

Characteristics Of Stone Usage In Rural Architectural Housing In Diyarbakır



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ABSTRACT

Rural settlements are formed through the shaping of natural environmental conditions in line with the lifestyle and needs of local communities. Each settlement bears traces reflecting its nature, culture, and social life through its own spatial fabric. Structures in rural settlements are built with different materials and construction techniques depending on the geological, geographical, and topographical conditions of the region. Settlements differ in terms of material use depending on the geological characteristics of the region. Examining the material use and construction techniques of vernacular settlements is important for ensuring their sustainability. The building materials used in the rural settlement areas of Diyarbakır province are directly related to the topographical and geological characteristics of their locations. The building materials used in the rural areas of the province vary according to the characteristics of the region where the settlement is located. Due to the geological structure of the region, the use of basalt or limestone is common in certain areas. In this study, stone-built dwellings constructed in accordance with the geological and topographical characteristics of Diyarbakır province are examined in terms of their functional properties and construction systems.

Keywords: Rural architecture, Vernacular materials, Traditional architecture