

# Evaluation of Housing and Kitchen with a Seating Area in the Context of Development of Giresun City

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to scrutinize the differentiating parallel of the modern housing relationship schema to city development in the context of kitchen space; and to discuss kitchen representation on the scale of the city of Giresun by associating with modern living dynamics. While traditional city culture and style of living change with the development of cities and architecture in throughout Anatolia, cities and structures in cities, particularly housing, are becoming similar because of the effects of globalization. This process of similarity, observed in the inner construction and outer cover, directs citizens to live in unknown and undefined housing. While Giresun, as a small Anatolia city, was affected by globalization as was the whole country, it also reflected traditional living rituals in terms of housing form and was differentiated from large-scale cities defined as center. That is; this study focused on kitchens with a seating area which is efficient in housing plans in new residential areas in the city and developed contrary to general tendencies and modern living practices in Giresun. It is seen that the kitchen in Giresun apartments were designed as social spaces by having more functions and a separate living area apart from the general living area in housing, which is different from known resolutions. We aimed to evaluate this traditional typology, defined as "a kitchen with seating area" by citizens and observed as extremely common in Giresun apartments, the context of city development.

**Keywords:** city development, housing, Giresun, kitchen with seating.

## Giresun Kenti Gelişimi Bağlamında Konut ve Oturmalı Mutfak Kavramı Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

### Öz

Bu çalışmanın amacı çağdaş konutun kentin gelişimi ile paralel farklılaşan ilişki şemasını mutfak mekânı özelinde irdelemek, modern yaşam dinamikleri ile ilişkilendirerek mutfağın Giresun kent ölçeğindeki temsilini tartışmaktır. Anadolu genelinde kentlerin ve mimarının gelişimiyle birlikte geleneksel kent kültürü ve yaşamı farklılaşırken küreselleşmenin etkisiyle kentler ve o kentleri oluşturan yapılar özellikle de konutlar mekânsal olarak aynılaşıma sürecine girmiştir. Hem dış kabuğunda hem de iç kurgusunda gözlemlenen bu aynılaşıma kentliyi kimliksiz, tanımsız mekânlarda yaşamaya yöneltmektedir. Ancak Giresun küçük bir Anadolu kenti olarak ülke genelinde hüküm süren küreselleşmeden etkilenirken aynı zamanda da geleneksel yaşam ritüellerini konut biçimlenmesine bir ölçüde yansıtabilmiş ve merkez olarak tanımlanan büyük ölçekli kentlerden farklılaşmıştır. Bu nedenlerle çalışma Giresun'da genel eğilimlerin ve modern yaşam pratiklerinin tersine bir gelişme göstererek kentin yeni yerleşim alanlarındaki konut çözümlerinde etkili olan 'oturmalı mutfak' üzerine kurgulanmıştır. Giresun apartman konutlarında mutfağın bilinen çözümlerden farklı olarak konutun yaşam alanının dışında, kendi içinde ayrı bir yaşam alanına sahip, daha fazla işlev barındıran, sosyal bir mekân olarak tasarlandığı izlenmektedir. Giresun apartman konutlarının mutfaklarında yoğun olarak gözlemlenen ve kentli tarafından da 'oturmalı mutfak' olarak tanımlanan bu geleneksel tipolojinin kent gelişimi bağlamında değerlendirilmesi hedeflenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kent gelişimi, Konut, Mutfak, Yaşam pratikleri, Giresun

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## 1. Introduction

It is clear that our country has been in a process of social change for the last two hundred years; it has been in a process of spatial change for the last one hundred years. This process, which started as occidentalization in the Ottoman period and changed into modernization during the republic period, continued to affect cultural change and part of the process was spatial change in cities (Ulu & Karakoç, 2004). This process was shaped by technology, economy, and politics and progressed parallel to social structures that caused change to existing areas in the city and brought with it new spatial resolutions in architecture and the urban scale within new development areas. Therefore, the city's areas of development improve with the spatial approaches required by geography and time at the center of economical, technological, and cultural changes. As Cansever (2008) stated, urban development areas consist of cultural and social intended structures, structure groups, and connecting systems such as transportation, infrastructure, reinforced by with the most important element, housing. Housing in the operational system of the city's a basic component because of its direct relationship with people. People need housing for shelter, and this basic necessity turned into objective reality affects the macro form of cities over time. While people choose housing for themselves they choose the building plot, the city block, the avenue, the district, namely, a particular area in city. Parallel to this choice, the city differentiates, expands or defines the line of developmental in a relationship to cultural parameters (Rapoort, 2004). Buildings, where people maintain their lives, have a spatial typology which can be interpreted as the center of individual identity and belonging and is affected directly from changes brought by time. Housing, whose basic meaning is shelter and which is designed as an object belonging to an urban culture, changes into an object of prestige, consumption and investment and is commoditized with its location in city because of the changing lifestyles within the process (Koca, 2015).

Housing preferences determine the axis of city development, depending on time parameters. Characteristics defined by culture direct housing presentation forms ad spatial decisions. When Anatolia cities and housing literature are examined, it is seen that studies were developed through periods that shaped social structure including, pre-Republic, early-Republic, 1950's, 1980's, and post-2000. The post-2000 period, in particular, was one in which the meaning of housing changed and become a property that can be turned into cash rather than a house for shelter and for living. Modern housing, whose

architecture differentiates from previous housing forms, has taken its present housing form depending on urban parameters and cultural properties with its typological evolution defined as a "Turkish house" with an open kitchen in its center rather than a closed one. The kitchen, which is the room most affected by housing changes from the Ottoman period to today, is the focus of this study.

Before associating summarized arguments with studies, we will briefly discuss city development and; housing and kitchen concept, directed by many parameters, which will supports the study conceptually and strengthens its readability. Our major aim is to examine the effects of urban development on housing forms and the transformation of the kitchen as the center of, design for traditional housing culture, related to the development of cities and living practices using the example of the city of Giresun.

### 1.1. Urban Development and Housing in Turkey

Urban planning in Turkey arose from a need for modernization theory; studies of urban development began to be carried out in the second quarter of the nineteenth century in the Ottoman period and continued in the republic period. Cities were located with respect to topography and nature with suitable, climatic and landscape conditions; housing was planned by being analyzed from the inside out (Bektaş, 2016). Planning is a child of the Republic and studies of city planning; that were attempted to be implemented, in second quarter of the nineteenth century in the Ottoman period didn't go beyond legal considerations and the action of surveying engineering. (Tekeli, 1998). Comprehensive operations, begun during the republic period, aimed to plan cities and their development areas and to give cities a modern, European appearance along with modernizing the social structure.

The development of cities was seen one of the important challenges after declaration of the republic in 1923 with the aim to supply new spatial needs and give a modern appearance. To this end, municipal housing operations and support for operations were government programs. Housing operations, which were interrupted in the 1930's because of the effect of the world-wide economic recession were implemented as single family houses and apartments for those whom had their own areas and had medium or high level income. Housing operations, which were mostly seen in city centers, continued with low intensive resolutions in the 1930-1940 period.

In big cities, housing was beginning to be designed by architects in the modernist style, purified from adornment with, associated inner

space design with its structure and; connected to prime geometry, with an appearance different from traditional housing (Baydar, 2002). Although there was no comprehensive change in housing plan schemes, the outbuilding of traditional housing, window layout and proportions, hipped roof and eaves became prominent features of this period of housing in 1940 with the Second National Architecture movement's effort of architecture nationalization (Eldem, 1968). Although there was no significant increase in housing construction until the 1950's, conceptual operations, which would affect the future generations, were implemented (Sey, 1998). As a matter of fact, urban development and housing production, which showed a limited development until 1950 due to its regional realities and internal dynamics, entered a process of very rapid increase due to structural transformations especially in rural areas and intensive migration to cities after 1950 (Isik, 2005). Unemployment in agriculture because of mechanization triggered migration to cities from rural areas and started a period in which cities experienced rapid and uncontrolled growth. In fact, the population of cities which was 20; 1% between 1940 - 1950, increased four times and reached 80; 2% between 1950-1960 (Keles, 1978).

The 1950's represented a period in which Turkish people got used to living in apartments and accepted that as a sign of social status. The migration that, started after 1950; increased the number of apartments. At first, low-rise buildings were constructed, and then high-rise buildings were built, in some of which the ground floor was used for commerce. People who did not have a regular income started to live in shantytowns. Another form of housing in this period was the cooperative. Cooperatives were created to provide housing with financial support for government employees. Housing cooperatives, constructed with the help of the government, began to be implemented for people with varying socio-economic status with the help of the private sector. Buildings began to be constructed far from the city center, although at first low-rise buildings and houses were constructed after the 1950's. City development was shaped according to the density housing areas. Stand-alone houses were abandoned, and apartments gained favor (Ünal, 1979). Modern apartments were a part of the new life culture; the nuclear family was dignified, and modern dwelling structures were idealized; large homes where the extended family crowded together did not fit the changing life style (Bozdoğan, 1996).

In the 80's, new residential areas, constructed in small units appropriate for urban health system, modern education, and mortgage loan facilities were provided with in the form of housing estates

constructed with technological improvements and government supports.

These housing estates, having their own commercial center, social areas, and access to transportation, shaped urban development in big cities. Reflections of these intentions seen in big cities appeared late in Anatolia; apartments only began to be constructed between the 1960's and the 1970's. Parameters such as a changing economic system, cultural structure, sense of belonging, urban development dynamics, technology, construction styles, ways of living, and other needs influenced the appearance of apartments. Women's participations in working life; and a changing family structure created different interiors. Interiors were built for different functions and started to change in terms of spaces, dimensions, functions and the relationship between them. For example, a room was a private space and served for every function before the 50's. It was used a sitting room during the day and used as a bedroom at night. Over time, rooms were transformed into functionalized spaces for meeting specific functions. The living room was constructed as a space reached via the entrance hall rather than a space which is opened to the other rooms. Bedrooms were used only at night; the living room was for sitting and dining only. The ability to welcome guests in a clean, tidy, separate place and the need for privacy made the idea of a living room used only in the day time widespread (Keles & Erturk, 1987). The kitchen space, one of the most private spaces, changed in the context of meaning, function and relationship to other spaces.

## 1.2. Kitchen Space

The defining of the kitchen as an architectural space is related to separation of the act of cooking from the rest of life. The spatial transformation of kitchens throughout history is linked to the development of heat sources. The Industrial Age of the nineteenth century is accepted as a milestone in the spatial transformation of the kitchen (Geido & Agat, 1983; Unugur, 1973; Sozen & Tanyeli, 2010; Gur, 2006). Before industrialization, the kitchen and living spaces of housings in rural and urban areas were considered as one whole. With industrialization, this concept changed (Agat, 1983); the idea of a separate kitchen space became widespread, and the kitchen itself got smaller (Tanyeli, 2010). Kitchen spatial design changed with accessibility to a water supply network and the installation of gas; kitchen space got smaller and became a serving area by separating the living room from the kitchen space because of need for a gas cooker and danger caused by incorrect usage of gas (Unugur, 1997). Over time, the development of cities and living practices have changed urban

space physically, affecting homes and parts of homes. Modernization and rationalization made a difference to kitchen space, both physically and perceptually. The Frankfurt kitchen, the Sweden kitchen, and the American kitchen etc. have affected primary designs of social homes or cooperatives throughout the world as well as in our country by turning into global meta.

After the 1950's, when urbanization increased, dynamics such as economic parameters, increase in the need for housing, women working outside the home, family structure turning from extended into nuclear family created a need for more practical kitchens, and widespread usage of these kitchens was associated with functionality (Karaibrahimoğlu, Demirkan, & Usta, 2017). However, the less time women spent at house, the more time woman needed to spend with her children and family. Thus, a dining room was added to the kitchen so that the woman could take care of the children while doing chores. However, this room, not comfortable like the living room, was designed for quick dining (Uyar, 2014). In the 1960's - 1970's, kitchens presenting a functional variety appeared by adding a dining table to the dimensionally enlarged kitchen. Furthermore, spatial arrangements were needed because a woman cannot take care of her family while doing chores in the kitchen. This situation caused the kitchen space to be discussed again and the entrance hall line to be moved from traditional location (Agat, 1983). In the 1971-1990 period, economic relaxation, technological developments, and availability of more material variety made kitchens enlarge spatially. Multi-functional resolutions in spatial kitchen arrangements appeared; (Erbay, Kuloğlu, Gür, Erol, 2012) the home became a status indicator along with the arising of the consumption society; the interior became more important and became a tool for gaining status in society (Tanyeli, 2004). In this period in which kitchens were linked to other spaces and were made visible to other people, kitchens that reflected modern city life, the consumption culture, and the modernized living style gained importance. Thus, kitchen was not only used functionally; it turned into a space that reflected the habit, pleasure, and personality of the user (Danielsen, 2012). The kitchen's location in the home continued to change along two lines parallel to urban dynamics specific to time and the family's living culture. On the one hand, the kitchen lost its importance in the home because of the new popularity of eating out, the need to cook faster and more easily, and the need for less time spent in the kitchen. It was seen as an important living area since it protected traditional meaning in the home. Family members started to spend less time at home because of the inner dynamics of the metropolis (cities). The kitchen

became a space where family members got together. The kitchen concept was imbued with a new meaning; it was accepted as the site of most important home functions related to life; it could be used for various purposes according to the life style and properties of space other than cooking and eating; it hosted various objects. The transformation of modern life practices increased spatial variety and created a perception of it.

However, traditional city culture and traces of life change with the development of cities and architecture throughout Anatolia while cities and structures in cities, especially homes, are constructed with architectural patterns repeating one another. The similarity of presentation forms observed both on a mass scale and in planning decisions created an unknown, unidentified structured environment that people had to face. On the other hand, cities on a small scale in Anatolia like Giresun were affected by globalization and also reflected traditional living rituals in the form of homes. Home plans in new residential areas in the city were designed according to a "kitchen with seating area" plan contrary to general tendencies and modern living practices in Giresun after the 1980's. The general tendency in kitchen designs in apartments is an open kitchen designs, which is linked to modern living practices on a small scale or associated with the living area of the home. Kitchens in Giresun apartments were designed as a space having its own living area, more functional and socially apart from known resolutions outside of the home. Periodical development of this tendency can be observed parallel to development areas of Giresun.

## 2. Giresun City Development and Housing Presentation Forms

The first settlement in the city started inside the fortress. Later, settlement continued through southeast of the city, known as the Zeytinlik district. This area is protected and maintains its traditional pattern in some areas (Anonim, 2008); it encompasses the Kale, Sultan Selim, Kapu, Çınarlar, and Hacı Hüseyin districts and continues to develop towards the foot of the fortress. It is known that some parts of the city such as Büyük Bahçe, Kumyalı, Lonca, Demirkapı, Çınarlar, Çıtlakkale, Gemiler Çekeği, Kapu, Soğuksu, Saytas, Kaynar, Hacı Hüseyin, Hacı Miktat, Hacı Siyam, and Sultan Selim (Emecen, 1996; Gazanfer, 2016) continues to exist; the names of the other areas were changed or disappeared in the process of the construction of the coast road in the 1958- 1959 period. The expanding economy and acceleration of the city's development in this area showed its effect on the scale of the city of. New settlements and commercial areas were constructed in these districts that existed until the 1950's.

Economic recovery brought; social changes which had visible, spatial effects in Giresun after the 1960's. The development graphic, observed throughout Anatolia and shaped by increasing number of homes and apartments, occurred between 1950 and 1970 in line of with the traditional city pattern and included the whole peninsula. Later developments progressed through the land route in an east-west direction because of the construction of the Fiskobirlik developments, the construction of the Entegre campus and government structures in west of the city, construction of the Seka Paper Factory in the east, and the challenging topography of the city. When documents or photographs on city archive were examined, it was observed that the environment between 1930 and 1950 did not change and the population did not increase. Then, between 1958 and 1959, urbanization started with the construction of the Black Sea coast road.

Apartment buildings, rather than single family houses, were constructed in the city center as an indicator of city development; referencing has curved terrain in the west. Thus, development progressed towards the coastline between the Aksu River in east and the Erikliman River in the west. Housing development showed a balanced distribution connected to topographical properties, in an east-west direction, despite temporal distinctions.

The city development progressed in an easterly direction along the coastline connected to the flat topography; following that, it increased towards the upland in which presentation forms from the Zeytinlik district to today can be examined in four phases listed chronologically: the first settlement areas considered city development areas (1. Zone); 1923-1950 (2. Zone); 1950-1980 (3. Zone), and After 1980 (4. Zone) (Figure 1).

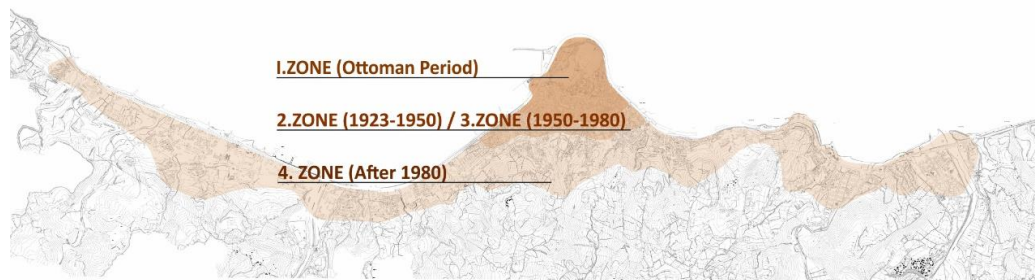


Figure 1. City Development Zones and Housings between 1923 - 1980

### 2.1. First Settlement Area in City, Homes, and Kitchen (1. Zone)

First settlement area, Zeytinlik District defines an area developed according to traditional housings settlement principles of Anatolia, located towards view and the sun on a curved terrain, containing mostly housings (Figure 1). Most of the housings were constructed as Greek structures in second half of 19. Century (İltar, 2016). The number of housings increased because of that the number of Greeks living in Zeytinlik district was high in second half of 19. Century and the city had an active commercial life: this caused a new type of housing architecture, unique to that area (Ortaylı, 2008). These structures, also called Giresun houses, mostly consist of basement, ground floor and first floor,

with balcony and garden, separate houses constructed from stone. When their function schemes are examined, it can be seen that there are spatial settlements with sofa, designed as inner, middle, outer or corner sofa with an opening to balcony, and have common living area. Cooking in traditional Giresun houses is done both on cookers in outbuildings in the garden of housings and basements of the housings. Also there are alcoves on the walls called "cooker". According to İltar (2016), there are kitchen, cooker, laundry room in outbuildings, and deeper and bigger cookers are used. Cookers in housings were used as storage; closed cupboards near cooker were the second mostly decorated after doors (Figure 2). Cooking is done in basement in housings without outbuilding.

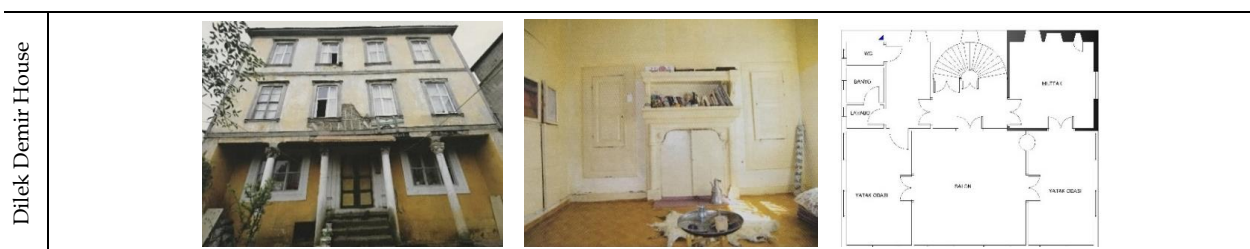


Figure 2. Traditional Giresun Houses and Cookers (1. Development Zone) (İltar, 2016)



### 2.2. 1923–1950 Development Area of City, Homes, and Kitchen (2. Zone)

In general, urbanization progressed slowly between 1923 and 1950 because of the low population increase in Anatolia, migrations, and economic trouble after the war (Tümertekin, 1973; Keleş, 1984).

In later years, new spatial needs, attempts at economic recovery, attempts at integration with Europe, and rituals of modern life shaped housing areas and cities. Single houses were displaced by apartments, even though changes in housing areas in the scale of Giresun city was limited at first; as it is observed in Anatolia. Buildings having same the footprint as separate houses but taller, were constructed, and these structure forms, can be defined as primary examples of apartments in which different families lived and had different entrance in one building. In 1923, the Turkish–Greek population exchange affected the development of the city after the establishment of the Republic and transformed housing. Greeks living in the city center migrated and Turkish families were accommodated, creating a homogenous population. Thus, housing was reshaped according to similar needs. In this process, in which housings was functionally transformed, the exact city development cannot be determined.

### 2.3. 1950–1980 Development Area of City, Homes, and Kitchen (3. Zone)

It took time for cities, defined as centers for apartments throughout Anatolia, to expand towards the periphery. New settlement areas and commercial areas were constructed; apart from the first districts, in Giresun after the 1950's.

Restructuring started with the construction of new housing by demolishing the old ones during the coastline road construction: it progressed in the framework of the existing city pattern between 1965 and 1970. These years were considered the beginning of apartments in the modern meaning. Factories such as Fiskobirlik

and Seka changed the economic structure of the city; woman entering business life changed housings presentation forms and affected the function schema. New housing typologies appeared in the city as a prototype of modern living thanks to worker housings, cooperatives housing, campus housing, and public housings, constructed to support industrial development. Transformation of the housing presentation form changed spatial organization; it reshaped the kitchen space, and its meaning and stylistic properties in the context of modern urban parameters.

The city development reflected in housing can be seen through the organization of the first apartment buildings; accepted as exclusive: the Domaç Apartments (1965-68), the Birlik Apartments (1971) and the Gondol Apartments (1980s). The Domaç Apartments is in the city center, and units has a kitchen linked to a living room. The Birlik Apartments were positioned around the first settlement area of the city. The apartments were constructed as an example of architectural approaches in the process of modernization which affected the direction of city development. The units had an inner space organization where sitting and eating actions are performed in the living room. The Bulvar-Saray Apartments and the Gondol Apartments were constructed in the same area. The Bulvar-Saray Apartments is an example of a high rise buildings where there are five apartments on each floor. Two different kitchen organizations were used in the apartments: the: first one was small and can only be used for preparation, and the second one was used for eating and sitting functions and opens to the common living area of the house. The preparation kitchen was also seen in the Gondol Apartments. However, the kitchen opens to the entrance with a door and was linked to living room with another door. Thus, the spatial passing function was provided between the living room and the kitchen (Figure 3, 4) (Karaibrahimoğlu ; et al., 2017).



Figure 3. Apartment and Kitchen Examples constructed between 1950 and 1980 (Domaç Apartment and Birlik Apartment) (3. Development Zone)



Figure 4. Apartment and Kitchen Examples constructed between 1950 and 1980 (Bulvar Saray and Gondol Apartment) (3. Development Zone)

### 3. Kitchen with Seating Resolutions in Giresun Modern Housing Design

According to Rapoport (2004), culture makes all of us human and defines our properties even we mention about cities and living practices which are similar to one another. On the other hand, we are separated from one another because of our language, religion, culture and we become different people living in similar cities and having similar lives. As Rapoport stated (2004), similar environments differentiate people's living practices by affecting them differently depending on unique characteristics since it is affected from culture. "Giresun kitchen with seating area", the subject of this study, is a spatial design between traditional and cultural tendency and modern city living. It was designed different from today's preferred kitchen designs: independent from living area of kitchen; having its own living area; more functional and social. "Kitchen with seating area", one of main design decisions of traditional housing architecture in Anatolia and Giresun, is associated with modern living practices; quickly used and consumed; different from open kitchen resolutions associated with low-scale kitchen or living area of housing. Alsaç (1993) explained "kitchen with seating area" as concept designed for families with low income after World War. This concept is already exist in Anatolian culture and it is a part of the room linked with cooker. Kitchen with seating area has cultural foundations: presented to childless families with low income; preferred in public housings; designed as a part of living room and cooking area; crowded families living according to Anatolia housing; every room is private for family members' wives and children (Alsaç, 1993).

However, increasing number of women and dissociation in Turkish family structure brought out "preparation kitchen" and then "open kitchen" concept. Kitchen resolutions in Giresun city presents "kitchen with seating area" as an alternative typology to preparation kitchen and open kitchen used commonly in metropolis cities.

According to survey studies, conducted with families with different socio - economic level and living in different housings (apartments) in 4. Zone, defined as new development area and enlarging rapidly after 1980: housing owners prefer "kitchen with seating area", similar to Giresun traditional housings, contrary to modern living practices. Survey conducted in 100 housings shows that, 62% prefer kitchen with seating area, living in different areas in Giresun. After this survey, reading structural and semantic transformation of Giresun kitchen through development of Giresun city is decided as the aim of this study and study is completed with this concept. After first survey, users choosing kitchen with seating area had the second survey; they were asked to evaluate housing they live, kitchen they use negatively or/and positively (Figure 5). Datum obtained from survey written as below including plans of 18 floors, kitchen designs and users' answers to narrow the study and enable analyzing (Table 1, 2, 3). It was aimed to determine relation between "kitchen with seating area" preference and city development and to present new kitchen typologies to designers. Contributions of surveys to this study are to define housing presentation forms in new development areas in Giresun, meaning given to housings, and relationship between housing presentation forms and city.

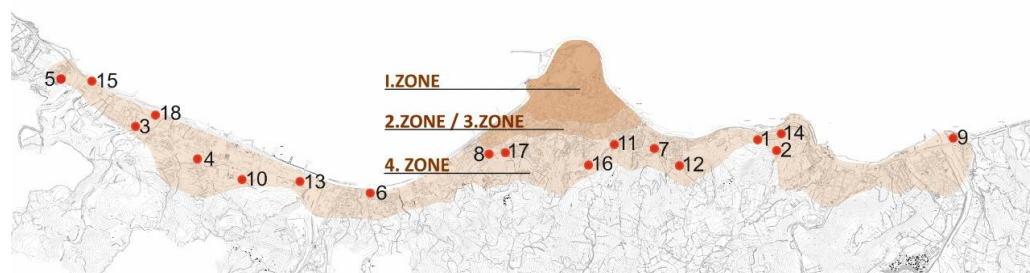


Figure 5. 4. Zone developed after 1980's and locations of chosen housings

	PLAN/LIVING KITCHEN	FUNCTION DIAGRAM	USER	
1			City	peaceful accessible traditional safety
			House	location social status investment value neighborhood
			Living Kitchen	light-well multifunctional useful spacious
2			City	calm safety insufficient traditional accessible
			House	neighborhood location architectural features investment value view
			Living Kitchen	intimate peaceful multifunctional communication useful
3			City	safety accessible traditional peaceful calm
			House	social facilities neighborhood view architectural features useful
			Living Kitchen	flexible multifunctional communication investment value intimate useful
4			City	complicated safety accessible traditional defined
			House	neighborhood architectural features popular useful view
			Living Kitchen	bad-smell flexible intimate communication useful practical
5			City	peaceful safety sufficient traditional disorder
			House	location social status view popular useful
			Living Kitchen	spacious useful flexible comfortable practical
6			City	undefined peaceful safety insufficient accessible
			House	location dimension investment value architectural features useful
			Living Kitchene	peaceful multifunctional useful practical intimate flexible communication

Table 1. Kitchen visuals, plans and users' opinions I.




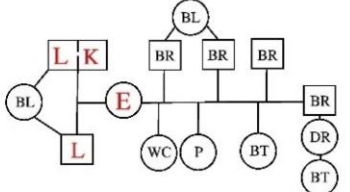

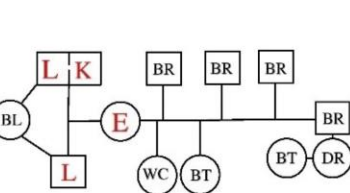

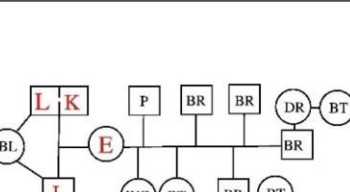

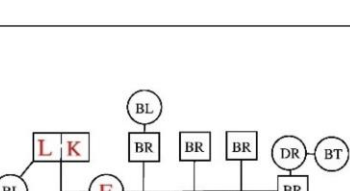
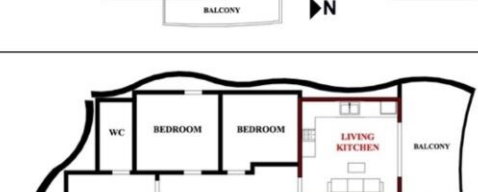
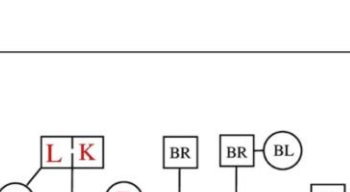

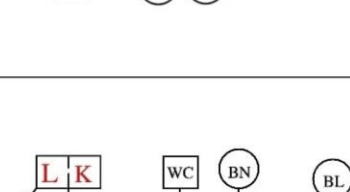
	PLAN/LIVING KITCHEN	FUNCTION DIAGRAM	USER		
7			City	peaceful calm safety sufficient	accessible disorder
			House	dimension location neighborhood investment value	useful social status value
			Living Kitchen	peaceful spacious comfortable intimate	multifunctional useful practical light-well
8			City	peaceful insufficient sfety defined	accessible
			House	useful location architectural features view	
			Living Kitchen	intimate communication multifunctional ergonomic	peaceful practical order useful
9			City	safety traditional calm accessible	insufficient
			House	location view social facilities building density	useful
			Living Kitchen	intimate order comfortable communication	practical useful
10			City	peaceful calm safety sufficient	accessible
			House	location view useful investment value	
			Living Kitchen	intimate ergonomic order aesthetic	comfortable independent spacious
11			City	peaceful safety insufficient accessible	traditional
			House	dimension architectural features social status useful	view
			Living Kitchen	communication bad-smell disorder intimate	practical aesthetic multifunctional undefined
12			City	peaceful safety traditional accessible	modern
			House	economic useful view social facilities	location
			Living Kitchen	aesthetic useful practical communication	spacious

Table 2. Kitchen visuals, plans and users' opinions II


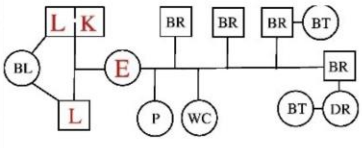

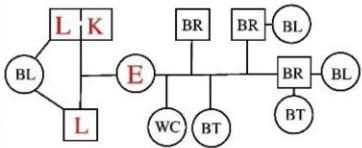

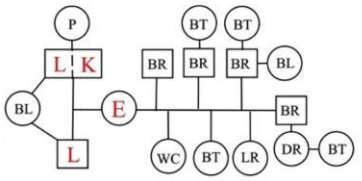

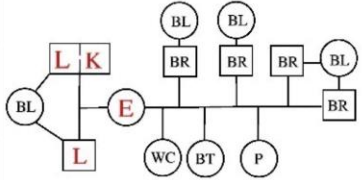

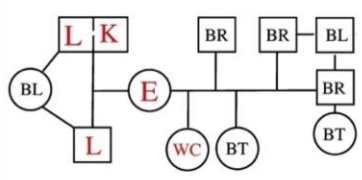
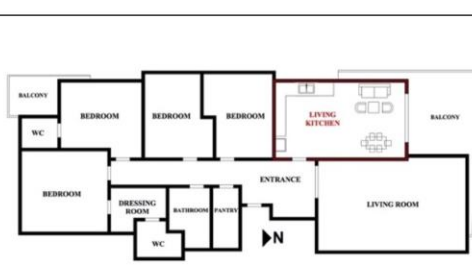
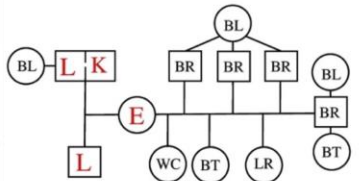
	PLAN/LIVING KITCHEN	FUNCTION DIAGRAM	USER		
13			City	peaceful calm traditional insufficient	accessible
			House	dimension social facilities location view	useful
			Living Kitchen	spacious dimension intimate communication	useful disorder
14			City	complicated identity insufficient accessible	disorder
			House	location social facilities neighborhood architectural features	dimension view
			Living Kitchen	peaceful calm light-well spacious	accessible multifunctional practical disorder
15			City	peaceful calm safety insufficient	accessible
			House	neighborhood popular architectural features view	useful
			Living Kitchen	spacious communication multifunctional comfortable	aesthetic intimate multifunctional
16			City	undefined safety insufficient accessible	traditional disorder
			House	neighborhood dimension social facilities architectural features	view location useful
			Living Kitchen	flexible intimate multifunctional communication	useful light-well
17			City	peaceful insufficient accessible complicated	safety
			House	economic useful, view social facilities	location
			Living Kitchen	intimate light-well comfortable useful	dimension
18			City	peaceful safety insufficient modern	disorder
			House	neighborhood dimension view useful	location
			Living Kitchen	peaceful bad-smell multifunctional communication	disorder spacious limited practical

Table 3. Kitchen visuals, plans and users' opinions III

#### 4. Evaluation

According to results of survey, users preferring kitchen with seating area live in east - west line of the city; size of houses in city development area enlarging towards Erikliman in east is between 120 and 180 m<sup>2</sup> (with 4 bedrooms), size of houses towards Aksu river in east, where population increases because of immigrations from inner areas and east districts of the city, is between 120 and 150 m<sup>2</sup> (with 3 bedrooms). Housings in west part of the city are designed as qualified and in bigger size and presented to families with high income. Smaller housings are constructed towards west of the city in development line and presented to families with low income. Despite different sizes of these housings, their plans are mostly designed in center of "kitchen with seating area". 18 housing owners were chosen among housing owners, using kitchen with seating area in 4. development zone that has been increased the number of housings since 1900. Those chose owners took the survey. In second phase of the study, 83% users stated that both parents worked; 17% users stated women didn't work. It is possible to say that women living in new development areas enter business life, and current tendencies and living rituals are valid. When the number of family members is examined, it is observed that 22% of families are 2 people; 22% of families are 3 people (mother, father, child); 56% of families are 4 people (mother, father, children).

Thus, it can be seen that kitchen with seating area serving for extended families and primary decision of traditional Giresun houses also serves for nuclear families, and it is accepted among current tendencies and living rituals. The study was supported with surveys which include urban space, housing typologies they have, and evaluations of kitchen with seating area users who own housings in different parts of the city. 18 kitchen with seating area users, homogenously distributed in development area of the city, were asked to express their opinions about city, location, and kitchen space under 5 notions, and results were grouped under two main title: physical/objective/functional (location, accessibility, architectural features, flexibility etc.) and psycho-social/cultural/emotional (security, identity, peace, aesthetic etc.) It was observed that users focused on 13 notions to express their opinions and they chose notions about psycho-social/cultural/emotional in proportion of 55% according to usage frequency of notions. Users defined their housings under 11 notions and they

preferred physical/objective/functional notions in proportion of 82%. Also, users defined their kitchen with 18 notions and physical/objective/functional notions were used in proportion of 60%.

These results show that users' relation with the city is emotional beyond functional; they evaluate inner space/kitchen with physical properties. Notions chosen by users according to the city, housing presentation forms and kitchen with seating area preferences classified under physical/functional and psycho-social notions; results were evaluated through prepared tables and graphics.

##### 4.1. Evaluations on Giresun City

Spatial changings in city scale is shaped according to regional, local, geographical etc. inner dynamics; spatial order of constructed areas in city; functional, aesthetic, ergonomic, physical and safety, privacy, psycho - social needs of users/citizens. Users/Citizens, the most important parameters of the city, and socio - cultural structure of citizens affect even the smallest spatial unit. Perception of citizens about Giresun city, socio - cultural, economic, emotional priorities of citizens, interaction of citizens with housings and the city represent important data about spatial units. Within this context, results obtained from the surveys (Table 1,2,3) shows that users/citizens mostly prefer psycho-social and cultural notions to define Giresun city (Table 4). "Safe" (35%), "peace" (26%) and "traditional" (20%) notions, among psycho - social parameters, were frequently used. Moreover, "accessibility" (37%) is another notion that users chose for Giresun. "safety", "peace", "belonging", "ownership" and "bonding easily with the city" notions are important for Giresun city apart from modern city living rituals. Thus, it is still connected to traditional living rituals. Users stated that they found physical/objective facilities insufficient (29%), though they attached to traditional living culture in some standards.

Kitchen with seating area, the smallest spatial unit of the city, is associated with users own personal areas and psycho-social and physical notions. Insufficient units in city scale are mostly associated with physical notions. Within this context, insufficient facilities direct users to stay at home, to socialize at home; in other words, it directs users to kitchen with seating area (Table 4).

Physical/Objective/ Functional	concept	answer	%	Psycho-Social/Cultural/ Emotional	concept	answer	%
	complicated	3	62		safety	16	35
	accessible	14	37		peaceful	12	26
	disorder	4	10		calm	6	13
	sufficient	2	5		traditional	9	20
	insufficient	11	29		modern	2	4
	defined	2	5		identity	1	2
	undefined	2	5				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4. Evaluations of Users on the City

#### 4.2. Evaluations on Giresun Housing Presentation Forms

Traditional city pattern, creating memory about the city, traditional living order, historical factors, produced cultural outcomes affect city culture. However, city culture is a living culture which consistent, creating association to living forms, changing, and constantly recreating itself. Constructed environment, especially housing presentation forms, is important for city culture formation, and affects city on both physical and social dimensions from macro scale to micro scale. Housing presentation forms repeat one another and gets similar, related with today's modern living rituals. Plan schemes of users' housings, conducted surveys within scope of the study, and differentiates in line of kitchen with seating area design. This situation enables new planning. Kitchen with seating area is defined as they care about most; spend long hours with family members. On the other hand, users, accepting living room as the most important part of the house, spend most of their daily lives

(cooking, cleaning etc.) in kitchen with seating area, except working hours (Karaibrahimoglu, Demirkan, Usta, 2018). At first, kitchen with seating area were preferred because of economic reasons. It is still preferred by users with different sizes, social status and incomes, even it appeared as a result of a need since heating and ventilation technology are mostly in kitchen. According to the results, evaluations on housing representation forms are listed as by linking with physical/objective/functional parameters (82%): "location" (17%), "view" (19%), practicality (19%), architectural features (14%), "having social facilities" (14%). Kitchen with seating area is an important component for housing preference parallel to architectural features of housing, being functional and practical.

The most effective psycho-social/cultural/emotional parameters for kitchen with seating area users is "neighborhood" (61%), despite living rituals in metropolis. It can be said that users regard cultural values like neighborhood and they still bond to traditions

Physical/Objective/ Functional	concept	answer	%	Psycho-Social/Cultural/ Emotional	concept	answer	%
	building density	1	1		neighborhood	11	61
	location	14	17		social status	4	22
	view	15	19		popular	3	17
	practicality	15	19				
	architectural features	11	14				
	dimension	7	9				
	having social facilities	11	14				
	investment value	7	9				
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>		

Table 5. Evaluations of Users on Housing

#### 4.3. Evaluations on Kitchen with Seating Area Preferences

Kitchen with seating area appeared with woman entering business life towards the end of 1980. Also, people started to spend their time in the kitchen when members were at home. That's why, kitchen typology defined as kitchen with seating area is a spatial preferences decided by modern city living apart from widespread usage in traditional Giresun houses. At first, preparation kitchen was planned for first apartments' projects.

Later, it turned into two-functional place where eating action can be performed. Finally, it transformed into multi-functional kitchen with seating area by enlarging sizes of the kitchen and using for sitting, watching TV etc. Kitchen with seating area has become an alternative living unit for families, not using living room actively, by uniting kitchen and living room. Kitchen with seating area design in housing presentation forms has become the most common designing, in proportion to spatial sizes, with the increase in

preferences on kitchen with seating area. It is possible to define preferences on “kitchen with seating area” in Giresun as kitchen typology transformed with modern living despite traditional roots (Karaibrahimoglu et al. 2018). City perception of owners preferring kitchen with seating area has a tendency towards “traditional-cultural” (29%). 83% of users have active working life; 56% of users have 4 or more people in their families; women need to work. These situations enable kitchen with seating area to be defined as spatial designing between modern living conditions and traditional living rituals. As it is understood from the results, users of kitchen with seating area perceive the concept

Physical/Objective/ Functional	concept	answer	%
	useful	13	19
	light-well	6	9
	undefined	1	1
	multi-functional	11	16
	practical	10	15
	comfortable	7	10
	flexible	5	7
	disorder	4	6
	order	3	4
	ergonomic	4	6
	bad-smell	3	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100</b>

as “intense family communication” (25%), “intimate” (30%) and welcoming area; users give social meaning to the kitchen. Moreover, 78% of families preferring kitchen with seating area are with children and used physical notions such as “useful” (19%), “multi-functional” (16%), “practical” (15%), “comfortable” (10%) etc., parallel to their housing preferences. It was also observed that users preferred using mostly “spacious”(16%), “peaceful” (14%), etc. psycho-social notions when defining kitchen with seating area. Shortly, users attribute strong meaning to housing and kitchen with seating area within physical and psycho-social notions.

Psycho-Social/Cultural/ Emotional	concept	answer	%
	intimate	13	30
	family communication	11	25
	spacious	7	16
	peaceful	6	14
	aesthetic	4	9
	independent	1	2
	limited	2	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6. Users Evaluations on Kitchen with Seating Area

## 5. Result

People create housings to shelter; construct roads for transportation; public structures for public services; squares, parks, gardens to socialize. They give an identity and city culture to city. They create layers consisting of cities properties. These layers define the city and reflect cultural properties of citizens; create arrangements affecting housing and urban peculiar to cities and citizens. Kitchen with seating area created as a reflection of existing city living in Giresun as an Anatolia city, traditional tendencies, and city culture, is one of the most important planning decisions which affects housing presentation forms. This kitchen concept develops parallel to modern living rituals as a multi-functional resolution; its similarity to “cooker” culture in traditional housing typology makes stronger this spatial design. On the other hand, Giresun’s undeveloped urban facilities contrary to metropolis cities, defines as centers, and active neighborhood relations make housing a socialization place for family members and their friends, relatives and neighbors. This multi-functional seating area is created with “kitchen with seating area”. The potential of kitchen with seating area resolutions that can be utilized as living/socialization space in housing

designs present a spatial design which can be a solution for modern age problems such as introverted lifestyle and lack of communication, defined as one of the social problems by social scientists.

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