

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT  
IN İZMİR**

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**in Architectural Restoration**

**by  
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# ABSTRACT

## EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT IN İZMİR

Integral part of the cultural heritage, historical settlements should be documented with their local characteristics. The aim of this study is to document, analyze, and evaluate social, architectural and environmental characteristics of the historic Değirmendağı District of İzmir, Turkey.

Değirmendağı is located near the city center, providing a silhouette to the city. This nineteenth-century residential area was settled by refugees immigrating after the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. Later, Değirmendağı District began to lose its integrity owing to lack of care and interest, and demographic changes in the neighborhood.

Documentation methods used are sketches, photography. Documentation architectural and social questionnaires. Inventory cards were prepared to collect architectural characteristics of each building. Data gathered at the site was analyzed and evaluated to develop conservational approach, including historical review of the ancient era. The variables of the study are composed of two groups. The first is architectural characteristics: disposition of buildings, land use, number of storeys, plan and façade typologies, exterior architectural elements, period of buildings, construction technique, structural condition, types of alterations, and visual values. The second group is comprised of socio – economic characteristics: ownership and rent groups, origin, density, education, profession, income and sanitary conditions.

This area should be integrated with the city and its citizens. This study documents the present potentials and values of the area and forms a basis to prepare conservation approaches. An equitable and livable heritage conservation perspective is imperative.

## ÖZET

### İZMİR DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ'NİN KORUMA SORUNLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

İzmir kent merkezinde, kente silüet veren konumuyla Değirmendağı 19. yüzyılda ait tarihi konut dokusunu ve kökü Antikiteye uzanan kimliğini yitirmektedir. 1877-1878 Osmanlı Rus Savaşı'ndan sonra iskana açılan ve göçmen yerleşkesi olan tarihi konut alanının bakımsızlık ve kullanıcılarının değişmesiyle birlikte tarihi dokusu da bozulmaya başlamıştır.

Değirmendağı Bölgesi, İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu'nun 7.8.2003 gün ve 10742 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan Kemeraltı 1/1000 ölçekli 1. Etap Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı sınırlarına dahildir. Tezin amacı, Değirmendağı'nda dokusu bütünüyle korunması gereken yapıların ayrıntılı mimari incelemesi ve sosyal analizini gerçekleştirerek, bölge özelinde geliştirilecek olan koruma kararlarını Kemeraltı Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı ile bütünleştirip bölgenin korunmasını sağlamaktır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında; Değirmendağı'nın tarihsel önemi, bugünkü fiziksel ve sosyal özellikleri incelenerek bölge özelinde koruma kararları geliştirilmiştir. Konutlar için dış ve iç envanter kartları, kullanıcılara yönelik sosyal anket kartları hazırlanarak yapısal ve sosyo-ekonomik durum tespit edilmiştir. Dış envanter kartlarıyla Değirmendağ'daki tescilli yapıların konum, kat adetleri, cephe tipolojileri, dış elemanları; kapı ve pencere tipolojileri, değişmişlik durumları, iç envanter kartlarıyla kullanım durumları, plan tipolojileri, bozulmalar, plan elemanları, yapım teknikleri, yapım tarihleri belirlenmiştir. Bölgede yaşayan halkın sosyo-ekonomik durumu ise; mülkiyet durumu, köken, yoğunluk, eğitim, gelir ve meslek durumuna ilişkin anketlerle saptanmıştır. Ayrıca alan ölçeğinde çevresel incelemeler yapılarak tüm alandaki görsel değerler ve sorunlar belirlenmiştir. Değirmendağı'nın sosyal ve mimari analizleri yapılmış, müdahale kararları belirlenmiş, alan özelinde koruma kararları geliştirilmiştir.

Değirmendağı'nın potansiyelleri çevre ölçeğinde ve yapı ölçeğindeki problem ve potansiyeller olarak incelenmiştir. Değirmendağı'nın koruma sorunlarının değerlendirilerek öneriler geliştirilmesi, bölgenin özgün değerlerinin korunup ve sağlıklılaştırılmasıyla ekonomik, sosyo-kültürel ve fiziksel yönden canlandırılacaktır.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Definition of the Problem

Değirmendağı District, which is located in the İzmir city center and is marked by a distinct silhouette visible throughout the city, has begun, in the last decades, to lose its historical identity extending to antique periods and its housing pattern going back to the nineteenth century. The pattern of the historic housing area, which was developed in the aftermath of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 - 1878 to settle immigrants displaced by this war (Temizsoy 2002, Kiper 2006), has been allowed to deteriorate from lack of proper care, lack of interest, and change of dwellers. The historical value of the district, however, has long been recognized. In the period of 1981-1996, the İzmir First Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage began to inspect and register buildings in this area, marking them for preservation. Before it was included in the “Development Plan for the Conservation of Kemeraltı and its Surroundings” of 2003, the district had been made part of the “Kemeraltı Urban Site” determined by the “Development Plan for Conservation” (KAIP) and approved by The Supreme Council for Cultural and Natural Heritage (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu) with Decision No. 348 on July 27th, 1984. The district was also included afterwards in the Urban + third degree archaeological site, which was approved with Decision No. 9728 on January 30th, 2002, by the İzmir First Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage (İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu). Even though the inclusion of the district in three progressively more refined development plans indicates recognition of the necessity for its conservation, the scale of the plans falls short of full cognizance of the architectural traits of the district. The scale of the 2003 Development Plan, for example, is 1/1000 and covers a very large urban segment.<sup>1</sup> The district thus requires detailed observation for its architectural context as well as compelling socio-economic analyses that will have direct bearing upon conservational decisions specific to the area. In brief, the current conservation

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<sup>1</sup> See İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Archives, File No. PL/35.01.1.23/5643, 2398.

plan is not effective in terms of the conservation of this area. Adequate decisions addressing the specific conservational problems presented by the district can only be developed upon detailed analysis and evaluation. For this reason, this thesis aims to develop key proposals for Değirmendağı by means of evaluating conservational problems of the district in detail.

## **1.2. Aim of the Study**

The aim of this study is to provide Değirmendağı District with a conservation plan by integrating specific conservational decisions on regional scale in the “Development Plan for the Conservation of Kemeraltı and its Surroundings” of 2003. It seeks to fulfil this aim by analyzing the district’s architectural context and structures exhaustively so as to determine which buildings require conservation. The architectural analysis is accompanied by analysis of the district’s social patterns. Analysis of the social patterns is in turn subservient to the development of the implementation aspect of the conservation program devised for the district.

The objective underlying this task of developing specific conservational proposals by evaluating the specific problems presented by the Değirmendağı District is to conserve distinctive characteristics of this region, as well as to inspire and improve the district in the economic, socio-cultural, and physical contexts. In this manner, the aim is that important architectural characteristics of the region will be preserved and improved and thereby the improvement of economic and the social standards will be achieved for the citizens living in the district.

## **1.3. Method of the Study**

The thesis undertakes the study the importance of Değirmendağı District through historical periods as well as the current physical and social characteristics of the area and to develop specific conservational decisions. This study has involved a dual methodology including archival and literature research on the one hand and empirical fieldwork on the other. The fieldwork has been performed in terms of both architectural analysis of buildings and socio-economic analysis of neighborhood residents. Structural, social, and economic patterns of the district are determined by social surveys for

dwellers, and interior and exterior inventory cards for residential buildings. By means of such exterior inventory cards, locations, number of storeys, façade typologies, exterior architectural elements such as door and window typologies, and changes made in time on such elements have been determined with respect to the registered buildings while interior inventory cards were used to determine usage, plan typologies, deteriorations, plan elements, constructive methods, and construction dates of such registered buildings.

The social and economic status of the dwellers of the district was determined by means of surveys prepared in relation to ownership status; residents' demographic origins; dwelling density; educational status, occupation and income level of dwellers.

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 respectively show the exterior and interior inventory cards utilized in the architectural analysis while Figure 1.3 shows the inventory card used for recording socio-economic data.

The Turkish originals of the inventory cards containing recorded data may be studied in Appendix A below. Information obtained and recorded on the cards in the fieldwork as shown in Figures 1.1 and 1.2 was then transferred to the electronic environment in order to be utilized in the visual documentation of the buildings.

Archival research has been conducted mainly in the İzmir Urban Archives and Museum in order to obtain historical maps of the city and the Değirmendağı District before, during, and after the nineteenth century. Photographs and engravings of the same were located both in this Archive and Museum as well as the archives of the National Library of France in order to locate and identify historical maps, photographs, engravings and other visual documentation and linguistic descriptions illustrating the architectural and demographic condition of the district over time.

The literature research was geared toward those studies that discussed the importance, development, and transformation of the area under study throughout history. But it also concentrated on the history of İzmir in general.

The building permits and the map sections, available in the archive of İzmir First Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage, were studied in relation with the archaeological sites of the region and the registration cards of the structures located in the district.

A base was prepared for the research area by using maps in digital environment taken from the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Office of Cartography.


The fieldwork was conducted in two stages during October 6th, 2006 – January 26th, 2007, and December 16th, 2006 – April 4th, 2007.

Following routine procedure in such fieldwork, analysis of the current situation of the area was performed on the basis of photographic documentation and façade sketches, which were produced in the first stage of study as indicated above. These buildings, which were selected for proposing for registration were determined in the course of documentary fieldwork. Plan sketches were drawn for these selected buildings and interior and exterior inventory and survey cards implemented. Exterior inventory cards alone were implemented, and façade sketches alone drawn, for those buildings that were not selected. Moreover, regional visual characteristics and problems were set forth by means of environmental evaluations done in regional scale, enabling interventional decisions to be made and conservational solutions to be developed that were specific to this region.

Information obtained for each single building has been transferred onto analytic maps prepared by means of AutoCAD software. Similarly, façade sketches and plans drawn for these buildings, wherever possible, were transferred to the electronic environment by means, again, of AutoCAD software.



İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION	DEĞİRMEN DAĞI DISTRICT URBAN SITE	EXTERIOR INVENTORY CARD	1-a
------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------	-----

DISTRICT:	STREET:	Building with its surrounding	
NO:	NUMBER OF STOREY:	s street	
FACADE TYPE:		n neighbour	
USAGE:	ANALYSIS DATE:	g garden	

COMPONENTS	GROUND FLOOR								FIRST FLOOR								
	MATERIAL		state		alteration		decora tion		MATERIAL		state		alteration		decora tion		
	good	needs repair	ruin	not changed	little changed	changed	present	not present	good	needs repair	ruin	not changed	little changed	changed	present	not present	
FACADE	WALL:																
	DOOR:																
	WINDOW:																
	JAMB:																
	CUMBA:																
	SHUTTER:																
	RAILING:																
FACADE	WALL:																
	DOOR:																
	WINDOW:																
	JAMB:																
	CUMBA:																
	SHUTTER:																
	RAILING:																

COVERING	ROOF:								
	EAVE:								
	CHIMNEY:								
	GUTTER:								
	CORNICE:								
GARDEN	WALL:								
	DOOR:								
	ADDED BUILDING:								

NOTES	
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PHOTOS	
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Figure 1.1 Exterior Inventory Card

İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION	DEĞİRMEN DAĞI DISTRICT URBAN SITE	INTERIOR INVENTORY CARD	2-a
------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------	-----

DISTRICT:		STREET:				NO:				ANALYSIS DATE:													
NUMBER OF STOREY:		NUMBER OF ROOM:				PLAN TYPE:																	
COMPONENTS	ROOM				ROOM				ROOM				ROOM										
	MATERIAL	state		alteration		decoration		MATERIAL	state		alteration		decoration		MATERIAL	state		alteration		decoration			
		good	needs repair	ruin	not changed	little changed	changed		present	not present	good	needs repair	ruin	not changed		little changed	changed	present	not present	good	needs repair	ruin	not changed
GROUND FLOOR																							
FLOOR																							
WALL:																							
CEILING:																							
DOOR:																							
WINDOW:																							
STAIRS:																							
CUPBOARD:																							
WALL CUPBOARD:																							
RAILING:																							
ROOM						ROOM						ROOM						ROOM					
FLOOR																							
WALL:																							
CEILING:																							
DOOR:																							
WINDOW:																							
STAIRS:																							
CUPBOARD:																							
WALL CUPBOARD:																							
RAILING:																							
ROOM						ROOM						ROOM						ROOM					
FLOOR																							
WALL:																							
CEILING:																							
DOOR:																							
WINDOW:																							
STAIRS:																							
CUPBOARD:																							
WALL CUPBOARD:																							
RAILING:																							
ROOM						ROOM						ROOM						ROOM					
FLOOR																							
WALL:																							
CEILING:																							
DOOR:																							
WINDOW:																							
STAIRS:																							
CUPBOARD:																							
WALL CUPBOARD:																							
RAILING:																							

PLAN SKETCHES	
GROUND FLOOR PLAN	FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 1.2 Interior Inventory Card

İZMİR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION				DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT URBAN SITE				SOCIAL INVENTORY CARD				
DISTRICT :				STREET:		NO :		ANALYSIS DATE :				
MEMBERS OF FAMILY	SEXUALITY		DATE OF BIRTH	EDUCATION				JOB	INCOME	SOCIAL ASSURANCE		
	E	K		elementary	orta	lise	university					
	where	when	why	Date of construction :			Size :			Number of room:		
Moving to İzmir				Physical condition	electric	water	sewage	heating		kitchen	bath	WC
Moving to District				present					inside			
Do you want to move?				not present					outside			
<b>Ownership status and price of the building</b>				<b>Environmental Questions</b>								
owner				For what reason do you live in this district?								
renter				What are the problems of this district?								
lojman				What are the positive site of living here?								
<b>This questions are for the owners?</b>				<b>If renter, questions</b>								
How many years have you owned this house?				How many years have you been living in this house?								
In which way did you buy this house?			bought from somebody	Have you got a contract with the owner?								
			built yourself	Have you got your own house?								
			inherit	How much money do you pay for rent?								
<b>Questions</b>												
Do you live in this house during summer and winter?												
Are there any differences between usage of upstairs and downstairs according to the weather?												
What do you think about the problems of this building?												
Have you ever restored your house? Where?												
Which part of your house needs to be restored?												
Can you find qualified workmanship for restoration?												
Have you ever thought to move another building?												
Do you want to join any organized conservation study?												
<b>Notes</b>												

Figure 1.3 Social Inventory Card

## CHAPTER 2

# GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT

### 2.1. The Location of Değirmendağı District in İzmir

The Değirmendağı District is located on a hill in the township of Konak in the City of İzmir and attains approximately 74 meters above sea level (Figure 2.1). The district is surrounded by Halil Rıfat Paşa Street in the north and west, by Birleşmiş Milletler Street, more familiarly known as Varyant, in the east, and İnönü Street in the south (Figure 2.2).

The transportation for the area, which is located centrally and thus is easily accessible, is provided through Varyant (Birleşmiş Milletler Street) from Konak Square. The area is encircled by housing areas between the areas where Varyant ends and where the southern boundary of Bahri Baba Park, which is located on the southwestern boundary of the Konak Township, is located.

Çahabey, Fatih, Güngör, and Mecidiye and a part of the Yeşiltepe Quarter are located inside the district's boundaries (Figure 2.3).



Figure 2.1 Location of Konak Township in the City of İzmir  
(Source: İzmir City Guide)



Figure 2.2 Değirmendağı District in İzmir

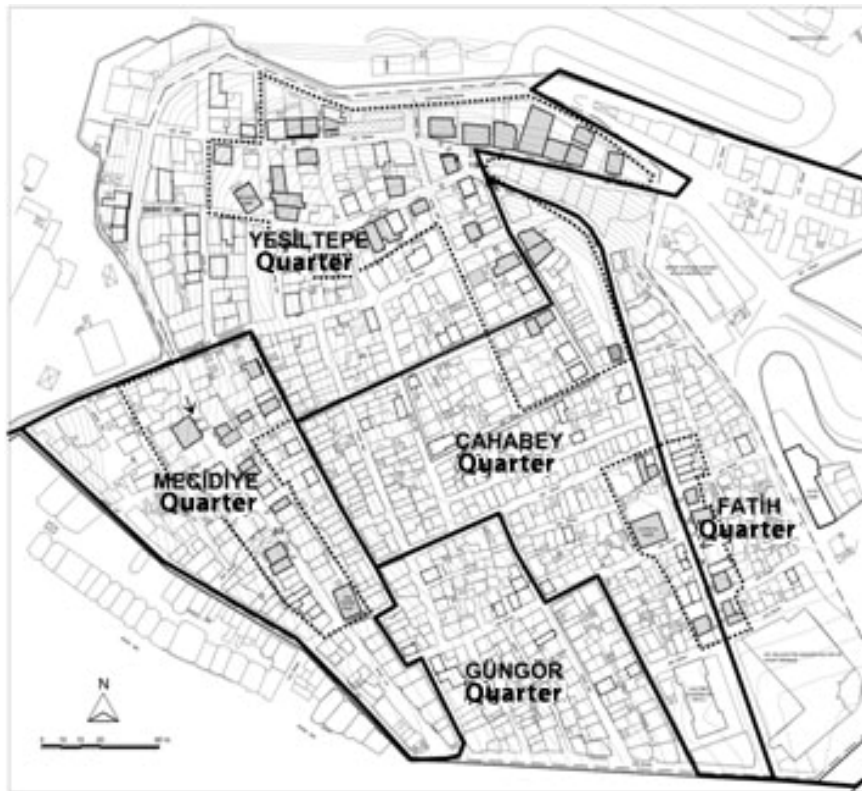


Figure 2.3 Boundary of Quarters in Değirmendağı

Main access to the area is provided through 404 Street from Varyant and through Street 384 from İnönü Street. Secondary access is maintained through 408 and 407 Streets from Birleşmiş Milletler Street and through 404, 403, 334 and 391 Streets from Halil Rıfat Paşa Street.

## **2.2. The Importance of Değirmendağı District**

Değirmendağı District warrants detailed analysis toward a conservation plan that recognizes its distinct history and character. For the district has survived as a historical settlement from Antiquity to the present. On the basis of the dispersion and texture of monumental buildings throughout the city and with an eye on those located in the district, it is surmised to have been highly important in the Roman Period. According to Cecil John Cadoux (1883–1947), the Zeus Akrasios and Aphrodite temples were located on Değirmendağı Hill while Storari claimed that the Vesta Temple too, had been built on this hill (Storari 1857, Cadoux 2003, Kuban 2001). Ephesus Gate, which was one of the two main gates to the City of İzmir in ancient times, was located on the eastern boundary of Değirmendağı (Cadoux 2003). The district housed a temple and along with Pagos (Kadifekale), the agora, the theater, the Golden Road and the stadium, numbered among the most important urban elements of the Roman Period (Figure 2.4).

Besides the importance of its location, Değirmendağı District has always contributed to the urban silhouette of İzmir. In engravings dating to the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, one can observe that Değirmendağı was not yet opened up for dwellers. As seen in Figure 2.5, it accommodated a couple of windmills upon the hill, and a Jewish Cemetery on the lower slopes. In the said period, the importance of Değirmendağı consisted of its food production function by means of the above-mentioned mills.

As a result of several waves of immigration taking place starting with the beginning of the nineteenth century, new migratory settlements were developed throughout the city. Similarly, Değirmendağı District was opened up for housing development following incoming immigration after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 (Serçe 1999, Temizsoy 2002). Some of these late nineteenth-century houses ornamented with impressive façade elements, today still survive.

While Değirmendağı District developed as a settlement area for immigrants, its inclined topography and grid-planned organization are equally important in terms of the history of city planning, yet another factor to its inclusion in the conservational acts of 1979, 2002, and 2003.

Thus, on the basis of information obtained from the above-enumerated visual and written sources, we may claim that Değirmendağı District has been highly important in terms of a history dating back to 30 B.C. and to the Roman Period and consequently, that it has always contributed to the urban silhouette with its temple in that period, that it was set as a migratory settlement after Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878, and that it currently presents impressive examples of housing architecture of the nineteenth century in İzmir city center.



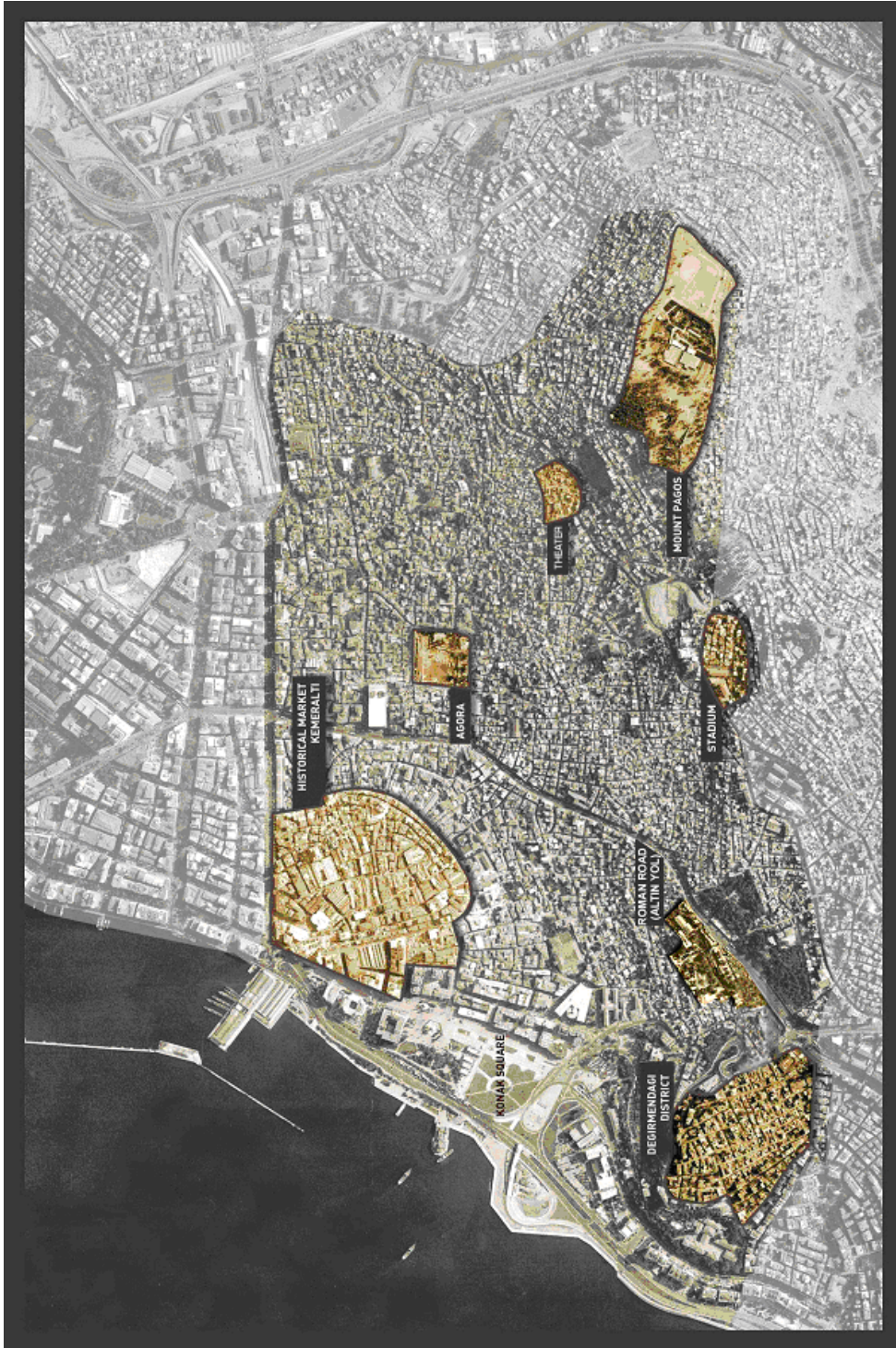


Figure 2.4 Değirmenadağı District, other historical and archaeological sites near vicinity (Source: Directorate of Historical Environment and Cultural Property of the İzmir Municipality Highlighted areas prepared by Özge Akbulut)



Figure 2.5 İzmir engraving, 1835 Texier (Source: National Library of France)



## **2.3. The History of Değirmendağı District**

### **2.3.1. Developments in the Ancient Period**

It is known that the city of İzmir was first founded in 3000 B.C. as a small settlement in Bayraklı. As an important city through time between 3000 B.C. and sixth century B.C., Tepekule settlement in Bayraklı lost its importance depending on strategic reasons of the fourth and fifth centuries B.C. It is stated that Alexander founded New İzmir on Pagos Hill (Kadifekale) and on its slopes in order to control sea traffic and to benefit from the protected inner harbor at the end of fourth century B.C. (Akurgal 1950, Baykara 1974).

Similar to coeval cities and as of the third century B.C., İzmir turned into a colorful trade and harbor city with its acropolis, theater, stadium, temples, bouleuterion, prytaneion, agoras, aqueducts, city walls, large avenues ornamented with porticos and structural plots extending from the hill towards the sea (Yılmaz and Yetkin 2002).

In various resources, it is stated that there was a temple on Değirmendağı in the Roman Period and therefore, such temple is shown on different maps (Figure 2.4). In connection with the latter, it is stated that an enormous temple was built on Değirmendağı Hill in the name of Zeus Akraios; in other words, “Zeus the Paramount,” according to Cadoux. Cadoux describes this impressive temple as ornamented with marble pillars in the Corinthian order with 10 columns on each short edge and 23 columns on each long edge. Moreover, he states that those pillars were of the same dimension of the massive pillars of the Hadrianus Temple in Athens and were probably manufactured under the sovereignty of the same emperor. It is claimed that significant ruins of this temple were first observed by Prokesch von Osten in 1824 and those ruins were still observable 30 years after this date. On the other hand, remaining stones were used as constructing elements in buildings or taken to be used in graveyards as grave stones and therefore, their destruction began in rather early times. The German traveler Von Osten (1795-1876) specified the dimensions of the temple, built in Roman Imperial Period, as 50 x 100 meters (Cadoux 2001).

According to Luigi Storari (1856), the remaining stones of the temple were used to build an Armenian cathedral. Nowadays, the temple is beneath a stamum of modern settlements (Baran, et al. 2006).

It has been also claimed that İzmir was entitled with a secondary neokor title, “Protector of the Temples,” in the Hadrian Period and the temple located in Değirmendağı was rebuilt or restored in accordance with this purpose (Meyer 2006).

Atay points out that there was a temple built in the name of Zeus Akraios on the upper slopes of Değirmendağı and the antique marble alley, which is surrounded by today’s Eşrefpaşa Market area, is a part of the path which provided access to the temple and connected it to the city (Atay 1993).

It has also been claimed that an Esculape Temple was built by the citizens in Değirmendağı, which in Antiquity was known as Korife hill (Fr. Coryphée). Four marble stones which are currently being exhibited in the Versailles Palace, were dispatched from this temple (Atay 1993). As a matter of fact, it is also clear from the 1876 Lamec Saad Map that the temple in Değirmendağı was known and indicated as Esculape (Figure 2.6).



Figure 2.6 Esculape temple in Değirmendağı (1876 Lamec Saad)

According to Kuban, however, the temple in Değirmendağı was dedicated to Vesta and was known as the Vesta Temple (Kuban 2001).

The existence of a temple in Değirmendağı in the Roman Period was also clearly indicated on Naumann’s İzmir Map illustrating Roman Period (Figure 2.7).

As far as is known, in the first year of Emperor Titus’s reign, M. Ulpian Traianus, the father of the future emperor, Traianus, who was a proconsul in Asian State

in that time, had a watercourse and several aqueducts built in order to bring fresh water to the temple dedicated to Zeus Akraios. In addition, it is claimed that this temple was an identical copy of the Jupiter Capitolinus Temple in Rome and had been restored by Emperor Vespasianus (Doğer 2006). Similarly, Cadoux also mentions a Roman aqueduct coming from the southern direction and bringing fresh water to the temple (Cadoux 2001).

Sources also indicate that the Golden Road entered into the urban area around Basmane Train Station after passing by Kervan Bridge, and passed through the Agora in the southwestern direction, reaching Ephesus Gate which was located on the eastern slopes of Değirmendağı. During the subsequent decades, the Jewish Cemetery was developed around this area. The ruin found in Cici Park, located in the western direction of Eşrefpaşa Street, has been claimed to belong to this cemetery (Kuban 2001).

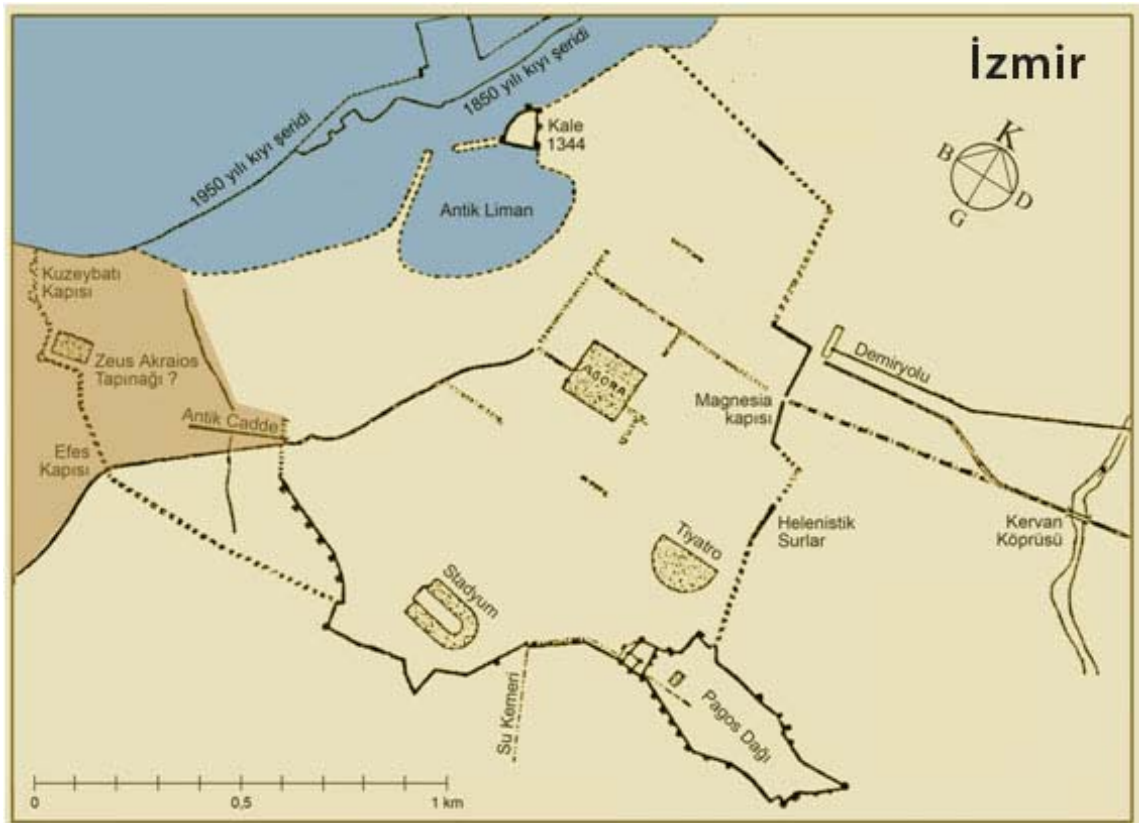


Figure 2.7 İzmir in the Roman Period  
(Source: Naumann and Kantar 1943)

### **2.3.2. Developments in the Byzantine and Seljuk Periods**

After the division of the Great Roman Empire in 395 A.D. as Western and Eastern Empires, İzmir was governed by the Eastern, Byzantine Empire (Canpolat 1953).

It is known that İzmir Harbor was turned into a trade and culture center by the help of Genoa in the Byzantine Period (Goffman 1995). Therefore, it is claimed that the Agora, which is a commercial area, and the castle as a defensive structure continued to be used in accordance with their intended function. On the other hand, sacred places and temples, built in the Roman Period and before, and endowed with high importance, were not considered important in the Byzantine era (Yılmaz and Yetkin 2002).

Moreover, it has been proved that Timur's armies besieged the city in 1402 and seized the city from Byzantine, which had benefited from the Harbor Castle until 1402, and gave the city back to Aydınoğulları. Finally, İzmir was taken under the sway of the Ottoman Empire starting in 1415 (Çakmakçı and Erdem 2002). Thus İzmir changed hands for approximately four hundred years between the Seljuk Turks and Byzantines until it was conquered by Ottoman Empire in the beginning of the fifteenth century (Beyru 2000). The city had been highly important in the eleventh century as the center of the first Turkish principality founded on the Western Anatolian coast (Arıkan 1992).

It is believed that there was no important change in this period because it was changing hands so often and was used as a naval base (Canpolat 1947). It is also claimed that İzmir did not bear such high importance as a commercial harbor in the seignior period (Arıkan 1992).

Ottoman İzmir, which had been in the background in its Byzantine period but was considered important again during the Seignior Period, was developed upon antique İzmir. It has been found that in this period, there was no addition to the Roman city and in fact, old structures were not conserved properly (Canpolat 1953).

Ottomans conquered Western Anatolia and İzmir after putting an end to the Aydınoğlu Principality in 1426. Since at the time Ottomans were not dominant in the Aegean Sea, it is known that they experienced genuine difficulty competing against Venice, which possessed a strong navy. Venetians headed towards İzmir in 1472 and attempted benefit of this harbor by means of a military assault intended to obtain commercial profit. The Venetian navy entered the bay and attacked the harbor and

pillaged and destroyed the city. Sultan Mehmet II re-seized and rebuilt the Harbor Castle, which was located at the entrance of İzmir Harbor. The castle standing at the entrance of the inner harbor has survived and remained as a defensive structure protecting the city against naval attacks. After reconstruction of the Harbor Castle, İzmir regained its previous appearance. In other words, the city was united again between Kadifekale standing on Pagos Mountain and looking like an inner castle, and Harbor Castle, located in the middle of the city harbor. Connecting the inner castle and Harbor Castle, outer city walls spread in both eastern and western boundaries between the two castles. The civil settlement was denser on Kadifekale slopes and the commercial area surrounded the harbor where Kemeraltı is now located. Consequently, it is indicated that İzmir survived as a coastal town during the fifteenth century and most of the sixteenth century (Goffman 1995).

### **2.3.3. Developments in the 17th and 18th Centuries**

İzmir played a highly important role in the trade activities taking place in the Western Mediterranean Sea in the seventeenth century. İzmir's advantages distinguished the city among other harbors. The Ottoman castle built on the narrowest point of the bay in order to control vessels arriving in and leaving İzmir Bay shows that they realized the economic and commercial potential of the city (Ülker 1994). Together with development of the commercial functions of the city, it can be seen in the engravings belonging to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that the housing area of the city was enlarged and the physical structure changed (Figure 2.8). In this context, it can be supposed that the settlement on Kadifekale slopes expanded towards the north by following the coastal line and formed the foreland called Punta. On the other hand, it also extended towards the south and reached the Jewish Cemetery forming the beginning point of present-day Varyant. Although the inner castle has survived, it became smaller and shallower. According to the stories told by travelers, Turkish people moved to Kadifekale slopes on the eastern side of the harbor. The Jewish Quarter was located between Turkish settlements around present-day Havra Street (Pınar 2001). Consulates, Levantine merchants' houses, depots and offices were located along the coastal line going in a northern direction from the harbor. This area was called Frenk Street. It is also stated that there were Greek quarters just behind Frenk Street

while Armenian quarters were located between Greek quarters and Turkish settlements (Serçe 1998).

While commercial areas were became denser around the coastal line, housing areas enlarged towards the inner lands just behind this commercial area. The widest point of the streets was nearly 3 or 4 meters and a loaded camel could hardly pass through. All these facts thus show that there was not a planned settlement in the city. On the other hand, public works were expedited after the second half of the seventeenth century and consequently, streets were enlarged and paved in this period (Yılmaz and Yetkin 2002). It is claimed that Değirmendağı was one of the excursion spots in the seventeenth century (Baykara 1974).

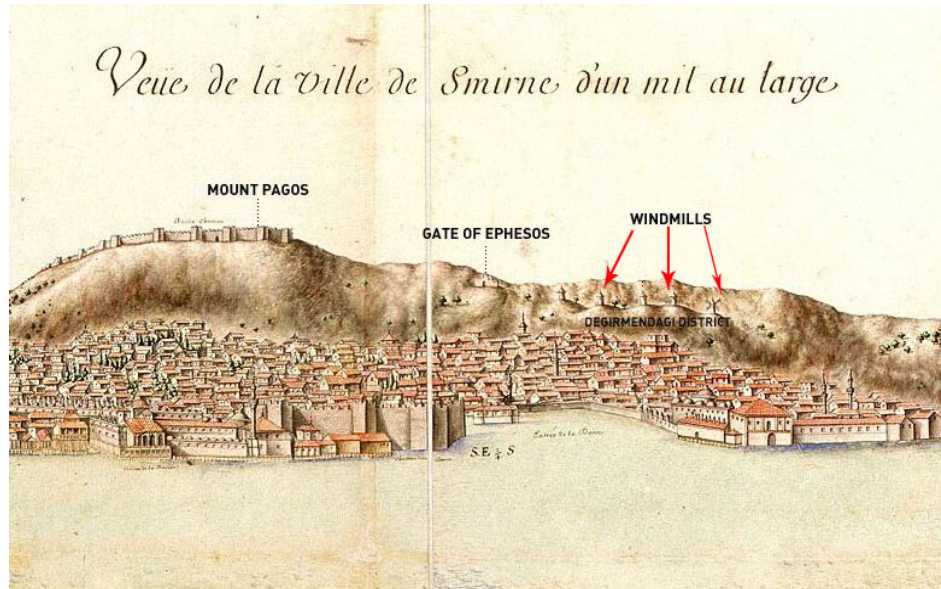


Figure 2.8 İzmir engraving, 1686 Combes  
(Source: National Library of France)

In the city panorama given by Tournefort, who visited İzmir at the beginning of eighteenth century, it can be seen that there were mosques and a city wall ruin climbing upwards from the Harbor Castle. This city wall line indicates that the city had not developed in this direction since the Roman period (Kuban 2001).

We can obtain the most detailed information about İzmir in the second half of the eighteenth century from the itineraries of Richard Chandler. One year before Chandler's arrival in the city (1736), there was an enormous fire. The city still showed the effects of this fire when Chandler visited. According to Chandler, the city generally had the same boundaries and character (Kuban 2001).



In the eighteenth century, the city walls reached Değirmendağı District. In fact, Richard Pococke also states that the city walls were extended until Değirmendağı in 1739 (Pınar 1996).

It is known that there was a Jewish Cemetery at the beginning of the eighteenth century on the slopes of Değirmendağı, which was located on the southeastern side of the city center. In this period, there was no trace of dense construction although it can be determined from old engravings that mills had been built on the hill (Figure 2.9).

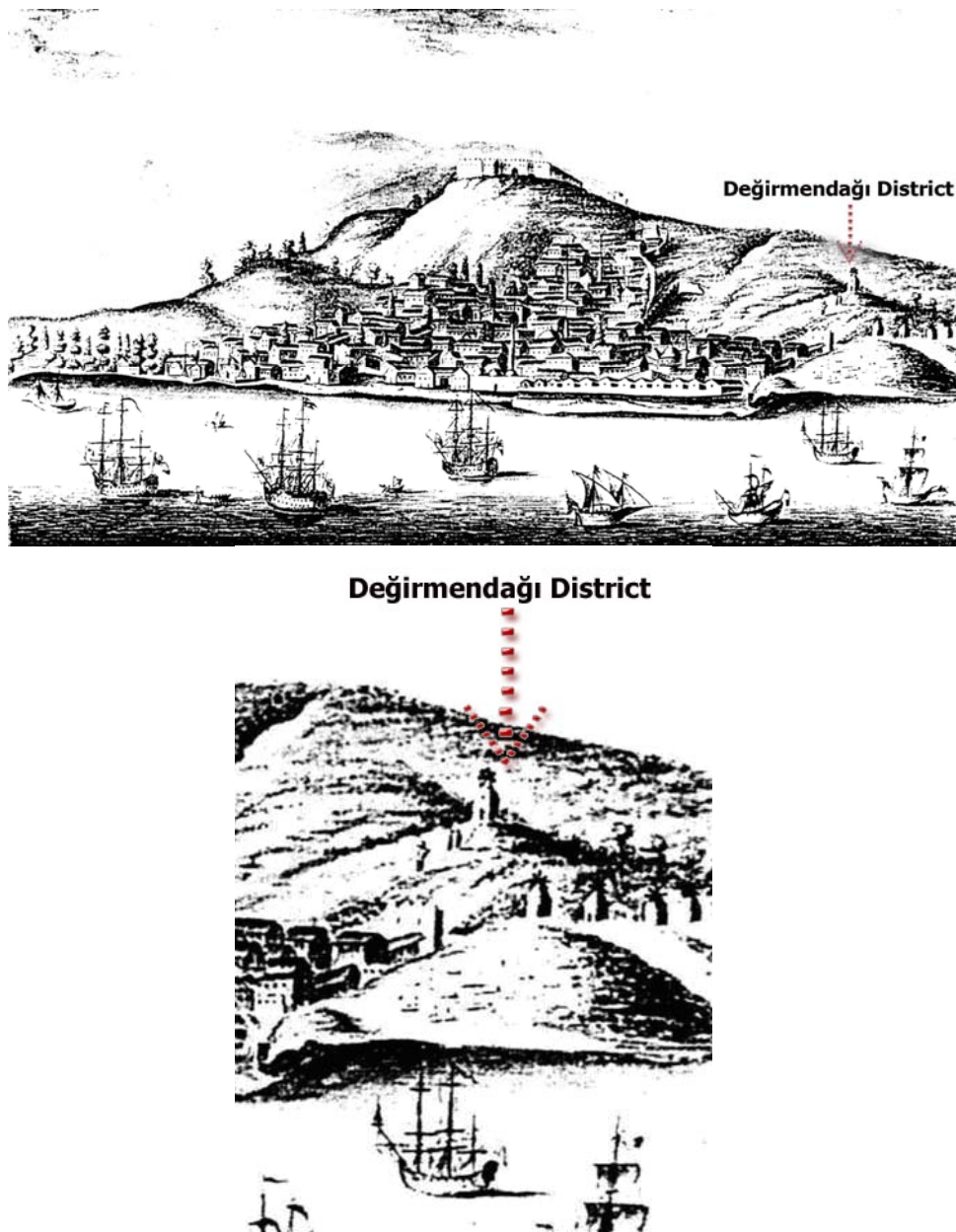


Figure 2.9 İzmir engraving, 1752 Stephan Schule  
(Source: National Library of France)

### **2.3.4. Değirmendağı District from the 19th Century to the Present**

Based on increasing commercial relations between western countries and the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century, İzmir entered a period of development and transformation. After the Aydın and Kasaba railways were built, İzmir had gained easy access to the other regions. The construction of the quay rendered İzmir Harbor more useful for commercial vessels. It is stated that İzmir, comprising a central square growing out of the traditional bazaar, which covers today's Kemeraltı, and Frenk Street and several housing areas surrounding this central square at the beginning of the century, rather grew until the end of the century along with new housing areas added to the city (Serçe 1998), (Figure 2.10).

It is stated that there were planned urban organizations after the fire incident in 1845. In context with this new organization, identical rectangular housing areas and streets crossing each other vertically were formed. The arrangements and newly developed commercial relations within the scope of Administrative Reforms taking place in the nineteenth century were very effective in terms of the transformation of urban space. Along with the approval of foreign capital usage in the second half of the nineteenth century, the genuine period of urban structure of İzmir stepped into a real metamorphosis. In tandem with Administrative Reforms, new decisions were taken stipulating the rearrangement of Ottoman cities in a rational manner and modern laws and regulations were made, accordingly. The first Building Regulations executed for this purpose bear the date of 1848 and 1849. Similarly, new housing areas in grid planning can be seen on the Storari map indicating the condition present between 1854 and 1856. In the second half of the nineteenth century, İzmir underwent an effective metamorphosis in terms of its spatial structure and appearance. The spacial structure of İzmir has changed along with the construction of new railways, harbor and Kordon (Bilsel 2000).

It has been found that an enormous number of refugees coming from the Balkans moved to İzmir after of Russo-Turkish War of 1877 - 1878 and the number of Muslims coming to İzmir as immigrants reached approximately 60 – 70,000. Most of those immigrants were transferred to other cities although nearly 5-6,000 remained in İzmir. Those who stayed were settled in present Islamic quarters or in new settlements founded on the northern boundary of the city. Muslim immigration to İzmir continued



non-stop until First World War. Similarly, some of the Muslim refugees coming from Crimea and Caucasia and Jewish refugees coming from Russia were settled in İzmir. It is stated that Muslim immigration to the city resulted in the foundation of new settlements on Kadifekale slopes and around Değirmendağı (Serçe 2000). On the other hand, it was determined that new settlements for the refugees were constructed in 1880 around the southern boundary of the city, on the slopes of Değirmendağı and Kadifekale going beyond the Jewish and Muslim cemeteries and surrounding the southern part of the city and especially the Turkish quarters (Kiper 2006).

Değirmendağı District was chosen as a housing area for Tatar and Rumelian refugees during of Russo-Turkish War of 1877 - 1878 (Temizsoy 2002). It is possible to determine the developments in Değirmendağı District until 1876 from the maps prepared by Lamec Saad in the same year and by Storari in 1856 (Figures 2.14 and 2.15). Therefore, it is seen that Değirmendağı was surrounded by a Jewish Cemetery on the northern and northwestern boundaries while the Muslim Cemetery surrounded this district in the eastern and the southeastern directions. Except for the temple ruins standing on top of the hill, there was still no trace of construction in the district (Figures 2.10, 2.11 and 2.12).



Figure 2.10 A view to Konak Square from Değirmendağı  
(Source: İzmir City Archives)



Figure 2.11 A view to Konak Square from Değirmendağı  
(Source: İzmir City Archives)



Figure 2.12 A view to Konak Square from Değirmendağı  
(Source: İzmir City Archives)





Figure 2.13 1856, Storari Plan  
 (Source: National Library of France)



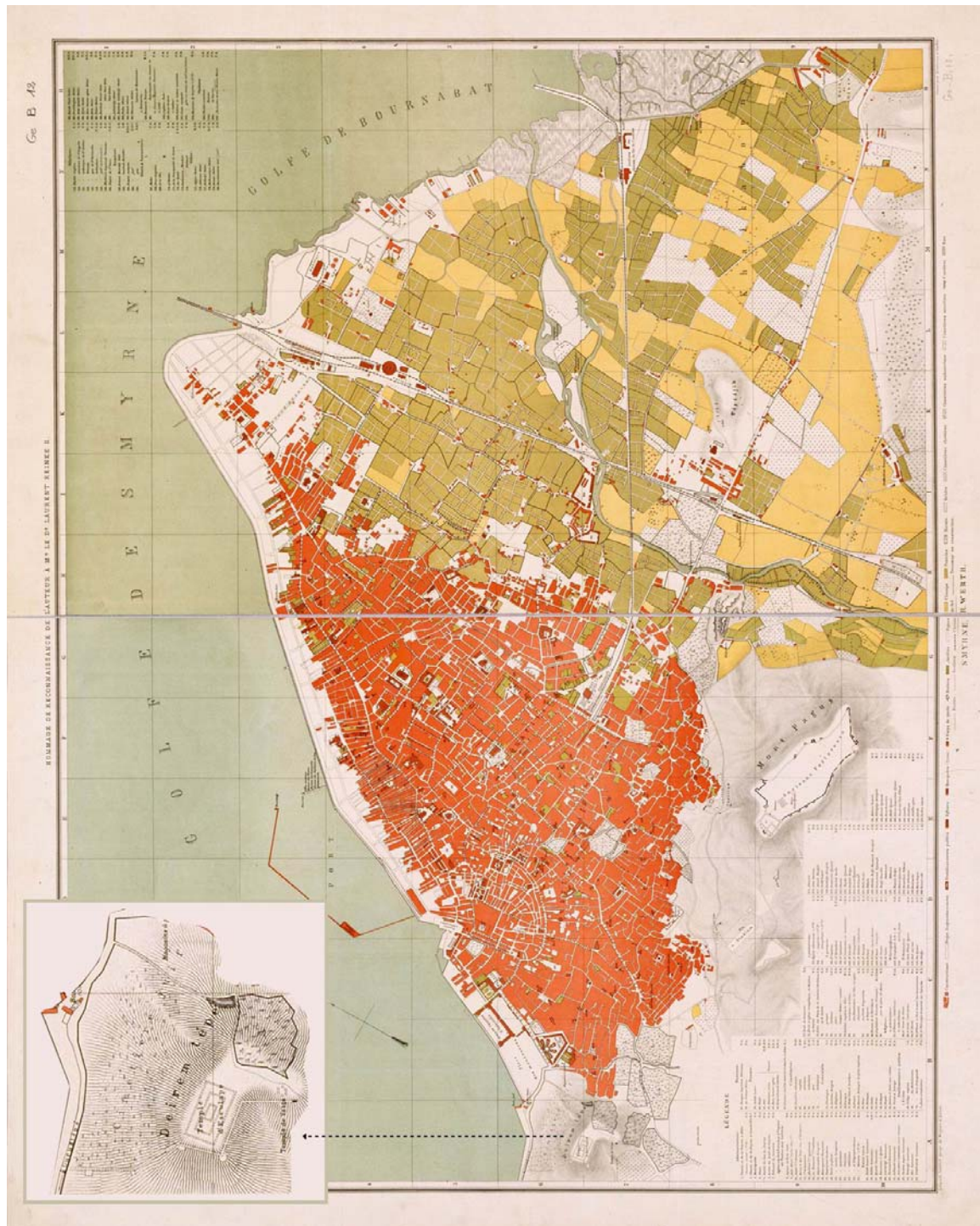


Figure 2.14 1876, Lamec Saad Plan  
 (Source: National Library of France)

It is claimed that the city was exposed to waves of dense immigration between 1878 and 1879 and new quarters were begun to be established as of 1879. Consequently, those quarters were constructed in accordance with the Building Regulations dated 1882. The regulations, however, enacted in 1882, had already been in practice since 1863. It is asserted that it was mandatory to immediately settle those

refugees coming to the city in large numbers and the land where new settlements for refugees established belonged to the state or were glebes. In fact, Hamidiye Quarter, located on Değirmendağı, was claimed to be one of the first such quarters (Kiper 2006).

In addition, it is indicated that Governor Halil Rıfat Paşa reconstructed and improved Değirmendağı, which was given to Tatar and Rumelian emigrants coming to İzmir just after the Russo-Turkish War, during his first term in governorship. During his second governorship, he improved the roads and connected Değirmendağı, which had consisted of only a stony place without any road or fresh water before, to the city (Serçe 1998). In 1885, it is known that Halil Rıfat Paşa had the Halil Rıfat Paşa Street built passing through Değirmendağı and reaching the mountainous areas of the Karantina District (Gürsoy 1993), (Figure 2.15).



Figure 2.15 A view to Değirmendağı from Sarıkışla  
(Source: İzmir City Archives)

In accordance with the “British Water Main Plan,” prepared by British technicians between 1905 and 1910 (Figure 2.15), Değirmendağı District was surrounded by the Jewish Cemetery on the north and Muslim Cemetery on the northeast (Temizsoy 2002). In 1991, Değirmendağı District consisted of Fatih, Karataş, Osmaniye, Mecidiye, Selimiye, Mahmudiye and Karataş Quarters. It is clear in this plan that Bahri Baba Park was assigned as a Jewish Cemetery (Atay 1998).



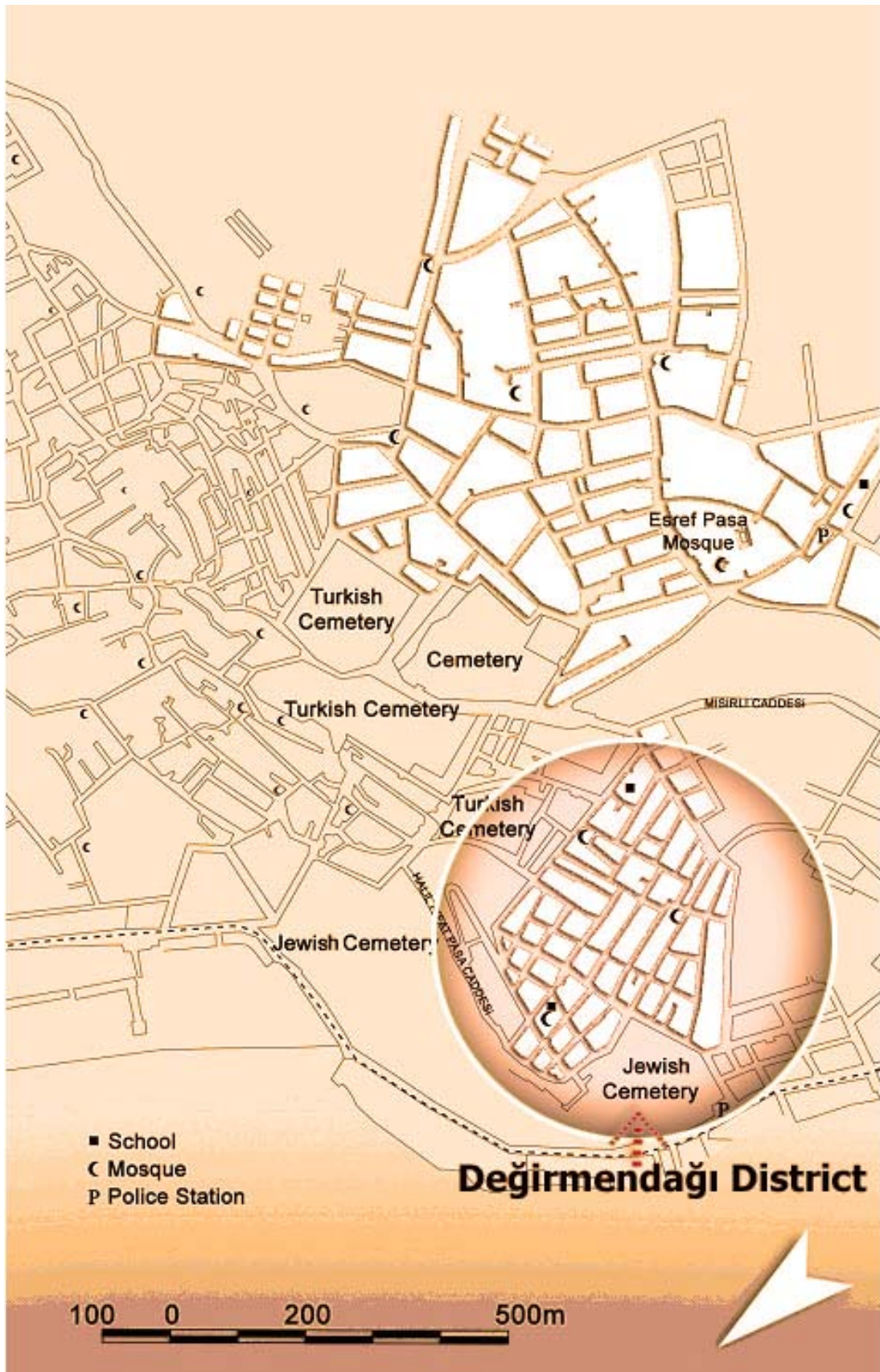


Figure 2.16 The map prepared in accordance with British Water Network Plan (After Kiper, 2006)

Değirmendağı District became a planned settlement along with its plot network organized in accordance with grid planning principles and its regular, large and vertically crossing streets. On the other hand, it can be seen in the cadastral plans, prepared in 1934, that the district was divided into identical rectangular plots while present Bahri Baba Park was assigned as the northern Jewish Cemetery (Figure 2.16).

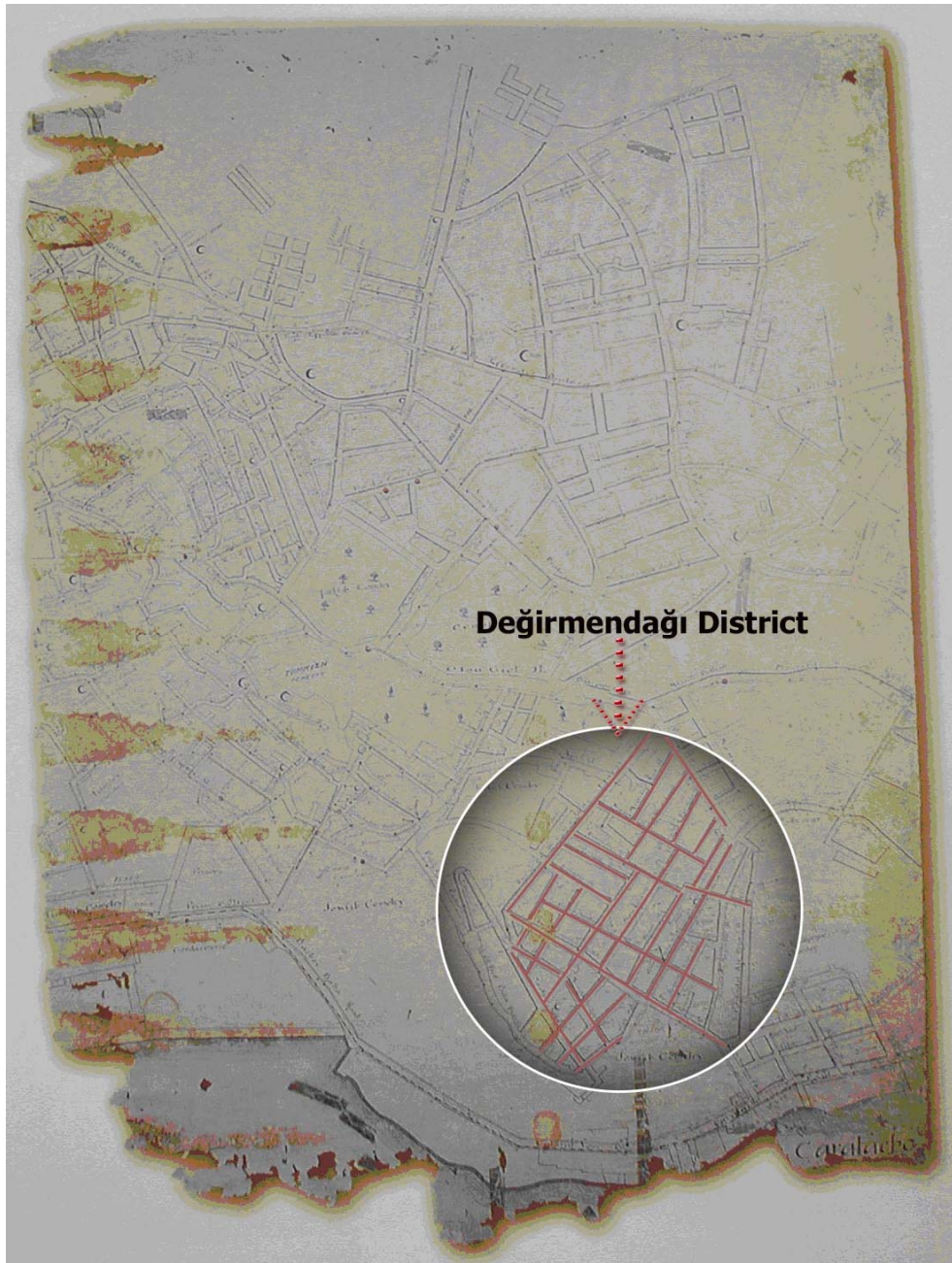


Figure 2.17 1905-1910 British Water Network Plan  
(After Kiper, 2006)

It can be proposed that Değirmendağı District preserved its historical identity because it was not affected in the large fire incident of 1922.



## 2.4. Legal Issues in Bringing Değirmendağı District under Conservation

İzmir is one of the most important cities hosting different civilizations throughout its history. Devoted to the conservation of civil architectural buildings in urban site scale, some decisions have been taken by certain institutions and organizations in order to conserve the historical heritage surviving since those civilizations.

Değirmendağı District has been regarded as an archaeological site, which requires conservation, first by the decision of The Supreme Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu) with Decision No. A-1729 on June 9th, 1979.

Değirmendağı District (Figure 2.17), included in “Kemeraltı Urban Site” determined by means of the Development Plan for Conservation (KAIP) approved by The Supreme Council for the Cultural and Natural Heritage (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu) with Decision No. 348 on July 27th, 1984, was included afterwards in the Urban + third degree archaeological site document which was approved with Decision No. 9728 on January 30th, 2002, by İzmir First Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage (İzmir 1 Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu) (Figures 2.18 and 2.19).

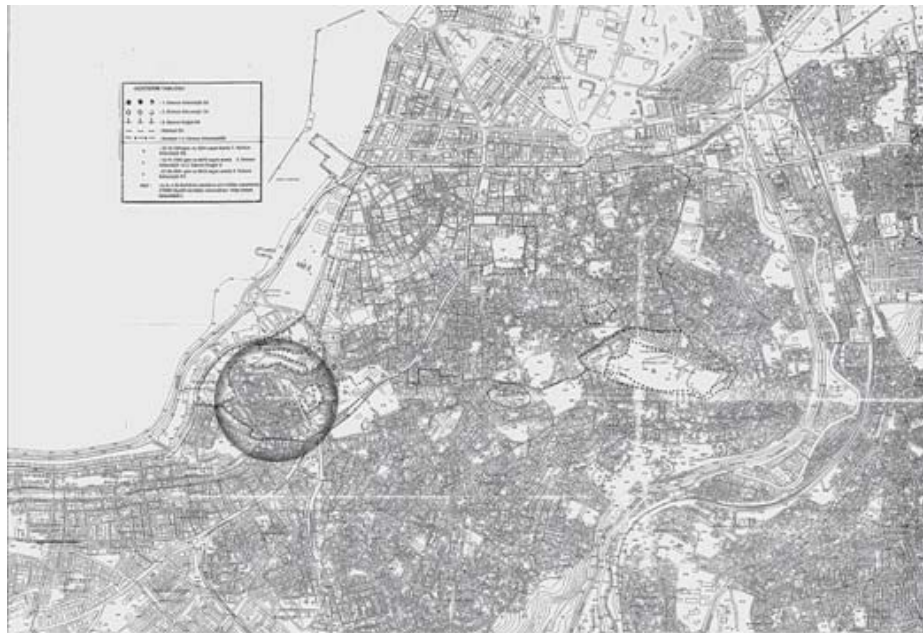


Figure 2.18 1984 Development Plan for Kemeraltı Urban Archaeological Site



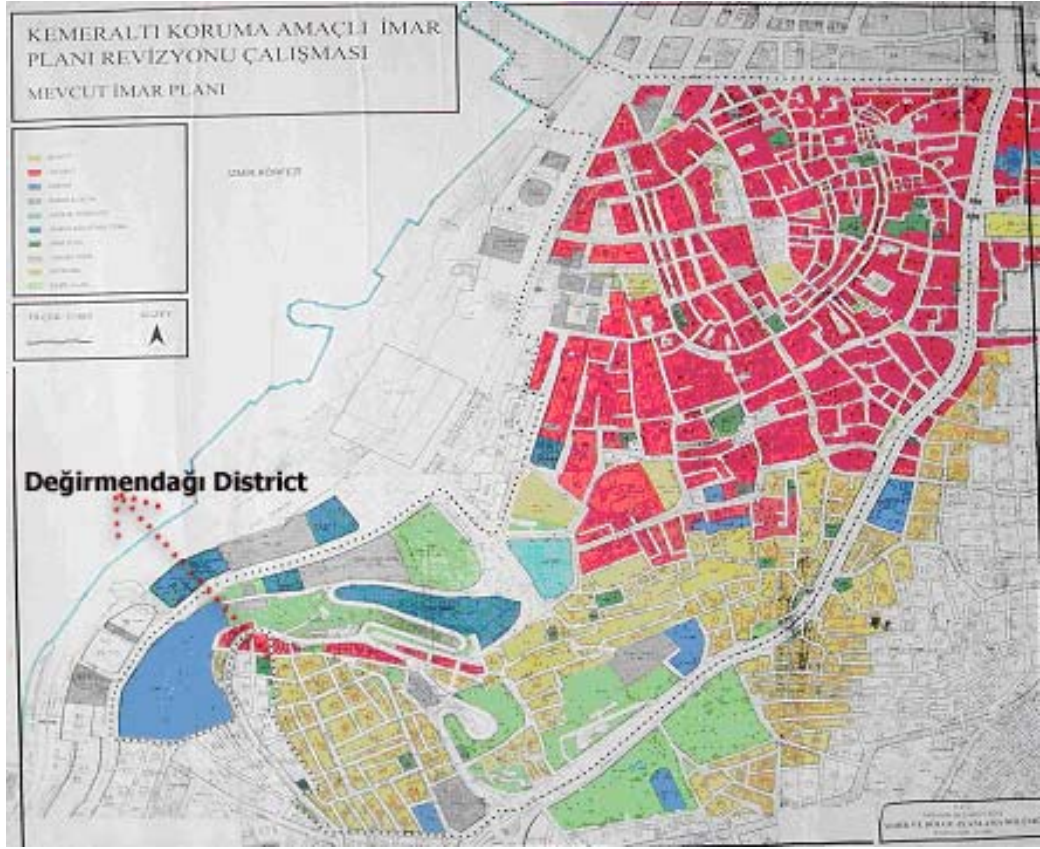


Figure 2.19 Urban + third degree archaeological site approved by the decision dated 30.1.2002 with the reference number 9728

Değirmendağı District is also included within the boundaries of the Development Plan for Conservation of Kemeraltı and its Surrounding with the scale of 1/1000 approved by the İzmir First Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage with Decision No. 10742 on August 07th, 2003, where maintenance and reconstruction strategies for registered buildings and physical characteristics of the new buildings to be constructed on other plots belonging to the district are stated.

As a result of archival research performed by İzmir First Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage in Değirmendağı District, registration cards, prepared between 1981 and 1996, of the registered buildings are extant.

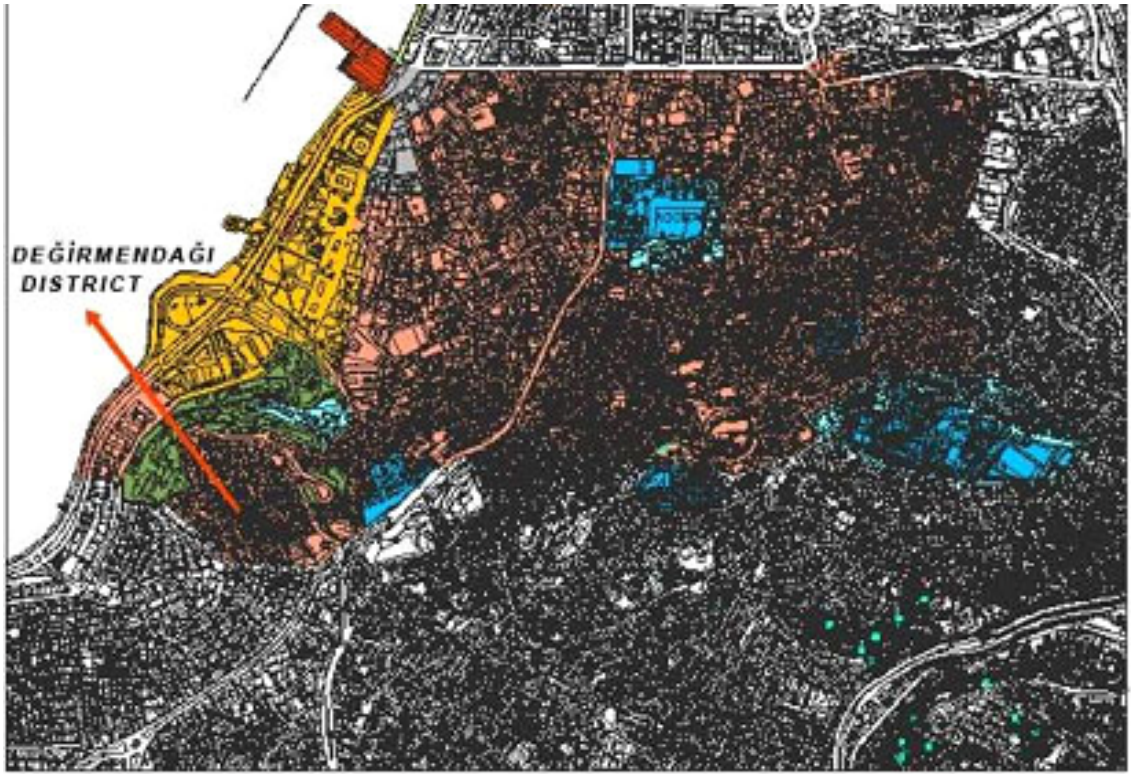


Figure 2.20 Archaeological Sites around İzmir Konak – Kemeraltı and its District

## CHAPTER 3

### PRESENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT

#### 3.1. Architectural Characteristics

Observed in general terms, the survey area displays buildings with nineteenth-century architectural characteristics. These characteristics may be enumerated as follows:

One or two-storey masonry structures; windows with frames, key stones and iron shutters; façade plastrons, floor and eave furnishings, doors taken in niches, doors with stone lintels and frames, and cumbas are some of the architectural characteristics of the buildings representing the nineteenth-century architectural context.

Taking the density of the registered buildings into consideration, Değirmendağı District is divided for the purposes of this thesis into three special zones, designated S1, S2, and S3.

The buildings within the boundaries of the survey area have been examined in four separate groups as:

- 1) the buildings displaying all characteristics of the nineteenth century,
- 2) the buildings displaying only partially the characteristics of the nineteenth century residential architecture,
- 3) buildings lacking of definite architectural characteristics but displaying features harmonious with the environment,
- 4) buildings that have no definite architectural characteristics and display features inharmonious with the environment (Figure 3.1).



**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT IN İZMİR**







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



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ANALYSIS  
**ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS**

-  Buildings that have architectural characteristics of the 19th century
-  Buildings that display only partially the characteristics of 19th century architecture residential
-  Buildings that do not have definite architectural characteristics but display features harmonious with the environment
-  Buildings that do not have definite architectural characteristics and display features inharmonious with the environment
-  Registered buildings
-  Suggested to registration

-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site which is Approved by the Decision Dated 30.1.2002 and Numbered 9728 by Izmir 1st Numbered Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage
-  Border of Second Natural Site
-  Border of Survey Area
-  Border of Special Zones
-  Border of Temple  
Unpublished Researches from Didier Laroche

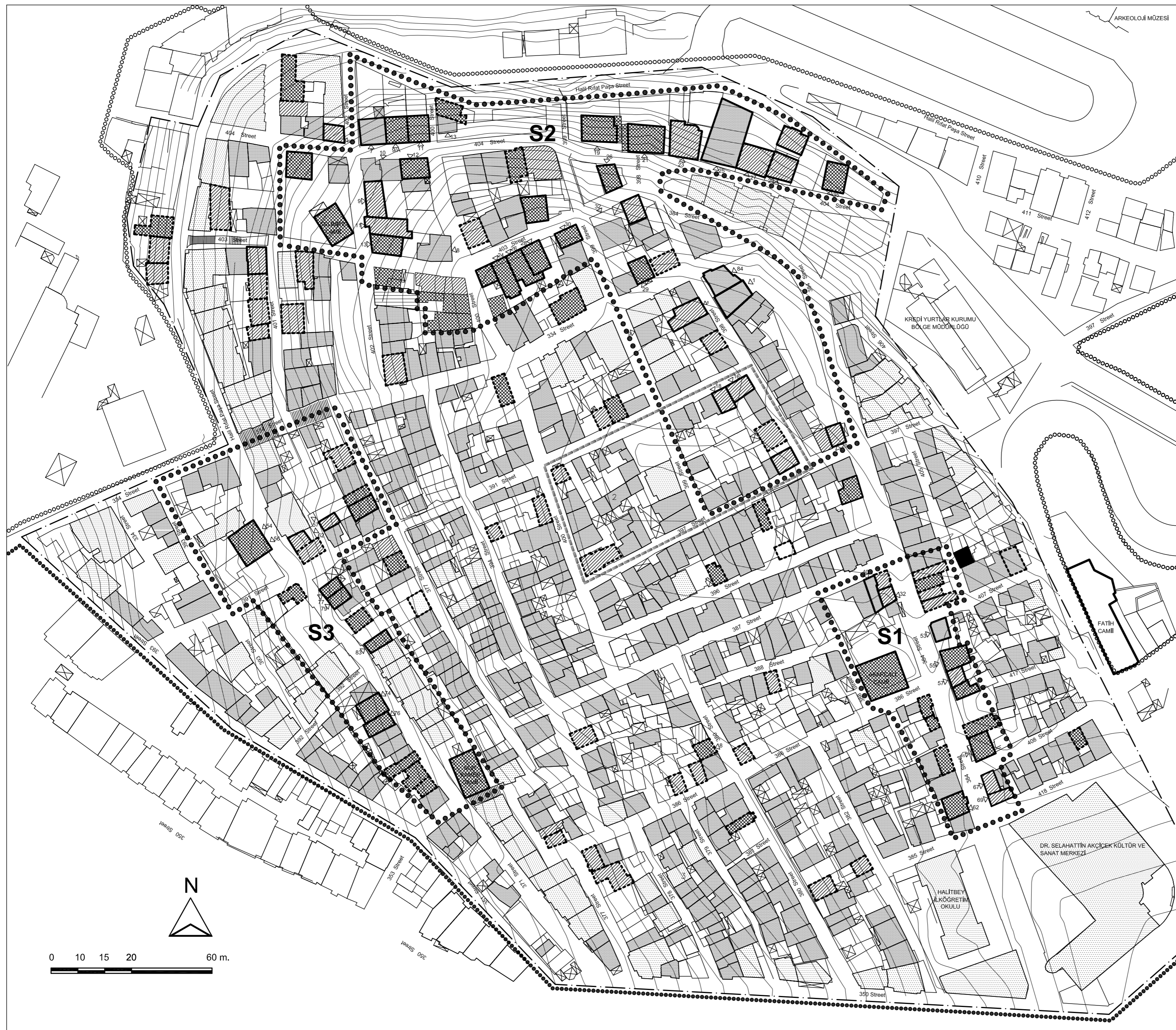


Figure 3.1. Architectural Characteristics

In Table 3.1:

Special Zone S1: 9 buildings displaying all characteristics of nineteenth century residential architecture, 18 buildings displaying only partially the characteristics of nineteenth-century architecture, and 4 buildings that lack definite architectural characteristics but display features harmonious with the environment have been observed. No building that does not have definite architectural characteristics and displays features inharmonious with the environment was identified in Special Zone S1.

Special Zone S2: 28 buildings displaying all characteristics of nineteenth-century residential architecture, 27 buildings displaying only partially the characteristics of nineteenth-century architecture and 50 buildings that lack definite architectural characteristics but display, features harmonious with the environment have been observed. No building which both lacks definite architectural characteristics and displays features inharmonious with the environment was identified in Special Zone S2.

Special Zone S3: 14 buildings displaying all the characteristics of nineteenth-century residential architecture, 21 buildings displaying only partially the characteristics of nineteenth-century architecture and 7 buildings with lack of definite architectural characteristics but displaying features harmonious with the environment are observed. On the other hand, 2 buildings that do not have definite architectural characteristics displaying features inharmonious with the environment were determined in Special Zone S3 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Architectural Characteristics

Zones	Number of Buildings	Architectural Characteristics			
		Buildings displaying all characteristics of nineteenth century residential architecture	Buildings displaying only partially characteristics of the nineteenth-century residential architecture	Buildings harmonious with the environment	Buildings inharmonious with the environment
S1	31	9	18	4	0
S2	105	28	27	50	0
S3	44	14	21	7	2
TOTAL	180	51	66	64	2

The buildings which are most inharmonious with the environment are apartment buildings. There are generally 5 or 6-storey apartment buildings on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street. On the other hand, there is only one 8-storey building on 404th Street while other apartment buildings generally comprise 4, 5 or 6-storey buildings. In inner areas, there are not many buildings which are inharmonious with the environment in terms of number of storeys.

There are extant 57 registered buildings in Değirmendağı District. 54 buildings to be proposed for registration were determined. Both groups are included in the urban + 3rd degree archaeological site. In Table 3.2, registered buildings and other buildings to be proposed for registration are identified in terms of special zones, S1, S2 and S3, divided in accordance with regional density.

There are 11 registered buildings in Special Zone S1. During the survey, 9 buildings to be proposed for registration were determined.

There are 33 registered buildings in Special Zone S2. During the survey, 6 buildings to be proposed for registration were determined.

There are 11 registered buildings in Special Zone S3. During the survey, 8 buildings to be proposed for registration were determined.

There are 2 registered buildings in the area standing out of the boundaries of specific special zones S1, S2 and S3. During the survey, 31 buildings to be proposed for registration were determined.

In Değirmendağı District, a total number of 41 blocks, 649 plots, 57 registered plots and 54 plots to be proposed for registration were determined (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Current Registration Details

ZONES	Registered Buildings	Buildings to be Proposed for Registration
S1	11	9
S2	33	6
S3	11	8
Outside of S1,S2 and S3	2	31
TOTAL	57	54

All blocks standing within the boudaries of the survey area are shown in Table 3.3 below in terms of their locations, registered buildings and other buildings to be

proposed for registration built upon each block, number of plots and number of the storeys in each block.

Table 3.3 Properties of Blocks

Block No	Location	Registered Plots	Plots to be Proposed to Registration	Total Number of Plots	Number of Storeys
495	Surrounded by 384, 407, 408 Streets and Birleşmiş Milletler Street. There is a cul-de sac on the block (417 Street)	Plots No 9, 10, 11, 12 and 38	Plot No 7	35 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
497	Surrounded by 405, 407, 397 Streets and Birleşmiş Milletler Street	None	Plot No 2	23 Plots	5, 6, 3, 2 and 1 storeys
498	Surrounded by 384, 405, 407 and 397 Streets	None	Plots No 1, 2, 3 and 4	15 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
499	Surrounded by 384, 406 and 397 Streets	None	None	6 Plots	5, 4, 3 and 2 storeys
500	Surrounded by 384, 404 and 398 Streets. A park of the block is used as parking lot	None	None	6 Plots	8, 6, and 5 storeys
504	Surrounded by 399, 398, 391 and 334 Streets	Plot No 10	Plot No 12	12 Plots	4 (Plot No 4), 3,2 and 1 storeys
505	Surrounded by 400, 399, 391 and 334 Street	Plots No 3 and 9	None	15 Plots	4 (Plots No 11 and 12) ,3,2 and 1 storeys
506	Surrounded by 400, 384, 391 and 334. Streets	None	Plot No 11	5 Plots	1 and 2 storeys
507	Surrounded by 377, 384, 391 and 334 Street	None	None	17 Plots	1 and 2 storeys

(cont. on next page)

Table 3.3 (cont.). Properties of Blocks

508	Surrounded by No 377, 334, 391 Streets and Halil Rıfat Paşa Street and is in S3 specific zone	Plots No 7, 3 and 19	Plots No 6, 16 and 18	19 Plots	6 storeys (Plots No 11 and 5)
511	Surrounded by 398, 399, 334 and 403 Streets	Plots No 2 and 5	Plot No 1	6 Plots	1 and 2 storeys
512	Surrounded by 400, 403, 399 and 334 Streets	Plots No 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	Plots No 3 and 8	13 Plots	4 (Plot No 1), 3, and 2 storeys / 4 storey building is inharmonious with environment.
513	Surrounded by 400, 402, 403 and 334 Streets	None	Plots No 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15	16 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
514	Surrounded by Streets No 401, 402, 403 and 334	None	Plots No 8 and 11	12 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
515	Surrounded by 334, 401, 403 Streets and Halil Rıfat Paşa Street	Plot No 8	Plots No 9, 10 and 11	4 Plots	4, 5 and 6 storeys
516	Surrounded by 398, 399, 403 and 404 Streets and in S2 specific zone	Plot No 1	None	2 Plots	2 storeys / Plot No 2 next to the registered building is an empty slot.
517	Surrounded by 399, 400, 403 and 404 Streets and in S2 specific zone	Plots No 5, 6 and 12	None	13 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
518	Surrounded by 400, 402, 403 and 404 Streets and in S2 specific zone	Plots No 2,3,4 and 6	None	8 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
519	Surrounded by 401, 402, 403 and 404 Streets and in S2 specific zone. Hacı Ethem Mosque is located on this block	Plots No 2,3,4 and 6	None	4 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
520	Surrounded by 401, 403, 404 Streets and Halil Rıfat Paşa Street	None	Plot No 2	8 Plots	5 storeys (Plots No 4 and 3)

(cont. on next page)



Table 3.3 (cont.). Properties of Blocks

521	Surrounded by 399, 404 Streets and Halil Rifat Paşa Street and in S2 specific zone	Plots No 15, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9	None	10 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
522	Surrounded by 400, 404 Streets and Halil Rifat Paşa Street and in S2 specific zone	None	None	3 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
523	Surrounded by 400, 402, 404 Streets and Halil Rifat Paşa Street and in S2 specific zone	3 Registered Plots	None	4 Plots	3 and 2 storeys
524	Surrounded by 401, 402, 404 Streets and Halil Rifat Paşa Street	Plot No 1	Plot No 6	10 Plots	2 and 5 storeys
525	Surrounded by 401, 404 Streets and Halil Rifat Paşa Streets	None	None	1 Plot	5 storeys
530	Surrounded by 397, 398, 384 and 334 Streets and in S2 specific zone	Plots No 1, 10, 11 and 12	None	14 Plots	4(Plots No 10 and 11),3,2 and 1 storeys
531	Surrounded by Streets No 397, 398, 399 and 391 and within the boundaries of temple area	Plots No 12 and 17	Plots No 15 and 16	17 Plots	3, 2 and 1 storeys / Plot No 17 is an empty slot.
532	Surrounded by 400, 397, 399 and 391 Streets and within the boundaries of temple area	None	Plots No 5 and 10	20 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
533	Surrounded by 384, 396, 397 and 400 Streets	Plot No 40	Plots No 3, 6 and 11	42 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
534	Surrounded by 384-387-396 and 400. Streets	None	None	19 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
535	Surrounded by 384, 387 and 380 Streets and in S1 zone. Akarcalı Mosque is located on Plot No: 24	Plot No 16	Plot No 15	18 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
536	Surrounded by 388, 386 and 380 Streets and in S1 zone.	None	Plot No 6	19 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
537	Surrounded by 384, 385, 386 and 382 Streets and in S1 zone.	Plot No 25	Plots No 19, 20 and 23	30 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
544	Surrounded by 380, 382, 386 and 350 Streets	None	Plots No 9 and 24	30 Plots	4, 3, 2 and 1 storeys

(cont. on next page)

Table 3.3 (cont.). Properties of Blocks

547	Surrounded by 380, 381, 379 and 350 Streets	None	None	14 Plots	6 (Plot No 1), 2 and 1 storeys
548	Surrounded by 380, 381, 386 and 397 Streets	None	Plot No 8	8 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
549	Surrounded by 380, 387, 386 and 394 Streets	None	Plots No 3, 2, 28 and 18	25 Plots	2 and 1 storeys
550	Surrounded by 384, 387, 391 and 400 Streets	None	Plots No 12 and 19	33 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
553	Surrounded by 394, 386 and 387 Streets.	None	Plot No 2	12 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
554	Surrounded by 377, 384, 387 and 391 Streets	None	None	27 Plots	3,2 and 1 storeys
555	Surrounded by 377, 391 Streets and Halil Rifat Paşa Streets and in S3 zone. Nur Kamer Mosque is located on this block	Plots No 2, 8, 12 and 13	Plots No 10, 20 and 17	29 Plots	5 and 6 storeys

### 3.1.1. Land Use

The general characteristics of the district were determined by means of setting the locations of the buildings on each block, the location of the streets, and the location of additional structures and gardens. It has been observed that buildings are generally located next to each other on narrow plots in direct connection with the street. Most buildings have small gardens behind the structure. Additional buildings are generally in the form of outhouses built in the rear garden. Although Değirmendağı District has an inclined topography, streets have been deployed in grid fashion. Plots too, are in the form of a rectangular and organized in accordance with grid planning principles (Figure 3.2).

It is possible to obtain the below enumerated specific observations in relation to the positioning of each zone:

1. There is no building with a front garden in special zone S1. The buildings are positioned next to each other and their entrances are directly connected with the street. A small garden can be positioned behind the buildings built on narrow and long plots.

In this zone, two additional buildings were determined which were built in rear gardens of two buildings (384th Street, No. 55 and 65).

**2.** In special zone S2, gardens of the buildings on 404th Street run into Halil Rıfat Paşa Street. Two buildings in this zone open on the street through their front gardens.

**3.** In special zone S3, all buildings are adjacent to each other. In S3 zone, the entrance of one house (391st Street No. 57) is from the courtyard which is positioned in front of the building.

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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




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


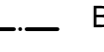


SITE SURVEY ASSISTANTS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF SPECIAL ZONE 2

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ANALYSIS

LAND USE

-  **Main Building**
-  **Additional Building**
-  **Garden**
-  **Street**
-  **Garden Wall**
-  **Registered buildings**
-  **Suggested to registration**

-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
which is Approved by the Decision Dated 30.1.2002  
and Numbered 9728 by İzmir 1st Numbered  
Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage
-  Border of Second Natural Site
-  Border of Survey Area
-  Border of Special Zones
-  Border of Temple  
Unpublished Researches from Didier Laroche

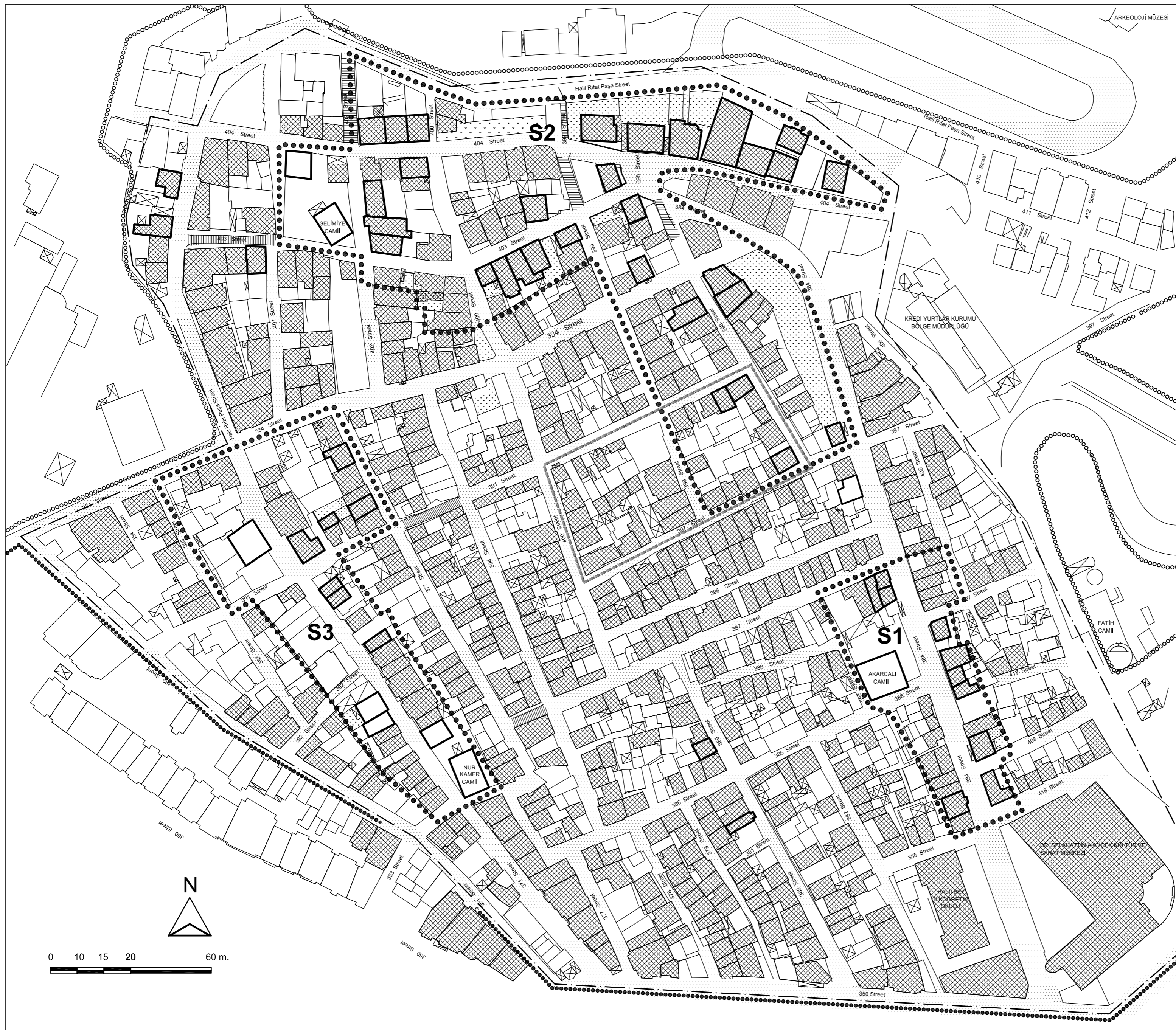


Figure 3.2. Land Use

### 3.1.2. Building Types and Utilization

The functions of buildings located within the boundaries of the district vary as residences, educational facilities, religious facilities and cultural facilities. In Değirmendağı District, there are 3 mosques distributed among zones, 2 schools, and one culture center. The remaining buildings are used as houses (Figure 3.3). The intended use of the buildings is shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Building Types

ZONES	Mosques	Educational Facilities	Culture Center
S1	1	1	1
S2	1	1	None
S3	1	None	None
TOTAL	3	2	None

In special zone S1, there is a mosque and one educational facility. Other buildings are used for housing.

In special zone S2, there is a mosque and one educational facility. Other buildings are used for housing.

In special zone S3, there is one mosque. Other buildings are used for housing.

The culture center is located outside these zones, on the southeastern boundary of the survey area.



**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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




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ANALYSIS

**BUILDING TYPES AND  
UTILIZATION**

-  Residence
-  Mosque
-  Educational Facility
-  Registered buildings
-  Suggested to registration

-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
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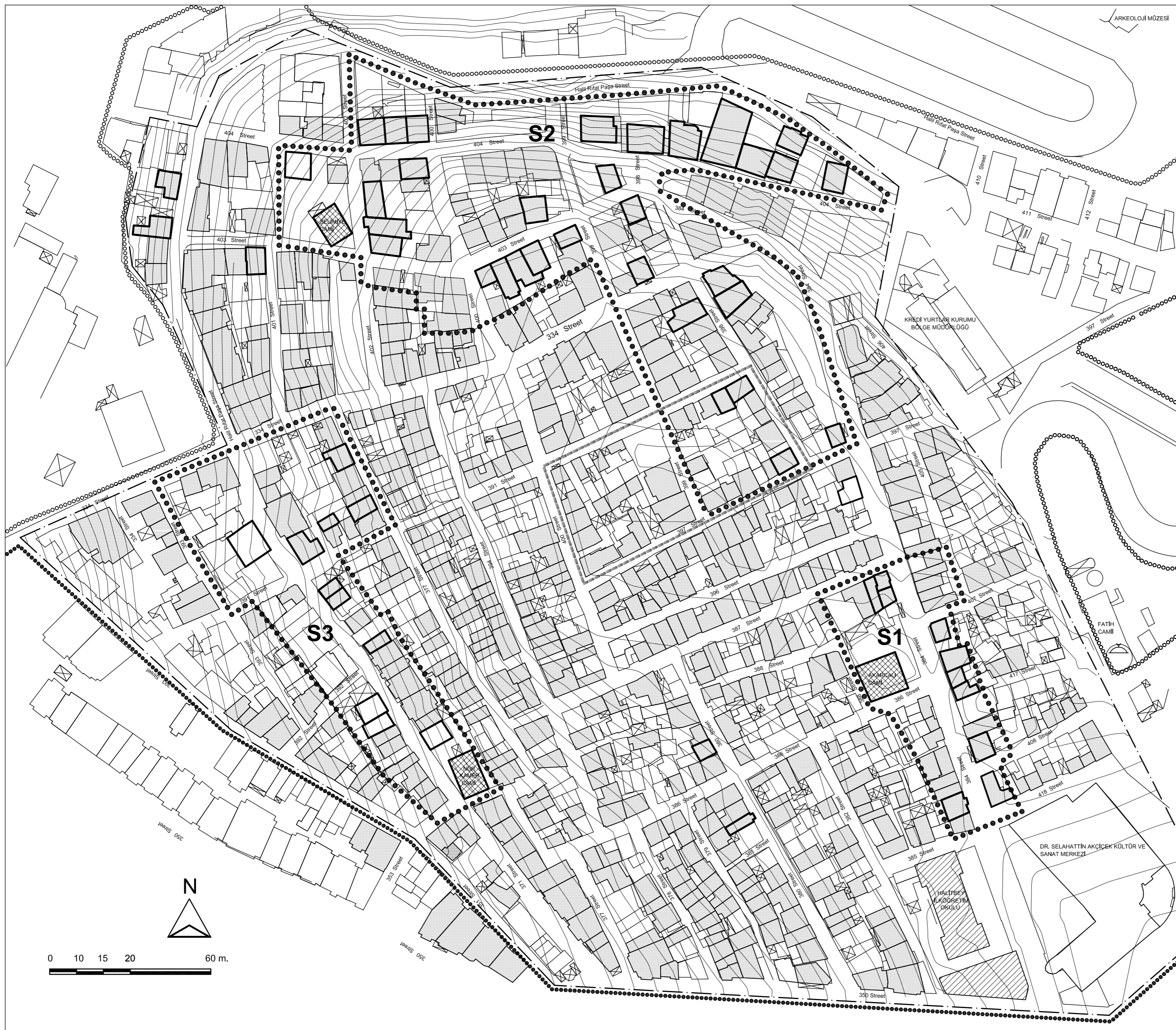


Figure 3.3. Building Types and Utilization

### 3.1.3. Number of Storeys

80% of the buildings in the survey area have one or two storeys. There are 4, 5, and 6-storey buildings along the boundaries of the survey area and especially on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street. The number of the storeys is shown in Table 3.5 in accordance with obtained information.

Table 3.5 Number of Storeys

ZONES	Single Storey	2-Storeys	3-Storeys	4 - 8 Storeys
S1	5	22	1	None
S2	21	50	13	3
S3	12	17	1	7
TOTAL	37	89	15	10

The number of storeys in specific zones assigned throughout the entire survey area has been observed as follows:

In special zone S1, most of the buildings are 2 or 3-storey houses. In this zone, there is no building having more than three storeys. Three buildings have basement floors. Five buildings are single-floor houses while 22 buildings have two storeys and one building has three storeys. A penthouse is found in the 3-storey building.

In special zone S2, 21 buildings are single storey while 50 buildings have two storeys and 13 buildings have three storeys. Being rather new buildings, three buildings have more than three storeys. In S2 special zone, it has been observed that the buildings on 404th Street have three storeys when viewed from Halil Rıfat Paşa Street while they seem to have two or one storeys on the side of this street. A penthouse has been observed in each of seven buildings in this zone.

In special zone S3, there are 12 buildings with one single-storey while 17 buildings have two-storeys and just one building has three-storeys. As being rather new buildings, seven buildings have more than three-storeys. The increase in the number of storeys in this zone is directly related with Halil Rıfat Paşa Street (Table 3.5).

It is clearly seen that the buildings with one or two storeys are common outside S1, S2 and S3 special zones. The registered buildings generally have basement floors and penthouses are common in the relatively new buildings (Figure 3.4).



**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT IN İZMİR**

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ANALYSIS

**NUMBER OF STOREYS**

-  One Storey
-  Two Storey
-  Three Storey
-  More than Three Storey
-  Number of Storeys
-  Basement
-  Geared - top storey
-  Registered buildings
-  Suggested to registration







-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
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Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage
-  Border of Second Natural Site
-  Border of Survey Area
-  Border of Special Zones
-  Border of Temple  
Unpublished Researches from Didier Laroche



Figure 3.4. Number of Storeys



### 3.1.4. Plan Typologies

The plan typologies of the buildings examined in Değirmendağı District are generally organized with a hall on one side or in the middle. Since plan types may vary among floors, the classification has been made on the basis of ground floor plans. Accordingly:

Hall on one side;

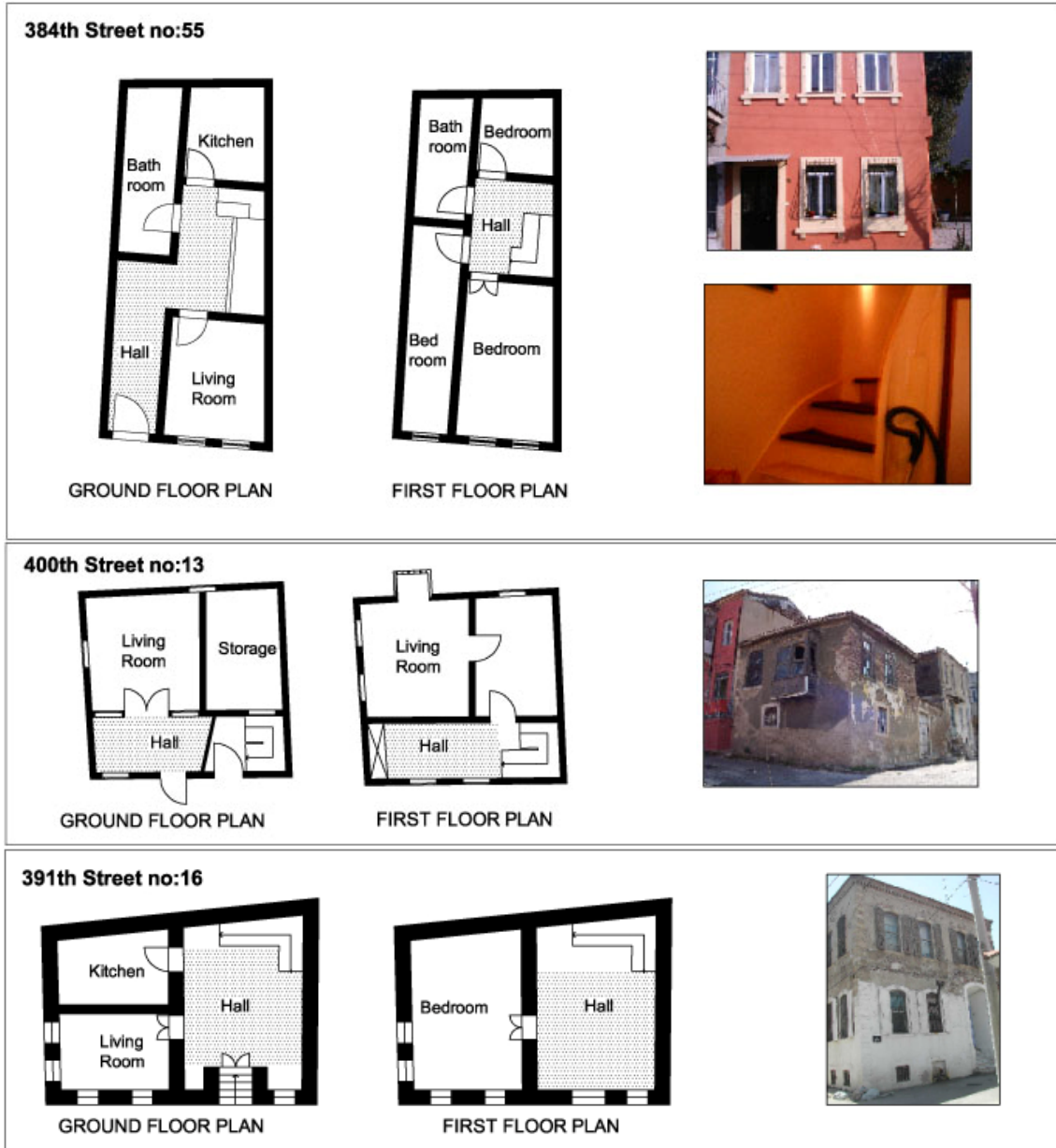


Figure 3.5. Plan types where the hall is on one side

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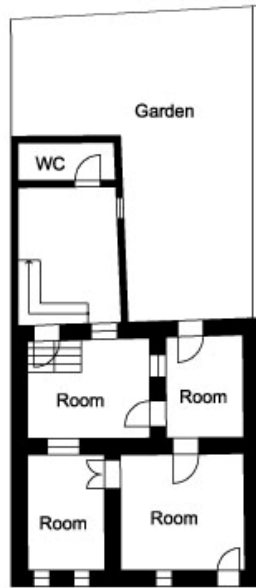
Figure 3.5 (cont.). Plan types where the hall is on one side

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**Halil Rifat Paşa Street no:42**



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



UNDERGROUND FLOOR PLAN



**404th Street no:26**



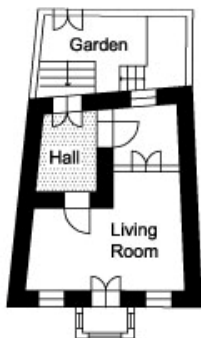
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



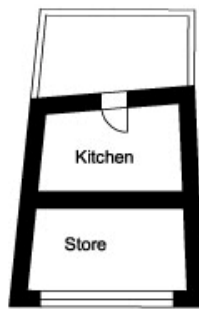
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



**391th Street no:13**



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



UNDERGROUND FLOOR PLAN

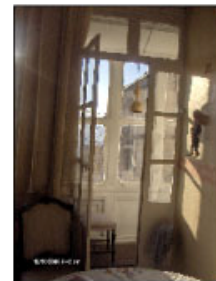


Figure 3.5 (cont.). Plan types where the hall is on one side

(cont. on next page)



Figure 3.5 (Cont.). Plan types where the hall is on one side<sup>2</sup>

Hall in the middle;

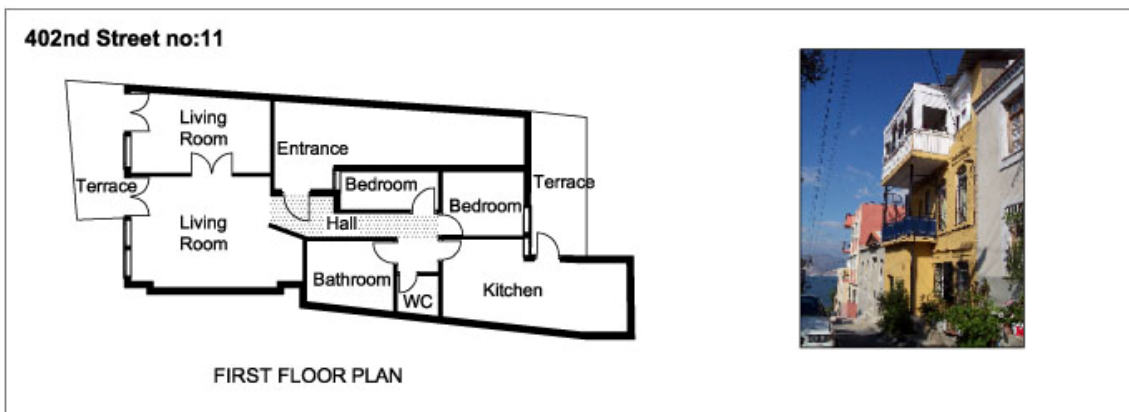


Figure 3.6. Plan types where the hall is in the middle

(cont. on next page)

<sup>2</sup> Plan types developed from Kaplan, Murtezaoğlu and Saygı's drawings.





Figure 3.6 (cont.). Plan types where the hall is in the middle

(cont. on next page)



Figure 3.6 (cont.). Plan types where the hall is in the middle<sup>3</sup>

### 3.1.4. Plan Elements

The plan elements within the buildings vary as rooms, stairs, and hall. The positioning of the hall either on one side or in the middle determines the plan typology.

#### 3.1.4.1. Rooms

The location of the rooms is effective in terms of the formation of different plan types. The rooms are used for different purposes. There are windows positioned on the room walls looking on the street or at the hall. In two-storey buildings, the ground floor

<sup>3</sup> Plan types developed from Kaplan, Murtezaoglu and Saygi's drawings.

functions as a common area while the rooms on the upper floor are used as bedrooms. In some two-storey buildings, a cumba is observed in the rooms on the upper floor. On the other hand, in some of the buildings, the cumbas have been eliminated or turned into a balcony (Figures 3.7 and 3.8).



Figure 3.7. 384th Street No. 55



Figure 3.8. 384th Street No. 65

The ceilings of some rooms on the second floor are decorated either with plaster works or chisel works (Figures 3.9 and 3.10).



Figure 3.9. Second floor, the ceiling of the living room (391st Street No. 16)



Figure 3.10. Second floor, the ceiling of the bedroom (384th Street No. 65)

Although it is not that common, the existence of wooden closets is observed among inner architectural elements (Figures 3.11 and 3.12).



Figure 3.11. First floor, the wooden closet in the hall (400th Street No. 13)



Figure 3.12. First floor, the wooden closet in the bedroom (404 Street No. 26)

### 3.1.4.2. Hall

The positioning of the hall either on one side or in the middle determines the plan typology. When the hall is positioned in the middle of the plan, it is used as another room where all room doors lead. When the hall is located on the side, the hall is used only as a transition area. Some corner plastrons in the halls of some rooms were observed (Figures 3.13, 3.14 and 3.15). There is a well in the hall of a registered building in S1 zone (Figure 3.16).



Figure 3.13. First floor, next to the room door, 384 Street No. 65



Figure 3.14. Ground floor, on the wall corner, 384 Street



Figure 3.15. First floor, next to wc door, Halil Rifat Paşa Street





Figure 3.16. Cover of well in the hall, 384th Street, No. 57

### 3.1.4.3. Stairs

The stairs are in their original positions and have been used in accordance with their functions in all the buildings which were examined. The stairs are generally wooden and in L, I or U shapes (Figures 3.17 and 3.18). The scales of the stairs vary based on general building dimensions while their balustrades are wooden and simplistic.



Figure 3.17. L-type wooden stairs, 391st Street No. 16

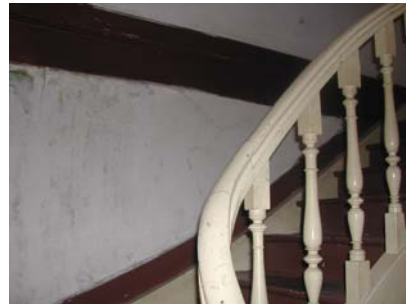


Figure 3.18. U-type wooden stairs, Halil Rifat Paşa Street No. 74

### **3.1.5.4. Service Elements**

The service elements within the buildings vary as kitchens, bathroom, and wet closets. Service elements are generally within the buildings.

#### **3.1.5.4.1. Kitchens**

The kitchens are within the buildings in most of the houses. Most of the kitchen floors are renewed and floored with ceramic tiles. In the buildings with a garden, the windows of the kitchens open towards those gardens. The kitchen has been latterly added to the building which was examined in S1 zone (384th Street No. 65). On the other hand, it was determined that the kitchen is located in the garden in one of the buildings surveyed in S2 zone (400th Street No. 15).

#### **3.1.5.4.2. Bathrooms and Wet Closets**

These spaces are generally either renewed in most of the buildings or added to the building later on. In some cases, the wet closets are standing alone while in some of the buildings those wet closets are combined with the bathroom space. In two storey buildings, such spaces are not observed on the upper floors. Those spaces are generally positioned on the ground floor either inside the building or in the courtyard (Figure 3.19).

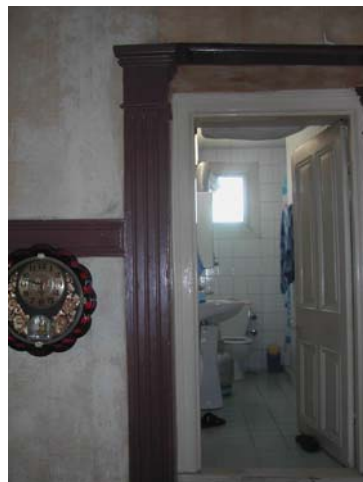


Figure 3.19. Wet space on the first floor inside the building, (Halil Rıfat Paşa Street, No. 74)

### 3.1.5.5. Gardens

In Değirmendağı District, the rear gardens of the buildings on 404th Street are larger than the gardens of other buildings located in other areas. The front gardens of those buildings can be observed from Halil Rıfat Paşa Street (Figure 3.20).



Figure 3.20 Gardens, observable from Halil Rıfat Paşa Street, of the buildings on 404th Street

The gardens observed in other buildings in the same area are positioned behind the buildings and in a form of a small courtyard.

#### 3.1.5.5.1. Pools

Two decorative pools were observed in the gardens of two buildings (404th Street No. 27 and 384th Street No. 29) (Figure 3.21).



Figure 3.21 A pool in front garden of house (404th Street No. 27)

### **3.1.6. Façade Typologies**

The façade typologies are classified in terms of the position and the existence of a cumba, the position of the door and the number of storeys (Figures 3.22 and 3.23).

**CUMBA-DOOR HAVE SAME AXIS**

Cumba in the middle



403 Street No: 30



403 Street No: 20

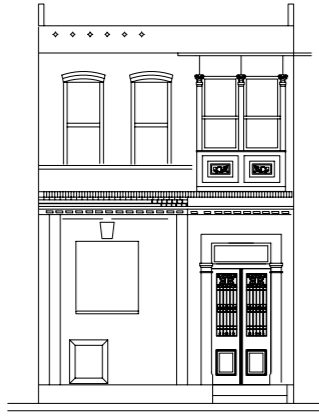


404 Street No: 12

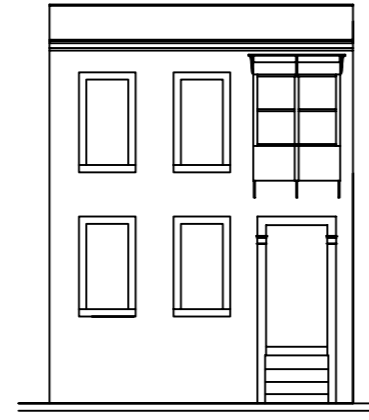


384 Street No: 65

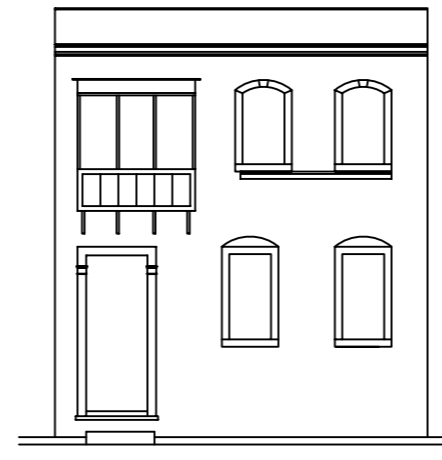
Cumba on one side



384 Street No: 59



403 Street No: 26



403 Street No: 28



Halil Rifat Paşa Street No: 74

**CUMBA-DOOR HAVE DIFFERENT AXIS**

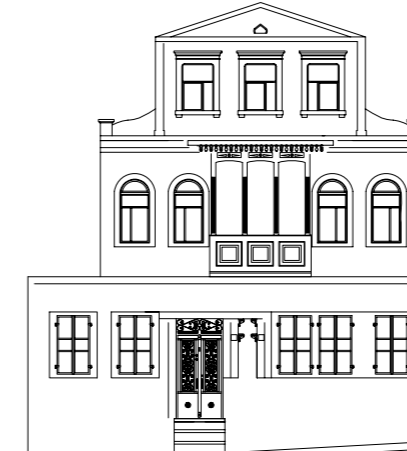
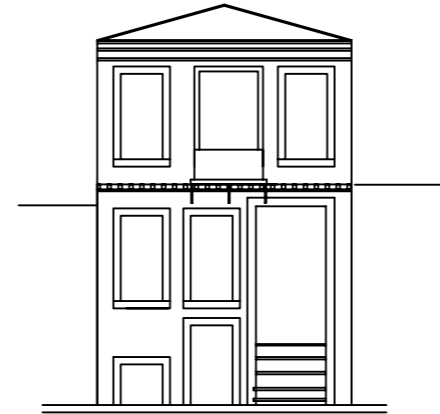
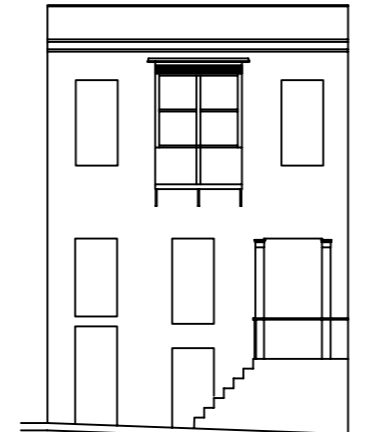
Cumba in the middle



384 Street No: 62

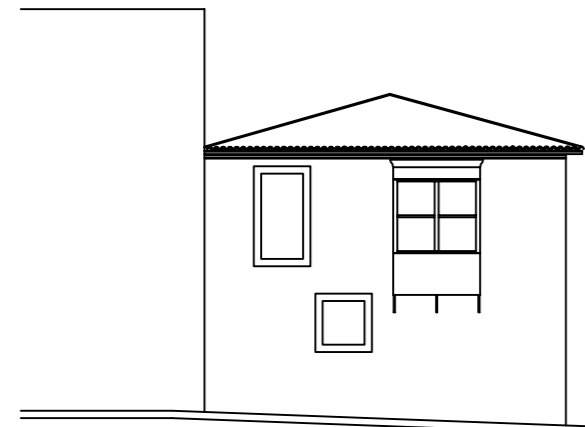


380 Street No: 12



400 Street No: 14

Cumba on one side



400 Street No: 13

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF  
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A MASTER THESIS IN  
ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT IN İZMİR**

PREPARED BY  
Özge AKBULUT

SUPERVISED BY  
Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU

SITE SURVEY ASSISTANTS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF SPECIAL ZONE 2

Çağlayan D. KAPLAN  
Fulya MURTEZAOĞLU  
Gamze SAYGI

ANALYSIS

**FAÇADE TYPES**

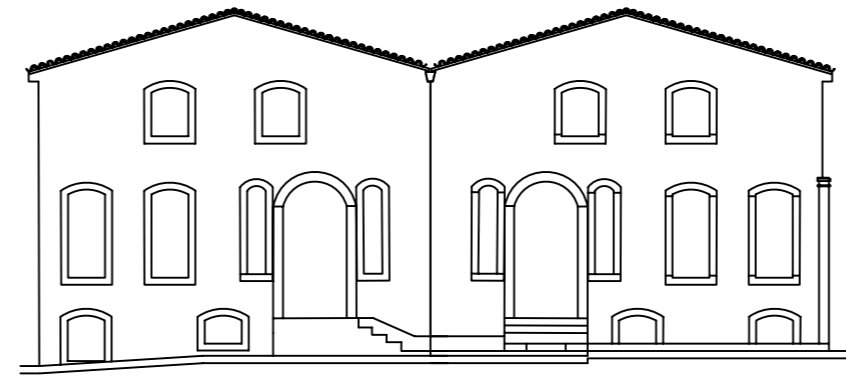
Figure 3.22. Façade Types

**ENTRANCE DOOR ON ONE SIDE**

One Storey



**ENTRANCE DOOR ON ONE SIDE AND TWINS BUILDING**

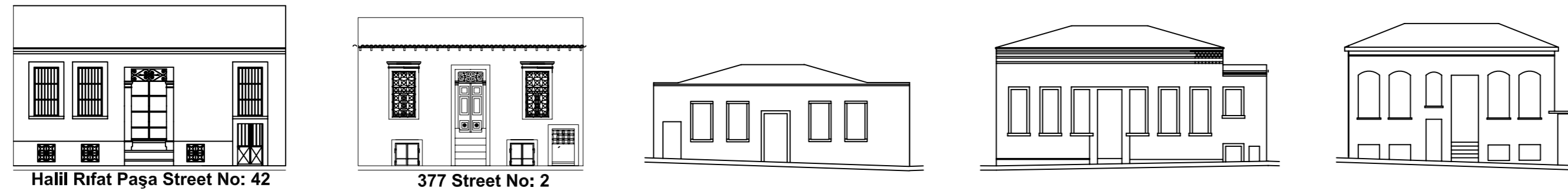


Two Storey

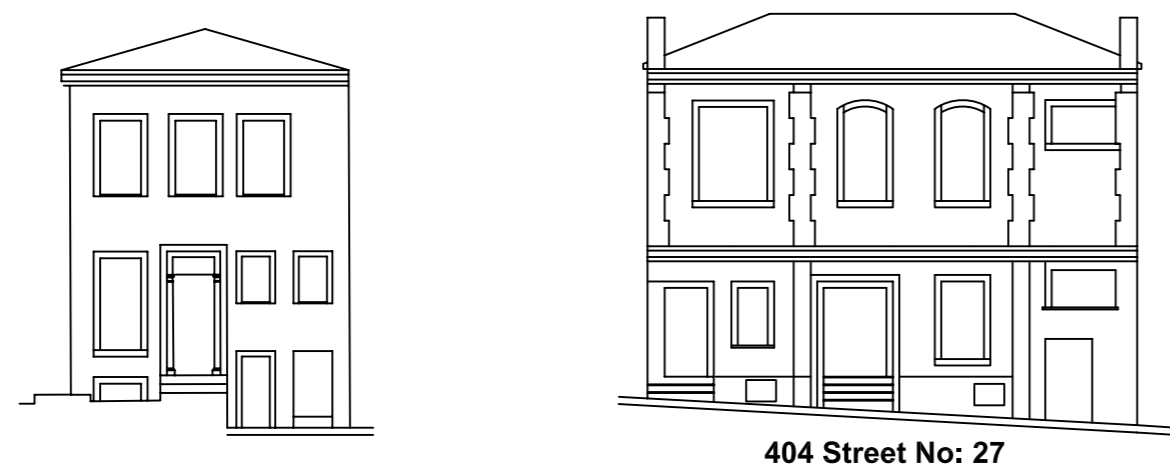


**ENTRANCE DOOR IN THE MIDDLE**

One Storey



Two Storey



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ANALYSIS

**FACADE TYPES**

Figure 3.23. Façade Types



The buildings with a cumba are divided into two categories as having the cumba and the entrance on the same axis and having the cumba and the entrance on different axes. The latter group is also divided into two different groups as having the cumba either on one side or in the middle of the façade (Figure 3.24).



Figure 3.24. Buildings with Cumba<sup>4</sup>

The building typology without a cumba is classified in terms of the number of storeys and the position of the door. In accordance with this information, the single-storey and the two-storey buildings are sorted in two groups as having the door either on one side or in the middle of the building (Figure 3.25).

<sup>4</sup> Façade types developed from Kaplan, Murtezaoğlu and Saygı's drawings.



Figure 3.25. Buildings without Cumba<sup>5</sup>

### 3.1.7. Exterior Architectural Elements

The exterior architectural elements vary as entrance door, window, cumba, and cornice. Exterior architectural elements analyzed in terms of their shapes, locations and materials.

#### 3.1.7.1. Entrance Door

The entrance doors in the survey area are from wooden or wrought iron. There are simple columns on each side of the entrance doors. The doors are positioned in two different planes. In other words, they are either on the same plane with the façade or in the entrance niche. The former type is pretty common in this area. In context with the latter type, the door is inserted into the façade in the form of a niche. The entrance niche also reflects the form of the door (Figure 3.30). The niches are generally rectangular or

<sup>5</sup> Façade types developed from Kaplan, Murtezaoğlu and Saygı's drawings.

vaulted. Usually, there is a glazed horizontal panel, ornamented with wrought iron motives, on the top of the doors. The door wings are mobile. In some of the examples, there are also a couple of relieving arches, built from bricks, over the doors (Figure 3.29). There are simple columns on each side of the entrance doors (Figure 3.27). The entrance doors which are examined are:

1. The doors on the same plane with the façade:

- 1.a. Vaulted doors
- 1.b. Rectangular doors

2. The doors in the entrance niche:

- 2.a. Vaulted doors
- 2.b. Rectangular doors



Figure 3.26. Two winged, wooden door (384 th Street No. 59)



Figure 3.27. Two winged, iron door (384 th Street No. 55)



Figure 3.28. Two winged, wooden door (384th Street No. 32) This is a rare wooden door.



Figure 3.29. Two winged, wooden door (377 Street Street No. 2) The door the inserted into a slightly deep niche without a vault. There is a fixed rectangular window over the door.



Figure 3.30. Two winged, wooden door (Halil Rifat Paşa Street No. 74) The sub entrance is separate. The niche, covering entire staircase, is pretty deep.



Figure 3.31. Two winged, iron door (400th Street No. 14) The inferior door is massive.



Figure 3.32. Two winged, iron door (404th Street No. 27-29) Identical twin doors for twin buildings



Figure 3.33. Two winged, iron door (404th Street No. 9-11) Identical twin doors for twin buildings; there is a stone relief carved above the doorpost.





Figure 3.34. The eagle motive on the two winged iron door (334th Street No. 46)



Figure 3.35. Door handle in hand form

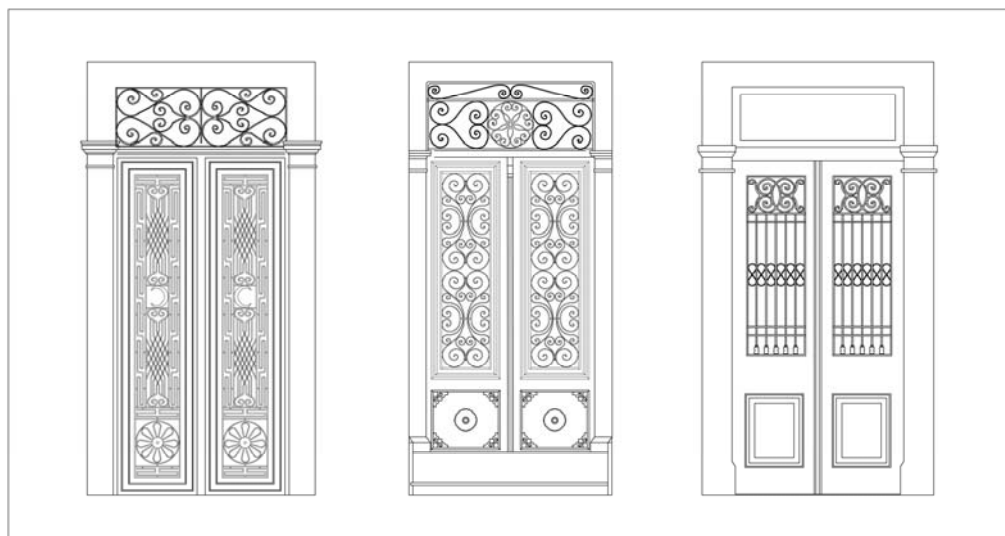


Figure 3.36 (cont.). Door types observed in survey area

(cont. on next page)





Figure 3.36 (cont.). Door types observed in survey area<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Door types developed from Kaplan, Murtezaoğlu and Saygı's drawings.

### 3.1.7.2. Windows

The windows generally have jambs and their joineries are usually wooden. There are also two winged windows and guillotine windows. The clearance ratio is generally 1/2.

Upper parts of the two winged windows are generally fixed while lower parts are winged. The window forms are either rectangular or vaulted. In two-storey buildings, iron fences or shutters are used for the windows of the first floor. In some buildings, shutters are wooden (Figures 3.41 and 3.44).

The windows which were examined are:

1. Surrounded by jambs, in rectangular form (Figures 3.37 and 3.38)
2. Surrounded by jambs, above is vaulted, in rectangular form (Figures 3.39 and 3.40)



Figure 3.37. Although it is an upper floor window, an iron shutter is used. (S2 zone)



Figure 3.38. Wooden guillotine window surrounded by jambs and decorated with a relief carved on the key stone (384th Street No. 65)



Figure 3.39. Vaulted window surrounded by jambs (384th Street No. 55)



Figure 3.40. Window surrounded by white bricks in a traditional method and corners are softened (377th Street No. 8)



Figure 3.41. Ground floor window with wooden shutter (403rd Street No. 13)



Figure 3.42. Window decoration (404th Street No. 19)



Figure 3.43. Window with iron shutter and its above a triangle jamb (Halil Rıfat Paşa Street No. 83)



Figure 3.44. A ground floor window opening towards street; a wooden shutter and an iron fence are positioned side by side. (Halil Rıfat Paşa Street)

The basement floor windows are rather small when compared to other windows. There are generally oval, square or rectangular forms. In addition, iron fences or iron shutters are also used in basement floor windows (Figures 3.45 and 3.46.)



Figure 3.45. Oval basement floor window



Figure 3.46. Rectangular basement floor window

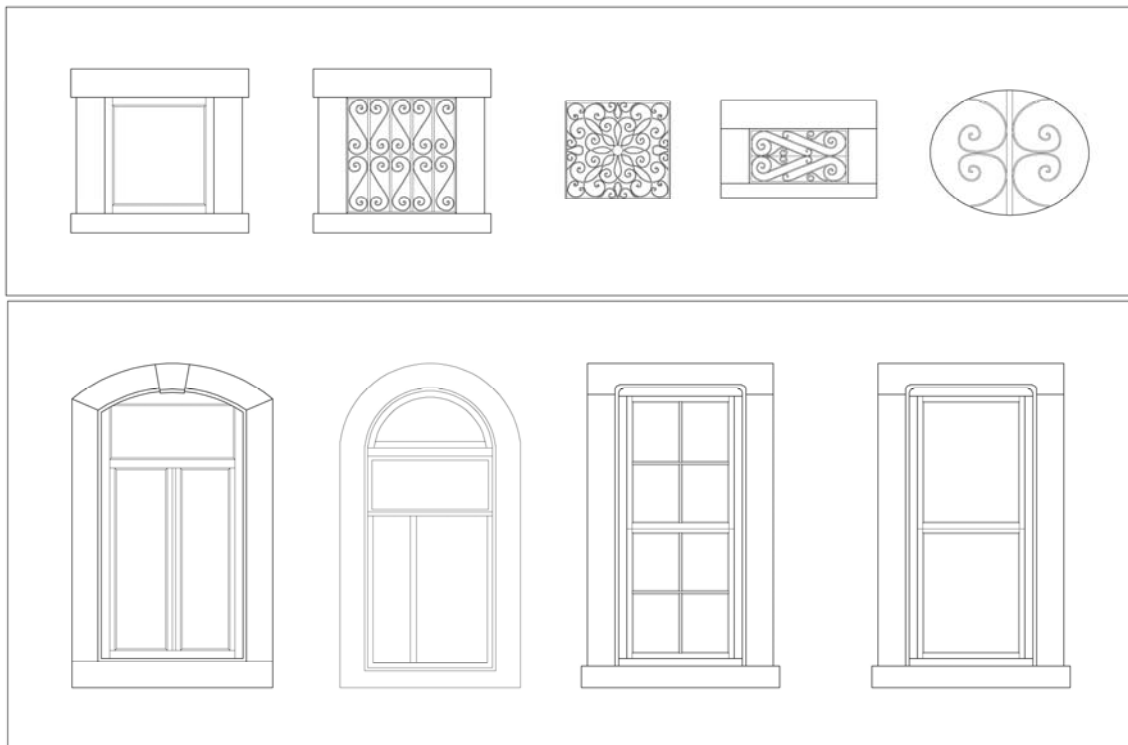


Figure 3.47 (cont.). Window types examined in survey area

(cont. on next page)





Figure 3.47 (cont.). Window types examined in survey area<sup>7</sup>

### 3.1.7.3. Cumba

Cumbas, which are highly important in terms of defining different façade typologies, are a structure in the form of a rectangular prism attached to the plain stone surface of the building. They generally have two horizontal sections and three vertical sections (Figure 3.48). As generally being used on the upper floor of two-storey buildings, they are positioned either in the middle or on one side of the façade (Figure 3.51). While cumbas are constructed from wooden materials, the relieving cantilevers, ornamented with decorative designs and positioned below those cumbas, are made up of cast iron (Figure 3.50). There are 4 buildings having a cumba next to each other on 403rd Street in the S2 zone. Moreover, in the S3 zone, there are 5 buildings having a cumba each on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street. A cumba is also observed on the twin buildings standing in the S3 zone (Figure 3.52).

<sup>7</sup> Window types developed from Kaplan, Murtezaoğlu and Saygı's drawings.





Figure 3.48. Wooden cumba has three vertical section and two horizontal section (Halil Rifat Paşa Street No. 54)



Figure 3.49. Wooden cumba has two vertical section and three horizontal section (384th Street No. 59)



Figure 3.50. Decorative cast iron cantilevers below cumba (Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)



Figure 3.51. Wooden cumba 404th Street No. 6



Figure 3.52. Twins buildings with cumba Halil Rifat Paşa Street No. 62-60



Figure 3.53. Cumba is middle of the façade 403rd Street No. 30



Figure 3.54. Wooden cumba

#### 3.1.7.4. Cornices

The cornices and profiles, which are observed between each floor or under eaves in Değirmendağı District homes, are structural elements wrought with esthetic reason. They form the upper end line of the façade by means of either regularly or irregularly tiled bricks. Horizontal cornices are generally plain and not perforated, functioning as a finishing line between upper and lower floors. Positioned under eaves and between upper and lower floors, the cornices examined in survey area are:

- a. Perforated cantilever cornices
- b. Perforated finishing cornices

Similar features are the utilization of the last roof tile line as a part of the finishing profile, the enrichment of the shadows by means of alternate positioning of plain and perforated horizontal lines and the usage of softened white bricks. Despite of all those similar features, each finishing has its own character and appearance (Figures 3.55 and 3.56).

- c. Plain finishings made up of plaster or parget (Figure 3.57).



Figure 3.55. Perforated eave cornice (404th Street No. 19)



Figure 3.56. Perforated eave cornice (397th Street No. 29)



Figure 3.57. Plain cornice between upper and lower floors (377th Street No. 8)

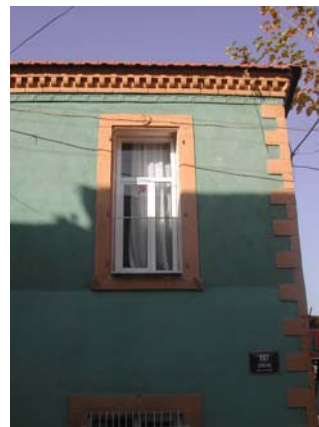


Figure 3.58. Perforated eave cornice consisting of straight bricks called Sakız (397th Street No. 29)



Figure 3.59. In this building, the eave cornice is constructed in a perforated form under the plain finishing. The vertical corner finishing in this building is in a column form and it is connected to the floor finishing by preserving it along upper floor's height in stead of eliminating it on the second floor. (384th Street No. 62)



Figure 3.60. Corner column and floor cornice (402nd Street No. 15)

### 3.1.8. Construction Techniques

The buildings in the survey area were studied in three groups in terms of their construction techniques, which consisted of a combined construction system (the construction system where masonry or bricks are placed between timber skeleton system elements), the solid system, and the reinforced skeleton system (Figure 3.61).

Generally, the buildings which are built in the solid system are common in the survey area. The reinforced skeleton system is mostly seen in modern buildings. As shown in Table 3.6, 7 buildings were built by the combined construction system, 16 buildings by the solid system-masonry and 4 buildings by the reinforced skeleton system in zone S1, while there are 7 buildings of the combined construction system, 16 buildings with solid system and 4 buildings of the reinforced skeleton system in S2 zone. Similarly, in S3 zone, there are 7 buildings built by the combined construction system, 16 buildings by the solid system-masonry and 4 buildings by the reinforced skeleton system.

Table 3.6. Construction Techniques

ZONES	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE		
		COMBINED SYSTEM	SOLID SYSTEM-MASONRY	REINFORCED SKELETON SYSTEM
S1	31	7	16	4
S2	105	18	60	27
S3	44	13	15	16
TOTAL (S1, S2, S3 )	36			



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
SITE SURVEY ASSISTANTS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF SPECIAL ZONE 2

Çağlayan D. KAPLAN  
Fulya MURTEZAOĞLU  
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ANALYSIS

CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUE


 **Combined  
Construction System  
(Timber Skeleton+Masonry)**


 **Solid System - Masonry**

 **Reinforced  
Skeleton System**


 **Registered Buildings**


 **Suggested to Registration**

 **Building Entrance**

 **Border of Conservation Area**  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
which is Approved by the Decision Dated 30.1.2002  
and Numbered 9728 by İzmir 1st Numbered  
Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage

 **Border of Second Natural Site**

 **Border of Survey Area**

 **Border of Special Zones**


 **Border of Temple**  
Unpublished Researches from Didier Laroche



Figure 3.61. Construction Technique



### 3.1.9. Structural Condition

When the buildings in the survey area were examined from the outside, their structural condition was seen to be generally mediocre.

The structural condition of the buildings was studied in 4 groups (Figure 3.62):

1. Buildings in good condition: no problems were evident in the main structural elements and materials displayed no decay,
2. Buildings requiring minor repair: no problems were evident in the main structural elements, materials displayed some minor problems,
3. Buildings requiring major repair: evident and serious problems in the main structural elements and materials,
4. Dilapidated buildings: main structural system is totally dilapidated.

As shown in Table 3.7, there are 9 buildings in good condition, 18 buildings requiring minor repair, and 4 buildings requiring major repair out of 31 buildings in the S1 zone; there are 9 buildings in good condition, 18 buildings requiring minor repair, and 4 buildings requiring major repair out of 105 buildings in the S2 zone; there are 9 buildings in good condition, 18 buildings requiring minor repair, and 4 buildings requiring major repair out of 105 buildings in the S3 zone.

Table 3.7- Structural Condition

ZONES	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	STRUCTURAL CONDITION			
		Good	Mediorate	Bad	Dilapidated
S1	31	9	18	4	None
S2	105	28	27	50	None
S3	44	14	21	7	2
TOTAL( S1, S2, S3)	36	51	66	61	2

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SITE SURVEY ASSISTANTS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF SPECIAL ZONE 2


Çağlayan D. KAPLAN  
Fulya MURTEZAOĞLU  
Gamze SAYGI

ANALYSIS

**STRUCTURAL CONDITION**

 **Good**  
(The main structural elements  
have no problem,  
Materials shows no decay)

 **Needs minor repair**  
(The main structural elements  
have no problem,  
Materials have some problems  
but not serious)


 **Needs major repair**  
(The main structural elements  
have problems,  
Material has decayed and  
its condition is very bad)


 **Dilapidated**  
(The main structural system  
has collapsed)


 **Registered buildings**

 **Suggested to registration**


 Building Entrance

 Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
which is Approved by the Decision Dated 30.1.2002  
and Numbered 9728 by Izmir 1st Numbered  
Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage

 Border of Second Natural Site

 Border of Survey Area

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Unpublished Researches from Didier Laroche

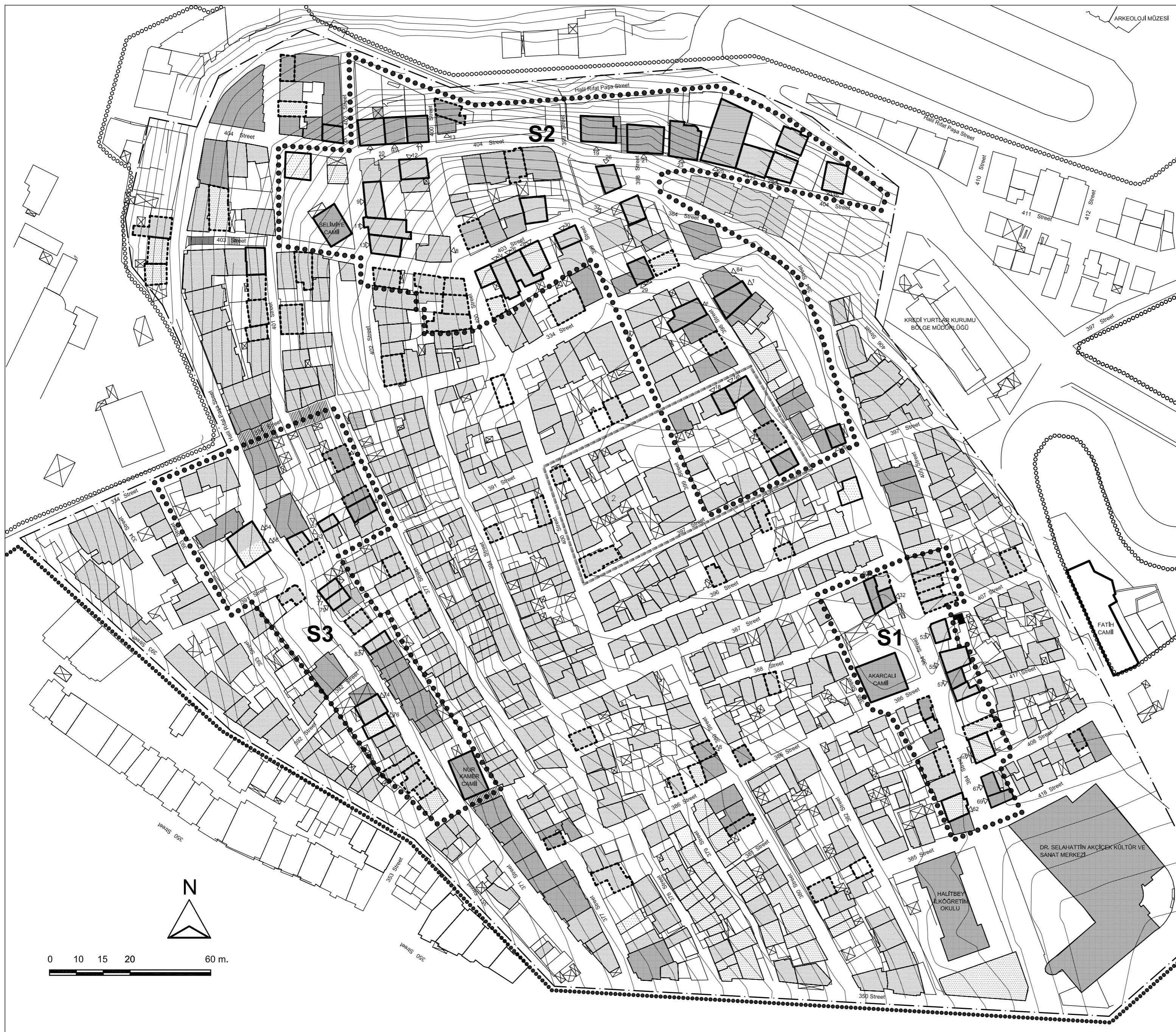


Figure 3.62. Structural Condition

### 3.1.10. Types of Alterations

The types of alterations in the survey area were studied under three main titles as, horizontal division, additional buildings, and reconstructed buildings and additions to the existing buildings. Moreover, alterations such as the conversion of cumbas into balconies or elimination of cumbas, and alterations in materials were also observed. In addition, alterations in dimensions and materials of façade elements such as doors and windows were also determined (Figure 3.63).

In the S1 zone, two cumbas are converted into balconies while another cumba is eliminated (Figure 3.64.). Horizontal division is observed in 6 buildings while a building with an eave addition is determined.



Figure 3.64. Cumba converted into balcony (384th Street No. 65)

It is determined in the S2 zone that 3 buildings are reconstructed. In this zone and especially in the buildings on 404th Street, doors and window jambs were altered and houses were renovated. Cumbas are converted into balconies in a building on 400th Street in the S2 zone, in two buildings in the S1 zone, and in one building in the S3 zone. Balconies have the same ratio with cumbas and similarly, there are iron cantilevers below each balcony.

In the S3 zone, it has been determined that one building was reconstructed. There are also material alterations in doors and windows while a cumba was converted into balcony.





Figure 3.65. Cumba converted into balcony (Halil Rifat Paşa Street No. 60-62)



Figure 3.66. Alterations in window dimensions and materials

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ANALYSIS  
**ALTERATIONS**

-  Horizontal Divided Building
-  Rebuilt Building
-  Additional Elements
- E** Eaves
- C** Converted Elements  
(Cumba converted to balcony)
- R** Removed Elements  
(Cumba Removed)
- Alteration of Dimension on Facade Elements**
- D** Door
- W** Window
- Alteration of Materials on Facade Elements**
- d** Door
- w** Window
- cu** Cumba

 Registered Buildings


 Suggested to Registration


 Building Entrance


 Border of Conservation Area

Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
which is Approved by the Decision Dated 30.1.2002  
and Numbered 9728 by Izmir 1st Numbered  
Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage

 Border of Second Natural Site

 Border of Survey Area

 Border of Special Zones

 Border of Temple  
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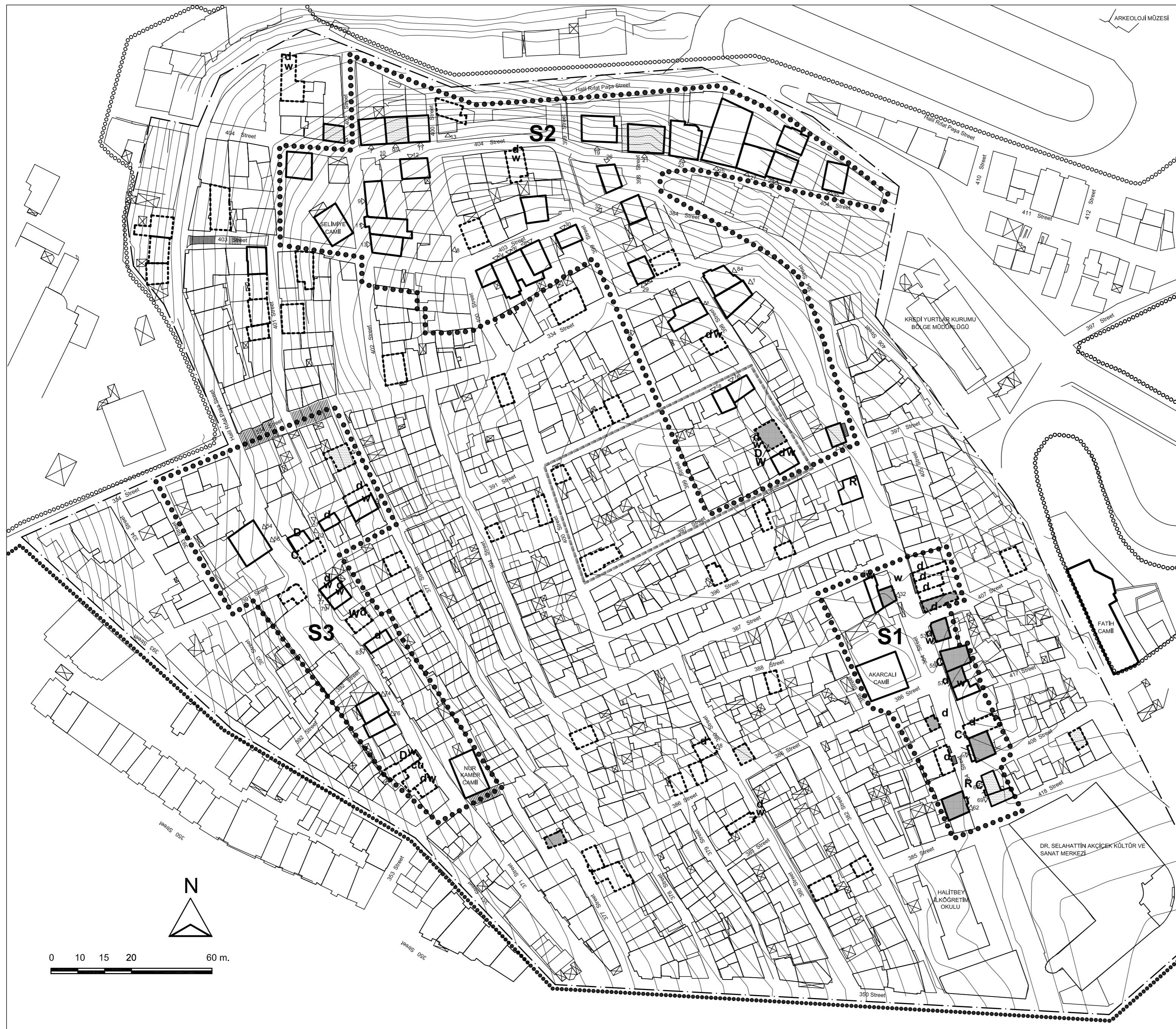


Figure 3.63. Alterations



### 3.1.12. Visual Values

Değirmendağı District offers a broad sea vista due to its location and inclined topography. The buildings on 404th Street have a sea vista. In addition, the buildings on 402, 400, 399, and 404th Streets also have sea vistas (Figure 3.67). The buildings on 404th Street are distinguished among others. The buildings which have a single floor when looked at from 404th Street become a two or three storey building when viewed from Halil Rıfat Paşa Street owing to inclined topography. Those houses have gardens on the rear façade (Figure 3.68).



Figure 3.67. Vista from Değirmendağı 399th Street



Figure 3.68. View from Halil Rıfat Paşa Street of the double floor façade of the building which seems to have just one single floor when looked at from 404th Street

The main entrances are provided through 404 Street when approaching from Konak and through 384 Street when approaching from İnönü Street (Figure 3.69).

Since the survey area is generally covered by two or three-storey buildings and those buildings are directly connected with streets, the streets become alive (Figure 3.70). They generally paved with asphalt or stone while inclined streets are usually provided with stairs (Figure 3.71).



Figure 3.70. Various vistas from 384 Street



Figure 3.71. Street with stairs (403rd Street)

The only traces which show this area once was a settlement established for refugees can be seen on 395 and 401 Streets where houses belonging to refugees are rather denser (Figures 3.72, 3.73 and 3.74).





Figure 3.72. Single storey refugee houses on 395th Street



Figure 3.73. Single storey refugee houses on 401st Street



Figure 3.74. Single storey refugee house (387th Street No.14)



Figure 3.75. Vista from 398 Street



Figure 3.76. Vista from 386 Street



Figure 3.77. Vista from 403 Street



**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT IN İZMİR**












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






SITE SURVEY ASSISTANTS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF SPECIAL ZONE 2

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Gamze SAYGI

**VISUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
CHARACTERISTICS**

-  Registered Buildings
  -  Suggested to Registration
  -  Facades Contributing to Street
  -  Cumba
  -  Garden
  -  Garden Wall
  -  Main Entrance to Survey Area
  -  Vista Point
  -  Row of Dwellings
  -  Sea view
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**
-  Ruined Building

S1, S2, S3 Special Zones

-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
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Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage
-  Border of Second Natural Site
-  Border of Survey Area
-  Border of Special Zones
-  Border of Temple
-  Unpublished Researches from Didier Laroche

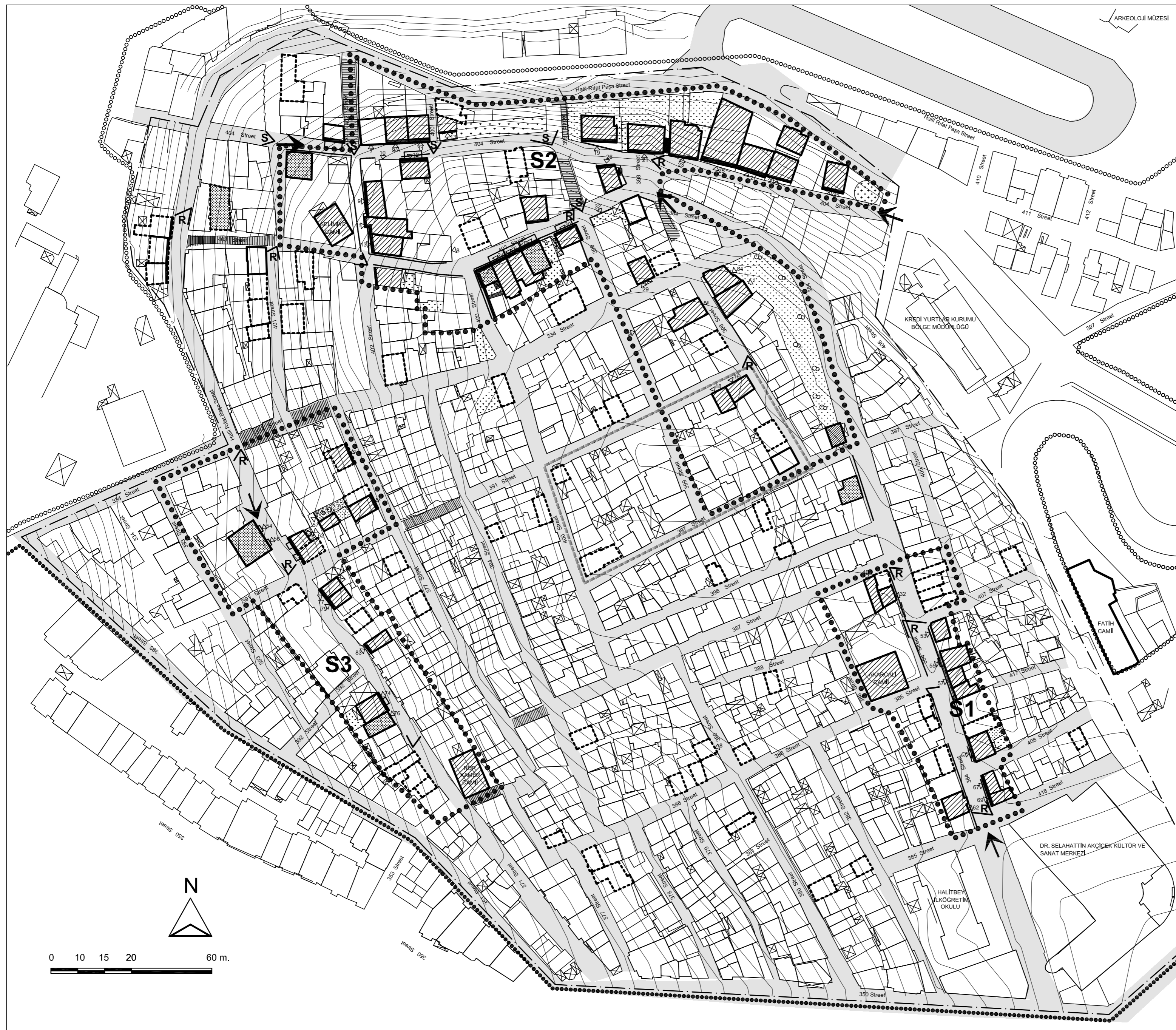


Figure 3.69. Visual Values



## 3.2. Socio - Economic Characteristics

Değirmendağı District was socio-economically analyzed in terms of ownership status, demographic origins, room density per person, education, occupation, income level, and comfort conditions. The survey was conducted in 36 houses with 9 families from the S1 zone, while 20 families from the S2 zone, and 7 families from the S3 zone were interviewed. The reason for this unbalanced distribution of surveyed families owes to residents' willingness to participate in the survey.

### 3.2.1. Ownership

The ownership status in S1, S2 and S3 zones is shown in Table 3.6.

Tablo 3.6. Ownership Status

ZONES	NUMBER OF RESIDENCES	OWNERSHIP STATUS		STAYING WITHOUT PAYING ANY RENT
		RENTER	OWNER	
S1	9	4	5	NONE
S2	20	9	10	1
S3	7	2	5	NONE
TOTAL ( S1, S2, S3 )	36	15	20	1

Five families out of nine in the S1 zone, 10 families out of 20 families in the S2 zone, and 5 families out of 7 in the S3 zone hold the ownership of their home. In terms of rent amounts, the renters approximately pay 100 – 200 YTL in the S1 zone and 200 – 300 YTL in the S2 and S3 zones. In the S2 zone, there is only one family residing in a house without paying any rent provided that the family shall take care of the home and do all necessary repair works (Tablo 3.6), (Figure 3.78).

In accordance with the information obtained by means of the survey, the rents in S1 zone are lower than those in the S2 and S3 zones. It may be proposed that the higher rent amounts in the S2 and S3 zones result from their closeness to Halil Rifat Paşa Street while the rates in the S1 zone is lower based on their location comparatively remote to the main arteries.

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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ANALYSIS

**OWNERSHIP**


 Owner

 Renter

Rent amount

 < 100 YTL


 100 - 200 YTL

 > 200 YTL


 Registered buildings


 Suggested to registration


 Building Entrance

 Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
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 Border of Second Natural Site

 Border of Survey Area

 Border of Special Zones

 Border of Temple  
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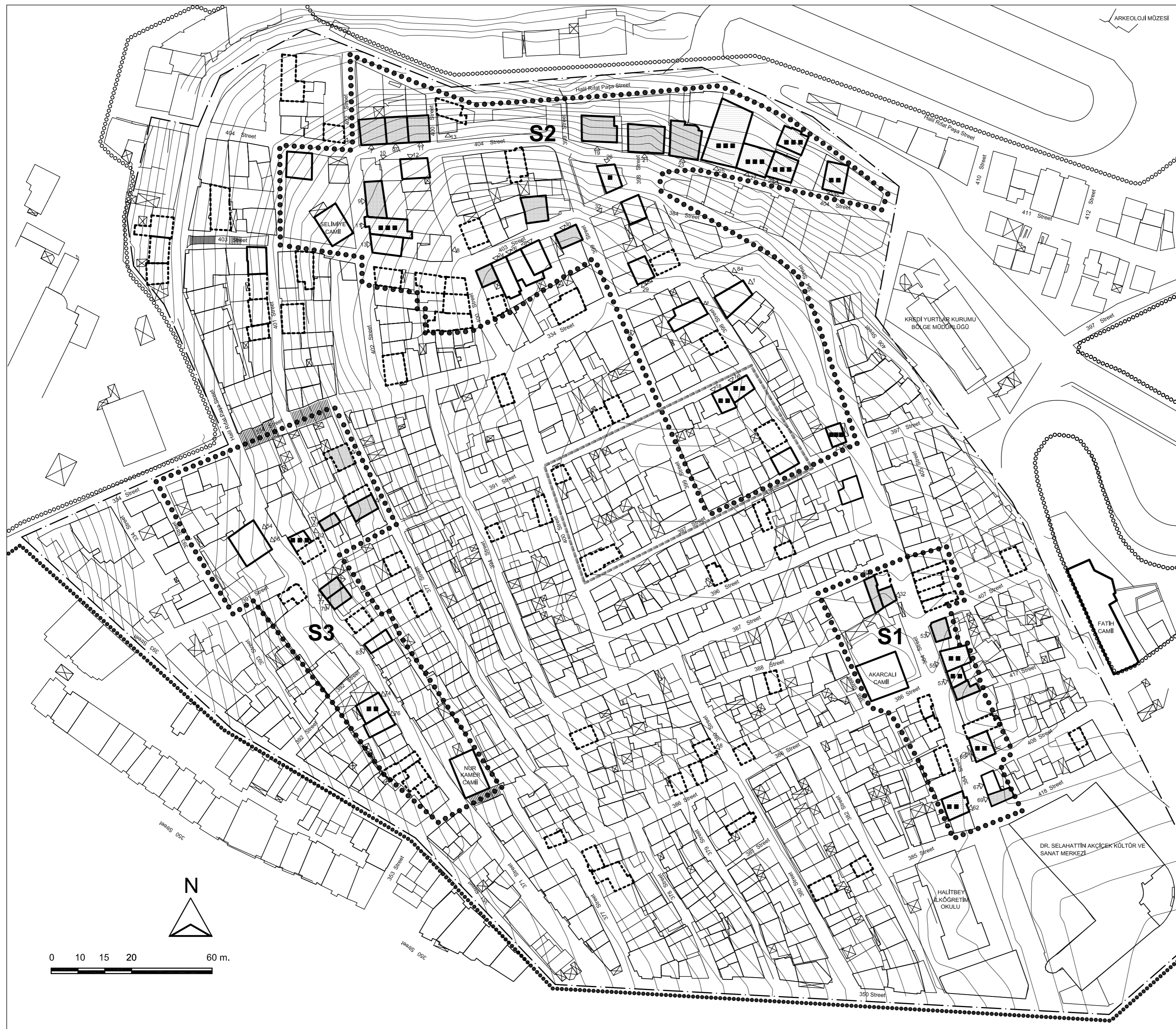


Figure 3.78. Ownership

### 3.2.2. Origin

The demographic origins of the families living within the survey area were studied in four groups. Defining the Township of Konak as the “center,” these four groups may be designated as follows:

1. People from the center
2. People from other districts of İzmir
3. People from outside of İzmir
4. People from abroad

Table 3.7- Origin

ZONES	NUMBER OF RESIDENCES	ORIGIN			
		Center	From İzmir Districts	From Outside of İzmir	From Abroad
S1	9	3 Families	2 Families	None	3 Families
S2	20	9 Families	None	7 Families	1 Family
S3	7	3 Families	None	2 Families	1 Family
TOTAL (S1, S2, S3)	36	15	2	9	5

In accordance with the evaluation of the information obtained specifically from the S1, S2 and S3 zones:

1. In the S1 zone, out of 9 families: 3 families are from the center, 2 families are from other districts, and 3 families from abroad,

2. In S2 the zone, out of 20 families: 9 families are from the center, 7 families are from other cities, and 1 family from abroad,

3. In S3 zone, out of 7 families: 3 families are from the center, 1 family is from abroad, and 2 families have come from other cities and moved to Değirmendağı District (Table 3.7), (Figure 3.79).

In accordance with survey results, it has been determined that most people living in Değirmendağı District come from outside İzmir or from the Township of Konak.

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT IN İZMİR**

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





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ANALYSIS

ORIGIN

-  Center
-  Inside city boundary
-  Outside city boundary
-  Abroad
-  Registered buildings
-  Suggested to registration

-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
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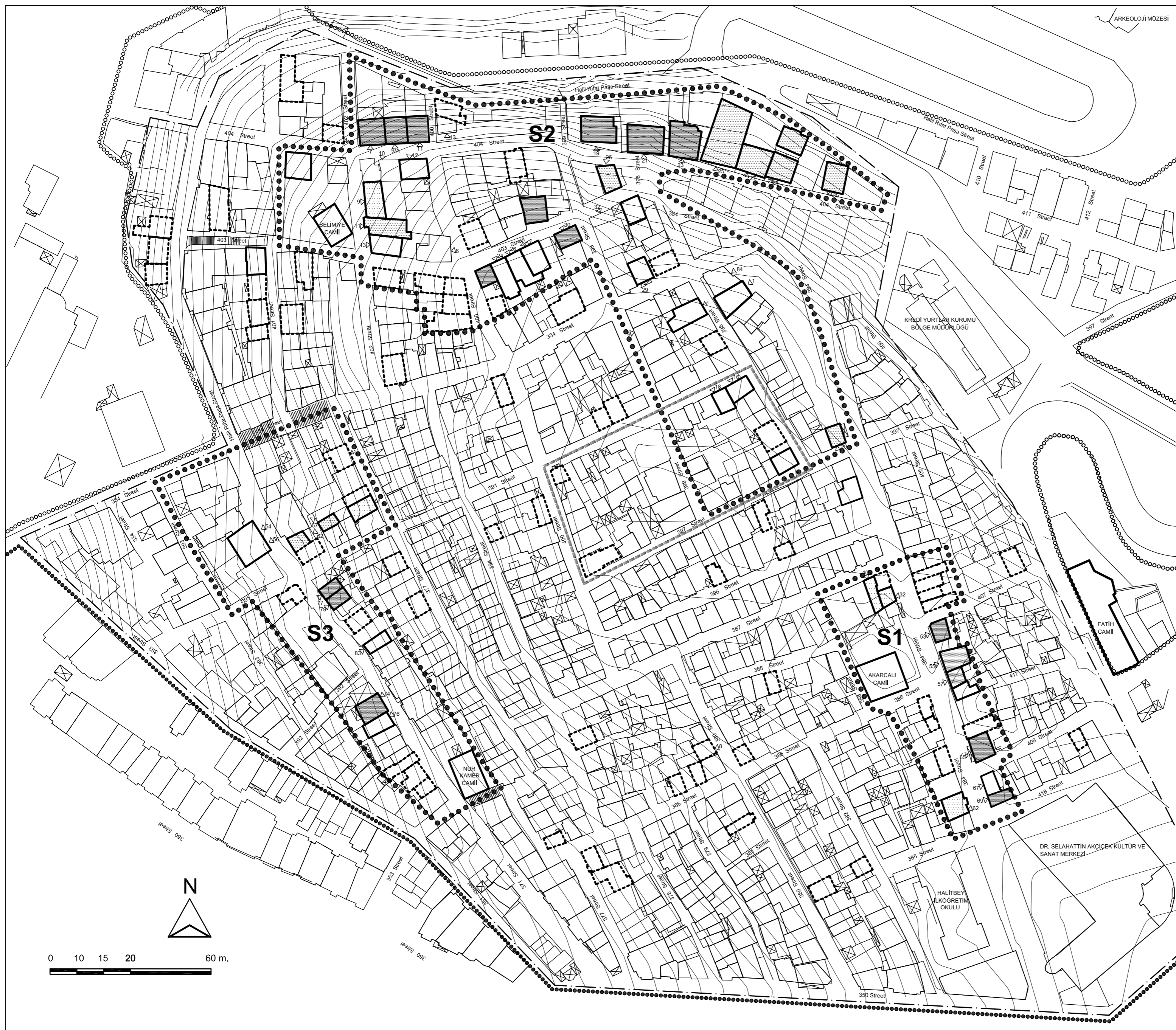


Figure 3.79. Origin



### 3.2.3. Density

In the results of survey evaluations, if person/room ratio was smaller than 1, a building has been considered to have low density while if this ratio was 1, it has been regarded as having medium density, and if it was higher than 1, it has been considered to have extreme density. According to this evaluation, there was 1 house with extreme density, 4 houses with medium density, and 4 houses with low density in the S1 zone. One home in this zone was not used. In the S2 zone, there are 3 houses with extreme density, 1 house with medium density, and 16 houses with low density. There are five houses in this zone which remain unused. In the S3 zone, there was 1 house with extreme density, 3 houses with medium density, and 2 houses with low density (Table 3.8), (Figure 3.79).

Table 3.8- Density

ZONES	NUMBER OF PANELS	DENSITY		
		LOW DENSITY person/room<1	MEDIUM DENSITY person/room=1	HIGH DENSITY person/room>1
S1	9	4 House	4 House	1 House
S2	20	16 House	1 House	3 House
S3	7	2 House	3 House	1 House
TOTAL (S1,S2,S3)	36	22	8	5

Survey results indicated that, generally, the occupants of the low density houses are senior citizens and this fact creates problems in terms of the cleaning and maintenance of the building.



**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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**ANALYSIS  
DENSITY**

-  High density
-  Medium density
-  Low density

$$d = \frac{\text{Person number}}{\text{Room number}}$$

- $d < 1$  Low density
- $d = 1$  Medium density
- $d > 1$  High density

-  Registered buildings
-  Suggested to registration

-  Building Entrance
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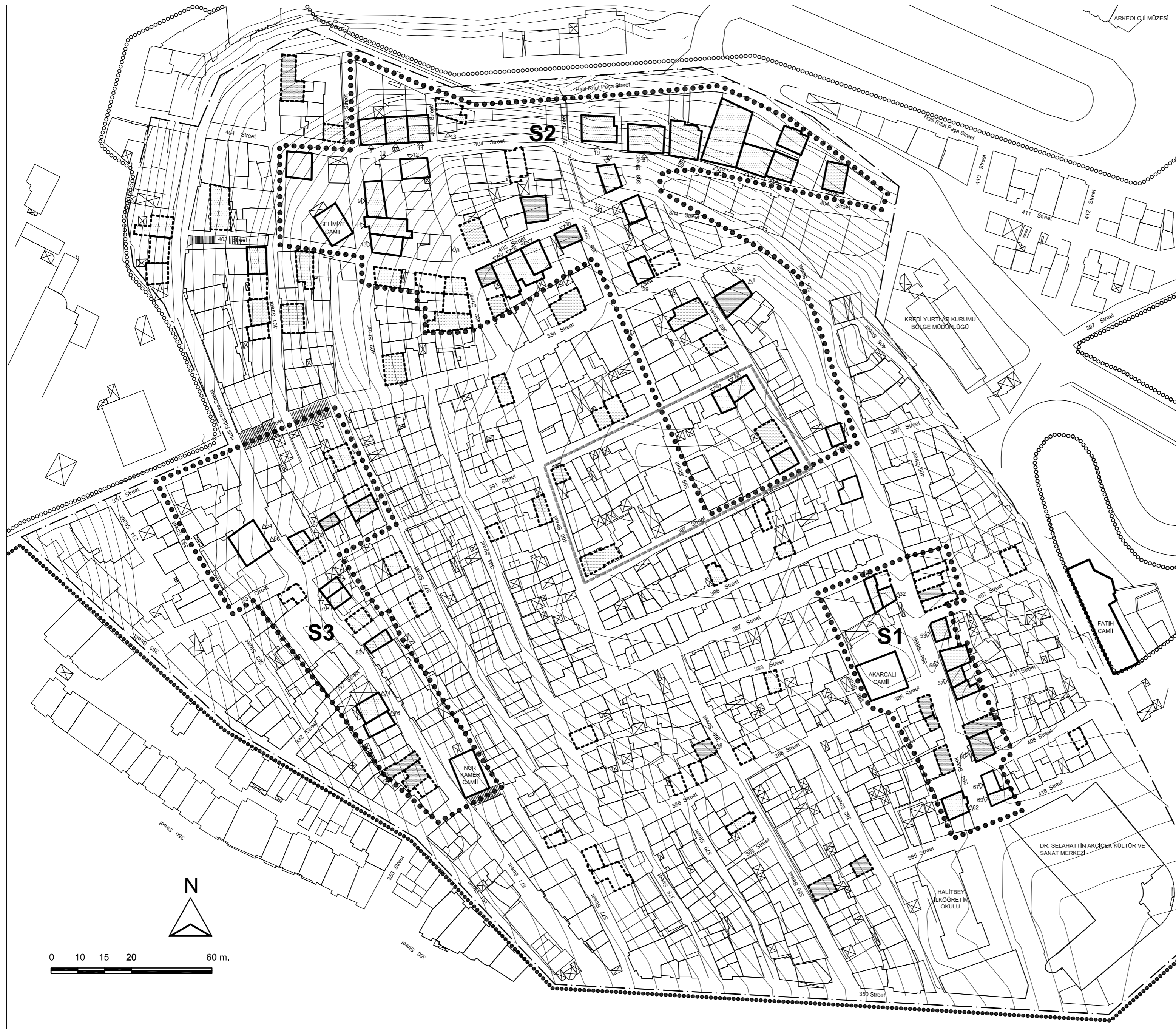


Figure 3.80. Density

### 3.2.4. Education

Where people with higher education among other family members living in the houses within a survey area are concerned, 6 persons in the S1 zone are determined as graduated from primary school while 4 persons are graduated from higher schools. In the S1 zone, there is no illiterate person or who has graduated from university. There is 1 illiterate person who does not know how to read and write in the S2 zone while 15 persons are graduated from primary schools, 9 persons from high schools and 1 person from university. In the S3 zone, there are 3 persons graduated from primary schools, 3 people from high schools and 2 persons from universities. In the S3 zone, there are no illiterate people who or who has graduated from university (Tablo 3.9), (Figure 3.81).

Table 3.9 Education Status

ZONES	NUMBER OF RESIDENCES	EDUCATION			
		Illiterate	Graduated from Primary School	Graduated from High School	Graduated from University
S1	9	None	6 Persons	4 Persons	None
S2	20	1 Person	15 Persons	9 Persons	1 Person
S3	7	None	3 Persons	3 Persons	2 Persons
TOTAL(S1,S2,S3)	36	1	24	16	3

According to survey results, it has been observed that the number of persons lacking literacy is very low. This condition may create an advantage for organized conservation work in the district.

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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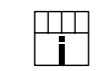
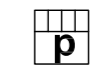
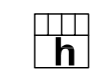
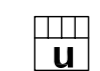
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SITE SURVEY ASSISTANTS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF SPECIAL ZONE 2

Çağlayan D. KAPLAN  
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Gamze SAYGI


ANALYSIS


**EDUCATION**

-  **Illiterate**
-  **Primary school**
-  **High school**
-  **University**


 **Registered buildings**


 **Suggested to registration**


 **Building Entrance**

 **Border of Conservation Area**  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
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 **Border of Second Natural Site**

 **Border of Survey Area**

 **Border of Special Zones**

 **Border of Temple**  
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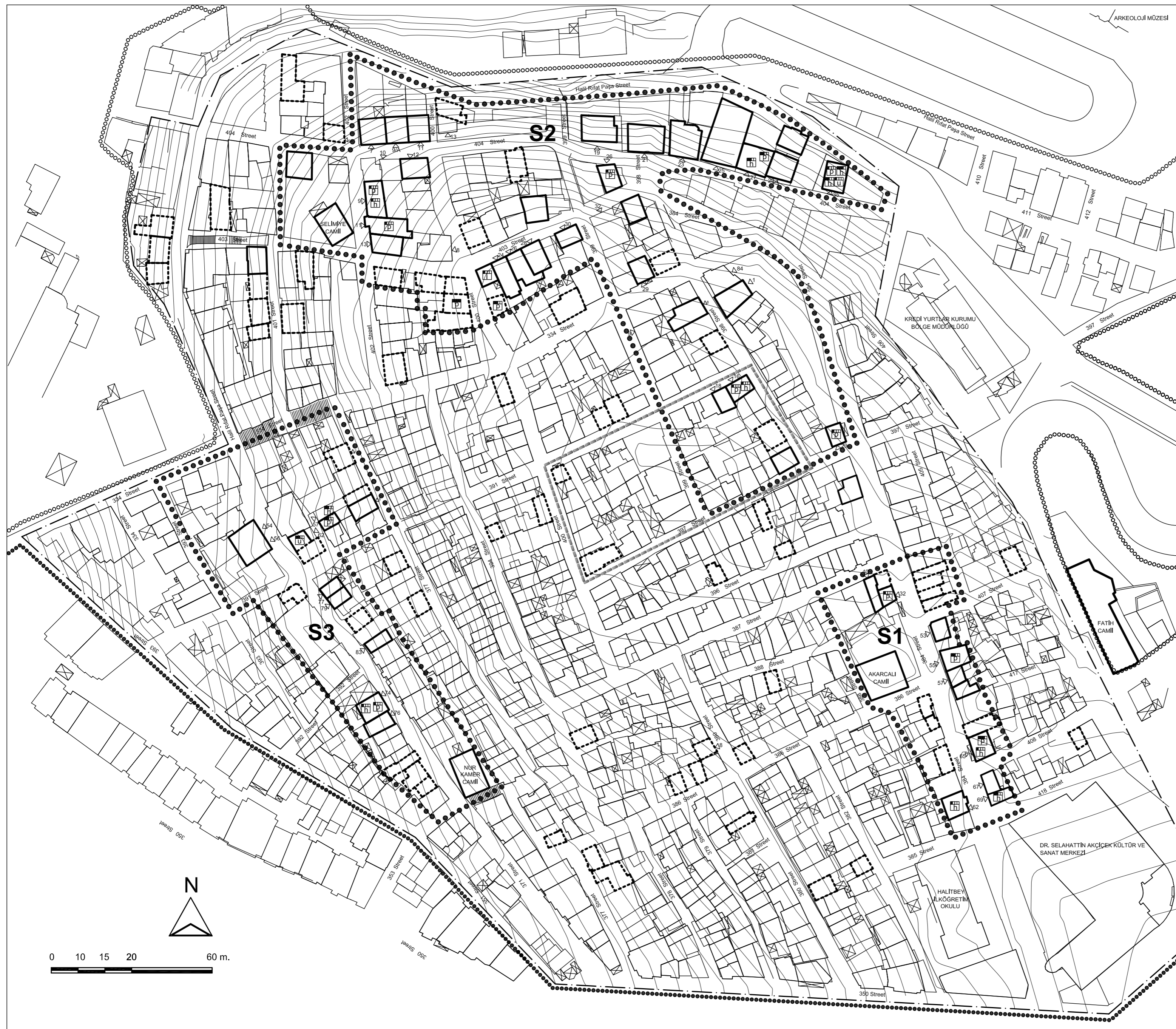


Figure 3.81. Education

### 3.2.5. Profession

In the surveys prepared for the area investigated, the profession of the family member who provides the family livelihood was taken as the norm profession for the household. According to the survey results, there are 2 retired persons, 2 government employee and 2 workers in the S1 zone. In the S2 zone, there are 7 retired persons while 10 persons are employed as workers. In the S3 zone, there are 2 retired persons while 2 persons are employed as government employee, 3 persons as workers and 1 person in a self employed (Tablo 3.10.), (Figure 3.82).

Tablo 3.10 Profession

ZONES	NUMBER OF RESIDENCES	PROFESSIONS			
		Retired	Government Employee	Workers	Private Establishment
S1	9	2 Persons	2 Persons	2 Persons	None
S2	20	7 Persons	None	10 Persons	None
S3	7	2 Persons	2 Persons	3 Persons	1 Person
TOTAL(S1,S2,S3)	36	11	4	15	1

According to surveys done, it was determined that workers are generally living on the interior, remote from the main arteries, on account of lower rent and its closeness to the city center.



**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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Gamze SAYGI







ANALYSIS

PROFESSION

-  **ue** Unemployed
-  **w** Worker
-  **cs** Civil servant
-  **r** Retired
-  **se** Self employed

 **Registered buildings**

 **Suggested to registration**

-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
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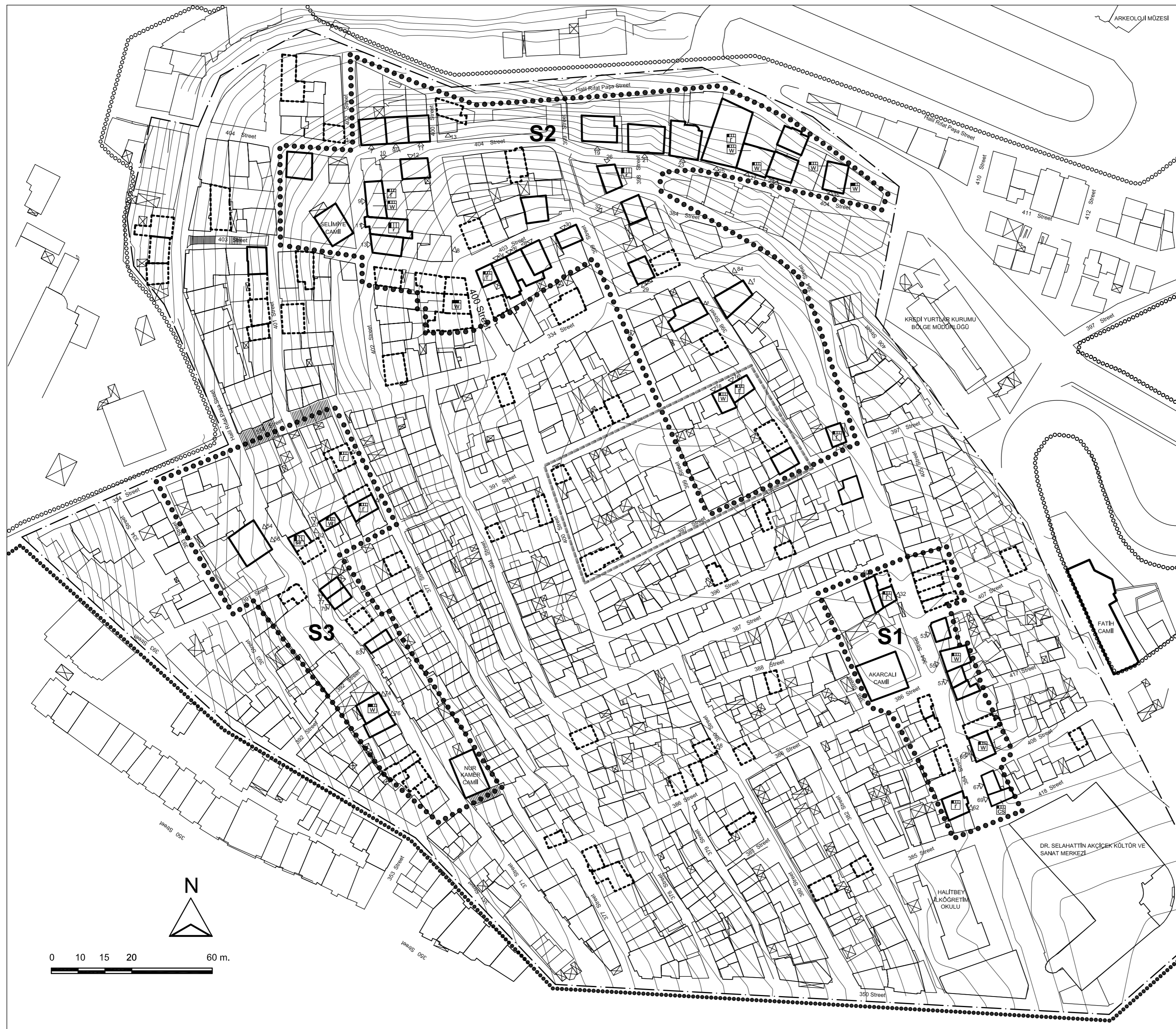


Figure 3.82. Profession



### 3.2.6. Income

Analysis of residents' income levels in the district has been based on monthly household income classified in three groups as lower income 0 - 350 YTL, medium income 350 - 700 YTL, and higher income 700 - 1000 YTL. In the survey area, there is no household with an income of more than 1000 YTL. In the S1 zone, there is no family belonging to lower or higher income levels while there are 5 families of medium income level. In the S2 zone, there is no family belonging to the lower income level while there are 5 families of the medium income level and 7 families of the higher income level. In the S3 zone, there is 1 family from the lower income level, 4 families of the medium income level, and 1 family of the higher income level (Tablo 3.11.), (Figure 3.83).

Tablo 3.11 Income

ZONES	NUMBER OF RESIDENCES	INCOME			UNDETERMINED
		0-350 YTL	350-700 YTL	700-1000 YTL	
S1	9	NONE	5 FAMILIES	None	4 FAMILIES
S2	20	NONE	5 FAMILIES	7 FAMILIES	8 FAMILIES
S3	7	1 FAMILY	4 FAMILIES	1 FAMILY	1 FAMILY
TOPLAM (S1,S2,S3)	36	1 FAMILY	14 FAMILIES	8 FAMILIES	13 FAMILIES

According to survey results, the income level of persons living in the S2 zone is higher than those residing living in the S1 and S3 zones.

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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Gamze SAYGI

ANALYSIS

**INCOME**

- Not mentioned
- 0 - 350 YTL  
Lower
- 350 - 700 YTL  
Medium
- 700 - 1000 YTL  
Higher

- Registered buildings
- Suggested to registration

- △ Building Entrance
- Border of Conservation Area  
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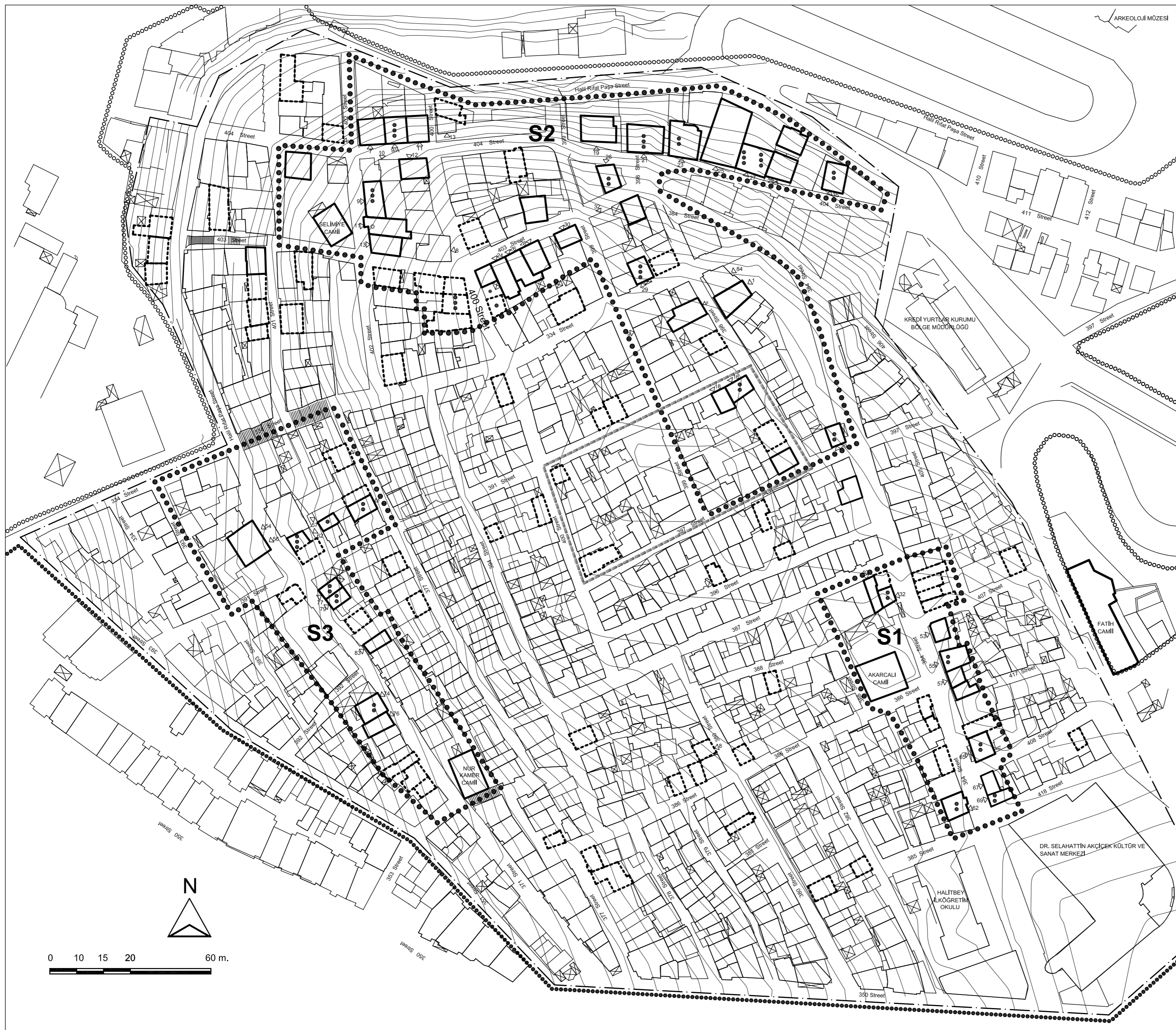


Figure 3.83. Income

### **3.1.7. Comfort Condition**

The heating of all houses in the survey area, where all infrastructure services such as power, water, and sewage systems, are provided by the municipality, is provided by means of stoves using wood and coal.

In the examination done in relation to the comfort conditions of the registered buildings within specific zones, the existence of wet spaces, their locations and visual characteristics in other words, whether it was in a good, medium or poor condition are concerned (Figure 3.84).

The bathroom and the wet closet are outside the building in one out of three houses examined in the S1 zone while wet spaces are inside the buildings in the remaining ones. The wet spaces are in good condition in 1 house while they are in mediocre condition in the other two homes. In the S2 zone, the wet spaces are in good condition in 4 houses, while they are in mediocre condition in 1 house and in poor condition in 6 houses. In the S3 zone, the bathroom and the toilet are outside the house in two buildings. The wet spaces are in good condition in two houses while they are in mediocre condition in one home. When generally evaluated, it can be stated that these wet spaces can be improved with small effort.

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
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Çağlayan D. KAPLAN  
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Gamze SAYGI

ANALYSIS  
**COMFORT CONDITION**

k Kitchen  
b Bathroom  
t Toilet

○ Inside  
∞ Outside  
□ In good condition  
▣ In optimum condition  
▤ In bad condition

□ Registered buildings  
▤ Suggested to registration

△ Building Entrance  
●●● Border of Conservation Area  
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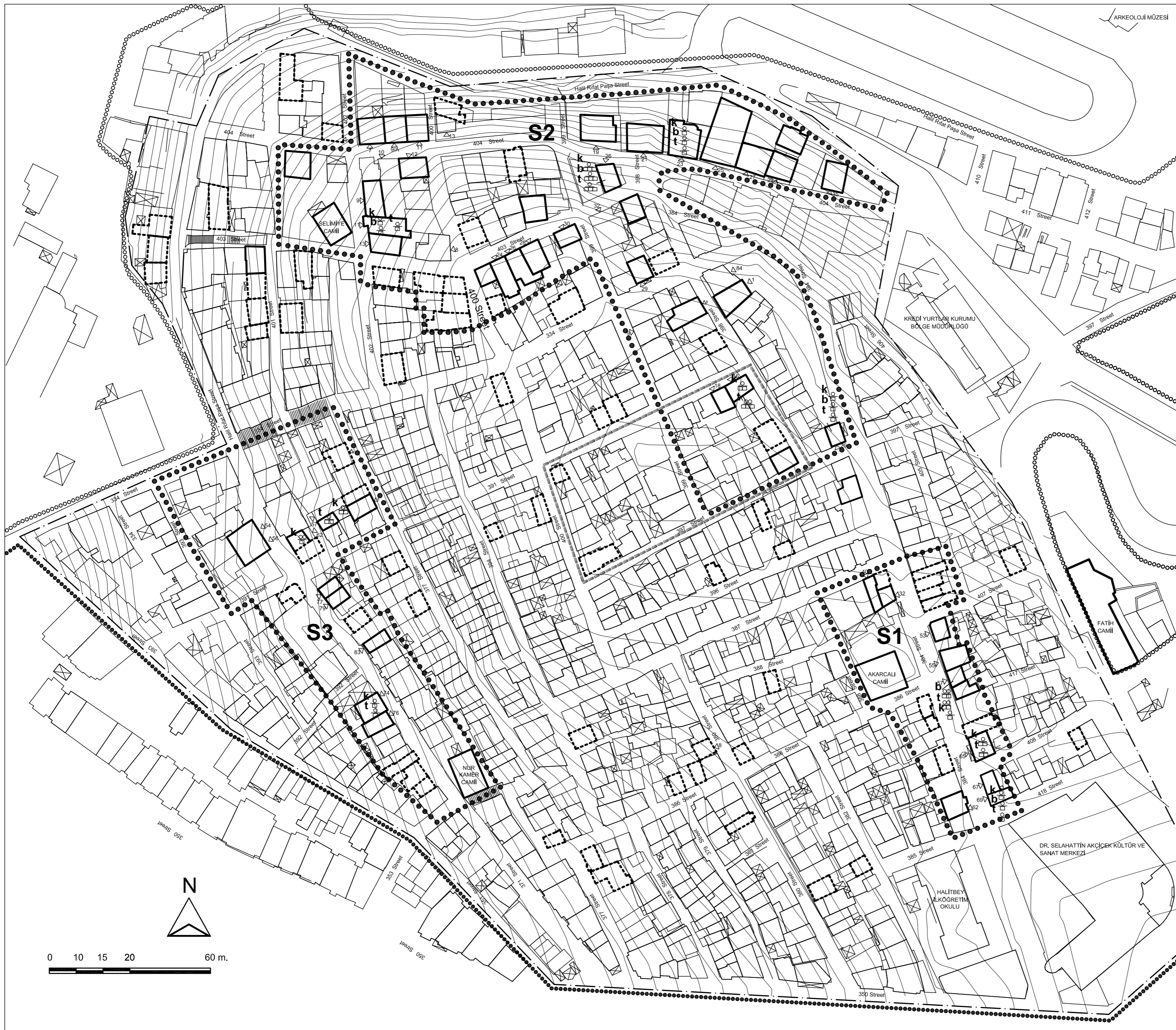


Figure 3.84. Comfort Condition



## CHAPTER 4

### EVALUATION OF PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT

The problems and potentials of Değirmendağı District are evaluated in terms of the problems and the potentials in environmental scale and in structural scale.

#### 4.1. Evaluation in Environmental Scale

Problems:

The district is faced with various problems, such as lack of proper care, dereliction and change in users, and has turned into a slum area in the middle of İzmir city center. The workers coming from other cities choose the district as a housing area because of rather low rent rates and its closeness to the city center. This choice has made the area a site where people having small income are living.

New multi-storey buildings are being built on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street constituting a threat for the inner segments of the district. As a matter of fact, it is determined that old houses are being destroyed and instead, new buildings are being built (Figures 4.1 and 4.2).



Figure 4.1. Multi-storey buildings on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street

Figure 4.2. New buildings on 384 Street



The problems concerning the transportation are narrow streets, lack of adequate place for parking lots, and lack of public transportation through inner parts (Figures 4.3 and 4.4).



Figure 4.3 Traffic on 384 Street



Figure 4.4 Narrow and inclined streets, 403 Street

There are no parks or green areas for the children. In fact, an equally dire lack is that of social facilities.

Potentials:

Since the area is easily accessible and it is so close to the city center, the area becomes attractive. It has the advantage of the vista based on its inclined topography and grid planned scheme. Değirmendağı District is a special area requiring special conservation in the city of İzmir. There are 57 registered buildings and 54 buildings to be proposed for registration observed in Değirmendağı District which is included into the urban + 3rd degree archaeological site.

## 4.2. Evaluation in Regional Scale

The district is evaluated in four zones, which are S1, S2, S3, and the area outside the boundaries of these specific areas (Figure 4.14).

### 1. S1 Special Zone:

There is a cultural center (Selahhattin Akçiçek Kültür Merkezi), a parking lot, and Halitbey Primary School on the southeastern area of the S1 zone.

There are 10 registered buildings, 9 buildings to be proposed for registration, and one registered mosque (Akarcılı Mosque) in this zone. The S1 zone can be simply improved by means of minor repairs and some façade arrangements.

Since its structural condition is derelict and it is about to lose all its characteristics, the building located at 384th Street No. 62 should immediately be taken up (Figure 4.5). The buildings which do not require any handling depending on their good structural conditions and in that they preserve their characteristics are the building located at 384th Street No. 69 and Akarcalı Mosque. The building which needs major repair is the building located at 384th Street No. 65 because it is about to lose all its characteristics since the building was handled improperly. The other buildings in the S1 zone only require some minor repairs and basic façade arrangements (Figure 4.6).



Figure 4.5 Registered building 384th Street No. 62



Figure 4.6 Vista from 384th Street

## 2. S2 Special Zone:

There are 32 registered buildings, 6 buildings to be proposed for registration and one registered mosque (Selimiye Mosque) in this zone. The S2 zone can be simply improved by means of minor repairs and some façade arrangements.

The buildings on 404th Street preserve their characteristics and they are open to a nice vista deriving from their location. The buildings located at 404 Street Nos. 19 and 21 are repaired, preserved and being used by families belonging to higher income levels (Figure 4.6). 404th Street is the most prestigious area in Değirmendağı District. The S2 zone contributes to the silhouette of the city and the buildings in this zone are advantageous in terms of their vista.



Figure 4.7 View of buildings at 404 Street No. 19 - 21 from Halil Rifat Paşa Street

Since their structural conditions are derelict and they are about to lose all their characteristics, the registered buildings located at 403 Street No. 28 and No. 22 should immediately be taken up (Figure 4.7) and the registered wall of Selimiye Mosque facing 404 Street should immediately be taken under conservation (Figure 4.8). The buildings which do not require any handling depending on their good structural conditions and that they have preserved their characteristics, are the buildings located on 404 Street Nos. 9/A, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and the building located at 403 Street No. 30. The buildings which need major repair are the registered buildings located at 403 Street No. 22, No. 28, and No. 13 because they are about to lose all their characteristics since the buildings have been handled improperly. The other buildings in the S2 zone only require some minor repairs and basic façade arrangements.



Figure 4.8 Ruined walls belonging to Selimiye Mosque on 404 Street



Figure 4.9 Ruined building on 403 Street No. 28

### 3. S3 Special Zone:

There are 10 registered buildings, 8 buildings to be proposed for registration, and one registered mosque (Nur Kamer Mosque) in this zone.

Since their structural conditions are derelict and they are about to lose all their characteristics, the building at Halil Rıfat Paşa Street No. 81 (Figure 4.10) and the twin buildings located at Halil Rıfat Paşa Street Nos. 54 and 56 should immediately be taken up as they are about to collapse (Figure 4.9). The buildings which do not require any handling depending on their good structural conditions and in that they preserve their characteristics; there is no building other than Nur Kamer Mosque which does not require any handling. There are two buildings at Halil Rıfat Paşa Street which are about to collapse. The registered building at Halil Rıfat Paşa Street No. 76 is dilapidated so it should be reconstructed in accordance with its previous pictures.





Figure 4.10 Twin registered buildings at Halil Rıfat Paşa Street No. 54-56



Figure 4.11 Ruined building at Halil Rıfat Paşa Street No. 81

Outside S1, S2 and S3 zones;

- The buildings requiring immediate care are:

**1.** The building at 384 Street No. 22 (Figure 4.11)



Figure 4.12 Ruined building at 384th Street No. 22

2. The buildings at Halil Rifat Paşa Street Nos. 44 - 46 and 48 (Figure 4.12)



Figure 4.13 Ruined buildings at Halil Rifat Paşa Street Nos. 44 – 46 – 48

### 3. The ruin on 403 Street No. 7 (Figure 4.13)



Figure 4.15 The ruin at 403 Street No. 7



Figure 4.16 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 403 Street  
(Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)



Figure 4.17 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 404 Street  
(Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)

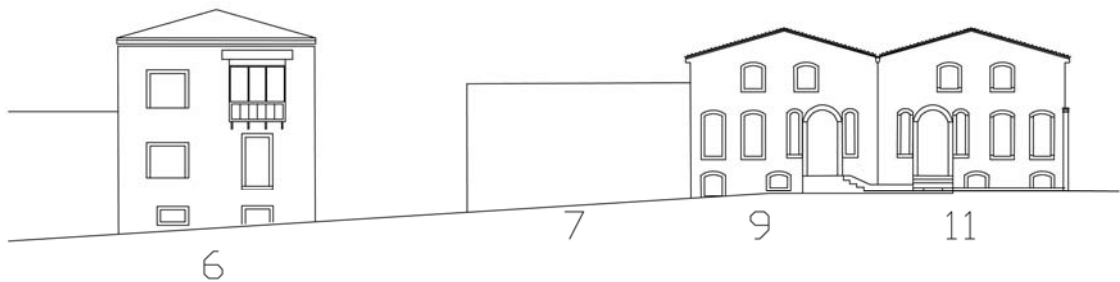


Figure 4.18 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 404 Street  
(Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)





Figure 4.19 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 404 Street  
(Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)

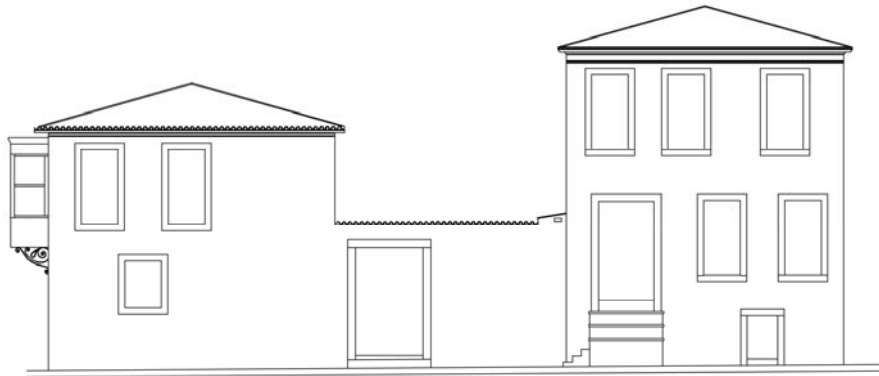


Figure 4.20 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 404 Street  
(Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)



Figure 4.21 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 404 Street  
(Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)



Figure 4.22 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 402 Street  
(Source: Kaplan, et al. 2006)





Figure 4.23 Silhouettes that should be conserved at 384 Street

**EVALUATION OF CONSERVATION PROBLEMS  
OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT IN İZMİR**






PREPARED BY  
Özge AKBULUT

SUPERVISED BY  
Prof. Dr. Başak İPEKOĞLU







SITE SURVEY ASSISTANTS FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF SPECIAL ZONE 2

Çağlayan D. KAPLAN  
Fulya MURTEZAOĞLU  
Gamze SAYGI

ANALYSIS  
**EVALUATION**

-  Registered Buildings
-  Suggested to Registration
- A** Buildings which primarily need intervention
- A'** Buildings which do not necessiate any intervention
- S** Major Structural Repair
- S'** Minor Structural Repair
-  Buildings without definite architectural characteristics which will be demolished
-  Buildings with definite architectural characteristics which are allowed to reconstruct
-  Additional Buildings which will be rehabilitated

**S1, S2, S3** Special Zones

-  Building Entrance
-  Border of Conservation Area  
Urban + Third Degree Archeological Site  
which is Approved by the Decision Dated 30.1.2002  
and Numbered 9728 by Izmir 1st Numbered  
Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Heritage
-  Border of Second Natural Site
-  Border of Survey Area
-  Border of Special Zones
-  Border of Temple  
Unpublished Researches from Didier Laroche

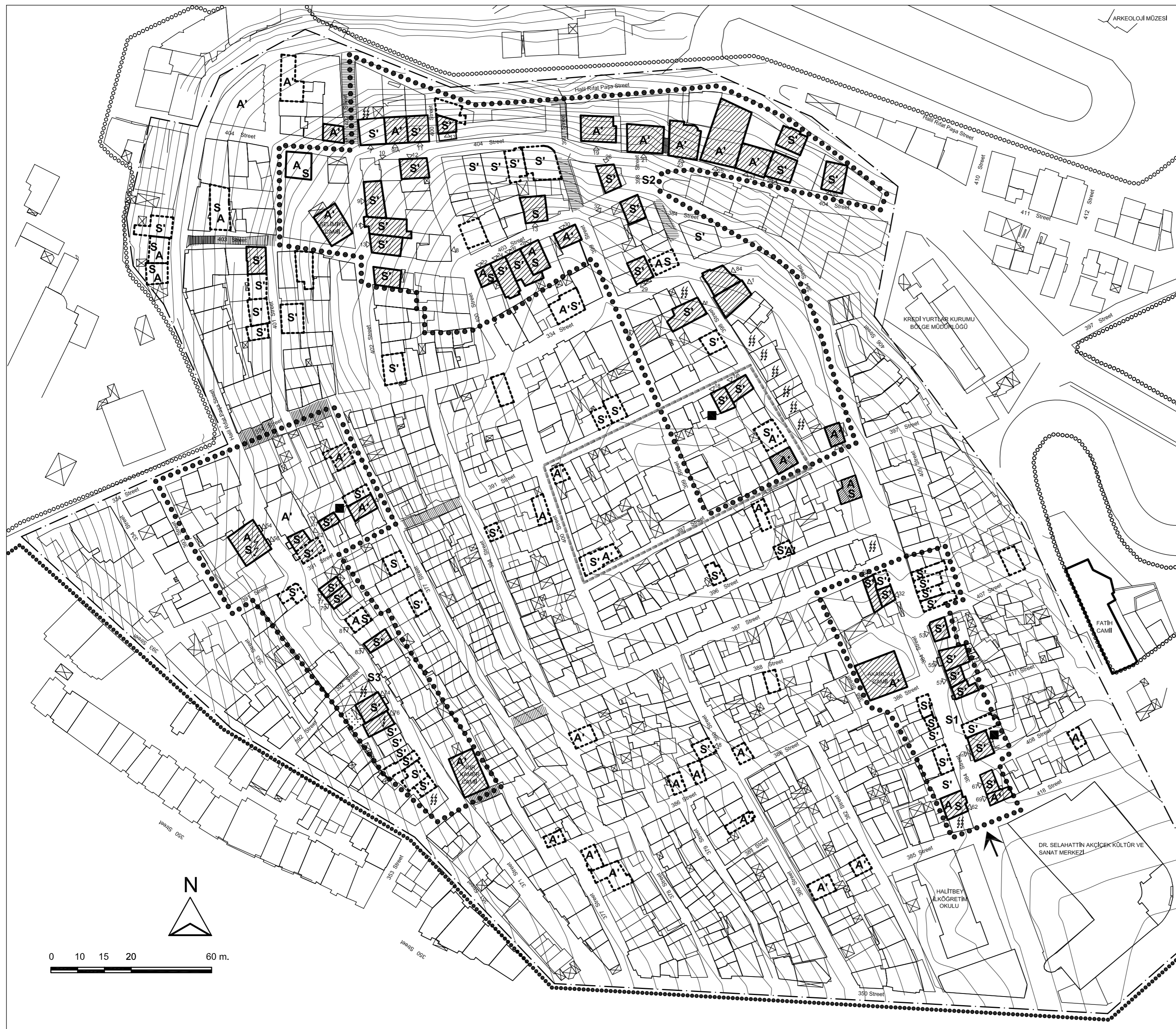


Figure 4.14. Evaluation

## CHAPTER 5

# PROPOSALS IN TERMS OF THE CONSERVATION OF DEĞİRMENDAĞI DISTRICT

### 5.1. Conservational Approach

The proposals in terms of the conservation of Değirmendağı District were developed in the context of the concept of “revitalization.” Revitalization constitutes an approach to conservation that attempts to prevent a district from collapsing in the physical, economic, and social sense while taking into consideration its past, present, and future.

### 5.2. Objectives

The objective of the development project for Değirmendağı District by means of evaluating conservations problems of the district is to preserve and to improve regional characteristics while inspiring revitalization in the district in terms of its economic, socio-cultural, and physical aspects.

The objectives of the project are as follows:

1. Conservational objectives:
  - a. Conservation of architectural and historical values of the district in order to hand down those assets to future generations
  - b. Restoration of local registered buildings and the buildings to be proposed for registration
  - c. Furnishing all sub-zones which are S1, S2 and S3 with prestigious areas
  - d. Promoting the district’s importance within the city
  - e. Providing improvement in both economic and social aspects

**2. Promotional objectives:**

- a. Preparation of web site
- b. Presentation of information in connection with the ancient temple
- c. Preparation of promotional brochures introducing Değirmendağı

**3. Socio-economic objectives:**

- a. Involving local residents in conservational organizations and the formation of district councils
- b. Improving social and economic life in the district

### **5.3. Organization and Financing for Değirmendağı District**

The organizational model, intended for the conservation of this area, is generated by means of the coordination of local administrative bodies, city administrative bodies, local residents, and nongovernmental organizations.

The units to be established toward the organization:

1. Conservation, Implementation, and Inspection Office
2. Project Presentation Team
3. District Center
4. Implementation Company
5. District Workshops

**A. Conservation, Implementation and Inspection Office**

Belonging to the municipality, this unit will nevertheless operate outside the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. It will be established in coordination between İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and Konak Municipality. Both municipalities will provide personnel for this unit.

The personnel who will be employed here shall be city planners, architects, restoration specialists, art historians, archaeologists, sociologists and architects specialized in restoration. A building in this area shall be allocated for this unit.

Duties of this unit:

1. Implementation of the decisions taken in terms of conservation and development of the area;



2. Turning the district into a working area for various students studying different disciplines by means of universities;
3. Preparation of initial and implementation projects for the maintenance or the renewal of infrastructure elements, such as telephone lines, power wiring, sewage systems, decontamination systems, waterworks, landscaping and street lighting, and scheduling of implementation coordination plans;
4. According to their requirements, preparation of restoration projects and obtaining the approval of relevant conservation councils for buildings to be restored;
5. Preparation of a database of architectural characteristics, structural conditions, and social status of local buildings;
6. Consulting with building owners; helping building owners who do not have enough financial resources with project preparation and applying to related institutions for contribution payments from Ministry of Culture;
7. Executing necessary procedures for historical houses' use as tourist accommodation facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
8. Calculation of the restoration costs of the buildings;
9. Analyzing building permits of the local buildings;
10. Preparation of promotional posters and brochure of the project.

Financial Resources: Financial resources are required for the implementation of the project by Conservation, Implementation and Investigation Office. These resources are mentioned in some laws and regulations as follows:

**1. Law on Renewal, Conservation and Utilization of Old Historical and Cultural Immovable Heritage**

The aim of this law is to renew, preserve, and utilize historical and cultural immovable heritages. It comprehends all provisions in relation with the determination of renewal areas, technical infrastructures and structural standards and preparation and implementation of the projects, applicable organizations and management, supervision and usage of those projects.

Implementation Area is included in the Development Plan for Kemeraltı District by the application of Metropolitan Municipality of İzmir in context with the “Law on Renewal, Conservation and Utilization of Old Historical and Cultural Immovable Heritage.”

According to Article 33 of the regulations on implementation, “Intended for use in nationalization, planning, project and implementation work of the projects to be implemented in renewal areas, a contribution payment is transferred to the municipalities in relation with the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage defined in accordance with the 12th Article of the Law No. 2863.”

## **2. Law No. 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage**

The aim of this law is to regulate all procedures to be followed in relation with both movable and immovable cultural heritage requiring conservation and to define duties of the institution or the organization responsible for making decisions on necessary principles and implementation in this context.

The details in the contribution payment paid by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the restoration of immovable cultural heritage under the ownership of private or corporate persons, subject to private laws, are given in the “Regulation on Contribution Payments for Restoration of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage” prepared in connection with 12th Article of the Law No. 2863 on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The aim of this regulation is to help people who do not have enough financial resources to repair the registered buildings under his/her ownership.

**3.** In order to obtain the statistical studies and restoration projects prepared, the Ministry of Culture may pay 70% of the project cost or may execute the project on its own.

## **4. Law No. 2863 on Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage**

In accordance with Law No. 2985 on Housing Estates, 10% of the credits granted for restoration purposes of Registered Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage is used for applications relevant to the maintenance, repair and restoration of the Registered Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage.

**5.** In accordance with the 8th and 18th articles of Law on Property Taxes, 10% of the property taxes are allocated for the “Contribution Payment for Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage,” which was founded in order to assist municipalities in servicing conservation purposes.

**B.** Organizing courses for workers to be employed during the implementation of the project

Project on Developing Qualified Labor to Be Employed in Restoration Works of Local Buildings

Financial resources for the course:

Premiership Social Assistance and Consultancy Funds and World Bank support projects aiming at eliminating various social risks.

**C. Voluntary project presentation team**

A project presentation team of 15 members will be established among local administrators, CEKUL, Chamber of Architects, Chamber of Commerce, university students and relevant local people. The project will first be introduced to local people and meetings will be held in coordination with Conservation, Implementation and Investigation Office in regular intervals.

Informative meetings will be held in order to inform local people about the project. First of all, a general informative meeting will be held where all local people are invited. Then specific informative meetings will be organized for the people living in the S1, S2 and S3 zones, respectively. The brochures introducing the project will be distributed among dwellers.

**D. Foundation of district center**

This center will serve women and children and will constitute a community site for the local women where they can also obtain various courses on reading/writing and professional education.

After or before school hours will be arranged for the children, who will thus be able to study and do homework in a better environment.

**E. Selection of the implementation company**

It is deemed appropriate that a contract will be signed with İzbeton, one of the municipal companies, and construction work will be performed by the said company. In order there to be a continuous coordination with the municipality during the implementation, a municipal company is believed to be a better choice.

İzbeton will cover 60% of implementation costs through the payment to be transferred from the governor's funds to the municipality and 40% of the cost from the municipal fund will be financed by the money taken from building owners in small installments.

**F. Establishment of district workshops in order to create new activities leading to new employment areas**

Projects proposed for district workshops:

Modeling course for local youth

Preparation, exhibition and sales of the mills and identical house models copied from local examples

Financial resources for the course:

Premiership Social Assistance and Consultancy Funds and World Bank support projects aiming at eliminating various social risks.

Public education centers may assist this project.

A contribution may be provided by signing a protocol with a private foundation such as the Elginkan Foundation.

#### **5.4. Cooperating Institutions for Implementation of the Project**

1. Official institutions:

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and Konak Municipality:

The project owners, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and Konak Municipality, will support both the implementation of the project and the continuity of the courses. Both municipalities will provide personnel for the Conservation, Implementation and Investigation Office and will execute restoration and construction activities in the area.

They will be the pioneers in founding the group to promote the project.

They will supervise, monitor and execute this project.

They will provide employment for people being trained in district workshops.

2. İzmir Special Provincial Administration

İzmir Special Provincial Administration will provide the project with financial assistance.

- Financial assistance
- Internal Supervision
- Promotion of the Project
- Ensuring continuity of the project

3. Departments of Architecture, Restoration and City Planning of İzmir Institute of Technology and Dokuz Eylül University

4. Ministry of Culture and Tourism

Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism will assist activities in relation with promotional and tourism organizations.



## 5. TEDAŞ

Nongovernmental organizations and foundations:

- ÇEKÜL

ÇEKÜL will assist meeting organizations, creating awareness among people and providing participation in seminars.

- Association of Cultural Heritage Fellows (KUMID)

KUMID will participate in the Project presentation team and assist the project in promotional activities.

- Foundation of Turkish History

They will assist the project in promotional activities.

- Elginkan Foundation

They are believed to be helpful in terms of the foundation of district workshops and the financing of the funds for the education of restoration workers.

The aim of Elginkan Foundation:

“Our aim is to research, to assist various researches in, to preserve, to enable and to introduce our cultural heritage, our traditions and our language and to assist Scientific, Technological and Educational activities, to found or to manage schools in order to contribute to the business opportunities of our country and to support development of qualified labor required by our national industry” (Elginkan Vakfi 2007).

- TURSAB

This institution will assist the project in local tourism activities.

### **5.5. Implementation Planning**

Since S1, S2 and S3 zones are planned as the prestige areas of Değirmendağı District, they will have priority in implementation. The provisions of the Development Plan for Conservation will be applied also in the areas located outside these zones and such areas will be preserved as housing areas.

## **5.6. Implementation Decisions**

Değirmendağı District analyzed in environmental scale and included to transportation, green areas, parking lots, social facilities, infrastructure services.

### **5.6.1. Decisions in Terms of Environmental Scale**

As a result of the analysis done in Değirmendağı District, the decisions taken in terms of environmental scale can be explained as follows:

- a.** Transportation
- b.** Green Areas
- c.** Parking Lots
- d.** Social Facilities
- e.** Infrastructural Services

Transportation:

Since the streets within the present architectural context are too narrow, utilization of one-way streets and an increase in the number of parking lots are proposed.

Infrastructural Services:

The electricity cables and telephone lines creating an unaesthetic view shall be taken under ground. The streets, paved with asphalt, shall be repaved with parquet stones.

Green Areas:

Green areas and play grounds for children are extremely rare in the area. Consequently, additional play grounds and green areas shall be built. Urban terraces will be constructed on the northern area of the district.

Social Facilities:

Some of the registered and qualified buildings are to be used for social and cultural purposes. Once they are converted to public property status, they shall be used as libraries, public education centers and local workshops.

Local workshops will be established and qualified labor will be developed for the restoration and construction activities to be executed in the area.

## 5.6.2. Decisions in Terms of Structural Scale

A systematic conservational implementation plan was prepared after stating the purposes and objectives of the conservation of the area in order to have a programmed local conservation in terms of structural scale. S2 special zone has the first priority.

### A. Strategic Purposes 1

To convert S1, S2 and S3 special zones into the most prestigious areas of Değirmendağı District

#### Objective (for the S2 Zone)

1. Façade arrangements on 404 Street and 403 Street in context with maintained façades project executed by Metropolitan Municipality

2. Constructing an urban terrace on Block No. 522 and operating the building on Plot No: 2 as a café

3. Converting the registered building on Block No: 516 Plot No. 1 into a local center and converting the empty plot on Plot No: 2 into a garden for the local center

4. Nationalizing the buildings which are inharmonious with the environment on Block No. 521 Plots No. 5 and 6 on Halil Rifat Paşa Street, converting Plot No. 15 into a parking lot and allowing at most two storeys on Plot No: 11 which is currently empty

5. Encouraging the use of the building at 403th Street no: 512 as boutique hotels based on their preserved architectural characteristics

6. Repairing the registered wall, which is about to collapse, of Selimiye Mosque on Plot No. 519

7. Convert twin buildings, on Block No. 523 Plot No. 2 and 1, owned by Elginkan Foundation, into local workshops and exhibition halls, performing necessary façade arrangements of the buildings located on Plot No. 3 and converting Plot No. 4 into an urban terrace

8. Except for Plots No. 1 and 2, nationalization of all plots on Block No. 530 and converting them into parking lots

9. Preparing projects for the registered buildings on Block No. 512 Plots No. 9, 10, 11 and 12

10. Preparing projects for the registered building on Block No. 517 Plot No. 2

#### Objectives (for the S1 Zone)

Façade arrangement on 384th Street

Conversion of the ground floor of the registered building on Block No. 537 Plot No. 2 into a café

Supporting commercial activities in 384th Street

**B. Strategic Purposes 2**

Presentation of the information in relation with the temple

When reconstruction is required on Blocks No. 531 and 532, foundations shall be explored under the supervision of a technical team provided by the İzmir Museum of Archaeology and Arts; if any trace of the temple is explored, new decisions should be taken, accordingly.

Building a park on Block No. 532 Plot No. 17 and exhibiting written and visual information about the temple on panels

Objectives (for the S3 Zone)

1. Demolishment the single-storey additional building on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street on Block No: 558 Plot No: 1 and conversion of this plot into a parking lot

2. Proposing the buildings on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street Block No. 558 Plots No. 20 and 19 to registration and performing their façade arrangements

3. Reconstruction of the registered building, which is currently dilapidated, on Block No. 558 Plot No. 14 according to its original façade design shown on available pictures of the building

4. Converting the registered building on Block No. 558 Plot No. 13 into a local center

5. Demolishing single-storey additional building on Block No. 558 Plot No. 12 and allowing only two storeys for the building to be constructed and designing a harmonious façade for the new building

6. Preserving current functions of Plots No. 9, 10 and 11 on Block No. 556; in other words, arranging such plots as parking lots

7. Conservation of the building on Block No. 556 Plot No. 14

8. Immediately repairing the registered buildings on Block No. 509 Plots No. 4 and 3 in terms of preparing their initial, restoration and restitution projects

9. Conversion of the Plots No. 1 and 9 on Block No. 509 into parking lots

10. Façade arrangement for the registered buildings on Block No. 555 Plot No. 13 and 12



**11.** Demolishing the building on Block No. 555 Plot No. 11 and following architectural elements of the plots on each side, Plots No. 12 and 13, during reconstruction

**12.** Proposing the building on Block No. 555 Plot No. 10 for registration

**13.** Façade arrangement for the registered building on Block No. 555 Plot No. 8

**14.** Use of Plots No. 11 and 9 on Block No. 555 as green areas

**15.** Façade arrangement for the registered buildings on Block No. 508 Plots No. 7 and 6 as two buildings and providing commercial functions for the shops facing the avenue

**16.** Using Plot No. 14 on Block No. 555 as green area

**17.** Conservation of garden door of the building on Block No. 508 Plot No. 13 and conversion of the Plots No. 12, 13 and 15 as green areas

**C.** Strategic purpose 3

Preparation of the projects and restoration of the buildings requiring urgent handling

**1.** The building on 384th Street, Block No. 533 and Plot No. 40 (Taken into a cage by Konak Municipality)

**2.** Halil Rifat Paşa Street Nos. 54 – 55

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSION

Değirmendağı District has been highly important in terms of a history dating back to 30 B.C. and to the Roman Period. Consequently, it has always contributed to the urban silhouette with its temple in that period, it was set as a migratory settlement after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, and it currently presents impressive examples of housing architecture of the nineteenth century in İzmir city center. Değirmendağı District is also included within the boundaries of Development Plan for Conservation of Kemeraltı and its Surroundings with the scale of 1/1000 approved by the İzmir First Conservation Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage with Decision No. 10742 on August 07th, 2003, where maintenance and reconstruction strategies for registered buildings and physical characteristics of the new buildings to be constructed on other plots belonging to the district are described.

The aim of this study was to provide Değirmendağı District with a conservation plan by integrating specific conservational decisions on regional scale in the “Development Plan for the Conservation of Kemeraltı and its Surroundings.” It sought to fulfil this aim by analyzing the district’s architectural context and structures exhaustively so as to determine which buildings required conservation. The architectural analysis was accompanied by analysis of the district’s social patterns. Analysis of the social patterns was subservient to the development of the implementation aspect of the conservation program devised for the district.

This study has involved a dual methodology including archival and literature research on the one hand and empirical fieldwork on the other. The fieldwork has been performed in terms of both the architectural analysis of buildings and the socio-economic analysis of neighborhood residents. Structural, social, and economic patterns of the district were determined by social surveys for dwellers, and interior and exterior inventory cards for houses. Archival research has been conducted mainly in the İzmir Urban Archives and Museum in order to obtain historical maps of the city and the Değirmendağı District before, during, and after the nineteenth century. Photographs and engravings of the same were located both in this Archive and Museum as well as the archives of the National Library of France.

The problems and potentials of Değirmendağı District were evaluated in terms of the problems and the potentials presented in environmental and structural scales.

Since the area is easily accessible and it is so close to city center, the area becomes attractive. It has the advantage of the vista based on its inclined topography and grid-planned schema. Değirmendağı District is a special area requiring special conservation within the city of İzmir. There are 57 registered buildings and 54 buildings to be proposed for registration observed in Değirmendağı District which is included into the urban + 3rd degree archaeological site.

New multi-storey buildings are being built on Halil Rıfat Paşa Street constituting a threat for inner segments of the district. As a matter of fact, it is determined that old houses are being destroyed and instead, new buildings are being built. The problems concerning transportation are narrow streets, lack of adequate place for parking lots, and lack of public transportation through inner segments. There are no parks or green areas for the children. In fact, it is a huge absence for the area that there are no social facilities.

The district has been evaluated in four special zones, which are S1, S2, S3, and the area outside the boundaries of these specific areas. There are 10 registered buildings, 9 buildings to be proposed for registration and one registered mosque (Akarcalı Mosque) in this zone. The S1 zone can be simply improved by means of minor repairs and some façade arrangements. There are 32 registered buildings, 6 buildings to be proposed for registration and one registered mosque (Selimiye Mosque) in the S2 zone. The S2 zone can be simply improved by means of minor repairs and some façade arrangements. The buildings on 404th Street preserve their characteristics and they are open to a nice vista based on their locations. 404th Street is the most prestigious area in Değirmendağı District. S2 zone contributes to the silhouette of the city and the buildings in this zone are advantageous in terms of their vista. There are 10 registered buildings, 8 buildings to be proposed for registration and one registered mosque (Nur Kamer Mosque) in the S3 zone.

The objective of the development project for Değirmendağı District by means of evaluating conservations problems of the district was to preserve and to improve regional characteristics while inspiring revitalization in the district in terms of its economic, socio-cultural, and physical aspects. The objectives of the project were as follows: Conservational objectives, promotional objectives, and socio-economic objectives.

The organizational model, intended for the conservation of this area, was generated by means of the coordination of local administrative bodies, city administrative bodies, local residents, and nongovernmental organizations.

The units to be established toward the organization were identified as Conservation, Implementation, and Inspection Office, Project Presentation Team, District Center Implementation Company, District Workshops

Since the S1, S2, and S3 zones were planned as the prestige areas of Değirmendağı District, they will have priority in implementation. The provisions of the Development Plan for Conservation will be applied also in the areas located outside these zones and such areas will be preserved as housing areas.

When reconstruction is required on Blocks No. 531 and 532, foundations shall be explored under the supervision of a technical team provided by the İzmir Museum of Archaeology and Arts. If any trace of the temple is explored, new decisions should be taken, accordingly. Building a park on Block No. 532 Plot No. 17 and exhibiting written and visual information about the temple on panels is among the projected implementations.

Değirmendağı District is one of the most important and valuable districts in İzmir considering its history, location, and architectural characteristics. This area should be integrated with the city and its citizens. An equitable and livable heritage conservation perspective is urgently imperative.

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# APPENDIX A

## INVENTORY CARDS

MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
YALLE: YEŞİLTEPE		SOKAK: 400	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ
KAT ADEDI: 1 + BODRUM		S sokak	
HE TİPİ: GİRİŞ BİR YANDA		k komşu yapı	
ANIMI: KODUT		İNCELEME TARİHİ: 15.10.2006	b bahçe

ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT				BİRİNCİ KAT				BODRUM KAT							
		durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme				
UVAR:	Taş	X															
AFI:	Demir	X	X							Demir	X		X				
ENCERE:	Demir	X	X							Demir	X		X				
ÖVE:	Taş	X	X														
LUMBA:																	
EPEK:																	
ARMANLIK:	Demir	X	X	X						Demir	X		X				
UVAR:																	
AFI:																	
ENCERE:																	
ÖVE:																	
LUMBA:																	
EPEK:																	
ARMANLIK:																	

ATI: Mersingir AÇAK: AÇA: LUK: İLME: İVAR: İFİ: İSTEMİLAT:	NOTLAR Çatı kaplı mersingir tipi kiremit.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

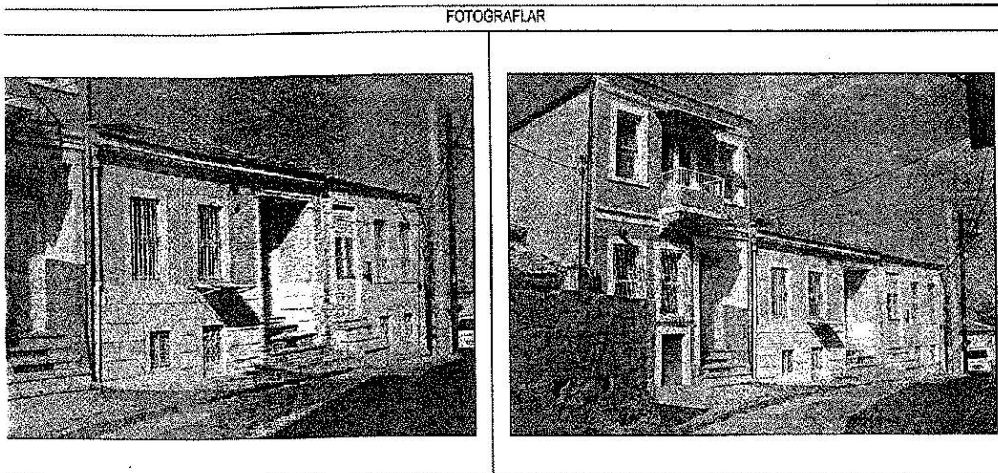


Figure A.1 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	t-b
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

AHALLE: 4 E SİL TEPE	SOKAK-NO: 400 SK - NO: 12	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 15.10.2006
----------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

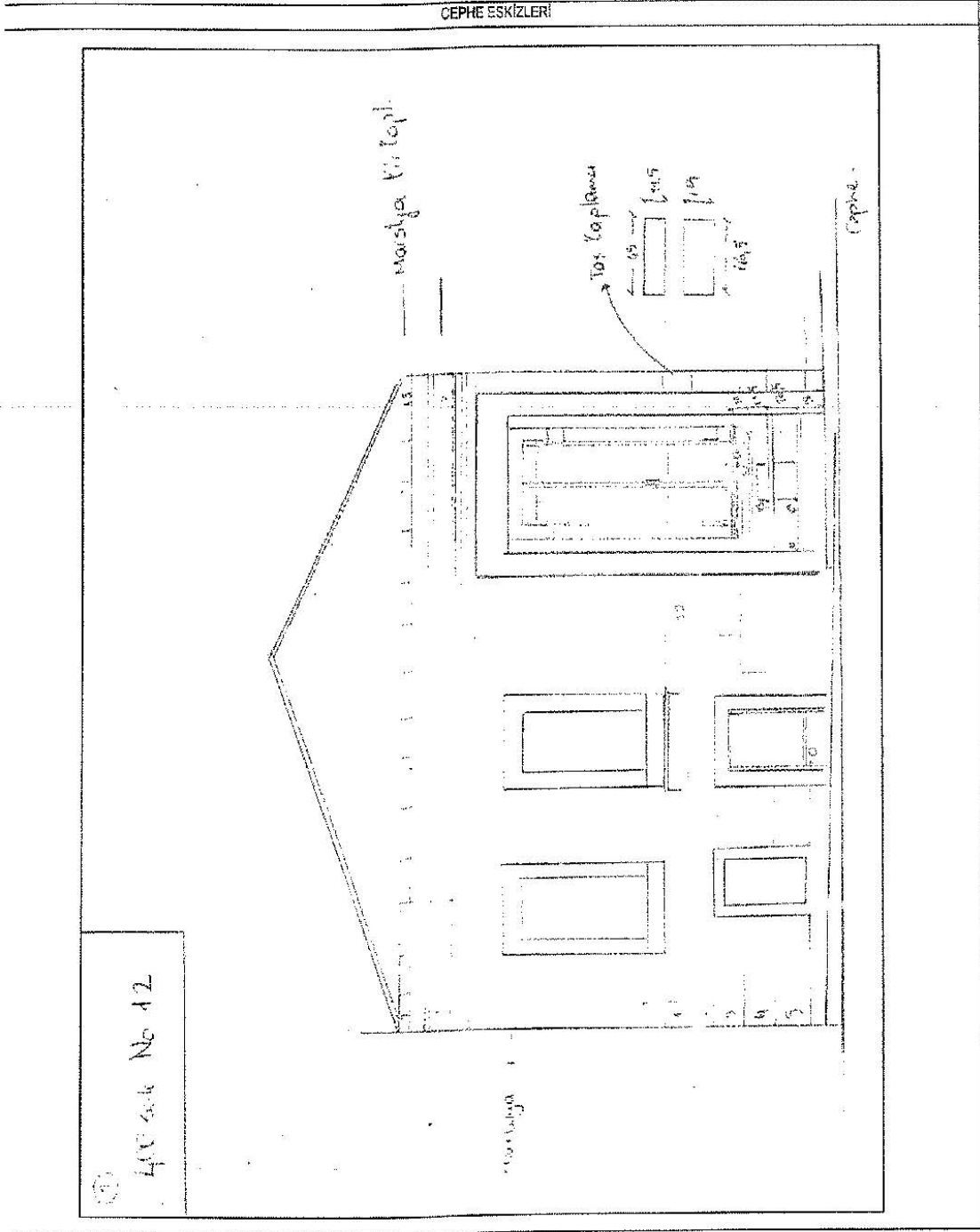
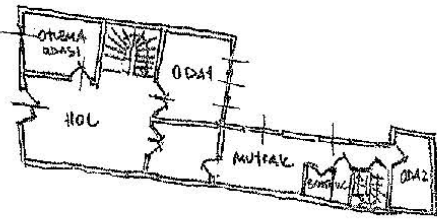


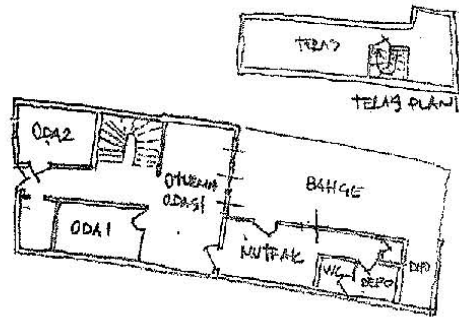
Figure A.2 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İC ENVANTER KARTI		2-a										
MAHALLE: YERİSİTEPE		SOKAK: 400		NO: 12		İNCELEME TARİHİ: 15.10.2023										
KAT ADEDİ: 2		ODA ADEDİ: 3		PLAN TİPİ: HOL BİR YANINDA												
ELEMANLAR	OTURMA ODASI				HOL				ODA 1				MUTFAK			
	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme
DÖŞEME:	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DUVAR:	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TAVAN:	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KAP:	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PENCERE:	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MERDİVEN:	---				---				---				---			
DOLAP:	---				---				---				---			
YÜKLÜK:	---				---				---				---			
KORRULUK:	---				---				---				---			
VE																
ODA 2																
DÖŞEME:	Sararık	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
DUVAR:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
TAVAN:	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
KAP:	Ansa p	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
PENCERE:	---															
MERDİVEN:	---															
DOLAP:	---															
YÜKLÜK:	---															
KORRULUK:	---															

PLAN ESKİZLERİ



ZEMİN KAT PLANI



ZEMİN KAT PLANI

Figure A.3 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İC ENVANTER KARTI		2-b				
HALLE: 465 SİL TEPE		SOKAK: 400		NO: 12		İNCELEME TARİHİ: 15.10.2006				
TADEİ: 2		ODA ADEİ: 1		PLAN TİPİ: HSL SİR YANIDA						
ELEMANLAR	OTURMA ODASI				ODALAR				SODRUM KATI PLANI ESKİZİ	
	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme		
		iyi tamir gerektirir	değişim az	çok		iyi tamir gerektirir	değişim az	çok	BEN. İC ENVANTER KARTI 2-a	
DÖŞEME:	Ahşap	X	X	X	Ahşap	X	X	X		
DUVAR:	Ahşap	X	X	X	Ahşap	X	X	X		
TAVAN:	Ahşap	X	X	X	Ahşap	X	X	X		
KAPI:	Ahşap	X	X	X	Ahşap	X	X	X		
PENCERE:	Ahşap	X	X	X	Ahşap	X	X	X		
MERDİVEN:	---				---					
DOLAP:	---				---					
YUKLİK:	---				Ahşap	X	X	X		
KORUKLİK:	---				---					
	WC X2				KILAR					NOTLAR
DÖŞEME:	Sarmerik	X	X	X						
DUVAR:		X	X	X						
TAVAN:										
KAPI:										
PENCERE:										
MERDİVEN:										
DOLAP:										
YUKLİK:										
KORUKLİK:										

FOTOĞRAFLAR

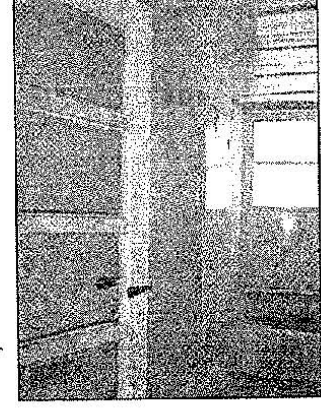
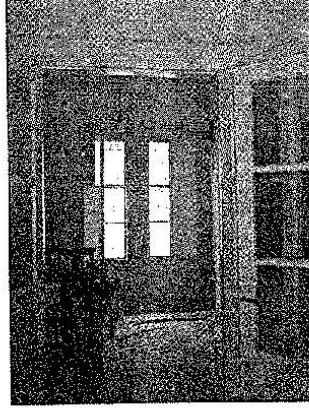
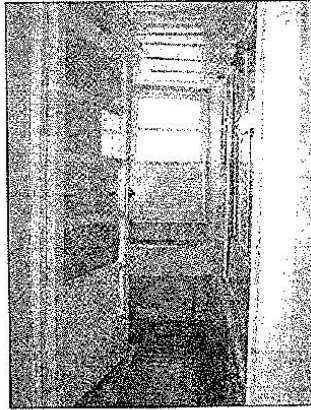


Figure A.4 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK NO: 400SK. NO: 13	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 15.10.2006
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CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

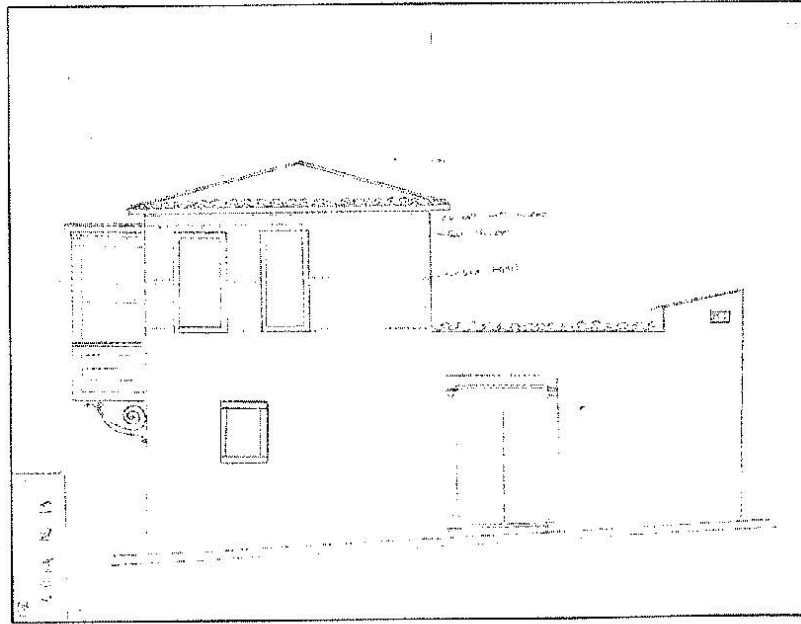
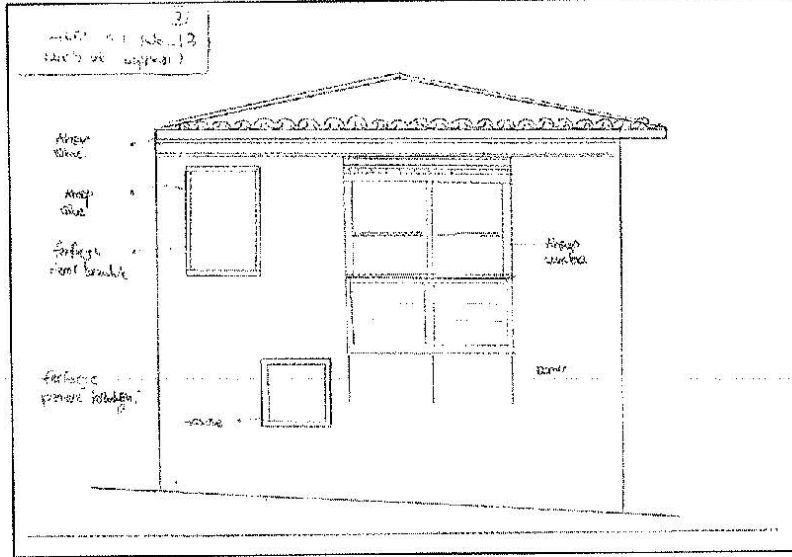


Figure A.5 Inventory card



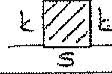






TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK: 400	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ
NO: 14	KAT ADEDİ: 2	s sokak
HE TIPI: ÇIRIS BİR YANINDA		k komşu yapı
LANIMI: KONUT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	b bahçe



ELEMANLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					MALZEME	MALZEME	MALZEME	MALZEME					
		durum	değişmişlik	süsleme			durum	değişmişlik	süsleme							durum	değişmişlik	süsleme		
		iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş					var	yok	iyi	harabe	az değişmiş
DUVAR:		X																		
KAPI:	Demir	X																		
PENCERE:	Ahşap	X																		
SÖVE:	Taş	X																		
CUMBA:																				
KEPEREK:																				
PARMAKLIK:	Demir	X																		
DUVAR:																				
KAPI:																				
PENCERE:																				
SÖVE:																				
CUMBA:																				
KEPEREK:																				
PARMAKLIK:																				

GATI:	M. Bahçeye	X				
SAÇAK:						
BACA:						
OLUK:						
SİLME:	Taş	X	X	X		
DUVAR:						
KAPI:						
MÜSTEMİLAT:						

NOTLAR

Top kat sıması ve çatı silmesi var.  
Çatı silmesinde boya işçiliği var.

FOTOGRAFLAR

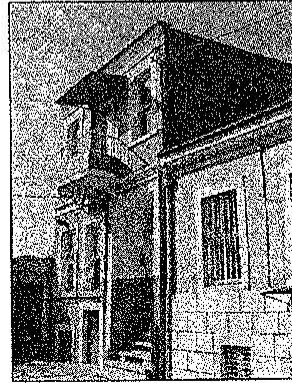
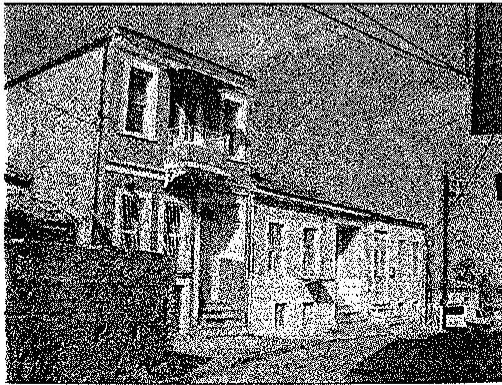


Figure A.9 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK - NO: 400. SK. - NO: 14	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
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CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

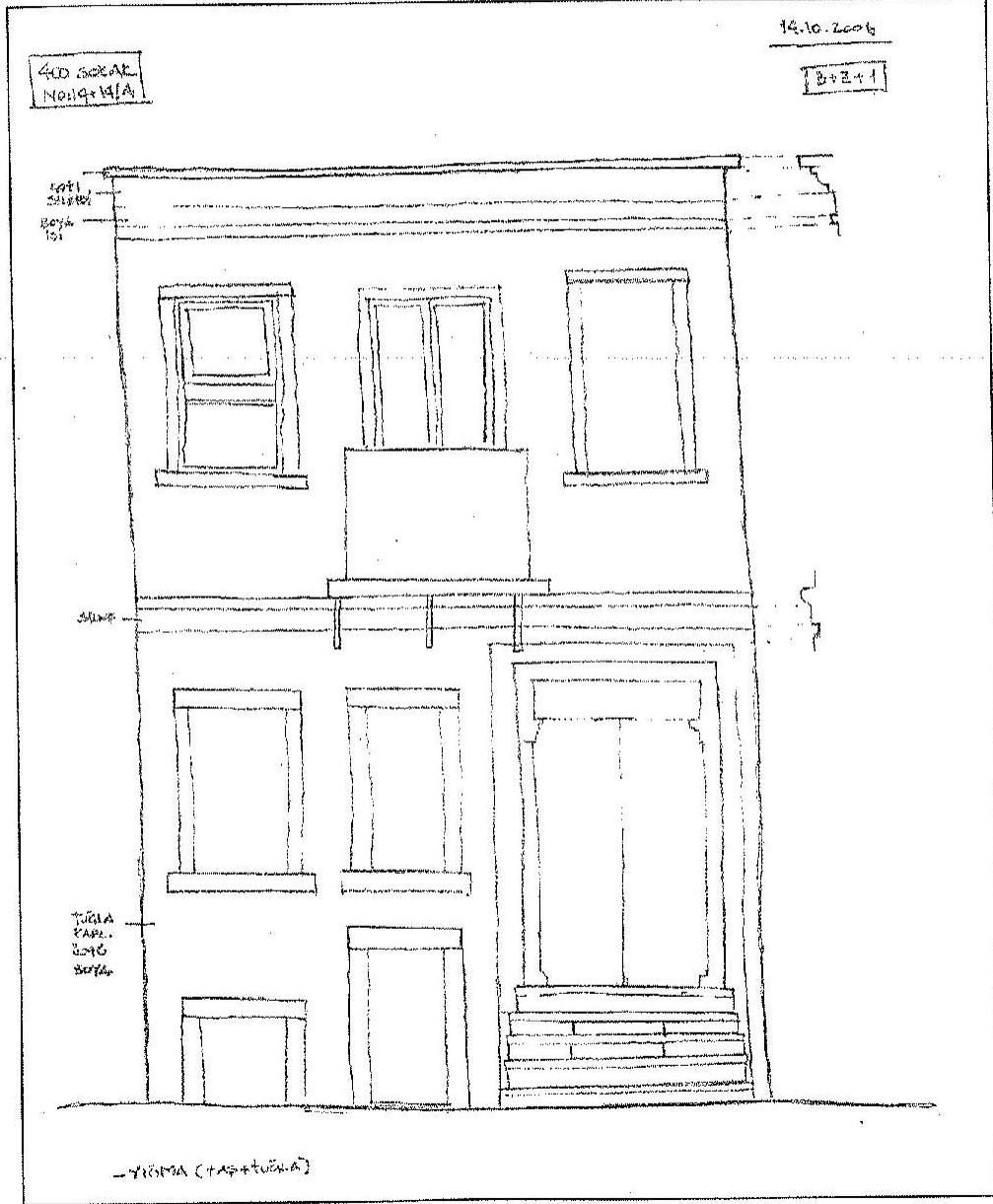


Figure A.10 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	SOSYAL ANKET KARTI	3-4
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MAHALLE: YEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK: 400	NO: 15	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 15.10.2006
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HANE BİREYLERİ	CİNSİYET		DOĞUM YILI	EĞİTİM DURUMU				İŞİ MESLEĞİ	AYLIK GELİR	SOSYAL GÜVENCESİ
	E	K		ilkokul	orta	lise	üniv			
BABA	X		1928	X					EMEKLİ BAĞSIZ	YAR.
ANNA		X	1954	X						YOK

	nereden nereye	ne zaman	niçin	Konutun yapıldığı yıl :				Büyüklüğü :			Oda sayısı :		
				Konutun fiziksel koşulları	elektrik	su	kanalizasyon	ısıtma	konut içinde	tuflak	banyo	tuvalet	
Izmir'e gelişiniz	BATINDI	1976		var	✓	✓	✓		konut içinde		✓	✓	
Bu mahalleye gelişiniz.		1983		var	✓	✓	✓		konut içinde		✓	✓	
Taşınmak istiyormusunuz	EYET		ESKİ OLUYU	yok				konut dışında		✓			

Mülkiyet Durumu ve Konutun Bedeli			Çevreye İlişkin Sorular		
mülk sahibi	X	MALİYETDEN ALINMIŞ	Bu mahallede oturma nedeniniz?		
kiracı			Bu mahallenin sorunları nelerdir?		
toz			Bu mahallenin olumlu yanları nelerdir?		
Mülk Sahibi İse Sorulacak Sorular			Kiracı İse Sorulacak Sorular		
Bu ev kaç yıldır size ait?		23 YIL	Kaç yıldır bu evde oturuyorsunuz?		
Evin elde edilmiş yöntemi?		satın alındı X	Kontratınız var mı?		
		kendi yaptırdı	Kendi eviniz var mı?		
		miras	Evin kira bedeli nedir?		

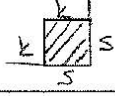
Sorular	
Evinizde yaz - kış oturuyor musunuz?	EYET
Katlar arasında yazlık kışlık kullanım farkı var mı?	HAYIR
Evinizde hangi elektrikli aletleri kullanıyorsunuz?	
Sizce binanın eksikleri nelerdir?	ÇATI AKIYOR, ELEKTRİK TESİSATI KÖTÜ
Şimdiye kadar onarım yaptınız mı? Nerelerde?	EYET - ÇATIDA (1/3 YIL ÖNCE)
Nerede ve nasıl onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?	ÇATI, MERDİVEN VE KİÇİDE, DÖZELAMA İÇİ.
Onarım için kalifiye işçi bulabiliyor musunuz?	HAYIR
Başka bir binaya taşınmayı hiç düşündünüz mü?	EYET AMA MADDİ İMKAN YOK
Örgütü bir koruma çalışmasına katılmayı ister misiniz?	EYET

Notlar	EVIN ÖZELLİKLE BİRİNCİ KATI ÇATIDAN ÇELEN YAZMIL SUYU NEDENİYLE DUNKE VE FAVANDA OLUYOR İFAZEL OLUYOR - MADDİ İMKAN YOK
--------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Figure A.12 Inventory card

TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 402	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ
6	KAT ADEDİ: 2 + BODRUM KAT	s sokak
HE TİPİ: GİRİŞ ORTADA, CUMBA BİR YANDA		k komşu yapı
LANIMI: KONUT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 17.10.2026	b bahçe



ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					BODRUM KAT							
		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme			
		iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok
DUVAR:		X			X	X	Taş	X			X	X			X	X			
KAPI:	Demir	X			X	X													
PENCERE:	Alüminyum	X			X	X	Alüminyum	X			X	X	Demir	X		X	X		
SÖVE:	Taş	X	X		X	X	Taş	X			X	X	Taş	X		X	X		
CUMBA:							Alüminyum	X			X	X							
KEPENC:	Demir	X			X	X													
PARMAKLIK:							Demir	X			X	X	Demir	X		X	X		
DUVAR:		X			X	X	Taş	X			X	X							
KAPI:																			
PENCERE:	Alüminyum	X			X	X	Alüminyum	X			X	X							
SÖVE:	Taş	X	X		X	X	Taş	X			X	X							
CUMBA:							Alüminyum	X			X	X							
KEPENC:	Demir	X			X	X													
PARMAKLIK:							Demir	X			X	X							
GATI:	Marsilya	X			X	X													
SAÇAK:																			
BACA:																			
ÖLÜK:																			
SİLME:	Taş	X			X	X													
DUVAR:																			
KAPI:																			
MÜSTEMİLAT:																			

NOTLAR

Gate kaplaması marsilya tipi kiremit.  
Denizlikler mermer.  
Bodrum kat havalandırma larında ve birinci kat parmaklıkları perforje.

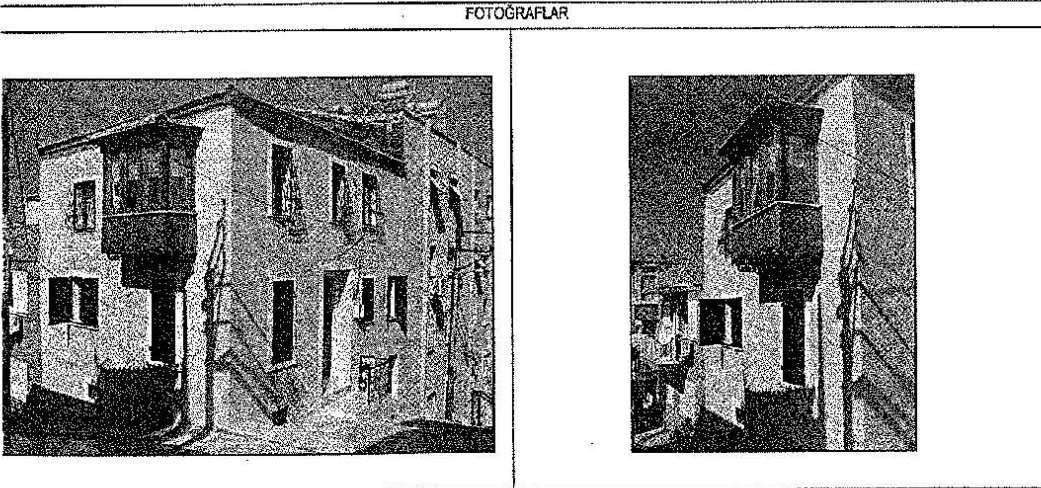


Figure A.13 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK-NO: 402. SK - NO: 6	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 17.10.2026	

ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ

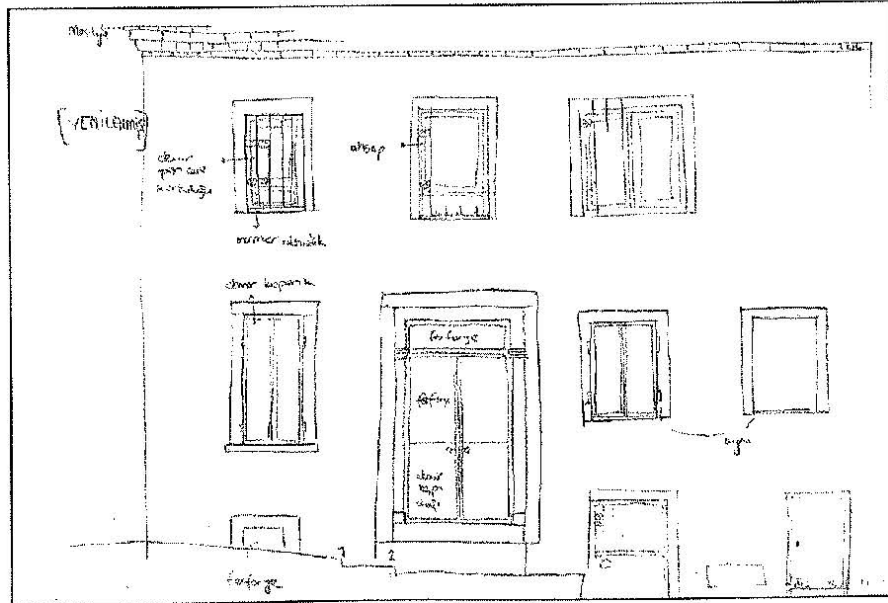
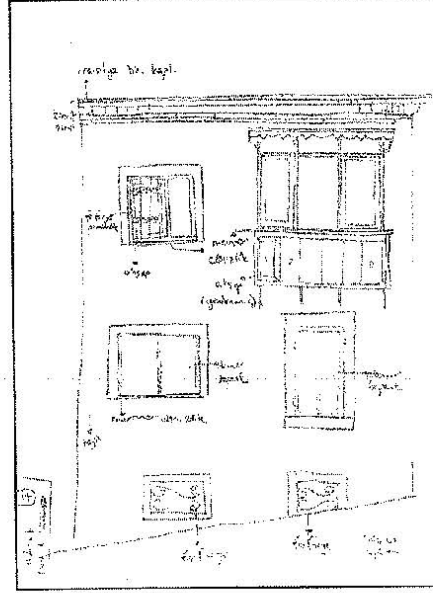


Figure A.14 Inventory card Figure

TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: <b>YEŞİLTİRE</b>	SOKAK: <b>402</b>	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ (LE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ):	
9	KAT ADEDİ: <b>14 Bozrum</b>	s sokak	
THE TİPİ: <b>Ciriz Orjinal</b>		k kırıştı yapı	
LANIMI: <b>Konut</b>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <b>13.10.2006</b>	b bahçe	

ELEMENLAR	ZEMİN KAT						BİRİNCİ KAT						BOZRUM KAT													
	MALZEME	durum		değiş mişlik		süsleme		MALZEME	durum		değiş mişlik		süsleme		MALZEME	durum		değiş mişlik		süsleme						
		iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş		var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş		az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var
DUVAR:	Taş	X												Taş	X											
KAPI:	Demir	X												Demir	X											
PENCERE:	PVC	X																								
SÖVE:	Taş	X												Taş	X											
ÇUMBA:	==													==												
KEPERİK:	==													==												
PARMAKLİK:	==													==												
DUVAR:																										
KAPI:																										
PENCERE:																										
SÖVE:																										
ÇUMBA:																										
KEPERİK:																										
PARMAKLİK:																										

ÇATI:	Mermer	X							
SAÇAK:									
BACA:									
ÖLÜK:									
SİLME:									
DUVAR:									
KAPI:									
MALZEMELER:									

NOTLAR

Yapı yenileme aşamasında ve diğer malzemeler tamamen kaldırılmış.  
Pencere araları değiştirilmiş.

#### FOTOĞRAFLAR

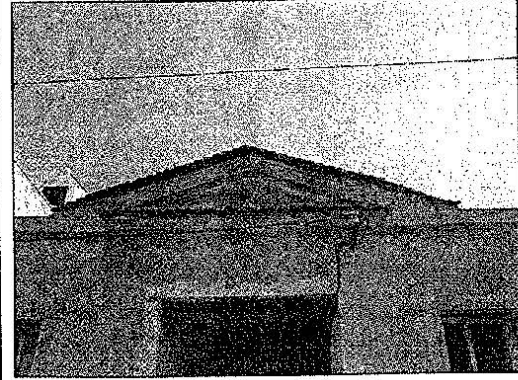
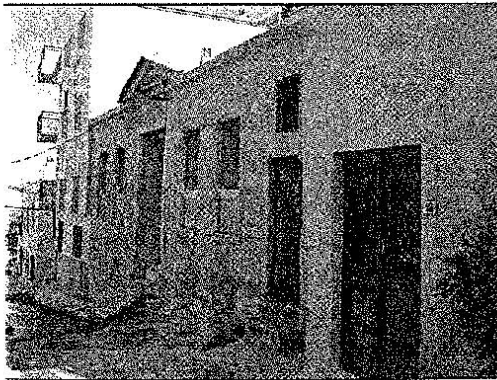


Figure A.15 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

MAHALLE: 42. SİTEPE	SOKAK NO: 402.56-NO:9	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 17.10.2006
---------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------

ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ

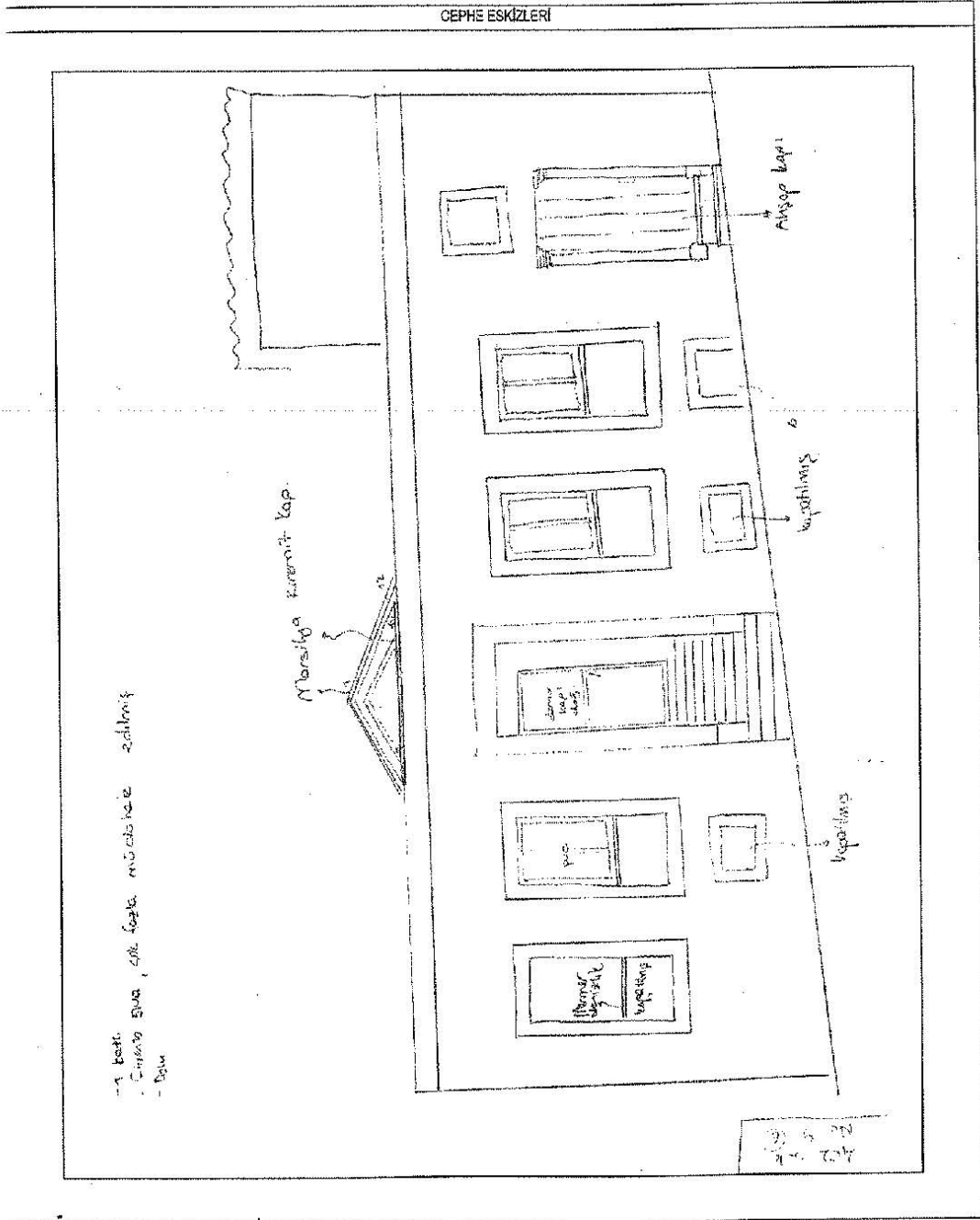


Figure A.16 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
AHALLE: 4E SİL TEPE	SOKAK-NO: 402 SİL -NO: 11	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 17.10.2006	
CEPHE ESKİZLERİ			



Figure A.18 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ: KENTSEL SİT ALANI	İC ENVANTER KARTI	2-a
------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-------------------	-----

AHALLE: <u>YERİL TEPE</u>	SOKAK: <u>402</u>	NO: <u>11</u>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>17.10.2006</u>
AT ADEDİ: <u>3</u>	ODA ADEDİ: <u>4</u>	PLAN TİPİ: <u>HOL ORTADA</u>	

ELEMANLAR	MALZEME					MALZEME					MALZEME					MALZEME														
	durum	değişmişlik	sisleme			durum	değişmişlik	sisleme			durum	değişmişlik	sisleme			durum	değişmişlik	sisleme												
	iyi	tanım gerektirir	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok			iyi	tanım gerektirir	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok			iyi	tanım gerektirir	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok		
DÖŞEME:																														
DUVAR:																														
TAVAN:																														
KAPI:																														
PENCERE:																														
MERDİVEN:																														
DOLAP:																														
YÜKLÜK:																														
KORKULUK:																														
DÖŞEME:																														
DUVAR:																														
TAVAN:																														
KAPI:																														
PENCERE:																														
MERDİVEN:																														
DOLAP:																														
YÜKLÜK:																														
KORKULUK:																														
	OTURMA ODASI					OTURMA ODASI					YATAK ODASI					YATAK ODASI														
DÖŞEME:	Ahşap	X		X	X	Ahşap					Ahşap	X		X	X	Ahşap	X		X	X										
DUVAR:	Alçı	X		X	X	Alçı					Alçı	X		X	X	Alçı	X		X	X										
TAVAN:	Alçı	X		X	X	Alçı					Alçı	X		X	X	Alçı	X		X	X										
KAPI:	Ahşap	X		X	X	Ahşap					Ahşap	X		X	X	Ahşap	X		X	X										
PENCERE:	Alüminyum	X		X	X	Alüminyum					Alüminyum	X		X	X	Alüminyum	X		X	X										
MERDİVEN:																														
DOLAP:																														
YÜKLÜK:																														
KORKULUK:																														
	HOL					BANYO					WC																			
DÖŞEME:	Seramik	X		X	X																									
DUVAR:																														
TAVAN:																														
KAPI:																														
PENCERE:																														
MERDİVEN:																														
DOLAP:																														
YÜKLÜK:																														
KORKULUK:																														

PLAN ESKİZLERİ

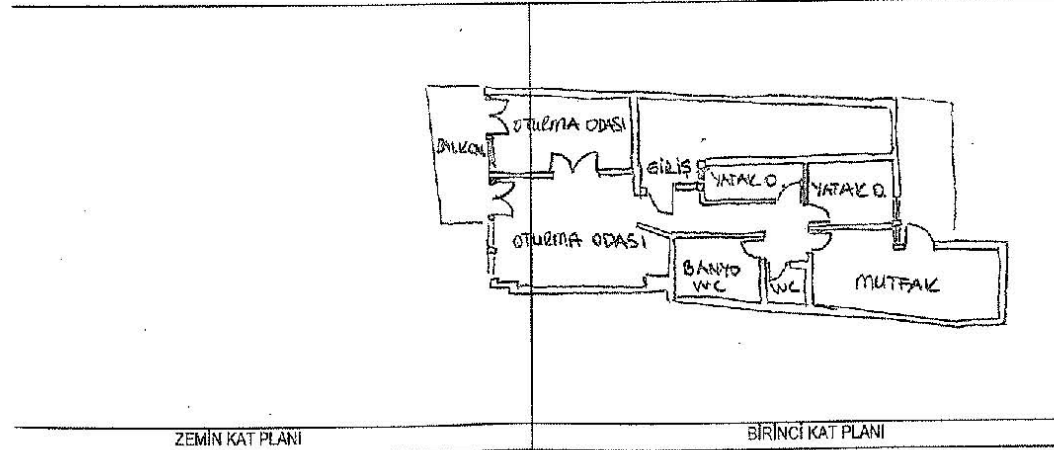


Figure A.19 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İC ENVANTER KARTI		2-b	
HALLE: <u>YGSİLTERPE</u>		SOKAK: <u>402</u>		NO: <u>11</u>		İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>17.10.2006</u>	
TADEDE: <u>3</u>		ODA ADEDİ: <u>4</u>		PLAN TİPİ: <u>Hol Ortaoda</u>			
ELEMANLAR				BODRUM KATI PLANI ESKİZİ			
MALZEME		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme	
MALZEME		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme	
BOŞEME:		BOŞEME:		BOŞEME:		BOŞEME:	
DUVAR:		DUVAR:		DUVAR:		DUVAR:	
TAVAN:		TAVAN:		TAVAN:		TAVAN:	
KAPİ:		KAPİ:		KAPİ:		KAPİ:	
PENCERE:		PENCERE:		PENCERE:		PENCERE:	
MERDİVEN:		MERDİVEN:		MERDİVEN:		MERDİVEN:	
DOLAP:		DOLAP:		DOLAP:		DOLAP:	
YUKLUC:		YUKLUC:		YUKLUC:		YUKLUC:	
KÖRKULUC:		KÖRKULUC:		KÖRKULUC:		KÖRKULUC:	
BOŞEME:		BOŞEME:		BOŞEME:		BOŞEME:	
DUVAR:		DUVAR:		DUVAR:		DUVAR:	
TAVAN:		TAVAN:		TAVAN:		TAVAN:	
KAPİ:		KAPİ:		KAPİ:		KAPİ:	
PENCERE:		PENCERE:		PENCERE:		PENCERE:	
MERDİVEN:		MERDİVEN:		MERDİVEN:		MERDİVEN:	
DOLAP:		DOLAP:		DOLAP:		DOLAP:	
YUKLUC:		YUKLUC:		YUKLUC:		YUKLUC:	
KÖRKULUC:		KÖRKULUC:		KÖRKULUC:		KÖRKULUC:	
				NOTLAR			
				Ev tamamen yenilenmiş. Orjinal malzeme karedeyse yok.			

FOTOGRAFLAR

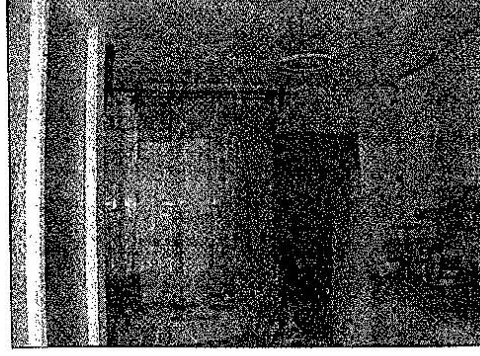
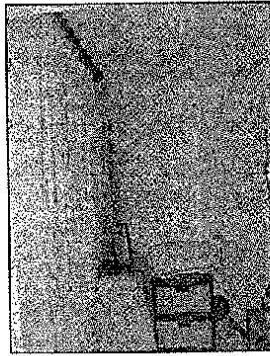
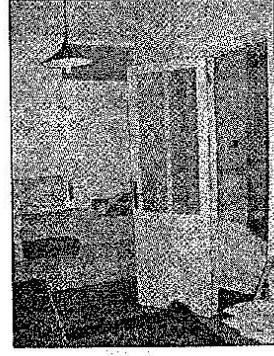
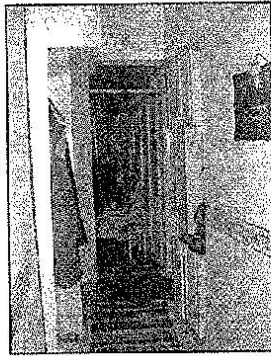


Figure A.20 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	SOSYAL ANKET KARTI	3-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

MAHALLE : YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK : 402	NO : 71	İNCELEME TARİHİ : 17.10.2006
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HANE BİREYLERİ	CİNSİYET		DOĞUM YILI	EĞİTİM DURUMU					İŞİ MESLEĞİ	AYLIK GELİR	SOSYAL GÜVENCESİ
	E	K		ilkokul	orta	lise	üniv	halen okuyor			
ANNE		X	1951	X							VAR

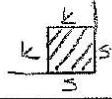
	nereden nereye	ne zaman	niçin	Konutun yapıldığı yıl :				Büyüklüğü :			Oda sayısı :			
				Konutun fiziksel koşulları	elektrik	su	kanalizasyon	ısıtma		mutlak	banyo	tuvalet		
İzmir'e gelişiniz	MANİSA DENİZLİ	1976	GELEN OLARAK											
Bu mahalleye gelişiniz	EŞREF PAŞA MAH - DENİZ	1977		var	✓	✓	✓		konut içinde	✓	✓	✓		
Taşınmak istiyormusunuz	HAYIR			yok					SOĞUK konut dışında					

Mülkiyet Durumu ve Konutun Bedeli			Çevreye İlişkin Sorular		
mülk sahibi			Bu mahallede oturma nedeniniz?	SAKIN, AÜSKANLIK	
kiracı	X		Bu mahallenin sorunları nelerdir?	HİRSİZLİK	
tozuman			Bu mahallenin olumlu yanları nelerdir?	SAKINTANIN YAKINIĞI	
Mülk Sahibi İse Sorulacak Sorular			Kiracı İse Sorulacak Sorular		
Bu ev kaç yıldır size ait?			Kaç yıldır bu evde oturuyorsunuz?		
			5 YIL		
Evin elde edilmiş yöntemi?	satin alındı		Kontratınız var mı?		
	kendi yaptırdı		HAYIR		
	miras		Kendi eviniz var mı?		
			HAYIR		
			Evin kira bedeli nedir?		
			270 YTL		

Sorular	
Evinizde yaz - kış oturuyor musunuz?	EVET
Katlar arasında yazlık kışlık kullanım farkı var mı?	HAYIR
Evinizde hangi elektrikli aletleri kullanıyorsunuz?	
Sizce binanın eksikleri nelerdir?	YOK
Şimdiye kadar onarım yaptınız mı? Nerelerde?	EVET, BADANA BOYA İŞLERİ
Nerede ve nasıl onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?	
Onarım için kaliteli işçi bulabiliyor musunuz?	
Başka bir binaya taşınmayı hiç düşündünüz mü?	HAYIR
Örgütlü bir koruma çalışmasına katılmayı ister misiniz?	EVET

Notlar 1 OĞLU HAPİSTE, 1 OĞLU EVLİ.  
HİRSİZLİKTEN SIKAYETÇİ VE NEDENİNİN ESKİ EVLER OLDUĞUNU DÜŞÜNÜYOR.

Figure A.21 Inventory card

TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 402	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE İLAK İLİŞKİSİ	
D: 13	KAT ADEDİ: 2	s sokak	
PHİE TİPİ: GİRİŞ YANINDA		k komşu yapı	
ULANIMI: KONUT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 17.10.2026	b bahçe	

ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT						BİRİNCİ KAT												
		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		
		iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	harabe	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	
DUVAR:	Taş	X				X	X	Taş	X				X							
KAPI:	Demir	X				X	X	Ahşap	X				X							
PENCERE:	Ahşap	X				X	X	Ahşap	X				X							
SÖVE:	Taş	X				X	X	Taş	X				X							
ÇUMBA:																				
KEPERİK:																				
PATMAKLİK:	Demir	X				X	X													
DUVAR:	Taş	X				X	X	Taş	X				X							
KAPI:																				
PENCERE:	Ahşap	X				X	X	Ahşap	X				X							
SÖVE:	Taş	X				X	X	Taş	X				X							
ÇUMBA:																				
KEPERİK:																				
PATMAKLİK:	Demir	X				X	X													

GATI:	Morsiyga	X				X	X
SAÇAK:							
BACA:	Beton	X				X	X
ÇUKUR:							
SİLME:	Taş	X				X	X
DUVAR:							
KAPI:							
MÜŞTEMLAT:							

NOTLAR

Çatı kaplaması morsiyga kiremit.  
Denizlikler mermer

FOTOGRAFLAR

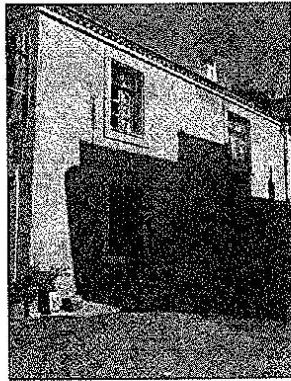


Figure A.22 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
AHALLE: 402 SİLTEPE	SOKAK NO: 402 SK. NO: 13	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 17.10.2025	

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

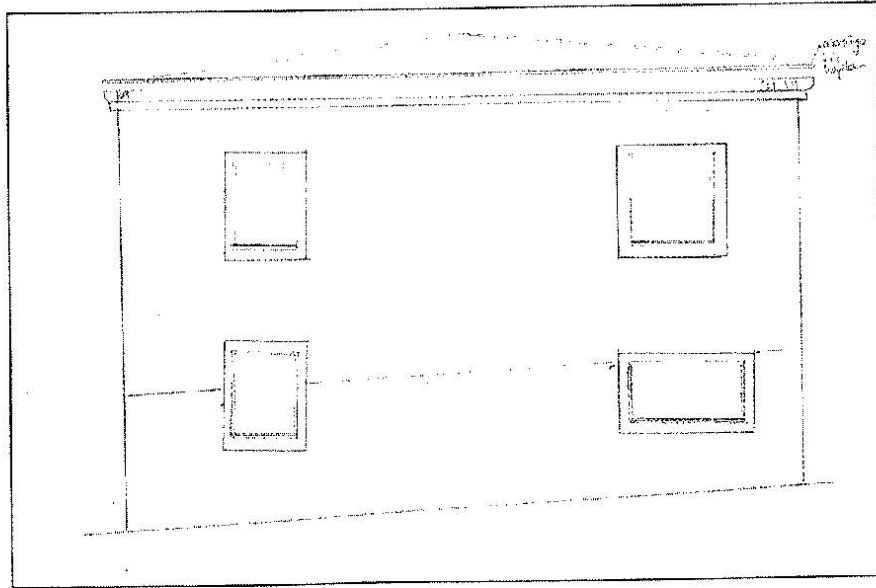
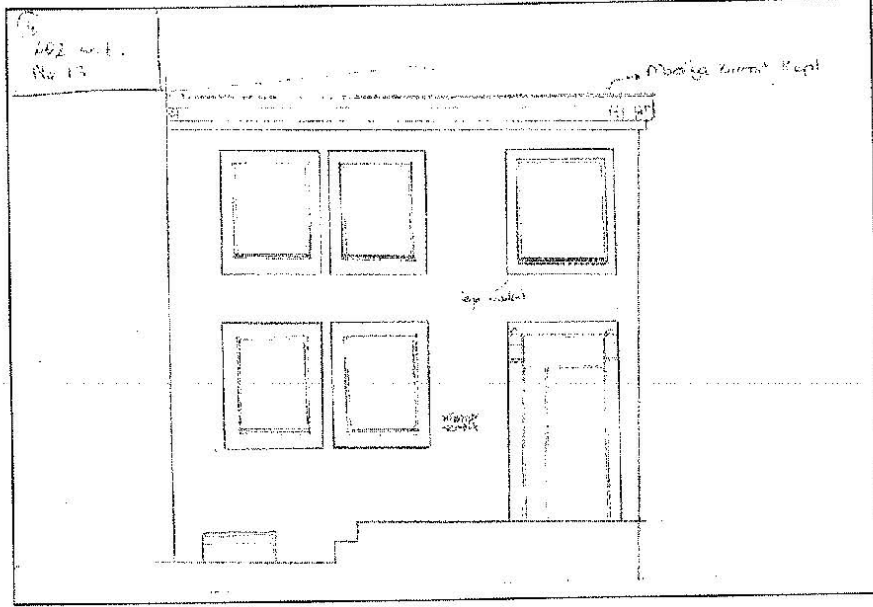


Figure A.23 Inventory card





İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: MEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK NO: 402 SK. NO: 15	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
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CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

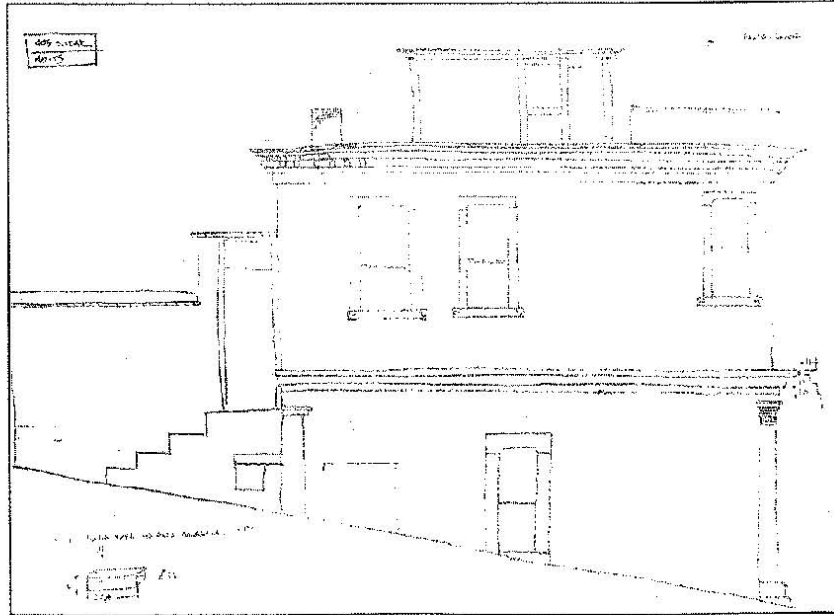
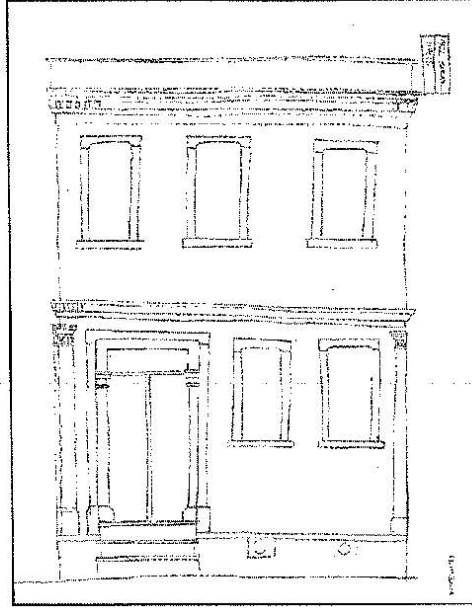


Figure A.25 Inventory card



TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİLTEPE		SOKAK - NO: 403 S.C. NO: B	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

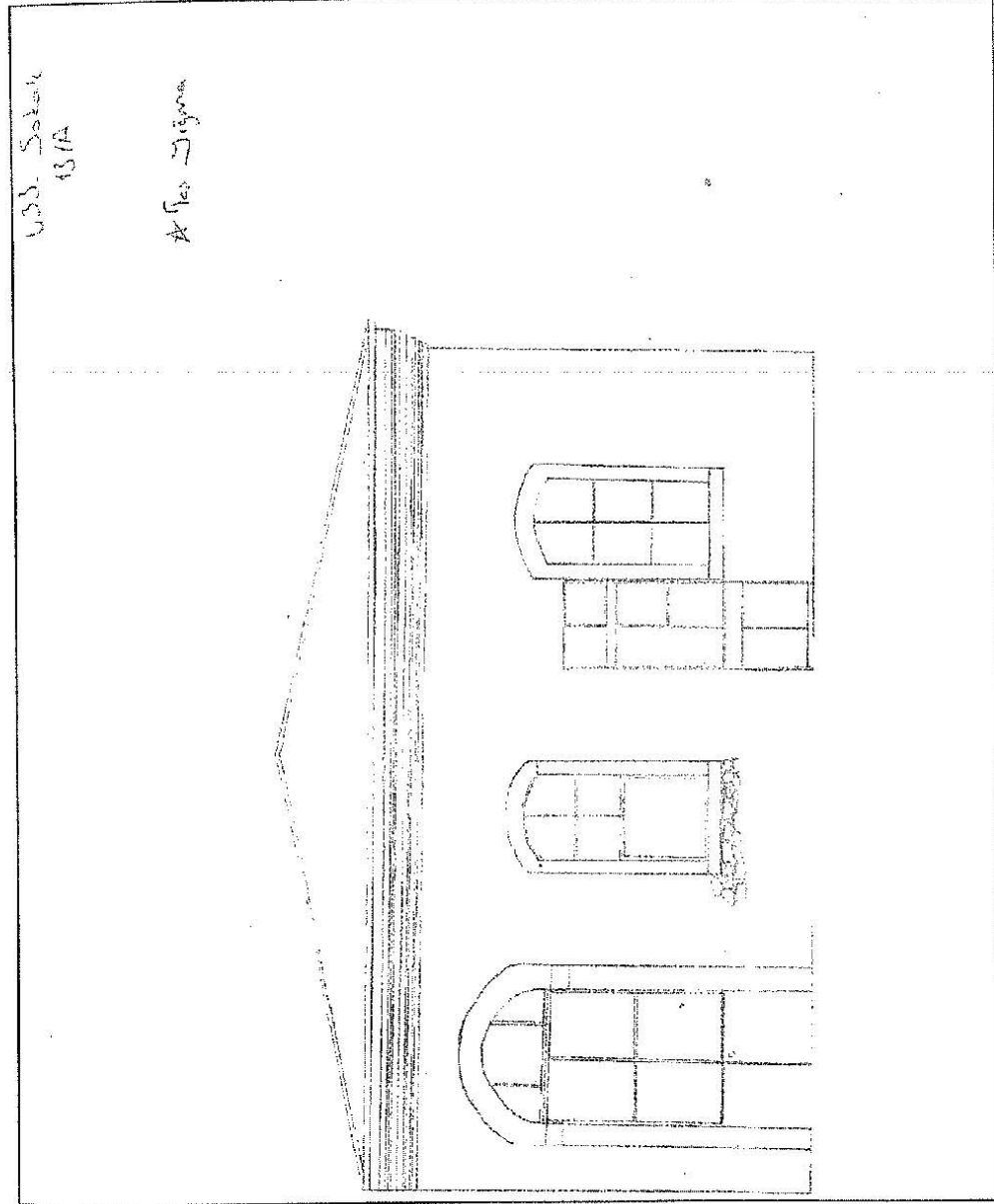


Figure A.27 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

AHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 403	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>s</td> <td>k</td> <td>b</td> <td>k</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>s</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	s	k	b	k					s			
s	k	b		k											
s															
0: 20	KAT ADEDİ: 2 + BODRUM	s sokak													
İPHE TİPİ: GİRİŞ ORTADA, CUMBALI		k komşu yapı													
İLANIMI: KONUT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	b bahçe													

ELEMANLAR	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					BODRUM									
	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süs leme		MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süs leme		MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süs leme		MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süs leme	
		iyi	harabe	az	çok		var	yok	iyi	harabe		az	çok	var	yok		iyi	harabe	az	çok
DUVAR:		X			X		X			X		X			X		X			X
KAPI:	DEMİR	X			X		X			X		X			X		X			X
PENCERE:	AHSAP	X	X		X	AHSAP	X	X		X	DEMİR	X	X		X		X		X	
SÖVE:	==					AHSAP	X	X		X	==									
CUMBA:	==					AHSAP	X	X		X	==									
KEPENK:	==					==					==									
PARMAKLIK:	DEMİR	X			X	==					DEMİR	X	X		X		X		X	
DUVAR:																				
KAPI:																				
PENCERE:																				
SÖVE:																				
CUMBA:																				
KEPENK:																				
PARMAKLIK:																				

CATE:	ALATIRKAK				X
SAÇAK:	AHSAP	X			X
BACA:	TAS	X			X
OLUK:	PLASTİK	X			X
SİLME:	AHSAP	X			X
DUVAR:					
KAPI:					
MÜŞTEMİLAT:					

NOTLAR

GİRİLEMEDİ.  
CUMBA ÇATIŞI METAL.

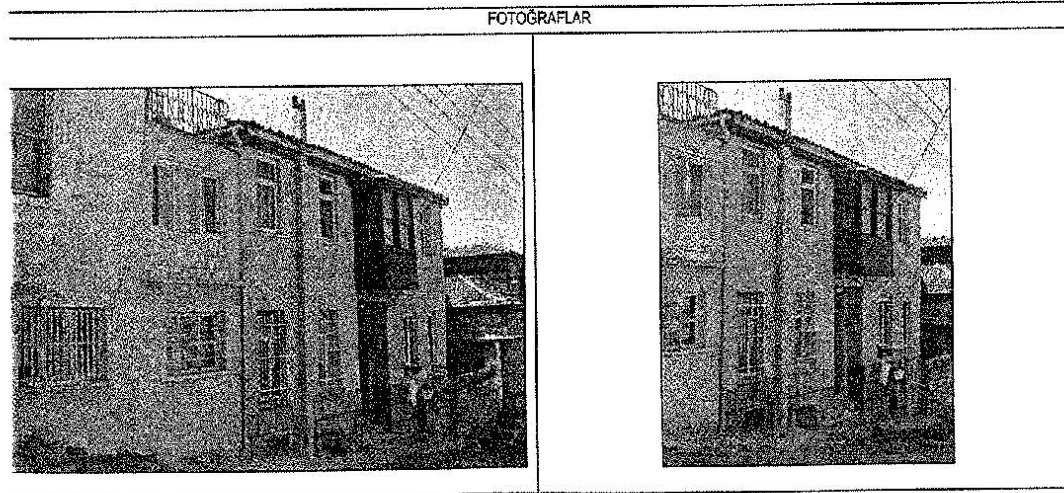


Figure A.28 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK - NO: 403 SK - NO: 20	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

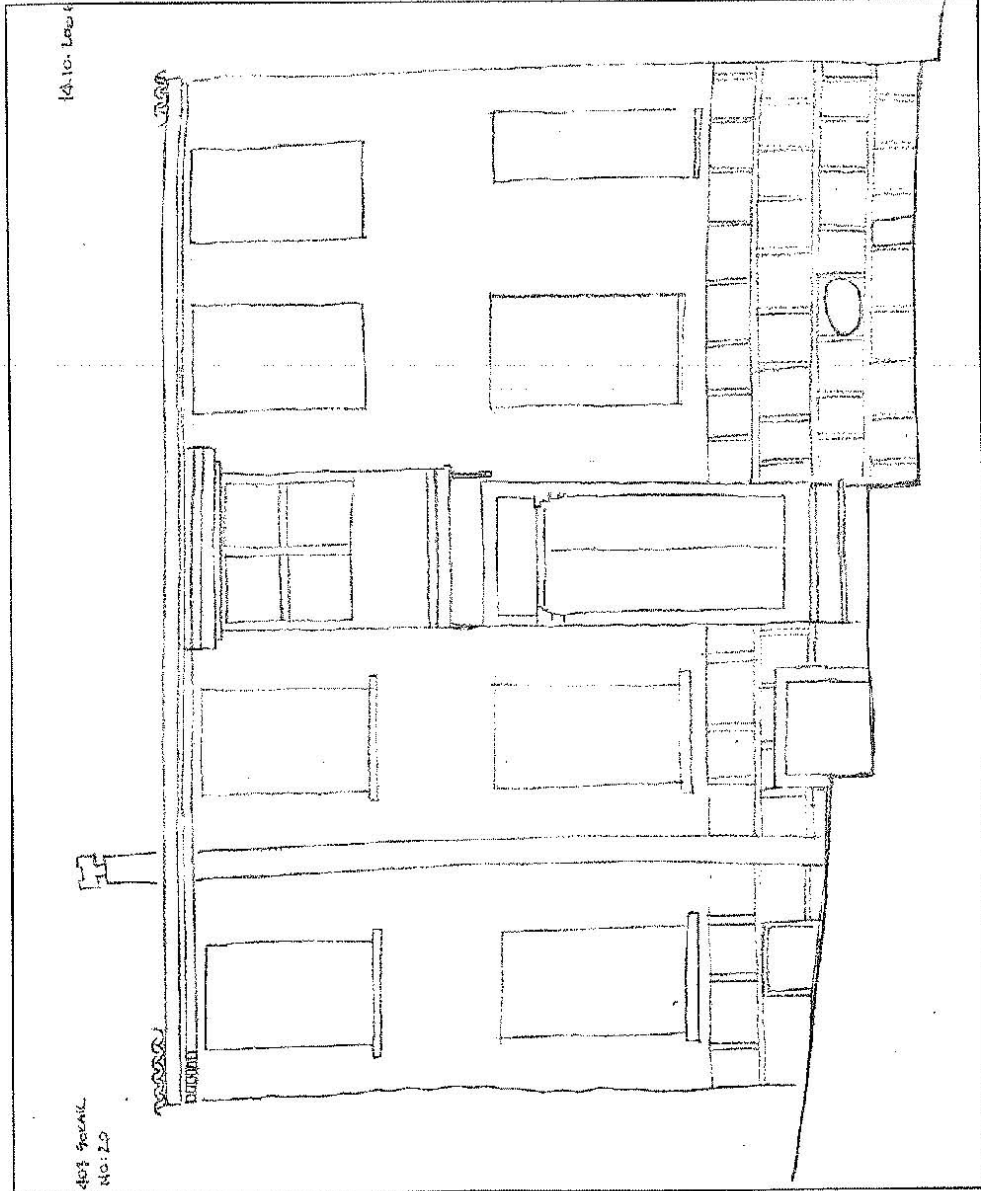


Figure A.29 Inventory card

TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 403	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ	
KAT ADEDİ: 1 + BODRUM		s sokak	
PHİE TİPİ: GİRİŞ YANDA		k komşu yapı	
PLANININ: KONUT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	b bahçe	

ELEMENLAR	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					BODRUM								
	MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik					
		iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş		az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok		iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok
DUVAR:		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
KAPI:	DEMİR	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
PENCERE:	AHŞAP	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
SÖVE:	TAŞ	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
ÇİMBİ:	=																		
KEPENK:	=																		
PARMAKLIK:	DEMİR	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
DUVAR:		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
KAPI:	DEMİR	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
PENCERE:	AHŞAP	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
SÖVE:	TAŞ	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X
ÇİMBİ:	=																		
KEPENK:	=																		
PARMAKLIK:	DEMİR	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X

ÇATI:	MALZEME					NOTLAR	GİRİLEMEDİ. ÇATI İNCELENEMEDİ.
SAÇAK:							
BACA:	TAŞ						
ÖLÜK:							
SİLME:	TUĞLA	X	X	X			
DUVAR:							
KAPI:							
MÜŞTEHİLAT:							

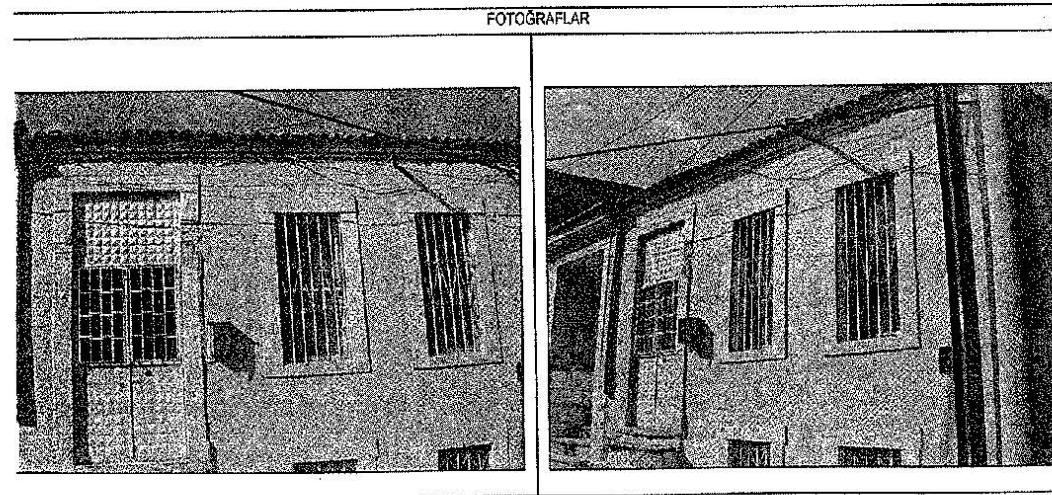


Figure A.30 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK NO: 403 SK - NO: 22	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	

ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ

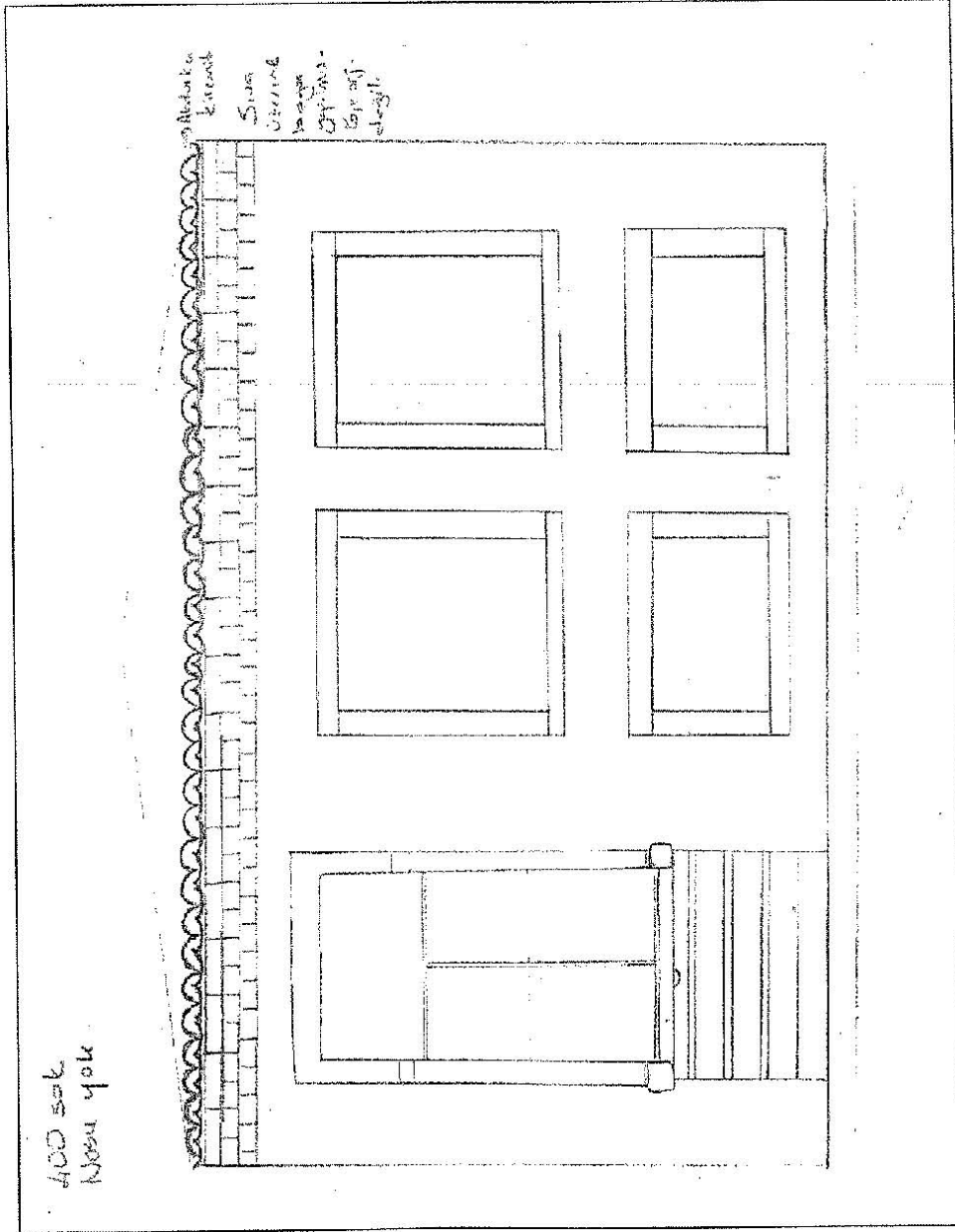


Figure A.31 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK-NO: 403 SK. - NO: 24	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	
CEPHE ESKİZLERİ			

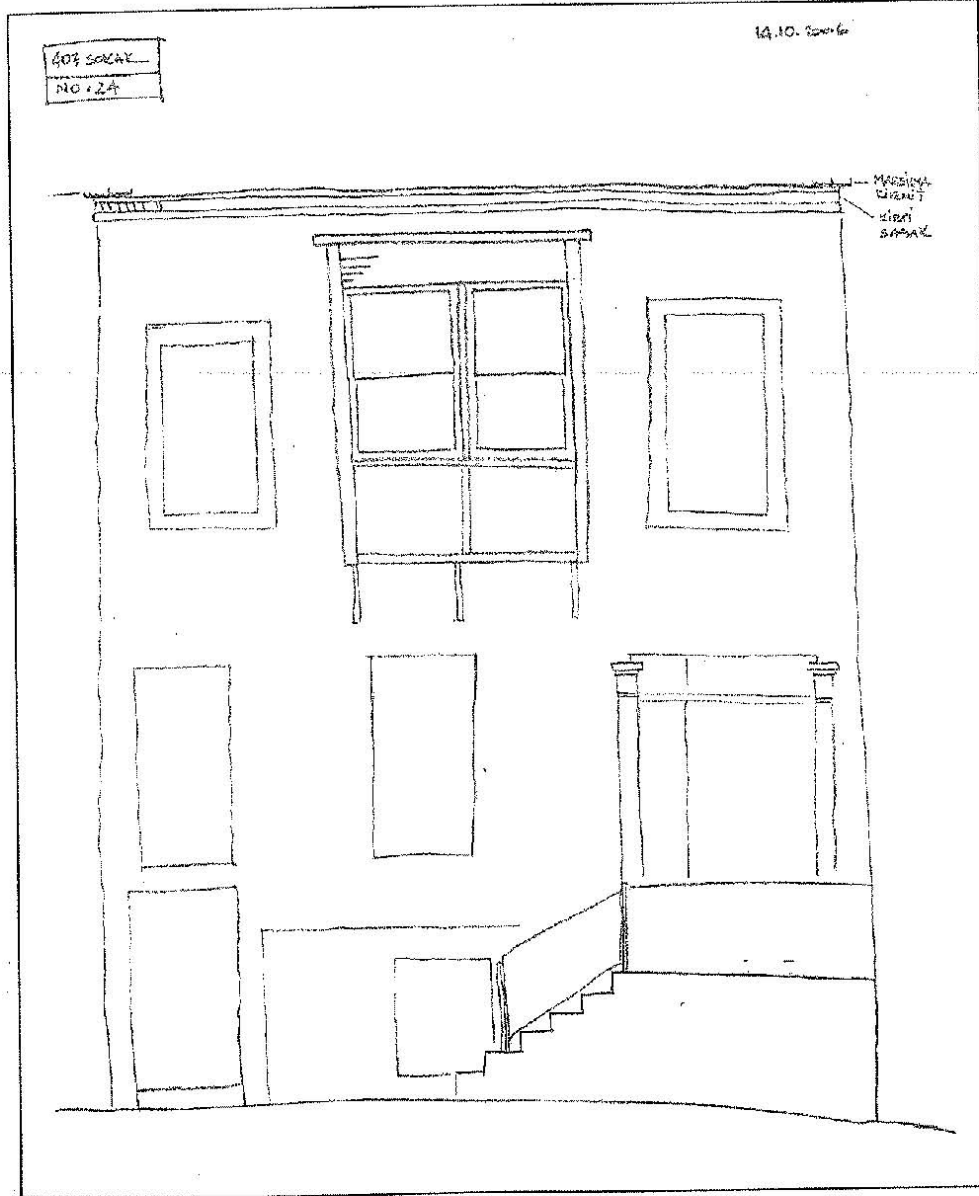


Figure A.33 Inventory card





İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

MAHALLE YEŞİLT EYE	SOKAK-NO: 403 sk - No: 26	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
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CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

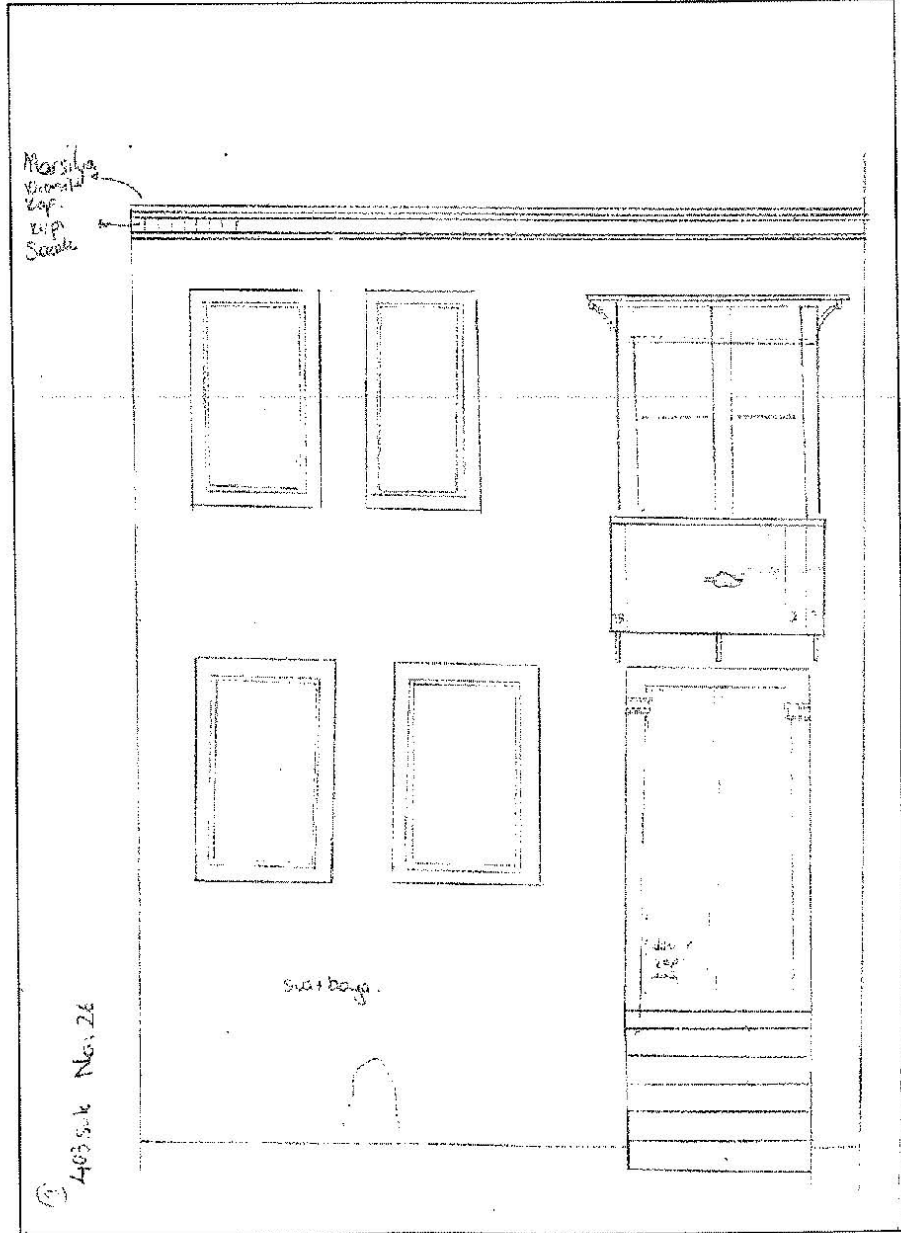


Figure A.35 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DİŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE		SOKAK - NO: 403 SK NO: 28	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

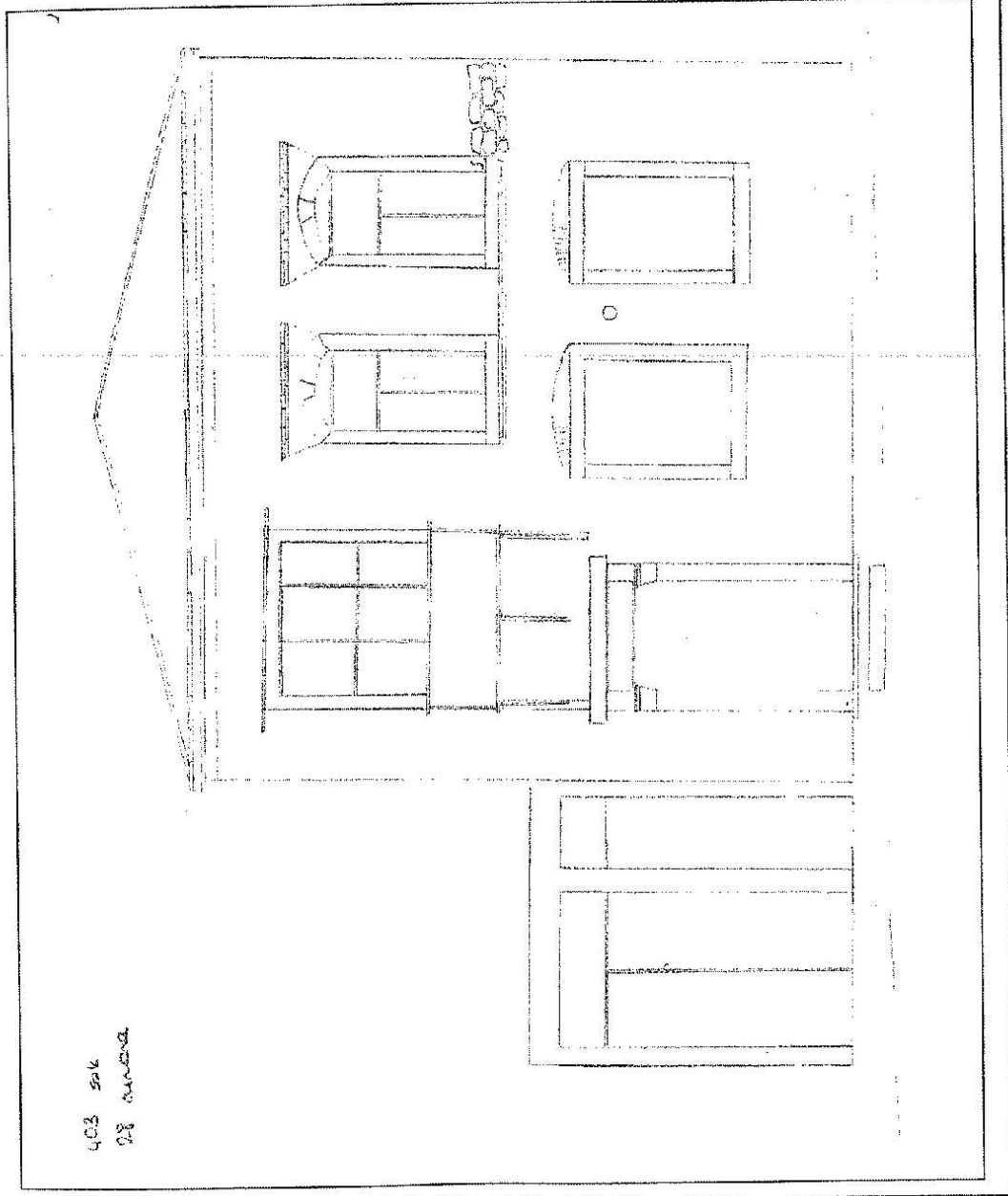


Figure A.37 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ İMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI		1-a										
ALLE: YEŞİLTEPE		SOKAK: 403		YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ												
30		KAT ADEDİ: 2+BODRUM		s sokak												
İE TİPİ: GİRİŞ ORTADA, ÇUMBAU				k komşu yapı												
ANIMI: BOS		İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006		b bahçe												
ELEMANLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					BODRUM				
		durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	iyi	zararlı	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	iyi	zararlı	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	iyi	zararlı
DUVAR:																
ÇATI:	DEMİR	X														
PENCERE:	ANSAZ	X	X			X	X									
SÖVE:	TAS	X	X			X	X									
ÇUMBA:																
KEPENK:	DEMİR	X	X			X	X									
PARMAKLIK:	DEMİR	X														
DUVAR:																
ÇATI:	DEMİR	X														
PENCERE:																
SÖVE:	TAS	X	X													
ÇUMBA:																
KEPENK:	DEMİR	X	X													
PARMAKLIK:																
ÇATI:	MARMAK K.															
SAÇAK:																
BACA:																
OLUÇ:																
SİLME:	TAS	X	X													
DUVAR:																
ÇATI:																
RÜSTEMLAT:																
		<p>NOTLAR</p> <p>GİRİLEMEDİ. GİRİŞ CAPISININ BİR KANPDI ORJINAL, DEĞERİ TAMAMEN DEĞİSTİRİLMİŞ. ÇATI İNCELENEMEDİ.</p>														
FOTOĞRAFLAR																

Figure A.38 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DİŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

MAHALLE: YEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK - NO: AĞS SK. NO. 20	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
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CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

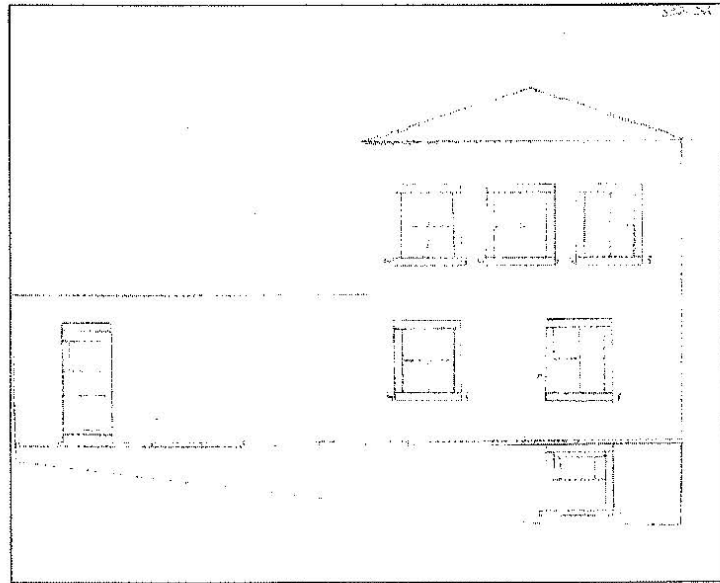


Figure A.39 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI		1-a																			
MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE		SOKAK: 404		YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞİDİ:																					
KAT ADI: 1 + BODRUM + ÇATI		KAT ADEDİ: 1 + BODRUM + ÇATI		s sokak																					
EPHE TİPİ: GİRİŞ YANDA		İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2005		k komşu yapı																					
İLANIMI: BOŞ				b bahçe																					
ELEMANLAR	ZEMİN KAT						BİRİNCİ KAT						BODRUM KAT						ÇATI KATI						
	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme			MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme			MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme			MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme			
DUVAR:	TAP, TUĞLA	iyi											TAP, TUĞLA	iyi						TAP, TUĞLA	iyi				
KAPI:	DEMİR																			DEMİR					
PENCERE:	AHŞAP																			AHŞAP					
SOVE:	TAS																			TAS					
ÇUMBA:																									
KEPENK:	DEMİR																			DEMİR					
PARMAKLIK:	DE LAİD																			DE LAİD					
DUVAR:																									
KAPI:																									
PENCERE:																									
SOVE:																									
ÇUMBA:																									
KEPENK:																									
PARMAKLIK:																									
ÇATI:	ALATINCA																								
SAÇAK:																									
BACA:																									
ÖLÜK:	ÇUMBA																								
SİLME:	TAP																								
DUVAR:																									
KAPI:																									
MÜSTERİLAT:																									
NOTLAR		<p>• ÜST ÇATI İNCELENMEDİ.</p> <p>• ZEMİN KAT AĞIRLIKLARINDA GÜÇLENDİRME ÇEMERİ YAPILMIŞ.</p> <p>• GİRİLEMEDİ.</p>																							

FOTOĞRAFLAR

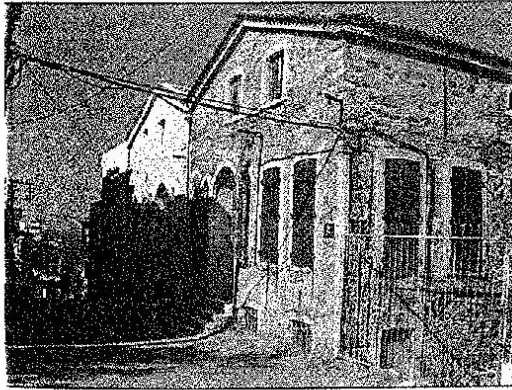


Figure A.40 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE		SOKAK - NO: 404 SK - NO: 12	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

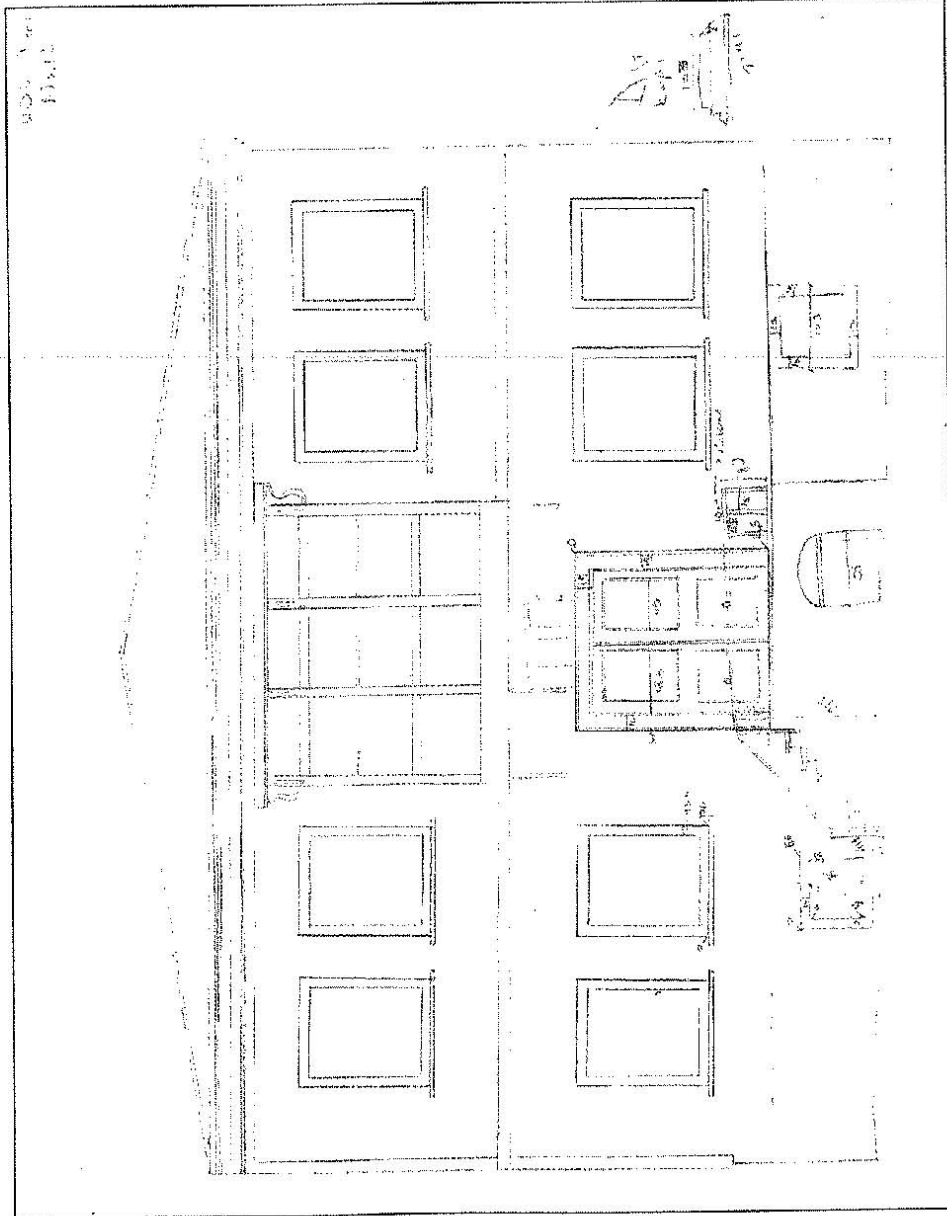


Figure A.42 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

AHALLE: YERLİTEPE	SOKAK: 404	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ
Ö: 19	KAT ADEDİ: 1	s sokak
PHE TİPİ: GRES ÖZTADA		k komşu yapı
İL ANIMI: KONUT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	b bahçe



ELEMANLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT												
		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme								
		iyi	onarılmalı	değişmiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	onarılmalı	değişmiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok				
DUVAR:																			
KAPI:	DEĞİŞTİRİLMİŞ	X																	
PENCERE:																			
SOVE:	TAS		X		X	X													
CUMBA:																			
KEPENK:	DEĞİŞTİRİLMİŞ	X		X															
PARMAKLIK:																			
DUVAR:																			
KAPI:																			
PENCERE:																			
SOVE:																			
CUMBA:																			
KEPENK:																			
PARMAKLIK:																			

CATI:	MARBULU	X				X			
SAÇAK:			X				X		
BACA:									
OLUK:									
SİLME:	TUĞLA	X		X		X			
DUVAR:								X	
KAPI:	DEĞİŞTİRİLMİŞ							X	
MÜŞTEMLAT:									

NOTLAR

- SAĞ YAN KIDIMIN ÜST BÖLÜMÜ SHINGELE
- CATI ÖZLEMESİNDE TUĞLA VE BOYA İZLİLİĞİ YAPILMIŞTIR.
- EĞİMLİ ARAZİDE OLDUĞU İÇİN BİRER ÇEFTESİ KAT SAYISI DAHA FAZLADIR.

FOTOĞRAFLAR

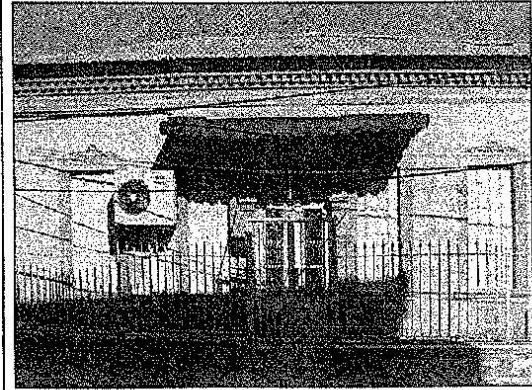
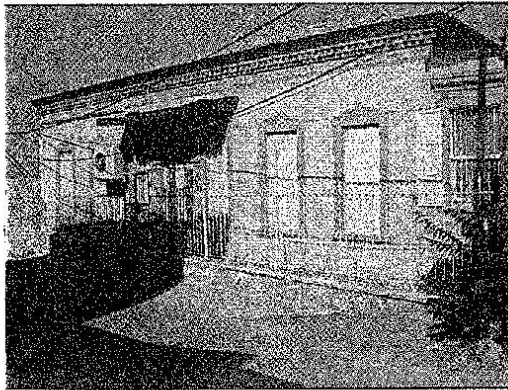


Figure A.43 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK NO: 404. SK. NO: 19	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
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CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

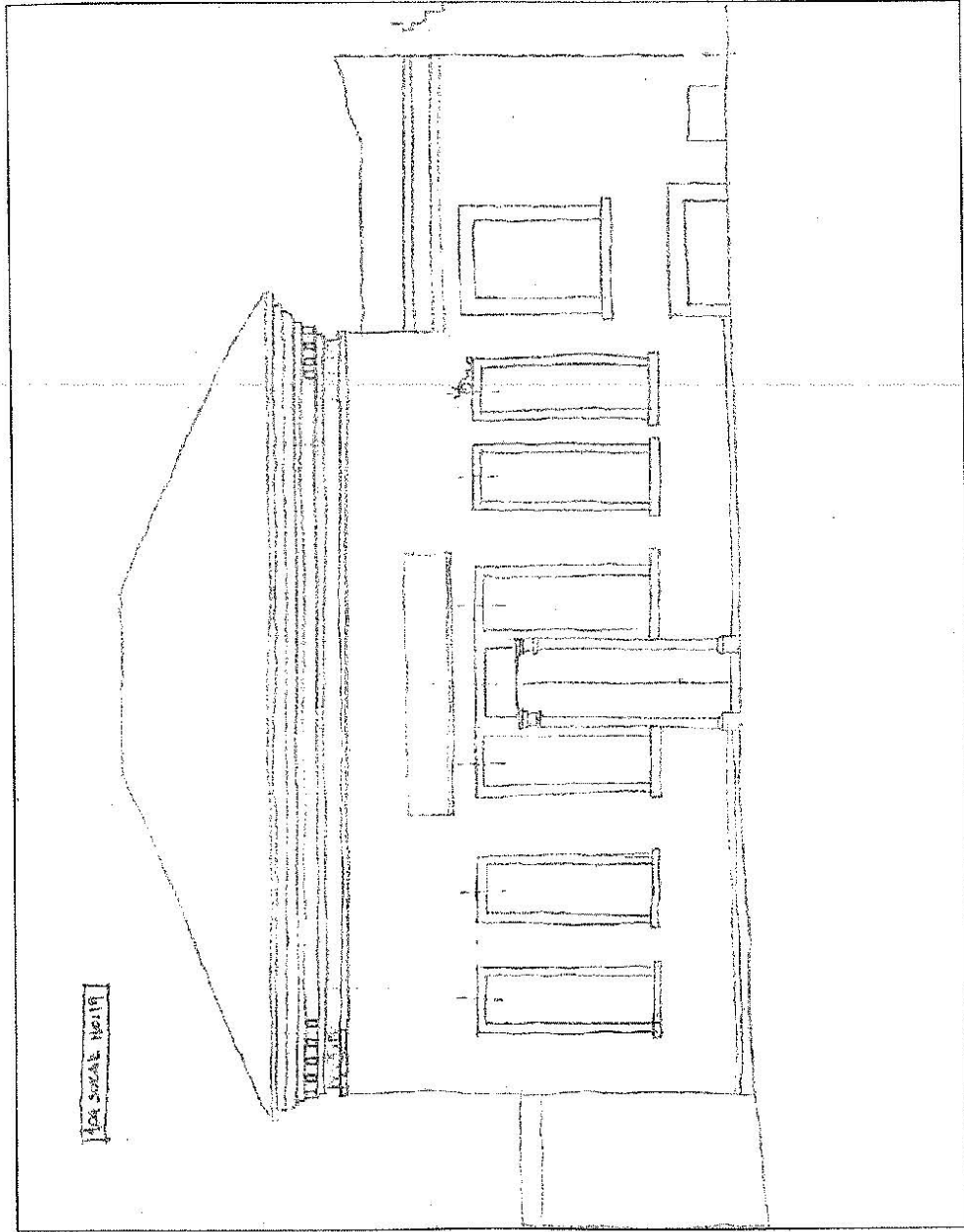
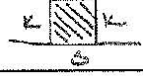


Figure A.44 Inventory card

TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YERLİ TEPE	SOKAK: 404	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ
K: 21	KAT ADEDİ: 1	s sokak
HE TIPI: GİRİŞ ORTADA		k komşu yapı
LANIMI: 800	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2008	b bahçe



ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT										
		durum		değişmişlik	süsleme	durum		değişmişlik	süsleme	durum		değişmişlik	süsleme				
		iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok
DUVAR:																	
KAPI:	DEMİR	X			X	X											
PENCERE:																	
SÖVE:																	
GUMBA:																	
KEPENK:	DEMİR	X			X	X											
PARMAKLİK:																	

CATI:	MARBLE						
SACAĞ:							
BACA:	METAL				X	X	
OLUK:	ALUMİNYUM				X	X	
SHME:							
DUVAR:							
KAPI:							
MÜSTEMLAT:							

NOTLAR

- \* GİRİLEMEZDİR.
- \* EĞİMLİ ARALIKTA OLDUĞU İÇİN DİĞER KEMEREK KAT SAYISI DAHA FAZLA DİR

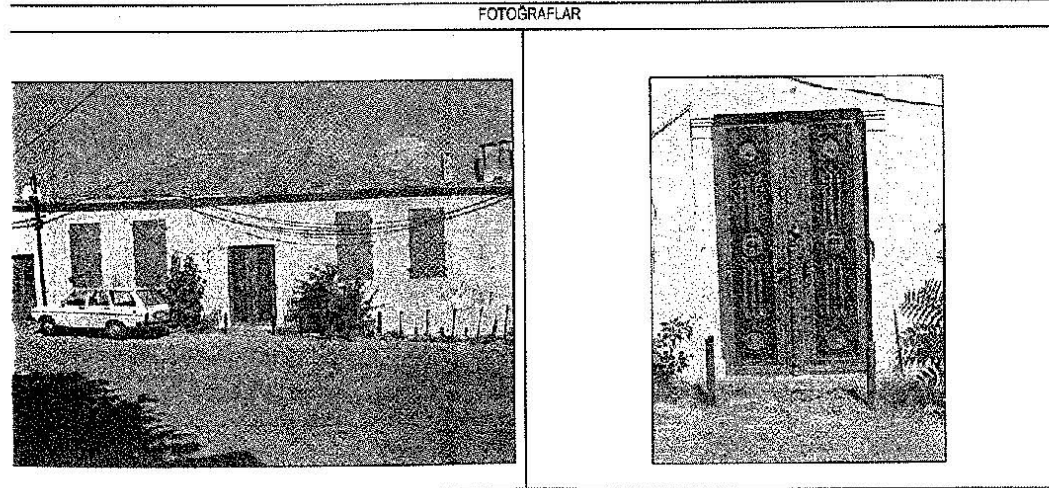


Figure A.45 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YERİMLİTEPE	SOKAK - NO: 404 SK - NO: 2	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 12.10.2006	

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

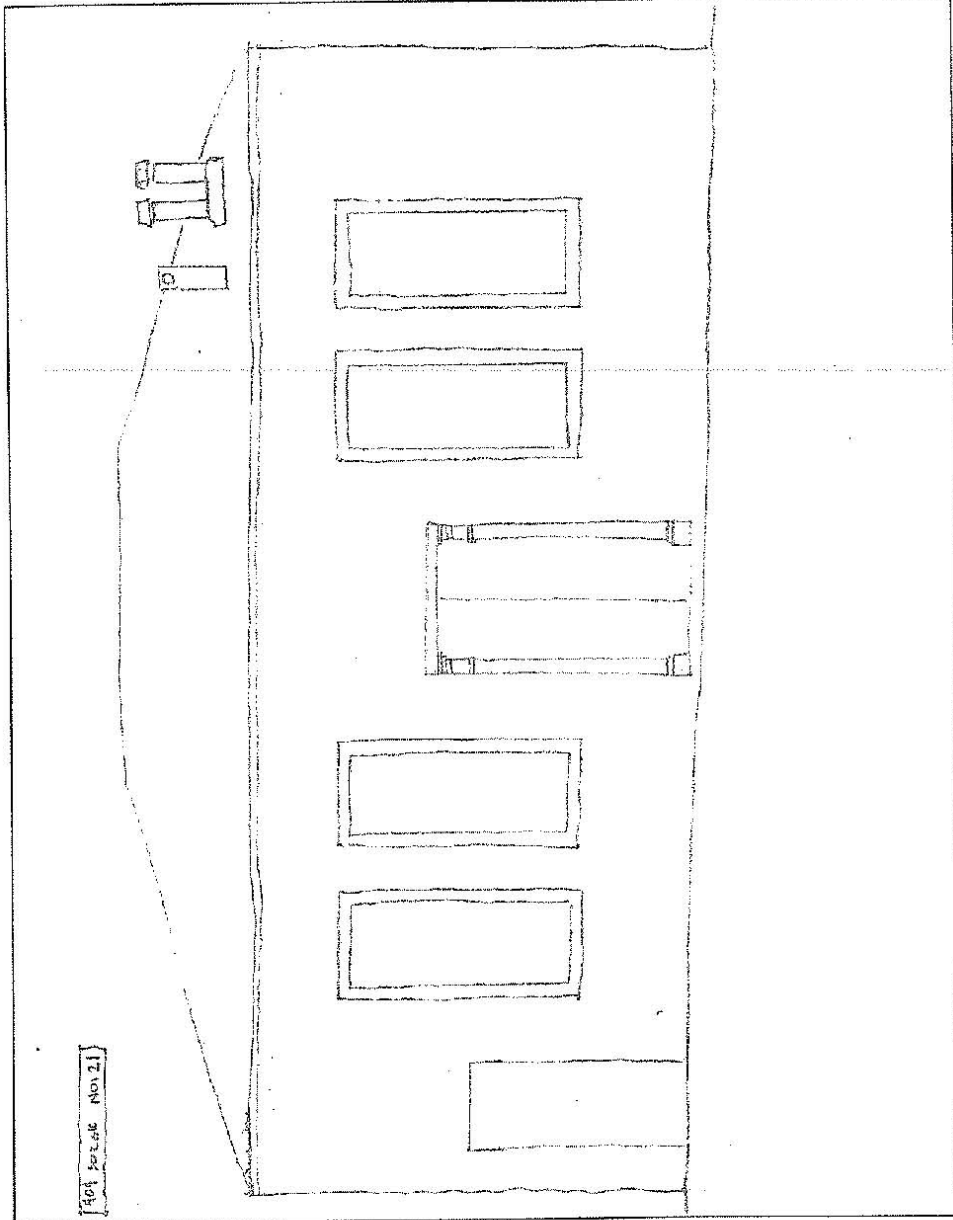


Figure A.46 Inventory card

TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 404	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ
KAT: 23	KAT ADEDİ: 1 + BODRUM	s sokak
YERİ TİPİ: GİRİŞ ORTADA		k komşu yapı
LANIMI: KENTİT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	b bahçe



ELEMANLAR	ZEMİN KAT						BİRİNCİ KAT						BODRUM KAT											
	MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme				
		iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş		var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş		az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş
DUVAR:																								
KAPI:	DEMLİK	X											DEMLİK	X										
PENCERE:	4/12 P	X											DEMLİK	X										
SÖVE:																								
CUMBA:																								
KEPENK:													DEMLİK	X										
FARMAKUK:	DEMLİK	X																						
DUVAR:																								
KAPI:																								
PENCERE:																								
SÖVE:																								
CUMBA:																								
KEPENK:																								
FARMAKUK:																								

KATI:	MADEMLİK	X			
SACAK:	ANDAP		X		
BACA:					
OLUK:	PLASTİK			X	
SİLME:	ANDAP	X	X		X
DUVAR:					
KAPI:					
MÜSTEMLAT:					

NOTLAR

- GÖZLEMLERİ.
- EĞİMLİ ARAZİDE YER ALAN İTİM DİĞER ÇEVREDE KAT SAYISI DAHA FAZLA DİR.

FOTOĞRAFLAR

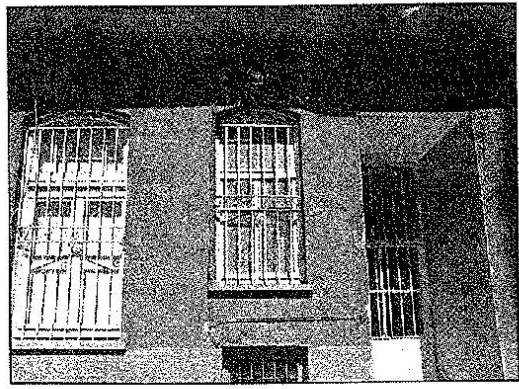
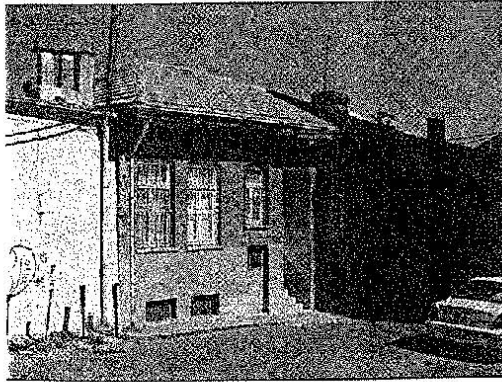


Figure A.47 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
AHALLE: YEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK - NO: 404 SV - NO: 23	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

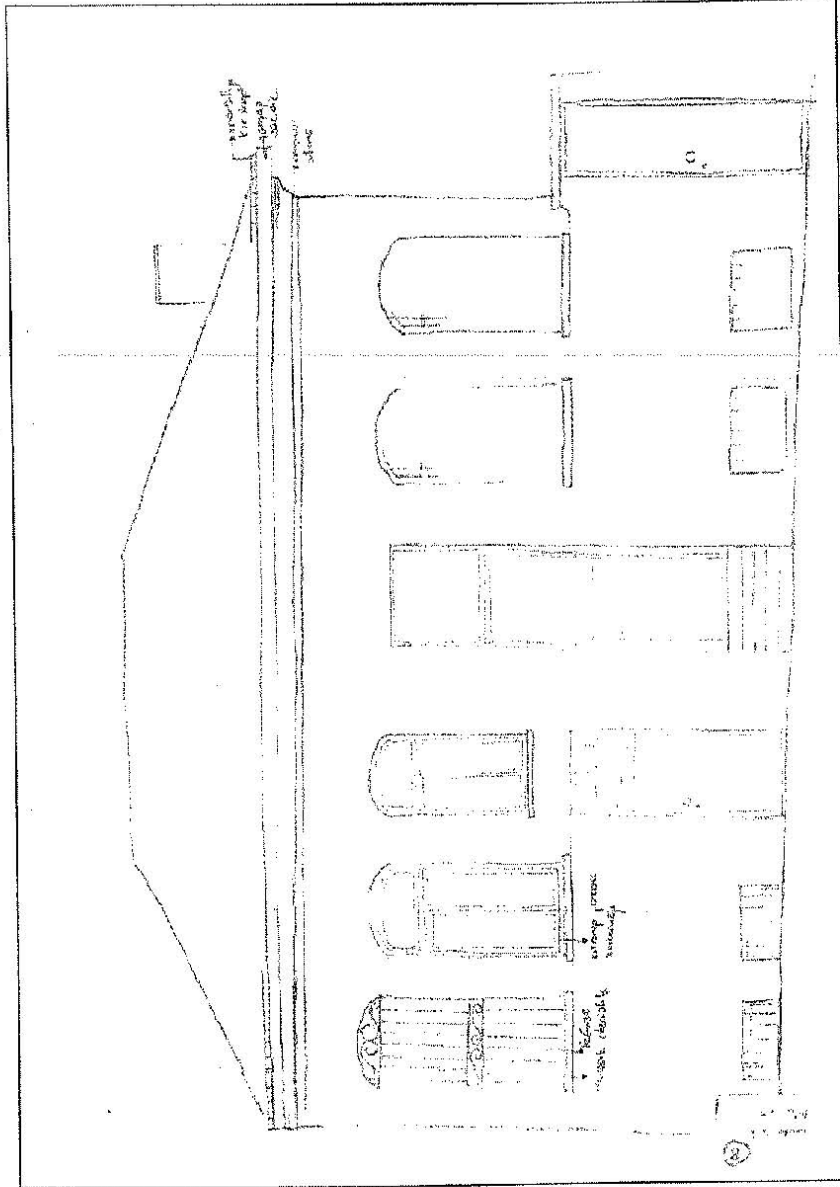


Figure A.48 Inventory card





İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK - NO: 404 SK - NO: 2b	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	

CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

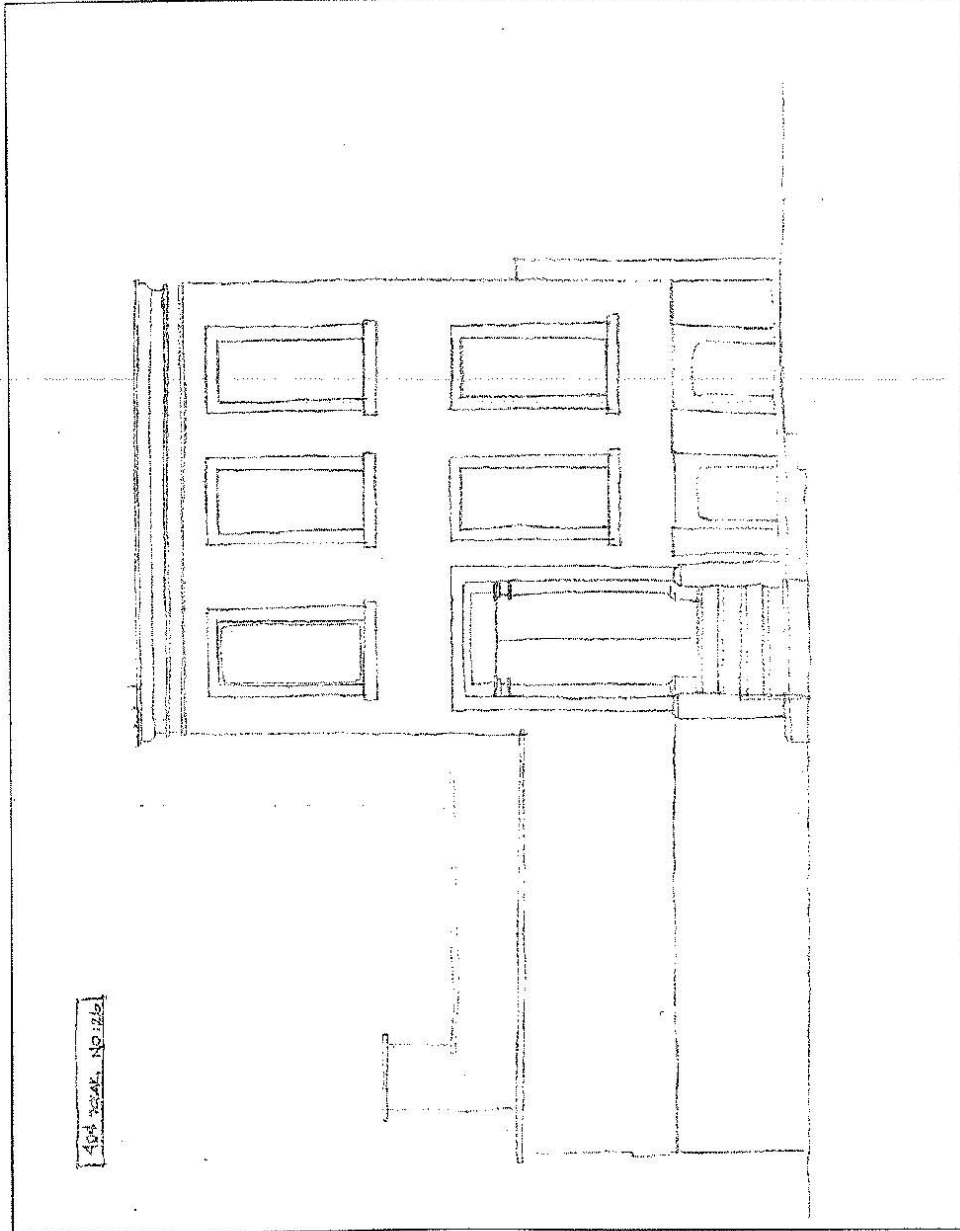


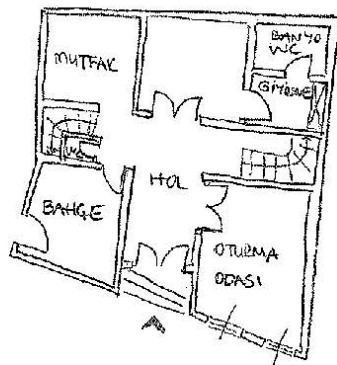
Figure A.50 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	İC ENVANTER KARTI	2-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	-------------------	-----

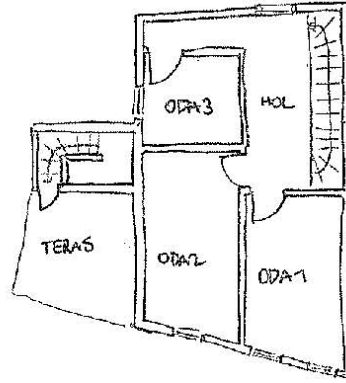
HALLE: YENİ TEPE	SOKAK: 404	NO: 26	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
TADE: 2	ODA ADEDİ: 5	PLAN TİPİ: HÖL ODA	

ELEMENLAR	OTURMA ODASI					MUTFAK					ODA 1					HÖL						
	MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik	süsleme		
		iyi	zararlı				harabe	az değişmiş				çok değişmiş	var				yok	iyi			zararlı	harabe
DOŞEME:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		TAP	X		X		X	
DUVAR:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
TAVAN:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
KAPI:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
PENCERE:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
MERDİVEN:																						
DOLAP:																						
YÜKLÜK:																						
KORRÜLÜK:																						
GİYİME																						
DOŞEME:						SERAMİK	X		X													
DUVAR:																						
TAVAN:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X													
KAPI:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X													
PENCERE:																						
MERDİVEN:																						
DOLAP:																						
YÜKLÜK:	AHŞAP	X		X																		
KORRÜLÜK:																						
ODA 1																						
DOŞEME:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
DUVAR:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
TAVAN:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
KAPI:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
PENCERE:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
MERDİVEN:																						
DOLAP:																						
YÜKLÜK:																						
KORRÜLÜK:																						
ODA 2																						
DOŞEME:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
DUVAR:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
TAVAN:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
KAPI:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
PENCERE:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
MERDİVEN:																						
DOLAP:																						
YÜKLÜK:																						
KORRÜLÜK:																						
ODA 3																						
DOŞEME:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
DUVAR:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
TAVAN:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
KAPI:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
PENCERE:	AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		AHŞAP	X		X		X	
MERDİVEN:																						
DOLAP:																						
YÜKLÜK:																						
KORRÜLÜK:																						

PLAN ESKİZLERİ



ZEMİN KAT PLANI



BİRİNCİ KAT PLANI

Figure A.51 Inventory card

TYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İÇ ENVANTER KARTI		2-b		
HALLE: YEĞİLİTEPE		SOKAK: 404		NO: 26		İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006		
TADEİ: 2		ODA ADEDİ: 5		PLAN TİPİ: HÖL ORTADA				
BODRUM KATI PLANI ESKİZİ								
ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süs leme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süs leme
DOŞEME:								
DUVAR:								
TAVAN:								
KAPI:								
PENCERE:								
MERDİVEN:								
DOLAP:								
YUKLUC:								
KORKULUK:								
DOŞEME:								
DUVAR:								
TAVAN:								
KAPI:								
PENCERE:								
MERDİVEN:								
DOLAP:								
YUKLUC:								
KORKULUK:								

NOTLAR

- BODRUM KATA GİRİLMEMİŞ.
- 1. KAT HOLLİNDE AHDAP ADEKLİKLERİ VAR.
- 1. KAT DUVACILARINDA YERİN ÇATLAKLAR GÖZLENMEKTE

FOTOGRAFLAR

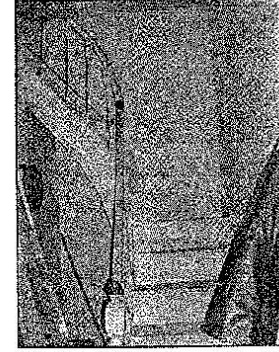
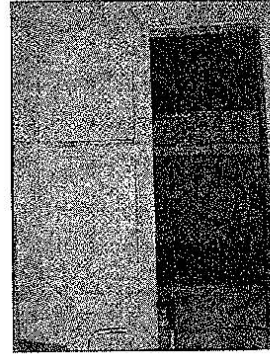
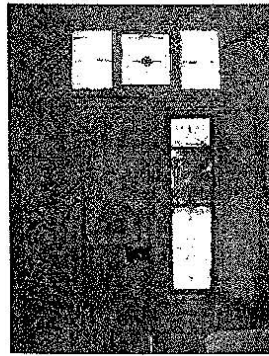
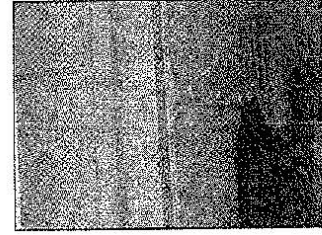
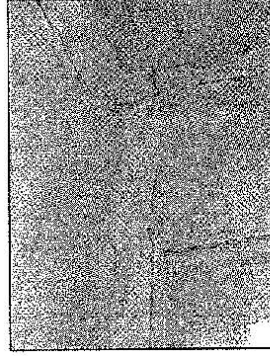
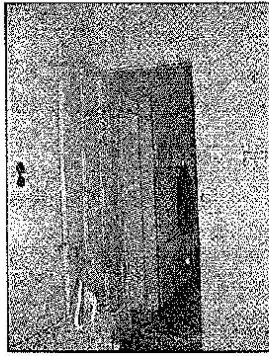


Figure A.52 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	SOSYAL ANKET KARTI	3-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

MAHALLE: <u>YESİLTEPE</u>	SOKAK: <u>404</u>	NO: <u>26</u>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>14.10.2006</u>
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HANE BİREYLERİ	CİNSİYET		DOĞUM YILI	EĞİTİM DURUMU				İŞİ MESLEĞİ	AYLIK GELİR	SOSYAL GÜVENCESİ
	E	K		ilkokul	orta	lise	üniv			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		1940	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

	nereden nereye	ne zaman	niçin	Konutun yapıldığı yıl :			Büyüklüğü :			Oda sayısı :		
				Konutun fiziksel koşulları	elektrik	su	kanalizasyon	ısıtma		mutlak	banyo	tuvalet
Izmir'e gelişiniz	<u>MUTLA GÖZLEME</u>	1976	<u>ÇALIŞMAK İÇİN</u>	var								
Bu mahalleye gelişiniz	<u>YESİLTEPE</u>	1901		var	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		konut içinde	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Taşınmak istiyormusunuz	<u>HAYIR</u>			yok					konut dışında			

Mülkiyet Durumu ve Konutun Bedeli			Çevreye İlişkin Sorular		
mülk sahibi			Bu mahallede oturma nedeniniz?	<u>ALDIRANLIK</u>	
kiracı	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Bu mahallenin sorunları nelerdir?	<u>YOK</u>	
lojman			Bu mahallenin otumu yanları nelerdir?	<u>SALIN</u>	
Mülk Sahibi İse Sorulacak Sorular			Kiracı İse Sorulacak Sorular		
Bu ev kaç yıldır size ait?			Kaç yıldır bu evde oturuyorsunuz?		<u>15</u>
Evin elde edilmiş yöntemi?	satın alındı		Kontratınız var mı?		<u>HAYIR</u>
	kendi yaptırdı		Kendi eviniz var mı?		<u>HAYIR</u>
	miras		Evin kira bedeli nedir?		<u>(S.K. NOLAR)</u>

Sorular	
Evinizde yaz - kış oturuyor musunuz?	<u>EYET</u>
Katlar arasında yazlık kışlık kullanım farkı var mı?	<u>HAYIR</u>
Evinizde hangi elektrikli aletleri kullanıyorsunuz?	
Sizce binanın eksikleri nelerdir?	
Şimdiye kadar onarım yaptınız mı? Nerelerde?	<u>EYET ZEMİN KAPLAMASINDA, SIVA</u>
Nerede ve nasıl onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?	<u>ÇATI DA</u>
Onarım için kaliteli işçi bulabiliyor musunuz?	
Başka bir binaya taşınmayı hiç düşündünüz mü?	<u>HAYIR</u>
Örgütü bir koruma çalışmasına katılmayı ister misiniz?	

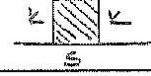
Notlar	<u>EN SAHİBINE "DİBA" BEDELİ VERMİYOR. TADİLATINI YAPMİYOR. EVİN YAN DUVARLARI YIKILMAK İÇİNDE, ÇATI DAN ÇOK SU ALIYOR</u>
--------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Figure A.53 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	--------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 404	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ
27	KAT ADEDİ: 2	s sokak
HE TİPİ: GİRİZ ORTADA		k komşu yapı
LANİME: KAVUT	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	b bahçe



ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					BODURUM KAT													
		durum	değişmişlik	süsleme			durum	değişmişlik	süsleme			durum	değişmişlik	süsleme											
		iyi	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	harabe	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok			
DUVAR:		X					X					X													
KAPI:	DEMİR	X					X					X													
PENCERE:	ALÜMİNYUM	X					X					X													
SÖVE:																									
CUMBA:																									
KEPENK:	DEMİR	X					X					X													
PARMAKLIK:	DEMİR	X					X					X													

GATE:	MARBİLYA								
SACAK:	ALÜMİNYUM	X	X	X	X				
BACA:	TUĞLA	X	X	X	X				
OLUK:									
SİLME:	TUĞLA	X	X	X	X				
DUVAR:									
KAPI:									
MÜSTERİLAT:									

NOTLAR

- EV, ŞU AN 1.KAT, ZEMİN KAT VE BODURUM KAT OLMAK ÜZERE ÜÇ AYRI KULLANICI TARAFINDAN KULLANILMAKTA.
- (27-A-1.KAT, 27-C-BODURUM KAT)
- CEPHE AĞIRLIKLARININ BİR KİMLİNİN ORANLARI DEĞİŞTİRİLMİŞTİR.

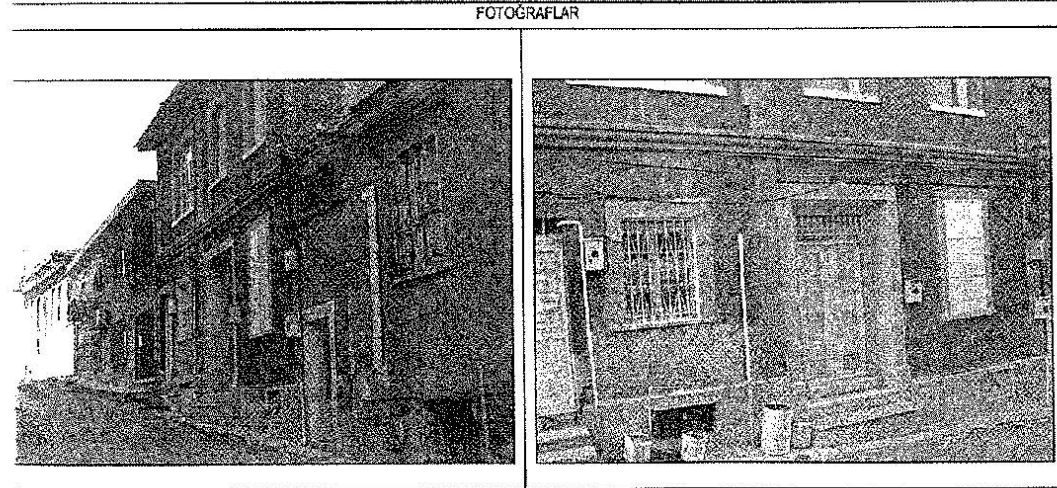


Figure A.54 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YERİSTİ TEPE	SOKAK - NO: 404 SK. NO: 27	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2009	

ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ

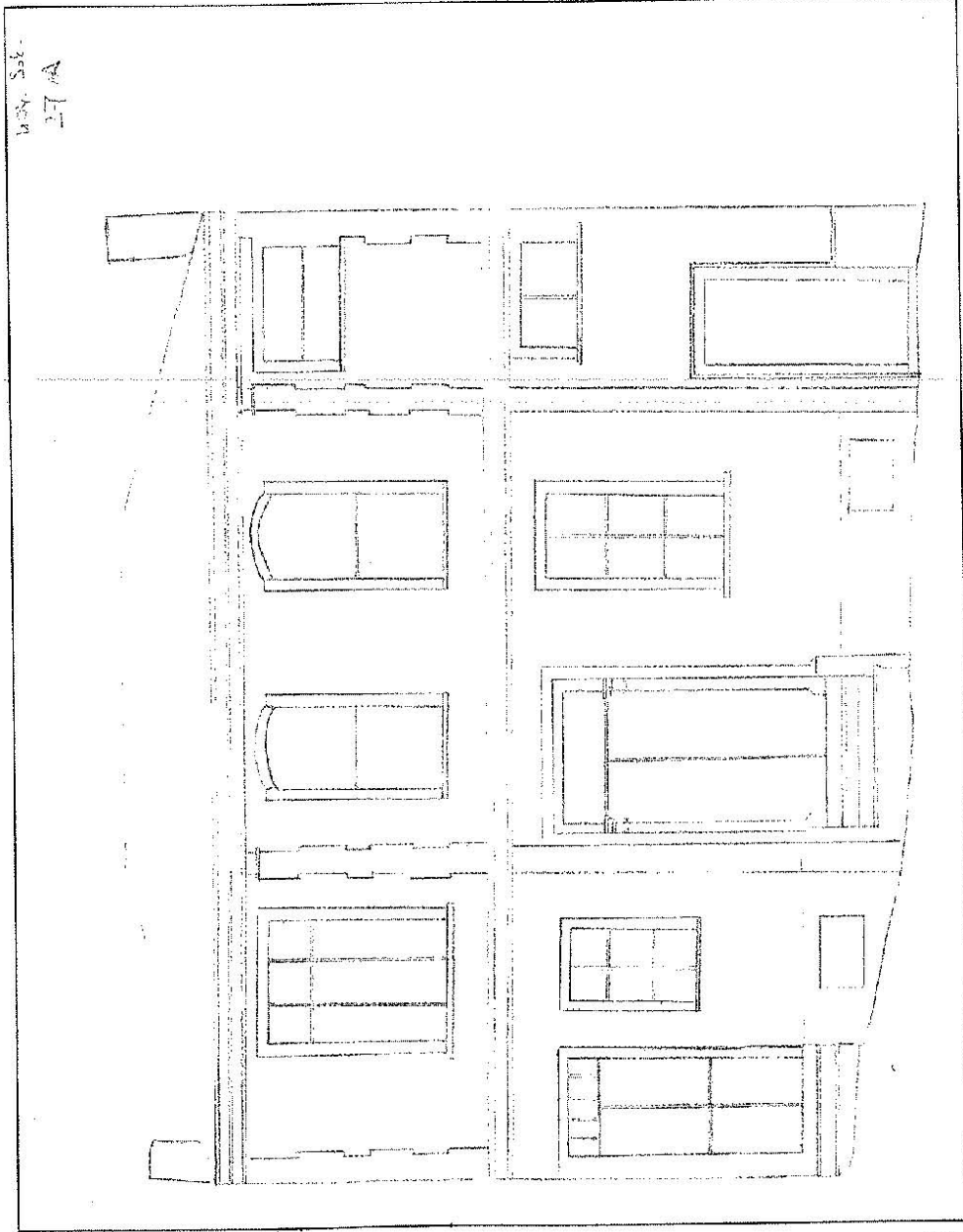


Figure A.55 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	İC ENVANTER KARTI	2-a
------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-------------------	-----

HALLE: YEŞİLTEPE	SOKAK: 404	NO: 27	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
TADEĐİ: 2	ODA ADEĐİ: 4 → 1. KAT 3 → 80000	PLAN TİPİ: HOL ORTADA	

ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	durum				MALZEME	durum				MALZEME	durum				MALZEME	durum														
		iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmiş		değişmiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var		yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe		değişmiş	değişmiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmiş	değişmiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok
DOŞEME:																															
DUVAR:																															
TAVAN:																															
KAPI:																															
PENCERE:																															
MERDİVEN:																															
DOLAP:																															
YUKLÜK:																															
KORRULUK:																															
DOŞEME:																															
DUVAR:																															
TAVAN:																															
KAPI:																															
PENCERE:																															
MERDİVEN:																															
DOLAP:																															
YUKLÜK:																															
KORRULUK:																															

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İÇ ENVANTER KARTI		2-b			
HALLE: <b>YERÜZÜ</b>		SOKAK: <b>404</b>		NO: <b>27</b>		İNCELEME TARİHİ: <b>14.10.2006</b>			
ADEĐİ: <b>2</b>		ODA ADEĐİ:		PLAN TİPİ:					
ELEMENLAR	HOL				OTUZUNA ODAĐI				BODRUM KATI PLANI ESĐKĐZĐ (29/2)
	MALZEME	durum	deđis miđik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	deđis miđik	süsleme	
ĐÖĐEME:									NOTLAR • ĐĐER CEPHEĐE ĐAKAN TERAZĐ BODRUM KAT KULLANILAN TAĐAFINDAN KULLANILMIOĐ. • BENĐN KATA GĐRMEĐĐĐ.
SUVAR:									
PAVAN:									
SAPĐ:									
PENCERE:									
BERĐVEN:									
ĐOLAP:									
ĐÖĐLÜĐ:									
ĐÖĐKÜLÜĐ:									
	ODA (2)				MUTFAK				
ĐÖĐEME:									
SUVAR:									
PAVAN:									
SAPĐ:									
PENCERE:									
BERĐVEN:									
ĐOLAP:									
ĐÖĐLÜĐ:									
ĐÖĐKÜLÜĐ:									

FOTOĐRAFLAR

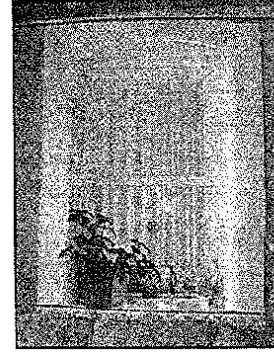
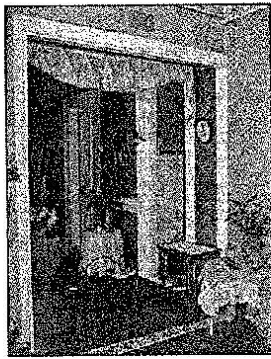
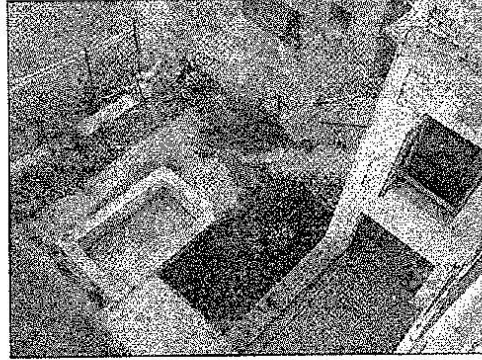


Figure A.57 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	SOSYAL ANKET KARTI	3-a
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MAHALLE : YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK : 40A	NO : 27/A	İNCELEME TARİHİ : 14.10.2006
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HANE BİREYLERİ	CİNSİYET		DOĞUM YILI	EĞİTİM DURUMU					İŞİ MESLEĞİ	AYLIK GELİR	SOSYAL GÜVENCESİ
	E	K		ilkokul	orta	lise	üniv	halen okuyor			
ANNE		X	1951	X	TEK						
BABA	X		1941	X					EMEKLİ	430 YTL	VAR
KARDEŞ		X	1955								
ÇOCUK		X	1979			X			ANNEKİTİ	320 YTL	YOK

	nereden nereye	ne zaman	niçin	Konutun yapıldığı yıl :			Büyüküğü :			Oda sayısı :		
				Konutun fiziksel koşulları	elektrik	su	Kanalizasyon	ısıtma	mutluk	banyo	tuvalet	
İzmir'e geleceğiniz												
Bu mahalleye geleceğiniz	URIA	1965	ULUŞİM MEDİKALİ OLUŞTU	var	✓	✓	✓		konut içinde	✓	✓	✓
Taşınmak istiyormusunuz	HAYIR			yok				konut dışında				

Mülkiyet Durumu ve Konutun Bedeli			Çevreye İlişkin Sorular		
mülk sahibi			Bu mahallede oturma nedeniniz?	ULUŞİM	
kiracı	X		Bu mahallenin sorunları nelerdir?		
lojman			Bu mahallenin olumlu yanları nelerdir?	SAKIN, ULUŞİM, MANİZE	
Mülk Sahibi İse Sorulacak Sorular			Kiracı İse Sorulacak Sorular		
Bu ev kaç yıldır size ait?			Kaç yıldır bu evde oturuyorsunuz?		E (BEŞ)
Evin elde edilme yöntemi?	satın alındı		Kontratınız var mı?		HAYIR
	kendi yaptırdı		Kendi eviniz var mı?		HAYIR
	miras		Evin kira bedeli nedir?		200 YTL

Sorular	
Evinizde yaz - kış oturuyor musunuz?	EYET
Katlar arasında yazlık kişilik kullanım farkı var mı?	- (BİRLİNCİ KAT KULLANIMDA)
Evinizde hangi elektrikli aletleri kullanıyorsunuz?	
Sizce binanın eksikleri nelerdir?	GATI AKIYOR
Şimdiye kadar onarım yaptınız mı? Nereelerde?	EYET → GATI VE TAVANDA
Nerede ve nasıl onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?	GATIDA
Onarım için kalifiye işçi bulabiliyor musunuz?	TANIDIK VASITASIYLA
Başka bir binaya taşınmayı hiç düşündünüz mü?	EYET AMA KİRALARI ÇOK YÜKSEK
Örgütlü bir koruma çalışmasına katılmayı ister misiniz?	MADDİ BİR BAĞLANTI OLMAZSA EYET

Notlar (1. KATIN KULLANIMISI İLE YAPILAN ANKET)

Figure A.58 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	SOSYAL ANKET KARTI	3-b
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MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 404	NO: 27/C	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2008
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HANE BİREYLERİ	CİNSİYET		DOĞUM YILI	EĞİTİM DURUMU				İŞİ MESLEĞİ	AYLIK GELİR	SOSYAL GÜVENCESİ	
	E	K		İlkokul	orta	lise	üniv				halen okuyor
ANNE		X	1980			X			BARDA GALTIYOR	1000 YTL	YOK
ÇOCUK		X	2002								

	nereden nereye	ne zaman	niçin	Konutun yapıldığı yıl :			Büyüklüğü :			Oda sayısı :		
				Konutun	elektrik	su	kanalizasyon	ısıtma	mutfağ	banyo	tuvalet	
İzmir'e gelişiniz	ELAZIĞ	1993	ERKEK KARD. İZMİRDE OLDUĞU İÇİN	fiziksel koşulları								
Bu mahalleye gelişiniz	YARZYAKA	2003	YENİ BİR MEKAN TANINMAYAN	var	✓	✓	✓		konut içinde	✓	✓	✓
Taşınmak istiyomusunuz				yok				ODUN İÇİN	konut dışında			

Mülkiyet Durumu ve Konutun Bedeli			Çevreye İlişkin Sorular		
mülk sahibi			Bu mahallede oturma nedeniniz?		
kiracı	X		Bu mahallenin sorunları nelerdir?		
toz			Bu mahallenin olumlu yanları nelerdir?		
Mülk Sahibi İse Sorulacak Sorular			Kiracı İse Sorulacak Sorular		
Bu ev kaç yıldır size ait?			Kaç yıldır bu evde oturuyorsunuz?		3 (Üç)
Evin elde edilme yöntemi?	satin alındı		Kontratınız var mı?		HAYIR
	kendi yaptırıldı		Kendi eviniz var mı?		HAYIR
	miras		Evin kira bedeli nedir?		180 YTL

Sorular	
Evinizde yaz - kış oturuyor musunuz?	EYET
Katlar arasında yazlık kışlık kullanım farkı var mı?	— (EVİN ZEMİN KATI KULLANILYOR)
Evinizde hangi elektrikli aletleri kullanıyorsunuz?	
Sizce binanın eksikleri nelerdir?	RUTUBET, PLAN ZEMİNİN İYİ OLMAMASI
Şimdiye kadar onarım yaptınız mı? Nereelerde?	HAYIR
Nerede ve nasıl onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?	DOĞRAMA DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ
Onarım için kaliteli işçi bulabiliyor musunuz?	HAYIR
Başka bir binaya taşınmayı hiç düşündünüz mü?	HAYIR
Örgütü bir koruma çalışmasına katılmayı ister misiniz?	EYET

Notlar	BODRUM KAT KULLANICIYLA YAPILAN ANKET
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Figure A.59 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
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HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK NO: 404 SK-NO: 29	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
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CEPHE ESKİZLERİ

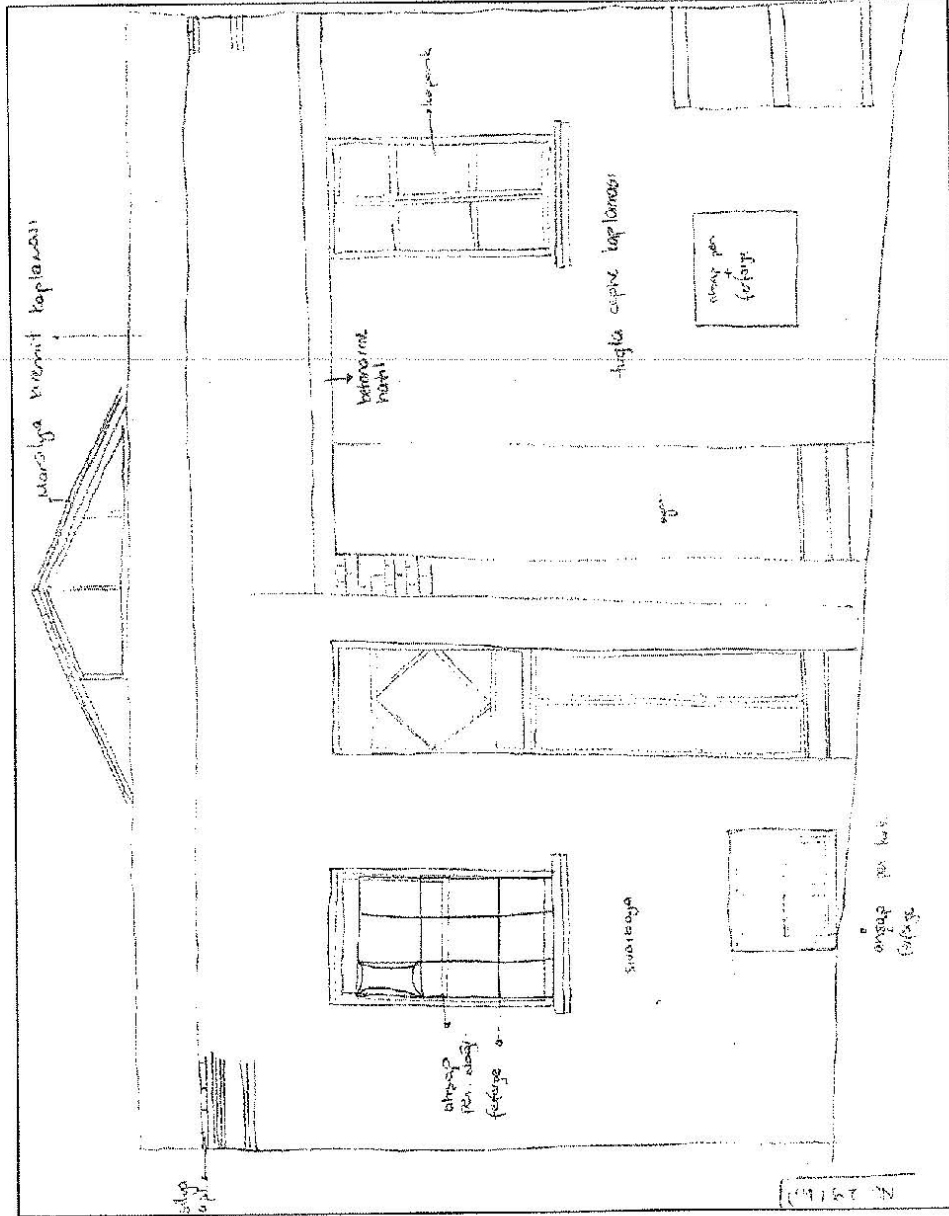


Figure A.61 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
HALLE: YEŞİL TEPE 35	SOKAK: 404 KAT ADEDİ: 2	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ s sokak k kongru yapı b bahçe	
HETİFİ: GİZLİP YANDA	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006		
LANİME: KÖNÜT			

ELEMANLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					MALZEME	MALZEME	MALZEME	MALZEME					
		durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	var	yok	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	var	yok					durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	var	yok
DUVAR:	TAS																			
KAPI:	DEMİR																			
PENCERE:	AHSAP																			
SÖVE:	TAS																			
ÇUMBA:																				
KEPENK:	DEMİR																			
PARMAKLIK:	DEMİR																			
DUVAR:	TAS																			
KAPI:																				
PENCERE:	AHSAP																			
SÖVE:	TAS																			
ÇUMBA:																				
KEPENK:	DEMİR																			
PARMAKLIK:	DEMİR																			
ÇATI:	MARBUTYA																			
SAÇAK:																				
BACA:	TUĞLA																			
ÖLÜK:																				
SİLME:	TUĞLA																			
DUVAR:																				
KAPI:																				
MÜSTEMLAT:																				

NOTLAR

- ÇATI SİLMESİNDE KULLANILAN TUĞLA EUSMANLAR EĞRİSEL YAPILARI BİR YÖNE BAKANAK ŞEKLİNDE BİR AZAYA ÇEYİLEREK ÇATI TAFTI HAVALANDIRMA BÖLÜMLERİ OLUŞTURULMUŞ.
- EVİN DİĞEL CEPHEDEN KAT SAYISI 2'DİR.

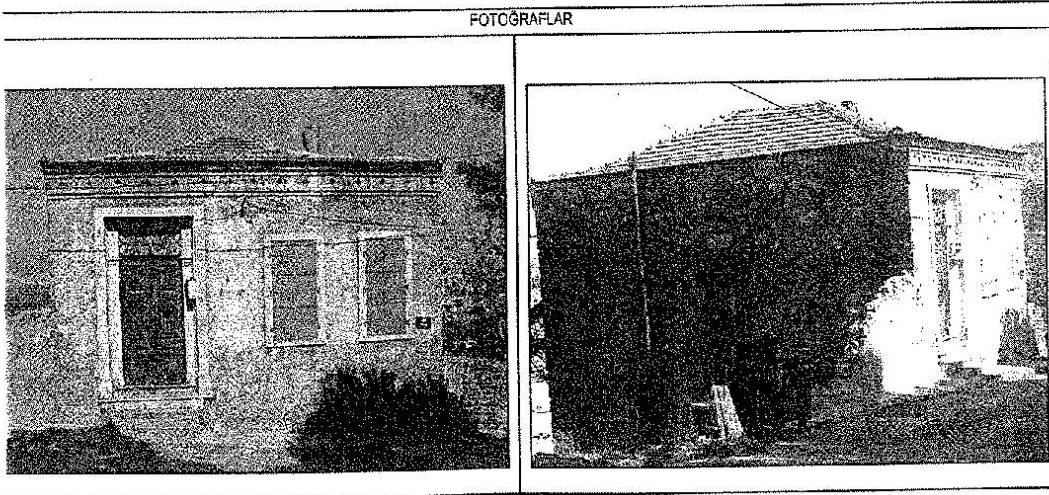


Figure A.62 Inventory card

AYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DİŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK - NO: 404 SK - NO: 35	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006	
ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ			

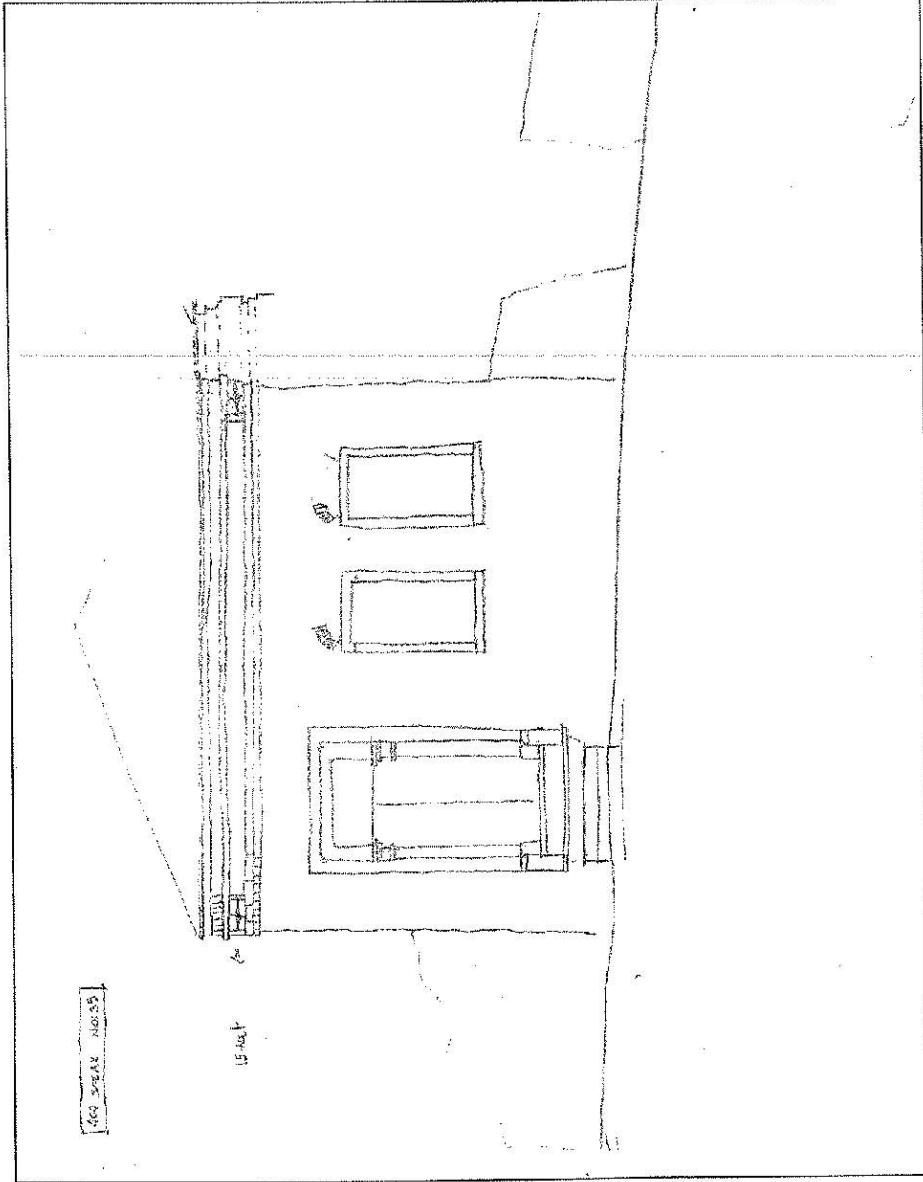


Figure A.63 Inventory card

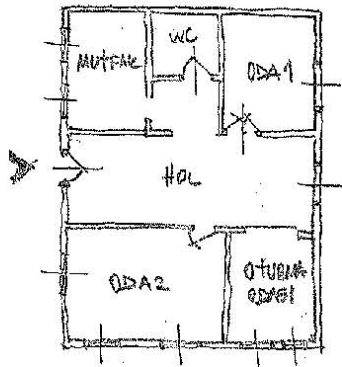


İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	İC ENVANTER KARTI	2-a
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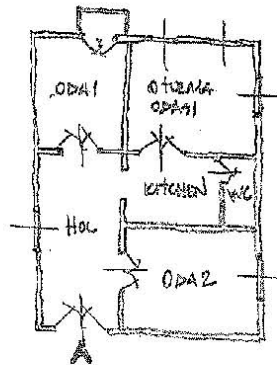
MAHALLE: <u>YESTLİ TEPE</u>	SOKAK: <u>404</u>	NO: <u>35</u>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>14.10.2006</u>
KAT ADEDI: <u>2</u>	ODA ADEDI:	PLAN TİPİ: <u>ZEMİN → 404 ODTASA; 4. KAT → HOL YAPISI</u>	

ELEMANLAR	HOL						OTURMA ODASI						ODA 1						ODA 2					
	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme				
																					iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmemiş
DOŞEME:	SERAMİK				SERAMİK				SERAMİK				SERAMİK				SERAMİK							
DUVAR:																								
TAVAN:	ALÇI																							
KAPI:	DEMİR																							
PENCERE:					ALÇI																			
MERDİVEN:																								
DOLAP:																								
YÜKLÜK:																								
KORKULUK:																								
MUTFAK WC																								
DOŞEME:					SERAMİK																			
DUVAR:																								
TAVAN:																								
KAPI:																								
PENCERE:																								
MERDİVEN:																								
DOLAP:																								
YÜKLÜK:																								
KORKULUK:																								
HOL OTURMA ODASI ODA 1 ODA 2																								
DOŞEME:	ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI							
DUVAR:																								
TAVAN:	ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI							
KAPI:	ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI							
PENCERE:	ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI				ALÇI							
MERDİVEN:																								
DOLAP:																								
YÜKLÜK:																								
KORKULUK:																								
MUTFAK WC																								
DOŞEME:																								
DUVAR:																								
TAVAN:																								
KAPI:																								
PENCERE:																								
MERDİVEN:																								
DOLAP:																								
YÜKLÜK:																								
KORKULUK:																								

PLAN ESKİZLERİ



ZEMİN KAT PLANI (H. RIFAT PAŞA CAD. GİRİŞ)



BİRİNCİ KAT PLANI (404. SE GİRİŞ)

Figure A.64 Inventory card

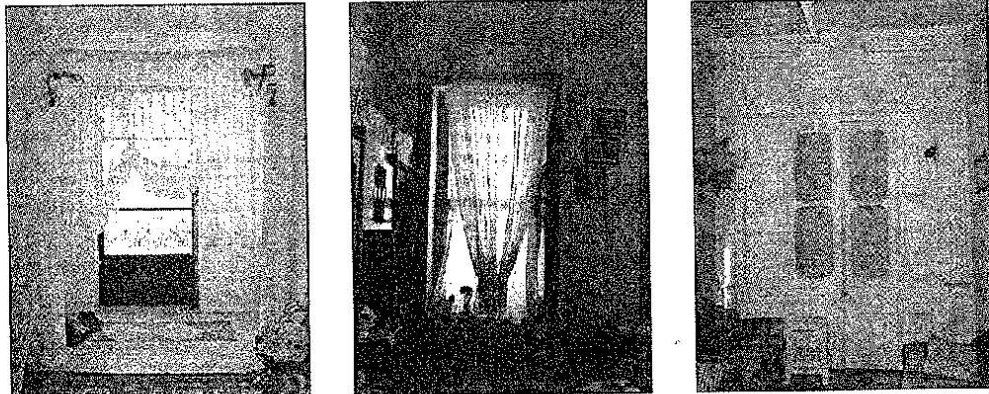
İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ				DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI				İC ENVANTER KARTI				2-b		
MALE: YEŞİLTEPE				SOKAK: 404				NO: 35				İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006		
ADEĐ: 2				ODA ADEĐİ:				PLAN TIPI:				BODRUM KATI PLANI ESKİZİ		
ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	durum		değiş mişlik		süsleme		MALZEME	durum		değiş mişlik		süsleme	
		iyi	genel olarak	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var		yok	iyi	genel olarak	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş
DOŞEME:														
DUVAR:														
TAVAN:														
KAPI:														
PENCERE:														
MERDİVEN:														
DOLAP:														
YÜKLÜK:														
KORKULUK:														
DOŞEME:														
DUVAR:														
TAVAN:														
KAPI:														
PENCERE:														
MERDİVEN:														
DOLAP:														
YÜKLÜK:														
KORKULUK:														
FOTOĞRAFLAR														
														

Figure A.65 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	SOSYAL ANKET KARTI	3-a
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MAHALLE: YEŞİL TEPE	SOKAK: 404	NO: 35	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 14.10.2006
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HANE BİREYLERİ	CİNSİYET		DOĞUM YILI	EĞİTİM DURUMU					İŞİ MESLEĞİ	AYLIK GELİR	SOSYAL GÜVENCESİ
	E	K		ilkokul	orta	lise	üniv	halen okuyor			
ANNE		X	1960	X					EV HANIMI		VAR
ÇOCUK		X	1980			X			GÜZELLİK TEKNEJİ	900 YTL	VAR
ÇOCUK	X		1983				X		MARINAR RESAM	750 YTL	VAR

	nereden nereye	ne zaman	niçin	Konutun yapıldığı yıl :			Büyüklüğü :		Oda sayısı :			
				Konutun fiziksel koşulları	elektrik	su	kanalizasyon	ısıtma	mutlak	banyo	tuvalet	
İzmir'e geşiniz												
Bu mahalleye geşiniz	ESERPAZARI (DANI)	1998		var	✓	✓	✓		konut içinde	✓	✓	✓
Taşınmak istiyormusunuz	HAYIR			yok					konut dışında			

Mülkiyet Durumu ve Konutun Bedeli			Çevreye İlişkin Sorular		
mülk sahibi			Bu mahallede oturma nedeniniz?	ALTYAPU	
kiracı	X		Bu mahallenin sorunları nelerdir?	GÜVENLİK	
lojman			Bu mahallenin olumlu yanları nelerdir?		
Mülk Sahibi İse Sorulacak Sorular			Kiracı İse Sorulacak Sorular		
Bu ev kaç yıldır size ait?			Kaç yıldır bu evde oturuyorsunuz?	8 (DOKUZ)	
Evin elde edilme yöntemi?	satın alındı		Kontratınız var mı?	EVET	
	kendi yaptırdı		Kendi eviniz var mı?	HAYIR	
	miras		Evin kira bedeli nedir?	150 YTL	

Sorular	
Evinizde yaz - kış oturuyor musunuz?	EVET
Katlar arasında yazlık kişilik kullanım farkı var mı?	HAYIR
Evinizde hangi elektrikli aletleri kullanıyorsunuz?	
Sizce binanın eksikleri nelerdir?	KAPI, PENCERE DÜZENLEMELERİNDE YAKITINIZ...
Şimdiye kadar onarım yaptınız mı? Nereslerde?	MUTFAKTA TAŞIN TAVAN TAVANLARI; BOYA VE KURULUK...
Nerede ve nasıl onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?	DÜŞÜNÜYOR...
Onarım için kalifiye işçi bulabiliyor musunuz?	EVET
Başka bir binaya taşınmayı hiç düşündünüz mü?	(KİRA UYGUN OLURSA) EVET
Örgütlü bir koruma çalışmasına katılmayı ister misiniz?	---

Notlar	EV; ESERPAZARI - EYLÜL, EKİM 2004 SATILINDA İNCELENMİŞ.
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Figure A.66 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
İNCELEME TARİHİ: 05.08.2006 mah.		SOKAK NO: 330 sok. No: 8	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 25.12.2006
ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ			

Figure A.68 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ			DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI			SOSYAL ANKET KARTI						
MAHALLE : Güneş Mah.			SOKAK: 380 NO: 8			İNCELEME TARİHİ: 25.12.2006						
HANE BİREYLERİ	CİNSİYET		DOĞUM YILI	EĞİTİM DURUMU			İŞİ MESLEĞİ	AYLIK GELİR	SOSYAL GÜVENCESİ			
	E	K		ilkokul	orta	lise				üniv	halen okuyor	
Anne		X	1951			X			Ev hanımı			
Baba	X		1947				X		Emekli 90072			
Çocuk		X	1978				X					
Çocuk		X	1976			X		X				
Çocuk	X		1971				X					
	nereden nereye	ne zaman	niçin	Konutun yapıldığı yıl :		Büyüküğü :		Oda sayısı :				
İzmir'e gelşiniz	Orta Asya	200 yıl	Ekç	Konutun fiziksel koşulları:	elektrik	su	kanalizasyon	ısıtma	mutluk	tuvalet		
Bu mahalleye gelşiniz	Kırım			var	X	X	X		konut içinde	X	X	X
Taşınmak İstiyormusunuz	Hayır			yok				X	konut dışında			
Mülkiyet Durumu ve Konutun Bedeli				Çevreye İlişkin Sorular								
mülk sahibi	X			Bu mahallede oturma nedeniniz?				Orceden beri burada				
kiracı				Bu mahallenin sorunları nelerdir?				Eski insanların terk ediyor				
lojman				Bu mahallenin otumü yanları nelerdir?				Menteze yakın				
Mülk Sahibi İse Sorulacak Sorular				Kiracı İse Sorulacak Sorular								
Bu ev kaç yıldır size ait?		10 yıl		Kaç yıldır bu evde oturuyorsunuz?								
Evin elde ediliş yöntemi?		satın alındı		Kontratınız var mı?								
		kendi yaptırdı		Kendi eviniz var mı?								
		miras		Evin kira bedeli nedir?								
<b>Sorular</b>												
Evinizde yaz - kış oturuyor musunuz?				Evet								
Kadlar arasında yazlık kışlık kullanım farkı var mı?				Hayır								
Sizce binanın eksikleri nelerdir?				Yok								
Şimdiye kadar onarım yaptınız mı? Nereelerde?				Evet, duvarlarda								
Nerede ve nasıl onarım yapmayı düşünüyorsunuz?												
Onarım için kalifiye işçi bulabiliyor musunuz?												
Başka bir binaya taşınmayı hiç düşündünüz mü?				Hayır								
Örgütü bir koruma çalışmasına katılmayı ister misiniz?				Evet								
Notlar Orta Asya'dan dedeleri gelmiş. Ev yaklaşık 250-300 yıllık. Duvarlarında tablo resimleri gibi işlemler varmış ama yağlı boya ile kapatılmış. Çok bas ev var.												

Figure A.69 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI		1-a
MAHALLE: <i>Güngöhr Mah.</i>		SOKAK: <i>380 sok no:8</i>		YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ		
NO: <i>8</i>		KAT ADEDİ: <i>2 katlı</i>		s sokak		
CEPHE TİPİ: <i>Cumbasıç</i>		İNCELEME TARİHİ: <i>25.12.2006</i>		k komşu yapı		
KULLANIMI: <i>Konut</i>				b bahçe		

ELEMANLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					MALZEME	durum	deşip mişik	süsleme	
		durum	deşip mişik	süsleme	var	yok	durum	deşip mişik	süsleme	var	yok					
CEPHE	DUVAR	<i>taş</i>	X													
	KAPI	<i>alümin</i>	X													
	PENCERE	<i>alümin</i>	X													
	SÖVE	<i>taş</i>	X													
	CUMBA	<i>taş</i>	X													
	KEPENK	<i>alümin</i>	X													
CEPHE	DUVAR	<i>taş</i>	X													
	KAPI	<i>taş</i>	X													
	PENCERE	<i>alümin</i>	X													
	SÖVE	<i>taş</i>	X													
	CUMBA	<i>taş</i>	X													
	KEPENK	<i>alümin</i>	X													
DİŞ ÖRTO	KAÇAK															
	BACA															
	DOLUK															
	SİLME															
BAHÇE	DUVAR															
	KAPI															
	MÜSTEMİLAT															
NOTLAR																
<p><i>Duvarlarında tablo gibi nesimlerin olduğu ve bunların üzerine yağlıboya süzülerek kapatıldığı gözlemlenmiştir.</i></p>																
FOTOĞRAFLAR																

Figure A.70 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İC ENVANTER KARTI		2-a											
MAHALLE: <u>Günahı mah.</u>		SOKAK: <u>380 Sok.</u>		NO: <u>8</u>		İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>25.12.2006</u>											
KAT ADEDE: <u>2 katlı</u>		ODA ADEDİ: <u>3 oda</u>		PLAN TİPİ: <u>Hol bir yanda</u>													
ELEMENLAR	ODA				ODA				ODA				ODA				
	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişik	süsleme	
	iyi tamir gerektiriyor	harabe	değişim az	çok değişim var	iyi tamir gerektiriyor	harabe	değişim az	çok değişim var	iyi tamir gerektiriyor	harabe	değişim az	çok değişim var	iyi tamir gerektiriyor	harabe	değişim az	çok değişim var	
DOŞEME:	ahşap	X	X	X													
DUVAR:	taş	X	X	X													
TAVAN:	ahşap	X	X	X													
KAPI:	ahşap	X	X	X													
PENCERE:	ahşap	X	X	X													
MERDİVEN:	ahşap	X	X	X													
BOLAP:	yağ																
YUKLÜK:	yağ																
KORKULUK:	yağ																
ZEMİN KAT	ODA				ODA				ODA				ODA				
	DOŞEME:	mermer	X	X	X												
	DUVAR:	taş	X	X	X												
	TAVAN:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	KAPI:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	PENCERE:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	MERDİVEN:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	BOLAP:	yağ															
	YUKLÜK:	yağ															
	KORKULUK:	yağ															
BİRİNCİ KAT	ODA				ODA				ODA				ODA				
	DOŞEME:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	DUVAR:	taş	X	X	X												
	TAVAN:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	KAPI:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	PENCERE:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	MERDİVEN:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	BOLAP:	yağ															
	YUKLÜK:	ahşap	X	X	X												
	KORKULUK:	ahşap	X	X	X												
PLAN ESKİZLERİ																	
ZEMİN KAT PLANI								BİRİNCİ KAT PLANI									

Figure A.71 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
İNCELEME TARİHİ: 25.12.2006		SOKAK NO: H. İ. Ferit Caddesi	İNCELEME TARİHİ: No: 74 Mecidiyeköy mah.
ÇEPE ESKİZLERİ			

Figure A.72 Inventory card





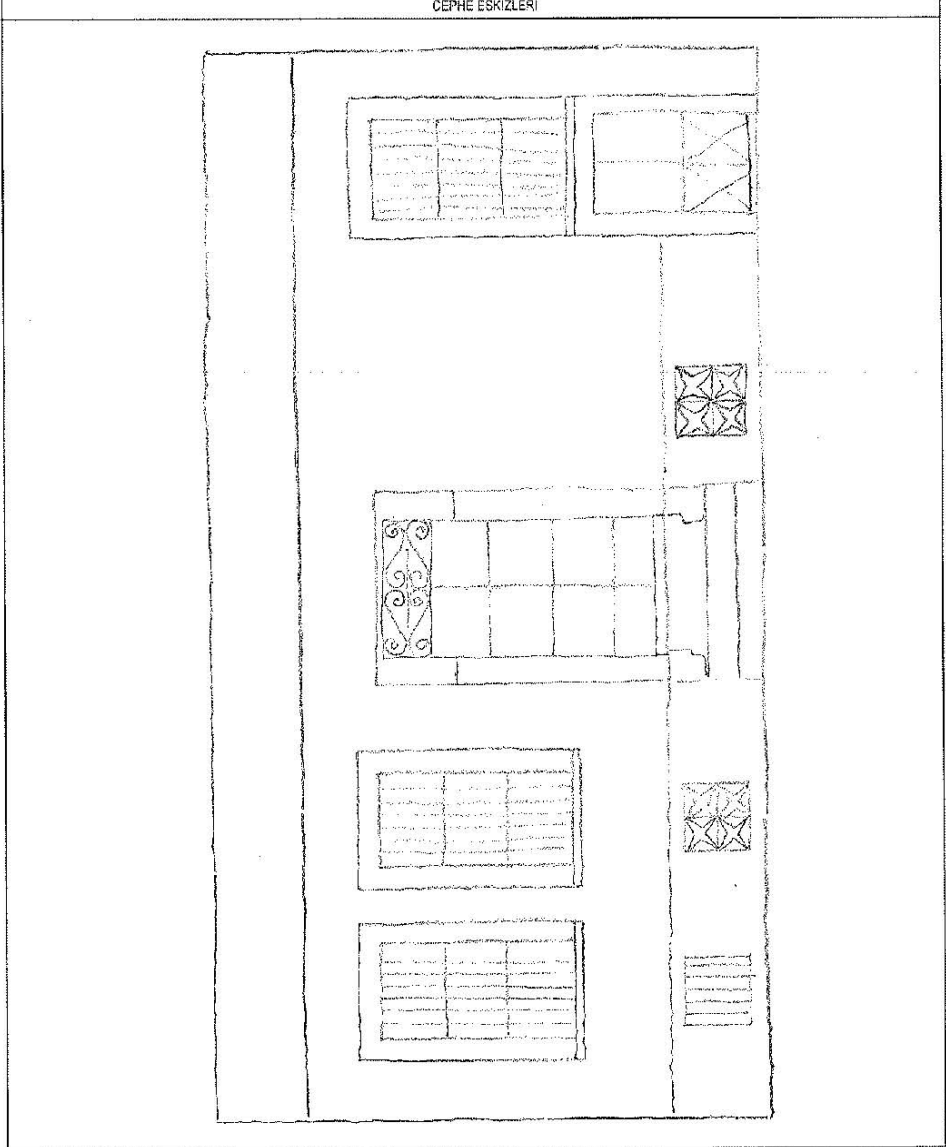
İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MAHALLE: Halkı Refet Paşa cad.		SOKAK-NO: 42	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 4.4.2007
CEPHE ESKİZLERİ			
			

Figure A.74 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İÇ ENVANTER KARTI		2.a																	
MAHALLE: <u>Mecidiye</u>		SOKAK: <u>301</u>		NO: <u>13</u>		İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>10.12.2006</u>																	
KAT ADEDİ: <u>2</u>		ODA ADEDİ: <u>2</u>		PLAN TİPİ: <u>Hol bir yanda</u>																			
ELEMANLAR	ODA				ODA				ODA				ODA										
	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme							
	ty	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmişlik az	değişmişlik çok	ty	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmişlik az	değişmişlik çok	ty	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmişlik az	değişmişlik çok	ty	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişmişlik az	değişmişlik çok			
DÖŞEME:	<u>Ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
DUVAR:	<u>taş</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
TAVAN:	<u>ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
KAPI:	<u>ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
PENCERE:	<u>plaster</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
MERDİVEN:	<u>halı</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
DOLAP:	<u>ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
YÜKLÜK:	<u>ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
KORKULUK:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
ZEMİN KAT	ODA				ODA				ODA				ODA										
	DÖŞEME:	<u>Ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	DUVAR:	<u>taş</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	TAVAN:	<u>ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	KAPI:	<u>ahşap</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	PENCERE:	<u>plaster</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	MERDİVEN:	<u>yağ</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	DOLAP:	<u>yağ</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	YÜKLÜK:	<u>yağ</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
	KORKULUK:	<u>yağ</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
BİRİNCİ KAT	ODA				ODA				ODA				ODA										
	DÖŞEME:																						
	DUVAR:																						
	TAVAN:																						
	KAPI:																						
	PENCERE:																						
	MERDİVEN:																						
	DOLAP:																						
	YÜKLÜK:																						
	KORKULUK:																						

PLAN ESKİZLERİ

ZEMİN KAT PLANI

Figure A.76 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMAR RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
MAHALLE: <i>Meşadive</i>	SOKAK: <i>304</i>	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">b</div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;">k</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">s</div> </div>
NO:	KAT ADEDİ: <i>2</i>	s sokak	
CEPHE TİPİ: <i>Cumbalı</i>		k komşu yapı	
KULLANIMI: <i>Konut + ticaret</i>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <i>10.12.2006</i>	b bahçe	

ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT						BİRİNCİ KAT												
		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		durum		değişmişlik		süsleme								
		iyi	harab	az	çok	var	yok	iyi	harab	az	çok	var	yok							
CEPHE	DUVAR	X																		
	KAPI																			
	PENCERE																			
	SÖVE																			
	CUMBA																			
	KEPENK																			
CEPHE	DUVAR																			
	KAPI																			
	PENCERE																			
	SÖVE																			
	CUMBA																			
	KEPENK																			
LİST ORTÜ	GATI:																			
	BACA:																			
	ÖLÜK:																			
	SİLME:																			
BAHÇE	DUVAR:																			
	KAPI:																			
	MALZEMELER:																			
	SİLME:																			
NOTLAR		<p>Halil Rifat Paşa caddesine bakılıyor. Aklı terazi üstü konut olarak kullanılıyor. Konut için bahçe tarafında girişi var.</p>																		
		<p>FOTOĞRAFLAR</p>																		

Figure A.78 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
MARALLESİ: <i>Fatih</i>	SOKAK - NO: <i>384 sok. 69 no</i>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <i>7.12.2006</i>	
ÇEPHE ÇİZİMLERİ			

Figure A.79 Inventory card







İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
İNCELEME TARİHİ: 16.12.2006		SOKAK NO: 354 sok. no: 55	İNCELEME TARİHİ: Fatih mab.
ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ			

Figure A.83 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI		1-a			
MAHALLE: <u>Fatih</u>		SOKAK: <u>384. sokak</u>		YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLGİSİ:		<table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 50px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">b</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">k</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td></tr> </table>	b	k	3
b									
k									
3									
NO: <u>55</u>		KAT ADEDİ: <u>3 katlı</u>		E sokak					
CEPHE TİPİ: <u>Cumbaklı</u>		İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>16.12.2006</u>		K komşu yapı					
KULLANIMI: <u>Konut</u>				D bahçe					

ELEMANLAR	ZEMİN KAT						BİRİNCİ KAT					
	MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme			MALZEME	durum	değişmişlik	süsleme		
				var	yok					var	yok	
CEPHE	DUVAR: taş	X	X	X								
	KAPI: demir	X	X	X								
	PENCERE: ahşap	X	X	X								
	SÖVE: taş	X	X	X								
	CUMBA: ahşap	X	X	X								
	KEPENE: demir	X	X	X								
	PARFANGLIK: taş	X	X	X								
CEPHE	DUVAR: taş	X	X	X								
	KAPI: taş	X	X	X								
	PENCERE: ahşap	X	X	X								
	SÖVE: taş	X	X	X								
	CUMBA: ahşap	X	X	X								
	KEPENE: demir	X	X	X								
	PARFANGLIK: taş	X	X	X								
ÜST ÖRTÜ	GATI:											
	SACAK:											
	BACA:											
	ÇIÜR:											
	SİLME:											
BAHÇE	DUVAR:											
	KAPI:											
	MÜSTEMLAT:											

NOTLAR	Üç katlı, değer almış ve ahşap malzemelerde motifli var.
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FOTOĞRAFLAR	

Figure A.84 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-4
MAHALLE: Çahabez	SOKAK-NO: 397 sokak	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 16.12.2006	
CEPHE ESKİZLERİ			
ÖN CEPHE			

Figure A.85 Inventory card



İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENTEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DİŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
MAHALLE: <i>Ganabey</i>	SOKAK: <i>397 sokak</i>	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ	
NO: <i>29</i>	KAT ADEDI: <i>2</i>	s sokak	
CEPHE TİPİ: <i>iki katlı altı dükkân</i>		k komşu yapı	
KULLANIMI: <i>Kavut dükkân</i>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <i>16.10.2006</i>	b bahçe	

ELEMENLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT					MALZEME	durum	dedip mişlik	süsleme	
		iyi	durum	dedip mişlik	az dedip mişlik	çok dedip mişlik	iyi	durum	dedip mişlik	az dedip mişlik	çok dedip mişlik					
CEPHE	DUVAR:	<i>Taş</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>Taş</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
	KAPI:	<i>demir</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>demir</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
	PENCERE:	<i>demir</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>demir</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
	SÖVE:	<i>taş</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>taş</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
	ÇUBUK:	<i>çelik</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>çelik</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
CEPHE	PENKİL:	<i>çelik</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>çelik</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
	PANJUR:	<i>çelik</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<i>çelik</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
	DUVAR:															
	KAPI:															
	PENCERE:															
SÖVE:																
ÇUBUK:																
PENKİL:																
PANJUR:																

DÜSTÜRTÜ	ÇATI: <i>Ana</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	SAKAK: <i>taş</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	BAGA: <i>var</i>					
	ÖLÜK: <i>var</i>					
	SİLME: <i>çelik</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
BAIRCE	DUVAR:					
	KAPI:					
	MÜSTEMLAT:	<i>var</i>				
	İTANUZ:	<i>var</i>				

NOTLAR

Bina komple tadilat görmüş ve iyi durumda. Sövelerinde ayırtılabilir malzeme var. Bahçesinde havuz var.

FOTOĞRAFLAR

Figure A.87 Inventory card

IYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ		DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI		İÇ ENVANTER KARTI		2-a																		
MAHALLE: <u>Cebelibeyli</u>		SOKAK: <u>307</u>		NO: <u>29</u>		İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>16.12.2006</u>																		
KAT ADEDE: <u>2</u>		ODA ADEDE: <u>2</u>		PLAN TİPİ: <u>Mel bir yonada</u>																				
ELEMENLAR	ODA						ODA						ODA						ODA					
	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme	MALZEME	durum	değiş mişlik	süsleme				
	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişimsiz	az değişimsiz	çok değişimsiz	var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişimsiz	az değişimsiz	çok değişimsiz	var	yok	iyi	tamir gerekli	harabe	değişimsiz	az değişimsiz	çok değişimsiz	var	yok
ZEMİN KAT	ODA						ODA						ODA						ODA					
DÖŞEME:	mermer	X																						
DUVAR:	taş	X			X	X																		
TAVAN:	beton	X			X	X																		
KAPI:	ahşap	X			X	X																		
PENCERE:	alüminyum	X			X	X																		
MERDİVEN:	beton	X			X	X																		
DOLAP:	yağ																							
YÜKLÜK:	yağ																							
KORKULUK:	yağ																							
BİRİNCİ KAT	ODA						ODA						ODA						ODA					
DÖŞEME:	ahşap	X			X	X																		
DUVAR:	taş	X			X	X																		
TAVAN:	beton	X			X	X																		
KAPI:	ahşap	X			X	X																		
PENCERE:	alüminyum	X			X	X																		
MERDİVEN:	beton	X			X	X																		
DOLAP:	yağ																							
YÜKLÜK:	yağ																							
KORKULUK:	yağ																							
PLAN ESKİZLERİ																								
<p style="text-align: center;">ZEMİN KAT PLANI</p>												<p style="text-align: center;">BİRİNCİ KAT PLANI</p>												

Figure A.88 Inventory card

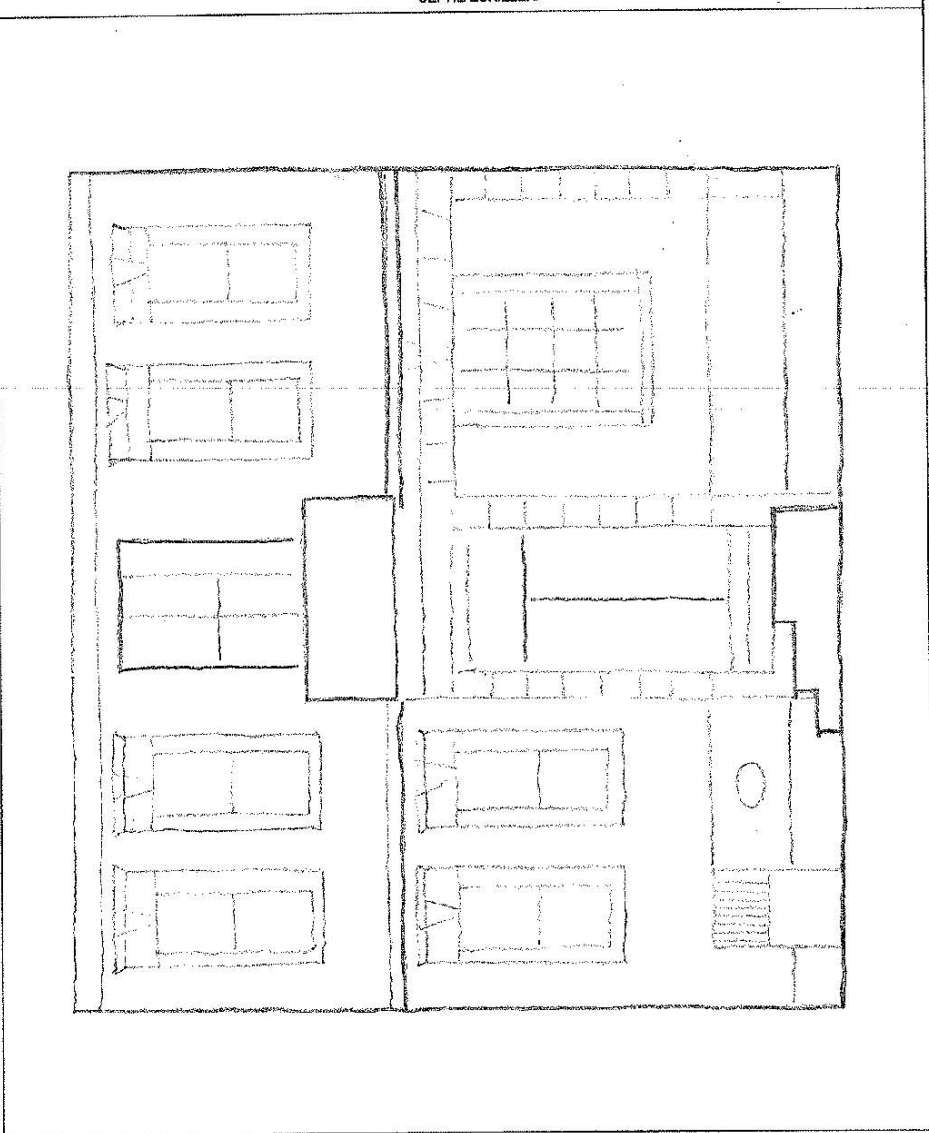
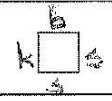
İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
İNCELEME TARİHİ:	SOKAK NO: 382 - 65	İNCELEME TARİHİ: 16.12.2006	
ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ			
			

Figure A.89 Inventory card





YTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMEN TEPE MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DİŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a	
MAHALLE: <i>Gahakay Mah.</i>	SOKAK: <i>361. Sok.</i>			
NO: <i>65</i>	KAT ADEDİ: <i>1</i>			s sokak
CEPHE TİPİ:				k komşu yapı
KULLANIMI:	İNCELEME TARİHİ:	b bahçe		

ELEMANLAR	MALZEME	ZEMİN KAT					BİRİNCİ KAT											
		durum	değişmişlik	sisleme			durum	değişmişlik	sisleme									
		iyi	tamir gerektiriyor	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok	iyi	tamir gerektiriyor	değişmemiş	az değişmiş	çok değişmiş	var	yok			
CEPHE	DUVAR:																	
	KAPI:																	
	PENCERE:																	
	SÖVE:																	
	CUMBA:																	
CEPHE	KEPENE:																	
	FARMAKUR:																	
	DUVAR:																	
	KAPI:																	
	PENCERE:																	
DİŞİ	SÖVE:																	
	CUMBA:																	
	KEPENE:																	
	FARMAKUR:																	
	DUVAR:																	

DİŞİ	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>ÇATI:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>SACAK:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>SACA:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OLUK:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BİLEME:</td><td></td></tr> </table>	ÇATI:		SACAK:		SACA:		OLUK:		BİLEME:	
ÇATI:											
SACAK:											
SACA:											
OLUK:											
BİLEME:											
BAHÇE	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>DUVAR:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>KAPI:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MİŞTEMBA:</td><td></td></tr> </table>	DUVAR:		KAPI:		MİŞTEMBA:					
DUVAR:											
KAPI:											
MİŞTEMBA:											

NOTLAR

*Cumba, balkon değiştirilmiştir.  
Bahçede EL yapı var.  
Yapı kişiye bilinmiştir.*

FOTOĞRAFLAR

Figure A.91 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
İNCELEME TARİHİ: 16.12.2006	SOKAK NO: 38/1 sok. no: 57	İNCELEME TARİHİ: Fatih mah.	
ÇEPHE ESKİZLERİ			

Figure A.92 Inventory card

IYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-a
MAHALLE: <u>Fatih Mah.</u>	SOKAK: <u>384 sok.</u>	YAPININ YAKIN ÇEVRESİ İLE OLAN BİLGİSİ:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span>b</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <span>k</span> </div> <span>k</span> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">S</p>
NO: <u>52</u>	KAT ADEDİ: <u>2</u>	s sokak	
CEPHE TİPİ: <u>Üçgen alımlı, siveli pencere</u>		k komşu yapı	
KULLANIMI: <u>Korut</u>	İNCELEME TARİHİ: <u>16.12.2006</u>	b bahçe	

ELEMENLAR	ZEMİN KAT						BİRİNCİ KAT														
	MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme		MALZEME	durum		değişmişlik		süsleme	
		iyi	harabe	az	çok	var	yok		iyi	harabe	az	çok	var	yok		iyi	harabe	az	çok	var	yok
CEPHE	DUVAR	X		X		X		X		X		X									
	KAPI	X		X		X		X		X		X									
	PENCERE	X		X		X		X		X		X									
	SÖVE	X		X		X		X		X		X									
	CUMBAK	X		X		X		X		X		X									
CEPHE	KAPENK																				
	PARNAKLIK	X		X		X		X		X		X									
	DUVAR																				
	KAPI																				
	PENCERE																				
DİĞER	SÖVE																				
	CUMBAK																				
	KAPENK																				
	PARNAKLIK																				

ÜST ÖRTÜ	ÇATI	SACAK	BAĞA	ÖLÜK	SİLME	NOTLAR "Üçgen alımlı çatı sarkıyıcı, "Üçgen alımlı çatı sarkıyıcı güvenlik bir sistemdir. Genel olarak iyi durumdadır."
BAHÇE	DUVAR	KAPI	MÜSTEMİLAT			

FOTOĞRAFLAR
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Figure A.93 Inventory card

İYTE MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ MİMARİ RESTORASYON BÖLÜMÜ	DEĞİRMENDAĞI MAHALLESİ KENTSEL SİT ALANI	DIŞ ENVANTER KARTI	1-b
İNCELEME TARİHİ: 16.12.2006		SOKAK NO: 384	İNCELEME TARİHİ:
CEPHE ESKİZLERİ			

Figure A.94 Inventory card

