

A Method for Evaluating Cultural Perception Performance in the Re-Use of Monumental Buildings

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Abstract

Re-use is one of the conservation methods used to meet the changing and evolving needs for historical cultural heritage that cannot be used for social, cultural, or socio-economic reasons with its original function. One of the most important issues in re-use is the right balance between conservation and functional change, ensuring the continuity of the cultural value and originality of the building. In line with this perspective, this paper aims to determine the cultural perception performance in a re-functioned historical building to determine how the user perceives the authenticity and historical values.

Within the scope of the research, the criteria for measuring cultural perception via users are tested on the example of Hışvahan, which is a monumental building in the historic urban site of Gaziantep and is re-used as a hotel and restaurant.

The study is descriptive in terms of research design. The methodology of the research consists of two stages: Creating criteria for analysing cultural perception performance and testing these criteria via users. A questionnaire and interview technique was used to test the criteria. The re-use of a building is evaluated within its cultural heritage and how the user perceives its authenticity, symbolic, historical and cultural value. The research offers a new perspective on restoration and re-functioning within the framework of conservation and cultural sustainability.

Keywords

cultural sustainability, inn, re-use, restoration, Gaziantep

1 Introduction

Transferring cultural values from the past to future generations and securing cultural heritage constitute the main areas of interest in cultural sustainability and conservation. Characteristic structure, originality, documentary, identity, historical, architectural, usage and continuity are values carried by the monumental buildings that we define as historical and cultural assets, which should be transferred to future generations by preserving them in an original and correct manner.

In this context, to actively carry out the conservation, it is of great importance to re-use the buildings that we consider cultural heritage, use them to benefit society, and ensure human-building integration (Yıldız and Asatekin, 2016a). From the conservation theoretical framework, Re-use is evaluated as one of the conservation methods used to prevent the buildings from being ruined or destroyed. Thus, it is ensured that the cultural heritage is made a part of daily life and a living entity (Yıldız et al., 2019). One of

the biggest problems of conservation studies is the re-use of buildings that have lost their original function without compromising their original values. To transfer these buildings to future generations for effective and continuous protection, the buildings should be transformed into "living entities" and be included in the socio-cultural life while preserving their original character (Altınoluk, 1998; Yıldız and Asatekin, 2016b). In the contemporary conservation approach, re-use is an essential strategy in preserving and transferring cultural heritage to the future. In many internationally accepted conservation studies, re-use has been accepted as one of the conservation methods applied to prevent the destruction or demolition of historical buildings by them remaining empty (Throsby, 2003). Re-use has been limited by the decisions taken by international conservation organisations such as The Burra Charter of ICOMOS in 1999 (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) and the Traditional Architectural Heritage Charter (UNESCO, 1972),

Madrid Conference Recommendations (Locke, 1904); International conference of Architects and Technicians Concerning the Protection of Historical Monuments, convened in Athens in 1931 (ICOMOS, 1931a); Carta Del Restauro (ICOMOS, 1931b), Venice Charter (ICOMOS, 1964); 1972 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and Concerning the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage at the National Level Recommendation (UNESCO, 1972); Amsterdam Declaration 1975 (ICOMOS, 1975); UNESCO's Recommendations on Conservation of Historic Sites and their Contemporary Roles in 1976 (UNESCO, 1976); European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage; Charter for the Protection of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS, 1987) and Recommendation on the Protection of Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage Decision R (91) 13, which states that "historical structures are not damaged while their originality and architectural character are brought to an acceptable standard of living" (ICOMOS, 1987).

Re-use includes all kinds of work carried out to ensure that the buildings that change, depending on the change or development of the original function, can survive and be transferred to future generations (Kuban, 2000). The concept of re-use is an integral part of conservation practices and is also very important to maintain the integration of the building with the city and its citizens (Bassett, 1997). With the re-use of the cultural heritage, the building is conserved, and the architectural, social, cultural and historical values are also preserved. At the same time, the economic contribution via the re-evaluation of the building stock and its cultural contribution is presented to society because of the conservation of building culture and its traces of social life (Bullen and Love, 2011; Latham, 2000). In addition, re-use contributes to cultural sustainability by making the buildings we consider cultural heritage accessible and usable; it also involves transforming a building to a use different from its original function (Latham, 2000; Wilkinson and Reed, 2008).

Legal regulations, new users, the context of the building, technical infrastructure, typology, volumetric potential and spatial formation of the building directly affect re-use (Plevoets and Van Cleempoel, 2013; Cantacuzino, 1975). Successful re-use studies respect the cultural importance of a building considered as historical and cultural heritage, preserve its authenticity values and at the same time create a contemporary layer that provides value for the future. However, the most significant issue here should be

to ensure the right balance between conservation and functional change and not to lose the authenticity of the building. For this reason, the crucial point in the adaptation process is preserving the cultural value and originality of the building. In this context, the performance value we call "cultural perception performance" in monumental buildings will enable us to measure how the user perceives the monumental characteristic, originality, symbolic, historical and cultural value in the re-use of the building (Yıldız and Asatekin, 2016c). In the study, within the scope of cultural perception performance evaluations in re-use, Hışvahan (Lala Mustafa Pasha Inn), located in the historical city center of Gaziantep in the South-eastern Anatolia Region, was examined. The building, belonging to the Ottoman period, has an open courtyard and a single-storey plan scheme.

The cultural perception performance of Hışvahan, which is used as a "Hotel and Restaurant" today, has been evaluated. The aim will be to determine whether the users perceive the authenticity values and the physical environment in which the building is located.

2 Conceptual framework

2.1 Conservation concept

Conservation of historical, cultural heritage is a concept that has existed from the early days of humankind with a long history of conservation practices. It was mentioned in ancient times often related to religious factors, in the Middle Ages for political reasons, and in the Renaissance at the request of the religious authority for the restoration of Roman period works.

The intellectual origins of architectural conservation first developed in Europe (Ahunbay, 2009), where in Northern European countries, in the 17th century, measures were taken to protect movable antiquities. The idea of conservation started to take shape in the 18th century, then developed on theoretical foundations towards the end of the 19th century, establishing the first principles and basing repairs on scientific methods and theoretical foundations. It emerged from a single building scale and focused on the need to protect monuments together with their surroundings at the beginning of the 20th century (Jokilehto, 1999).

It was not limited to protecting individual buildings but also included measures to protect the destruction of settlements with historical continuity and cultural accumulation. For this reason, conservation is an effective tool in transferring the messages from the past to the future in the natural and cultural environment and preventing deterioration (Feilden, 1982).

Not every building is worth protecting; buildings deemed worthy of protection must have originality, historical, scientific, aesthetic, artistic, and social features (Konsa, 2015; Omar and Ishak, 2009; Wagner, 1996). The values of the historical, cultural heritage, its structural standing and social importance are essential when considering preservation (Yalaz and Yaldız, 2020).

Buildings that reflect the past cultural values, lifestyles and social and economic levels of societies are obliged to ensure the continuity between the past, present and future with the traces they carry. The formation of collective memory in society, the strengthening of ties to the place and the development of a sense of belonging, as well as the structures that are a part of the historical, cultural heritage, contribute to the formation of social awareness and should be protected and transferred to future generations (Arendt, 1958; Lynch, 1960; Riegl, 2014).

From this perspective, re-use comes to the fore for buildings that have lost their original function due to society's changing lifestyle over time and different demands and needs depending on this lifestyle. Here, conservation is the transfer of respect to the physical environment, emphasising the need for the buildings to survive. On the other hand, re-use is not only a tool for the conservation of buildings but also aims to protect historical data.

2.2 The concept of re-use as a component of conservation

Conservation – as a direct intervention to a cultural entity – includes:

1. simple repair, substantial repair, reconstruction, consolidation and transportation methods called physical conservation, and
2. methods of re-use and improving existing function known as functional conservation (Feilden, 1982).

One of the most important conservation strategies is re-using architectural heritage that cannot be used with its original function (Plevoets and Van Cleempoel, 2011). Since one of the appropriate approaches in conservation is "conservation by using", protecting the buildings that we define as cultural heritage and using them in line with current requirements are indispensable elements of conservation policies (Tapan, 2007). Buildings representing historical and cultural heritage should be preserved as they contain many social, cultural and technological values. While being protected, they should be evaluated for contemporary use to provide economic, social and environmental

benefits and create a cultural bond between the past and the future. For this reason, effective and continuous conservation is possible by keeping the buildings that have lost their original functions alive with a new function that is compatible with current conditions and the characteristics of the period in which they were built (Özer, 1979).

The origin of the re-use concept in conservation dates back to Sir George Gilbert Scott in England, John Ruskin and William Morris in France in the 19th century (Powell, 1999). One of the earliest developments regarding re-use is the Madrid Conference Recommendations: Sixth International Congress of Architects (Locke, 1904). Article 3 of this congress's decisions was expressed as "In architecture, since usefulness is one of the fundamentals of beauty, living works must be repaired for re-use" (Locke, 1904).

The re-use of monuments again came to the fore at the 1st International Conference of Architects and Technicians regarding the Conservation of Historic Monuments. The convention, convened in Athens in 1931 (ICOMOS, 1931a), with the statement in Article 5 of the Venice Charter Legislation, published in 1964 and is still valid: "the conservation of monuments can always be facilitated by using it for useful social purpose. For this reason, this kind of use is desirable, but the layout or decoration should not be changed. However, within these boundaries, changes required by the change of function can be designed and allowed" (ICOMOS, 1964), i.e. that re-use should be in line with a social purpose and without harming the originality of the building. One of the leading conservation objectives is to ensure that architectural heritage buildings, which are elements of cultural heritage, are made functionally useful and integrated into daily life through their use and that the environment also benefits from this interaction. The purpose of re-use is to ensure that it meets present and future needs without compromising the integrity of the old building. Considered one of the essential components of cultural heritage (ICOMOS, 2013), buildings in the status of architectural heritage contain several values both in a physical and cultural sense related to the urban texture, architectural features, construction techniques, building materials, social and economic conditions of the society of the period it was built (Konsa, 2015). The conservation of these buildings is of great importance in transferring the information of the past period to future generations, from both architectural and social points of view. This characteristic combination of physical and cultural knowledge is the main reason for preservation. Re-use is defined as enabling the building's use through repair, change and

additions while preserving the historical, cultural or architectural values (Ijla and Broström, 2015).

The re-use of cultural heritage buildings, which we consider a conservation component, is also the evaluation of a distinct architectural formation realised with techniques and materials that we will no longer use today (Yıldız, 2013). In this respect, the re-use approach is a positive strategy to make the built environment more sustainable (Bullen and Love, 2010). With the understanding of sustainable conservation in the world, more pragmatic approaches have begun to be developed instead of the conservation of monumental buildings by freezing with the understanding of museology, especially the development of the economic, environmental and socio-cultural potential of historical buildings with re-use practices has been adopted as a robust alternative in many parts of the world. Re-use, which provides savings in energy and materials and the continuity of cultural heritage, is considered sustainable conservation. In this context, it is necessary to conserve cultural assets in their original condition without compromising their characteristics and qualities and use them with contemporary functions according to national and international conservation criteria (Aydın and Yıldız, 2010).

Re-use is considered a tool to give new life to old buildings by conserving the resources and historical value if the building is no longer in use or is abandoned; as long as it is done well, the building is enriched with new layers added. As a conservation method used to prevent the monumental buildings from being ruined or destroyed as a result of remaining empty, the protection of cultural identity is the most significant point, and it is necessary to focus on both the new function and the original physical characteristics with the cultural values of the building (Bacon, 2001; Kincaid, 2002). The main challenge with re-use is to find the optimal new function that does not compromise the conservation principles and the authenticity of historic buildings while contributing to economic and socio-cultural development. The success of the new function is related to the balance between these opportunities and challenges.

2.3 Cultural perception performance in re-use

In accordance with the conservation criteria for the re-use of historical, cultural heritage, legal status, the building's context, historical features, technical infrastructure, building typology, volumetric potential, spatial formation, and structural status affect the restriction (Plevoets and Van Cleempoel, 2013; Cantacuzino, 1975). However, the building needs to meet the demands and requirements of new

users and the equipment qualifications required by the new function. In the context of protection, the balance between the limits of intervention to the monumental building and the needs of the user of the new function should be achieved.

Successful re-use studies respect the cultural importance of the building considered as a historical, cultural heritage, preserve its authenticity values and at the same time create a contemporary layer that provides value for the future. However, in re-use studies, it is imperative to protect the authenticity values and cultural identity of the buildings, achieve the right balance between conservation and functional change, and not lose the values/character of the building (Yıldız, 2013; Yıldız and Asatekin, 2016a).

In the Nara declaration published by ICOMOS in 1994, the concept of authenticity was associated with the information contained within the building and its originality to that building (ICOMOS, 1994). The design features and form, material characteristics, technical properties, usage and function, context and location, the local spirit it carries, the building's historical process, and the authenticity values of the historical, cultural heritage are necessary for an architectural, cultural entity to gain meaning.

The re-use of cultural heritage should be evaluated on the integrity of these values. The historical layers within the structure of the buildings that constitute the identity of the building since its first construction till today are accepted as components of authenticity. In this context, in the re-use of a monumental building, the performance category in which the perceptual meaning of its unique identity and originality values are evaluated, together with its physical environment, is called "cultural perception performance" (Yıldız and Asatekin, 2016b).

In this performance value, preserving the monument feature, originality and symbolic meaning of the monumental building used with its new function in the mind of its user, and emphasising the historical, cultural value gains importance. The change in the building formed by the new function aims to increase the building's historical importance and architectural integrity.

Components for cultural perception performance evaluations are determined as understanding the original function of the building, realising the new use, recognising the symbolic value, emphasising the architectural history and artistic value, harmonising the new function with the social and cultural structure of the city, preserving the building's cultural values, preserving the aesthetic value, preserving the socio-economic value and creating an image for the building through the new function (Yıldız, 2013). The

expected objectives in terms of perceptual and cultural performance from the monumental, re-used building with these components are described in Table 1.

However, when re-using historical, cultural heritage, the first condition should be that the building does not lose its authenticity. For this reason, in line with the objectives set above, a number of components for cultural perception performance in re-use were determined within the limitation of international conservation principles (Table 2).

Table 1 The information in terms of cultural perception performance in re-use

Symbol	Preserving the symbolic meaning of the monumental building following its repurposing.
Meaning	Ensuring cultural continuity with the new function.
Environmental perception	Conserving authenticity; Preserving the cultural value from the user's perception of the building with its new function.
Environmental cognition	Conserving the monumentality of the building in the user's mind.
Orientation	Creating an image for the city through the building's new function.

Table 2 Cultural perception performance components

Environmental perception	The symbolic value of the building should be apparent to the citizens.
Functional harmony	The new function of the building should be compatible with the social and cultural structure of the city.
Value reflection	The architectural, historical and archaeological value of the building should be emphasised.
Symbolic value	The physical characteristics of the building and its symbolic quality in society should be preserved.
Cultural value	The identity, artistic and technical aspects of the building must be preserved.
Historical value	The building's historical document, authenticity, and aesthetic aspects should be preserved.
Socio-economic value	The socio-economic values of the building must be preserved.
Memory value	The new function of the building should overwrite its original function in people's memory.
Cultural continuity	The new function of the building should contribute to historical and cultural continuity.
Integrity	Interventions should increase the historical importance and architectural integrity of the building.
User effect	Preserving the monumentality of the building in the user's mind

These components are of great importance in preserving the authenticity values of the re-used historical, cultural heritage (Yaldız, 2013).

3 Case study

Gaziantep Hışvahan, chosen for the case study, was defined with its historical and architectural features, its new function and the changes made for this function were explained. To determine the cultural perception performance of the building, a survey was conducted with new users, and the results were evaluated.

3.1 Historical, architectural features and reuse of Gaziantep Hışvahan

Hışvahan (Lala Mustafa Pasha Inn) is located in Gaziantep province, Şahinbey county, Karagöz district, Handan Bey bazaar. The inn is located just south of Gaziantep Castle and is the oldest inn in the city. It is also one of the most valuable structures of the complex consisting of Hammam, Susamhane, Bazaar and Inn. There is no inscription on the building. However, it is understood that the building was built by Lala Mustafa Pasha in 1577, according to the waqf records (Çam, 2006; Özkarcı, 1995). For this reason, when it was first built, it was named Lala Mustafa Pasha Inn in official records. Due to the cotton trade in Lala Mustafa Pasha Inn, the people renamed this building "Hışva" – an abbreviation for cotton boll. Today, the inn is known as Hışvahan. Hışvahan suffered greatly from the Gaziantep earthquake in 1822 and underwent a major renovation in 1834.

Typologically, Hışvahan is in a group of inns having a single-storey and open courtyard. The inn has a plan scheme consisting of commercial units surrounded by shops of different sizes and surrounding a central courtyard. The entrance to the inn is from the north. In Subsection 3.1, there are double-sided spaces facing both the street and the courtyard. The spaces facing the street are the shops, and the parts facing the courtyard are the innkeeper's rooms. While the other rooms are passenger accommodation rooms, warehouse and shuttle services are included among these spaces. Porticos surround the southern side of the courtyard and half of the western side. It is thought that the section behind the rooms on the south side of the courtyard was built as a barn. There are ten rooms and an iwan on the east side of the courtyard.

The iwan, which is frequently encountered in Seljuk and Ottoman architecture, is an architectural unit that is mostly covered with a vault, closed on three sides and

fully open on one side. The plan of this section is generally irregular due to the land where the inn is located, which is limited by the road. On the western side, there are nine rooms of different sizes.

Hışvahan was used as an inn from when it was first built until the beginning of the 20th century. However, after this period, the building was abandoned and began to disappear over time. Although shops facing the road on the north were used during this period, their physical condition was very poor. Hışvahan was renovated and refunctioned as a hotel and restaurant within the scope of the restoration work carried out in 2016. The building continues to serve as a hotel and restaurant today.

The building is located within the boundaries of the current conservation development plan of Gaziantep historical city center. The open-green area reorganisation to the south of Gaziantep Castle increased the building's visibility. Accessibility to the building is significantly facilitated by the large parking lot located to the northeast of the inn. There is heavy pedestrian and vehicle traffic in the immediate environment of the building; the immediate vicinity of the building is easily accessible using the main pedestrian roads in the surroundings (Figs. 1 and 2). However, the vehicle traffic on the street at the inn entrance is quite heavy.

In addition to the environmental interventions, some changes were made to the original spatial configuration of the building in order to use Hışvahan as a "Hotel and Restaurant". According to the new function of the building, a security section has been added to the entrance door. The spaces to the south side of the inn are used as part of the restaurant (Fig. 2). While the use of the courtyard as a common distribution space continues in its new form, the southern part is closed with suspended stretch cover

systems and has been arranged as a semi-open dining section of the restaurant (Figs. 3 and 4). The porticos on the east and south sides of the courtyard are covered with



Fig. 2 Gaziantep Hışvahan status before restoration (Resource Archive of Regional Directorate of Foundations)



Fig. 3 Restaurant view



Fig. 1 The location of Gaziantep Hışvahan in the city



Fig. 4 Suspended stretch cover in the courtyard

glass separators. These are arranged as a continuation of the restaurant by placing tables between the porticos on the south side (Fig. 5).

Wrought iron domed seating elements were placed between the porticos on the east side of the building (Fig. 6). The cave gallery, which is just below the restaurant, can be seen from the upper space through the glass tiling used on the floor (Figs. 7 and 8).

Some interventions were made by arranging the volumetric properties of the existing spaces, especially in the part of the building re-used as a hotel. In the sections to the east and west of the courtyard, the units were opened, enlarged and turned into hotel rooms. Wet areas such as bathrooms and toilets have been added to the units (Fig. 9). While two of the rooms in the northeast of the inn are used as hotel rooms, four rooms in the west are reserved for the hotel's administrative section. Commercial activities have been continued by adding awnings to the entrance facades of the shops facing the road on the northern facade of the inn (Figs. 10–12).

4 Material and method

The research method is based on the evaluation of Hışvahan – which is not used with its original function – in the context of cultural perception performance. The method is



Fig. 5 Original inn door wings at the courtyard entrance

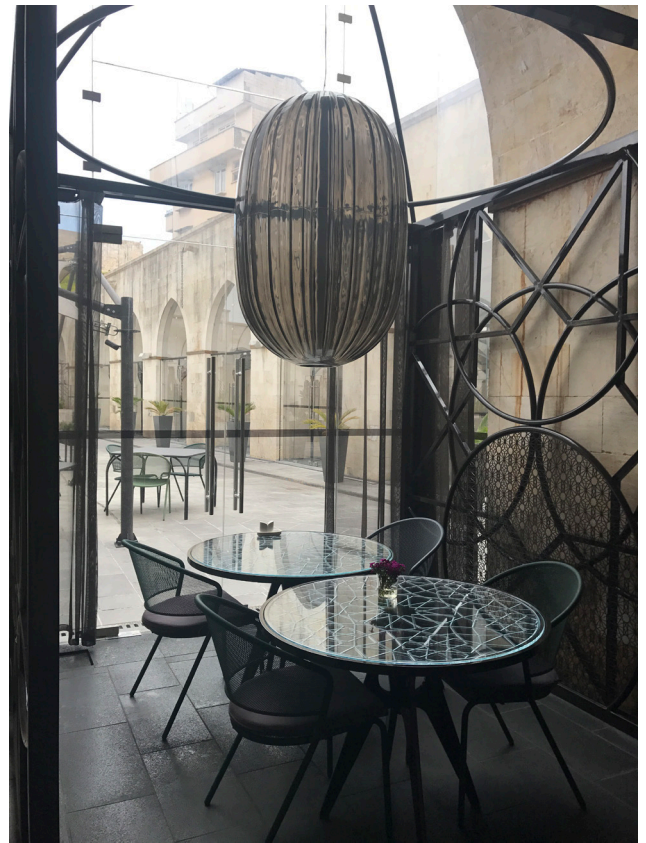


Fig. 6 Wrought iron elements

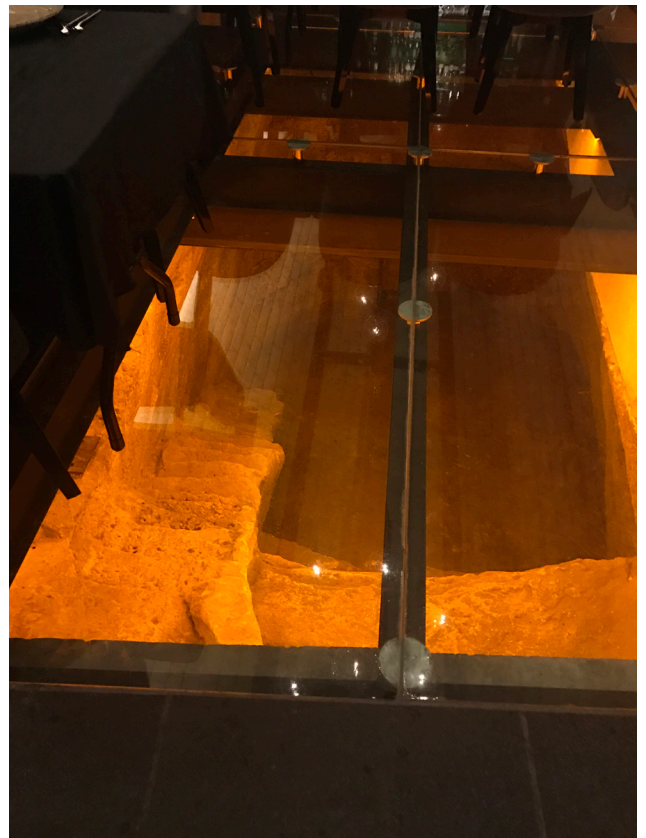


Fig. 7 The cave in the restaurant



Fig. 8 Seating sections placed between the porticos



Fig. 10 Shops in front of the inn



Fig. 9 Hotel rooms



Fig. 11 Han entrance door

structured in a qualitative research pattern and within the scope of the questionnaire and interview technique. The survey questions were prepared based on the cultural perception performance components. The perceptual meaning of the inn's unique identity is evaluated together with the physical environment of the inn, now included in daily life with its new function as a hotel and restaurant, through its

users. In total, 60 online surveys were conducted on new users of the inn, 58 of which were included in the evaluation. The analysis of the survey results was assessed by using the SPSS package program. The reliability analysis was performed first to understand the data obtained in the study, compare them with the data obtained in the same way, and summarise and express the data according to specific rules. In this way, it was tested whether the values expressed by the survey participants for the variables

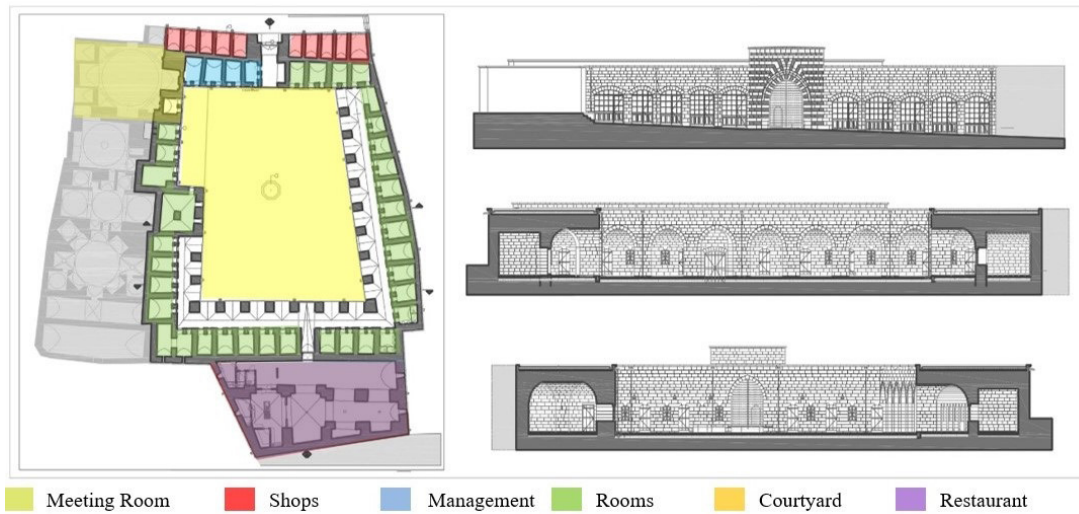


Fig. 12 Inn plan, Northern front and sections (Resource Archive of Regional Directorate of Foundations)

showed consistency within themselves or not. Cronbach Alpha Reliability Analysis was used to test the consistency and reliability of the survey questions; the reliability coefficient for cultural perception performance 33 was found to be 0.96, and the questionnaire was considered reliable. A Cronbach Alpha Reliability Coefficient of $0.70 < \alpha$ indicates that the reliability level of the scale is high.

In the first part of the prepared survey, "demographic questions" in which descriptive information about the users are provided; in the second part, questions about "users' accessibility to the building"; in the third part "the users' purpose and usage frequency of the building", and in the fourth part "the relationship of the new function of the, building with its environment" are included. In the fifth part of the survey, there are questions for measuring the cultural perception performance of the users regarding the perception of the new use and original features of the building.

The variables of the questions in the survey were set up as strongly disagree, disagree, partially agree, agree and strongly agree. The intervals defined for the 5-Likert Type Scale (Likert, 1932) were taken as a basis for evaluating the survey questions. With the formula of Interval Width = Sequence Width / Number of Groups to Be Made; Interval width = $4/5 = 0.8$ is determined. Considering the interval width, average values of 3.40 and above indicate the well-being of the components (Table 3).

5 Research findings

Section 5 presents the cultural perception performance values for the current re-use of Hışvahan as a hotel and restaurant.

5.1 Evaluation of descriptive statistics

In the re-use of Gaziantep Hışvahan, the questionnaires were applied to both local users and domestic and foreign tourists who came to the hotel for accommodation. Following the evaluation of the demographic questions in the survey study, the new users of the building are the young and middle-aged population (70.6% 26–45 age range) and are university students or university graduates (89.65%). The new function as a hotel and restaurant creates a socio-cultural space in the city, which this demographic uses intensively. The desire of young people to use places with historical and cultural characteristics is also considered to be positive in terms of the development of social identity.

5.2 Users' accessibility to the building

The study shows that 96.5% of the building's access is by private vehicles. Some 60% of the survey participants stated that they can easily access the building by public transportation, 62.5% of them stated that they can easily access the building on foot and 61.4% of them stated that they can easily access the building by private vehicles.

Of those who reached the building by private vehicle, 73.7% stated that they could easily find parking facilities. These values show that the location of the building in the

Table 3 Score interval table for the applied 5-Likert Type Scale

Weight	Alternatives		Limit
5	Strongly agree	Very good	4.21–5.00
4	Agree	Good	3.41–4.20
3	Partially agree	Medium	2.61–3.40
2	Disagree	Poor	1.81–2.60
1	Strongly disagree	Very poor	1.00–1.80

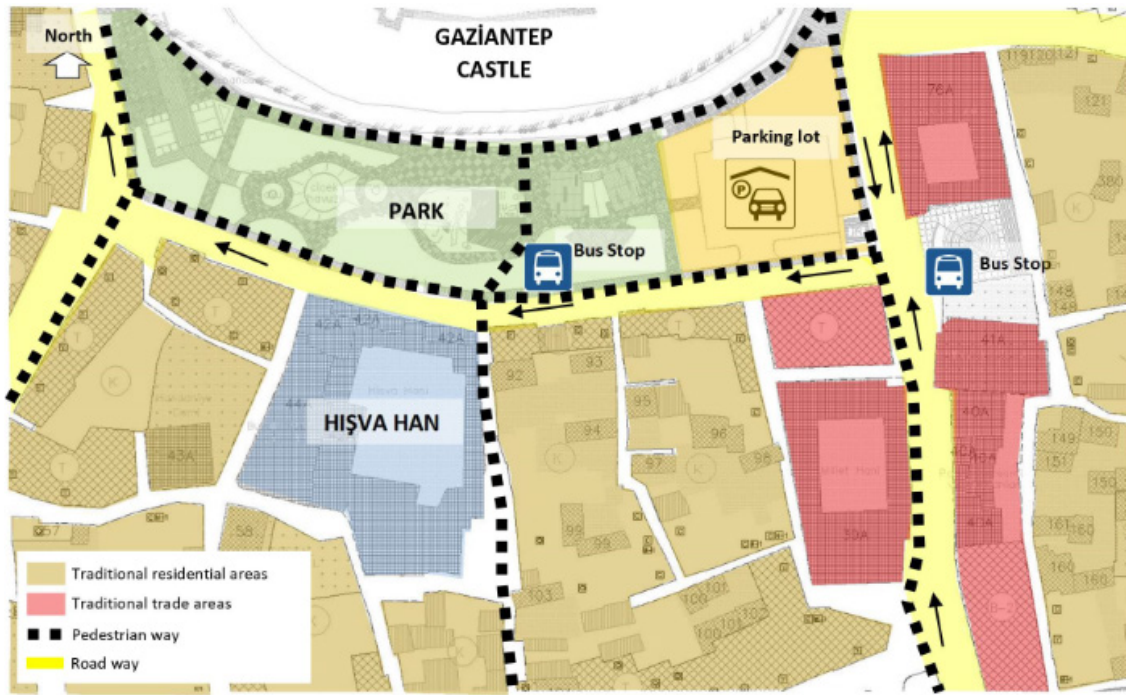


Fig. 13 Accessibility map

city makes it easier to use. In the re-use of Hışvahan, it is observed that the accessibility of the users to the building is more comfortable, especially on foot, and there are no parking problems with private vehicle access (Fig. 13).

5.3 Usage frequency and intended use

The usage frequency and intended use of the building are important in examining the new function's spatial performance and in determining the density of building usage. When the findings are examined, the rate of those who use the inn once a year to meet with their friends is 52.6%, and those who use it once a month is 29.8%. Some 40.6% visit once a year, 63.2% once a year for eating and drinking, 72.7% once a year for participation in socio-cultural activities, and 14% once a year for shopping purposes. Some 16.4% use Hışvahan once a year for short-term rest, 32.1% once a year for work. In addition to these results, 54.4% of the participants stated that they used the building at the weekend, and 36.8% stated they used it both weekdays and weekends. All year use by participants was 45.6%, with 33.3% only in the summer. The results showed that 47.4% of users use the building after 20:00, 45.6% between 17:00–20:00, and 63.2% for 2–4 hours. Although these values show all year building use, it also shows that the duration of use and the number of users increase, especially in the summer months. Such intensive use of the building is also considered an indicator of the correct choice of function.

5.4 Environmental components

The building is open to all users with its restaurant and hotel functions. For this reason, easy access to the building and the perception of the original identity are important in ensuring environmental performance. The fact that the location of the building in the city makes it easier to use, its relationship with the pedestrian and vehicle roads in its immediate vicinity, and the determination of values such as a harmony between the building and the construction in its immediate surroundings as ≤ 3.40 is an indication that the structuring in the immediate vicinity of the building is not of a quality to bring the building to the fore. In addition, when components such as easy public transportation access, the new use being a means of description, adding movement to the surrounding area, contributing to the socio-cultural structure of the local people and the promotion of the city, being available to everyone, ensuring the relationship of restaurant use with commercial areas, increasing the ability to benefit from services in the environment because of its location in the city center, meeting the requirements of the new use and the adequacy of the regulations made for the new function are considered, it is found that the value is $\bar{X} \geq 3.40$ (Table 3). These values show us that the building meets the requirements of re-use, is accepted by the citizens and is defined as a value that contributes to the city. However, determining the values of the components for measuring

the harmony between the building and its immediate surroundings, the parking and service facilities, the green space arrangements in the outdoor space and the accessibility of the disabled users to the building as $\bar{X} \leq 3.40$ indicates that the building has inadequacies and some deficiencies in an environmental sense (Table 4).

5.5 Cultural perception performance analysis

The cultural perception performance of the building, the perception of the function of "hotel and restaurant" and its original character, the preservation of its original values, design, material and workmanship features, the perception of the historical layers within the structure of the building that constitute the identity of the building, the undamaged cultural area in which it is located; in addition, the

historical, social and cultural benefits of the city and its residents were analysed.

The components, such as the new function, did not hide the original function. The building is still known as Hışvahan, and the new function is compatible with the social and cultural structure of the city. It is a structure known by local people, and the historical, architectural, artistic, aesthetic and socio-economic values of the building are known by the user. The building carries a symbolic and quality image for the city, the perception of the historical building identity in its new use, one that respects the building's past; knowing its importance for national, local and social history gives the user the impression that they are in a historic building, one that reflects the material, plan and decoration features of the period in which it was

Table 4 Evaluation of Hışvahan in terms of environmental components in re-use

Variables	\bar{X}	S
The location of the building in the city makes it easy to benefit from the new usage.	3.30	0.81
The relationship of the building with the surrounding buildings and roads is good.	3.07	0.89
There is a harmony between the building and the built environment in its immediate vicinity.	3.35	1.05
Other buildings around the inn do not prevent seeing Hışvahan.	2.88	1.01
The building comes to the fore with the arrangements around the building.	3.21	0.90
The building has a disturbing appearance in its environment.	1.64	0.75
The building can be easily reached with the vehicle roads around the building.	3.38	0.85
The building can be easily accessed by the pedestrian roads around the building.	3.64	0.85
The building can be easily reached by public transportation vehicles.	3.00	0.98
There are sufficient parking facilities in and around the building.	2.97	1.07
The connection between Hışvahan and the surrounding parking lots is good.	3.36	0.94
With its new use, the building has become a means of describing its environment.	3.92	0.87
The new use of the building has brought movement/density to its surroundings.	3.92	0.74
The building has become the meeting point of the people with its new use.	3.33	1.02
The building has become more apparent with its new use.	4.04	0.88
The new use of the building meets social requirements.	3.61	0.93
The new use of the building contributes to the social and cultural structure of the local people.	3.76	0.93
The number of users has increased with the new use of Hışvahan.	4.21	0.75
The activities carried out in the building contribute to the promotion of the city.	4.09	0.90
The new use of Hışvahan made the building available to everyone.	3.26	1.06
There is a harmony between the new use of the building and the surrounding buildings.	3.16	1.01
With the new use of the building, spaces such as surrounding park, garden, etc. have increased.	2.90	0.98
For new use, green area arrangements in the outdoor space are sufficient.	2.59	0.85
The use of the building as a hotel provides its relationship with the surrounding trade areas.	3.42	1.03
When I come to use Hışvahan, I can also benefit from the services in the environment.	3.52	0.91
I use Hışvahan because it is located in the city centre where there are other intensively used facilities	2.73	0.82
Located within the commercial areas of the city centre, the hotel usage is appropriate for this building	3.43	0.77
Located within the commercial areas of the city centre, the restaurant usage is appropriate for this building	4.14	0.65
Hışvahan can meet the requirements of its new use.	3.85	0.95
The arrangements made within the building are sufficient for new use.	3.85	0.81
Disabled users can easily use the building.	3.09	0.95

built. These factors and the building's new use further promote the city; this and the conservation awareness of the local people all contribute to a value of $\bar{X} \geq 3.40$.

These values show a correct re-use decision accepted by society and that the original identity of the building has remained in the memory of the citizens. The building is

preferred because its use as a hotel and restaurant is accepted by the public and makes the building a liveable place; the new use meets the needs of the public. To confirm these values, the value of Hışvahan's definition as "hotel and restaurant" is $\bar{X} \leq 3.40$, which shows that the original identity of the building is still in the memory of the citizens (Table 5).

Table 5 Evaluation of Hışvahan in terms of cultural perception performance components in re-use

Variables	\bar{X}	S
The arrangements made in the courtyard of Hışvahan are sufficient for new use.	3.83	0.85
When I describe the building to my friends, I define it as Hışvahan.	4.52	0.63
When I describe the building to my friends, I define it as a hotel-restaurant.	2.09	0.88
The use of the building as a hotel and a restaurant made us forget its use as an inn.	2.88	1.17
The new use of the building is known by the public.	3.80	0.99
The new use of the building has made the building liveable.	4.02	0.74
With its new use, the building has become a symbol of its environment.	3.71	0.89
Hışvahan is one of the buildings known and given importance by the local people.	3.85	0.81
Hışvahan is a place we want to show our guests who come to the city.	4.38	0.69
Hışvahan is a noticeable building in its environment.	4.02	0.71
Hışvahan is a symbol for the city.	3.75	0.85
Hışvahan created an image for the city with its new use.	3.87	0.87
I use Hışvahan to meet with my friends.	3.80	1.06
I use Hışvahan for eating.	3.85	0.97
The new use meets the expectations of the public.	3.45	0.94
With the new use of the building, the city has gained a social and cultural space.	4.02	0.81
Hışvahan has witnessed many important people and events in history.	3.83	0.82
I prefer to use Hışvahan because it is a historical building.	4.02	0.78
Hışvahan brings meaning and value to the city.	4.00	0.79
Hışvahan is important because of the information it conveys to the public.	3.88	0.86
The use of the building as a hotel and restaurant is respectful to its past.	3.61	0.88
The structural and functional changes that Hışvahan underwent in its lifeline make the building more memorable.	3.73	0.85
Hışvahan's design, material, and structural features have not been deteriorated with the new use.	3.68	0.87
The historical traces in the life of the building have been preserved in the use of Hışvahan as a hotel and restaurant.	3.85	0.73
I feel that I am in a historical building while using Hışvahan.	4.04	0.85
The new use of Hışvahan has positive effects on people.	4.19	0.80
Hışvahan has been important for the city from past to present.	4.04	0.79
The traces of Hışvahan from the past can be seen from the building materials.	3.85	0.84
There are traces of the past in the re-use of the building.	3.95	0.79
It is appropriate to conserve this building with some of its features in terms of society.	4.07	0.90
The building is important in the development of national/local history.	3.97	0.74
The building is an example of the material and construction techniques of past periods.	4.05	0.81
The building looks aesthetic.	4.26	0.76
The building beautifies the environment where it is located.	4.34	0.69
Re-use of worn-out buildings in the city through restoration positively affects the general appearance of the city.	4.64	0.69
The new use of the building economically contributes to the public.	3.92	0.89
Leaving Hışvahan empty is an economic loss.	4.21	0.78
The building continues its life as a part of daily life.	3.83	0.76
The new use of the building has been a good image.	4.19	0.77
The new use of the building contributes to the promotion of the city.	4.21	0.75

On the other hand, in the component of defining the building as a restaurant, $\bar{X} = 2.09$ coincided with "I partially agree", indicating that the new use of the building does not result in the original use being lost in the eyes of the user. The components are over $\bar{X} \geq 3.40$ in terms of the readability of the changes that the building has undergone, the perception of the historical building identity in new use, its importance for national, local and social history, giving the user the impression that they are in a historical building, and reflecting the material, plan and decoration features from the period it was built (Table 5). These indicators and values mean that the historical document quality of the building, together with its design, material and craft features, preserves its originality.

However, in addition to all these values, the component of the new use has a symbol quality corresponding to the value $\bar{X} = 4.19$ "I agree" is a dangerous situation and shows that the building has started to become a Hotel / Restaurant in the public's memory over time.

6 Conclusion

Cultural heritage is defined as documents telling the common past of societies; it enables people to reveal the identity of the place by connecting people to the past and making a significant contribution to the character of that place. One of the main objectives of architectural conservation is to ensure that the values of originality, document, identity, history, architecture, usage and continuity carried by the cultural heritage are not lost. The purpose of re-use of architectural heritage structures, which are a part of the cultural heritage, is to accept the new function given to the building based on the main idea of "active conservation of the building" as a tool for the continuity of its cultural existence, but not as an aim for the building. In order for re-use studies to achieve their purpose, practices that respect the cultural importance of a building considered as a historical, cultural heritage preserve its authenticity values and at the same time add value for the future. Usability of cultural heritage today and continuity of this usage is possible by using them with new functions. The values and original qualities of the building are preserved with the balance between new function and original space qualities established. However, the most important issue here should be to strike the right balance between conservation and functional change and not lose the authenticity values of the building with the interventions made for the new function. International conservation policies emphasise that the building itself is an object to be displayed in the re-functionalisation works, and therefore any intervention should be readable and of a quality that will not harm originality. For this reason, the first and most important condition

for re-use should be that the originality and cultural values of the building are not lost.

In the context of conservation criteria, for the sustainability of the monumental building with a new function, the success in preserving the authenticity of the building, the satisfaction of the new user, and the cultural perception performance as an indicator of this satisfaction are significant. In this context, "cultural perception performance" is considered a method that can be used in the re-use of a historical building to determine how the user perceives the cultural heritage feature, originality, symbolic, historical, and cultural value. In the study, cultural perception performance evaluations are tested on the example of the historical Hışvahan building, which is re-used as a hotel and restaurant in Gaziantep. The research findings show that the original han identity and historical document qualities of the building are preserved, and the historical, cultural, and aesthetic values it possesses have a positive effect on the user. With the re-use of the building, its contribution to the city and urban identity in a spatial context is considerably greater. On the other hand, it has been determined that the re-use of the han as a hotel and a restaurant contributes to the social and cultural structure of the society; it is accepted by the public and can meet the needs of the people and at the same time contribute positively to the promotion of the city.

The location of Hışvahan in the city centre – adjacent to busy vehicle and pedestrian roads – provides easy accessibility. The fact that the building is a reference point and a means of description in its environment has increased the usability and perceptibility of the building with its new function. On the other hand, parking facilities, one of the requirements for new use, could not be provided sufficiently. In addition, it has been determined that the new use of the building is not suitable for urban-scale planning decisions. Also, there are inadequate recreational arrangements such as green spaces, parks, and gardens to the exterior of the building, lack of visual integration between the building and its immediate surroundings and a lack of harmony between the building and the built environment in its immediate vicinity.

The necessity for the building usage and its immediate surroundings to support each other is an essential issue in universal conservation principles. The harmony between the new use of the historical building, the surrounding economic environment, and the support from the surrounding facilities have increased the usability in a way that it can serve the city and citizens. In the re-use of Hışvahan, the original function of the building could not be preserved; however, it is seen that the historical

document qualities of the building have been preserved, the building positively influenced the environment with its spatial richness, became a means of identification for the city and has become an icon. For this reason, the building still preserves its authenticity in the fabric of the area.

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That the original function of the building is still known by society, and the symbolic value of the building is preserved indicates that the originality, artistic and cultural values are not lost in the new use and re-use of Hışvahan.

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