

Boutique Hotel in Gökçeada

MASTERARBEIT

zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades einer
Diplom-Ingenieurin

Studienrichtung: Architektur

Zehra Simay SERDAROĞLU

Technische Universität Graz
Erzherzog-Johann-Universität
Fakultät für Architektur

Betreuerin:

Univ. Prof. Mag. arch. Mag. art. Architektin
Irmgard Frank
Institut für Raumgestaltung

Graz, December 2014

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I declare that I have authored this thesis independently, that I have not used other than the declared sources / resources, and that I have explicitly marked all material which has been quoted either literally or by content from the used sources.

.....
date

.....
(signature)

EIDESSTATTLICHE ERKLÄRUNG

Ich erkläre an Eides statt, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbstständig verfasst, andere als die angegebenen Quellen/Hilfsmittel nicht benutzt, und die den benutzten Quellen wörtlich und inhaltlich entnommenen Stellen als solche kenntlich gemacht habe.

Graz, am

.....
(Unterschrift)

THANK YOU!

I would like to thank my Mom & Dad and each member of my family who stood by me every step of the way! This project is dedicated to them!

I couldn't have done this without Muammer Yolga. Thank you for your great support!

Thanks to my dear colleagues; Petra Warnung, Simge Heper, Ludovica Cintio and my dear friend Özlem Firtına.

Many thanks to my co-advisor Assist Prof. Dr. Pelin Karaçar , Yeditepe University, Istanbul

AND

Very special thanks to my Professor Irmgard Frank, who counseled and supported me through my research and project process.

Table of Contents

1. ABSTRACT	1
2. GÖKÇEADA	5
2.1 The location	7
2.2 A short history of Gökçeada	9
2.3 Gökçeada after the foundation of Turkish Republic	10
2.4 The population in Gökçeada	11
2.5 The Villages in Gökçeada	12
2.5.1 Ottomans Time Rum Villages.	14
2.5.1.1 Kaleköy	14
2.5.1.2 Eski Bademli.	15
2.5.1.3 Tepeköy	17
2.5.1.4 Zeytinli Köy	18
2.5.1.5 Dereköy	19
2.5.2 New Turkish Villages	20
2.5.2.1 Eşelek	20
2.5.2.2 Şirinköy	20
2.5.3 Yeni Bademli	20
2.5.4 Uğurlu	21
2.6 The Cultural Diversity on the island.	22
2.7 The Economy on the island.	22
2.8 Tourism	24
2.8.1 Cultural Tourism	25
2.8.2 Belief Tourism.	26
2.8.2.1 Panayia	26
2.8.2.2 Churhes and Mosques	27
2.8.3 Sea Tourism	28
2.8.3.1 Coasts	28
2.8.3.2 Kite surfing and Wind surfing	29
2.8.3.3 Scuba Diving	29
2.8.4 Organic farming and agro-tourism	30
2.8.5 Slow food and Cittaslow	31
2.9 The different reasons to visit Gökçeada	33
2.10 The architecture on the island	34

2.10.1	The architecture of traditional houses	34
2.10.2	The old Laundries	36
2.10.3	Churches.	37
2.10.4	General views of the Architecture on the Island	37
3.	ACCOMMODATION	39
3.1	The history of accommodation	41
3.2	Types of accommodation for travelers and tourists.	42
3.2.1	Motels.	43
3.2.2	Apart Hotels	43
3.2.3	Hostels	43
3.2.4	Pensions.	43
3.2.5	Resort Hotels	44
3.2.6	Campings	45
3.2.7	Hotels.	45
3.3	Hotels	45
3.3.1	Classification of hotels	45
3.3.2	Classification of hotels on the basis of size.	46
3.3.3	Classification of hotels on the basis of stars	46
3.3.3.1	One- star hotels	46
3.3.3.2	Two -star hotels	47
3.3.3.3	Three- star hotels	47
3.3.3.4	Four- star hotels	48
3.3.3.5	Five- star hotels	48
3.3.3.6	Seven-star hotels	49
3.3.3.7	HIP (Highly Individual Place) Hotels	50
3.3.3.8	Boutique hotels	51
3.3.4	Classification of hotels on the basis of location	52
3.3.4.1	City/Downtown hotel	52
3.3.4.2	Suburban Hotels	52
3.3.4.3	Airport Hotels	53
3.3.4.4	Seaport Hotels	53
3.3.4.5	Station Hotels	53
3.3.5	Classification of hotels on the basis of qualification.	53
3.3.5.1	Relaxation hotels.	53
3.3.5.2	Spa hotels	53
3.3.5.3	Congress Hotels	54

3.3.5.4	Casino Hotels	55
3.4	The Modern Hotel History in Turkey	56
3.5	Accommodation in Gökçeada	57
3.5.1	Classification of accommodation in Gökçeada according to their types	58
3.5.1.1	Hotels in Gökçeada	58
3.5.1.2	Pensions in Gökçeada	60
3.5.1.3	Aparts in Gökçeada	61
3.5.1.4	Campings in Gökçeada	61
3.5.1.5	Summer houses to rent weekly or monthly in Gökçeada.	62
3.5.2	Classification of accommodation according to their locations	62
3.5.2.1	Accommodation in the town center of Gökçeada	62
3.5.2.2	Accommodation in the new Turkish villages	62
3.5.2.3	Accommodation in the old Rum villages	63
3.5.2.4	Accommodation close to the beaches	63
3.5.3	Construction materials for the accommodation buildings in Gökçeada	64
3.5.4	Problems which affect Tourism in Gökçeada	64
4.	THE DESIGN: BOUTIQUE HOTEL IN GÖKÇEADA	65
4.1	The location of the project.	67
4.2	The reasons to choose Gökçeada as the project area	67
4.3	The reasons to choose Yeni Bademli Village as the project site	68
4.4	The Design: The Boutique Hotel in Gökçeada	70
4.4.1	The main entrance	70
4.4.2	The ground level	71
4.4.3	The main level	75
4.4.4	First and the second floor of the hotel.	81
4.4.5	The Apart section.	81
4.4.5.1	.The upper houses	82
4.4.5.2	The lower houses	82
4.4.6	The Garden	83
4.4.7	Materials	85
4.4.7.1	Stone	85
4.4.7.2	Wood	86
4.5	Conclusion	88
5.	REFERANCES	89
6.	PLANS AND SECTIONS OF THE DESIGN	97

List of Figures

Figure 1	The Aegean Islands and the location of Gökçeada	7
Figure 2	The location of Gökçeada	8
Figure 3	The Villages in Gökçeada	12
Figure 4	Kaleköy, from seaside	14
Figure 5	Kaleköy Port	15
Figure 6	A house in Eski Bademli Village	16
Figure 7	Stone houses and pavements in Yeni Bademli Village	16
Figure 8	Church in Tepeköy	17
Figure 9	The coffee- house in Zeytinliköy	18
Figure 10	A House and a street view from Dereköy	19
Figure 11	Dereköy- Gökçeada	19
Figure 12	Yeni Bademli Village, Gökçeada	21
Figure 13	Uğurlu Village, Gökçeada	21
Figure 14	A Vineyard in Gökçeada.	22
Figure 15	Goats feeding on the hills freely on their own	23
Figure 16	A map of tourism activities in Gökçeada	24
Figure 17	Different cultures in Gökçeada	25
Figure 18	People dancing in Panayia	26
Figure 19	A Church in Zeytinliköy	27
Figure 20	Gizli Liman, Gökçeada	28
Figure 21	Aydıncık Plajı, Gökçeada	28
Figure 22	surfing in Gökçeada	29
Figure 23	Diving areas in Gökçeada	29
Figure 24	Organic farming in Gökçeada	30
Figure 25	Gökçeada, the only Cittaslow Island in the world	31
Figure 26	Cittaslow Gökçeada	32
Figure 27	Gökçeada Dam, Gökçeada	33
Figure 28	Houses in Tepeköy	34
Figure 29	An example for the traditional house architecture from Zeytinliköy	35
Figure 30	An example of the influence of the Turkish culture in architecture.	35
Figure 31	section and plan of an old laundry in Zeytinliköy	36

Figure 32	The Laundry in Dereköy	36
Figure 33	Kaleköy, Hagia Maria Church	37
Figure 34	The Tremont Hotel, Boston	42
Figure 35	An Example for resort hotel, Gloria Golf Resort, Belek	44
Figure 36	An example for five- star hotel, Shangri la Bosphorus hotel, Istanbul	49
Figure 37	An example for HIP hotel, The Sofa Hotel, Istanbul	50
Figure 38	An example for boutique hotel Casa Dell' Arte, Bodrum	51
Figure 39	An example for boutique hotel, Ajia Hotel, Istanbul.	52
Figure 40	An example for Spa Hotel, St Martins Therme Lodge, Austria.	54
Figure 41	An exaple for casino hotels, Caesar Hotel, Las Vegas.	55
Figure 42	Pera Palas Hotel in 1940s and today	56
Figure 43	The Hilton Hotel, Istanbul, 1959	56
Figure 44	The Castle hotel, Gökçeada	58
Figure 45	En Batı Ev, Gökçeada	59
Figure 46	Son Vapur Boutique Hotel, Bademli, Gökçeada.	59
Figure 47	Mavi Su Resort Hotel, Gökçeada	60
Figure 48	Sirius Pension, Gökçeada	60
Figure 49	Değirmen Konukevi, Gökçeada	61
Figure 50	Yıldızkoy Camping Area.	61
Figure 51	Nur Badem Hotel, in one of the new Turkish Villages, Yeni bademli, Gökçeada.	62
Figure 52	Zeytindalı Hotel in one of the old Rum Villages, Zeytinliköy, Gökçeada	63
Figure 53	The location of Gökçeada	67
Figure 54	The View from the Project area.	68
Figure 55	The airport is very close to the project area	69
Figure 56	Yıldızkoy, a cost very near to the project area	69
Figure 57	Sunset view from the project area	70
Figure 58	The Boutique Hotel in Gökçeada	71
Figure 59	The lobby of the Boutique Hotel	71
Figure 60	The desired outdoor atmosphere.	75
Figure 61	View through swimmingpool	76
Figure 62	The view from the swimmingpool through Kaleköy& Sea.	77
Figure 63	The apart section	81
Figure 64	The garden and the boutique hotel	83

Figure 65 People eating in the garden and enjoying the fresh, fair and delicious 84

List of Tables

Table 1 Table 1: The different civilizations on the Island. 9

Table 2 Table 2: Population of the Villages between 1935-2013 11

Table 3 Table 3: Types of accomodation 42

Table 4 Table 4: Classification of hotels on the basis of stars: 46

ABSTRACT
KURZFASSUNG

KURZFASSUNG

Gökçeada ist eine türkische Insel, die sich in dem Ägäischen Meer befindet. Die Insel hat eine wichtige Rolle für viele unterschiedliche Zivilisationen gespielt. Heutzutage stellt die Insel eine Fusion von verschiedenen Gewohnheiten, Kulturen Bräuchen sowie Erbschaft dieser unterschiedlichen Zivilisationen dar.

Die vorliegende Masterarbeit beschäftigt sich mit dem Entwurf eines Boutique Hotels auf der Insel Gökçeada, das sich sehr gut an die sozialen und kulturellen Werte der Insel anpasst. Das einzigartige Design des Hotels bringt die vielen Eigenschaften der Insel mit Aspekten der modernen Architektur in Einklang.

Im ersten Kapitel wird die Insel Gökçeada im Detail beschrieben. Hauptthemen des Kapitels sind die Geschichte der Insel, die Bevölkerung, die heutigen Siedlungen, Kulturvielfalt, Wirtschaft, Tourismus und die architektonischen Merkmale der Gebäude.

Im zweiten Kapitel werden generell unterschiedliche Arten von Unterbringungen untersucht. Dem folgend wird dieses Thema weiter im Detail erforscht und die aktuellen Arten von Unterkünften in Gökçeada erläutert.

Das dritte Kapitel beschäftigt sich mit dem eigenen Designprojekt des Boutique-Hotels in Gökçeada. Es werden die Gründe erläutert, weshalb Gökçeada als Projektgebiet ausgewählt wurde. Des Weiteren wird das Konzept vorgestellt und auf die wichtigsten Merkmale sowie auf die Einrichtungen des Hotels eingegangen.

1. ABSTRACT

Gökçeada, a Turkish Island in Aegean Sea, has always been very important area for many different civilizations. Today the island merges different habits, cultures, practices and heritage of all these different civilizations.

This thesis concerns designing a Boutique Hotel in Gökçeada, which is well fitted with regards to the Island's social and cultural values. Novel design harmonizes the Island's different virtues and modern architectural aspects.

In the first chapter, Gökçeada is explained in detail. The history of the Island, population, the current settlements, cultural diversity, economy, tourism and architectural properties of the buildings are the main parts of the first chapter.

In the second chapter, accommodation and its types is examined in general. In the following parts, the theme was investigated more in detail and the current accommodation types in Gökçeada is tried to be explained.

In the third chapter, own design project, the Boutique Hotel in Gökçeada, is explained. The reasons why to choose Gökçeada as the project area, the concept, the important points of the hotel and the facilities are explained.

GÖKÇEADA

2. GÖKÇEADA

Throughout history, Gökçeada has always been a very important and valuable area. Beside its natural beauties, the island is very important in terms of culture and civilization. Starting from Bronze Ages, the island has always been the cradle of civilization for different nations.¹ Today it contains synthesis of all these nations, through different habits, culture, practices and heritage.

2.1 The location

Gökçeada is located at the northeast part of the Aegean Sea, as a part of the “Thracian Sporades” “Porthmos” with the other islands called Bozcaada (Tenedos), Thasos, Samothrace, Lemnos and Agios Efstratios. The common property of these islands is that all are located very close to The Dardanelles².

Among these islands, The Thracian Islands, including the ones in the whole Aegean Sea, there are only two big islands which belong to Turkey. These are Gökçeada (Imbros) and Bozcaada (Tenedos). All of the other islands are Greek Islands.



Figure 1: The Aegean Islands and the location of Gökçeada

1 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 26

2 Cf. Tansuğ 2013, 151

Gökçeada is the westernmost part of Turkey. It is located at the West part of the Gelibolu Peninsula. It is the result of geological movements in the Aegean Sea and it is considered as an extension of Thrace Peninsula³ The island is about 290km² and has a coast line of 95 km. ⁴The island consists of high hills and grassy plains. The highest point of the island is 673 meters.



Figure 2: The location of Gökçeada

The island is located 20 km away from the Gelibolu Peninsula and 22km from Samothrace Island. Although the sea between Gökçeada and Gelibolu is quite shallow, it is very deep between Gökçeada and Samothrace. According to Homer's Iliad poem, it is deep enough to protect the palace of Thetis, who is the goddess of water. ⁵

According to Homer's Iliad poem, Gökçeada was referred to as a rocky and barren area. (Homeros, 1981: XIII, 33 ve XXIV,78, 753) Moreover, Homer referred to the Island as wild and savage. The geologic properties, and these characteristics, reminded Homer the enthusiasm and the merriment of the sea. ⁶The name Imroz (Gökçeada) is a pre- Hellenistic name. The name comes from the fertility God Imbramos.⁷ Since the island is so barren, the people living on the island needed the help of Imbramos in order to have a fertile land. Many

3 Cf. Yurtseven 2012, 2
4 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 26
5 Cf. Yurtseven 2012, 2
6 Cf. Yurtseven 2012, 2
7 Cf. Yurtseven 2007, 40

archeologists believe that in the 4th century people made a dam called Roxado and a temple for Imbramos⁸

2.2 A short history of Gökçeada

It is assumed that The Pelasgians, who are known as the “indigenous people in the Greek world” are the first inhabitants of the island. Some evidence for that can be found in a literary work of ancient writers Herodot and Strabon.⁹

Afterwards Persian Empire got the control of the island for a short period of time. In 448 BC, peace settlement was done between The Persians and The Ancient Athenians, and as a result of the settlement the island became a part of Athens. After the Macedonian Battle between Athens and The Roman Empire, The Roman Empire took control of the island. After the separation of the Roman Empire, the Byzantium took the control. Dating back to the fall of Constantinople in 1453, Gökçeada remained a part of the Ottoman Empire.¹⁰ During 4 centuries, the Ottomans and the Venetians (Republic of Venice) had 4 wars. Gökçeada became a part of Republic of Venice for a very short period of time.¹¹ Although lots of The Aegean Islands were given to Greece in 1800s, Gökçeada remained as a part of the Ottomans. However, in 1912, during the First Balkan War, the Greeks took control of Gökçeada. Especially, during the WW1, The Greeks used the island intensively. Gökçeada played a role as a staging area during the invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula. They built a hospital, an airport and some administrative buildings on the island. “The island became an air and naval base for The Anzac, The English and French forces against Turkey.”¹²

One year later, Athens settlement was done between Turkey and Greece. With this settlement, except Gökçeada and Bozcaada, all the other Aegean Islands became parts of Greece.

In 22 September 1923, with the Treaty of Lausanne, Gökçeada virtually became a part of Turkey. Till 29 July 1970, the island was called Imbros, but later, its name was changed as GÖKÇEADA.¹³

Civilizations and Countries	Year
Pelasgians - 448BC
Athens	448BC- 800
Roman Empire	800-1260
Byzantine Empire	1260- 1453
Ottoman Empire	1453-1466
Republic of Venice	1466-1470
Ottoman Empire	1470- 1912
Greece	1912- 1914
Turkey	1914-

Table 1: The different civilizations on the Island.

8 Cf. Yurtseven 2007, 42

9 Cf. Tansuğ 2013, 40

10 Cf. Uçar 2010, 13

11 Cf. Yurtseven 2007,44

12 Cf. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imbros>

13 Cf. Uçar 2010, 14

2.3 Gökçeada after the foundation of Turkish Republic

In this chapter, I would like explain more in detail about the circumstances in Gökçeada after the foundation of Turkish Republic. I believe that, all these have been affected the current situation of the Island' s life, culture and architecture.

As it may be understood from the short history of the island, Gökçeada has always been an important place for many countries with its location as well as its political and military significance.

After the Treaty of Lausanne was signed in July 24, 1923, Greece and Turkey exchanged the population. "Population exchange meant the 'repatriation' of the Rums of Mikrasia and the Muslims of Rumeli respectively to Modern Greece, and the Turkish Republic, and the re-definition of their identities as 'Greek' or 'Turkish' in terms of the emerging national configurations."¹⁴

According to this treaty, special rights were given to Tenedos and Imbros. The Rums, who were living on those islands, had the possibility to stay in Turkey. The treaty put them under Turkish sovereignty, but gave them special administrative opportunities. ¹⁵They used their language, they practiced their religion, they had their own administrative organizations. On the other hand, education continued in Turkish, because all of the schools in Turkey had to be secular and in Turkish. In time, the rule changed and the education system in Gökçeada gained semi- autonomous position.

Till 1960 many positive improvements were made on the Island, but then, the situation changed on Imbros. After the military cope in 1960, most of the agricultural lands were expropriated to make a military regiment base on the island. Later on, the problems accrued and arose in Cyprus. In 1966, the state owned some land and constructed an open prison.¹⁶ This was only a part of the venture to transformation of the characteristics of the Island.¹⁷ Military operations in Cyprus followed these problems. Meanwhile, the economy recessed, the quality of life decreased. Living on the island became harder and harder. Especially, after Greece became a member of the European Union, many of the Rums living on Imbros migrated from Imbros to Greece and to other countries all around the world.¹⁸

In 1992, The Vice President of Turkey of these years, Turgut Özal, agreed that all these waived the rights of the Rums, which were given with the Treaty of Lausanne . The situation was revised and some precautions were taken. First, the open prison was closed, military area status on the island was cancelled. The visa requirements to travel Imbros were abrogated.¹⁹ Meanwhile, the Rums in Imbros formed lots of organizations all around the world to draw attention to this refinement worldwide . The Tourism Administration Department of the 18 March University was moved to Imbros. The churches were renovated.²⁰ In 2012, the primary school was opened again.²¹

14 Cf. Babül 2004,2

15 Cf. Babül 2004, 3

16 Cf. Babül 2004, 5

17 Cf. Tansuğ 2013, 185

18 Cf. Uçar 2010, 14

19 Cf. Tansuğ 2013, 195

20 Cf. Babül 2004, 7

21 Cf. Tansuğ 2013, 201

All of these encouraged the Rums who had left the island between 1960-1992 and gave them the chance to move back to the island. However, coming back did not mostly mean permanent settlement, but mostly for summer holiday. “The returnees were mostly the second generation Imbrians who were educated and they built themselves a life in the places where they had formerly fled to, and returning to their land of origin was a summer time temporary activity for them. Since 1993, each year in increasing numbers, those second generation Imbrians come back to Imbros to spend their summer holiday and to stay in their native lands during Panayia that takes place on the 16th of August.”²²

2.4 The population in Gökçeada

Throughout history, many civilizations and countries have ruled in Gökçeada. Many different people from different cultures, and backgrounds have lived on the island. Today, on the island the Greeks and Turks live together in peace. The culture shows a great mixture of both societies. Everybody has respect to each other's culture, heritage and traditions.

When we look back at history, it is clear that the diplomacy and policies between two countries had a great effect on the distribution of population. Before 1960s, the population of the Imbros Rums was dominant on the island. With the ‘repatriation’ the population of the Rums on the island decreased, while the Turkish population increased by transferring Turkish people from the Anatolian mainland. 7 villages were relocated on Imbros from different cities.²³

This repatriation caused a tremendous change on the ratio of The Rums and Turkish settlers on Gökçeada. When we look back to 1960s, there were 5487 Rums and 289 Turks living on the Island”. However, in 1970s the ratio changed dramatically. In 1970, there were 2571 Rums and 4020 Turks living on the Island. Today, only 300 Rums and 8530 Turks live there.²⁴ To sum up, the Rum population decreased at a rate of more than 90% after the 1960s.

Village	1935	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013
Center	1856	1991	2000	2845	4549	4802	6074	7228	6454
Eski Bedemli (Giliki)	463	438	420	401	199	43	51	28	75
Dereköy (Đskinik)	1989	1987	1878	1727	742	539	336	196	303
Eşelek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	132
Kaleköy (Kastaro)	153	136	150	132	75	128	105	89	139
Şirinköy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	217
Tepeköy (Agritya)	1062	1064	1076	979	277	216	77	44	126
Uğurlu	-	-	-	-	-	460	490	401	498
Yeni Bademli	-	-	-	-	-	416	660	581	762
Zeytinli (Ayatodori)	825	830	802	691	533	238	155	88	124
In Total	6348	6446	6326	5776	6001	7610	7948	8896	8830

Table 2: Population of the Villages between 1935-2013

²² Cf. Babül 2004, 7

²³ Cf. Babül 2004, 5

²⁴ Cf. Babül 2004, 6

The table shows the population of the villages between 1935 -2013. The villages which were written in 2 different languages are the old Rum Villages. It is clear that ‘the repatriation’ in 1960s played a great role on the population ratio. However, the total population has been kept in balance and has increased day by day by transferring Turkish people to Gökçeada.

Today the Rums, Turk descent Bulgarian migrants, the Turks from Isparta, Çanakkale, Muğla, Samsun, Siirt, Diyarbakır, Trabzon, the Kurdish and the The Laz live on the island. This diversity of different vicinity caused cultural and social varieties.²⁵

In general, most of the Rums are inhabited in the old Rum villages, in Bademli (Giliki), Dereköy (Đskinik), Tepeköy (Agritya) and Zeytinli köy (Ayatodori). Now, only in Kaleköy (Kastaro), which is also an old Rum village, Turkish people live.²⁶ People from Trabzon relocated in Şahinkaya, Dereköy, people from Isparta in Yeni Bademli, people from Muğla in Uğurlu.²⁷ Turk descent Bulgarian migrants were relocated in Şirinköy.²⁸

Although there are some majorities on the ethnical properties of the villages, many people from different cultures and backgrounds live together happily and friendly in each village. Everybody practices their habits, traditions and religions freely. All these add richness to the culture of the island.

2.5 The Villages in Gökçeada



Figure 3: The Villages in Gökçeada

25 Cf. Duran 2009, 90

26 Cf. Duran 2009, 88

27 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 37

28 Cf. Uçar 2010,16

As it is mentioned earlier, there are 5 old Greek villages and 4 Turkish villages. The Turkish villages are mostly new settlements after 1980s. When these 9 villages are considered, it is easy to understand that these villages are very different from each other in terms of culture, structure and functional properties.²⁹All these differences and economic situations had great effect on the distribution, evolution, attribution of the population on the island.³⁰

In many sources, the settlements of Gökçeada have been observed and perceived in 4 different periods. These are Pre- historical settlements, Antique periods, Ottomans Times and Today. However, in this project, the villages are categorized as Ottomans Time Rum Villages and New Established Turkish Villages.

In general, the old Rum villages were built on the hillsides facing the mainland, not by the sea, but away from the sea. There are many reasons why they built villages in this way. The first reason is related to defense and security purposes. They hid their villages from the attacks of the pirates. The second reason for this is the island's cliff structure. Especially, the north part of the island has deep cliffs. Since these cliffs may cause landslides, there are no permanent settlements on these areas. The third reason is the weather conditions. In winter times, the hinterland is milder than the seaside areas. Additionally, it could be stormy at the seaside.³¹

All of the old Rum villages are very impressive settlements regarding their architecture. They all have organic structured plans. Stone and other local materials were used as building materials.

On the other hand, the new Turkish villages Eşelek, Şirinköy, Yeni Bademli, Uğurlu and Şahinkaya were built on plane areas. These villages have highly harmonic plans. In general two-storey high concrete buildings were placed along the wide streets.³²

Unfortunately, these villages were located on fertile cultivation areas. Although there was hilly, but rigid earth just near these areas, people preferred to set up the new villages on these fertile areas. This situation can be considered as a mistake/ unconscious city planning.³³

The architectural properties of the buildings will be considered deeply in the following sections.

29 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 37

30 Cf. Yetim Erdiç 2008, 132

31 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 30

32 Cf. Yetim Erdiç 2008, 130-144

33 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 30

2.5.1 Ottomans Time Rum Villages

2.5.1.1 Kaleköy



Figure 4: Kaleköy, from seaside

Kaleköy with its old name Kastro, the oldest village on the island, is located at the west part of the island. The first settlement corresponds to pre- Hellenistic period. The village consists of two parts, Upper Kaleköy and Lower Kaleköy. While the upper Kaleköy is on the hillside, the lower Kaleköy is located by the seaside. With this property, Kaleköy is the only village on the island, which has a coast line.³⁴

After the invasion of Cyprus, the village was evacuated. Subsequently, Turkish people from Iğdir& Kars migrated here because of their low economical situation in their cities. However, like the other relocations on the island, this migration was not planned by the government.³⁵

As it is the oldest settlement on the island, there are lots of historical ruins in this village. The Imbros Acropolis was located here. It was protected by huge walls. From the remains of these walls, it can be understood that the history of the village goes back to Pelasgians. For many years in the past, these walls were renewed several times by different civilizations. Today, it is possible to see the ruins of the walls from the Byzantium Era³⁶ and also the remains of ancient tablets, towers, churches, sculpture pieces in the village.³⁷ In the 450 BC The Athens started to live here. They built their traditional Greek city plan and started to live there as if it were a typical Greek city. They built a market place, a theater, a temple and many houses. The village was wealthy and in time, the city became the center of the island.³⁸ In the village, it is possible to see nine (9) old monasteries

34 Cf. Uçar 2010, 22

35 Cf. Uçar 2010, 22

36 Cf. Uçar 2010, 22

37 Cf. http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101

38 Cf. Yurtseven 2012, 44

and one (1) old church.³⁹

Today, it is one of the most touristic villages of the island. From the Upper Kaleköy, the sunset and the view of the sea and Samothrace Island are incredible. Many people come to the area to watch the sunset. On the other hand, the lower Kaleköy is always very crowded as it is the only village which has a settlement near the seaside. There are lots of restaurants, cafés and a few small hotels around. Especially, in the evenings after enjoying the spectacular view of the sunset from the upper Kaleköy, many people go to lower Kaleköy to spend their time



Figure 5: Kaleköy Port

There are 2 bays in this village. One of the bays is the lower Kaleköy. Today, there is a small port for fishing and private boats. Particularly after 2006, the fishermen’s barracks at the seaside expanded and lots of restaurants and cafés, which have been mentioned above, were built. The second bay is Yıldızkoy. For many people, it is the most beautiful bay on the island. There, the seawater is extremely pure and the area is virgin. There is only one dwelling around the bay. Moreover, the historical underwater park is very close to the area

2.5.1.2 Eski Bademli

After Kaleköy, Eski Bademli is the second oldest village on the island. The village is located 4km away from the town center, at the northeast part of the island.

It has one of the most marvelous views through the hinterland and seaside. From the top of the village, it is possible to see all other villages, except Dereköy. Therefore, this village is also called “the balcony of the island”⁴⁰

39 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 34

40 Cf. Uçar 2010, 20

Today, the village is said to be a highly protected area. This village shows all the characteristics of old Greek villages on the island. For instance, local materials and stone were used for construction. The village has an organic plan, row streets, rough cobblestone pavements, a main villagesquare with a coffee- house... Today, it is possible to renovate old Greek houses; however, there are very strict, rigid rules concerned with the architecture.



Figure 6: A house in Eski Bademli Village

Today, in the village, there are only 75 people. However, in summertimes, especially, during the religious days in August, this number is increasing.

The religious days in August are very important for most of the Rums who live and had lived here many years ago. They prefer to spend their religious days, together at the place, where their grandparents were born and lived.



Figure 7: Stone houses and pavements in Yeni Bademli Village

The old laundry, the very old & big plane tree and the square, the old primary school, which has been renovated functions as a hotel now, the old olive oil production area and old irrigation system are the spectacular and historical places in the village.⁴¹

2.5.1.3 Tepeköy

The history of the village goes back to the 17th century. It is one of the old Greek villages, which is 13 km away from the town center.⁴²

It is very hard to reach Tepeköy. Still today, the roads are very row, narrow and sloppy, and the village is located on one of the highest points of the island.⁴³

This village also shows all the characteristics of the old Greek villages on the island: the village square with a coffee-house and an old plane tree, the rough cobblestone pavements in the village, raw streets, typical houses with typical Rum architectural style.

Tepekoy has a very old population. There are only 3 children living in the village, while the other people are mostly more than 70 years old.

Although the population in the winter times is today 126, in the summer times this number increases by the visits of the Rums from all around the world. During their religious day on the 15th August, they celebrate “Panaiya” very enthusiastically. On these days, many Turkish and Rum tourists come to the village to see this beautiful celebration.⁴⁴



Figure 8: Church in Tepeköy

41 Cf. Uçar 2010, 20
42 Cf. Yetim Erdiñç 2008, 136
43 Cf. Kahraman 2006, 34
44 Cf. Uçar 2010, 24

2.5.1.4 Zeytinli Köy

The history of the village goes back to the 16th century. It is one of the oldest Greek villages, which is 3 km away from the town center. When it is considered from the social organism, it can be said that this village is the most improved one among the other villages.⁴⁵ The village is very close to the town center and it is easy to access.

Zeytinliköy is one of the protected villages on the island. One can see all the characteristics of an old Greek Village, which have already been mentioned above, here in this village, too. Most of the people who live in that village prefer to spend most of their time out of the house and have a connection with neighbors. Therefore, it is not so important for them to have a perfect interior design.⁴⁶

The village is one of the most popular villages on the island. Especially, in the summer times many Rum and Turkish tourists come here. The old coffee-house in the village is very famous and traditional 'dibek' coffee is served here. The people living here make their living mostly by wine production and tourism.



Figure 9: The coffee- house in Zeytinliköy

In Zeytinli Köy, the oldest church of the island can be seen. Moreover, the old Rum primary school is located here.⁴⁷ Since 2012, this school has been used as a Rum primary school. The school has only 3 students because the average age of the Rums living on the Island is very old.

45 Cf. Yetim Erdiñç 2008, 135

46 Cf. Yurtseven 2012, 127

47 Cf. Uçar 2010, 25

2.5.1.5 Dereköy

It is one of the oldest villages on the island. In 1950s, it was the biggest village in Turkey. However, because of the political problems between Grece and Turkey, people started to leave their villages and now with its new extension, which was established in 1975, there are only 303 people living there.

This extension is called Şahinkaya, a district of the village. In 1975, Turkish people from Trabzon were relocated here. However, most of them moved to the town center in the length of time.

The old part of the village is now in a very bad condition. Man can see mostly the ruins of the old houses. Only 2 or 3 families reside in this part of the village.



Figure 10: Dereköy- Gökçeada

In addition to the disclaimed houses, the old olive oil production area and old laundry are also worth seeing.⁴⁸



Figure 11: A House and a street view from Dereköy

2.5.2 New Turkish Villages

2.5.2.1 Eşelek

This village is located 8 km away from the town center. In 2000, people from Biga were relocated here because their village in Biga had been affected by a dam called Bakacak.

The people in this village are known as the most productive and hard-working ones. Most of the people deal with agriculture. Before they came to the Island, not many people were growing vegetables.

The most beautiful coast of the island is located very close to the village. Each year, more and more tourists come to this coast. Here the wind is strong enough to go windsurfing. Since there are very attractive natural beauties around the village the demand for accommodation increased; therefore, most of the villagers, started to let their houses as pensions.⁴⁹

2.5.2.2 Şirinköy

The village is located 20 km away from the town center. The village was established in 2000. There are 148 families in the village. 126 of these families come from Bulgaria, while 16 families from Erzurum, 5 families from Hatay and 1 family from Malatya. A special agreement was made between these families and the government. They promised to live in this village at least for 10 years and the government gave them houses and pieces of land.

Today, more than 20 families let their houses as pensions. Most of the Bulgarian tourists prefer to stay in this village, since it is easier for them to communicate with the Turks who can speak Bulgarian.⁵⁰

Apart from using their houses as pensions, most of the people grow olive trees. The old open prison is also located very close to this village. Now, some parts of the prison are used as an olive oil factory.⁵¹

2.5.3 Yeni Bademli

The village is located at the north-east part of the island, very close to the town center, to the main seaport and the airport. The village was located in 1984 on a plane area between the 2 old hilly villages, Kaleköy and Eski Bademli. Turkish people from Isparta and from some cities of the Black Sea Region were relocated here. The main source of income here is agriculture, livestock, fishing and tourism.

Nowadays, the tourism is increasing gradually and the island is becoming more and more popular. Therefore, running the houses as pensions is becoming more advantageous. In this village, more than %50 families let their houses as pensions.⁵² Moreover letting the house as a pension started in this village and today, it spread all over the island.

49 Cf. Uçar 2010, 22

50 Cf. Uçar 2010, 23

51 Cf. Yetim Erdiç, 2008, 141

52 Cf. Uçar 2010, 24



Figure 12: Yeni Bademli Village, Gökçeada

In Yeni Bademli, most of the houses are 2 or 3 storey high, and concrete. Unfortunately, it is not possible to see the traditional architecture of the island here. ⁵³

2.5.4 Uğurlu

The village is located 24 km away from the town center at the Southeast part of the island. The families relocated from Muğla, Burdur and Isparta in 1984. The village is near the government offices such as The Ministry of Health, The Ministry of Justice, The Ministry of Education and the social facilities. ⁵⁴

It has one of the most beautiful sandy coasts and it is very close to the town center; therefore, the tourists who want to reach the beach easily, prefer to stay in Uğurlu. More than %71 families run their houses as pension. The most common source of income is agriculture, livestock and tourism. ⁵⁵



Figure 13: Uğurlu Village, Gökçeada

53 Cf. Yetim Erdiñ, 2008, 144
54 Cf. Yetim Erdiñ, 2008, 142
55 Cf. Uçar 2010, 24

2.6 The Cultural Diversity on the island

As it is mentioned above, The Rums, many Turks from different parts of Turkey, Turk migrated Bulgars, the Laz and the Kurdish people live on this island. Since all of the ethnical groups have their own rooted cultures, all of them have kept their own traditions, habits and beliefs. The diversity is not only between The Rums and Turkish people, but also between the Turks which came from different parts of Turkey. They all try to keep their endemic traditions. These endemic differences can also be recognized when the new Turkish villages are compared with each other.⁵⁶ This diversity does not cause a disassociation, on the contrary, it brings a richness to the culture of the island.

2.7 The Economy on the island

After 1990s, many economic policies have been applied for Gökçeada. Today, the economy in Gökçeada is based on agriculture, livestock, fishing and tourism.

There are 1500ha arable land, 1900ha vineyard and 4000ha meadow area on the island.

Olive, corn, wheat are the main harvests. Since 2002, people have been growing greenhouse vegetables and fruit with the support of the government.⁵⁷

In 2002, again with the support of the Turkish government and European Union, the organic farming has spread all over the island. Since not so much chemical excrement has been used in the last decades, today organic farming is very successful on the island. The aim is to combine organic farming with tourism and to improve Agro-tourism.⁵⁸

Viniculture is another important part of the economy. Although in the last 50 years, because of the decline in the Rum population the importance of the wine yards has decreased, yet it has become important again. Many Rums and Turks continue to produce wine.

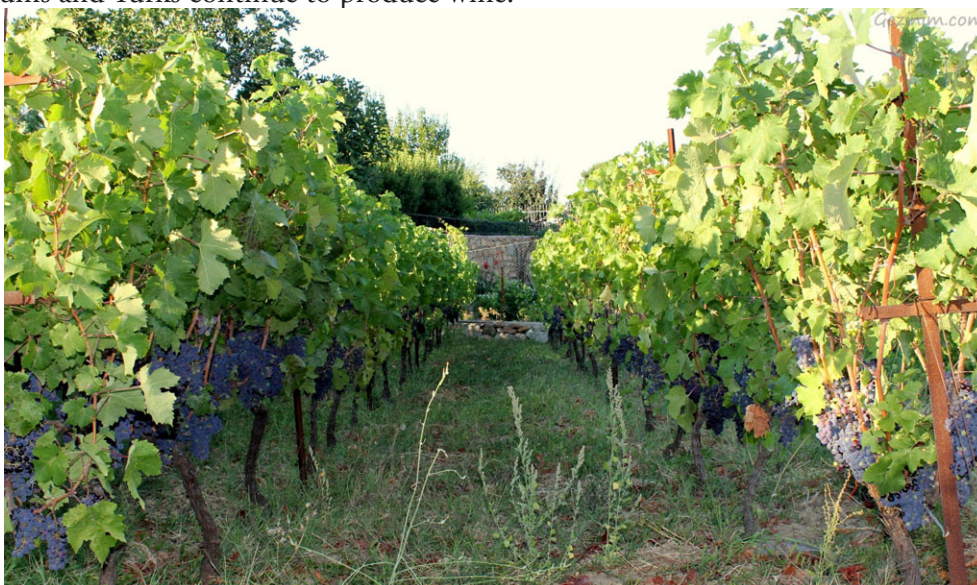


Figure 14: A Vineyard in Gökçeada

56 Cf. Duran 2009, 91

57 Cf. Uçar 2010, 17

58 Cf. Duran 2009, 92

Moreover, agriculture is another essential economic source for the islanders.

Beekeeping also plays an important role in the island economy. 2 types of honey can be obtained on the island. These are oregano and pine honey. Today, in Gökçeada there are more than 2500 bee hives. The aim is to increase this number in the following years.⁵⁹

The other crucial economic source on the Island is livestock. Almost all of the animals grow at large, eating the natural fields and oregano on the hills. Goats, sheep, lamb are the most common animals. One can see them feeding on the hills freely on their own. With this property, it is the only town in Turkey.



Figure 15: Goats feeding on the hills freely on their own

In addition to livestock, fishing has an important place in economy. This part of the Aegean Sea is very rich in terms of fish variety. It is possible to see 144 different fish types in the water around the island.⁶⁰ Many families make a living by fishing.

Besides, many families run their homes as pensions. Especially, in the summer times, many tourists come to the island. Since the hotel/ apart quantity is not enough for this demand, many families let their homes as pensions. While the tourists can find a place to stay, the house owners earn extra money in the high season. One day one of the family, who lives in Yeni Bademli started to have guests in their house and then this spread all over the island. Especially, in Yeni Bademli and Uğurlu Village this economic activity is very common. There, all the families, except 2-3 families let their houses on hire.

59 Cf. http://www.cennetgokceada.com/sayfa_detay.asp?id=2789

60 Cf. http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101

2.8 Tourism

The island is one of the most valuable part of Turkey in the sense of its cultural, historical, mythological and natural values. Therefore, tourism is one of the most crucial source for the economy.

Local and international tourists prefer to spend their time in Gökçeada for many reasons.

These reasons can be categorized under 5 headings:

1. Cultural Tourism
2. Belief Tourism
3. Sea Tourism
4. Organic farming and agro-tourism
5. Slow Food and Cittaslow



Figure 16: A map of tourism activities in Gökçeada

2.8.1 Cultural Tourism



Figure 17: Different cultures in Gökçeada

Gökçeada is a homogeneous combination of The Rum and Turkish cultures. Both societies have their own backgrounds, cultures, habits and beliefs. Since they didn't violate each other's cultures, it is possible to see various examples from both. Many tourists visit the island to experience this combination.

Especially, well educated Turkish people come to the island in search of authenticity, and the feeling of being closer to the native Rums. They visit Rum villages, stay there and try to have a close relationship with them. Moreover, some of them buy some of the old Rum houses in these villages and renovate them. Most of them use these houses as a summer house.⁶¹

Today, the old Rum villages Dereköy, Eski bademli, Zeytinliköy and Tepeköy are highly protected areas. Kaleköy is an exception. It is not considered as a highly protected area. Nowadays, there are no Rums living in Kaleköy.

In these old villages, there are lots of things to see. Particularly, the architecture of the houses, churches, laundries and the main square, where all the social life events take place, are the most interesting parts of the villages.

Its cultural and historical values make Gökçeada one of the most prominent cultural tourism destinations in Turkey.⁶²

61 Cf. Babül 2004, 9

62 Cf. Duran 2009, 87

2.8.2 Belief Tourism

Since the island has always been a meeting point of different religions, there are many churches and mosques on the island. Ortodox Christianity and Islam are the two main religions on the island. Both societies practise their own religions freely and joyfully.

Many people come to island to experience the combination of beliefs on the island.

2.8.2.1 Panayia



Figure 18: People dancing in Panayia

Most of the Rums on the island are Orthodox Christians. Each year mid of July is the time to start fasting for them for a month. During this time, they are not allowed to eat meat. When this period ends, they celebrate it with Panayia.

On the 14th August, they sacrifice animals and on 15th August, they celebrate the day. Many Rums and Orthodox from all over the world come to the island to celebrate this religious day with their families. This Panayia plays a significant role for the Imbrian Rums' returns to the island.⁶³ Gökçeada is their native land, and on these days many of them come to island and spend their time with relatives.

Many Turkish people from other villages and cities also come to the island to celebrate Panayia with the Rums.

Today, Tepeköy is the village where the biggest celebrations take place. On that day, at the main village square, all the people get together. They eat together, dance together till the sunrise.

63 Cf. Babül 2004, 11

2.8.2.2 Churches and Mosques

Since the island has been a settlement for different societies, there are many churches and mosques which belong to these groups. Ortodox Christianity and Islam are the two main religions on the island.



Figure 19: A Church in Zeytinliköy

Today, there are 7 churches and 50 monasteries on the island. In the past, it was assumed that there were more than 350 churches and monasteries.⁶⁴ The number of the mosques is not as many as churches. There are only one mosque dating back to Ottomans time, and it was constructed in the town center in 1878. Today, there are new mosques in the Turkish villages.

In addition to the mentioned one above, Agia Maria Church from the 18th century, which is located in Dereköy, is the oldest church on the island. The Agridia church in Tepeköy was constructed in 1834, the Panaghia Church in the town center ,in 1835, Agios Georgios church in Zeytinliköy, in 1838 and Panagia Church in Dereköy, in 1848. ⁶⁵

64 Cf. http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101

65 Cf. Dündar 2012,

2.8.3 Sea Tourism

2.8.3.1 Coasts

Gökçeada has 95 km long coastline and many bays to enjoy swimming. With the advantage of being an island, it is possible to choose the bay, according to the prevailing wind of the day. For instance, when the prevailing wind comes from the north side, the south part may be ideal to swim. Some of the coasts are sandy while some of them are rocky. Aydınçık, Lazkoyu, Yuvalı, Gizli Liman, Yıldızkoyu, Marmoros are some of the places to go swimming.



Figure 20: Gizli Liman, Gökçeada



Figure 21: Aydınçık Plajı, Gökçeada

2.8.3.2 Kite surfing and Wind surfing

The island is a perfect location for Kite surfing and Wind surfing. 300 days a year, it is possible to do these sports if there is adequate wind. Especially Aydıncık (Kefaloz) is the best bay for Kite Surfing and Windsurfing



Figure 22: surfing in Gökçeada

Many national and international tourists come to Gökçeada for Kite surfing and Wind surfing merely. Tourists prefer Gökçeada not only for the island's adequate conditions for surfing, but also for its amazing natural beauties and silence. Moreover, the island is not very crowded, people enjoy doing sports and take a lot of pleasure from the peaceful environment. ⁶⁶

2.8.3.3 Scuba Diving

Gökçeada is one of the most valuable places to dive in Turkey because of the fault line which starts from Saros Bay and goes up to Gökçeada. There is a huge hole in the sea on the north coast of Gökçeada. This whole provides adequate conditions for a rich the underwater life.

In 1999, the north side of Gökçeada was declared as a natural underwater park. ⁶⁷



Figure 23: Diving areas in Gökçeada

66 Cf. http://www.gokceadahberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101

67 Cf. http://www.gokceadahberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101

The underwater park starts from Yıldızkoy goes up to Yelkenkaya, which is 1.85 km long and 200 m away from the shore. This area is home for many species such as Dolphines, Pinna nobilis, Mediterranean monk seals and Posidonia oceanic, which are endangered.⁶⁸

There are some diving schools on the island. Under their control, it is possible to learn and dive and enjoy the underwater life in Gökçeada. There are three main locations for diving; Kaşkaval Burnu, Kaleköy and Yıldızkoy.⁶⁹

2.8.4 Organic farming and agro-tourism

In recent years, organic farming has become more and more important due to the demand of the people from all over the world. In Turkey, Gökçeada is one of the most valuable places for organic farming. Since, not so much chemical excrement has been used in the last few decades; today organic farming is carried on very successfully on the island.

Since 2002, with the support of the Turkish government and European Union, the organic agriculture on the island has been developed. The appropriate fields for organic agriculture have been improved and with the advantage of its geographical position, it has spread all over the Island.



Figure 24: Organic farming in Gökçeada

The first organic farming attempts on the island started with olive production. In time, viniculture, apiculture, vegetation and dairy products from goats and sheep have all taken their places in organic farming.

In addition to organic agriculture, most of the animals grow at large, feeding on plants and oregano on the hills.⁷⁰

The target is to improve the current situation and further develop the organic agriculture and its variations

68 Cf. http://www.tudav.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=114%3Agoekceada-deniz-park&catid=51%3Agoekceada-deniz-park&Itemid=111&lang=tr

69 Cf. http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101

70 Cf. http://www.cennetgokceada.com/sayfa_detay.asp?id=2789

in Gökçeada and to release this all around the world. More importantly, the future aim is to combine organic farming with tourism and to improve Agro-tourism.⁷¹ It is believed that the increasing demand for organic agriculture and its combination with the tourism will be a great opportunity for the sustainability of tourism in Gökçeada.⁷²

2.8.5 Slow food and Cittaslow

Slow food activity first began in Italy in 1986 to protest against the opening of a McDonald's near the Spanish Steps in Rome. In 1989, the international Slow Food movement is officially founded in Paris and the slow food manifesto was signed.

In the manifesto, it is expressed "towns where men are still curious of the old times, towns rich of theatres, squares, cafes, workshops, restaurants and spiritual places, towns with untouched landscapes and charming craftsman where people are still able to recognize the slow course of the Seasons and their genuine products respecting tastes, health and spontaneous customs...."⁷³

People who believe in slow food worry about the dissolution because today's fast living conditions, artificial, industrial nutrition, unsustainable growth and being a consuming society all spoil the quality of life. They believe that they can find solutions for this situation with the help of the historical practices.⁷⁴

The aim of the slow food is to obtain food which is of a high quality and taste, environmentally friendly and sustainable and to reach the food which is clean, good and fair.⁷⁵

Slow food helps people to balance the rhythm of life and to live naturally. It supports people to discover the culture of food, to understand and to develop it. It helps people to protect their local foods. For slow food, healthy and natural food is one of the biggest manifestations of high quality life.⁷⁶



Figure 25: Gökçeada, the only Cittaslow Island in the world

71 Cf. Duran 2009, 92

72 Cf. Duran 2009, 145

73 Cf. <http://www.slowfood.com/international/7/history>

74 Cf. <http://www.dunyagida.com.tr/haber.php?nid=2900>

75 Cf. Yurtseven& Karakuş 2013, 93

76 Cf. Yurtseven 2007, 4



Figure 26: Cittaslow Gökçeada

Today, all around the world, slow food has more than 83.000 members. Members are coordinated by the leaders of condotte and convivia. They organize many cultural activities for food and wine tourism together.⁷⁷

As it is mentioned earlier, since 2002, organic farming has been practiced on the island. In 2006, the founder of Slow food Carlo Petrini visited Gökçeada and in the same year under the leadership of Prof. Dr. H. Rıdvan Yurtseven, the Slow food Convivium was established in Gökçeada. In 2008-2009 a project called 'Learning Organic Life in the Island (European Union Project-2009)' was carried. With this project, organic farming and agro- tourism were taught to the local people and local producers. After many other improvements, in 2011, Gökçeada was declared as 'cittaslow' in the International Cittaslow Congress in Poland.⁷⁸

CittaSlow, which means slow city, is an international network of small cities. It is originally based in Italy with the aim of implementation of slow food philosophy to the cities.⁷⁹ A cittaslow agrees to work on a set of goals to improve quality of life, making life better& healthier for everyone while protecting the environment and culture.⁸⁰

Today in Turkey there are 9 small cities accepted as cittaslow. And Gökçeada is the only Cittaslow Island in Turkey and in the world. Today in Gökçeada, people live with great respect to this philosophy and try to adapt their life more and more according to the needs of Cittaslow.

77 Cf. Yurtseven 2007, 19

78 Cf. <http://www.zeytindalihotel.com/gokceada.html>

79 Cf. Yurtseven& Karakuş 2013, 96- 97

80 Cf. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cittaslow>

2.9 The different reasons to visit Gökçeada

According to the research and surveys carried by Duran in 2009, the reasons to visit Gökçeada are listed. These are to rest, to experience slow city, natural and healthy living, to learn the culture and the history of the island, to pay family visits and religious visits, surfing and sea tourism. These results well explain the visitors' profile and their reasons in general. Most of the international tourists come to the island to visit their relatives and to do water sports. On the other hand, the national tourists come to island to enjoy the silence, natural life and organic farming and to rest using the advantage of sea tourism. ⁸¹



Figure 27: Gökçeada Dam, Gökçeada

2.10 The architecture on the island

Two main architectural types can be observed on the island. The first one is the architecture of new Turkish villages and the town center. The second one is the architecture of old Rum villages.

The buildings, which are located in the Turkish villages, are mostly two- storey high. Most of them were built by the government in a short period of time. The main building material is concrete and most of the buildings look similar.

In this chapter traditional architecture of the island will be explained in detail.

2.10.1 The architecture of traditional houses

The traditional houses are of the best architectural type which reflects the traditional architecture on the island. With their construction techniques, materials and styles, they are very good examples.

In general, the traditional houses consist of 2 floors, with an inner courtyard. The ground floor is used as a storage or stable, while the upper floor is used as living areas. They have simple façade and simple interior organizations.⁸² To avoid from the north winds most of the courtyards are located on the south. These courtyards are the places for the daily activities such as cooking, washing and caring of the small animals. In these courtyards, it is possible to find fireplace, ovens and poultry houses. To access the upper floor, people use stone staircases located at the front or the back of the house. The upper floor, the main living area, mostly consists of 1 or 2 rooms.⁸³

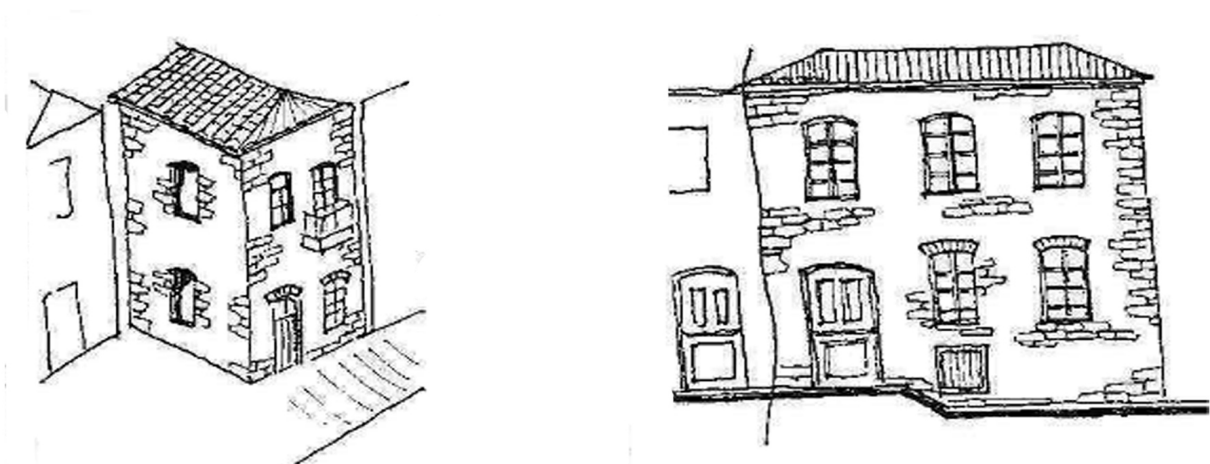


Figure 28: Houses in Tepeköy

82 Cf. Yetim Erdiç, 2008, 187

83 Cf. DüNDAR 2012, 556

In time, according to the needs and traditions, the house plans have been changed. When the child of the family wanted to get married, the family gave their house to their child and they built a new house for themselves next to it. ⁸⁴As a result of this, a new type of house came into existence. These houses are located in L shape, double houses share the courtyard. The other implementation is to divide the living room into 2 with curtains and wardrobe according to the needs. ⁸⁵

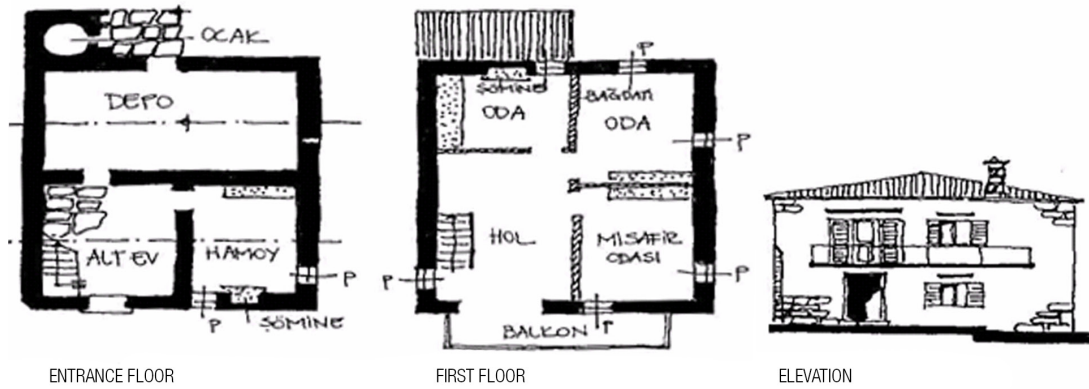


Figure 29: An example for the traditional house architecture from Zeytinliköy

The main construction material is stone. As a load bearing element, wood is used. In the late time examples, it is seen that the usage of wood increased. Especially, with the influence of the Turkish people, the style of the houses changed. They started to make wooden bay window. ⁸⁶



Figure 30: An example of the influence of the Turkish culture in architecture

84 Cf. Yurtseven 2012
 85 Cf. Duran 2008, 187
 86 Cf. symposium 2008

2.10.2 The old Laundries

Laundries play a significant role in the tradition of the island. In the old times, each village had a particular day to wash their clothes. That day could also be considered as a communication and meeting day for the women.⁸⁷ While they washed their clothes, they got a chance to chat with each other, learn something new about the other villagers.

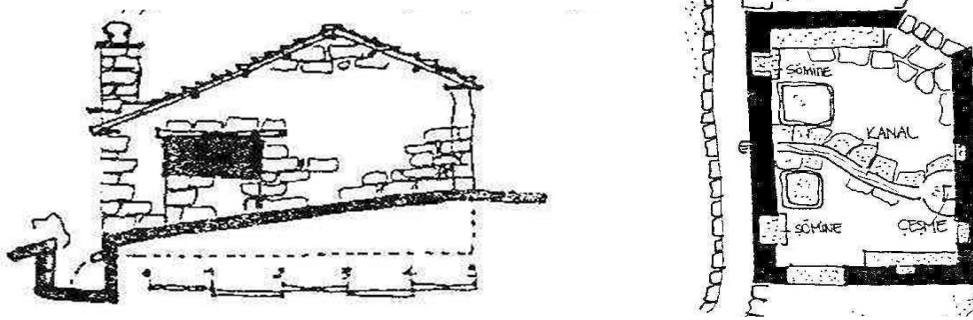


Figure 31: section and plan of an old laundry in Zeytinliköy

In each village there were one or more laundries depending on the need. These laundries were constructed next to the existing fountains. The fountains were covered with wooden roofs and created semi-open places. It is still possible to see an example of this type in Eski Bademli.⁸⁸

In general, these laundries consist of a main stone to wash the clothes, a water channel and a water source. Most of them have a rectangular plan. Dereköy Laundry is a monumental example of this type. This laundry is located next to the Hagia Panaghia Church. It is assumed that the church and the laundry were built in the same years. The laundry is located from the east to the west direction with a rectangular plan. It is an enclosed laundry, not a semi-open one. At the north part a fireplace and washing areas were located.⁸⁹



Figure 32: The Laundry in Dereköy

87 Cf. Yurtseven 2012, 48

88 Cf. Yetim Erdiç, 2008, 160

89 Cf. DüNDAR 2012, 561

2.10.3 Churches

All the churches on Gökçeada were constructed with local stones and covered with a wooden roof. All of them have basilica plans. Although most of the churches are located in the villages, the monasteries are mostly located on the top of the hills or at the seaside solely in the nature, for people to worship more freely and in deep reverence for God. Most of the monasteries are very simple in style, small and painted in white.

Today, there are 7 churches and 50 monasteries on the island. In the past, it is assumed that there were more than 350 churches and monasteries.⁹⁰

Agia Maria Church, built in the 18th century, is located in Dereköy and it is the oldest church on the Island. The other churches were constructed mostly in the second part of the 19th century. In terms of plan, style and roof system, these churches look almost the same as the other Rum churches which were constructed in Istanbul and Anatolia.⁹¹



Figure 33: Kaleköy, Hagia Maria Church

2.10.4 General views of the Architecture on the Island

In summary, in the traditional architecture of Gökçeada, the buildings were built with local materials and with the influence of local traditions. These buildings were constructed as a result of daily needs, not with the monumental or symbolic reasons. As a result of the increase in the number of Turkish population on the island, the culture of the society has changed and this had an effect on every part of life, as well as the architecture. Thus, in time the buildings were shaped with the influence of both traditional architecture and Turkish style.⁹²

Turkish people built concrete, simple houses. However, according to the research done by Uçar, in 2010, 13% of the Turkish people want to change the appearance of their buildings. They want to clad their concrete buildings with stone and obtain the appearance of traditional Rum houses. This shows that in time, with the increase of the welfare, most of the new buildings will have typical island architecture style.⁹³

90 Cf. http://www.gokceadahberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101

91 Cf. Dündar 2012, 565

92 Cf. Dündar 2012, 569

93 Cf. Uçar 2010, 119

ACCOMMODATION

3. ACCOMMODATION

3.1 The history of accommodation

The history of accommodation is deeply connected to the needs of the travelling people and the civilizations. The evidence of accommodation dates back to the first centuries. In the history, it is possible to see many examples from the Ancient Greeks.⁹⁴The first examples from them are called “katagogion”. In this type, the accommodation took place on a chair. If the person was from a higher class, then they had the opportunity to stay in a small room, with a small bed and a candle.⁹⁵Later, The Greeks developed thermal baths for rest and healing.

The Romans built buildings to provide travellers with shelter. They also provided different services for people from different classes.

Later on, caravanserais were built in the Middle- East. These caravanserais provided resting places for caravans during the long journeys in the Middle East.⁹⁶ Very similar examples of these can be seen in Egypt, Balkans and in Europe, especially along the Silk Road. These types are named as Ukel (Egypt), Fondaco (Italy), Mension (Roman).⁹⁷ Most typically a caravanserai is a building which is protected by high walls. In the middle of the building, there is a big inner courtyard. Caravanserai is a place for accommodation for merchants, their servants& animals. Additionally, there are some shops and religious places inside the complex.

In time, with the development of the societies, these caravanserais were changed into hotels.

Starting from the 18th century, various types of hotels have been shaped according to the different needs of traveling people.⁹⁸

“The industrial revolution, which started in the 1760s, facilitated the construction of hotels everywhere, in mainland Europe, in England and in America. At the beginning of the 1800s, the Royal Hotel was built in London. Holiday resorts began to flourish along the French and Italian rivieras.”⁹⁹The Tremont House which was constructed in Boston in 1829 became as a model of today’s accommodation industry.¹⁰⁰ Especially, in the 20th century, after WW1 and WW2, with the advantage of technology, developments in transportation and the improvements in socio-economical status, people started to travel not only for inevitable reasons but also for business purposes, to discover different places, to relax, to heal themselves, to do sports and so on.¹⁰¹

94 Cf. <http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4017990.html>

95 Cf. Oya, 2008, 5

96 Cf. <http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4017990.html>

97 Cf. Oya, 2008, 5

98 Cf. Tugay 2011, 12

99 Cf. <http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4017990.html>

100 Cf. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tremont_House_\(Boston\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tremont_House_(Boston))

101 Cf. Çelik 2010, 5

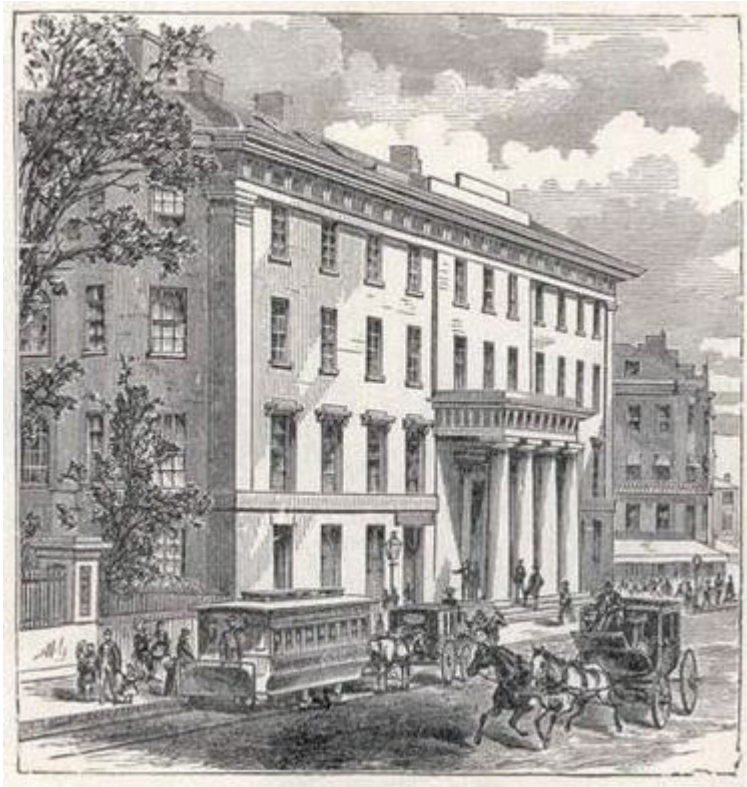


Figure 34: The Tremont Hotel, Boston

3.2 Types of accommodation for travelers and tourists

The accommodations for travelers and tourists are categorized in many different groups. The reason for this is to distinguish different types of accommodations which have additional facilities to support social, recreational or cultural purposes.¹⁰²

They can be categorized randomly as Motels, Apartments, Hostels, Pensions, Resort Hotels, Campings, Hotels

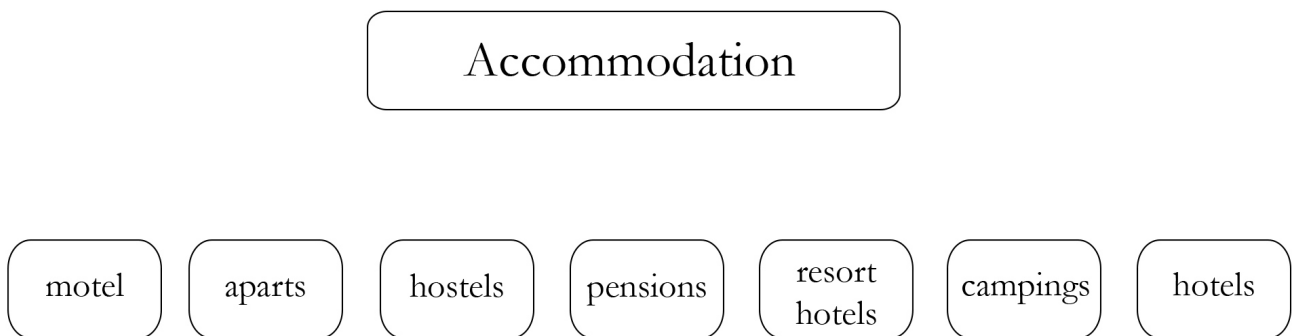


Table 3: Types of accomodation

102 Cf. Çalı 2011, 5

3.2.1 Motels

Motels, which are also called Motor Hotels or transit hotels are located outside the city center and along the highways.¹⁰³ Motels mostly serve the motorists, who prefer to stay on their way for a night rest.¹⁰⁴ They provide accommodation, eating facilities and parking& service needs for their vehicles. Mostly, they are located very close to a gas station to refill their vehicles. In this type, travellers can easily obtain road maps and information about road& weather conditions.

3.2.2 Apart Hotels

Apart hotels are the hotels which are designed and decorated like private apartments or a villas.¹⁰⁵ Hotels of this type provide comfortable home conditions for their guests. The guests have the opportunity to cook their own food, spend their time as if they were in a summer house. Generally, couples and families prefer this type of hotels. Since aparts have at least one room and one saloon, in which families can spend their holidays more comfortably.¹⁰⁶

Aprts can be designed self-contained as well as a part of a hotel or a holiday village¹⁰⁷

It is possible to rent these types weekly or monthly. Additionally, some companies rent aparts for their company members for pleasure, business and training.¹⁰⁸

They can be located in any part of the country. They can serve as a mountain hotel, a sea hotel, a business hotel, a spa hotel, etc.

3.2.3 Hostels

The hostel is a type of accommodation which mostly serves young people. Most of the hostels provide shared bathrooms and rooms. Generally, there are different types of rooms for 2-4-6 or more people. Especially, young travellers prefer this type because of the affordable price and the opportunity to meet young, new people. Additionally, in the hostels, there is a management room, a common room, a kitchen, and a laundry.

3.2.4 Pensions

Pensions are a small accommodation type, which are mostly run by a family.¹⁰⁹ It is almost always possible to find a pension in a touristic region. Here the families rent some of their rooms to the tourists. Sometimes, they also live in the pension. They serve breakfast and sometimes dinner, but in some pensions the guests also have the possibility to cook their own meals.

Different from the hotels, the pensions are audited by the municipality, not by the Ministry of Tourism¹¹⁰.

103 Cf. Çelik 2010, 9

104 Cf. Sathwara

105 Cf. Oya 2008, 12

106 Cf. <http://www.uzmantv.com/apart-otel-nedir>

107 Cf. Tugay 2011, 25

108 Cf. Sathwara

109 Cf. Oya 2008, 12

110 Cf. <http://www.uzmantv.com/apart-otel-nedir>

3.2.5 Resort Hotels

The Resort hotels are the places which provide the customers with high satisfaction. The Resort hotels are designed regarding to surrounding factors. They can be few or numerous story high. The aim is to provide a comfortable holiday in the nature. ¹¹¹

Today, the resort hotels can be categorized as holiday villages or timeshares.

Holiday Villages are a type of Resort hotels which are located in natural beauties or archeological values away from the residential areas. They exhibit a comfortable accommodation and an excellent service with a combination of sports, recreational and leisure facilities. Most of them provide comprehensive food and beverages and great room services. ¹¹²Holiday Villages consist a maximum of 3 floors and a minimum of 80 rooms¹¹³.



Figure 35: An Example for resort hotel, Gloria Golf Resort, Belek

Timeshare is a type of Resort hotel, where people spend their holiday in a villa or an apartment for a specific period of time. Each year, on this certain period of time, they have the opportunity to use the place. When this period is over, another owner uses the place. In short, it is a type of a shared dwelling. These dwellings consist of a living room, a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen, where the visitors can cook their own meals.

In each type of the resort hotels, the landscape has a great importance. Since most of the resort hotels are situated in an expanse area, the landscape functions as a bonding element. When designing a resort hotel, it

111 Cf. Öktem 2007, 62- 67
112 Cf. Sathwara
113 Cf. Oya 2008, 12

is very important to take the geographical location, the view points, the current, and the need of the expected guests slope into consideration. In many examples the concept of luxury plays an important role. Moreover, it is very important to have a concept for the resort hotel. Considering the desire of the users, having a more sufficient hotel management and offering economical advantages are inevitable factors.¹¹⁴

3.2.6 Campings

Campings are located away from the crowded residential areas, but close to the sea, a lake or a forest which has natural beauties.

The tourists go camping with their own possibilities. Sportive and leisure time activities, cooking and accommodation are all provided by the travellers.¹¹⁵ Some of the campers prefer to travel in a group, while some of them prefer to travel individually.

3.2.7 Hotels

Hotels are the economical and social managements, which provide the needs such as accommodation and nutrition. As a result of economical, social and cultural developments, today the hotels are not only used for accommodation, but also for other facilities. Many people have conferences, dinners, meetings in the hotels or they stay in a hotel for leisure, business or touristic purposes. With these properties, it is clear that the hotels do not only serve as a tourism industry but also for leisure and business industry.¹¹⁶

Hotels are the profit making managements. It is very important to design a hotel according to the surrounding situations and desires of the expected visitors. In this way, an excellent management may run the hotel successfully.¹¹⁷

3.3 Hotels

3.3.1 Classification of hotels

Today according to the needs and desires of different people, the hotels improve themselves day by day and provide complementary facilities.¹¹⁸ It is very important to distinguish the reason of the accommodation. Each hotel should be designed for the specific properties. For example, a congress hotel, in which a business man will stay, should be different from a seaside, leisure hotel. For this reason, hotels are arranged in different groups.¹¹⁹

The hotels may also be classified on the basis of size, star system, location, and qualification.

114 Cf. Öktem 2007, 62- 67

115 Cf. Çelik 2011, 11

116 Cf. Öktem 2007, 62- 67

117 Cf. Oya 2008, 13-14

118 Cf. Oya 2008, 1

119 Cf. Oya 2008, 13-14

3.3.2 Classification of hotels on the basis of size

Here the size refers to the number of rooms in the hotels. According to the numbers of the rooms, the hotels are classified as small hotels (with max. 25 rooms), average hotels (with 25-99 rooms), above average hotels (with 100-299 rooms) and large hotels (with more than 300 rooms) ¹²⁰

3.3.3 Classification of hotels on the basis of stars

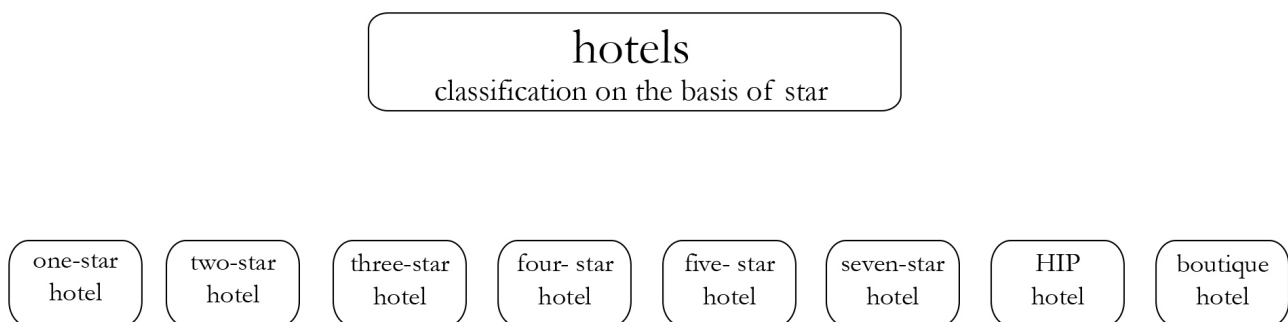


Table 4: Classification of hotels on the basis of stars:

This classification is done according to the quality, size, facility and potential of the hotel. The hotels can be rated as one-star hotels, two-star hotels, three-star hotels, four-star hotels, five-star hotels, seven-twelve star hotels and Boutique hotels, which have special qualities. This classification increases the importance in marketing, branding, advertisement and pricing ¹²¹

3.3.3.1 One-star hotels

One-star hotels are the hotels which consist of minimum 6 rooms of which qualities are listed below.

- Minimum standards for cleanliness, and quality of physical facilities should meet in all areas of the hotel.
- Hotel should be open seven days a week.
- Staff on site to resident guests 24 hours a day.
- Resident guests, once registered, should have access to the hotel at all times.
- A reception, which is of appreciate size for the capacity.
- A lobby, where people can wait.
- A management office
- A resting room which has lounge for 30% of the people at least.
- A kitchen and a dining room or a similar eating area serving breakfast. This place could also serve dinner.

If there is no dining room, then there should be a bar where people can buy some snacks.

¹²⁰ Cf. Sathwara

¹²¹ Cf. Öktem 2007, 8-9

- First aid kit
- Rooms with a private bathroom and facilities typically include telephones and TVs, Bedding, linen and towels.
- Daily room cleaning
- “All electrical and gas equipment in good working order and regularly serviced to ensure guests’ safety” (theaa, n.d.)
- Staff should dress tidily, clean. Personal hygiene should be cared.¹²²

3.3.3.2 Two -star hotels

In addition to the requirements for One-star Hotels, the following requirements should be achieved in Two- Star Hotels:

- A minimum of 20 bedrooms.
- Two- Star requirements for cleanliness, and quality of physical facilities should meet in all areas of the hotel.
- A resting room with a bar facility
- Air conditioner in common areas.
- Small service rooms in each floor.
- Safety boxes in the 25% of the rooms¹²³
- A dining room or similar eating area serving breakfast and dinner seven days a week.^{124 125}

3.3.3.3 Three- star hotels

In addition to the requirements for two -star Hotels, the following requirements should be achieved in Three Star Hotels:

- A minimum of 40 bedrooms.
- Three Star requirements for cleanliness, and quality of physical facilities should meet in all areas of the hotel.
- There should be a service entrance separate from the main entrance.
- A multi-purpose room for a minimum 50 people.
- A second class restaurant
- Laundry service
- In addition to a two-star Hotel Room, there should be hair dryer and air conditioner.
- A Mini bar in the 25% of the rooms

122 Cf. Tugay 2011, 25-26 / http://www.hotels.com/customer_care/star_rating.html

123 Cf. Tugay 2011, 26

124 Cf. http://www.theaa.com/staticdocs/pdf/travelandleisure/hotels/quality_standards_for_hotels.pdf

125 Cf. http://www.hotels.com/customer_care/star_rating.html

- Room service of hot and cold drinks and snacks. ^{126 127 128}

3.3.3.4 Four- star hotels

In addition to the requirements for Three- star Hotels, the following requirements should be achieved in Four-star Hotels:

- A minimum of 80 bedrooms.
- Four-star requirements for cleanliness, and quality of physical facilities should meet in all areas of the hotel.
- The level of service should be above average standards.
- A Service entrance and a service elevator
- Smart reception areas with a baggage room and some shops.
- Offer of luggage assistance.
- Elevators for visitors according to the capacity.
- Enhanced services offered 24 hour room service including cooked breakfast. ¹²⁹
- Minimum one restaurant, open to residents and non-residents, for breakfast and dinner seven days per week. If desired meals at lunchtime. The restaurant should be able to serve for special dinners and cocktails
- All bedrooms with private bathrooms, thermostatically controlled showers and WC. Additionally, bath, air- conditioner, mini-bar.
- In addition to laundry service there should be a tailor to serve the visitors.
- Hair- dresser
- close- open swimming pools
- A second multi-purpose room and a foyer for 100 people.
- At least 15% of the staff should be educated/well trained in his profession.
- A first class restaurant, which could serve for special dinners and cocktails.
- Minimum 3 different recreational activity facilities.
- Staff should wear special cloths, to distingue themselves from guests. ^{130 131 132}

3.3.3.5 Five- star hotels

In addition to the requirements for Four-star Hotels, the following requirements should be achieved in Five-star Hotels:

- A minimum of 120 bedrooms.

126 Cf. Tugay 2011, 27- 28

127 Cf. http://www.theaa.com/staticdocs/pdf/travelandleisure/hotels/quality_standards_for_hotels.pdf

128 Cf. http://www.hotels.com/customer_care/star_rating.html

129 Cf. Tinaz 2009

130 Cf. Tugay 2011, 30-31

131 Cf. http://www.hotels.com/customer_care/star_rating.html

132 Cf. http://www.theaa.com/staticdocs/pdf/travelandleisure/hotels/quality_standards_for_hotels.pdf

- Five -star requirements for cleanliness, and quality of physical facilities should meet in all areas of the hotel.
- Five-star Hotels offer the highest level of accommodations and services.
- The rooms should be bigger than 20m2 (excluding bathroom)
- The rooms complete with quality furniture and with several properties.
- In the rooms there should be bathrobe, slippers, and free toiletries.
- Enhanced services offered for example valet parking, assistance in the hotel, table service in restaurants and bars.
- Minimum two first class restaurants open to residents and non-residents, for breakfast and dinner seven days per week.
- A conference room for 1000 people.
- At least 25% of staff should be educated/ well trained in his profession. ^{133 134 135 136}



Figure 36: An example for five- star hotel, Shangri la Bosphorus hotel, Istanbul

3.3.3.6 Seven-star hotels

In Turkey, it is officially possible to classify hotels maximum up to five- star hotels. Since some of the hotels in Turkey and in the world are ultra luxurious and mega size. Thus, they categorize themselves as Seven Star -Hotels. ¹³⁷

For example: Morgan Plaza in Beijing, Burj El Arab in Dubai,

Hotels of this type are a medium for the improvement of its surrounding. They play a great role for the surrounding to gain identification.

The term luxurious is the most important point for these hotels. While designing the hotel with great care

133 Cf. Tınaz 2009, 10-12

134 Cf. Çalı 2011, 5

135 Cf. http://www.hotels.com/customer_care/star_rating.html

136 Cf. http://www.theaa.com/staticdocs/pdf/travelandleisure/hotels/quality_standards_for_hotels.pdf

137 Cf. Çelik 2010, 28

and sensitivity, even the smallest detail should be taken into consideration.

For these hotels, the interior design is as much important as the architectural design of the hotel. All the parts in the hotel should achieve harmony in between. ¹³⁸

3.3.3.7 HIP (Highly Individual Place) Hotels

The HIP (Highly Individual Place) Hotels are the hotels which are perfectly designed to have their own characteristics. ¹³⁹The aim of this type is to provide customers marvelous experiences, while making them feel at home. In the HIP Hotels, it is possible to respond to all kinds of wills of the customers. The very first goal is to make the customer happy. These hotels are unique, interesting, unusual and charming. ¹⁴⁰The difference between HIP hotel and Boutique hotel is that the HIP Hotels are bigger and more luxurious than the Boutique Hotels.

The architecture of the hotel is very important. In every part, the same design concept should be applied. In the process of design, in addition to the architects, interior architects, artists, fashion designers take place. Everything should be perfect and be thought from the beginning.

In these hotels, apart from the highly individual design, the management plays a great role in the success.

In general, the hotel should have great harmony with all its aspects, with its architecture, location, management, service, kitchen and so on to make the customers feel perfect. ¹⁴¹



Figure 37: An example for HIP hotel, The Sofa Hotel, Istanbul

138 Cf. Öktem 2007, 48- 50

139 Cf. Çelik 2010, 20

140 Cf. <http://www.hiphotels.com/about/>

141 Cf. Öktem 2007, 52- 55

3.3.3.8 Boutique hotels

Recently, Boutique Hotels have emerged as the most liked accommodation type all around the world.¹⁴²

The history of the Boutique hotels dates back to 1980s. The two of the first boutique hotels are opened in 1981 in London and San Francisco.¹⁴³

In the last 10 years with the high demand for boutique hotels, the number of them has increased rapidly.

In general, there is no specific definition for boutique hotels. The definitions vary among the primary players in the sector. However, there are some requirements which a boutique hotel should meet.



Figure 38: An example for boutique hotel Casa Dell' Arte, Bodrum

- **Architectural design and theme**

The architectural design should be unique, special, attractive and attentive. Moreover, it is very important to obtain hotels which are relaxing, comfortable and adorable. The architecture should fascinate people by the style the materials used and decoration. The guests should feel the atmosphere which has been attempted to be created by the architect.

In most of the boutique hotels, it is very common to design all the rooms in different concepts to make every stay unique.¹⁴⁴

From the very beginning of the boutique hotel, it is very important to identify the style, the target group, and marketing demand. Everything should be in perfect condition.

- **The size of the hotel**

The size of the hotel is not important for the boutique hotels. However, most commonly, these hotels are not designed so big so as to serve the clients excellently. The owners believe that what distinguishes boutique

142 Cf. http://www.streetdirectory.com/travel_guide/216448/hotels_and_hostels/what_exactly_is_a_boutique_hotel.html

143 Cf. <http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4010409.html>

144 Cf. <http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4010409.html>

hotels from the others is the service and the quality of all types of facilities. Moreover, it is very important to have a great connection between guests and the hotel staff. For example, it is so wonderful to call the guest by his/ her name by all staff members. These properties are clearly difficult to achieve in a large scale hotel. ¹⁴⁵



Figure 39: An example for boutique hotel, Ajia Hotel, Istanbul

- **Service**

The hotel should serve great in every aspects. The guests should feel themselves comfortable as they are at home, relieved, happy and content. The hotel staff should be educated and well trained in their profession. Furthermore, they should know and carry out the needs of the guests before they are asked to do so. ¹⁴⁶

- **Quality of the used supplies/ materials/ goods**

It is very important to use high quality supplies/ materials/ goods. To serve the best tomatoes, best cheese or organic products for breakfast, in rooms high quality cosmetics is to be offered as samples.

3.3.4 Classification of hotels on the basis of location

3.3.4.1 City/Downtown hotel

These hotels are located in the heart of the town. These areas are the best places to get the first impression of the city. ¹⁴⁷ Therefore, many tourists prefer to choose a hotel downtown. Since there is a strong demand for this type of hotels, they are more expensive than the suburban hotels. ¹⁴⁸

In general, many shops, markets, important touristic attractions are located in the surrounding area.

3.3.4.2 Suburban Hotels

These hotels are located in the suburbs of the cities. Since they are not located in the heart of the city, the

145 Cf. <http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4010409.html>

146 Cf. http://www.streetdirectory.com/travel_guide/216448/hotels_and_hostels/what_exactly_is_a_boutique_hotel.html

147 Cf. Çelik 2010, 26

148 Cf. Sathwara

hotel prices are lower. Therefore, most of the low budget tourists prefer to stay in these hotels. In addition to low budget tourists, people who don't want to stay in the city, but want to stay more in silence, prefer these hotels¹⁴⁹. These hotels can be various in size, from small to large.

Today, with the rise of the land cost in the cities, the number of the suburban hotels is increasing.¹⁵⁰

3.3.4.3 Airport Hotels

These hotels are located in the airports or very close to the airports. Mostly, airline passengers, airline personnel, businessmen prefer to stay in these hotels for a short period of time. The airport hotels can vary from small to large, from standard to luxurious.¹⁵¹

3.3.4.4 Seaport Hotels

Seaport Hotels are designed for people who travel by ship and want to stay in a hotel which is located close to the port.

3.3.4.5 Station Hotels

Station Hotels are designed for people who travel by train and want to stay in a hotel which is located close to the station.

3.3.5 Classification of hotels on the basis of qualification

3.3.5.1 Relaxation hotels

These hotels are for people who want to relax and escape from the daily city life and business stress. Since the main goal is to rest, these hotels are located away from the city in a silent, peaceful area.

The hotel provides its customers with all their needs and tries to create a charming atmosphere. The size can vary from small to large.

While some of the customers stay only for the weekend, some of them prefer to stay longer.¹⁵²

3.3.5.2 Spa hotels

Most of the SPA (Salus per Aquam) Hotels are located where the mineral-rich spring water takes place.

Typically, Spa Hotels offer health treatment by using the valuable water.¹⁵³

149 Cf. Sathwara
150 Cf. Öktem 2007, 61- 62
151 Cf. Çelik 2010, 25
152 Cf. Öktem 2007, 28
153 Cf. Çelik 2010, 23



Figure 40: An example for Spa Hotel, St Martins Therme Lodge, Austria

While designing the hotel, the aim is not to design a spa center in the hotel, but a hotel in the spa center.¹⁵⁴ From that sentence, it is also very clear that in these hotels the main goal is to offer the customer treatment and relaxation.

As soon as one enters the hotel, he should easily feel the difference from the other hotels. Mostly, soft colors and pure design concepts are used. The materials for the interior are chosen delicately. It is very important to decide which song to play, which essence to use.¹⁵⁵

In these hotels, there are pools filled with mineral-rich spring water. In addition to these, there are massage rooms, relaxation rooms, saunas, sport facilities and other units which will help the guests to get spiritual and physical treatment.

The world's best Spa hotels can be seen in Germany, Austria, France, Spain, Slovenia and Slovakia. Since people started to give more importance to their health, the demand for Spa Hotels increases in every part of the world, including Turkey.¹⁵⁶

3.3.5.3 Congress Hotels

Congress Hotels are the hotels which offer more than one large conference and exhibition halls for large numbers of people.

These hotels are mostly luxurious and big scale hotels. Since these hotels are named as Congress hotels, they should provide special conditions for the desired needs. For example, it should contain nice entrance, meeting rooms, big halls, large foyers and restaurants. Addition to these, it is very important to have a great circulation system in the hotel. There should be an additional entrance for the conference guests only.¹⁵⁷

Hotels of this kind are very important to promote and publicize the city and the country. When there is a big and important conference taking place in such a hotel, then the hotel and its surrounding attract the

154 Cf. Öktem 2007, 32- 37
 155 Cf. Çelik 2010, 23
 156 Cf. Öktem 2007, 32- 37
 157 Cf. Çelik 2010, 23

attention of many people from all over the world. ¹⁵⁸

3.3.5.4 Casino Hotels

The first Casino hotel was established in Las Vegas in 1950s'. After that, it has spread all over the world. In these types of the hotels, there are casinos. People who want to go to casinos easily prefer these hotels. These hotels are mostly big and luxurious.

While designing the hotel, it is very important to focus the casino area and to design the rest accordingly. The entrance of the casino should be designed so as to be easy to control.

Since people spend most of their times in the hotels, the choice of the material, color and light are very important. The interior should be charming and draw the attention of the customers. ¹⁵⁹



Figure 41: An exaple for casino hotels, Caesar Hotel, Las Vegas

158 Cf. Öktem 2007, 29-31
159 Cf. Öktem 2007, 32- 33

3.4 The Modern Hotel History in Turkey

After the foundation of The Republic of Turkey in 1923, many improvements have been achieved in every sector as well as in tourism. In a short period of time, many new hotels, which are similar to western world standards, have been constructed. In Turkey, the first modern hotel was opened in 1892 in Istanbul. This Hotel, The Pera Palas, was constructed to host the guests of Orient Express.¹⁶⁰

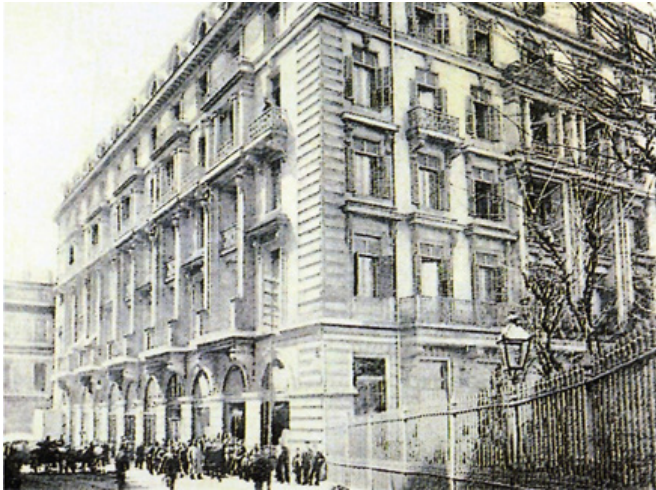


Figure 42: Pera Palas Hotel in 1940s and today

The first electrical elevator was used in The Pera Palas Hotel. With the receptions and balls, the hotel became very popular among the people in Istanbul. The hotel was restored in 1974. Today, with its 145 rooms the hotel continues to host its guests.

In Turkey, the major improvements were made in 1950s. Especially, after being a member of NATO in 1952, the relations with Europe were tightened.¹⁶¹ Then, many hotels which are similar to western world standards were constructed. The Hilton Hotel is the first example from that period.¹⁶²



Figure 43: The Hilton Hotel, Istanbul, 1959

160 Cf. Sever 2008, 10-11

161 Cf. Sever 2008, 14

162 Cf. Öktem 2007, 7-8

In 1970s many Turkish people migrated to Germany and to other European countries as workers. At first, it was not easy to adapt to a different country. In time, these people started to transfer a new life style to Turkey. This natural cultural exchange had a great influence on many areas as well as tourism.¹⁶³

With the improvements in socio-economical status, advantages of technology and developments in transportation people started to travel not only for inevitable reasons, but also for holiday.

Today, in Turkey, it is possible to find various accommodation types and possibilities for all kinds of people, for all the different desires.

3.5 Accomodation in Gökçeada

As it is explained in the first chapter, Gökçeada is one of the touristic regions of Turkey. There are several reasons why people choose to spend their holidays in Gökçeada. Some people prefer Gökçeada for sea tourism, some people for cultural tourism while some others come to see their relatives.

Especially, during the hot months, June, July, August and September, the number of the tourists in Gökçeada increases dramatically. During these months, in Gökçeada the average temperature is above 20°C. And the sea temperature is more than 17,5°C. Day time is longer than 11 hours. All these make Gökçeada a preferable destination.

Tourism in Gökçeada has improved in the last 10-12 years. Formerly, in 1960s, Gökçeada was used as a military regiment base. Moreover, when the Turkish government took a big step in tourism in 1980s, Gökçeada could not benefit from that.

Thesedays, Gökçeada is becoming more and more popular. As the daily life in the cities becomes more and more chaotic, the need for having a holiday in a silent, peaceful place has increased. Therefore, especially in the last 10 years, the demand for spending a holiday in Gökçeada has increased rapidly.

As a result of this demand, tourism is improving in Gökçeada day by day. Many people started to make a living from tourism, and life standards and conditions on the island have developed.

During their visit, the tourists have various options for accommodation. There are many different possibilities for different age groups, interests, income and wills.

3.5.1 Classification of accomodation in Gökçeada according to their types

In Gökçeada, there are 5 main accommodation types which are listed below.

1. Hotel
 - Boutique Hotels
 - One, Two, Three Stars Hotels
2. Pension
3. Apart
4. Camping
5. Summer houses for rent weekly or monthly

3.5.1.1 Hotels in Gökçeada

The hotels are mostly located in the town center. Moreover, there are some hotels in Eski Bademli, Zeytinliköy and Kaleköy villages.

• Boutique Hotels in Gökçeada

Today in Gökçeada there are 5 Boutique Hotels. Some of the Boutique hotels are renovated old Rum houses, while the others were constructed newly with respect to traditional architecture. These hotels try to perpetuate traditional island life. One who wants to experience the traditional life on the Island, have the possibility to choose this type of accommodation. These hotels mostly consist of 4-5 rooms and try to create a nice atmosphere and serve delicately.



Figure 44: The Castle hotel, Gökçeada



Figure 45: En Batı Ev, Gökçeada



Figure 46: Son Vapur Boutique Hotel, Bademli, Gökçeada

• One, Two, Three Stars Hotels in Gökçeada

Hotels of this type are located mostly in the town center. Today, there are also 2 four-star hotels. However, they are not in service at the moment.



Figure 47: Mavi Su Resort Hotel, Gökçeada

3.5.1.2 Pensions in Gökçeada

Among all accommodation types, pensions take the biggest part. Especially, in Yeni Bademli and Uğurlu Village, most of the families hire their homes as pension.¹⁶⁴ The family offers visitors breakfast, fresh fruit and vegetables from the garden. The lady of the house takes care of the cleaning. For some of the tourists, it is a nice way to get to know the life in the village.¹⁶⁵



Figure 48: Sirius Pension, Gökçeada

164 Cf. Yaşar 2006, 1-32

165 Cf. http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-pansiyon_otel-cp-3

3.5.1.3 Apartments in Gökçeada

Accommodation in an apart is also very popular on the island. Especially, families with children want to stay longer on the island. Therefore, they prefer to cook for themselves and feel at home. Additionally, this type of accommodation is more economical than staying at a hotel. Most apartments consist of 2 rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. There are also smaller and bigger variations on the island. The apartments are mostly located in Yeni Bademli Village. It is also possible to see a few examples in Tepeköy, Kaleköy and Uğurlu Villages. ¹⁶⁶



Figure 49: Değirmen Konukevi, Gökçeada

3.5.1.4 Campings in Gökçeada

On the island, it is also possible to accommodate in a camping area.



Figure 50: Yıldızkoy Camping Area

3.5.1.5 Summer houses to rent weekly or monthly in Gökçeada

In addition to the families living in Çanakkale, today families with higher income mostly from Istanbul, Ankara, Bursa and Edirne started to own summer houses in Gökçeada. Some of them use their summer houses to spend their holidays, while the others prefer to rent them for a period of time. In Gökçeada the summer houses are located mostly in Kuzu Limanı, Kaleköy and Aydınçık Bay. These houses are mostly constructed as villas. The visitors have the possibility to rent these villas weekly or monthly.

There is also a government vacation complex in Gökçeada.

This complex belongs to The Ministry of Health, The Ministry of Education and The Ministry of Justice. There, the staff of these ministries can accommodate at a reasonable price.

3.5.2 Classification of accommodation according to their locations

3.5.2.1 Accommodation in the town center of Gökçeada

The town center is located 7km away from the ferryboat port, and located in the middle of the island. From the town center, it is not possible to have the sea or nature view. Here shopping facilities, better transportation opportunities are the advantages. In the town center, there are many hotels and apartments. ¹⁶⁷

3.5.2.2 Accommodation in the new Turkish villages

Especially, in Yeni Bademli and Uğurlu Villages, most of the families let their houses as pensions. There are also many apartments. Among the other villages Yeni Bademli is the most developed village. There are a lot of markets and restaurants. There is a public transportation possibility to and from the city centre. ¹⁶⁸



Figure 51: Nur Badem Hotel, in one of the new Turkish Villages, Yeni bademli, Gökçeada

167 Cf. http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-pansiyon_otel-cp-3

168 Cf. http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-pansiyon_otel-cp-3

3.5.2.3 Accomodation in the old Rum villages

The visitors who want to experience the life in old Rum villages prefer to stay in these villages. In recent years, investors have renovated the old Rum houses or constructed new accommodation types with respect to local architecture. There, boutique hotels and aparts are the most common accommodation types.¹⁶⁹



Figure 52: Zeytindalı Hotel in one of the old Rum Villages, Zeytinliköy, Gökçeada

3.5.2.4 Accomodation close to the beaches

Some people prefer to stay close to beaches in Gökçeada. On Aydıncık coast, there is a camping place. At Yuvalı Beach, it is possible to stay in a hotel. Moreover, Eşlek Village and the Uğurlu Village are two villages which are very close to the beaches. In the villages, the most common accommodation type is pensions and aparts.¹⁷⁰

169 Cf. Yaşar 2006, 1-32

170 Cf. http://www.gokceadahberim.com/nm-pansiyon_otel-cp-3

3.5.3 Construction materials for the accommodation buildings in Gökçeada

In Gökçeada, different materials and techniques are used for the construction of accommodation.

There are stone, concrete and wooden constructions. Stone and concrete are the most common types. Wooden construction is very limited on the island.¹⁷¹The only example can be seen in Zeus Hotel near Kuzu Limanı. There are 7 individual bungalows, which consist of two floors. On each floor there is one apartment with 3 bed capacity.¹⁷²

With the influence of organic farming and cittaslow, the new accommodation areas are expected to be designed with respect to natural life and local architecture.¹⁷³

3.5.4 Problems which affect Tourism in Gökçeada

Although the tourism in Gökçeada has been developing day by day with the support of the government and investors, there are still many problems in Gökçeada. These are transportation, infrastructure and legalization problems.

First of all, today there is a transportation problem to island and in the island.

Primarily, the number of ferries running to and from the island should be increased. Since the number of people visiting/ coming to island increases, especially in the high season this situation causes very long queues for the ferryboats.

In addition to the problems in sea transportation, there is also insufficiency in local transportation system between villages, beaches and the town center. This situation increases the dependence to cars on the island.

Apart from the transportation problems, the infrastructure is not enough for the amount of people. The infrastructure should be improved as soon as possible.

More importantly, there should be more strict rules and sanctions to improve the quality of accommodation and tourism sector.¹⁷⁴

All in all, tourism in Gökçeada is very new and needs many improvements. Nonetheless, with its natural beauties, history, culture and valuable recourses, I believe that Gökçeada is one of the promising places, which has a high potential for tourism.

171 Cf. Yaşar 2006, 1-32

172 Cf. <http://www.zeusotel.com/>

173 Cf. <http://www.gokceadarehberim.com>

174 Cf. Yaşar 2006, 1-32

THE DESIGN

4. THE DESIGN: BOUTIQUE HOTEL IN GÖKÇEADA

4.1 The location of the project



Figure 53: The location of Gökçeada

The project area is located on the island called Gökçeada.

Gökçeada is located at the northeast part of the Aegean Sea, as a part of The Thracian Islands. Among these islands, as well as the ones in the whole Aegean Sea, there are only 2 big islands, Gökçeada and Bozcaada, which belong to Turkey. Of all the other Turkish islands all around Turkey, Gökçeada is the biggest one. Moreover, the island is the westernmost part of Turkey, the point where the sun sets the latest. It is also the only Cittaslow Island on earth.

4.2 The reasons to choose Gökçeada as the project area

For this Master Thesis, the target was always to design a boutique hotel in Turkey. Having observed and considered about several residential areas, the decision was Gökçeada.

There were plenty of decision aspects which helped Gökçeada to step up and chosen as the residential area for this project. Gökçeada is one of the most important and valuable places in Turkey. “Beside its natural beauties, the island is very important in terms of culture and civilization. Starting from Bronze Ages, the island has always been a place for different nations. Today, it contains a huge synthesis of all these nations, as well as their habits, culture, practices and heritage.” (cf.pg1)

The island is a great mixture of Rum and Turkish culture. Today the two societies live together happily. They all have respect to eachother’s culture, heritage and traditions.

There are two main religions on the island, Catholic Christianity and Islam. Both practice their religions freely, but together. In brief, this cultural prosperity creates valuable properties in lifestyle, architecture, traditions and attitudes. From that aspect, the island is unique in Turkey.

In addition to these, on the island organic farming is very common. Many people and companies try to produce organic products. Since 2011, Gökçeada has been in the list of the Slow Cities (Cittaslow) in the world.

Moreover, the island offers a great number of opportunities for many sports activities. For example, the island is a perfect place for windsurfing, scuba diving, trekking and biking.

In general, Gökçeada is the only uncorrupted/ untouched island of Turkey. It has many beauties from all viewpoints. However, as it is also mentioned in the first chapter of the Thesis, Gökçeada had a lot of problems during the 2nd half of the 20th century. Therefore, the island couldn't evolve like the other cities in Turkey. In the last 15 years, people have made investments for Gökçeada. However, there are still many imperfections/ deficiencies. The island needs a lot more improvement in many ways.

The island has a great potential for tourism. With the correct and to the point improvement and investments, it is believed that in a very short period of time, the island will be more and more beautiful, popular and valuable. Unfortunately, today there is no sufficient control for the investments and everything is changing so rapidly. This situation leads to a waste of production and unqualified results.

As in the other fields, there are also big problems in architecture on the island. People design and construct the buildings with very little respect to the island's culture, history and traditions. Man can easily see this problem in residential buildings and as well as in accommodation buildings, such as hotels, apartments and pensions. There is no standard and all these decrease the special feature of the island. As a result, the island loses its traditional appearance.

Therefore, for the aim of this Master Thesis is to design a boutique hotel in Gökçeada. Architectural projects where the mixture of modern and responder architecture which contains to the Island' values and traditional facts will be required for the island's future appearance. Hence, in this project, all these aspects are considered and fulfilled to become a great inspiration and example for the future investments in Gökçeada.

4.3 The reasons to choose Yeni Bademli Village as the project site

After visiting and observing several places, Yeni Bademli Village is selected as the project area. This village is one of the new Turkish villages and it is located in the middle of two old Rum villages, Kaleköy and Bademli.

There are many reasons why this Village is chosen as a project area.



Figure 54: The View from the Project area.

The first reason is the transportation facilities. The airport is just 3.5 km and seaport is 8.5 km away from the project area. Although the public transportation between villages and from the town center is not sufficient, and it is hardly possible to reach other villages by public transportation, it is quite easy in this particular area. One can get to the area from the town center in a short time.



Figure 55: The airport is very close to the project area

The second reason, there is the perfect view from that area. People can enjoy the sunset and the spectacular view of the sea and Samothrace Island from Yeni Bademli. The project area offers a perfect and photographic view of the sunset and its reflection on the sea.

The third reason is that the project area is located between two oldest Rum villages. They demonstrate very good examples for the traditional architecture and life of the island. Being close to these villages is a big opportunity to feel the deep connection with the old Rum Architecture style and life style.

And the last reason is that the project area is very close to the natural underwater park. Since most of the tourists come to the island for scuba diving, it is very important to locate the hotel close to this area.



Figure 56: Yıldızkoy, a cost very near to the project area



Figure 57: Sunset view from the project area

4.4 The Design: The Boutique Hotel in Gökçeada

4.4.1 The main entrance

The entrance of the hotel complex is located at the west side of the project area. When the guests step into the complex, first, they reach the main entrance. This entrance is common for all the guests, for all who prefer to stay in apartments or in the standard rooms of the hotel and also for the daily visitors who want to benefit from the hotel spa, garden, restaurant or café.

The guests have the possibility to go up to the main entrance of the hotel by their private cars or taxis. However, after that point, cars are not allowed. There is a Cul-de-sac in front of the main entrance. After the guests reach the main entrance, the vehicles should be left in the parking area which is below the restaurant.

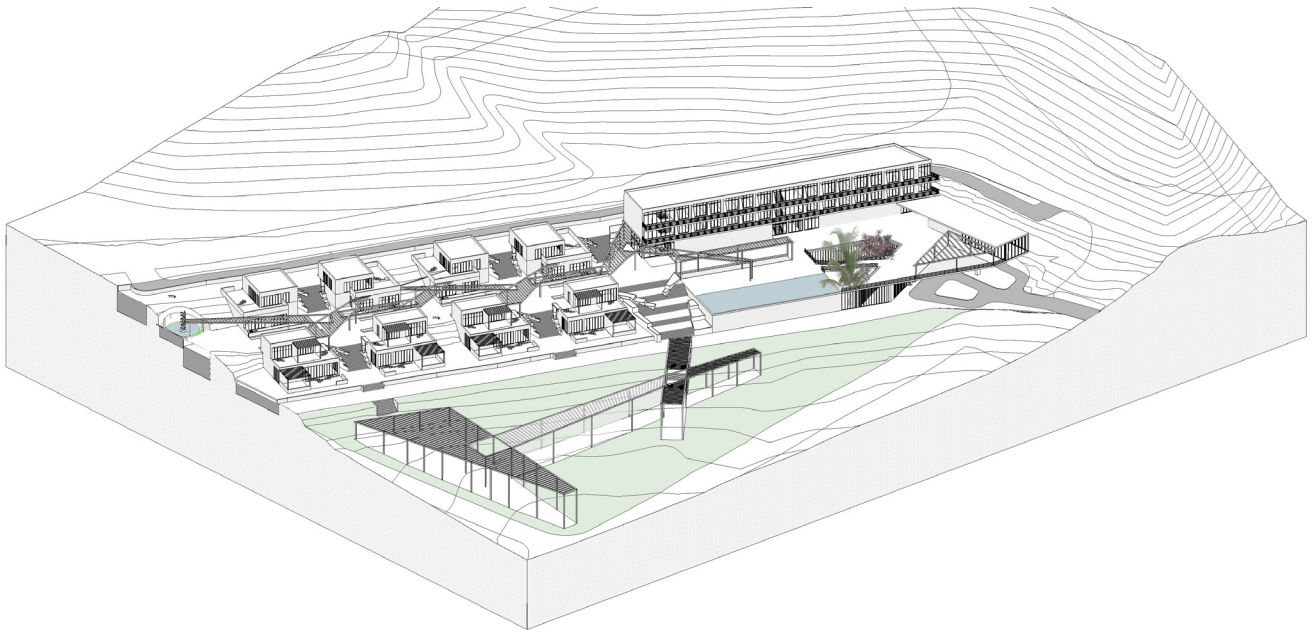


Figure 58: The Boutique Hotel in Gökçeada

4.4.2 The ground level

When the guests walk through the main entrance door, a big inner courtyard welcomes them. This inner courtyard creates a green area making mimic to the natural beauties of the island. It is surrounded by a glass wall. If the weather is fine, then the walls are open. If not, they have the possibility to create an enclosed area. In the courtyard, there are many nice plants and seating areas combined with water elements. This area creates a natural and warm atmosphere inside the lobby. Moreover, it creates natural ventilation system and natural lightening.

Just behind the inner courtyard, there is the reception desk and the lobby area. When needed information is taken from the reception and all the required process is done, the guests can go to their rooms/ apartments, to the spa center, to garden or to the restaurant from that point. All these facilities are located on the upper floor, which is called “the main level”.



Figure 59: The lobby of the Boutique Hotel

The guests have two options to go up to the “main level.” They can choose to use the elevator/ or the staircases which are located at the back of the reception or they can use the huge ramp on the right side.

The ramp has 8% slope and in some parts it has stairs. The top of the ramp is half- covered. It also creates natural ventilation system and natural lightening. This ramp takes the guests to the middle area of the main level.

The elevator and the staircases take the guests directly to the rooms or to the main area. From the main area, they can also go to the restaurant or the spa center.

On the entrance level, the backside of the reception area, there is the back desk, the cameras and the baggage room and the management office. Moreover, on the left hand side, there are the technical facilities of the spa center, and on the right hand side there is the workers’ room for changing clothes and resting. The workers’ room has a connection to the outside, to a garden where the staff can relax.

The service area for the restaurant is also located on this level. The entrance to the kitchen of the restaurant is away from the main entrance, behind the car park. The goods come directly from this level and they are carried to the upper floor by the elevator.



SECTION A-A
S:1/200

4.4.3 The main level

This level is named as “main level” because you can reach all the areas very easily from here and most of the activities take place on this level. Once the guests arrive at this level, they notice the pergolas which start from the swimming pool and continue along the apart area and end at the lounge, next to the fountain. These pergolas cool down the temperature and create a nice atmosphere underneath. The pergolas, water elements, plants and the used materials such as wood and stone, all these together create a perfect combination and a peaceful atmosphere.



Figure 60: The desired outdoor atmosphere

On the west side of the main level, the recreational area of the hotel complex is located. Here, the guests can access to the spa center, the kinder garden, the swimming pool, the bar and the restaurant.

The spa center consists of a Turkish bath, a sauna, a relaxing room and massage rooms. The changing rooms can be used both by the people who want to visit the spa center and the swimming pool.

The Turkish bath is not designed in the traditional Ottoman style. However, it includes all the needed areas: the mild room, the hot room and a hot swimming pool in a modern concept. There is also the saunas and a cold swimming pool. In between there is the relaxing room. The room is surrounded by a glass wall and when the weather is nice the glass wall can be open. There are two massage rooms in the spa center. These rooms are located on the west side of the spa center, away from the wet areas.

The changing rooms can be used both by the guests of the spa center and the swimming pool users. The rooms have bidirectional access, from outside and inside. The changing rooms consist of toilets, showers and dressing rooms both for men and women.



Figure 61: View through swimmingpool

The swimming pool is 300 m² The bar and the resting place are located at the back side of the swimming pool. From the swimming pool area, people can easily access to the restaurant through the bridge. This bridge connects the swimming pool area and the restaurant above the inner courtyard.



Figure 62: The view from the swimmingpool through Kaleköy& Sea

The restaurant is located at the western part of the hotel complex. People have the chance to enjoy the sea view from the restaurant. The restaurant is used as a breakfast room and also serves food during daytime and for dinner. People from outside the hotel can also use the restaurant.

To reach the restaurant, people have to use the main circulation system. The service entrance of the restaurant is located at the ground level. From there the goods are carried to the main level. The kitchen is located at the same level as the eating area. People have the chance to sit outside or inside. The eating area can seat 50 people inside and there is room for 80 + people outside.

The kinder garden is located on the west corner of the hotel complex. It is also located at the main level. Here children can play outside and/or inside. Since it is at the corner, they would be safer and more comfortable. Moreover, the location will reduce down the noise distribution.



SECTION C-C
S:1/500

4.4.4 First and the second floor of the hotel

The first and the second floors of the hotel consist of standard rooms, family rooms, cleaning rooms and meeting rooms. On each floor there are 10 standard rooms, 1 family room, 1 meeting room, 1 cleaning room. There are 20 standard rooms and 2 family rooms, a hotel with a capacity of 48 people in total.

The standard room is for 2 people and 23m². All the rooms have their own bathrooms. There is a bathtub (80x180 cm), a closet and a washbasin in the bathroom. The wall where the washbasin is located is designed of glass. This glass wall enables people to see inside the room, while using the washbasin it creates a nice connection between the bathroom and the room. Moreover, all the standard rooms have a balcony (8.5m²).

The family room is for 4 people. It consists of 2 bedrooms and 1 bathroom. It is 30 m² and has a balcony of 17 m².

On each floor, there is a meeting room. Each one is 49m² and has a balcony of 16m². The room is flexible enough to change according to the needed situation.

4.4.5 The Apart section



Figure 63: The apart section

The apart section of the complex consists of 8 detached, 2- storey high houses. This part is for people who want to stay longer, more comfortably, and for the ones who want to make themselves at home.

When designing the apartments, the attempt was to obtain a modern and a luxurious village atmosphere. Creating comfortable, relaxing conditions and combining these with traditional architecture of the island was the primary goal of the design. Moreover, a lively ambience was to be created in the gardens and terraces.

These houses are located in 2 rows (the upper houses and the lower houses) and in between there is the pergola system which people can walk underneath. One apartment is located on each level. There are 3 different types of apartments in total. There are apartments with one bedroom, two bedrooms and three bedrooms.

4.4.5.1 The upper houses

The upper houses are four identical houses. Each consists of two floors and two different types of apartments. On the upper floor, there is the two -bedroom apartment and on the lower floor there is the one-bedroom apartment.

- **Two bedroom apartment**

The two bedroom apartment has its entrance from the side garden. The guests go straight to the living room. The kitchen is also located in the living room. There is a sitting area, a fireplace, and an eating area in the living room. It is 30m² and comfortable enough for 4 people. There are 2 bedrooms with their private bathrooms in the apart. The master bedroom is 25 m² and the other one is 21 m².

The terrace is stepped 2 m back and the area is thought to be used as vegetation area. The reason for this stepping back is to obtain the privacy of the people who accommodate at the lower level. In the garden and terrace, there is the shower, the eating area and the resting place.

- **One bedroom apartment**

The entrance of the one- bedroom apartment is located aside. The guests directly enter the living room. The living room is 18m² and there is the eating area, the kitchen and the resting place. The bedroom is 31m² including the bathroom. The bathroom, the bedroom and the living room, all have access to the garden. There is a garden with showers, an eating and resting area.

4.4.5.2 The lower houses

The lower houses are four identical houses. Each consists of two floors and two different types of apartments. On the upper floor, there is the one- bedroom apartment and on the lower floor there is the three- bedroom apartment.

- **The one bedroom apartment**

The one- bedroom apartment is the same as the one which is located on the lower floor of the upper houses. The only difference is at the outside. This means, it has no garden, but a terrace. There is a Jacuzzi, the eating and resting areas on the terrace. Here, the terrace is stepped 2 m back as it is in 2- bedroom apartments, for privacy purposes and the area is thought to be used as vegetation area.

- **The three bedroom apartment**

The three- bedroom apartment has its entrance through the front garden. The guests directly enter the living room. The kitchen is also located inside the living room. This room is 30m² and big enough for 6 people. In this house, there are 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. The master bedroom is 37m². It has its private bathroom and a Jacuzzi. The other rooms have a shared bathroom. One of the rooms is 21m² and the other one is 19m².

4.4.6 The Garden

As it is known, organic farming is very common and important in Gökçeada. On the island, people try not to use chemicals. They believe in Slow Food. They want to obtain food which is of a high quality and taste, environmentally friendly and sustainable and to reach the food which is clean, good and fair. ¹⁷⁵These are the fundamentals of Slow Food. In addition, Gökçeada has been one of the slow cities (Cittaslow) of the world since 2011.

Therefore, to add these characteristics to this hotel design was one of the primarily goal . In the design, the vegetation area is located at the lower part of the complex and it is 5000m² in total.



Figure 64: The garden and the boutique hotel

The pergola system continues here in the garden and it creates circulation and mild atmosphere in between the arable lands.

The garden is divided into different sections. In one section, there is the vineyard. In the other section, there is the vegetation area. Here, all kinds of local vegetables are grown. Moreover, there is a poultry farm. People can get daily, fresh eggs and organic chickens from the farm. Next to the farm, there is a part in the garden, where the tables are located. There, people can eat and spent their time under the olive and fruit trees.

The restaurant of the hotel use the harvest and people who accommodate in the apartments have the opportunity to get goods from the garden and cook at their places. Moreover there is a part in the garden, where the tables are located. There, people can eat and spend their time.



Figure 65: People eating in the garden and enjoying the fresh, fair and delicious

4.4.7 Materials

Materials are considered as the fundamentals of architecture. Therefore, material selection is one of the most important parts of the design. In order to design sufficient and excusable buildings, architects should know a lot about the materials. The cheapest, the strongest or easily applicable material is not always the best material for the buildings. Architects should also care about choosing the local, warm, functional and nice materials.¹⁷⁶

In this design, concrete construction is combined with local materials: stone and wood.

4.4.7.1 Stone

Stone is a solid and durable material, which can be found in nature. From the beginning of early ages, people have always used stone as the fundamental construction material. In general, stone buildings are very strong and if they are not pulled down by human force or natural disasters, they stay perfectly well for many centuries. By these, stone buildings are one of the best sources for the civilizations to learn about their history. Till 1800s stone was used as the primary construction element worldwide. However, with the industrial revolution, new materials emerged. These new materials are wide in range, have different qualities and types, cheaper, easy to manufacture and applicable. Therefore, people started to use more of these new construction materials rather than stone and therefore, stone has lost his value in time. Later on, the material was used more as building cladding rather than the construction material.¹⁷⁷ Today, many architects and engineers try to use stone again in architecture.

Stone is a material which comes from nature. It is an ecologic material. People can find stone in the nature almost ready to use. The only need is to take the stone out of its source. Stone doesn't contain any harmful complements for human health. Moreover, it is inflammable and is not exploiting dangerous materials.

Stone is a very attractive material. There are many types of stone in the nature according to its mineral combination, creation and location. With these characteristics, it is very different from the other construction materials. It is not a result of single manufacture, but it contains all the characteristics of the different periods of time. There are many types of stones in many different colors and textures in nature. With this property, many architects and engineers have the opportunity to obtain the desired atmosphere by using different types of stones. There is no standard dimension for this material. The required proportions can be given.

Moreover, since stone does not always have a pure surface, it creates a 3 -dimensional effect. With these qualities very effective light and shadow combinations can be obtained. This property creates a nice ambience, strong, esthetic and valuable appearance.¹⁷⁸

In addition, stone can be used with other types of materials such as wood, concrete or glass, and a very nice

176 Cf. Wastiels 2008

177 see, Öztank 2007

178 see, <http://www.kanopymimarlik.com/neden-ahsap>

ambience can be obtained. All these different combinations evoke different feelings on the human psychology.

When we look at the traditional architecture in Gökçeada, we recognize that people used stone as the main construction material until the last century. There are many reasons why they used stone as the primary construction material. First of all, from the beginning of the first settlement in Gökçeada, people found and reached stone easily in the nature. Secondly, stone is a very durable element. People have used this property and preferred to build their houses, religious buildings with stone in order to have strong and stable buildings. Thirdly, they recognized the proper isolation characteristics of the stone and used its advantages.¹⁷⁹

In this design, it is preferred to use stone dominantly, on the façade of the apartments and the hotel as a cladding material and as pavement material. Stone has been chosen as one of the primary materials because the aim of the design of the hotel is to have respect to the traditional architectural style of the island. Therefore, stone has been used for the pavements and stairs. Moreover, as the cladding material of the buildings to obtain the traditional appearance. In general, it is tried to combine the island's traditional stone style with modern architecture touches.

4.4.7.2 Wood

Wood has been widely used as a construction material since the beginning of early ages.

It is a product of trees and has fibrous structure. For this reason, wood is very flexible and strong. It has high resistance to natural conditions and chemicals, if impregnation process is done properly. It has very low thermal conductivity; therefore, it is also used as an isolation material. In addition to these, it has a low electrical conductivity. It has a great moisture balance which creates a healthy environment. With these properties, wood is one of the most widely used materials and one of the best materials which responds to energy and environmental problems.¹⁸⁰

There are many types of wood. Types of trees, growing conditions and processing stage give wood different properties. All these create a diverse range of timber in different quality, color and texture. In this way, architects and engineers have the opportunity to obtain the desired atmosphere.¹⁸¹

In the history, Turkish people were not completely sure about using wood as the whole construction material. They thought that it was not a stable element; it could cause moisture, burn easily and cause isolation problems. However, today with the advantages of the technology, many improvements have been done for wood. People started to use wood in many areas. Now, many people prefer to make their houses of wood because it doesn't contain chemical and harmful materials as concrete and steel do and as a result, it creates a comfortable, relaxing and restful atmosphere which makes people feel happier and healthier.

It is very common to use wood as the construction material in Gökçeada. People mostly prefer to combine wood with concrete or stone. However, it is not so common to see a building which was constructed only of

179 see, <http://www.kanopymimarlik.com/neden-ahsap>

180 see, <http://www.kanopymimarlik.com/neden-ahsap>

181 see, <http://www.kanopymimarlik.com/neden-ahsap>

wood. In the history, people more often used wood as a load bearing element. In time, with the influence of Turkish people, the style of the houses has changed and they started to build bay window made of wood and use it more commonly.

In this design, wood is used in many parts of the hotel. In the hotel, wooden pergolas have been used to create a natural atmosphere underneath and protect people from the sunshine when they walk in the complex. Moreover, as the separation element for the hotel room balconies, wooden panels have been used. Additionally, wood have been used as the cladding material of the retaining walls and flower beds. And all these wooden elements have been combined with stone to create an efficient, natural ambience in the complex.

To sum up, since stone and wood are the two natural construction materials, they both create warm and calm spaces. They make people feel happier, healthier, more comfortable, relaxed and restful. In addition to these properties, it is very important for me to design the hotel with respect to traditional architecture style. Therefore, in this design I made mimics by using stone and wood.

4.5 Conclusion

In this Boutique Hotel, all the important properties and the values of the Island was taken into consideration, most of them were implemented to the design. From the choice of the plants, to the materials, ever step was thought and designed with great respect to the Island. All these were combined with the modern touches and different needs of various desires of the people.

Now this Boutique Hotel gives answers to the people, who want to stay longer and experience the Island life while feeling comfortable as much as possible. The people, who want to stay in an hotel, where they can eat fresh, fair, organic foods and feel themselves healthier and relaxed with facilities of the hotel and for people who do care about slow food. Moreover most of the hotel facilities are open to the people, who want to experience all these properties and facilities daily

REFERENCES

5. REFERENCES

- Babül, Elif: Belonging to Imbros. Citizenship and Sovereignty in the Turkish Republic, in: St Peter's College, Oxford 29-30 May 2004
- Bonvin, Jacques Levy, 15.12.2003: "Hotels. A brief history" in: hospitalitynet, <http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4017990.html> [02.11.2014]
- Çalı, Esra: Beş Yıldızlı Otellerin Giriş Mekanlarının Biçimsel Oluşumuna Etki Eden Faktörler, İstanbul 2011
- Çelik, Esra: An analysis of boutique hotel samples in Alaçatı [Butik otellerin Alaçatı örnekleri üzerine analiz], Konya 2010.
- Dündar, Mesut: Gökçeada the Ottoman Period Architecture [Gökçeada Osmanlı Devri Mimarisi], in: International Journal of Human Sciences, no. 9, 2012, 553-570
- Duran, Erol: Maintenance of Social and Cultural Identity in Sustainable Tourism. The Case of Gökçeada, İzmir 2009.
- Kahraman, Selver Özözen: Effects of Factors on Disperse on Settlement in Gökçeada (Imbros) from Past to Today [Geçmişten günümüze Gökçeada' da yerleşmelerin Dağılımında etkili olan Faktörler] in: İstanbul University Geography Journal, no. 14, 2006, 25-42
- Kahraman, Selver Özözen: Effects of Migration on Population Evaloution and Change in Gökçeada. [Gökçeada' da Göçlerin nüfus gelişimi ve değişimi üzerine etkileri] in: İstanbul University Geography Journal, no. 3, 2005, 39-54
- Opak, Bahriye Verda: [Beş Yıldızlı Kent Otellerinde Lobi Tasarım İlkeleri.İstanbul Örneğinde Bir İnceleme], İstanbul 2009
- Oya, Emine: The Hotels from Past to Present. A Research about the Hotel Lobies in Trabzon City [Geçmişten Günümüze Oteller. Trabzon Kentindeki otel Lobileri üzerine Bir Araştırma], Trabzon 2008
- Öktem, Dilşad: Perception of spaces & formation of identity in hotel interior design [Otel İç Mimari Tasarımında Mekân Algılama Ve Kimlik Oluşumu Ve Örnekler Üzerinde Analizi], İstanbul 2007
- Öztank, Nimet: Mimaride doğal taş kullanımı, İzmir 2007.Perception of spaces & formation of identity in hotel interior design [Otel İç Mimari Tasarımında Mekân Algılama Ve Kimlik Oluşumu Ve Örnekler Üzerinde Analizi] . tarih yok.
- Sathwara, Shantimani: "Classification Of Hotels" in: slideshare, <http://www.slideshare.net/Shantimani/classification-of-hotels> [09.11.2014]
- Sever, Özge: The Space Analysis at Hotels [otellerde mekansal analiz], Trabzon 2008
- Tansuğ, Feryal: Imroz Rumları. Gökçeada üzerine, 2nd Edition, İstanbul 2013
- Tınaz, Onur Fuat: Hotel Valutation [Hotel Derleme], İstanbul 2009.

Tugay, Ikbal: Analysis Of Five Stars Hotel' Bedrooms. Example Of Manavgat [Beş Yıldızlı Otel Yatak Odalarının Mekansal Analizi. Manavgat Örneği] Konya, 2011.

Uçar, Nazlı: Impact Of Tourism To Rural Areas.Example Of Gokceada [Turizmin Kırsal Alana Etkisi. Gökçeada Örneği]Istanbul, 2010.

Uysal, Mehmet Ali: Sanatta Mekan Algısı, 2009.

Yaşar, Okan: A Research in Respect of Tourism Geography. Gökçeada(Imroz)[Turizm Coğrafyası Açısından Bir Araştırma. Gökçeada(Imroz)] in: Fırat University Journal of Social Science 16, no. 1, 2006, 1-32.

Yetim Erdiñç, Lerzan: Determination Of Natural And Cultural Landscape Characteristics And Conservation Development Possibilities Of Gökçeada And Bozcaada [Gökçeada ve Bozcaada' nın Doğal ve Kültürel Peyzaj Özelliklerinin Belirlenmesi Koruma ve Geliştirme Olanakları] Ankara, 2008.

Yurtseven, H. Rıdvan: Gökçeada. Sıradan insanların öyküleri, 2nd Edition, Ankara 2012.

Yurtseven, H. Rıdvan: Slow Food ve Gökçeada. Yönetmel bir yaklaşım, 2nd Edition, Ankara 2007.

Yurtseven, H. Rıdvan/ Karakas Necati: Creating a Sustainable Gastronomic Destination: The Case of Cittaslow Gokceada Turkey, American International Journal of Contemporary Research, no. 3, 2013, 91- 99

Wastiels, Lisa/ Wastiels Ine: Material Considerations in Architectural Design, in: Proceedings of the Design Research Society Conference, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield 16-19 July 2008

Online Resources:

www.cennetgokceada.com

http://www.cennetgokceada.com/sayfa_detay.asp?id=2789 [10 20, 2014]

www.uzmantv.com

<http://www.uzmantv.com/apart-otel-nedir> [11 05, 2014]

www.dunyagida.com.tr

<http://www.dunyagida.com.tr/haber.php?nid=2900> [20.10.2014]

www.gokceadarehberim.com

http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-Kalek%C3%B6y_Kastro-cp-101 [15.10.2014]

www.hiphotels.com

<http://www.hiphotels.com/about/> [06.11. 2014]

Anhar, Lucienne, 13.12.2001: "The Definition of Boutique Hotels" in: hospitalitynet,

<http://www.hospitalitynet.org/news/4010409.html> [10.11.2014]

www.hotels.com

http://www.hotels.com/customer_care/star_rating.html [05.11.2014]

www.kanopymimarlik.com

<http://www.kanopymimarlik.com/neden-ahsap> [23.11 2014]

www.slowfood.com

<http://www.slowfood.com/international/7/history> [20.10.2014]

www.streetdirectory.com

http://www.streetdirectory.com/travel_guide/216448/hotels_and_hostels/what_exactly_is_a_boutique_hotel.html [10.11.2014]

www.theaa.com

http://www.theaa.com/staticdocs/pdf/travelandleisure/hotels/quality_standards_for_hotels.pdf [05.11.2014]

wikipedia.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cittaslow> [20.10.2014]

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tremont_House_\(Boston\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tremont_House_(Boston)) [03.11.2014]

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imbros> [14.10.2014]

www.zeusotel.com

<http://www.zeusotel.com> [10.11.2014]

www.zeytindalihotel.com

<http://www.zeytindalihotel.com/gokceada.html> [20.10.2014]

Picture Resources:

Figure 1: http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ege_Adaları

Figure 2: Kahraman 2006

Figure3:<http://www.anadolujet.com/aj-en/anadolujet-magazin/2011/october/articles/to-the-west-of-anatolia-gokceada-imbros-island.aspx>

Figure 4: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/53170752>

Figure 5: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroğlu

Figure 6: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroğlu

Figure 7: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroğlu

Figure 8: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroğlu

Figure 9: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroğlu

Figure 10: <http://www.anadolujet.com/aj-en/anadolujet-magazin/2011/october/articles/to-the-west-of-anatolia-gokceada-imbros-island.aspx>

Figure 11: Yetim Erdinç, 2008,188

Figure 12: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroğlu

Figure 13: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/28002780>

Figure 14: <http://www.gezinim.com/asuziylan/gokceada-nin-koyleri/>

Figure 15: Figure 15: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroğlu

Figure 16: <http://www.anzachotel.com/turkish/canakkale-gokceada-ulasim.htm>

Figure 17: <https://twitter.com/zeynepert>

Figure 18: http://www.gokceada17.com/tanitim/derekoy-shinouidi_92.html

Figure 19: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/56211055>

Figure 20: photo by Özge Lokmanhekim

Figure 21: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/56211055>

Figure 22: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/25137228>

Figure 23: http://askeraga.blogspot.co.at/2010_11_14_archive.html

Figure 24: <http://www.elta-ada.com.tr/hakkimizda/organik-tarim>

Figure 25: <http://www.cittaslowgokceada.com/wp-content/uploads/cittaslow4.jpg>

Figure 26: http://cittaslowturkiye.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Logo_Turuncu.gif

Figure 27: photo by Özge Lokmanhekim

Figure 28: Yetim Erdiñ 2008,188

Figure 29: Yetim Erdiñ 2008, 189

Figure 30: Sempozyum 2008

Figure 31: Yetim Erdiñ 2008, 190

Figure 32: <http://gokceada.tr.gg/G.oe.k%E7eada-Resimleri/kat-1-5.htm>

Figure 33: Yetim Erdiñ, 2008

Figure 34: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tremont_House_%28Boston%29

Figure 35: <http://www.1golf.eu/en/hotel/gloria-golf-resort/>

Figure36:<https://nilguncolak.wordpress.com/2013/04/04/efsanevi-misafirperligin-adi-shangri-la-bosphorus-istanbul-2013-ilkbaharinda-kapilarini-aciyor/>

Figure 37: <http://www.thesofahotel.com/rooms/umars-suite/>

Figure 38: original by Zehra Simay Serdarođlu

Figure 39: <http://www.ozgunbaskesles.co.uk/?portfolio=ajia-hotel-istanbul>

Figure40:<http://www.burgenland.info/de/sport-freizeit/2942/st-martins-therme-lodge.html>

Figure 41: <http://www.lasvegastours.nl/hotels/caesars-palace/>

Figure 42: http://s1164.photobucket.com/user/mobilyadekorasyon/media/pera-palace_zps00a9ae1b.jpg.html

<http://www.buildingdecoration.net/icerik/tarihi-pera-palace-hotel-yeniden-canlaniyor-149.html>

Figure43:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hilton_Istanbul_Bosphorus#mediaviewer/File:Hilton_Istanbul,_1959.jpg

Figure 44: http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-The_Castle_Hotel-cp-389

Figure 45: http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-En_Bat%C4%B1_Ev-cp-402

Figure 46: original by Zehra Simay Serdarođlu

Figure 47: http://www.tatilsepeti.com/Otel_Mavi_Su_Resort_Hotel.aspx

Figure 48: http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-Sirius_Pansiyon-cp-376

Figure 49: http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-De%C4%9Firmen_Konukevi-cp-429

Figure50:http://www.gokceadarehberim.com/nm-Y%C4%B1ld%C4%B1zkoy_Camping-cp-398

Figure 51. http://www.tripadvisor.com.tr/Hotel_Review-g1672179-d3685332-Reviews-Nur_badem_Apart-Gokceada_Canakkale_Province_Turkish_Aegean_Coast.html

Figure 52: <http://www.zeytindalihotel.com/galeri.html#prettyPhoto>

Figure 53: <https://goo.gl/maps/4nn9y>

Figure 54: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 55: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 56: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 57: original by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 58: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 59: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 60: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 61: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

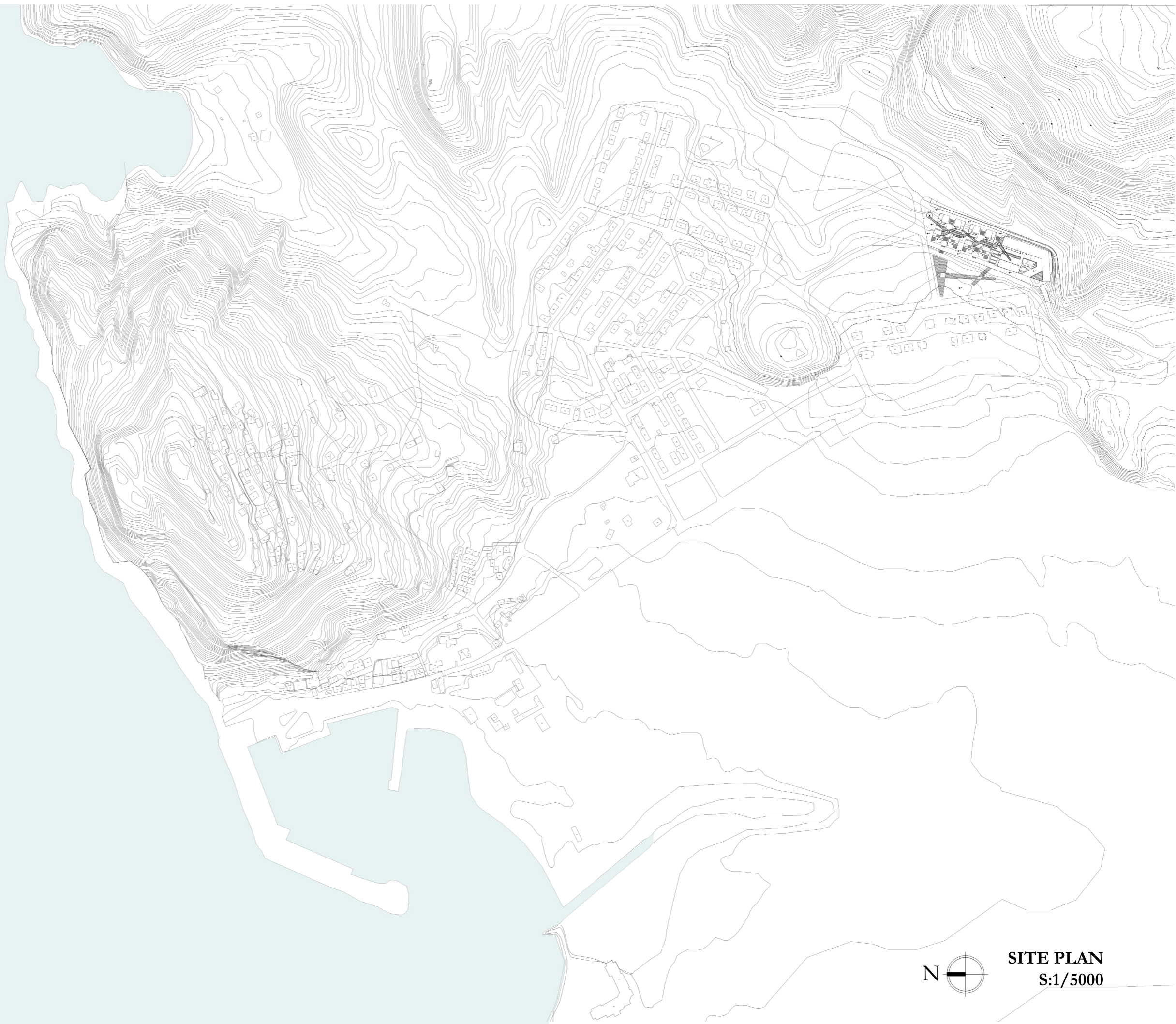
Figure 62: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 63: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

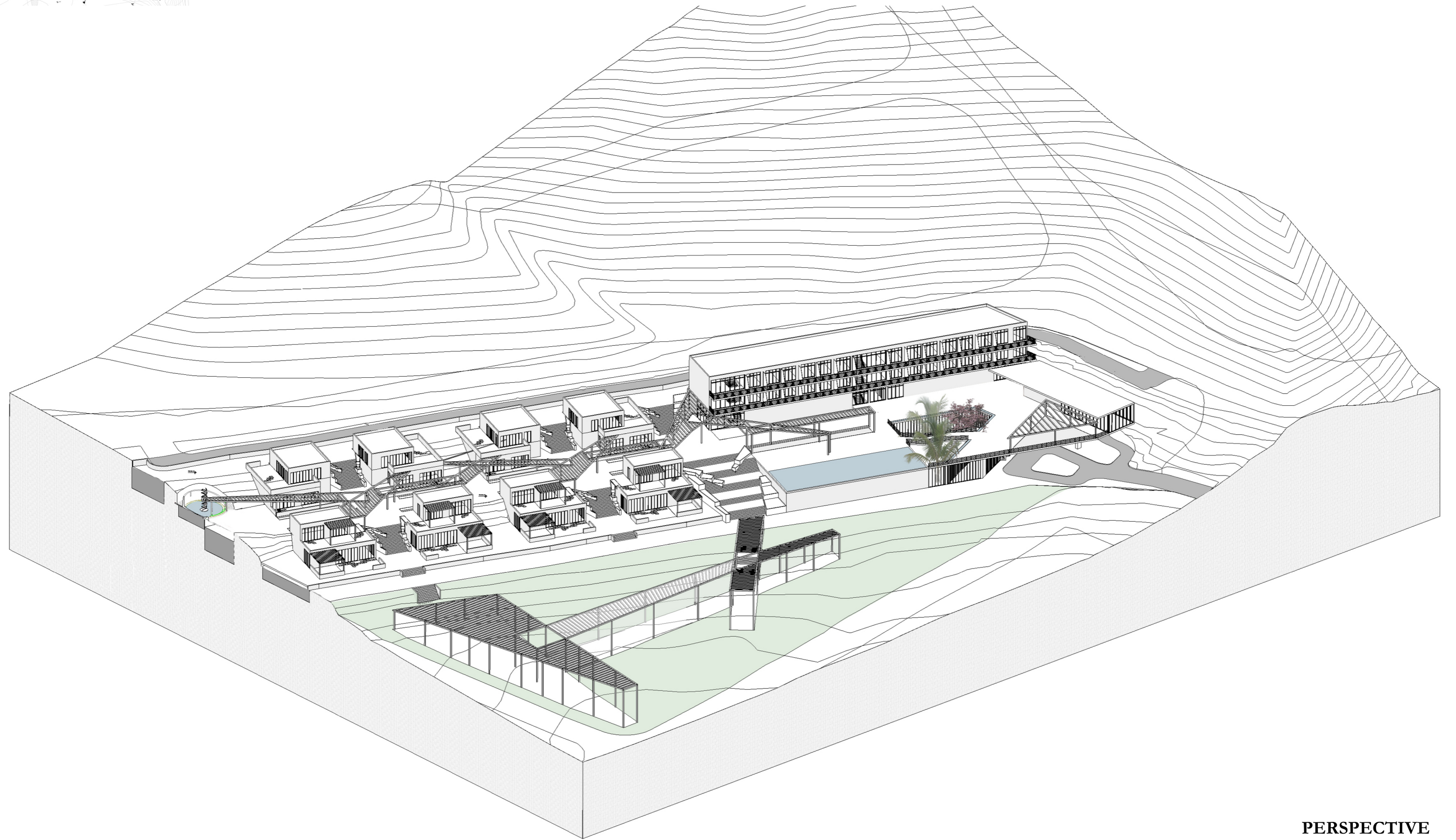
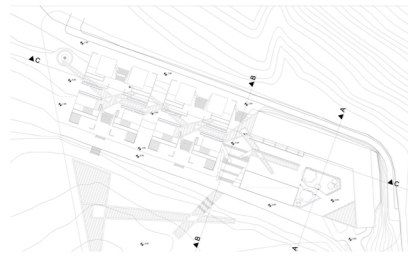
Figure 64: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

Figure 65: Project by Zehra Simay Serdaroglu

PLANS AND SECTIONS OF THE DESIGN

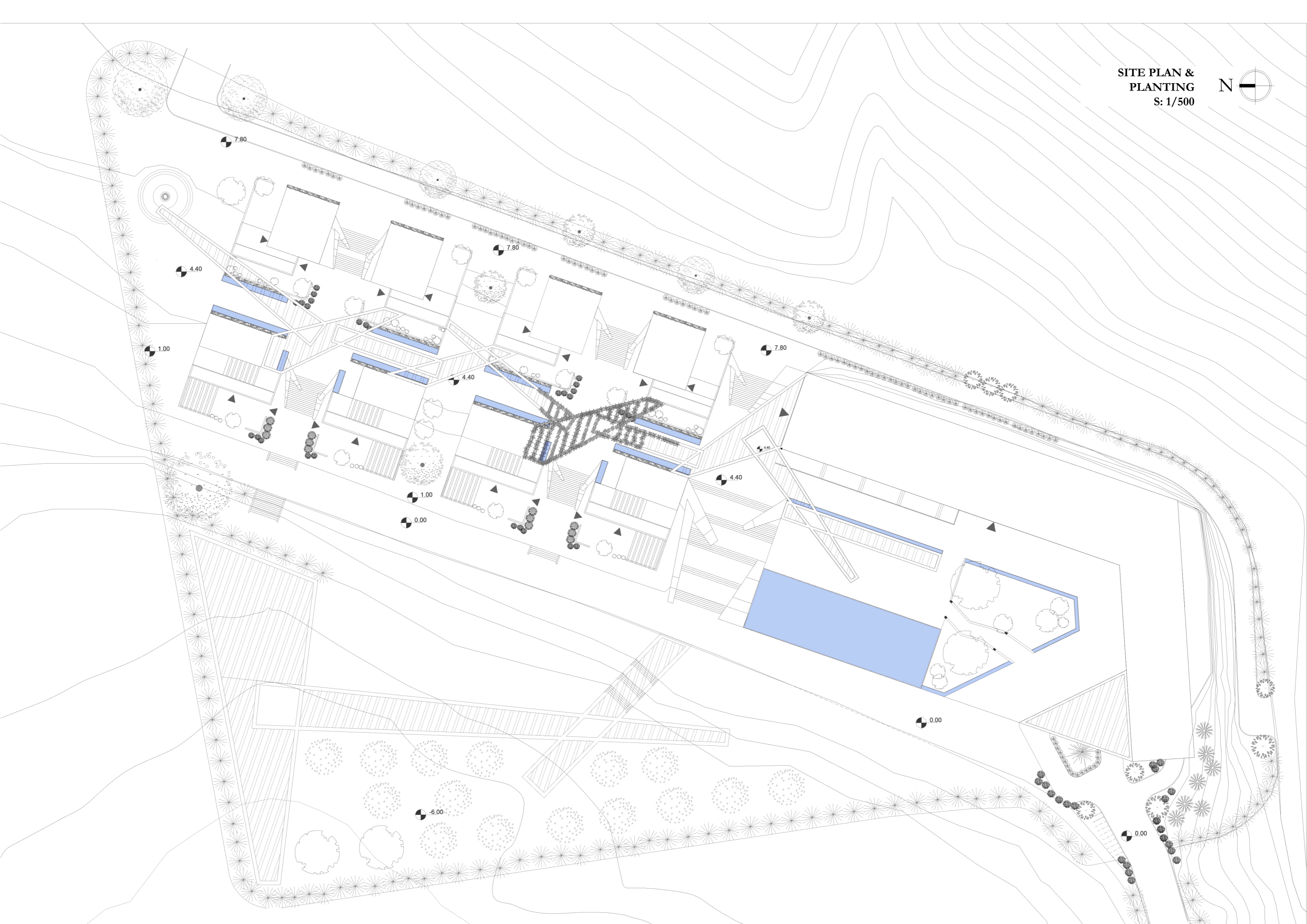
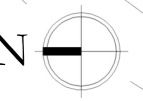


SITE PLAN
S:1/5000

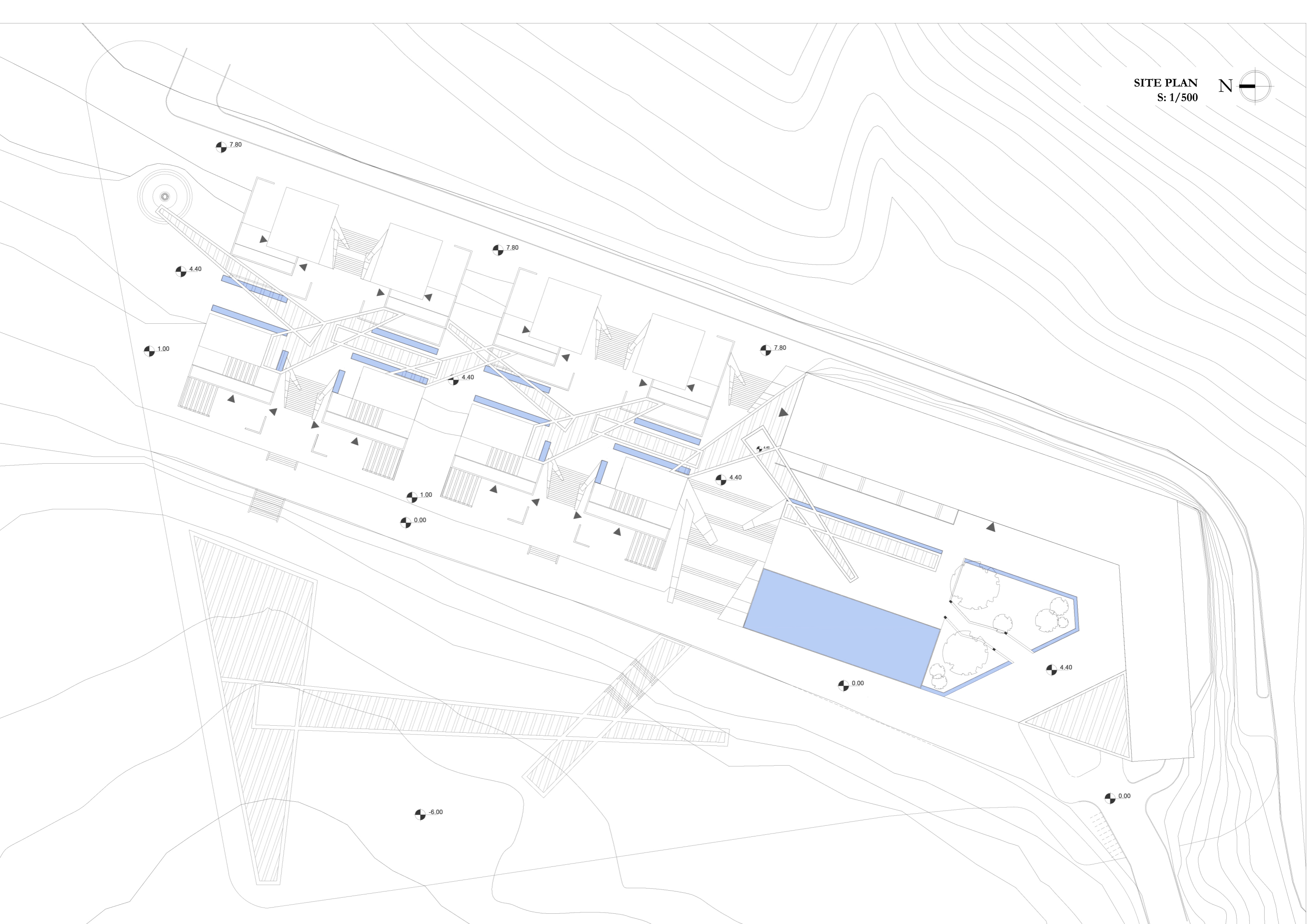


PERSPECTIVE

SITE PLAN &
PLANTING
S: 1/500



SITE PLAN
S: 1/500





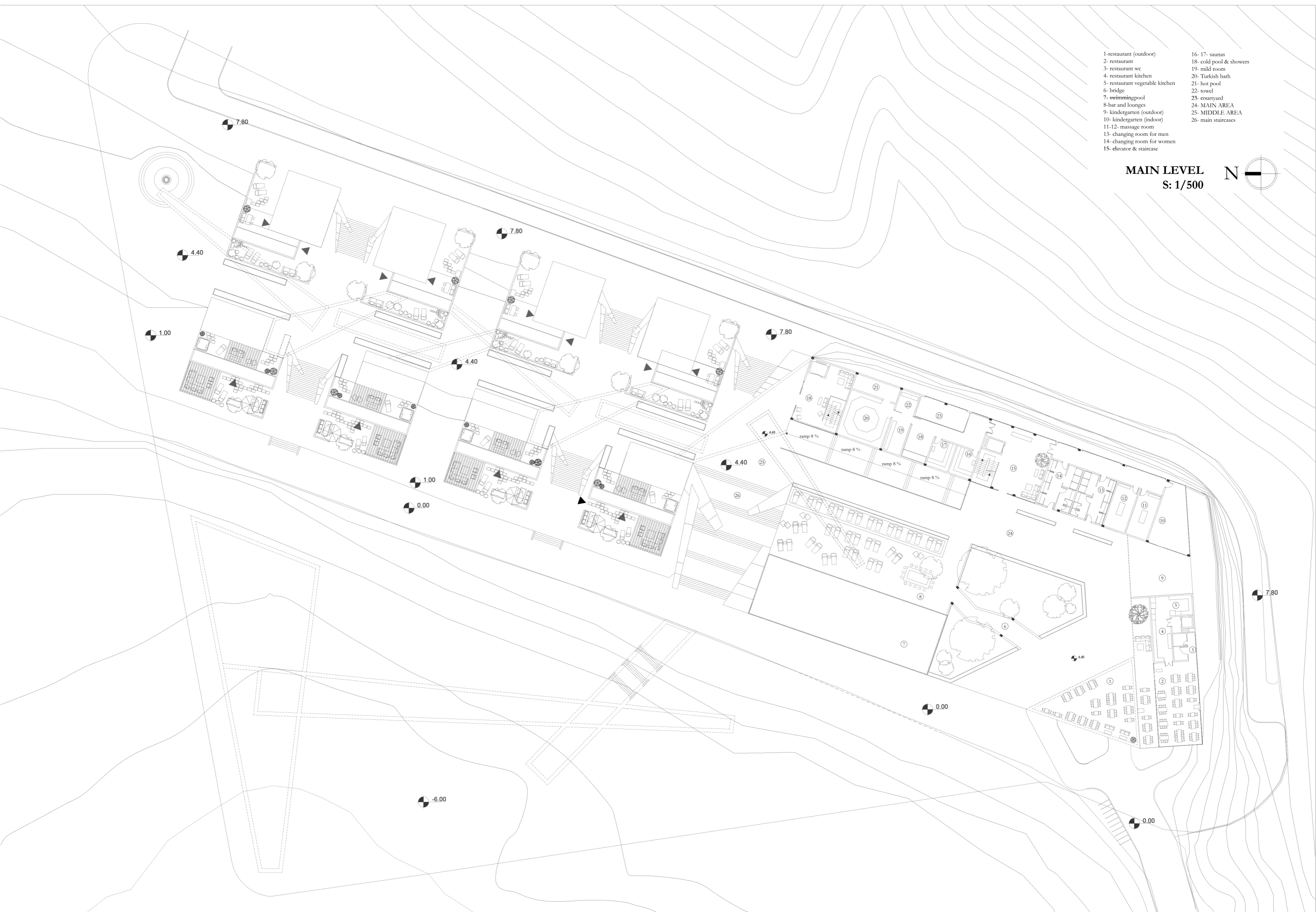
- 1- entrance
- 2- bicycle park
- 3- service road
- 4- autopark
- 5- way to garden
- 6- MAIN ENTRANCE
- 7- shortcut through the inner courtyard
- 8- inner courtyard
- 9- lobby
- 10- reception
- 11- back desk
- 12- management room
- 13- camera room
- 14- baggage room
- 15- swimming pool technical facilities
- 16- cleaning materials
- 17- technical facilities
- 18- laundry room
- 19- ramp
- 20- elevator & staircase
- 21- 22- wc
- 23- changing room for men worker
- 24- changing room for women worker
- 25- resting area for workers (indoor)
- 26- resting area for workers (outdoor) & entrance
- 27- kitchen service entrance
- 28- acceptance and weighting area
- 29-31- storage

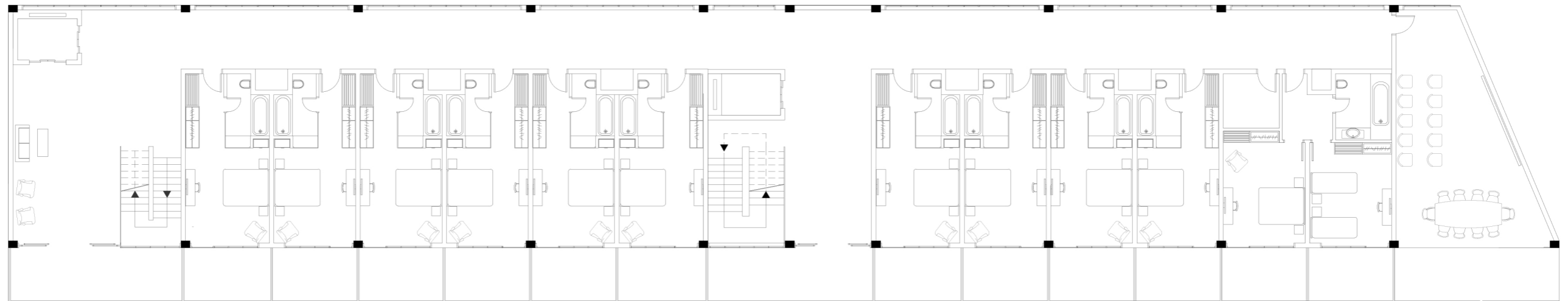
GROUND LEVEL
S: 1/500



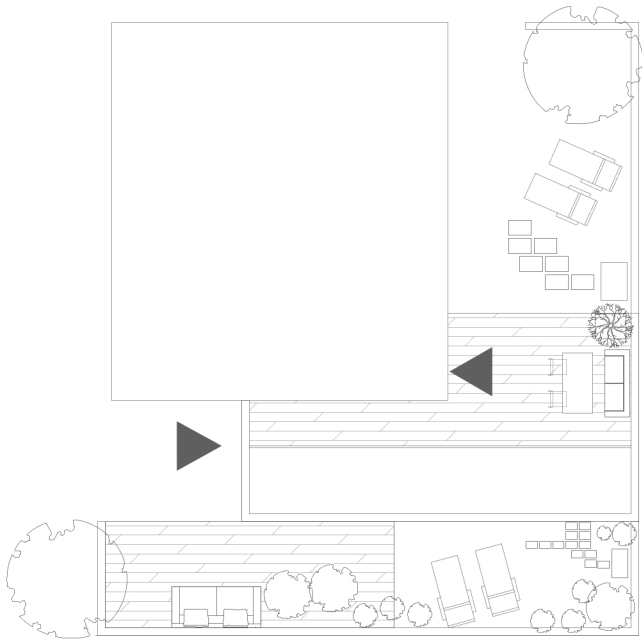
- 1- restaurant (outdoor)
- 2- restaurant
- 3- restaurant wc
- 4- restaurant kitchen
- 5- restaurant vegetable kitchen
- 6- bridge
- 7- swimmingpool
- 8- bar and lounges
- 9- kindergarten (outdoor)
- 10- kindergarten (indoor)
- 11-12- massage room
- 13- changing room for men
- 14- changing room for women
- 15- elevator & staircase
- 16- 17- saunas
- 18- cold pool & showers
- 19- mild room
- 20- Turkish bath
- 21- hot pool
- 22- towel
- 23- courtyard
- 24- MAIN AREA
- 25- MIDDLE AREA
- 26- main staircases

MAIN LEVEL
S: 1/500

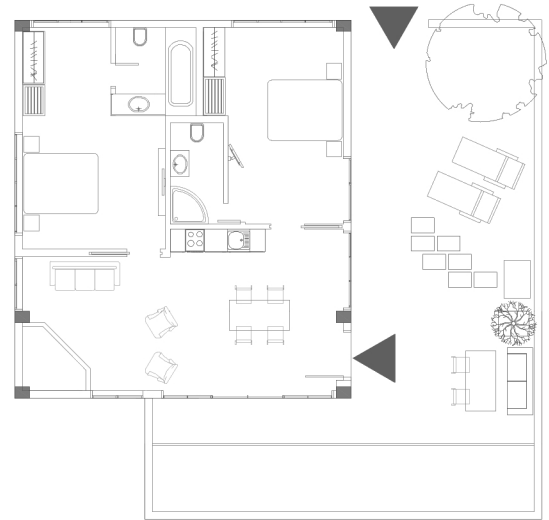




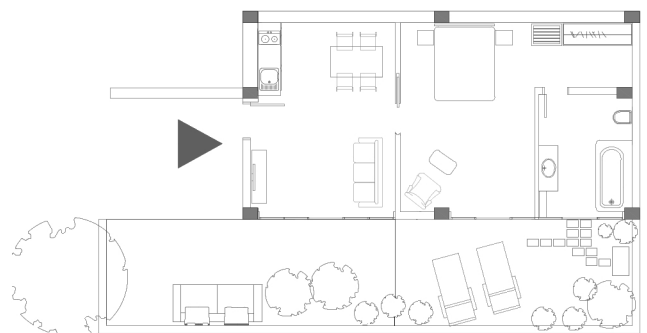
**FIRST AND SECOND
FLOOR PLAN
S:1/200**



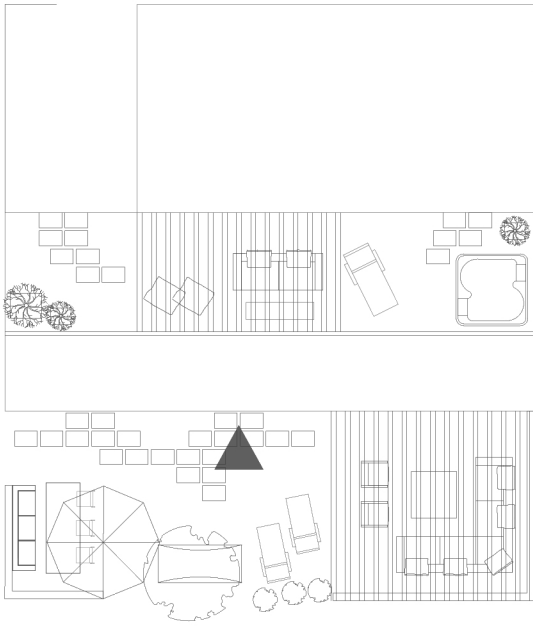
THE UPPER HOUSES
S: 1/200



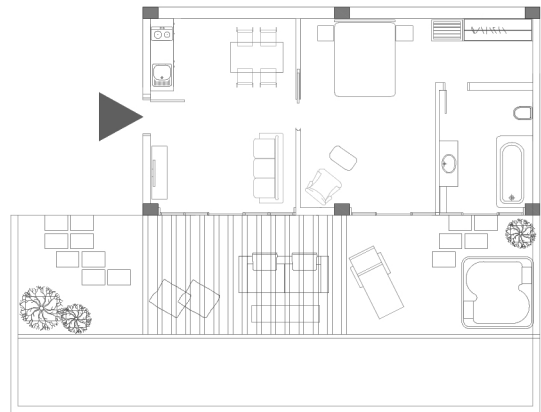
two bedroom apartment



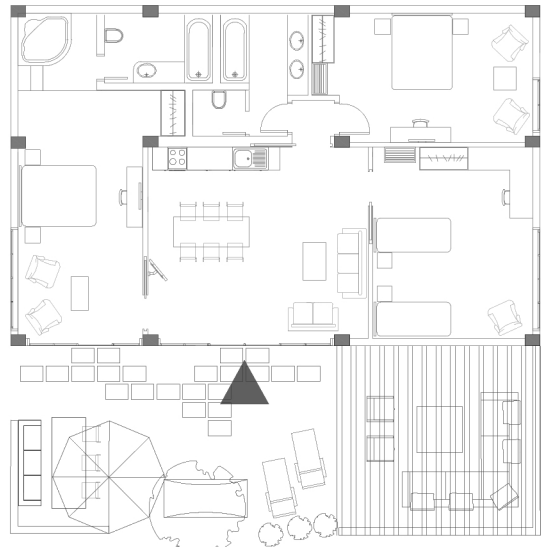
one bedroom apartment



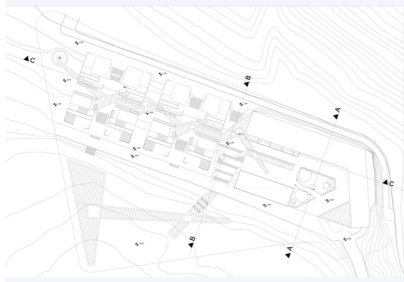
THE LOWER HOUSES
S: 1/200



one bedroom apartment



three bedroom apartment



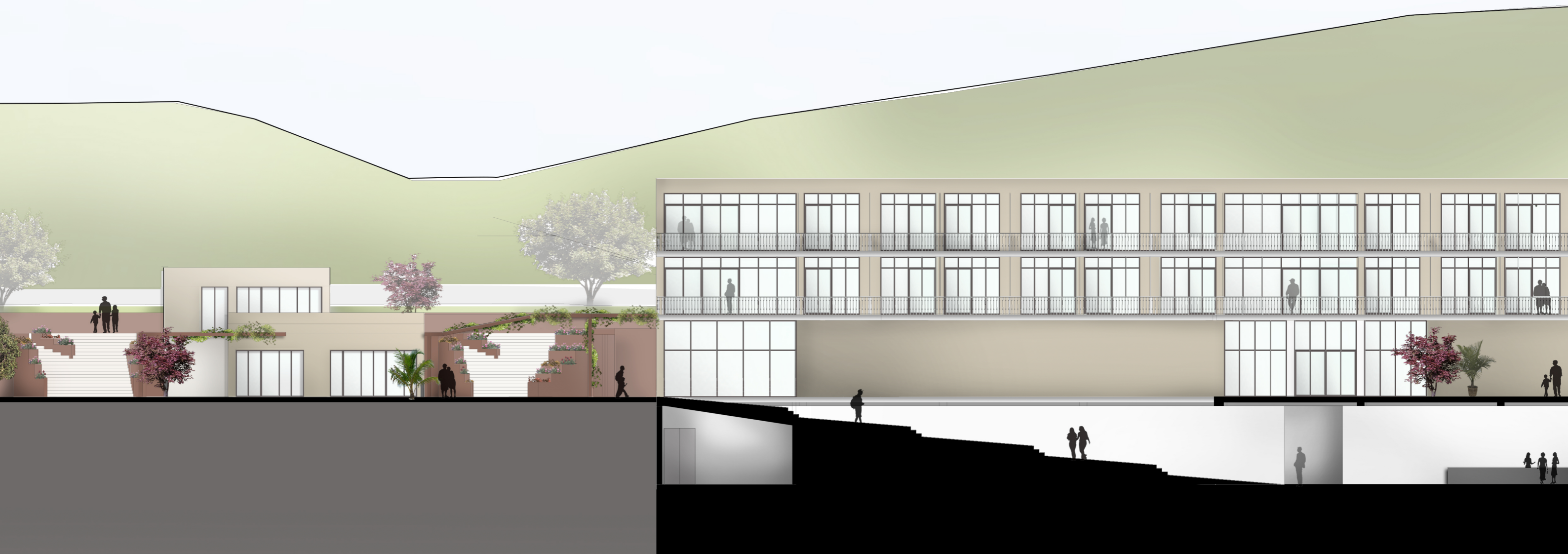
SECTION B-B
S:1/200



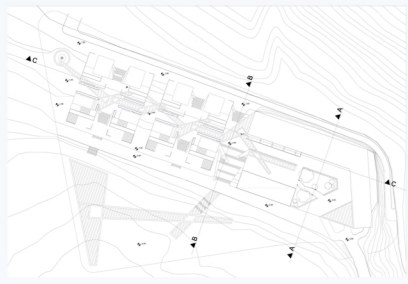
SECTION C-C /1
S:1/200



SECTION C-C /2
S:1/200



SECTION C-C /3
S:1/200



SECTION C-C / 4
S:1/200