

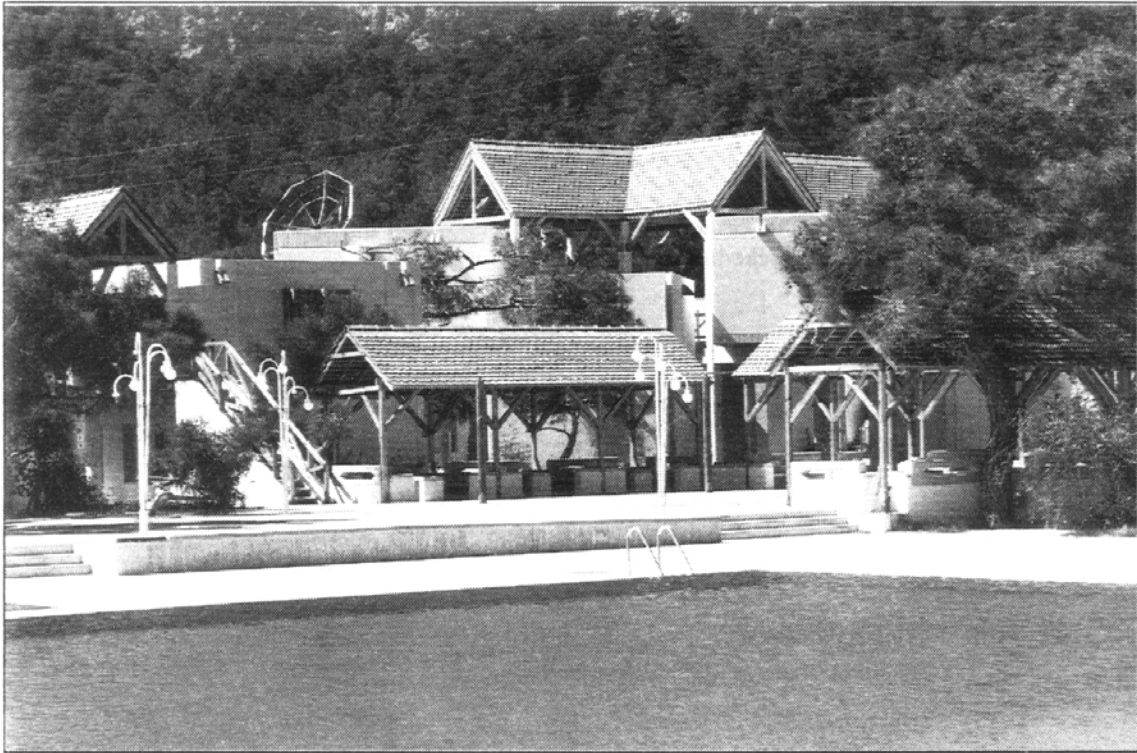


1989 Technical Review Summary
by *Darab Diba*

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Milta Vacation Village

Antalya, Turkey



Architect

Birlesmis Mimarlar (United Architects)
Istanbul, Turkey

Client

Milta Milliyet Vacation Village & Tourism Entreprises Co. Inc.
Istanbul, Turkey

Completed

December 1986

I. Introduction

In 1979, within the framework of a policy of tourism promotion in Turkey, the government brought services and infrastructure to coastal lands in order to allow the private sector to develop summer resorts.

In 1984, Milliyet Holding, a company specialised in tourism development projects applied to obtain some land (on the basis of a 49 year lease) to build a first class holiday village. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism designated a site for the village, and Milta, a Milliyet Holding affiliate, was commissioned for its construction with the help of the Bank of Tourism. Birlesmis Mimarlar (United Architects) bureau was chosen for the architectural conception. Construction was chosen for the architectural conception. Construction works began in 1985 and were completed in 1987. In April 1987 the holiday village was inaugurated, and it is presently starting its third season (May 1989).

The village is situated in southern Turkey, near Antalya, on the Mediterranean coast. The area has a typical Mediterranean climate, with hot and dry summers and mild and humid winters.

The Milta vacation village comprises guest units with a capacity of 900 beds and a series of commercial and recreational facilities including shops, an amphitheatre, restaurants, a swimming pool, a Turkish bath, a night club and a sports club.

The architecture was designed in conformity with local traditions, using technology and materials adapted to the landscape, climate and geographical factors (slope, sea, breeze, trees, etc.).

Two main structural systems were used. The closed buildings have a structure of brick walls on concrete foundations. The single brick walls of the upper floors are supported by thicker brick walls on ground floor levels. These buildings are covered by flat terrace roofs. The reception buildings are covered with a wooden roof structure covered with tiles and supported on reinforced concrete columns.

The costs were below average and the labour entirely local.

The general policy implemented through such projects promotes international tourism and economic expansion in Turkey, besides creating holiday resorts in the country.

From the viewpoint of its architecture, the Milta village represents a search for a contemporary interpretation of the vernacular language. This approach lead to simplicity and functionality in the design and the use of local architectural elements and materials.

The overall complex is well integrated in the landscape, functions quite well, and constitutes an original, appropriate regional architecture for resorts on the Mediterranean coast.

II. Context

a. *Historical Background*

In 1979, on account of a general economic expansion in Turkey, the government gave particular importance to the development of tourism. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism studied plans to allocate parcels of coastal land, and subsequently provided infrastructure to the region.

Land plots were leased by the government, over a period of 49 years, to private investors for the purpose of creating tourist complexes.

In 1984 Aydın Dogan, manager of a multi-functional investing group including Milliyet Holding, was assigned a plot and initiated, with the assistance of the Bank of Tourism, the elaboration and construction procedures.

The architectural bureau Birlesmis Mimarlar (United Architects) was chosen to prepare the plans and the conception of a tourist village of 900 beds with the necessary facilities and equipments. On-site works began in May 1985, and by the end of 1986 the project was completed.

In 1987 the centre was inaugurated, and in May 1989 it will begin the third season of its occupation and utilisation by tourists.

The general development plan proposed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the Mediterranean coast comprised various projects of tourist centres amounting to a total of 40'000 beds. Within this programme, the target tourists are essentially middle income foreigners.

Within the framework of this general programme, 4 projects of tourist holiday villages have already been completed, and two others, which are approaching completion, have also been conceived and designed by the same bureau (Birlesmis Mimarlar) in charge of the Milta village.

b. Local Architectural Character

The vernacular architecture of this area is the result of various influences from the different regions of Turkey, the Balkans and northern Greece.

It features stone, brick and wood, together with sloped roofs covered with slates. The foundations and ground floors are generally made of stone, and the upper floors include a wooden structure filled with clay and straw plaster or bricks and generally painted (white, but also occasionally green or blue). The ground floor plan is regular and follows the plot boundaries and street alignment, whereas the upper floor, often cobbled, has a simple geometry.

Given a problems of materials resistance, earthquakes and economy, the walls of the ground floors are thicker than those of the upper floors. Thus a transition of wall thicknesses is often visible between floors. In some cases the wooden balcony corbels out of the main volume of the construction, creating a contrast of materials and colours.

The number of roof slopes depends on the area of the construction, the plot boundaries and climatic factors.

Even when there are transitions from single to double slopes, the general aspect nevertheless remains regular, essentially following the climatic functionality.

Bricks utilised and filling materials are either unbaked (hand-made) or baked in kilns. Owing to the mediocre appearance of clay plaster or brick filling (calcareous, runny), a coating is often needed. The natural coating is greyish, but in most cases it is painted white (against sunlight and heat).

Stones are presently less often used. Due to the complex process of quarrying, shaping and transporting, their use has become difficult and costly. In many new constructions, bricks are utilised instead.

c. *Climatic Conditions*

The climate is Mediterranean. In summer temperature vary from 28°C to 32°C, reaching 40°C on exceptional days. The average temperature is 19°C.

The coastal areas of the region receive rainfall in different periods of the year, but there is almost no rain in summer. The winters are mild, and throughout the year there is a mild sea breeze in the daytime.

The average temperature of the sea-water is 22°C, and in summer (July-August) it is around 29°C.

d. *Surroundings of the Site*

The site is located between the sea and forest-covered mountains. The land is almost flat, with some far-lying mountains to the north, which close the landscape.

A profusion of trees (orange, pine) grow there, and the nature has remained intact.

No constructions are to be found around the complex. The only building situated to the west of the site is a modern hotel (Art Hotel) recently completed, which has a certain unity (white coatings and natural wood apertures) with the Milta village, although its height is an eyesore.

Access to the site is from the north, on the main road side. The view of the mountains, the coast and the sea is unhindered and agreeable.

e. *Topography*

The land is almost flat and lies between the mountains and the sea. A very slight slope connects the complex with the seaside.

III. Description

a. *Conditions to the Formulation of the Programme*

Government

- Development and expansion of tourist facilities and equipments within the framework of the general economic expansion of Turkey.
- Regulations and planning of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
Access, density, number of beds, facilities, requirements of the master plan, infrastructure, etc.

Owner/Investor (Dogan Group Company)

General social and economic programme of Milta Company to create a tourist holiday village.

Bank

General requirements of the Bank of Tourism to support the project.

Architectural Firm (Birlesmis Mimarlar)

Definition of the concept, function, architecture and landscaping of the complex.

Users

Middle income foreign tourists.

In the elaboration of planning, an effective co-ordination took place between the various organisations mentioned above.

Yet, credit for the general quality of the project should to to the architectural firm, which as been also to positively use its freedom of action and conception.

b. General Objectives

Social and Economic Objectives

- To encourage tourism,
- to encourage private investment,
- to create employment,
- to create new tourist centres,
- to benefit from the natural site and the sea.

Architectural Objectives

- To create a pleasant tourist centre with all the needed facilities for summer holidays,
- to keep the nature (particularly the trees) untouched and create an environment respecting it as well as the existing landscape,
- to design an appropriate regional architecture (form, colour, technology, materials, ...),
- to use local workers and craftsman.

c. Functional Requirements

The basic functional requirements of an international vacation village had to be followed. The programme included:

- guest units with a total capacity of 900 beds,
- a shopping arcade with a Turkish coffee-house,
- an amphitheatre,
- a bar,
- 2 restaurants,
- a Turkish bath,
- a night club,
- a sports club,
- a swimming pool.

The services related to guest accommodation include:

- an entrance and reception building,
- a kitchen,
- a laundry,
- accommodation units for the staff,
- a unit for the manager and special units.

Architect's Brief

The aim was to create a pleasant and lively centre, an environment and an architecture reflecting the configuration of the local architecture.

The overall layout had to follow that of a traditional village with narrow, shaded streets running perpendicular to the sea-shore, so as to enhance the cooling effect of sea breezes.

Particular attention had to be paid to the local nature, and particularly to the trees, which were all to be preserved within the general composition of the site.

The design was guided by the geographic and cultural environment of the southern Anatolian coast, and borrows features from several architectural traditions. These include:

- the *hayats* (open spaces covered with a tiled gable roof supported on a wooden structure);
- wooden screens placed on windows and bay windows, contrasting with a white local architecture, for coolness and privacy;
- the inclusion of folkloric functions and elements, such as the Turkish bath, the shopping arcade, the Turkish coffee-house, an area for folkloric dances, social gatherings, etc.;
- the spatial diversity throughout the village (colours, views and perspectives) in contact with the various elements and functions of the composition.

d. Building data

Central Units

Restaurant (900 persons) (covered area)	790 sq m
Amphitheatre-bar	504 sq m
Shopping	558 sq m
Turkish Bath	348 sq m
Reception	355 sq m
Batik workshop	66 sq m
Children's Club	108 sq m
Total floor area	2'729 sq m

Accommodation Units

For guest (800 beds + 100 children beds)	12'000 sq m
For personnel and managers	1'145 sq m
Total floor area	13'145 sq m

Types of Units

Description	Amount	No. of beds	Levels
Type A	1	4	1
Type B	4	6	1
Type C	53	8	2
Type D	23	12	2
Type E	14	12	3
Type F	2	4	1

Service Areas

Kitchen and storage	1'370 sq m
Laundry, heating centre	583 sq m
Staff changing, restaurant	375 sq m
Workshops	324 sq m
Village Chief Accommodation Gate Keeper room	75 sq m
Total floor area	2'727 sq m

e. Evolution of Design Concepts

Response to Physical Constraints

The principles of the layout plan are mostly based on the physical and geographical features of the land.

- Nature (general aspect, beaches, etc.): As far the possible, the natural features of the site have been left untouched. The landscape design was to integrate with the existing nature.
- Trees: In designing the areas on which the buildings were constructed, the location of the existing pine trees was given utmost priority. These were numbered one by one, and the design carried out accordingly. Several old trees with outstanding aesthetic features were singled out as focal points of interest in the overall conception and the design of visual apertures.
- Sun, Light, Orientation: In Antalya, it is important to creating cool, shady places. This was the basic aim of the local architecture developed for this site. Thus a contemporary interpretation of open spaces with shade roof structures covering them (*hayats*) was widely used throughout the project. Local architectural elements such as covered balconies and *mashrabiyyas* were also widely used as climatic control elements in addition to their traditional function of providing privacy.
- Breeze, Wind: Due to the very hot summers of the region, the cool wind blowing from the sea is of vital importance. This factor has led to designing narrow streets running perpendicular to the seashore, so as to enable the circulation of the breeze throughout the entire village, as is customary in the local villages.
- Sea: Throughout the village, axes and visual apertures have been envisaged in order to preserve a view of the sea at all places.
- Forest: A view of the forest (on the opposite side of the sea) has been taken into consideration in finalising the composition and the height of the constructions.
- Roads, Access: There was an old highway located on the site, and permission could not be obtained to demolish it. It was therefore reconstructed and redesigned as the main axis for the infrastructure, and also incorporated as a main circulation axis in the design. The construction of the new highway (between the forest and the site) went ahead in parallel with the construction of the village, and both were completed at the same time.

Response to Users' requirements. Spatial Organisation

The spatial organisation provides diversity throughout the village; the rooms of the guest units are located in the elevated area of the land (calm zone), while the communal functions (restaurants, amphitheatre, swimming pool, etc.) are situated by the seaside (communal zone).

The use of order and geometry is integrated in the spatial organisation, but it is somehow softened and informal. This is to create the light, informal atmosphere necessary for the vacation village life.

While a strong axial and geometric order is conspicuous particularly in the reception building, the accommodation units and the swimming pool, certain architectural elements dominate throughout the design with rhythmic repetition.

The village centre is designed as an area in which social, cultural and economical life overlap. It is a concentrated centre located at the intersection of the main axes of such common functions as shopping, the amphitheatre and the restaurants.

The streets formed by the accommodation units are narrow, private passageways - for climatic reasons as well as privacy and noise considerations - contrasting with the spacious thoroughfares of the communal areas near the sea-side, which promote contacts and social activities.

Formal Aspects

The design has made full use of the regional architectural elements and concepts, thus combining them with the requirements of an international holiday village.

The simplicity of the design is enhanced by the use of architectural elements selected from the Islamic Anatolian repertory and adequately modernised and rationalised.

The roofs over the open spaces (restaurants, reception building, amphitheatre, etc.), the wooden *mashrabiyyas* on windows or window bays, the wooden structures, the reddish tiles, the white architecture of the guests units are such elements with very simple, geometric forms, which have been used with a certain colourful rhythm in the design.

The formal contrast of the simple guest units (white colour, flat roofs) with the various communal spaces such as the reception building and restaurants (interplay of sloping roofs on top of wooden structures), the amphitheatre (open space frame), the *hammam* (traditional structure of stone) or the night-club (archaeological ruins) point to a good utilisation of variety in a resort complex where tourists are expected to reside for a period of 2 to 3 weeks. This factor also provides for diversity and animation in a unified, well composed complex in which landscape and nature provide the main link.

Landscaping

Left intact as far as possible, nature has been used here as one of the major components of the design. Water has been used throughout the village, both as an enjoyment for the people and as a cooling factor.

The hard and soft landscapes were designed in such a way that the original nature, slopes, trees, views could remain unmodified. The assimilation work done by the landscapers has been sensitively achieved and one does not feel such specialists have been busy on the site.

The proportion of the built areas in relation to the land is well balanced, so that the general impression is mostly one of natural landscape, sea and forest; the buildings discreetly remain at the service of these natural elements, which were intended to remain the main attractive factors of the complex.

f. *Structure, Materials, Technology*

One of the basic aims of the design was to create a contemporary architecture, using the regional materials, construction technology, labour force and workmanship.

Structural System

The use of reinforced concrete structure is minimised and the method of construction is so simplified that local casting technology is sufficient to make the construction.

- The closed buildings are designed with load bearing wall construction. The Turkish Bath is the basic stone wall construction building in the village. The local stone wall technology and workmanship is used throughout. The guest units are constructed with brick load bearing walls resting on concrete foundations. The thicker brick walls on the ground floor become thinner on the first floor, making a step on the external surface of the wall. This step is covered by coloured precast tiles which are used as one of the rhythmic elements throughout the project.
- The semi-closed buildings are actually open spaces with shade roofs over them, which are locally called *hayat*. The local traditional construction of a *hayat* is with a wooden structure. But it is no longer possible to find the material or the workmanship to construct a building totally with a wooden skeleton. Consequently, the column elements are designed as reinforced, fair-faced concrete. The roof structures over them are wooden, with simple geometric forms.
- Services buildings such as kitchen and laundry have totally reinforced concrete frames, due to the space use.

Materials

- Structural members: The structural members are mostly load-bearing walls as explained above. Local stone or brick wall construction. Reinforced concrete is used in combination with wood in semi-closed buildings.
- Infill Materials: The infill material is brick, in reinforced concrete framed buildings.
- Rendering: One of the basic approaches in the project is to keep the design as simple and as functional as possible. To articulate the façades and to enrich the design, certain elements are used with certain functions. These elements are selected from the local architecture and used throughout the design with an effective repetition.

Wood is the basic material used for this purpose. Wooden *mashrabiyyas* in front of the windows and window bays are used to create cool and shady areas and also to keep privacy. Wooden balustrades with very simple forms are used on stairs and galleries.

Coloured precast concrete is the other widely used materials for rendering. Lintels and sills for windows and doors, tiles to cover the step on the external walls, spouts, patterned floor tiles are basic examples.

- Finishings: The buildings with stone load bearing walls have no exterior finish. All brick walls are only plastered and painted white.

Ceramic tiles are widely used as interior floor finish material for guest areas. They are specially fabricated with geometric patterns.

In outdoor areas, coloured precast concrete floor tiles are used with varied dimensions of squares and rectangles. Natural stone tiles are used in the areas around the pool. Wooden floor finish is used on the galleries.

There is no ceiling finish used other than plaster and white paint. Two types of roofs are used: flat terrace roofs and wooden roof structures covered with clay roof tiles.

Construction Technology

This project is designed totally according to the existing regional technology. Therefore it was possible to fabricate almost all items on the site. The site was no different than a factory, during construction. At one corner of the site, there was the carpentry workshop fabricating the doors, windows, roof structures, balustrades or wooden *mashrabiyyas*; in another corner, in the stone workshop, natural stones similar to travertine were being cut into blocks for wall construction or into tiles for floor finishing. The site was very animated, with the precast concrete elements such as stairs, stair balustrades, lintels, window sills, spouts, tiles to protect the step on the external walls, external and internal lighting and seating elements, external table and counter elements being cast in various colours and arranged to dry.

The wooden furniture of the village was also fabricated in the workshop on the site.

The use of regional technology led to another important consequence: the necessary labour force was mostly unskilled, and the skilled workers required could easily be obtained from that region. To obtain both the material and the workmanship from the region resulted in an easy and economical construction.

In order to observe the actual site management, visits were made to the various construction workshops. The system works well. It is economical and also allows the architect to supervise the workers and the progress of the project.

Building Services

The building services are as simple as possible. There is neither a heating system nor a cooling system in the village. The hot water required for the showers, for the kitchen and laundry, is supplied by solar panels. Designing the solar panels system was also a part of the project. The system was designed in such a way as to be located over the car park area, thus providing a shady area for the cars.

g. Origin of Technology

Locally familiar technology is used. The columns, traditionally made of wood, are in concrete here, but the system is the same.

Materials

All the materials used are local (Antalya). Only certain decorative ceramic tiles were made in Istanbul.

Labour Force

Entirely local labour force (mostly from Antalya, 30 km away from the Milta village) was utilised:

- 40% skilled,
- 60% unskilled.

Professionals

The architects, engineers, landscapers, carpenters and contractors were all local. There was no consultant.

IV. Construction Schedule and Costs

a. History of Project

- Design was commenced in October 1984 and completed in October 1986.
- Construction was commenced in May 1985 and completed in December 1986.
- The vacation village started operation on April 29, 1987.

b. Total Costs and Main Sources of Finances

- The total cost was planned to be US\$ 5'026'000 and came out to be US\$ 5'484'162.
- The source of finance was 40% private, 60% from the Tourism Bank.

c. Comparative Costs

The total cost is approximately 20% lower than similar buildings. It is below average.

d. Qualitative Analysis of Costs

Land	assigned
Infrastructure	existing
Labour	US\$ 1'625'173 (31.12.1986)
Material	US\$ 3'792'071
Professional fees	US\$ 66'918 (31.12.1986)

The cost of the construction	per sq m is	US\$ 206.40
	per bed it is	US\$ 6'093.

e. Maintenance Costs

Maintenance costs are apparently low.

V. Technical Assessment

a. Functional Assessment

The people are very satisfied. According to interviews and questionnaires recorded by the management (86, 87, 89), the animation for such complexes is well fulfilled.

Rooms

Simple and very comfortable. The interior design is well elaborated. The location of the guest units far from the common centre of the village provides quietness for rest and relaxation. The design of the openings, covered balconies and *mashrabiyyas*, intended to provide privacy and climatic control, functions well.

Restaurants

Situated in open air and covered with colourful roofs, they give a very pleasant holiday feeling.

Open Amphitheatre

This new function integrated in such complexes is welcome for night programmes, entertainment, folkloric dances, theatrical representations, etc.

Turkish Bath (hammam)

This is a reconstitution of a traditional Turkish bath, with all its original spaces and equipments. The appeal for foreign (particularly western) tourists is really very great. It is also a cool and calm place for peace, rest and relaxation.

Swimming Pool

Well situated near the sea, it functions adequately.

b. Climatic Performance

With their perpendicular orientation in relation to the sea-shore, the streets of the village favour the breeze blowing through the complex.

The design (openings) and orientation (north-south) of the rooms offer a good protection against heat and sunlight.

The natural ventilation through the complex is very good, both through the narrow streets of the guest units area and through the open covered spaces of the common centre (reception, restaurants, ...).

Both the private and common zones (guest units and centre) have been well studied, and the acoustic is satisfactory.

The Milta village functions only during the summer period, i.e. starting in May and for some 5 months.

The climatic has begun to get warmer in Turkey. Therefore all the recently designed holiday villages include air conditioning systems. In this village, the installation a split-unit system is planned.

c. Choice of Materials, Level of Technology

Wood is one of the basic materials selected and used in this village, in spite of the durability problem it entails.

A detailed research was made to make the final decision for the material choice. Even considering that wood needs to be maintained every two years and completely renewed every ten years, any other material, such as aluminium, was found to be more expensive. This is because material, level of technology and workmanship are all available locally for wood work but not for any other material. This naturally results in the feasibility of the choice of wood, even in the long term, when maintenance and ageing of the material is taken into consideration.

The extensive use of wood contributes to create a real village atmosphere in the vacation complex which could not be disregarded. To take down the cost of the woodwork, wood was supplied in the form of logs to the site. Each part of the log was evaluated according to its quality; the best being used for furniture, the worst being used for scaffolding. The doors were designed with wood pieces of a smaller size.

To sum up, the choice of the materials and technology used is adequate and well adapted to the (economic and social) context.

d. Ageing and Maintenance Problems

Since there are no heating or cooling systems, maintenance is not a basic problem. The major maintenance is the re-varnishing of woodwork. Paint once every 3 years in the rooms, and once every 2 years outside (acrylic paint).

Regular maintenance carried out just before the opening of the touristic season:

- Re-varnishing of the woodwork once every 2 years.
- Re-painting
 - interiors once every 3 years
 - exteriors once every 2 years.
- Landscape/gardens maintenance is done with particular care in the high season but goes on during the whole year.

This being the 3rd season of the Milta village, the complex and its materials appear to hold well, and the inspection carried out revealed no evidence of problems or defects.

e. Design Features: Massing and Volumes, Articulation of Spaces, Integration into Site

The aim being to create animation by way of diversity, the various elements and functions of the composition were conceived differently in order to enable the tourists to discover varied spaces and architecture.

Different architectures have been envisaged for each of the following functions:

- Rooms/guest units white plastered architecture with reddish wooden openings and balconies.
- Reception/restaurant open covered space with multi-sloped wooden roof structures with facings of reddish tiles.
- Amphitheatre open space, space frame.
- Turkish bath classical composition utilising stone.
- Night club archaeological ruins notion.

Thus it appears that a formal unity of the elements of the composition was not sought. Yet the guest rooms, the reception building and the restaurants, which constitute the major part of the constructions of the complex, are very well related to each other (by the similarity of their colours and constituent materials), and in fact are representative of the general aspect of the Milta village.

The other edifices are related to each other by the general geometry of the project and the integration of the landscape into the nature, which, thanks to the well studied situation of each of the elements, allows the independent discovery of these buildings, which thus acquire an individuality and presence of their own.

The entire composition is highly satisfying.

As a comparison the Art Hotel recently built to the west of the Milta village, although it has a certain unity with the latter as regards materials and colours, constitutes some how an eyesore on the north-western side of the forest.

VI. Users

The users of the vacation village belong to middle income groups by European standards.

In the study made of the utilisation of the complex in previous seasons, as well as of other vacation centres, the following distribution was observed:

- 50% European middle income level, mostly German speaking (mainly Germans, but also Austrians and Swiss);
- 30% Middle income tourists from other countries;
- 20% High income Turk nationals.

Milta is managed and operated by an organisation (Club Aldiana) based in Germany, which provides tours during the high season. This is the main reason for the predominance of Germans as users of the village.

VII. Persons Involved

a. Government of Turkey

Overall policy of economic and tourism expansion in Turkey (1978-1989).

Minister of Culture and Tourism (1985-1987): Mukerrem Tassioglu (supervision of Milta project from 1985 to 1987).

b. Owner

Milta Milliyet vacation villages and tourism enterprises Co. Inc.

Chairman	Aydin Dogan
Vice Chairman	Yalcin Tezer
General Director	Kemal Zeybek

c. Architectural Firm

Birlesmis Mimarlar (United Architects)
Architecture - Interior Design - Hard Landscape

Chief Architect
Partners

Erdal Erkut
Turgut Alton, Alp Orhun

Engineers:

Civil Engineers
Electrical Engineer
Mechanical Engineer
Soft Landscape

Ismet Babus, Alp Orhun
Ismet Defne
Baycan Sunac
Gunel Akdogan

d. Construction Management

Ataman Construction Industry and Trade Co. Inc.

Chairman
Site Engineer

Hasan Ataman
Vedat Akan

Darab Diba
Tehran, 10 May 1989

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR USERS
by Dr.Reha Günay

				Female - Male	Young - Middle - Old	Nationality	Profession	Landscaping	Can you find your room easily?	Layout of the guest units	Sleeping area	Shower	Wardrobe	Toilet bench	Natural light in the room	Artificial light in the room	Balcony	Restaurant self service area	Dining areas	Pool and surroundings	Bars	Theater	Discotheque	Shopping arcade	Turkish bath	Fitness center
F	Y	GE	Technician	+	+	=	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	GE	Clerk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	GE	Interior decorator	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	TU	Actor	=	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	Secretary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	Computer operator	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	Bank clerk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	Clerk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	GE	Bank clerk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	Assistant	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	O	GE	Dipl.Eng.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	GE	Economist	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	GE	Butcher	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	M	GE	House wife	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	Barber	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	GE	Driver	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	GE	Engineer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Y	GE	Salesman	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	Laboratorian	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	GE	Merchant	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	GE	Doctor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	Y	GE	House wife	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	M	GE	House wife	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	M	GE	House wife	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	GE	Painter	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	GE	Advertiser	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	M	GE	House wife	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	GE	Mechanician	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	Y	BE	Assistant architect	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
F	M	BE	House wife	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	BE	Clerk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
M	M	BE	Engineer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Total				good	+	30	25	25	29	17	19	32	24	16	19	30	30	31	32	29	31	31	22	26	498	
				mediocre	=	2	7	6	2	15	11		6	10	13	1	2	1		2					78	
				inadequate	-			1	1		2		2	6		1			1						14	

GE Germany TU Turkey BE Belgium N not seen

A questionnaire was conducted with the users of the holiday village. First of all it is explained that all the questions are about the architecture nothing related to the services but related to the spaces and their functional flow. Responses were demanded as good (+), mediocre (=) and inadequate (-). On the following page you can find the questions and answers.

The general opinion of the users is that they are satisfied with the architecture of the vacation village.

SOME REMARKS FROM THE USERS

- "A nice spot to live"
- "Nature is very well protected"
- "The pool is like continuation of the sea"
- "The architecture of Club Nautic does not fit to the rest"
- "Main traffic road is too near to the apartments"
- "Theatre is too close to the pool"
- "Trees are protected"
- "It is nice that the buildings are not high rise"
- "I would like to sit under the trees"
- "The seats are made of concrete which are cold to sit on"
- "There is no shadow at the theatre"
- "Rain water is collected on the seats at the theatre"
- "It is too near to the next hotel so it is noisy"
- "You feel the openness"
- "One sees only wood and masonry, that is nice"
- "The built-in lamps in the rooms are fantastic"

Dr.Reha Günay Antalya May 1989