
Waterside Mansion of Esmâ Sultan within the Scope of Contemporary Restoration Work

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Abstract

Historical buildings, which are important sources about the history, architectural features, social and cultural characteristics of the period in which they lived, have document value today by establishing a bridge between the past and the future. Restoration is one of the most basic areas of action of the conservation discipline, which aims to protect historical buildings and ensure cultural continuity and transfer them to future generations. Historical buildings have been designed and functioned in accordance with the requirements of the period in which they were built, and they were not used in line with the changing living standards and needs over time, and were condemned to disappear due to unconsciousness, adverse environmental conditions and neglect.

Restoration procedures to be applied to these structures should be carried out by following the correct methods and by studies carried out by experts. In addition, the new functions to be added to historical buildings should be determined by adhering to the architectural, social and cultural characteristics of the building and taking into account environmental factors. These structures, which have been re-functionalized after the carefully applied restoration works, provide cultural and historical sustainability by revealing the urban identity of their period. In this context, after the restoration process, the current state of Esmâ Sultan mansion will be discussed. It is necessary to determine the necessary elements for the restoration processes of historical buildings, the criteria and decisions of intervention, and the characteristics of the structure before the intervention. In this direction, by considering the contemporary restoration and re-functioning works applied to the Esmâ Sultan mansion, it will be revealed to what extent the original qualities and features of the building are preserved, and whether the differences that are not unique to the structure brought by the new function are compatible with the character of the previous building.

Keywords: Restoration, Esmâ Sultan Mansion, Reuse, Revitalization, Renovation.

Introduction

The unique values of historical buildings, social, cultural, historical and architectural require the preservation of the buildings and their transfer to future generations. Historical buildings, which were designed to serve various functions in the past, are not used and abandoned due to the change and development of living standards and needs, and are damaged over time due to neglect and adverse environmental conditions.

Re-functioning as one of the preservation methods of historical buildings; It is very important to protect these structures, which have witnessed the past, have cultural values and original features, to include the people of the city and the use of the city, and to ensure their cultural and historical sustainability.

The phenomenon of re-functioning in historical buildings; It is the creation of new usage opportunities that are compatible with their spatial and structural qualities on behalf of these buildings, which are not preferred in terms of use. Re-functioning provides the opportunity to re-live historical buildings as a conservation discipline. However, the function to be gained should be determined by considering the architectural, social and cultural values of the historical building, as well as environmental factors.

The use of the historical building to protect it gives the building contemporary functions. The new function to be brought to a building that is structurally standing should be determined after analyzing the structural and spatial quality of the building. A situation analysis of the structural system should be made and it should be supported by repair, strengthening or, if necessary, appropriate additions, in accordance with the situation. Material selections and interior interventions that may damage the interior and exterior architectural integrity and historical character of the building should be avoided. If necessary, the additions to be applied to historical buildings; It should be designed in such a way that it does not spoil the form, integrity, spatial relations and relations of the historical texture with its environment. The additions applied to the structures should not be in competition with the original design of the structures and should be distinguished from the original.

The additions can be produced in such a way that they can be distinguished as a characteristic element that fits the period of the building. The adaptation of the new function to the structure emerges as an evaluation approach made as a result of use. In summary, as a result of the re-functioning processes, which we encounter as a conservation discipline, historical and unique architectural features are ensured to survive by not leaving them to their own fate, while historical identity is transferred to future generations. In this study, the historical Esmâ Sultan Mansion will be evaluated within the scope of re-functioning. Before explaining the re-functioning process and stages of this historical building. The concepts and laws related to historical buildings will be introduced. Afterwards, in re-functioning, evaluation criteria and approaches to the existing structure in order to preserve the quality and original values of the building, the issues that need to be given importance, the factors to be taken into account when re-functioning on behalf of the historical building. Afterwards, the historical Esmâ Sultan Mansion and its architectural features will be explained. It will be analyzed whether the differences and additions are in harmony with the previous structure.

The Historical Esmâ Sultan Waterside Mansion and Its Surroundings

Esmâ Sultan/Bastimar Mansion is located next to the Ortaköy Büyük Mecidiye Mosque. The historical mansion was built between 1873-1875 in the name of Esmâ Sultan, one of the daughters of Sultan Abdulaziz. The architectural style of the historical mansion is seen to have a Neo-classical structure. Architect of the mansion is Sarkis Balyan. The mansion is 884 m², the garden around the mansion is 4030 m². This three-storey coastal palace is located in the area where the Ortaköy creek mixes. There is the Ortaköy Mosque on one side and the work of the same architecture on the other side¹.

Esmâ Sultan Mansion, next to the 18th century Ortaköy Mosque, which was given to Esmâ Sultan as a wedding gift, was rebuilt. The historical building was also known as "Tırnakçı Yalısı" until then. The structure, which has survived from the Ottoman dynasties and its former owners, has been restored to function by preserving its originality

1 - Tülay Artan, "Noble Women and Sultan Efendi Palaces Who Changed the Face of the Bosphorus", *Istanbul Magazine*, S.3, İstanbul 1992, p. 109-118.



Figure 1: Historical Esmâ Sultan Mansion. Source: <https://www.google.com/search.esma+sultan> (12.03.2023).

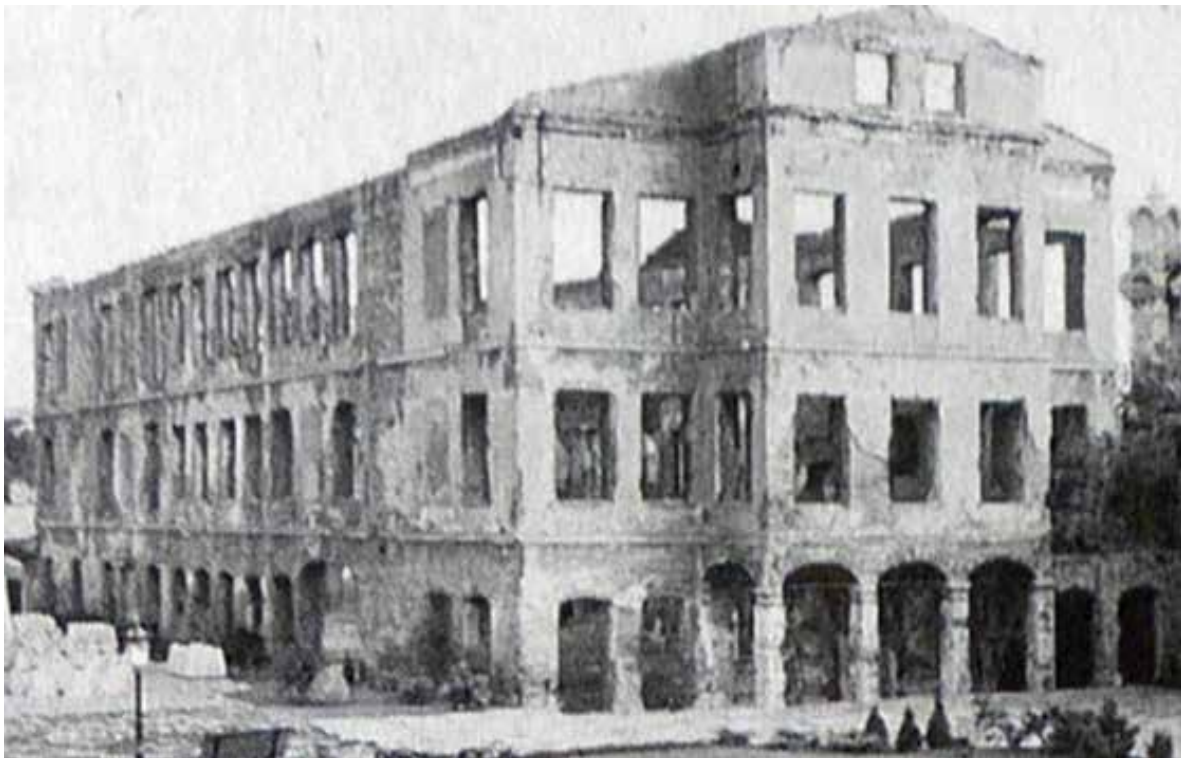


Figure 2: Historical Esmâ Sultan Mansion. Source: <https://www.google.com/search.esma+sultan> (12.03.2023).

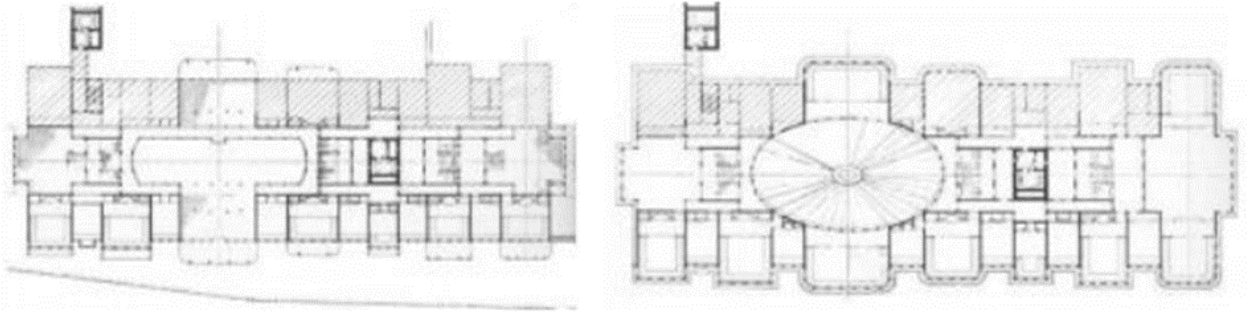


Figure 3: Historical Esma Sultan Mansion (Tırnakçı Yalısı) Plan Restitutions. S. H. Eldem, a.g.m.

with a very successful project. Esma Sultan Mansion, which was put into use after the interior was built in 2001, created a bond between the present and the past. The historical Esma Sultan Mansion, located in Ortaköy district, has witnessed many historical events over time (Fig.1). When Esma Sultan passed away in 1899, II. Abdülhamit allocated the mansion to his other daughter, Cemile Sultan. Finally, in 1915, when a mansion was requested from the Ottoman Empire, it began to be used as a tobacco warehouse at the beginning of 1922².

The historical mansion was used as a storage building and a carpenter's workshop until a fire broke out in 1975. The historical mansion, which was destroyed by the fire in 1975, is now operated by the Marmara Group and serves various organizations. The renovation project was drawn and implemented by Haluk Sezgin and Architect Philippe Robert³. Esma Sultan Mansion is in the group of 1st degree historical buildings, that is, it is a unique structure that needs to be preserved. Deterioration caused by the fire in the whole of the historical mansion has occurred, but still, a new environment has been created inside without disturbing the integrity of its general external structure. A contemporary designed interior was created without any intervention without damaging the remaining walls of the building after the fire. Esma Sultan Mansion has an important place in

history primarily because it has witnessed the experiences in it. When the building is examined, the conditions and original architectural features of that period are clearly revealed. The coastal palaces and construction difficulties, which were built with technologically difficult opportunities in the past, can be determined when the architectural and structural features of the building are examined. When the interior space analysis of Esma Sultan Mansion is made, two rooms made of wooden material are located on the sea front of the mansion and are connected to the center by a sofa. The hall protrudes in the form of a bay window in the middle of the façade, and a large staircase can be seen in the central part of the building. The overhangs in the building are designed with three windows and there are triangular pediments⁴. Today, the historical mansion serves various organizations such as meetings, weddings and special events. Esma Sultan Mansion is among the magnificent historical seaside palaces in the province of Istanbul, and it is one of the most important historical structures in terms of its visual beauty.

Re-functioning Esma Sultan Mansion

For the definition of the process of regaining function (function); It is expressed as the programming of the needs in terms of usage and the demands that the structure must meet.

2 - Tülay Artan, "The Great Esma Sultan Beach Palace", *Istanbul Encyclopaedia from Past to Present*, C.III, Istanbul 1994, p. 210-211.

3 Sedat Hakkı Eldem, "Bosphorus Mansions I, Rumeli Side", Istanbul 1993; Istanbul Encyclopaedia from Past to Present. "Istanbul Ministry of Culture History Foundation Publications", Vehbi Koç Foundation Publications, İstanbul 1994.

4 S. H. Eldem, a.g.m.

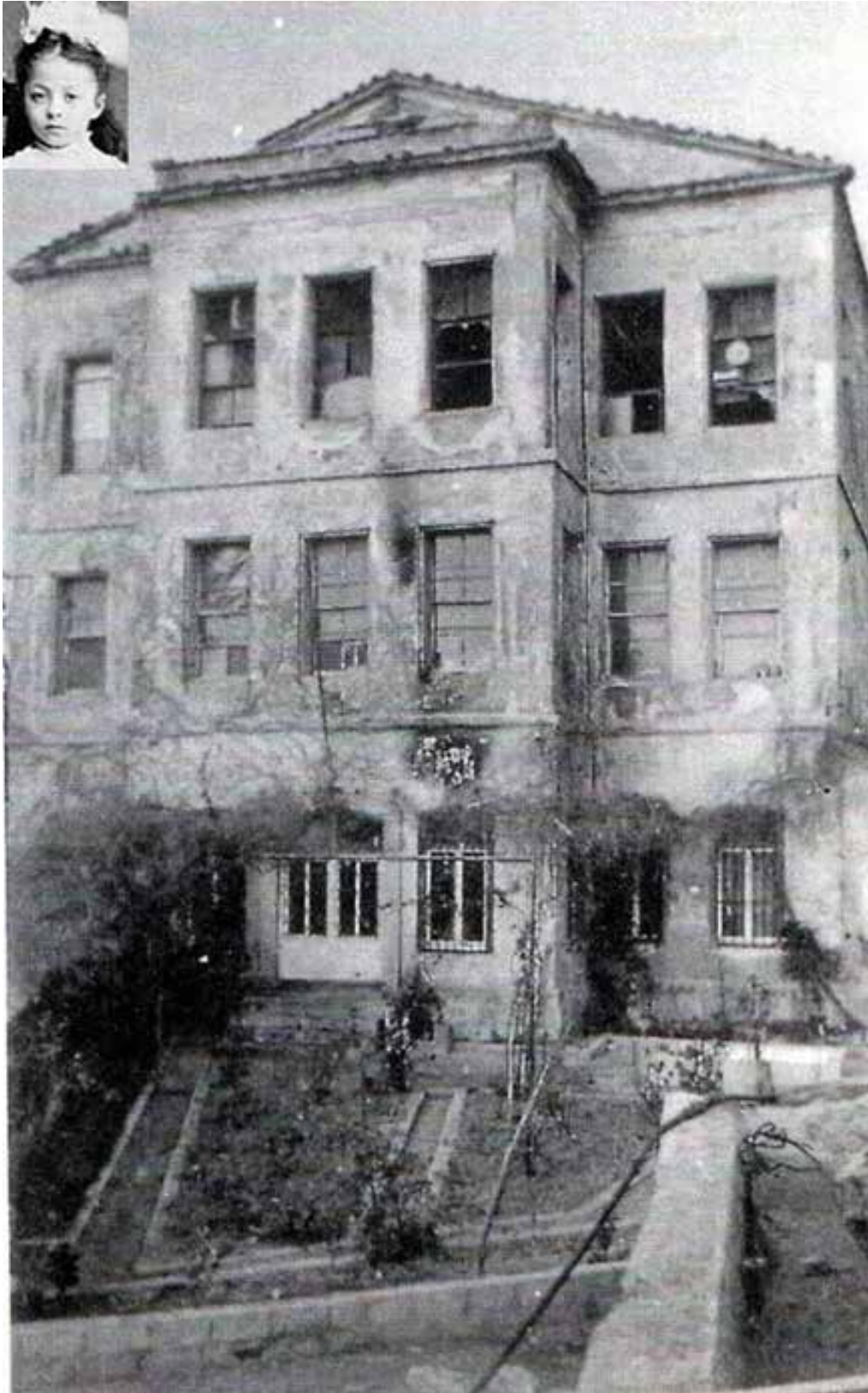


Figure 4: Historical Esma Sultan Mansion. Source: <https://www.google.com/search.es-ma+sultan> (12.03.2023).



Figure 5: The Historical Esma Sultan Mansion After the Fire.

Source: <https://www.ekoyapidergisi.org/1165-mini-portfoy-gokhan-avcioglu>, (12.03.2023).

When viewed from a spatial perspective, it is seen that the “function” phenomenon primarily means the suitability of the building elements for their intended use. In this discourse, the approach of fit for purpose is expressed as both spatial features and structural and formal features. The formation of every element, space or shell belonging to the building in a way that can carry a function shows us that the building can meet its new function and therefore is suitable for its function.

The reasons that make it necessary to reuse the buildings, the re-evaluation of the buildings, and the determination of the features that will provide information to the re-functionalization process are the basic steps of making the building functional. In projects with re-functionalization, attention should be paid to the relationship between the user and the building, and the relationship between the user and the environment should be made sustainable by increasing the quality of life of the users.

It is expressed in the form of installing a new program for re-functionalization in buildings, within the scope of the existing physical infrastructure, in line with today’s spatial needs. This expression definition was determined by using the existing shell of the building. It creates an alternative building production technique in terms of aspects such as protecting the existing building envelope without demolition, re-functionalization, economic, sustainable memory, energy management and the ability to finance the registered buildings with historical texture.

The historical building was destroyed by the fire, and only the brick outer walls have survived to the present day. It is a mansion that draws attention with its rich wall and ceiling decorations. In the garden of the mansion, there is a cistern, Turkish bath, kitchen and barn structures and a wooden two-storey outbuilding. Due to its topographic location, the mansion has a uniquely beautiful view.

The historical mansion was designed in 1999 with the aim of regaining its function and made functional with today’s technology and architecture. Contemporary and portable steel and glass materials were used in the re-functionalization of Esma Sultan Mansion. A new structure consisting of steel and glass was designed so that the existing brick walls of the building were preserved and kept inside the building⁵. The event space was designed by adding a mezzanine floor to the existing and surviving outer walls of the historical building, independent of the building. A new second transparent shell was designed for the new interior, which was designed with the addition of a mezzanine floor. The design of this shell from steel and glass allows us to perceive the surviving walls of the existing historical building. In terms of materials, the brick and glass used in the design have ensured that the historical building is sensitive to and in harmony with its environment in the re-functionalization work. In Esma Sultan Mansion, which has been re-functionalized, there is a bar and restaurant on the ground floor, and on the second floor, which is accessed via a steel staircase, there are spaces used as a conference hall or event space.



Figure 6: Night View of Historical Esmâ Sultan Mansion. Source: <https://www.google.com/search.esma+sultan> (12.03.2023).

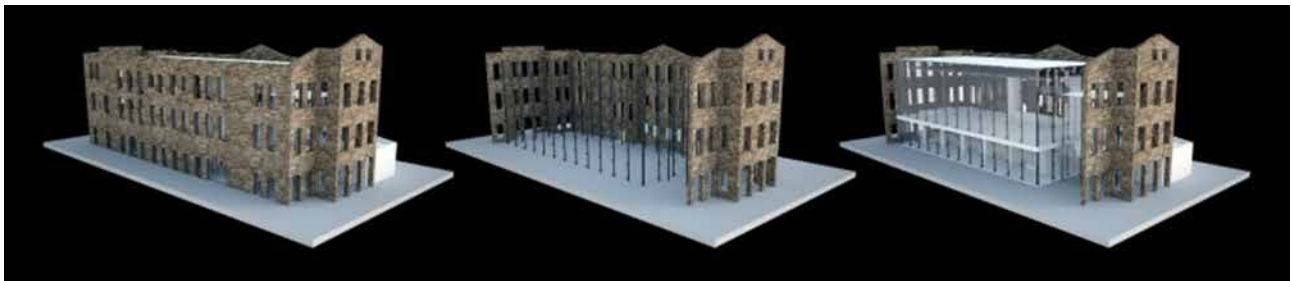


Figure 7: Historical Esmâ Sultan Mansion Interior and Exterior. Source: <https://www.ekoyapidergisi.org> › 1165-mini-portfoy-gokhan-avcioglu, (12.03.2023).



Figure 8: Historical Esma Sultan Mansion Interior View.

Source: <https://www.ekoyapidergisi.org> › 1165-mini-portfoy-gokhan-avcioglu, (12.03.2023).

The easily readable plan scheme of the Neoclassical Esma Sultan Mansion, the plain shapes of the elements and their integrity together, the triangular foreheads and the floor cornices used to balance the vertical emphasis of the projections on the shell are important elements in the design. The windows on the front and side façades of Esma Sultan Mansion are designed with rectangular frames, and the side façade is planned symmetrically, similar to the front façade. The overhang on the middle axis of the side façade was built with four windows and a triangular pediment⁶

Evaluation of Esma Sultan Mansion within the Scope of Urban Interiors

As the definition of interior space, it is associated with 'closedness' as private and semi-private spaces, and outdoor space is associated with the definition of 'openness' used to describe urban and social space⁷. If we define the urban interior, it can be defined as more private spaces

within the urban region or when evaluated within the scope of living spaces. Urban interiors should be viewed primarily from the perspective of society, and adequate spaces should be provided for users within existing structures. In short, the empty spaces designed between spaces and structures should be designed considering the life of the people.

The basis of the design should be the analysis of the life of the users in line with the principles of sustainable urban development. Quality areas reserved for urban life, people living in the city and visitors should be able to socialize by having a pleasant time and communicating with each other⁸. The urban interior, as unstructured areas in the urban fabric, creates the environments that allow the people of the city and their visitors to live in a common denominator. Urban interior spaces should be created in the created urban squares, where people spend quality time, respond to various activities, have points that can attract users

6 <https://www.ekoyapidergisi.org> › 1165-mini-portfoy-gokhan-avcioglu, (12.03.2023).

7 A. Özkahraman, "Evaluation of Urban Interiors in the Context of Interior-Exterior – Esma Sultan Mansion and Its Surrounding", Master Thesis, Istanbul 2019.

8 A. Özkahraman, *a.g.t.*



Figure 9: Historical Esma Sultan Mansion Interior View.

Source: <https://www.ekoyapidergisi.org> › 1165-mini-portfoy-gokhan-avcioglu, (12.03.2023).

and social bonds can be formed, as well as related to the physical environment and located in the public space⁹. While Esma Sultan Mansion and its surroundings are evaluated within the scope of urban interior spaces, re-functioning the building adds an added value to both the building and its surroundings. Re-functioning as a result of restoration is very important for the sustainability of the implemented project. The connections, ease of access, use, comfort, image, activities and the sociality created in Esma Sultan Mansion and its surrounding areas determine the quality of these spaces. While these elements constitute important criteria in terms of urban interiors, they have been determined as urban interiors preferred by users in today's conditions. Esma Sultan Mansion, with the land on one side and the water interface on the other, is seen as a complementary element rather than a separating element between land and sea. This potential of urban interiors should be evaluated in order to benefit social life.

The location, historical features and easy accessibility of the historical mansion in terms of users are very important

for the common living spaces from a social point of view. There are various activities and events that will allow people to have a pleasant time in the historical place at all hours of the day. Since the visual texture has a very important place in terms of urban quality, Esma Sultan Mansion and some of its surroundings have a unique Bosphorus view. Benefit from the unique qualities of this area should be benefited and reflected on the outside, in line with the urban interior¹⁰. The functioning of the traffic in the building area, the easy accessibility of the access road, the protection of pedestrians against vehicle accidents, the sufficient illumination at night, the possibility of activity and awareness at any time of the day, the urban furniture and the planting in the surrounding are complementary elements. Since there are deficiencies in the urban furniture in the areas around Esma Sultan Mansion, which creates a beautiful silhouette overlooking the sea, more seating areas should be built for the users. The traffic intensifies around the mansion and in the area close to the seaside during the day and in the evening. Traffic usually increases in intensity, especially on weekends

9 A. Özkahraman, *a.g.t.*

10 <https://www.mimarlikdergisi.com>, (12.03.2023).

and when the weather is nice. When the pedestrian traffic is compared between weekdays and weekend morning hours and afternoon and evening hours, it is seen that there is a significant difference between them.

The density increases when the spaces around the mansion and by the sea are used for recreational activities. The reason why the main connection roads are busy both on weekdays and on the weekends, the presence of many historical buildings, hotels and schools in and around Esma Sultan Mansion and the presence of the Bosphorus road increase the density. Urban interiors should respond to different user groups. While especially families and young people participate on weekends, young people participate more intensively in the evening hours. In addition, the comfort of walking in urban interiors is very important. It is possible for the users to watch the surrounding structures, the sea view and the people around while walking at a comfortable pace. It is the most important element for the sustainability of the building that the users go to the directions they plan comfortably and safely.

Users will prefer these urban interior spaces as a priority, since the presence of spaces where various activities are held at all hours of the day will show the existence of spaces that meet the needs at all times during the day. Seasonal

changes are observed in the weather conditions where the climate makes itself felt the most. Due to this environmental factor, qualified designs should be made to meet user expectations in urban interiors, and all seasonal factors should not be ignored. Due to the insufficient amount and variety of elements and arrangements for pedestrians, the existing equipment is insufficient and an inadequate environment is created for pedestrians and users. Urban interiors should be designed with various functions depending on the relationship between the users and their environment with the aim of meeting the needs and in this direction.

Evaluation of Esma Sultan Mansion within the Scope of Urban Analysis and Restoration

- There is a shell-context relationship between Esma Sultan Mansion and its surroundings, and this relationship is related to its surroundings. The historical mansion has many elements in terms of comfort, socialization, economy and activity.
- While the restoration of Esma Sultan Mansion made the historical structure visible and accessible, the history of the mansion was also visible and accessible, and it was encouraged to read the history of the mansion together with



Figure 10: Historical Esma Sultan Mansion and Its Surrounding Living Areas

the integrated environment.

- Esmâ Sultan Mansion is structurally a steel structure and is designed to remain within the brick walls with its interior design consisting of glass. In terms of urban interiors, the relationship between the shell and the environment is very important.
- Defined areas, with solutions found suitable for the function, prevent the spirit of urban interiors from being lost, while creating new areas in line with the needs of the society. Esmâ Sultan Mansion and its surroundings were evaluated in accordance with these conditions.
- Urban binding elements; Socialization is provided by taking measures for suitable areas for walking, ease of public transportation, bicycle use, and vehicle traffic density.
- With the pedestrianization of Esmâ Sultan Mansion and an area in its area, this area has become safe and attractive. The creation of Esmâ Sultan Mansion and certain parts of the surrounding area as safe pedestrian areas also increases the quality of life of the region.
- The urban interior was created by the pedestrianization of Esmâ Sultan Mansion and a part of the surrounding area.
- Due to the different and attractive demographic structure of Esmâ Sultan Mansion and the surrounding area, historical places, restaurants, cafes, bars, and hotels around the area are preferred primarily in terms of users.
- When Esmâ Sultan Mansion and its surroundings are examined, it is seen that there are places suitable for all age groups.
- It should be ensured that the user has a pleasant time with the activities organized in summer and winter, during day or night. In addition, safe use opportunities should be provided in the historical mansion during day and night.
- Lighting, shadow formations and night lighting were applied in order to make the Esmâ Sultan Mansion and the surrounding area perceived well and comfortably by the users.
- Esmâ Sultan Mansion has gained a different identity as a result of the restoration and has been turned into a beneficial and sustainable urban space for users.
- Since it is important to preserve identity for cultural continuity, it is important to preserve the identity of Esmâ Sultan Mansion and similar historical buildings, renew them and give them a new function, in order to convey these areas to future generations. In terms of cultural sustainability and

urban memory, restoration of historical buildings and gaining different functions are among the most important issues.

- Since the children's playground on the side of the historical mansion spoils the silhouette of the building, it should be moved to a more suitable area and should be designed in harmony with the city square and visually related to the environment. In general, for these sections, it is necessary to create visual quality by choosing and using materials that are compatible with the environment.
- Another important aspect is that the kiosks in front of Esmâ Sultan Mansion create visual pollution, so they should be reduced in number and designed in accordance with the historical texture and placed in appropriate areas.
- Due to the irregular layout of the market stalls in front of Esmâ Sultan Mansion, chaos occurs in the urban interior. Since these market stalls and settlements do not have a unique identity and character, it is understood that their presence here is not correct.
- When the activity arrangements of the historical mansion are examined, it is seen that there are very few activities that invite people to have a pleasant time. In addition, since users think that these functional structures are generally expensive, such structures have very little interaction with the environment.
- Esmâ Sultan Mansion and its surroundings do not have sufficient number of resting elements for heavy use. This situation causes negative opinions of users for urban interiors. For this reason, the number of resting elements should be increased locally, the comfort of these areas should be provided and entertaining resting elements should be designed for children. It is known that urban furniture has an important place in urban interiors.
- When Esmâ Sultan Mansion and its surroundings are examined in line with universal design principles, the most important negatives are the lack of ramps for disabled people, warning signs at appropriate heights printed by hand, and colored directions. It should not be forgotten that the designs of urban interiors, which are social shared living spaces, should be accessible to all types of users.
- As a result of the restoration of Esmâ Sultan Mansion, the historical mansion has become visible and accessible, and since the building and its surroundings contain many elements, the colors, textures and sounds of the mansion and

its surroundings, together with the breeze coming from the sea, have an attractive effect on visitors.

- Since the impressive scenery, location, topography and history in the city center where the historical mansion is located, are intertwined, the historical mansion has a very important place in terms of its qualities¹¹. In general, in urban interiors where such historical buildings are located, common living areas should be made attractive, and fun designed areas should be created from environmentally sensitive materials that are compatible with the original identities of the buildings. These elements provide cultural sustainability by increasing the environmental interaction of historical buildings.

By organizing outdoor exhibitions in urban interiors, a new identity can be formed and common living spaces can be revived. Making Esma Sultan Mansion and some of its surroundings suitable for pedestrians and providing its connection to Ortaköy Square, as well as being within attractive borders, makes it attractive for users to access this area.

Conclusion

Esma Sultan Mansion and its surroundings have been evaluated in terms of indoor and outdoor quality within the scope of urban interior space. The empty volumes of Esma Sultan Mansion and the surrounding area are used by the users as the urban interior in the public space. Urban spaces are shaped by the limiting elements and the spaces created by the limiting architectural spaces. As the structural element that defines the building, the architectural shell determines the identity of the building. Context, on the other hand, covers the relationship, continuity and transition of the difference between the interior and exterior of the building between the environment and the building. While the context is perceived visually, today it is seen that the concept of shell context is different. It can be said that there are boundaries separating the inner and outer parts for the definition of the shell. While evaluating the Esma Sultan Mansion and its surroundings in terms of shell-context, the building was evaluated according to all kinds of environmental conditions, without ignoring the original context of the historical building. Designs that combine and integrate urban interiors and architectural spaces should be made,

and in this direction, the environmental arrangements of historical buildings should be designed consciously. Esma Sultan Mansion and its surroundings are among the most important areas of preference by users, as they have many elements in terms of comfort, socialization, economic context and activity organization of the users. While preserving the identity of historical buildings, renewing and regaining their function make these structures attractive for users, cultural sustainability is also ensured. With the Esma Sultan Mansion project, it aimed to be a bridge to our multicultural historical past and to reach and understand it. Esma Sultan Mansion and its surroundings set an example in terms of its connection to Ortaköy square, its unique historical texture and urban texture, and urban interior space.

The quality of life of the historical mansion and the surrounding area is ensured by the creation of safe pedestrian areas by making the streets pedestrianized. Thus, these areas become centers of attraction in terms of users and residences in the surrounding area. Pedestrianization has an important place in terms of providing economic, social and environmental benefits. With the pedestrianization action, users are kept away from adverse environmental conditions, providing various functions to the outdoor spaces, providing socialization and creating safe environments. One of the important issues is the built environment that determines the quality of urban spaces. In this regard, the requirements should be analyzed and regulated in line with the needs of the users, and the quality of life should be increased. Since urban spaces are important for users, necessary comfort conditions should be created for users by designing quality and safe open spaces. We can evaluate Esma Sultan Mansion and the surrounding area positively, in line with urban interiors, as it creates safe, easily accessible, attractive, livable, healthy areas and has the necessary criteria.

In order to integrate history into urban interiors; common living areas should be made attractive, multifunctionality should be encouraged, activities should be organized in accordance with the originality of the historical texture and pleasant spaces should be created. In addition, by making use of the unique topographic location of Esma Sultan Mansion and the surrounding area, special areas can be creat-

ed for users with directions. It should not be ignored that the designs can be designed much better by establishing connections between the space and the sea, in harmony with the historical environment.

Observations were made in Esmâ Sultan Mansion and its surroundings, in summer and winter, at noon and evening hours, as well as in different time zones on weekdays and weekends. Accordingly, when the factors of Esmâ Sultan Mansion and its surrounding are comfortable, suitable for socializing, suitable in terms of economic level and organizing various activities, having many elements reveals that it is very convenient and suitable for users. Esmâ Sultan Mansion and the environment it is located in is one of the positive aspects of creating safe use during the day and night, but when it is examined in terms of accessibility, it is seen that there are some deficiencies. The lack of sufficient number of tactile warning signs and colored directions, which are necessary elements for disabled individuals within the scope of universal design around the historical mansion, are important disadvantages. Children's playground, market stalls, food sale units and bank cabins in and around the historical texture cause visual pollution and chaos. For this reason, units that are compatible with the original texture should be designed by reducing their numbers and positioned at appropriate points. Although the urban furniture used in the historical environment is insufficient, it is also dysfunctional. For this reason, urban interior spaces will lose their attractiveness and will not be preferred by users, and the interaction of the building with its environment will decrease, and therefore the sustainability of the building will not be ensured. In order to prevent the emergence of these results and to ensure the sustainability of the historical environment, urban furniture with different and functional elements should be designed, which will make the place attractive, and also landscape elements should be located in the environment. In order for these areas to be considered as urban interior spaces, they should be urban furniture designed for the users, made attractive and using suitable materials. While cultural sustainability is ensured by the restoration of Esmâ Sultan Mansion as a result of its restoration, the renewal of historical places such as historical mansions by preserving their identities is an important factor for the users to transfer the structures to future generations. The action to be taken in the name of urban memory

is the preservation of the identity of the historical building. In this respect, restoring historical places and re-functioning are important steps for cultural continuity and urban memory issues. While urban memory is important in the identity transfer of the historical area, memory transfer is made by creating a significant connection between the past and the future. The phenomena of urban memory and cultural sustainability should be transmitted to future generations correctly, thanks to people who have urban awareness. In order to design sustainable living spaces, it is necessary to enable the users to adapt to physical changes by giving function to historical areas, to make urban spaces attractive by choosing functions compatible with their lifestyles and to use them in a quality way. These areas should be designed with the participation of users gradually, and the experiences of the users should be utilized.

In summary, in the name of a sustainable life and a culturally sustainable future, these areas should be included in the designs, and the designs of public spaces should be developed by using the interior architecture discipline and technique in the design of urban interiors. Urban interiors to be designed should be designed as having various functions by associating them with their surroundings.

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