Continuity of Industrial Landscape:
From Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory to AGU Sumer Campus

[1] *Research Assistant: MSc., BA **Özlem Kevseroğlu**
[1] *Faculty of Architecture, University Abdullah Gül, Kayseri, Turkey*
E-mail [1]: ozlem.kevseroglu@agu.edu.tr
ORCID 1: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0003-1828-2256
[2] Instructor: M.Sc., B.Arch. **Ayşegül Kıdık**
[2] *Faculty of Architecture, University Abdullah Gül, Kayseri, Turkey*
E-mail [2]: aysegul.kidik@agu.edu.tr
https://orcid.org/000-0002-1497-2455
[3] *Professor: PhD, MSc, B.Arch. **Burak Asiliskender**
[3] *Faculty of Architecture, University Abdullah Gül, Kayseri, Turkey*
E-mai3[2]: burak.asiliskender@agu.edu.tr
https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-4143-4214

Abstract

Cultural landscapes explain the evolution of human society and settlement under the influence of the physical constraints and or opportunities offered by the natural environment. It is possible to understand this evolution of industrial landscape by exposing the public memory of its time. Industrial and cultural landscape gives information about the production technology of it' period and also clue about the settlement areas where the labor force that provides the production in the industrial landscape realizes the housing and socio-cultural activities. In this study Kayseri Sümerbank Textile Factory was selected as a case study, which had continued its function as a factory until 1999, then came to life as a university in 2014. In this study; cultural mapping that will reflect the daily life activities to be created after the in-depth interviews and participatory drawing techniques with the user group who have experienced the factory life in the past and experiencing the university campus life nowadays, then these data will be overlapped and visualized in a digital interface. The result of the study could show us to the continuity of the settlement between the past and present, changing daily life patterns depending on the changing function.

Keywords: Industrial Landscape; Cultural Mapping, Kayseri; Sümerbank Textile Factory; Adaptive Re-use.

1. Introduction

Today's cities are inevitable to grow and transform rapidly as a result of economic, social and technological changes around the world. Due to the rapid changes of urban centers and decentralization, the old industrial areas that remain within the city have the potential for heritage. It was adopted by the UNESCO general conference and described the cultural landscape as a "cultural properties [that] represent the combined works of nature and of man" (UNESCO, 1972). Cultural Landscapes involves industrial heritage area as an industrial landscape. Industrial landscape areas are expressed in the TICCIH charter as follows; reflection of industrial culture as a historical, technological, social, architectural and scientific values. To these remains; buildings, machinery equipment, workshops, warehouses, factories, mines, warehouses and energy production areas, infrastructure and transportation connections, houses, training units, social areas and religious structures are included in the industrial era. Most of the areas covered by industrial heritage remain in the city center, so it refers to the areas that need to be gained both in terms of location and for the city with its landscaping value. The landscapes of these industrial complexes are subjected to speculative pressures due to the location in the city. Maintaining industrial landscape and the integration of the structure in it, allowing refunctioning and reusing (adaptive re-use) is one of the most common methods in preserving and maintaining such areas.

Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory, which is chosen as a case study, is a post-industrial landscape area that maintains its central location and continues its presence with re-functioning. It is an example of modern architectural heritage that must be preserved because it reflects the Republic era, is one of the pioneering structures of today's industrial heritage in functional and spatial context. In 2012, this area was transformed from factory to university. Production and storage structures have been transformed into educational units and offices, housing units to student and staff accommodations, power plant to museum and library structure, and productive landscape into university campus.

Within the scope of this study, the everyday life activities of Sumer campus, which has two functions in different time zones, and the landscape experienced were examined comparatively through its users. The word "landscape" mentioned in this study is defined as the production scene of cultural/collective memory. As a stage, the industrial landscape area, the factory campus is defined as a space produced through everyday socio-spatial layers. These

layers, which traces of cultures that have lived in the landscape in the historical process, can be considered as a stage and a place of representation of life where the everyday life is formed.

Open-ended, semi-structured surveys were applied to our first layer of users, consisting of a group of employees when the site was a factory, during a campus visit. Similarly, a semi-structured online survey has been conducted that allow flexibility for today's users. The results are shown to be compared to both the table and the cultural mapping method. As results of it is seen that protected landscape has sustains its continuity and depending on transformations of its usage added landscape areas has been assimilated with its past history.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Case Study Area

Köksal (2005) stated that "the industrial landscaping areas that industrial facilities were built, over time it became an industrial zone with canals, rails, streets, gas pipes, warehouses; workers and employee residences, training places, recreation areas, worship and entertainment". Kıraç (2001) refers to the areas containing cultural assets evaluated within the scope of industrial landscape areas, to provide information about the production technology of that period, as the campuses where the workforce that provides production is housing and socio-cultural activities. In this perspective, this research' case study area consisted in the operation building, the power house, the repair houses and some public places such as the infirmary, schools, cinema, and some semi-public ones for workers and their families (tennis courts, swimming, pools, clubs…etc) and residences (Asiliskender, 2013). (figure 1).

Figure 1. Site Plan of the Sümerbank Kayseri TextileFactory (Asiliskender, B., 2002)

Table 1. Transformation of Campus Spaces' Functions Table.

Spaces of the Campus	Former Functions	Actual Functions	Added Spaces	Description
Operation Building *Fabrika*	Production	-	Classrooms, Studios, Labs, Offices	Under Construction Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Residences *Vazife Evleri*	Living	Dormitory	-	Renovated
Great Warehouse *Büyük Ambar*	Storing	Education	Classrooms, Studios, Offices, Conference Hall, Dining hall	Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Pool *Havuz*	Sport, entertainment	-	-	Out of Campus Use
Cinema	Socio-cultural activity	-	-	In design process
Stadium	Sport	-	-	Out of Campus Use
Workshop *Atölye*	Production	Socio-Cultural area	Museum, Workshop, Offices	Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Small Warehouse *Pamuk Ambari*	Storing	Education	-	Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Pine Grove *Çamlık*	Landscape	Landscape	-	Conserved or Renewed
Power Plant *Santral*	Power Source	Museum and Cafe	Museum and Café	Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Steam House *Buhar Santrali*	Heating	Library	-	Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Railway Lines *Tren Rayları*	Load Transportation	Landscape Design Material	-	Reserved for landscape application
Management Building *Müdüriyet*	Offices	Administrative Units	-	Renovated
Entrance Facilities *Kapı* (*Güvenlik, Revir, Spor Kulübü*)	Local Infirmary Kindergarten Security	Social and Cultural Activities (Café, Exhibition Hall, Market)	-	Under Construction Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Fire House *İtfaiye*	Service	Restaurant Office Use	-	Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Office Building *Büro*	Administrative Use	Office/Workshop	Infirmary Unit	Adaptive Re-Use with Contemporary Addition
Green House *Sera*	Farming	Green House	Farming	Renovated
Fruit Trees *Meyvelik*	Farming	Fruit Trees	Farming	Conserved or Renewed

In 1996, the Turkish State decided to end the industrial activities of the state–based factories, according to the national economic development planning. As an effect of that, Sümerbank Kayseri Factory was shut down in 1999, and has been left abandoned inside the city. Site was registered as national cultural property by the Kayseri Regional Committee on the Conservation of Cultural Property due to the application of Docomomo Turkey in 2003. There were several cancelation trails on its historic monument registration to demolish some parts of the site. Moreover, some parts of the buildings were demolished. Original furniture and the operating machines were lost (Table 1). In 2012, Abdullah Gül University intended to transfer the site to a university campus, aware of its historical importance (Asiliskender, 2013).

The factory, which established in 1935, is a revolution both spatially and culturally from that period to today. Over time, this factory complex affected the macroform of Kayseri, and has also shown an important spatial threshold for urban culture and still continues this mission as an open campus. The main idea of the transformation was to create an open city campus to generate a new impact for the urban and social development of the Kayseri city, as had happened before when the factory was initialized. AGU intended the use the Sümer Campus as a cultural and activity centre, as the interaction midpoint between the city and its citizens. It will be full of cultural and intellectual activity to invent a creativity impression sensing its historical background. As a gated complex in the centre, it should provide the adequate spaces and activities that Kayseri has been lacking for long time.
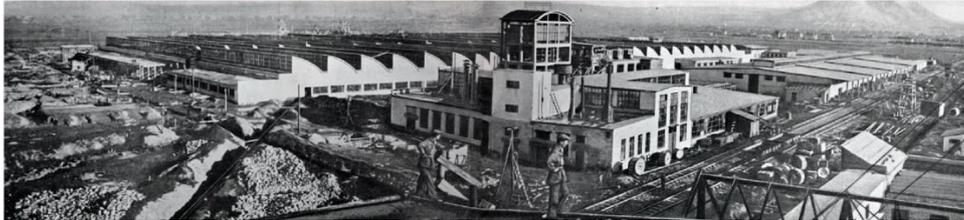
Figure 2. Taken from the top of the power plant (20th century) (Asiliskender, B., 2002)

Figure 3. Taken from the top of the museum (21th century) (Asiliskender B.,2019, Personal Archive)

2.2. Everyday Life from past to present

Social understandings of place, and shifting our studies towards everyday landscapes, might help to develop more comprehensive understandings of the complex and spatialized social memories of our contemporary worlds. The broader goal of this article is to contribute to a better phenomenological understanding of how individuals comprehend and engage their physical and social environments in everyday life. Taylor stated that "places or landscapes reflecting everyday ways of life, the ideologies that compel people to create places, and the sequence or rhythm of life over time are significant. They tell the story of people, events and places through time, offering a sense of continuity, a sense of the stream of time. They also offer a cultural context setting for cultural heritage" (Taylor, 2019).

The invisible story of memory spaces; the dynamics of everyday life, the functioning of time, relationships of meaning, intertwined private and symbolic memories can be read through reminder codes (Halbswach, 1992). Industrial cultural landscapes involve assessing the nature and value of remembering in terms of the relationship it fosters between past, present and future. The definition of a progressive, positive relationship is elusive and contingent on social, cultural, historical and political context.

2.3. Methods

Collective memory basis research is a process which navigates between different levels of experience and embedded in the narratives and texts it produces are the historical and contemporary relationships of power that structure everyday life. So, this reason this research tries a new method focusing "how can memory be conceived as a valuable resource for investigating the experience of time in everyday life" as a method.

In the historical context of the use of many mapping applications, the method of researching and documenting spatial and environmental questions of a particular geography has become a tool used in academia. It is a form of questioning and methodological tool that makes ways in cultural mapping, urban planning, cultural sustainability and community development to create meaningful positions of local stories, practices, relationships, memories and rituals. Cultural mapping is a new form of research as a practical, participatory planning and development tool (Duxbury, Garrett-Petts and MacLennan, 2015).

Cultural mapping is a practical, participatory planning and development tool and a emerging form of research (Duxbury, Garrett-Petts and MacLennan, 2015). Digital cultural mapping has the potential to overlapping many layers into a single key map and allows us to make sense of our world on different scales, senses and perspectives. Cultural mapping, as both methodology and research expression, is becoming a valuable tool in artistic research by offering a way to create

multi-model documents that can be intertwined with critical and reflective writing in application examples (Duxbury & Saper, 2016).

At the Bangkok Workshop held in 2004, UNESCO expressed the cultural maps as follows; Cultural mapping is based on the documenting of local cultural resources in a defined community, where cultural elements are recorded; it is a form of representation of values that make a community unique, containing intangible values such as handicrafts, landmarks, local industries and activities, as well as memories, personal backgrounds, behaviors, and values. Such cultural mappings have been highlighted as a platform for ensuring the recognition of a society and promoting cultural diversity for the region's economic, social and regional development.

In this study, providing the cultural mapping, open-ended surveys were conducted in two different user groups (factory and university users). The factory employee and university workers were asked the following questions:

- Socio-demographic data and relationship with Sümerbank Factory-Sumer Campus,
- Left in mind in the landscape area of Sümerbank Factory-Sumer Campus,
- Recreation activities in the landscape,
- Transportation preferences,
- Describing the settlement,
- What they remember perceptionally,
- The most common building he/she uses, open space, walking path, vehicle, favorite place, place he/she dislikes and color of settlement were asked.

3. Result

3.1. Factory Users: Workers or Residents

The first survey of past time users had done to fifty-five people who had experienced Sümerbank Textile Factory Campus in the past. The ages of participants are between 50-90, they are mostly in the 60-70 years old and male gender. Most of the participants are individuals who had spent 30-40 years in the Sümerbank Textile Factory Campus. They experienced the Campus mostly directly working and living in there.

The survey questions are asked to the participants to understand how was everyday life, what were its landscape's and buildings' usages and what was the culture of Sümerbank Textile Factory Campus in the past. The findings were obtained and evaluated. The participants have remembered the pool dominantly in the campus landscape area which they were generally using for entertainment, sport and traditional ceremony activities (Table 2 & Figure 4). Depending on the survey results they had mostly used, loved and missed, pool and stadium as open spaces; cinema, factory, vazife houses as closed spaces and they had used the paths which were accesses of these spaces by walking in general. They used mostly "childhood" and "beautiful" words when they are asked to define Sümerbank Textile Factory Campus. Most dominant senses about the Sümerbank Campus of the past users are largely: moisture and pine tree smell, factory weaving machine and siren sound, greenery. The color of campus is usually defined with grey and pink colors by participants (Table 3 & Figure 5).

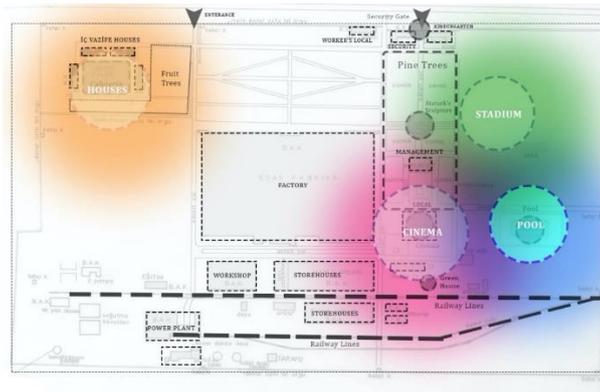**Table 2.** Activities in factory complex
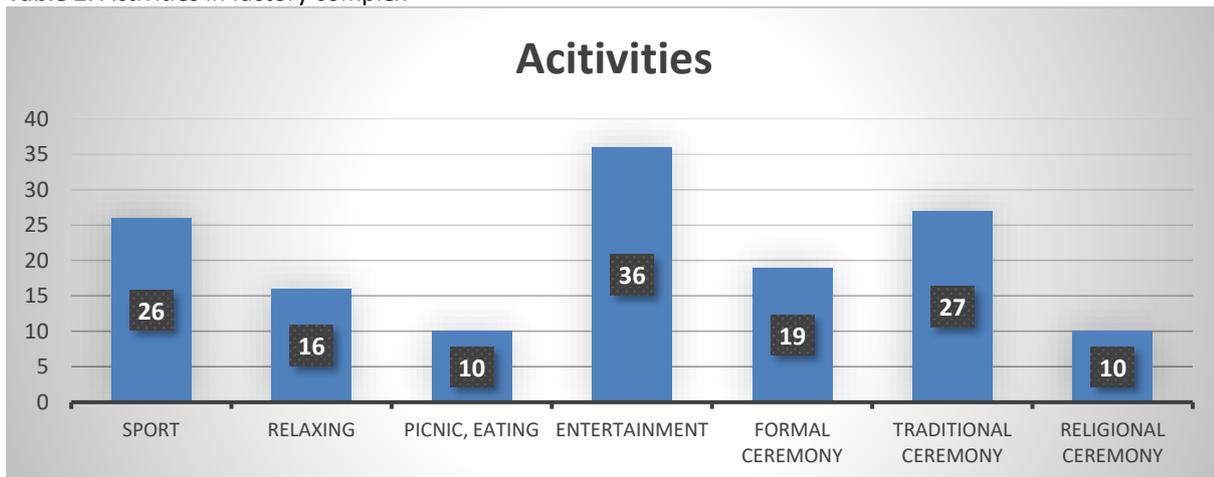
Figure 4. Everday lifes in factory complex (factory users)

Table 3. Remembered Things in their mind as a spatial context (factory users)
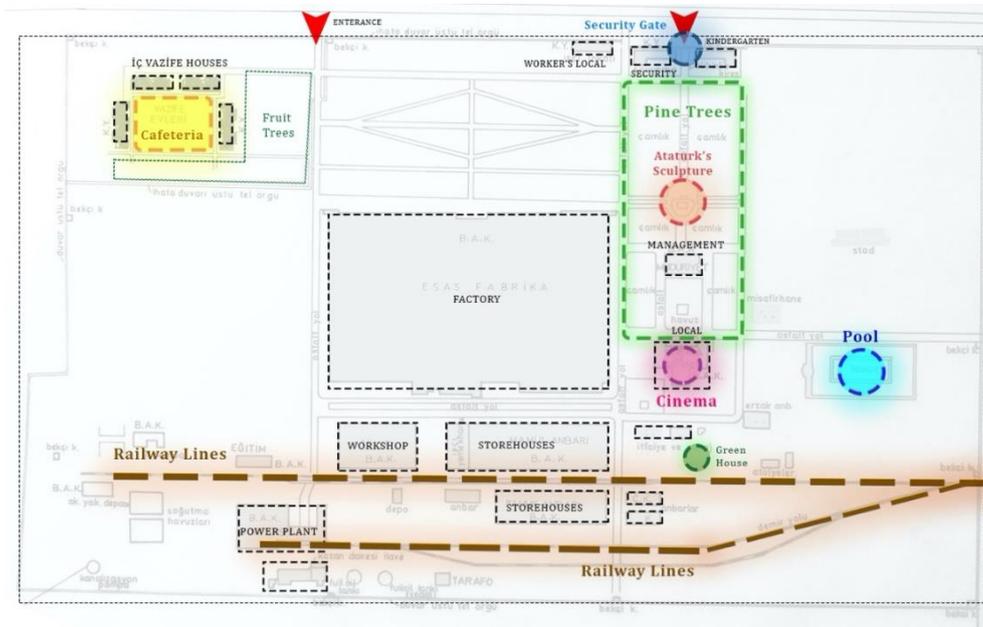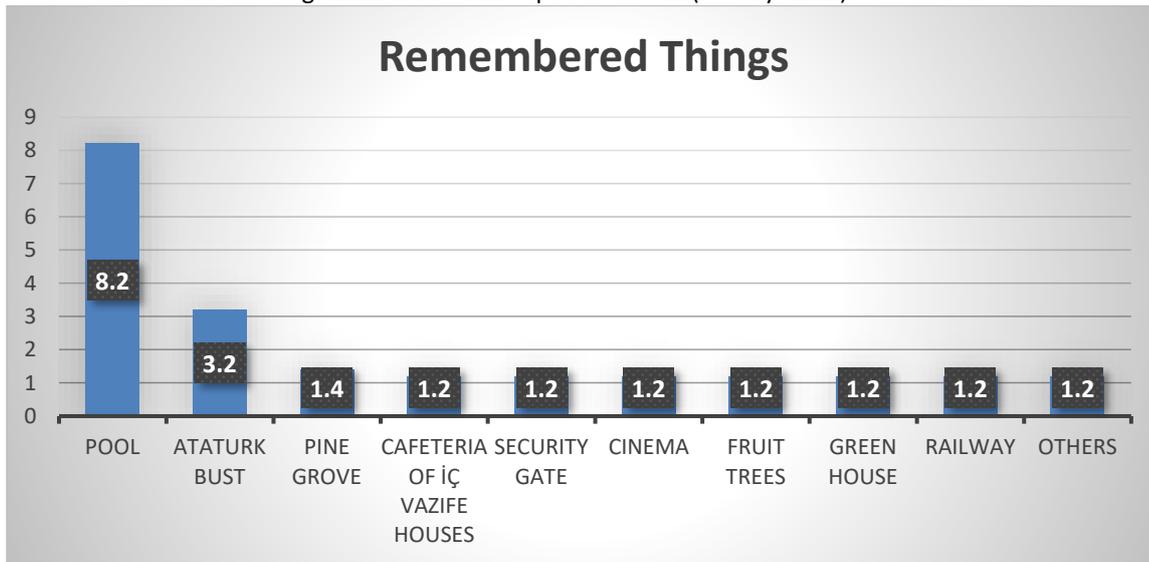

Figure 5. Remembered Places in factory complex

3.2. University Users: Academics and Students

The second survey had done to fifty-five participants who experience AGU Sumer Campus currently. The participants who are students and academics, experience the Campus by working, studying and living in there. The survey questions

are asked to the participants to understand how is everyday life, what are landscape's and buildings' usages and what is the culture of AGU Sumer Campus at the present. The findings were obtained and evaluated.

The first item that comes to participants' mind is mostly trees in the landscape area. As a result of the survey they usually use open areas for relaxing -green areas- and for eating -cafeteria terraces-(Table 4 & Figure 6). They defined most used spaces in the Campus; Afilli Café Terrace and pine grove as open spaces; Great Warehouse and Steel Building as closed spaces. They mostly access by walking and they generally use student village-big store building route and big store building-steel building route. They thought most beautiful places are trees, green areas, museum, landscape area behind museum (Table 5 & Figure 7). They love largely architecture atelier and landscape area and they do not like nonfunctional areas in general.
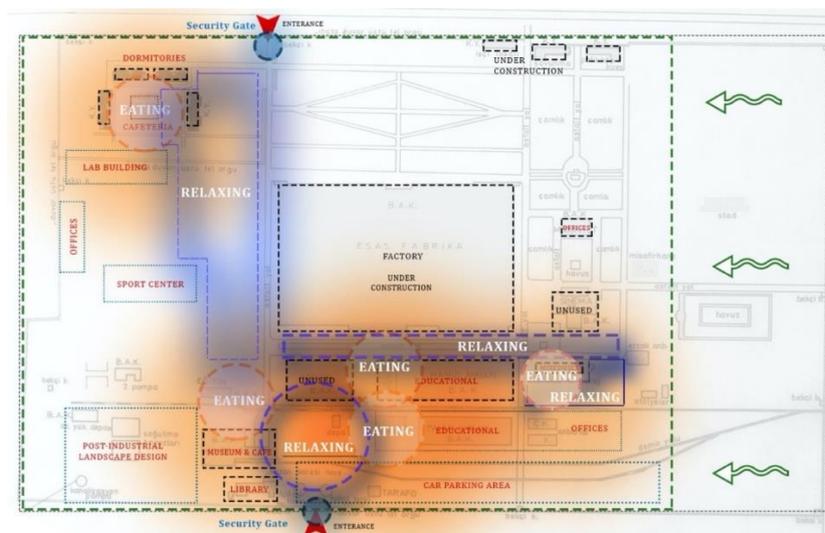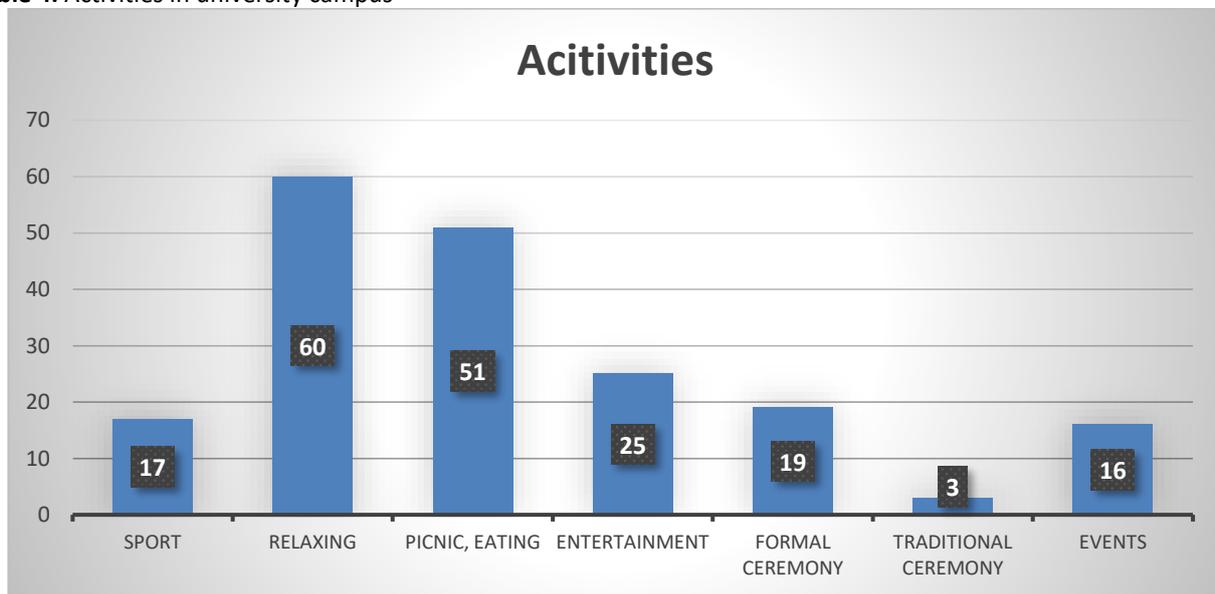
Table 4. Activities in university campus

Figure 6. Everyday life at factory settlement (university users)

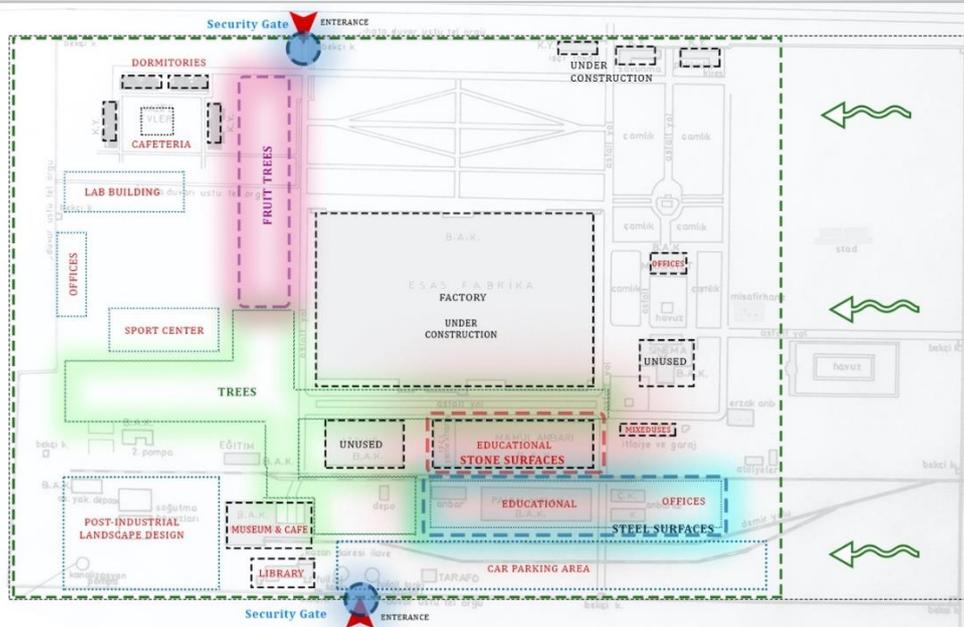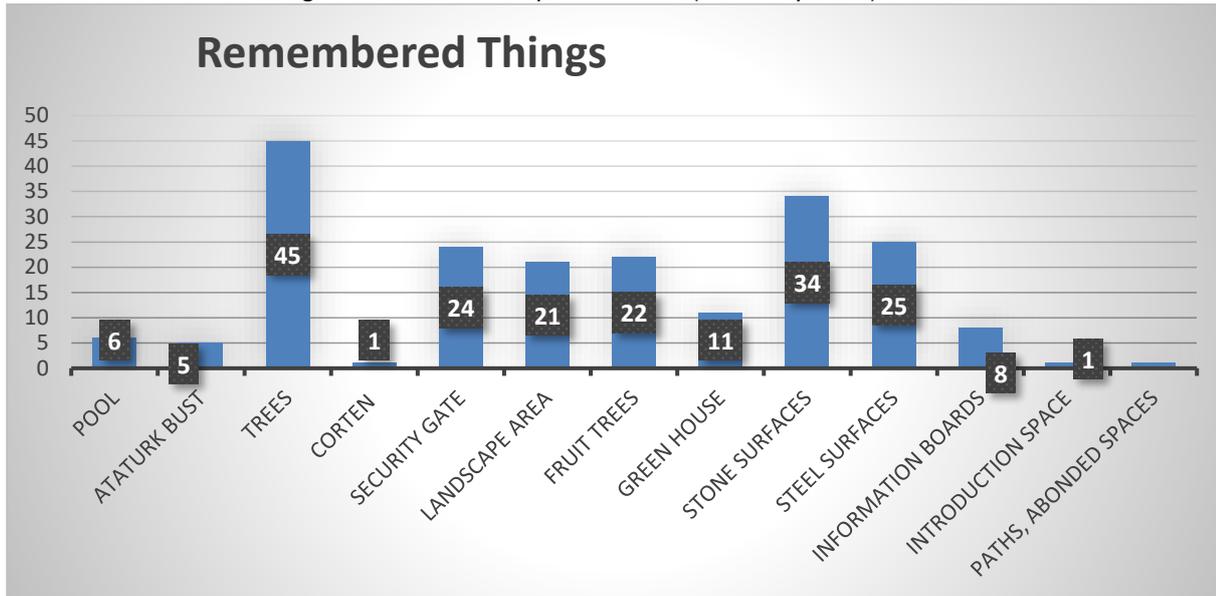**Table 5.** Remembered Things in their mind as a spatial context (university users)

Figure 7. Remembered Places in university campus

3.3. Comparison from past to present

They mostly defined campus by using "green" and "tranquility" words. Most dominant senses about the AGU Sümer Campus at the present users are largely: grass and pine smells; birds and students sound; trees, green and steel visuals. The color of the campus gave green color to the campus. As a result of this survey and by looking the life and working conditions of that time, we could deduce that Sümerbank Campus -which serves its users working, living, entertainment and sport- was a good opportunity and this life gives its users a new culture. Socio-cultural spaces have more place in their memories and they rarely mentioned negative thoughts and senses. They were aware industrial landscape and it had been used by the users how it had planned, so Sümerbank Textile Factory Campus also had shaped their own stories by its all spaces. Moreover, we could deduce that AGU Sümerbank Campus -which serves its users working, studying, education, socializing and sport- is a good opportunity and this life gives its users a new culture. They only mentioned negative thoughts and senses for non-functional areas. Landscape is used by the users how it has been planned. Green spaces have more place in memories. They use the landscape related with their being in Campus purpose in general (Table 6).

From past to present as factory campus has changed its function to university campus, also landscape has its own changes depending on new parameters. The landscape has been conserved in general but pool area and stadium area had been out of new campus borders and cinema has taken out, which were used and loved mostly by the past users.

Without these spaces landscape has sustain itself for the current users too. Current users are mostly interest and use green areas of landscape and they first think green when campus recalled. Differently, the past users were mostly interested with pool and stadium. The past users define campus with grey and pink colors, which are reflecting separation and love meanings and the presents users define transformed campus with green which is reflecting balance and rapport meanings. At present time buildings' functions are dominant for landscape usages in general; the users use the landscape at their work/study times' breaks. On the other hand, some of present landscape areas are used by city dwellers specially. The landscape was not only relaxing area, it was also a part of past users lives. That could be because of that time city's poor possibilities or they found all needs in the campus and had not need anything more. The landscape culture has transformed by the time but it has never lost past. The landscape has continued and continues with its background, conservation works and in use situation.

Table 6. The list of most feeling, doing in university campus

	Past Users of Sümerbank Textile Factory Campus	**Present Users of AGU Sumer Campus**
being purpose	work and live	work, study and live
remembered item in landscape	pool	trees and landscape area
Most doing activity in landscape	entertainment, sport, traditional ceremony	relaxing and eating
transportation	walking	walking
description words	childhood and beautiful	green and tranquility
dominant smell	pine trees and moisture	grass and pine
dominant sound	weaving machine and siren	birds and students
dominant image	Greenery	Green and steel
favorite spaces in landscape	Stadium and pool	Landscape area
favorite closed spaces	cinema	atelier
unloving spaces	-	nonfunctional areas
landscape usage	Stadium and pool	Afilli Café terrace and pine grove
closed space usage	Vazife houses and cinema	big store building and steel building
color	Grey and pink	green

4. Conclusion

In order to improve the quality of life of cities, action plan must be developed to look at industrial landscape areas with a holistic perspective, to protect and maintain the socio-cultural environment as well as to protect and sustain as well as nature and the structured environment. This study will aim to ensure that the integrated protection of the values of areas with industrial landscape, but also emphasize the need to sense of belonging approaches that would allow change and transformation. The main strategy for these changes and transformations is human-oriented, which will ensure the continuity of collective memory in this kind of areas. It is necessary that such areas should be in principle that will protect the traces of the lives beyond just physical protection and to live with new users.

The AGÜ Sümer Campus has gone to the function diversity, we can say that concrete values are greatly protected. The continuity of structures, green spaces and the continuity of concrete heritage are concerned with refunctioning. While the preservation arguments or registration process was based on the idea that the Sümerbank Kayseri Settlement was one of the significant masterpieces of the Turkish modernization process, the key issue has been the idea of sense of belonging, which has been encouraged by the volunteers' assistance. This leading attempt on managing change could be comprehended as a milestone on the conservation of Modern and industrial heritage in Turkey (Asiliskender, 2013). In the context of intangible values, we can say that the contribution of modernization and society, which is its main principle, is continued, thus ensuring the continuity of cultural identity. After surveys and interviews; in this factory site residents' view, the sense of belonging and identity can be read accurately. There has been a sense of belonging developed by the former workers and their families, which was the key protection component. However, in this university residents' view is to remain a home beyond the university campus, several initiatives which are the strategy of development of belonging and identity could be examined in the future. The collective memory places for students and workers to increase their sense of belongings and responsibility to the university and therefore being in this campus will ensure that this area is preserved as a memory landscape.

References

Asiliskender, B. (2002). Developing 'modern' identity on architecture at the early years of Turkish Repuclic: A case study of Sumerbank Kayseri Cotton Factory, ITU, Master Thesis, Istanbul, Turkey.

Asiliskender, B. (2013). From Industrial Site to University Campus. Sümerbank Kayseri Textile Factory. International committee for documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the modern movement, 49, 86-89.

Duxbury, N. (2016). Mapping Cultural Intangibles, City, Culture and Society, Vol:7, p. 1-7, Elsevier.

Duxbury, N. Cullen C., Pascual, J. (2012). Cities, Culture and Sustainable Development, Cultural Policy and Governance in a New Metropolitan Age (pp. 73-86). The Cultures and Globalization Series, Vol. 5., London: Sage, 2012.

Duxbury, N., Garrett-Petts (2015). W.F., MacLennan, D., Cultural Mapping as a Cultural Inquiry, New York/ London: Routledge, 2015.

Halbwachs, M. (2018). Collective Memory, Ankara: Heretik Publication

Kıraç, B., (2001). A Research of methodology for refunctioning of historical industrial buildings with respect to contemporary requirement in Turkey, MSU, PhD Thesis, Istanbul, Turkey.

Köksal, T., G., (2005). Some proposals for conservation and reuse of industrial heritage in Istanbul, ITU, PhD Thesis, Istanbul, Turkey.

Taylor, K. (2019). Cultural landscape meanings. The case of West Lake, Hangzhou, China. Landscape Research, 164-178.

UNESCO. (1972). Basic Texts of the 1972 World Heritage Convention (2005 Edition). Unesco. https://doi.org/10.1093/rsq/10.1.69 UNESCO Bangkok. (2005). Hoi An Protocols for Best Conservation Practice in   Asia: Professional guidelines for assuring and preserving the authenticity of   heritage sites in the context of the cultures of Asia within the framework of   the   Nara   Document   on   Authenticity (Third draft – version April 2005).