



AGRA
MİMARLIK ve RESTORASYON



**EDİRNE PROVINCE, UZUNKÖPRÜ DISTRICT,
MURADIYE MOSQUE NEIGHBORHOOD
34 PLOT, BLOCK 97, PARCEL 6
THE DWELLING (VICARAGE)
PROJECT REPORT**



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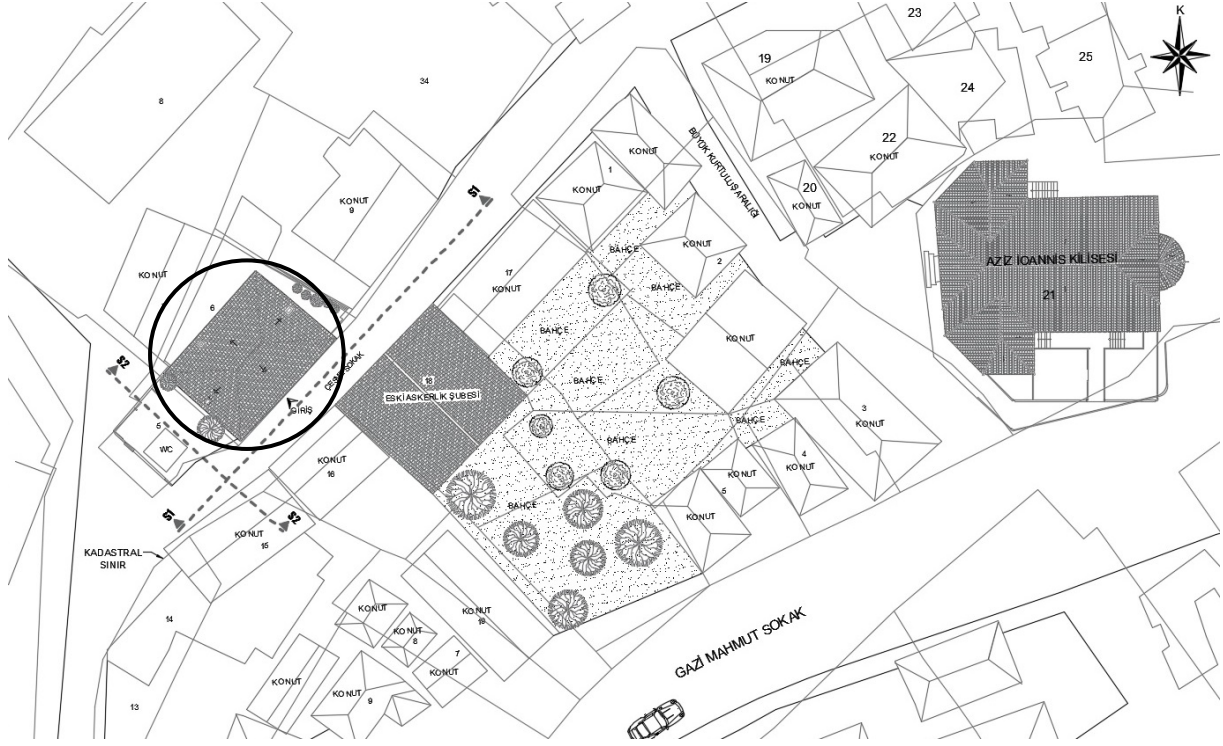
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1. Location and Description of the Building



Drawing 1: Site Plan

The building known as the parsonage is located in Edirne Province, Uzunköprü District, Muradiye Mosque neighborhood, Çeşme Street.

Building Identity Information

Ad : Pastor's house is an example of traditional architecture

Province : Edirne

District : Uzunköprü

Neighborhood : Muradiye mosque neighborhood

Ada : 97

Parcel : 6

Construction System : Masonry Structure

Top Covering Marseille Tile

2. History

2.1. History of Uzunköprü

Uzunköprü district is located in the central part of Edirne province. It borders Kırklareli and Tekirdağ provinces in the east, Meriç district and Greece in the west, Edirne center and Havsa districts in the north, and Ipsala and Keşan districts in the south. Its surface area exceeds 1,200 km². It ranks first among the districts of Edirne in terms of the area it covers.

There are no mountains in the district and there are high hills in the eastern part. The northern half of the district is on the Lalapaşa plateau. This plateau is a part of the eroded plateau called Eastern Thrace Yontukdüzü. Yontukdüzü, which is an eroded plateau, is between Korudağ and Yıldızdağ. The biggest valley of the district is the valley that includes the Ergene River. This valley has steep slopes in the north and oblique slopes in the south. Its base expanding towards the west is known as the Ergene plain. There are large and small streams in the plateau which are tributaries of this river. Altinyazı dam, Alıç regulator and six embankments have formed artificial lakes on these streams.

The district is in the Thracian Transit Type area of the Mediterranean climate. This climate is a harsh climate between sea and land climates. The winds usually blow from the northern directions and at medium intensity. The district is semi-humid in terms of precipitation. Natural vegetation is dry forest. Steppe was formed where the forest was eliminated. The steppe is used as fields and pastures.

The population of the city center is close to 35.000. The population of the district slightly exceeds 83.000. Uzunköprü is the second district of Edirne province in this respect. Uzunköprü district is the district with the highest number of villagers in Edirne.

2.2. History of the Building

Although the building known as the Pastor's House, located in Muradiye Neighborhood of Uzunköprü District, Muradiye Neighborhood, Edirne Province, on plot 34, block 97, parcel 6, has gained a different identity due to the changes it has undergone due to the modifications it has undergone since its first construction until today, it preserves many features of the non-Muslim buildings built in the region in the second half of the 19th century and even in the first decade of the 20th century.

Although there have been changes in the main landscape today due to changes in the typology of settlement over time, the church of Agios Yohannes Prodromos (St. John the Evangelist), which is understood from the existing inscription that it was actually completed in August 1875, and a group of buildings related to this church are included in the same landscape and

church usage area, giving the impression that it is located in a large square or garden arrangement.

Since it is understood from the architectural features that the building in this architectural group, which was used as a Military Branch for many years, was actually built as a school or an administrative building, it is plausible that this building was also built as a Priest's House as it is popularly stated.

This building, known as the Pastor's House and currently owned by Uzunköprü Municipality, has lost much of its originality due to the repairs and renovations it has undergone over time. The exterior doors and frames could not be preserved in their original form and were overhauled and replaced at later dates. Despite this, some room doors and room ceilings have preserved their original identity to a great extent, and many architectural organization features have been preserved in a way that can provide information about the original structure.

These existing architectural elements also clearly show that the building, built as a single storey over a basement, was constructed as a typical non-Muslim residence. These existing architectural elements and plan features are in fact in complete harmony with the non-Muslim buildings built in Edirne, Thrace and even the Balkans in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

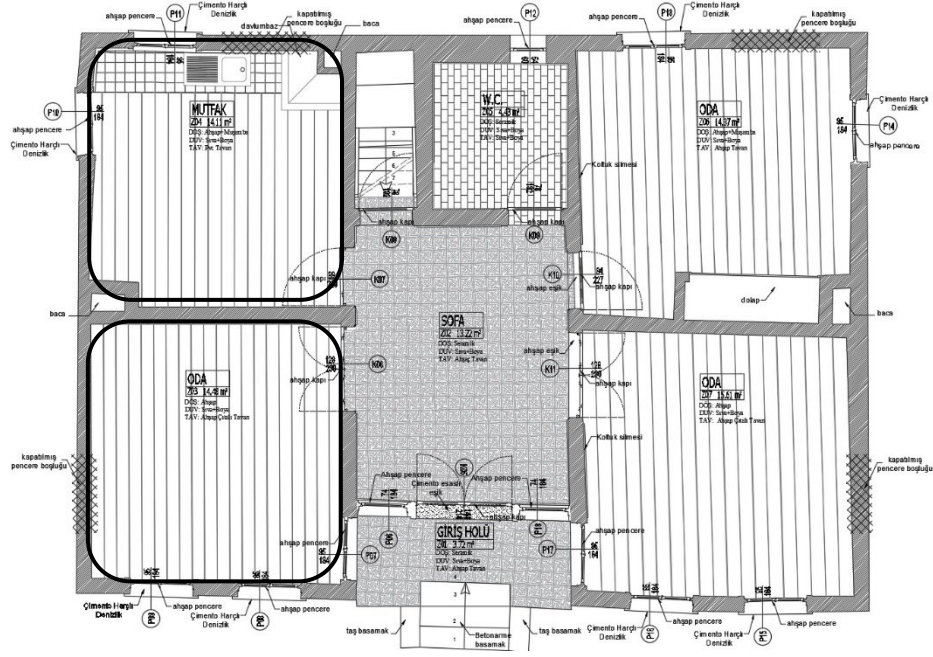
3. Architectural Features of the Building

3.1. Plan Features of the Building

The building consists of two floors in total; basement and ground floor and has a simple plan. It is seen that the construction technique of the building is partly cut and partly rubble stone on the basement floor, but masonry on the ground floor.

The entrance to the ground floor, which is higher than the road level due to the fact that it sits on the basement, is provided by a stepped arrangement that has lost its originality today. It is clearly seen that these steps have also changed over time and lost their originality.

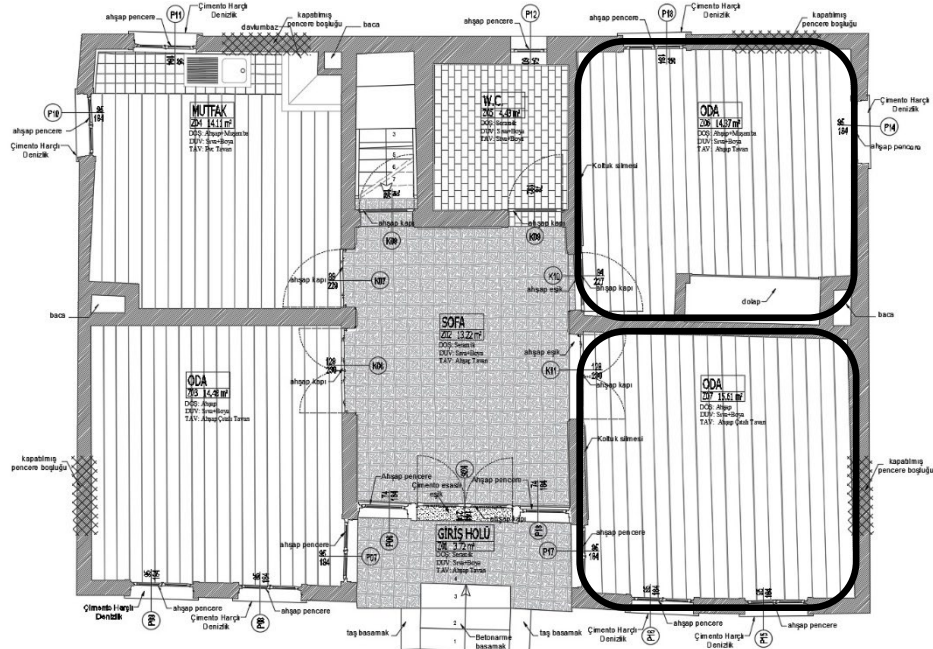
There are windows on the right and left sides of the entrance door, which is located in a porch closed on three sides and accessed by these steps. In addition to these windows, there is a small triple window arrangement above the door. Especially this triple window arrangement is one of the most important indicators of the original Christian identity of the building. Apart from these windows, each of the two principal rooms on the left and right sides of the building plan has a large window opening to this porch.



Drawing 2: Ground Floor Plan

The main door opens to the hall. There are rooms, kitchen and wc connected to this hall. The room indicated at the bottom left in the drawing has three windows. One of these windows faces the entrance hall and the others face the street. A window on the left facade has also been closed. These windows were changed during the renovations of the building over time and lost their originality. Wood was used as ceiling and flooring and the floors have not lost their originality. The door to the room has two wings and has not lost its originality. The area is 14.48m².

The room indicated on the upper left in the drawing is used as a kitchen today. There is a countertop and hood in the room. The windows of the room have been changed due to the renovations of the building and there are two windows, one on the left and one on the rear facade. A window with a hood on the rear facade has been closed. The floor covering has not lost its originality but the ceiling covering has been replaced with PVC flooring. The door of the room is original and consists of a single wing and there is no door handle. The area is 14.11m².



Drawing 2: Ground Floor Plan

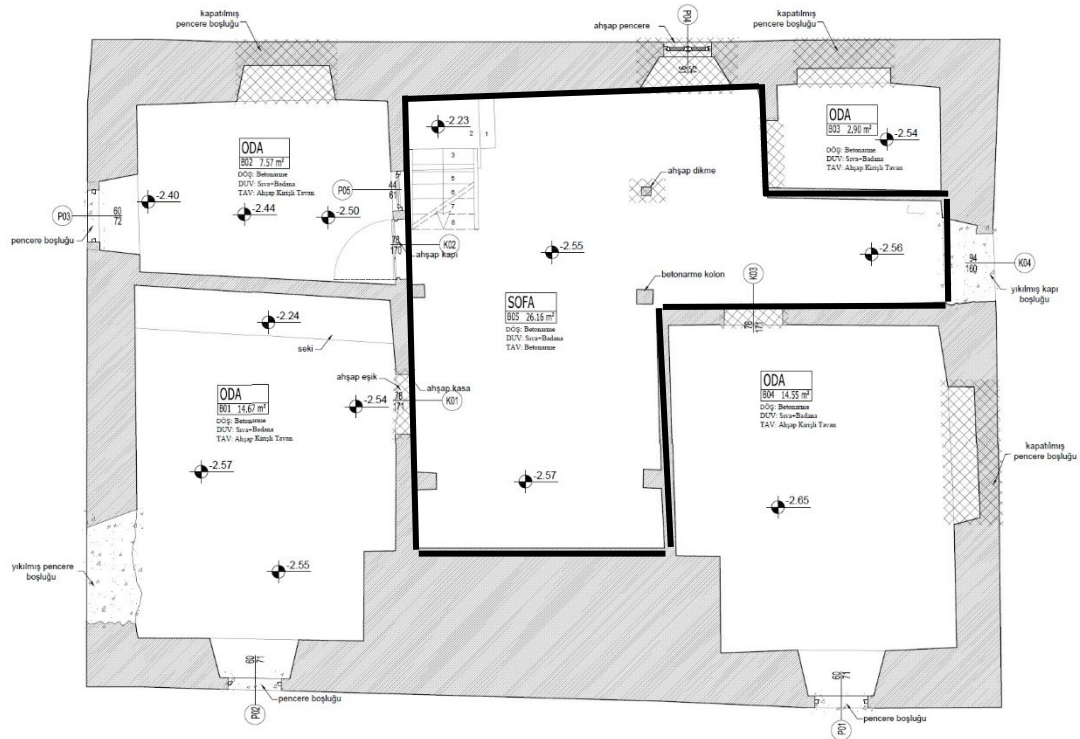
There is a built-in closet in the room in the upper right corner indicated in the drawing. The room windows are the same as the windows in the other rooms. One window on the rear facade has been closed and there are two windows, one on the rear facade and one on the right facade. The floor covering preserves its originality. It is seen that the ceiling tile was replaced with wooden joinery during the renovations of the building in the past. The door of the room was changed during the renovation and there is an invented door. The area is 14.37m².

The room indicated at the bottom right in the drawing has three windows. One of these windows faces the entrance hall and the others the street. A window on the right facade has also been closed. These windows were changed during the renovations of the building over time and lost their originality. The ceiling and floor coverings are made of wood and have not lost their originality. The door to the room has two wings and has not lost its originality. The area is 15.61m².

Sofa provides distribution to the rooms, wc and basement floor. The flooring is currently ceramic tiles, but during the renovations of the building, it was seen that it was flooring on wooden beams and it

was changed in the restitution. The ceiling is wooden and quite simple and is generally in good condition. The area is 13.22m².

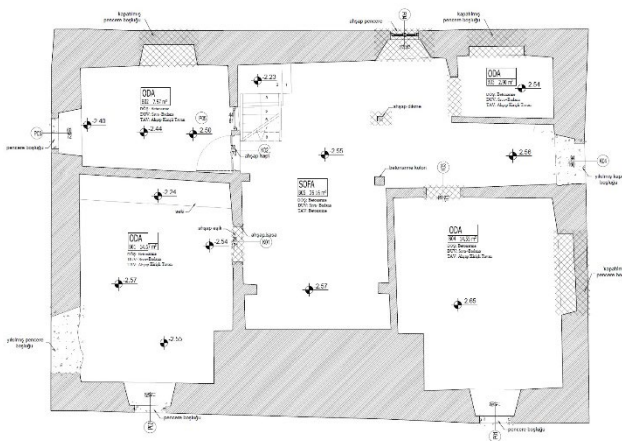
The area currently used as a wc was found to have been used as a cargo hold in the past and was changed accordingly in the restitution. Ceramic tiles were used as flooring. Reinforced concrete was used as ceiling slab. There is a built-in door and window. The area is 4.43m².

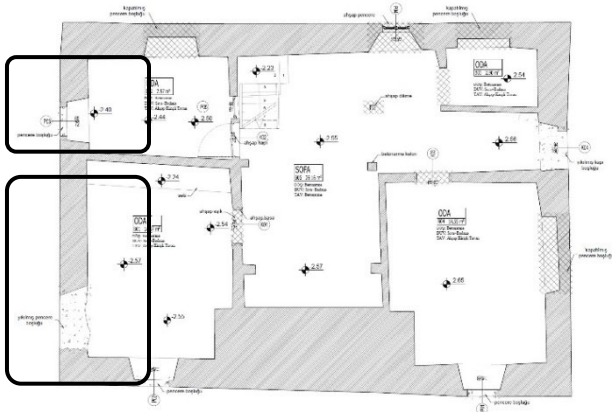


Drawing 3: Basement Floor Plan

The sofa provides distribution to the rooms and the garden as indicated in the drawing. Its floor is reinforced concrete and has not lost its originality. The ceiling was replaced with reinforced concrete during the renovation when it should have been wooden beams on wooden beams. This can be clearly

understood both from the beams and girders in the hall and when compared to the other rooms. The connection between the ground floor and the basement is provided from here and this connection is made by a staircase with 8 steps. The steps of this staircase are deformed and the 4th and 6th steps are missing. The door opening to the garden has been demolished. The area is 26.16m².





The room indicated at the bottom left in the drawing has two windows. One of these windows faces the street and the other one faces the left facade. These windows were changed during the renovations of the building over time and lost their originality. The window facing the left facade was demolished. Wooden beamed ceiling was used as ceiling covering and reinforced concrete floor was used as floor covering. There is an original wooden ottoman in the room and its height from the ground is 30 cm and the wood is deformed. The room door has only a frame. The area is 14.67m².

The room indicated on the upper left in the drawing has two windows. One of these windows faces the left facade and the other one faces the hall. The window facing the rear facade is closed. Wooden beamed ceiling was used as ceiling flooring and reinforced concrete floor was used as floor flooring. The room door is original and the only door available in the basement. The area is 7.57m².

Drawing 3: Basement Floor Plan

The room on the upper right of the drawing is currently used as a storage room and it is understood that it was used as a wc in the past. There is a closed window in this area and this window faces the rear facade. The ceiling is wooden beamed ceiling and the floor is reinforced concrete. There is a door opening, but the door and its frame are currently in place. The area is 2.90m².

The room indicated at the bottom right in the drawing currently has one window facing the road facade. It was determined that the window facing the right facade was closed. Wooden beamed ceiling was used as ceiling flooring and reinforced concrete was used as floor flooring. The room door has a safe and there is no door.

3.2.Facade Features of the Building

All facades of the building are plastered and have lost their originality. The original facades are covered with wooden details used on the forehead of the entrance door and the ceiling of the entrance hall. The two-winged entrance door on the facade of the building facing the road is almost in the center of the facade. This door is a built-in door that was changed during the renovation of the building. The building is entered by a four-step staircase made of reinforced concrete. There are six windows, three on the right and three on the left of the door, four of which belong to the ground floor and are identical to each other. The remaining two are windows belonging to the basement floor. The basement windows now have only window frames. The height of the facade from the road to the eaves is 436 cm.

There are two trees on the left side of the building and since these trees are very close to the building, they have damaged the building. It is possible to understand this from the demolished window in room B01 in the basement floor because tree roots are clearly visible in the demolished wall. There are currently three windows on the facade, but one window has been closed on this facade. One of these windows serves the kitchen on the ground floor and the other two serve the rooms facing the facade on the basement floor. It is not in very good condition as a facade, there are plaster and paint spills. In addition, there are cracks and deformed windows on the facade. The height of the facade from the ground to the eaves is 442cm.

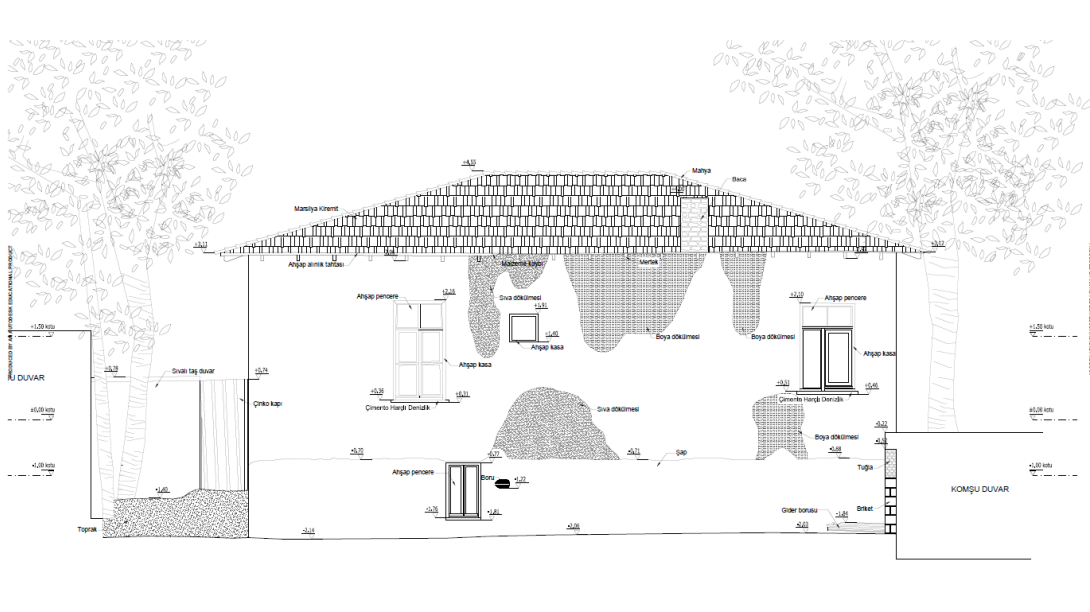


Illustration 6: Rear Facade

There are four windows on the rear facade of the building, including the wc ventilation window, but four windows have been closed on this facade. One of these closed windows is in the room used as a kitchen on the ground floor, the other one is in the room directly opposite the kitchen and the remaining two are in the rooms facing the rear facade in the basement. The facade is generally in poor condition. Plaster, paint loss and plaster cracks are seen intensely. The height of the facade from the ground to the eaves is 511cm.

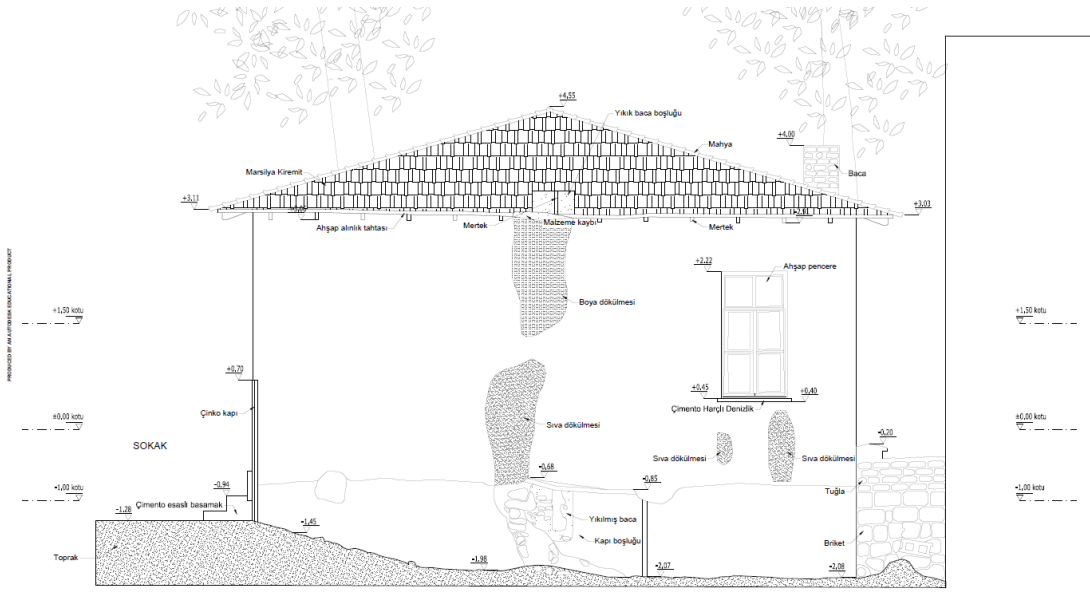


Illustration 7: Right Facade

There is currently a window and a door on the right facade of the building, but two windows have been closed. One of them is in the room facing the road on the ground floor and the other one is in the room facing the road on the basement floor. The door on this facade establishes the connection between the building and the garden. This door is in ruins and in poor condition. The facade is generally in poor condition. There are plaster paint spills and plaster cracks. There are also collapses on the building wall. The height of the building up to the eaves is variable and varies between a minimum of 434cm and a maximum of 508cm.

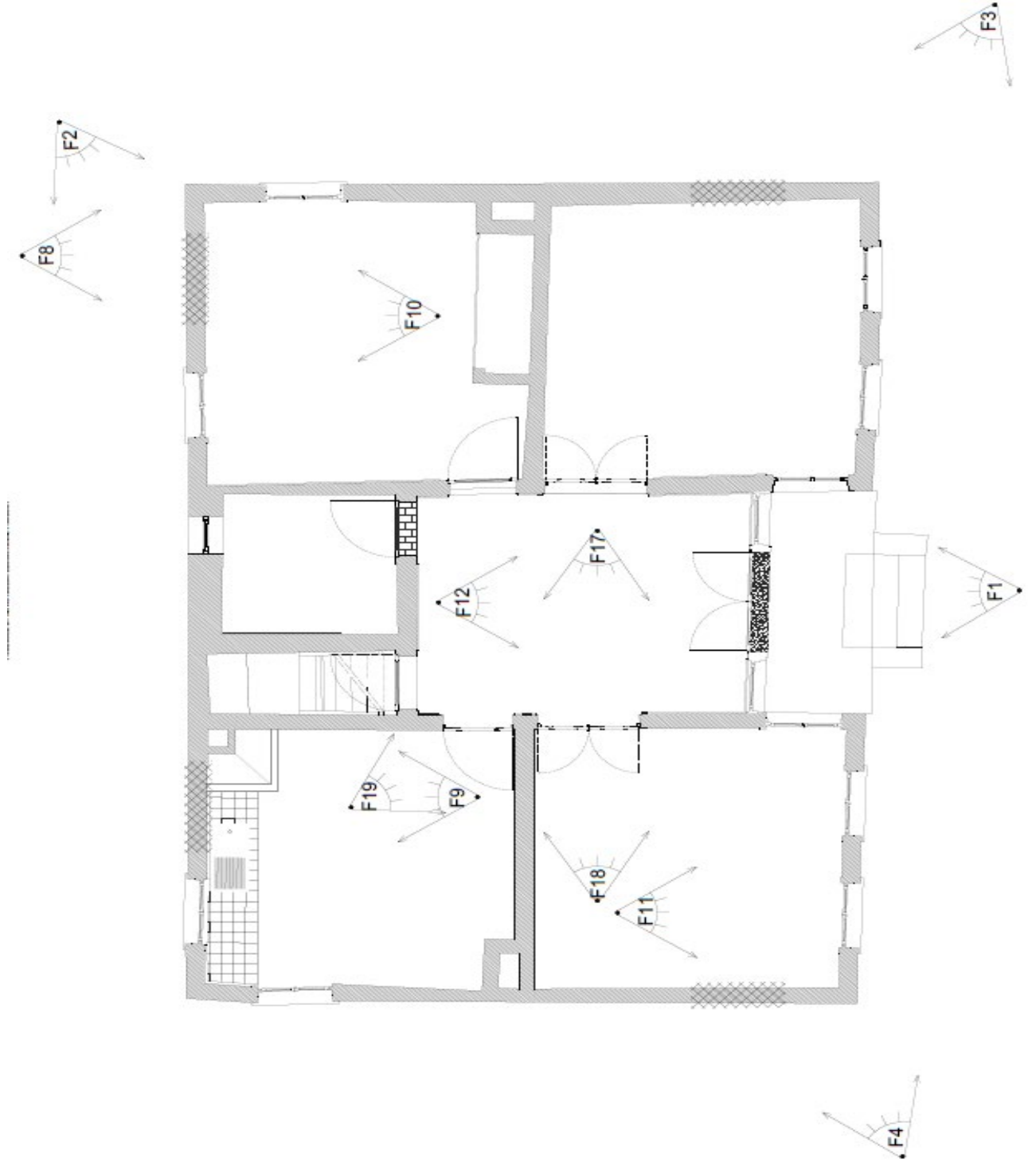
3.3 Building Technique and Materials

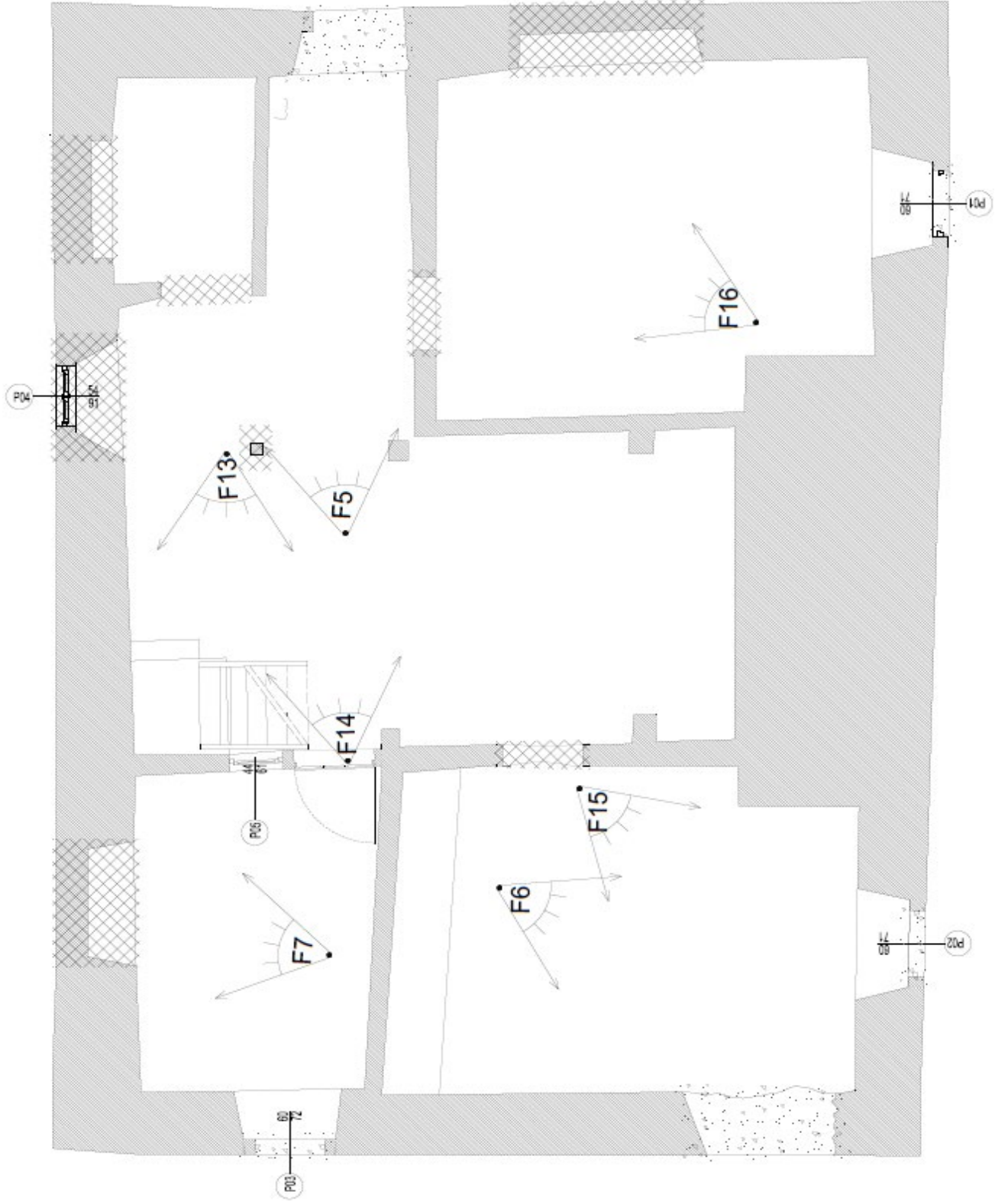
The building consists of two floors in total; basement and ground floor and has a simple plan. It is observed that the construction technique of the building is partly cut and partly rubble stone on the basement floor, but masonry on the ground floor.

The entrance to the ground floor, which is higher than the road level due to the fact that it sits on the basement, is provided by a stepped arrangement that has lost its originality today. It is clearly seen that these steps have also changed over time and lost their originality.



4. Photo Album







F1



F2



F3



F4



F5



F6



F7



F8



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F9



F10



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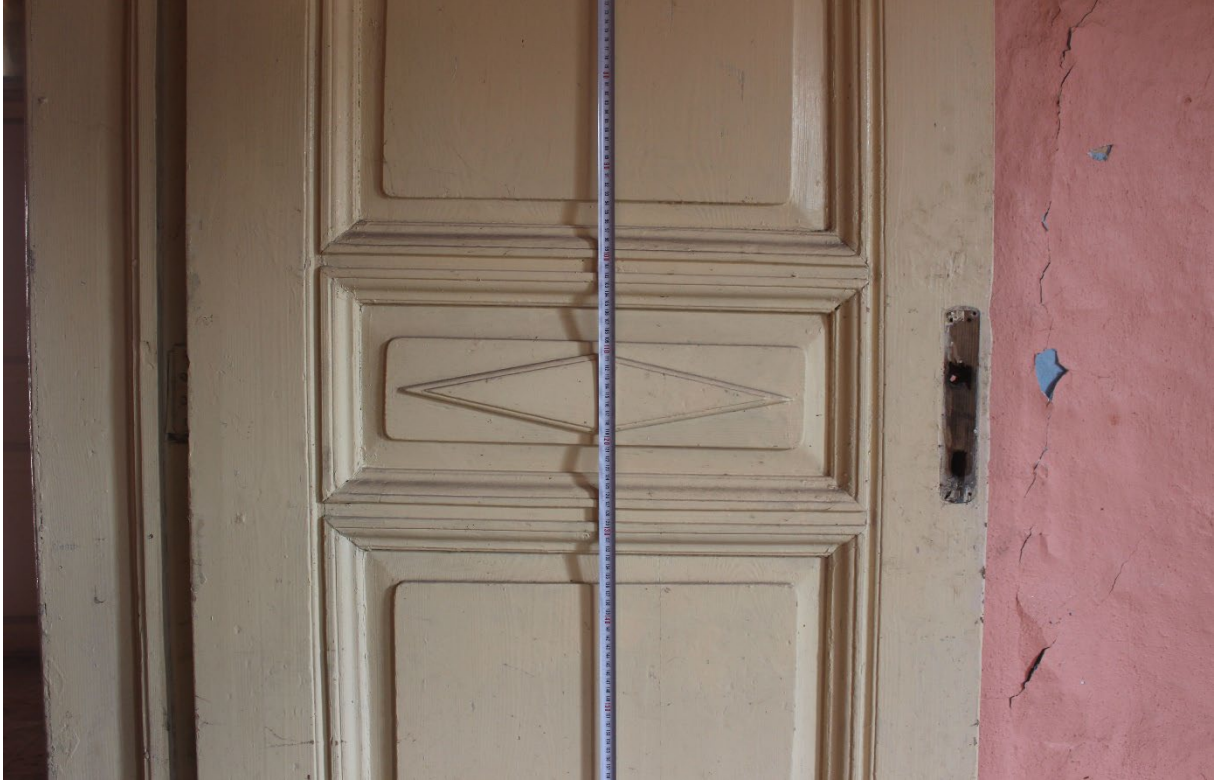
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F20

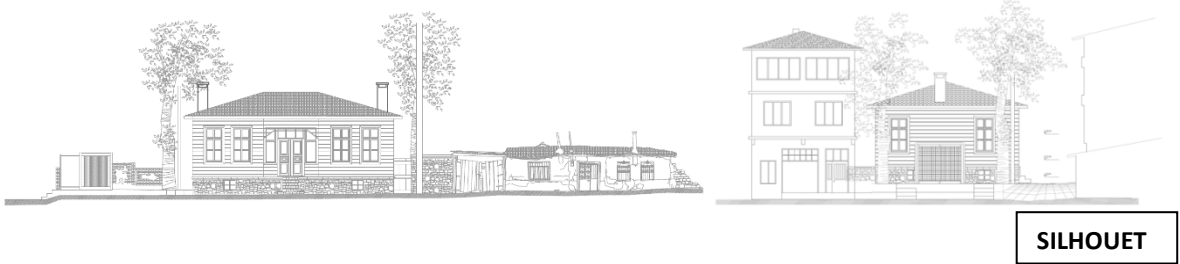


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6. RESTORATION REPORT



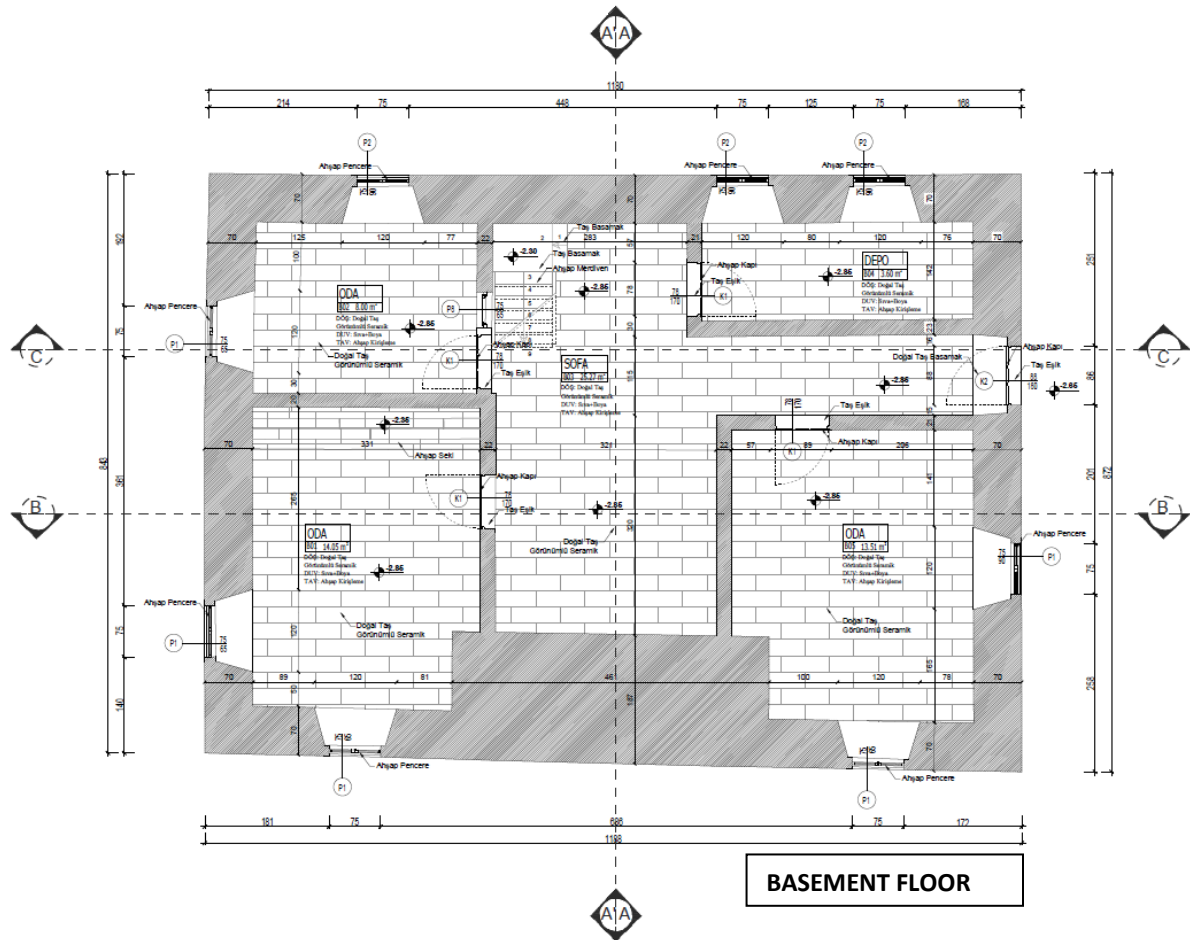
In the restoration of the building; a conservation-oriented project was developed, the reinforced concrete system built in time was dismantled and the building was restored to its original condition. Precise data was used in the restitution, and according to the architectural requirements, the Pastor's House was functionalized as a cultural house. The most important reason for the function of the building as a cultural house is the new function to be performed with the least intervention to the building.

Before starting the restoration, the fill soil around and inside the building must be removed. Around the building; in order to use the basement floor windows and to cut the relationship of the building with water, the ground level was lowered, drainage was made around the

building and a drain was made by turning with travertine pavement and it was suggested to connect the water drain to the manhole from the back facade. Eight natural stone steps were constructed to climb from the garden to the street level. The garden walls of the building were repaired and a harpushta was proposed on the rubble stone wall with beams. The wooden garden gate should be manufactured according to the details in the project.

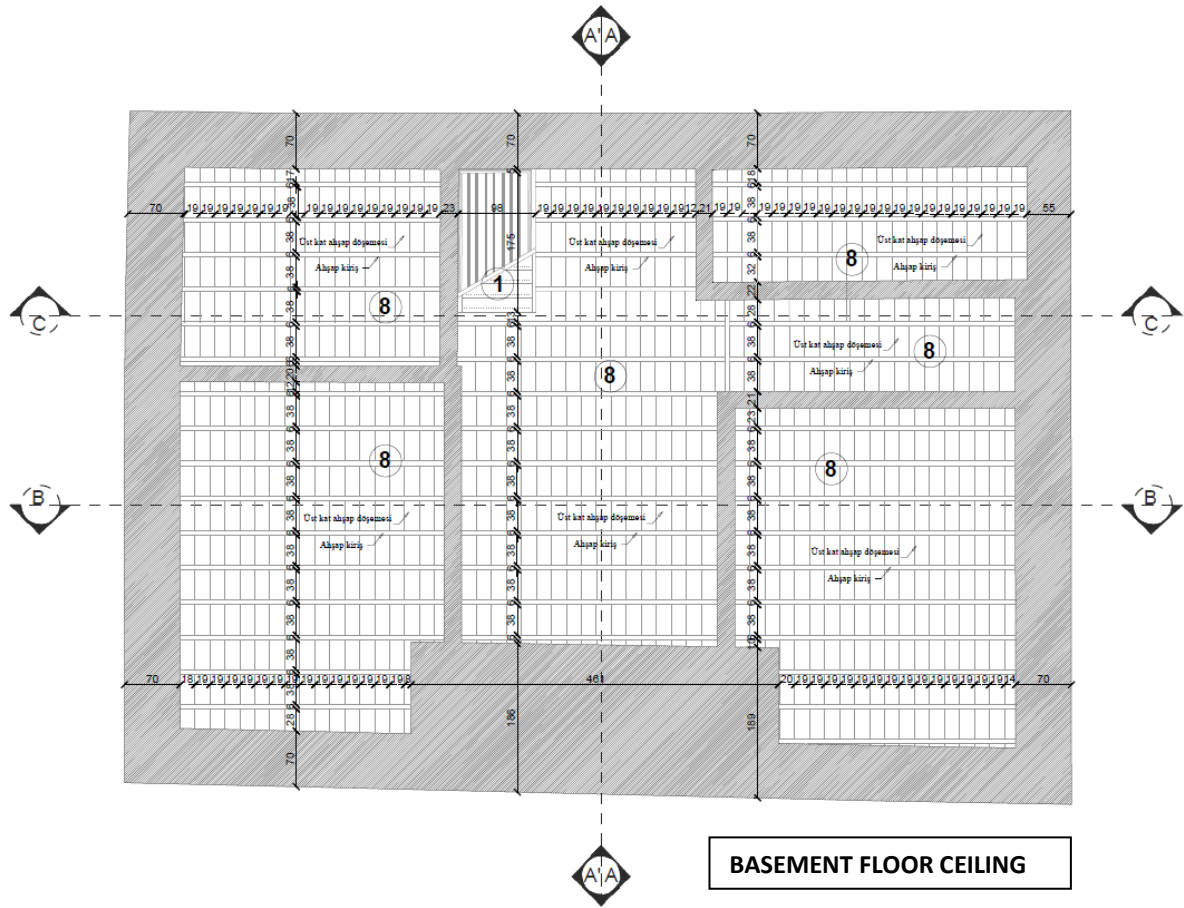
The rubble stone materials on the basement floor should be cleaned and the walls and floors should be cleaned with appropriate techniques and materials. The closed windows should be opened and joinery should be used in the dimensions specified in the project. The sloping window opening made to receive daylight will be made in this way in all windows as in the original state.

All doors in the basement will be renovated according to their original condition. Stone threshold should be applied under the door. A stone threshold should be applied on the natural stone under the door opening to the garden.

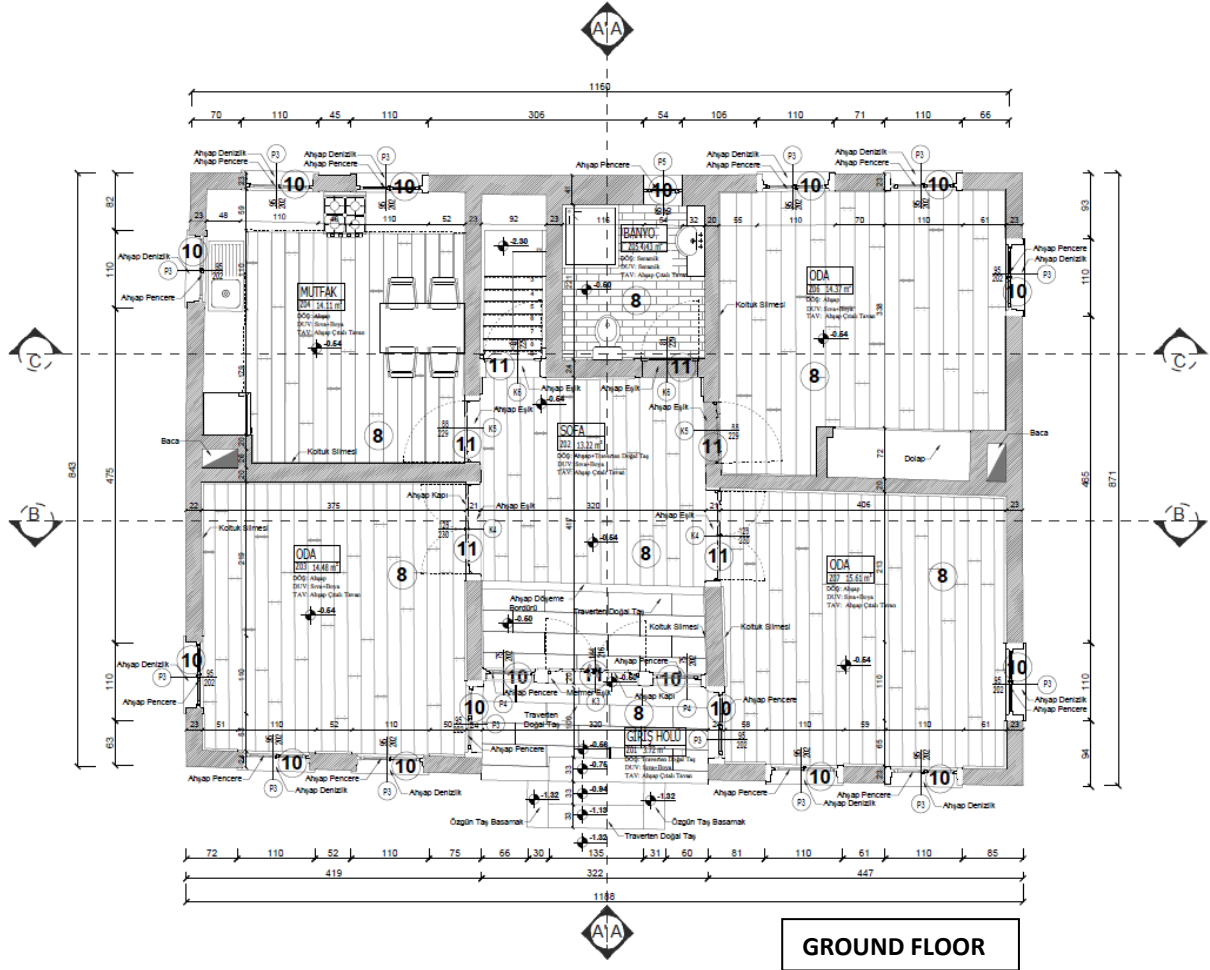


All plasters that have lost their quality due to moisture or spilled plasters will be cleaned and the lower layer will be painted with horasan mortar and the upper layer will be painted with stone powder white plaster. In the basement floor floors, 1 cm. thick natural stone-like ceramic application will be made in all rooms. The 2 steps at the end of the staircase will be made of natural stone.

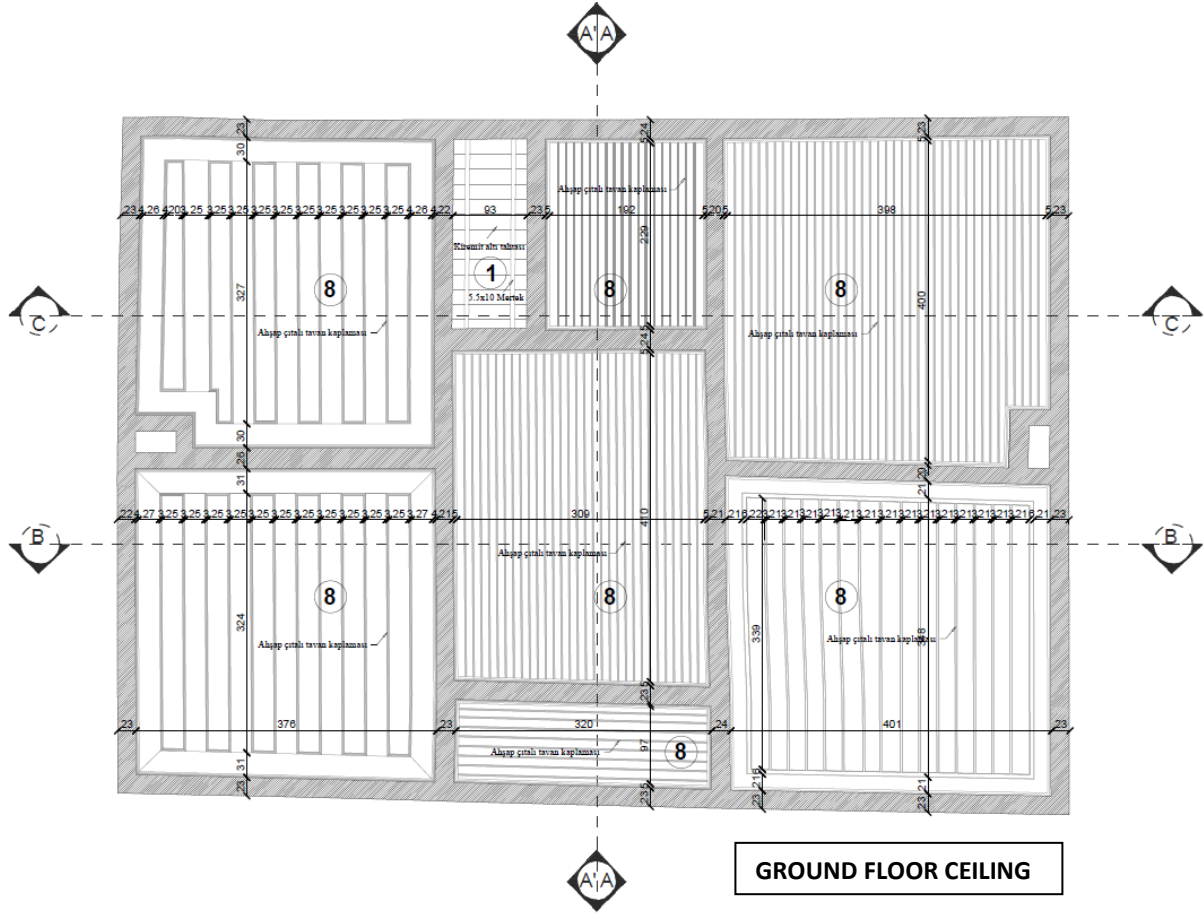
The reinforced concrete system in the Sofa (B03) will be dismantled and replaced with wooden flooring with original beams as in the rooms. Wooden beams and floorboards will be impregnated and covered with boat varnish. Wooden ceiling coverings and beams will be manufactured from hard wood in accordance with the project. The existing wall of the unit functioned as a warehouse (B04) was built with suitable material and its area was increased.



On the ground floor; first of all, by opening the closed windows determined by taking advantage of the traces from the building (in rooms Z03, Z04, Z06, Z07), the wooden joinery and moldings specified in the project should be made in appropriate sizes. The entrance elevation of the building into the building was adjusted according to the project, and at the same time, the traces of the original stone steps on the street level were also indicated. The steps on the entrance facade will be preserved and covered with travertine natural stone. In accordance with the restoration project, 3 cm travertine natural stone is proposed in the entrance hall (Z01) and the entrance of the ground floor sofa (Z02). Wooden flooring will be used in all rooms on the ground floor (Z03, Z06, Z07), in a certain part of the sofa (Z02) and in the kitchen (Z04). A 3 cm difference in level is created by using wood and travertine natural stone on the floor of the living room (Z02). The bathroom (Z05) floor will be covered with 1 cm ceramic tiles. Marble door threshold will be used at the entrance to the lounge (Z02) and wooden door threshold will be used at the entrance to other units on the ground floor (Z03,Z04,Z05,Z06,Z07).



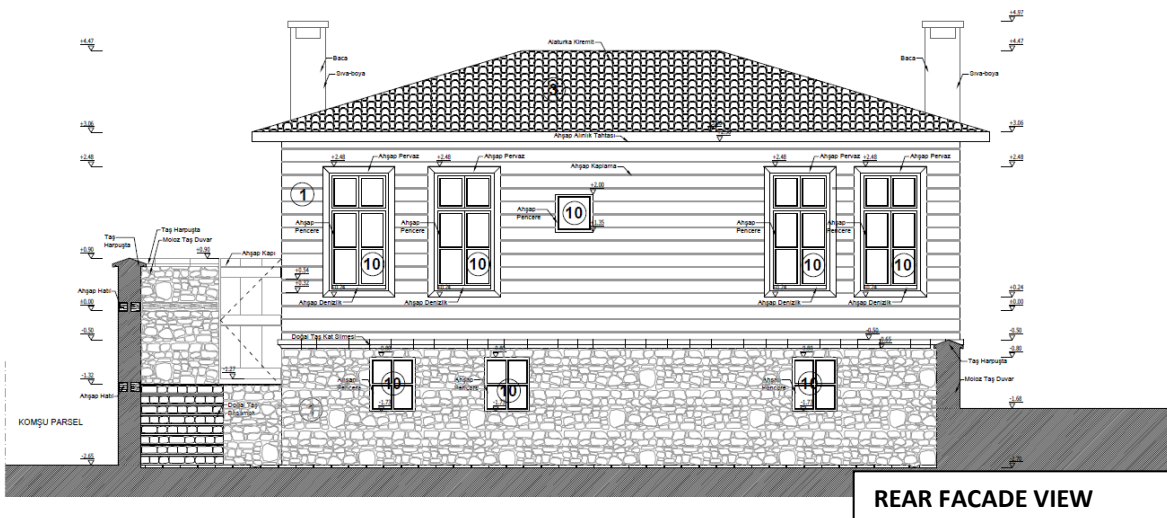
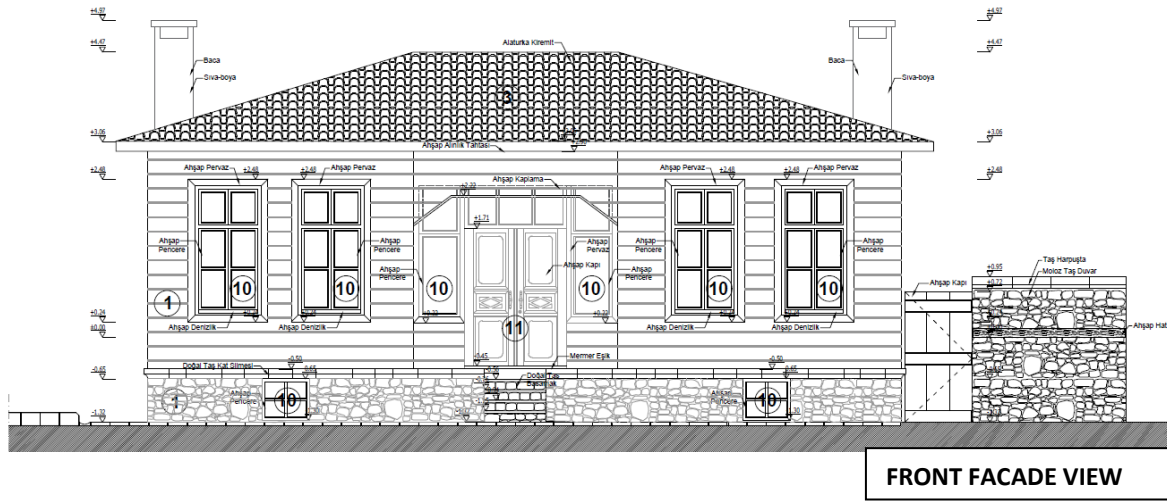
The ceiling coverings on the ground floor of the building should be made as wooden slatted ceiling, which is determined in its original state by making use of the restitution report. Underarm moldings and seat moldings will be completed according to the existing profile details. The walls in all rooms (Z02, Z03, Z04, Z06, Z07) will be painted with original plaster. Bathroom (Z05) walls will be covered with 1 cm ceramic tiles.

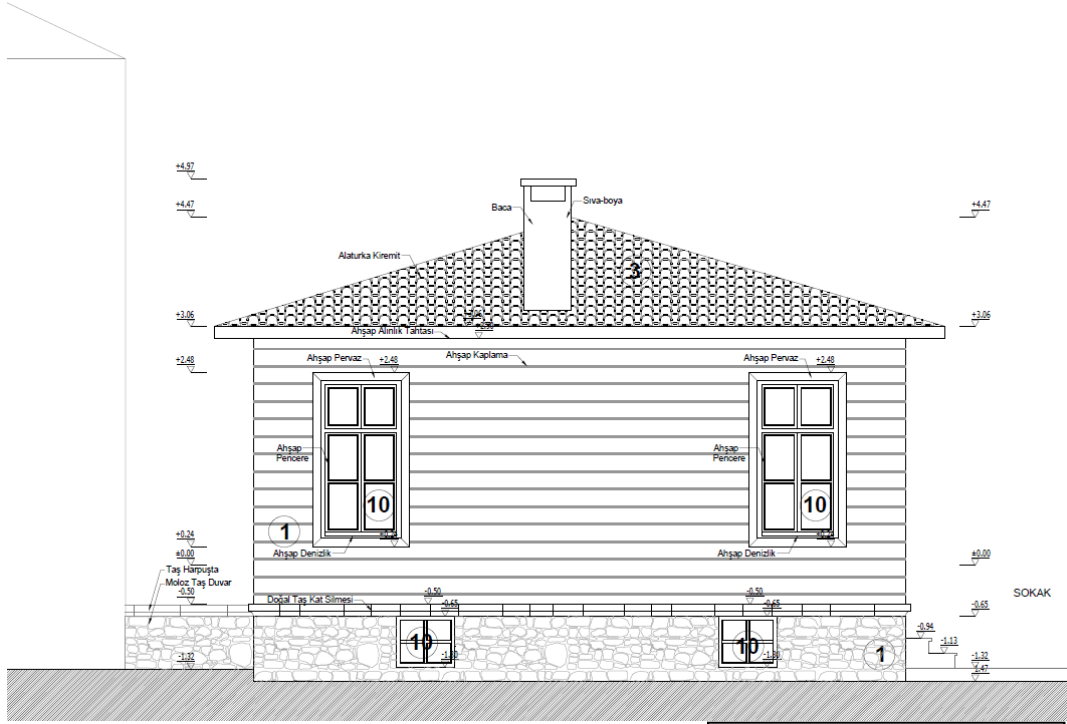


The traces on the facades of the building should be indicated and protected with restoration techniques. The wooden facade claddings on the entrance hall have been identified as original and all facades of the building should be covered with original wooden cladding. The body walls of the building should be reinforced and the missing stone materials should be completed in the original stone structure. The moldings around the windows should be reinforced and their deficiencies should be completed. The intact materials should be

preserved and the materials that have lost their strength should be reconstructed in accordance with their original state.

The woods will be impregnated by dipping method, polished with boat varnish and covered with two coats of pinotex. Wooden materials will be hard wood. The building will be surrounded with a natural stone floor molding by taking advantage of the traces found on the facade. The floor molding draws a boundary separating the wooden cladding and rubble stone material on the facade. Original cladding material was found on the entrance door. For this reason, the cladding board on the entire facade was made according to the original.

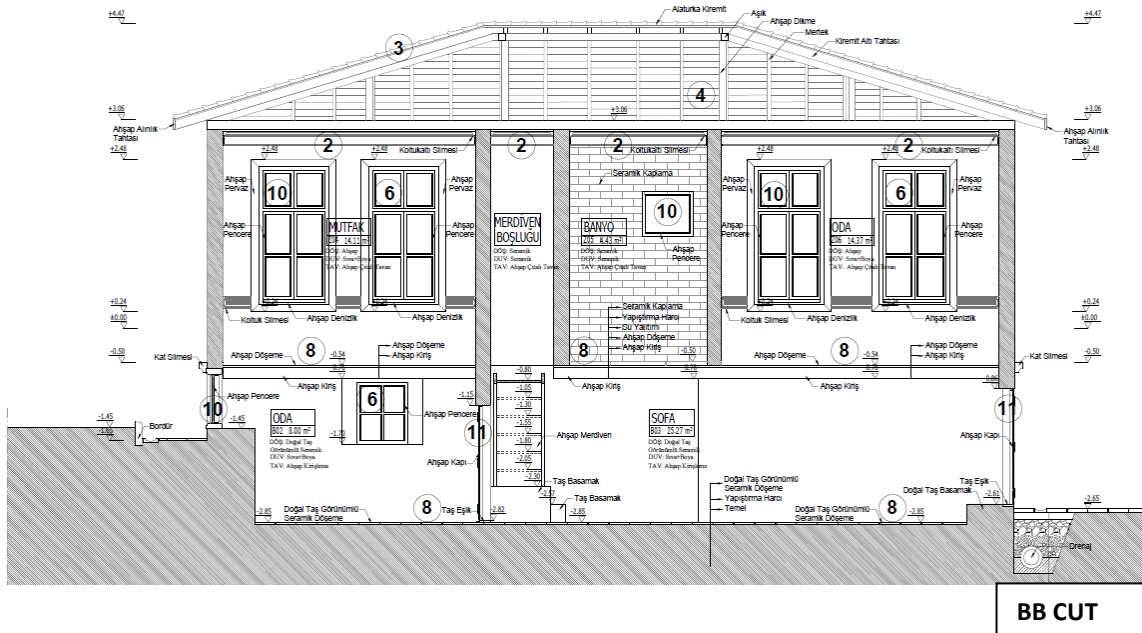
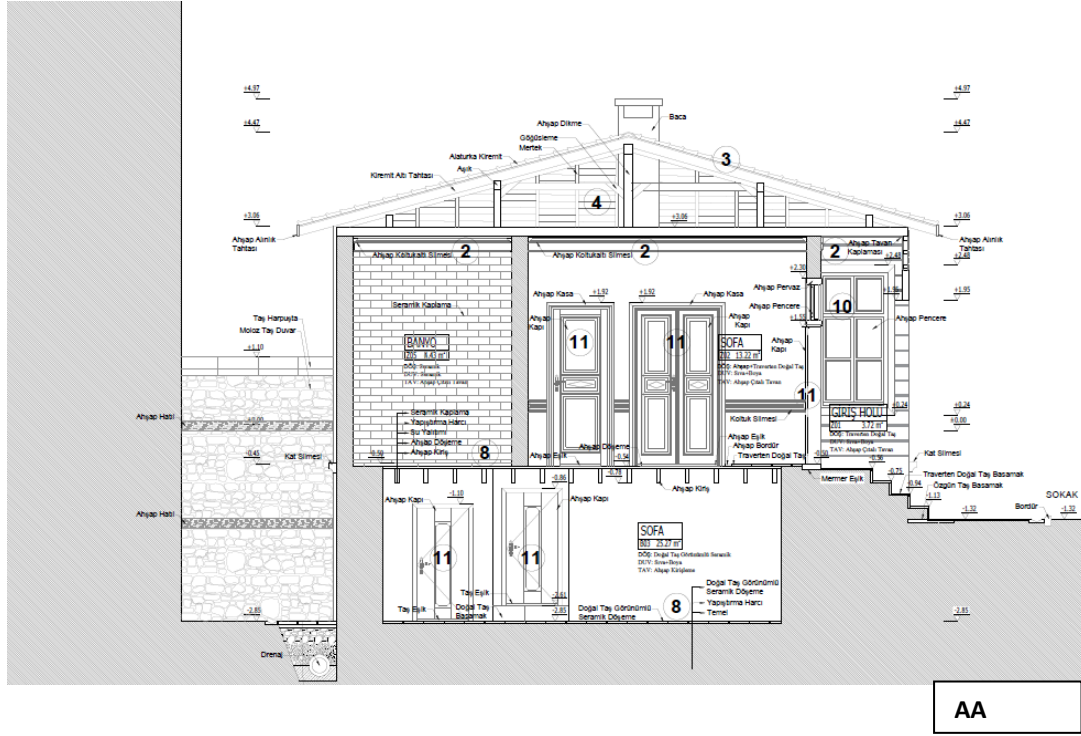




LEFT SIDE FACADE VIEW



RIGHT SIDE FACADE VIEW



1. **RENOVATION OF MATERIALS:** The sound materials will be preserved and the materials that have lost their strength will be reconstructed in accordance with their original state.
2. **WOOD RENOVATION:** Wood decays over time due to the effect of moisture; its strength decreases with worm growths. Wooden floor coverings, ceilings and facade claddings will be checked during the application; the healthy ones will be preserved and the wooden materials that have lost their function will be renewed.
3. **REPAIR OF TILES:** The defective marsilla tiles will be removed and replaced with saturated tiles. Water insulation will be made under the tiles.
4. **ROOF CONSTRUCTION REPAIR:** The intact wooden parts of the roof construction will be preserved and the wooden elements that have lost their strength will be replaced with impregnated wood in accordance with the original.
5. **PLASTER REPAIR:** Plasters that have lost their quality due to moisture or spilled plasters will be cleaned and horasan mortar on the bottom layer and stone powder white plaster on the top layer will be made.

6. REMOVAL OF Rubble Fills and Interventions: Rubble fillings in the window openings will be removed. The reinforced concrete system will be dismantled.
7. STRUCTURAL DAMAGE In case of damage to the building carcass, carrier system and fillings; the existing elements will be protected and the damaged areas will be cleaned and the materials that can be repaired will be strengthened. Materials that are missing and have lost their function will be dismantled and made in accordance with the existing material and in their dimensions. The reinforced concrete slab in the hall will be broken and replaced with a wooden carcass.
8. FLOORING and CEILING: The materials that are intact in the existing flooring will be preserved, the deteriorated places will be cleaned and the materials that can be repaired will be strengthened. Materials that are missing and have lost their function will be dismantled and floorings will be made in accordance with the existing material and in their dimensions.
9. STRUCTURAL CRACKS: Cracks of medium width (>4cm) will be cleaned and filled with original mortar injection method. Cracks larger than 4 cm will be widened by rotting and reconstructed with original stone and mortar. Capillary cracks will be cleaned, filled with original mortar and repaired.
10. WINDOW REPAIRS: Wooden window joinery shall be made of oak timber in accordance with the project. The timbers will be impregnated by dipping method, polished with boat varnish and two coats of pinotex will be applied on it.
11. DOOR REPAIR: Doors will be made of dry oak wood up to 7 cm in accordance with the project. The woods will be impregnated by dipping method, polished with boat varnish and two layers of pinotex will be applied on it.
12. All cementitious interventions will be cleaned. Plastering will be done with stone dust on horasan mortar in necessary parts and joints will be made with horasan mortar. Joints will be removed on all facades and re-grouted with horasan mortar.



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