 3.73. Post intervention of eyvan on second floor after its transformation
(Author, 2013)



Figure 3.74. Post intervention of rooms on second floor after its taransformation
(Author, 2013)

3.4 Case IV. Çakırlar House

The building is located in Ulucamii quarter, Hisar Street and it is located next to kurşunlu mosque and the southeast side of Hacı Hatun Han. It is also close to Yunuspaşa bazaar and Hisar Tepe. It is located near Kadirler house (Figure 3.75). It was constructed in 1910. Its original function was a house but it was transformed into a hotel and it is used as a hotel.



Figure 3.75. Location of Çakırlar house (Google, 2023-e)

3.4.1 Pre-intervention Architectural Layout

The drawings were drawn and prepared by the author. During the study, the sketches, measurements, photographs, and site survey of the author were used. They were collected to examine the situation of the Çakırlar house before its transformation. Before its hotel transformation, Çakırlar house was used as a house.

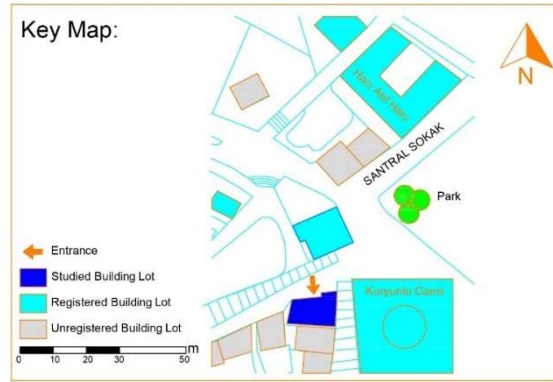


Figure 3.76. Street view of Çakırlar house (redrawn by the author, 2023)



Figure 3.77. Pre-intervention view of Çakırlar house, north-east facade (Çetin, 2006, p.546)

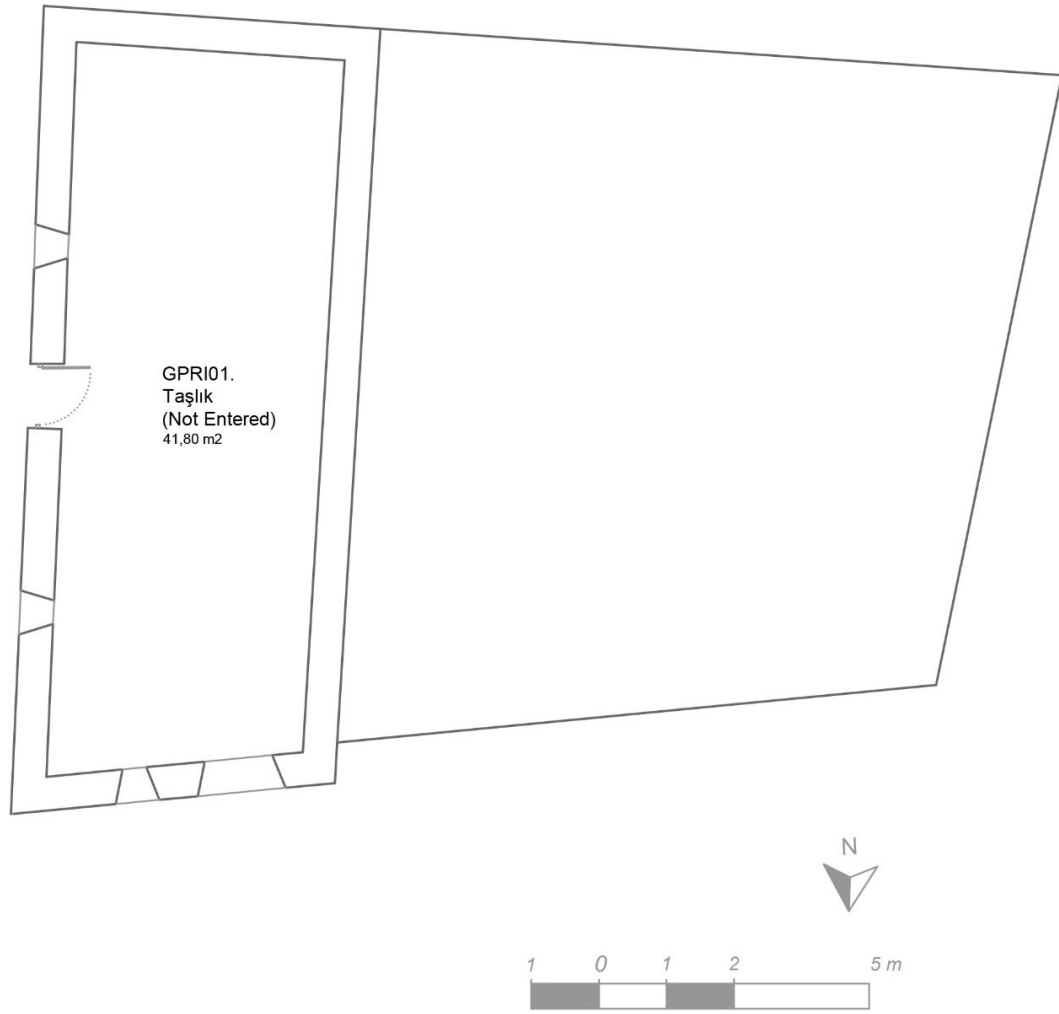


Figure 3.78. Pre-intervention views of Çakırlar house, east facade (Çetin,Y, 2006, p.550)

The north facade (Figure 3.77) has a main entrance door on the first floor. The door has a wooden, rectangular frame. It has a glass window on top of it. The ground floor also has a small, wooden door. The ground floor has three, rectangular framed windows. There are small, colored glasses on top of these windows. It also has two small windows. The second floor has eight windows with rectangular, wooden frames. The floor also has two arched windows. All of the windows have small, colored glasses on top of them. This facade is plastered and painted. The north facade includes stairs for adapting it to the sloped ground.

The east facade (Figure 3.78) includes a secondary entrance and small, rectangular windows on its right and left sides on the ground floor. The facade has balconies on the first and second floors. Each balcony has a door and two windows. Balconies were made out of timber. They have timber ornamentations. Their ballustrates are cast iron and decorated. The balcony of the first floor has a triangular forehead on top of it. The door opening of the balcony is also arched. Other windows of the east facade are rectangular. This facade is plastered and painted.

Its ground floor was made out of stone masonry and upper floors were made out of timber structure with mudbrick infill.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.79. Pre-intervention ground floor plan of Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

The ground floor (Figure 3.79) has one room. It has four windows with a wooden frame and a door. It is used as a taşlık. During the site survey, it was locked so that it remains unstudied.



Figure 3.80. Pre-intervention first floor plan of Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

The first floor (Figure 3.80) consists of three rooms, a bathroom, kitchen, staircase, and balcony which surround a sofa. It has two entrances. The main entrance is on the north facade and the secondary entrance is on the south facade. The secondary entrance is located near the staircase. The main hall (FPRI07) was raised by three stairs from the entrance space. Entrance stairs have two closets under them on both its right and left sides. FPRI07 has a balcony on the west facade. The flooring

material is cut stone. The material of the main staircase is timber. It also has a timber balustrade.

FPRI01 is a bedroom that has two windows, a door, a nish, a closet and a fireplace. It has a sedir as a seating unit. The material of the flooring and ceiling is timber. Its walls are plastered and painted.

FPRI02 is a bedroom with two windows and a door. FPRI03 is a hela. It has a window for ventilation and a door.

Room FPRI04 has original plan elements such as gusülhane, closet, fireplace, sedir and nish. It has a sedir as a seating unit. The material of the flooring and ceiling is timber. Its walls are plastered and painted.

Room FPRI06 is a room which has a door, six windows and a nish. It also has a sedir as a seating unit. The material of the flooring and ceiling is timber. Its walls are plastered and painted.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.81. Pre-intervention second floor plan of Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

The second floor (Figure 3.81) has a sofa (SPRI07). It has a balcony with two windows and a door, and also four windows. SPRI07 has a wooden staircase. There are also four doors that open to rooms SPRI01, SPRI04, SPRI05 and SPRI06 and a door that opens through SPRI02. The flooring and ceiling material of the SPRI07 is timber. Its walls are covered with plaster and painted.

SPRI01 is a bedroom that has two windows, a door, a closet and a fireplace. The material of the flooring and ceiling is timber. Its walls are plastered and painted.

SPRI04 is a bedroom that has two windows, a door, and a closet. The material of the flooring and ceiling is timber. Its walls are plastered and painted.

SPRI05 is a bedroom that has three windows, a door, and a closet. It has a sedir as a seating unit. The material of the flooring and ceiling is timber. Its walls are plastered and painted.

SPRI06 is a bedroom that has seven windows, a door, and a closet and a nish. It has a sedir as a seating unit. The material of the flooring and ceiling is timber. Its walls are plastered and painted.

SPRI02 is used as a hela (wc) . It has a door and a window. It has another door that opens to SPRI03.

3.4.2 Post-intervention Architectural Layout

Çakırlar house is located on a sloped topography. The building was constructed with three floors. It has a main entrance on the north facade. The ground floor has its entrance on the west facade. It has no garden. Its roof type is hipped.



Figure 3.82. Post-intervention view of Çakırlar house, north facade (Author, 2013)

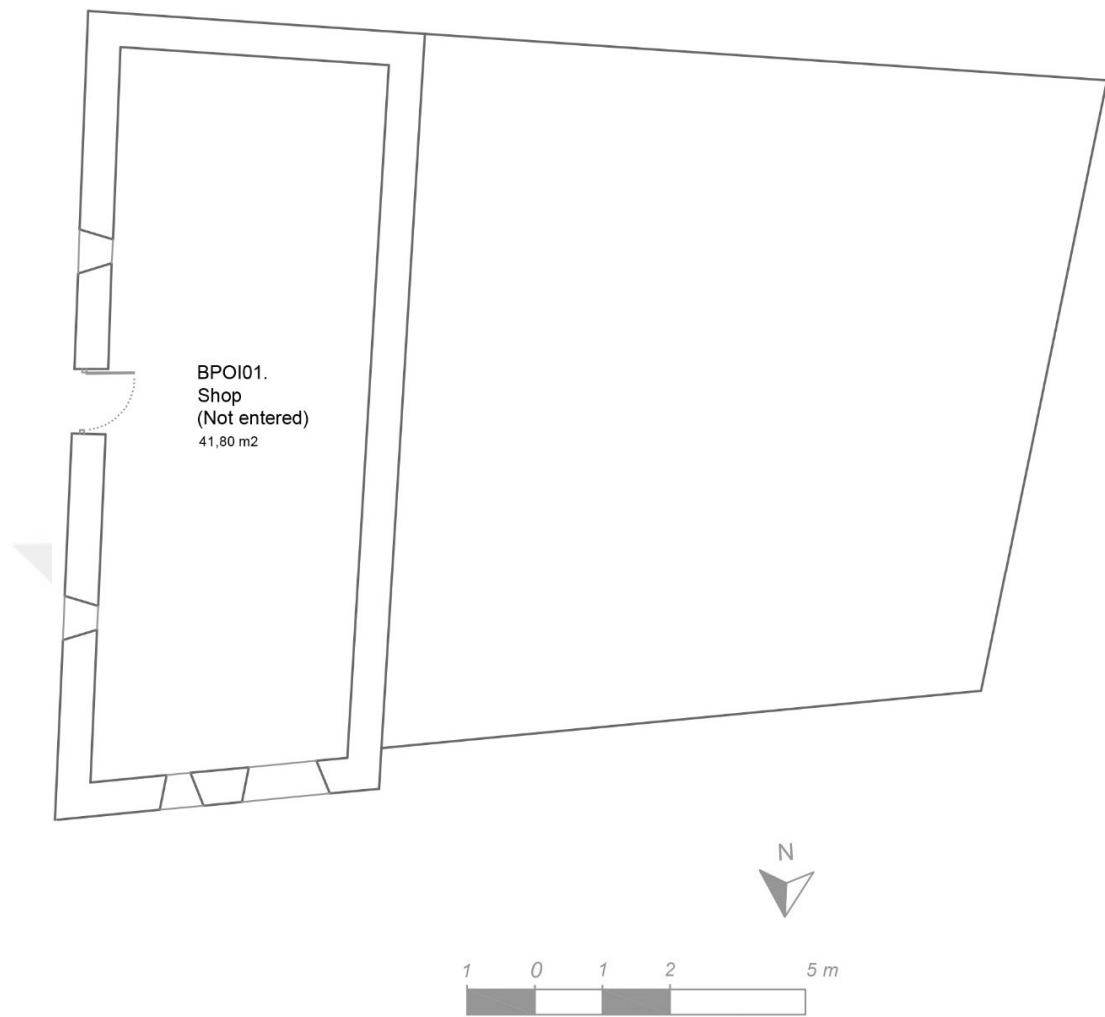


Figure 3.83. Post-intervention view of Çakırlar house, west facade (Author, 2013)

The north facade (Figure 3.82) has a main entrance door. The material of a door is timber. It has its roof on top of it. The main entrance is provided on the first floor. The first floor has three rectangular windows with a wooden frame and two small windows. The ground floor has two windows. The first floor has two windows with an arched frame in the middle of the floor and eight windows with rectangular, wooden frames. This floor has a cantilever on its right side. This facade sits on sloped topography. The facade is plastered and painted.

The west facade (Figure 3.83) has an entrance door on the ground floor. The ground floor has a room and it is used as a shop. The ground floor is a completely independent floor in the house with its entrance and usage area. It has a door and two small windows with a wooden frame. The first floor has a balcony with a door and one window. The material of the balcony is timber. It also has five rectangular windows with a wooden frame. The second floor also has a balcony. It has a door and one small window with a wooden frame. The first floor has a balcony with a door and two windows. The material of the balcony is timber. The second floor also has five windows. The facade is plastered and painted.

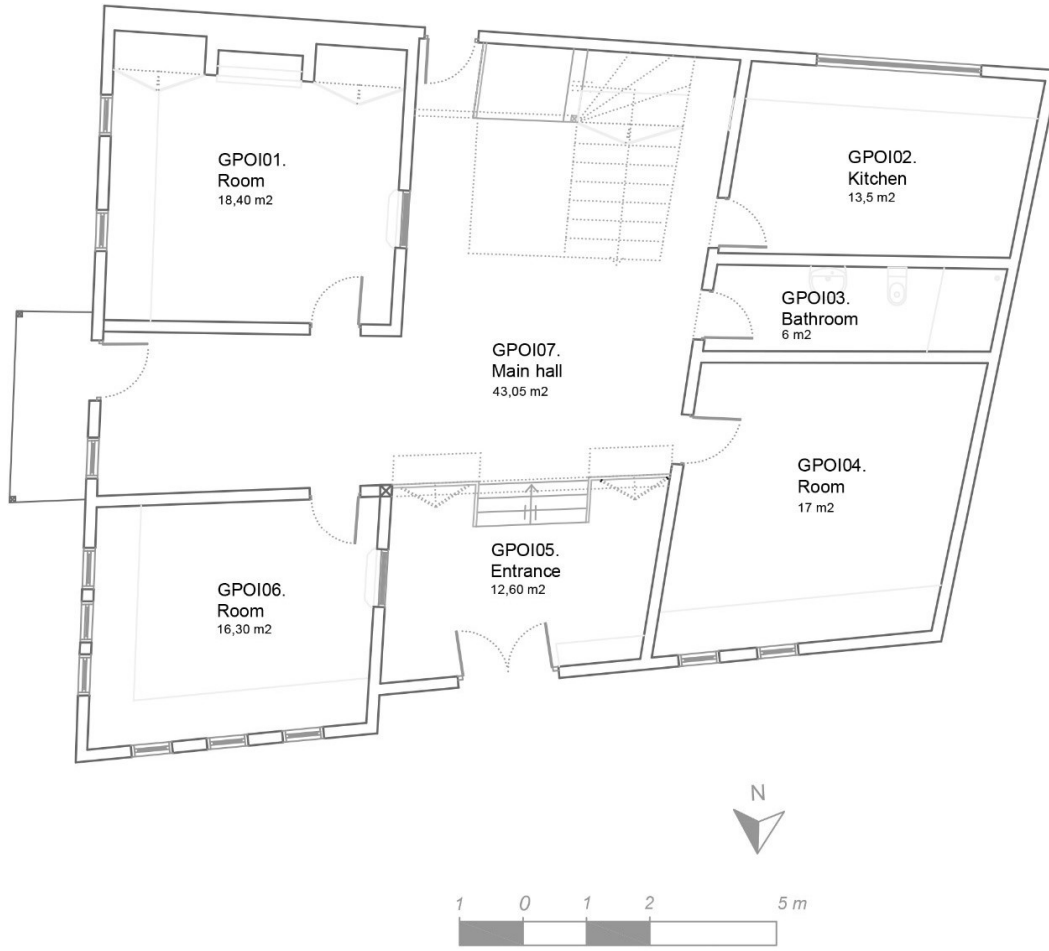
Its ground floor was made out of stone masonry and upper floors were made out of timber structure with mudbrick infill.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.84. Post-intervention ground floor plan of Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

The ground floor (Figure 3.84) is used as a shop for selling traditional items. This floor is not studied because it was locked during the site survey.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.85. Post intervention first floor plan of Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

The first floor (Figure 3.85) has a main entrance on the north facade. In front of the door, there is an entrance area (GPOI05) (Figure 3.86) with a staircase and two closets on the right and left sides of the staircase. The material of the staircase and closets is timber. The staircase has three steps (Figure 3.87).

On the upper part of the GPOI05, there is an area which is called a main hall (GPOI07). GPOI07 (Figure 3.88) has a main staircase. The material of the staircase

is timber. GPOI07 has an entrance to the balcony (Figure 3.89) The balcony has a window and a door. GPOI07 also has another door that opens to the outside on the south facade of the house. It is used as a service door. GPOI07 is surrounded by three rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen.

GPOI01 is used as a bedroom. It includes a door, two rectangular framed windows, a niche, a fireplace, closets and a sedir. The material of the ceiling and floor is timber. The walls are covered with plaster and painted.

GPOI02 is used as a kitchen. It has a door, a large window and a contemporary kitchen counter and closets. The material of the floors and walls are ceramic tile. The material of the ceiling is timber.

GPOI03 is used as a bathroom. The material of the floors, walls and ceiling are ceramic tile.

The room GPOI04 is used as a bedroom. It has a door, two windows and a sedir. There are no closets. The material of the ceiling and floor is timber. The walls are covered with plaster and painted.

The room GPOI06 (Figure 3.90) is used as a living room. It has a door, six windows, a niche and a sedir. The material of the floors, walls and ceiling is timber.



Figure 3.86. Post-intervention view of GPOI05 (Author, 2013)

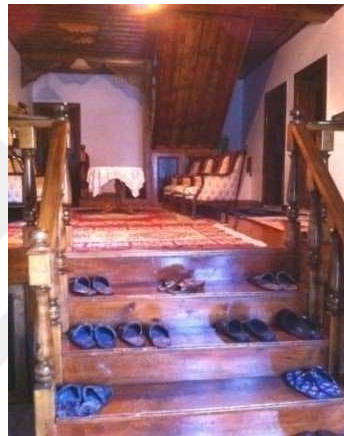


Figure 3.87. Post-intervention view of staircase of GPOI05 (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.88. Post-intervention view of GPOI07 (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 3.89. Post-intervention view of balcony entrance on GPOI07 (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.90. Post-intervention view of GPOI06 (Author, 2013)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 3.91. Post-intervention second floor plan of Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

The second floor has access to it by the staircase from the first floor. It also has an independent entrance on the east facade. FPOI07 (Figure 3.92) is surrounded by rooms, a staircase on the south facade, and a balcony on the west facade. The balcony has a door and two windows. The floor and ceiling material of FPOI07 is timber.

FPOI01 is used as a bedroom. It includes a door, two rectangular framed windows, a niche, a fireplace and closets. The material of the ceiling and floor is timber. The walls are covered with plaster and painted.

FPOI02 is used as a bathroom (Figure 3.95). The material of the floors, walls and ceiling is ceramic tile. The bathroom has a connection with a closed room that serves as a service room for the staircase. The service room was locked during the site survey so it remains unstudied.

FPOI03 is used as a kitchen (Figure 3.96 and Figure 3.97) It has a door, two windows, a kitchen counter and cabinets. The material of the floors and walls is ceramic tile. The material of the ceiling is timber.

FPOI04 is a service entrance on the second floor.

FPOI05 is used as a bedroom (Figure 3.98 and Figure 3.99). It includes a door, four rectangular framed windows, a niche, fireplace, closets and sedir. The material of the ceiling and floor is timber. The walls are covered with plaster and painted.

FPOI06 is used as a living room. It has a door, seven wooden windows with a rectangular frame, a niche and sedir. The material of the ceiling and floor is timber. The walls are covered with plaster and painted.



Figure 3.92. Post-intervention view of FPOI07 that looks towards balcony entrance (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.93. Post-intervention view of FPOI07 that looks towards secondary entrance of the house (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.94. Post-intervention view of FPOI07 that looks towards bathroom and staircase of the house (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.95. Post-intervention view of FPOI02 (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 3.96. Post-intervention view of FPOI03 at second floor (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.97. Counter and cabinet addition of FPOI03 (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.98. Post-intervention view of FPOI05 (Author, 2013)



Figure 3.99. Post-intervention view of FPOI05 (Author, 2013)



CHAPTER 4

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF CHANGES ON VALUES: TARAKLI AS A CASE STUDY

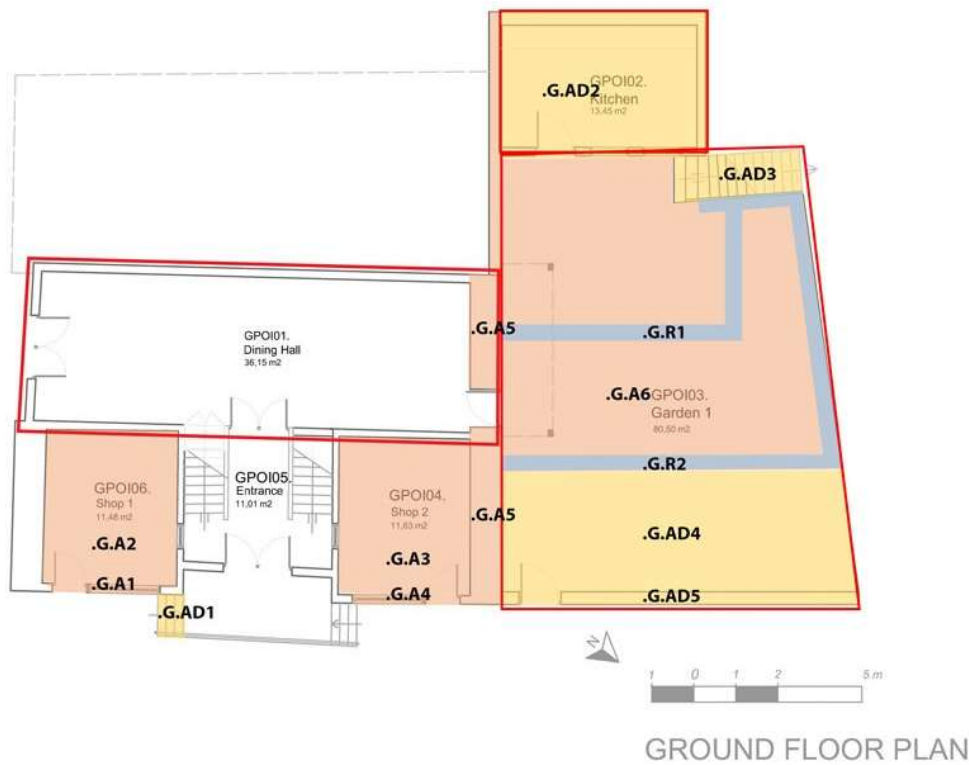
In this chapter, an evaluation of the impact of changes on values was provided. To indicate the changes, the plan and facade drawings were mapped. In the scope of the related part, the framework was constituted for the evaluation and the framework was tested on four transformed hotels. During the evaluation of the framework, analyzed changes and attached values were listed and the impact of changes on value shift was described. In the last part of the chapter, a general assessment was done in light of the data that came from the previous framework study. This chapter consisted of all the information which were gathered through the study.

Table 4.1. Legend for the following section (Author, 2023)

CHANGES		
Addition		
Alteration		
Removal		
FUNCTION OF SPACE	Changed	
	Not Changed	
ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION	
GPRI	Ground Floor Pre-intervention	
FPRI	First Floor Pre-intervention	
SPRI	Second Floor Pre-intervention	
GPOI	Ground Floor Post-intervention	
FPOI	First Floor Post-intervention	
SPOI	Second Floor Post-intervention	
A (number)	Alteration	
AD (number)	Addition	
R (number)	Removal	

4.1 Understanding the Change

4.1.1 Changes in the Kadirler House



CHANGES	
Addition	
Alteration	
Removal	

FUNCTION OF SPACE	Changed	
	Not Changed	

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
GPRI	Ground Floor Pre Intervention
FPRI	First Floor Pre Intervention
SPRI	Second Floor Pre Intervention
GPOI	Ground Floor Post Intervention
FPOI	First Floor Post Intervention
SPOI	Second Floor Post Intervention
A (Number)	Alteration
AD (Number)	Addition
R (Number)	Removal

Figure 4.1. Ground floor plan of Kadirler house that indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the ground floor (Figure 4.1) G.A1 and G.A4 (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3) indicate the alterations on the doors and windows of GPOI06 and GPOI04. Windows and doors were changed with a new type of ones. Their color was also changed. G.A2 and G.A3 show the material change on the floors of GPOI06 and GPOI04. The wooden floor material was changed with ceramic tile. The original material of the north side wall of the main building was stone masonry but it was altered with concrete material (G.A5). G.A6 shows the alteration of the floor material of the garden. The floor material was concrete. It was altered as stone.

The addition indicated as G.AD1 is a staircase addition to the left side of the existing staircase. GPOI02 was added mass (G.AD2). It is used as a kitchen (Figure 4.4). G.AD3 is a staircase addition to the garden. G.AD4 is a new lot addition to enlarge the garden. G.AD5 is a new wall addition with a wooden door (Figure 4.5). G.R1 and G.R2 are the removal of walls. They were used as a wall of old mass additions.

The current use of GPOI01 is the dining hall. It was used as a Taşlık before the hotel transformation. GPOI02 is a mass addition that was constructed during the transformation and its new function is kitchen. This part was used as storage before the transformation. GPOI03 is an altered space for creating a garden.



Figure 4.2. Post-intervention view of east side facade that show the alterations of entrance staircase and alterations of shop windows and doors at ground floor (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.3. Pre-intervention view of east side facade that show the alterations of entrance staircase and alterations of shop windows and doors at ground floor (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.4. G.AD2, Post-intervention view of north side facade that show the addition of the kitchen (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.5. Pre-intervention view of north side facade (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.6. North side view that indicates the changes in the garden during the hotel transformation (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)

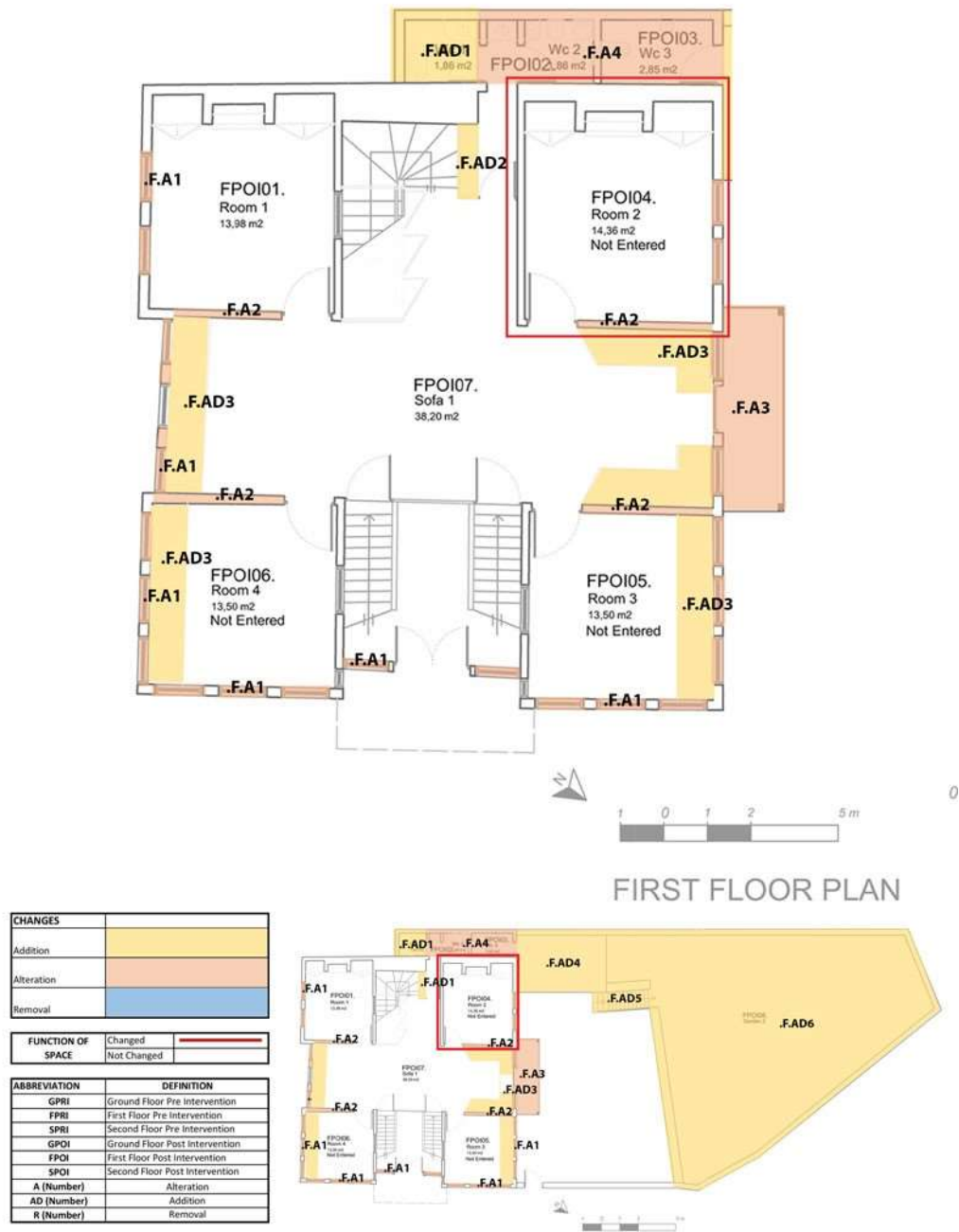


Figure 4.7. First floor plan of Kadirler house that indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the first floor (Figure 4.7), F.A1 indicates the alteration of window and door frames (Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.9). New types of window frames were used instead of old ones. New types of window frames include colored rectangular glasses on top of them. F.A2 shows the alteration of kalemişi works on the walls (Figure 4.10 and Figure 4.11). There are some changes in the patterns and colors of kalemişi works. F. A3 is an alteration of the balcony. The balcony was re-constructed according to the original balcony with the same material and same size. Wet spaces were altered. Their wooden floor and wall covering materials were changed with marble. New marble fixtures were added. New openings were created and old openings were closed. The related alteration is indicated with the F.A4 number (Figure 4.12 and Figure 4.13).

F.AD1 is a mass addition of wet spaces. F.AD2 is a wooden closet addition to hide and define the entrance of bathrooms. F.AD3 is new seating unit (sedir) addition to the old sofa (Figure 4.14). F.AD4 is an addition of a new parcel with cut stone flooring which opens through FPOI03. F.AD5 is an addition of a cut stone-covered staircase. F.AD6 is a garden addition to the Kadirler house.

The use of the room FPOI04 is changed. It was used as a kitchen before the hotel transformation. After the transformation, it has been used as a room. During the site survey, this room was not studied because it was locked but its information was gathered by the old photographs and the owner.



Figure 4.8. A1. Post-intervention view of east side facade that show the alterations of windows at first floor (Author, 2013)

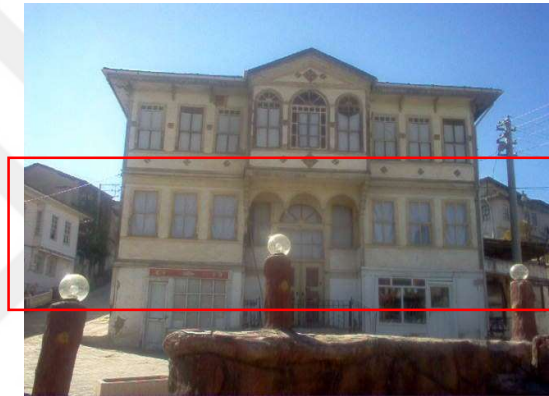


Figure 4.9. Pre-intervention view of east side facade that show the alterations of windows at first floor (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.10. A.2, post-intervention view of kalemîşi works on the walls of ground floor (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.11. A2, pre-intervention view of alteration of kalemîşi works on the walls.
(taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.12. A4, alteration of bathrooms I (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.13. A4, alteration of bathrooms II (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.14. F.AD3, addition of seating unit (sedir) to old sofa (Author, 2013)

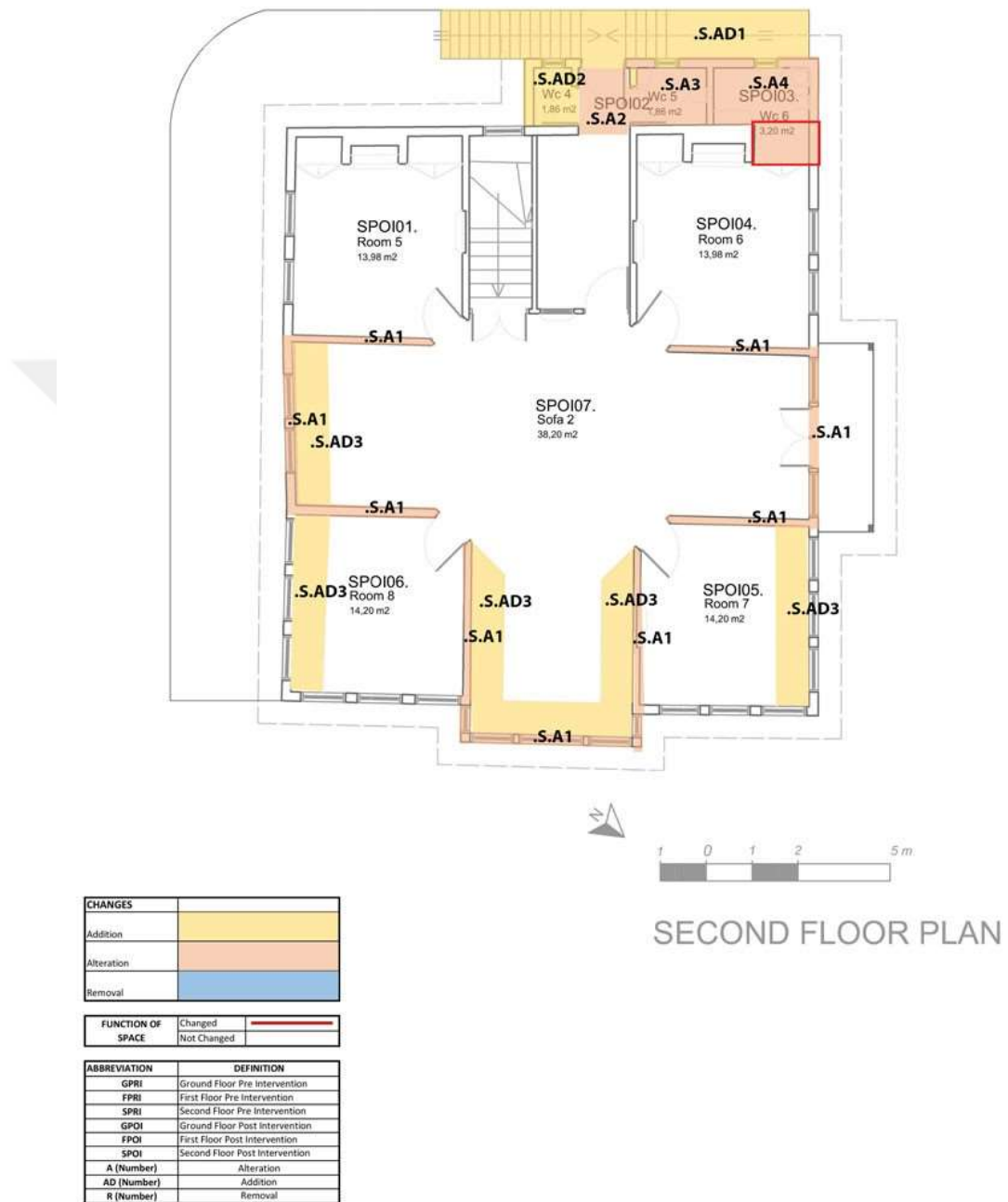


Figure 4.15. Second floor plan that indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the second floor (Figure 4.15), S.A1 is an alteration of kalemişi on walls (Figure 4.16 and Figure 4.17). S.A2 is an alteration of a wet area (Figure 4.18). The opening which opens to the street was opened after the hotel transformation. S.A3 indicates the alterations of bathrooms. Wall and floor coverings were changed to ceramic tile. Also, new fixtures were added. S.A4 (Figure 4.19 and Figure 4.20) shows the alteration of the bathroom and closet of room SPOI04. Wall and floor coverings were changed to ceramic tile. Also, new fixtures were added and the closet of room SPOI04 was altered. It was opened to the bathroom. It is used as a door not as a closet. New openings were created and old openings were closed.

S.AD1 is an addition of an outdoor staircase to the Kadirler house and S.AD2 is a new mass addition (wc) to the existing building (Figure 4.21). S.AD3 is an addition of a seating unit (sedir) to the sofa and rooms.



Figure 4.16. S.A1, post-intervention view of kalemişi works on the walls of first floor (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.17. S.A1, pre-intervention view of kalemişi works on the walls of first floor (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.18. S.A2, Alteration of a wall. The new door was opened on the indicated wall (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



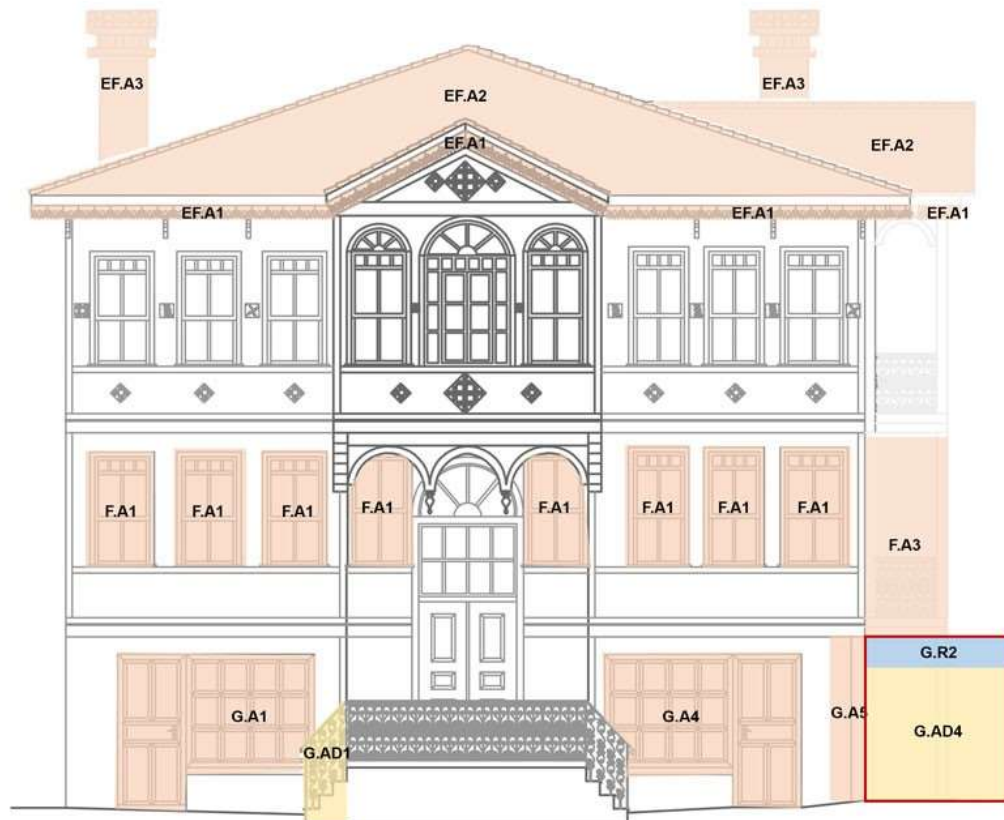
Figure 4.19. S.A4, Alteration of a closet. It is transformed to the door which opens through the altered bathroom (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.20. S.A4, Alteration of a bathroom (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.21. S.AD1, Mass addition of wet space and AD2. Addition of outdoor staircase to the existing building (Author, 2013)



CHANGES	
Addition	Yellow
Alteration	Orange
Removal	Blue

FUNCTION OF SPACE	
Changed	Red
Not Changed	White

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
G.A (number)	Ground Floor Alteration
G.AD (number)	Ground Floor Addition
G.R (number)	Ground Floor Removal
F.A (number)	First Floor Alteration
F.AD (number)	First Floor Addition
F.R (number)	First Floor Removal
S.A (number)	Second Floor Alteration
S.AD (number)	Second Floor Addition
S.R (number)	Second Floor Removal
EF.A (number)	East Facade Alteration
EF.AD (number)	East Facade Addition
EF.R (number)	East Facade Removal

EAST FACADE

***Codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from Post Intervention plan layouts of Kadirler House. Codes started with EF only belong to changes on East Facade

Figure 4.22. East facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the facade views, codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from post-intervention plan layouts of Kadirler house. Codes started with ...F (...facade) only belong to changes on ... (related) facades.

For the east facade (Figure 4.22), G.A1 and G.A4 indicate the alteration of doors and window frames of the shops. G.A5 is an alteration of the North side wall. Its original material was stone masonry but it was altered with concrete masonry. G.AD1 is a staircase addition to the left side of the existing staircase. G.AD4 is a new parcel addition to the existing building. G.R2 is a removal of the wall of old mass addition. The function of room GPOI01 is changed (it stays behind the G.AD4 addition) It was used as a storage but now, it is used as a kitchen. F.A1 indicates the alteration of window frames. F.A3 is an alteration of the balcony. These are the changes on floor plan layouts and affect the east side facade.

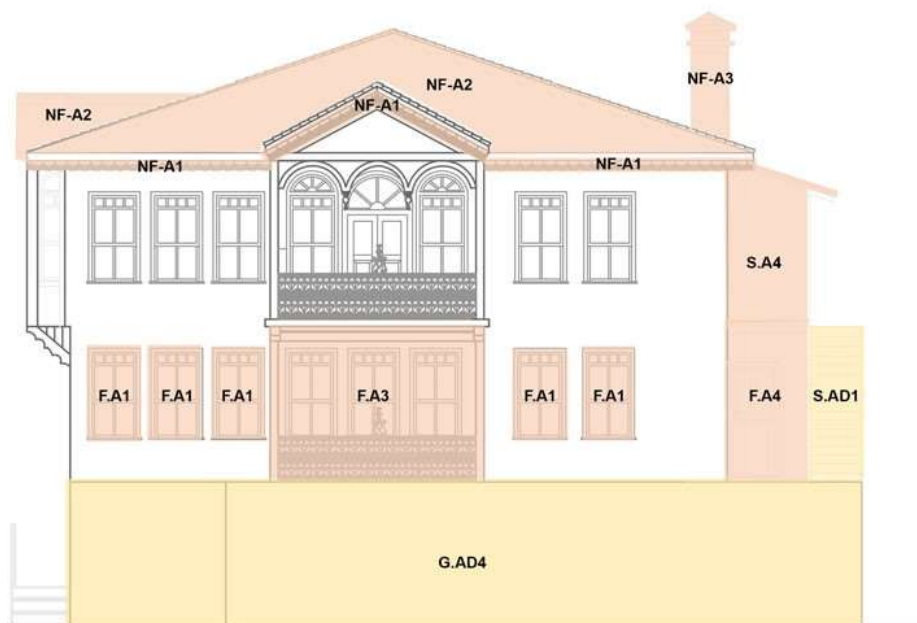
EF.A1 is an alteration of roof eaves. New types of eaves were changed with old types of eaves. Its decoration was changed. EF.A2 is an alteration of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. EF.A3 is an alteration of chimneys and chimney tops. Old chimneys were fixed and altered. These are the changes that can be seen on only east side facade.



Figure 4.23. Post-intervention view of east side facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.24. Pre-intervention view of west side facade (taken from Taraklı Municipality archives, 2013)



NORTH FACADE

CHANGES	
Addition	
Alteration	
Removal	
FUNCTION OF SPACE	
Changed	
Not Changed	
ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
G.A (number)	Ground Floor Alteration
G.AD (number)	Ground Floor Addition
G.R (number)	Ground Floor Removal
F.A (number)	First Floor Alteration
F.AD (number)	First Floor Addition
F.R (number)	First Floor Removal
S.A (number)	Second Floor Alteration
S.AD (number)	Second Floor Addition
S.R (number)	Second Floor Removal
NF.A (number)	East Facade Alteration
NF.AD (number)	East Facade Addition
NF.R (number)	East Facade Removal

***Codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from Post Intervention plan layouts of Kadirler House. Codes started with EF only belong to changes on North Facade

Figure 4.25. North facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the north facade (Figure 4.25), G.AD4 is an additional wall on the ground floor. F.A1 indicates the alteration of window frames. F. A3 is an alteration of the balcony. These are the changes on the first floor and affect the east side facade. F.A4 is an addition of wet space (bathroom and WC). S.A4 is an addition of wet space (bathroom and WC) S.AD1 is an addition of an outdoor staircase. These are the changes on floor plan layouts and affect the east side facade.

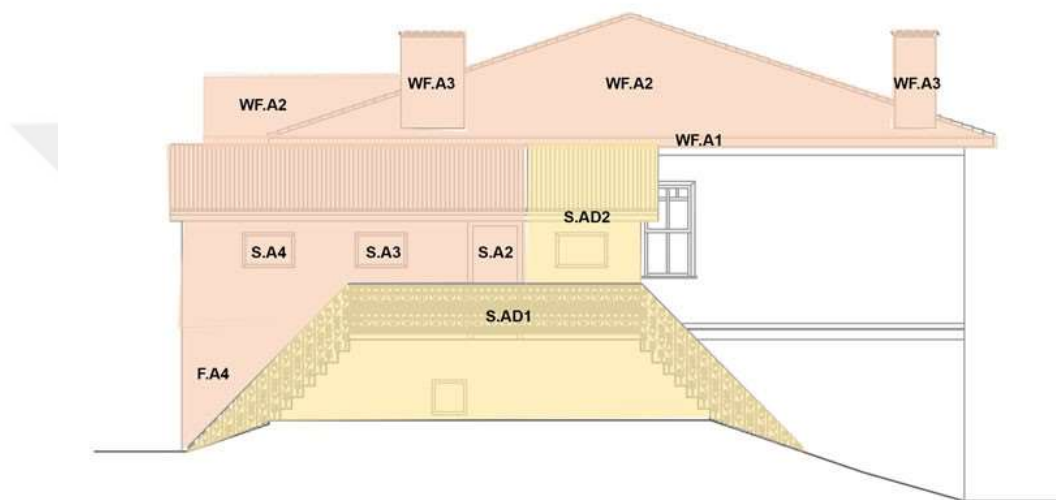
NF.A1 is an alteration of roof eaves. A new type of eaves was changed from the old type of eaves. Its decoration was changed. NF.A2 is an alteration of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. NF.A3 is an alteration of chimneys and chimney tops. Old chimneys were fixed and altered. These are the changes that can be seen on only east side facade (Figure 4.26 and Figure 4.27).



Figure 4.26. Post-intervention view of north side facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.27. Pre-intervention view of north side facade (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



CHANGES	
Addition	
Alteration	
Removal	
FUNCTION OF SPACE	
Changed	
Not Changed	
ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
G.A (number)	Ground Floor Alteration
G.AD (number)	Ground Floor Addition
G.R (number)	Ground Floor Removal
F.A (number)	First Floor Alteration
F.AD (number)	First Floor Addition
F.R (number)	First Floor Removal
S.A (number)	Second Floor Alteration
S.AD (number)	Second Floor Addition
S.R (number)	Second Floor Removal
WF.A (number)	East Facade Alteration
WF.AD (number)	East Facade Addition
WF.R (number)	East Facade Removal

WEST FACADE

***Codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from Post Intervention plan layouts of Kadirler House. Codes started with EF only belong to changes on West Facade

Figure 4.28. West facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the west facade (Figure 4.28), G.AD2 is an addition to the kitchen area on the ground floor. F.AD2 is an addition to the outdoor staircase. F.A4 is an alteration of wet spaces (bathroom and WC). S.AD2 is a mass addition to bathroom and WC spaces. S.A2, S.A3, and S.A4 are alterations of wet spaces. These are the changes on floor plan layouts and affect the west side facade (Figure 4.29 and Figure 4.30).

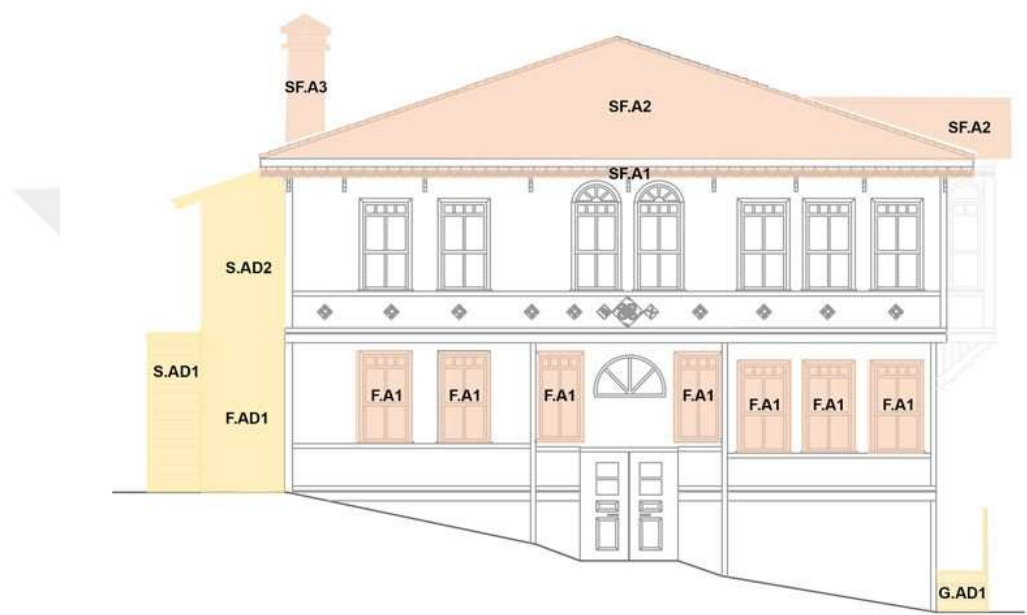
WF.A1 is an alteration of roof eaves. A new type of eaves was changed from the old type of eaves. Its decoration was changed. WF.A2 is an alteration of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. WF.A3 is an alteration of chimneys and chimney tops. Old chimneys were fixed and altered. These are the changes that can be seen on only west side facade.



Figure 4.29. Post-intervention view of west facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.30. Pre-intervention view of west facade (Author, 2013)



SOUTH FACADE

CHANGES	
Addition	
Alteration	
Removal	
FUNCTION OF SPACE	
Changed	
Not Changed	
ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
G.A (number)	Ground Floor Alteration
G.AD (number)	Ground Floor Addition
G.R (number)	Ground Floor Removal
F.A (number)	First Floor Alteration
F.AD (number)	First Floor Addition
F.R (number)	First Floor Removal
S.A (number)	Second Floor Alteration
S.AD (number)	Second Floor Addition
S.R (number)	Second Floor Removal
SF.A (number)	East Facade Alteration
SF.AD (number)	East Facade Addition
SF.R (number)	East Facade Removal

***Codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from Post Intervention plan layouts of Kadirler House. Codes started with EF only belong to changes on South Facade

Figure 4.31. South facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the south facade (Figure 4.31), G.AD1 is an addition of a staircase to the existing staircase. F.A1 is an alteration of window frames. F.AD1 is a mass addition of wet spaces (bathroom and WC). S.AD1 is an outdoor staircase addition. S.AD2 is a mass addition of wet spaces. These are the changes on floor plan layouts and affect the south side facade.

SF.A1 is an alteration of roof eaves. A new type of eaves was changed from the old type of eaves. Its decoration was changed. SF.A2 is an alteration of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. SF.A3 is an alteration of chimneys and chimney tops. Old chimneys were fixed and altered. These are the changes that can be seen on only east side facade.



Figure 4.32. Post-intervention view of south facade (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.33. Pre-intervention view of south facade (Author, 2013)

4.1.2 Changes in Abdi Ibrahim House

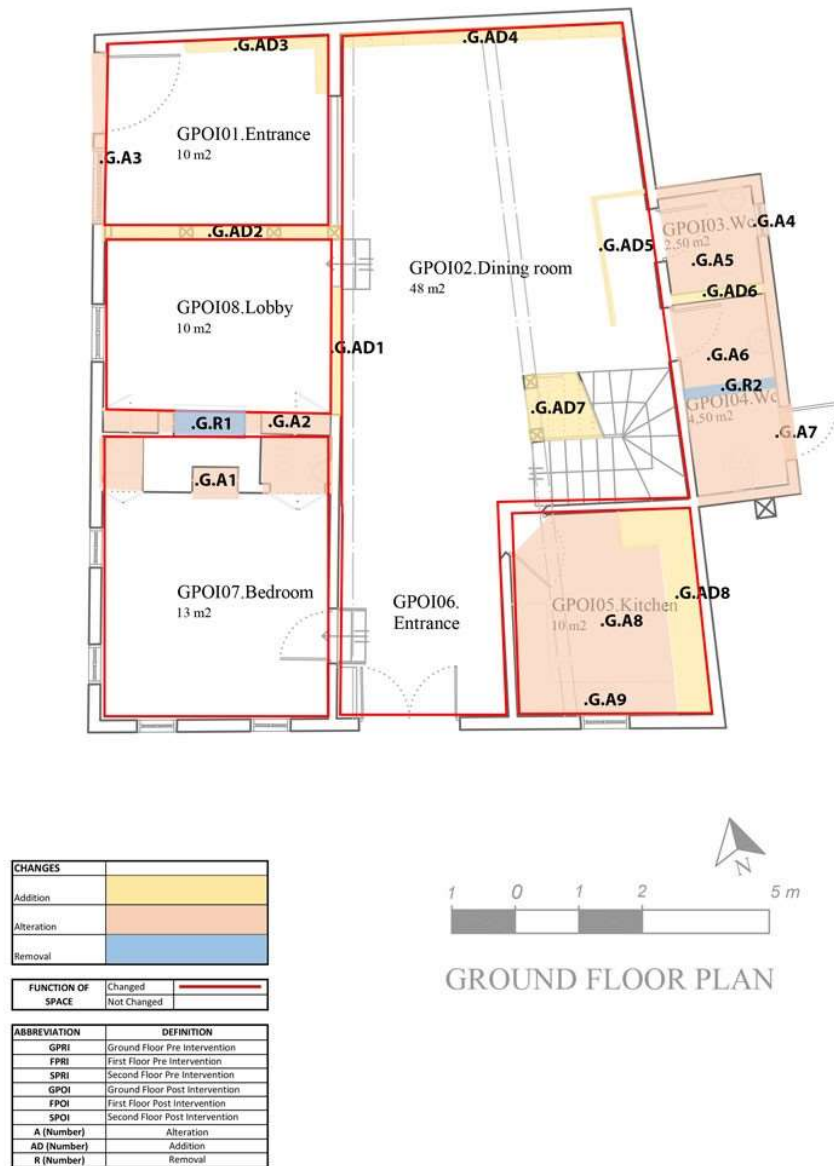


Figure 4.34. Post-intervention ground floor plan that indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the ground floor (Figure 4.34), G.A1 (Figure 4.35 and Figure 4.36) indicates the alteration of the fireplace and closets on this wall. The fireplace was closed and lost its original function. Closets also lost their function and had been used as a bathroom. Floors and walls of old closets were covered with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added there. G.A2 (Figure 4.37 and Figure 4.38) is an alteration of the fireplace and closet on this wall. G.A3 is an alteration of window and door frames. Their frames were changed with new ones. A new, small window was opened on this wall. G.A4 is an alteration of the related wall. A new window was opened on this wall. G.A5 is an alteration of WC. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. G.A6 is an alteration of wc. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. The outer walls of the WC areas were demolished before the transformation so that new walls were constructed. G.A7 is an alteration of a wall. The new door was opened on this wall. G.A8 is an alteration of the kitchen (Figure 4.44). The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the kitchen. G.A9 is an alteration of the kitchen counter. The old kitchen counter was changed with a new type of kitchen counter.

G.AD1 (Figure 4.39) is an addition of a wooden balustrade to the lobby area. G.AD2 is also a wooden balustrade addition to the lobby area. G.AD3 is a wooden shelf addition to the entrance area. G.AD4 is an addition of a new shelf to the dining area. G.AD5 is an addition of a partition wall to the entrance of wc area. It was added to hide the entrance of the wet spaces. G.AD6 is a new addition of a wall to divide the wet spaces into two. G.AD7 (Figure 4.40 and Figure 4.43) is a wooden reception counter addition. G.AD8 is an addition of a new kitchen counter.

G.R1 is a removal of the original fireplace. G.R2 is a removal of the wall in between wc.

The original function of the GPOI01 and GPOI06 was production area. Its original function was changed. Now, it is used as an entrance and a lobby. The original function of the GPOI02 was taşlık. Its original function was changed. Now, it is used as a dining room. The original function of the GPOI05 was used as storage whereas now, it is used as a kitchen. The original function of the GPOI07 was a kitchen. Its original function was changed. Now, it is used as a bedroom for the guests. The original function of the GPOI08 was a production area. Its new function is a lobby.



Figure 4.35. G.A1, closets that were altered and transformed into bathroom and wc in GPOI07 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.36. G.A1, interior of the closets that were altered and transformed into bathroom and wc in GPOI07 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.37. G.A2, Alteration of closet during the hotel transformation (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.38. G.R1 is a removal of original fireplace in GPOI08 (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.39. Post-intervention views of GPOI08 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.40. Post-intervention views of GPOI02 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.41. Post-intervention views of GPOI06 (Author, 2013)

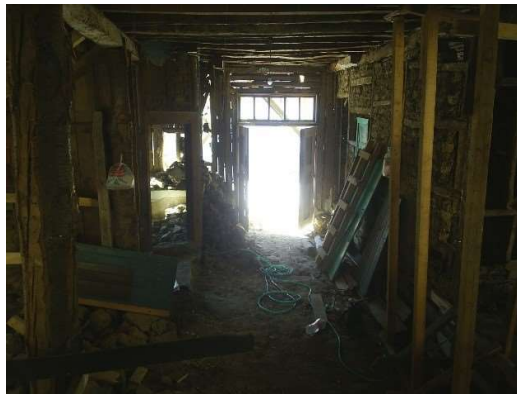


Figure 4.42. Pre-intervention views of GPOI06 (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.43. Pre-intervention views of GPOI02 (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.44. G.A8 and G.A9. Alteration of the kitchen (Author, 2013)

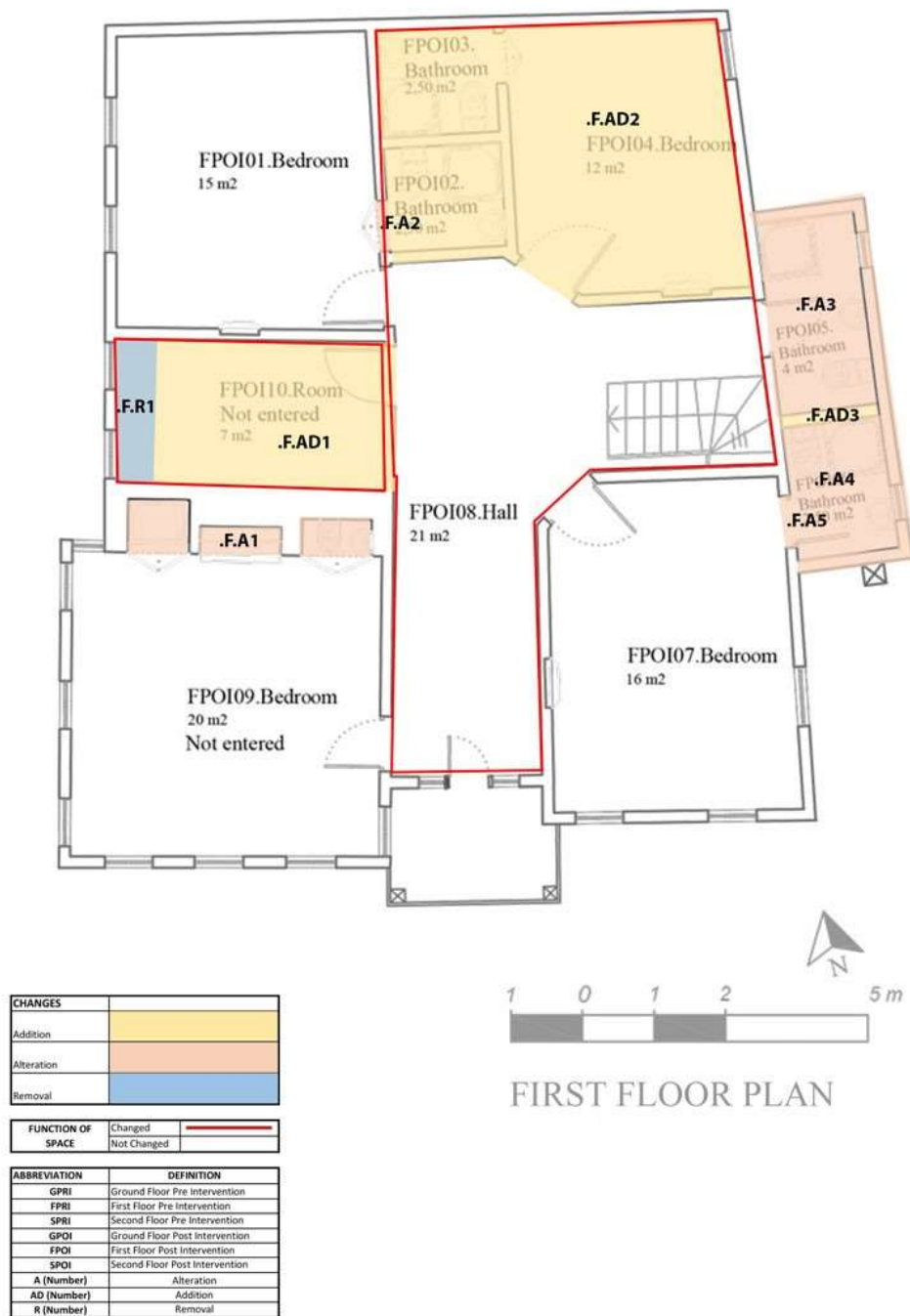


Figure 4.45. Post-intervention first floor plan that indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

F.A1 indicates the alteration of the fireplace and closets on this wall (Figure 4.46). The fireplace was closed and lost its original function. Closets also lost their function and had been used as a bathroom. Floors and walls of old closets were covered with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added there. F.A2 is an alteration of the wall. This part of the wall was opened to create an entrance to the bathroom. Its doors were designed as wooden closet doors. F.A3 is an alteration of WC. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. F.A4 is an alteration of wc. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. The outer walls of the WC areas were demolished before the transformation so that new walls were constructed. F.A5 is an alteration of the wall. A new door opened on this wall to create an entrance to the bathroom.

F.AD1 is an addition to a new room. A new door and a window were added to this part to create a new room. F.AD2 (Figure 4.49 and Figure 4.50) indicates a new bedroom and two bathroom additions. To create related spaces, new walls, and doors were added to this part. F.AD3 is an addition of a new wall to divide the two wc areas into two.

F.R1 (Figure 4.47 and Figure 4.48) is a removal of the sedir (seating unit) from FPOI10.

The original function of the FPOI10 was a part of the Sofa. Its original function was changed. Now, it is used as a room. During the study, it was locked and unstudied so there is not enough information about this room. The bathroom FPOI02 and the bathroom FPOI03 and the room FPOI04 additions change the related part of the old Sofa. The current function of FPOI08 is a hall. It was used as a Sofa before the hotel transformation.



Figure 4.46. F.A1, alteration of fireplace and closets in room FPOI09 (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.47. F.R1 is a removal of the sedir (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.48. F.R1 is a removal of the sedir and F.AD1 is addition of new room (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.49. F.AD2 is an addition of room to the old sofa after the hotel transformation (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.50. Pre-intervention view of the sofa (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



SOUTH FACADE

CHANGES	
Addition	Orange
Alteration	Yellow
Removal	Blue

FUNCTION OF SPACE	
Changed	Red
Not Changed	White

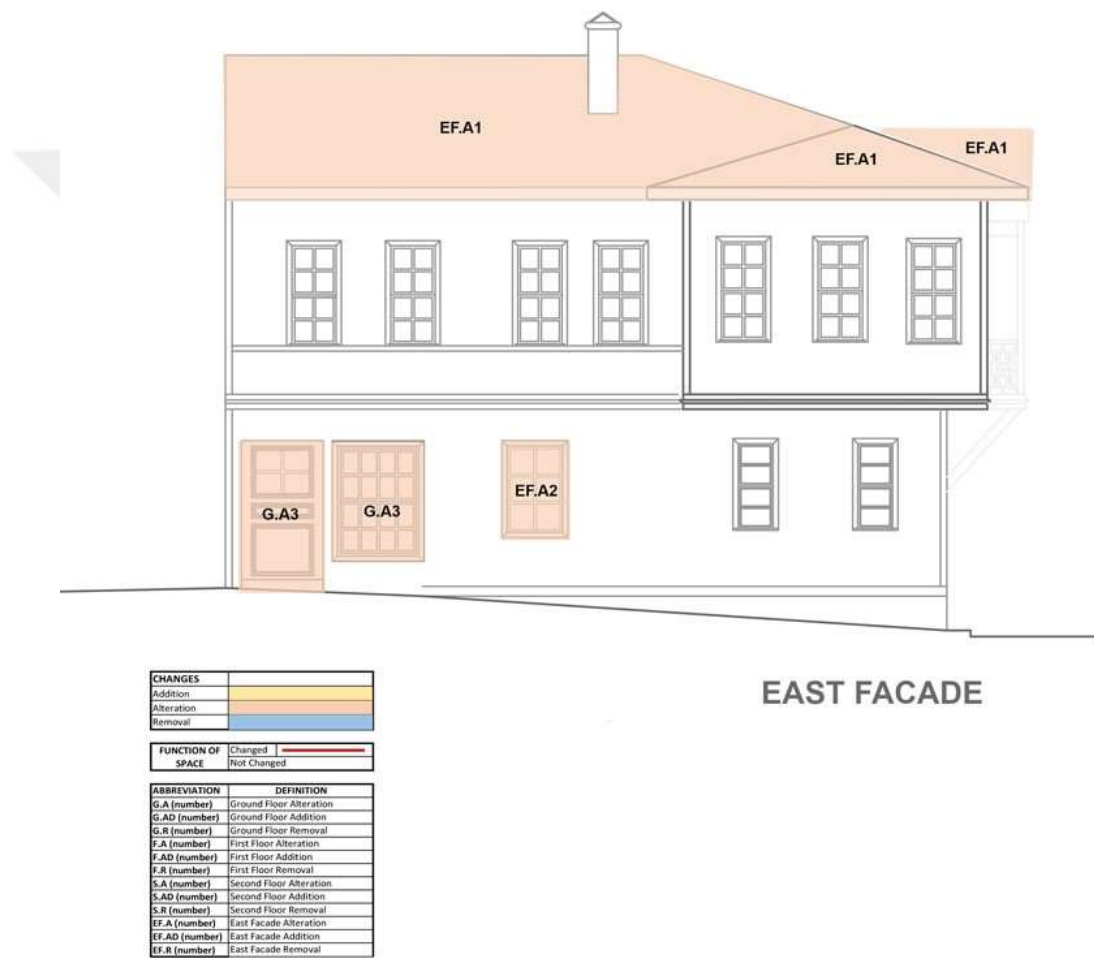
ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
G.A (number)	Ground Floor Alteration
G.AD (number)	Ground Floor Addition
G.R (number)	Ground Floor Removal
F.A (number)	First Floor Alteration
F.AD (number)	First Floor Addition
F.R (number)	First Floor Removal
S.A (number)	Second Floor Alteration
S.AD (number)	Second Floor Addition
S.R (number)	Second Floor Removal
EF.A (number)	East Facade Alteration
EF.AD (number)	East Facade Addition
EF.R (number)	East Facade Removal

***Codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from Post Intervention plan layouts of Kadirler House. Codes started with EF only belong to changes on East Facade

Figure 4.51. South facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the facade views, codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from the intervention plan layouts of Abdi İbrahim House. Codes started with ...F only belong to changes on ... (related) facades.

For the south facade (Figure 4.51), G.A6 and FA.4 indicate the alterations of wet spaces. Old wet spaces were demolished in pre-intervention plans so they were constructed again with similar materials and their interiors were altered. The walls and floors were covered with ceramic tiles. Brand-new fixtures were used. The plan layout was changed, too. SF.A1 is an alteration of the roof and its tiles. The roof was demolished and a new roof was constructed with similar material. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. SF.AD1 is an addition of a stone garden wall.

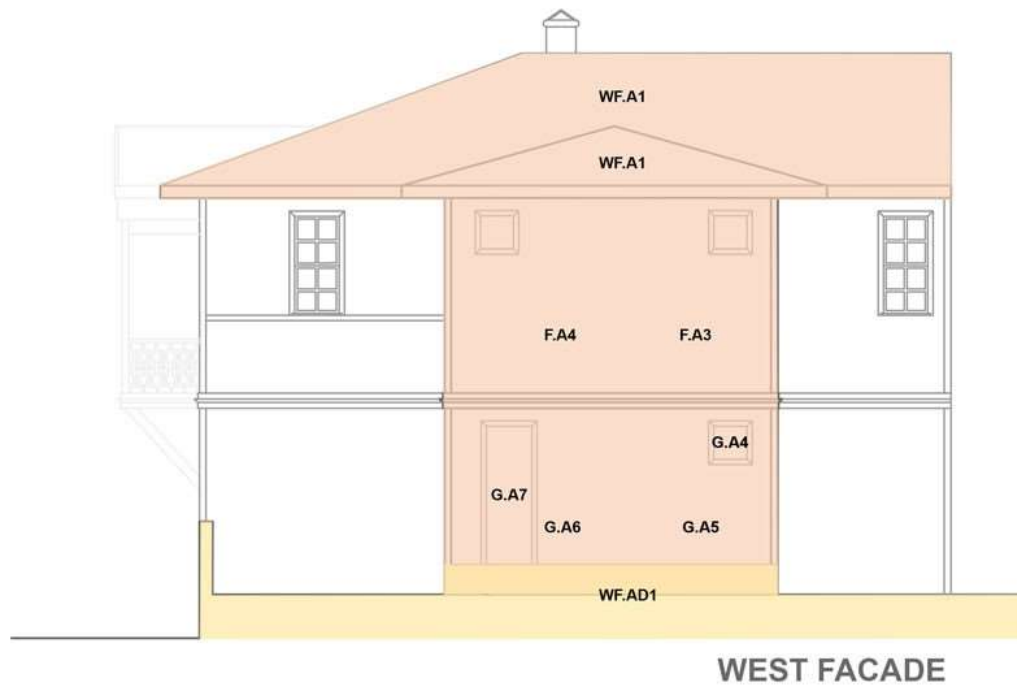


***Codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from Post Intervention plan layouts of Kadirler House. Codes started with EF only belong to changes on East Facade

Figure 4.52. East facade view that indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the east facade (Figure 4.52), G.A3 indicates the alteration of window and door frames. They were changed with new types of frames. EF.A2 was a closed window. It was opened. SF.A1 is an alteration of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile.





CHANGES	
Addition	Yellow
Alteration	Orange
Removal	Blue

FUNCTION OF SPACE	
Changed	Red line
Not Changed	Black line

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
G.A (number)	Ground Floor Alteration
G.AD (number)	Ground Floor Addition
G.R (number)	Ground Floor Removal
F.A (number)	First Floor Alteration
F.AD (number)	First Floor Addition
F.R (number)	First Floor Removal
S.A (number)	Second Floor Alteration
S.AD (number)	Second Floor Addition
S.R (number)	Second Floor Removal
EF.A (number)	East Facade Alteration
EF.AD (number)	East Facade Addition
EF.R (number)	East Facade Removal

***Codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from Post Intervention plan layouts of Kadirler House. Codes started with EF only belong to changes on East Facade

Figure 4.53. West facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the west facade (Figure 4.53), GA4 is an alteration of the wall. The small window with a wooden frame was opened on this part of the wall. GA.5, GA.6, F.A4 and F.A3 are alterations of wc areas. Old wet spaces were demolished in pre-intervention plans so they were constructed again with similar materials and their interiors were altered. The walls and floors were covered with ceramic tiles. Brand-new fixtures were used. The plan layout was changed, too. WF.A1 is an alteration of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. WF.AD1 is an addition of a stone, garden wall.



4.1.3 Changes in Hacı Rıfatlar House

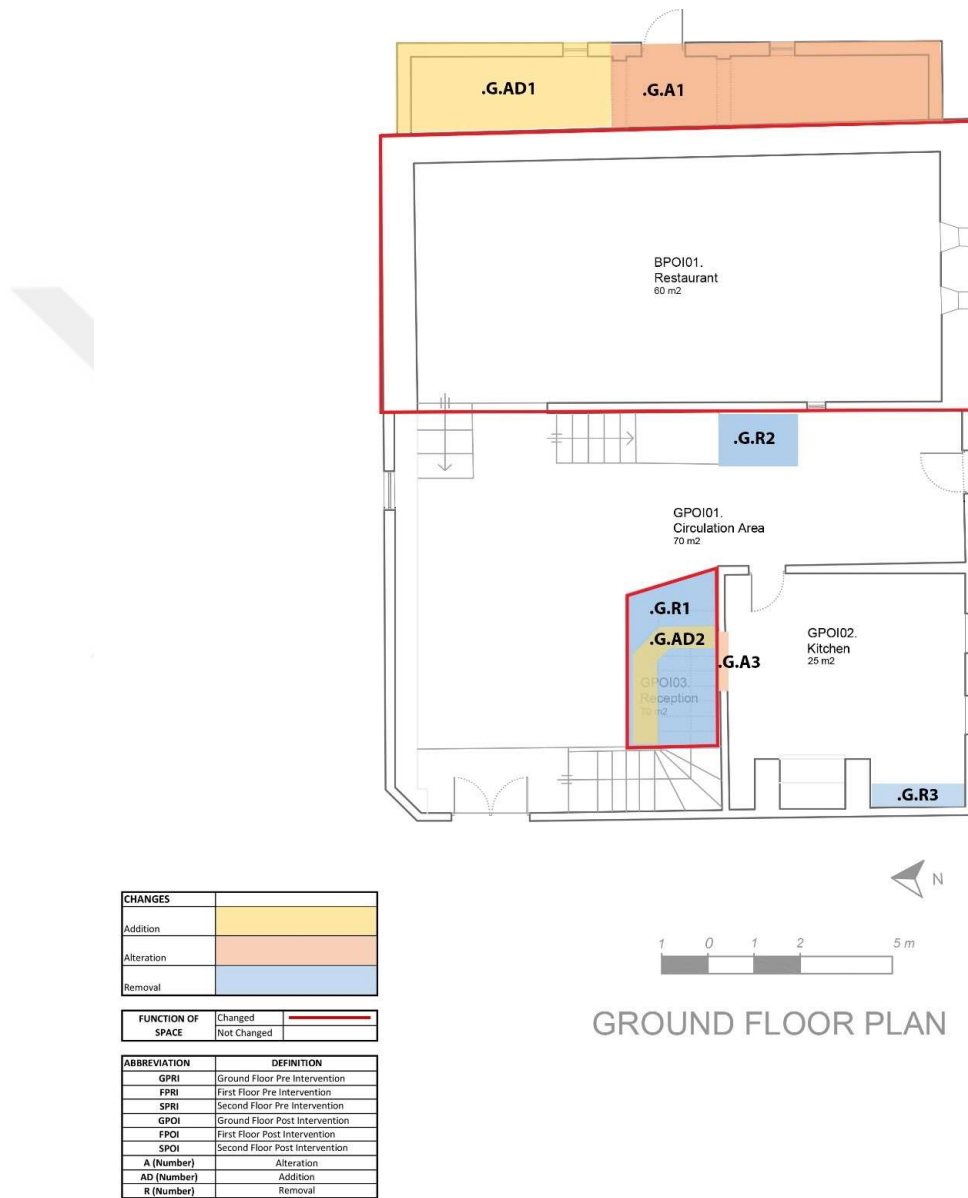


Figure 4.54. Post-intervention ground floor plan indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the ground floor (Figure 4.54), G.A1 indicates the alteration of this part. The entrance door on south facade of this part was closed. The window of east facade was closed and a new door was opened. A wall of north facade was removed. GA3 is an alteration of a wall. The door of storage area was closed.

G.AD1 (Figure 4.55 and Figure 4.56) is an addition of a mass. G.AD2 is an addition of a reception desk.

G.R1 (Figure 4.59 and Figure 4.60) is a removal of a storage area. It had a connection between the kitchen but after the hotel transformation, this part removed from the ground floor. Instead of storage space, the reception desk was placed to there. G.R2 is a removal of the staircase. G.R3 (Figure 4.57 and Figure 4.58) is a removal of old kitchen cabinets.

The BPOI01 was used as a barn and the function of space was changed during the hotel transformation. Its current use is restaurant for the guests. The GPOI03 was used as a storage space which served to the kitchen. After the transformation, the storage was removed and its current use is reception area.



Figure 4.55. Current view of east side facade that indicate the G.AD1 and G.A1 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.56. Old view of east side facade that indicate the G.AD1 and G.A1 (cited in Selçuk, 2008, p.123)



Figure 4.57. Current pictures of the kitchen that indicate the G.R3 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.58. Old pictures of the kitchen that indicate the G.R3 (Selçuk, 2008, p.107)



Figure 4.59. Current view of the GPOI03 that indicate the G.R1 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.60. Pre-intervention view of the GPOI03 that indicate the G.R1 (Selçuk, 2008, p.104)

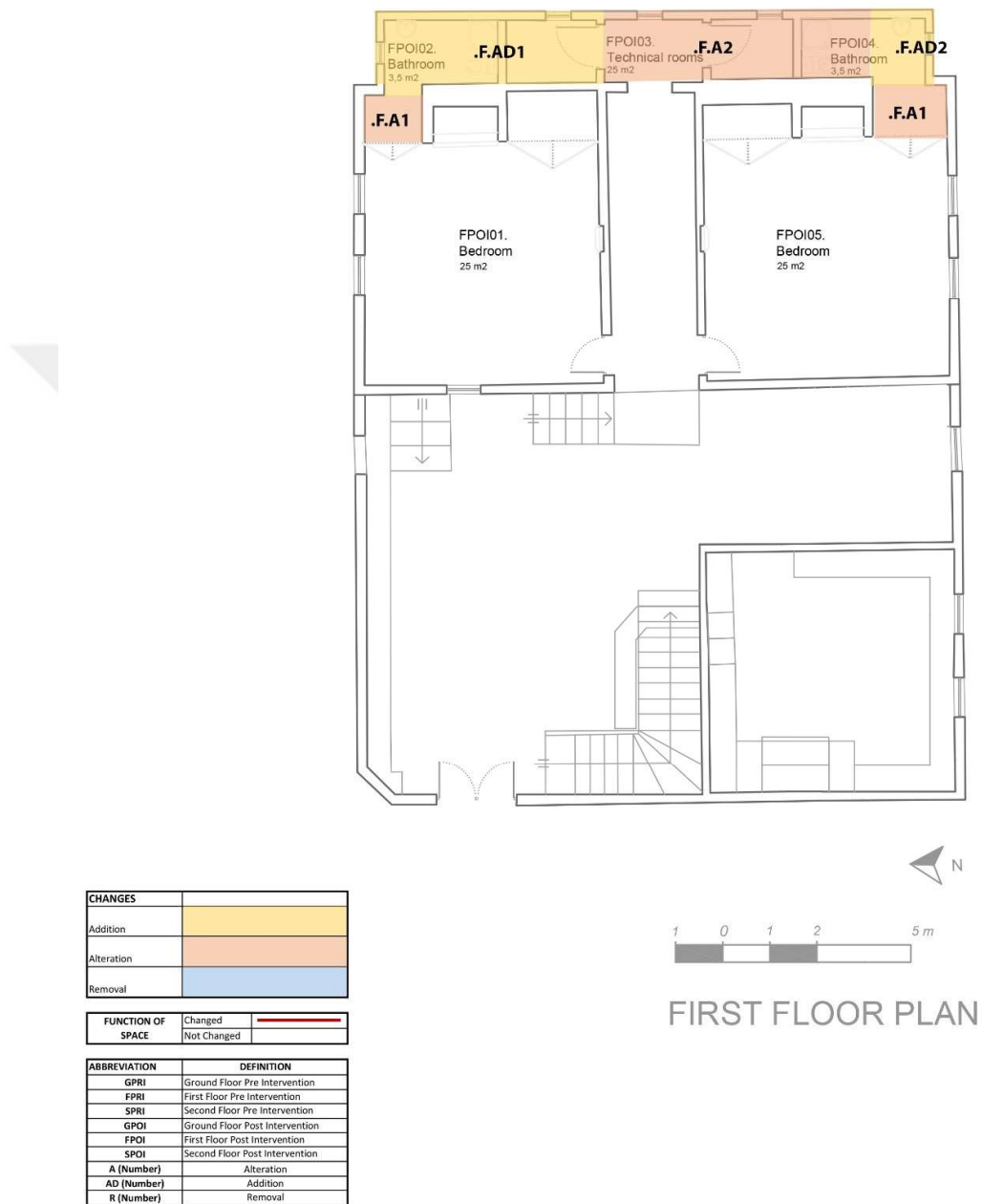


Figure 4.61. Post-intervention first floor plan indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the first floor (Figure 4.61), F.A1 is an alteration of closets in the bedrooms. Closets were altered and they are used as entrance spaces for bathrooms. F.A2 is an alteration of technical rooms. Hela was altered and used as a technical room. New doors and windows were opened.

F.AD1 and F.AD2 (Figure 4.62 and Figure 4.63) are mass additions that are used as a part of bathrooms.

This floor was unstudied because its staircase was not constructed during the study.



Figure 4.62. Current view of east side facade that indicate the F.AD1 and F.AD2 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.63. Pre-intervention view of east side facade that indicate the F.AD1 and F.AD2 (Özkan, 2008, p.123)



Figure 4.64. Alteration of wet spaces in first floor (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.65. Pre-intervention view of wet spaces in first floor (Özkan, 2008)

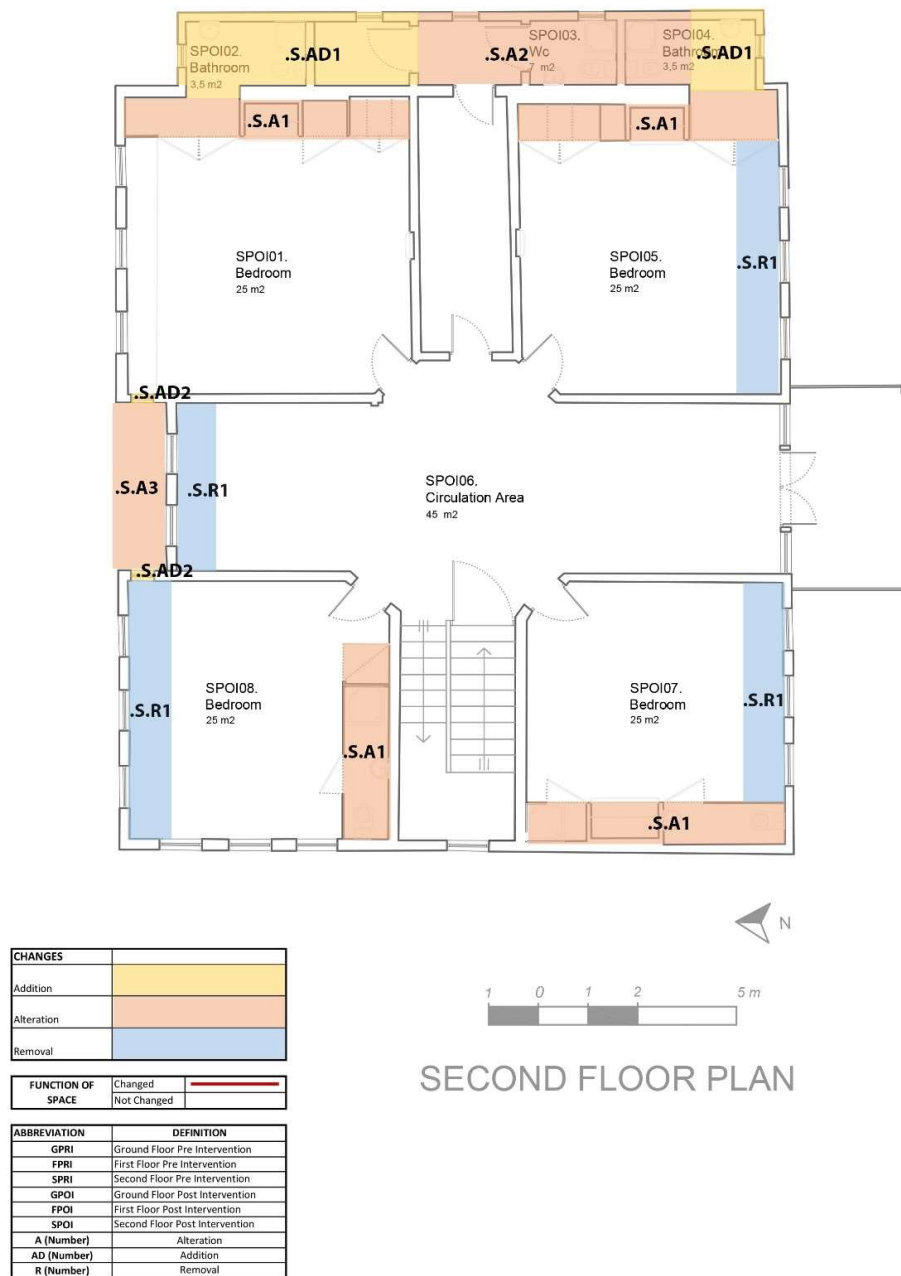


Figure 4.66. Post-intervention seond floor plan indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the second floor (Figure 4.66), S.A1 is an alteration of the fireplace and closets. Some parts of the closets were altered and used as a bathroom. The closets of SPOI01 and SPOI05 were altered. One of their closets was used as an entrance to the bathroom. The typology of closets and fireplaces was also altered. The closets of SPOI07 and SPOI08 were altered. Bathroom solutions were provided in the closets (Figure 4.67 and Figure 4.68). S.A2 is an alteration of SPOI03. S.A3 is an alteration on the facade. This part was altered and pulled back through the SPOI06.

S.AD1 indicates bathroom additions to the closets of SPOI01 and SPOI05.

S.R1 indicates a removal of sedirs (Figure 4.69).



Figure 4.67. Alterations of closets at second floor of the house (Author, 2013)

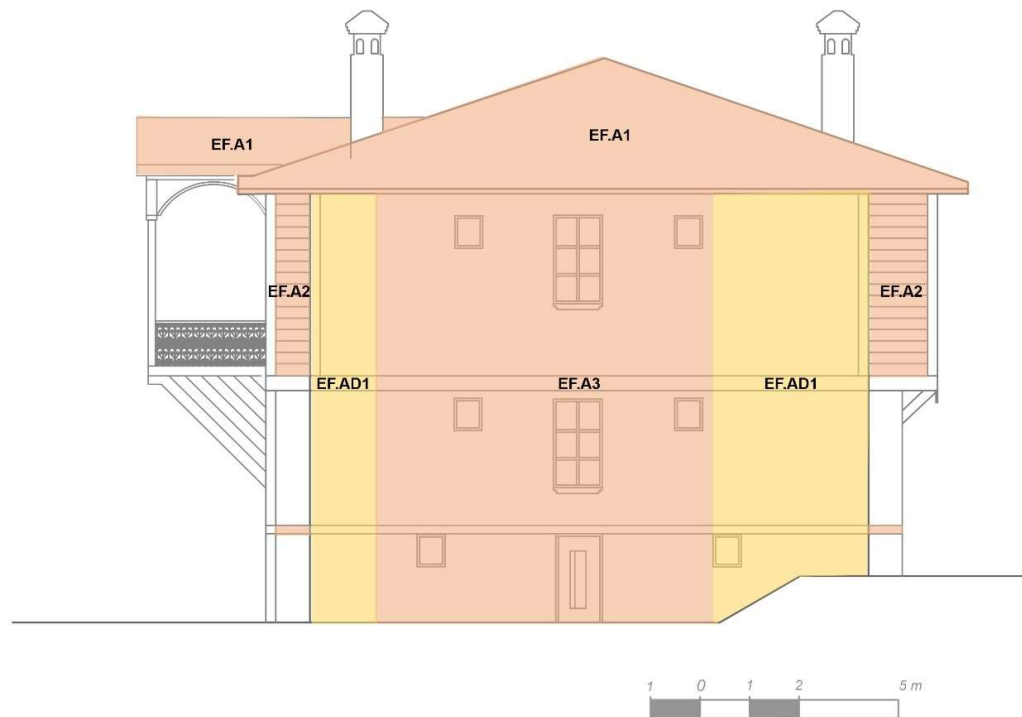


Figure 4.68. Pre-intervention view of closets at second floor of the house (Özkan, 2008, p.111)



Figure 4.69. Removal of a sedir from SPOI06 (Author, 2013)





EAST FACADE

CHANGES	
Addition	Yellow
Alteration	Orange
Removal	Blue

FUNCTION OF SPACE	Changed	Not Changed
	Red line	White

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
GPRI	Ground Floor Pre Intervention
FPRI	First Floor Pre Intervention
SPRI	Second Floor Pre Intervention
GPOI	Ground Floor Post Intervention
FPOI	First Floor Post Intervention
SPOI	Second Floor Post Intervention
A (Number)	Alteration
AD (Number)	Addition
R (Number)	Removal

Figure 4.70. East facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the facade views, codes that start with G-F and S letters were taken from the intervention plan layouts of Hacı Rıfatlar House. Codes started with F only belong to changes on...(related)facades.

For the east facade (Figure 4.70), EF.A1 indicates the alteration of the roof tile. The Alaturca roof tile was changed with the Marseilles roof tile. EF.A2 is an alteration of the facade covering this part. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. EF.A3 is an alteration of the indicated part. During the transformation, this part was altered, and enlarged, and new windows and a door were opened on this part.

EF.AD1 indicates the additions of new parts. This part was enlarged to create more space for the technical room and the wet areas such as the bathroom and WC.

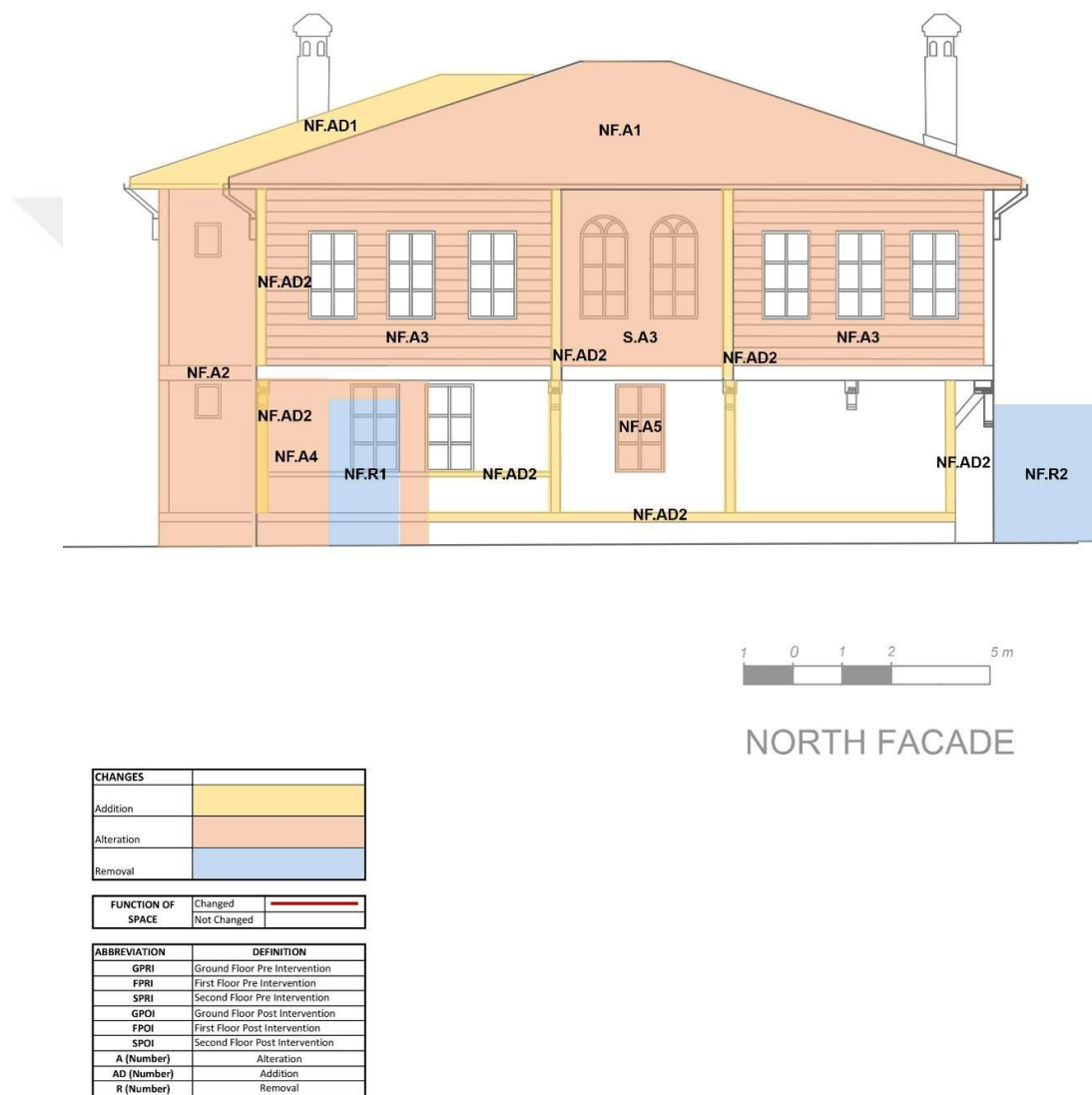


Figure 4.71. North facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

NF.A1 indicates the alteration of roof tile. The Alaturca roof tile was changed with the Marseilles roof tile. NF.A2 is an alteration of the indicated part. During the transformation, this part was altered, and enlarged, and new windows and a door were opened on this part. NF.A3 is an alteration on this facade. The covering of the facade was changed with timber material. NF.A4 is an alteration of the facade. The related part of the facade was changed. The door was closed and this part was plastered and painted. NF.A5 is an alteration of the window. The small window was enlarged. Its frame was changed.

NF.AD1 is an addition of a new roof for wet spaces. NF.AD2 is an addition of wooden details on the facade.

NF.R1 indicates the removal of a door from the north facade. A timber door was removed from this facade and a window was opened instead of a door. NF.R2 is a removal of mass addition. The mass addition was used as a storage before. It was removed during the transformation process.



CHANGES	
Addition	
Alteration	
Removal	

FUNCTION OF SPACE	Changed	
	Not Changed	

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
GPRI	Ground Floor Pre Intervention
FPRI	First Floor Pre Intervention
SPRI	Second Floor Pre Intervention
GPOI	Ground Floor Post Intervention
FPOI	First Floor Post Intervention
SPOI	Second Floor Post Intervention
A (Number)	Alteration
AD (Number)	Addition
R (Number)	Removal

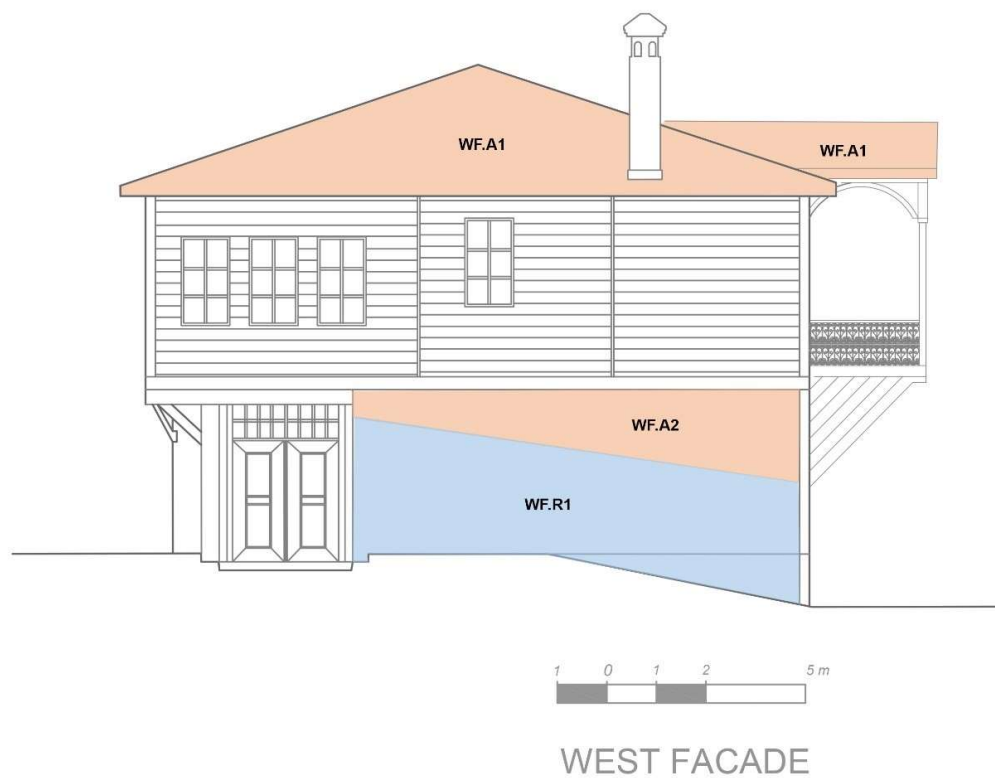
Figure 4.72. South facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

SF.A1 indicates the alteration of the roof tile. The Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseilles roof tile.. SF.A2 is an alteration of the indicated part. During the transformation, this part was altered, and enlarged, and new windows were opened on this part.

SF.A3 is an alteration of windows. Small windows were enlarged and their frames were changed to large frames.

NF.AD1 is an addition of a new roof for wet spaces.

SF.R1 is a removal of mass addition. The mass addition was used as a storage before. It was removed during the transformation process.



CHANGES	
Addition	
Alteration	
Removal	

FUNCTION OF SPACE	Changed	
	Not Changed	

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
GPRI	Ground Floor Pre Intervention
FPRI	First Floor Pre Intervention
SPRI	Second Floor Pre Intervention
GPOI	Ground Floor Post Intervention
FPOI	First Floor Post Intervention
SPOI	Second Floor Post Intervention
A (Number)	Alteration
AD (Number)	Addition
R (Number)	Removal

Figure 4.73. West facade view indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

WF.A1 indicates the alteration of roof tile. The alaturca roof tile was changed with marseilles roof tile. WF.A2 indicates the alteration on west facade. The facade covering material was timber. During the transformation, it was altered, plastered and painted.

WF.R1 indicated the removal of mass addition. The mass addition was used as a storage before. It was removed during the transformation process.



4.1.4 Changes in Çakırlar House

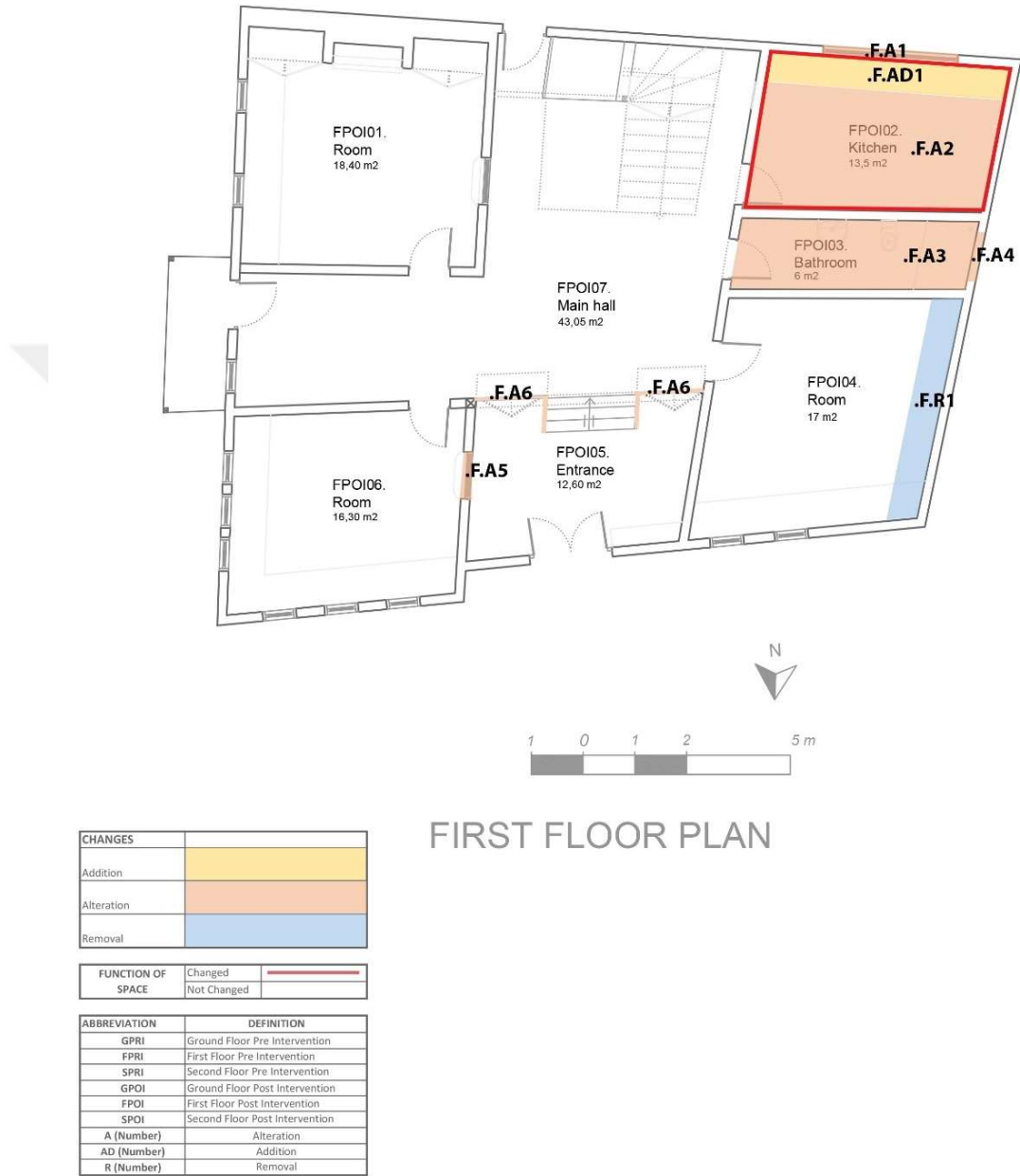


Figure 4.74. Post-intervention first floor plan indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

For the first floor (Figure 4.74), F.A1 is an alteration of windows. Old window frames were enlarged and changed with new frames. The material of old window frames was timber. The new material of the new window frame is PVC. F.A2 is an alteration of the kitchen (Figure 4.75 and Figure 4.76). The floor and wall material of the kitchen were changed with ceramic tile. F.A3 is an alteration of the bathroom (Figure 4.77). The floor and wall material of the bathroom were changed with ceramic tile. Contemporary type of bathroom fixtures and a bathtub were added. F.A4 is an alteration of a wall. The wall was altered and a new window was opened on this wall. F.A6 indicates the alteration of the entrance. Decoration and color of the wooden material was changed with new one (Figure 4.78 and Figure 4.79).

F.AD1 is an addition of kitchen counter and cabinets.

F.R1 indicates the removal of sedir from FPOI04.

The function of the room was changed to the kitchen in FPOI02 during the hotel transformation (Figure 4.75 and Figure 4.76).



Figure 4.75. Alteration of FPOI02 and FPOI03 on first floor of Çakırlar House (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.76. Pre-intervention view of FPOI02 (Çetin, 2006, p.508)



Figure 4.77. Alterations of FPOI03 during the hotel transformation of Çakırlar House (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.78. F.A6 indicates the alteration of details on entrance staircase at left side (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.79. Pre-intervention view of the entrance staircase at right side (Çetin, 2006, p.548)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CHANGES	
Addition	
Alteration	
Removal	

FUNCTION OF SPACE	Changed	Not Changed

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
GPRI	Ground Floor Pre Intervention
FPRI	First Floor Pre Intervention
SPRI	Second Floor Pre Intervention
GPOI	Ground Floor Post Intervention
FPOI	First Floor Post Intervention
SPOI	Second Floor Post Intervention
A (Number)	Alteration
AD (Number)	Addition
R (Number)	Removal

Figure 4.80. Post-intervention second floor plan indicates the changes during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

S.A1 is an alteration of the bathroom (Figure 4.81). The floor and wall material of the bathroom were changed with ceramic tile. Contemporary type of bathroom fixtures and a bathtub were added. S.A2 is an alteration of the kitchen (Figure 4.82). The floor and wall material of the kitchen were changed with ceramic tile. S.A3 (Figure 4.83) is an alteration of the window. The window was enlarged and altered. A new door opening was opened instead of a window.

S.AD1 is an addition to the kitchen counter and cabinet. S.AD2 (Figure 4.84) is an addition of an outer staircase.

S.R1 is a removal of sedir.

SPOI03 is a change in the function of space in SPOI03. It was used as a room. After the hotel transformation, it was used as a kitchen. There is a change in the function of space in SPOI04. It was used as a part of a sofa. After the transformation, it is used as an entrance to a floor.



Figure 4.81. Alteration of SPOI02 during the hotel transformation (taken from the Taraklı Municipality, 2013)



Figure 4.82. Alteration of SPOI03 during the hotel transformation (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.83. The picture indicates S.A3 and S.R1 in SPOI04 (Author, 2013)



Figure 4.84. The picture indicates S.AD2 (Author, 2013)

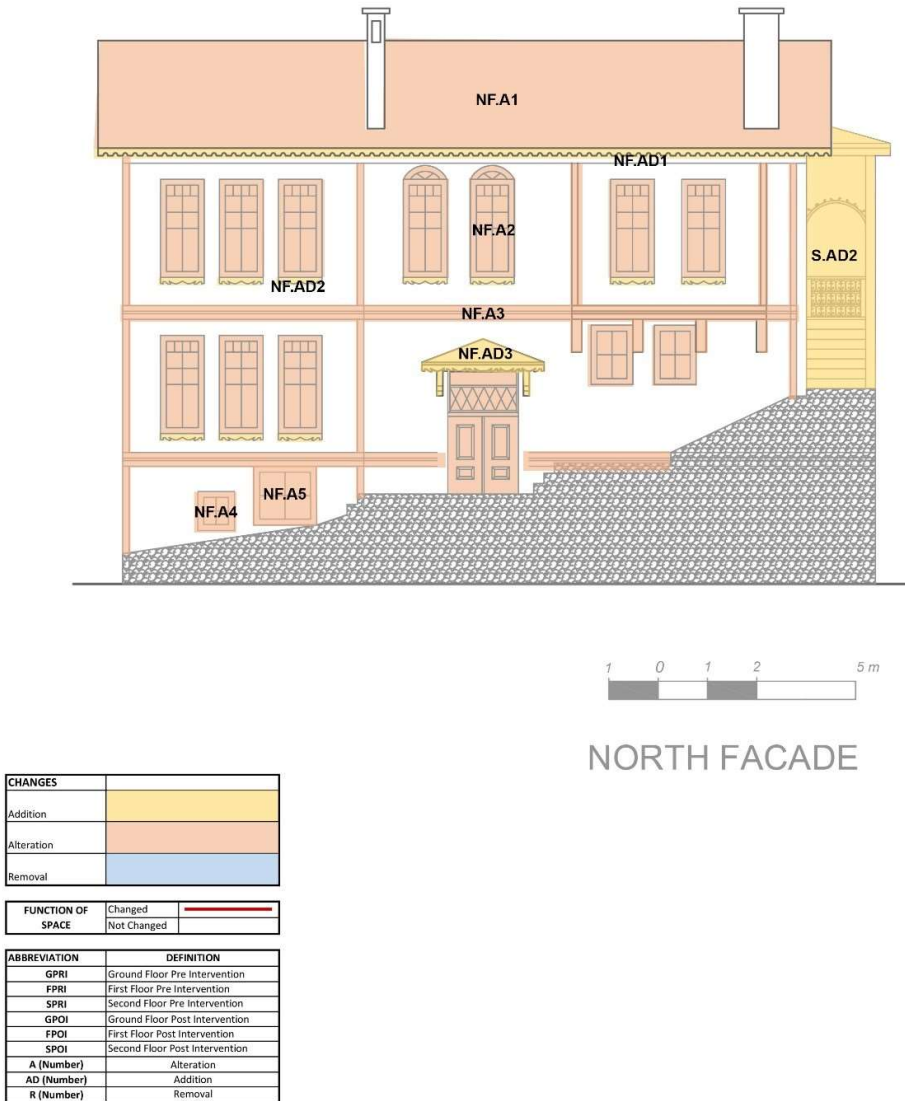


Figure 4.85. North facade of Çakırlar house that indicates the changes on facade during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

NF.A1 is an alteration of roof tile. NF.A1 indicates the alteration of roof tile. The Alaturca roof tile was changed with the Marseilles roof tile. NF.A2 is an alteration of window frames and changes of window glasses. The color of the window frames was changed from white to brown. NF.A3 is an alteration of facade details. The color of the facade details was changed from white to brown. NF.A4 is an alteration of the window. The closed window was opened. NF.A5 is an alteration of a small entrance door. It was altered and used as a window.

NF.AD1 is the addition of timber decoration to the roof. NF.AD2 is the addition of timber decoration to the window frame. NF.AD3 is the addition of a roof to the main entrance door. S.AD2 is the addition of an outdoor staircase to the second floor plan.

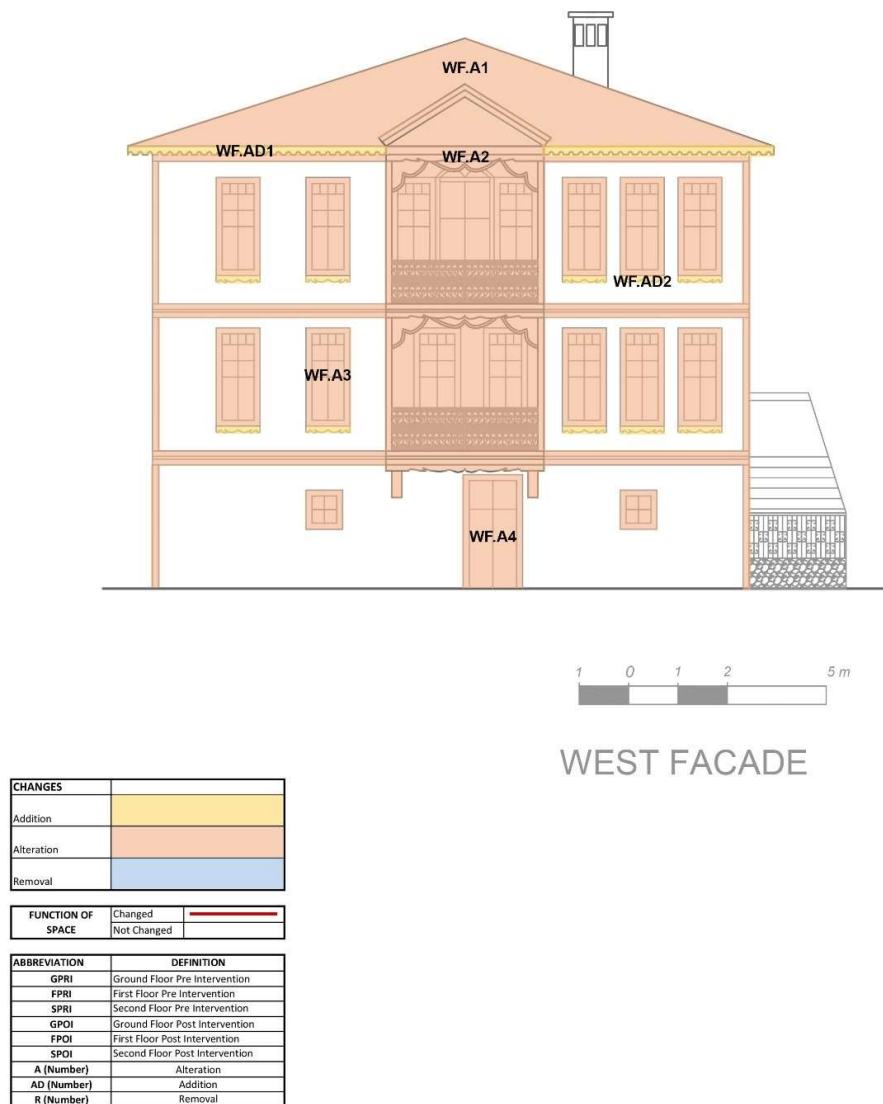


Figure 4.86. West facade of Çakırlar house that indicates the changes on facade during the hotel transformation (Author, 2023)

WF.A1 is an alteration of roof tile. WF.A1 indicates the alteration of the roof tile. The Alaturca roof tile was changed with the Marseilles roof tile. WF.A2 is an alteration on balconies. There is a change in the color of timber decorations on balcony facades. WF.A3 is an alteration of window frames and changes of window glasses. The color of the window frames was changed from white to brown. WF.A4 is a change of door color.

WF.AD1 is the addition of timber decoration to the roof. WF.AD2 is the addition of timber decoration to the window frame.

4.2 Assessing the Effects of Changes on Values

The framework was formed according to the parameters indicated in the previous part. This framework was tested on each four cases.

Each framework was named with related cases. Every type of change was analyzed on each floor. Firstly plan drawings were analyzed. Secondly, facade drawings were analyzed.

The type of physical changes were (mapped) colored as addition, alteration, removal, and change in the function of space. All of the physical changes were named and numbered. All of these codes were given to changes in 3rd chapter and these codes were moved to the framework. Value shifts were described and coded with colors. Changes and descriptions of value shifts were provided.

‘A’ letter indicates alteration, the ‘AD’ letters indicate additions, ‘R’ letter indicates removal. These letters show the type of changes. The starting letters which were put before the type of changes, define floor or facade name (B: Basement floor, G: Ground floor, F: First floor, S: Second floor, EF: East facade, WF: West facade, NF: North facade, SF:South facade). The numbers that are located after the change type indicate the number of the change. The type of changes were also coded with

indicated colors in the table. Changes, attached values, and value shifts were described. Post-intervention value shifts were also shown with color codes (Green: value is increased, No change in the color: value is unchanged, Blue: value is transformed, Orange: new value has emerged, Red: value is destroyed). Changes in the function of spaces were also indicated.

Table 4.2. Legend of the charts in the following sections (Assessment of the effects of changes on values) (Author, 2023)

A-ALTERATION
AD-ADDITION
R-REMOVAL
FUNCTION OF SPACE

Value is increased	Green
Value is unchanged	White
Value is transformed	Blue
New value is emerged	Yellow
Value is destroyed	Red

G, A, (number): Floor Name (e.g. ground), Alteration , Number
G,AD, (number): Floor Name (e.g. ground), Addition , Number
G, R, (number): Floor Name (e.g. ground), Removal , Number
WF, A, (number): Facade Name (e.g. west facade), Alteration , Number
WF, AD, (number): Facade Name (e.g. west facade), Addition , Number
WF, R, (number): Facade Name (e.g. west facade), Removal , Number

Table 4.3. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (plan layout) in Kadirler house (Author, 2023)

1.a. CHANGES IN KADIRLER HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN PLAN LAYOUT	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTION VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
GROUND FLOOR PLAN		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
G.A1	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window and door frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, G.A1 and G.A2 alterations made the two-door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It is predicted that frames of the G.A2 alteration will be added to the building later. It transformed the aesthetic architectural and technical value.
G.A2	Alteration of the floor	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The flooring material was changed with new material. The wooden floor was changed with ceramic tile. Using a contemporary type of materials gives a new look to the buildings. It affects the perception of the original flooring material negatively. It damages age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.A3	Alteration of the floor	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The flooring material was changed with new material. The wooden floor was changed with ceramic tile. Using a contemporary type of materials gives a new look to the buildings. It affects the perception of the original flooring material negatively. It damages age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.A4	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window and door frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed with the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, G.A1 and G.A2 alterations made the two-door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It is predicted that frames of the G.A2 alteration will be added to the building later. It transformed the aesthetic architectural and technical value.

Table 4.3. (continued)

G.A5	Alteration of a wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The original material of the north side wall of the main building was stone masonry but it was altered with concrete material It changes the perception of the original construction material so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.A6	Alteration of the floor	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The floor material of the garden was concrete. It was altered and changed with stone. Even though there is a change in the material of the flooring, the new flooring material has reference to the original flooring material of the courtyards in general. It creates an integrity of flooring materials for the outdoors. In this case, the concrete material was altered with stone material. Because concrete is a new material, stone as a reference to the original material can be acceptable. It transformed the aesthetic value and architectural and technical value but destroyed the document value and authenticity value. Age and historical value were not changed.
G.AD1	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A staircase was added to the left side of the existing staircase. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural value, and document value.
G.AD2	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	The added mass is used as a kitchen. There was a storage mass addition in the pre-intervention layout. During the transformation, storage was demolished and a new mass addition was added to the ground floor plan The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no kitchen in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value but the related addition transformed aesthetic value by increasing integrity. It also added new value (functional value) Before the change, this part was used as a storage but it is now used as a kitchen which provides more services to the users.
G.AD3	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	A staircase was added to the exterior side of the building The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value) With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach a new upper garden.

Table 4.3. (continued)

G.AD4	Addition of new lot	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	A new lot was added to the garden to enlarge the garden space. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no such a lot of addition in this part. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and Document value but it added new values (functional value and real estate value) to enlarge the space of a garden area.
G.AD5	Addition of a new wall	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	A new wall was added to the garden Even though it is a new addition, It creates an integrity on the architectural plan and it has a stone as a construction material. With this material, it gives reference to the original courtyard material. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, architectural and technical value, document value, and authenticity value but it added new value (functional value).
G.R1	Removal of the wall	Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional value	Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional value	The walls of an old storage area were demolished. Walls that were constructed with contemporary materials and added to the building in later periods were removed from the garden lot. It transformed the aesthetic value and a new type of value appeared (functional value). It creates a space for new use. On the other hand, It destroyed document value because it is a removal of architectural elements from pre-intervention plans. For the architectural and technical value, the value is unchanged because the wall which was constructed with brand new material was removed from the garden.
G.R2	Removal of the wall	Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional value	Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional value	The walls of an old storage area were demolished. Walls that were constructed with contemporary materials and added to the building in later periods were removed from the garden lot. It transformed the aesthetic value and a new type of value appeared (functional value). It creates a space for new use. On the other hand, It destroyed document value because it is a removal of architectural elements from pre-intervention plans. For the architectural and technical value, the value is unchanged because the wall which was constructed with brand new material was removed from the garden.
FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI01	The function of Room GPOI01 was changed- After the hotel transformation, taşlık space started to be used as a dining hall	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function of the existing space without any intervention in the architectural plan. Moreover, there is an increase in the use and function of space so functional value was increased but the pre-intervention plan was not changed during the transformation. As a result, architectural, technical value, and aesthetic value were not changed. Age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value were destroyed. Functional value was increased.

Table 4.3. (continued)

FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI02	The function of Room GPOI02 was changed- During the hotel transformation, old storage was demolished and new mass added as a kitchen	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function, physical features, and measurement of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, document value architectural and technical value, and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value increased and aesthetic value transformed because the kitchen may provide a services to users more than the storage.
FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI03	The function of space GPOI03 was changed- During the hotel transformation, old storage was demolished and this space started to be used as a garden	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function, physical features, and measurement of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the Age and Historical Value, Authenticity Value, Architectural and Technical Value, and Document Value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value increased and Aesthetic Value transformed because the kitchen may provide services to users more than the storage because the garden may provide services to users more than the storage.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN		FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
F.A1	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. Their frames were changed to fit the frames of windows that are located on the second floor. Using the new type of window frames creates a fake effect on the related window frames. Their original typology was not reflected. Age and historical, authenticity, architectural value, and document value were destroyed. The aesthetic value is unchanged.
F.A2	Alteration of kalemişi works on the walls	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The form and color of the kalemişi works were changed. The Original form and color of kalemişi works on the related walls were changed and fake kalemişi works were drawn on walls so now, it is not possible to carry its original form, and color to future generations. It destroyed age and historical, aesthetic, authenticity, architectural technical, and document values.
F.A3	Alteration of the balcony	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The balcony was reconstructed according to the original balcony with the same material and the same size. Age historical and authenticity values were destroyed because there is no patina on the old balcony. We cannot find the traces of time on the new balcony. The new balcony keeps aesthetic value, architectural and technical value, and document value because it keeps the original form, function, and materials of the original balcony.

Table 4.3. (continued)

F.A4	Wet space alteration	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alteration of flooring and wall covering material with new kinds of materials. The new type of fixture additions. Alteration on walls, doors, and windows. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
F.AD1	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
F.AD2	Addition of an architectural plan element	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wooden closet addition. A new, wooden closet was added to this part to hide the entrance of the bathroom and WC. It is a new addition to the related space and it is hard to recognize its newness and predict its age. It also destroys the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
F.AD3	Addition of an architectural plan element	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Seating unit (sedir) addition A new, sedir (seating unit) was added to this part to create a more seating place. It is a new addition to the related space and it is hard to recognize its newness and predict its age. It also destroys the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed. The functional value appeared to create more seating space in the building. The functional value appeared as a new type of value.
F.AD4	Addition of a new lot	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	New lot addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. Functional value and real estate value are new values that appeared with the additions.

Table 4.3. (continued)

F.AD5	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Outdoor Staircase was added to the garden. The new staircase addition destroys the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. Functional value is a new value type that appeared with the additions.
F.AD6	Addition of a new lot	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	New garden space was added to the building New lot addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. Functional value and real estate value are new values that appeared with the additions.
FUNCTION OF SPACE FPOI04	The function of Room FPOI04 was changed- The room FPO04 was used as a kitchen before the hotel transformation	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	During the study, this room was locked and it was not studied. But this part was completed according to the owner's statements. It is predicted that the change in the function did not affect the aesthetic and functional value. It was used as a kitchen and it sustains its function with another use. If it preserves its architectural elements, it keeps its aesthetic value but during the transformation, it needs some changes and these changes destroy age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
SECOND FLOOR PLAN		SECOND FLOOR PLAN		
S.A1	Alteration of kalemişi works on the walls	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The form and color of the kalemişi works were changed. The original form and color of kalemişi works on the related walls were changed and fake kalemişi works were drawn on walls so now, it is not possible to carry its original form, and color to future generations. It destroyed age and historical, aesthetic, authenticity, architectural technical, and document values.
S.A2	Alteration of a wall	Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new door was opened on the wall. It changes the knowledge of the original construction material so it will give false information to future generations. This approach affects authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.3. (continued)

S.A3	Wet space alteration	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alteration of flooring and wall covering material with new kinds of materials. New type pf fixture additions. Alteration on walls, doors, and windows. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
S.A4	Alteration of the closet	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The closet was altered and used as a door between the room and the bathroom. Wet spaces were altered and lost their original identity and it damaged age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
S.AD1	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	An Outdoor Staircase was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value) With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach a new upper garden.
S.AD2	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
S.AD3	Addition of an architectural plan element	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	The new addition created a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house and it damaged the value of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.

Table 4.3. (continued)

FUNCTION OF SPACE SPOI03	The function of the closet in room SPOI03 was changed- during the hotel transformation. It is used as a door in between the room and bathroom	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. The closet lost its identity and now, it is used as a door, and age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed. Functional value emerged.



Table 4.4. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (facades) in Kadirler house (Author, 2023)

1.b. CHANGES IN KADIRLER HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTION VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
a.1.EAST FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		a.1.EAST FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
G.A1	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window and door frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, G.A1 and G.A2 alterations made the two-door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It is predicted that frames of the G.A2 alteration will be added to the building later. It transformed the aesthetic architectural and technical value.
G.A4	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window and door frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, G.A1 and G.A2 alterations made the two-door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It is predicted that frames of the G.A2 alteration will be added to the building later. It transformed the aesthetic architectural and technical value.
G.A5	Alteration of a wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The original material of the north side wall of the main building was stone masonry but it was altered with concrete material. It changes the perception of the original construction material so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.AD1	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A staircase was added to the left side of the existing staircase. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural value, and document value.

Table 4.4. (continued)

G.AD4	Addition of new lot	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	A new lot was added to the garden to enlarge the garden space. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no such a lot of addition in this part. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value but it added new values (functional value and real estate value) to enlarge the space of a garden area.
G.R2	Removal of the wall	Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional value	Aesthetic Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional value	The walls of an old storage area were demolished. Walls that were constructed with contemporary materials and added to the building in later periods were removed from the garden lot. It transformed the aesthetic value and a new type of value appeared (functional value). It creates a space for new use. On the other hand, It destroyed document value because it is a removal of architectural elements from pre-intervention plans. For the architectural and technical value, the value is unchanged because the wall which was constructed with brand-new material was removed from the garden.
FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI01	The function of Room GPOI01 was changed	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	After the hotel transformation, taşlık space started to be used as a dining hall. There is a change in the function of the existing space without any intervention in the architectural plan. Moreover, there is an increase in the use and function of space so functional value was increased but the pre-intervention plan was not changed during the transformation. As a result of it, architectural and technical value and aesthetic value were not changed. Age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value were destroyed.
a.2.EAST FACADE (First Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		a.2.EAST FACADE (First Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
F.A1	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. Their frames were changed to fit the frames of windows that are located on the second floor. Using the new type of window frames creates a fake effect on the related window frames. Their original typology was not reflected. Age and historical, authenticity, architectural value, and document value were destroyed. The aesthetic value is unchanged.

Table 4.4. (continued)

F.A3	Alteration of the balcony	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The balcony was re-constructed according to the original balcony with the same material and the same size. Age historical and authenticity values were destroyed because there is no patina on the old balcony. We cannot find the traces of time on the new balcony. The new balcony keeps aesthetic value, architectural and technical value, and document value because it keeps the original form, function, and materials of the original balcony.
a.3.EAST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		a.3.EAST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
EF.A1	Alteration on decoration of roof eaves	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new type of eaves was changed with the old type of eaves.. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
EF.A2	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
EF.A3	Alteration of Chimneys	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Old chimneys were fixed and altered. The chimney top was altered. Alteration of chimneys transformed the aesthetic value and architectural and technical value. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value.

Table 4.4. (continued)

CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
b.1. NORTH FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		b.1.NORTH FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
G.AD4	Addition of new lot	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value Real Estate Value	A new lot was added to the garden to enlarge the garden space. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no such a lot of addition in this part. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value but it added new values (functional value and real estate value) to enlarge the space of a garden area.
b.2.NORTH FACADE (First Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		b.2.NORTH FACADE (First Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
F.A1	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. Their frames were changed to fit the frames of windows that are located on the second floor. Using the new type of window frames creates a fake effect on the related window frames. Their original typology was not reflected. Age and historical, authenticity, architectural value, and document value were destroyed. The aesthetic value is unchanged.
F.A3	Alteration of the balcony	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The balcony was reconstructed according to the original balcony with the same material and the same size. Age historical and authenticity values were destroyed because there is no patina on the old balcony. We cannot find the traces of time on the new balcony. The new balcony keeps aesthetic value, architectural and technical value, and document value because it keeps the original form, function, and materials of the original balcony.
F.A4	Wet space alteration	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alteration of flooring and wall covering material with new kinds of materials. The new type of fixture additions. Alteration on walls, doors, and windows. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.

Table 4.4. (continued)

b.3. NORTH FACADE (Second Floor)- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		b.3. NORTH FACADE (Second Floor)- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
S.A4	Alteration of the closet	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The closet was altered and used as a door between the room and the bathroom. Wet spaces were altered and lost their original identity and it damaged age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
S.AD1	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	An Outdoor Staircase was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value). With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach the new upper garden.
b.4. NORTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		b.4. NORTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
NF.A1	Alteration on decoration of roof eaves	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	New types of eaves were changed with old types of eaves. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
NF.A2	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.

Table 4.4. (continued)

NF.A3	Alteration of Chimneys	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Old chimneys were fixed and altered. The chimney top was altered. Alteration of chimneys increased the related values. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value. Aesthetic values and architectural and technical values were transformed.
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
c.1. WEST FACADE (First Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		c.1. WEST FACADE (First Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
F.A4	Wet space alteration	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alteration of flooring and wall covering material with new kinds of materials. The new type of fixture additions. Alteration on walls, doors, and windows. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
c.2. WEST FACADE (Second Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		c.2. WEST FACADE (Second Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
S.AD1	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	An Outdoor Staircase was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value). With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach the new upper garden.
S.A2	Alteration of a wall	Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new door was opened on the wall. It changes the knowledge of the original construction material so it will give false information to future generations. This approach affects authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.4. (continued)

S.A3	Wet space alteration	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alteration of flooring and wall covering material with new kinds of materials. New type pf fixture additions. Alteration on walls, doors, and windows. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
S.A4	Alteration of the closet	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The closet was altered and used as a door between the room and the bathroom. Wet spaces were altered and lost their original identity and it damaged age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
c.3.WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		c.3.WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
WF.A1	Alteration on decoration of roof eaves	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new type of eaves was changed with the old type of eaves.. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
WF.A2	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
WF.A3	Alteration of Chimneys	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Old chimneys were fixed and altered. The chimney top was altered. Alteration of chimneys increased the related values. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value. Aesthetic values and architectural and technical values were transformed.

Table 4.4. (continued)

CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
d.1. SOUTH FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		d.1. SOUTH FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
G.AD1	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A staircase was added to the left side of the existing staircase. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural value and document value.
d.2. SOUTH FACADE (First Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		d.2.SOUTH FACADE (First Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
F.AD1	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
F.A1	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Window frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. Their frames were changed to fit the frames of windows that are located on the second floor. Using the new type of window frames creates a fake effect on the related window frames. Their original typology was not reflected. Age and historical, authenticity, architectural value, and document value were destroyed. The aesthetic value is unchanged.
d.3.SOUTH FACADE (Second Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		d.3.SOUTH FACADE (Second Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
S.AD1	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	An outdoor staircase was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value) With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach a new upper garden.

Table 4.4. (continued)

S.AD2	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
d.4.SOUTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		d.4.SOUTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
SF.A1	Alteration on decoration of roof eaves	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new type of eaves was changed with the old type of eaves. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
SF.A2	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
SF.A3	Alteration of Chimneys	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Old chimneys were fixed and altered. The chimney top was altered. Alteration of chimneys increased the related values. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value. Aesthetic values and architectural and technical values were transformed.



4.2.1 Kadirler House

Ground Floor Plan: G.A1 and G.A4 indicate the alterations of doors and windows. Window and door frames were changed with new types of ones. Their colors were also changed. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value and document value negatively and destroyed them. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, these alterations made the two doors and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade so it transformed the aesthetic and architectural and technical value. G.A2, G.A3 and G.A6 are alterations on the floor. The flooring material was changed with new material. For the G.A2 and G.A3, using a contemporary type of materials gives a new look to the buildings. It affects the perception of the original flooring material negatively. It damages age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. For the G.A6, Even though there is a change in the material of the flooring, the new floor material has reference to the original flooring material of the courtyards in general. It creates the integrity of flooring materials for the outdoors. In this case, the concrete material was altered with stone material. Because concrete is a new material, stone as a reference to the original material can be acceptable. It transformed the aesthetic value and architectural and technical value but destroyed the document value and authenticity value. Age and historical value were not changed. G.A5 is an alteration of the wall. The original material of the north side wall of the main building was stone masonry but it was altered with concrete material. It changes the perception of the original construction material so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.

G.AD1 and G.AD3 are additions of a staircase, G.AD2 is a kitchen mass addition, G.AD4 is a lot of addition, and G.AD5 is an addition of a wall. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. With the effect of G.AD1, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural value and document value were destroyed. G.AD2, G.AD3, G.AD4 and G.AD5 destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value). G.R1 and G.R2 is a removal of the storage walls. Walls that were constructed with contemporary materials and added to the building in later periods were removed from the garden lot. It transformed the aesthetic value and a new type of value appeared (functional value). It creates a space for new use. On the other hand, It destroyed document value because it is a removal of architectural elements from pre-intervention plans. For the architectural and technical value, the value is unchanged because the wall which was constructed with brand new material was removed from the garden.

During the hotel transformation, the functions of room GPOI01 and GPOI02 were changed. Taşlık space started to be used as a dining hall. Old storage was demolished and a new mass was added as a kitchen (GPOI02). The function of space GPOI03 was also changed. During the hotel transformation, old storage was demolished and this space started to be used as a garden. There is a change in the function of the existing space without any intervention in the architectural plan. As result of the change in the function of Room GPOI01, architectural and technical value and aesthetic values were not changed. Age and historical value, authenticity value and document value were destroyed. Functional value was increased. As a result of the change in the function of room GPOI02, age and historical value, authenticity value, document value and architectural and technical value were destroyed. Functional value was increased and aesthetic value was transformed. With the change in the function of space GPOI03, age and historical

value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed, functional value increased and aesthetic value was transformed.

First Floor Plan: F.A1 is an alteration of doors and windows. Using the new type of window frames created a fake effect on the related window frames. Their original typology was not reflected. age and historical, authenticity, architectural value and document value were destroyed. The aesthetic value remained unchanged. F.A2 is an alteration of kalemişi works on the walls. F.A4 is a wet space alteration. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. In both F.A2 and F.A4, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. F.A3 is an alteration of the balcony. Age and historical and authenticity values were destroyed because there is no patina of the old balcony. We cannot find the traces of time on the new balcony. The new balcony keeps aesthetic value, architectural and technical value and document value because it keeps the original form, function, and materials of the original balcony. F.AD1 is a mass addition of a wet space. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. F.AD2 is a wooden closet addition, a new, wooden closet was added to this part to hide the entrance of the bathroom and WC. It is a totally new addition to the related space and it is hard to recognize its newness and predict its age. It also destroys the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. F.AD3 is a sedir (seating unit) addition. A new, Sedir (seating unit) was added to this part to create a more seating place. It is a totally new addition to the related space and it is hard to recognize its newness and predict its age. It also destroys the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were

destroyed. The functional value appeared to create more seating space in the building. The functional value appeared as a new type of value. F.AD4 and F.AD6 are new lot additions. New lot additions create a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. Functional value and real estate value are new values that appeared with these additions. F.AD5 is a new staircase addition. The new staircase addition destroys the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. Functional value is a new value type that appeared with the additions. The function of room FPOI04 was changed. During the study, this room was locked and it was not studied. But this part was completed according to the owner's statements. It is predicted that the change in the function did not affect the aesthetic and functional value. It was used as a kitchen and it sustains its function with another use. If it preserves its architectural elements, it keeps its aesthetic value but during the transformation, it needs some changes and these changes destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.

Second Floor Plan: S.A1 is an alteration of kalemişi works on the walls. The original form and color of kalemişi works on the related walls were changed and fake kalemişi works were drawn on walls so now, it is not possible to carry its original form, and color to future generations. S.A3 is an alteration of wet spaces. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. S.A4 is an alteration of the closet (the closet was altered and used as a door in between the room and bathroom). Wet spaces were altered and lost their original identity. As a result of S.A1, S.A3 and S.A4, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. S.A2 is an alteration of a wall. It changes the knowledge of the original construction material so it will give false information to future generations. This approach affects

authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. S.AD1 is a staircase addition. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value and authenticity value but it also added new value (functional value). With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach a new upper garden. S.AD2 is a mass addition of wet space. S.AD3 is the addition of a Sedir (seating unit). Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. The function of the closet in room SPOI03 was changed- during the hotel transformation. It is used as a door between the room and the bathroom. . The closet lost its identity and now, it is used as a door and age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. Functional value emerged.

Facades: EF.A1, NF.A1, WF.A1 and SF.A1 are alterations in the decoration of roof eaves. New types of eaves were changed with the old type of eaves. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed. EF.A2, NF.A2, WF.A2 and SF.A2 are alterations of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed. EF.A3, NF.A3, WF.A3 and SF.A3 are alterations of chimneys. Old chimneys were fixed and altered. The chimney top was altered. Alteration of chimneys increased the related values. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value. Aesthetic values and architectural and technical values were transformed.



Table 4.5. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (plan layout) in Abdi İbrahim house (Author, 2023)

2.a. CHANGES IN ABDİ İBRAHİM HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN PLAN LAYOUT	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTIO VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
GROUND FLOOR		GROUND FLOOR		
G.A1	Alteration of the fireplace and closets	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The fireplace was closed and lost its original function. Closets also lost their function and had been used as a bathroom. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.
G.A2	Alteration of the fireplace and closets	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The fireplace and closet were altered but they maintain the same function. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.A3	Alteration of door and window	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Their frames were changed with new ones. A new, small window was opened on this wall. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.
G.A4	Alteration of wet space wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall was altered and a new window was opened in this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material and technique so it gives fake information to future generations. In addition, the addition of a new window damaged the integrity of the pre-intervention plan of the house. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.5. (continued)

G.A5	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
G.A6	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. The outer walls of the wc areas were demolished before the transformation so that new walls were constructed Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
G.A7	Alteration of wet space wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The new door was opened on this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.A8	Alteration of kitchen	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the kitchen. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.A9	Alteration of kitchen counter	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The old kitchen counter was changed with a new type of kitchen counter. With the change of the counter with new ones, the patina of the counter representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and material of the counter, alterations made the kitchen appropriate for sustaining its function. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value.

Table 4.5. (continued)

G.AD1	Addition of wooden balustrade	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new wooden balustrade was added to the lobby area. With the addition of the wooden balustrades, the patina of the taşlık representing the age of the heritage building was altered. In addition, it affected the integrity of the original plan. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value. On the other hand, the balustrades define a new place in the intervention plan with similar material to the interior of the house so aesthetic value and architectural and technical value were transformed.
G.AD2	Addition of wooden balustrade	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new wooden balustrade was added to the lobby area. With the addition of the wooden balustrades, the patina of the taşlık representing the age of the heritage building was altered. In addition, it affected the integrity of the original plan. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value. On the other hand, the balustrades define a new place in a post-intervention plan with similar materials to the interior of the house so aesthetic value and architectural and technical value were transformed.
G.AD3	Addition of wooden shelf	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new wooden shelf was added to the entrance area. The addition of a shelf affects the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. It destroyed Authenticity technical value and document value. It transformed aesthetic value. On the other hand, age and historical value and architectural and technical value remained unchanged.
G.AD4	Addition of wooden shelf	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	New wooden shelf was added to dining area. The addition of a shelf affects the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. It destroyed authenticity and technical value and document value. It transformed aesthetic value. On the other hand, age and historical value and architectural and technical value remained unchanged.
G.AD5	Addition of a wall- It is an addition of a partition wall to the entrance of wc area	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The addition of a partition wall affects the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, the material of the partition wall is wood. It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. Besides, the partition was used to hide the entrance of the WC. The addition did not affect the age and historical value. It transformed the aesthetic value and architectural and technical value. It damaged the authenticity value and document value.

Table 4.5. (continued)

G.AD6	Addition of a wall- It is a new addition of a wall to divide the wet spaces into two parts	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys Age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.AD7	Addition of wooden counter- it is an addition for creating reception desk	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Because of the hotel transformation, the floor required a reception area. The addition of a wooden counter affects the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. It destroyed authenticity technical value and document value. It transformed aesthetic value. On the other hand, age and historical value and architectural and technical value remained unchanged.
G.AD8	Addition of kitchen counter	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. In the kitchen, contemporary types of kitchen counters were constructed to reply to the needs of the hotel visitors instead of the original kitchen space. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
G.R1	Removal of fireplace	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	With the removal of the fireplace, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.R2	Removal of the wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.5. (continued)

FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI-01	The function of Room GPOI01 was changed- The Production area was changed to an entrance area	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function of the production area. The production area was defined by wooden balustrades. Openings were altered to emphasize the entrance. There is a transformation in the use and function of space so Functional value was transformed and the pre-intervention plan was changed during the transformation. The material of the balustrades is wood. It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. As a result of it, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were damaged.
FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI-02	The function of Room GPOI02 was changed- The Taşlık area was changed to the dining room	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function of the existing space with less intervention in the architectural plan. Moreover, there is an increase in the use and function of space so functional value was increased but the pre-intervention plan was not changed during the transformation. As a result of it, architectural and technical value and aesthetic value were not changed. Age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value were destroyed.
FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI-05	The function of Room GPOI05 was changed- The Storage area was changed to the kitchen	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was increased and aesthetic value remained unchanged because the kitchen may provide services to users more than the storage.
FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI-07	The function of Room GPOI07 was changed- The kitchen area was changed to the bedroom	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the Age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was transformed and aesthetic value remained unchanged.
FUNCTION OF SPACE GPOI-08	The function of Room GPOI08 was changed- The Production area was changed to the lobby	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was transformed and aesthetic value remained unchanged.

Table 4.5. (continued)

FIRST FLOOR PLAN		FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
F.A1	Alteration of the fireplace and closets	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The fireplace was closed and lost its original function. Closets also lost their function and had been used as a bathroom. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
F.A2	Alteration of wet space wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The new door was opened on this wall. This part of the wall was opened to create an entrance to the bathroom. It changes the perception of the original construction material and technique so it gives fake information to future generations. In addition, the addition of a new window damaged the integrity of the pre-intervention plan of the house. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
F.A3	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It is an alteration of Bathroom. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the Bathroom. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
F.A4	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It is an alteration of Bathroom. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the Bathroom. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
F.A5	Alteration of wet space wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The new door was opened on this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material and technique so it gives fake information to future generations. In addition, the addition of a new window damaged the integrity of the pre-intervention plan of the house. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.5. (continued)

F.AD1	Addition of a room	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It is an addition to a new room. A new door and a window were added to this part to create a new room. The new additions and interventions create a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no room in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
F.AD2	Addition of a room and two bathrooms	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new bedroom and two bathroom additions. To create related spaces, new walls, and doors were added to this part. The new additions and interventions create a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no room and bathrooms in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, document value.
F.AD3	Addition of wet space wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	An addition of a new wall to divide the two wc areas into two parts. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
F.R1	Removal of the Sedir (seating unit) from FPOI10	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	With the removal of the Sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
FUNCTION OF SPACE FPOI08	The function of Sofa FPOI08 was changed- The bathroom FPOI02 and the bathroom FPOI03 and the room FPOI04 additions changed the related part of the old Sofa. The current function of FPOI08 is a hall. It was used as a Sofa before the hotel transformation	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	There is a change in the function of the Sofa. The function of the sofa was changed by adding rooms and bathrooms. There is a transformation and lots of interventions in the space. The sofa lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive its pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. As a result, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were damaged.

Table 4.5. (continued)

FUNCTION OF SPACE FPOI10	The function of Room FPOI10 was changed- The original function of the FPOI10 was a part of the Sofa. Its original function was changed. Now, it is used as a room. During the study, it was locked and unstudied so there is not enough information about this room	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	There is a change in the function of the sofa. The function of the Sofa was changed by adding rooms and bathrooms. There is a transformation and lots of interventions in the space. The sofa lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive its pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. As a result, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were damaged.

Table 4.6. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (facades) in Abdi İbrahim house (Author, 2023)

2.b. CHANGES IN ABDİ İBRAHİM HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTION VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
a.1. SOUTH FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		a.1.SOUTH FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
G.A6	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. The outer walls of the WC areas were demolished before the transformation so that new walls were constructed. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
a.2.SOUTH FACADE (First Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		a.2.SOUTH FACADE (First Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
F.A4	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It is an alteration of the bathroom. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the bathroom. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
a.3.SOUTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		a.3.SOUTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
SF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.

Table 4.6. (continued)

SF.AD1	Addition of a stone garden wall	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The addition of a new garden wall affected the original identity of the facade and created a fake effect. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
b.1.EAST FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		b.1.EAST FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
G.A3	Alteration of door and window	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Their frames were changed with new ones. A new, small window was opened on this wall. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.
b.2.EAST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		b.2.EAST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
EF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
EF.A2	Alteration of window	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The closed window was opened. The closed, original type of window was opened. It made it easier to read pre-intervention facade details. Age and historical, aesthetic value, authenticity, architectural value, and document value were increased.

Table 4.6. (continued)

CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
c.1.WEST FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		c.1.WEST FACADE (Ground Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
G.A4	Alteration of wet space wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall was altered and a new window was opened in this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material and technique so it gives fake information to future generations. In addition, the addition of a new window damaged the integrity of the pre-intervention plan of the house. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.A5	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
G.A6	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. The outer walls of the WC areas were demolished before the transformation so that new walls were constructed. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
G.A7	Alteration of wet space wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The new door was opened on this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.6. (continued)

c.2.WEST FACADE (First Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		c.2.WEST FACADE (First Floor) - Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
F.A3	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It is an alteration of the bathroom. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the bathroom. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
F.A4	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It is an alteration of the Bathroom. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the bathroom. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
c.3.WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		c.3.WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
WF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, document value. aesthetic value was not changed.
WF.AD1	Addition of a stone garden wall	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The addition of a new garden wall affected the original identity of the facade and created a fake effect. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

4.2.2 Abdi Ibrahim House

Ground Floor Plan: G.A1 and G.A2 are alterations to the fireplace and closets. The fireplace was closed and lost its original function. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. G.A3 is an alteration of the door and window. Their frames were changed with new ones. A new, small window was opened on this wall. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value. G.A4 and G.A7 are alterations of the wet space wall. The wall was altered and a new window was opened in this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material and technique so it gives fake information to future generations. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. G.A5 and G.A6 are alterations of wet space. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the WC. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. G.A8 is an alteration of the kitchen. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the kitchen. It changes the perception of

the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.

G.A9 is an alteration of the kitchen counter. The old kitchen counter was changed with a new type of kitchen counter. With the change of the counter with new ones, the patina of the counter representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and material of the counter, alterations made the kitchen appropriate for sustaining its function. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value. G.AD1 and G.AD2 are additions of shelves. With the addition of the wooden balustrades, the patina of the taşlık representing the age of the heritage building was altered. In addition it affected the integrity of the original plan. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value and document value. On the other hand, the balustrades define a new place in post intervention plan with similar materials of the interior of the house so the aesthetic value and architectural and technical value were transformed. G.AD3 and G.AD4 are additions of shelves. The addition of a shelf affects the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. It destroyed authenticity and technical value and document value. It transformed aesthetic value. On the other hand, age and historical value and architectural and technical value remained unchanged. G.AD5 is the addition of a wall. It is an addition of a partition wall to the entrance of wc area and G.AD7 is an addition of a wooden counter. It is an addition for creating a reception desk. G.AD5 and G.AD7 affect the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, the material of the partition wall is wood. It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house

and is easily removable. Besides, the partition was used to hide the entrance of the WC. The addition did not affect the age and historical value. It transformed the aesthetic value and architectural and technical value. It damaged the authenticity value and document value. G.AD6 is the addition of a wall. It is a new addition of a wall to divide the wet spaces into two parts. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information. G.AD8 is an addition to the kitchen counter. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. In the kitchen, contemporary types of kitchen counters were constructed to reply the needs of the hotel visitors instead of the original kitchen space. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed as a result of G.AD6 and G.AD8. G.R1 is a removal of the fireplace. With the removal of the fireplace, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. G.R2 is a removal of the wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan. G.R1 and G.R2 destroy age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. The function of Room GPOI01 was changed. The production area was changed to an entrance area. There is a change in the function of the production area. The production area was defined by wooden balustrades. Openings were altered to emphasize the entrance. There is a transformation in the use and function of space so functional value was transformed and the pre-intervention plan was changed during the transformation. The material of the balustrades are wood. It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. As a result, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were damaged. The function of room GPOI02 was changed. The taşlık area was changed to the dining room. There is a change in the function of the existing space with less intervention in the architectural plan. Moreover, there is an increase in the use and function of space so functional value was increased but

the pre-intervention plan was not changed during the transformation. As a result it, architectural and technical value and aesthetic value were not changed. Age and historical value, authenticity value and document value were destroyed. The function of room GPOI05 was changed. The storage area was changed to the kitchen. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was increased and aesthetic value remained unchanged because the kitchen may provide services to users more than the storage. The function of room GPOI07 was changed. The kitchen area was changed to the bedroom. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was transformed and aesthetic value remained unchanged. The function of room GPOI08 was changed. The production area was changed to the lobby. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was transformed and aesthetic value remained unchanged.

First Floor Plan: F.A1 is an alteration of the fireplace and closets. The fireplace was closed and lost its original function. Closets also lost their function and had been used as a bathroom. F.A2 and F.A5 are alterations of wet space walls. The new door was opened on this wall. This part of the wall was opened to create an entrance to the bathroom. It changes the perception of the original construction material and technique so it gives fake information to future generations. F.A3 and F.A4 are alterations of wet space. It is an alteration of the Bathroom. The wall and floor covering were changed with ceramic tile. New bathroom fixtures were added to the bathroom. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. All of these alterations destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. F.AD1 and F.AD2 are additions to a room. The new additions and interventions create a misunderstanding

of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no room in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. F.AD3 is the addition of a wet space wall addition of a new wall to divide the two WC areas into two parts. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. F.R1 is the removal of the sedir (seating unit) from FPOI10. With the removal of the sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. The function of sofa FPOI08 was changed. The bathroom FPOI02 and the bathroom FPOI03 and the room FPOI04 additions changed the related part of the old sofa. The current function of FPOI08 is a hall. It was used as a sofa before the hotel transformation. The function of room FPOI10 was changed. The original function of the FPOI10 was a part of the sofa. Its original function was changed. Now, it is used as a room. During the study, it was locked and unstudied so there is not enough information about this room. There is a transformation and lots of interventions in the space. The sofa lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive its pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. As a result, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were damaged.

Facades: SF.A1, EF.A1 and EF.A1 are alterations of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed. SF.AD1 and WF.AD1 are additions of a stone garden wall. The addition of a new garden wall affected the original identity of the facade and created a fake effect. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value,

architectural and technical value and document value. EF.AD2 is an alteration of the window. The closed window was opened. The closed, original type of window was opened. It made it easier to read pre-intervention facade details. Age and historical, aesthetic value, authenticity, architectural value and document value were increased.



Table 4.7. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (plan layout) in Hacı Rıfatlar house (Author, 2023)

3.a. CHANGES IN HACI RIFATLAR HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN PLAN LAYOUT	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTION VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
GROUND FLOOR PLAN		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
G.A1	Alteration of a storage	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The entrance door on the south facade of this part was closed. The window of the east facade was closed and a new door was opened. A wall of the north facade was removed. The storage is faced with lots of interventions and lost its identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
G.A3	Alteration of a wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The door of the storage area was closed. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
G.AD1	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
G.AD2	Addition of a reception desk	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Because of the hotel transformation, the floor required a reception area. The addition of a wooden counter affects the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. It destroyed authenticity, technical value and document value. It transformed aesthetic value. On the other hand, age and historical value and architectural and technical value remained unchanged.

Table 4.7. (continued)

G.R1	Removal of the storage area	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It had a connection with the kitchen in pre-intervention plan but after the hotel transformation, this part was removed from the ground floor. Instead of storage space, the reception desk was placed there. The intervention creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
G.R2	Vertical circulation plan element removal	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It is a removal of the staircase. The intervention creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
G.R3	Removal of a kitchen cabinet	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Old kitchen cabinets were removed during the hotel transformation. With the removal of the kitchen cabinet, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
FUNCTION OF SPACE BPOI-01	The function of room BPOI01 was changed- After the hotel transformation, the barn space started to be used as a restaurant	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the Age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was increased and aesthetic value remained unchanged because kitchen may provide a services to users more than the storage.
FUNCTION OF SPACE BPOI-03	The function of room BPOI03 was changed- During the hotel transformation, old storage was demolished and new reception desk was added for the reception area	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	It had a connection with the kitchen but after the hotel transformation, this part was removed from the ground floor. Instead of storage space, the reception desk was placed there. The intervention creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.

Table 4.7. (continued)

FIRST FLOOR PLAN		FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
F.A1	Alteration of the closet	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Closet was altered and used as a door in between the room and bathroom. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.
F.A2	Alteration of technical rooms	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Hela was altered and used as a technical room. New doors and windows were opened. With the change in the function and alterations, the related space lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical Value, Aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
F.AD1	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
F.AD2	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.

Table 4.7. (continued)

SECOND FLOOR PLAN		SECOND FLOOR PLAN		
S.A1	Alteration of fireplace and closets	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Some parts of the closets were altered and used as a bathroom. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
S.A2	Wet space alteration	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alteration of flooring and wall covering material with new kinds of materials. New type pf fixture additions. Alteration on walls, doors, and windows. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
S.A3	Alteration on facade	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	This part was altered and pulled back through the SPOI06. With the change in the function and alterations, the related part lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.
S.AD1	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
S.R1	Removal of Sedir	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	With the removal of the Sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.8. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (facades) in Hacı Rıfatlar house (Author, 2023)

3.b. CHANGES IN HACI RIFATLAR HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTION VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
a.1.EAST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		a.1.EAST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
EF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
EF.A2	Alteration on facade covering material	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical Value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
EF.A3	Alteration of doors and windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	During the transformation, this part was altered, and enlarged, and new windows and a door were opened on this part. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.
EF.AD1	Mass addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	This part was enlarged to create a more space for the technical room and the wet areas such as bathroom and WC. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.

Table 4.8. (continued)

CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
b.1. NORTH FACADE (Second Floor)- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		b.1. NORTH FACADE (Second Floor)- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
S.A3	Alteration on facade	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	This part was altered and pulled back through the SPOI06. With the change in the function and alterations, the related part lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
b.2. NORTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		b.2. NORTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
NF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, document value. Aesthetic value was not changed.
NF.A2	Alteration of wet spaces	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	During the transformation, this part was altered, and enlarged, and new windows and a door were opened on this part. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
NF.A3	Alteration on facade covering material	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The covering of the facade was changed with timber material. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.

Table 4.8. (continued)

NF.A4	Alteration on facade	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The related part of the facade was changed. The door was closed and this part was plastered and painted. With the change in the function and alterations, the related part lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.
NF.A5	Alteration of window	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The small window was enlarged. Its frame was changed. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.
NF.AD1	Addition of a new roof (for added wet spaces)	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.
NF.AD2	Addition of wooden decoration on facade	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
NF.R1	Removal of a door on facade	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Timber door was removed from this facade and a window was opened instead of a door. The removal creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention facade of the house but with the addition of new window creates an integrity on the facade. Age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. aesthetic value was transformed.

Table 4.8. (continued)

NF.R2	Removal of a mass addition	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The mass addition was used as a storage before. It was removed during the transformation process. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
c.1.WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		c.1.WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
WF.A1	Alteration on decoration of roof eaves	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new type of eaves was changed with the old type of eaves.. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. aesthetic value was not changed.
WF.A2	Alteration on facade covering material	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The facade covering material was timber. During the transformation, it was altered, plastered and painted. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. It changed the pre intervention facade view of the house. Age and Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Authenticity Value, Architectural and Technical Value and Document Value were destroyed.
WF.R1	Removal of a mass	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The mass addition was used as a storage before. It was removed during the transformation process. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.8. (continued)

CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
d.1.SOUTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		d.1.SOUTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
SF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
SF.A2	Alteration on facade covering material- The facade covering material was timber. During the transformation, it was altered, plastered and painted	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
SF.A3	Alteration of windows	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Small windows were enlarged and their frames were changed to large frames. , the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, achitectural, and technical value.
SF.R1	Removal of a mass	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The mass addition was used as a storage beforre. It was removed during the transformation process. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

4.2.3 Hacı Rifatlar House

Ground Floor Plan: G.A1 is an alteration of storage. The entrance door on the south facade of this part was closed. The window of the east facade was closed and a new door was opened. A wall of the north facade was removed. The storage is faced with lots of interventions and lost its identity. G.A3 is an alteration of a wall. The door of the storage area was closed. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. G.A1 and G.A3 destroy age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. G.AD1 is a mass addition. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. G.AD2 is the addition of a reception desk. Because of the hotel transformation, the floor required a reception area. The addition of a wooden counter affects the perception of the original identity of the space. It is hard to understand whether it belongs to the related area or not. On the other hand, It is a similar material to the original covering material seen in the interior of the house and is easily removable. It destroyed authenticity technical value and document value. It transformed aesthetic value. On the other hand, age and historical value and architectural and technical value remained unchanged. G.R1 is a removal of storage area. It had a connection with the kitchen but after the hotel transformation, this part was removed from the ground floor. Instead of storage space, the reception desk was placed there. The intervention creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. G.R2 is the removal of a staircase. The intervention creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. G.R3 is the removal of a kitchen cabinet. Old kitchen cabinets were removed during the hotel transformation. With the removal of the kitchen cabinet, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to

perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. G.R1, G.R2 and G.R3 destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. The function of room BPOI01 was changed. After the hotel transformation, the barn space started to be used as a restaurant. There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value was increased and aesthetic value remained unchanged because the kitchen may provide services to users more than the storage. The function of room BPOI03 was changed. During the hotel transformation, old storage was demolished and a new reception desk was added for the reception area. It had a connection with the kitchen but after the hotel transformation, this part was removed from the ground floor. Instead of storage space, the reception desk was placed there. The intervention creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed.

First Floor Plan: F.A1 is an alteration of the closet. The closet was altered and used as a door between the room and the bathroom. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity. F.A2 is an alteration of the technical room. Hela was altered and used as a technical room. New doors and windows were opened. F.AD1 and F.AD2 are mass additions. Wet spaces were added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. F.A1, F.A2, F.AD1 and F.AD2 destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.

Second Floor Plan: S.A1 is an alteration of fireplace and closets- Some parts of the closets were altered and used as a bathroom. With the change in the function and alterations, closets and fireplaces lost their identity and authentic features. S.A2 is a wet space alteration. Alteration of flooring and wall covering material with new kinds of materials. A new type of fixture addition. Alteration on walls, doors and windows. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. S.A3 is an alteration on the facade. This part was altered and pulled back through the SPOI06. With the change in the function and alterations, the related part lost their identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. S.AD1 is mass addition. Wet space was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. S.R1 is the removal of sedir (seating unit). With the removal of the sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. S.A1, S.A2, S.A3, S.AD1 and S.R1 destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.

Facades: EF.A1, NF.A1, WF.A1 and SF.A1 are alterations of roof tiles. Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. EF.A2, NF.A3, WF.A2 and SF.A2 are alteration on facade covering material. The covering of the facade was changed. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. EF.A3, NF.A5 and SF.A3 are alterations of doors and windows. During the transformation, this part was altered, and enlarged, new windows and a door were opened on this part. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age

and historical value, authenticity value and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value. EF.AD1 is mass addition. This part was enlarged to create a more space for the technical room and the wet areas such as the bathroom and WC. The new addition created a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house so age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. NF.AD1 is the addition of a new roof for added wet spaces. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. NF.AD2 is the addition of wooden decoration on the facade. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was covered with timber. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. NF.AD1 and NF.AD2 destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. NF.R1 is the removal of a door on the facade. Timber door was removed from this facade and a window was opened instead of a door. NF.R2 and WF.R1 are removals of a mass addition. The mass addition was used as a storage before. It was removed during the transformation process. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value.

Table 4.9. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (plan layout) in Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

4.a. CHANGES IN ÇAKIRLAR HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN PLAN LAYOUT	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTION VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
FIRST FLOOR PLAN		FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
F.A1	Alteration of window frames	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Old window frames were enlarged and changed with new frames. The material of old window frames was timber. The new material of the new window frame is PVC. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.
F.A2	Alteration of kitchen	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The floor and wall material of the kitchen were changed with ceramic tile. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
F.A3	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The floor and wall material of the bathroom were changed with ceramic tile. Contemporary type of bathroom fixtures and a bathtub were added. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
F.A4	Alteration of a wall	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The wall was altered and a new window was opened on this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

Table 4.9. (continued)

F.AD1	Addition of kitchen counter and cabinet	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. In the kitchen, contemporary types of kitchen counters were constructed to reply to the needs of the hotel visitors instead of the original kitchen space. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
F.R1	Removal of a Sedir	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	With the removal of the sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
FUNCTION OF SPACE FPOI02	The function of Room FPOI02 was changed	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	The function of the room was changed to the kitchen in FPOI02 during the hotel transformation. There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, document value architectural and technical value, and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value and aesthetic value were transformed.

Table 4.9. (continued)

SECOND FLOOR PLAN		SECOND FLOOR PLAN		
S.A1	Alteration of wet space	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The floor and wall material of the bathroom were changed with ceramic tile. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
S.A2	Alteration of kitchen	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The floor and wall material of the kitchen were changed with ceramic tile. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroys age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
S.A3	Alteration of a window	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The window was enlarged and altered. A new door opening was opened instead of a window. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.
S.AD1	Addition of kitchen counter and cabinet	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. In the kitchen, contemporary types of kitchen counters were constructed to reply to the needs of the hotel visitors instead of the original kitchen space. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.

Table 4.9. (continued)

S.AD2	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	An Outdoor Staircase was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value) With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach the second floor.
S.R1	Removal of a Sedir	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	With the removal of the Sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.
FUNCTION OF SPACE SPOI03	The function of the room SPOI03 was changed- It was used as a room. After the hotel transformation, it was used as a kitchen	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the Age and Historical Value, Authenticity Value, Document value and Architectural and Technical Value and Document Value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value and Aesthetic Value were transformed.
FUNCTION OF SPACE SPOI04	The function of the room SPOI04 was changed- It was used as a part of a sofa. After the transformation, it is used as an entrance of a floor	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the Age and Historical Value, Authenticity Value, Document value and Architectural and Technical Value and Document Value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value and Aesthetic Value were transformed.

Table 4.10. Assessment of the effects of changes on values (facades) in Çakırlar house (Author, 2023)

4.b. CHANGES IN ÇAKIRLAR HOUSE		ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF CHANGES ON VALUES		
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	VALUES AFFECTED BY THE INTERVENTION	POST INTERVENTION VALUE SHIFT	DESCRIPTION OF VALUE SHIFT
a.1.NORTH FACADE (Second Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		a.1.NORTH FACADE (Second Floor)- Changes which are taken from plan layouts and affect the facade view		
S.AD2	Vertical circulation plan element addition	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	An Outdoor Staircase was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value) With the help of the added staircase, there is a chance to reach the second floor.
a.2.NORTH FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		a.2.NORTH FACADE Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
NF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
NF.A2	Alteration of window frames and changes of window glasses	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The color of the window frames was changed from white to brown. The glasses were changed with new ones. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.

Table 4.10. (continued)

NF.A3	Alteration of facade details	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The color of the facade details was changed from white to brown. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was painted to the brown color. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed.
NF.A4	Alteration of a window	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The closed window was opened. The closed, original type of window was opened. It made it easier to read pre-intervention facade details. Age and historical, aesthetic value, authenticity, architectural value, and document value were increased.
NF.A5	Alteration of a door	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The door was altered and used as a window. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type of the frame, alterations made window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural, and technical value.
NF.AD1	Addition of a decoration to the roof eaves	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	New types of eaves were added to the existing roof tile. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
NF.AD2	Addition of decoration to the window frames	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	A new type of decoration was added to the existing window frames. Using the new type of decoration on window frames creates a fake effect on the related window frames. Their original frame decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.

Table 4.10. (continued)

NF.AD3	Addition of a roof to the entrance door	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value Functional Value	The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention facade of the house. In the pre-intervention facade, there is no roof in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value, and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value) It created a shadow area for the entrance.
CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	CHANGES IN FACADES	DEFINITION OF THE CHANGE	
b.1. WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		b.1. WEST FACADE- Changes that can be seen only on facade views		
WF.A1	Alteration of roof tiles	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Alaturca roof tile was changed with marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
WF.A2	Alteration of balconies	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	There is a change in the color of timber decorations on balcony facades. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with wooden material and painted. After the transformation, this part was painted to the brown color. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value were destroyed. Aesthetic values and architectural and technical values were unchanged.
WF.A3	Alteration of window frames	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The color of the window frames was changed from white to brown. With the change of frame color, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the color of the frames, It created integrity on this facade so it transformed the aesthetic architectural and technical value.

Table 4.10. (continued)

WF.A4	Alteration of a door	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	The color of the door was changed. With the change of frame color, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the color of the frames, It created integrity on this facade so it transformed the aesthetic architectural and technical value.
WF.AD1	Addition of a decoration to the roof eaves	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	New types of eaves were added to the existing roof tile. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.
WF.AD2	Addition of decoration to the window frames	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	Age and Historical Value Aesthetic Value Authenticity Value Architectural and Technical Value Document Value	New type of decoration was added to the existing window frames. Using the new type of decoration on window frames creates a fake effect on the related window frames. Their original frame decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed.

4.2.4 Çakırlar House

First Floor Plan: F.A1 is an alteration of window frames. Old window frames were enlarged and changed with new frames. The material of old window frames was timber. The new material of the new window frame is PVC. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value. F.A2 is an alteration of the kitchen. The floor and wall material of the kitchen were changed with ceramic tile. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan. F.A3 is an alteration of wet space. The floor and wall material of the bathroom were changed with ceramic tile. Contemporary type of bathroom fixtures and a bathtub were added. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. F.A4 is an alteration of a wall. The wall was altered and a new window was opened on this wall. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity and integrity of the plan. They destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. F.AD1 is the addition of a kitchen counter and cabinet. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. F.R1 is the removal of a sedir. F.AD1 and F.R1 destroyed destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. With the removal of the sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic feature. The function of room FPOI02 was changed. Function of the room was changed to the kitchen in FPOI02 during the hotel transformation. There is a change in the function and physical features of the related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value,

document value and architectural and technical value and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value and aesthetic value were transformed.

Second Floor Plan: S.A1 is an alteration of wet space. The floor and wall material of the bathroom were changed with ceramic tile. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. S.A2 is an alteration of the kitchen. The floor and wall material of the kitchen were changed with ceramic tile. It changes the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan. S.A3 is an alteration of a window. The window was enlarged and altered. A new door opening was opened instead of a window. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the type and color of the frames, alterations made the door and window frames similar and created integrity on this facade. It transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value. S.AD1 is the addition of a kitchen counter and cabinet. Wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity. S.AD2 is a Vertical circulation plan element addition. Outdoor Staircase was added to the building. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house. In the pre-intervention layout, there is no staircase in this part. S.R1 is the removal of a Sedir. With the removal of the Sedir, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. S.AD1, S.AD2 and S.R1 destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. The function of the room SPOI03 was changed. It was used as a room. After the hotel transformation, it was used as a kitchen. The function of the room SPOI04 was changed. It was used as a part of a sofa. After the transformation, it is used as an entrance to a floor. There is a change in the function and physical features of the

related space during the hotel transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, document value and architectural and technical value and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed. Functional value and aesthetic value were transformed.

Facades: NF.A1 and WF.A1 are alterations of roof tiles- Alaturca roof tile was changed with Marseille roof tile. Using the new type of material creates a fake effect on the related roof tile. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed. WF.A2 is an alteration of balconies. There is a change in the color of timber decorations on balcony facades. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with wooden material and painted. After the transformation, this part was painted to the brown color. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, authenticity value and document value were destroyed. Aesthetic values and architectural and technical values were unchanged. NF.A2 and WF.A3 are alterations of window frames and changes of window glasses. The color of the window frames was changed from white to brown. The glasses were changed with new ones. With the change of frames with new ones, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. NF.A6 is an alteration of a door. The door was altered and used as a window. NF.A2 and NF.A6 damaged age and historical value, authenticity value and document value and transformed transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value. NF.A3 is Alteration of facade details. The color of facade details was changed from white to brown. Before the hotel transformation, this part of the facade was covered with plaster and painted. After the transformation, this part was painted to the brown color. It changed the pre-intervention facade view of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. NF.A4 is an alteration of a window. The closed window was opened. The closed, original type of window was opened. It

made it easier to read pre-intervention facade details. Age and historical, aesthetic value, authenticity, architectural value and document value were increased. WF.A4 is an alteration of a door. The color of the door was changed. With the change of frame color, the patina of the frames representing the age of the heritage building was altered. It affected the age and historical value, authenticity value and document value negatively. Even though there is a change in the color of the frames, It created integrity on this facade so it transformed the aesthetic and architectural and technical value. NF.AD1 and WF.A1 are additions of decoration to the roof eaves. A new type of eaves was added to the existing roof tile. NF.AD2 and WF.AD2 are addition of decoration to the window frames. A new type of decoration was added to the existing window frames. Using the new type of eave decoration creates a fake effect on the related eaves. Their original eave decoration was not reflected. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. The aesthetic value was not changed. NF.AD3 is the addition of a roof to the entrance door. The new addition creates a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention facade of the house. In the pre-intervention facade, there is no roof in this part. It destroyed architectural and technical value, aesthetic value, document value and authenticity value but It also added new value (functional value) by creating a shadow area for the entrance.

4.3 General Assessment of the Impact of Changes on Values

In the previous part, four cases were analyzed separately in charts. Each case was studied into two main groups a definition of the change and a description of value shift. In this part, the general assessment of changes and their effects on values will be evaluated totally by considering all of the cases.

a.1. Alterations in plan layout and their effects on value shifts: In most cases, alterations have been seen mostly in the kitchen, bathroom, and WC. The original wall and floor covering materials (wooden) were changed with contemporary types of materials (ceramic tile). New bathroom, WC, and kitchen fixtures were added during the hotel transformation. New counters and cabinets were added to answer the needs of the visitors. Bathroom and WC solutions were provided either in separate mass additions, alterations, or in existing closets. Kitchens were provided in one of the rooms, an old taşlık or barn. In one of the cases, The kitchen design is resolved as a separate mass addition. As a result of alterations in the kitchen, bathroom, and WC, these spaces lost their identity in general so age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were damaged.

To create ventilation and entrance to the bathroom and WC, the walls were altered. New windows and doors were opened. Their locations were changed. It changed the perception of the pre-intervention plan so age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were damaged.

The general alteration on doors and windows is a change in frame type, size, and color. With these changes, the patina of the frames that represent the age of the heritage building was altered. In addition, changes in the frame type destroyed the architectural and technical features of the frames. Since there is no documented data regarding the pre-intervention state of the building, its documentation value has been

negatively affected. As a result, age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were damaged. In some of the cases, the type and color of the frames were changed to create integrity on the facade. In these cases, aesthetic value, architectural and technical values were transformed or remained unchanged.

a.2. Alterations in architectural elements and their effects on value shifts: Mass additions were generally seen for the bathroom and WC. Due to the hotel transformation, the need for a wet space solution occurred. In some cases, the addition was completed separately. In other cases, wet spaces were enlarged to create a large bathroom or WC by adding a mass to the existing bathroom. The new lot addition damaged the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house and it made the perception of the original plan challenging. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

a.3. Alterations on facades and their effects on value shifts: Changes in the roof tiles, roof eaves, facade covering materials, and door and window frames were the most often observed alterations on facades. Marseille roof tile was replaced with the roof tile of Alaturca. New types of eaves were used to replace the decorations on the roof eaves. Certain facades have had their covering material replaced with wooden facade material. On most of the facades, windows, and door frames variations in color, kind, and size were changed. These alterations caused a fake impression of the associated facades and complicated the process of depicting the original identities of the facades. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. On the other hand, the aesthetic value was not changed.

b.1. Additions in plan layout and their effects on value shifts: New wall additions were generally seen in wet volume changes. Wall additions were used to separate or complete areas in bathrooms and WCs. It changed the perception of the original

construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the plan so it gives fake information to future generations. This approach destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value. In a few cases, the walls were added to houses as garden walls. It destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, architectural and technical value, document value, and authenticity value. Even though it is a new addition, If It creates integrity in the architectural plan and if it has a similar construction material to the original construction material of the house, and if it creates functionality, it adds a new value (functional value) to the house.

In some of the cases, staircase additions were seen. The added staircases were mainly used to provide an entrance for each floor but they did not exist in the pre-intervention plan so the new staircase addition harmed the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. It destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value but functional value is a new value type that appeared with the staircase additions because the main aim of adding an entrance for each floor was to be able to rent each floor separately in case of any need and it improved the functionality of the house.

b.2. Additions in architectural elements and their effects on value shifts: Due to the emerging space needs of hotels during the transformation, new additions were made. In most of the cases, kitchen counter and cabinet additions were seen. In a few cases, sedir, cabinet, shelf, and partition additions were completed. These additions affected the plan layout negatively. They are new additions to the related spaces and it is hard to recognize their newness and predict their age. It also damaged the perception of the pre-intervention plan of the house. Age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed. In some cases, shelf additions affected age and historical value, architectural and technical value. They remained unchanged and aesthetic value was transformed.

b.3. Additions on facades and their effects on value shifts: Most of the time, there are a few standard additions including mass additions, garden wall additions, and outside staircase additions. Mass additions were generally provided for bathroom and wc solutions. In two instances, the houses' gardens were expanded with walls. The homes also had outdoor stairs to serve as the entryways to each story. It affected the perception of the pre-intervention plan negatively. These additions destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural value, and document value.

c.1. Removals in plan layout and their effects on value shifts: The most common removal that was seen in plan layouts is removal of old storage mass and their walls. Walls that were constructed with contemporary materials and added to the building in later periods were removed from the garden lot. This part of the lot was used for another purpose. It transformed the aesthetic value and new type of value appeared (functional value). It creates a space for new use. On the other hand, it destroyed document value because it is a removal of architectural element from pre-intervention plans. For the architectural and technical value, the value is unchanged because the wall which was constructed with brand new material was removed from the garden.

c.2. Removals in architectural elements and their effects on value shifts: The most common removal in plan layout is the removal of *sedir*. With the removal of the *sedir*, the related wall lost its identity and authentic features. It is hard to perceive their pre-intervention function and identity because of the changes during the transformation. This situation destroyed age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value.

c.3. Removals on facades and their effects on value shifts: There are a few removals in studied cases. The main removals of the facades were mass and opening removals. Previous mass additions that were used as storage were removed. A few

openings on facades such as doors or windows were removed from some of the facades. Removals changed the perception of the original construction material, technique, authenticity, and integrity of the facade. This approach destroys Age and Historical Value, Authenticity Value, Architectural and Technical Value, and Document Value.

d. Change in the function of spaces and their effects on value shifts: Some changes occurred in the function of spaces in studied cases during the hotel transformation. Most of the change in the function was seen for the kitchen and dining hall in studied cases. In a few cases, taşlık changed its function and used it as a dining room. In some other cases, rooms or storage areas were transformed into kitchens. Due to the hotel transformation, there might be a need for change in the function of some spaces. During the transformation of taşlık into the dining room in studied cases, there were little intervention has been carried out on the architectural plan of taşlık. Moreover, there is an increase in the use and function of space so Functional value was increased but the pre-intervention plan was not changed during the transformation. As a result, architectural value, technical value, and aesthetic value were not changed. Age and historical value, authenticity value, and document value were destroyed because of the change in the function. On the other hand, for the transformation of kitchens, there were lots of interventions. Generally, spaces lost their identity during the kitchen transformation. It destroyed the age and historical value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value because the pre-intervention plan was changed.

4.4 General Assessment on Value Shifts

Hotel transformation creates the need for aesthetic change for the users. To answer this need, some alterations took place. Alterations on doors and windows were one

of the most seen alterations in studied cases. The alteration was done generally by changing the frames and colors of doors or windows. Because the patina of the frames that represents age and authenticity was altered, age and historical, authenticity and document values were destroyed. On the other hand, because alterations were completed by using similar materials and frames to the original frames, it created integrity on facades so aesthetic architectural and technical values were transformed. Changing the floor covering material with a contemporary type of material (for instance, wooden floor material was changed with ceramic tile) has a negative impact on values because contemporary materials give a new look to the buildings and It affects the perception of the original flooring material. This alteration damages age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value. In one of the cases (Kadirler house), there were alterations of kalemişi works on the walls. The original form and color of kalemişi works on the related walls were changed. Its form, color and decoration were changed and a new type of kalemişi work was applied to the walls so now, it is not possible to carry its original form, color and shape to future generations. The related alterations destroyed its existing age and historical, aesthetic, authenticity, architectural and technical and document values. To answer the need for wet spaces for visitors, the other most often seen alterations are in the bathroom, WC and kitchen. Floor and wall covering materials were changed with contemporary types of materials (for instance, wooden floor material was changed with ceramic tile) There were changes in the location and openings of the walls. The new type of fixtures was added to wet spaces such as sinks, WCs and showers. In some cases, bathroom and WC solutions were provided in existing closets with the help of alterations. As a result of these alterations, wet spaces were altered totally and lost their original identity so age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value and document value were destroyed. In addition, the alterations of kitchen counters destroyed age and historical value, authenticity value and document value because, with the change of

the counter with new ones, the patina of the counter representing the age of the heritage building was altered. Even though the change of the material of the counter, it provides the kitchen appropriate for sustaining its original function so it transformed the aesthetic, architectural and technical value.

As a result of alterations, the most affected values are age and historical value, authenticity value and document values. They were harmed by the alterations generally. Aesthetic value and architectural and technical value were transformed in some cases.

The commonly seen alterations in studied cases are mass additions for wet spaces, staircase additions and space additions. Lot addition was seen in only Kadirler house but because it added real estate value, it needed to be mentioned in this part. With the hotel transformation, there is an increased need for more wet spaces to answer the needs of visitors. New masses were added to the existing buildings and integrated into the houses either by using the existing closets to provide an entrance to the rooms or as separate masses. The common feature of these additions is including contemporary additions. This situation created a misunderstanding of the pre-intervention plan of the house so age and historical value, aesthetic value, authenticity value, architectural and technical value, and document value were destroyed. Staircase additions were generally applied to the cases during the transformation by considering the need to rent each floor separately. To meet this need, staircases were added to the cases and floors were divided horizontally into two parts to be used in case of any need.



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

One important component of Turkey's cultural heritage is its traditional housing stock. However, changes in social and cultural contexts have an impact on people's living conditions and expectations of their house so traditional houses face problems such as arbitrary interventions, ignorance of values, and demolition. By taking into account their values and assessing the impacts, converting traditional dwellings to another use might be acceptable as a conservation approach against these possible results.

With its historic tissue and traditional dwellings, Taraklı is a small traditional town of Sakarya. Many of Taraklı's historic houses have been transformed for the contemporary lifestyle of the individuals. In this regard, a few of Taraklı's historic houses have been transformed into hotels. However, the transformation of traditional homes into hotels may affect the values of traditional houses. There is a growing expectation that additional historic houses in Taraklı will soon be converted into hotels due to the growing interest in cultural tourism.

The main aim of the study is the traditional Taraklı houses that were transformed into hotels. The main focus is changes in their architecture and their effect on values during the hotel transformation. The study consisted of five main parts as introduction, theoretical framework, transformation of traditional Taraklı houses into hotels, and impact of hotel transformation on values and conclusion.

In the introduction part, the study was introduced. The theoretical framework part consisted of three main parts as discussion on cultural heritage conservation, heritage impact assessment, and traditional Taraklı houses. A theoretical study was

completed with the help of literature surveys in university library sources and archives of Taraklı Municipality.

In the third chapter, the methodology was created to analyze the transformation of four cases in Taraklı. The cases were studied by dividing each case into two parts as pre-intervention and post-intervention phases. For this part, the site survey and archive survey were completed by the author. During the site survey, photographs of the houses were taken, drawings were prepared, and measurements were taken from the cases. During the archive survey, Taraklı Municipality archives and library archives were scanned. Plan and facade drawings were prepared or redrawn by the author with the help of graphical software tools. The mapped parts were supported by photographs and related information.

For the fourth chapter, the main aim was to map changes, create a framework to understand the impact of changes on values, and test this framework on selected cases. To complete this part, a literature survey, site survey in Taraklı, archive research in Taraklı Municipality, and graphical survey were completed. Plan and facade drawings were prepared or redrawn by the author and these drawings were mapped by the author with the help of graphical software tools. The mapped parts were supported by photographs and related information. The framework was constituted by the author to understand the impact of changes on values. The mapped parts of the changes were transformed into the framework and analyzed for their effects on value shifts during the hotel transformation. In the last part of this chapter, a general assessment of the impact of changes on values was provided by considering studied cases in general.

This study was developed in an attempt to construct a decision support system for architects. In order to make informed decisions for future interventions in traditional houses, architects may benefit from the proposed framework to mitigate the negative

impact of each intervention. For future studies, a framework for other types of buildings can be created.

To conclude, in cases where current living conditions push historical buildings to transform, it would be appropriate to analyze the possible changes, evaluate the impact of these changes on values, and make a conservation plan according to this evaluation.





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